

PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY
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A
SYSTEMATIC LIST OF THE
BIRDS OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

BY
H. M. WHITTELL, O.B.E.
AND
D. L. SERVENTY, Ph.D.

SPECIAL PUBLICATION NO. 1.

EDITED BY THE CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM
L. GLAUERT, B.A., F.G.S., F.R.Z.S.

PRINTED FOR THE TRUSTEES BY THE
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FOREWORD.

The Trustees have authorised the publication of this List of Birds of Western Australia, with notes on distribution, prepared by Major H. M. Whittell, O.B.E., and Dr. D. L. Serventy and carefully edited by the Curator of the Museum, hoping that it may be found useful by students of Australian bird life as well as by ornithologists in general.

JAS. S. BATTYE,

Principal Librarian and Secretary.

17th September, 1947.

PREFACE.

Since the publication of the "List of Birds found in Western Australia," by the late A. W. Milligan, Honorary Ornithologist to the Museum, in "Notes on the Natural History, etc., of Western Australia," 1903 (Western Australian Year Book for 1900-01), much has been added to our knowledge of the avifauna of the State. A number of additional species have now to be included in the list; but, on the other hand, several forms which were then ranked as distinct species are now regarded as geographical races of species of wide distribution.

Modern work has focussed attention on geographical variation in species and, in this List, will be found noted the geographical races (subspecies) which recent studies have shown to exist in the area covered. In addition to personal investigation, the work of ornithologists who have described geographical races has been critically examined and, only in cases where the discrimination of such forms has been considered to be based on satisfactory grounds, have the forms been admitted by us. Where it is considered that further research is required before other named geographical races can be accepted without question, they have not been indicated but merely listed in synonymy. Non-indication, however, does not imply that variation does not exist, only that, at present evidence to that effect is not considered satisfactory.

The systematic arrangement employed in the "Official Checklist of the Birds of Australia," second edition, 1926, of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union, has been followed. According to modern views (Stresemann, Wetmore and Mayr), this arrangement is somewhat obsolete; but it has been considered advisable, for the sake of ready cross-reference, to continue the same arrangement pending the publication of a new edition of the "Official Checklist." In all cases, however, up-to-date nomenclature, based strictly on the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, has been adopted. Species have been numbered serially, geographical races (subspecies) being indicated by alphabetical letters. For ready reference, the serial number of a species listed in the R.A.O.U. Official Checklist has been entered after the vernacular name.

No full synonymy has been attempted. Synonymies have been restricted to the valid species name and to names given to types collected in Western Australia. Opportunity has been taken to give information of type-specimens in the collections in the Western Australian Museum.

Several maps indicating faunal sub-divisions of the State have appeared over a period of years. These have been reviewed by Professor G. E. Nicholls in his presidential address in 1932 to Section D (Zoology) of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (Report, 21, p. 93). Later publications have included T. Iredale and G. P. Whitley's map of the *fluvi-faunulae* (*South Australian Naturalist*, 18, 1938, p. 64) and A. G. Campbell's of avifaunal distribution zones (*The Emu*, 42, 1934, p. 244). Since the appearance of Professor E. de C. Clarke's natural regions map of Western Australia (*Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia*, 12, 1926, p. 117) there has been proposed a number of subdivisions of the State based on various physical and botanical factors.

However, the time is not ripe for the use of any of the suggested subdivisions as a basis for indicating the geographical distribution of any particular bird species, primarily because of the present state of knowledge of the various species and races occurring in the State. In the circumstances, it is considered that best interests will be served by describing ranges in ordinary geographical terms, as mention of well-known place names assists towards a ready appreciation of the known limits of distribution.

It should be emphasised that the outline of distribution, as given in this List, is a reflection of our present knowledge. It is felt that a positive statement of the facts that are now known, though admittedly incomplete, will, as in the case of the taxonomic portion of the List, be a stimulus for the accumulation of more data in the future.

Mr. Glauert has devoted considerable time to checking references quoted. He has also supplied the information regarding the type-specimens in the Museum. We desire to express our thanks to him for this assistance and also for his interest in guiding the work through the press.

H. M. WHITTELL,

D. L. SERVENTY.

June 4th, 1947.

BIRDS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLASS AVES : BIRDS.

Order CASUARIIFORMES : EMUS AND CASSOWARIES.

Family DROMAIDÆ : EMUS.

Genus DROMAIUS Vieillot.

1. *Dromaius novæ hollandiæ* (Latham). Emu (1).

Casuaris N. Hollandiæ LATHAM, Index Ornith., 2, 1790, p. 665.—New Holland.

RANGE.—Australia.

(a) *Dromaius novæ hollandiæ woodwardi* (MATHEWS).

Dromiceius novæhollandiæ woodwardi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 175.—Strelley River, W.A.

RANGE.—Western Australia, except the South-West, north through the Kimberley Division and Northern Territory to North Queensland.

(b) *Dromaius novæ hollandiæ rothschildi* (MATHEWS).

Dromiceius novæhollandiæ rothschildi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 175.—Gracefield, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Western Australia. The areas in which the above two races merge in Western Australia have not yet been defined.

Order SPHENISCIFORMES : PENGUINS.

Family SPHENISCIDÆ : PENGUINS.

Genus EUDYPTES Vieillot.

2. *Eudyptes chrysocome* (Forster). Crested Penguin (3).

Catarractes chrysocome (part) J. R. FORSTER, Comment. Götting, 3, 1781, p. 135.—Falkland Islands.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands in the southern Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

(a) *Eudyptes chrysocome moseleyi* MATHEWS & IREDALE.

Eudyptes serresianus moseleyi MATHEWS & IREDALE, Manual B. of A., 1, 1921, p. 11.—Inaccessible Island, Tristan da Cunha Group, South Atlantic Ocean.

RANGE.—Breeds on Tristan da Cunha, St. Paul, and Amsterdam Islands. Occurs fairly regularly in small numbers on the coasts of southern Western Australia, north to Rottnest Island, but more commonly from Bunbury southwards.

Genus **EUDYPTULA** Bonaparte.3. *Eudyptula minor* (Forster). Little Penguin (5).

Aptenodytes minor FORSTER, Comment. Gotting, 3, 1781, p. 147.—Dusky Sound, South Island, New Zealand.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands off the southern coasts of Australia, on New Zealand, and on Chatham Island.

(a) *Eudyptula minor novcehollandice* (STEPHENS).

Spheniscus novcehollandice STEPHENS, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13, 1826, p. 68.—Port Jackson, N.S.W.

Eudyptula minor woodwardi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 199.—Sandy Hook Island, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands off the southern coast of Australia, in the west as far north as Carnac Island, near Fremantle.

Order GALLIFORMES : FOWL-LIKE BIRDS.

Family MEGAPODIIDÆ : MOUND-BUILDERS.

Genus MEGAPODIUS Gaimard.

4. *Megapodius freycinet** Gaimard. Scrub-Fowl (6).

Megapodius freycinet GAIMARD, Bull. Gen. Univ. Annon. Nouv. Sci., 2, 1823, p. 451.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—From Lombok eastwards throughout the islands of the Banda Sea and the coasts of New Guinea to the Solomon Islands; northern coasts of Australia.

(a) *Megapodius freycinet tumulus* GOULD.

Megapodius tumulus GOULD, B. of A., part 6 (Vol. 5, plate 79) 1842.—Coburg Peninsula, Northern Territory.

RANGE.—Kimberley Division (Parry's Creek), Northern Territory, Melville Island.

Genus LEIPOA Gould.

5. *Leipoa ocellata* Gould. Mallee-Fowl (7).

Leipoa ocellata GOULD, B. of A., part 1 (vol. 5, plate 78) 1840.—Swan River, Western Australia.

RANGE.—Mallee and sandplain areas of southern Australia; in the west as far north as the Gascoyne River, but absent from the Darling Range plateau and the Swan Coastal Plain north of Busselton.

Family PHASIANIDÆ : PHEASANTS, QUAILS, AND PARTRIDGES.

Genus COTURNIX Bonnatere.

6. *Coturnix pectoralis* Gould. Stubble Quail (9).

Coturnix pectoralis GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 2, 1837, plate 29.—New South Wales.

Coturnix pectoralis praetermissa MATHEWS, Novit., Zool. 18, 1912, p. 178.—Broomehill, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia and Tasmania. In Western Australia as far north, at least, as Geraldton, and there is one record for Point Cloates.

* *Megapodius reinwardt* auctt.

Genus **SYNOICUS** Gould.7. **Synoicus ypsilophorus** (Bosc). Swamp Quail (Brown Quail) (10-11).

Coturnix ypsilophorus Bosc, Journ. d'Hist. Nat., 2, 1792, p. 297.—No locality.

RANGE.—Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain, Australia, and Tasmania.

(a) *Synoicus ypsilophorus australis* (LATHAM).

Perdix australis LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. 62.—New Holland.

Coturnix australis rogersi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 179.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

Coturnix australis mungi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 179.—Mungi Rockhole, south-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—The Kimberley Division and around northern and eastern Australia. In southern Western Australia most of the records are from the south coast, though it has been reported from Bridgetown, Moora, and Point Cloates.

Order **TURNICIFORMES** : BUSTARD-QUAILS.Family **TURNICIDÆ** : BUSTARD-QUAILS.Genus **TURNIX** Bonaterre.8. **Turnix maculosa** (Temminck). Red-backed Quail (13).

Hemipodius maculosus TEMMINCK, Fig. et Gall., 3, 1815, p. 631.—New Holland.

RANGE.—Celebes to New Guinea, Timor, northern and eastern Australia.

(a) *Turnix maculosa pseutes* MATHEWS.

Turnix maculosa pseutes MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 180.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Kimberley Division and Northern Territory.

9. **Turnix varia** (Latham). Painted Quail (14).

RANGE.—Eastern and southern Australia, Tasmania, and New Caledonia.

(a) *Turnix varia scintillans* (GOULD).

Hemipodius scintillans GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1845, p. 62.—Houtman's Abrolhos, W.A.

RANGE.—Houtman's Abrolhos, Western Australia.

(b) *Turnix varia varia* (LATHAM).

Perdix varia LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. 63.—New Holland.

Turnix varia stirlingi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 181.—Stirling Range, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Eastern and southern Australia, Tasmania, New Caledonia. In Western Australia only in the south-west corner north to Moora.

10. **Turnix castanota** (Gould). Chestnut-backed Quail (15).

Hemipodius castanotus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839 (1840), p. 145.—North-west coast of Australia.

Turnix castanota magnifica MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 181.—North-West Kimberley.

RANGE.—Kimberley Division to Arnhem Land, Northern Territory.

11. *Turnix velox* (Gould). Little Quail (18).

Hemipodius velox GOULD, B. of A., part 2 (vol. 5, plate 87) (1841).—New South Wales.

Turnix velox vinotincta MATHEWS, Novit. Zool. 18, 1912, p. 182.—Mungi Rockhole, south-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.

Turnix velox picturata MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 182.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia.

12. *Turnix pyrrhotorax* (Gould): Red-chested Quail (19).

Hemipodius pyrrhotorax GOULD, B. of A., part 2 (vol. 5, plate 86) 1841.—N.S.W.

Turnix pyrrhotorax berneyi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 182.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Order COLUMBIFORMES : PIGEONS AND DOVES.

Family TRERONIDÆ : FRUIT PIGEONS.

Genus PTILINOPUS Swainson.

13. *Ptilinopus ewingii* Gould. Rose-crowned Pigeon (22).

Ptilinopus ewingii GOULD, B. of A., part 7 (vol. 5, plate 56) 1842.—Port Essington, N.T.

RANGE.—Flores, Timor, and coastal districts of north-western Australia from Northern Territory to the Kimberley Division.

Genus MYRISTICIVORA Reichenbach.

14. *Myristicivora spilorrhoea* (Gray). Torres Strait Pigeon (26).

