

TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS IN THE
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF
NATURAL HISTORY

PART 1. TINAMIDAE, SPHENISCIDAE, GAVIIDAE,
PODICIPEDIDAE, DIOMEDEIDAE, PROCELLARIIDAE,
HYDROBATIDAE, PELECANOIDIDAE, PHAETHONTIDAE,
PELECANIDAE, SULIDAE, PHALACROCORACIDAE,
ANHINGIDAE, FREGATIDAE, ARDEIDAE, COCHLEARIIDAE,
SCOPIDAE, CICONIIDAE, THRESKIORNITHIDAE,
PHOENICOPTERIDAE, ANATIDAE, CATHARTIDAE,
ACCIPITRIDAE, FALCONIDAE, MEGAPODIIDAE, CRACIDAE,
TETRAONIDAE, PHASIANIDAE, NUMIDIDAE, MELEAGRIDIDAE,
TURNICIDAE, PEDIONOMIDAE, GRUIDAE, RALLIDAE

JAMES C. GREENWAY, JR.

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PREFACE

IN 1961 THE International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature published a code of zoological nomenclature adopted by the XV International Congress of Zoology (1959). Recommendation 72D details institutional responsibility as follows: "Every institution in which types are deposited should (1) ensure that all are clearly marked so that they will be unmistakably recognized; (2) take all necessary steps for their safe preservation; (3) make them accessible for study; (4) publish lists of type-material in its possession or custody; and (5) so far as possible, communicate information concerning types when requested by zoologists." All but number (4) have been complied with by the ornithology department of the American Museum of Natural History. Herein is the first part of the recommended catalogue, listing almost half of the types of nonpasserine birds in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History.

Further to a simple list, an effort has been made to distinguish between holotypes, syntypes, and lectotypes (as recommended in Articles 73, 74). Only two neotypes (Article 75) have been listed: those of *Nectris munda* Kuhl and *Puffinus lherminieri gunax* Mathews, designated by Murphy, 1927 and 1936 in revisions of the groups. Lectotypes designated by Hartert have been listed as valid under Article 74 and 69(a)(iii).

Linear arrangement of all taxa follows that of Peters (1931, 1934).

A total of 703 names of species and subspecies are listed herein. Of these 370 (52.6%) are now considered to be synonyms. Of this total of now-useless encumbrances 243 (65.6%) were given by these authors: C. L. Brehm (70), Prince Maximilian Wied v. z. Neuwied (9) and Gregory M. Mathews (164). Pastor Brehm and Prince Neuwied (for different but valid reasons) may be forgiven now after so long a time.

By far the largest and most important single collection in the American Museum was accumulated by Walter Rothschild, beginning certainly as early as 1888, when he acquired Sir Walter Buller's collection of New Zealand birds, and perhaps before in a small way. There are 466 types from his collection listed in this

part of the catalogue, 66 percent of the total. Unfortunately, 35 percent of these are synonyms of Mathews. Examples of the great interest of this collection are the types of the rails *Rallus wakensis* Rothschild and *Porzana palmeri* Frohawk, isolated on Wake Island and Laysan Island in mid-Pacific, flightless, and both extirpated during the years 1942-1944. This collection came to New York in 1932 through the generosity of Harry Payne Whitney.

Of great historical interest is the collection of Prince Maximilian Wied zu Neuwied (simply called Wied in this text). His voyages to America were long and arduous. Types of the forms of birds collected on the coast of Brazil in 1815-1816 are listed here. After his return to Coblenz in 1817, he delayed publication of his findings for 13 years. In the meantime Temminck described many of the birds unknown to science, almost invariably crediting the prince with "Max." following the taxonomic name given by him. It was no fault of "Max." that the rules of zoological nomenclature have caused his findings to appear so meager. Of the dozen Wied types listed here nine are synonyms. J. A. Allen described this collection at length in 1889.

The collection of Edouard Verreaux, the dealer of Paris, was bought by the trustees of the American Museum in 1870. In that collection is the probable type of *Tricholimnas lafresneyanus* Verreaux of New Caledonia.

The American Museum of Natural History has conducted several collecting expeditions during the 100 years of its existence. Longest and richest in types of new birds of these was the Whitney South Sea Expedition, which was made possible by the generosity of Harry Payne Whitney, and, after his death, by his wife. Work began in September, 1920, in Tahiti with the professional collector Rollo H. Beck in charge and ended in February, 1935, on Boang Island, off New Britain, southwestern Pacific, when William H. Coultas packed up his collections. In the meantime nine collectors and many able assistants brought together the most useful collection of Pacific island birds in the world. Leaders following Beck were Hannibal Hamlin and William H. Coultas. Adding importantly to success were Frederick P. Drowne, Ernest H.

Quayle, José G. Correia, Walter J. Eyerdam, Guy Richards, Edwin H. Bryan, Jr., and Ernst Mayr. Sixty-four numbers of the series "Birds collected during the Whitney South Sea Expedition" have been published; the last but perhaps not the final one in 1957. Twenty-two extensive island groups, comprising hundreds of islands, were carefully examined and much material further to the birds has added much to human knowledge.

Types of 30 species and subspecies from these collections are listed here. Perhaps the most interesting is *Edithornis sylvestris* Mayr a new genus from San Cristobal in the Solomons. Its discovery so excited Mayr at the time that he had to take to his cot, although he had been quite well, his companions wrote.

Five expeditions have been largely financed by Richard Archbold under a comprehensive plan to complete a biological survey of New Guinea. During the first three of these splendidly manned and equipped trips, birds were collected by Austin L. Rand, mammals by William B. Richardson, Richard Archbold, and Geoffrey H. H. Tate, and plants by Leonard J. Brass. Ten types of subspecies found during the first two expeditions are listed. All were described by Rand; the validity of none is questioned here.

Work began at Rona, a short way inland from Port Moresby, capital of the Mandated Territory of Papua, in March, 1933. The party then worked the lowlands and foothills northward to Mt. Tafa and the top of Mt. Albert-Edward (13,100 feet). They departed from Port Moresby in December, 1934. The second expedition was equipped with a seaplane, which carried them in ease unknown on their first voyage, to Mt. Mabion, and between March and July, 1936 brought food and supplies to them there. Then a sudden squall capsized the plane at her mooring in Port Moresby and she sank. Work continued in the lowlands until March, 1937.

Rand had gone in the meantime to Java in order to arrange a projected journey to Dutch New Guinea. That expedition became the most elaborate. Its official title was "Indisch-Amerikanische Expeditie." A United States Navy Catalina patrol plane (PBY2) with a crew of six flew the scientists and a cadre of four officers and 52 men of the Army of the Netherlands. Large collections were made on the north slopes of the Snow Mountains (Oranje-Nassau) and lowlands and mountains in the region of the

middle reaches of the Idenburg River between April, 1938, and May, 1939. No bird types collected are recorded in this part of the catalogue.

Ninety-five papers have described the results of these expeditions. The following detail the comings, goings, and doings of each. Richard Archbold and A. L. Rand (1935), A. L. Rand and L. J. Brass (1940), and R. Archbold, A. L. Rand, and L. J. Brass (1942).

The fourth and fifth expeditions (1953 and 1956-1957) collected no birds.

Oceanic birds of the world were the great interest of Leonard C. Sanford, who with Frederick F. Brewster, amassed a very fine collection, which bears their names. Based in great measure on this was the work of Robert Cushman Murphy, whose "Oceanic Birds of South America" (1936) is not only a standard treatise but also most readable. Types of 12 new taxa described by him appear below.

James Paul Chapin collected and studied the birds of the Congo region of Africa during his entire working life. His collecting trips included the length and breadth of the region. The result of these is a four-volume work (1932, 1939, 1953, 1954); this all-inclusive study is indispensable for students of the African avifauna. Two types of African birds described by him are listed here.

No scientific work can be definitive, but Frank M. Chapman's books on the distribution of birds in Colombia and Ecuador have come close. Those works were the end result of a series of expeditions sent to South America between 1910 and 1924 by the American Museum's ornithological department. In November, 1910, Dr. Chapman, the artist Louis Agassiz Fuyertes, William B. Richardson, and Leo E. Miller began the project by a combined exploratory and collecting journey in the valley of the Rio Cauca, which flows north between the eastern and western ranges to the Rio Magdalena and the Caribbean Sea. During the following years, the eastern and western Andes were crossed several times and collections made at the headwaters of the Cauca and Magdalena in the high country as well as the malarious lowlands. Richardson's work continued during those years and it was he who began the work in Ecuador in 1913. In the meantime Paul G. Howes, Geoffrey O'Connell, Thomas M. Ring, and George K. Cherrie joined these several expeditions.

These projects were not pursued during the

years of World War I. In 1920 Harold E. Anthony and George K. Cherrie returned to Ecuador to collect in the environs of Alamor, Zaruma, and Zamora. From then until 1924 collections were made throughout the country by Cherrie, Geoffrey Gill, Geoffrey O'Connell, and during the last years the Ecuadorian family of professional bird collectors, Olalla hijos. Eight of the total of 25 birds described by Dr. Chapman and listed in this catalogue were found by these men.

A detailed account of these achievements can be found in Chapman (1917, 1926).

George K. Cherrie continued his work in South America for many years with the financial assistance of Mrs. Elsie M. Binger [Reichenberger] Naumburg. With her he collaborated

sometimes in publication of valuable studies of the Brazilian avifauna.

Waldron de Witt Miller and Ludlow Griscom collected in Nicaragua in the spring of 1917. After World War I the work on Central American birds continued; it was based on the collections brought together by Jonathan Dwight and by the work of William B. Richardson and A. W. Anthony and others. Griscom (1932) wrote on the bird distribution in Guatemala and many other short papers as a result.

This Museum and I thank the entire staff of the ornithological department and especially Charles E. O'Brien and James Fowler for their most excellent preliminary work, which has simplified my task immeasurably.

FAMILY TINAMIDAE

Tinamus tao septentrionalis
Brabourne and Chubb

Tinamus tao septentrionalis Brabourne and Chubb, 1913, p. 578 (Plains of Cumaná, Venezuela).

Now *Tinamus tao septentrionalis* Brabourne and Chubb. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 33; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 23.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 468946, female. No original label. On a Rothschild Museum label is written: "Plains of Cumaná, Venezuela, April 21, 1898. Caracciolo Coll." and so designated in the original description. A series of topotypes are in the British Museum. In the American Museum of Natural History there is only this one.

Nothocercus fuscipennis Chapman

Nothocercus fuscipennis Chapman, 1921, p. 1 (Andes west of Popayan [10,340 ft.], Colombia).

Now *Nothocercus julius fuscipennis* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 25; Schauensee, 1948, p. 346.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 109378, female, ovaries slightly enlarged. Collected by W. B. Richardson, July 21, 1911.

In the American Museum of Natural History the race is represented by this one specimen.

Crypturus berlepschi Rothschild

Crypturus berlepschi Rothschild, 1897, p. 5 (Cachabé, northern Ecuador).

Now *Crypturellus berlepschi* (Rothschild). See Hartert 1927b, p. 32; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 31 (note), who remarked that *berlepschi* may prove to be a species after further research, although they listed it as a subspecies of *cinereus* (type locality, Cayenne). Lancaster (personal commun.) believes that until we have more information *berlepschi* is best listed as a species.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 468975, female. On the label (probably not the original) appears: "Locality: Cachabé, 500 ft., N. Ecuador. This probably refers to Rio Cachabi of modern maps, which flows into Rio Santiago above Concepcion at Lat. 78°48'W, Long. 0°59'N. Date: 30.11.96. Sex: female. Iris: Dark Orange. Feet: Yellowish brown. Bill: Black, base red, tip white." W. H. F. Rosenberg is stamped thereon. Rosenberg was a London dealer who often substituted his labels for originals. A Tring Museum type label is also attached. Rothschild had but this single specimen.

The species is represented by four specimens in the American Museum of Natural History.

Crypturus macconnelli fumosus Chapman

Crypturus macconnelli fumosus Chapman, 1928, p. 1 (Junction Rio Napo and Rio Curaray, Ecuador). Now *Crypturellus cinereus* (Gmelin). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 29.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 254824, male. Collected by Olalla Hijos on October 19, 1925. "Voca [=Boca] R. Curaray." The locality is politically in Peru.

This skin resembles the phase of *cinereus* that has been called "*macconnelli*" but is slightly darker. It differs from *berlepschi* of Colombia and northwestern Ecuador by its white-streaked throat. It well represents the populations of the Amazon Basin and apparently also British Guiana. Only two specimens from there and none from Cayenne, type locality of *cinereus*, are in the American Museum of Natural History.

Crypturus soui cauae Chapman

Crypturus soui cauae Chapman, 1912a, p. 141 (San Antonio 6600 ft., western Andes, Colombia).

Now *Crypturellus soui cauae* (Chapman). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 35; Schauensee, 1948, p. 347.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 108692, female, collected by F. M. Chapman and W. B. Richardson, April 6, 1911.

More material is required to determine the validity of this intermediate subspecies.

Crypturus soui harterti
Brabourne and Chubb

Crypturus soui harterti Brabourne and Chubb, 1914, p. 321 (Vaqueria [Prov. Esmeraldas], N. Ecuador).

Now *Crypturellus soui harterti* (Brabourne and Chubb). See Griscom, 1932b, p. 307; 1935, p. 291; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 35.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 469020, female, collected by R. Miketta (No. 355) March 4, 1902. Lectotype by Hartert, 1927, p. 32.

There is no doubt that this is a holotype. Brabourne and Chubb stated only "type in Rothschild Museum at Tring." However, they measured the type specimen which proved to be larger than two others in that collection cited by Hartert (*loc. cit.*), and which formed the type series. All three are in the American Museum of Natural History.

My measurements (in mm.) follow:

Locality	Wing	Tail	Culmen
Vaqueria, Ecuador	130	44	23
R. Tapayo, Ecuador	126	41	24
Bulún, Ecuador	117	34	24

Chubb's measurements

(in mm.): 130 42 22

The type is darker, rustier, particularly below, than most specimens of this subspecies.

Miketta was a collector for Rosenberg, a London dealer, but the label is not in the latter's handwriting.

Crypturus soui caquetae Chapman

Crypturus soui caquetae Chapman 1915a, p. 635 (Floren-
cia Caquetá, Colombia).

Now *Crypturellus soui caquetae* (Chapman). See Hell-
mayr and Conover, 1942, p. 36; Schauensee, 1948,
p. 347.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 115608, female, collected
by Col. Leo E. Miller, June 30, 1912.

The type locality is at the base of the eastern
Andes at latitude 1°36'N, longitude 75°36'W;
altitude 450 m. not 206 m. according to
Schauensee, 1948, p. 299.

More material is required to determine the
validity of this subspecies which is intermediate
between *mustelinus* and *nigriceps*.

Crypturus soui nigriceps Chapman

Crypturus soui nigriceps Chapman, 1923, p. 1 (Upper
Rio Suno, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Crypturellus soui nigriceps* (Chapman). See Gris-
com, 1932a, p. 309; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942,
p. 37.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 178384, male, collected
by Olalla hijos, February 10, 1923.

Crypturus soui andrei Brabourne and Chubb

Crypturus soui andrei Brabourne and Chubb, 1914,
p. 321 (Caparo, Trinidad).

Now *Crypturellus soui andrei* (Brabourne and Chubb).
See Hartert, 1927b, p. 33; Hellmayr and Conover,
1942, p. 38; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 26.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 469003, female, collected
by E. André, April 16, 1902. From the Roths-
child collection.

This is undoubtedly the holotype for the
original description cites a female from Caparo.
Of the six specimens in the type series, only a
pair were taken at Caparo.

Crypturus soui hoffmannsi Brabourne and Chubb

Crypturus soui hoffmannsi Brabourne and Chubb, 1914,
p. 321 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira [Brazil]).

Now *Crypturellus soui albigularis* (Brabourne and
Chubb). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 42.
Pinto, 1938, p. 6, recognized this subspecies as
valid but he appeared to have had no material.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 469026, female, collected
by W. Hoffmanns (No. 1115), August 19, 1906.
From the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is probably the holotype, for
although the type series contains a female from
Humaytha, it was collected on August 20, the
day following collection of the holotype.

Humaytha (Humaytá or Humaitá) is a small
village on the left bank of the Rio Madeira at
about latitude 7°30'S, longitude 63°W and
about 100 miles below Porto Velho.

Crypturus undulatus confusus Brabourne and Chubb

Crypturus undulatus confusus Brabourne and Chubb,
1914, pp. 319, 321 (Humaytha [Humaytá or
Humaitá about latitude 7°30'S, longitude 63°W],
Rio Madeira, Brazil).

Now *Crypturellus undulatus confusus* Brabourne and
Chubb. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 49,
who expressed doubt as to the validity of this sub-
species.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 469083, female, collected
by W. Hoffmanns (No. 1301, (April 29, 1906.
From the Rothschild collection. Brabourne and
Chubb apparently saw but this one specimen.

Hellmayr and Conover, *loc. cit.* remarked that
Zimmer thought this type to be an extreme
variant of *adpersus*; probably Gyldenstolpe,
1945, p. 18, agreed. Hartert, 1927b, p. 33, listed
the type without comment.

Crypturus boucardi costaricensis Dwight and Griscom

Crypturus boucardi costaricensis Dwight and Griscom,
1924, p. 1 (Miravalles, Costa Rica).

Now *Crypturellus boucardi costaricensis* Dwight and
Griscom. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 74.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 388917, male, testes en-
larged, collected by Austin Paul Smith, April
18, 1922. From the Dwight collection No. 53234.

Crypturus kerriae Chapman

Crypturus kerriae Chapman, 1915a, p. 636 (Baudó,
Chocó, Colombia).

Now *Crypturellus kerriae* (Chapman). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 75; Schauensee, 1948, p. 348.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 123204, female, collected by Mrs. Elizabeth L. Kerr, July 3, 1912 on the slopes of the Baudó Mountains at 2500 ft.

Schauensee (*loc. cit.*) mentioned a second specimen, a male. It was collected August 7, 1940 by Kjell von Sneidern in the Baudó Mountains at 1500 ft. altitude.

***Crypturus bartletti caroli*
Brabourne and Chubb**

Crypturus bartletti caroli Brabourne and Chubb, 1914, p. 321 ("Rio Madeira").

Now *Crypturellus bartletti bartletti* (Sclater and Salvin). See Todd, 1937, p. 178; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 55.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 469114, female, collected by W. Hoffmanns (No. 1034), August 1, 1906 at Humaythá [or Humaithá] Rio Madeira, Brazil.

Hartert (1927b, p. 33) stated that there was a small series of this form in the Rothschild collection. This might change the status of this specimen as a holotype, but because the population is not taxonomically separable from others the argument has little force.

***Tinamus noctivagus* Wied**

Tinamus noctivagus Wied, 1820, vol. 1, p. 160 [(note) Fazenda de Muribecca, Rio Itabuana, Espiritu Santo, Brazil].

Now *Crypturellus noctivagus noctivagus* (Wied). See Allen, 1889, p. 272; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 59.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 6740, male. On what is probably the original label is written: "*Tinamus noctivagus* Wied. Mas. [male] Brasilia." In Wied's (1865, MS) catalogue appears (p. 280): "*Tinamus noctivagus* Wied. (*Pezus zabélé* Spix) Brasilien (M.R.)." Only this one specimen is listed in the MS catalogue and we may assume therefore that this is a holotype. In Wied's (1820) account of the discovery of the species he remarked that it tasted as well as other species. Where is the type series now?

***Crypturellus noctivagus duidae* Zimmer**

Crypturellus noctivagus duidae Zimmer, 1938, p. 48 (Mount Duida, Venezuela).

Now *Crypturellus noctivagus duidae* Zimmer. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 63; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 29.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 272144, male adult, collected by A. M. Olalla at "Campamento del Medio," 350 ft., Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela.

***Crypturus hellmayri* Brabourne and Chubb**

Crypturus hellmayri Brabourne and Chubb, 1914, p. 322 ("Humaytha [Humaytá or Humaitá, about latitude 7°30'S, longitude 63°W] Rio Madeira, Brazil").

Now *Crypturellus strigilosus* Temminck. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, pp. 63, 64.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 469096, male, collected by W. Hoffmanns (No. 1107) August 1, 1906.

Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) believed this to be an immature and aberrant specimen. It is certainly much less rufous and grayer than birds from the lower Amazon. More material may prove it to be a properly separable subspecies.

***Crypturornis casiquiare* Chapman**

Crypturornis casiquiare Chapman, 1929, p. 3 (right bank of the Rio Casiquiare at the junction of Rio Guainia, Venezuela).

Now *Crypturellus casiquiare* (Chapman). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 64; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 29.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 245912, female adult, collected by Olalla hijos, May 7, 1929.

Phelps and Phelps (*loc. cit.*) recorded this species from la pica Yavita-Pimichin, also in southern Territorio Amazonas, as well as Rio Guainia and Rio Vaupés in eastern Colombia.

***Crypturellus tataupa septentrionalis*
Naumburg**

Crypturellus tataupa septentrionalis Naumburg, 1932, p. 6 (Corrente, Rio Parnahyba, Piahy, Brazil).

Now *Crypturellus tataupa lepidotus* (Swainson). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 78.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 240968, male adult, collected by Emil Kaempfer, June 19, 1927 at Corrente near Gilbúes, altitude about 1500 ft.

***Nothura maculosa cearensis* Naumburg**

Nothura maculosa cearensis Naumburg, 1932, p. 1 (Lavras, 900 ft., Ceará, Brazil).

Now *Nothura maculosa cearensis* Naumburg. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 105, who remarked that more material of this form as well as of *major* will be necessary for a final decision as to their status.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 241006, male, collected by Emil Kaempfer, December 13, 1926.

***Nothura salvadorii* Hartert**

Nothura salvadorii Hartert in Hartert and Venturi, 1909, p. 266 (Arenal, Salta Argentina).

Now *Nothura maculosa salvadorii* Hartert. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 97.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 469184, female, collected by L. Dinelli (No. 2920, and so designated in the original description), September 6, 1903.

FAMILY SPHENISCIDAE

***Aptenodytes patagonica halli* Mathews**

Aptenodytes patagonica halli Mathews, 1911b, p. 272 (Macquarie Island).

Now *Aptenodytes patagonica* Miller. See Hartert, 1929b, p. 42; Falla, 1937, p. 42.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 525878, "ad. ♂." No original label. From Mathews (No. 5430) and Rothschild collections.

Mathews obtained this specimen from Rothschild (Mathews's Catalogue) on September 26, 1910. According to Hartert (1929b) it was collected by the National Antarctic Expedition of "1907" (1901 is correct). According to A. E. Wilson (1907), five males were collected on Macquarie Island, November 22, 1901. Only four were originally registered in the British Museum Catalogue and only four are to be found there now. It is probable that the fifth specimen went to Rothschild at Tring, and thence to Mathews (1911b, p. 274) who had but this one, which he most probably intended to designate as the type.

The species is well represented in the American Museum of Natural History by specimens from Macquarie and the South Georgia and Falkland islands.

***Eudyptes sclateri* Buller**

Eudyptes sclateri Buller, 1888, p. 289; pl. 9 (Auckland Islands).

Now *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus sclateri* Buller. See Falla, 1935, p. 324; Fleming, 1953, p. 15.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 525790, "♂ ad." No original label. From the Buller and the Rothschild collections.

Syntype in British Museum (No. 1889.4.7.1) Auckland Islands. See Warren (1966, p. 265). This is not the holotype.

Three labels are attached to the American

Museum of Natural History specimen. One is marked "170 A," which refers to the catalogue of the Buller collection. Here are listed, in Rothschild's handwriting, a male and two females; one female is marked "type." On one of two Tring Museum labels appears a note in Hartert's handwriting: "From Sir James Hector in spirits." Sir Walter Buller (1887-1888) stated that he had two specimens, one from M. Bartlett, superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, and one, in spirits, from Sir James Hector. He designated no type.

Reischek (1889, p. 378) and also a man named Dougall visited the Auckland Islands in January, 1888. It is possible that they collected this bird. However, there is still doubt as to whether this subspecies breeds in the Auckland Islands (see Fleming, 1953, p. 14), and we cannot be sure that this bird actually was collected there.

Specimens, including downy young, certainly collected on Antipodes, Campbell, and Bounty islands, represent the subspecies in the American Museum of Natural History.

***Eudyptula minor iredalei* Mathews**

Eudyptula minor iredalei Mathews, 1911b, p. 286, pl. 67 (Chatham Islands).

Now *Eudyptula minor minor* (Forster). Falla (*in litt.*) has found that birds of Chatham Island cannot be distinguished from those of Dusky Sound, South Island, New Zealand.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 525622. No data. From the Mathews (No. 243, and so designated in original description) and the Rothschild collections.

Measurements indicate that this type came either from Chatham Island or Dusky Sound, South Island, Hartert (1928b) to the contrary. Numerous specimens from Chatham Island and North Island, New Zealand, are to be found in the American Museum of Natural History but none from Dusky Sound, South Island, type locality of *minor*.

***Eudyptula minor woodwardi* Mathews**

Eudyptula minor woodwardi Mathews, 1912b, p. 199; fig., Mathews, 1911b, pl. 66 (Sandy Hook Island, West Australia).

Now *Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae* (Stephens). See Hartert, 1929b, p. 43.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 525638, "♂ ad.," collected by J. T. Tunney, November 15, 1904, on

Sandy Hook Island, southern coast of West Australia, "caught on nest sitting on young" (original label). From the Mathews (No. 239, type thus designated in original description) and the Rothschild collections. Lectotype by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

A few specimens from eastern and western Australia in the American Museum of Natural History bear out Hartert's contention (*loc. cit.*).

FAMILY GAVIIDAE

Colymbus hyemalis Brehm

Colymbus hyemalis Brehm, 1824b, vol. 2, p. 883 (Grönland).

Now *Gavia immer* (Brünnich), see Hartert, 1918b, p. 50.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 526035. Lectotype: Hartert (*loc. cit.*). On a large tag in Brehm's writing there appears: "Colymbus hiemalis Brm./Cl. glacialis L. ♂ alt. im. Hochzeitskleid 10/6/22 Grönland. Jun. 1822."

Only this one appears to have been available to Brehm. Because "Cl. glacialis L." appears on the label it is doubtful that Brehm finally took this name seriously; see also Hartert, 1918b, p. 5, for an account of Brehm's theories and acquisition of his collection by Rothschild.

Gavia viridigularis Dwight

Gavia viridigularis Dwight, 1918, p. 198 (Gichega [Ghihijiga] northeastern Siberia).

Now *Gavia arctica viridigularis* Dwight. Vaurie (1965a, p. 6) has found that *arctica* and *viridigularis* intergrade in Europe to the extent that the two should be treated as subspecies, but that *pacifica* is a species. See also Bailey, 1948, p. 140.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 76665. From the Jesup North Pacific Expedition. The original label is inscribed: "Gichega (9.16.04) Buxton [N. G. Buxton, collector] 156 ♂," and the type is so designated in the original description.

FAMILY PODICIPEDIDAE

Podiceps ruficollis japonicus Hartert

Podiceps ruficollis japonicus Hartert, 1920a, p. 1455 ("Aus der Gegend von Tokio"=Songoku-no-ike, near Tokyo, Japan).

Now *Podiceps ruficollis poggei* (Reichenow). See Austin and Kuroda, 1953, p. 295. Vaurie (1965, p. 11).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 526177. From the Rothschild collection.

Two labels are attached. On one appears "♂/no. 130." On the other (which was the calling

card of a Mrs. E. C. Saidmore) appears the date 13 April 1894, the sex and locality, which are cited in the original type designation.

The word "Kaitsumuri" appears also. Hartert (1928b, p. 229) remarked: "Apparently collected by a Mr. Kaitsumwic," which is probably not the case for *Kaitsumuri* is Japanese for Grebe.

Podiceps ruficollis collaris Mayr

Podiceps ruficollis collaris Mayr, 1945a, p. 1 (Bougainville, northern Solomon Islands).

Now *Podiceps ruficollis collaris* Mayr.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 224673, male adult, collected by Hannibal Hamlin, Whitney South Sea Expedition, May 3, 1920. One male and two female topotypes are in the American Museum of Natural History.

Colymbus ruficollis longirostris Mayr

Colymbus ruficollis longirostris Mayr, 1931a, p. 2 (Rennell Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Podiceps novaehollandiae rennellianus* Mayr, 1943, p. 6 (new name, not *longirostris* Bonaterre, 1790).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 224664, male, adult (testes enlarged), collected by Hannibal Hamlin, Whitney South Sea Expedition, September 5, 1928.

A series of topotypes (5 males, 5 females) are in the American Museum of Natural History as well as a series (male, 2 females) in the British Museum, which, according to Bradley and Wolff (1958, p. 87), "do not show very distinctly the characteristics of the race *rennellianus*."

Podiceps novaehollandiae incola Mayr

Podiceps novaehollandiae incola Mayr, 1943, p. 5 (Ifaar, Sentani Lake [near Hollandia], northern New Guinea).

Now *Podiceps novaehollandiae incola* Mayr.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 293565, female, collected by Ernst Mayr, September 21, 1928, original No. 2482.

Colymbus ruficollis leucosternos Mayr

Colymbus ruficollis leucosternos Mayr, 1931a, p. 2 (Dolphin Island, New Hebrides).

Now *Podiceps novaehollandiae leucosternos* Mayr. See Mayr, 1943, p. 6.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 215376, male (testes enlarged) collected by "Oscar," whose identity and full name cannot now be discovered, September 7, 1926. According to the diaries of

R. H. Beck and J. Correaia, these two collectors and the engineer of the Whitney Expedition ship "France," Hicks, collected 15 examples.

***Podiceps novaehollandiae fumosus* Mayr**

Podiceps novaehollandiae fumosus Mayr, 1943, p. 6 (Kabruang, Talaut Islands).

Now *Podiceps novaehollandiae fumosus* Mayr.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 526257, female, collected by C. W. Cursham, November 12, 1893. From the Rothschild collection.

Charles W. Cursham was "a half-cast Dutchman and merchant of Menado engaged by Dr. A. B. Meyer and Hon. Walter Rothschild to collect." The Dresden Museum received a series of topotypes, according to Meyer and Wigglesworth (1898, p. 9).

***Podiceps novaehollandiae javanicus* Mayr**

Podiceps novaehollandiae javanicus Mayr, 1943, p. 6 ("Rakukak," 4000 ft., Java).

Now *Podiceps novaehollandiae javanicus* Mayr.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 526186, male, collected by Ernst Prillwitz, March 12, 1900 at what appears on the label to be Rakoetak, Java.

***Podiceps novaehollandiae timorensis* Mayr**

Podiceps novaehollandiae timorensis Mayr, 1943, p. 7 (Supul, Timor).

Now *Podiceps novaehollandiae timorensis* Mayr.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 307995, male, collected by Georg Stein on March 30, 1932. See Mayr, 1944, p. 131 for Stein's itinerary.

***Podiceps fluviatilis parryi* Mathews**

Podiceps fluviatilis parryi Mathews, 1912c, p. 197 (Parry's Creek, East Kimberly, northwest Australia).

Now *Podiceps novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* Stephens. See Mayr, 1943, p. 5, whose measurements show that birds from northwestern Australia do not differ in size from those of New South Wales, the type locality of *novaehollandiae*. As Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked, material is inadequate for final decision, but a comparison of seven specimens from the east and south coasts with five from the northwestern coast reveals no constant geographical difference.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 526240, female, collected by J. P. Rogers (No. 514), January 16, 1909. From the Mathews collection (No. 224, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mayr's measurements show average differ-

ences between northern and southern populations but no more than 63 percent so differ.

***Podiceps fluviatilis carterae* Mathews**

Podiceps fluviatilis carterae Mathews, 1912c, p. 197 (Broome Hill, West Australia).

Now *Podiceps novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* Stephens.

See Mayr, 1943, p. 5, who remarked that although not enough material is available for final decision, measurements of West Australian birds do not differ from those of the east coast. There do not appear to be any differences whatever.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 526214, female breeding, collected by "T.C." [Thomas Carter] on December 10, 1907. From the Mathews (No. 225, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Podiceps cristatus christiani* Mathews**

Podiceps cristatus christiani Mathews, 1911b, vol. 1, pt. 2, p. 267 (Victoria).

Now *Podiceps cristatus christiani* Mathews.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 526611. No original label. On a Mathews label was written: "Victoria. Nov. 1903." Mathews wrote (*loc. cit.*, p. 268): "The bird figured and described was collected in Victoria, in November, 1903." From the Mathews (No. 4344) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews (*loc. cit.*) stated that Gould, naming the bird of Australia and Tasmania *australis*, described a darker bird than the European *cristatus*, but that Gould was incorrect, in that the Australian bird is actually paler. Mathews argued that Gould probably had in fact a bird from New Zealand for that is a noticeably darker bird. Mathews then named the bird of Australia *christiani* and allocated the name *australis* Gould to New Zealand birds. His action is defensible. Certainly these two names have been constantly used in this sense since 1911. In the interests of stability and uniformity they should so be retained.

Hartert made no mention of this name in his list of types of the Rothschild collection.

A series of six Australian birds differ from European specimens in having narrower bills, longer mid toes (average), and paler flanks.

***Podiceps patagiatus* Brehm**

Podiceps patagiatus Brehm, 1831d, p. 954 (Holland und andere Küstenländer).

Now *Podiceps cristatus cristatus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 50.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 526566, adult male, "10 April 1824, Rotterdam."

SYNTYPE: AMNH 526567, adult female, "10 April 1824, Rotterdam." From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

These are thought to be syntypes because Brehm stated he had the pair before him, as appears on both labels and also in the original description. A third specimen in juvenile plumage, "am 2. Februar 1827 am Markte Roda ergriffen," cannot now be found, although four such specimens collected by Overdyk at Catwyk op Zee, Holland, in February and August 1827 are in the collection.

Podiceps poliocephalus cloatesi Mathews

Podiceps poliocephalus cloatesi Mathews, 1912c, p. 197 (Point Cloates [80 mi. south Northwest Cape] West Australia).

Now *Podiceps poliocephalus cloatesi* Mathews.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 526362, female, collected by Tom Carter, April 10, 1900. From the Mathews (No. 234 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert made no mention of this specimen in his accounts of the types in the Rothschild collection. A series of five eastern and six from western, northwestern, and northern Australia indicate that *cloatesi* may usually be recognized by a shorter wing and a longer bill. Color differences cited by Mathews are not apparent.

	wing	bill
<i>P. p. poliocephalus</i>	112–120 mm.	22–28 mm.
<i>P. p. cloatesi</i>	95–114 mm.	22–23 mm.

Podiceps nigricollis Brehm

Podiceps nigricollis Brehm, 1831d, p. 963 ("Seen und Teiche des östlichen, selten mittlern, Deutschland").

Now *Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis* Brehm. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 50, who designated a lectotype.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 526473, adult male, collected at Ahlsdorf, Thuringia, May, 1820. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Brehm described the specimen before him as having "hinter den Augen, lange, strahlige, hell, und dunkelrostgelbe Federn 18''' lang." The specimen here cited is the only one with such long golden-yellow feathers. They measure 1.8 inches. It is probably, therefore, the specimen Brehm actually described, but cannot be

claimed as a holotype under strict interpretation of Article 73 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

Podiceps recurvirostris Brehm

Podiceps recurvirostris Brehm, 1831d, p. 1031 ("Triest"). Now *Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis* Brehm. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 50.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 524483, male adult, Trieste, October, 1828, by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Podiceps canogularis Brehm

Podiceps canogularis Brehm, 1831d, p. 958 ("schon bei Greifswald," Thuringia [type locality restricted by Hartert]).

Now *Podiceps griseigena griseigena* Brehm. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 50.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 526646, male, collected June, 1829, by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

Colymbus dominicus brachypterus Chapman

Colymbus dominicus brachypterus Chapman, 1899, p. 256 (Lomita Ranch, lower Rio Grande, Texas).

Now *Podiceps dominicus brachypterus* (Chapman). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 20.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 79168, male, collected by G. B. Sennett (No. 11), April 27, 1878.

This specimen is in adult summer plumage, quite representative of the subspecies.

Colymbus dominicus brachyrhynchus Chapman

Colymbus dominicus brachyrhynchus Chapman, 1899, p. 255 (Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil).

Now *Podiceps dominicus speciosus* (Lynch Arribáizaga). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 22.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 34872, male, collected by H. H. Smith, September 19, 1883.

Podilymbus gigas Griscom

Podilymbus gigas Griscom, 1929, p. 5 (Panajachel, 5300 ft., north shore Lake Atitlan, Guatemala).

Now *Podilymbus gigas* Griscom. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 40.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 393528, female adult, collected by A. W. Anthony, October 2, 1926.

MEASUREMENTS: wing 124 mm.; bill 23.5 mm.; bill depth 15 mm.; mid-toe 65.5 mm., and other characteristics are typical of this population.

FAMILY DIOMEDEIDAE

***Diomedea exulans rohui* Mathews**

Diomedea exulans rohui Mathews, 1915a, p. 125 (Sydney).

Now *Diomedea exulans* Linn. See Peters, 1931, p. 42.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 526754, female, collected at Broken Bay [near Sydney], New South Wales. No date. Apparently purchased from Tost and Rohu, dealers of Sydney. Designation by Hartert (1931b, p. 190).

Mathews described this specimen as follows: "Differs from *D. e. chionoptera* in its smaller measurements all round." This statement is incorrect. No other characters are apparent.

***Diomedea exulans rothschildi* Mathews**

Diomedea exulans rothschildi Mathews, 1912b, p. 246, pl. 95 (Australian Seas).

Now *Diomedea epomophora epomophora* Lesson. See Murphy, 1936, vol. 1, p. 583. Bailey and Sorenson, 1962, p. 146.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 526720, "♂" [female?] collected between Australia and New Zealand January, 1890. Collector not recorded. From the Mathews (No. 276, and so designated in original description) and the Rothschild collection.

MEASUREMENTS: wing 662 mm.; tail 205 mm.; bill 164 mm.; tarsus 124 mm.; mid-toe and claw 171 mm. These measurements indicate that this bird was hatched on Campbell or Enderby island (*epomophora*) rather than Chatham Island or New Zealand (*sanfordi*) and also that the specimen is probably a female.

***Diomedea sanfordi* Murphy**

Diomedea sanfordi Murphy, 1917, p. 861 ([At sea] Off Corral, Chile).

Now *Diomedea epomophora sanfordi* Murphy. See Murphy, 1936, pp. 583–584; Bailey and Sorenson, 1962, p. 146.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 445380, adult female. Collected by R. H. Beck, October 22, 1913. Brewster-Sanford collection No. 1418.

Measurements and other characteristics are typical of Chatham Island and New Zealand breeding populations. These birds are of accidental or casual occurrence off Chilean coasts.

***Diomedea immutabilis* Rothschild**

Diomedea immutabilis Rothschild, 1893b, p. 48 ("Laysan Island, North Pacific").

Now *Diomedea immutabilis* Rothschild.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 526849, adult female, collected by Henry C. Palmer, June 22, 1891 on Laysan Island (latitude 25°46'N, longitude 171°44'W, Pacific), No. 1163.

See also Rothschild, 1893–1900, pt. 1, p. 57; pt. 3, p. 291; Kenyon et al. (1958), Rice (1959) (habits, numbers, etc.).

The original label records sex and field number only—an execrable procedure.

***Thalassarche melanophris impavida* Mathews**

Thalassarche melanophris impavida Mathews, 1912b, p. 267, pl. 96 (Tasmania. Fig. Buller, 1887–1888).

Now *Diomedea melanophris* Temminck. See Murphy, 1936, p. 506.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 526922, "♂." From the Mathews, No. 278, and so designated in original description and the Rothschild collection. No original label. Hartert made mention of this name in his accounts of the types at Tring.

***Diomedea bulleri* Rothschild**

Diomedea bulleri Rothschild, 1893b, p. 58 ("New Zealand").

Now *Diomedea bulleri* Rothschild. See Murphy, 1936, pp. 524–526.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 526937, male, no original label. A crude label is stamped "Mus. W. Rothschild. Type of *D. bulleri*" in Rothschild's writing. From the Buller and the Rothschild collection.

***Diomedella cauta rohui* Mathews**

Diomedella cauta rohui Mathews, 1916a, p. 55 (Sydney, New South Wales).

Now *Diomedea cauta cauta* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 132; Hartert, 1931b, p. 190.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 526999, sex ?, collected at "Botany Bay" [Sydney], undated, by Tost and Rohu, dealers.

Mathews described this bird cryptically as follows: "Differs from *D. c. cauta* (Gould) in having a brownish bill (not blue-grey)." He designated no type but apparently had but one specimen in his collection.

***Thalassogeron salvini* Rothschild**

Thalassogeron salvini Rothschild, 1893b, p. 58 (New Zealand).

Now *Diomedea cauta salvini* (Rothschild). See Fleming, 1953, p. 18.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527004. Hartert, 1926b, p. 346, "female" (as apparently determined by Rothschild). No original label; no data. From the Buller and Rothschild collection. There can be little doubt that this is the "type," but strictly speaking it is a syntype for Rothschild (*loc. cit.*) wrote only of a series without mention of "type."

***Thalassarche cauta eremita* Murphy**

Thalassarche cauta eremita Murphy, 1930, p. 4 (Pyramid Rock, Chatham Islands, off New Zealand).
Now *Diomedea cauta eremita* Murphy.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 211438, male ("nesting"). Collected by Hicks, Whitney South Sea Expedition (No. 20103), March 2, 1926.

***Thalassogeron carteri* Rothschild**

Thalassogeron carteri Rothschild, 1903b, p. 6 (Point Cloates, West Australia).
Now *Diomedea chlororhynchos* Gmelin. See Murphy, 1936, vol. 2, p. 524; Hartert, 1926b, p. 345.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527048, male juvenile, collected May 12, 1900 by Tom Carter (No. 142, and so stated in original description and on original label). From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Diomedea bassi* Mathews**

Diomedea bassi Mathews, 1912c, p. 206 ("South-east Australian Seas").
Now *Diomedea chlororhynchos* Gmelin. See Lowe and Kinnear, 1930, p. 180; Hartert, 1931, p. 190.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527047. On a supplementary label (no original) appears: male, coast of southeast Australia, 4 December, 1899. From the Mathews collection (No. 279, and type so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Diomedea culminata mathewsi* Rothschild**

Diomedea culminata mathewsi Rothschild, 1912, p. 70 ("Campbell Island." [?]).
Now *Diomedea chrysostoma* Forster, 1785. See Hartert, 1926b, p. 344.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527065, female juvenile. Bought in the Leadenhall Market, London. Type locality doubtful, as Hartert (*loc. cit.*) emphasized. No characters for distinguishing the various breeding populations have been found.

FAMILY PROCELLARIIDAE

***Macronectes giganteus halli* Mathews**

Macronectes giganteus halli Mathews, 1912b, p. 187 (Kerguelen).
Now *Macronectes giganteus halli* Mathews. See Bourne and Warham, 1966, pp. 49, 50, 63.

SYNTYPE AND PARALECTOTYPE: AMNH 527123 collected on Kerguelen Island on December 30, 1897, but without further data; the lectotype (designated by Bourne and Warham, *loc. cit.*) and a syntype are in the British Museum.

***Daption capense australis* Mathews**

Daption capense australis Mathews, 1913a, p. 187 ("New Zealand").
Now *Daption capensis australis* Mathews. See Fleming, 1953, p. 18.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527130, female. On what is apparently an original label appears: "Wm. Smyth, taxidermist, Carversham, Dunedin, New Zealand, 17 June, 1905." From the Mathews (No. 268, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

According to R. C. Murphy (*in* Fleming, 1953), this specimen resembles birds of the Snares from which there are two birds in the American Museum of Natural History.

***Halobaena coerulea victoriae* Mathews**

Halobaena coerulea victoriae Mathews, 1916a, p. 54 ("Victoria").
Now *Halobaena coerulea* (Gmelin). See Mathews, 1927, p. 126; Hartert, 1931b, p. 188.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527196, male. No original label. On a Mathews collection label appears no. 269, against which number appears *Halobaena coerulea* in the ms register. Mathews apparently had only this one bird. In his original description he stated: "Type from Victoria." "Medilloe, Victoria" appears on the label.

***Prion vittatus gouldi* Mathews**

Prion vittatus gouldi Mathews, 1912a, p. 211 (Bass Strait, Australia).
Now *Pachyptila vittata macgillivrayi* (Mathews) Falla, 1940, pp. 218-221; Fleming, 1953, p. 19.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527218, male, immature, collected by personnel of HMS "Rattlesnake" (No. 35) in Bass Strait, July 11, 1847. From the Mathews, No. 12373, and so designated in the

original description, and the Rothschild collection. Mathews acquired the specimen from the British Museum (No. 48.8.31.27).

According to Falla (1940) and R. C. Murphy (*in litt.*) this specimen is immature. In the present state of knowledge of this species it does not appear to be certain that it was hatched on St. Paul's Island, Indian Ocean, type locality of *macgillivrayi*. Falla has assigned the name *vittata* to birds of New Zealand and neighboring islands as well as to Tristan da Cunha and Gough islands in the South Atlantic Ocean. In Falla's view *macgillivrayi* represents a southern form.

***Prion vittatus missus* Mathews**

Prion vittatus missus Mathews, 1912a, p. 212 (West Australia).

Now *Pachyptila vittatus macgillivrayi* Mathews. See Falla, 1940, p. 220.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527216, immature female collected by J. Drumm (No. 6839), May 14, 1904 at Cottesloe Beach, West Australia. From the Mathews (No. 12250, and type so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

According to Falla (*loc. cit.*), this is an immature bird. The northern form is well represented in the American Museum of Natural History, but not the southern. The type of *macgillivrayi* is in the British Museum.

***Heteroprion desolatus mattinglyi* Mathews**

Heteroprion desolatus mattinglyi Mathews, 1912a, p. 226 (Torquay Beach, Geelong, Victoria).

Now *Pachyptila desolata desolata* (Gmelin). See Falla, 1940, p. 226.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527220, unsexed immature, collected on Torquay Beach, Geelong, Victoria by Charles Belcher, October, 1911. No original label. From the Mathews, No. 10038, and type so designated in the original description, and the Rothschild collection.

Falla (*loc. cit.*) considered this to be an immature specimen and relegated it to the synonymy of *desolata* with some doubt as to which subspecies it belongs. Falla's 1940 conclusions regarding this species are tentative.

***Heteroprion desolatus macquariensis* Mathews**

Heteroprion desolatus macquariensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 231 (Macquarie Island, south of New Zealand).

Now *Pachyptila desolata desolata* (Gmelin). See Falla, 1940, p. 227; Fleming, 1953, p. 19.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527229, female, collected by H. Travers, November, 1899.

Designation by Hartert, 1926b, p. 356. From the Rothschild collection.

***Heteroprion desolatus alter* Mathews**

Heteroprion desolatus alter Mathews, 1912a, p. 231 (Auckland Island, off New Zealand).

Now *Heteroprion desolatus alter* Mathews. See Falla, 1940, p. 227; Fleming, 1953, p. 19.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527224, male, collected by Dannefaerd, March, 1894, designated by Hartert, 1926b, p. 356, who recognized this as a valid subspecies. From the Rothschild collection.

***Pachyptila belcheri* Mathews**

Pachyptila belcheri Mathews, 1912a, p. 224 (Torquay Beach, Geelong, Victoria).

Now *Pachyptila belcheri* Mathews. See Falla, 1940, p. 227; Fleming, 1953, p. 20.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527235, unsexed immature, collected 13 miles south of Geelong, July 23, 1911. From the Mathews (No. 10039, and type so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Falla (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this specimen is very young. Failure to recognize this fact caused Mathews to describe *P. b. serventyi*, and Falla *P. b. orientalis*, both of which are synonyms. This bird was a straggler. The species breeds on Kerguelen Island and the Falkland Islands and specimens represent these populations in the American Museum of Natural History.

***Pseudoprion turtur nova* Mathews**

Pseudoprion turtur nova Mathews, 1916a, p. 55 (Sydney, New South Wales).

Now *Pachyptila turtur* (Kuhl). See Falla, 1940, pp. 229-232; Fleming, 1953, p. 20.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527238, female. On what is apparently the original label appears "Botany Bay, N.S.W." Mathews (1916a) stated that his type came from Sydney and he appears to have had but this one from Sydney. From the Mathews, No. 6916, and the Rothschild collection.

This species is known to breed on islands off the coasts of New Zealand. This bird was a straggler.

***Pseudoprion turtur huttoni* Mathews**

Pseudoprion turtur huttoni Mathews, 1912a (Chatham Island).

Now *Pachyptila turtur* (Kuhl). See Falla, 1940, pp. 229–232; Fleming, 1953, p. 20.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527259, not sexed, immature. No original data. According to Hartert (1926b, p. 355), all specimens collected by H. C. Palmer had only field numbers attached to the skins; even these are missing here. Numbers referred to a field notebook which was carelessly destroyed by a taxidermist at Cambridge. Paralectotype: AMNH 527260. No data. "Type" designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Rothschild collection.

***Pseudoprion turtur crassirostris* Mathews**

Pseudoprion turtur crassirostris Mathews, 1912a, p. 221 (Bounty Island, southeast of New Zealand).

Now *Pachyptila crassirostris crassirostris* Mathews. See Falla, 1940, p. 228; Fleming, 1953, p. 20.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527264, male, collected on Bounty Island, February 4, 1875. This appears on Reischek's label, but according to his account Reischek (1889, p. 384) visited Bounty Island in early February, 1888. Designation by Hartert, 1926b, p. 355.

From the Mathews, No. 3726, and the Rothschild collection. Against No. 3726 in Mathews's ms catalogue appears "February 1895, ♂, *Prion brevirostris*, South New Zealand." The date is obviously not correct and the lack of exact locality may be ascribed to carelessness. Perhaps for this reason a question mark appears after the locality on the Rothschild collection label but Hartert (*loc. cit.*) did not doubt it.

MEASUREMENTS: wing 195 mm.; tail 89 mm.; culmen 23.5 mm.; width of culmen 11 mm.; depth of culmen 10.5 mm. Although these measurements cannot be said to be proof that the bird was hatched on Bounty Island it does seem probable.

***Pseudoprion turtur solanderi* Mathews**

Pseudoprion turtur solanderi Mathews, 1912a, p. 220 ("West coast of South America").

Now *Pachyptila turtur* (Kuhl). See Falla, 1940, p. 229–232; Fleming, 1953, p. 20.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527263, not sexed. No original label, no data except a notation on a Mathews collection label: "type of *solanderi*," and the locality: "Cape Horn." From the Mathews No. 4602, and the Rothschild collection.

The following appears in Mathews's ms

catalogue "4602. *Prion ariel*. Cape Horn. Leach. 16-10-09." The last item certainly refers to an exchange, probably with John A. Leach, 1870–1929, one-time president of the R.A.O.U.

Hartert (1931b, p. 190) thought this form to be separable with much doubt. R. C. Murphy (*in litt.*) finds no character to separate this specimen from the breeding populations of Chatham Island and New Zealand.

Falla (*op. cit.*, p. 232) remarked that specimen 88.5.18.158 in the British Museum, labeled "type of *P. turtur solanderi*" is a young *P. belcheri*. This specimen is not listed by Warren (1966).