Carpophaga spilorrhoea G. R. GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1858, p. 186.—Aru Islands and New Holland-Port Essington.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, New Guinea, coastal districts of northern Australia from the Kimberley Division to Port Denison, Queensland.

Family TURTURIDÆ : DOVES OR GROUND-PIGEONS.*

Genus GEOPELIA Swainson.

15. *Geopelia striata* (Linnaeus). Peaceful Dove (30).

Columba striata LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 12 ed. 1766, p. 282.—East Indies.

RANGE.—From southern Tenasserim southward through the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Java to New Guinea, and Australia.

(a) *Geopelia striata placida* GOULD.

Geopelia placida GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1844, p. 55.—Port Essington, N.T.

Geopelia placida clelandi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 186.—Coongan River, W.A.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea and northern Australia. In the west, south to the Gascoyne River, wandering occasionally much further south.

* *Geopelia shortridgei* OGILVIE GRANT, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 23, 1909, p. 73, is a hybrid between *G. striata* and *G. cuneata*. (T. Carter, Austral Avian Record, 2, 1914, pp. 108-109.)

16. *Geopelia cuneata* (Latham). Diamond Dove (31).

Columba cuneata LATHAM, Index. Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. 61.—N.S.W.

Geopelia cuneata mungi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 187.—Mungi Rockhole, south-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia, excluding the coastal districts of the north and east. In Western Australia the normal southern limit is the Murchison River, but the species sometimes visits the south-west.

17. *Geopelia humeralis* (Temminck). Bar-shouldered Dove (32).

Columba humeralis TEMMINCK, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13, 1821, p. 128.—Broad Sound, Queensland.

Geopelia humeralis inexpectata MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 186.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

Geopelia humeralis headlandi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 187.—Port Hedland, W.A.

RANGE.—New Guinea, islands of Torres Strait, northern Australia from north-eastern New South Wales to the Pilbara district, Western Australia. Occurs also in Barrow Island.

Genus PHAPS Selby.

18. *Phaps chalcoptera* (Latham). Common Bronzewing (34).

Columba chalcoptera LATHAM, Index. Ornith., 2 (1790), p. 604.—N.S.W.

Phaps chalcoptera consobrina MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 188.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

Phaps chalcoptera murchisoni MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 188.—east Murchison district, W.A.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania.

19. *Phaps elegans* (Temminck). Brush Bronzewing (35).

Columba elegans TEMMINCK, Les Pigeons, 2, 1810, p. 56.—Tasmania.

RANGE.—Southern Australia and Tasmania. In Western Australia confined to the south-west corner, north to Moora, and south-east to the Archipelago of the Recherche. Outside of this area it occurs only on Houtman's Abrolhos.

Genus HISTRIOPHAPS Salvadori.

20. *Histriophaps histrionica* (Gould). Flock Pigeon (36).

Columba (Peristera) histrionica GOULD, B. of A., part 2 (vol. 5, plate 66) (1841).—New South Wales.

Phaps histrionica alisteri MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 189.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern Australia. Spasmodic in occurrence in localities in Western Australia as far south as the Minilya River.

Genus PETROPHASSA Gould.

21. *Petrophassa albigennis* Gould. Rock-pigeon (37-38).

RANGE.—The Kimberley Division and Northern Territory.

(a) *Petrophassa albipennis albipennis* GOULD.

Petrophassa albipennis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840, (1841), p. 173.—W.A.

Petrophassa albipennis alisteri MATHEWS, Austral. Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 28.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—The Kimberley Division.

Genus **GEOPHAPS** Gray.

22. *Geophaps smithii* (Jardine & Selby). Partridge-Pigeon (40).

Columba smithii JARDINE and SELBY, Illustr. Ornith., 2, 1830, p. 104.—New Holland.

Geophaps smithii blaauwi MATHEWS, Austral. Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 28.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—The Kimberley Division and Northern Territory.

Genus **LOPHOPHAPS** Reichenbach.

23. *Lophophaps ferruginea* Gould. Red Plumed Pigeon (41).

Lophophaps ferruginea GOULD, Handbook, 2, 1865, p. 137.—Gascoyne River, W.A.

Lophophaps ferruginea mungi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 190.—Mungi Rockhole, South-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—North-western Australia from the Gascoyne River to the south-western border of the Kimberley Division.

24. *Lophophaps plumifera* (Gould). Plumed Pigeon (42).

Geophaps plumifera GOULD, B. of A., part 7 (vol. 5, plate 69), 1842.—North-west coast of Australia.

Lophophaps plumifera pallida MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 190.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Kimberley Division of Western Australia, northern and central Australia, and northern South Australia.

Genus **OCYPHAPS** Gray.

25. *Ocyphaps lophotes* (Temminck). Crested Pigeon (43).

Columba lophotes TEMMINCK, Nouv. Recueil de Plan Col. d'Ois., 1822, part 24, (plate 117).—Australia.

Ocyphaps lophotes whillocki MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 191.—East Murchison District, W.A.

RANGE.—Australia. Generally an inland species; in Western Australia it extends south as far as Mullewa and Lake Monger.

Order **RALLIFORMES**; RAIL-LIKE BIRDS

Family **RALLIDÆ**: RAILS, CRAKES, AND WATER-HENS.

Genus **RALLUS** Linnaeus.

26. *Rallus pectoralis* Temminck. Lewin Water-Rail (45).

Rallus pectoralis TEMMINCK, Nouv. Recueil de Plan Col. d'Ois., 1831, part 88 (text opp. plate 523).—Oceania.

RANGE.—Flores, New Guinea, Australia and Tasmania.

(a) *Rallus pectoralis brachipus* SWAINSON.

Rallus brachipus SWAINSON, Anim. in Menag., 1837, p. 336.—Tasmania.

Rallus pectoralis clelandi MATHEWS, B. of A., 1, 1911, p. 189.—S.W.A.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania. In Western Australia apparently only in the south-west, but records are scanty.

Genus **HYPOTAENIDIA** Reichenbach.

27. *Hypotaenidia philippensis* (Linnæus). Banded Landrail (46).

Rallus philippensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12 ed., 1766, p. 263.—Philippine Islands.

RANGE.—Philippine Islands to New Guinea, Pacific Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

(a) *Hypotaenidia philippinensis australis* PELZELN.

Hypotaenidia australis PELZELN, Ibis, 1873, p. 42.—Australia.

Eulabeornis philippensis mellori MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 192.—Sandy Hook Island, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Australia, but in Western Australia not recorded further north than North-West Cape.

Genus **EULABEORNIS** Gould.

28. *Eulabeornis castaneiventris* Gould. Chestnut Rail (47).

RANGE.—Aru Islands, northern Australia.

(a) *Eulabeornis castaneiventris castaneiventris* GOULD.

Eulabeornis castaneiventris GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1844, p. 56.—North coast of Australia.

Eulabeornis castaneiventris rogersi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 193.—Obagama, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern Australia from the Kimberley Division to Cape York, Queensland.

Genus **PORZANA** Vieillot.

29. *Porzana fluminea* Gould. Australian Spotted Crake (49).

Porzana fluminea GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1842, (1843), p. 139.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—Eastern and southern Australia, and Tasmania. In Western Australia not recorded further north than Moora.

30. *Porzana pusilla* (Pallas). Marsh Crake (50).

Rallus pusillus PALLAS, Reise Russ. Reichs, 3, 1776, p. 700.—Dauria.

RANGE.—Throughout the eastern hemisphere.

(a) *Porzana pusilla palustris* GOULD.

Porzana palustris GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1842 (1843), p. 139.—Tasmania.

Porzana pusilla fitzroyi MATHEWS, Austral. Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 73.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania.

31. *Porzana tabuensis* (Gmelin). Spotless Crake (51).

Rallus tabuensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1789, p. 717.—Tonga Tabu, Tahiti, and neighbouring islands.

RANGE.—Philippine Islands, Pacific Islands, New Guinea, southern Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand.

(a) *Porzana tabuensis plumbea* (GRAY).

Crex Plumbea J. E. GRAY, in Griffith's Anim. Kingd., 8 (Aves 3), 1829, p. 410.—No locality.

Porzana plumbea roberti MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 446.—W.A.

RANGE.—Chatham Islands, New Zealand, Tasmania, southern Australia. In Western Australia confined, on the mainland, to the south-west corner from Yancheep to Bremer Bay. Outside these limits it is found only on Houtman's Abrolhos.

Genus POLIOLIMNAS Sharpe

32. *Poliolimnas cinereus* (Vieillot). White-browed Crake (52).

Porphyrio cinereus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 28, 1819, p. 29.—No locality.

RANGE.—Malayan Peninsula to Samoa, Fiji, and northern Australia.

(a) *Poliolimnas cinereus leucophrys* (GOULD).

Porzana leucophrys GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1847, p. 33.—Port Essington, N.T.

Porzana cinerea parryi MATHEWS, Austral. Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 73.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Moluccas, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, northern Australia from north Queensland to the Kimberley Division.

Genus TRIBONYX DuBus.

33. *Tribonyx ventralis* (Gould). Black-tailed Native Hen (55).

Gallinula ventralis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1836, (1837), p. 85.—Swan River, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Australia, except in the extreme north.

Genus GALLINULA Brisson.

34. *Gallinula tenebrosa* Gould. Dusky Moorhen (56).

RANGE.—South-eastern Borneo, Sumbawa, Sumba, Flores, Celebes, Buru, Amboina, Ceram, New Guinea, Australia.

(a) *Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa* GOULD.

Gallinula tenebrosa GOULD, B. of A., part 23 (vol. 6, plate 73), 1846.—South Australia.

Gallinula tenebrosa magnirostris MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 195.—Guildford, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Australia. In Western Australia confined to the south-west corner, north to Gingin, and east to Bremer Bay.

Genus PORPHYRIO Brisson.

35. *Porphyrio porphyrio* (Linnaeus). Swamp Hen (57-58).

Fulica Porphyrio LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1, 1758, p. 152.—Asia, America.

RANGE.—Southern Europe and Asia to Australia and Tasmania.

(a) *Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus* TEMMINCK.

Porphyrio melanotus TEMMINCK, Man. d'Ornith., 2 ed., 2, 1820, p. 701.—Australia.

Porphyrio melanotus neomelanotus MATHEWS, B. of A., 1, 1911, p. 246.—Wyndham, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Eastern and northern Australia. In Western Australia as far south, at least, as the Fortescue River.

(b) *Porphyrio porphyrio bellus* GOULD.

Porphyrio bellus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 176.—S.W.A.

Porphyrio melanotus woodwardi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 29.—Monger's Lake, S.W.A.

RANGE.—South-west Australia, north to Moora, and east to, at least, Esperance.

Genus **FULICA** Linnæus.

36. *Fulica atra* Linnæus.

Coot (59).

Fulica atra LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 152.—Europe.

RANGE.—Europe and Asia to Australia.

(a) *Fulica atra australis* GOULD.

Fulica australis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1845, p. 2.—Western Australia.

RANGE.—New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania.

Order **PODICIPIFORMES** : GREBE-LIKE BIRDS.

Family **PODICIPIDÆ** : GREBES.

Genus **PODICEPS** Latham.

37. *Podiceps cristatus* (Linnæus).

Great Crested Grebe (60).

Colymbus cristatus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 135.—Sweden.

RANGE.—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

(a) *Podiceps cristatus australis* GOULD.

Podiceps Australis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1844, p. 135.—Australia and Van Diemen's Land.

Podiceps cristatus christiani MATHEWS, B. of A., 1, 1911, p. 267.—Victoria.

RANGE.—Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. In Western Australia has been recorded only south-west of a line drawn from Gingin to Bremer Bay.

38. *Podiceps novæ-hollandiæ* Stephens.

Australian Little Grebe (61).

RANGE.—Java to New Guinea and New Caledonia ; Australia.

(a) *Podiceps novæ-hollandiæ novæ-hollandiæ* STEPHENS.

Podiceps novæ-hollandiæ STEPHENS, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13, 1826, p. 18.—New South Wales.

Podiceps fluviatilis carteræ MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 197.—Broomehill, S.W.A.

Podiceps fluviatilis parryi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 197.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia.

39. *Podiceps poliocephalus* Jardine and Selby. Hoary-headed Grebe (62).

Podiceps poliocephalus JARDINE and SELBY, Illustr. Ornith., 1, 1827, p. 13.—New South Wales.

Podiceps poliocephalus cloatesi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 197.—Point Cloates, W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia. In Western Australia only as far north as Point Cloates and the Lyons River.

Order PROCELLARIIFORMES (TUBINARES): TUBE-NOSED SWIMMERS.

Family THALASSIDROMIDÆ : STORM-PETRELS.

Genus OCEANITES Keyserling and Blasius.

40. *Oceanites oceanicus* (Kuhl). Wilson Storm-Petrel (63).

Procellaria oceanica KUHL, Beitr. Zool. Vergl. Anat., 1820, p. 136.— No locality.

RANGE.—Breeds on Antarctica and sub-Antarctic islands and ranges north, occurring in the seas off Western Australia.

Genus PELAGODROMA Reichenbach.

41. *Pelagodroma marina* (Latham). White-faced Storm-Petrel (65).

RANGE.—Breeds on the Canary and Cape Verde Islands and the Salvages in the north, and on Tristan da Cunha and Nightingale Island in the south Atlantic; on New Zealand and neighbouring islands, and on islands off the western and southern coasts of Australia.

(a) *Pelagodroma marina marina* (LATHAM).

Procellaria marina LATHAM, Index Ornith., 2, 1790, p. 826.—Southern oceans.

Pelagodroma marina dulciae MATHEWS, B. of A., 2, 1912, p. 21.—Breaksea Island, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on Tristan da Cunha and Nightingale Island and on islands off the western and southern coasts of Australia, and on the coasts of Victoria and New South Wales. In Western Australia breeding localities exist from Houtman's Abrolhos to the Archipelago of the Recherche.

Family PROCELLARIIDÆ : PETRELS.

Genus PUFFINUS Brisson.

42. *Puffinus assimilis* Gould. Little Shearwater (67).

RANGE.—Breeds on Madeira, Salvages and Canary Islands, Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island in the Atlantic, and on islands off the western and southern coasts of Western Australia.

(a) *Puffinus assimilis assimilis* GOULD.

Puffinus assimilis GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838 approx., p. 7.—N.S.W.

Puffinus assimilis tunneyi MATHEWS, B. of A., 2, 1912, p. 71.—Boxer Island, S.W.A.

Alphapuffinus assimilis glauerti MATHEWS (¹), Emu, 36, 1937, p. 278.—Cottesloe Beach, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands off the southern and western coasts of Western Australia: Houtman's Abrolhos, Fisherman Island (Jurien Bay), Rottneest Island, Eclipse Island (near King George's Sound) and some of the islands of the Archipelago of the Recherche.

43. *Puffinus gavia* (Forster). Fluttering Shearwater (63).

Procellaria gavia FORSTER, Descr. Anim. (ed. Lichtenstein), 1844, p. 148.—Queen Charlotte's Sound, Cook Strait, N.Z.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands off New Zealand, including The Snares, and in winter occurs in seas off southern Australia.

(a) *Puffinus gavia huttoni* MATHEWS.

Puffinus reinholdi huttoni MATHEWS, B. of A., 2, 1912, p. 77.—Snares Island.

Puffinus leptorhynchus MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 57, 1937, p. 143.—Bunbury beach, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on The Snares, New Zealand. Occurs in seas off the southern coast of Australia and has once been picked up on a Western Australian beach (Bunbury).

44. *Puffinus pacificus* (Gmelin). Wedge-tailed Shearwater (69).

Procellaria pacifica GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1789, p. 560.—Pacific Ocean.

Puffinus chlororhynchus LESSON, Traite d'Ornith., 8, 1831, p. 613.—No locality.

Puffinus sphenurus GOULD, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 13, 1844, p. 365.—Houtman's Abrolhos, W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on the Seychelles, on islands off the east and west coasts of Australia, Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands, Kermadec Islands, and on many islands in the Pacific. In Western Australia its southern breeding limit is Carnac Island.

45. *Puffinus tenuirostris* (Temminck). Short-tailed Shearwater (71).

Procellaria tenuirostris TEMMINCK, Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois., 1835, part 99, text to plate 587.—Seas north of Japan and shores of Corea.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands around Tasmania, along southern Victoria and South Australia westward to St. Francis Island (Nuyts Archipelago). The non-breeding range extends widely over the Pacific Ocean north to Siberia and the Bering Sea and eastwards to the North American shore. There is only one positive record from Western Australia (near Hopetoun, 1946).

46. *Puffinus carneipes* Gould. Fleshy-footed Shearwater (72).

Puffinus carneipes GOULD, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 13, 1844, p. 365.—Small islands off Cape Leeuwin, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands off south-western Australia, on North Island, New Zealand, and on Lord Howe Island. Ranges east to Juan Fernandez and north to Japan and the coasts of California. In Western Australia it breeds from the islands off Cape Leeuwin to the Archipelago of the Recherche.

(¹) Type in Western Australian Museum (No. A 2901). ♂³ collected at Cottesloe, S.W.A. on July 4, 1927 by L. Glauert.

Genus **PROCELLARIA** Linnæus.47. *Procellaria cinerea* (Gmelin.) Grey Petrel (Pediunker) (73)

Procellaria cinerea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1789, p. 563.—Within the Antarctic Circle.

RANGE.—Breeds on Gough Island, Kerguelen, Macquarie Island, and on Antipodes Island. Ranges over southern oceans between 30° and 55° south latitude. Has been once picked up on the beach at Busselton, S.W.A., after a storm.

Genus **PRIOCELLA** Hombroen and Jacquinot.48. *Priocella antarctica* (Stephens). Silver-grey Petrel (74).

Fulmarus antarcticus STEPHENS, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13, 1826, p. 236.—“Antarctic ocean pretty far to the south.”

RANGE.—Breeds on Antarctica. In the non-breeding season range north in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, including the seas off southern Australia. There are two records for Victoria and one for Western Australia.⁽¹⁾

Genus **PTERODROMA** Bonaparte.49. *Pterodroma macroptera* (Smith). Great-winged Petrel (75).

Procellaria macroptera A. SMITH, Illustr. Zool. South Africa, 1840, plate 52.—Cape Seas.

Pterodroma macroptera albani MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 30.—Rabbit Island, King George Sound, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, South Indian Ocean, and on North Island, New Zealand. In Western Australia breeds on some islands in the vicinity of King George Sound.

50. *Pterodroma mollis* (Gould). Soft-plumaged Petrel (76).

RANGE.—Breeds on Madeira and Cape Verde Islands in the north Atlantic Ocean, and on Tristan da Cunha, Gough, Kerguelen, and St. Paul Islands.
(a) *Pterodroma mollis mollis* (GOULD).

Procellaria mollis GOULD, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 13, 1844, p. 363.—South Atlantic Ocean.

RANGE.—Breeds on Tristan da Cunha, Gough, Kerguelen, and St. Paul Islands and is found in seas off southern Australia. Occasionally picked up on the beaches of southern Western Australia after winter storms.

51. *Pterodroma lessonii* (Garnot). White-headed Petrel (77).

Procellaria Lessonii GARNOT, Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool., 7, 1826, p. 54.—“Dans les parages du Cap Horn et de la mer Pacifique par 52° de lat. sept [= austr.] et 85° de longit.”

RANGE.—Breeds on islands in the South Atlantic and South Indian Oceans and on New Zealand. Occurs in seas off Western Australia and is at times picked up on southern beaches after storms.

52. *Pterodroma brevirostris* (Lesson). Kerguelen Petrel (78).

Procellaria brevirostris LESSON, Traité d'Ornith., 1831, p. 611.—No locality.

⁽¹⁾ Specimen in Western Australian Museum (No. A 6095). Collected on the beach at North Fremantle on June 23, 1945, by L. G. Smith.

RANGE.—Breeds on Tristan da Cunha and Kerguelen. Ranges over the South Atlantic and South Indian Oceans. Has been several times picked up on south-western Western Australian beaches after winter storms.

Genus **MACRONECTES** Richmond.

53. *Macronectes giganteus* (Gmelin). Giant Petrel (79).

Procellaria gigantea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1789, p. 563.—Tierra del Fuego.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands in the South Atlantic and South Indian Oceans and ranges throughout southern oceans. Is a regular visitor to seas off Western Australia and is frequently found on beaches after winter storms.

Genus **DAPTION** Stephens.

54. *Daption capensis* (Linnæus). Cape Petrel (80).

Procellaria capensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 132.—Cape of Good Hope.

RANGE.—Breeds on antarctic islands and ranges over southern oceans. Is common in seas off Western Australia during the non-breeding months and is frequently recovered on beaches of the south-west after winter storms.

Genus **HALOBÆNA** Bonaparte.

55. *Halobæna cærulea* (Gmelin). Blue Petrel (81).

Procellaria cærulea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1789, p. 560.—Southern Ocean.

RANGE.—Breeds on the Falkland Islands and on Kerguelen Island. Ranges over southern oceans and has been picked up on beaches from Fremantle to Bunbury on several occasions after winter storms.

Genus **PACHYPTILA** Illiger.

56. *Pachyptila vittata* (Gmelin). Broad-billed Prion (82).

Procellaria vittata GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1789, p. 560.—New Zealand.

Prion vittatus missus MATHEWS, B. of A., 2, 1912, p. 212.—Perth, southern W.A.

Pachyptila vittata balaena MATHEWS, Emu, 37, 1938, p. 281.—Cottesloe, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds in New Zealand (South Island and islands), on Chatham Island, St. Paul and Amsterdam Islands (Indian Ocean), and on Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island (Atlantic Ocean). Winter visitor to southern Australian seas.

57. *Pachyptila salvini* (Mathews). Medium-billed Prion.

Prion vittatus salvini MATHEWS, B. of A., 2, 1912, p. 212.—Crozetts, Marion Island, etc.

Pachyptila salvini whittelli MATHEWS, Emu, 37, 1938, p. 282.—Bunbury, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on the Crozetts and on Marion Island. Winter visitor to southern Australian seas.

58. *Pachyptila desolata* (Gmelin). Dove Prion (84).

Procellaria desolata GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1789, p. 562.—Desolation Island.

Heteroprion desolatus alexanderi MATHEWS and IREDALE, Manual B. of A., 1, 1921, p. 42.—Cottesloe beach, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on Antarctica and sub-antarctic islands. Winter visitor to southern Australian seas.

59. *Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews). Thin-billed Prion.

Heteroprion belcheri MATHEWS, B. of A., 2, 1912, p. 224.—Geelong, Victoria.

Heteroprion belcheri serventyi MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 55, 1935, p. 160.—Cottesloe, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on Kerguelen and Bouvet Islands. Winter visitor to southern Australian seas.

60. *Pachyptila turtur* (Kuhl). Fairy Prion (83).

Procellaria turtur KÜHL, Beitrag. Zool. Vergl. Anat., 1820, p. 143.—Bass Straits.

Pseudoprion turtur dertrum MATHEWS, Emu, 37, 1938, p. 281.—Bunbury, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on Bounty and Antipodes Islands; on Kerguelen; on islands in Bass Straits and on Chatham Island. A winter visitor to southern Australian seas.

Family **DIOMEDEIDÆ : ALBATROSSES.**

Genus **DIOMEDEA** Linnæus.

61. *Diomedea exulans* Linnæus. Wandering Albatross (86).

Diomedea exulans LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 132.—Cape of Good Hope.

Diomedea exulans westralis MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 39, 1918, p. 29.—Albany, W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on sub-antarctic islands; ranges over southern oceans between lat. 30° and 60° south.

62. *Diomedea melanophris* Temminck. Black-browed Albatross (88).