***Priocella antarctica addenda* Mathews**

Priocella antarctica addenda Mathews, 1915a, p. 125 ("New Zealand Seas." Fig. Mathews, 1912b, pl. 82).

Now *Fulmarus glacialisoides* Smith, 1840. *Fulmarus antarcticus* Stephens 1826, and of authors is not identifiable according to Falla, 1937; Fleming, 1953; Oliver, 1955. They reject the monotypical genus *Priocella* as do Voous (1949), Fisher (1952), and Vincent (1952). All these opinions are correct, I think.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527271, sex unknown, collector unknown.

Mathews designated his type as from "New Zealand Seas." This was apparently the only specimen before him so designated.

***Procellaria aequinoctialis steadi* Mathews**

Procellaria aequinoctialis steadi Mathews, 1912b, pp. 112, 114–115 (Antipodes Island).

Now *Procellaria aequinoctialis steadi* Mathews. See Hartert, 1926b, p. 354; Fleming, 1953, p. 23.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527311, adult male, collected by Dannefaerd, March, 1894 on Antipodes Island southeast of New Zealand. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collections.

There can be little doubt that this is the holotype for Mathews's type label is attached. Unfortunately he neglected to record a number on the label even though he stated: "Type No. 10,165 in my collection" in his original description. In his catalogue appears: "10,165, Mar. '94; ♂; *Procellaria*; Antipodes Isl.; Tring Mus; 20-1-12." The date no doubt refers to the day the specimen was acquired from Tring. A date, 30-5-12, which appears on Mathews's type label, refers to the day on which the original description was published. Lectotype designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

***Procellaria aequinoctialis mixta* Mathews**

Procellaria aequinoctialis mixta Mathews, 1912b, p. 111 ("South Atlantic, 300 m. north of Capetown").

Now *Procellaria aequinoctialis aequinoctialis* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1926b, p. 355.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527293, male, collected by Tom Carter, April 26, 1909. From the Mathews (No. 3748 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

It may be doubted that this specimen was hatched on Kerguelen or the Crozet islands as Mathews surmised.

***Puffinus chlororhynchus iredalei* Mathews**

Puffinus chlororhynchus iredalei Mathews, 1910c, p. 40 (Sunday Island, Kermadecs).

Now *Puffinus pacificus pacificus* (Gmelin). See Mathews, 1927, p. 113; Hartert, 1926b, p. 350; Murphy, 1951a, p. 7.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527434, male (dark phase), collected by H. H. Travers on Sunday Island, Kermadec group, north of New Zealand on January 30, 1895. From the Mathews (No. 253, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

The original spelling "iredali" is an obvious lapse. Another mistake was apparently made in Mathews's catalogue where number 253 was originally entered as *Puffinus chlororhynchus*, but later changed for reasons unknown.

***Puffinus pacificus hamiltoni* Mathews**

Puffinus pacificus hamiltoni Mathews, 1912b, p. 82 ("The Cousin, Seychelles").

Now *Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus* Lesson. See Hartert, 1926b, p. 351; Murphy, 1951a, p. 17.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527529, male (in dark phase), collected on Cousine Island, Seychelle Group, Indian Ocean, July 9, 1904, by Thibault. From the Mathews (No. 10051) and the Rothschild collection.

Among Hartert's (ms) queries to Mathews this question appears under the name *P. p. hamiltoni*: "Is No. 10051 the type?" Mathews's note reads: "I should say so."

***Puffinus pacificus alleni* Mathews**

Puffinus pacificus alleni Mathews, 1912b, p. 83 (San Benedicto Island).

Now *Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus* Lesson. See Hartert, 1926b, p. 351; Murphy, 1951, p. 17.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527546, female, collected by A. W. Anthony (No. 813) on San Benedicto Island, Revilla Gigedos, in the Pacific off the coast of Mexico, April 30, 1897. This specimen was acquired by C. K. Worthen, dealer, of Warsaw, Illinois. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. Four labels are attached; the original, the dealer's, and two Rothschild, but no Mathews label. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). There were at least three specimens in the type series mentioned by Mathews (*loc. cit.*). They are now in the American Museum of Natural History.

***Puffinus pacificus royanus* Mathews**

Puffinus pacificus royanus Mathews, 1912b, p. 85 (Bondi Beach, NSW, Australia).

Now *Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus* Lesson. See Hartert, 1926b, p. 351; Murphy, 1951, p. 17.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527497, male (dark phase) "picked up dead on Bondi Beach, near Sydney" (Mathews, *loc. cit.*). From the Mathews (No. 252 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Puffinus pacificus laysani* Mathews**

Puffinus pacificus laysani Mathews, 1912b, p. 83 (Laysan Island).

Now *Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus* Lesson. See Hartert, 1926b, p. 352; Murphy, 1951a, p. 17.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527572, female (white-breasted phase), collected August 8, 1896 by Prof. and Frau Hugo Hermann Schauinsland on Laysan Island, Leeward group, Hawaiian Islands. A series of 14 adults of both color phases and three nestlings is in the American Museum of Natural History.

Designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

It may be that this specimen represents a valid subspecies, the extreme of a cline. If such a subspecies is to be recognized, it should be called *cuneatus* Salvin, for the type locality is surely in the neighborhood of Laysan as Hartert (*loc. cit.*) and Murphy (*loc. cit.*) have pointed out.

***Puffinus bulleri* Salvin**

Puffinus bulleri Salvin, 1888, p. 354 (New Zealand).

Now *Puffinus bulleri* Salvin. See Falla, 1934, p. 250; Fleming, 1953, p. 21.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527592, sex unknown, no original label. Four labels are attached. Two Rothschild labels are marked "Waikanae, New

Zealand" and this locality is repeated in Rothschild, 1888. A Tring Museum type label is attached, and "type" is inscribed on two other labels.

Hartert (1926b, p. 352) designated this "type or co-type." He remarked that this is the specimen figured in Godman, 1907-1910 (pt. 2, 1908, pl. 23, p. 81). Two specimens were available to Salvin. Both he (1896) and Godman (*loc. cit.*) stated that the other syntype is in the British Museum.

From the Buller (129A) and the Rothschild collection.

Of possible interest to bibliographers is that one of the four labels states: "ex coll. O.S. and F.D.G." but this has been crossed out and over it written "Sir W. Buller coll." The reverse side of the label reads: "Side view so that back and top of head can be shown." This is apparently in Salvin's handwriting for the initials "F.D.G." appears in pencil in a different hand. Godman (1907-1910) stated that his collaborator who had 50 plates prepared for the monograph of the Petrels and Keulemans followed his instructions as the plate attests.

***Neonectris griseus pescadorei*
Mathews and Iredale**

Neonectris griseus pescadorei Mathews and Iredale, 1915, p. 602 (Pescadores Islands).

Now *Puffinus griseus* (Gmelin). See Hartert, 1926b, p. 353.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527596, sex unknown, no original label. Apparently bought from Alan Owston, a dealer of Yokohama, who employed Japanese collectors. On Owston's label appears Pescadore Is., May, 1909.

Mathews and Iredale had two specimens from the Pescadores. Both are in the American Museum of Natural History. They designated the bird with the shorter tail as "type." It is difficult to obtain the same measurements as do these authors but there can be no doubt that this is the holotype as designated.

From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Neonectris griseus missus*
Mathews and Iredale**

Neonectris griseus missus Mathews and Iredale, 1915, p. 603 (Kurile Islands).

Now *Puffinus griseus* (Gmelin). See Hartert, 1926b, p. 353.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527594, sex unknown, apparently bought from Alan Owston, a dealer of Yokohama. At one time Owston was in partnership with H. J. Snow, a seal poacher and feather merchant, who operated among the Kurile Islands (see Snow, 1910). It is possible that these birds were collected by him, although Owston's label shows no collector's name nor a date.

Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

Mathews and Iredale had two specimens from the Kurile Islands. The specimen with a shorter wing (296 mm.) is designated as "type." A second specimen (AMNH 527595) is recorded as having a wing 301 mm. long. The specimen bearing "type" labels has a wing 300 mm. long and the other 288 mm., according to my measurements. It appears wise to indicate both as syntypes because it is probable that Mathews attached his "type" label to the wrong skin.

***Neonectris griseus nutcheri* Mathews**

Neonectris griseus nutcheri Mathews, 1916a, p. 54 (Sydney, New South Wales).

Now *Puffinus griseus* (Gmelin). See Hartert, 1926b, p. 325; Mathews, 1927, p. 115.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527599, male, collected on Bondi Beach, near Sydney, Australia in March 1904. Designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

From the Mathews (No. 261) and the Rothschild collection.

***Neonectris tenuirostris hulli* Mathews**

Neonectris tenuirostris hulli Mathews, 1916, p. 82 (Barrier Reef, Queensland).

Now *Puffinus tenuirostris tenuirostris* (Temminck). See Mathews, 1927, p. 115; Hartert, 1931b, p. 187; Peters, 1931, p. 56.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527629, male, collected on the Barrier Reef, Queensland, Australia, in November, 1892. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Puffinus reinholdi huttoni* Mathews**

Puffinus reinholdi huttoni Mathews, 1912b, p. 47, 77 (Snares Island).

Now *Puffinus yelkouan huttoni* Mathews. See Hartert, 1926b, p. 348; Murphy, 1952, p. 19; Fleming, 1953, p. 21.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527761, "♀," collected by Dannefaerd in March, 1894.

Lectotype designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

Murphy (*loc. cit.*) has reviewed the status of this type. There can be no doubt that Dannefaerd wrote the locality (Snares Islands) on the original label. Whether he tied the label to the specimen at some time long after he shot the bird we do not know. It has been thought possible that the locality is an error because this form apparently does not breed on the Snares at present. However, the bird may well have been a stray for specimens have been taken off the coasts of North and South Island, New Zealand, in the Cook Strait, and West Australia. The breeding range is unknown to this day.

This specimen represents the form well. It is larger than *gavia* (wing 227 mm.; tail 68 mm.; culmen 44 mm.; see also measurements of *P. gavia* in Murphy, 1952, p. 17), the axillaries are not tipped with white, and the sides of the neck are grayish brown.

From the Mathews (he had only one specimen) and the Rothschild collection.

Fleming, 1953, and Serventy and Whittell (1962) regarded the form *gavia* as a distinct species (*yelkouan* Acerbi, 1827, *gavia* Forster, 1844). The present course has been followed here on the advice of Murphy.

***Reinholdia reinholdia melanotis* Mathews**

Reinholdia reinholdia melanotis Mathews, 1916c, p. 89 (Kaipara Beach, n. Helensville, Waitemata, North Island, N.Z.).

Now *Puffinus yelkouan gavia* (Forster). See Murphy, 1952, p. 15; Fleming, 1953, p. 21.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527748, male, collected at Kaipara Beach, near Helensville, Waitemata County, North Island, New Zealand by Robin Kemp (No. 4758 on January 10, 1915, and so designated in the original description). From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Fleming, 1953, and Serventy and Whittell, 1962, regarded the form *gavia* as a distinct species (*yelkouan* Acerbi, 1827, *gavia* Forster, 1844). The present course is followed on the advice of Murphy.

***Reinholdia reinholdia byroni* Mathews**

Reinholdia reinholdia byroni Mathews, 1913a, p. 187 (Byron Bay-Five Islands, New South Wales).

Now *Puffinus yelkouan gavia* (Forster). See Murphy, 1952, p. 15; Fleming, 1953, p. 21.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527764, male. Mathews

bought this specimen from Tost and Rohu, dealers, of Sydney.

From the Mathews (No. 15843 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Fleming, 1953, and Serventy and Whittell (1962) regarded the form *gavia* as a distinct species (*yelkouan* Acerbi, 1827, *gavia* Forster, 1844).

From the Mathews (type designated as collected on the Barrier Reef in November, 1892) and the Rothschild collection.

***Puffinus reinholdi reinholdi* Mathews**

Puffinus reinholdi reinholdi Mathews, 1912b, pp. 47, 74, pl. 74 ("New Zealand").

Now *Puffinus yelkouan gavia* (Forster). See Mathews, 1927, p. 112; Murphy, 1952, pp. 15, 17.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527750, from the Mathews (No. 259 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. Hartert, 1926, p. 347, remarked that Rothschild bought this specimen from Buller (No. 128a) and gave it in exchange to Mathews.

Fleming, 1953, and Serventy and Whittell, 1962, regarded the form *gavia* as a distinct species (*yelkouan* Acerbi, 1827, *gavia* Forster, 1844). The present course is followed on the advice of Murphy.

***Cinathisma cyanoleuca* Hull**

Cinathisma cyanoleuca Hull, 1916, p. 305, pl. 32 ("Ulladulla, South Wales").

Now *Puffinus yelkouan gavia* (Forster). See Mathews, 1927, p. 112; Murphy, 1952, p. 15.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 427791, female, collected by A. F. Basset Hull and H. S. Grant at sea between Ulladulla and Brush Island, New South Wales, Australia, December 5, 1915. Designation by Hartert, 1926, p. 349, who remarked that the label bore a note to the effect that there was also a male type in the "collection of H. L. White, Belltrees, N.S.W." Hull says he collected five specimens and designated no "type." This must be a syntype together with four other specimens now in the American Museum of Natural History. From the Rothschild collection.

Fleming, 1953, and Serventy and Whittell, 1962, regarded the form *gavia* as a distinct species (*yelkouan* Acerbi, 1827, *gavia* Forster, 1844). The present course is followed on the advice of R. C. Murphy.

***Puffinus puffinus bermudae*
Nichols and Mowbray**

Puffinus puffinus bermudae Nichols and Mowbray, 1916, p. 195 (Gurnet Head Rock, Bermuda).
Now *Puffinus puffinus puffinus* (Brünnich). See Dwight, 1927, p. 243; Murphy, 1952, p. 8.

HOLOTYPE: on loan to the American Museum of Natural History from the Bermuda Museum.

Collected by Louis L. Mowbray at Gurnet Head Rock, Bermuda, March 10, 1905. The bird was sitting on an egg in a crevice. Apparently the describers had but this one specimen.

***Puffinus assimilis howensis* Mathews**

Puffinus assimilis howensis Mathews, 1914a, p. 125 (Lord Howe Island).
Now *Puffinus assimilis assimilis* Gould, 1838. See Hartert, 1926b, p. 350; Mathews, 1927, p. 111; Fleming and Serventy, 1943, p. 117; Fleming, 1953, p. 22.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527802, male, collected on Roach Islet, Lord Howe Island, June 6, 1914 by Roy Bell (No. 6). From the Mathews and Rothschild collection. A long series is in the American Museum of Natural History. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

The type locality of *assimilis* is Norfolk Island, 550 miles distant.

***Puffinus assimilis kermadecensis* Murphy**

Puffinus assimilis kermadecensis Murphy, 1927, p. 3 (Herald Island, Kermadec Group).
Now *Puffinus assimilis kermadecensis* Murphy. See Fleming and Serventy, 1943, p. 118; Fleming, 1952, p. 2.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 254107, male, collected from a small boat 2 miles off Heard Island, Kermadec Group, by Hicks, of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, on November 19, 1925. The iris was brown, bill bluish with a black "top": feet bluish, outer toe black, and the testes small, as Beck recorded on the label.

***Puffinus assimilis kempii* Mathews**

Puffinus assimilis kempii Mathews, 1912b, p. 69 (Chatham Island).
Now *Puffinus assimilis elegans* Giglioli and Salvadori, 1869. See Fleming, 1953, p. 22.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527851, female, purchased from Dannefaerd. From the Mathews (who neglected to designate a type) and the Rothschild collection. Designation by Hartert (1926b, p. 350).

***Puffinus assimilis tunneyi* Mathews**

Puffinus assimilis tunneyi Mathews, 1912b, p. 71 (Boxer Island, SW Australia).

Now *Puffinus assimilis tunneyi* Mathews. See Hartert, 1926b, p. 350; Fleming and Serventy, 1943, p. 115.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527857, male, collected by J. T. Tunney on Boxer Island, 14 miles west of Esperance Bay, southern coast of Western Australia, on June 4, 1906. From the Mathews (No. 3776, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

On the original label, following locality, sex and date appears: "Iris black-brown; feet blue; Bill, upper black, lower blue." On the reverse side is written, "caught in a lake during day in pairs they appear to be preparing the holes in ground for nesting." The writing is in pencil and somewhat obscure; however, Boxer Island is listed in the Gazetteer of the U. S. Geographic Board at latitude 34°S, longitude 121°40'E, approximately where the collector placed it.

Tunney collected for the Western Australian Museum at Perth 1895–1906. In his manuscript catalogue Mathews had penciled a note against his type series "Woodward" (B. H. Woodward, director) "Perth Mus."

The subspecies has a shorter wing than *haurakiensis* [Fleming and Serventy, 1943 (161–179 mm. as against 189–193 mm.)].

***Puffinus obscurus atlanticus*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Puffinus obscurus atlanticus Rothschild and Hartert, 1911, p. 43 ("North Atlantic Isles").

Now *Puffinus assimilis baroli* (Bonaparte). See Hartert, 1926b, p. 347; Bannerman, 1963, p. 9.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527859, male, collected by an unnamed person in the employ of Padre Ernesto Schmitz ("from Schmitz's men" appears on the original label), February 16, 1895 near Porto Santo, Madeira. From the Rothschild collection.

***Nectris munda* Kuhl**

Nectris munda Kuhl, 1820, p. 148 (["Latitude 48°27'S, longitude 93°W. of London. Banks"] South Atlantic Ocean, about 1080 miles east by south of Gough Island).

Now *Puffinus assimilis elegans* Giglioli and Salvadori, 1869. See Murphy, 1936, p. 683; Fleming and Serventy, 1952, p. 17–22.

NEOTYPE: AMNH 211650, male, adult; collected at sea, latitude 49°S, longitude 179°W

(about 30 miles NNW of Antipodes Id.), February 16, 1926 by R. H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition; designated by Murphy (*loc. cit.*).

The name *munda* Kuhl, 1820, in the combinations Proc. [ellaria] and *Nectris munda* has been suppressed under plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1957, pp. 349-360).

Kuhl's name was based on Parkinson's drawing done during Cook's first voyage. According to Bourne as well as Fleming (*in* 1957, p. 497) the drawing is identifiable. The name *munda* was suppressed in the interest of stability in nomenclature.

Bourne (*in* International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1947, p. 357) has published measurements as follows:

	Culmen	Wing	Tarsus	Mid-toe +Claw
Type of <i>P. a.</i>				
<i>elegans</i> (juv.)	27	180+	39	48
Tristan da Cunha (8)	25-27	183-195	39-41	42-48
Rapa (1) [Tubuai Group]	25	196	40	43
Tahiti, Marquesas, Tuamotus (30) ¹	25-30	188-212	37-41	39-43
Palau, Truk, Ponape, Kusaie (17) ²	25-28	197-211	36-39	—

According to Elliot, 1957, birds taken on the Tristan da Cunha Group (*elegans*) have the same bill and wing measurements as have those from the Kermadecs (*kermadecensis*) but a longer bill than in *assimilis* of Norfolk Island. He gave no measurements, but those available in the American Museum of Natural History indicate a complete overlap.

Puffinus lherminieri nugax Mathews

Puffinus lherminieri nugax Mathews, 1912b, p. 72 ("ex Solander ms.").

Puffinus lherminieri gunax Mathews, 1930, p. 55. New name for *nugax* Mathews, 1912, not *nugax* Bonaparte, 1857.

Now *Puffinus lherminieri montaguei* Mathews, 1922, see Mathews, 1930a, p. 905.

NEOTYPE: AMNH 215393, female adult, col-

¹From Murphy, 1927, p. 9 (*P. a. polynesiae*).

²From Baker, 1951, p. 67 (*P. a. dichrous*).

lected by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition (No. 22700), September 14, 1926 on Malapav (or Meralav or Star Peak) Islet, Banks Group, New Hebrides Islands; this specimen so designated by Murphy, 1927, and by Mathews, 1930.

The iris is recorded as brown, the bill black, bluish below, the ovaries enlarged.

The type of *montaguei*, which Mathews says was picked up on the beach at New Caledonia, is not in the American Museum of Natural History nor in the British Museum Natural History; nor is there a specimen from New Caledonia in either institution.

Puffinus lherminieri boydi Mathews

Puffinus lherminieri boydi Mathews, 1912b, p. 70 (Cape Verde Islands).

Now *Puffinus assimilis boydi* Mathews. See Witherby, 1940, p. 51.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 527892, male, collected in March, 1897 and 527893 male, 527894, female, collected, November 25, 1897 by Boyd Alexander on the Rhombos (or Rombos) Islands, Cape Verde Islands. From the Rothschild collection. Boyd Alexander collected nine males, six females on the Cape Verde Islands in 1897, the remaining syntypes are in the British Museum.

Mathews (1937b, p. 279) placed this subspecies in the species *lherminieri*. Later authors (Witherby, *loc. cit.*, Alexander, 1963, and Vaurie, 1965, p. 29) have identified it with *assimilis*, and this appears to be correct. Measurements of long series in the American Museum of Natural History show that blue-footed birds (*assimilis*) have relatively shorter tails than do the pink, or flesh-footed birds (*lherminieri*). Wing-tail indexes ($w \times t / 100$) of "blue-feet" from New Zealand, Norfolk Island (type loc.). Kermadec Islands, Madeira, Canary Islands, and Cape Verde Islands are 111-130 mm., whereas the "pink-feet" from the Bahamas, Virgin Islands of the West Indies, and islands of the Pacific, from the Bonins, Tahiti, and Galapagos, the indexes are 134-170 mm. Differences in natal down are difficult if not impossible to discern. It appears probable, however, that two species should be recognized.

Puffinus lherminieri becki Mathews

Puffinus lherminieri becki Mathews, 1912b, p. 70 (Culpepper Island, Galapagos).

Now *Puffinus lherminieri subalaris* Ridgway. See Loomis, 1918, p. 123; Murphy, 1927, p. 7; 1936, p. 688.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527898, female, collected by C. M. Harris (Webster-Harris Expd.) No. 185 (or 184) on July 27, 1895 on Culpepper Island, northernmost of the Galapagos Islands. Designated by Hartert, 1926b, p. 350.

***Puffinus lherminieri polynesiae* Murphy**

Puffinus lherminieri polynesiae Murphy, 1927, p. 8 (Tahiti Society Islands).

Now *Puffinus lherminieri dichrous* Finsch. See Baker, 1951, p. 69.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 189770, male adult, collected by Rollo H. Beck, August 2, 1921 near Tahiti. The iris is recorded as brown; bill black; feet flesh, outer toes black; and sexual organs small. Beck's diary contains no entry for August 2, 1921. His companion, Quayle, was high on the mountain of Moorea that day.

Measurements of long series in the American Museum of Natural History show that Baker (*loc. cit.*) is correct in that measurements overlap to the extent that *polynesiae* must be considered to be a synonym.

***Puffinus bannermani* Mathews and Iredale**

Puffinus bannermani Mathews and Iredale, 1915, p. 594 ("North Iwo Jima" [Kita Iwo Jima or S. Alasandro, Volcano Islands]).

Now *Puffinus lherminieri bannermani* Mathews and Iredale. See Murphy, 1927, p. 12.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 527933, sex unknown, collected by Japanese employed by Alan Owston, a dealer of Yokohama on North (or Kita) Iwo Jima, February, 1910. Data, on what is apparently an original label, are in Japanese. Mathews's type label is attached, contains no information and he did not designate a type. Designated by Hartert, 1926b, p. 349.

From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. In the type series were two more specimens from the same collections (AMNH 527934 and 527935).

***Pterodroma macroptera albani* Mathews**

Pterodroma macroptera albani Mathews, 1912a, p. 30 (Rabbit Island, southwest Australia).

Now *Pterodroma macroptera gouldi* Hutton, 1869. See Murphy and Pennoyer, 1952, p. 13.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527960, adult male, collected on Rabbit Island, near Albany, southwestern Australia, June 24, 1911 by Tom Carter.

From the Mathews (No. 9031 and so desig-

nated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Measurements in mm. of this "type" (wing 306, tail 121, culmen 33.6) fall within the range of individual variation of birds of New Zealand (*gouldi*) and there are no other differences, according to Murphy and Pennoyer (*loc. cit.*). Material is lacking but it appears probable that more specimens will prove this to be correct.

***Aestrelata lessonii australis* Mathews**

Aestrelata lessonii australis Mathews, 1916a, p. 54 ("Sydney, N.S.W.").

Now *Pterodroma lessonii lessonii* (Garnot). See Hartert, 1931b, p. 188, who recognized this subspecies with doubt, and see also below.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527985, female, collected December 21, 1914, Bondi Beach, near Sydney, Australia by Rohu, a dealer of Sydney. No designation of type but Mathews had but one specimen. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

In his original description Mathews stated that his type is smaller than *lessonii*. However, measurements of the type of *australis* fall well within the extremes of measurements of females from Antipodes and Auckland islands (wings 280–313 mm., tails 123–139, as against wing 299, tail 124 for "*australis*"). No other difference is apparent.

***Aestrelata cahow* Nichols and Mowbray**

Aestrelata cahow Nichols and Mowbray, 1916, p. 194 (southeast side of Castle Island, Bermuda).

Now *Pterodroma cahow* Nichols and Mowbray. See Murphy and Irving, 1951, p. 277.

HOLOTYPE: on loan to the American Museum of Natural History from the Bermuda Museum, collected by Louis Mowbray on Gurnet Rock, southeast of Castle Island, Bermuda, February 22, 1906.

***Procellaria meridionalis* Lawrence**

Procellaria meridionalis Lawrence, 1848, p. 475 ("Florida coast").

Now *Pterodroma hasitata* (Kuhl), 1820, p. 142 (*ex* Forster).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 6212, Lawrence collection No. 638. Collected "in the salt lagoon opposite Indian River Inlet . . . 240 miles south of the St. John River [St. Lucie Inlet, near Stuart, Florida]."

***Pterodroma becki* Murphy**

Pterodroma becki Murphy, 1928, p. 1 ("latitude 3° S., longitude 155° E." [east coast of New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, western Pacific]).

Now *Pterodroma rostrata becki* Murphy. See Murphy and Pennoyer, 1952, p. 21.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 235376, female, collected at sea off the coast of New Ireland, on January 6, 1928 by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

A second specimen male, was collected off Rendova Island, Solomon Islands on May 18, 1928. These two are the only examples known.

***Aestrelata oliveri* Mathews and Iredale**

Aestrelata oliveri Mathews and Iredale, 1914, p. 113 (Sunday Island, Kermadec Islands).

Now *Pterodroma alba* (Gmelin). See Murphy and Pennoyer, 1952, p. 32.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 528153, male, collected on Sunday Island, Kermadec Islands, on March 7, 1913 (this information is on what is apparently an original label).

Lectotype designated by Hartert (1926b, p. 347) who wrote: "King Bell collection No. 158," but this information does not appear on any label. Oliver, 1955, p. 155 said that the type was collected by W. S. Bell on Raoul Island on March 7, 1913.

***Aestrelata wortheni* Rothschild**

Aestrelata wortheni Rothschild, 1902a, p. 62 ("latitude 3° S., longitude 118° 45' W." [near the Galapagos]).

Now *Pterodroma alba* (Gmelin). See Murphy and Pennoyer, 1952, p. 32.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 528152, female, collected by "A.W.H." (R. H. Beck collection No. 143, and so designated in the original description).

From the Rothschild collection.

***Pterodroma inexpectata thompsoni*
Mathews**

Pterodroma inexpectata thompsoni Mathews, 1915a, p. 125 (Tasmania).

Now *Pterodroma inexpectata* Forster, 1844. See Mathews, 1927, p. 118; Murphy and Pennoyer, 1952, p. 23.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 528001, male, collected at Circular Head, Tasmania, on February 6, 1890 by L. Hobson (sp. ?). Designation by Hartert (1931b, p. 187).

From the Mathews (No. 17847) and the Rothschild collection.

***Pterodroma ultima* Murphy**

Pterodroma ultima Murphy, 1949, p. 89. Oeno, southeast of the Tuamotus, southeastern Pacific.

Now *Pterodroma ultima* Murphy. See Murphy and Pennoyer, 1952, p. 41.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 191483, male, collected on Oeno Island by R. H. Beck and E. Quayle, April 18, 1922. A series from the southeastern Tuamotus and from the Austral Islands (Rapa, Bass Rocks) is in the American Museum of Natural History.

***Pterodroma neglecta quintali* Mathews**

Pterodroma neglecta quintali Mathews, 1916a, p. 68 (Mt. Gower, Lord Howe Island).

Now *Pterodroma neglecta neglecta* (Schlegel). See Mathews, 1927, p. 119; Hartert, 1931b, p. 187; Murphy and Pennoyer, 1952, p. 28.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 528109, male, collected by Roy Bell on Mount Gower, Lord Howe Island, November 25, 1914. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Mathews (No. 2) and the Rothschild collection.

***Aestrelata chionophara* Murphy**

Aestrelata chionophara Murphy, 1914, p. 13 (Trinidade Islet, South Atlantic).

Now *Pterodroma arminjoniana arminjoniana* Giglioli and Salvadori. See Murphy and Pennoyer, 1952, p. 36.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 132499, female, collected by Robert Cushman Murphy, April 8, 1913 at Trinidade Islet. Murphy collection No. 1982 (and so designated in the original description).

***Pterodroma dubius* Mathews**

Pterodroma dubius Mathews, 1924, p. 70 (North Australia).

Now *Pterodroma mollis mollis* (gould). See Mathews, 1927, p. 119; Hartert, 1931b, p. 187; Murphy, 1936, p. 711, and ms.

LECTOTYPE: by Hartert (*loc. cit.*) AMNH 528154. This specimen was a duplicate discarded from the British Museum (84.4.26.5). On a British Museum label appears "N.W. Australia, collection Capt. Beckett." Mathews's labels are attached and indicate that this is probably the specimen he intended to be his "type." However, the name was based on a plate (1913–1915, pl. 86, p. 157), according to the original description. There is no original label and the British Museum label has been superscribed "locality wrong." Although this may be so,

Serventy and Whittell (1962, p. 93) stated that remains of *P. mollis* are not uncommonly found near Perth, West Australia, after storms.

***Oestrelata nigripennis* Rothschild**

Oestrelata nigripennis Rothschild, 1893b, p. 57 (Kermadec Islands).

Now *Pterodroma axillaris nigripennis* Rothschild, according to Murphy (ms, 1961).

LECTOTYPE: designated by Hartert, 1926b, p. 347: AMNH 528231, not sexed. On what may be the original label is penciled only this: "Kermadec Islands" and "Burrowers." On a Rothschild Museum label appears "Sunday Island" and "type" in addition.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 528232, which is designated "cotype" on a Rothschild Museum label as well as two specimens in the British Museum, according to Salvin, 1896, p. 409.

Relationship of this species to *Pterodroma cookii* of New Zealand, *axillaris* of Chatham Island, *hypoleuca* of Hawaii and others have been discussed by Murphy, 1929, Fleming, 1941, and Falla, 1942. In 1929 Murphy considered *nigripennis* to be a subspecies of *cookii*, but in his ms of 1961 he had come to agree essentially with Fleming in a conception of *nigripennis* as a single polytypic species (with *axillaris*), with the remark that *axillaris* itself might well be a species. Falla, 1942 and Fleming, 1953 listed *nigripennis* as a subspecies of *hypoleuca*. However, *hypoleuca* has a relatively very long tail (107–114 mm., as against 93–102 for *nigripennis* and 88–94 for *axillaris*). Relative lengths of tail to wing are 247.5 mm. for *hypoleuca* and 220 mm. for *nigripennis*. There are also differences in color pattern.

Fleming (*loc. cit.*), first reviser in this case, chose *axillaris* as the specific name of this group and the name has page priority.

***Pterodroma cookii orientalis* Murphy**

Pterodroma cookii orientalis Murphy, 1929, p. 5 (200 miles west of Callao, Peru).

Now *Pterodroma cookii cookii* (G. R. Gray). See Falla, 1933, p. 178 and 1942, p. 115.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 446659, male, collected by Rollo H. Beck (No. 831) at sea 200 miles west of Callao, Peru, June 9, 1913. From the Brewster-Sanford collection.

Falla (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that plumage and measurements of this form and juvenile specimens from New Zealand are identical.

***Procellaria leucoptera* Gould**

Procellaria leucoptera Gould, 1844, p. 364 (Cabbage Tree Island, New South Wales, Australia).

Now *Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera* (Gould).

Hartert (1931b, p. 188) listed this specimen (AMNH 528259) as a paratype with the remark that the specimen is without a collector's label, "but with a label saying 'Procellaria Nov. sp. von Salmin ad. 1845,' but on a Mathews label is written 'one of Gould's types,' and in the Bird's of Australia, ii, p. 172, he stated that it is a specimen from the Gould collection and he received it in exchange." It is difficult to see how any claim to status as paratype (or syntype) can be made in view of the date 1845.

Salvin, 1896, p. 416 and Godman, 1907–1910, p. 244 have stated that a syntype is in the British Museum. Stone and Mathews, 1913, p. 137, list a specimen from the Gould collection now in the Academy of Natural Sciences Philadelphia as "Type." It appears that the two specimens are syntypes.

***Cookilaria cookii byroni* Mathews**

Cookilaria cookii byroni Mathews, 1916b, p. 48 ("Byron Bay" [in error, *recte* Port Stephens]).

Now *Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera* (Gould). See Mathews, 1927, p. 122; Hartert, 1931b, p. 188.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 528351. Designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*), bought from Tost and Rohu, dealers of Sydney. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. Mathews (1927) recorded the type locality as an error.

***Pagodroma confusa* Mathews**

Pagodroma confusa Mathews, 1912b, p. 177 (Cape Adare [Victoria Land, Antarctica]).

Now *Pagodroma nivea* (Forster). See Lowe and Kinneer, 1930, p. 142; Murphy, 1936, p. 633.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 528340, not sexed, no original label. Hartert (1927b, p. 354), who recognized *confusa* doubtfully as a larger and a sympatric species, designated this specimen as a lectotype.

From the Mathews (No. 847) and the Rothschild collection. Mathews apparently had a small series but designated no type.

***Bulweria bulweri pacifica* Mathews and Iredale**

Bulweria bulweri pacifica Mathews and Iredale, 1915, p. 607 (Iwo Jima, Bonin [Volcano] Island).

Now *Bulweria bulwerii* (Jardine and Selby). See Hartert, 1926b, p. 354; Murphy, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 528347, male, collected on Iwo Jima, Volcano Island, September 15, 1911. Purchased from Alan Owston, dealer of Yokohama. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews differentiated Pacific Ocean birds from those of the Atlantic by one character alone i.e.: a stouter bill, but measurements overlap to the extent that even this cannot be said to be a true difference.

FAMILY HYDROBATIDAE

Oceanites oceanicus chilensis Murphy

Oceanites oceanicus chilensis Murphy, 1936, p. 754 (Wollaston Island, Fuegia, Chile).

Now *Oceanites oceanicus chilensis* Murphy.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 446292, adult male, collected by Rollo H. Beck on Wollaston Island, Fuegia, Chile, January 1, 1915. Collector's No. 3644. Brewster-Sanford collection No. 3316, and so designated in the original description.

The bird was collected while sitting on an egg. Sexual organs were not enlarged. The iris is recorded as brown, the bill black, the feet black with yellow webs.

The status of this form has been much discussed both from the point of view of zoology and from that of nomenclature. First, from the zoological point of view, it should be said that populations of *Oceanites oceanicus* can be separated from each other by size (length of wing and tail) alone. Almost all birds from South America and the Falkland Islands are smaller (wing less than 144 mm., tail less than 60 mm.) than those from all other breeding localities except that of Kerguelen Island ("parvus" Falla, 1937), according to Roberts, 1940, pp. 144-154, who showed the strong statistical probability of valid difference. It appears that if subspecies are to be recognized on this one character then breeding populations of southern South America and the Falkland Islands may legitimately be separated as such (see also Bierman and Voous 1950, p. 95; Palmer 1962, p. 244).

Second, from the point of view of nomenclature, it appears that these populations should bear the name *Oceanites oceanicus chilensis* Murphy, 1936, under the International Code of 1961. The history of the name is tortuous. In 1928

Alexander (p. 86) published the name *chilensis*, but it appears here as a *nomen nudum* and therefore, in effect, never existed. In 1934 (p. 191) Mathews published Alexander's *nomen nudum* in synonymy of *Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus* (Kuhl), but this action did not make the name available (Article 11, d), and for that reason it cannot be rejected as a homonym under Articles 53 and 54 of the International Code of 1961. In 1936 Murphy published the name *O. o. chilensis* with indication of type and description, thus making it available. Before 1961, and under the older code, however, the name appeared not to have been available, and Mathews (1937c, p. 141) published the name a second time, but without indicating the author, and further suggesting *wollastoni* as an "alternative name." Finally, Roberts (1940, p. 153) renamed the populations of southern South America and the Falkland Islands *magellanicus* in the belief that *chilensis* Murphy, 1936 could not be used because of Mathews's action of 1934: i.e., publishing the name *chilensis* Alexander, 1928, as a synonym of *oceanicus*. Both the names "*wollastoni*" Mathews and "*magellanicus*" Roberts are synonyms of *chilensis* Murphy.

Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus Mathews

Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus Mathews, 1912b, p. 11 ("Islands south of New Zealand" [bought frozen in a London market]).

Now *Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus* Mathews. See Roberts, 1940, p. 150; Bierman and Voous, 1950.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 528409, male, no data, purchased March 2, 1905. From the Mathews (No. 244 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Measurements of this specimen are: wing 55 mm. and tail 69.3 mm., which would appear to place it definitely with breeding populations of South Victoria Land, Adelie Land, South Shetland and Graham Land rather than South Georgia (*oceanicus*) or southern South America (*chilensis*, *q.v.* above). It would appear that if subspecies are to be recognized on length of wing and tail alone that three races can be diagnosed (see Roberts, *loc. cit.*, p. 151).

Pelagodroma marina maoriana Mathews

Pelagodroma marina maoriana Mathews, 1912b, p. 24 ("New Zealand, breeding on Chatham and Auckland Islands").

Now *Pelagodroma marina maoriana* Mathews. See

Murphy and Irving, 1951, p. 7; Fleming, 1953, p. 26.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 528442; immature. No original label. See Hartert, 1926b, p. 353. On a Mathews collection label appears: "♂" and "Chatham Island."

SYNTYPES: AMNH 528442-528453. Ten of these specimens were collected by Dannefaerd (one dated January 1, 1895), one by W. Hawkins, who was a local guide and collector in the early "nineties" (see Forbes, 1893, p. 542). Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked that the type was perhaps collected by Hawkins. A series of 15 specimens from the Buller collection labeled "New Zealand" are also now in the American Museum of Natural History.

***Pelagodroma marina dulciae* Mathews**

Pelagodroma marina dulciae Mathews, 1912b, p. 21 (Breaksea Islands, Albany, West Australia).
Now *Pelagodroma marina dulciae* Mathews. See Murphy and Irving, 1951, p. 11.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 528469, male, collected December 15, 1908 by Tom Carter. Iris is recorded on the label as dark hazel, the feet black with yellow webs, and the bill black. From the Mathews (No. 246 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Pelagodroma marina howei* Mathews**

Pelagodroma marina howei Mathews, 1912b, p. 26 (Mud Island, Victoria, Australia).
Now *Pelagodroma marina howei* Mathews. See Mathews 1927, p. 107; Murphy and Irving, 1951, p. 11.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 528471, not sexed, collected by Frank E. Howe, December 14, 1907. From the Mathews (No. 8100 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Pelagodroma marina albiclunis*
Murphy and Irving**

Pelagodroma marina albiclunis Murphy and Irving, 1951, p. 15 (Sunday Island, Kermadec Islands).
Now *Pelagodroma marina albiclunis* Murphy and Irving. See Fleming, 1953, p. 26.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 254325, male, collected by Rollo H. Beck, November 18, 1925, and so designated in the original description. The iris is recorded as brown, the bill black, feet black with yellowish webs, and sexual organs small. Ac-

ording to Beck's diary, a good search was made for nesting burrows but apparently none of this species was found. The type series (16) was collected 3 to 5 miles off shore. Sexual organs of all are recorded as "small" save one "swelling?"

This is a well-marked subspecies, having a white or very pale gray rump.

***Fregetta grallaria titan* Murphy**

Fregetta grallaria titan Murphy, 1928, p. 4 (Rapa Island, Austral Group, southeastern Pacific).
Now *Fregetta grallaria titan* Murphy.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 193197, female, collected by Rollo H. Beck, February 15, 1922. The iris is recorded on the original label as brown, bill black, feet and legs black. The birds were nesting.

***Fregetta leucogaster deceptis* Mathews**

Fregetta leucogaster deceptis Mathews, 1932, p. 146 (New Zealand).
Now *Fregetta grallaria grallaria* (Vieillot). See Murphy and Snyder, 1952, p. 5; Fleming, 1953, p. 27.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 528525, not sexed, type designated in the original description thus: "Type from New Zealand, ex the Whitley collection. Now in the American Museum of Natural History." From the Rothschild collection.

***Fregettornis insularis* Mathews**

Fregettornis insularis Mathews, 1915a, p. 124 (Lord Howe Island).
Now *Fregetta grallaria insularis* Mathews. See Hartert, 1926b, pp. 356, 357; Murphy and Snyder, 1952, p. 8, who accepted this subspecies with reservations.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 528518, female, collected by Roy Bell (No. 88), February 2, 1914, and so designated in the original description: three paratypes were collected in May, 1914.

If *insularis* is found to be a valid subspecies (which is most doubtful) then that name becomes a junior synonym of *royanus*, which is a melanistic mutant. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Fregettornis royanus* Mathews**

Fregettornis royanus Mathews, 1914a, p. 86 (Lord Howe Island).
Now *Fregetta grallaria grallaria* (Vieillot). See Hartert, 1926b, p. 329; Murphy and Snyder, 1952, pp. 7, 8.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 528526, male, collected

by Roy Bell (No. 168) on March 3, 1914, and so designated in the original description. Mathews had only one specimen apparently.

From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Fregettornis alisteri* Mathews**

Fregettornis alisteri Mathews, 1915a, p. 124 (Lord Howe Island).

Now *Fregetta grallaria grallaria* (Vieillot). See Hartert, 1926b, p. 356; Mathews, 1927, p. 110; Mathews, 1934, p. 195; Murphy and Irving, 1952, pp. 7, 8.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 528521, female, collected by Roy Bell September 23, 1913, Southwest Beach, Lord Howe Island. Mathews had only one specimen of this supposed form and this he designated as "type" collected on the above date.

From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Fregettornis innominatus* Mathews**

Fregettornis innominatus Mathews, 1915a, p. 124 (Lord Howe Island).

Now *Fregetta grallaria grallaria* (Vieillot). See Hartert, 1926b, p. 328; Mathews, 1927, p. 110; Murphy and Irving, 1952, pp. 7, 8.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 528519, male, collected by Roy Bell at Pines, Lord Howe Island, May 21, 1914. Mathews had but one specimen, which he designated as "type" collected on the above date.

From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Fregetta tropica australis* Mathews**

Fregetta tropica australis Mathews, 1914a, p. 86 ("New Zealand").

Now *Fregetta tropica tropica* (Gould). See Hartert, 1926b, p. 357; Fleming, 1953, p. 26.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 528527, not sexed. Mathews's type label, a Rothschild (Tring) museum label and a third, apparently older, label are attached. On the third label appears "New Zealand," "From the Otago Museum," and what is apparently a British Museum register number 91.5.20.86. According to Mathews's register (Day Book) this, his No. 12624, came from the British Museum. He had a second specimen AMNH 528528, from the collection of H. Whitley. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

According to Murphy and Irving (1952, p. 9),

melanogaster Gould and *tubulata* Mathews are junior synonyms of *tropica*.

***Hydrobates faeroeensis* Brehm**

Hydrobates faeroeensis Brehm, 1831d, p. 803 (Faeroe Islands).

Now *Hydrobates pelagicus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 50; *ibid.*, 1920a., p. 1410.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 528548, male, collected on the Faeroe Islands by Graba on June 17, 1828. Designation by Hartert, 1918b, p. 20. A second specimen, AMNH 528549, female, bears the same data.

***Cymochroa owstoni* Mathews and Iredale**

Cymochroa owstoni Mathews and Iredale, 1915, p. 581 (Okinose, Sagami Sea [Tokio Bay], Japan).

Now *Oceanodroma markhami tristrami* Salvin. See Austin, 1952, p. 396; Austin and Kuroda, 1953, p. 313; Ornithological Soc. Japan, 1958, p. 171.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 528670, male, collected for Alan Owston, dealer of Yokohama, May 1, 1902, and so designated in the original description.

Mathews and Iredale (*loc. cit.*) renamed *Oceanodroma tristrami* Salvin, 1896, in the belief that that form was unidentifiable. Hartert, 1920a, p. 1416, concurred. However, it is identifiable as Austin (*loc. cit.*) has shown.

From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY PELECANOIDIDAE

***Pelecanoides georgica* Murphy and Harper**

Pelecanoides georgica Murphy and Harper, 1916, p. 66 (Cumberland Bay, South Georgia).

Now *Pelecanoides georgicus* Murphy and Harper. See Murphy, 1936, p. 783.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 132451, male, collected on South Georgia, south Atlantic, December 26, 1914 by José G. Correia, and so designated in the original description.

***Pelecanoides urinatrix belcheri* Mathews**

Pelecanoides urinatrix belcheri Mathews, 1912a, p. 84 ("Australian Seas, breeding in the islands").

Now *Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix* (Gmelin). See Mathews, 1927, p. 129; Hartert, 1931b, p. 189.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 528730. No original label. A note in Mathews's handwriting (according to Hartert *loc. cit.*) and on one of his labels appears "Australian Seas."

From the Mathews (No. 13938, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY PHAETHONTIDAE

***Phaethon rubricauda westralis* Mathews**

Phaethon rubricauda westralis Mathews, 1912a, p. 88 ("West Australia").

Now *Phaethon rubricauda westralis* Mathews.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 52881, male, collected on "Rat" [Rottnest?] Island, Houtman's Abrolhos, off western Australia, in 1894. From the Mathews (No. 4460 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. Mathews's catalogue or "Day Book" indicates that he received the specimen from the Perth [West Australia] Museum. On what is apparently an original label is recorded "eye dark brown" but no collector's name.

***Phaethon rubricauda erubescens* Rothschild**

Phaethon rubricauda erubescens Rothschild, 1900 (1893–1900), p. 296 (Kermadec Islands).

Now *Phaethon rubricauda roseotincta* (Mathews), 1926, p. 60, new name for *P. erubescens* Rothschild, not *P. erubescens* Gray, 1844, p. 182 in synonymy of *P. phoenicuros* Gmelin (= *rubricauda* Boddaert).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 528863, not sexed; no original label. On a Rothschild collection label appears "purchased from Dannefaerd."

Mathews, 1927, p. 234, resurrected the name *novaehollandiae* (Brandt) 1840, for this subspecies. Peters, 1931, p. 78 and Fleming, 1953, p. 28, have disregarded this. It appears to be a *nomen oblitum* under Article 23(b) of the International Code.

***Scaeophaethon rubricauda rothschildi* Mathews**

Scaeophaethon rubricauda rothschildi Mathews, 1915b, p. 303 (Laysan Island and Niihau).

Now *Phaethon rubricauda rothschildi* (Mathews). See Austin and Kuroda, 1953, p. 315.

LECTOTYPE (designated by Hartert, 1925b, p. 276). AMNH 528880, male juvenile, collected by Professor Schauinsland on Laysan Island, August 7, 1896. Syntypes AMNH 52880–528896 collected on Laysan Island and Niihau by Schauinsland and also Henry Palmer in 1891 and 1896, all of which Mathews had available. From the Rothschild collection.

***Scaeophaethon rubricauda brevirostris* Mathews**

Scaeophaethon rubricauda brevirostris Mathews, 1915b, p. 303 (Bonin Islands).

Now *Phaethon rubricauda rothschildi* (Mathews). See Hartert, 1925b, p. 276; Austin and Kuroda, 1953, p. 315; Ornith. Soc. Japan, 1958, p. 167.

LECTOTYPE (designated by Hartert, 1925b, p. 276): AMNH 528897, collected by Alan Owston's Japanese collectors on North Iwo Jima, May 10, 1911. A syntype, AMNH 528898, was taken on May 25, 1911 on the same island.

***Phaethon lepturus dorotheae* Mathews**

Phaethon lepturus dorotheae Mathews, 1913a, p. 7 (Near Cairns, Queensland, Australia).

Now *Phaethon lepturus dorotheae* Mathews. See Austin and Kuroda, 1953, p. 315.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 728933, male, collected near Cairns, Queensland, October 1906. No original label. Purchased from Tost and Rohu, dealers of Sydney. Mathews apparently had but one specimen. Lectotype designated by Hartert, 1925b, p. 276.

From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY PELECANIDAE

***Pelecanus conspicillatus westralis* Mathews**

Pelecanus conspicillatus westralis Mathews, 1912c, p. 244 (Perth, West Australia).

Now *Pelecanus conspicillatus westralis* Mathews. See Thompson, 1964, p. 608. Hartert (1901–1931) disregards this name entirely.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 729021, male, collected near Perth, western Australia, September 2, 1908. Received from the Perth Museum. From the Mathews (No. 4071, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Pelecanus occidentalis murphyi* Wetmore**

Pelecanus occidentalis murphyi Wetmore, 1945, p. 583 (Pelado Island Station, Ecuador).

Now *Pelecanus occidentalis murphyi* Wetmore.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 206988, male, breeding, collected by R. C. Murphy at Pelado Island, Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador on February 14, 1925. Field No. 5010, and so indicated in the original description.

FAMILY SULIDAE

***Sula serrator dyotti* Mathews**

Sula serrator dyotti Mathews, 1912a, p. 63 (Tasmania). Now *Sula serrator serrator* (Gray). See Mathews, 1927, p. 231.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 729150, male, collected on Mariah [Maria?] Island, Tasmania by A. S. W. Dyott, December 10, 1909. Mathews designated his "type" only: "Tasmania, 10 December, 1899." The year is an obvious *lapsus* for he appears to have had only one from Tasmania and his type label is attached (No. 14753). From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Sula dactylatra californica* Rothschild**

Sula dactylatra californica Rothschild, 1915, p. 43 (San Benedicto Island).

Now *Sula dactylatra granti* Rothschild. See Murphy, 1936, p. 846.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 729216, female, collected on San Benedicto Island, Revilla Gigedos Group, off the Pacific coast of Mexico, December 7, 1901 (and so designated in the original description) by Rollo H. Beck.

***Sula granti* Rothschild**

Sula granti Rothschild, 1902c, p. 7 (Galapagos Islands).

Now *Sula dactylatra granti* Rothschild. See Murphy, 1936, p. 846.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 729228, female, collected by Frederick P. Drowne of the Webster-Harris Expedition on Culpepper Island, Galapagos Islands, July 29, 1897. Lectotype designated by Hartert, 1925b, p. 274.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 729229–729241 are also in the American Museum of Natural History. From the Rothschild collection.

***Sula dactylatra bedouti* Mathews**

Sula dactylatra bedouti Mathews, 1913a, p. 189 ("Bedout Island, southwest Australia").