Diomedea melanophris TEMMINCK, Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois., 1828, text to plate 456.—Cape of Good Hope.

RANGE.—Breeds on Ildefonso Island, Chili, on South Georgia, the Falkland Islands, Kerguelen, Auckland Islands, and Campbell Island. Ranges over southern oceans between the Tropic of Capricorn and Latitude 60° south.

63. *Diomedea chlororhynchos* Gmelin. Yellow-nosed Albatross (89).

Diomedea chlororhynchos GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1789, p. 568.—Cape of Good Hope and southern oceans outside the tropics.

Thalassogeron carteri ROTHSCHILD, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 14, 1903, p. 6.—Point Cloates, W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands in the Tristan da Cunha group, Gough Island, the Crozets and St. Paul Island. Ranges over the South Atlantic and South Indian Oceans, and Australian seas north to North-West Cape.

64. *Diomedea chrysostoma* Forster. Grey-headed Albatross (90).

Diomedea chrysostoma FORSTER, Mem. Math. Phys., Paris, 10, 1785, p. 571.—Vicinity of the Antarctic Circle and in the Pacific Ocean.

Thalassogeron chrysostoma alexanderi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1916, p. 55.—W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on sub-antarctic islands and ranges over southern oceans. Sometimes recovered on south-west beaches of Western Australia after winter storms.

65. *Diomedea cauta* Gould. White-capped Albatross (91).

Diomedea cauta GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 177.—Bass Strait.

RANGE.—Breeds on Albatross Island, Bass Strait, and on Bounty Island. Ranges over the South Pacific and South Indian Oceans.

Genus **PHOEBETRIA** Reichenbach.

66. *Phoebetria fusca* (Hilsenberg). Sooty Albatross (92).

Diomedea fusca HILSENBERG, in Froriep's Notizen, 3, 1822, col 74.—Mosambique Channel.

RANGE.—Breeds on Inaccessible, Gough and Tristan da Cunha Islands. Ranges over the South Atlantic and western Indian Oceans. Was picked up on Leighton beach, near Perth, in May, 1944, and on three occasions in 1945 after winter storms.

Order PELECANIFORMES: CORMORANTS, GANNETS AND THEIR ALLIES.

Family **FREGATIDÆ** : FRIGATE BIRDS.

Genus **FREGATA** Lacepede

67. *Fregata minor* (Gmelin). Greater Frigate-Bird (94).

Pelecanus minor GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1789, p. 572.—No locality.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands in tropical seas; a rare straggler as far south as the Swan River.

68. *Fregata ariel* (Gray). Lesser Frigate-Bird (95).

Atagen Ariel G. R. GRAY, Genera Birds, 3, 1845, coloured plate [185].—No locality.

Fregata ariel tunnyi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 2, 1914, p. 121.—Bedout Island, W.A.

RANGE.—Tropical seas. Breeds on islands off the north-west coast of Western Australia.

Family **PHALACROCORACIDÆ** : CORMORANTS.

Genus **PHALACROCORAX** Brisson.

69. *Phalacrocorax carbo* (Linnaeus). Black Cormorant (96).

Pelecanus Carbo LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 133.—Europe.

RANGE.—World-wide.

(a) *Phalacrocorax carbo novæhollandiæ* STEPHENS.

Phalacrocorax Novæ Hollandiæ STEPHENS, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13, 1826, p. 93.—N.S.W.

Carbo carbo westralis MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 33.—Swan River, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand. In Western Australia recorded only in the south-west from north of Perth to east of Esperance.

70. *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* (Brändt). Little Black Cormorant (97).

Carbo sulcirostris BRANDT, Bull. Sci. Imp. Acad. St. Petersb., 3, 1837, col. 56.—“Terrae australes.”

RANGE.—Southern Borneo through the Moluccas to New Guinea, Kei and Aru Islands to Australia and New Zealand.

71. *Phalacrocorax fuscescens* (Vieillot). White-breasted Cormorant (98).

Hydrocorax fuscescens VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 8, 1817, p. 86.—Australia.

Carbo gouldi tunneyi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 88.—S.W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia and Tasmania. In Western Australia confined to the Archipelago of the Recherche and the adjacent mainland.

72. *Phalacrocorax varius* (Gmelin). Pied Cormorant (99).

RANGE.—Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

(a) *Phalacrocorax varius varius* (GMELIN).

Pelecanus varius GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1789, p. 576.—Queen Charlotte Sound, New Zealand.

Carbo varius perthi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 88.—Perth, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

(b) *Phalacrocorax varius nitidus* SERVENTY.

Phalacrocorax varius nitidus D. L. SERVENTY, Emu, 40, 1940, p. 87.—Houtman's Abrolhos, W.A.*

RANGE.—Islands of Houtman's Abrolhos, W.A.

Genus **MICROCARBO** Bonaparte

73. *Microcarbo melanoleucos* (Vieillot). Little Pied Cormorant (100).

Hydrocorax melanoleucos VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 8, 1817, p. 88.—Australia.

RANGE.—Lesser Sunda Islands, New Guinea, Moluccas, Pelew Islands, Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Group, Australia Tasmania, New Zealand.

Family **ANHINGIDÆ : DARTERS.**

Genus **ANHINGA** Brisson.

74. *Anhinga rufa* (Daudin). Darter (101).

Plotus rufus DAUDIN, in Buffon's Hist. Nat. (ed. DIDOT), Quadr., 14, 1802, p. 319.—Senegal.

RANGE.—Africa, Mesopotamia, India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java, Philippines, Celebes, New Guinea, Australia. Has occurred in New Zealand.

* Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 288). ♂ collected on Houtman's Abrolhos, Western Australia, in November 1894, by O. H. Lipfert.

(a) *Anhinga rufa novæ hollandiæ* (GOULD).

Plotus Novæ Hollandiæ GOULD, Proc. Zool Soc., London, 1847, p. 34.—Rivers of the whole of the southern coast of Australia.

Plotus novæ-hollandiæ derbyi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 74.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia.

Family SULIDÆ : GANNETS, BOOBIES.

Genus *SULA* Brisson.

75. *Sula leucogaster* (Boddaert). Brown Gannet (102).

Pelecanus Leucogaster BODDAERT, Tabl. Planch. enlum., 1783, p. 57.—Cayenne.

RANGE.—Tropical seas of the world.

(a) *Sula leucogaster plotus* (FORSTER).

Pelecanus Plotus FORSTER, Descr. Anim., ed. Lichtenstein, 1844, p. 278.—Near New Caledonia.

Sula leucogaster rogersi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1913, p. 189.—Bedout Island, W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands in the western Pacific and eastern Indian Oceans. Off Western Australia the southern breeding limit is Bedout Island.

76. *Sula serrator* (Gray). Australian Gannet (103).

Pelecanus serrator G. R. GRAY, in Dieffenbach's Travels in New Zealand, 2, 1843, Appx. p. 20.—Tasmania.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands off New Zealand, in Bass Strait, and off Tasmania. Ranges over New Zealand and Australian seas as far north as Brisbane and Shark Bay. There are no Western Australian breeding localities.

77. *Sula dactylatra* Lesson. Masked Gannet (105).

Sula dactylatra LESSON, Traité d'Ornith., part 8, 1831, p. 601.—Ascension Island.

RANGE.—Widely distributed over the tropical seas of the world.

(a) *Sula dactylatra personata* GOULD.

Sula personata GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1846, p. 21.—North and north-east coasts of Australia.

Sula dactylatra bedouti MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1913, p. 189.—Bedout Island, W.A.

RANGE.—New Guinea, Marcus, Riu Kiu and Marshall Islands, north-eastern and northern Australia and Sunda Islands to Christmas Island, Indian Ocean. Breeds on Bedout Island, Western Australia.

Family PELECANIDÆ : PELICANS.

Genus *PELECANUS* Linnæus.

78. *Pelecanus conspicillatus* Temminck. Australian Pelican (106).

Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck, Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois, 1824, text to plate 276.—Australia.

Pelecanus spectabilis Salvado, Mem. Stor. dell. Austr. partic. d. Miss. Bened. di Nuova Norcia, 1851, p. 45.—W.A.

Pelecanus conspicillatus westralis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 244.—Perth, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Tenimber Islands, New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania. Has occurred in New Zealand.

Family PHAËTONTIDÆ : TROPIC-BIRDS.

Genus PHAËTON Linnæus.

79. *Phaëton rubricauda* Boddaert. Red-tailed Tropic-Bird (107).

Phaëton rubricauda Boddaert, Tabl. Planch. enlum, 1783, p. 57.—Mauritius.

Phaëton rubricauda westralis MATHEWS, Austral. Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 88.—W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Recorded breeding places in the Indian Ocean are Christmas Island, Mauritius, and Rat and Pelsart Islands, Houtman's Abrolhos. There is one record of the bird nesting on the beach at Busselton, S.W.A.

Order LARIFORMES : GULL-LIKE BIRDS.

Family STERNIDÆ ; TERNS, SEA-SWALLOWS.

Genus CHLIDONIAS Rafinesque.

80 *Chlidonias leucoptera* (Temminck). White-winged Black Tern (109).

Sterna leucoptera TEMMINCK, Man. d'Ornith., 1815, p. 483.—Coasts of the Mediterranean.

RANGE.—Europe and Asia to Australia. A rare wandering migrant, which in Western Australia has reached at times even the Perth District.

81. *Chlidonias hybrida* (Pallas). Marsh Tern (110).

Sterna hybrida PALLAS, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 2 1811, p. 388.—South-eastern Russia.

RANGE.—Southern Europe and Africa; southern Asia to Australia.

(a) *Chlidonias hybrida fluviatilis* (GOULD).

Hydrochelidon fluviatilis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1842 (1843), p. 140.—N.S.W.

Hydrochelidon leucopareia rogersi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool. 18 1912, p. 207.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Moluccas; New Guinea, Australia.

Genus GELOCHELIDON Brehm.

82. *Gelochelidon nilotica* (Gmelin). Gull-billed Tern (111).

Sterna nilotica GMELIN, Syst. Nat. 1 1789, p. 606.—Egypt.

RANGE.—World-wide.

(a) *Gelochelidon nilotica macrotarsa* (GOULD).

Sterna macrotarsa GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 2 1837, plate opp fol. 2.—Tasmania.

Gelochehidon nilotica cloatesi MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 45, 1924, p. 41.—Point Cloates, W.A.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania. Visits the coasts of southern New Guinea.

Genus **HYDROPROGNE** Kaup.

83. *Hydroprogne caspia* (Pallas). **Caspian Tern (112).**

Sterna caspia PALLAS, Nov. Comm. Acad. Sci. Petrop., 14, 1770, p. 582.—Caspian Sea.

RANGE.—World-wide.

(a) *Hydroprogne caspia strenua* (GOULD).

Sylochehidon strenuus GOULD, B. of A., part 22 (vol. 7, plate 22) 1846.—Port Stephens, N.S.W.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands off the western and southern coasts of Australia, on islands in Bass Straits and in New Zealand.

Genus **STERNA** Linnaeus.

84. *Sterna dougallii* Montagu. **Roseate Tern (113).**

Sterna Dougallii MONTAGU, Ornith. Dict. Suppl., 1813, not paged; text under Tern, roseate, plate.—Scotland.

RANGE.—Europe and Africa to Australia.

(a) *Sterna dougallii gracilis* GOULD.

Sterna gracilis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1845, p. 76.—Houtman's Abrolhos, W.A.

Sterna striata christopheri MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 209.—Point Cloates, W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands off the western and northern coasts of Australia; on the west coast as far south as Houtman's Abrolhos, and on the east coast as far south as Musgrave Island.

85. *Sterna bergii* Lichtenstein. **Crested Tern (115).**

Sterna bergii M. H. C. LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin 1823, p. 80.—Cape of Good Hope.

RANGE.—Indian and Pacific Oceans. From the coast of Asia, through Micronesia and the Sunda Islands to Australia and the islands of the south-west Pacific.

(a) *Sterna bergii cristata* STEPHENS.

Sterna cristata G. STEPHENS, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13, 1826, p. 146.—China and many of the south-eastern islands of Asia.

Sterna bergii gwendolena MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 208.—Rockingham, S. W.A.

RANGE.—Malay Peninsula and the Riu Kiu Islands to Australia and eastern Polynesia.

86. *Sterna bengalensis* Lesson. **Lesser Crested Tern (116).**

Sterna bengalensis LESSON, Traité d'Ornith., 1831, p. 621.—Coasts of India.

RANGE.—Southern Asia to northern Australia, in the west, south to North-West Cape, and in the east, south to Oyster Cay. Adele Island, north of King Sound, Kimberley Division, is a breeding locality.

87. *Sterna albifrons* Pallas. Little Tern (117).
Sterna albifrons PALLAS, in Vroeg's Cat., 1764, Adumbr 6.—Holland.
 RANGE.—World-wide.
 (a) *Sterna albifrons sinensis* GMBELIN.
Sterna sinensis GMBELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1789, p. 608.—China.
Sterna sinensis tormenti MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 210.—Point Torment, Kimberley Division.
 RANGE.—Korea and Japan south along the coast of eastern China and Indo-China, and eastward through the Philippines, Celebes and Lesser Sunda Islands to the Bismarck Archipelago, New Guinea and Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.
88. *Sterna nereis* Gould. Fairy Tern (118).
Sterna nereis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842 (1843), p. 140.—Bass's Straits.
Sternula nereis horni MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 209.—Kalgan River, S.W.A.
 RANGE.—Southern Australia (in Western Australia, north to Broome), New Caledonia, and New Zealand. In eastern Australia, north to Cape Howe.
89. *Sterna sumatrana* Raffles. Black-naped Tern (119).
 RANGE.—Aldabra, east Africa to Australia, Fiji Islands.
 (a) *Sterna sumatrana sumatrana* RAFFLES.
Sterna sumatrana RAFFLES, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13, 1822, p. 329.—Sumatra.
 RANGE.—Breeds on small islands in the Pacific and eastern Indian Oceans and adjacent seas from the Andamans, south-eastern China, Riu Kiu, Caroline, Gilbert and Phoenix Islands, south to the Sunda Islands, northern Australia, New Caledonia, and the Loyalty Islands.
90. *Sterna fuscata* Linnæus. Sooty Tern (120).
Sterna fuscata LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12 ed. 1766, p. 228.—West Indies.
 RANGE.—Tropical seas of the world.
 (a) *Sterna fuscata serrata* WAGLER.
Sterna serrata WAGLER, Natursyst. Amphib., 1830, p. 89 (note).—New Caledonia.
Onychoprion fuscatus glauerti MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 43, 1922, p. 14.—W.A.
 RANGE.—Coasts of north-western, northern, and north-eastern Australia, New Guinea, and New Caledonia. In Western Australia, breeds as far south as Houtman's Abrolhos.
91. *Sterna anaethetus* Scopoli. Bridled Tern (121).
 RANGE.—Indian and Pacific Oceans.
 (a) *Sterna anaethetus anaethetus* SCOPOLI.
Sterna anaethetus SCOPOLI, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., part 2. 1786, p. 92.—In Guinea.
Melanosterna anaethetus rogersi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 2 1915, p. 126.—Admiralty Gulf, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands in the China Sea from Formosa to Malacca and eastward through the Sunda Islands to New Guinea and Australia. In Western Australia, the recorded southern breeding limits are the islands in Safety Bay, but individuals have been seen as far south as Cape Bouvard.

Genus **ANOUS** Stephens.

92. **Anous stolidus** (Linnæus). **Noddy Tern (122).**

Sterna stolidus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1, 1758, p. 137.—Americæ pelago.

RANGE.—America to Tristan da Cunha, and Pacific Islands to Australia.

(a) *Anous stolidus pileatus* (SCOPOLI).

Sterna pileata SCOPOLI, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., part 2, 1786, p. 92.—No locality.

Anous stolidus gilberti MATHEWS, B. of A., 2, 1912, p. 405.—Bedout Island, W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on tropical islands in the Indian and western Pacific Oceans; off Western Australia as far south at Houtman's Abrolhos.

93. **Anous tenuirostris** (Temminck). **Lesser (White-capped) Noddy (123-124).**

Sterna tenuirostris TEMMINCK, Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois. 1823, part 34, plate 202.—Senegal.

Anous melanops GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1845 (1846), p. 103.—Houtman's Abrolhos, W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on the Seychelles and on Houtman's Abrolhos, Western Australia, and on many islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. (*Anous minutus* auctt.)

Family **LARIDÆ : GULLS.**

Genus **LARUS** Linnæus.

94. **Larus novae-hollandiæ** Stephens. **Silver Gull (125).**

RANGE.—Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Chatham Islands, Cape Seas.

(a) *Larus novae-hollandiæ forsteri* (MATHEWS).

Gelastes gouldi BONAPARTE, Naumannia, 1854, p. 216.—Northern coasts of New Holland. Preoccupied.

Bruchigavia novae-hollandiæ forsteri MATHEWS, B. of A., 2, 1912, p. 457.—New Caledonia.

RANGE.—Coasts of northern Australia; New Caledonia.

(b) *Larus novae-hollandiæ novae-hollandiæ* STEPHENS.

Larus novae-hollandiæ STEPHENS, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13, 1826, p. 196.—N.S.W.

Bruchigavia longirostris G. MASTERS, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 2, 1877, p. 113.—King George's Sound, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia.

Genus **GABIANUS** Bruch.

95. **Gabianus pacificus** (Latham). **Pacific Gull (126).**

Larus pacificus LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 68.—New Holland.

Larus georgii N. VIGORS, in King's Survey Intertrop. coasts Austr., 2, 1827 (1826), p. 423.—King George's Sound, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands off the southern coasts of Australia from Shark Bay to Bass Strait, Tasmania. Ranges north along the coasts of Western Australia (to Exmouth Gulf) and of Queensland (to Moreton Bay).

Family STERCORARIIDÆ : SKUAS.

Genus CATHARACTA Brunnich.

96. *Catharacta skua* Brunnich. Great Skua (127).

Catharacta skua BRUNNICH, Ornith. Boreal., 1764, p. 33.—Faroës and Iceland.

RANGE.—Breeds in northern and southern high latitudes and during the non-breeding season ranges south and north from the breeding areas.

(a) *Catharacta skua lonnbergi* MATHEWS.

Catharacta antarctica lonnbergi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 212.—New Zealand seas.

RANGE.—Breeds on the west coast of South Island, New Zealand, Stewart Island, thence south on the sub-antarctic islands to Macquarie Island and the Crozets, Heard and Kerguelen Islands. In winter ranges to the seas off southern Australia; in Western Australian seas north to Geraldton.

Genus STERCORARIUS Brisson.

97. *Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linnæus). Arctic Skua (128).

Larus parasiticus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 136.—Within the Tropic of Cancer of Europe, America and Asia.

RANGE.—Breeds in the northern hemisphere and in northern winter ranges south, occurring off the Australian coasts.

98. *Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temminck). Pomarine Skua.

Lestris pomarinus TEMMINCK, Man. d'Ornith., 1815, p. 514.—Arctic regions of Europe.

RANGE.—Breeds in arctic regions; in northern winter ranges south and occurs off the coasts of Australia in limited numbers.

Order CHARADRIIFORMES : WADING BIRDS.

Family CHARADRIIDÆ : PLOVER-LIKE BIRDS, DOTTERELS, ETC.

Genus ARENARIA Brisson.

99. *Arenaria interpres* (Linnæus). Turnstone (129).

Tringa interpres LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 148.—Europe and North America.

Arenaria interpres nova MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3 1917, p. 69.—Rottneest Island, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds in northern latitudes and migrates south in northern winter, reaching the coasts of Australia.

Genus HAEMATOPUS Linnæus.

100. *Haematopus ostralegus* Linnæus. Pied Oystercatcher (130).

Haematopus ostralegus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 152.—Europe and America.

RANGE.—World-wide.

(a) *Haematopus ostralegus longirostris* VIEILLOT.

Haematopus longirostris VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 15, 1817, p. 410.—Australasie.

Haematopus picatus N. VIGORS, in King's Narr. Survey Austr., 2, 1827 (1826), p. 420.—No locality.

RANGE.—Coasts of the Aru Islands, south coast of New Guinea, islands in Torres Straits, and Australia and Tasmania.

101. *Haematopus fuliginosus* Gould. Sooty Oystercatcher (131).

Haematopus fuliginosus GOULD, B. of A., part 18 (vol. 4, plate 8), 1845.—Tasmania.

Haematopus unicolor bernieri MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 214.—Bernier Island, W.A.

RANGE.—Coasts of Australia and Tasmania.

Genus ERYTHROGONYS Gould.

102. *Erythrononyx cinetus* Gould. Red-kneed Dottérel (132).

Erythrononyx cinetus GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838, plate 73.—N.S.W.

Erythrononyx cinetus mixtus MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 215.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia.

Genus LOBIBYX Heine and Reichenow.

103. *Lobibyx miles* (Boddaert). Masked Plover (133-134).

Tringa miles BODDAERT, Tabl. Planch. enlum., 1783, p. 51.—Louisiana.

RANGE.—Moluccas, Timorlaut, New Guinea, Aru Islands, northern Australia from northern Queensland, to Nickol Bay, north-western Australia.

Genus ZONIFER Sharpe.

104. *Zonifer tricolor* (Vieillot). Banded Plover (135).

Charadrius tricolor VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 27, 1818, p. 147.—"Terres Australes."

Zonifer tricolor gwendolenæ MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 216.—Broomehill, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Tasmania and southern Australia, in the west as far north as the Ashburton River.

Genus SQUATAROLA Cuvier.

105. *Squatarola squatarola* (Linnæus). Grey Plover (136).

Tringa Squatarola LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 149.—Europe.

RANGE.—Breeds on the arctic tundra of Europe and Asia and visits Australia on migration, being a regular visitor to the coasts of Western Australia.

Genus **PLUVIALIS** Brisson.**106. *Pluvialis dominica* (Muller). Eastern Golden Plover (137).**

Charadrius Dominicus P. L. S. MULLER, *Natursyst. Suppl.*, 1776, p. 116.—Hispaniola.

RANGE.—Breeds in northern Asia and America. Migrates south in winter.

(a) *Pluvialis dominica fulva* (GMELIN).

Charadrius fulvus GMELIN, *Syst. Nat.*, 1, 1789, p. 687.—Tahiti.

RANGE.—Breeds in northern and eastern Siberia. Winters from India to Oceania and Australia.

Genus **CHARADRIUS** Linnæus.**107. *Charadrius cucullatus* Vieillot. Hooded Dotterel (138).**

Charadrius cucullatus VIEILLOT, *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*, 27, 1818, p. 136.—N.S.W.

Charadrius cucullatus tregellasi MATHEWS, *Novit. Zool.*, 18, 1912, p. 218.—Ellensbrook, southern W.A.

Charadrius cucullatus torbayi MATHEWS, *Austral Av. Rec.*, 1, 1912, p. 30.—Torbay, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia, and Tasmania. In Western Australia, along the sea coast and the inland salt lakes of the south-west of a line joining Geraldton, Wongan Hills, Lake Cowan, and Balladonia.

108. *Charadrius mongolus* Pallas. Mongolian Sand-Dotterel (139).

Charadrius mongolus PALLAS, *Reise Russ. Reichs.*, 3, 1776, p. 700.—Salt Lakes towards the Mongolian border.

RANGE.—Breeds in Europe and Asia and migrates south for the northern winter. Is found in small numbers on the coasts of the northern half of Australia from Point Cloates in north-western Australia to those of New South Wales. South of Point Cloates, there is only one record in Southern Western Australia, King George's Sound.