Now *Sula dactylatra bedouti* Mathews, but see Peters, 1931, p. 84 and Murphy, 1936, p. 847–848, who recognized this form with doubt.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 729242, male, collected on Bedout Island by J. T. Tunney, May 24, 1901. From the Mathews (No. 4497, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews has located Bedout Island variously as off southwestern, mid-western and north-western Australia. It lies at latitude 19° 34' S, longitude 119° 03' E, off Larrey Point, West Australia.

***Sula websteri* Rothschild**

Sula websteri Rothschild, 1898a, p. 52 ("Clarion Island, Galapagos and neighboring areas"). Now *Sula sula websteri* Rothschild. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 274; Murphy, 1936, p. 863.

LECTOTYPE (designated by Hartert, *loc. cit.*): AMNH 729302, male, collected by Rollo H. Beck, Webster-Harris Exped. (No. 67), July 4, 1897 at Clarion Island, Revilla Gigedos Group, off the Pacific coast of Mexico.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 729302–729311 were all collected on Clarion Island by the Webster-Harris Expedition. From the Rothschild collection.

***Sula leucogaster rogersi* Mathews**

Sula leucogaster rogersi Mathews, 1913a, p. 189 (Bedout Island, West Australia).

Now *Sula leucogaster plotus* (Forster). See Alexander, 1963, p. 199.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 729450, male, collected on Bedout Island (latitude 19° 34' S, longitude 119° 03' E, off Larrey Point, West Australia) by J. T. Tunney, May 22, 1901. From the Mathews (No. 4495, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY PHALACROCORACIDAE

***Phalacrocorax olivaceus hornensis* Murphy**

Phalacrocorax olivaceus hornensis Murphy, 1936, p. 915 (Bertrand Island [south of Navarino Island] Chile). Now *Phalacrocorax olivaceus hornensis* Murphy.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 443168, male, collected on Bertrand Island, Chile, April 22, 1915 by Rollo H. Beck. Brewster-Sanford collection No. 3609, and so designated in the original description.

***Mesocarbo ater territorii* Mathews**

Mesocarbo ater territorii Mathews, 1915b, p. 176 (Hermit Hill, Northern Territory, Australia).

Now *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* Brandt. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 6; Fleming, 1953, p. 29, neither of whom recognize any subspecies of *sulcirostris*.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 729681, male, collected at Hermit Hill, Northern Territory, August 7,

1894, and so designated in the original description. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Phalacrocorax carbo moroccanus* Hartert**

Phalacrocorax carbo moroccanus Hartert, 1906, p. 110 (Shorf Elbaz near Mogador, Morocco).

Now *Phalacrocorax carbo moroccanus* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965, p. 50.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 729775, male, collected at Shorf Elbaz, near Mogador, by F. W. Riggenbach, May 17, 1905, No. 1678, and so designated in the original description. From the Rothschild collection.

***Carbo subcormoranus* Brehm**

Carbo subcormoranus Brehm, 1824c, p. 42 (Holland).
Now *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (Blumenbach), 1798.
See Peters, 1931, p. 87 (note); Vaurie, 1965, p. 48.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 729739, male, collected in Holland (probably acquired from a dealer in Rotterdam), May 8, 1823. Apparently he had only this one. From the Rothschild collection.

***Phalacrocorax carbo westralis* Mathews**

Phalacrocorax carbo westralis Mathews, 1912a, p. 33 (Swan River, Southwest Australia).

Now *Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae* Stephens. See Mathews, 1927, p. 224; Peters, 1931, p. 88.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 729801, female, collected on the upper Swan River, November, 1911. Received from the Perth Museum. From the Mathews (No. 10262, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Phalacrocorax carbo gracemeri* Mathews**

Phalacrocorax carbo gracemeri Mathews, 1915b, p. 167 (Gracemere, Queensland).

Now *Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae* Stephens. See Mathews, 1927, p. 224; Peters, 1931, p. 88.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 729808, male, collected at Gracemere, Queensland on March 9, 1881 (the only specimen collected at that place on that date) and so designated in the original description. From the Mathews (No. 4938) and the Rothschild collection.

***Phalacrocorax graculus riggenbachii* Hartert**

Phalacrocorax graculus riggenbachii Hartert, 1923c, p. 32 (West coast of Morocco).

Now *Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii* Payraudeau,

1826. See Vaurie, 1965, pp. 52–53, who stated that birds from western Morocco differ from those of Sardinia and Corsica only in having shorter bills.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 729906, female, collected at Cape Blanco north, south of Mazagan, by F. W. Riggenbach, May 5, 1902, and so designated in the original description. Three such specimens have these same data (Nos. 729906–08) and perhaps, strictly, all are syntypes but a "type" label is attached to this one only.

***Carbo varius perthi* Mathews**

Carbo varius perthi Mathews, 1912a, p. 88 (Perth, W. Australia).

Now *Phalacrocorax varius perthi* (Mathews). See Peters, 1931, p. 90; Alexander, 1963, p. 220.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 729993, not sexed, collected at Perth according to datum on a Mathews label. No original label and no indication of collector's name. From the Mathews (No. 771, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This group requires revision. Differences between birds of western Australia and those of New Zealand (*varius*) are not readily apparent. Measurements (in mm.) of this type are: wing, 302; tail, 132; exposed culmen 70. These are within the range of variation of New Zealand birds, according to Falla, 1932, p. 143.

***Hypoleucus varius whitei* Mathews**

Hypoleucus varius whitei Mathews, 1915b, p. 187 (Lake Albert, South Australia).

Now *Phalacrocorax varius perthi* (Mathews). See Mathews, 1927, p. 226; Peters, 1931, p. 90.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 729991, male, collected at Lake Albert, South Australia by Captain S. A. White, March 1, 1912, and so designated in the original description. It was the only specimen available to Mathews with these data. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. Soft parts are recorded on the original label as follows: iris, bluish green; feet, black; bill, bluish-white; bare space around eye, bright blue, a large spot in front deep orange.

***Carbo gouldi tunneyi* Mathews**

Carbo gouldi tunneyi Mathews, 1912a, p. 88 (Southwest Australia).

Now *Phalacrocorax fuscescens* (Vieillot). See Mathews, 1927, p. 227; Peters, 1931, p. 90.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 730010, not sexed, collected by J. T. Tunney (No. 8355) near Peak's

Island, southwest coast of West Australia, on May 14, 1906. From the Mathews (No. 4457, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. Mathews received the bird from the Perth Museum.

***Phalacrocorax rothschildi* Forbes**

Phalacrocorax rothschildi Forbes, 1893, p. 537 ("Chatham Islands and south of New Zealand"). Now *Phalacrocorax carunculatus onslowi* Forbes. See Falla, 1932, p. 149; Fleming, 1953, p. 30.

AMNH 730044 is possibly a syntype. No original label is to be found and no data except the note "Chatham Islands" on a Rothschild collection label. On that label appears also a notation in ink: "*Phalacrocorax rothschildi* Forbes" and "cotype" in what appears to be Rothschild's handwriting. A further note "=onslowi" has been added in pencil in a different (perhaps Hartert's) hand. This specimen accords very well with Forbes's (*loc. cit.*) description of *rothschildi*. The divided white dorsal spot, color of head and back, and roughed appearance of the neck feathers are so well in accord with the description that an argument that this is not the specimen Forbes had before him would be hard to defend. Forbes, however, indicated no type. The name was totally disregarded by both Hartert, 1925b, and Peters, 1931, and Rothschild (1888) neglected to mention this specimen in his manuscript catalogue.

***Phalacrocorax colensoi* Buller**

Phalacrocorax colensoi Buller, 1887, p. 161 (Auckland Islands). Now *Phalacrocorax campbelli colensoi* Buller. See Fleming, 1953, p. 30; Oliver, 1955, p. 216.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 730048, no original label, no data, designated by Hartert, 1925b, p. 273.

Buller (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "The only two specimens in my possession—the adult and young described above—were received from the Auckland Islands in 1885, having been collected by Mr. Burton of the Colonial Museum . . . and [he] collected twenty or more specimens many of which I examined . . . In the British Museum there are two examples (in moulting condition) obtained by Baron von Hügel . . ."

On what is probably a Buller collection label appears "151A" and this is reproduced in Rothschild's (1888) catalogue with the note "type."

***Phalacrocorax atriceps bransfieldensis* Murphy**

Phalacrocorax atriceps bransfieldensis Murphy, 1936, p. 889 (Wilhelmina Bay, South Shetland Islands). Now *Phalacrocorax atriceps bransfieldensis* Murphy. See Friedmann, 1945, p. 309; Deignan, 1961, p. 23.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 196172–196176, 3 males, 2 females, collected at Wilhelmina Bay, South Shetland Islands, January 19, 21, 27, 1922 by A. G. Bennett. There are also two syntypes in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Deignan, 1961, p. 23).

Murphy (*loc. cit.*) designated no type. He described this subspecies with the remark that "Bennett has labeled these specimens with a doubtless deserved subspecific name, *bransfieldensis*, which seems, however, never to have been published. In view of the systematic work that remains to be done with the shags from various parts of West Antarctica, I prefer to attempt no further discrimination at present.

***Phalacrocorax traversi* Rothschild**

Phalacrocorax traversi Rothschild, 1898b, p. 21 (Macquarie Island). Now *Phalacrocorax albiventer purpurascens* Brandt. See Fleming, 1953, p. 30; Oliver, 1955, p. 189.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 730169 collected in June, 1898 by Travers, and to which a Rothschild collection type label is attached, designated by Hartert, 1925b, p. 274.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 730169–730172 collected by Henry H. Travers in June, 1898 and in 1900 on Macquarie Island and so designated in the original description.

The name *purpurascens* was first used by Brandt in 1837 for a specimen collected in 1820 during the Russian expedition led by Bellinghausen. It was thought to be a synonym of *carunculatus* by Buller (1888, p. 156 and 1905, p. 40), as well as Ogilvie-Grant (1898, p. 26) and by Mathews (1927, p. 226). Mathews (1935, p. 886) announced that *purpurascens* is the name to use and this edict was followed by later authors although the exact identity of the type in Leningrad is not known.

***Carbo melanoleucos melvillensis* Mathews**

Carbo melanoleucos melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 74 (Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia). Now *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos melanoleucos* (Vieillot). See Amadon, 1942, p. 2; Baker, 1951, p. 78.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 730226, male, collected 10 miles southeast of Snake Bay, Melville Island, by John P. Rogers, January 8, 1912 (No. 2757). From the Mathews (No. 11765 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Phalacrocorax melanoleucos brevicauda*
Mayr**

Phalacrocorax melanoleucos brevicauda Mayr, 1931, p. 3 (Rennell Island, Solomon Islands).
Now *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos brevicauda* Mayr. See Amadon, 1942, p. 2; Wolff, 1958, p. 88.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 224574, male, collected by Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, September 4, 1928 on Rennell Island, and so designated in the original description.

***Phalacrocorax harrisi* Rothschild**

Phalacrocorax harrisi Rothschild, 1898a, p. 52 (Narborough Island, Galapagos).
Now *Nannopterum harrisi* Rothschild, 1898, p. 52. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 274; Murphy, 1936, p. 916.

LECTOTYPE (designated by Hartert, *loc. cit.*): AMNH 730356, male, collected on Narborough Island, Galapagos, June 12, 1897, by Hull.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 730356-730369 collected on Narborough and Albemarle Island by Green, Beck, and Harris of the Webster-Harris Expedition.

It is questionable that the generic name *Nannopterum* Sharpe should be maintained except perhaps as a subgenus. It represents only the loss of flight; otherwise the bird is clearly a *Phalacrocorax*.

FAMILY ANHINGIDAE

***Anhinga rufa papua* Rand**

Anhinga rufa papua Rand, 1938, p. 1 (Lake Daviumbu, middle reaches of Fly River, Papua).
Now *Anhinga rufa papua* Rand. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 7.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 447417, female, collected by A. L. Rand, September 3, 1936 at Lake Daviumbu, middle reaches of the Fly River, Papua, southern New Guinea.

***Plotus novae-hollandiae derbyi* Mathews**

Plotus novae-hollandiae derbyi Mathews, 1912a, p. 74 (Derby, Northwest Australia).
Now *Anhinga rufa novae-hollandiae* (Gould). See Peters, 1931.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 730434, male, collected by J. T. T. [John T. Tunney], No. 279, at Derby, northwestern Australia in 1898. From the Mathews (No. 780, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews stated that this bird has a longer wing than that of *novae-hollandiae* (364 mm.). This falls within the range of individual variation (340-367 mm.).

FAMILY FREGATIDAE

***Fregata andrewsi* Mathews**

Fregata andrewsi Mathews, 1914a, p. 120 (Christmas Island, Indian Ocean).
Now *Fregata andrewsi* Mathews. See Lowe, 1924, p. 306; Hartert, 1925b, p. 275; Alexander, 1963, p. 180.

LECTOTYPES: AMNH 729504, male, collected by Hugh Ross (No. 18501), November 20, 1897 at Flying Fish Cove, Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, near Java. The male was designated as the type by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). AMNH 729505, "♂" [female], collected March 19, 1899 by C. W. Andrews at the same locality.

***Fregata minor magnificens* Mathews**

Fregata minor magnificens Mathews, 1914a, p. 120 (Barrington, Indefatigable, and Albemarle Islands, Galapagos).
Now *Fregata magnificens magnificens* Mathews. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 274; Murphy, ms; Alexander, 1963, p. 180.

LECTOTYPE (designated by Hartert *loc. cit.*): AMNH 729509, male, collected on Barrington Island (Santa Fé), Galapagos, July 8, 1891, by Dr. G. Bauer (No. 259).

SYNTYPES: AMNH 729509-729511, 729510 collected on Tower Island (Genovese) by G. Bauer, September 3, 1891, and 729511 collected on Wenman Island by C. M. Harris, August 4, 1897. From the Rothschild collection.

***Fregata minor rothschildi* Mathews**

Fregata minor rothschildi Mathews, 1915b, p. 280 (Aruba).
Now *Fregata magnificens rothschildi* Mathews. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 275; Murphy, ms; Alexander, 1963, p. 180.

LECTOTYPE (designated by Hartert *loc. cit.*): AMNH 729514, male, collected on Aruba, off northern Venezuela, July 3, 1892 by Ernst and Claudia Hartert (No. 144).

SYNTYPES: AMNH 729514–729516 all collected by the same persons on the same date at the same place.

From the Rothschild collection.

***Fregata minor aldabrensis* Mathews**

Fregata minor aldabrensis Mathews, 1914a, p. 119 (Aldabra).

Now *Fregata minor aldabrensis* Mathews. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 275; Murphy, ms; Alexander 1963, p. 180.

LECTOTYPE (designated by Hartert *loc. cit.*): AMNH 729532, male, collected on Aldabra Island, off the east coast of Africa, July 23, 1906, by Thibault, for although his name does not appear on the original label, he did collect one male and three females on Aldabra on July 23 and 25, 1906 (AMNH 279533–279536) and these are syntypes. From the Mathews (No. 8909; he designated no type) and the Rothschild collection.

***Fregata minor listeri* Mathews**

Fregata minor listeri Mathews, 1914a, p. 119 (Christmas Island, Indian Ocean).

Now *Fregata minor minor* (Gmelin). See Hartert, 1925b, p. 275; Murphy, ms; Alexander, 1963, p. 180.

LECTOTYPE (designated by Hartert *loc. cit.*): AMNH 729553, female, collected by C. W. Andrews on a Flying Fish Cove, Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, August 1897.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 729552, male, 729553 both collected in the same month at the same place by the same person. From the Mathews (No. 18499) and the Rothschild collection.

***Fregata minor ridgwayi* Mathews**

Fregata minor ridgwayi Mathews, 1914a, p. 120 (Culpepper Island, Galapagos).

Now *Fregata minor ridgwayi* Mathews. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 275; Murphy ms; Alexander, 1963, p. 180.

LECTOTYPE (designated by Hartert *loc. cit.*): AMNH 729573, male, collected on Culpepper Island, Galapagos, July 23, 1897 by C. M. Harris.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 729573–729578 (3 males, 2 females) collected by the Webster-Harris Expedition, July 27, 29, 1897, on Culpepper Island, and a male collected on Wenman Island on February 11, 1901 by Rollo H. Beck.

From the Rothschild collection.

***Fregata ariel iredalei* Mathews**

Fregata ariel iredalei Mathews, 1914a, p. 121 (Aldabra). Now *Fregata ariel iredalei* Mathews. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 275; Murphy, ms.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 729579, male, collected by Thibeault on Aldabra Island, Indian Ocean, July 23, 1906. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

SYNTYPE: AMNH 729580, female (head only) collected by F. R. Mortemore between August and October, 1903.

From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Fregata ariel tunnyi* Mathews**

Fregata ariel tunnyi Mathews, 1914a, p. 121 (Bedout Island, Northwestern Australia).

Now *Fregata ariel ariel* (Gray). See Mathews, 1927, p. 233; Peters, 1931, p. 97.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 729589–729596 (2 males, 5 females) collected by J. T. Tunney on Bedout Island.

May 19–21, 1901. AMNH 729591, female, collector's No. 7842 bears Mathews "type" label.

From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY ARDEIDAE

***Ardea sumatrana mathewsae* Mathews**

Ardea sumatrana mathewsae Mathews, 1912c, p. 230 ("Cooktown, North Queensland").

Now *Ardea sumatrana mathewsae* Mathews. See below.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 528921, adult female, collected at Bellenden Ker, North Queensland by Robinson (according to Mathews's "Day Book" which is often inaccurate) on December 8, 1899. From the Mathews (No. 5443, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This name (and by inference the supposed form it represents) has been ignored by Rand, 1942. Although material in the American Museum of Natural History is not adequate for final judgment, it appears that specimens from Northern Australia have longer bills (161–184 mm.) than those from Borneo and Bali (152–153 mm.) and average longer tibio-tarsi (150–160 mm. as against 150–152 mm.), as Mathews stated (*loc. cit.*).

Irides are recorded as yellow, feet black, bill

“black, yellow under tip.” Stomach contained fish and reptiles.

***Ardea sumatrana gilberti* Mathews**

Ardea sumatrana gilberti Mathews, 1912c, p. 230 (“Derby, North-west Australia”).

Now *Ardea sumatranamathewsae* Mathews. See Mathews, 1927, p. 194; Peters, 1931, p. 98.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 528914, immature not sexed, collected at Point Torment, King Sound, West Kimberly, Northwestern Australia, March 23, 1911 by J. P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9417, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Ardea cinerea firasa* Hartert**

Ardea cinerea firasa Hartert, 1917d, p. 6 (“Antinosy country, southwestern Madagascar”).

Now *Ardea cinerea firasa* Hartert. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 272; Peters, 1931, p. 99; Benson, 1960, p. 31; Watson, Zusi, and Storer, 1963, p. 193; Vaurie, 1965, p. 72.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 529016, sex not determined but probably female, collected in the “Antinosy country” Madagascar by Last (this according to Hartert. No original label is attached). From the Rothschild collection.

Sclater (1924, p. 24) adopted the name *johannae* Gmelin for this bird. Hartert (*loc. cit.*) argued that *firasa* should be used, for one reason, that the bird cannot be said to have the “feathers of the fore part of the neck long and loose” and that the primaries are not black.

This name is in current usage without question. Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) used the name *firasa* but with the remark that “subspecific status requires further study.” Benson (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that birds from Madagascar, Anjouan, and Comoro have longer bills and tarsi than do African birds and his measurements show little overlap.

“Antinosy (or Antanosy) country” refers to a partially nomadic ethnic subgroup which inhabited the area about Fort Dauphin in extreme southeastern (not western) Madagascar.

***Ardea herodias fannini* Chapman**

Ardea herodias fannini Chapman, 1901, p. 87 (Skidgate, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia).

Now *Ardea herodias fannini* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 166; Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1959, p. 102.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 74294, collected Skid-

gate, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, February, 1901 by John R. Swanton, and so designated in the original description.

***Notophox pacifica alexandrae* Mathews**

Notophox pacifica alexandrae Mathews, 1912c, p. 231 (Alexandria, Northern Territory, Australia).

Now *Ardea pacifica* Latham. See Peters, 1931, p. 101; Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 9.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 529020, “♂” [female?] collected at Alexandria, Northern Territory, Australia, October 27, 1905, by William Stalker. From the Mathews (No. 628, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Notophox novaehollandiae nana* Amadon**

Notophox novaehollandiae nana Amadon, 1942, p. 3 (Waiem River, New Caledonia).

Now *Notophox novaehollandiae nana* Amadon. See Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 10.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 428832, adult male, collected by L. MacMillan on the Waiem River in Northeastern New Caledonia, September 14, 1939, and so designated in the original description.

Measurements of wing and tail confirm Amadon’s (*loc. cit.*) conclusion that wings and tails of New Caledonian birds are shorter than those of New South Wales, Australia (type locality of *novaehollandiae*), 100 percent of both forms differing from each other in wing length.

***Notophox novaehollandiae Parryi* Mathews**

Notophox novaehollandiae Parryi Mathews, 1912c, p. 231 (Parry’s Creek, northwestern Australia).

Now *Notophox novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Latham). See Peters, 1931, p. 102; Amadon, 1942, p. 3; Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 9.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 529137, male, collected at Parry’s Creek, northwestern Australia, February 17, 1909, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 623, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

The darker coloration of this specimen is due to individual variation, as Amadon has noted (*loc. cit.*).

***Tonophox aruensis normani* Mathews**

Tonophox aruensis normani Mathews, 1915a, p. 126 (Normanton, Queensland, Australia).

Now *Notophox picata* (Gould). See Mathews, 1927,

p. 197; Peters, 1930, p. 102; Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 10.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 529174, male, collected February 19, 1914 by Robin Kemp at Normanston, Queensland. Fourteen syntypes are in the American Museum of Natural History, 529162–529175, (10 males, 4 females), collected by the same collector at the same place between December 20, 1913 and February 19, 1914. Mathews did not attach his type label to this specimen but a Rothschild collection type label is attached, No. 18486, which is the register number in Mathews's "Day Book."

***Butorides rogersi* Mathews**

Butorides rogersi Mathews, 1911c, p. 101 ("North West Australia").

Now *Butorides striatus rogersi* Mathews. See Mayr, 1940a, p. 4; Mayr, 1943, pp. 7–8.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 529488, male, collected at Onslow on the Ashburton River, West Australia, January 4, 1901 by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 4502, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Butorides striatus degens* Hartert**

Butorides striatus degens Hartert, 1920a, p. 1251 (Praslin Island, Seychelles Islands).

Now *Butorides striatus degens* Hartert. See Peters, 1931, p. 105; Hartert, 1925b, p. 271; White, 1951, p. 461.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 529280, male, collected on Praslin Island, Seychelles, July 25, 1904 by Thibault, and so designated in the original description. From the Rothschild collection. A series of paratypes is in the American Museum of Natural History.

***Butorides striatus moluccarum* Hartert**

Butorides striatus moluccarum Hartert, 1920a, p. 1251 (western Buru).

Now *Butorides striatus moluccarum* Hartert. See Peters, 1931, p. 106; Mayr, 1940a, p. 5.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 529394, male, collected on Mt. Fogi in western Buru, February 14, 1902 by Heinrich Kühn; designated by Hartert, 1925b, p. 271. Two paralectotypes, one male, one female, were collected at the same place by Kühn on February 18 and 20, 1902. From the Rothschild collection.

***Butorides javanica littleri* Mathews**

Butorides javanica littleri Mathews, 1912c, p. 233 (Cooktown, Queensland).

Now *Butorides striatus littleri* Mathews. See Mayr, 1940a, p. 5.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 529404, female, collected at Cooktown, northern Queensland, Australia, May 23, 1900 by Robinson, according to Mathews's "Day Book." The name Olive appears on a Rothschild label. From the Mathews (No. 1882, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Butorides striatus cinereus* Mayr**

Butorides striatus cinereus Mayr, 1943, p. 9 (Derby, West Australia).

Now *Butorides striatus cinereus* Mayr. This, as Mayr (*loc. cit.*) wrote, is a "pale grey form, with almost no rufous in the plumage and with the green gloss of wings and scapulars completely absent."

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 529438, male, collected at Derby, West Australia, December 19, 1901 by J. J. Tunney. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Butorides striatus diminutus* Mayr**

Butorides striatus diminutus Mayr, 1940a, p. 6 (Lomlom Island, Reef Islands).

Now *Butorides striatus diminutus* Mayr. Birds of the Santa Cruz and New Hebrides Islands, as well as western Fiji Islands, are small and pale, as Mayr (*loc. cit.* and 1945b, pp. 126, 177, 202) remarked.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 215465, male, collected on Lomlom Island, Reef Islands, in the northern Santa Cruz group, by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, October 7, 1926.

***Butorides striatus solomonensis* Mayr**

Butorides striatus solomonensis Mayr, 1940a, p. 6 (Vangunu Island).

Now *Butorides striatus solomonensis* Mayr. Birds of the Solomon Islands are darker and grayer, as Mayr (*loc. cit.* and 1945b, p. 213) remarked.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 224640, male, collected on Vangunu Island, southern New Georgia group, Solomon Islands, August 1, 1928 by Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

***Butorides striatus papuensis* Mayr**

Butorides striatus papuensis Mayr, 1940a, p. 6 (Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay).

Now *Butorides striatus papuensis* Mayr. Birds of Numfor, Waigeu, and Japen islands are paler than *solomonensis* and darker than *moluccarum* as Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 301210, male adult, collected on Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay, northwestern New Guinea, April 28, 1931 by Georg Stein.

***Butorides striatus idenburgi* Rand**

Butorides striatus idenburgi Rand, 1941, p. 1 (Idenburg River, Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Butorides striatus idenburgi* Rand. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 8.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305667, male, collected on the Idenburg River, Dutch New Guinea (now West Irian), March 25, 1939 by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

***Butorides striatus steini* Mayr**

Butorides striatus steini Mayr, 1943, p. 10 (Dilly, Timor).

Now *Butorides striatus steini* Mayr. Birds of Flores, Alor, Sumba, and Timor are intermediate in color between *moluccarum* and *javanicus* as Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 307978, male, collected at Dilly, Timor, April 17, 1932 by Georg Stein.

***Buphus illyricus* Brehm**

Buphus illyricus Brehm, 1831d, p. 590 ("Illyrien").

Now *Ardeola ralloides* (Scopoli). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 46; 1920a, p. 1246.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 529492, female adult, collected May 20, 1820 in Illyrian, a district in the Austrian Alps. Apparently Brehm had only this specimen. Lectotype designated by Hartert, 1918b, p. 46. From the Rothschild collection.

***Buphus pseudo-ralloides* Brehm**

Buphus pseudo-ralloides Brehm, 1855b, p. 290 ("India orientali" [correctly Java]).

Now *Ardeola speciosa* (Horsfield). See Hartert, 1920a, p. 1249.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 529563, female, what appears to be "meerz" [Meerzunge?], Java appears on Brehm's label. Apparently Brehm had only this one specimen. From the Rothschild collection.

***Dichromanassa rufescens colorata* Griscom**

Dichromanassa rufescens colorata Griscom, 1926, p. 9 (Culebra Cay, Ascension Bay, eastern Quintana Roo).

Now *Dichromanassa rufescens colorata* Griscom. See Paynter, 1955, pp. 34-35.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 254564, breeding female, collected on Culebra Cay, Ascension Bay, eastern Quintana Roo, Mexico, January 23, 1926, by Ludlow Griscom.

Paynter (*loc. cit.*) found only birds referable to *rufescens* and none referable to *colorata* on Culebra Cay. He presented an hypothesis that *colorata* is extinct. Because of the strong probability of genetical interchange between birds of Culebra and those of the mainland, the validity of *colorata* may be questioned. It is more probably a "gattung" ("weil sie sich gatten") as Brehm conceived such an entity when he described the birds near his village as new to science.

***Egretta alba neglecta* Mathews**

Egretta alba neglecta Mathews, 1912b, p. 230 (Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia).

Now *Egretta alba modesta* (J. E. Gray). See Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 10; Vaurie, 1965, p. 68.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 529775, male (not in breeding plumage), collected at Parry's Creek, East Kimberly, northwestern Australia, February 4, 1909 by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 617, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Herodias latiefii* Brehm**

Herodias latiefii Brehm, 1854, p. 80 ("Sudan," restricted to Khartum by Hartert).

Now *Egretta alba melanorhyncha* (Wagler). See Hartert, 1920a, p. 1238.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 529823, female, collected Khartum, Sudan, June 5, 1851, by his son, Alfred Brehm, as it appears on Brehm's label. Two females, AMNH 529824, 529825 collected June 24, and July 2, 1851 at the same place are also syntypes. From the Rothschild collection.

***Herodias lindermayeri* Brehm**

Herodias lindermayeri Brehm, 1855a, p. 294 ("Attica"). Now *Egretta garzetta garzetta* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 46; 1920a, p. 1239.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 529888, male, collected

in Attica, Greece, May 10, 1845 by Linder-mayer, and designated by Hartert, 1918b, p. 46. Two paralectotypes, AMNH 529889 and 529890 were collected May 8, 10, 1845 by the same person at the same place. From the Rothschild collection.

***Egretta garzetta kempii* Mathews**

Egretta garzetta kempii Mathews, 1916a, p. 56 (northern Queensland).

Now *Egretta garzetta nigripes* (Temminck). See Mathews, 1927, p. 195; Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 12.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 529951, 529952, 529953, male, collected on March 21, 28, 7, 1914 and 529946, 529947, 529949, 529950, collected on May 8, 1914, November 18, 1914, and February 20, 1914 at Normanton, Queensland by Robin Kemp.

Mathews designated no type specimen.

***Egretta dimorpha* Hartert**

Egretta dimorpha Hartert, 1914c, p. 14 ("West Madagascar" [correctly southeast coast]).

Now *Egretta dimorpha* Hartert. See Rand, 1936, p. 327.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 529990, female, collected on the east coast of Madagascar. Date and collector unknown. Designated by Hartert, 1925, p. 271, who stated that this specimen was purchased in Paris. It represents the bluish-gray phase. AMNH 529991–529995, not sexed, were collected by Last in March, 1892 in the "Antinosy country" [vicinity of Fort Dauphin, extreme southeast]. AMNH 529996, 529997, male and female, collected by Miss Melon in April and June 1919 near Diego Suarez [extreme north]; these specimens are paralectotypes. A further series, AMNH 529976–529789 collected in July and August, 1906, by Thibeault on Aldabra Island also were considered to be paralectotypes by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). However, *Egretta garzetta assumptionis* Grant and Praed, 1933, of Aldabra, may be a valid subspecies.

This species, together with *garzetta*, had better be regarded as a superspecies rather than a polytypic species until more definite evidence becomes available (see Bock, 1956, p. 41).

***Egretta brevipes* Verreaux and Des Murs**

Egretta brevipes Verreaux and Des Murs, 1862, p. 130 (New Caledonia).

Now *Egretta (Demigretta) albolineata* (G. R. Gray). See

Mayr, 1933, pp. 206, 207. Mayr and Amadon, 1941, p. 3.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 10599, male, New Caledonia, designated by Mayr (*loc. cit.*). From the Verreaux collection.

Mayr has virtually proved that this specimen is the holotype. It is certainly *Egretta sacra* in the white phase. From the Verreaux collection.

***Demigretta sacra cooktowni* Mathews**

Demigretta sacra cooktowni Mathews, 1912c, p. 232 ["Queensland (Cooktown)"].

Now *Egretta (Demigretta) sacra sacra* (Gmelin). See Mayr and Amadon, 1941, pp. 3, 11.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 530147, male, collected May 24, 1900 at or near Cooktown, northern Queensland, Australia by E. Olive. Plumage is the blue-gray phase.

From the Mathews (No. 5805, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Demigretta sacra tormenti* Mathews**

Demigretta sacra tormenti Mathews, 1912c, p. 232 ("Point Torment, North West Australia").

Now *Egretta (Demigretta) sacra sacra* (Gmelin). See Mayr and Amadon, 1941, pp. 3, 11.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 530138, male, collected March 7, 1911 at Point Torment, northwestern Australia by John P. Rogers.

From the Mathews (No. 8572, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. Plumage is the blue-gray phase.

***Demigretta sacra buchanani* Mathews**

Demigretta sacra buchanani Mathews, 1912a, p. 85 ("Buchanan's Island, Northern Territory").

Now *Egretta (Demigretta) sacra sacra* (Gmelin). See Mayr and Amadon, 1941, pp. 3, 11.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 530142, male, collected on Buchanan's Island, Northern Territory, Australia, March 24, 1912 by John P. Rogers.

From the Mathews (No. 13292, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Herodias brachyrhynchus* Brehm**

Herodias brachyrhynchus Brehm, 1854, p. 80 ("Am Blauen Nil").

Now *Egretta (Mesophoyx) intermedia brachyrhyncha* (Brehm). See Hartert, 1920a, p. 1239; Peters, 1931, p. 112; Bock, 1956, p. 40.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 529826, female, collected by A. E. Brehm on the Blue Nile, January 23, 1851, and 529827, female, also collected by A. E. Brehm and also on the Blue Nile on December 26, 1850. The former bears a Rothschild Museum type label and therefore was clearly intended to be Hartert's lectotype.

***Mesophoyx intermedia territorii* Mathews**

Mesophoyx intermedia territorii Mathews, 1915a, p. 126 (Northern Territory).

Now *Egretta intermedia plumifera* (Gould). See Mathews 1927, p. 195; Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 11.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 529965–529970, 3 males, 3 females, collected between October 17 and 24, 1902, and on August 24, 1903 on the Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia, by J. T. Tunney. Mathews designated no type.

Only one specimen in this series bears a Mathews collection label; it is AMNH 529868, female, October 18, 1902; collector's number 850. This appears to be the only one Mathews actually possessed but the probability that he saw the others in the Rothschild Museum at Tring is good.

***Herodias jubata* Brehm**

Herodias jubata Brehm, 1831d, p. 586 ("Italien").

Now *Egretta thula thula* (Molina). See Hartert, 1920b, p. 1240.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 469410, collector and date not recorded, type locality apparently an error.

***Hydranassa tricolor rufimentum* Hellmayr**

Hydranassa tricolor rufimentum Hellmayr, 1960a, p. 50 (Caroni Swamp, Trinidad).

Now *Hydranassa tricolor rufimentum* Hellmayr. See Hartert, 1928b, p. 228; Herklots, 1961, p. 34.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 469431, male, collected at Caroni Swamp, Trinidad on March 22, 1902 by E. André. Apparently Hellmayr had but this one. From the Rothschild collection.

***Nycticorax orientalis* Brehm**

Nycticorax orientalis Brehm, 1831d, p. 592. ("Sudostliches Europa" = Turkey).

Now *Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 46; Hartert, 1920, p. 1252.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 530165. On Brehm's label appears "♀, i, v, 1821, Turkey." Designa-

ted by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Rothschild collection.

***Nycticorax cyanocephalus falklandicus*
Hartert**

Nycticorax cyanocephalus falklandicus Hartert, 1914c, p. 15 (Falkland Islands).

Now *Nycticorax nycticorax falklandicus* Hartert. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 213.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 469599. No data. Purchased from Rowland Ward, a London dealer. From the Rothschild collection. There were four specimens in the collection; only one was purchased from Ward and that one was designated as "type" in the original description.

***Nycticorax caledonicus hilli* Mathews**

Nycticorax caledonicus hilli Mathews, 1912c, p. 233 (Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia).

Now *Nycticorax caledonicus hilli* Mathews. See Amadon, 1942, p. 4.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 530332, male, collected by John Rogers at Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia, December 8, 1908. From the Mathews (No. 653, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Botaurus melanotos* Brehm**

Botaurus melanotos Brehm, 1842a, pp. 771, 779 ("Deutschland und Italien" [Weida, Thuringen, according to Hartert]).

Now *Ixobrychus minutus minutus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1920a, p. 1257.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 530440, male, collected in Thuringen on June 21, 1832. Hartert made no mention of this specimen in his account of the types in the Tring Museum.

***Ixobrychus minutus alisteri* Mathews**

Ixobrychus minutus alisteri Mathews, 1913a, p. 188 (New South Wales. New name for *Ardea pusilla* Vieillot, not of Müller).

Now *Ixobrychus minutus dubius* Mathews. See Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 14.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 530484, female, collected at Long Bay, Sydney, July 15, 1908 by Robert Grant. From the Mathews (No. 16143) and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen bears a "type" label of the Rothschild Museum, but Hartert did not mention this in his list of types in Tring Museum.

The type of *Ixobrychus minutus dubius* Mathews

(1912c, p. 234) from Herdsman's Lake near Perth, and designated as No. 675 in his collection, did not come to the American Museum of Natural History with the Mathews and Rothschild collections. It is perhaps mounted in a diorama in the West Australian Museum and has thus lost its identity.

***Ixobrychus minutus queenslandicus*
Mathews**

Ixobrychus minutus queenslandicus Mathews, 1914a, p. 89 (Kedron Brook, Queensland).

Now *Ixobrychus minutus dubius* Mathews. See Mathews, 1927, p. 203; Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 14.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 530481, male, collected at Kedron Brook, near Brisbane, Queensland; received from the Queensland Museum but with no indication of the date of collection nor the collector's name. A type label (No. 18460) is attached. Mathews designated his type as from Kedron Brook; he had only one from that locality. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Ixobrychus minutus victoria* Mathews**

Ixobrychus minutus victoria Mathews, 1915a, p. 24 (Geelong, Victoria).

Now *Ixobrychus minutus dubius* Mathews. See Mathews, 1927, p. 203; Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 14.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 530485, 530486. "Geelong, Victoria" appears on a Mathews collection label. No original label and no other data. Mathews's type label as well as a Rothschild collection type label are attached, although Mathews designated only "type, Geelong, Victoria" in the original description.

***Ixobrychus exilis bogotensis* Chapman**

Ixobrychus exilis bogotensis Chapman, 1914a, p. 171 (Suba Marshes, Bogotá, Colombia).

Now *Ixobrychus exilis bogotensis* Chapman. See Schauensee, 1948, p. 364.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 121432, male adult (testes greatly enlarged) collected on the Suba Marshes, Sabanna de Bogotá, Colombia, February 17, 1913, by Frank M. Chapman.

***Dupetor flavicollis pallidior* Mayr**

Dupetor flavicollis pallidior Mayr, 1931a, p. 5 (Rennell Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Dupetor flavicollis pallidior* Mayr. See Bradley and Wolff, 1958, p. 90.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 226424, female, collected at Lake Tengano, Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, May 21, 1930 by H. Hamlin.

Wolf (*loc. cit.*) recognized this form with doubt because it (and *woodfordi* of other Solomon Islands) differs little if at all from *gouldi*. The two known females of *pallidior* are appreciably paler. The single male in the British Museum is said not to be.

***Ardeiralla flavicollis olivei* Mathews**

Ardeiralla flavicollis olivei Mathews, 1912c, p. 234 (Johnston River, North Queensland).

Now *Dupetor flavicollis gouldi* (Bonaparte). See Hartert, 1926d, p. 174; Mayr, 1945a, p. 4.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 530740, male, collected on the Johnston River, June 23, 1900 by E. Olive. From the Mathews (No. 4317, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Ardeiralla flavicollis disneyi* Mathews**

Ardeiralla flavicollis disneyi Mathews, 1912c, p. 234 (Parry's Creek, Northwest Australia).

Now *Dupetor flavicollis gouldi* (Bonaparte). See Mayr, 1945a, p. 4.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 530737, male, collected at Parry's Creek, Northwestern Australia, November 17, 1905 by J. P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 690, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Ardeiralla flavicollis melvillensis* Mathews**

Ardeiralla flavicollis melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 74 (Melville Island).

Now *Dupetor flavicollis gouldi* (Bonaparte). See Mayr, 1945a, p. 4.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 530731, male, collected on Melville Island, Northern Australia, January 1, 1912 by J. P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 11773, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Botaurus poiciloptilus westralensis*
Mathews**

Botaurus poiciloptilus westralensis Mathews, 1912c, p. 235 (Sharks Bay, West Australia).

Now *Botaurus poiciloptilus* (Wagler). See Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 14.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 53080, male, collected at Sharks Bay, West Australia, December, 1880

(other data lacking). From the Mathews (No. 694, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY COCHLEARIIDAE

***Cochlearius zeledoni panamensis* Griscom**

Cochlearius zeledoni panamensis Griscom, 1926, p. 11 (Corozal, Canal Zone, Panama).

Now *Cochlearius cochlearius panamensis* Griscom. See Slud, 1964, p. 44.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 153503, female adult, collected at Corozal, Canal Zone, Panama, December 2, 1915 by Thomas Hallinan.

FAMILY SCOPIDAE

***Scopus umbretta tenuirostris* Rand**

Scopus umbretta tenuirostris Rand, 1936a, p. 1 (Tananarive, Madagascar).

Now *Scopus umbretta tenuirostris* Rand.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 410683, male, collected near Tananarive, Madagascar, May 7, 1929 by Austin L. Rand of the Mission Franco-Anglo-Americain.

This population apparently differs from *umbretta* by one character: width of bill. Validity of this subspecies may be questioned.

FAMILY CICONIIDAE

***Xenorhynchus asiaticus rogersi* Mathews**

Xenorhynchus asiaticus rogersi Mathews, 1912c, p. 229 (Northwest Australia).

Now *Xenorhynchus asiaticus australis* (Shaw). See Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 6.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531015, male, collected near Wyndham, Western Australia, and without other data. From the Mathews (No. 4074, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. Mathews received this specimen from the Perth Museum.

FAMILY THRESKIORNITHIDAE

***Threskiornis aethiopicus pygmaeus* Mayr**

Threskiornis aethiopicus pygmaeus Mayr, 1931a, p. 6.

Now *Threskiornis molucca pygmaeus* Mayr. See Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 3.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 226420, male, adult, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, May 23, 1930 by Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

***Ibis molucca alligator* Mathews**

Ibis molucca alligator Mathews, 1912c, p. 227 (South Alligator River, Northern Territory).

Now *Threskiornis molucca strictipennis* (Gould). See Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 3.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531105, male, collected on the South Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia, November 10, 1902 by an unknown collector. Mathews received the specimen from the Perth Museum, according to his "Day Book." From the Mathews (No. 4477, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Carphibis spinicollis fitzroi* Mathews**

Carphibis spinicollis fitzroi Mathews, 1912c, p. 228 (Fitzroy River, Northwest Australia).

Now *Carphibis spinicollis* (Jameson). See Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 4.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531116, not sexed [probably female] collected on the Fitzroy River, 14 miles west of Mt. Anderson, west Kimberley Division, Northwestern Australia, July 17, 1911 by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9377, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews (*loc. cit.*) stated that this population differs in having a smaller wing, but he did not state that his type was in molt.

***Oreoibis akleyorum* Chapman**

Oreoibis akleyorum Chapman, 1912b, p. 235 (South slope of Mt. Kenya, 9000 ft.).

Now *Lamprbis olivacea akleyorum* Chapman. See Chapin, 1932, p. 483; Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 75.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 111218, male, collected on the southern slopes of Mt. Kenya, "9000 ft." [8000 ft. on the original label] by Carl E. Akeley, September 5, 1910. One female and three juvenile birds (AMNH 111246-111249) are topotypes. Spelling of Akeley's name in the original description was a lapse.

***Hagedashia hagedash guineensis* Neumann**

Hagedashia hagedash guineensis Neumann, 1909, p. 194 (Ogruga, Ammambara Creek, Nigeria).

Now *Hagedashia hagedash brevirostris* (Reichenow). See Bannerman, 1930, p. 115 (note).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531207, male, collected at Ogruga, Ammambara Creek, Nigeria, January 30, 1902, by Braham. A Rothschild collection label bears a penciled note "*guineensis*

Typus." A second male was collected at Omerum, November 2, 1900.

***Hagedashia hagedash nilotica* Neumann**

Hagedashia hagedash nilotica Neumann, 1909, p. 193 ("Kimo, nordwestlich Adis Abada, Schoa").

Now *Hagedashia hagedash nilotica* Neumann. See Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 75.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531214, female (as originally designated), collected at Kimo, near Addis Ababa, Abyssinia, October 8, 1900 by Oscar Neumann.

This specimen is most probably the holotype. There are two reasons for this opinion: first, it bears a penciled note "*niloticus* Typus" on a Rothschild collection label. The second, more complicated reason needs explanation:

Neumann collected a pair on the same day at the same place. He designated the male as "typus" in his original description. Two pages farther on (p. 195), he wrote that the larger bird, the male is the "type." Here a difficulty arises: the larger bird was sexed originally (written in ink like other data on the label) as a female, but the symbol has been altered in pencil to "male" on the original label. The sex symbols have been reversed on the original label of a second specimen as well. Which specimen is the holotype is therefore questionable. Was the specimen sexed originally as a female, the larger bird, the one actually intended in the original description?

The sexes are identical in this species. There is no difference in size. Neumann believed the male to be larger than the female at that time, and so wrote (*loc. cit.* p. 194, note) and that is possibly the reason for the alteration of the sex symbols. Most likely the original sex determination was correct.

The topotype and syntype is AMNH 531207, male, as originally determined, and other data the same as the holotype.

Neumann measured the birds (p. 195): "♂ (data as above) Schnabel 166, Flügel 382 (!) ♀ (data as above) Schnabel 155, Flügel 352."

My measurements follow: Male (as originally determined) Schnabel 152, Flügel 355 (damaged). Female (as originally determined) Schnabel 165, Flügel 382.

Apparently it was he who altered the sex determination on the labels.

***Phimosus berlepschi* Hellmayr**

Phimosus berlepschi Hellmayr, 1903, p. 247 (Orinoco River).

Now *Phimosus infuscatus berlepschi*. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 259; Schauensee, 1948, p. 367; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 45; Palmer, 1962, p. 517.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 474062, male, collected at Altigracia, Venezuela, December 31, 1897 by George K. Cherrie (No. 9473).

PARALECTOTYPES: AMNH 474063, male, collected at the same place on November 30, 1897 by Cherrie and AMNH 474064, female, also collected by the same man at the same place on December 31, 1897 (No. 9472).

Hellmayr designated no type in his original description. Forty-five years later (Hellmayr and Conover, *loc. cit.*) stated: "Type from Altigracia, in the Tring collection, now in the American Museum of Natural History."

***Plegadis falcinellus rogersi* Mathews**

Plegadis falcinellus rogersi Mathews, 1916a, p. 56 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus* (Linnaeus). See Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 1.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531289, female, adult, collected on Parry's Creek, February 16, 1909 by John P. Rogers.

As Amadon and Woolfenden remarked (*loc. cit.*), Mathews described this bird meagerly as follows: "Figured and described in my 'Birds of Australia,' vol. III, pl. 179, p. 394." A Mathews collection yellow label "figured" is attached, but without an exact reference to the figure. Because no other specimen representing this name is in the American Museum of Natural History we may assume this specimen was intended. The name is zoologically worthless.

***Platalea regia stalkerii* Mathews**

Platalea regia stalkerii Mathews, 1912c, p. 229 (Alexandra, Northern Territory).

Now *Platalea regia* Gould. See Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 5.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531356, female, immature, collected at Alexandra, Northern Territory, Australia, June 20, 1906 by William Stalker. From the Mathews (No. 608, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Platalea flavipes whitei* Mathews**

Platalea flavipes whitei Mathews, 1912c, p. 229 (Alexandra, Northern Territory).

Now *Platalea flavipes* Gould. See Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952, p. 6.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531355, female, adult, collected at Alexandra, Northern Territory, Australia, July, 1905. From the Mathews (No. 809, and so recorded in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

The specimen was received from the Perth Museum by Mathews. The collector's name is not recorded.

FAMILY PHOENICOPTERIDAE

Phoenicopterus platyrhynchos Brehm

Phoenicopterus platyrhynchos Brehm, 1855b, p. 298 ("In Südeuropa und Nordafrika").

Now *Phoenicopterus ruber antiquorum* Temminck. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 46, and 1920a, p. 1266.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 459035, male, adult, collected at Montpellier, Languedoc, southern France, April 10, 1829. The collector's name is not recorded. Possibly the specimens were received from Olphe-Gaillard in exchange.

PARALECTOTYPES: AMNH 459036, male, collected at Montpellier, November 10, 1829, and AMNH 459038, female, collected December 10, 1822 at the same place.

FAMILY ANATIDAE

Chenopsis atrata roberti Mathews

Chenopsis atrata roberti Mathews, 1912c, p. 446 (West Australia).

Now *Chenopsis atrata* (Latham). See Hartert, 1931b, p. 31.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 730508, female, collected at Augusta, West Australia in 1897 by J. T. Tunney. From the Mathews (No. 4466, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

As Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked this bird is neither darker nor smaller than *atrata*.

Anseranas semipalmata hamiltoni Mathews

Anseranas semipalmata hamiltoni Mathews, 1912a, p. 85 (Parry's Creek, East Kimberley, Northwest Australia).

Now *Anseranas semipalmata* (Latham). See Hartert, 1931b, p. 35; Mayr, 1941b, p. 11.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 730518, male, collected at Parry's Creek, East Kimberley, Northwestern Australia, February 1, 1909 by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 697, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Cereopsis novaehollandiae georgi Mathews

Cereopsis novaehollandiae georgi Mathews, 1912c, p. 446 (North Twin Peak Island, southeast of West Australia).

Now *Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Latham). See Mathews, 1927, p. 210; Hartert, 1931b, p. 36.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 730556, male, collected on Twin Peak Island, Recherche Archipelago in The Great Australian Bight, May 6, 1906 by J. T. Tunney. From the Mathews (No. 4468, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Anser brevirostris Brehm

Anser brevirostris Brehm, 1831a, p. 844 ("Wien").

Now *Anser erythropus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1920a, p. 1282.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 730708, no sex recorded. Purchased in the Vienna market. From the Rothschild collection. Hartert did not list this specimen in his account of the types in Tring.

Anser paradoxus Brehm

Anser paradoxus Brehm, 1855a, p. 367 (Danzig).

Now *Anser albifrons albifrons* (Scopoli). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 46. Hartert, 1920a, p. 1280.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 730656, sex not recorded. Thought to have been collected by Böck, April 3, 1842 near Danzig.

AMNH 730657, male, collected by Brehm, March 24, 1848 near Danzig is a paralectotype. From the Rothschild collection.

Anser fabalis johanseni Delacour

Anser fabalis johanseni Delacour, 1951b, p. 139 (Tai-pai-shan, Tsin-hing Mountains).

Now *Anser fabalis johanseni* Delacour. See Vaurie, 1965, p. 100.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 730751, male, collected November 14, 1905 on Tapai Shan in the Tsinling Mountains of Shensi, China by Alan Owston's Japanese collectors. From the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) remarked correctly that this population represents an intermediate in clinal variations connecting *fabalis* with *middendorfi*.

Bernicla micropus Brehm

Bernicla micropus Brehm, 1831a, p. 849 (Rügen).

Now *Branta bernicla bernicla* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 46.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 730852, female, collected November 20, 1819, designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

This is a *nomen nudum* and a *nomen oblitum* or name to be forgotten under the International Code (art. 23).

***Anser nigricans* Lawrence**

Anser nigricans Lawrence, 1846, p. 171, pl. 12 (Egg Harbor, New Jersey).