109. *Charadrius bicinctus* Jardine & Selby. Double-banded Dotterel (140).

Charadrius bicinctus JARDINE AND SELBY, *Illustr. Ornith.*, 1, 1827, plate, 28.—New Holland.

Charadrius bicinctus incertus MATHEWS, *Novit. Zool.*, 18, 1912, p. 217.—Point Malcolm, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds in New Zealand and migrates to southern Australia.

110. *Charadrius leschenaultii* Lesson. Large Sand-Dotterel (141).

Charadrius Leschenaultii LESSON, *Dict. Sci. Nat.* (ed. Levrault), 42, 1826, p. 36.—India.

Pagoa zanda MATHEWS, *Emu*, 16, 1916, p. 35.—Point Torment, King Sound, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Breeds in northern Asia and visits Australia on migration.

111. *Charadrius alexandrinus* Linnæus. Red-capped Dotterel (143).

Charadrius alexandrinus LINNÆUS, *Syst. Nat.*, 10 ed., 1758, p. 150.—Egypt.

RANGE.—World-wide.

(a) *Charadrius alexandrinus ruficapillus* TEMMINCK.

Charadrius ruficapillus TEMMINCK, Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois, part 8, 1822, plate 47, fig. 2.—Oceania.

Charadrius ruficapillus tormenti MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 217.—Point Torment, King Sound, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia. Universally distributed as a breeding species in Western Australia, nesting freely on the sea beaches and margins of salt-lakes.

112. *Charadrius melanops* Vieillot. **Black-fronted Dotterel (144).**

Charadrius melanops VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 27, 1818, p. 139.—“Terres Australes.”

Charadrius melanops marngh MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 218.—Marngh Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania. Generally distributed as a breeding species throughout Western Australia.

Genus **EUPODA** Brandt.

113. *Eupoda asiatica* (Pallas). **Oriental Dotterel (142).**

Charadrius asiaticus PALLAS, Reise Russ. Reichs., 2, 1773, p. 715.—South Tartar Steppes.

RANGE.—South-eastern Russia to Mongolia and northern China. Migrates south in winter.

(a) *Eupoda asiatica vereda* (GOULD).

Charadrius veredus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1848, p. 38.—Northern Australia.

RANGE.—Breeds in Mongolia and northern China and visits Australia on migration.

Genus **PELTOHYAS** R. B. Sharpe.

114. *Peltohyas australis* (Gould). **Australian Dotterel (145).**

Eudromius australis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840 (1841), p. 174.—Interior of South Australia.

RANGE.—Southern half of Australia.

(a) *Peltohyas australis whitlocki* (MATHEWS).

Charadrius australis whitlocki MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 218.—Day Dawn, Murchison, W.A.

RANGE.—Western Australia, north to the Gascoyne River and Lyons River but exclusive of the south-west corner to Moora and Lake Grace.

Genus **HIMANTOPUS** Brisson.

115. *Himantopus himantopus* (Linnæus). **Black-winged Stilt. (146)**

Charadrius Himantopus Linnæus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 151.—Southern Europe.

RANGE.—World-wide.

(a) *Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus* GOULD.

Himantopus leucocephalus GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 2, 1837, plate 34.—Australia.

Hypsibates leucocephalus assimilis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 219.
—Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Sumbawa, Timor, Moluccas, New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, Lord Howe Island, New Zealand.

Genus **CLADORHYNCHUS** Gray.

116. *Cladorhynchus leucocephalus* (Vieillot). Banded Stilt (147).

Recurvirostra leucocephala Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 3, 1816, p. 103.
"Terres Australes."

Cladorhynchus leucocephalus rotnnesti MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, p. 1912, 31.—Rottnest Island, W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia, in Western Australia north to the Gascoyne River.

Genus **RECURVIROSTRA** Linnæus.

117. *Recurvirostra Novæ-hollandiæ* Vieillot. Red-necked Avocet (148).

Recurvirostra Novæ-Hollandiæ Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist., Nat., 3, 1816, p. 103.—New Holland.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania.

Family **SCOLOPACIDÆ** : CURLEWS, SANDPIPERS, SNIPES.

Genus **NUMENIUS** Brisson.

118. *Numenius madagascariensis* (Linnæus). Eastern Curlew (149).

Scolopax madagascariensis Linnæus, Syst. Nat., 12 ed., 1766, p. 242.—
"Madagascar."

RANGE.—Breeds in Siberia. Migrates south for the northern winter, reaching Australia where it occurs regularly on the shores of Western Australia.

119. *Numenius phæopus* (Linnæus). Whimbrel (150).

Scolopax Phæopus Linnæus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed. 1758, p. 146.—Europe.

RANGE.—Breeds in northern Europe, Asia, and America. Migrates south in winter and reaches Australia.

120. *Numenius minutus* Gould. Little Whimbrel (151).

Numenius minutus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840 (1841), 176.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—Breeds in northern Asia. Migrates south for the northern winter reaching Australia.

Genus **LIMOSA** Brisson.

121. *Limosa limosa* (Linnæus). Black-tailed Godwit (152).

Scolopax Limosa Linnæus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed. 1758, p. 147.—Europe.

RANGE.—Breeds in Europe and Asia and migrates south for the northern winter, reaching Australia.

(a) *Limosa limosa melanuroides* GOULD.

Limosa Melanuroides GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1846, p. 84.—Port Essington, N.T.

RANGE.—Breeds in eastern Asia and migrates south for the northern winter, reaching Australia.

122. *Limosa lapponica* (Linnæus). **Bar-tailed Godwit (153).**

Scolopax lapponica Linnæus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed. 1758, p. 147.—Lapland.

RANGE.—Breeds in northern Europe, Asia, and America. Migrates south in winter, reaching Australia.

(a) *Limosa lapponica baueri* Naumann.

Limosa Baueri Naumann, Naturg. Vögel. Deutschl., 8, 1836, p. 429.—New Holland.

RANGE.—Breeds in north-eastern Asia and north-western America and migrates south for the northern winter, reaching Australia.

Genus **TRINGA** Linnæus.

123. *Tringa glareola* Linnæus. **Wood Sandpiper (154).**

Tringa Glareola Linnæus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed. 1758, p. 149.—Europe.

Rhyacophilus glareola picturata MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 36, 1916, 82.—N.W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds in Europe and northern Asia and migrates south for the northern winter. Occurs sparingly in Australia. In Western Australia there are a number of records from the Kimberley Division, but further south the species has been recorded only a few times, and then only in fresh-water or river habitats.

124. *Tringa brevipes* (Vieillot). **Grey-tailed Tattler (155).**

Totanus brevipes Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 6, 1816, p. 410.—No locality.

RANGE.—Believed to breed in eastern Siberia. Occurs in Australia whilst other migratory species are present. In Western Australia it has been reported from the coast from Port Hedland to Carnarvon and from Barrow Island and Houtman's Abrolhos. The only other records being from Perth and the Rockingham area.

125. *Tringa hypoleucos* Linnæus. **Common Sandpiper (157).**

Tringa Hypoleucos LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 149.—Europe.

RANGE.—Breeds in Europe and Asia. Migrates south, reaching Australia and occurs regularly on the coasts of Western Australia.

126. *Tringa nebularia* (Gunnerus). **Greenshank (158).**

Scolopax nebularia GUNNERUS, in Knud Leem's Beskrivelse over Finmarken's Lapper, 1767, p. 251 (note).—Sweden.

RANGE.—Breeds in the northern Hemisphere. Migrates south for the northern winter, reaching Australia and occurring regularly on the shores and estuaries of Western Australia.

127. *Tringa stagnatilis* (Bechstein). **Marsh Sandpiper (159).**

Totanus stagnatilis BECHSTEIN, Ornith, Taschenb. Deutsch., 2, 1803, p. 292.—Germany.

RANGE.—Breeds in Europe and Asia. Migrates south for the northern winter, reaching Australia.

Genus **XENUS** Kaup.

128. **Xenus cinereus** (Gueldenstaedt). **Terek Sandpiper (160).**

Scolopax cinerea GUELLENSTAEDT, Nov. Comm. Acad. Sci. Imp. Petrop., 19, 1774, p. 473.—Caspian Sea.

RANGE.—Breeds in northern Europe and Asia. Migrates south for the northern winter and reaches Australia in small numbers. In Western Australia several have been collected at Carnarvon and there is one sight record for the Perth district (1936).

Genus **EROLIA** Vieillot.

129. **Erolia testacea** (Pallas). **Curlew Sandpiper (161).**

Scolopax testacea PALLAS, in Vroeg's Cat., 1764, Adumb., 5.—Holland.

Erolia ferruginea wilsoni MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1917, p. 70.—Wilson's Inlet, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds in northern Asia and migrates south for the northern winter to southern Australia.

130. **Erolia ruficollis** (Pallas). **Red-necked Stint (162).**

Tryngra ruficollis PALLAS, Reise Russ. Reichs., 3, 1776, p. 700.—“circa lacus salsos Dauriae campestris.”

RANGE.—Breeds in north-eastern Siberia. Migrates south for the northern winter and is very numerous on the mud-flats, estuaries, salt lakes, and shores of Western Australia.

131. **Erolia melanotos** (Vieillot). **American Pectoral Sandpiper.**

Tringa melanotos VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 34, 1819, p. 462.—Paraguay.

RANGE.—Breeds on the arctic coast of north-eastern Asia and north America. Migrates south for the northern winter and reaches New Zealand. There is only one record for Australia (King George's Sound, S.W.A., 1910).

132. **Erolia acuminata** (Horsfield). **Sharp-tailed Stint (163).**

Totanus acuminatus HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13, 1821, p. 192.—Java.

Limnocinclus acuminatus rufescens MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 36, 1916, p. 82.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Breeds in eastern Siberia and reaches Australia on migration in the northern winter, when it is very numerous in Western Australia.

133. **Erolia subminuta** (Middendorff). **Long-toed Stint.**

Tringa subminuta MIDDENDORFF, Sibir. Reise, 2, 1851, p. 222.—Siberia.

Pisobia subminuta boweri MATHEWS, Emu, 16, 1916, p. 35.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Breeds in eastern Siberia and on the Commander and Kurile Islands. Migrates south for the northern winter. Only one record for Australia (Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division, 1886).

Genus **CALIDRIS** Merrem.134. *Calidris canutus* (Linnæus). Knot (164).

Tringa Canutus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 149.—Europe.

RANGE.—Breeds in the northern Hemisphere and migrates for the northern winter, reaching Australia. Only two records for Western Australia (Carnarvon and Albany).

135. *Calidris tenuirostris* (Horsfield). Japanese Knot (165).

Toxanus tenuirostris HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13, 1821, p. 192.—Japan.

RANGE.—Breeds in north-eastern Siberia. On migration found as far south as Australia and occurs regularly on the coasts of Western Australia, but sparingly in the south.

Genus **CROCETHIA** Billberg.136. *Crocethia alba* (Pallas). Sanderling (166).

Tryngra alba PALLAS, in Vroeg's Cat., 1764, Adumbr., 7.—Europe.

Arenaria leucophaea carteri MATHEWS, Emu, 16, 1916, p. 35.—Point Cloates, W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds in the arctic north of Europe, Asia, and America. Migrates south for the northern winter, reaching Australia, and occurring mainly on the ocean beaches.

Genus **LIMICOLA** Koch.137. *Limicola falcinellus* (Pontoppidan). Broad-billed Sandpiper (167).

Scolopax Falcinellus PONTOPPIDAN, Danske Atlas, 1, 1763, p. 623.—No locality.

RANGE.—Breeds in northern Europe and Asia. Winters in the south, reaching Australia.

(a) *Limicola falcinellus sibirica* DRESSER.

Limicola sibirica DRESSER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 674.—Siberia and China.

RANGE.—Breeds in north-eastern Siberia. Migrates south and reaches Australia. In Western Australia the sole record for the present is from Broome (1903). In eastern Australia it has been collected at Sydney.

Genus **GALLINAGO** Koch.138. *Gallinago megala* Swinhoe. Pin-tailed Snipe (169).

Gallinago megala SWINHOE, Ibis, 1861, 343.—China.

Gallinago australis oweni MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, 223.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

Range.—Breeds in east-central Asia. Migrates through China and Japan and is then found in Burma, the Philippines, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, and northern Australia.

Genus **ROSTRATULA** Vieillot.139. *Rostratula benghalensis* (Linnæus). Painted Snipe (170).

Rallus benghalensis LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed. 1758, 153.—Asia.

RANGE.—Africa, southern Asia, Malay Peninsula, Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Australia, and Tasmania.

(a) *Rostratula benghalensis australis* (GOULD).

Rhynchaea Australis GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838, Descr. New Species Australian Birds, Appx., 6.—New South Wales.

Rostratula australis fitzroyi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, 85.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Resident in Australia and Tasmania.

Family JACANIDÆ : WATER-PHEASANTS.

Genus *IREDIPARRA* Mathews.

140. *Irediparra gallinacea* (Temminck). *Jacana* (Lotus-Bird) (171).

Parra gallinacea TEMMINCK, Nouv. Recueil de. Col., 1828, plate 464.—Menado, Celebes.

RANGE.—Borneo, Celebes to New Guinea, northern Australia.

(a) *Irediparra gallinacea novae-hollandiae* (SALVADORI).

Hydralector novae-hollandiae T. SALVADORI, Orn. Pap.e, Mol., 3, 1882, 309. Australia.

Irediparra gallinacea rothschildi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, 224.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea and northern and eastern Australia from the Kimberley Division to Sydney, New South Wales.

Family GLAREOLIDÆ : PRATINCOLES, COURSERS.

Genus *GLAREOLA* Brisson.

141. *Glareola maldivarum* J. R. Forster. *Oriental Pratincole* (172).

Glareola (Pratincola) Maldivarum, J. R. FORSTER, Faunula Indica, 1795, 11. Maldive Islands.

Glareola pratincola parryi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1917, 70.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Breeds in Asia. Migrates south and reaches Australia. In Western Australia recorded only as far south as Point Cloates.

Genus *STILTIA* Gray.

142. *Stiltia isabella* (Vieillot). *Australian Pratincole* (173).

Glareola isabella VIELLOT, Analyse, 1816, p. 69.—Australia.

RANGE.—Breeds in northern and eastern Australia, and possibly in New Guinea. Migrates north as far as Borneo and Java. In Western Australia has been recorded only as far south as the Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

Family BURHINIDÆ : STONE-CURLEWS.

Genus *BURHINUS* Illiger.

143. *Burhinus magnirostris* (Latham). *Southern Stone-Curlew* (174).

Charadrius magnirostris LATHAM, Index Ornith., Suppl., 1801, p. 66.—N.S.W.

Burhinus magnirostris rufescens MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 225.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

Burhinus magnirostris broomei MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 225.—Broomehill, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Friday Island in Torres Strait, Australia, and Tasmania.

Genus **ESACUS** Lesson.

144. *Esacus magnirostris* (Vieillot). Beach Stone-Curlew (175).

Oedicnemus magnirostris VIELLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 23, 1818, p. 231.—New Holland.

Esacus magnirostris neglectus MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 226.—Lewis Island, Dampier Archipelago, W.A.

RANGE.—The greater part of the Indo-Australasian region from the Andaman Islands and the coasts of the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines, Borneo and Sumatra, east to the Bismarck Archipelago, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, and northern Australia. In Western Australia, as far south, at least, as Yardie Creek, south of North-West Cape.

Family **OTIDIDÆ** : BUSTARDS.

Genus **EUPODOTIS** Lesson.

145. *Eupodotis australis* (J. E. Gray). Australian Bustard (176).

Otis Australis J. E. GRAY, in Griffith's Animal Kingd., 8, (Aves 3) 1829, p. 305.—Australia.

Choriotis australis derbyi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 226.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—New Guinea and Australia.

Order **MEGALORNITHIFORMES** : CRANE-LIKE BIRDS.

Family **MEGALORNITHIDÆ** : CRANES.

Genus **GRUS** Pallas.

146. *Grus*⁽¹⁾ *rubicunda* (Perry). Brolga (177).

Ardea rubicunda PERRY, Arcana, 1810, plate 22.—N.S.W.

Mathewsia rubicunda argentea MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 227.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—New Guinea and northern and eastern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Order **ARDEIFORMES** : HERON-LIKE BIRDS.

Family **PLEGADIDÆ** : IBISES AND SPOONBILLS.

Genus **PLEGADIS** Kaup.

147. *Plegadis falcinellus* (Linnæus). Glossy Ibis (178).

Tantalus Falcinellus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12 ed., 1766, p. 241.—Austria, Italy.

(¹) *Megalornis* auctt.

RANGE.—Breeds in southern Europe and Asia, and in the Philippines, the Celebes, and through the East Indies from Java to Australia.

(a) *Plegadis falcinellus peregrinus* (BONAPARTE).

Ibis peregrina BONAPARTE, *Consp. Avium.*, 2, 1855, p. 159.—Java and Celebes.

Plegadis falcinellus rogersi MATHEWS, *Austral Av. Rec.*, 3, 1916, p. 56.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Philippines, Celebes, East Indies from Java to Australia, but rare in southern Western Australia.

Genus **THRESKIORNIS** G. R. Gray.

148. *Threskiornis aethiopica*⁽¹⁾ (Latham). **White Ibis (179).**

Tantalus aethiopicus LATHAM, *Index Ornith.*, 2, 1790, p. 706.—“Aethiopia.”

RANGE.—Africa, Madagascar, southern Asia, through the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, the Moluccas, Kei Islands, New Guinea, and Australia.

(a) *Threskiornis aethiopica strictipennis* (GOULD).

Ibis Strictipennis GOULD, *Synop. B. of A.*, part 4, 1838, Appx. 7.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia; in Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

149. *Threskiornis spinicollis* (Jameson). **Straw-necked Ibis (180).**

Ibis spinicollis R. JAMESON, *Edinb. New Philos. Journ.*, 19 1835, p. 213.—N.S.W.

Carpibis spinicollis fitzroyi MATHEWS, *Novit. Zool.*, 18 1912, p. 228.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania.

Family **PLATALEIDÆ : SPOONBILLS.**

Genus **PLATALEA** Linnaeus.

150. *Platalea leucorodia* Linnaeus. **Royal Spoonbill (181).**

Platalea Leucorodia LINNÆUS, *Syst. Nat.*, 10 ed., 1758, p. 139.—Europe.

RANGE.—Europe, Asia, south to Syria, Egypt, India, Moluccas, Timor, Celebes, New Guinea, and Australia. Straggler to New Zealand.

(a) *Platalea leucorodia regia* GOULD.

Platalea regia GOULD, *Synop. B. of A.*, part 4, 1838, Appx. 7.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—Australia. Occasional in New Guinea, Celebes, Timor, the Moluccas, and New Zealand.

151. *Platalea flavipes* Gould. **Yellow-billed Spoonbill (182).**

Platalea flavipes GOULD, *Synop. B. of A.*, part 4, 1838, Appx. 7.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—Australia, except in the south-west corner south of Moora.

¹ *Threskiornis molyca* auctt.

Family **CICONIIDÆ** : STORKS.Genus **XENORHYNCHUS** Bonaparte.152. **Xenorhynchus asiaticus** (Latham). Jabiru (183).*Mycteria asiatica* LATHAM, Index Ornith., 2 1790, p. 670.—India.

RANGE.—India, Ceylon, Burma, Malay Peninsula, Siam, Cochin China, New Guinea, islands in Torres Strait, northern and eastern Australia.

(a) *Xenorhynchus asiaticus australis* (SHAW).*Mycteria Australis* SHAW, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 5 1800, p. 33.—N.S.W.*Xenorhynchus asiaticus rogersi* MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18 1912, p. 229.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—New Guinea, islands in Torres Strait, northern and eastern Australia; in Western Australia in the Kimberley Division and occasionally south to Condon.

Family **ARDEIDÆ** : HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNS.Genus **ARDEA** Linnæus.153. **Ardea sumatrana** Raffles. Great-billed Heron (184).*Ardea Sumatrana* RAFFLES, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13, 1822, p. 325.—Sumatra.

RANGE.—Burma and Malay Peninsula to Borneo, the Philippines, the Sunda Islands, Moluccas, New Guinea, and northern Australia.

(a) *Ardea sumatrana mathewsae* MATHEWS.*Ardea sumatrana mathewsae* MATHEWS, Novit. Zool. 18, 1912, p. 230.—Cooktown, Queensland.*Ardea sumatrana gilberti* MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18 1912, p. 230.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern Australia; in Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Genus **EGRETТА** Forster.154. **Egretta garzetta** (Linnæus). Little Egret (185).*Ardea garzetta* LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12 ed., 1766, p. 237.—“Oriente.”

RANGE.—Southern Europe and Asia; Africa, the Sunda Islands, Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, New Guinea, and Australia.

(a) *Egretta garzetta immaculata* (GOULD).*Herodias immaculata* GOULD, B. of A., part 25 (vol. 6, plate 58) 1846.—Northern portion of Australia.

RANGE.—Australia. In Western Australia occurs in the Kimberley Division and has only once been recorded south of that region (Lyndon River, south of Exmouth Gulf, in 1916).

155. **Egretta intermedia** (Wagler). Plumed Egret (186).*Ardea intermedia* WAGLER, Isis, 6 1829, p. 659.—Java.

RANGE.—South and east Africa, southern Asia, through Malay Peninsula to New Guinea, northern and eastern Australia, Victoria, and South Australia.

- (a) *Egretta intermedia plumifera* (GOULD).
Herodias plumiferus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847 (1848), p. 221.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—New Guinea and northern and eastern Australia. In Western Australia known only from the Kimberley Division.

156. *Egretta alba* (Linnæus). White Egret (187).

Ardea alba LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 144.—Europe.

RANGE.—World-wide in temperate and tropical regions.

(a) *Egretta alba modesta* (GRAY).

Ardea modesta J. E. GRAY, Zool. Miscell., 1831, p. 19.—India.

Egretta alba neglecta MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18 1912, p. 230.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Southern Asia south through the Indo-Australian Archipelago to New Guinea and Australia.

Genus NOTOPHOYX Sharpe.

157. *Notophoyx novæ hollandiæ* (Latham). White-faced Heron (188).

RANGE.—Celebes, Lesser Sunda Islands (Lombok to Timor), Aru Islands, New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Rossel Island, New Caledonia.

(a) *Notophoyx novæ hollandiæ novæ hollandiæ* (LATHAM).

Ardea novæ Hollandiæ LATHAM, Index Ornith., 1790, p. 701.—New Holland.

Notophoyx novæ hollandiæ parryi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18 1912, p. 231.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Celebes, Lesser Sunda Islands (Lombok to Timor), Aru Islands, New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Caledonia.

158. *Notophoyx pacifica* (Latham). Pacific Heron (189).

Ardea Pacifica LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 45.—New Holland.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania.

159. *Notophoyx picata* (Gould). Pied Heron (190).

Ardea (Herodias) picata GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1845, p. 62.—Port Essington, N.T.

RANGE.—Celebes, Timor laut, Moluccas, New Guinea, Aru Islands and northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Genus DEMIGRETТА Blyth.

160. *Demigretta sacra* (Gmelin). Reef Heron (191).

Ardea sacra GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1 1789, p. 640.—Tahiti.

Demigretta sacra tormenti MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18 1912, p. 232.—Point Torment, Kimberley Division.

Demigretta matook carteri MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 40 1920, p. 75.—Cape Leeuwin, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Burma, Malay Peninsula, south China and Korea, Philippines, Sunda Islands, Moluccas, Celebes, New Guinea, south Pacific Islands, Australia and New Zealand.