Now *Branta berniclanigricans* (Lawrence). See Delacour, 1954, p. 190; Manning, Höhn, Macpherson, 1956, pp. 26–32, 142, pl. VII; Vaurie, 1965, p. 92.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 3211 (mount catalogue), male, collected at Egg Harbor, New Jersey in January (or February), 1846. Designated by Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 296. That this bird was not the describer's "type" in a strict sense is apparent from the following.

Lawrence (*loc. cit.*) did not actually designate his "type." He wrote: "I have taken the above description and figure from an adult female procured at Egg Harbor, N.J., in January. Since then two others have been obtained at the same place, one of which I have in my possession. On dissection it proves to be a male."

This specimen was on exhibit for a considerable period and is faded. It was an intermediate in shade of color between the darker subspecies (*nigricans*) and the lighter (*hrota*) as Lawrence's remarks imply.

***Bernicla munroii* Rothschild**

Bernicla munroii Rothschild, 1892a, p. 108 (Kauai, Sandwich Islands).

Now *Branta canadensis minima* Ridgway. See Rothschild, 1893–1900, p. 279.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 730931, male, collected by Henry Palmer on Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, March 16, 1891. From the Rothschild collection. This bird was obviously a stray; there are three records from the Hawaiian Islands.

***Branta canadensis fulva* Delacour**

Branta canadensis fulva Delacour, 1951c, p. 7 (Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia).

Now *Branta canadensis fulva* Delacour. See American Ornithologists' Union Checklist, 1957, p. 61; Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1959, p. 121.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 350141, male, collected on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, April 2, 1917 by J. A. Munro.

***Branta canadensis taverneri* Delacour**

Branta canadensis taverneri Delacour, 1951c, p. 7 (Colusa, California).

Now *Branta canadensis taverneri* Delacour. See below.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 350147, not sexed, collected at Colusa, California, December 4, 1913 by H. W. Marsden.

This name has been disregarded by authors following the appearance of Delacour's "Waterfowl of the World" in 1954; see American Ornithologists' Union Checklist, 1957, p. 61 and Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1959, p. 120. Presumably the name was believed to be a synonym of *parvipes* (Cassin) with which population Delacour (1954, p. 168) stated it breeds freely in the wild. Delacour (1954, p. 167) maintained that a population which "probably breeds in the interior ten to fifty miles from the coast, from the base of the Alaska Peninsula to the Mackenzie River" is characterized by birds variable in color but resembling *parvipes*. He stated that they are generally smaller than *parvipes* (especially the bill) but larger than *leucopareia*.

Bills of the type series of *taverneri* are indeed shorter than those of a small series of *parvipes*, 93 percent of a series of 12 birds being thus identifiable. However, because diagnosis appears to be possible only by means of this single character and because so few (if any) specimens from the supposed breeding range have been available, this subspecies can be defended only with grave doubt.

***Branta canadensis maxima* Delacour**

Branta canadensis maxima Delacour, 1951c, p. 5 (Round Lake, Grant County, Minnesota).

Now *Branta canadensis maxima* Delacour. See American Ornithologists' Union Checklist, 1957, p. 61; Hanson, 1965.

HOLOTYPE; AMNH 79568, male, collected at Round Lake, Grant County, Minnesota, April 22, 1876 by George B. Sennett (Nos. 224, 491).

***Anas virgata* Wied**

Anas virgata Wied, 1820, p. 322 ([note]. Mouth of Rio Obu, Rio Grande de Belmonte, Minaes Geraes, Brazil).

Now *Dendrocygna bicolor* (Vieillot). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 312.

PARALECTOTYPES: AMNH 6855, male; 6675, female, collected on the Rio Belmonte, Brazil,

designated by Allen, 1889, p. 269. Type locality indicated by Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*). Both Hellmayr and Conover and Delacour (1954, p. 41) maintained that no subspecies of this species can be recognized in all its world-wide range.

***Dendrocygna javanica peroni* Mathews**

Dendrocygna javanica peroni Mathews, 1912a, p. 86 (Fitzroy River).

Now *Dendrocygna arcuata australis* Reichenbach. See Mathews, 1927, p. 212; Peters, 1931, p. 153.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 731098, male, collected on the Fitzroy River, northwestern Australia, January 28, 1896, collector not recorded. From the Mathews (No. 12199, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. The specimen was received from Collett according to Mathews's "Day Book."

***Dendrocygna arcuata pygmaea* Mayr**

Dendrocygna arcuata pygmaea Mayr, 1945a, p. 3 (Wide Bay, New Britain).

Now *Dendrocygna arcuata pygmaea* Mayr. See Delacour, 1954, p. 41.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 333686, male, collected at Wide Bay, New Britain, April 6, 1933 by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

***Dendrocygna eytoni munna* Mathews**

Dendrocygna eytoni munna Mathews, 1912a, p. 86 (Queensland).

Now *Dendrocygna eytoni* (Eyton). See Mathews, 1927, p. 212; Delacour, 1954, p. 36.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 731246, female, collected, at Coomoobalaroo, Dawson River, Queensland, February 4, 1909 by John P. Rogers (No. 591).

From the Mathews (No. 3797, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Tadorna tadornoides westralis* Mathews**

Tadorna tadornoides westralis Mathews, 1912a, p. 118 (South-West Australia).

Now *Tadorna tadornoides* (Jardine and Selby). See Hartert, 1931b, p. 36; Delacour, 1954, p. 242.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 731388, male, collected at Augusta, West Australia in 1897 by J. T. Tunney (No. 0666). From the Mathews (he had this one only) and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert pointed out that although this spec-

imen has a short wing (349 mm.) this supposed subspecies is based on a single bird and a single character.

***Tadorna schachraman* Brehm**

Tadorna schachraman Brehm, 1854, p. 370 (Menzalek See, Egypt).

Now *Tadorna tadorna* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 46.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 731468, male, collected by A. E. Brehm on Lake Menzalek, Egypt, March 28, 1849. Designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). Brehm apparently had only this one.

From the Rothschild collection.

***Tadorna gibbera* Brehm**

Tadorna gibbera Brehm, 1831d, p. 856 (Rügen).

Now *Tadorna tadorna* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 46.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 731440, male, collected by Schilling on May 25, 1818 at Rügen on the coast of Pomerania, Germany. Designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

PARALECTOTYPES: AMNH 731441-44, adult males, and 731445-9, adult females, and 731450-1, juvenile males, all collected at Rügen between April 19 and October 9 between the years 1818-1845.

From the Rothschild collection.

***Tadorna maritima* Brehm**

Tadorna maritima Brehm, 1831a, p. 858 (Horsens, Denmark).

Now *Tadorna tadorna* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 46.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 731453, female, collected at Horsens, Jutland, Denmark on February 20, 1826 by an unknown. Designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

From the Rothschild collection.

***Tadorna radjah rufitergum* Hartert**

Tadorna radjah rufitergum Hartert, 1905c, p. 205 (Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia).

Now *Tadorna radjah rufitergum* Hartert. See Delacour, 1954, p. 255.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 731511, collected on the Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia, October 13, 1902 by J. T. Tunney (No. 975, and so designated in the original description). From the Rothschild collection.

***Tadorna radjah flindersi* Mathews**

Tadorna radjah flindersi Mathews, 1912a, p. 86 (Cooktown, Queensland).

Now *Tadorna radjah rufitergum* Hartert. See Mathews, 1927, p. 213; Hartert, 1931b, p. 36.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 731523, not sexed, collected near Cooktown, Queensland, Australia on November 11, 1889 by Robinson.

From the Mathews (No. 5804, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Anas subboschas* Brehm**

Anas subboschas Brehm, 1831d, p. 864 (Iceland).

Now *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos* (Linnaeus). See Delacour, 1956, p. 42; Vaurie, 1965, p. 110.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 731676, male, collected in Iceland in April 1823, designated by Hartert, 1918b, p. 47.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) maintained that this should be recognized as a valid subspecies, but with considerable doubt.

***Anas laysanensis* Rothschild**

Anas laysanensis Rothschild, 1892b, p. 17 (Laysan Island, Hawaiian Islands).

Now *Anas platyrhynchos laysanensis* Rothschild. See Delacour, 1956, p. 49.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 731721, male, collected by Henry C. Palmer on Laysan Island, June 19, 1891; collector's No. 1113 and so designated by Hartert, 1925b, p. 273.

PARALECTOTYPES: AMNH 731722, male; 731723, female; and 731724, female juvenile, collected by Palmer on Laysan on the same day as the lectotype. From the Rothschild collection.

***Anas superciliosa rogersi* Mathews**

Anas superciliosa rogersi, Mathews, 1912a, p. 33 (Augusta, West Australia).

Now *Anas superciliosa rogersi* Mathews. See Amadon, 1943, p. 3; Delacour, 1956, p. 63.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 731810, sex not determined, collected at Augusta, southwestern Australia in 1897 by J. T. Tunney. From the Mathews (No. 10377, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Anas maculosa* Sennett**

Anas maculosa Sennett, 1889, p. 263 (Nueces Bay, Texas).

Now *Anas platyrhynchos fulvigula* Ridgway. See Phillips, 1923, p. 61; Delacour, 1956, p. 52.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 79467, male, collected at Nueces Bay near Corpus Christi, Texas, April 4, 1889 by J. A. Singley. From the Sennett collection (No. 5357, and so designated in the original description).

This subspecies was maintained to be valid by the American Ornithologists' Union Checklist in 1957, however, characters cited by previous authors are due to age or individual variations.

***Anas castanea remissa* Ripley**

Anas castanea remissa Ripley, 1942, p. 94 (Rennell Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Anas gibberifrons remissa* Ripley. See Delacour, 1956, p. 75; Bradley and Wolf, 1958, p. 93.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 224659, male, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, by Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, September 4, 1928.

***Nettion castaneum rogersi* Mathews**

Nettion castaneum rogersi Mathews, 1912a, p. 86 ("Northwest Australia").

Now *Anas gibberifrons gracilis* Buller. See Hartert, 1931b, p. 38; Delacour, 1956, p. 75.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 732086, male, collected at Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia, February 13, 1909 by John P. Rogers.

From the Mathews (No. 735, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

The size difference between Australian and New Zealand birds mentioned by Phillips, 1923, is not apparent in series.

***Querquedula groenlandica* Brehm**

Querquedula groenlandica Brehm, 1831a, p. 887 (Greenland).

Now *Anas crecca carolinensis* Gmelin, 1789. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 47.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 732269, male, collected in Greenland, June 20, 1822, designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Querquedula americana* Brehm**

Querquedula americana Brehm, 1831d, p. 887 ("in der Nähe von New York").

Now *Anas crecca carolinensis* Gmelin, 1789. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 47.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 732270, adult male, collected near New York in May, 1820, designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Anas longicauda* Brehm**

Anas longicauda Brehm, 1831d, p. 868 (Königswartha).

Now *Anas acuta acuta* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 47.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 732463, adult male, collected at Königswartha in the Lausitz, southern Brandenburg, Germany, April 20, 1817, designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Clypeata pomarina* Brehm**

Clypeata pomarina Brehm, 1831d, p. 879 (Pommern).

Now *Spatula clypeata* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 47.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 732694, male, collected by Schilling at Rügen, June 20, 1819, designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Clypeata macrorhynchos* Brehm**

Clypeata macrorhynchos Brehm, 1831d, p. 876 (“ . . . mittlere Europa”).

Now *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 47; Delacour, 1956, p. 187.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 732697, male, collected at Auma, Thuringia, April 8, 1821 by C. L. Brehm, designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Clypeata brachyrhynchos* Brehm**

Clypeata brachyrhynchos Brehm, 1831d, p. 879 (“Oberlod bei Altenburg”).

Now *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 48; Delacour, 1956, p. 187.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 732693, male (in eclipse plumage), collected at Oberlod near Altenburg, June 5, 1830; designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Spatula clypeata indiana* Mathews**

Spatula clypeata indiana Mathews, 1913a, p. 194 (Runjagora, Upper Assam).

Now *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1920a, p. 1320; 1931b, p. 37; Delacour, 1956, p. 187.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 732723, male, collected

April 2, 1905 at Runjagora, Upper Assam by H. W. Coltart, designated by Hartert, 1931b, p. 37. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Salvadorina waigiensis*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Salvadorina waigiensis Rothschild and Hartert, 1894, p. 683 (“Waigiu” [probably incorrect. Mountains of Vogelkop, western New Guinea suggested by Mayr, 1941b, p. 12]).

Now *Anas waigiensis* Rothschild and Hartert. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 273; Mayr, 1931b, p. 69; Delacour, 1956, p. 189; 1964, p. 343.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 734036, male, collected by Bruijn’s native collectors in the highlands of western New Guinea. On the label appears “No. 8, ♂, Waigeou, Papocasia,” and was so designated in the original description. Bruijn was a dealer of Ternate.

Mayr, 1931b, pointed out the affinities of this bird with *Anas* but its exact position is still in doubt.

***Malacorhynchus membranaceus assimilis*
Mathews**

Malacorhynchus membranaceus assimilis Mathews, 1912a, p. 86 (Fitzroy River, Northwest Australia).

Now *Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (Latham). See Hartert, 1931b, p. 37; Delacour, 1956, p. 200.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 732810, male, collected January 18, 1912 on the Fitzroy River, North-western Australia by Knut Dahl. From the Mathews (No. 12203, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Cheniscus coromandelianus mackayi*
Mathews**

Cheniscus coromandelianus mackayi Mathews, 1916a, p. 56 (Mackay, Queensland).

Now *Nettapus coromandelianus albipennis* (Gould). See Hartert, 1931b, p. 35; Delacour, 1959, p. 117.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 732880, male, collected at Mackay, Queensland, Australia, collector unknown, date unknown. The specimen is No. 704 of the Mathews collection but his “Day Book” adds no information. Mathews never pointed out any characteristics by which his supposed form could be differentiated and in fact there are none.

This is the Cotton Teal or Pygmy Goose of aviculturists.

***Cheniscus pulchellus rogersi* Mathews**

Cheniscus pulchellus rogersi Mathews, 1916a, p. 56 (Parry's Creek, Northwest Australia).
Now *Nettapus pulchellus* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 210; Hartert, 1931b, p. 35; Delacour, 1959, p. 114.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 732892, male, collected at Parry's Creek, Kimberley District, Northwestern Australia by John P. Rogers, February 4, 1909 (No. 625). From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Pteronetta hartlaubi albifrons* Neumann**

Pteronetta hartlaubi albifrons Neumann, 1908a, p. 42 (Ituri Forest, Belgian Congo).
Now *Cairina hartlaubi* (Cassin). See Hartert, 1925b, p. 273; Delacour, 1959, p. 133.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 732977, male, collected by C. F. Cambrun [No. 381] in the Ituri Forest, Congo region, July 31, 1906, designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

PARALECTOTYPES: AMNH 732978, male, and 732979, female, collected on the same date at the same place by the same person. From the Rothschild collection.

The population of the Ituri Forest and upper Uelle River was described as having more white on the forehead and is recognized as a subspecies (with doubt) by Hartert (*loc. cit.*) and Chapin (1932, p. 507). Delacour (*loc. cit.*) found that "... there is no consistency in this characteristic, the amount of white varying individually and being irregular in pattern." In placing the name in synonymy he is no doubt correct, for there is only the one variable characteristic.

From the Rothschild collection.

***Callichen subrufinus* Brehm**

Callichen subrufinus Brehm, 1831d, p. 924 (Seefeld, near Vienna).
Now *Netta rufina* (Pallas). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 48; Delacour, 1959, p. 46.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 732990, male, collected July 10, 1824 at Seefeld, near Vienna.

From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Anas erythrophthalma* Wied**

Anas erythrophthalma Wied, 1833, p. 929 (Lagondo Braço, Villa Belmonte, southern Bahia, Brazil).
Now *Netta erythrophthalma erythrophthalma* (Wied). See Delacour, 1959, p. 53.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 6854, male (in heavy molt), original label lacking; AMNH 6853, female. On the original label appears: "*Anas erythrophthalmus* Wied. Mas. Fem. Brasilien (Belmonte), M. R."

From the Wied collection which was bought by the American Museum of Natural History in Paris in 1870 (see Allen, 1889).

***Nyroca nyroca dampieri* Mathews**

Nyroca nyroca dampieri Mathews, 1912a, p. 87 (Fitzroy River, Northwest Australia).
Now *Aythya australis australis* (Eyton). See Hartert, 1931b, p. 37; Delacour, 1959, p. 67.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 733257, male, collected on the Fitzroy River, Northwestern Australia by Knut Dahl, January 20, 1896. From the Mathews (No. 12193, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

As Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked, this specimen has a short wing (207 mm.) if indeed it is a male, but it may well be a female. Delacour's measurements for males were: 208–227 mm.

***Nyroca australis extima* Mayr**

Nyroca australis extima Mayr, 1940a, p. 7 (Gaua, Banks Islands).
Now *Aythya australis extima* (Mayr). See Delacour, 1959, p. 70.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 215487, male, collected on Gaua, Banks Islands by José Correia of the Whitney South Sea Expedition November 19, 1926.

According to Delacour (*loc. cit.*), the birds of Banks Islands and probably New Hebrides and New Caledonia are smaller (wings, male, 193–211; female, 189–196 mm.). He later (1966, p. 46) stated that the birds of New Caledonia are migrants from Australia.

***Aythya islandica* Brehm**

Aythya islandica Brehm, 1831a, p. 911 (Iceland).
Now *Aythya marila marila* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 48; Delacour, 1959, p. 86.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 733332, male, collected in Iceland May 4, 1822; designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Aythya leuconotos* Brehm**

Aythya leuconotos Brehm, 1831a, p. 913 (Coast of Pomerania, Germany).

Now *Aythya marila marila* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 48; Delacour, 1959, p. 86.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 733354, male, collected at Rügen by C. L. Brehm in April, 1822. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Clangula scapularis* Brehm**

Clangula scapularis Brehm, 1831a, p. 932 (Iceland).
Now *Bucephala islandica* (Gmelin). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 48; Delacour, 1959, p. 183.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 733517, male, collected in Iceland May 2, 1828; designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Clangula musica* Brehm**

Clangula musica Brehm, 1831a, p. 937 (Near Rügen).
Now *Clangula hyemalis* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 48; Delacour, 1959, p. 171.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 733593, male, collected by Schilling November, 1899 near Rügen; designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Platypus faberi* Brehm**

Platypus faberi Brehm, 1824b, p. 1004 (Greenland and Iceland).
Now *Clangula hyemalis* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 48; Delacour, 1959, p. 171.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 733556, male, collected in Iceland (probably by Faber) February 20, 1820; designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Clangula megaluros* Brehm**

Clangula megaluros Brehm, 1831a, p. 936 (Coast of Pomerania).
Now *Clangula hyemalis* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 48; Delacour, 1959, p. 171.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 733594, male, collected by Schilling at Rügen on December 10, 1819; designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Platypus leisleri* Brehm**

Platypus leisleri Brehm, 1824c, p. 28 (Greenland).
Now *Somateria mollissima borealis* (Brehm). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 49; Delacour, 1959, p. 31.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 733745, male, collected in Greenland, June 12, 1823; designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Somateria danica* Brehm**

Somateria danica Brehm, 1831d, p. 998, and 1831, p. 890 ("Danische Insln. . .").

Now *Somateria mollissima mollissima* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 49; 1920a, p. 1367; Delacour, 1959, p. 31.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 733809, male, collected at Helsingöer on November 29, 1835, designated by Hartert, 1918b.

This is a *nomen nudum* and a *numen oblitum*. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Somateria islandica* Brehm**

Somateria islandica Brehm, 1831d, p. 895 (Iceland).
Now *Somateria mollissima mollissima* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 49; Delacour, 1959, p. 29.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 733760, male, collected in Iceland, May 10, 1826, designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

This name has sometimes been used, but it represents a population intermediate between *mollissima* and *borealis* with an undeterminable range (Salomonsen and Johansen, 1950, p. 122).

***Platypus altensteinii* Brehm**

Platypus altensteinii Brehm, 1824b, p. 999 (Groenland).
Now *Somateria spectabilis* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 49; Delacour, 1959, p. 38.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 733822, male, collected in Greenland, April 20, 1823, designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Melanitta gibbera* Brehm**

Melanitta gibbera Brehm, 1831d, p. 902 ("... norden . . . und mittleren Deutschland").
Now *Melanitta nigra nigra* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 49; Delacour, 1959, p. 157.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 733898, male, collected in Rodatal [Roda Valley], Thuringia, Germany on an unknown date; designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Platypus hornschuchii* Brehm**

Platypus hornschuchii Brehm, 1824b, p. 1002 (Norway).
Now *Melanitta fusca fusca* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 49; Delacour, 1959, p. 145.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 733943, male, collected by an unknown collector in Norway, October 13, 1822; designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Melanitta platyrhyncha* Brehm**

Melanitta platyrhyncha Brehm, 1831d, p. 907 (Coast of Germany in the Baltic).

Now *Melanitta fusca fusca* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 49; Delacour, 1959, p. 145.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 733933, male, collected in Greifswald, Thuringia, Germany, December 26, 1822 presumably by C. L. Brehm; designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Melanitta megapus* Brehm**

Melanitta megapus Brehm, 1831d, p. 906 (Coast of Germany in the North Sea and Baltic).

Now *Melanitta fusca fusca* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 49; Delacour, 1959, p. 145.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 733932, male, collected near Kiel, Germany, January 20, 1829; designated by Hartert. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Oxyura australis victoriae* Mathews**

Oxyura australis victoriae Mathews, 1912a, p. 87 (Victoria).

Now *Oxyura australis* Gould. See Hartert, 1931b, p. 37; Delacour, 1959, p. 240.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 734124, not sexed, collected in Victoria, collector unknown, date unknown. From the Mathews (No. 12196, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews's "Day Book" indicates that this specimen came from "Collett" (Prof. Robert Collett?) who is not mentioned in Mathews, 1942.

***Biziura lobata westralis* Mathews**

Biziura lobata westralis Mathews, 1912a, p. 87 ("West Australia").

Now *Oxyura australis* Gould. See Hartert, 1931b, p. 37; Delacour, 1959, p. 240.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 734130, male, collected at Herdsman's Lake, near Perth, West Australia, September 27, 1901 by Ostle. Mathews's "Day Book" indicates that this specimen was received from the "Perth" (now Western Australian) Museum. From the Mathews (No. 13939, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Biziura lobata menziesi* Mathews**

Biziura lobata menziesi Mathews, 1914a, p. 90 (New South Wales).

Now *Oxyura australis* Gould. See Hartert, 1931b, p. 38; Delacour, 1959, p. 240.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 734136, male, collected in West Australia, December, 1888, according to Mathews's original label lacking. From the Mathews (No. 756, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

There is no indication of the provenience of this specimen in Mathews's "Day Book."

***Merganetta berlepschi* Hartert and Venturi**

Merganetta berlepschi Hartert and Venturi, 1909, p. 244 (Near Tucumán, 1800 meters).

Now *Merganetta armata berlepschi* Hartert. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 413; Delacour, 1956, p. 219.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 734381, male, collected June 12, 1906, by L. Dinelli (No. 4089) near Tucumán, Northwestern Argentina. From the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY CATHARTIDAE

***Cathartes burrovianus dugandi* Lehmann**

Cathartes burrovianus dugandi Lehmann, 1957 (Caicara, Venezuela).

Now *Cathartes burrovianus urubitinga* Pelzeln. See Wetmore, 1950, pp. 415-417; 1964, p. 15.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 469920, female, collected at Caicara, Venezuela, August 9, 1898 by George K. Cherrie. From the Rothschild collection.

A sketch of the head with color notes by the collector, the presence of caruncles on the sides of the neck, and measurements (wing 503 mm.; tail 219 mm.; width central tail feathers 50 mm.; and bill from cere 20 mm.) attest to Wetmore's correct disposition of this specimen.

Wetmore (1950) stated that the type of *burrovianus* Cassin, 1845, which is in Philadelphia is definitely referable to the Yellow-headed Turkey Vulture. In 1964 he stated that the type of *urubitinga* Pelzeln (in Vienna) is referable to the same species. Authors (Peters, 1931; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949; Schauensee, 1949; Friedmann, 1950) have disregarded the name *burrovianus* Cassin or listed it as a synonym of *aura* Linnaeus.

FAMILY ACCIPITRIDAE

***Elanus caeruleus wahgiensis*
Mayr and Gilliard**

Elanus caeruleus wahgiensis Mayr and Gilliard, 1954, p. 332 (Nondugl, central highlands, New Guinea). Now *Elanus caeruleus wahgiensis* Mayr and Gilliard. See Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 240.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 704566, female, ovaries enlarged, collected by E. Thomas Gilliard (Mt. Hagen expedition) at Nondugl, 5200 feet in the central highlands of New Guinea (about latitude 5°50'S, longitude 144°E), April 20, 1950.

This bird is closest to *E. c. hypoleucos* Gould, in the "dark winged" phase, but is somewhat darker gray and has the under wing coverts tipped with black as the authors wrote.

***Elanus axillaris parryi* Mathews**

Elanus axillaris parryi Mathews, 1912c, p. 251 (Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia). Now *Elanus notatus* Gould. See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 193.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531543, male adult, collected at Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia, January 27, 1909 by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 849, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Parkes (1958) cogently argued that eight widely separated but quite similar forms (*vociferus*, *sumatrensis*, *hypoleucus*, *intermedius*, *wahgiensis*, *notatus*, *leucurus*, and *majusculus*) should be considered to be subspecies of *caeruleus*, leaving only *scriptus* as a distinct species.

***Elanus caeruleus sumatranus* Salomonsen**

Elanus caeruleus sumatranus Salomonsen, 1953, p. 210 (Korinchi, western Sumatra). Now *Elanus caeruleus sumatranus* Salomonsen. See Parkes, 1958; Stresemann ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 240.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531535, male adult, collected March 18, 1914 at Siolak Dras, Korinchi, 3000 feet, Sumatra by Herbert C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

In his original description Salomonsen designated this specimen as type without question, but he appears to have designated tentatively a second specimen, female, collected by the same men at Korinchi, April 21, 1914, as a "co-type." It is AMNH 531534.

***Elanus scriptus victorianus* Mathews**

Elanus scriptus victorianus Mathews, 1917a, p. 70 (Victoria, Australia). Now *Elanus scriptus* Gould. See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 195.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 531575, male adult, designated by Hartert, 1931b, p. 44. No original label. A Mathews collection label bears the date December, 1902 and collection number 4347. Mathews's "Day Book" indicates the bird was collected by A. Coles. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. A paralectotype is AMNH 531576, female, collected at Woolonglong, Victoria, June, 1893.

Mathews's original description reads as follows: "Figured and described in my 'Birds of Australia' Vol. V, pl. 250, p. 208." He made no attempt to differentiate between these birds and *Elanus scriptus*, and indeed there are no differences.

***Machaerhamphus alcinus papuanus* Mayr**

Machaerhamphus alcinus papuanus Mayr, 1940b, p. 1 (Kumusi River, British New Guinea). Now *Machaerhamphus alcinus papuanus* Mayr. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 67; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 231.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531595, male, collected on the Kumusi River, north coast of eastern New Guinea, July 14, 1904 by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

***Baza leucopias* Sharpe**

Baza leucopias Sharpe, 1888, p. 195 (Palawan). Now *Aviceda jerdoni magnirostris* (Kaup). See Delacour and Mayr, 1945, p. 105; Rand and Rabor, 1960, p. 374.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531620, female immature, collected at Kalusian, Palawan, October 5, 1887 by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

In his original description Sharpe wrote: "The typical specimen, though manifestly immature, differs thoroughly from the young of *B. sumatrensis*, and I feel sure that the adult bird, when discovered, will be markedly distinct." Apparently he had but the one specimen from Palawan.

This is an extremely rare, shy bird. For many years no immature birds were collected on the northern islands and no mature birds on the southern. In 1957 Rabor collected a mature

male on Samar. Apparently it did not differ from *magnirostris* (Rand and Rabor, *loc. cit.*).

***Baza subcristata pallida* Stresemann**

Baza subcristata pallida Stresemann, 1913, pp. 305, 306 (Tual, Key Islands).

Now *Aviceda subcristata pallida* Stresemann. See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 198.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531635, male, collected at Tual, Key Islands, July 10, 1900 by Heinrich Kuhn and so designated in the original description, although the date of collection as stated there appears to be a lapse.

This is a small form with paler barring below than *stenoazona* of the nearby Aru Islands.

***Aviceda subcristata waigeuensis* Mayr**

Aviceda subcristata waigeuensis Mayr, 1940a, p. 8 (Waigeu).

Now *Aviceda subcristata waigeuensis* Mayr. See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 199.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531672, female, collected on Waigeu [Island], northwestern New Guinea, December 26, 1902 by Johannes Watersradt, a collector of Danish origin. From the Rothschild collection.

***Baza subcristata megala* Stresemann**

Baza subcristata megala Stresemann, 1913, pp. 305, 307 (Fergusson Island).

Now *Aviceda subcristata megala* Stresemann. See Mayr, 1940a, p. 8; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 208.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531689, female, collected on Fergusson Island, off eastern New Guinea, by A. S. Meek, June 16, 1897. From the Rothschild collection.

***Aviceda subcristata proxima* Mayr**

Aviceda subcristata proxima Mayr, 1945a, p. 10 (Bougainville, Solomon Islands).

Now *Aviceda subcristata proxima* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 208.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 220633, male, collected at Kieta, Bougainville, northern Solomon Islands, January 11, 1928 by Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Birds of the northern and central Solomon Islands are smaller and less heavily barred than those of the eastern islands, Choiseul and Isabel. They have shorter wings than birds of the southern Solomons (*gurneyi*) also, and of a series of 24 all are thus distinguishable.

***Aviceda subcristata robusta* Mayr**

Aviceda subcristata robusta Mayr, 1945a, p. 9 (Choiseul, Solomon Islands).

Now *Aviceda subcristata robusta* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 208.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 228276, male, collected on Mount Maitombi, Choiseul, Solomon Islands, October 26, 1929 by Ernst Mayr of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This is stated in the original description to be the form of Choiseul Island and Isabel Island, larger than that of Guadalcanal (*gurneyi*), more heavily barred below, with under tail coverts averaging deeper ochraceous, and axillaries of males invariably barred. Only 47 percent of a series of 15 of both subspecies can be distinguished by their longer wings. Difference in barring of the underparts is difficult if not impossible to discern, as is the shade of ochraceous of the under tail coverts. Axillaries of males of *robusta* are barred, whereas those of *gurneyi* are usually unmarked.

***Aviceda subcristata coultasi* Mayr**

Aviceda subcristata coultasi Mayr, 1945a, p. 11 (Lombrum, Manus).

Now *Aviceda subcristata coultasi* Mayr. See Stresemann ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 208.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 325323, male adult, collected at Lombrum, Manus, Admiralty Islands, July 25, 1934 by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

The three specimens available are all paler gray on the throat and upper back than *megala*, as Mayr (*loc. cit.*) noted. Differences in length of wing and tail appear not to be great between any of these subspecies if they exist at all.

***Baza subcristata queenslandica* Mathews**

Baza subcristata queenslandica Mathews, 1912c, p. 251 (Mackay, Queensland, Australia).

Now *Aviceda subcristata subcristata* (Gould). See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 197; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531727, female adult; no original label, no data. From the Mathews (No. 6392, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. This specimen was purchased from Gerrard, a dealer of London, according to Mathews's "Day Book."

Differences between the populations of Queensland and New South Wales (type locality

of *subcristata*) noted by Mathews, i.e.: shade of reddish or buffy brown of the underparts is perhaps due to age and molt, according to Condon and Amadon (*loc. cit.*).

***Lophastur subcristatus kempfi* Mathews**

Lophastur subcristatus kempfi Mathews, 1916b, p. 220 (Skull Creek, Cape York).

Now *Aviceda subcristata subcristata* (Gould). See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 197; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531735, female, collected at Skull Creek, Cape York, Australia, December 22, 1912 by Robin Kemp, and so designated in the original description. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Henicopernis longicauda fraterculus*
Stresemann and Paludan**

Henicopernis longicauda fraterculus Stresemann and Paludan, 1932, p. 239 (Serui, Japen Island, New Guinea).

Now *Henicopernis longicauda fraterculus* Stresemann and Paludan. See Mayr, 1940a, p. 8, and 1941b, p. 14.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 301435, male, collected at Serui, Japen Island, New Guinea, February 25, 1931 by Georg Stein.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) recognized this subspecies with doubt because of the probability that difference in size will be found to disappear in the range of individual variations. Rand and Gilliard (1967, p. 69) also recognized this subspecies with doubt as to its validity. The browner upper parts may well be due to a post-mortem change, leaving only one doubtful character.

***Falco vesparum* Brehm**

Falco vesparum Brehm, 1826c, p. 25 (Renthendorf).

Now *Pernis apivorus apivorus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 45.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 531772, male, collected at Renthendorf, Pommern, Germany in August, and probably by C. L. Brehm. No original label, which was replaced by some person unknown, "but doubtless of an almost criminal ornithological ignorance," according to Hartert.

PARALECTOTYPES: AMNH 531770, male; 531771, male immature, collected September 16, 1861; 531773, male, collected July, 1823, all at Renthendorf, which is the village where Brehm lived and worked so long. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Pernis ptilorhynchus philippensis* Mayr**

Pernis ptilorhynchus philippensis Mayr, 1939, p. 74 (Mount Apo, Mindanao).

Now *Pernis ptilorhynchus philippensis* Mayr. See Rabor, 1954, p. 79; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 148.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531837, female, collected on Mount Apo, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, in November, 1903 by Johannes Watersradt, a professional collector of Danish origin. From the Rothschild collection.

Apparently a rare bird, known by three specimens from Mindanao, one female from Cebu and one from Negros.

***Falco palliatus* "P. Max." Temminck**

Falco palliatus "P. Max." Temminck, 1822, livraison 35, pl. 204.

Now *Leptodon cayanensis* (Latham). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 22; Friedmann, 1950, pp. 95-99.

PARALECTOTYPE: AMNH 9670, not sexed, no original label. This specimen is in juvenal plumage and is not streaked below ("light phase" of Friedmann, 1950). It resembles closely Temminck's plate 204, but is mounted with tail shortened so that only three bars show, and lacks the narrow line of brown feathers between the "cap" and the eye.

Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) stated that a specimen in Leyden is the bird figured and described by Temminck and is the "type"; it is therefore their lectotype.

Why Allen (1889) did not find this specimen is a mystery (see Griscom, 1932, p. 312).

***Odontriorchis palliatus guianensis* Swann**

Odontriorchis palliatus guianensis Swann, 1922, p. 159 (Near Paramaribo, Surinam).

Now *Leptodon cayanensis* (Latham). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 25; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 470568, male adult, collected near Paramaribo, Surinam [Dutch Guiana], June 17, 1905 by B. Chunkoo. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert, 1925b, p. 265 maintained the validity of this subspecies under the impression that *Leptodon* Sundevall, 1836 and *cayanensis* Latham 1790 were both preoccupied, which Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) pointed out is not the fact.

***Chondrohierax uncinatus mirus*
Friedmann**

Chondrohierax uncinatus mirus Friedmann, 1934, p. 313 (Morne Rouge, Grenada, West Indies).

Now *Chondrohierax uncinatus mirus* Friedmann. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 30; Bond, 1956, p. 26.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 45054, male, collected on Morne Rouge, Grenada, West Indies, March 26, 1885, by J. Grant Wells.

Falco vitticaudus Wied

Falco vitticaudus Wied, 1830, p. 178 (Rio de Janeiro and Bahía Brazil).

Now *Chondrohierax uncinatus uncinatus* (Temminck). See Allen, 1889, p. 269; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 27.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 6362, female juvenile. The original label bears the following inscription: "*Cymindis uncinatus* Cuv. *Falco uncinatus* Illig. Femina juv. Brasilien (M.R. 1815)." Allen (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "This is unquestionably the female bird described in the 'Beitrag,' which he compared with Temminck's plate 103."

Harpagus fasciatus Lawrence

Harpagus fasciatus Lawrence, 1868, p. 429 (Guatemala).

Now *Harpagus bidentatus fasciatus* Lawrence. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 36; Friedmann, 1950, p. 116.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 45037, male adult, no original label. Lawrence (*loc. cit.*) stated that the skin was obtained from C. H. von Patten. Apparently he had only this one.

This specimen is very dark with wide blackish brown stripes on breast and belly. Rusty brown feathers appear on breast and sides but not on the belly. The throat is partly denuded, the remaining feathers are dirty. It accords well with Lawrence's description.

Ictinia plumbea vagans Miller and Griscom

Ictinia plumbea vagans Miller and Griscom, 1921b, p. 5 (Peña Blanca, Nicaragua).

Now *Ictinia plumbea* (Gmelin). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 40; Friedmann, 1950, p. 129.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 103676, male, collected at Peña Blanca, Nicaragua, June 6, 1909 by William B. Richardson.

Milvus milvus harterti Bédé

Milvus milvus harterti Bédé, 1927, p. 36 (Ain Lehu, Middle Atlas, Morocco).

Now *Milvus milvus milvus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert 1928b, pp. 230, 368; Snouckaert, 1932, p. 172.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531872, female, collected at Ain Lehu, Middle Atlas, Morocco, April 20, 1925.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that this specimen is in worn plumage, which would account for the short wing measurement. From the Rothschild collection.

Milvus milvus fasciicauda Hartert

Milvus milvus fasciicauda Hartert, 1914d, p. 89 (Santo Antão, Cape Verde Islands).

Now *Milvus milvus fasciicauda* Hartert. See Bannerman 1930, p. 230; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531873, male, collected on Santo Antão, Cape Verde Islands, by Boyd Alexander, December 12, 1897. From the Rothschild collection.

Milvus migrans arabicus Swann

Milvus migrans arabicus Swann, 1922, p. 153 (Lahy, southern Arabia).

Now *Milvus migrans arabicus* Swann. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 266; Snouckaert, 1932, p. 163; Meinertzhagen, 1954, p. 373.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 532040, not sexed, collected at Lahej, Aden, southern Arabia, August 25, 1899 by W. Dodson; designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

Swann designated his type only by stating that it was in the Rothschild collection which contained two more from Arabia.

Both Hartert and Meinertzhagen accept this subspecies with doubt. It is small but size seems to be the only diagnostic character.

Vaurie (1965a, p. 153) regarded it as a synonym of *aegyptius* (Gmelin, 1788), with which disposition Brown and Amadon (1968, p. 264, concurred).

Milvus korschun napieri Mathews

Milvus korschun napieri Mathews, 1912c, p. 249 (Napier, Broome Bay, northwestern Australia).

Now *Milvus migrans affinis* Gould. See Peters, 1931, p. 203; Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 199.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532065, female, collected near Napier, Broome Bay, northwestern Australia. No original label. May, 1910, appears on a Rothschild collection label. Mathews designated his number 5593 as "type," against this in his "Day Book" appears the name G. F. Hill and the date on which it was catalogued: October 31, 1910.

Condon and Amadon (*loc. cit.*) compared

Australian birds with those of Celebes, Lesser Sunda Islands and New Guinea without finding any geographical difference.

***Milvus isurus westralensis* Mathews**

Milvus isurus westralensis Mathews, 1912c, p. 250 (Perth, West Australia).
Now *Lophoictinia isura* (Gould). See Hartert, 1931b, p. 43; Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 200.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532146, male, collected near Perth, West Australia, November 7, 1904 by Kelsall. Number 4486 of the Mathews collection and so designated in the original description. From the Rothschild collection.

Of this proposed subspecies Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "said to be smaller and darker but neither is correct." Condon and Amadon (*loc. cit.*) came to approximately the same conclusion.

***Gypoictinia melanosterna decepta* Mathews**

Gypoictinia melanosterna decepta Mathews, 1912c, p. 250 (Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia).
Now *Hamirostra melanosternon* (Gould). See Hartert, 1931b, p. 43; Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 202.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532147, female, collected by John P. Rogers at Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia, February 4, 1909. From the Mathews (No. 845, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews described his supposed subspecies as "lacking the black on the head and breast." Condon and Amadon (*loc. cit.*) note that there are two color phases (light and dark) and much individual variation in this species.

***Haliastur indus flavirostris*
Condon and Amadon**

Haliastur indus flavirostris Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 206 (Bougainville Island, Solomons).
Now *Haliastur indus flavirostris* Condon and Amadon. See Stresemann, MS.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 221221, female, collected on Bougainville Island, northern Solomon Islands, April 17, 1928 by Teora, a member of the crew of the schooner "France" during the Whitney South Sea Expedition. On April 17, 1928 the "France" anchored off Hamon, about 30 miles south of Buka Passage and on the west coast.

***Haliastur indus subleucosternus* Mathews**

Haliastur indus subleucosternus Mathews, 1912c, p. 249 ("Derby"=Augustus Island, northwestern Australia).

Now *Haliastur indus girrenera* (Vieillot). See Hartert, 1931b, p. 43; Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 205.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532273, female, collected on Augustus Island (about 15°S, 125°E) by G. F. Hill, August 4, 1910. From the Mathews (No. 6207, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Haliastur sphenurus territorii* Mathews**

Haliastur sphenurus territorii Mathews, 1912a, p. 88 ("Northern Territory," Australia).

Now *Haliastur sphenurus* (Vieillot). See Hartert, 1931b, p. 43; Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 204.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532299, male, collected near the Daly River, Northern Territory, Australia, September 24, 1894 by Knut Dahl. From the Mathews (No. 12134, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews described this bird as being smaller and darker than *sphenurus* of southern Australia. Condon and Amadon, having examined long series, find that the size variation is obscured by individual variations and that color differences are due to wearing of the feathers.

***Haliastur sphenurus sarasini* Mathews**

Haliastur sphenurus sarasini Mathews, 1912b, p. 169 (New Caledonia).

Now *Haliastur sphenurus* (Vieillot). See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 204.

LECTOYPE: AMNH 532341, female, collected on New Caledonia, November 18, 1914 by P. D. Montague; designated by Condon and Amadon (*loc. cit.*).

Condon and Amadon pointed out that Mathews designated no type and may have seen other New Caledonian specimens. Hartert, did not mention this specimen in his account of the types in the Rothschild collection even though it is the only one. Apparently there are none in the British Museum for Warren (1966) did not list the name. Perhaps, because the name is a zoological synonym, it matters little.

***Astur gentilis fujiyamae* Swann and Hartert**

Astur gentilis fujiyamae Swann and Hartert, 1923, p. 170 (Sagamino-kuni, Japan).

Now *Accipiter gentilis fujiyamae* Swann and Hartert. See Austin and Kuroda, 1953, p. 374; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 162; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532446, male adult, collected by employees of Alan Owston, a dealer of Yokohama, at Shimosake (Sagami Bay) Hondo at a date unknown. From the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this subspecies is not easily differentiated from *schwedowi* of Russia and China. It is smaller and slightly darker above.

***Accipiter (Astur) eudiabolus*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Accipiter (Astur) eudiabolus Rothschild and Hartert, 1914a, p. 8 (Babooni [3000 feet], British New Guinea).

Now *Accipiter burgersi* Reichenow. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 270; Mayr, 1941b, p. 15.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532450, male adult, collected at Babooni, Papua, by H. C. Pratt in September, 1903. From the Rothschild collection.

As Hartert (*loc. cit.*) explained, Reichenow described a young bird, in molt, in February, 1903. Rothschild and Hartert's adult bird was described in October of the same year, the name is therefore an absolute synonym.

***Astur tachiro benguellensis* Swann**

Astur tachiro benguellensis Swann, 1922, p. 34 (Kabisombo, River Quilengo, Benguella).

Now *Accipiter tachiro sparsimfasciatus* (Reichenow). See Chapin, 1932, p. 630.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532480, female, collected at Kabisomba, River Quilenga, Benguella, Angola, Africa, February 2, 1895 by W. J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild collection.

Swann described this supposed subspecies as being larger (wing 260 mm.) but this measurement falls within the range of individual variation, according to Chapin (*loc. cit.*), who finds color variations are due to age and sex.

***Astur toussenelii canescens* Chapin**

Astur toussenelii canescens Chapin, 1921, p. 1 (Medji, northern Ituri district, Congo).

Now *Accipiter tachiro canescens* Chapin. See Amadon, 1953, pp. 408-409; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 493.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 157743, female adult, collected at Medji, northern Ituri district,

Congo region, June 28, 1910 by James P. Chapin.

Amadon (*loc. cit.*) found that integration of characters among the various subspecies (*spar-simfasciatus*, *tachiro*, *toussenelii*, *unduliventer*) make it advisable to treat them all as one species (*tachiro*), but Stresemann (ms) separated the forest-living subspecies, including *canescens*, under the specific name *unduliventer*.

***Spilospizias trinotatus haesitandus* Hartert**

Spilospizias trinotatus haesitandus Hartert, 1896, p. 162 (Southern Celebes).

Now *Accipiter trinotatus* Bonaparte. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 268; Stresemann, ms.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 532523, male, collected at Tasoso, Bonthain Peak (6000 feet), Celebes, in October, 1985, by Alfred Everett; designated by Hartert, 1925b, p. 268.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) maintained the validity of this subspecies with considerable doubt, remarking that the differences noted (darker below than northern birds) were probably due to the preparation of the skins, and this appears to be true. There is considerable individual variation as well. Stresemann (1940, p. 484) retained this name but subsequently changed his mind.

There are three paralectotypes now in the American Museum of Natural History: 532520-532522, one male and two females collected at Indrulaman in September and October, 1895 by Everett. Hartert (1896) mentioned seven specimens from this place, which were apparently in the Rothschild collection. Where are the other three?

***Accipiter archboldi* Stresemann**

Accipiter archboldi Stresemann, 1932, p. 113 (Tanke Salokko, 1500 m., southeastern Celebes).

Now *Accipiter nanus* (Blasius). See Stresemann, 1938, p. 48; 1941, p. 486, and ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 298339, female, collected at "Tanke Salokko, 1500 m., Mengkoka Get," southeastern Celebes, January 1, 1932 by Gerd Heinrich. Collector's No. 6299 (No. 6300, recorded by Stresemann in the original description is a male collected in the same place on the same day) but the female recorded here bears his type label.

***Astur riggenbachi* Neumann**

Astur riggenbachi Neumann, 1908a, p. 69 (Gassam, east of Thiès, Senegal).

Now *Accipiter badius sphenurus* Rüppell. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 267; Bannerman, 1930, p. 284.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532558, male, collected at Gassam, east of Thiès, Senegal, September 7, 1907 by F. W. Riegenbach.

***Astur griseogularis obiensis* Hartert**

Astur griseogularis obiensis Hartert, 1903c, p. 3 (Obi).
Now *Accipiter griseogularis obiensis* (Hartert). See Stresemann, 1925, p. 322; Siebers, 1930, p. 225; Mayr, 1957, p. 5; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532786, female, collected on Obi Major, Molucca Archipelago, April 6, 1902 by John Watersradt. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "The *griseogularis* group . . . is suspiciously similar to *albogularis*, or an intermediate between *albogularis* and *novae-hollandiae*." Stresemann (ms) treated it as a species containing *obiensis* and *mortyi*.

***Accipiter fasciatus mortyi* Hartert**

Accipiter fasciatus mortyi Hartert, 1925b, p. 269 (Morty, or Morotai Island, North Moluccas).

Now *Accipiter griseogularis mortyi* Hartert. See Mayr, 1957, p. 5; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532803, female adult, collected on Morotai Island, northern Moluccas. From the Rothschild collection.

As Mayr (1957) remarked, the *griseogularis* group has been shifted around a good deal (see also above under *obiensis*). As far as is known at present it is wise to treat the group as a species as Stresemann (ms) has done.

***Accipiter novaehollandiae misulae* Mayr**

Accipiter novaehollandiae misulae Mayr, 1940a, p. 11 (Misima Island, Louisiade Archipelago).

Now *Accipiter novaehollandiae misulae* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 505.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532853, female adult, collected on Misima (St. Aignan) Island, Louisiade Archipelago, off the southeastern tip of New Guinea, August 21, 1897 by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

As Mayr has noted, many individuals of this population are inseparable from those of *leucosomus* of New Guinea and many of the islands off its coasts.

***Accipiter novaehollandiae pallidimas* Mayr**

Accipiter novaehollandiae pallidimas Mayr, 1940a, p. 10 (Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago).

Now *Accipiter novaehollandiae pallidimas* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 505.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 538846, male adult, collected on Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago north of the southeastern tip of New Guinea by A. S. Meek, December 11, 1894. From the Rothschild collection.

Except for one male all five specimens of this subspecies are larger than *leucosomus* of mainland New Guinea and the males are paler. The white phase has not been found on these islands.

***Accipiter novaehollandiae lavongai* Mayr**

Accipiter novaehollandiae lavongai Mayr, 1945a, p. 7 (New Hanover [Lavongai]).

Now *Accipiter novaehollandiae lavongai* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 505.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532872, female immature, collected on New Hanover (Lavongai) Island, western Pacific, February 9, 1923 by A. F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is in body molt; gray feathers appear on the back. The wing measures 250 mm. the tail 187. Two immature females from New Britain (*dampieri*), apparently in the same stage of molt, have wings measuring 201, 211 mm., and tails 180, 190 mm. Immature males of *lavongai* have the barring of underparts reduced, often to an arrow shaped spot.

***Accipiter hiogaster rooki*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Accipiter hiogaster rooki Rothschild and Hartert, 1914b, p. 288 (Rook Island).

Now *Accipiter novaehollandiae dampieri* (Gurney). See Hartert, 1926, p. 128; Mayr, 1945a, p. 6.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532879, male, collected on Rook Island (Umboi), in Dampier Strait between New Guinea and New Britain, by A. S. Meek's collectors (Eichhorn), August 2, 1913. Number 5893 and so designated.

Hartert (1925b, p. 268) upheld the validity of this subspecies but in 1926a he wrote that new material from New Britain showed that size differences fell within the range of individual variation.

***Accipiter novaehollandiae manusi* Mayr**

Accipiter novaehollandiae manusi Mayr, 1945a, p. 8 (Lombrum, Manus, Admiralty Islands).

Now *Accipiter novaehollandiae manusi* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 505.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 335324, male, collected at Lombrum, Manus group, Admiralty Islands, July 26, 1934 by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Mature males of this subspecies are very similar to *lihirensis* Stresemann in color but are smaller and slightly paler below. They are darker gray above than *dampieri* of New Britain as Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked.

***Accipiter novaehollandiae matthiae* Mayr**

Accipiter novaehollandiae matthiae Mayr, 1945a, p. 8 (St. Matthias Island).

Now *Accipiter novaehollandiae matthiae* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 505.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532870, female immature collected on St. Matthias Island, about 65 miles north of New Hanover in the Bismarck Archipelago, July 7, 1923 by Albert F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

Only one mature male and one immature female (holotype) were in the type series. The male is similar to *lihirensis* Stresemann but smaller, and the immature female has darker brown spots on feathers of the underparts as Mayr remarked.

***Astur etorques bougainvillei*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Astur etorques bougainvillei Rothschild and Hartert, 1905, p. 250 (Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands)

Now *Accipiter novaehollandiae bougainvillei* Rothschild and Hartert. See Hartert, 1929c, p. 4; Mayr, 1945a, p. 6; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532906, male adult, collected on Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands April 16, 1904 by A. S. Meek (No. A 1555). From the Rothschild collection.

Adult males are paler than others to the north and the throat is pearl gray, only slightly paler than the sides of head and neck. Apparently it does not differ in size from *manusi*.

The collector's number (A 1556) cited in the original description is a lapse; Hartert, 1925b, p. 268, cited A 1555.

***Astur rufoschistaceus*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Astur rufoschistaceus Rothschild and Hartert, 1902, p. 590 (Isabel Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Accipiter novaehollandiae rufoschistaceus* Rothschild and Hartert. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 268; 1929, p. 4; Mayr, 1945a, p. 6; Stresemann, ms.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 532906, male adult, collected on Ysabel Island, Solomon Islands, June 17, 1907 by A. S. Meek; designated by Hartert, 1925b, p. 268. Only "type from Ysabel" was noted in the original description and there is a series of paralectotypes as follows: AMNH 532903-532905 and 532907-532911.

This is a well-differentiated subspecies, larger and darker than *bougainvillei*.

***Astur etorques rubianae*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Astur etorques rubianae Rothschild and Hartert, 1905, p. 250 (Gizo, Solomon Islands).

Now *Accipiter novaehollandiae rubianae* Rothschild and Hartert. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 268; 1929c, p. 5; Mayr, 1945a, p. 6; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532927, female adult, collected on Gizo Island, New Georgia group, central Solomon Islands, November 27, 1900 by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

Characterized by Hartert, 1929c, correctly as smaller than *rufoschistaceus*. Mature males are darker than *pulchellus* of Guadalcanal. Females have belly and thighs white, not pale brown.

***Accipiter novaehollandiae malaitae* Mayr**

Accipiter novaehollandiae malaitae Mayr, 1931a, p. 4 (Malaita, Solomon Islands).

Now *Accipiter novaehollandiae malaitae* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 505.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 226706, female adult, collected on Malaita, Solomon Islands, April 15, 1930 by Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This specimen is darker on the back and browner, less heavily barred below than females of other subspecies. It is, however, the only known example of this population.

Hamlin's journal on this date as follows: "The [native] hunters came to be paid off . . . One contributed a new representative of *Accipiter*, a well-developed female. Contents of stomach—two small lizards and the remains of a frog."

***Astur clarus cooktowni* Mathews**

Astur clarus cooktowni Mathews, 1912c, p. 245 (Cooktown, northern Queensland).

Now *Accipiter novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Gmelin). See Condon and Amadon, 1954, pp. 218, 221; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532939, male adult in gray phase of plumage, collected by E. Olive

near Cooktown, northern Queensland, Australia May 13, 1900. From the Mathews (No. 2009, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1931b, p. 40) remarked that this specimen is in fact a male, although originally sexed as a female. The size difference noted by Mathews is therefore due to sex, not geographical variation. Wing 261 mm.; tail 197 mm.

***Astur novaehollandiae alboides* Mathews**

Astur novaehollandiae alboides Mathews, 1912c, p. 246 (Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia).

Now *Accipiter novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Gmelin). See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 219; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532958, male adult in the white phase, collected at Parry's Creek, East Kimberley District, northwestern Australia, October 8, 1908 by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 793, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

As Hartert (1931b, p. 41) pointed out, size differences noted in the original description fall within the range of individual variation.

***Accipiter eichhorni* Hartert**

Accipiter eichhorni Hartert, 1926c, p. 36 (Feni Island). Now *Accipiter albogularis eichhorni* Hartert. See Mayr, 1957, pp. 3, 6; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532979, female adult, collected on Feni Island, east of southern New Ireland, southwestern Pacific, June 2, 1924 by A. F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is characteristic of the well-marked subspecies, having a broad, defined brown band at the back of the neck and ill-defined pale gray vermiculations on the breast.

***Accipiter eichhorni imitator* Hartert**

Accipiter eichhorni imitator Hartert, 1926c, p. 37 (Choiseul, northern Solomon Islands). Now *Accipiter imitator* Hartert. See Mayr, 1957, p. 12; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 532988, female adult, collected on Choiseul, northeastern Solomon Islands, January 6, 1904 by A. S. Meek.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "Actually, it has little to do with the *rufitorques* group [*albogularis*, *melanochlamys*, *rufitorques*, *haplochrous*] and is a very isolated species. The upper parts are jet black, not slate or dark slate. The underside of

the tail is pure black; white and black are sharply separated from each other on the under side of the primaries, not grading into each other through a gray zone. The second primary is much shorter than the sixth. There is no rufous collar. Two color phases are found—one all white underneath, the other with black throat and breast. . . . Immatures are even more distinct. . . ."

***Accipiter princeps* Mayr**

Accipiter princeps Mayr, 1934, p. 3 (Wide Bay, New Britain).

Now *Accipiter princeps* Mayr, 1957, p. 3; Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 514.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 417430, male adult, collected at Balayang, inland from Wide Bay, New Britain, southwestern Pacific, by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, February 12, 1934.

As Mayr, 1957, remarked, this should most probably be regarded as a species distinct from *poliocephalus* of New Guinea. The wing and tail longer, it has generally much darker coloration and much shorter tarsi and toes. Probably the immature bird will show more distinct differences when such are found. There are three topotypes in the American Museum, all adult.

***Accipiter fasciatus tjendanae* Stresemann**

Accipiter fasciatus tjendanae Stresemann, 1925, p. 323 (note) (Waingapo, Sumba).

Now *Accipiter fasciatus tjendanae* Stresemann. See Hartert, 1928b, p. 227; Mayr, 1944, p. 140.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533077, female adult, collected at Waingapo, Sumba, September, 1896 by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is similar to others collected on Sumba and differs from *hellmayri* of Timor in having the thighs more heavily barred with brown, and, less noticeably, the head browner, less grayish and the breast more heavily barred and darker.

***Accipiter torquatus buruensis* Stresemann**

Accipiter torquatus buruensis Stresemann, 1914b, p. 381 (Fakal [1050 meters], Buru).

Now *Accipiter fasciatus buruensis* Stresemann. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 269; Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 215.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533096, female adult, collected at Fakal (1050 meters) island of Buru

by Erwin Stresemann, March 24, 1912. Collector's number 1127.

According to Condon and Amadon (*loc. cit.*) the status of this name is puzzling, for Stresemann himself said that his supposed subspecies does not differ from *fasciatus* and *didimus* of Australia in color but only in size. As they pointed out, the type is in molt. Stresemann gave wing lengths as 259, 270 which appear to fall within the range of variation of Australian birds. "Were Buru adjacent to northern Australia we should not hesitate to list *buruensis* as a synonym of *didimus*." The occurrence of subspecies on islands between northern Australia and Buru does not appear to be strong enough ground for retention of a subspecies without morphological differences.

***Accipiter fasciatus savu* Mayr**

Accipiter fasciatus savu Mayr, 1941a, p. 44 (Savu, Lesser Sunda Islands).

Now *Accipiter fasciatus savu* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 501.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533089, female immature, collected on Savu (Sawu) Island, between Timor and Sumba, August, 1896 by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

This type is in first year plumage, heavily streaked on the throat and blotched with brown on breast and belly. In this plumage it differs from *hellmayri* of Timor in being darker brown above, the paler brown tips of the feathers being less rusty brown. No specimens of *tjendanae* from Sumba are available but a molting specimen has longer, narrower, and more widely spaced blotches on the underparts. Tails of second year and mature *savu* are longer than other races. Wing of type 250 mm.; tail 190 mm.

***Accipiter fasciatus polycryptus*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Accipiter fasciatus polycryptus Rothschild and Hartert, 1915, p. 53 (Sogeri District, 2000–3500 feet, Owen Stanley Mountains, New Guinea).

Now *Accipiter fasciatus polycryptus* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 15; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 501.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533103, not sexed [male adult], no original label. "Purchased from McI.—McE" appears on a Rothschild collection label. Hartert (1925b, p. 268) stated that this is a "Weiske skin, purchased in London."

***Accipiter fasciatus dogwa* Rand**

Accipiter fasciatus dogwa Rand, 1941a, p. 1 (Dogwa, British Papua).

Now *Accipiter fasciatus dogwa* Rand. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 16; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 501.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 421658, male adult, collected at Dogwa, on the Oriomo River, southeastern New Guinea, February 16, 1934 by Austin L. Rand (No. 2686).

Rand recorded the eyes as deep yellow, the bill black; blue-gray below the nostril to the gape and base of lower mandible; feet yellow. The stomach contained a small lizard.

This subspecies differs from *polycryptus* in its somewhat paler underparts of adults and immature birds. Adults are similar to *hellmayri* of Timor but immature birds are very much paler below.

***Astur fasciatus didimus* Mathews**

Astur fasciatus didimus Mathews, 1912c, p. 33 (Melville Island).

Now *Accipiter fasciatus didimus* Mathews. See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 214; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533123, male adult, collected on Melville Island, off northern Australia, October 12, 1911 by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10799, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This, the subspecies of drier northern regions of Australia, is slightly smaller (there is some overlap in wing measurement) and noticeably paler than *fasciatus*, according to Condon and Amadon (*loc. cit.*).

***Astur fasciatus mackayi* Mathews**

Astur fasciatus mackayi Mathews, 1912c, p. 246 (Mackay, Queensland).

Now *Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus* (Vigors and Horsfield). See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 209; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533214. No original label. Purchased from Gerrard, a London dealer, according to Mathews's "Day Book."

From the Mathews (No. 6390, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Accipiter trivirgatus formosae* Mayr**

Accipiter trivirgatus formosae Mayr, 1949a, p. 11 (Formosa).

Now *Accipiter trivirgatus formosae* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533319, female immature, collected at Tapposha, Formosa (Taiwan), January 21, 1907 by Alan Owston's Japanese collectors. From the Rothschild collection.

In all phases of plumage due to age or sex this subspecies is darker than others.

***Accipiter trivirgatus palawanus* Mayr**

Accipiter trivirgatus palawanus Mayr, 1949a, p. 5 (Taguso, Palawan).

Now *Accipiter trivirgatus palawanus* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 496.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533335, female immature, collected at Taguso, Palawan, Philippine Islands, September 14, 1887 by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

As Mayr (*loc. cit.*) stated, this population resembles that of Borneo in mature plumage, but immatures differ markedly in having tawny-buff underparts with almost no markings.

***Accipiter trivirgatus extimus* Mayr**

Accipiter trivirgatus extimus Mayr, 1945c, p. 6 (Mindanao, Philippine Islands).

Now *Accipiter trivirgatus extimus* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 497.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533337, male adult, collected at Davao, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, May 3, 1889 by C. Platen.

This subspecies is characterized by markedly pale underparts.

***Accipiter trivirgatus niasensis* Mayr**

Accipiter trivirgatus niasensis Mayr, 1949a, p. 4 (Lagoendi, Nias Island).

Now *Accipiter trivirgatus niasensis* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 496.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 53323, male adult, collected at Lagoendi, Nias Island, off the western coast of Sumatra, December, 1897 by Raap. From the Rothschild collection (purchased of H. Rolle, Berlin).

This is a well-marked subspecies, having a black head and being generally darker than *trivirgatus*, according to Mayr (*loc. cit.*).

***Accipiter trivirgatus microstictus* Mayr**

Accipiter trivirgatus microstictus Mayr, 1949a, p. 5 (Riam, southwestern Borneo).

Now *Accipiter trivirgatus microstictus* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 496.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 447450, female immature, collected at Riam, southwestern Borneo November 7, 1935 by J. J. Menden.

Mature birds of this subspecies are similar to *trivirgatus* but paler; immatures are strikingly different, having the size and number of dark spots on the underparts much reduced, according to Mayr (*loc. cit.*).

***Accipiter bicolor schistochlamys* Hellmayr**

Accipiter bicolor schistochlamys Hellmayr, 1906b, p. 82 (Nanegal, western Ecuador).

Now *Accipiter bicolor bicolor* (Vieillot). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 54; Friedmann, 1950, p. 166; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 470511, female adult, collected by Goodfellow and Hamilton at Nanegal, western Ecuador, July, 1898.

Hartert, 1925b, p. 270, maintained the validity of this supposed subspecies, as did Peters, 1931, p. 217. More material caused Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) and Friedmann (*loc. cit.*) to conclude that exceptions, to the generality that western birds are darker gray below, are too numerous to allow taxonomic recognition.

***Falco pileatus* Wied**

Falco pileatus Wied, 1830, p. 107 (Brazil).

Now *Accipiter bicolor pileatus* Temminck, 1823. See Hellmayr, 1929, p. 458; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 55.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 6386, female, collected at Cachoeirinha, Rio Belmonte, Bahia, Brazil (see Wied, 1830, p. 111) by Prince Maximilian Wied zu Neuwied's expedition. From the Wied collection. "Type" designated by Allen (1889, p. 267).

Temminck (1823, livr. 35): "On doit la connaissance de cette espèce au prince de Neuwied qui l'a rapportée des ses voyages au Brésil; elle a aussi été envoyée de Cayenne." His description antedates Wied's by seven years.

This specimen differs from Temminck's plate (pl. 205) in having the bars on the tail, as well as the black cap, rather ill defined, i.e.: paler at the edges, giving a "fuzzy" edge to both. It has the buffy under wing coverts characteristic of the Brazilian birds and was no doubt collected by Wied. What is apparently the Wied collection label reads as follows: "*Falco pileatus* mihi. Fem./Autour chaperonne Tem./Brasilia. M.R."

***Accipiter albogularis gilvus* Mayr**

Accipiter albogularis gilvus Mayr, 1945a, p. 8 (Kulambangra, Solomons).

Now *Accipiter albogularis gilvus* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms.; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 512.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533349, male immature, collected March 12, 1901 on Kolombangara (Kulambangra) Island, central Solomon Island, by Arthur S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies is indistinguishable in mature plumages. Immature birds are less heavily marked below. Streaks on the breast are narrower and under wing coverts almost unmarked, as Mayr (*loc. cit.*) observed.

***Accipiter luteschistaceus*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Accipiter luteschistaceus Rothschild and Hartert, 1926, p. 53 (New Britain).

Now *Accipiter luteschistaceus* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1957, p. 3; Stresemann, 1929, and ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533359, male mature, collected at Talasea, New Britain, western Pacific, April 21, 1925, by A. F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

This is quite a distinct species having the cere reddish orange and the feet orange-yellow. The rufous collar is absent and the second primary is shorter than the sixth, as Mayr (*loc. cit.*) observed.

***Astur melanochlamys schistacinus*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Astur melanochlamys schistacinus Rothschild and Hartert, 1913, p. 482 (Mt. Goliath, eastern-central Dutch Papua).

Now *Accipiter melanochlamys schistacinus* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 16; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533365, male adult, collected on Mt. Goliath in the Oranje Range of central New Guinea (now West Irian), February 2, 1911, by Arthur S. Meek (No. 5278, and so designated in the original description). From the Rothschild collection.

***Accipiter nigroplumbeus* Lawrence**

Accipiter nigroplumbeus Lawrence, 1869, p. 270 (Quito Valley, Ecuador).

Now *Accipiter erythrocnemis ventralis* Sclater. See Lonnberg and Rendahl, 1922, p. 34; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 76.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 156654, not sexed [male], collected in the Quito Valley, Ecuador and sent to Prof. James Orton of Vassar College about 1868. From the Vassar College collection.

The wing measures 174 mm. and is therefore a male. This represents the dark phase of plumage of the species.

***Accipiter rufotibialis* Sharpe**

Accipiter rufotibialis Sharpe, 1887, p. 437 (Mount Kinabalu, North Borneo).

Now *Accipiter virgatus rufotibialis* Sharpe. See Smythies, 1957, p. 577; 1960, p. 150; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533856, male adult, collected on Kina Balu (Mountain), North Borneo, March 15, 1887, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

Sharpe apparently had but this one specimen. On the original label appears "Type R.B.S." [harpe]. Underparts and thighs are uniform rufous. The middle toe is 11 mm. longer than the outer, the secondary primary is shorter than the sixth and the wing measures 150 mm. Sharpe's observation that the under tail coverts are rufous may be disregarded as an error: they are white.

Hartert (1925b, p. 27) designated this specimen as "type" (collector's No. 1366), but considered the name to be a synonym of *virgatus*; however the uniform rufous thighs distinguish Bornean birds.

***Accipiter virgatus confusus* Hartert**

Accipiter virgatus confusus Hartert, 1910c, p. 209 (Laguna de Bai, Luzon).

Now *Accipiter virgatus confusus* Hartert. See Mayr, in Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 44; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533863, male, collected at Laguna de Bai, Luzon, Philippine Islands, January 9, 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

***Astur cirrhocephalus papuanus*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Astur cirrhocephalus papuanus Rothschild and Hartert, 1913, p. 482 (Snow Mountains, New Guinea).

Now *Accipiter cirrhocephalus papuanus* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 16; 1957, p. 13; Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 218; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533919, female, collected near the Utakwa River in the foothills of the Snow Mountains in south-central New Guinea

by A. S. Meek, October 23, 1910. From the Rothschild collection.

Condon and Amadon (*loc. cit.*) noted that this subspecies differs from *quaesitandus* of Cape York in being more rufous ventrally, less barred and smaller.

***Accipiter cirrhocephalus quaesitandus*
Mathews**

Accipiter cirrhocephalus quaesitandus Mathews, 1915b, p. 81 (Cape York, Australia).

Now *Accipiter cirrhocephalus quaesitandus* Mathews. See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 218; Stresemann, MS.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533939, male, collected by Robin Kemp at Utingu, Cape York, northern Queensland, Australia, July 4, 1912. Mathews (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "The type is from Cape York, North Queensland 4th July 1912." This is the only specimen collected on that day.

Hartert (1931b, p. 41) considered this subspecies to be a zoological synonym of *cirrhocephalus*. Condon and Amadon (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that birds of northern Queensland differ in being less grayish, more rufous ventrally and perhaps slightly smaller. These differences are similar to those distinguishing *papuanus* but are less marked.

There are two topotypes in the American Museum: AMNH 533937, male, collected at Skull Creek, Cape York, January 2, 1913, and 533938, male, collected at Utingu, Cape York, June 19, 1912.

***Accipiter cirrhocephalus broomei* Mathews**

Accipiter cirrhocephalus broomei Mathews, 1912c, p. 247 (Broome Hill, South West Australia).

Now *Accipiter cirrhocephalus cirrhocephalus* (Vieillot). See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 216; Stresemann, MS.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533982, male, collected at Broome Hill (latitude 33°50'S, longitude 117°35'E), southwestern Australia. From the Mathews (No. 805, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Accipiter cirrhocephalus rosselianus* Mayr**

Accipiter cirrhocephalus rosselianus Mayr, 1940a, p. 12 (Rossel Island).

Now *Accipiter cirrhocephalus rosselianus* Mayr. See Stresemann, MS.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 533932, male immature,

collected on Rossel Island in the Louisiade Archipelago off southeastern New Guinea, December 7, 1915, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies differs from *papuanus* in being more heavily and more darkly barred below.

***Erythrotriorchis radiatus katherine*
Mathews**

Erythrotriorchis radiatus katherine Mathews, 1916a, p. 57 (Katherine River, Northern Territory).

Now *Erythrotriorchis radiatus* (Latham). See Hartert, 1931b, p. 42; Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 223.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 534013, male, collected at Cedar Bay, northern Queensland, Australia, July 25, 1895, by Knut Dahl, and designated by Hartert. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

The original description is as follows: "Figured and described in my 'Birds of Australia,' Vol. V, p. 119." [Pl. 240, opp. p. 87.] There is no mention of a type specimen as there is with other of Mathews's "descriptions" on the same page. The name *katherine* was properly emended to *katherinae* by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

***Erythrotriorchis radiatus queenslandicus*
Mathews**

Erythrotriorchis radiatus queenslandicus Mathews, 1917a, p. 128 (Cedar Bay, northern Queensland).

Now *Erythrotriorchis radiatus* (Vieillot). See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 223; Stresemann, MS.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 534013, male; on what may be the original label appears only "Astur Radiala, eyes golden, male." We have only Mathews's word for it that the bird was collected at Cedar Bay, northern Queensland, and was received from A. S. Meek.

Hartert, 1931b, p. 42, remarked: "Described because it 'lacked the white abdomen,' which, however, is no difference as males mostly have no white abdomen."

From the Mathews (who had only one from Cedar Bay) and the Rothschild collection.

***Meliërax canorus neumanni* Hartert**

Meliërax canorus neumanni Hartert, 1914a, p. 1165 (Arbub, near Merowe, Dongola Province, Sudan).

Now *Meliërax metabates neumanni* Hartert. See Stresemann, MS; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 407.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 534110, male adult, collected at Arbub, near Merowe, Dongola

Province, Sudan, March 18, 1904, by N. C. Rothschild, Hinley, and Wollaston.

Vaurie, 1965, p. 170, did not recognize this subspecies. He remarked that geographical variation in northern Africa is slight and not constant, but that birds from Morocco and the Sudan are paler and have whiter and more vermiculated secondaries on the average.

***Tachytriorchis albicaudatus exiguus*
Chapman**

Tachytriorchis albicaudatus exiguus Chapman, 1915a, p. 637 (Barrigon, head of Rio Meta, Colombia).

Now *Buteo albicaudatus colonus* Berlepsch. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 152; Schauensee, 1949, p. 394.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 130614, male, collected at Barrigon, head of Rio Meta, Colombia, December 20, 1913, by Manuel Gonzales.

***Buteo albicaudatus sennetti* Allen**

Buteo albicaudatus sennetti Allen, 1893, p. 144 (Chiltipen Creek, Texas).

Now *Buteo albicaudatus hypospodius* Gurney. See Stresemann, 1925, p. 295; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 154; Friedmann, 1949, p. 233 (note).

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 80727, male adult, collected at Chiltipen Creek on the lower Rio Grande, Texas, January 7, 1887, by J. M. Priour. The specimen bears AMNH type label and was selected by J. A. Allen (original label marked "Type. J.A.A."), who designated no type in his original description. Paralectotypes in AMNH are 86812 and 80726-80753. Two specimens of the original series of 30 have been discarded. One was sent to Allan Brooks.

Friedmann (*loc. cit.*) remarked as follows: "It is not wholly certain that [the dark phase] on which the name *hypospodius* is based is really a phase of Sennett's White-tailed Hawk, and not either a distinct species or a phase of one of the southern races of *Buteo albicaudatus*, such as *colonus* (which name would then have to be replaced by *hypospodius*, and *sennetti* reinstated for the northern race.

***Buteo buteo harterti* Swann**

Buteo buteo harterti Swann, 1920, p. 43 (Madeira).

Now *Buteo buteo harterti* Swann. See Bannerman, 1963, p. 332; Stresemann, ms.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 534520, female adult, collected at Santa Amaro, Madeira, January 20,

1895. From the Museum Seminaris, Funchal (Padre Schmitz) and the Rothschild collection.

Two paralectotypes, not sexed, AMNH 534519, 534521, were also in the Rothschild collection at Tring. "Type" selected by Hartert 1925b, p. 266.

***Buteo oreophilus* Hartert and Neumann**

Buteo oreophilus Hartert and Neumann, 1914, p. 31 (Koritscha, 2800 m., southern Abyssinia).

Now *Buteo oreophilus* Hartert and Neumann. See Chapin, 1932, p. 610; Grant and Praed, 1952, p. 195; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 534546, male, collected at Koritscha, in Abera (Djam Djam), December 23, 1900, by Oscar Neumann. From the Rothschild collection.

***Rupornis magnirostris direptor*
Peters and Griscom**

Rupornis magnirostris direptor Peters and Griscom, 1929, p. 46 (Finca El Cipres, near Mazetenango, Pacific slope of Guatemala).

Now *Buteo magnirostris direptor* Peters and Griscom. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 123; Friedmann, 1949, p. 345.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 393591, female, collected at Finca El Cipres, near Mazetenango, Pacific slope of Guatemala, July 22, 1924, by A. W. Anthony.

Stresemann (ms) regarded this as a synonym of *Buteo (Rupornis) magnirostris* var. *griseocauda* of Oaxaca, Mexico, with the remark that Guatemalan birds are variable populations, intermediate between *griseocauda* and *ruficauda* of Panama. Brown and Amadon (1968) did not list this name.

***Rupornis magnirostris zamorae* Chapman**

Rupornis magnirostris zamorae Chapman, 1922, p. 3 (Sabanilla, 5700 feet, Rio Zamora, Loja, Ecuador).

Now *Buteo magnirostris magnirostris* (Gmelin). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 131.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 166708, female, collected at Sabanilla, 5700 feet, Rio Zamora, Province of Loja, eastern Ecuador, November 9, 1920, by George K. Cherric.

Although Stresemann's ms does not include this name, he clearly intended that it be included in the synonymy of *magnirostris*, the range of which includes eastern Ecuador in his list.

Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) remarked that specimens with darker upper parts and

breast suffused with rufous [resembling this type] occasionally are found in eastern Ecuador, and that they therefore think it is an individual "mutation."

***Falco albifrons* Wied**

Falco albifrons Wied, 1830, p. 187 (eastern Brazil).
Now *Buteo brachyurus* Vieillot. See Allen, 1889, p. 267;
Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 142.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 6356, female. The following appears on the Wied collection label: "*Buteo albifrons* Schl. Wied. *Falco albifrons* Wied. *Asturina albifrons* Kaup. Femina. Brasilien (M.R.)."

***Asturina nitida micrus* Miller and Griscom**

Asturina nitida micrus Miller and Griscom, 1921b, p. 4
(4 miles northeast of Chinandega, Nicaragua).
Now *Buteo nitidus micrus* Miller and Griscom. See
Friedmann, 1949, p. 364.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 143746, male, collected 4 miles northeast of Chinandega, Nicaragua, June 12, 1917, by W. B. Richardson.

Friedmann stated (*loc. cit.*) that birds of the arid zones of Guatemala south to Nicaragua are smaller and have but a single complete white bar on the tail. Hellmayr and Conover (1949, p. 159) and Stresemann (ms) regarded the name as a synonym of *plagiatus* Schlegel, the Mexican Goshawk.

***Falco skotopterus* Wied**

Falco skotopterus Wied, 1830, p. 204 (Brasilia).
Now *Leucopternis lacernulata* (Temminck). See Allen,
1889, p. 267; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 175.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 6370, male adult, collected during Wied's Brazilian expedition, presumably in Espirito Santo or southern Bahia. "Type" designated by Allen (*loc. cit.*). On the Wied collection label appears "*Asturina skotoptera* Schl. *Falco skotopterus* Wied. *Falco lacernulata* Temm., Mas., Brasilien (M.R.)."

***Leucopternis semiplumbeus* Lawrence**

Leucopternis semiplumbea Lawrence, 1861, p. 288
(Caribbean slope of the isthmus of Panama along
the line of the railroad).
Now *Leucopternis semiplumbea* Lawrence. See Hellmayr
and Conover, 1949, p. 177; Friedmann, 1950,
p. 383; Stresemann, ms.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 44947, female, collected on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama on

the line of the Panama Railroad by James McLeannan, presumably in 1860. No original label. On a Lawrence collection label appears "Panama. McL." and "Type" on the reverse side. Syntypes: AMNH 44948, female, and 44949, male.

***Leucopternis princeps zimmeri* Friedmann**

Leucopternis princeps zimmeri Friedmann, 1935, p. 30
(San José de Sumarco, eastern Ecuador).
Now *Leucopternis princeps zimmeri* Friedmann. See
Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 181; Schauensee,
1949, p. 399.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 178948, male, collected at Sumarco, eastern Ecuador, March 20, 1923, by the professional collectors Olalla hijos.

***Busarellus nigricollis australis* Swann**

Busarellus nigricollis australis Swann, 1922, p. 95
(Mocovi, Chaco, Argentina).
Now *Busarellus nigricollis leucocephalus* (Vieillot). See
Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 196; Stresemann,
ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 471128, male, collected at Mocovi, Santa Fé, Argentina, on September 3, 1905, by S. Venturi (No. 1015, and so designated in the original description). "Morovi" as it appears is an error. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert, 1925b, p. 267, maintained the validity of this supposed subspecies with some doubt.

***Falco tyrannus* Wied**

Falco tyrannus Wied, 1820, p. 360 (Rio Belmonte,
Bahia, Brazil).
Now *Spizaetus tyrannus tyrannus* Wied. Hellmayr and
Conover, 1949, p. 208; Stresemann, ms.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 6381, male adult, collected during Prince Neuwied's expedition to Brazil, presumably in September, 1816, at Ilha do Chave, below Quartel dos Arcos, Rio Belmonte, Bahia (see Wied, *loc. cit.*). Type designation by Allen, 1889, p. 267. No original label or Wied collection label attached.

***Limnaëtus limnaëtus floris* Hartert**

Limnaëtus limnaëtus floris Hartert, 1898, p. 46 (South
Flores).
Now *Spizaëtus limnaëtus floris* Hartert. See Stresemann,
ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 534896, male, collected in southern Flores, East Indies, November,

1896 by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

Brown and Amadon (1968, p. 696) listed *limnaetus* as a subspecies of *cirrhatus*.

***Aquila wiedii* Brehm**

Aquila wiedii A. E. Brehm, 1855, p. 25 (Johr on the Red Sea, Arabia).

Now *Hieraaëtus fasciatus fasciatus* (Vieillot). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 44.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 534991, female, collected at Johr on the Red Sea in Arabia, November 17, 1851 by A. E. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) observed correctly that unnaturally lengthened bill and worn tips of wing and tail are clearly a result of captivity.

***Aquila minuta* Brehm**

Aquila minuta Brehm, 1820e, p. 68 (Neustadt an den Orla, Germany).

Now *Hieraaëtus pennatus* (Gmelin). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 44.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 535028, male, collected at Neustadt, October 7, 1810, by C. L. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Aquila morphnoides coongani* Mathews**

Aquila morphnoides coongani Mathews, 1912c, p. 248 (Coongan River, northwest Australia).

Now *Hieraaëtus morphnoides morphnoides* (Gould). See Hartert, 1931b, p. 43.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 535063, male, collected on the Coongan River, northwestern Australia, July 7, 1908; collector's name illegible. Received by Mathews from the Perth, now West Australian Museum. From the Mathews collection (No. 820, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Aquila Adalberti*, *A. Adalberti major* und *minor* Brehm**

Aquila Adalberti, *A. Adalberti major* und *minor* Brehm, 1861, pp. 60–62 (Hispania).

Now *Aquila heliaca adalberti* C. L. Brehm. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 43; Vaurie, 1965, p. 188; Stresemann, ms.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 535159, “♀ triennis, Hispania” [third of a series?] collected by Reinhold Brehm in Spain at an unknown date. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection; designation by Hartert.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) correctly remarked that this specimen is in the rusty juvenal plumage and agrees well with the original description.

PARALECTOTYPES: AMNH 53560; 53561, female, male, were collected April 3, 1861 near Madrid; collector's numbers 7, 8.

***Aquila raptor* Brehm**

Aquila raptor A. E. Brehm, 1855, p. 13 (Blau Nile).

Now *Aquila rapax belisarius* (Jean Levaillant). See Vaurie, 1965, p. 185; Stresemann, ms.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 535217, male, collected on the Blue Nile, February 8, 1851, by A. E. Brehm. Type designated by Hartert, 1918b, p. 43. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

There is only this one specimen registered in the catalogue of AMNH birds.

***Aquila variegata* Brehm**

Aquila variegata A. E. Brehm, 1855, p. 9 (“Sennaar”).

Now *Aquila rapax belisarius* (Jean Levaillant). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 43; Vaurie, 1965, p. 185.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 535221, male, collected at Sennar, Sudan, northern Africa (latitude 13°31'N, longitude 33°38'E) by A. E. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection. Type designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

PARALECTOTYPES: AMNH 535220, female, collected at Sennar; 535222–535223, male, female, collected at Khartoum, August 6, 1850 by A. E. Brehm. Two more (535224 and 5) are without data.

***Aquila pallasi* Brehm**

Aquila pallasi Brehm, 1855a, p. 413 (Volga).

Now *Aquila nipalensis orientalis* Cabanis. See Hartert, 1914a, p. 1099; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 535269, not sexed, collected on the Volga at an unknown date by A. E. Brehm. This was apparently the only specimen in the Brehm collection. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Aquila dubia* Brehm**

Aquila dubia Brehm, 1856, p. 16 (“Menzalah See”).

Now *Aquila clanga* Pallas. See Hartert, 1914a, p. 1101; 1918b, p. 43 (under *fusco-atra*).

SYNTYPES: AMNH 535324, male, collected in “upper Egypt” on January 24, 1852; 535325, female, same locality, March 18, 1849; 535326, female immature, collected at Lake Mengalah,

Egypt, April 2, 1849; and 535327, 535328, 535330, and 535331, three males, two females, collected at the same locality between December 10, 1848 and March 26, 1852, all by A. E. Brehm.

AMNH 535329 is the type of *fulviventris* (below).

AMNH 535328 was apparently selected by Hartert as "type" but never actually designated as such. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Aquila fusco-atra* Brehm**

Aquila fusco-atra Brehm, 1855a, p. 10 (No locality).
Now *Aquila clanga* Pallas. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 43.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 535295, male, collected at Querfurth, about 50 miles west of Leipzig, Germany, January 20, 1820, by an unknown. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Aquila fulviventris* Brehm**

Aquila fulviventris A. E. Brehm, 1855, p. 10 (Egypt and Germany).
Now *Aquila clanga* Pallas. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 44.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 535329, male, collected at Lake Menzala (Mengala), Egypt, April 4, 1849, by A. E. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Aquila subnaevia* Brehm**

Aquila subnaevia Brehm, 1855a, p. 10 (Greichenland).
Now *Aquila pomarina pomarina* Brehm. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 44.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 535364, male adult, collected in Greece by an unknown on an unknown date. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Aquila assimilis* Brehm**

Aquila assimilis Brehm, 1856, p. 20 (Pommern).
Now *Aquila pomarina pomarina* Brehm. See Hartert, 1914a, p. 1105; 1918b, p. 44.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 535336, male, collected in Pomerania, Germany, May, 1822, presumably by C. L. Brehm.

PARALECTOTYPES: AMNH 535337, not sexed, collected in 1846; 535338, female, collected May 18, 1888, at Anclam, Pomerania; 535339, female, May 17, 1837, at Cartelon, Pomerania; 535340, male, with the same data; 535341, female, collected June 13, 1837, at Necker-munde by R. Tancre.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked that his lectotype is perhaps the "type of *Aquila pomarina* Brehm as well" but he never formally claimed this.

***Aquila audax carteri* Mathews**

Aquila audax carteri Mathews, 1912c, p. 247 (Gracefield, West Australia).

Now *Aquila audax audax* (Latham). See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 226; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 535398, male (?) adult, no original label. On a Rothschild collection type label appears the Mathews collection number 814 and "Gracefield, W. A. 4-5-08 (Tunney)"; Mathews designated his type thus. In his "Day Book" against No. 814 appears "25-8-06, ♂, *Uroaëtus audax*, Broome Hill, W. A." No data appear on either of the Mathews collection labels attached.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 535391-535397, collected at Broome Hill, Point Cloates and Dorrei Island, West Australia. Number 814 appears on none of these.

It seems probable, in spite of the Mathewsian confusion, that this is the holotype of another Mathewsian synonym.

***Haliaeetus clamans* Brehm**

Haliaeetus clamans Brehm, 1853, p. 199 (No locality).
Shoa designated by Friedmann, 1930, p. 66).

Now *Haliaeetus vocifer clamans* Brehm. See Friedmann (*loc. cit.*); Bannerman, 1930, p. 268; *idem*, 1951, p. 113; Chapin, 1932, p. 562; Schouteden, 1964, p. 100.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 535437, not sexed, original label damaged. On the base of the label appears in Brehm's handwriting: "*vocifer*" "1850," ". . . naar" (probably Sennaar on the Blue Nile in Sudan, where A. E. Brehm collected) and the signature of A. E. Brehm. A Rothschild collection type label is attached on which there is a question mark. Other syntypes are listed by Reichenow (1901, p. 601).

Hartert did not list this specimen in his account of the Brehm types (1918b). Chapin (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that birds of northern Africa have shorter wings than those of eastern and southern Africa and that measurements show little or no overlap. On this basis he recognized *clamans* as valid and stated, "but since they meet somewhere in the central or southern Congo, it would be almost impossible to unravel the synonymy."

The wings of this specimen measure 485 mm.

***Haliaetus leucogaster pallidus* Mathews**

Haliaetus leucogaster pallidus Mathews, 1912c, p. 248 ("Derby, Northwest Australia").

Now *Haliaetus leucogaster* (Gmelin). See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 229; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 535486, male, collected at Point Torment, King Sound, Northwestern Australia, April 1, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9419, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

"Derby," as the type locality appears in the original description, is no doubt an error.

***Haliaetus sanfordi* Mayr**

Haliaetus sanfordi Mayr, 1935, p. 1 (Choiseul, Solomon Islands).

Now *Haliaetus sanfordi* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 282.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 220671, male, collected November 28, 1927, on a river bank behind Choiseul Bay, extreme northwestern Choiseul, Solomon Islands, by Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

***Haliaetos funereus* Brehm**

Haliaetos funereus A. E. Brehm, 1856, p. 206 ("Egypt"). Now *Haliaetus albicella* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 45.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 535537, male, collected at Lake Menzalah, Egypt, June 2, 1849, probably by A. E. Brehm. Type designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Circus nigripennis* Brehm**

Circus nigripennis Brehm, 1855b, p. 33 (Graecia).

Now *Circus cyaneus cyaneus* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 45.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 535886, male, collected in 1845 (October or December) in Greece, and probably by A. Lindemayer, according to Hartert. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Circus pallens* Brehm**

Circus pallens Brehm, 1855a, p. 33 (Roda).

Now *Circus cyaneus cyaneus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 45.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 535882, male, collected at Roda, April 14, 1844, by C. L. Brehm. Type

designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Circus assimilis rogersi* Mathews**

Circus assimilis rogersi Mathews, 1912c, p. 244 (Fitzroy River, Northwest Australia).

Now *Circus assimilis* Jardine and Selby. See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 231; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 536039, male, collected "50 miles up" the Fitzroy River, Northwestern Australia, August, 1898 probably by J. T. Tunney, according to Condon and Amadon (*loc. cit.*). Mathews acquired this specimen from the Perth (now West Australian) Museum on March 4, 1910, according to a note in his "Day Book."

From the Mathews (No. 4488, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Circus approximans inexpectatus* Mathews**

Circus approximans inexpectatus Mathews, 1912c, p. 245 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Circus assimilis* Jardine and Selby. See Hartert, 1931b, p. 39; Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 230; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 536283, male immature, collected on Parry's Creek, East Kimberley, Northwestern Australia, January 22, 1909, by John P. Rogers.

From the Mathews (No. 788, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews's type label is attached to this specimen and his number 788 appears there. It is registered as *Circus gouldi* in his "Day Book."

***Falco palustris* Wied**

Falco palustris Wied, 1820, p. 110 (Brasilica).

Now *Circus buffoni* (Gmelin). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 224; Amadon, 1964, p. 5.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 6841, male immature, collected near Battuba, Rio de Janeiro, according to Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*). "Type" designation by Allen, 1889, p. 266.

No original label. On a Wied collection label appears; "*Falco gularis* Cur. Mas. fur. *Falco palustris* mihi. Brasilia, M. R."

The names *Circus brasiliensis* (Gm.) and *Circus maculosa* (Vieillot) have been used for this species.

***Circus aquaticus* Brehm**

Circus aquaticus Brehm, 1832a, p. 838 (Siebler Teich bei Gotha).

Now *Circus aeruginosus aeruginosus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 45.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 536139, male adult, collected near Gotha, April 20, 1830. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection. "Type designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Circus aeruginosus harterti* Zedlitz**

Circus aeruginosus harterti Zedlitz, 1914, p. 133 (Mhoila, Morocco).

Now *Circus aeruginosus harterti* Zedlitz. See Vaurie, 1965, p. 206; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 536235, male, collected at Mhoiwla (or Mehuila on Oed Oumer Rbia), western Morocco, May 12, 1902, by F. W. Rigenbach. From the Rothschild collection.

This is the only specimen of this subspecies collected on May 12, 1902, as designated in the original description. Zedlitz in error stated it to be a female.

***Circus approximans drummondi*
Mathews and Iredale**

Circus approximans drummondi Mathews and Iredale, 1913, p. 419 ("New Zealand").

Now *Circus approximans gouldi* Bonaparte, 1850, p. 34. See Hartert, 1931b, p. 39; Amadon, 1941, p. 367; Fleming, 1953, p. 36; Stresemann, ms.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 536312, no original label. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*), who remarked: "Great sin has been committed with the suggested subspecies of *Circus approximans* . . ." There is in fact but one character to distinguish *gouldi*, i.e.: length of wing, and the validity of that is doubtful. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Gymnogenys typicus graueri* Swann**

Gymnogenys typicus graueri Swann, 1922, p. 17 (Kissenyi, Lake Kivu).

Now *Polyboroides typus typus* A. Smith. See Hartert, 1928b, p. 228; Chapin, 1932, p. 596; Grant and Praed, 1952, p. 217; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 536363, female, collected at Kissenyi (or Gisenyi), northeastern shore of Lake Kivu, Ruanda-Burundi, Africa, on December 26, 1907, by Rudolph Grauer (No. 1746,

and so designated in the original description). From the Rothschild collection.

***Circaetos orientalis* Brehm**

Circaetos orientalis Brehm, 1855a, p. 11 (Blue Nile).

Now *Circaetus gallicus gallicus* (Gmelin). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 45.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 536427, "♂," according to A. E. Brehm but changed to female by C. L. Brehm, according to Hartert (*loc. cit.*); collected January 1, 1951, by A. E. Brehm on the Blue Nile. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Spilornis cheela perplexus* Swann**

Spilornis cheela perplexus Swann, 1922, p. 135 ("Triomate, Yayeyama, S. Loo Choo Is.").

Now *Spilornis cheela perplexus* Swann. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 266; Kuroda, 1925, p. 121; Meise, 1939, p. 72; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 536498, "♂," (probably female), collected by Alan Owston's Japanese collectors, June 16, 1904, at Iriomote, Yayeyama, southern Riu Kiu Islands, western Pacific.

TOPOTYPE: AMNH 536499, "♂," (female), collected June 19, 1904, by the same collectors at the same locality.

From the Rothschild collection.

Kuroda (*loc. cit.*), who examined a series of 13 specimens, published wing measurements: male, 338–345; female, 354–372. This appears to be the palest of all subspecies but that is the only diagnostic character. The wing measurements fall within the range of individual variation of Philippine birds.

***Pandion fasciatum* Brehm**

Pandion fasciatum Brehm, 1842a, pp. 425, 435 (at sea near Santo Domingo).

Now *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis* (Gmelin). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 45 (note).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 469974, female immature, collected at sea (latitude 17°N; longitude 71°W) near Santo Domingo, West Indies.

From the Rothschild collection.

A "type label" of the Rothschild collection is attached. Probably Hartert intended to list this specimen as a "type" even though it is only mentioned in a footnote.

***Pandion haliaetus melvillensis* Mathews**

Pandion haliaetus melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 34 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Pandion haliaetus melvillensis* Mathews. See Amadon, 1941, p. 376; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 536682, female, collected on Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, October 4, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10800, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This is the smaller subspecies of the tropics.

FAMILY FALCONIDAE

Herpetotheres cachinnans fulvescens Chapman

Herpetotheres cachinnans fulvescens Chapman, 1915a, p. 638 (Alto Bonito, 1500 feet, west slope western Andes, Antioquia, Colombia).

Now *Herpetotheres cachinnans fulvescens* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 241; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 132991, male, collected at Alto Bonito, 1500 feet, west slope of the western Andes, Antioquia, Colombia, by Leo E. Miller and H. S. Boyle, February 19, 1915.

Neither Schauensee, 1949, nor Friedmann, 1949, recognized this as a valid subspecies. It is deeper in color and slightly smaller as Brown and Amadon (1968, p. 743) pointed out.

Micrastur ruficollis olrogi Amadon

Micrastur ruficollis olrogi Amadon, 1964, p. 15 (above San Pablo, Province of Tucuman [4000 feet], Argentina).

Now *Micrastur ruficollis olrogi* Amadon.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 140515, female adult, collected at 4000 feet above San Pablo, Tucuman, Argentina, March 5, 1916, by Leo E. Miller and H. S. Boyle.

Amadon wrote as follows: "Similar to *M. r. ruficollis* (Vieillot) but larger" [wings, male, 175–186; female, 190–198, as against less than 170 mm. for female *ruficollis*]. Both adult and immature females, especially the latter, of the western Argentine population average darker, duski-er than *ruficollis*."

Falco crotophagus Wied

Falco crotophagus Wied, 1820, p. 297 (Bahia, Brazil). Now *Milvago chimachima* (Vieillot). See Stresemann, ms.

There are two specimens of Wied's collections in AMNH (6424 and 6426). They are of histori-

cal interest but cannot be considered to be syntypes, for Wied's name is based on Azara's "Chimachima." It is otherwise a *nomen nudum* and *nomen oblitum*.

When Wied's party was camped on the coast of Bahia between the ocean and the River Cramemoam, a short way south of Trancoso at about latitude 16°30'S, he wrote as follows: "The Caracara (*Falco crotophagus*) immediately showed itself, and settled on the backs of our cattle, in order to pick off the insects. The mules seem to be fond of this singular bird; for they stand still when it appears and walks about on their backs. Azara mentions it among the birds of Paraguay by the name of Chimachima." There is no description.

Allen, 1889, did not mention these specimens. Hellmayr and Conover (1949, p. 272) listed the name in synonymy as above.

Falco biarmicus abyssinicus Neumann

Falco biarmicus abyssinicus Neumann, 1904, p. 369 (Shoa).

Now *Falco biarmicus abyssinicus* Neumann. See Chapin, 1932, p. 653; Grant and Praed, 1952, p. 142; Stresemann, ms; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 831.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 536932, male, and 536933, female, both collected at Turra balonka, Kolla, Shoa, southern Abyssinia, September 21, 1900, by Oscar Neumann. From the Rothschild collection.

Notofalco subniger minnie Mathews

Notofalco subniger minnie Mathews, 1915a, p. 124 (Minnie Downs, Queensland).

Now *Falco subniger* Gray. See Mathews, 1927, p. 264; Condon and Amadon, 1957, p. 234; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 830.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 537096, male adult, probably collected in Northern Australia by Knut Dahl, according to Condon and Amadon (*loc. cit.*). On what is apparently an original label appears "male, 6/1/82 Minnie Downs." Mathews No. 12143. The "Day Book" shows this specimen was acquired from Robert Collett, a Norwegian naturalist, who collected in Northern Australia, as Condon and Amadon remarked. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Falco peregrinus britannicus Erlanger

Falco peregrinus britannicus Erlanger, 1903, p. 296 (Isle of Man).

Now *Falco peregrinus peregrinus* Tunstall. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 264.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 537158, male adult, collected by J. R. Wallace on the Isle of Man at an unknown date.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 537152, Isle of Skye, May 25; 537153, "Lungwell, Gutherland, England" (*recte* Langwell, Sutherland, Scotland), August 6, 1873; 537154, North Berwick, Scotland, December 16, 1896; 537157, Isle of Man, date unknown; 537168, Folly Farm, near Tring, Herts., England, October 4, 1897. These specimens are listed in the original description as having been seen in the Rothschild collection at Tring.

***Falco griseiventris* Brehm**

Falco griseiventris Brehm, 1833a, p. 778 (Nimritz bei Neustadt).
Now *Falco peregrinus peregrinus* Tunstall. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 42.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 537201, male, collected by Baron Nimritz on October 24, 1826; designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Falco leucogenys* Brehm**

Falco leucogenys Brehm, 1854, pp. 51, 60 (Valley of the Saale).
Now *Falco peregrinus peregrinus* Tunstall. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 42.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 537200, male adult, collected at Hummelshain, valley of the Saale, October 28, 1825, probably by Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Falco peregrinus nesiotus* Mayr**

Falco peregrinus nesiotus Mayr, 1941c, p. 2 (southern foothills, East Tanna, New Hebrides).
Now *Falco peregrinus nesiotus* Mayr. See Stresemann, *ms.*

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 306376, female, collected on the southern foothills of East Tanna in the southern New Hebrides by L. Macmillan, April 8, 1936.

This is the form of New Caledonia and probably the Fiji Islands, as well as New Hebrides.

Macmillan wrote on the original label that the bird was collected in a country characterized by steep gullies, the ground covered by dense, "ferny" undergrowth in "tree garden lands."

***Falco peregrinus submelanogenys* Mathews**

Falco peregrinus submelanogenys Mathews, 1912a, p. 33 (Southwest Australia).

Now *Falco peregrinus submelanogenys* Mathews. See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 237; Stresemann, *ms.*

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 537365, male, collected at Bokerup, Plantagenet, southwestern Australia, April 14, 1900, by John T. Tunney. From the Mathews (No. 4489, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

According to Condon and Amadon (*loc. cit.*), this subspecies is confined to southwestern Australia. These birds are darker than those from other parts of Australia.

***Falco gracilis* Brehm**

Falco gracilis A. E. Brehm, 1855, p. 27 (Blue Nile).
Now *Falco subbuteo subbuteo* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1914a, p. 1071.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 537447, collected on the Blue Nile presumably by A. E. Brehm on October 4, 1850. "Type" designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Falco subbuteo jugurtha*
Hartert and Neumann**

Falco subbuteo jugurtha Hartert and Neumann, 1907, p. 591 (Near Tangier, Morocco).
Now *Falco subbuteo subbuteo* Linnaeus. See Vaurie, 1965b, p. 225.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 537463, male adult, collected near Tangier, western Morocco, May, 1899, by Vaucher. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies is recognized as valid by Stresemann (*ms.*). Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) admitted that birds from the southern borders of the range of the species are paler as a rule but found that individual variations preclude such a decision. The bill of this specimen was shot away.

***Falco subbuteo streichi*
Hartert and Neumann**

Falco subbuteo streichi Hartert and Neumann, 1907, p. 592 (Swatau, Süd China).
Now *Falco subbuteo streichi* Hartert and Neumann. See Vaurie, 1965b, p. 226; Stresemann, *ms.*; Brown and Amadon, 1968, p. 809.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 437480, male, collected near Swatow, Kwangtung, eastern China, April 23, 1881, by Slater. From the Rothschild collection.

***Falco lunulatus apsleyi*
Mathews**

Falco lunulatus apsleyi Mathews, 1912a, p. 33 (Melville Island).

Now *Falco longipennis murchisonianus* Mathews. See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 240.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 537532, female, collected on Melville Island, Northern Australia, October 22, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10801, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Falco lunulatus murchisonianus* Mathews**

Falco lunulatus murchisonianus Mathews, 1912c, p. 252 (East Murchison, West Australia).

Now *Falco longipennis murchisonianus* Mathews. See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 240; Stresemann, MS.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 537513, female, collected by F. L. Whitlock at East Murchison, West Australia, September 22, 1909. From the Mathews (No. 3906, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. The original label is signed "F.L.W." A note in Mathews's "Day Book" recorded that this bird was received from F. Lawson Whitlock in a consignment of 149 skins.

Condon and Amadon (*loc. cit.*) remarked that "There is a perfect gradation between *longipennis* and *murchisonianus*, but the differences between typical examples of each form are marked. . . ."

***Falco hypoleucus ashbyi* Mathews**

Falco hypoleucus ashbyi Mathews, 1913a, p. 73 (South Australia).

Now *Falco hypoleucos* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 263; Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 233.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 537628, female, collected at an unknown locality in South Australia by Edwin Ashby in 1902; designation by Hartert, 1931b, p. 44. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Falco fuscocaerulescens pichincae*
Chapman**

Falco fuscocaerulescens pichincae Chapman, 1925, p. 1 (Crater of Pichincha, Ecuador).

Now *Falco fuscocaerulescens pichincae* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 311; Stresemann, MS.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 185245, female, collected in the crater of Pichincha, Ecuador, by Olalla hijos, December 6, 1923.

Stresemann (MS) has placed the specific name *fuscocaerulescens* Vieillot, 1817 in synonymy of *femoralis* Temminck, 1822. Brown and Amadon (1968, p. 826) followed.

***Falco subaesalon* Brehm**

Falco subaesalon Brehm, 1827c, p. 9 ("Patria Islandia hieme in Germaniam migrat").

Now *Falco columbarius subaesalon* Brehm. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 228; Stresemann, MS.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 537630, female in first autumn plumage, collected in Iceland by an unknown person at an unknown date.

The Brehm collection label has been torn but the word "Falco" and letters "Is . . ." in Brehm's handwriting can be seen. The specimen is typical of the Icelandic subspecies, being darker, more heavily streaked than *aesalon*. Wing: 200 mm.; tail, 112 mm.

Hartert apparently never designated this specimen as a "Type" in Tring, although it may well have been. It is the only syntype in the American Museum of Natural History.

***Falco tinnunculus dacotiae* Hartert**

Falco tinnunculus dacotiae Hartert, 1913a, p. 1086 (Lanzarote, eastern Canary Islands).

Now *Falco tinnunculus dacotiae* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 236; Stresemann, MS.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 538407, male, collected on Lanzarote, eastern Canary Islands, by Johann Polatzek, March 13, 1902. From the Rothschild collection.

***Falco rupicolaeformis* Brehm**

Falco rupicolaeformis Brehm, 1855a, p. 29 (Egypt and Germany [Egypt by general assent]).

Now *Falco tinnunculus rupicolaeformis* Brehm. See Grant and Praed, p. 150; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 236.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 538274, male, collected by A. E. Brehm in upper Egypt on October 10, "1857" [probably in error for 1851]; AMNH 538277, female, collected at Unterhalt Minieh, January 24, 1852, by A. E. Brehm; AMNH 538284, male, collected at the Ruins of Thebor, March 15, 1850, by Oskar Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

These three specimens are identified as *rupicolaeformis* in Brehm's hand on his collection labels. They are representative of the subspecies in being more richly colored above and more heavily spotted or barred below than *tinnunculus*.

of Europe. They have been identified by both Hartert and Vaurie as such on the labels.

Hartert designated no lectotype.

Stresemann (ms) has listed this name as a synonym of *tinnunculus*. It appears to be a recognizable subspecies according to strict convention when the series in the American Museum of Natural History are compared.

***Falco ruficauda* Brehm**

Falco ruficauda Brehm, 1855a, p. 29 (no type locality [Fua, Nile Delta, designated by Hartert]).

Now *Falco tinnunculus rupicolaeformis* Brehm. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 42.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 538269, male, collected in Egypt, November 4, 1849, by A. E. Brehm. On what is probably an original label is printed "J. W. von Müller Expedition nach Central Afrika unter A. Brehm."

Two syntypes, mentioned by Hartert (*loc. cit.*), are AMNH 538304, male, in worn plumage, collected in "Nubien" April 4, 1850, by A. E. Brehm, and AMNH 538271, immature male, collected in "Aegyptius" December 30, 1850, by A. E. Brehm. Both are identified in Brehm's handwriting on the labels. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Cerchneis tinnuncula dörriesi* Swann**

Cerchneis tinnuncula dörriesi Swann, 1920, p. 146 (Sidimi, eastern Siberia).

Now *Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 264; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 237.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 538092, male, collected on the Sidimi River, southern Ussuriland, eastern Siberia, June 2, 1884, by Dörries. From the Rothschild collection.

Stresemann (ms) considered this name to be a synonym of *perpallidus* Clark, 1907, but he observed that both are probably synonyms of *tinnunculus*.

***Falco ruficeps* Brehm**

Falco ruficeps Brehm, 1855a, p. 29 ("In Nordafrika und Südeuropa" [restricted to Oasis el Fajum by Hartert]).

Now *Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus* Linnaeus. See Hartert 1918b, p. 42.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 538279, male, collected at Oasis El Fayoum, Egypt, January 14, 1852, by A. E. Brehm.

Five syntypes, identified by Brehm on the labels, are in the American Museum of Natural

History. AMNH 538030, female, collected at Theben, March 16, 1850; 538261, female, collected in Egypt, January 15, 1850; 538267, female, collected in upper Egypt, January 24, 1852; 538270, male, collected in upper Egypt, April, 1850, and 538289, male, collected December 29, 1849, at Alexandria, Egypt; all by A. E. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Cerchneis tinnunculus carlo*
Hartert and Neumann**

Cerchneis tinnunculus carlo Hartert and Neumann, 1907, p. 592 (Shoa, Harrar, Somaliland).

Now *Cerchneis tinnunculus carlo* Hartert and Neumann. See Chapin, 1932, p. 643; Grant and Praed, 1952, p. 151.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 538432, male adult, collected at Bissidimo, near Harrar, Abyssinia, August 28, 1902, by N. Sapphiro. From the Rothschild collection.

Chapin (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "Certainly they [Congo birds] cannot be united with *carlo* of Abyssinia, which is . . . intermediate between *rufescens* and typical *tinnunculus* in about the same degree as *canariensis* of the Canary Islands and Madeira." Long series in the American Museum of Natural History bear out this statement. Stresemann (ms) regarded the name as a synonym of *rufescens* Swainson; Brown and Amadon (1968, p. 778) follow.

***Falco tinnunculus archeri*
Hartert and Neumann**

Falco tinnunculus archeri Hartert and Neumann, 1932, p. 531 (Waghar Mountains, British Somaliland).

Now *Falco tinnunculus archeri* Hartert and Neumann. See Grant and Praed, 1952, p. 150; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 538454, male, collected on Mount Waghar (Wagger or Wogr), 6000 feet, in northeastern Somalia, June 8, 1918, by Sir Geoffrey F. Archer. From the Rothschild collection.

***Falco moluccensis javensis* Mayr**

Falco moluccensis javensis Mayr, 1941a, p. 45 (Cheriboa, Java).

Now *Falco moluccensis javensis* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 265873, male, collected at Cheriboa, Java, March 28, 1928, by J. Menden.

***Falco moluccensis timorensis* Mayr**

Falco moluccensis timorensis Mayr, 1941a, p. 46 (Tjamphong, Timor).

Now *Falco moluccensis timorensis* Mayr. See Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 428847, male, collected at Tjamphong, Timor, January 6, 1932, by G. Stein.

***Cerchneis cenchroides milligani* Mathews**

Cerchneis cenchroides milligani Mathews, 1912c, p. 253 (Point Torment, King Sound, Northwest Australia).

Now *Falco cenchroides* Vigors and Horsfield. See Condon and Amadon, 1954, p. 242.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 538594, male, collected at Point Torment, King Sound, West Kimberly, Northwestern Australia, January 7, 1911, by J. P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 8297, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

As Condon and Amadon (*loc. cit.*) have observed, the type locality is given in the original description as Parry's Creek but that must have been a *lapsus calami* for the Mathews collection number (8297) appears on the label of this specimen.

The collector noted that the iris was brown, orbital region yellow. Feet and tarsi yellow. Bill leaden blue with a gray base. Cere yellow. Stomach contained fragments of grasshoppers. The skin is worn and in poor condition.

***Falco cenchroides baru* Rand**

Falco cenchroides baru Rand, 1940, p. 1 (11 km. northeast Mt. Wilhelmina summit, Netherlands New Guinea).

Now *Falco cenchroides baru* Rand. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 19; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305656, male, collected at 11 km. east of the summit of Mt. Wilhelmina, Netherlands New Guinea (now West Irian), September 6, 1938, by Austin L. Rand.

Rand noted on the label that the bill was black with a gray base; the eyes brown; feet and legs yellow; cere and region about eyes yellow. Stomach contained fragments of 10 small lizards.

***Falco newtoni aldabranus* Grote**

Falco newtoni aldabranus Grote, 1928, p. 78 (Aldabra Island).

Now *Falco newtoni aldabranus* Grote. See Sclater, 1930, p. 837; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 538680, male, collected on Aldabra Island, Piquart Islands, western Indian Ocean, October 7, 1907, by F. R. Mortimer.

This subspecies appears to be separable from *newtoni* of Madagascar by its shorter wing alone.

***Falco sparverius deserticolus* Mearns**

Falco sparverius deserticolus Mearns, 1892, p. 263 (Fort Verde, Arizona).

Now *Falco sparverius sparverius* Linnaeus. See Friedmann, 1949, p. 739; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 51636, male, collected at Fort Verde (Camp Verde about 20 miles south of the Montezuma National Monument in Central Arizona), April 29, 1884, by Edgar A. Mearns.

Hellmayr and Conover (1949, p. 324) listed this name as a synonym of *phalaena* Lesson but this in turn is thought to be a synonym of *sparverius* Linnaeus by recent authors, including the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list Committee.

***Cerchneis sparveria tropicalis* Griscom**

Cerchneis sparveria tropicalis Griscom, 1930, p. 1 (Antigua, Guatemala).

Now *Falco sparverius tropicalis* (Griscom). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 326; Friedmann, 1949, p. 743; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 393671, male, collected at Antigua, Guatemala, May 20, 1924, by A. W. Anthony. From the Dwight collection (No. 57811) and so designated in the original description.

***Cerchneis sparveria intermedia* Cory**

Cerchneis sparveria intermedia Cory, 1915, p. 325 (Villavicencio [1600 feet], base of eastern Andes, Colombia).

Now *Falco sparverius ochraceus* (Cory). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 335; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 121449, male, collected at Villavicencio (1600 feet), base of eastern Andes, Colombia, March 14, 1913, by F. M. Chapman, George Cherrie, and others.

Schauensee, 1949, p. 411, recognized this as a valid subspecies. Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) stated that birds of eastern Colombia average slightly larger but this appears to be the only character to differentiate them.

***Cerchneis sparverius caucaae* Chapman**

Cerchneis sparverius caucaae Chapman, 1915b, p. 375 (Palmira [3500 feet], Cauca, Colombia).

Now *Falco sparverius caucaae* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 336; Schauensee, 1949, p. 412; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 108740, male, collected at Palmira (3500 feet), Cauca, Colombia, by W. B. Richardson, April 12, 1911.

***Cerchneis sparveria andina* Cory**

Cerchneis sparveria andina Cory, 1915, p. 323 (Quito, Ecuador).

Now *Falco sparverius aequatorialis* Mearns. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 338.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 123965, male, collected at Quito, Ecuador, May 21, 1913, by William B. Richardson.

***Cerchneis sparverius fernandensis* Chapman**

Cerchneis sparverius fernandensis Chapman, 1915b, p. 379 (Mas a Tierra Id. Juan Fernandez group, Chile).

Now *Falco sparverius fernandensis* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, p. 340.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 165551, male, collected on Mas-a-Tierra Island, Juan Fernandez Islands, January 14, 1914, by Rollo H. Beck (No. 2335).

***Ieracidea berigora melvillensis* Mathews**

Ieracidea berigora melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 34 (Melville Island).

Now *Falco berigora berigora* Vigors and Horsfield. See Amadon, 1941, p. 383; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 538761, female, collected at Cooper's Camp, Apsley Strait, Melville Island, northern Australia, October 12, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10803, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is in the red phase.

Condon (1951, p. 170) maintained the validity of this subspecies. He did not compare it with *berigora* but only with *centralia*. There is an average size difference between *melvillensis* and *berigora* but all measurements fall within ranges of individual variations.

***Ieracidea berigora kempii* Mathews**

Ieracidea berigora kempii Mathews, 1916b, p. 276 (Utingu, Cape York).

Now *Falco berigora berigora* Vigors and Horsfield. See

Hartert, 1931b, p. 44; Amadon, 1941, p. 383; Stresemann, ms.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 538786, female, collected at Utingu, Cape York, northern New South Wales, Australia, September 11, 1912, by Robin Kemp; designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen has a Mathews "Type" label attached and it is thus marked in pencil on the original label. It is the dark phase of plumage.

Seven males and 10 females (AMNH 538776–538782, 538783–538785, and 538787–538793) were also collected by Robin Kemp at Utingu, Cape York, during June and July, 1912. This series shows no valid differences between *berigora* or *melvillensis* and these birds.

***Ieracidea berigora centralia* Mathews**

Ieracidea berigora centralia Mathews, 1916b, p. 277 (Finke River, central Australia).

Now *Falco berigora centralia* Mathews. See Amadon, 1941, p. 382; Condon, 1951, p. 167; Stresemann, ms.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 538855, male, collected on the Finke River, Northern Territory, Australia, August 22, 1913, by S. A. White. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. In his original description Mathews gave the data of the original label, and this is the only specimen with such data.

***Ieracidea berigora tasmanica* Mathews**

Ieracidea berigora tasmanica Mathews, 1916b, p. 246 (Tasmania).

Now *Falco berigora tasmanica* Mathews. See Condon, 1951, p. 166; Stresemann, ms.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 538872, no original label. The locality, Tasmania, appears on a Mathews collection label. The Mathews collection number (4400) reveals that the specimen was obtained from Richard H. W. Leach who visited Australia in 1863 according to Mathews (1942, p. 53). "Type" designation by Hartert (1931, p. 45). From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

PARALECTOTYPES: AMNH 538873–538877 all without original labels. From the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY MEGAPODIIDAE

***Megapodius duperryi buruensis* Stresemann**

Megapodius duperryi buruensis Stresemann, 1914a, p. 41 (Gunong Fogha, Buru).

Now *Megapodius freycinet buruensis* Stresemann. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 31; Siebers, 1930, p. 166.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 539023, male, collected on Gunong Fogha (Mount Mada), 3000 feet, island of Buru, August, 1898, by A. Dumas. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (1941, p. 19; 1944, p. 140) regarded *freycinet* and *reinwardt* to be conspecific. Authors had previously listed *buruensis* as a subspecies of *reinwardt*.

***Megapodius duperryi melvillensis* Mathews**

Megapodius duperryi melvillensis Mathews, 1911a, p. 26 (Melville Island).

Now *Megapodius freycinet tumulus* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 13; Peters, 1934, p. 5.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 539065, male, collected on Melville Island, off northern Australia, December 1, 1911 by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Megapodius freycinet yorki* Mathews**

Megapodius freycinet yorki Mathews, 1929, p. 11 (Cedar Bay, North Queensland).

Now *Megapodius freycinet yorki* Mathews. See Hartert, 1929b, p. 43; Mayr, 1938a, p. 7.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 539081, male, collected at Cedar Bay, about 30 miles south of Cooktown, northern Queensland, Australia, by A. S. Meek, June 18, 1893.

TOPOYPES: AMNH 539082, female; collected on the same date; 539083, immature, not sexed, collected November 2, 1893; and 539084, immature, not sexed, collected on the same day, and all by A. S. Meek. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) noted that Hartert (*loc. cit.*) characterized this race without formally describing it. It is a large, rather pale subspecies.

***Megapodius freycinet castanonotus* Mayr**

Megapodius freycinet castanonotus Mayr, 1938a, p. 8 (Babinda Creek, south of Cairns).

Now *Megapodius freycinet castanonotus* Mayr.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 200364, female, collected on Babinda Creek, south of Cairns, Queensland, Australia, November 7, 1921, by Harry C. Raven.

Mayr described this subspecies as being as dark as *tumulus*, darker than *yorki*, which is correct. He saw two males from Mt. Sapphire,

and two females from Bellenden Ker, as well as the type.

***Megapodius freycinet aruensis* Mayr**

Megapodius freycinet aruensis Mayr, 1938a, p. 7 (Trangan Islands, Aru Islands).

Now *Megapodius freycinet aruensis* Mayr. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 94.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 538976, male, collected in the Trangan group of the southern Aru Islands (south of western New Guinea), September 19, 1900 by Heinrich Kühn.

Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*) stated that this subspecies resembles *duperryi* but is darker.

***Leipoa ocellata rosinae* Mathews**

Leipoa ocellata rosinae Mathews, 1912c, p. 177 (South Australia).

Now *Leipoa ocellata* Gould. See Hartert, 1929b, p. 44.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 539299, not sexed, no original label. The date "December 1875," as well as the Mathews collection number 5, appears on a Mathews collection label. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) stated that series in the British Museum show no constant difference between eastern and southern birds ("*rosinae*") and those of western Australia. Mathews characterized eastern and southern birds as being larger and paler than the western birds. His type is very large (wing 348 mm.). Five specimens from Victoria and South Australia have wings with following measurements: male, 320, 334, 335 mm.; female, 321, 336 mm. A female from western Australia has a wing 315 mm. in length, and an unsexed specimen 319 mm. It may be that a size difference exists but no other differences are apparent.

***Talegallus purpureicollis* Le Souef**

Talegallus purpureicollis Le Souef, 1898, p. 51 (Cape York Peninsula, Australia).

Now *Alectura lathami purpureicollis* Le Souef. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 31; Peters, 1934, p. 8.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 539314, male, collected at Somerset, Cape York, Australia, October 20, 1896, by H. G. Barnard; designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Rothschild collection.

***Alectura lathami robinsoni* Mathews**

Alectura lathami robinsoni Mathews, 1912c, p. 147.

Now *Alectura lathami lathami* Gray. See Hartert, 1929b, p. 44; Peters, 1934, p. 8.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 539329, male, collected at Mt. Sapphire, near Cairns, northern Queensland, October 16, 1899, by E. Olive; designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY CRACIDAE

***Pauxi unicornis koepckeae*
Weske and Terborgh**

Pauxi unicornis koepckeae Weske and Terborgh, 1971, p. 233 (southwest slopes, in the Río Llulla Pichis watershed, Dept. Huánuco, Peru).

Now *Pauxi unicornis koepckeae* Weske and Terborgh. See Delacour and Amadon (In press).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 802108, male, collected on the southwestern slopes of the Río Llulla Pichis watershed (latitude 09° 26' S, longitude 74° 45' W), 1200 m., Departamento Huánuco, Peru, July 17, 1969 by Manuel Sanchez, preparation and presumably sex determination by Weske.

***Penelope barbata* Chapman**

Penelope barbata Chapman, 1921, p. 3 (Taraguacocha, Zaruma-Zaragura trail, Cordillera de Chilla, Province del Oro, Ecuador).

Now *Penelope argyrotis barbata* Chapman. See Vaurie, 1966, p. 22; 1968, pp. 194, 244.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 156201, female adult, collected at Taraguacocha on the Zaruma-Zaragura trail (9750–11,000 feet), Province del Oro, Ecuador, August 16, 1920, by George K. Cherrie.

Hellmayr and Conover (1942, p. 158) treated this subspecies as a synonym of *argyrotis*. Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) stated that *barbata* differs from *argyrotis* by having the chin and upper throat feathered, and therefore having a restricted gular patch, and in being darker both above and below.

***Ortalis guttata caquetae* Chapman**

Ortalis guttata caquetae Chapman, 1923, p. 2 (La Morelia, Caqueta, Colombia).

Now *Ortalis guttata guttata* (Spix). See Vaurie, 1965b, p. 10; 1968, p. 243.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 115626, female, collected at La Morelia, Rio Bodoquera, Caqueta, Colombia, July 13, 1912, by Leo E. Miller.

This subspecies is recognized by Hellmayr and Conover (1942, p. 166) and by Schauensee

(1949, p. 418) as distinct from *guttata*. The former remarked that "it is perhaps distinguishable by browner (less olivaceous) upper parts and slightly paler ground color of forehead and breast." Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) appeared to have been correct that individual variations obscure those differences.

***Ortalis guttata caucae* Chapman**

Ortalis guttata caucae Chapman, 1914a, p. 168 (Guenguë, Cauca Rover, 20 miles south of Cali, Colombia).

Now *Ortalis guttata columbiana* Hellmayr. See Vaurie, 1965b, p. 12; 1968, p. 243.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 108673, not sexed (male?), collected at Guenguë, about 20 miles east (not south) of Cali, Colombia, May 5, 1911, by William B. Richardson.

This subspecies of the Cauca Valley was recognized by Hellmayr and Conover (1942, p. 167) and Schauensee (1949, p. 418). Vaurie (*loc. cit.*), having more specimens, found that the characters (forehead slightly paler than crown; lower back, rump, flanks and undertail coverts more strongly rufescent) are obscured by individual variations.

This specimen is probably a male for it is rather large: wing 225 mm., tail 252 mm., bill 28 mm., tarsus 67 mm.

***Ortalis vetula jalapensis*
Miller and Griscom**

Ortalis vetula jalapensis Miller and Griscom, 1921a, p. 46 (Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico).

Now *Ortalis vetula vetula* (Wagler). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 170; Ridgway and Friedmann, 1946, p. 35; Vaurie, 1965b, p. 21; 1968, p. 242.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 68729, female adult, collected at Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico, April 7, 1897, by Frank M. Chapman.

Miller and Griscom (*loc. cit.*) fixed the type locality of *vetula* as Tampico in error. It is in fact Veracruz.

***Ortalis vetula fulvicauda*
Miller and Griscom**

Ortalis vetula fulvicauda Miller and Griscom, 1921a, p. 47 (Tolosa, Oaxaca, Mexico).

Now *Ortalis vetula vetula* (Wagler). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 171; Ridgway and Friedmann, 1946, p. 35; Vaurie, 1965b, p. 27; 1968, p. 242.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 74566, male adult, collected at Tolosa, Veracruz, December, 1901, by A. S. Colburn and P. W. Shufeldt.

***Ortalis cinereiceps saturatus*
Miller and Griscom**

Ortalis cinereiceps saturatus Miller and Griscom, 1921b, p. 1 (Matagalpa, Nicaragua).

Now *Ortalis garrula frantzii* (Cabanis). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 176; Ridgway and Friedmann, 1946, p. 44; Vaurie, 1965c, p. 7; 1968, p. 242.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 101063, male, collected near Matagalpa, Nicaragua, March 4, 1907, by William B. Richardson.

Ridgway and Friedmann (*loc. cit.*) have treated *frantzii* as a synonym of *cinereiceps* and, although Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) recognized the validity of *frantzii*, he did so doubtfully. He wrote (1968, p. 180): "In view of this clinal variation it would be most constructive not to recognize subspecies in the *cinereiceps* group . . . *frantzii*, *cinereiceps*, *mira* and *chocoensis*."

***Ortalis canicollis pantanalensis*
Cherrie and Reichenberger**

Ortalis canicollis pantanalensis Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1921, p. 2 (mouth of the Rio São Laurenço, Matto Grosso).

Now *Ortalis canicollis pantanalensis* Cherrie and Reichenberger. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 182; Vaurie, 1964b, p. 2; 1968, p. 244.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 127232, female adult, collected at the mouth of Rio São Laurenço, Mato Grosso, Brazil, December 26, 1913, by George K. Cherrie.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this subspecies is larger and darker than *canicollis* and that the general coloration is browner, less gray. Differences in coloration of the tips of the primaries, noted both by Naumburg (=Reichenberger) and by Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*), are individual variations, but this rufous area decreases in birds from Matto Grosso southward, according to Vaurie.

***Ortalis canicollis grisea*
Cherrie and Reichenberger**

Ortalis canicollis grisea Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1921, p. 2 (Suncho Corral, Santiago del Estero, Argentina).

Now *Ortalis canicollis canicollis* (Wagler). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 181; Vaurie, 1964b, p. 2; 1968, p. 244.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 140257, female, collected at Suncho Corral, Santiago del Estero, Argen-

tina, on April 22, 1916, by Leo E. Miller and H. S. Boyle.

In spite of the fact that Vaurie listed this name as a synonym he stated (1964b, p. 3): "But the bluish coloration of the top of the tail is certainly not abnormal [Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) thought that to be the fact], as all individuals of nominate *canicollis* are bluish on the top of the tail when in very fresh plumage, and the dark gray coloration may very well represent a population character." In short *grisea* may prove to be a recognizable subspecies when more material is available.

***Penelopina nigra rufescens* Van Rossem**

Penelopina nigra rufescens Van Rossem, 1934, p. 365 (Ocotal, Nicaragua).

Now *Penelopina nigra* (Fraser). See Vaurie, 1967, pp. 7, 8; 1968, pp. 216, 247.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 102676, female subadult, collected at Ocotal, Nicaragua, May 8, 1908, by William B. Richardson.

Hellmayr and Conover (1942, p. 184) and Ridgway and Friedmann (1946, p. 54) recognized this as a valid subspecies. Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) stated that the characters used to differentiate it are either bridged by individual variations or are invalid.

***Chamaepetes sanctae-marthae* Chapman**

Chamaepetes sanctae-marthae Chapman, 1912a, p. 141 (El Libano, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia).

Now *Chamaepetes goudotii sanctae-marthae* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 185; Vaurie, 1967, pp. 3, 10; 1968, p. 247.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 73258, not sexed [male adult], collected at El Libano, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, May 15, 1899, by Mrs. H. H. Smith.

Only the vague locality "Santa Marta" and the collector's name appear on the original label. The above details are furnished by Chapman (*loc. cit.*).

***Penelope leucoptera* Wied**

Penelope leucoptera Wied, 1833, p. 544 (southeastern Brazil).

Now *Pipile jacutinga* (Spix). See Allen, 1889, p. 270; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 190; Vaurie, 1968, p. 247.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 6493 and 6494, both female. On the Wied collection labels appear

only "Jacutinga," "Brasiliens" and the sex. Wied recorded the species from São Fidelis, Rio Parahyba do Sul, State of Rio Janeiro, and from Rio Ilhéos in Bahia.

FAMILY TETRAONIDAE

Tetrao major Brehm

Tetrao major Brehm, 1831d, p. 503 (Mittleres Deutschland).

Now *Tetrao urogallus urogallus* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1921a, p. 1880; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 258.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 539471, male adult, collected, April 10, 1826, at Renthendorf, Pommern, Germany, by C. L. Brehm.

This specimen bears a Brehm collection label with the name *Tetrao urogallus major*, sex, date, and locality in Brehm's handwriting. A second specimen, AMNH 539478, female, subadult, was collected on September 27, 1826, at Auma. It is identified as "major" in Brehm's handwriting. Hartert, did not mention this specimen in his list of bird types in the Rothschild collection.

Brehm (1855b, p. 260) called this population Das grosse Auerhun and described this large male adequately.

According to Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) birds of central Germany are slightly larger than those of Sweden and the Carpathians but the difference is not enough to warrant recognition. The wing measures 398 mm.

Tetrao maculatus Brehm

Tetrao maculatus Brehm, 1831d, p. 504.

Now *Tetrao urogallus maculatus* Brehm. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 62; 1921a, p. 1880.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 539475, "♂" [female in male plumage] collected by Von Kessel at Eisenberg, 3 hours from Renthendorf, Pomerania, Germany, May 12, 1829. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1918) remarked: "This is evidently a female in male plumage, and the statement of 'swollen testicles' must be erroneous; probably it was made from hearsay and not from Brehm's own observation." In 1855 (p. 260) Brehm remarked "... eine seher gute Art."

Dendragapus obscurus munroi Griscom

Dendragapus obscurus munroi Griscom, 1923, p. 1 (Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia).

Now *Dendragapus obscurus sitkensis* Swarth. See Hell-

mayr and Conover, 1942, p. 199; Ridgway and Friedmann, 1946, p. 74.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 388224, male, collected on Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, Canada, June 21, 1914, by W. W. Brown, Jr. From the L. C. Sanford collection.

Dendragapus obscurus sierrae Chapman

Dendragapus obscurus sierrae Chapman, 1904, p. 159 (Echo, El Dorado Co., California).

Now *Dendragapus obscurus sierrae* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 200; Ridgway and Friedmann, 1946, p. 77; American Ornithologists' Union Checklist, 1957, p. 126.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 79079, not sexed [male], collected at Echo, El Dorado County, California, July 18, 1896, by P. O. Simmons.

Lagopus mutus pyrenaicus Hartert

Lagopus mutus pyrenaicus Hartert, 1921a, p. 1869 (near Cauterets, central Pyrenees).

Now *Lagopus mutus pyrenaicus* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 248.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 540223, female, collected at Pic de Barbat, near Cauterets in the central Pyrenees of France, June, 1906, by J. Mousques. From the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) recognized this subspecies with the remark that it is not very clearly differentiated.

Tetrao Reinhardi Brehm

Tetrao Reinhardi Brehm, 1824b, p. 986 (Greenland).

Now *Lagopus mutus rupestris* (Gmelin). See Salomonsen, 1936, pp. 29, 32; 1950, p. 163; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 245.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 540272, female, collected in Greenland (Julienhaabs district of southern, and Godthaabs district, southwestern Greenland, according to Schiøler, 1925, p. 114), by Prof. Reinhardt, June 4, 1822. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1921a, p. 1870) and Peters (1934, p. 35) both maintained this as a valid subspecies. Salomonsen (1936) pointed out that birds of southern and southwestern Greenland are inseparable from those of Canada, and also that *Lagopus dispar* Ross, 1819, is an older name. Hartert did not list this specimen as one of the types in Tring. Brehm apparently had but one in 1824.

This specimen is also the type of *Tetrao Reinhardi brachyuros* Schiøler (*loc. cit.*).

***Lagopus leucurus peninsularis* Chapman**

Lagopus leucurus peninsularis Chapman, 1902, p. 263 (Kenai Mountains, Alaska).

Now *Lagopus leucurus peninsularis* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 209; Ridgway and Friedmann, 1946, p. 131; Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1959, p. 310.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 76346, male adult, collected in the mountains of the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, August 11, 1901, by J. D. Figgins of the A. J. Stone Expedition.

***Canachites canadensis torridus* Uttal**

Canachites canadensis torridus Uttal, 1939, p. 462 (Kejimkujic Lake, Nova Scotia).

Now *Canachites canadensis canace* Linnaeus. See Rand, 1948, p. 39; Godfrey, 1966, p. 108.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 174919, female, collected at Kejimkujic Lake (Fairy Lake), Nova Scotia, Canada, in September, 1921, by C. A. Sheldon.

Friedmann (*in* Ridgway and Friedmann, 1946, p. 151) appeared to recognize this subspecies, although with a note that the material examined by him does not bear out such a conclusion. Rand (*loc. cit.*) showed that alleged characters fall within the range of individual variation of *canace*.

***Bonasia rupestris* Brehm**

Bonasia rupestris Brehm, 1831d, p. 513 (banks of the River Elbe near Königstein, Saxony).

Now *Tetrastes bonasia rupestris* Brehm. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 62; 1921a, p. 1890; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 249.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 540368, male, collected on the banks of the Elbe near Königstein, Saxony, Germany, May 8, 1823. "Type" designation by Hartert (1918). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

AMNH 540369, female, with the same data is a syntype.

***Bonasia minor* Brehm**

Bonasia minor Brehm, 1855a, p. 262 ("Hinterpommern").

Now *Tetrastes bonasia rupestris* Brehm. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 62; 1921a, p. 1890.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 540372, male, collected in Hinterpomerania, Germany, in 1840. Perhaps obtained from Eugen von Homeyer. "Type" designation by Hartert (1921). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Bonasia albigularis* Brehm**

Bonasia albigularis Brehm, 1855a, p. 262 ("Kamchatka" [error]).

Now *Tetrastes bonasia rupestris* Brehm. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 63; 1921a, p. 1890.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 540405, "♂ adult," said to have been collected in Kamchatka by Tilesius, but probably in error, according to Hartert (*loc. cit.*), for the bird resembles females from central Europe and the species has not been found in Kamchatka even to this day. Type designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY PHASIANIDAE

***Dendrortyx leucophrys nicaraguae* Miller and Griscom**

Dendrortyx leucophrys nicaraguae Miller and Griscom, 1925, p. 1 (Jalapa [4000 feet], Nicaragua).

Now *Dendrortyx leucophrys nicaraguae* Miller and Griscom. See Ridgway and Friedmann, 1946, p. 250.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 103243, male, collected at Jalapa (4000 feet), Nicaragua, on January 20, 1909, by William B. Richardson.

Hellmayr and Conover (1942, p. 227) considered this to be a synonym of *leucophrys*.

***Ortyx texanus* Lawrence**

Ortyx texanus Lawrence, 1853, p. 1 (Ringgold Barracks, Texas).

Now *Colinus virginianus texanus* Lawrence. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 241; Ridgway and Friedmann, 1946, p. 323.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 3250, male, collected near Ringgold Barracks (now Rio Grande City at the junction of the San Juan and Rio Grande, about 90 miles north-northwest of Brownsville) by Capt. J. P. McCown, U.S.A., at an unknown date but probably 1849 or 1850.

***Eupsychortyx leucofrenatus* Elliot**

Eupsychortyx leucofrenatus Elliot, 1860, p. 106 (Honduras).

Now *Colinus cristatus sclateri* Bonaparte. See Monroe, 1968, p. 98.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 6513, not sexed [female], no original label. Obtained in Honduras by Amory Edwards, probably in 1858 or 1859. On an Elliot collection label appears in pencil Youdiras or Yondiras, which if it is a locality, cannot be found.

Ridgway and Friedmann (1946, p. 355) considered this name to be a synonym of *Colinus leucopogon leylandi* Moore, which they restrict to the plateau and Pacific slopes of Honduras. This subspecies, they stated, has the malar and post-orbital stripe white instead of warm buff or pale yellow, as in *sclateri* of the plateau and Pacific slopes of Nicaragua. The body plumage is said to be grayer, less brown than *sclateri*.

Monroe (*loc. cit.*) stated that birds of both Nicaragua and Honduras do not differ but that birds occurring above 900 meters (*sclateri*) have the "ground color of the underparts much darker, almost black, with very little or no gray overtone."

The type of *leucofrenatus* is very pale with white post-orbital and malar stripes. It may well be faded as Monroe states.

***Eupsychortyx mocquerysi* Hartert**

Eupsychortyx mocquerysi Hartert, 1894, p. 37 (Cumaná, Venezuela).

Now *Colinus cristatus mocquerysi* Hartert. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 259; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 85.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 472525, not sexed [male adult]. The locality Cumaná, Venezuela, appears on the label, but Hartert (1927b, p. 29) is of the opinion that the localities recorded on the labels of the Albert Mocquerys collection are often inaccurate. The name Lanier and the date 1894 also appear on the label. From the Rothschild collection.

Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) found this to be a rather poorly marked subspecies but that the crest is paler and longer and the breast of males brighter. Females are paler, less buffy than those of *sonnini*.

***Odontophorus guianensis panamensis* Chapman**

Odontophorus guianensis panamensis Chapman, 1915b, p. 363 (line of the Panama Railway).

Now *Odontophorus guianensis marmoratus* (Gould). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 261; Wetmore, 1965, p. 319.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 45165, male adult, collected on the line of the Panama Railway by McLean and Galbraith at an unknown date. From the Lawrence collection.

***Odontophorus guianensis medius* Chapman**

Odontophorus guianensis medius Chapman, 1929, p. 3 (Caño Seco [2250 feet], Mount Duida, Venezuela).

Now *Odontophorus guianensis medius* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 264; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 86.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 245913, male, collected near Mt. Duida, Venezuela, December, 1928, by the Olalla hijos.

***Odontophorus melanotis coloratus* Griscom**

Odontophorus melanotis coloratus Griscom, 1927, p. 3 (Guaval, Rio Calovevora, 1500 feet, Caribbean slope of western Panama).

Now *Odontophorus erythroptus melanotis* Salvin. See Wetmore, 1965, p. 325.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 257127, female adult, collected at Guaval, Rio Calovevora, Veraguas, Panama, September 4, 1926, by R. A. Benson and Lieut. Dale V. Gaffney.

Griscom described this subspecies as differing from *melanotis* of northeastern Costa Rica and eastern Nicaragua, "but pileum much brighter rufous, the feathers lacking dusky tips; upper parts much darker brown. . . underparts a richer and brighter chestnut. . ." Hellmayr and Conover (1942, p. 269) recognized this as a darker form. Wetmore (*loc. cit.*) with more specimens (Griscom had only three) found that the differences are individual variations.

***Odontophorus parambae* Rothschild**

Odontophorus parambae Rothschild, 1897, p. 60 (Paramba, northern Ecuador).

Now *Odontophorus erythroptus parambae* Rothschild. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 270.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 472673, female adult, collected at Paramba (3500 feet) April 17, 1894, for W. F. H. Rosenberg, a London dealer. "Type" designated by Hartert, 1927b, p. 28.

According to Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) this subspecies differs from *erythroptus* by being darker, less grayish above, and in having a slightly smaller bill on the average.

***Odontophorus parambae canescens* Chapman**

Odontophorus parambae canescens Chapman, 1921, p. 4 (Loja, Ecuador).

Now *Odontophorus erythroptus erythroptus* Gould. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 272.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 156205, male, collected at Alamor Province of Loja, Ecuador, October 3, 1920, by George K. Cherrie.

Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*), having had more material, found that size difference is due to individual variation.

***Odontophorus atrifrons* Allen**

Odontophorus atrifrons Allen, 1900, p. 127 (Valparaiso, Santa Marta, Colombia).

Now *Odontophorus atrifrons atrifrons* Allen. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942; Schauensee, 1949, p. 423.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 73246, not sexed [female], collected near Valparaiso, Santa Marta, Colombia, March 28, 1899, by G. H. Hull. From the Herbert H. Smith Santa Marta Expedition of 1898–1899.

Measurements of type: wing 135 mm., tail 69 mm., bill 18 mm.

***Dactylortyx thoracicus ginetensis*
Warner and Harrell**

Dactylortyx thoracicus ginetensis Warner and Harrell, 1957, p. 137 (Gineta Mountain [near Santa Efigenia], Oaxaca-Chiapas border, Mexico).

Now *Dactylortyx thoracicus ginetensis* Warner and Harrell. See below.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 472630, male adult, collected near Santa Efigenia on Gineta Mountain, Oaxaca, near the border of Chiapas, in November, 1880. No name appears on the original label. Warner and Harrell (*loc. cit.*) assumed that F. Sumachrist was the collector, apparently because of a specimen noted by Nelson (1898, p. 66) in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, collected by Sumachrist at the same place and time.

Authors before 1957 assumed that the type locality of *lineolatus* Gould 1850 was in Oaxaca. Stresemann having examined the types in Berlin wrote Warner and Harrell as follows: "The two cotypes of *Odontophorus lineolatus* Lichtensten ms studied by J. Gould when preparing his monograph of the Odontophorinae (Berlin Mus. male 11614 and female 11615) were both collected by Ferdinand Deppe about 1829, male at Papantla (Vera Cruz), and female at Misantla (Vera Cruz). The name *lineolatus* therefore applies to the race *thoracicus thoracicus*."

***Odontophorus rubigenis* Richmond**

Odontophorus rubigenis Richmond, 1893, p. 525 (Panama).

Now *Rhynchortyx cinctus cinctus* (Salvin). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 288; Wetmore, 1965, p. 333.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 45162; not sexed [female]. On the label appears "Wallace" and "December 1879."

There is also a reference to Salvin's description of *R. c. cinctus* Salvin, 1876 and 1878, which indicates that Lawrence thought that his supposed new species had been described. Richmond compared a female specimen from Nicaragua, which he called *spodiostethus* (*cinctus* is the male of the same species) and remarked: "the American Museum specimen, formerly in Mr. Lawrence's collection, is labeled '*Odontophorus rubigenis* Lawr.,' but I am not aware that any description was ever published." Wetmore, 1965, calls this an inadvertence.

***Rhynchortyx cinctus australis* Chapman**

Rhynchortyx cinctus australis Chapman, 1915b, p. 365 (Barbacoas, Colombia).

Now *Rhynchortyx cinctus australis* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 289; Schauensee, 1949, p. 424.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 177555, male, collected at Barbacoas (sea level), Narino, western Colombia, August 10, 1912, by William B. Richardson.

***Ammoperdix griseogularis peraticus* Koelz**

Ammoperdix griseogularis peraticus Koelz, 1950, p. 1 (Burchao Pass, Bend i Turkestan Range, Afghanistan).

Now *Ammoperdix griseogularis* (Brandt). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 280.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 803057, female, collected at Burchao Pass, Bend i Turkestan Range, south of Maimana, northwestern Afghanistan, October 11, 1939, by Walter Koelz. From the Koelz collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) remarked that birds of northern and eastern Iran, Baluchistan, and southern Afghanistan are more grayish, less vinaceous, in both sexes than those of Iran, but that slight geographical variations are too irregular and too complicated by individual variation to allow recognition of subspecies. If subspecies are thought to be recognizable this name should be listed as a synonym of *bucharensis* Zarudny, 1911.

***Alectoris graeca cypriotes* Hartert**

Alectoris graeca cypriotes Hartert, 1917c, p. 278 (Galata, Cyprus).

Now *Alectoris chukar cypriotes* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 270.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 540653, male adult, collected at Galata, Cyprus, March 21, 1906, by Charles Glasner. From the Rothschild collection.

***Alectoris graeca kleini* Hartert**

Alectoris graeca kleini Hartert, 1925c, p. 137 (Island of Skyros).

Now *Alectoris chukar cypriotes* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 270.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 540637, not sexed [female], collected on the island of Skyros, Aegean Sea, by Chr. Strimeneas, October 14, 1894.

"N. Sporaden" has been added on a Rothschild collection label, and to the type locality Hartert (1927b, p. 25) has added "Dede Agach, Hermanli, 'Bosphorus.'"

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) remarked that birds of Thrace, Bulgaria, Aegean Islands, western Turkey, and Crete (*kleini*) average slightly darker and smaller than *cypriotes*. Presumably the number of identifiable individuals is not large enough to warrant recognition of this subspecies. From the Rothschild collection.

***Alectoris graeca kurdistanicus* Meinertzhagen**

Alectoris graeca kurdistanicus Meinertzhagen, 1923, p. 158 (Dohuk, Kurdistan).

Now *Alectoris chukar kurdistanica* Meinertzhagen. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 271.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 540670, male, collected at Dohuk, southern Kurdistan, northern Iraq, December 12, 1922, by Richard Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild collection.

***Alectoris graeca falki* Hartert**

Alectoris graeca falki Hartert, 1917c, p. 280 (Russian Turkestan, Buchara, Transcaspia).

Now *Alectoris chukar falki* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 272.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 540714, male, collected near Przhivalsk (or Karakol) east of Issyk Kul, Tian Shan Range, central Asia, November 26, 1901, by Kutsenko. Locality and date appear in Russian on what is apparently an original label. The collector's name was added by Hartert (1927b, p. 26). From the Rothschild collection.

***Perdix rubra intercedens* A. E. Brehm**

Perdix rubra intercedens A. E. Brehm, 1857, p. 472 (Malaga, Spain).

Now *Alectoris rufa intercedens* A. E. Brehm. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 63; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 278.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 540802, female, collected near Malaga, Spain, October 22, 1856, by A. E. Brehm. "Type" designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Rothschild collection.

***Francolinus francolinus festinus* Koelz**

Francolinus francolinus festinus Koelz, 1954, p. 30 (Girishk, Afghanistan).

Now *Francolinus francolinus bogdanovi* Zarudny. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 283.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 465012, female, collected near Girishk, Afghanistan, October 27, 1937, by Walter N. Koelz.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) stated that this represents a population intermediate between *bogdanovi* and *henrici*.

***Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus* Hartert**

Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus Hartert, 1917c, p. 288 (Oudh, India).

Now *Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus* Hartert. See Ripley, 1961, p. 74; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 284.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 541018, male, collected in Oudh, Uttar Pradesh, India, June, 1870 by an unknown collector. From the Rothschild collection.

On what is apparently an original label appears "Grey Partridge cock/Jalone, Oude" and the date. The label is sewed to the nostril. From the Rothschild collection.

***Francolinus coqui angolensis* Rothschild**

Francolinus coqui angolensis Rothschild, 1902b, p. 76 (Bailundu, Angola).

Now *Francolinus coqui angolensis* Rothschild. See Traylor, 1960, p. 139; 1963, p. 48.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 541087, male, collected near Bailundu, Angola, southwestern Africa, September 1, 1901, by Hubert C. Pemberton.

Hall (1963, p. 175) pointed out that this name should be used even if the genera *Pternistes* and *Francolinus* are merged, for *Pternistes afer angolensis* Bocage, 1893, is a *nomen oblitum*.

***Francolinus levaillanti benguellensis* Neumann**

Francolinus levaillanti benguellensis Neumann, 1908a, p. 44 (Cuima, Benguella).

Now *Francolinus levaillanti kikuyuensis* Ogilvie-Grant. See Traylor, 1960, p. 140; 1963, p. 49; Hall, 1963, p. 178.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 541224, male, collected near Cuima, Huambo district (east of Benguella), Angola, Africa, September 13, 1904, by W. J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild collection.

Traylor (1960) stated that this is an "unsatisfactory race," individuals being inseparable from "*cranshayi*" (*recte crawshayi* Ogilvie-Grant, 1896) of Nyassaland, but that a distinct intervening race makes recognition advisable. Hall (*loc. cit.*) found differences "trivial" and placed this name in synonymy of *kikuyuensis* Ogilvie-Grant, 1897, which course appears to be correct.

***Francolinus jugularis pallidior* Neumann**

Francolinus jugularis pallidior Neumann, 1908a, p. 45 ("South of the Kunene River, Southwest Africa"). Now *Francolinus levaillantoides pallidior* Neumann. See Hoesch and Niethammer, 1940, p. 89; Vincent, 1952, p. 20; MacDonald, 1953, p. 35; Hall, 1963, p. 178.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 541233, female, collected by A. W. Eriksson south of the Cunene River, Southwest Africa, presumably in June, 1867. From the Rothschild collection.

As MacDonald (*loc. cit.*) pointed out, it is not known with certainty where this bird was obtained. Three labels are attached, of which two are Rothschild collection labels. On the third appears only "*Francolinus pileata*." "Cunene" in Neumann's writing. MacDonald stated that Chapin compared this bird with specimens from south of the Cunene River and found it to resemble a specimen from Tsumeb. For this reason and because Eriksson visited that place on Andersson's last expedition, MacDonald restricted the type locality to Tsumeb.

Roberts (1936, p. 321) revived the specific name *levaillantoides* Smith, 1836, for the "Red Winged" species called *garipeensis* Smith in standard lists.

***Francolinus ugandensis* Neumann**

Francolinus ugandensis Neumann, 1907a, p. 199 (Central Uganda).

Now *Francolinus icterorhynchus dybowskii* Oustalet. See Hall, 1963, pp. 141, 144.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 541296, male, collected at Mondo, Uganda (latitude 0°23'N, longitude 33°10'E, not far from Jinja, north of Lake Victoria), by W. J. Ansorge, December 24, 1896. From the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is generally dark and strongly marked and is in this respect characteristic of

the southern population of *icterorhynchus*. Some individuals from this region have flank feathers margined with maroon, as has this specimen, and thus it is aberrant. Chapin (1932, p. 705) suggested that such markings are the result of occasional hybridization with the species *clappertoni* of the Acacia forest belt to the north.

***Francolinus nigrosquamatus* Neumann**

Francolinus nigrosquamatus Neumann, 1902, p. 8 ("Mittleren Omo," western Ethiopia).

Now *Francolinus clappertoni nigrosquamatus* Neumann. See Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1952, p. 248; Hall, 1963, p. 144.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 541343, female, collected at the ford between Malo and Koscha on the middle reaches of the Omo River, western Ethiopia, November 21, 1901, by Oscar Neumann. From the Rothschild collection.

This is a representative example of the dark and strongly marked subspecies of southwestern Ethiopia.

***Francolinus nobilis chapini*
Grant and Praed**

Francolinus nobilis chapini Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1934, p. 62 (Bugongo Ridge, western Ruwenzori Mountains).

Now *Francolinus nobilis chapini* Grant and Praed. See Hall, 1963, p. 134.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 261932, male, collected on Bugongo Ridge, western Ruwenzori Mountains, Congo, November 30, 1926, by James P. Chapin.

This subspecies appears to be generally more reddish brown than *nobilis*. Hall (*loc. cit.*) remarked that the grayish edges of chestnut feathers below are consistently narrower.

***Francolinus castaneicollis gofanus*
Neumann**

Francolinus castaneicollis gofanus Neumann, 1904, p. 353 (Gadat, Gofa, Abyssinia).

Now *Francolinus castaneicollis castaneicollis* Salvadori. See Hall, 1963, p. 176.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 541441, male, collected at Gadat, Gofa, southern Ethiopia (latitude 6°15'N, longitude 36°40'E, about 30 miles west of Lake Abaya), February 8, 1901, by Oscar Neumann. Collector's No. 762, and so designated in the original description. From the Rothschild collection.

Hall (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "It is probable that the micro-populations in isolated patches of evergreen forest are slightly distinct, but it is not practical to recognize by name all those that show minor differences: accordingly *bottegi* and *gofanus* are placed in the synonymy of *castaneicollis*." Hartert (1927b, p. 27) accepted this subspecies with grave doubts.

***Perdix perdix armoricana* Hartert**

Perdix perdix armoricana Hartert, 1917c, p. 284 ("Bretagne").

Now *Perdix perdix armoricana* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 286.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 541810, male, collected at Riaillé, Loire Inférieure, France, in late October, 1900 by an unknown. The specimen was presented by Dr. Louis Bureau to the Rothschild collection.

On what may be the original label appears: "Mâle, après 1^{er} mue. Commune de Riaillé, Loire Inférieure, fin d'Octobre 1900. Ce spécimen donne une bonne idée des Perdrix de Bretagne, à fer à cheval marron foncé, et à parties supérieures plus ou moins lavées de roux (celui-ci est très roux sur le dos)," all of which seems to be correct.

***Perdix perdix italica* Hartert**

Perdix perdix italica Hartert, 1917c, p. 283 (Italy).

Now *Perdix perdix italica* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 286.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 541843, male, collected at Badia di Passignano, near Chianti, central Italy, January 20, 1905, by an unknown collector. Acquired for the Rothschild collection from Squilloni.

Only the sex, locality, and date appear on what is possibly the original label.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this subspecies is not well differentiated from *hispaniensis* but is somewhat paler and slightly more brownish with brown markings on the scapulars, coverts, and rump slightly brighter: somewhat darker and less chestnut than *P. P. perdix*.

***Melanoperdix nigra borneensis* Rothschild**

Melanoperdix nigra borneensis Rothschild, 1917, p. 3 (Balingean, Sarawak, Borneo).

Now *Melanoperdix nigra borneensis* Rothschild. See Smythies, 1960, p. 168.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 541999, male, collected at Balingean, Sarawak, Borneo, April 4, 1903,

by W. Brooks. From the Rothschild collection.

The sex, date, locality, and collection name appear on the original label.

***Coturnix coturnix confisa* Hartert**

Coturnix coturnix confisa Hartert, 1917e, p. 423 (Ponta do Pargo, Madeira).

Now *Coturnix coturnix confisa* Hartert. See Bannerman, 1963, pp. 78, 317; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 291.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542167, male, collected at Ponta do Pargo, Madeira, September 12, 1903, by an unknown. Received from Padre Schmitz. From the Rothschild collection.

Bannerman (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this subspecies is darker than *coturnix* which is to be found on Madeira both as a migrant and a breeding bird at lower altitudes than *confisa*. Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) found that *confisa* is poorly differentiated from *africana* being, on the average, only slightly paler on the back and wing coverts.

***Coturnix coturnix conturbans* Hartert**

Coturnix coturnix conturbans Hartert, 1917e, p. 423 (San Pedro, Santa Maria, Azores).

Now *Coturnix coturnix confisa* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 291.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542157, male, collected at San Pedro, Santa Maria, Azores, March 3, 1903, by W. R. Ogilvie. From the Rothschild collection.

As Vaurie remarked, birds of the Azores differ from those of Madeira and the Canaries only in their average smaller size. Furthermore it is impossible to distinguish 75 percent of this population from the others by their wing length.

***Coturnix coturnix inopinata* Hartert**

Coturnix coturnix inopinata Hartert, 1917e, p. 422 (São Nicolão, Cape Verde Islands).

Now *Coturnix coturnix inopinata* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 291.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542179, male, collected at São Nicolão, Cape Verde Islands, November 7, 1897, by Boyd Alexander. From the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) listed this subspecies with a question mark with the notation that it differs only in average smaller size from European birds. Furthermore it appears that 75 percent of the one population cannot be distinguished from the other.

***Coturnix pectoralis praetermissa* Mathews**

Coturnix pectoralis praetermissa Mathews, 1912c, p. 178 (West Australia).

Now *Coturnix pectoralis* Gould. See Hartert, 1929b, p. 47.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542237, female, collected at Broome Hill, southwestern Australia, November 28, 1908, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews (No. 13, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) noted that this specimen appears to have been soiled, possibly by the ashes from a bush fire, and that three specimens from Wilson's Inlet, southwestern Australia, which are in good condition, do not differ from *pectoralis* from other parts of Australia.

***Synoicus raalteni pallidior* Hartert**

Synoicus raalteni pallidior Hartert, 1897, p. 271 (Savu Island).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus pallidior* Hartert. See Mayr, 1944, p. 145.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 542336, male, collected on Savu Island, between Timor and Sumba, August, 1896 by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection. "Type" designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 28).

This subspecies occurs also on Sumba. It is consistently much paler than *raalteni* and *castaneus*.

***Synoicus ypsilophorus castaneus* Mayr**

Synoicus ypsilophorus castaneus Mayr, 1944, p. 144 (Alor Island, lesser Sunda Islands).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus castaneus* Mayr. See below.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542299, male, collected on Alor, lesser Sunda Islands, April, 1897 by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

As Mayr (*loc. cit.*) stated, birds from western Timor, taken at Noilmina on the south coast, not far from the type locality of *raalteni*, are pale. Those from Alor are dark, rufous brown. It should be said that specimens from Kisar, Letti, and Moa islands can scarcely be distinguished from those of the north coast of Timor taken at Atapupu.

***Synoicus ypsilophorus dogwa*
Mayr and Rand**

Synoicus ypsilophorus dogwa Mayr and Rand, 1935, p. 3 (Dogwa, Oriomo River, southern New Guinea).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus dogwa* Mayr and Rand.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 421706, female adult, collected at Dogwa (or Dagwa) on the Oriomo River (opposite to Daru Island) southern New Guinea, February 16, 1934, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

This is one of three lowland subspecies in which the sexes are well differentiated, males being gray and females buffy-brown vermiculated with black.

In the original description it is stated that females are "much more buffy below" than those of *saturation* of the northwest coastal lowlands. This character is discernible particularly in feathers of the breast. Males are pale, paler gray than *plumbeus* and *saturation*. Two males of a series of seven are washed with brown like those of *saturation* but are faintly vermiculated as well as being somewhat paler.

Females differ from those of *plumbeus*, which occurs to the eastward, in being distinctly darker on head and back; the brown markings darker and black markings larger. In this respect they resemble females of *saturation*.

***Synoicus ypsilophorus saturation* Hartert**

Synoicus ypsilophorus saturation Hartert, 1930c, p. 125 (Ifar Sentani Lake, New Guinea).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus saturation* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 22; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 101, and under *Synoicus y. dogwa* (above).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 293451, female, collected at Ifar (or Ifaar) Sentani Lake, on the northwestern coast of New Guinea near Hollandia (now Djayapura, West Irian), September 17, 1928, by Ernst Mayr. The irides are recorded on the original label as rotbraun, bill schwartzlich, and the feet grüne gelb. The weight was 102 grams.

Females of this subspecies differ from those of *dogwa* in being slightly darker, the brown of feathers of the back being washed with gray, and the central shaft stripes narrower. The three males in the American Museum of Natural History are gray, washed with pale brown and differ from the other populations of gray males from the seacoast (*plumbeus* and *dogwa*) in this respect.

***Synoicus ypsilophorus mafulu*
Mayr and Rand**

Synoicus ypsilophorus mafulu Mayr and Rand, 1935, p. 1 (Mafulu, Central Division, Territory of Papua).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus mafulu* Mayr and Rand. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 101.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 419320, male, collected at Mafulu (4120 feet) in the Wharton Range, northeast of Port Moresby, Territory of Papua, New Guinea, October 19, 1933, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

This is the subspecies of lower altitudes in the mountains (3000–5500 feet). The sexes are not so well differentiated as in subspecies which occur at sea level, males being vermiculated like females, although they are distinguishable by their grayish or grayish vinaceous underparts. In this respect they are also to be distinguished from males of lowland birds. Females may be separated from *dogwa* as a rule by their larger size (89–93 mm. as against 82–91), according to Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*), but not from *saturator* (89–93 mm.) or *plumbeus* (86–96 mm.).

***Synoicus ypsilophorus lamonti*
Mayr and Gilliard**

Synoicus ypsilophorus lamonti Mayr and Gilliard, 1951, p. 1 (Mt. Hagen, central Highlands, New Guinea). Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus lamonti* Mayr and Gilliard. See Gyldenstolpe, 1955, p. 28; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 101.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 338202, male, collected on Mt. Hagen (8200 feet), west-central highlands of New Guinea, July 26, 1950, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

This subspecies is very close to *mafulu*, the males are slightly darker, more grayish, less brownish above, however. Females cannot be distinguished, as the describers remark. There is considerable individual variation as well. As in other montane subspecies the male is not gray but resembles the female.

***Synoicus ypsilophorus monticola*
Mayr and Rand**

Synoicus ypsilophorus monticola Mayr and Rand, 1935, p. 2 (Mt. Albert Edward, southwest slopes, altitude 3680 meters, Territory of Papua). Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus monticola* Mayr and Rand. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 101.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 419334, male, collected at 12,372 feet on the southwestern slopes of Mt. Hagen in central New Guinea, June 23, 1933, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

This is the largest of the subspecies of *ypsilophorus* (wing, male, 104–109 mm.; female, 99–103 mm.).

***Coturnix australis melvillensis* Mathews**

Coturnix australis melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 26 (Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia). Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus cervinus* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 19; Hartert, 1929b, p. 47.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542393, male, collected at Cooper's Camp, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, October 6, 1912, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10724, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

The type locality of *Synoicus y. cervinus* is Port Essington on the Coburg Peninsula, which is separated from the island by Dundas Strait (only about 20 miles of water). It is true that the wings of five male topotypes of this subspecies are shorter, on the average, than six of the population of the South Alligator River, which flows into Van Dieman's Gulf just south of Melville Island (90.4 mm. as against 95.4 mm.), but no more than 70 percent of individuals of the one population can be separated from the other by this character. Further, this seeming difference is almost completely bridged by measurements of specimens from Parry's Creek, type locality of *rogersi* (86–93 mm.). No other difference is apparent.

***Coturnix australis rogersi* Mathews**

Coturnix australis rogersi Mathews, 1912c, p. 179 (Parry's Creek, Northwestern Australia). Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus cervinus* Gould. See Hartert, 1929b, p. 47.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542387, female, collected at Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf near Wyndham, November 10, 1908, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 26, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

In comparison with specimens from the South Alligator River, close to the type locality of *cervinus*, wings of topotypical "*rogersi*" average shorter, but no more than 71 percent of the one can be separated from the other by this character and there are apparently no others. All these populations differ from *australis* of New South Wales in being paler and less heavily marked with black on the back and more grayish or vinous gray on the breast. They are also smaller (wings 86–96 mm. as against 97–105 mm.).

***Coturnix australis mungi* Mathews**

Coturnix australis mungi Mathews, 1912c, p. 179 (Mungi, Northwest Australia).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus cervinus* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 19; Hartert, 1929b, p. 47.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542383, male, collected at Mungi Rock Hole, 8 miles southeast of Mt. Alexander (near Juggura Creek which flows into the middle reaches of the Fitzroy River from the south), July 12, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9129, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews originally described this as a paler subspecies of inland Northwestern Australia. This character appears to be a seasonal variation. Three of the five topotypes have slightly longer wings (97 mm.) than populations from Melville Island, Arnhem Land, and Parry's Creek. Measurements of five specimens from Obogama, northeast of Derby (93–99 mm.), bridge the difference. By wing measurement 78 percent of this population can be distinguished from the darker birds of New South Wales (*australis*).

***Coturnix australis queenslandicus* Mathews**

Coturnix australis queenslandicus Mathews, 1912a, p. 26 (Cape York, northern Queensland).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus queenslandicus* Mathews. See Hartert, 1929b, p. 47.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542448, female, collected on Cape York, Australia, August 30, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9783, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is not representative of the population of extreme northern Cape York Peninsula, which is darker and grayer as a rule and easily to be distinguished from *cervinus*, of northern and western Australia, as well as *australis* of New South Wales. The skin resembles specimens from the southwestern base of the peninsula at Normanton, which are intermediate between *queenslandicus* and *cervinus*. Exactly where this holotype was collected is unknown. If in fact the bird was collected on extreme northern Cape York it is an individual variation resembling *cervinus*.

***Excalfactoria chinensis papuensis* Mayr and Rand**

Excalfactoria chinensis papuensis Mayr and Rand, 1936, p. 1 ("Mafulu, C. D.").

Now *Excalfactoria chinensis papuensis* Mayr and Rand.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 419339, male, collected at Mafulu (4900 feet) in the Wharton Range, northeast of Port Moresby, Territory of Papua, New Guinea, November 16, 1933, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

The seven males available are all darker and more blue, or gray-blue (less brownish) above than *lepida* of New Britain. They are also just discernibly darker gray and more reddish brown below. The amount of brown on the belly varies individually but is never absent. Females differ markedly in being much paler and less reddish brown below. When compared with *australis* the brown of the belly is darker and more reddish brown and considerably less extensive. Above, they are more bluish gray, less brownish. They are also slightly smaller.

***Excalfactoria chinensis novaeguineae* Rand**

Excalfactoria chinensis novaeguineae Rand, 1941b, p. 1 (Balim Valley [1600–2200 meters], New Guinea).
Now *Excalfactoria chinensis novaeguineae* Rand.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 306382, male, collected in the valley of the Balim River at 6200 feet altitude (about latitude 139°E, longitude 4°S) in central New Guinea or West Irian, December 15, 1938, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

Females of this subspecies differ obviously from those of New Britain (*lepida*) in the paler, and less reddish brown, ground color of the underparts. Males are so similar to those of *lepida* as to be indistinguishable. Males have the brighter and more varied pattern of the upperparts as of *australis* but have a lesser area of chestnut-brown below. Females apparently do not differ. These differ from *papuensis* males in their generally paler underparts and in having a brighter, more varied pattern on the back.

***Excalfactoria chinensis cairnsae* Mathews**

Excalfactoria chinensis cairnsae Mathews, 1912a, p. 83 (Cairns, Queensland).

Now *Excalfactoria chinensis australis* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 20; Hartert, 1929b, p. 47.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542593, male, collected near Cairns, Queensland, Australia, October, 1911, by Schrader. From the Mathews (No. 11796, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews (1912a) stated that his type differs from *E. c. australis* in being much darker above

and in having the belly darker chestnut, all of which is not so, but he retracted in 1927. There is no difference.

***Excalfactoria chinensis victoriae* Mathews**

Excalfactoria chinensis victoriae Mathews, 1912c, p. 179 ("Victoria").

Now *Excalfactoria chinensis australis* Gould. See Hartert, 1929b, p. 48.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542611, male, collected at Koo Wee Rup, Victoria, Australia, in December, 1892, by an unknown collector. No original label. A penciled note in the "Day Book" indicates that Mathews may have received the skin from Coles, Victoria. From the Mathews (No. 3760, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews remarked in his description that birds of Victoria are lighter on the back and have the white band on the throat narrower. Hartert (*loc. cit.*) observed that these supposed differences do not "hold good" and that is correct.

***Excalfactoria chinensis colletti* Mathews**

Excalfactoria chinensis colletti Mathews, 1912a, p. 73 ("Northern Territory").

Now *Excalfactoria chinensis colletti* Mathews. See Hartert, 1929b, p. 48.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542618, male, collected at Glencoe on the Mary River, about 65 miles south-southeast of Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, February 28, 1895, by Knut Dahl.

The holotype and a single male from Adelaide River, Northern Territory, have shorter wings (65, 66 mm.) than males of New South Wales (*australis*, 71–73 mm.) and they are paler both above and below. The same characters distinguish those populations of *Synoicus* (*cervinus* and *australis*). It would be convenient and wise to consider *Synoicus* and *Excalfactoria* to be synonyms of *Coturnix*, but this is not the place for such changes.

***Arborophila torqueola griseata*
Delacour and Jabouille**

Arborophila torqueola griseata Delacour and Jabouille, 1930, p. 408 (Fan-Si-Pan Range, Tonkin).

Now *Arborophila torqueola griseata* Delacour and Jabouille, 1930, p. 408 (author's separate, p. 16).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 292183, male, collected on the Fan-Si-Pan Range, above Chapa, on the

border of Yunnan, China, and northern Vietnam, December 17, 1929, by native collectors for Delacour's fifth Expedition to Indo China.

A long series of topotypes show that this population differs from that of northern India (*torqueola*) by the clearer gray, less brownish breast and throat with larger white markings of the males. Females have larger black markings on the back and much darker heads in all stages of plumage.

Cheng (1964) identified southeastern Yunnanese birds as *torqueola*. A single female from northwestern Yunnan is undoubtedly that subspecies.

***Arboricola rolli* Rothschild**

Arboricola rolli Rothschild, 1909, p. 7 (Mount Si Bajak, Batu Bara District, Battak Mountains, northwestern Sumatra).

Now *Arborophila orientalis rolli* Rothschild. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 28; Schauensee and Ripley, 1940, p. 319.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 542723, not sexed, collected on Mt. Si Bajak, district of Batu Bara, Upper Deli, Sumatra, probably by Gustav Schneider (Hartert *loc. cit.* stated: "Procured by von Roll *ex* Gustav Schneider.") on an unknown date. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) accepted the validity of this subspecies without comment. No material from eastern Java (*orientalis*) or central Sumatra is available. Ogilvie-Grant (1893) remarked that *sumatrana* differs from *orientalis* in having pale brownish lores and no superciliary stripe, which is true of the type of *rolli*. A specimen from Tengkeh, in northeastern Sumatra also, resembles *sumatrana* in this respect. More material may reveal that differences may well be due to other than those attributable to geographical isolation.

***Bambusicola erythrophrys* Sharpe**

Bambusicola erythrophrys Sharpe, 1890, p. 139 (Mount Kina Balu, northern Borneo).

Now *Arborophila hyperythra erythrophrys* Sharpe. See Smythies, 1960, p. 167.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542748, male, collected on Mt. Kina Balu, Northern Borneo, March 3, 1887, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

Smythies remarked that some authors treat this subspecies as a subspecies of *orientalis* of Java.

***Ptilopachus fuscus brehmi* Neumann**

Ptilopachus fuscus brehmi Neumann, 1908a, p. 68 (Jebel Melpes, Kordofan).

Now *Ptilopachus petrosus brehmi* Neumann. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 29; Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1952, p. 270; Bannerman, 1930, p. 337.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542281, female, collected at Jebel Melpes (Melbis, latitude 72°55'N, longitude 30°30'E), eastern Kordofan, Africa, May 4, 1848, by Alfred Brehm. From the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is very pale and is characteristic of the desert populations of the Sudan. According to Bannerman (*loc. cit.*), the birds of the Lake Chad region are intermediate between *brehmi* and the more reddish *butleri*.

***Ptilopachus fuscus major* Neumann**

Ptilopachus fuscus major Neumann, 1908a, p. 68 ("Arba Schiko, Erytrea").

Now *Ptilopachus petrosus major* Neumann. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 29; Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1952, p. 270.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542820, male, collected at Arba Schiko, Eritrea, northeastern Africa, March 16, 1903, by G. Schrader.

This is the largest subspecies. Wing of the holotype 130 mm.

***Ithaginis cruentus marionae* Mayr**

Ithaginis cruentus marionae Mayr, in Stanford and Mayr, 1941, p. 510 (Nyetmaw Pass, Burma-Yunnan border).

Now *Ithaginis cruentus marionae* Mayr. See Delacour, 1951a, p. 52; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 297.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305905, male adult, collected at the Nyetmaw Pass (9500 feet) on the border of Burma and Yunnan, China, January 16, 1939, by Major J. K. Stanford of the Vernay-Cutting Expedition.

On the original label the iris is recorded as yellow-brown, bare skin around the eye yellow, cere orange-red and bill black.

The subspecies is similar to *kuseri*, as Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) remarked.

***Ithaginis cruentus annae*
Mayr and Birkhead**

Ithaginis cruentus annae Mayr and Birkhead, in Birkhead, 1937, p. 2 (Cheng Gou Forks, 30 miles west of Wenchwan, Szechuan [7600 feet]).

Now *Ithaginis cruentus annae* Mayr and Birkhead. See Delacour, 1951a, p. 55.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450995, female adult, collected at Cheng Gou Forks (7600 feet), 30

miles west of Wenchwan, Szechuan (Ssu-ch'uan Cheng), China, December 4, 1934, by members of the Sage West China Expedition.

Vaurie, 1965a, p. 298, listed this name as a synonym of *Ithaginis cruentus geoffroyi* Verreaux with the remark that this population is slightly darker and more richly colored than that of Kansu (*geoffroyi*).

***Ithaginis cruentus beicki*
Mayr and Birkhead**

Ithaginis cruentus beicki Mayr and Birkhead, in Birkhead, 1937, p. 6 (Tschan-Tou, Sining district, north Kansu).

Now *Ithaginis cruentus beicki* Mayr and Birkhead. See Delacour, 1951a, p. 55; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 299.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 446867, male adult, collected at Tschan-Tou, Sining District, Tsinghai (not Kansu *vide* Vaurie), China, February 15, 1927, by W. Beick. Received from the Berlin Museum of Zoology.

***Crossoptilon crossoptilon lichiangense*
Delacour**

Crossoptilon crossoptilon lichiangense Delacour, 1945, p. 45 (Lichiang Range, northwestern Yunnan).

Now *Crossoptilon crossoptilon lichiangense* Delacour.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 543127, not sexed [female], collected on the eastern slopes of the Lichiang (Likiang) Range (14,000 feet), northwestern Yunnan, China, December 16, 1922, by George Forrest. From the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie, 1965a, p. 191, listed this name as a synonym of *C. c. crossoptilon* with the remark that the "wings and the outer web at the base of the outer rectrices show a tendency to average paler, more ashy, less grey, and the back very slightly whiter." This is not a well-marked subspecies but the characters are constant and represent geographical variation.

***Lophura nycthemera occidentalis*
Delacour**

Lophura nycthemera occidentalis Delacour, 1948, p. 7 (hills northwest of Tengyueh, Yunnan).

Now *Lophura nycthemera occidentalis* Delacour. See Smythies, 1953, p. 441.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 543217, male, collected December, 1925 in the hills northwest of Tengyueh (T'eng-ch'ung), northwestern Yunnan, China, by George Forrest. From the Rothschild collection.

Females of this subspecies are quite distinctly different from those of *L. n. jonesi*, as Delacour (*loc. cit.*) remarked.

***Lophura nycthemera fokiensis* Delacour**

Lophura nycthemera fokiensis Delacour, 1948, p. 4 (northwestern Fokien).

Now *Lophura nycthemera fokiensis* Delacour.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 423032, male, collected in northwestern Fokien Province, eastern China, November 21, 1912, for the collection of Paul D. Bergen.

***Lophura nycthermea engelbachi* Delacour**

Lophura nycthermea engelbachi Delacour, 1948, p. 8 (Plateau des Bolovens [Thateng], Laos).

Now *Lophura nycthemera engelbachi* Delacour.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 417008, male, collected on the Plateau des Bolovens (Thateng), Laos, February 3, 1932, by T. Donald Carter of the Legendre Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History.

***Phasianus hagenbecki* Rothschild**

Phasianus hagenbecki Rothschild, 1901, p. 20 (Kobdo Valley, northwestern Mongolia).

Now *Phasianus colchicus hagenbecki* Rothschild. See Delacour, 1951a, p. 259; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 321.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 543595, male, collected in the Khobdo River valley in northwestern Mongolia, May, 1901 by Wilhelm Grieger and purchased from Carl Hagenbeck, dealer of Hamburg, for the Rothschild collection. Designation by Hartert, 1927, p. 28.

PARALECTOTYPES: AMNH 543596–543598 bear the same data.

This is a very pale subspecies with a complete white collar.

***Phasianus berezowskyi* Rothschild**

Phasianus berezowskyi Rothschild, 1901, p. 20 (Hui-Tsian, southeastern Kansu).

Now *Phasianus colchicus strauchi* Przevalski. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 28.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 543690, male, collected at Hui-Tsian, southeastern Kansu, China, May 14, 1892. Berezowsky collection. From the Rothschild collection. Designation by Hartert, 1927b, p. 28.

***Phasianus ijimae* Dresser**

Phasianus ijimae Dresser, 1902, p. 656 ("Province of Hiuga, southeast corner of the island of Kiu-siu").

Now *Phasianus soemmerringii ijimae* Dresser. See Delacour, 1951a, p. 223; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 312.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 543862, male, collected in southeastern Kiushu by an unknown collector for Professor Ijima of Tokyo on an unrecorded day in 1902. From the Rothschild collection.

***Chalcurus inopinatus* Rothschild**

Chalcurus inopinatus Rothschild, 1903a, p. 41 (Ulu Pahang, Malay Peninsula).

Now *Polyplectron inopinatum* Rothschild. See Delacour, 1951a, p. 282.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 543965, male, collected at Ulu Pahang, Malay Peninsula, January, 1902 by Bornean collectors for Johann Watersradt. The original label bears No. 100. In his description Rothschild designated No. 100 in the Tring Museum but specimens of his collection bear no Tring Museum numbers, as a rule.

***Polyplectron katsumatae* Rothschild**

Polyplectron katsumatae Rothschild, 1906, p. 111 (Mt. Wuchi, Hainan Island).

Now *Polyplectron bicalcaratum katsumatae* Rothschild. See Delacour, 1951a, p. 289.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544004, male adult, collected on Mt. Wuchi, Hainan Island, China, December 18, 1905 (the only specimen collected on this date and so designated in the original description) by Katsumata, a collector for Alan Owston, a dealer of Yokohama. From the Rothschild collection. Rothschild designated his type as No. 268 and so marked the label. This refers to a collector's or more probably dealer's lot number for all the original labels bear that number.

***Rheinardius ocellatus nigrescens* Rothschild**

Rheinardius ocellatus nigrescens Rothschild, 1902a, p. 55 (Ulu Pahang, Malay Peninsula).

Now *Rheinardia ocellata nigrescens* Rothschild. See Delacour, 1951a, p. 302.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 544050, male, collected at Ulu Pahang, Malay Peninsula, by collectors for Johann Watersradt in October or November, 1901. Designation by Hartert, 1927b, p. 29.

PARALECTOTYPES: AMNH 544051, male, collected January, 1902 at the same locality by the same collectors, and AMNH 544052, female, with the same data as the lectotype.

***Pavo muticus imperator* Delacour**

Pavo muticus imperator Delacour, 1949, p. 348 (Plateau des Bolovens, Laos).

Now *Pavo muticus imperator* Delacour.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 417033, male, collected on the Plateau des Bolovens, Laos, February 7, 1932, by T. Donald Carter of the Legendre Indo Chinese Expedition.

FAMILY NUMIDIDAE

***Numida sabyi* Hartert**

Numida sabyi Hartert, 1919c, p. 69 ("Zemmour" [=Azemmour], western Morocco).

Now *Numida meleagris sabyi* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 329.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544117, adult not sexed, collected near Oulmès, Azemur Valley, western Morocco, February, 1919 by Paul Saby. From the Rothschild collection.

***Numida ptilorhynchus omoensis* Neumann**

Numida ptilorhynchus omoensis Neumann, 1904, p. 407 ("Koscha nordlich des Omo").

Now *Numida meleagris macroceras* Erlanger. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 30.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544212, female, collected at Koscha, north of the Omo River, February 21, 1901, by Oscar Neumann. From the Rothschild collection.

***Numida ptilorhyncha toruensis* Neumann**

Numida ptilorhyncha toruensis Neumann, 1904, p. 410 (Mokia River, Uganda).

Now *Numida meleagris toruensis* Neumann. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 30; Chapin, 1932, p. 679; Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1952, p. 274.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544199, male, collected on the Mokia River ("Toru"), western Uganda, April 24, 1899, by W. J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild collection.

Notes on the original label in Ansorge's handwriting as follows: "Wattles very pale blue; two whitish-blue spots on upper eyelid; all the blue marks are whitish-blue or white. Throat greyish-black, neck black. No red spot on wattle. Bristly wart between nostrils is reddish-brown. Iris dark brown. Feet dark brown. Bill reddish-brown but horn grey towards tip."

***Numida ansorgei* Hartert**

Numida ansorgei Hartert, 1899, p. 331 (Lake Nakuru, Kenya).

Now *Numida meleagris reichenowi* Ogilvie-Grant. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 31; Peters, 1934, p. 136.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544221, male, Lake Nakuru, Kenya (latitude 0°18'S; longitude 36°05'E), March 28, 1898, by W. J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild collection.

Grant and Mackworth-Praed did not recognize the subspecies *reichenowi*; apparently they considered the name a synonym of *macroceras* Erlanger.

On the original label appears in Ansorge's handwriting: "Differs from *N. coronatus* [of South Africa] in having the back of the neck feathered as in *reichenowi*. Wattle at gape and helmet resemble those of *N. coronatus*."

***Numida meleagris callewaerti* Chapin**

Numida meleagris callewaerti Chapin, 1932, p. 1 (Luluabourg, Kasai).

Now *Numida meleagris callewaerti* Chapin. See Traylor, 1963, p. 52.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 257753, male, collected at Luluabourg, Kasai district, Congo Region, Africa, January 15, 1924, by the Reverend R. Callewaert.

***Numida transvaalensis* Neumann**

Numida transvaalensis Neumann, 1899, p. 26 (Rustenburg, Transvaal).

Now *Numida meleagris mitrata* (Pallas). See Clancey, 1965, p. 271.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 544253, male, collected July, 1893 at Rustenburg, Transvaal, South Africa, by W. Ayres.

PARALECTOTYPES: AMNH 544254, collected June, 1892 at the same place by the same person, and AMNH 544254 with these same data but no other. Neumann designated only "Typus von Rustenburg in Mus. Tring." Designation by Hartert, 1927, p. 31.

Vincent (1952) and Clancey (1964) recognized this as a valid subspecies.

***Guttera cristata seth-smithi* Neumann**

Guttera cristata seth-smithi Neumann, 1908b, p. 13 (Budongo Forest, Unyoro).

Now *Guttera edouardi seth-smithi* Neumann. See Chapin, 1932, p. 660; Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1952, p. 277.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544274, male, collected in the Budongo Forest, Uganda, March 29, 1907, by L. M. Seth-Smith.

This is a very distinct subspecies, as Hartert (1927b, p. 31) remarked.

FAMILY MELEAGRIDIDAE

Meleagris gallopavo var. *intermedia* Sennett

Meleagris gallopavo var. *intermedia* Sennett, 1879, p. 428 (Lomita Ranch, Texas).

Now *Meleagris gallopavo intermedia* Sennett. See American Ornithologists' Union Checklist, 1957, p. 149; Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1950, p. 80.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 80414, male, collected at Lomita Ranch, Texas, April 13, 1878, by George B. Sennett (No. 564), and AMNH 80415, female, collected in Cameron County, Texas, March 16, 1888 (collector's No. 5533). The name *elliotti* Sennett also appears on these labels (see below).

Other syntypes are said by Hellmayr and Conover (1942, p. 293) to be in the "United States National Museum" (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution), but no mention of these was made by Deignan, 1961.

Meleagris gallopavo elliotti Sennett

Meleagris gallopavo elliotti Sennett, 1892, p. 167 (Lomita Ranch, Texas).

Now *Meleagris gallopavo intermedia* Sennett.

Sennett designated the specimens listed above under *intermedia* as "types" of the subspecies to bear the name *elliotti*. He wrote: ". . . I called attention [in 1879] to the probable distinctness of the Turkey found on the lower Rio Grande but hesitated to characterize it . . ." He had done so, however.

FAMILY TURNICIDAE

Turnix maculosa furva Parkes

Turnix maculosa furva Parkes, 1949, p. 84 (Gusika, 10 miles north of Finschafen, New Guinea).

Now *Turnix maculosa furva* Parkes. See Mayr and Gilliard, 1954, p. 335; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 105.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 748472, female immature, collected at Gusika, 10 miles north of Finschafen, northern New Guinea, July 9, 1944, by J. Frank Cassel. Received from Cornell University (No. 21393, and so designated in the original description). Collector's number NG5.

The collector recorded the following on the original label: "Skull quite granular. Ovary not

well developed. Some body feathers only half out of their sheaths. Iris brownish yellow, bill yellow; feet and legs topaz tinted yellow. This bird was apparently attracted by the light in a tent about an hour after sundown. Kept in captivity 4 days. Residual stomach contents in vial."

Turnix maculosa mayri Sutter

Turnix maculosa mayri Sutter, 1955, p. 111 (Yeina near Tagula, Louisiade Archipelago).

Now *Turnix maculosa mayri* Sutter.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 329260, female adult, collected on Yeina Island, 6 miles north of Tagula Island in the Louisiade Archipelago, southeast of New Guinea, February 22, 1929, by Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This subspecies was described as being smaller (wings of two females 71–73 mm.) than *horsbrughii* of Yule Island, southern New Guinea, and somewhat more vividly colored. This geographical variation was noted by Mayr, 1938b, p. 3.

Turnix maculosa salomonis Mayr

Turnix maculosa salomonis Mayr, 1938b, p. 3 ("Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands").

Now *Turnix maculosa salomonis* Mayr. See Sutter, 1955, p. 114; Galbraith, 1962, p. 20.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 329076, female, collected June 2, 1927 at Domma, about 8 miles east of Cape Esperance, the northwestern tip of Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, by Rollo H. Beck.

Turnix maculosa pseutes Mathews

Turnix maculosa pseutes Mathews, 1912c, p. 180 (north-west Australia).

Now *Turnix maculosa pseutes* Mathews. See Sutter, 1955, p. 108; Hartert, 1929b, p. 44.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 544446, female, collected at Parry's Creek, Kimberley District, northwestern Australia, January 26, 1909, by John P. Rogers, and AMNH 544445, male, collected on December 15, 1908, by the same collector at the same locality. Mathews collection numbers 38, 39, and so designated in the original description. From the Rothschild collection.

Turnix maculosa yorki Mathews

Turnix maculosa yorki Mathews, 1916a, p. 53 (North Queensland).

Now *Turnix maculosa yorki* Mathews. See Sutter, 1955, p. 109.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544406, female, collected at Parra, Cape York, northern Queensland, Australia, October 2, 1911, by William McLennan. Mathews designated the type as from Cape York and he had only this one from that locality.

It is doubtful that this is a recognizable subspecies. Hartert (1929b, p. 44) stated that the type did not differ from *psutes*, which appears to be correct. Even Sutter (1955, p. 109) remarked: "Drei Stücke in Brutkleid sind kaum von *psutes* verschieden . . ."

***Turnix maculosa floresiana* Sutter**

Turnix maculosa floresiana Sutter, 1955, p. 121 (South Flores).

Now *Turnix maculosa floresiana* Sutter.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544379, female, collected on the southern side of the island of Flores, East Indies, October, 1896 by Alfred Everett.

Described as being similar to *maculosa* of Timor but slightly smaller (wings of females 78–81 mm. as against 82–87 mm.). More material would no doubt clarify the questions posed by apparent individual variations in this small series.

***Turnix maculosa savuensis* Sutter**

Turnix maculosa savuensis Sutter, 1955, p. 119 (Savu Island, Ostindonesien).

Now *Turnix maculosa savuensis* Sutter.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544374, female, collected on Savu Island, between Sumba and Timor in the Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, August, 1896 by Alfred Everett.

Described as being slightly smaller and usually paler than *maculosa* of Timor. Hartert (1929b, p. 44) stated that of a series of five birds from Savu Island all but one were paler than birds from Queensland (*melanota*), which is correct.

***Turnix suscitator okinavensis* Phillips**

Turnix suscitator okinavensis Phillips, 1947, p. 126 (Okinawa, Riu Kiu Islands).

Now *Turnix suscitator okinavensis* Phillips.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544507, male, collected April 27, 1904, on Okinawa, Riu Kiu Islands, by collectors for Alan Owston, dealer of Yokohama. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies appears to be based on one character only; that is a larger bill.

***Turnix powelli* Guillemard**

Turnix powelli Guillemard, 1885, p. 511, pl. 29. Gunong Api, Sumbawa.

Now *Turnix suscitator powelli* Guillemard. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 25; Hoogerwerf, 1962, p. 197.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 544591, female immature, collected on Gunong Api (isle), off the coast of Sumbawa, Indonesia, August 19, 1883, by Dr. F. H. H. Guillemard during a voyage of the yacht "Marchesa." Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Rothschild collection.

This specimen has the head and back brown, a buffy streak on the head and certain feathers on the back black with pale buff edges. It is immature, as Hartert (*loc. cit.*) inferred.

Guillemard collected two females and a single male. The paralectotypes are not in the American Museum of Natural History.

***Turnix ocellata benguetensis* Parkes**

Turnix ocellata benguetensis Parkes, 1968, p. 24 (Mt. Data, Benguet Subprovince, Mountain Province, Luzon, Philippines).

Now *Turnix ocellata benguetensis* Parkes.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544611, female, collected at Mt. Data, Benguet Subprovince, Mountain Province, northern Luzon, Philippines, February 2, 1895, by John Whitehead.

Only the sex, date, initials "J. W.," and locality "N. Luzon" appear on the original label, however Whitehead (1899, pp. 84–85) stated that he was at the above type locality on that day.

This subspecies appears to differ from *ocellata* of Manila only in having a shorter wing and bill.

***Colcloughia melanogaster goweri* Mathews**

Colcloughia melanogaster goweri Mathews, 1916a, p. 53 (Gowerie, Queensland).

Now *Turnix melanogaster* (Gould). See Mathews, 1927, p. 23; Hartert, 1929b, p. 46.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 544619, female, collected at Gowrie Scrub, Queensland, December, 1889 by an unknown collector. Designation by Hartert, 1929b, p. 46. A paralectotype is AMNH 544620, not sexed, collected in 1892 in Queensland by a person unknown.

No original label is attached to this specimen. It is No. 41 of the Mathews collection, but

reference to Mathews's "Day Book" yields no further information except a note in pencil against the locality "Gowrie Scrub: Cardwell?"

***Turnix varia stirlingi* Mathews**

Turnix varia stirlingi Mathews, 1912c, p. 181 (Stirling Range, West Australia).

Now *Turnix varia varia* (Latham). See Mathews, 1927, p. 22; Hartert, 1929b, p. 45.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544649, female, collected on the Stirling Range of southwestern Australia, October 2, 1910, by F. Lawson Whitlock for H. L. White. From the Mathews (No. 6124, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Turnix varia subminuta* Mathews**

Turnix varia subminuta Mathews, 1912c, p. 181 (Cooktown, North Queensland).

Now *Turnix varia varia* (Latham). See Hartert, 1929b, p. 45.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544625, male, collected at Cooktown, northern Queensland, Australia, March 16, 1900, by E. Olive. From the Mathews (No. 44, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that the smaller size of this specimen is due to sexual variation, not geographical, as Mathews thought.

***Turnix castanota magnifica* Mathews**

Turnix castanota magnifica Mathews, 1912c, p. 181 (Northwest Kimberley, Northwest Australia).

Now *Turnix castanota magnifica* Mathews, 1912c, p. 181. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 25, and 1929b, p. 45; Peters, 1934, p. 148.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544674, female, collected in northwestern Kimberley District, northwestern Australia, July 18, 1901, by an unknown person (probably J. T. Tunney). From the Mathews (No. 56 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1927b, p. 25) remarked that this subspecies has the back and rump brighter rufous, lacking the slaty or olivaceous tinge of *castanota*.

***Turnix castanota melvillensis* Mathews**

Turnix castanota melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 27 (Melville Island).

Now *Turnix castanota castanota* (Gould). See Mathews, 1927, p. 23; Hartert, 1929b, p. 45.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544682, female, collected on Melville Island, northern Australia, October 24, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10722, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Turnix castanota alligator* Mathews**

Turnix castanota alligator Mathews, 1912a, p. 27 (South Alligator River, Northern Territory).

Now *Turnix castanota castanota* (Gould). See Mathews, 1927, p. 23; Hartert, 1929b, p. 45.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544705, female, collected on the South Alligator River, northern Australia, June 28, 1903, by J. T. Tunney. From the Mathews (No. 55, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Turnix olivii* Robinson**

Turnix olivii Robinson, 1900, p. 43 (Cooktown, Queensland).

Now *Turnix castanota olivii* Robinson. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 25.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544708, female, collected near Cooktown, northern Queensland, Australia, June 25, 1898, by E. Olive, according to Robinson (*loc. cit.*). This form was known only by two specimens in 1927: this one and a second collected at Coen north of Cooktown by W. R. MacLennan in 1922 and described by Mathews in the same year as *Austroturnix olivii coensis*, the type of which is in Melbourne.

***Turnix pyrrhorthorax berneyi* Mathews**

Turnix pyrrhorthorax berneyi Mathews, 1912c, p. 182 (Parry's Creek, Northwest Australia).

Now *Turnix pyrrhorthorax berneyi* Mathews. See Hartert, 1929b, p. 46.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544712, female, collected at Parry's Creek, eastern Kimberley District, northwestern Australia, February 4, 1909, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 58, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Rogers questioned the sex of this specimen; it is apparently a female.

***Austroturnix pyrrhorthorax intermedia* Mathews**

Austroturnix pyrrhorthorax intermedia Mathews, 1916a, p. 53 (Wyahgarie, North Queensland).

Now *Turnix pyrrhorthorax berneyi* (Mathews). See Hartert, 1929b, p. 46.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544718, male, collected at Wyahgarie, northern Queensland, Australia, April, 1908, by F. Berney.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "This specimen, though a bad skin, belongs clearly to the darker form, *berneyi*, inhabiting N. W. Australia and Northern Territory, which is a good subspecies."

***Turnix everetti* Hartert**

Turnix everetti Hartert, 1898, p. 476 (Waingapo, Sumba).

Now *Turnix everetti* Hartert. See Mayr, 1938b, p. 1; Sutter, 1955, p. 130.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544443, female, collected at Waingapo, eastern Sumba, December, 1896 by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

This distinct species is distantly related to this *pyrrhothorax* group of Australia according to Hartert (*loc. cit.*) and Mayr (*loc. cit.*). Sutter listed two juvenile birds, male and female, as taken in western Sumba in 1949. They are in the Naturhistorisches Museum in Basel. Those two and the type are the only known specimens.

***Turnix velox picturata* Mathews**

Turnix velox picturata Mathews, 1912c, p. 182 ("North-West Australia [Derby]").

Now *Turnix velox picturata* Mathews. See Hartert, 1929b, p. 46; Peters, 1934, p. 149.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544729, female, collected at Derby, northwestern Australia, February 18, 1902, by an unknown person. From the Mathews (No. 62, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked that he was undecided about this subspecies but listed it (with a ?) as a synonym of *vinotincta* Mathews, which has page priority. Peters (*loc. cit.*) listed *vinotincta* as a synonym of *leucogaster* of central Australia and maintained the validity of *picturata* for the form of western and northern Australia, following Mathews (1927, p. 24).

The "types" of *vinotincta* of Derby and *picturata* of Mungi Rock Hole, about 100 miles inland, both differ from *velox* of eastern and southern Australia in being just perceptibly paler and browner and somewhat more buffy (or vinous in the inland series) on the breast and sides of the upper breast. But even these small samples (4 males, 4 females of *picturata*; 1 male, 4 females

of *vinotincta*; and 4 males, 4 females of *velox*) show differences apparently due to age or season and there is no doubt considerable individual variation. It is doubtful that *picturata* can be maintained as a valid subspecies when more material becomes available.

A colored plate of this specimen appears in Mathews (1910b, p. 93, pl. 21) and for this reason the name should have priority as a holotype over *vinotincta*.

***Turnix velox vinotincta* Mathews**

Turnix velox vinotincta Mathews, 1912c, p. 182 (North-West Australia [Mungi]).

Now *Turnix velox picturata* Mathews. See Hartert, 1929b, p. 46, and above, under *picturata*.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544742, female, collected at Mungi Rock Hole, not far from Mt. Alexander and the headwaters of the Jugurra River, northwestern Australia, June 19, 1911, by J. P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9128, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Peters (1934, p. 149) listed this name as a synonym of *leucogaster* North, which inhabits central Australia, following Mathews (1927, p. 24). If this course is correct then *picturata* (see above) should also be listed so, for the two populations are inseparable.

FAMILY PEDIONOMIDAE

***Pedionomus torquatus goulburni* Mathews**

Pedionomus torquatus goulburni Mathews, 1916a, p. 53 (Goulburn, New South Wales).

Now *Pedionomus torquatus* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 25; Hartert, 1929b, p. 46.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 544758, female, collected at Goulburn plains, New South Wales. No other data appear on the label except a notation "very rare." A paralectotype is AMNH 544757, male, with the same data or lack of them.

FAMILY GRUIDAE

***Mathewsia rubicunda argentea* Mathews**

Mathewsia rubicunda argentea Mathews, 1912c, p. 227 (Derby, North-West Australia).

Now *Grus rubicunda* (Perry). See below.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544803, female, collected near Derby, northwestern Australia, in 1898, by an unrecorded collector (perhaps J. T. Tunney). From the Mathews (No. 4077, and so designated

in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. A notation in Mathews's "Day Book" indicates that he acquired this specimen from the Perth (now West Australian) Museum.

Hartert did not list this specimen in his accounts of the "types" in Tring. Mayr (1941b, p. 23) tacitly rejected the subspecies, and a sample of five males and two females of *rubicunda* and four males and six females of "*argentea*" show no significant differences.

FAMILY RALLIDAE

Rallus longirostris scottii Sennett

Rallus longirostris scottii Sennett, 1888, p. 305 (Tarpon Springs, Florida).

Now *Rallus longirostris scottii* Sennett. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 327; American Ornithologists' Union Check-list, 1957, p. 154.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 35222, male, collected at Tarpon Springs, Florida, December 29, 1886, by W. E. D. Scott, and 35221, female, collected January 8, 1887, at the same place by the same collector. These bear field numbers 4127 and 4123.

Rallus longirostris cubanus Chapman

Rallus longirostris cubanus Chapman, 1892, p. 288 (Casilda, southern coast of Cuba).

Now *Rallus longirostris caribaeus* Ridgway. See Bond, 1956, p. 37.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 57391, male, collected at Casilda Trinidad, southern coast of Cuba, April 14, 1892, by Frank M. Chapman.

Hellmayr and Conover (1942, p. 329, 330) recognized this subspecies with some doubt, remarking that old specimens, with which comparisons were made, had probably faded.

Rallus crassirostris Lawrence

Rallus crassirostris Lawrence, 1871, p. 19 ("Bahia," Brazil).

Now *Rallus longirostris crassirostris* Lawrence. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 325.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 5660, not sexed. There is no original label attached. A Lawrence collection label bears only the locality "Bahia" in his hand.

Rallus elegans var. *tenuirostris* Ridgway

Rallus elegans var. *tenuirostris* "Lawrence" Ridgway, 1874, p. 111 (City of Mexico).

Now *Rallus elegans tenuirostris* Ridgway. See Hellmayr

and Conover, 1942, p. 335; Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1950, p. 84.

AMNH 45658, male, no original label. A note "City of Mexico" in G. N. Lawrence's handwriting appears on a Lawrence collection label.

According to strict interpretation of Article 73(b) of the International Code, this specimen is a holotype for Ridgway stated in his original description: "Type from city of Mexico, in cabinet of Mr. Lawrence." However, he no doubt in fact described a specimen "(No. 52,849, Valley of Mexico, Col. A. J. Grayson)" now in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution and listed by Deignan (1961, p. 73) as type of the subspecies. There can be no doubt that both specimens belong to this form and should bear the above name.

Rallus minor Brehm

Rallus minor Brehm, 1855b, p. 328 (Hinterpommern). Now *Rallus aquaticus aquaticus* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 61.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 544905, not sexed, collected in Hinterpommern October, 1844. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Hypotaenidia brachypus exsul Hartert

Hypotaenidia brachypus exsul Hartert, 1898, p. 50 (Mangare District, Flores).

Now *Rallus pectoralis exsul* (Hartert). See Paynter, 1963, p. 1.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544981, male, collected in southern Flores, East Indies, in November, 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

This specimen was unique until 1958 when Father J. A. J. Verheijen, S. V. D., obtained three in western Flores; these are in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College.

Rallus pectoralis mayri Hartert

Rallus pectoralis mayri Hartert, 1930c, p. 121 (Kofo, Anggi Gidji, Arfak Mountains, New Guinea).

Now *Rallus pectoralis mayri* Hartert. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 109.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544982, male, collected at Kofo, Angi Gidji, Arfak Mountains, New Guinea (now West Irian), June 13, 1928, by Ernst Mayr (collector's No. 1124). From the Rothschild collection.

On the original label the collector recorded: "Iris: braun; Bill: rot, spitze schwarzlich; Hodern gross; Feet: dunkelgrau; Weight: 1029."

This subspecies resembles *R. p. alberti* of south-eastern New Guinea but is slightly larger (wing, male, 105–109 as against 93–94 mm. See Mayr and Gilliard, 1951, p. 2).

***Hypotaenidia brachypus alberti*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Hypotaenidia brachypus alberti Rothschild and Hartert, 1907, p. 451 (Owgarra, Angabunga River, British New Guinea).

Now *Rallus pectoralis alberti* (Rothschild and Hartert). See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 109.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 544994, male, collected on the Angabunga River, southwestern New Guinea, February 6, 1905, by Albert S. Meek (collector's No. 2051 and so designated). From the Rothschild collection.

***Rallus pectoralis captus* Mayr and Gilliard**

Rallus pectoralis captus Mayr and Gilliard, 1951, p. 2 (Mt. Hagen, New Guinea).

Now *Rallus pectoralis captus* Mayr and Gilliard. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 109.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 348204, male, collected on Mt. Hagen (7800 feet), central highlands of New Guinea, July 18, 1950, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

It appears that Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*) had doubts about the validity of this subspecies for they remarked only that it is "much like *connectens*."

***Rallus pectoralis clelandi* Mathews**

Rallus pectoralis clelandi Mathews, 1911b, p. 189 (West Australia).

Now *Rallus pectoralis clelandi* Mathews.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 545038, not sexed (male, wing 104 mm.). Specimen was acquired by Mathews from the British Museum (81.5.1.5728), which obtained it with the Gould collection, as a museum label attests. On a small ticket, which may be the original label, appears only the note "W. Australia." Mathews had only this one. Probably there are syntypes in the British Museum although they are not listed by Warren (1966).

This specimen differs from numerous skins from Botany Swamp, New South Wales, in

having lesser black streaks on the head and less gray on the breast. More material may well show these to be geographical variations. It is a badly made skin with the head twisted awkwardly to one side.

***Rallus mirificus* Parkes and Amadon**

Rallus mirificus Parkes and Amadon, 1959, p. 303 (Santa Fe [Dalton Pass], near Aritao, Nueva Viscaya, Luzon).

Now *Rallus mirificus* Parkes and Amadon.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 708000, female adult, collected at Santa Fe (Dalton Pass), near Aritao, Nueva Viscaya Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, November 20, 1958 by A. Concepcion.

According to Paynter (1963, p. 2), this taxon is probably a subspecies of *Rallus pectoralis*. He remarked: "The differences between the Philippine birds and the Australian races are striking, but the subspecies from Flores is almost perfectly intermediate. Additional races may well be discovered between Luzon and Flores, showing that the cline is less disjunctive than it now appears." A series of seven specimens from Luzon differ quite markedly from those of Flores in the lack of any black streaks on the back.

***Eulabeornis philippensis wilkinsoni*
Mathews**

Eulabeornis philippensis wilkinsoni Mathews, 1911b, p. 198 (South Flores).

Now *Rallus philippensis wilkinsoni* (Mathews). See Mayr, 1944, p. 145.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545107, male, collected at about 3000 feet altitude in southern Flores by Alfred Everett, November, 1896 From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this subspecies is larger than birds of Timor, which he found to be inseparable from *chandleri* of Celebes.

Measurements of the holotype are as follows: wing 156 mm.; tail 73 mm.; culmen (from feathering) 30 mm. A female, collected in southern Flores at 3300 feet in October 1896 by Everett has a wing 158 mm.; tail 67 mm.; culmen 29 mm. It may be that determination of sex was inaccurate. There is no overlap in measurements here between these birds and the three from Timor. They have slightly darker and grayer throats and the upper breast is darker gray.

***Eulabeornis philippensis lesouefi* Mathews**

Eulabeornis philippensis lesouefi Mathews, 1911b, p. 198 (New Hanover).

Now *Rallus philippensis lesouefi* (Mathews). See Mayr, 1949b, pp. 8, 11.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545115, not sexed [male], collected on New Hanover, Bismarck Archipelago on February 19, 1897, by Captain Cayley Webster. From the Rothschild collection.

Measurements (wing 142 mm., culmen 28 mm.) indicate that this specimen is a male. As Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked, this is a relatively small, dark subspecies.

***Rallus philippensis anachoretæ* Mayr**

Rallus philippensis anachoretæ Mayr, 1949b, p. 7 (Anchorite Island).

Now *Rallus philippensis anachoretæ* Mayr.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 336279, male, collected on Anchorite (or Kaniet) Island, about 100 miles north-northwest of Manus and 80 miles east of the Ninigo Islands, May 17, 1934, by William F. Coultas.

This subspecies differs from those of Bismarck and Admiralty Islands in being paler below, particularly on the belly, and by its broader and less interrupted breast band.

The collector wrote in his diary “. . . Natives of the Anchorites, like those of the Ninigos and Hermits, do not trap [these birds] for food; it has only been since the advent of indentured laborers that this has taken place . . . there are only a few [birds] left and those, in all probability, will not survive many more years.”

***Rallus philippensis praedo* Mayr**

Rallus philippensis praedo Mayr, 1949b, p. 5 (Skoki Island, Sabben Group, Admiralty Islands).

Now *Rallus philippensis praedo* Mayr.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 335170, male adult, collected on Skoki Island, Sabben group, about 25 miles west of Manus, Admiralty Islands, December 20, 1933, by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This subspecies was described as being very similar to *lacustris* of the northwestern coast of New Guinea (Sentani Lake) but smaller. It resembles *meyeri* of Witu Island, off New Britain, also but the crown and back are much darker and measurements of wing, tail and bill are less on the average.

Comparison of these birds with those of the

small islands off Lorengau on the north coast of Manus (*admiralitis*) has not been made, but as Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked, the description (Stresemann, 1929, p. 190) is of quite a different population. Coultas was unable to find the birds on Papenbush Island, the type locality, in 1933.

***Hypotaenidia philippensis meyeri* Hartert**

Hypotaenidia philippensis meyeri Hartert, 1930c, p. 121 (Witu Island).

Now *Rallus philippensis meyeri* (Hartert). See Mayr, 1949b, pp. 9–11.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545131, male, collected on Witu Island, about 50 miles north of western New Britain, June 30, 1925, by Albert F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

According to Mayr (*loc. cit.*), these birds are larger and paler than those of New Ireland (*lesouefi*).

***Rallus philippensis reductus* Mayr**

Rallus philippensis reductus Mayr, 1938b, p. 6 (Long Island).

Now *Rallus philippensis reductus* Mayr. See Rand and Gilliard, 1957, p. 110.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 422518, male adult, collected on Long Island, or Ahrup (latitude 5°15'S, longitude 147°16'E), in the Vitiaz Strait about 20 miles north of the northeastern coast of New Guinea by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, November 15, 1933.

This subspecies differs in its lack of the breast band.

***Rallus philippensis lacustris* Mayr**

Rallus philippensis lacustris Mayr, 1938b, p. 6 (Ifaar, Sentani Lake, New Guinea).

Now *Rallus philippensis lacustris* Mayr. See Rand and Gilliard, 1957, p. 110; Mayr, 1951, p. 4.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 535134, male, collected at Ifaar, Humboldt (or Teluk) Bay, near Hollandia (or Sukarnapura), north coast of New Guinea, on September 25, 1928, by Ernst Mayr. From the Rothschild collection.

Differs from *reductus*, which occurs along the coast to the eastward of this subspecies, principally in having the breast band well developed.

***Rallus philippensis wahgiensis*
Mayr and Gilliard**

Rallus philippensis wahgiensis Mayr and Gilliard, 1951, p. 3 (Nondugl, Wahgi Valley, Central Highlands, New Guinea).

Now *Rallus philippensis wahgiensis* Mayr and Gilliard.
See Rand and Gilliard, 1957, p. 110.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 348203, male adult, trapped by natives in the central highlands of New Guinea near Nondugl (approx. latitude 6°S, longitude 144°E) between 7500 and 8500 feet altitude for the Gilliard Mount Hagen Expedition, June 23, 1950.

In this subspecies the crown and back are dark as in *praedo* of the small islands west of Manus but the wing is shorter.

***Rallus philippensis randi*
Mayr and Gilliard**

Rallus philippensis randi Mayr and Gilliard, 1951, p. 4 (7 miles northeast of Mt. Wilhelmina [3390 meters], Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Rallus philippensis randi* Mayr and Gilliard. See Rand and Gilliard, 1957, p. 110.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 338521, male, collected 7 miles northeast of Mt. Wilhelmina (approx. latitude 4°40'S, longitude 137°50'E) in the Oranje Range of what is now West Irian.

This subspecies was described as being similar to *australis* and *yorki* in having a longer tibiotarsus and in being more olivaceous, less brownish olive on the back, and from other subspecies of New Guinea by being more olivaceous on the back, the black on feathers of that area being much reduced.

***Rallus philippensis christophori* Mayr**

Rallus philippensis christophori Mayr, 1938b, p. 7 (San Cristobal, Solomon Islands).

Now *Rallus philippensis christophori* Mayr. See Galbraith 1962, p. 21.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 227845, male adult, collected on San Cristobal Island on December 19, 1929, for W. F. Coultas, W. J. Eyerdam, and E. Mayr of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Apparently this subspecies is most closely related to birds from Fiji and the New Hebrides (*sethsmithi*); Mayr (*loc. cit.*) theorized that Solomon birds were derived from there. It differs in being darker above and below. The black bars below are wide.

***Eulabiornis philippensis swindellsii*
Mathews**

Eulabiornis philippensis swindellsii Mathews, 1911b, p. 198 (New Caledonia).

Now *Rallus philippensis swindellsii* (Mathews). See Mayr, 1945b, p. 156.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 545212, male, collected at Oubatche on September 20, 1914; 545213 and 545214, male, collected at Havailou, New Caledonia, December 2 and November 10, 1914, for the P. D. Montague collection. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. Hartert does not mention these in his account of the types in Tring.

Mathews (1911b, p. 187) stated that he examined material in the British Museum and at Tring. It is possible that there are syntypes in the British Museum, although Warren (1966) did not mention them.

***Hypotaenidia philippensis norfolkensis*
Mathews**

Hypotaenidia philippensis norfolkensis Mathews, 1931, p. 129 (Burnt Pine, Norfolk Island).

Now *Rallus philippensis norfolkensis* (Mathews).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545195, male, collected at Burnt Pine, Norfolk Island, May 13, 1913, by Roy M. Bell (No. 1196, and so designated in the original description). From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies resembles that of New Caledonia closely in being paler and more olivaceous on the back. The breast band is better defined and rather paler buff.

***Eulabiornis philippensis yorki* Mathews**

Eulabiornis philippensis yorki Mathews, 1913a, p. 6 (Cape York, Queensland).

Now *Rallus philippensis yorki* (Mathews). See Mayr, 1938b, p. 4; 1951, p. 4.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545145, female, collected at Skull Creek, Cape York, northern Queensland, Australia, January 4, 1913, by Robin Kemp. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews designated no type but he had but this one collected on Cape York.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked that *yorki* "seems to have the back more heavily spotted [than *australis*], the crown more rufous, the pectoral band more deeply ochraceous and the black bars on the underside more conspicuous. The difference is, however, slight." He noted that *yorki* is also smaller.

***Eulabiornis philippensis mellori* Mathews**

Eulabiornis philippensis mellori Mathews, 1912c, p. 192 (Sandy Hook Island, southeast of West Australia).

Now *Rallus philippensis mellori* (Mathews).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545176, female, collected on Sandy Hook Island, west of Cape Esperance, southwestern Australia, November 14, 1904, by John T. Tunney. From the Mathews (No. 8923, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This was the only specimen from southeastern Australia in the Mathews collection and the only one now in the American Museum of Natural History. It is somewhat more rufous on head and hind neck than *australis*. The wing is shorter (130 mm.), as is the tail (59 mm.), but the bill is slightly longer (32 mm.). Wings of *australis* females measure 145–147; tails 62–65 and bills 29–30 mm., according to Mayr (1938b, p. 4). Such difference is too great to disregard even though the specimen is unique. Tunney recorded that this was the only one of its kind he saw.

***Hypotaenidia philippensis pelewensis* Mayr**

Hypotaenidia philippensis pelewensis Mayr, 1933b, p. 3 (Palau Islands).

Now *Rallus philippensis pelewensis* (Mayr). See Baker, 1951, p. 116.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 331885, male, collected on an unnamed islet south of Korrör, Palau Islands, October 15, 1931, by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Coultas's diary as follows: "October 15 . . . in a large outrigger canoe to the outlying islands south of Korrör. There are hundreds of these islands ranging from a few square yards to a square mile in extent . . . Secondary bush, dense shrub and occasional medium sized trees cover the surface of all these."

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) characterized this as a small dark form.

***Eulabiornis philippensis goodsoni* Mathews**

Eulabiornis philippensis goodsoni Mathews, 1911b, p. 197 (Samoa).

Now *Rallus philippensis goodsoni* (Mathews). See Mayr, 1945b, p. 111.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545220, male, collected on Upolu, Samoa, March 28, 1895, by C. M. Woodford. Collector's No. 101 and so designated in the original description. From the Rothschild collection.

***Rallus torquatus quisumbingi* Gilliard**

Rallus torquatus quisumbingi Gilliard, 1949, p. 275 (Camarines, southern Luzon, Philippine Islands).

Now *Rallus torquatus quisumbingi* Gilliard.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 93476, male, collected for Elias Hall Porter by a person unknown in Camarines, southern Luzon, Philippine Islands, July 10, 1902.

The Porter collection was purchased by the American Museum of Natural History in 1905.

***Rallus torquatus sanfordi* Gilliard**

Rallus torquatus sanfordi Gilliard, 1949, p. 276 (Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippine Islands).

Now *Rallus torquatus sanfordi* Gilliard.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545237, male, collected near Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippines, May, 1903, by Walter Goodfellow. From the Rothschild collection.

***Hypotaenidia torquata remigialis* Stresemann**

Hypotaenidia torquata remigialis Stresemann, 1936, p. 368 (Lalolei [300 m.], southeastern Celebes).

Now *Rallus torquatus remigialis* (Stresemann).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 298420, male, collected at Lalolei (300 meters), southeastern Celebes, February 17, 1932, by Gerd Heinrich.

This subspecies was described as being larger than *celebensis* of northern Celebes and smaller than *kuehni* of Tukang Besi Islands.

***Hypotaenidia kuehni* Rothschild**

Hypotaenidia kuehni Rothschild, 1902b, p. 75 (Tukang Besi Islands).

Now *Rallus torquatus kuehni* (Rothschild). See Stresemann, 1936, p. 368.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 545254, male, collected on Binongka, southernmost of the Tukang Besi Islands, off southeastern Celebes, December 12, 1901, by Heinrich Kühn (No. 4288). From the Rothschild collection. "Type" designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 22).

***Hypotaenidia owstoni* Rothschild**

Hypotaenidia owstoni Rothschild, 1895, p. 481 (Guam, Mariana Islands).

Now *Rallus owstoni* (Rothschild). See Mayr, 1945b, p. 287; Baker, 1951, p. 118.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 545258, female, collected near Agaña, Guam, May 1, 1895, by Japanese collectors for Alan Owston, a dealer of Yokohama. "Type" designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 22). Rothschild designated syntypes: "Three females, all alike; shot in May, June and July 1895." These are AMNH 545258–545260.

Numbers 545261–545264, one male and three females taken in September, were also in the type series.

The pattern of stripes on the back and the position of the eye stripe indicate relationship to *philippensis*, although the olive-brown back is similar to *torquatus*.

Baker (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "I am inclined to believe, as the natives do, that this bird is virtually incapable of flight." He described its note as a loud screech made during what was seemingly a breeding performance.

The labels appear not to be the original ones and are probably Owston's. Rothschild recorded "some notes by the collectors on the labels." There are no notes on labels of any of these topotypes.

***Hypotaenidia wakensis* Rothschild**

Hypotaenidia wakensis Rothschild, 1903a, p. 78 (Wake Island, Pacific Ocean).

Now *Rallus wakensis* (Rothschild).

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 545265, not sexed, collected by Japanese collectors for Alan Owston, dealer of Yokohama, in 1892 on Wake Island, central Pacific (latitude 19°18'N, longitude 166°35'E). "Type" designation by Hartert, 1927b, p. 22. From the Rothschild collection.

This is a small, pale relative of *Rallus philippensis*. Its very small size and the fact that it had lost the power of flight leave no doubt that it is a distinct species. Probably all of these birds were killed and eaten during the occupation of Japanese troops 1942–1945. The species is extinct.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) mentioned "further skins received all from [collected in] 1892." There are nine specimens in the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH 545265–545273) collected in 1892 by Alan Owston's Japanese collectors; which of these are syntypes is not known.

***Gallirallus lafresnayanus* Verreaux and Des Murs**

Gallirallus lafresnayanus Verreaux and Des Murs, 1860, p. 437 (New Caledonia).

Now *Tricholimnas lafresnayanus* (Verreaux and Des Murs).

SYNTYPE (probable): AMNH 10520, male, collected on New Caledonia by a person unknown. From the Verreaux collection.

Because this specimen bears the characteristic

Verreaux collection label and it is the only specimen of the species to come to the American Museum of Natural History with the Verreaux collection it may well be the holotype.

***Corethrura Guatemalensis* Lawrence**

Corethrura Guatemalensis [*sic*] Lawrence, 1863, p. 106 (Guatemala).

Now *Amaurolimnas concolor guatemalensis* Lawrence. See Griscom, 1935, p. 304; Ridgway and Friedmann, 1941, p. 109; Wetmore, 1965, pp. 339–341.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 45702, not sexed [female] adult, probably collected in Guatemala (see below) by an unknown person at an unknown date. Syntype: AMNH 45693, not sexed, in gray, immature plumage. No original labels.

On the Lawrence collection labels appears "Guatemala (or Gautemala)" and "McL.," which latter presumably refers to James McLeannan, who is referred to as "Mr. McL." in Lawrence's papers. As Wetmore (*loc. cit.*) pointed out there must be an error in the locality or the collector's name for Mr. McL. collected only along the line of the Panama Railway. Because this species has never been recorded from the Canal Zone proper, it appears to be probable that McLeannan acquired the birds from someone who said they came from Guatemala. The wing of the adult syntype measures 114 mm. indicating that it was a female from Central America. Otherwise it resembles those and differs from *castaneus* in its darker color and shorter wing (110–125 mm. as against 127–136 mm.).

***Rallina tricolor victa* Hartert**

Rallina tricolor victa Hartert, 1901a, p. 175 (Larat, Tenimber Islands).

Now *Rallina tricolor victa* Hartert.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545475, male, collected at Larat, Tenimber [Tanimbar or Timorlaut group], February 18, 1901, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies differs from others by its small size (wing 132 mm., bill 26 mm. and tarsus 42 mm.). See Mayr, 1949b, p. 14, for comparative measurements.

***Rallina tricolor* Gray**

Rallina tricolor Gray, 1858, p. 188 (Aru Islands).

Now *Rallina tricolor tricolor* Gray. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 23.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 545476, female? probably collected by Alfred Russell Wallace between January and March, 1857, on the Aru Islands. "Type" designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*) From the Rothschild collection.

Two Rothschild collection labels and one of H. Whitely, dealer of Woolwich from whom the specimen was purchased for two shillings, are attached. On one label Hartert wrote: "This specimen is probably the type of *Rallina tricolor* Gray; desc. and meas. agree perfectly; make of skin = Wallace's skins, who had only one ♀ from Aru, which is not in the Brit. Mus. ! See note by O. Grant in drawer." This note is as follows: "The *R. tricolor* certainly has the appearance of a 'Wallace' skin but his are almost always sewn up on the belly. The position of the feet [toes extended, legs not bent] is typical of a 'Wallace' skin, but of course there is no way of proving that your bird is the missing ♀ type from Aru. W.R.G."

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) surmised that this skin was sold by mistake to the dealer.

Further to Ogilvie-Grant's and Hartert's remarks: Gray in his original description wrote that the "bend of wings, both above and below spotted with rufous white." This is true of this supposed type, and it would appear that this spotting on the exterior surface is due to a distortion in preparation, in other words this is quite probably the specimen described by Gray.

Eulabiornis tricolor grayi Mathews

Eulabiornis tricolor grayi Mathews, 1911b, p. 205 (New Guinea).

Now *Rallina tricolor tricolor* Gray. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 25; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 116.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545479. No original label, no data. Four labels are attached to this specimen. Presumably the oldest is that of Boucard, a dealer of Paris. A Mathews collection "type" label bears the number 197. Reference to Mathews's "Day Book" shows that Mathews crossed out this name and substituted "*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* from Bowen, Qus'ed." Hartert (1924b, p. 262) suggested that No. 187 was intended, but "*Leucosaria picata*, Durinbah, N.S.W.; Figured" appears against that number in the "Day Book." Mathews apparently had only this one specimen. On one of the Rothschild collection labels appears the following: "Dutch New Guinea, probably from Arfak/Native preparation."

Mayr (1949b, p. 13) remarked: "The available material does not justify the separation of an eastern and a western New Guinea race." Rand and Gilliard concurred (*loc. cit.*).

Rallina tricolor maxima Mayr

Rallina tricolor maxima Mayr, 1949b, p. 13 (Waigeu).
Now *Rallina tricolor maxima* Mayr.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 300622, female, collected on the island of Waigeu, off northwestern New Guinea, May 29, 1931, by Georg Stein.

This subspecies was described as being longer than *tricolor* and having abdomen and flanks barred with white or buff, and having the mantle washed with brown. It is quite possible that more material (there were only two in the type series) will show that those differences are due to individual variation. This type is paler below, and especially on the throat, than that of *tricolor*, however.

Rallina tricolor laeta Mayr

Rallina tricolor laeta Mayr, 1949b, p. 13 (St. Matthias Islands, Bismarck Archipelago).
Now *Rallina tricolor laeta* Mayr.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 565470, male adult, collected on St. Matthias Islands, Bismarck Archipelago, southwestern Pacific, July 7, 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies was described as being smaller than *convicta* Stresemann (1925) of New Ireland, but only by 1 mm. The wing of this single specimen measures 132 mm. as against 133 mm. for two males of *convicta* according to Mayr.

Eulabiornis tricolor robinsoni Mathews

Eulabiornis tricolor robinsoni Mathews, 1911b, p. 203 (North Queensland).

Now *Rallina tricolor robinsoni* Mathews.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545493, female, collected on the Russell River, northern Queensland, Australia, July 15, 1910, by Allan P. Dodd. From the Mathews (No. 8012, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies differs from the type of *tricolor* and a series of six specimens from Papua in being paler (more greenish, less slaty) on the back and in having a slightly shorter and more slender bill and a shorter tibiotarsus. Wing (female)

133–143 mm.; bill (from feathering) 24–26 mm.; tibiotarsus 44–46 mm.

The Russell River does not appear on modern maps; it is in the vicinity of Atherton and Herberton at latitude 16°62'S, longitude 145°47'E.

***Rallicula rubra telefominensis* Gilliard**

Rallicula rubra telefominensis Gilliard, 1961, p. 1 (Mt. Ifal, Victor Emanuel Mountains, New Guinea).
Now *Rallicula rubra telefominensis* Gilliard. See Diamond, 1969, pp. 5–6.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 707649, male adult, collected on Mt. Ifal (7200 feet), Victor Emanuel Mountains, Mandated Territory of New Guinea, May 11, 1954, by native collectors for E. Thomas Gilliard.

This subspecies is known only by the type and a single subadult specimen. It resembles *klossi* of the Snow Mountains most closely but differs in being generally darker.

***Rallicula rubra subrubra* Rand**

Rallicula rubra subrubra Rand, 1940, p. 3 (Lake Habbema, Dutch New Guinea).
Now *Rallicula rubra subrubra* Rand. See Diamond, 1969, p. 5.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305648, male, collected 9 km. north-east of Lake Habbema, slopes of Mt. Wilhelmina, Oranje Mountains of west-central New Guinea, October 29, 1938, by A. L. Rand of the Archbold Expeditions.

Diamond (*loc. cit.*, p. 11) remarked that the differences between these races are minor.

***Rallicula rubra mayri* Hartert**

Rallicula rubra mayri Hartert, 1930c, p. 124 (Cyclops Mountains, New Guinea).
Now *Rallicula mayri mayri* Hartert. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 114; Diamond, 1969, pp. 4–12.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545498, female, collected in the Cyclops Mountains of Northwestern New Guinea (West Irian), September 26, 1928, by native collectors for Ernst Mayr.

Further to the differences pointed out by the authors cited above: size differences between the four species of *Rallicula* may be pointed out by averages of wing-tail indexes $\frac{W+T}{100}$ of all subspecies. Subspecies of *rubra* (5) average 55 mm.; *mayri* (2) 75.5 mm.; *forbesi* (2) 76 mm.; *leucospila* (1) 73 mm. It is apparent that *mayri* and *forbesi* differ little, if at all in regard to wing-tail ratio,

but *forbesi* has a more slender bill, as it has been pointed out, has the upper back reddish brown, the lower back black, whereas the whole back is brown in *mayri*.

***Rallicula mayri carmichaeli* Diamond**

Rallicula mayri carmichaeli Diamond, 1969, p. 3 (Mt. Nito, Torricelli Mountains, Sepik District, New Guinea).
Now *Rallicula mayri carmichaeli* Diamond.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 789759, male adult, collected at 4500 feet on Mt. Nito, Torricelli Mountains, between the upper-middle reaches of the Sepik and the northern coast of New Guinea.

This population is distinctly darker brown than that of the Cyclops Mountains, a coastal range west of the Torricelli Range and type locality of *mayri*. A difference in shade of brown between upper and lower back is just discernible in two of the four males of the type series. Reference to "loss of a black mantle" in the original description appears to refer to the lower back. The word mantle has usually been used for the upper back and scapular region or the whole back.

***Rallicula leucospila steini* Rothschild**

Rallicula leucospila steini Rothschild, 1934, p. 46 (Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mountains).
Now *Rallicula forbesi steini* Rothschild. See Mayr and Gilliard, 1954, p. 335; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 115; Diamond, 1969, p. 11.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 301707, female, collected on Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mountains, southern coast of western New Guinea (West Irian), on September 18, 1931, by Georg Stein.

This subspecies differs from *forbesi* of the Owen Stanley Range in its darker back and shorter tail, according to Mayr and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*). This is correct but as Diamond (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "the differences . . . are very minor."

***Aramides albiventris* Lawrence**

Aramides albiventris Lawrence, 1867, p. 234 (British Honduras).
Now *Aramides cajanea albiventris* Lawrence. See Friedmann, Griscom and Moore, 1950, p. 85; Paynter, 1955, p. 88.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 45656, not sexed. On what is perhaps the original label appears: "Lesakonkny No. 75 Blum/British Honduras/Central

Amerika/Augen gelb." AMNH 45657. Von Ratten collection. No data.

***Aramides plumbeicollis pacificus*
Miller and Griscom**

Aramides plumbeicollis pacificus Miller and Griscom, 1921b, p. 11 (Tipitapa, Lake Managua, Nicaragua). Now *Aramides cajanea pacifica* Miller and Griscom. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 349; Monroe, 1968, p. 104.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 143684, male, collected at Tipitapa, Lake Managua, Nicaragua, April 28, 1917, by W. de W. Miller, L. Griscom, and W. B. Richardson.

According to Monroe (*loc. cit.*), this population differs from the neighboring *plumbeicollis* in being less richly colored and grayer above.

***Aramides axillaris* Lawrence**

Aramides axillaris Lawrence, 1863, p. 107 (Barranquilla, Colombia). Now *Aramides axillaris* Lawrence. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 346; Schauensee, 1949, p. 428.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 45655, not sexed, no original label. On a Lawrence collection label appears "Barranquilla" and "Crowther."

***Nesoclopeus woodfordi tertius* Mayr**

Nesoclopeus woodfordi tertius Mayr, 1949b, p. 15 (Bougainville, Solomon Islands). Now *Nesoclopeus woodfordi tertius* Mayr.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545540, male, collected on Bougainville, Solomon Islands, January 17, 1908, by Albert S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

***Nesoclopeus woodfordi immaculatus* Mayr**

Nesoclopeus woodfordi immaculatus Mayr, 1949b, p. 15 (Ysabel, Solomon Islands). Now *Nesoclopeus woodfordi immaculatus* Mayr.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 329078, female, collected on Ysabel Island, Solomon Islands, August 31, 1927, by Hicks, engineer of the Whitney Expedition schooner "France," as the original label attests.

The two specimens of the type series are very dark and almost imperceptibly marked with brown on the wing.

***Megacrex inepta pallida* Rand**

Megacrex inepta pallida Rand, 1938, p. 4 (Hollandia, New Guinea).

Now *Megacrex inepta pallida* Rand. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 26.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545676, female, collected near Hollandia (now Sukarnapura), Dutch New Guinea (now West Irian), August 28, 1928, by Ernst Mayr. From the Rothschild collection.

***Eulabiornis castaneiventris sharpei*
Rothschild**

Eulabiornis castaneiventris sharpei Rothschild, 1906, p. 81 (Wokan, Aru Islands).

Now *Eulabiornis castaneiventris sharpei* Rothschild. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 26; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 117.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545677, female, collected at Wokan, Aru Islands, Arafura Sea, October 6, 1900, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

***Eulabiornis castaneiventris rogersi*
Mathews**

Eulabiornis castaneiventris rogersi Mathews, 1912c, p. 193 (Obagama, North West Australia).

Now *Eulabiornis castaneiventris castaneiventris* Gould.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545678, female, collected at Obagama, northwestern Australia, August 26, 1902, by John P. Rogers. From the Rothschild collection.

There appears to be no difference between birds of northeastern and northwestern Australia.

***Eulabiornis castaneiventris melvilli*
Mathews**

Eulabiornis castaneiventris melvilli Mathews, 1912a, p. 29 (Melville Island).

Now *Eulabiornis castaneiventris castaneiventris* Gould.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545697, male, collected on Melville Island, off the coast of north-central Australia in the Timor Sea, December 12, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 11,320) and the Rothschild collection.

Birds of Melville Island do not differ from those of the mainland of Australia.

Mathews (1927, p. 85) wrote that his occasional spelling of this name: "*melvillensis*" was an error.

***Gallinula minutissima* Brehm**

Gallinula minutissima Brehm, 1831a, p. 708 (Neusiedler See, Ungarn).

Now *Porzana parva parva* (Scopoli). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 62.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 545890, male, collected at the Neusiedler See on the border of Austria and Hungary, July 20, 1825, by an unknown collector. "Type" designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Rothschild collection.

***Gallinula minuta* Brehm**

Gallinula minuta Brehm, 1831a, p. 707 (Hungary).
Now *Porzana parva parva* (Scopoli). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 62.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 545893, female immature, collected in Hungary (probably near Petenyi according to Hartert) by an unknown collector. "Type" designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Rothschild collection.

***Porzana pusilla fitzroyi* Mathews**

Porzana pusilla fitzroyi Mathews, 1912a, p. 73 (Derby, North-West Australia).
Now *Porzana pusilla palustris* Gould.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 545955, "♂" [probably female], collected at Derby, northwestern Australia, January 16, 1896, by Knut Dahl. Mathews's "Day Book" records that he purchased this small collection from Prof. Robert Collett of Norway in 1912. From the Mathews (No. 11,956, and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

In his original description Mathews stated that birds of northwestern Australia differ from *palustris* (type locality Tasmania) in being "lighter above and below and having a longer wing and longer bill." A single unsexed specimen from Tasmania is somewhat darker gray below than a series from New South Wales and three males from Derby, northwestern Australia. This holotype is probably a female. The wing measures 87 mm. and bill 16 mm. Three male topotypes have wings 79–81 and bills 16 mm. Males from New South Wales have wings 79–81 mm. and bills 15–16 mm.; females, wing 83–85 and bills 15–16 mm.

***Gallinula leucothorax* Brehm**

Gallinula leucothorax Brehm, 1855a, p. 329 (Sweden, migrating through Germany).
Now *Porzana porzana* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 62.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 545993, male, collected in Sweden by someone unknown in September, 1853. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Rothschild collection.

***Porzana fluminea whitei* Mathews**

Porzana fluminea whitei Mathews, 1912a, p. 73 (Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia).
Now *Porzana fluminea fluminea* Gould.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 546072, female, collected at Lake Wangary, Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia, August 31, 1911, probably by Knut Dahl for Prof. Robert Collett, from whom Mathews obtained the specimen. From the Mathews (No. 12,029, and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews characterized this subspecies as follows: "Differs from *P. f. fluminea* in being much lighter grey on the under surface." A male from Adelaide and one from Box Hill, Victoria, resemble the type in being paler gray below than a good series of specimens in the Mathews collection from South Australia, the supposed range of "*whitei*" and Victoria, which resemble populations of *fluminea* of New South Wales.

***Porzana fusca bakeri* Hartert**

Porzana fusca bakeri Hartert, 1917f, p. 272 (Bhim Tâl, Kumaon).
Now *Porzana fusca bakeri* Hartert. See Ripley, 1961, p. 101; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 352.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 546103, female, collected at Bhim-Tâl, Kumaon, India, on June 20 of an unknown year by an unknown collector. Beside the above data appears on the original label: "ovary well developed" and "very scarce frequents one small pond." From the Rothschild collection.

***Porzana plumbea roberti* Mathews**

Porzana plumbea roberti Mathews, 1912c, p. 446 (West Australia).
Now *Porzana tabuensis plumbea* (J. E. Gray). See Hartert, 1930c, p. 122; Amadon, 1942, p. 10.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 546149, female, collected in West Australia, April 1866; the original label bears only these data. A British Museum label (89.11.1.581) shows that the bird came there with the Hume collection. In April, 1866, George Masters, then a collector for the Australian Museum, Sydney, was working in the neighborhood of King George's Sound. From the Mathews (No. 9870, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Porzanoidea plumbea campbelli* Mathews**

Porzanoidea plumbea campbelli Mathews, 1914a, p. 85 (Botany Swamp, New South Wales).

Now *Porzana tabuensis plumbea* (J. E. Gray). See Hartert, 1930c, p. 122; Amadon, 1942, p. 10.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 546153, 546155, female, and 546156, male, collected at Botany Swamp, near Sydney, by an unknown person, October, 1892; 546154, female, and 546157, male, collected at the same place in September, 1893. Number 546156 bears a red type label of the Tring Museum, although nothing regarding this designation appears in Hartert's or Mathews's MS notes.

***Porzanoidea plumbea oliveri* Mathews and Iredale**

Porzanoidea plumbea oliveri Mathews and Iredale, in Mathews, 1914a, p. 114 (Sunday Island).

Now *Porzana tabuensis plumbea* (J. E. Gray). See Hartert, 1930c, p. 122; Amadon, 1942, p. 10.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 546175, male, collected on Sunday Island, Kermadec Islands, north of New Zealand, December 16, 1910, by Roy Bell. From the Mathews (he had only this one) and the Rothschild collection.

***Porzana tabuensis richardsoni* Rand**

Porzana tabuensis richardsoni Rand, 1940, p. 3 (Lake Habbema, Netherlands New Guinea).

Now *Porzana tabuensis richardsoni* Rand.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305646, male, collected at Lake Habbema, 3225 meters, in the Oranje Mountains of west-central New Guinea, August 2, 1938, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expeditions.

This high mountain form has a shorter bill than other known populations (14.5 mm.—15 mm.), as against 15.5 mm.—17 mm. for those of New Zealand, New South Wales and the lowlands of New Guinea. The back does not appear to be paler than that of New Zealand and Australian birds.

***Porzanula palmeri* Frohawk**

Porzanula palmeri Frohawk, 1892, p. 247 (Laysan Island).

Now *Porzanula palmeri* Frohawk. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 23; Amadon, 1950, p. 255.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 546191, not sexed, collected (alive) on Laysan Island, north central Pacific, June, 1891 by Henry C. Palmer.

Designation by Hartert, 1927b, p. 23. From the Rothschild collection.

Frohawk's description was derived from a number of live birds in Lord Rothschild's collection at Tring. According to Hartert (*loc. cit.*), this lectotype died at Cambridge.

As Amadon (*loc. cit.*) remarked, this bird is most extraordinary in having only eight primaries, the smallest number of any known bird. It resembles *Porzana* more closely than any other genus.

The species is extinct. Introduction of dogs to the island by the United States Navy in 1943, added to destruction of habitat and large numbers of rats contributed to the sad loss.

***Creciscus sharpei* Rothschild and Hartert**

Creciscus sharpei Rothschild and Hartert, 1899, p. 185 (Indefatigable Island, Galápagos).

Now *Laterallus spilonotus* Gould. See Swarth, 1931, pp. 52–55.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 472100, male, collected on Indefatigable Island (Santa Cruz), Galápagos Archipelago, February 9, 1897, by C. D. Hull of the Webster-Harris Expedition (942). Designation by Hartert, 1927b, p. 24.

Sharpe (1894, p. 113), and Rothschild and Hartert were under the impression that two species occurred on the Galápagos, i.e. *spilonotus* Gould and *galapagoensis* Sharpe. Swarth (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that not only is that not a fact but also that birds from Indefatigable Island do not differ from those of James, type locality of *spilonotus* Gould.

There were four males and four females in the original toptypical series.

***Corethura albigularis* Lawrence**

Corethura albigularis Lawrence, 1861, p. 302 (Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama along the line of the Panama Railway).

Now *Laterallus albigularis albigularis* Lawrence. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 376; Wetmore, 1965, p. 353.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 45682, not sexed, apparently no original label. On a Lawrence collection label appears "Panama, McL.[eannan]," and on the reverse side "Type" in Lawrence's writing. AMNH 45681, also without an original label. On the Lawrence collection label appears "Panama. McL." and "♀ or juv."

Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) regarded *albigularis* as a subspecies of *melanophaius* Vieillot.

Wetmore pointed out that, although the two groups are quite similar, *albigularis* has heavily barred under tail coverts.

***Creciscus ruberrimus* Miller and Griscom**

Creciscus ruberrimus Miller and Griscom, 1921b, p. 2 (Jinotega, 3000 feet, Nicaragua).

Now *Laterallus ruber ruberrimus* Miller and Griscom. See Dickey and Van Rossem, 1938, p. 161; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 381.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 143692, female, collected at Jinotega, 3000 feet, Nicaragua, April 5, 1917, by Miller, Griscom, and Richardson.

This well-marked subspecies has the entire upper parts rufous and has a shorter, stouter bill than that in *ruber* of Yucatan, Guatemalan highlands, and Honduras.

***Gallinula pileata* Wied**

Gallinula pileata Wied, 1833, p. 802 (Rio Espirito Santo, eastern Brazil).

Now *Laterallus viridis viridis* (Müller). See Allen, 1889, p. 271; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 383.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 6594, no original label, and 6595, bearing a Wied collection label inscribed only "*Porzana pileata* Wied. Brazilia." These specimens were once mounted and on exhibition.

***Thyrorhina schomburgki chapmani*
Naumburg**

Thyrorhina schomburgki chapmani Naumburg, 1930, p. 72 (Morinho de Lyra, Mato Grosso, Brazil).

Now *Micropterygia schomburgki chapmani* Naumburg. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 387.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 127262, male, collected at Morinho de Lyra, Mato Grosso, Brazil, February 18, 1914, by Leo E. Miller of the Roosevelt Expedition.

***Neocrex uniformis* Hartert**

Neocrex uniformis Hartert, 1901b, p. 369 (Palimbár, San Javier, Ecuador).

Now *Neocrex erythrops columbianus* Bangs. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 24; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 392.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 472186, male, collected at Palimbár, San Javier, Ecuador, September 9, 1900, by G. Fleming.

***Sarothrura rufa ansorgei* van Someren**

Sarothrura rufa ansorgei van Someren, 1919, p. 20 (Duque de Braganza, Angola).

Now *Sarothrura rufa rufa* (Vieillot). See Chapin, 1939, pp. 18–19; Traylor, 1963, p. 56.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 546241, male, collected August 7, 1903, at Duque de Bragança, Malanje (latitude 9°06'S, longitude 15°57'E), Angola, Africa, by W. J. Ansorge. And AMNH 546240 female, collected at the same place by the same man on August 8, 1903. Hartert, 1927b, p. 22, selected the female as "type."

Ansorge recorded the irides of both male and female as dark brown, the feet of the male as purplish slate and the female dark greenish gray; the bill of the male was slate-blue with an almost black tip (lower edge of rami from fork pinkish gray, that of the female: "upper dark gray, lower bluish gray."

Chapin (*loc. cit.*) found that the characters supposedly differentiating this population are due to age rather than geographical variation.

***Sarothrura rufa elizabethae* van Someren**

Sarothrura rufa elizabethae van Someren, 1919, p. 20 ("Kakamegoes, Kavirondo, ♂; and Kisumu, Kenya Colon, ♀").

Now *Sarothrura rufa elizabethae* van Someren. See Chapin, 1939, pp. 19–20; Grant and Mackworth-Præd, 1952, p. 304.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 546249, female, collected at Kisumu, Kenya, May 10, 1917, by V. G. L. van Someren, and AMNH 546249, male, collected at Kakamegoes, northern Kavirondo, Africa, February 9, 1917, by H. J. Allen Turner, from the Rothschild collection.

Chapin characterized the populations of central and northern Kenya, Uganda and northern Congo region as being "somewhat intermediate in color between typical *rufa* and *bonapartii*. . . . This is best illustrated in females." Grant and Mackworth-Præd and others have relegated this name to synonymy. Hartert (1927b, p. 23) designated the female as lectotype.

***Sarothrura pulchra centralis* Neumann**

Sarothrura pulchra centralis Neumann, 1908a, p. 45 ("Lake Region of Central Africa").

Now *Sarothrura pulchra centralis* Neumann. See Chapin, 1939, p. 23; Grant and Mackworth-Præd, 1952, p. 297.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 546277, female, collected at Mswa, western shore of Lake Albert, February 8, 1889, by Emin Pasha. Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 23). From the Rothschild collection.

***Porzana cinerea meeki* Hartert**

Porzana cinerea meeki Hartert, 1924c, p. 263 (St. Matthias Island).

Now *Poliolimnas cinereus meeki* Hartert. See Mayr, 1949b, p. 18.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 546380, male, collected on St. Matthias Island, northern Bismarck Archipelago, southwestern Pacific, June 30, 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies differs from others in being darker and grayer below and having the belly darker, and almost entirely brown. Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked that specimens from Lihir are hardly different from *meeki*; they are paler and intermediate between this subspecies and *leucophrys*.

***Poliolimnas cinereus moluccanus* Mathews**

Poliolimnas cinereus moluccanus Mathews, 1926, p. 60 (Mt. Fogi, western Buru).

Now *Poliolimnas cinereus cinereus* (Vieillot). See Mayr, 1949b, p. 18.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 546403, female, collected on Mt. Fogi, western Buru, Molucca Archipelago, Ceram Sea, February 18, 1902, by Heinrich Kuhn. From the Rothschild collection.

As Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked, this small series of four specimens from Mt. Fogi appears to be closer to *cinereus* than to *leucophrys*. They appear to be inseparable. Two of the four are not sexed correctly, which accounts for a supposed difference in size and there are no constant differences in color. In fact, except for having a rather darker (blackier, less grayish) head, sizable samples from Java and Malaya (*cinereus*) are inseparable from those of northern Australia (*leucophrys*). Ripley (personal commun.) agrees.

***Porzana cinerea parryi* Mathews**

Porzana cinerea parryi Mathews, 1912a, p. 73 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Porzana cinerea leucophrys* (Gould).

SYNTYPES: AMNH 546410–546413, all males, collected at Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia, January 4, 6, 16, 19, 1909, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

These specimens do not differ from those from

northeastern Australia, which appear to be inseparable from *cinereus*.

***Porphyriops melanops bogotensis* Chapman**

Porphyriops melanops bogotensis Chapman, 1914a, p. 169 (Savanna of Bogotá, Colombia).

Now *Porphyriops melanops bogotensis* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 395; Schauensee, 1949, p. 432.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 121412, male, collected at 8750 feet altitude, Savanna of Bogotá, eastern Andes of Colombia by T. M. Ring, February 18, 1913.

***Tribonyx ventralis territorii* Mathews**

Tribonyx ventralis territorii Mathews, 1912c, p. 195 (Alexandria, Northern Territory).

Now *Tribonyx ventralis ventralis* (Gould).

SYNTYPES: AMNH 546434, female, collected at Alexandria, northern Australia, December 7, 1905, by William Stalker, and AMNH 546435, male, collected December 5, 1905, at the same place by the same man. From the Rothschild collection.

Mathews stated that this population differs from that of southwestern Australia (*ventralis*) in having brown wing coverts. This difference appears to be due to seasonal wear or to age. This name was not listed by Hartert in his accounts of "types" at Tring.

***Tribonyx ventralis whitei* Mathews**

Tribonyx ventralis whitei Mathews, 1912c, p. 194 (Nevertire, New South Wales).

Now *Tribonyx ventralis whitei* Mathews.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 546438, male, collected at Nevertire, New South Wales, Australia, August, 1893 by T. Thorpe. From the Mathews (No. 6822, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. This name was omitted by Hartert in his accounts of the "types" at Tring.

Mathews characterized this subspecies as smaller than *ventralis* (type locality Swan River, southwestern Australia), in being browner, and in having a "less deep" bill. He had only a pair from Augusta to represent *ventralis*. Their wings measure 221, 225 mm. Four males from New South Wales have wings 208–215 mm., and two females 210, 219 mm. Color variation appears to be due to seasonal wearing and differences in the shape of bill are not apparent.

***Gallinula (Amaurornis) coccineiceps* Slater**

Gallinula (Amaurornis) coccineiceps Slater, 1891, p. 44 (Swatow, Kwangtung, China).

Now *Amaurornis akool akool* (Sykes). See Hartert, 1927b, p. 24.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 546468, male, collected at Tai-Yung (Swatow), Kwangtung, southern China in April, 1888 by an unknown for H. H. Slater. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked that differences from *akool* required confirmation. Authors since have used this name, including Yen (1933, p. 220), although he wrote that he could find no difference between Indian and southern Chinese birds. Paynter (*in litt.*), with adequate Indian and Chinese material, can find no differences.

***Gallinula (Amaurornis) olivacea nigrifrons* Hartert**

Gallinula (Amaurornis) olivacea nigrifrons Hartert, 1926d, p. 172 (Witu Island, north of New Britain).

Now *Amaurornis olivaceus nigrifrons* Hartert. See Mayr, 1949b, p. 19.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 546480, male, collected on Witu Island, north of New Britain, southwestern Pacific, June 14, 1925, by Albert F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr included the populations of New Britain, New Hanover, the Lihir Islands, and Bougainville in the Solomons under this name.

***Amaurornis olivaceus ultimus* Mayr**

Amaurornis olivaceus ultimus Mayr, 1949b, p. 21 (Gower Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Amaurornis olivaceus ultimus* Mayr.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 227650, male, collected on Gower Island, northeast of Malaita, Solomon Islands, April 7, 1930, by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This subspecies was accurately described as being smaller and paler than *nigrifrons* of New Britain, New Ireland, and Bougainville.

***Gallinula moluccana yorki* Mathews**

Gallinula moluccana yorki Mathews, 1913a, p. 194 (Cape York, Queensland).

Now *Amaurornis olivaceus ruficrissa* (Gould). See Mayr, 1949b, p. 19.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 546494, male, collected at Skull Creek, Cape York, northern Queensland, Australia, December 19, 1912, by Robin

Kemp. From the Mathews (No. 15966, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Amaurornis phoenicura variabilis* Stresemann**

Amaurornis phoenicura variabilis Stresemann, 1936, p. 369 (Makassar).

Now *Amaurornis phoenicurus variabilis* Stresemann.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 298444, male, collected at Makassar, May 26, 1930, by Gerd Heinrich.

***Gallinula tenebrosa neumanni* Hartert**

Gallinula tenebrosa neumanni Hartert, 1930c, p. 123 (Ifaar, Sentani Lakes).

Now *Gallinula tenebrosa neumanni* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 27; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 119.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 293462, female, collected at Ifaar, Sentani Lakes, northwestern New Guinea, September 20, 1928, by Ernst Mayr.

According to Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*), this subspecies is smaller than *frontata*. It is known also from the region of the middle Sepik River.

***Gallinula tenebrosa magnirostris* Mathews**

Gallinula tenebrosa magnirostris Mathews, 1912c, p. 195 (Guilford, West Australia).

Now *Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa* Gould.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 546698, male, collected at Guilford, West Australia, June 14, 1902, by H. C. L. Gull. From the Mathews (No. 218, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This population was characterized in the original description as having a larger bill than that of South Australia (*tenebrosa*); that does not appear to be a fact.

***Gallinula tenebrosa subfrontata* Mathews**

Gallinula tenebrosa subfrontata Mathews, 1912c, p. 195 (Richmond River, New South Wales).

Now *Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa* Gould.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 546680, male, collected on the Richmond River, New South Wales, Australia, September, 1905 by Schrader. No original label. From the Mathews (No. 217, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

These birds were said to be smaller in size than *tenebrosa*, which does not appear to be true.

***Gallinula chloropus correiana*
Murphy and Chapin**

Gallinula chloropus correiana Murphy and Chapin, 1929, p. 7 (Terceira Island, Azores).

Now *Gallinula chloropus correiana* Murphy and Chapin. Vaurie, 1965a, p. 355; Bannerman, 1966, pp. 105-107.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 222249, male, collected on Terceira Island, Azores, December 8, 1927, by José G. Correia.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "differs very slightly and on the average only, from that of Europe by being faintly darker on the head and sides of the breast, and by showing a tendency to be less marked with white on the lower abdomen and to have a somewhat larger frontal shield." He listed this name in synonymy.

Bannerman (*loc. cit.*) recognized this name for the local population of Terceira, but he pointed out that *chloropus* occurs on migration and that all specimens taken on São Miguel Island are referable to *chloropus*, save a single female of *correiana* taken there March 13, 1957 (1347 of collection Museu Carlos Machado in Ponta Delgado).

***Stagnicola minor* Brehm**

Stagnicola minor Brehm, 1831d, p. 706 (Renthendorf). Now *Gallinula chloropus chloropus* (Linnaeus). See Hartet, 1918b, p. 62.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 546776, female, collected at Renthendorf, Germany, March 30, 1816, by C. L. Brehm. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Gallinula chloropus guami* Hartert**

Gallinula chloropus guami Hartert, 1917c, p. 268 (Guam, Marianne Islands).

Now *Gallinula chloropus guami* Hartert. See Baker, 1951, p. 127.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 546896, male, collected on Guam by Japanese collectors for Allen Owston, dealer of Yokohama, December 11, 1894.

Baker (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this population resembles *sandvicensis* of the Hawaiian Islands but has less olive wash on the feathers and a smaller frontal shield. It is darker than other subspecies.

***Gallinula chloropus seychellarum* Hartert**

Gallinula chloropus seychellarum Hartert, 1921a, p. 1843 (Ile Aride, Seychelles).

Now *Gallinula chloropus seychellarum* Hartert.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 546960, male, collected on Aride Island, Seychelles, Indian Ocean, August 21, 1905, by Thibault.

***Gallinula chloropus centralis*
Miller and Griscom**

Gallinula chloropus centralis Miller and Griscom, 1921b, p. 3 (12 miles south of Metapa, Nicaragua).

Now *Gallinula chloropus cachinnans* Bangs. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 396.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 143693, female, collected April 25, 1917, 12 miles south of Metapa in central Nicaragua by Ludlow Griscom.

***Porphyriornis comeri* Allen**

Porphyriornis comeri Allen, 1892, p. 57 (Gough Island). Now *Gallinula nesiotis comeri* Allen. See Ripley, 1954, p. 4; Eber, 1961, pp. 250-312.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 56701, and so designated in the original description, not sexed, collected on Gough Island, south Atlantic, by George Comer in the spring or summer of 1888. Received in exchange from Prof. A. E. Verrill.

Apparently the only (possibly) generic characters to support the name *Porphyriornis* are those relating to the loss of flight.

***Edithornis silvestris* Mayr**

Edithornis silvestris Mayr, 1933c, p. 1 (San Cristobal, Solomon Islands).

Now *Edithornis silvestris* Mayr.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 227850, male, collected in the mountains of San Cristobal Island near the village of Hunogarahaha, about 10 to 12 miles south of Wanoni Bay, and at about 1900 feet elevation, near the center of the island, December 4, 1929. Coultas, Eyerdam, and Mayr of the Whitney South Sea Expedition were responsible for the capture. Coultas and Eyerdam wrote (ms diaries) as follows: "the only son of the chief was a very stupid but good-natured boy. . . . It was 'Stupe' who brought in the rare ground bird which gave Mayr such a thrill. He nearly fainted with excitement . . . had to lay off from work the rest of the day; the thrill was too much for his constitution which otherwise is quite sound."

The British Museum Expedition of 1960 was

unable to obtain this bird (Galbraith, 1962, p. 22).

Mayr (1949b, p. 22) remarked that a "revision of the family Rallidae may reveal the necessity for combining this genus with *Pareudiastes*." This appears to be quite probable.

***Porphyrio poliocephalus caspius* Hartert**

Porphyrio poliocephalus caspius Hartert, 1917c, p. 266 (Caspian Sea).

Now *Porphyrio porphyrio seistanicus* Zarudny. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 24; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 358.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 547072, male, purchased from Lenkoran. From the Rothschild collection.

***Porphyrio melanotus neomelanotus* Mathews**

Porphyrio melanotus neomelanotus Mathews, 1911b, p. 246 (Parry's Creek, North West Australia).

Now *Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus* Temminck.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 547136, female, collected at Parry's Creek, Kimberley District, north-western Australia, December 28, 1908, by John P. Rogers; and 547135, male, collected at the same place by the same man January 3, 1909.

Mathews gave no subspecific characters to substantiate this name and there appear to be none. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Porphyrio melanotus woodwardi* Mathews**

Porphyrio melanotus woodwardi Mathews, 1912a, p. 29 (Monger's Lake, West Australia).

Now *Porphyrio porphyrio bellus* Gould.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 547190, male, collected at Monger's Lake, West Australia, November, 1911, probably by J. T. Tunney. Received by Mathews from the Perth Museum. From the Rothschild collection.

Mathews wrote: "Differs from *P. m. bellus* in the colour of the throat being less green, the legs being red, and in its much smaller size; wing 271 mm." The color of the throat appears to be an individual variation. The wing of this specimen measures 283 mm.

***Porphyrio melanotus fletcheræ* Mathews**

Porphyrio melanotus fletcheræ Mathews, 1911b, p. 243 (Tasmania).

Now *Porphyrio porphyrio fletcheræ* Mathews.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 547199, male, no original

label, no data, received this specimen from Richard H. W. Leach. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (1938b, pp. 11-13; 1949b, p. 22) has described the astonishing individual variation in this group. It is probable that this population does not differ from *melanotus* of New South Wales. The wing of this specimen, which Mathews recorded as 301 mm. is actually 293 mm. in length.

***Fulica atra ingrami* Mathews**

Fulica atra ingrami Mathews, 1912c, p. 196 (Alexandria, Northern Territory).

Now *Fulica atra australis* Gould.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 547358, male, collected at Alexandria, Northern Territory, March 10, 1906, by William Stalker. From the Mathews (No. 222, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews wrote that this population "differs from *australis* in having a darker head and under surface." These are individual variations.

***Fulica atra novaeguineæ* Rand**

Fulica atra novaeguineæ Rand, 1940, p. 4 (Lake Habbema, Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Fulica atra novaeguineæ* Rand. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 27.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305645, male, collected at Lake Habbema, Oranje Mountains (3225 m.) August 7, 1938, by A. L. Rand of the Archbold Expeditions.

***Fulica platyuros* Brehm**

Fulica platyuros Brehm, 1831d, p. 711 (Renthendorf).
Now *Fulica atra atra* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 62.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 547302, female, collected on March 24, 1829, at Renthendorf by C. L. Brehm, designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Fulica americana colombiana* Chapman**

Fulica americana colombiana Chapman, 1914a, p. 170 (La Herrera, Cundinamarca, Colombia).

Now *Fulica americana colombiana* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 410.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 126404, male, collected at La Herrera, north of Bogota, Cundinamarca, Colombia, May 13, 1913, by Manuel Gonzales.

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