Genus **NYCTICORAX** Forster.**161. Nycticorax caledonicus** (Gmelin). **Nankeen Night-Heron (192).**

Ardea caledonica GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1789, p. 626.—New Caledonia.

RANGE.—Celebes, Timor to New Guinea, Bismarek Archipelago, Australia, Tasmania, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island; accidental in New Zealand.

(a) *Nycticorax caledonicus hilli* MATHEWS.

Nycticorax caledonicus hilli MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18 1912, p. 233.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas, New Guinea, Bismarek Archipelago, Australia.

Genus **BUTORIDES** Blyth.**162. Butorides striatus** (Linnæus). **Mangrove Heron (193).**

Ardea striata LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12 ed., 1, 1766, 238.—Surinam.

RANGE.—Coasts of south America, Pacific Islands, northern Australia to India, China, and Japan.

(a) *Butorides striatus cinereus* MAYR.

Butorides striatus cinereus E. MAYR, Emu, 43, 1943, 9.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Kimberley Division.

(b) *Butorides striatus rogersi* MATHEWS.

Butorides rogersi MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 27, 1911, 101.—Onslow, W.A.

RANGE.—North-Western Australia as far south as Shark Bay.

Genus **IXOBRYCHUS** Billberg.**163. Ixobrychus minutus** (Linnæus). **Little Bittern (195).**

Ardea minuta LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12 ed. 1766, 240.—Switzerland.

RANGE.—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

(a) *Ixobrychus minutus novæzelandiæ* (Potts.)

Ardeola novæzelandiæ POTTS, Trans. N.Z. Inst., 3 1871, p. 99. — Westland, South Island, New Zealand.

Ixobrychus minutus dubius MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 234.—Herdsman's Lake, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania; New Zealand. In Western Australia, known only from the south-west corner, north to Moora.

Genus **DUPETOR** Heine and Reichenow.**164. Dupetor flavicollis** (Latham). **Black Bittern (196).**

Ardea flavicollis LATHAM, Index Ornith., 2, 1790, p. 701.—India.

RANGE.—Central and southern China, south to Indian Peninsula and Ceylon, Malay Peninsula, Cochin China, Greater Sunda Islands, Celebes, Timor, New Britain, Duke of York Island, New Ireland, Solomon Islands, Moluccas, New Guinea, Aru, and Kei Islands, and Australia.

(a) *Dupetor flavicollis gouldi* (BONAPARTE).

Ardetta gouldi BONAPARTE, *Consp. Gen. Avium*, 2, 1855, p. 132—New South Wales.

Ardeiralla flavicollis disneyi MATHEWS, *Novit. Zool.*, 18, 1912, p. 234.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia (except South Australia and Victoria).

Genus **BOTAURUS** Stephens.

165. *Botaurus poiciloptilus* (Wagler). **Brown Bittern (197).**

Ardea poiciloptila WAGLER, *Syst. Avium*, 1827, *Ardea*, Species 28, note, —New South Wales.

Botaurus poiciloptilus westraliensis MATHEWS, *Novit. Zool.*, 18, 1912, p. 235.—West Australia (Shark Bay).

RANGE.—Southern Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. In Western Australia it has not been reported north of Moora, and the type locality of *westraliensis* requires authentication.

Order ANATIFORMES : DUCK-LIKE BIRDS.

Family ANATIDÆ : SWANS, GEESE, AND DUCKS.

Genus **CYGNUS** Bechstein.

166. *Cygnus atratus* (Latham). **Black Swan (203).**

Anas atrata LATHAM, *Index Ornith.*, 2 1790, p. 834.—New Holland.

Chenopsis atrata roberti MATHEWS, *Novit. Zool.*, 18, 1912, p. 446—Augusta, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania.

Genus **DENDROCYGNA** Swainson.

167. *Dendrocygna arcuata* (Horsfield). **Whistling Tree-Duck (204).**

Anas arcuata HORSFIELD, *Zool. Researches in Java*, 1824, plate 65 and text, Java.

RANGE.—Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java to Australia, Philippines, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Fiji.

(a) *Dendrocygna arcuata australis* REICHENBACH.

Dendrocygna arcuata (australis) REICHENBACH, *Nov. Synop. Av.*, No. 4 1850, p. 4.—Port Essington, N.T.

Dendrocygna javanica peroni MATHEWS, *Austral Av. Rec.*, 1 1912, p. 86.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia, mainly in the North, but, in the west, has been known to wander as far south as Perth.

168. *Dendrocygna eytoni* (Eyton). **Plumed Tree-Duck (205).**

Leptotarsis eytoni EYTON, *Monogr. Anat.*, 1838, p. 111.—Australia.

RANGE.—Northern, eastern, and southern Australia. Has occurred in Tasmania and New Zealand. Mainly a northern form in Western Australia, the most southerly recorded locality being Carnamah.

Genus **TADORNA** Fleming.169. *Tadorna radjah* (Garnot). White-headed Shelduck (206).

Anas radjah GARNOT, Voy. Coquille, Zool., 8, 1828, p. 303.—Buru.

RANGE.—Moluccas, New Guinea, northern Australia.

(a) *Tadorna radjah rufitergum* HARTERT.

Tadorna radjah rufitergum HARTERT, Novit. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 205.—South Alligator River, N.T.

RANGE.—Northern Australia from the Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division to the Mary River, Queensland. Accidental in New South Wales.

170. *Tadorna tadornoides* (Jardine and Selby). Mountain Duck (207).

Anas tadornoides JARDINE AND SELBY, Illustr. Ornith., 2, 1828, plate 62.—N.S.W.

Tadorna tadornoides westralis MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 118.—Augusta, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia and Tasmania. In Western Australia north to Shark Bay and Wiluna.

Genus **CEREOPSIS** Latham.171. *Cereopsis novæ hollandiæ* Latham. Cape Barren Goose (198).

Cereopsis N. Hollandiæ LATHAM, Index. Ornith., Suppl., 1801, p. 67.—New Holland.

Anas terræ-leeuwin BENNETT, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc., 1830 (1831), p. 26, and Gardens Menag. Zool. Soc., 1831, p. 319.—Esperance, southern W.A.

Cereopsis novæhollandiæ georgi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 446.—North Twin Peak Island, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds on islands of Bass Strait and South and south west Australia (archipelago of the Recherche), having been known to occur as far west as Bald Island.

Genus **ANAS** Linnaeus.172. *Anas gibberifrons* Müller. Grey Teal (211).

Anas (Mareca) gibberifrons S. Müller, Verh. Nat. Ges. Ned. overz. bezitt. Land-en Volkenkunde., 1842, p. 159.—(note) Timor.

RANGE.—Java, Celebes, Lesser Sunda Islands, Aru and Kei Islands, New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Caledonia.

(a) *Anas gibberifrons gracilis* BULLER.

Anas gracilis BULLER, Ibis, 1869, p. 41.—New Zealand.

Nettion castaneum rogersi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 86.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand.

173. *Anas castanea* (Eyton). Chestnut Teal (210).

Mareca castanea EYTON, Monogr. Anat., 1838, p. 119.—N.S.W.

Virago castanea alexanderi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1916, p. 56.—southern W.A.

RANGE.—Extra-tropical Australia and Tasmania. Exmouth Gulf is the most northern record in Western Australia.

174. *Anas poecilorhyncha*⁽¹⁾ Forster. Black Duck (208).

Anas poecilorhyncha J. R. FORSTER, Zool. Indica, 1781, p. 23, plate 13, (fig. 1).—Ceylon.

RANGE.—Eastern Asia to Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

(a) *Anas poecilorhyncha rogersi* MATHEWS.

Anas superciliosa rogersi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 33.—Augusta, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania.

175. *Anas rhynchotis* Latham. Spoonbill Duck (212).

Anas rhynchotis LATHAM, Index Ornith., Suppl., 1801, p. 70.—New Holland.

Spatula rhynchotis dydimus MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1916, p. 56.—southern W.A.

RANGE.—Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand.

Genus MALACORHYNCHUS Swainson.

176. *Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (Latham). Pink-eared Duck (213).

Anas membranacea LATHAM, Index Ornith., Suppl., 1801, p. 69.—New Holland.

Malacorhynchus membranaceus assimilis, MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1 1912, p. 86.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania.

Genus STICTONETTA Reichenbach.

177. *Stictonetta nævosa* (Gould). Freckled Duck (214).

Anas nævosa GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840 (1841), p. 117.—W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia and Tasmania.

Genus AYTHA Boie.

178. *Aythya australis* (Eyton). White-eyed Duck (215).

RANGE.—Eastern Java, Celebes, New Guinea, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Australia and Tasmania.

(a) *Aythya australis australis* (EYTON).

Nyroca australis EYTON, Monogr. Anat., 1, 1838, p. 160.—N.S.W.

Nyroca nyroca dampieri MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 87.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania.

Genus CHENONETTA Brandt.

179. *Chenonetta jubata* (Latham). Maned Goose (Wood Duck) (202).

Anas jubata LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 69.—New Holland.

Chenonetta jubata alexanderi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1916, p. 56.—N.W.A.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania.

(¹) *Anas superciliosa* auctt.

Genus **NETTAPUS** Brandt.180. *Nettapus pulchellus* Gould. Green Pygmy Goose (201).

RANGE.—New Guinea, Ceram, Buru, northern tropical Australia.

(a) *Nettapus pulchellus pulchellus* GOULD.

Nettapus pulchellus GOULD, B. of A., part 6 (vol. 7, plate 4), 1842.—Port Essington, N.T.

Cheniscus pulchellus rogersi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1916, p. 56.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern tropical Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Genus **ANSERANAS** Lesson.181. *Anseranas semipalmata* (Latham). Pied Goose (199).

Anas semipalmata LATHAM, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 4, 1798, p. 103.—N.S.W.

Anseranas semipalmata hamiltoni MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 85.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—New Guinea and northern Australia, but nomadic wanderings take place to southern Australia, both in the east and in the west.

Genus **OXYURA** Bonaparte.182. *Oxyura australis* Gould. Blue-billed Duck (216).

RANGE.—Southern America, east Africa, southern Australia, and Tasmania.

(a) *Oxyura australis australis* GOULD.

Oxyura australis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836 (1837), p. 85.—Swan River, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia and Tasmania. In Western Australia restricted to the south-west corner north to Moora.

Genus **BIZIURA** Stephens.183. *Biziura lobata* (Shaw). Musk Duck (217).

Anas lobata G. SHAW, Nat. Miscel., 8, 1796, plate 255.—King George's Sound W.A.

Biziura lobata westralis MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1 1912, p. 87.—W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia and Tasmania. In Western Australia mainly in the south-west corner, but sporadic occurrences occur as far afield as Cardabia Pool (near Point Cloates).

Order ACCIPITRIFORMES : DIURNAL BIRDS OF PREY.

Family AQUILIDÆ : EAGLES, GOSHAWKS.

Genus **CIRCUS** Lacepède.184. *Circus assimilis* Jardine and Selby. Spotted Harrier (218).

RANGE.—Celebes, Sumba, Timor, and Australia.

(a) *Circus assimilis rogersi* MATHEWS.

Circus assimilis rogersi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 244.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

Circus approximans inexpectatus MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 245.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Sumba, Timor, tropical northern Australia.

(b) *Circus assimilis assimilis* JARDINE AND SELBY.

Circus assimilis JARDINE AND SELBY, Illustr. Ornith., 2, 1828, plate 51—near Sydney, N.S.W.

RANGE.—The non-tropical (southern and central) portion of Australia, which extends north approximately to the twentieth parallel of south latitude.

185. *Circus approximans* Peale. Swamp Harrier (219).

Circus approximans PEALE, U.S.A. Explor. Exped., 8, 1848, p. 64.—Mathuata, Venua Levu, Fiji Islands.

RANGE.—Wallis, Society, Tonga, Fiji, New Hebrides, and Loyalty Islands, New Caledonia, Lord Howe, Norfolk, Kermadec, and Chatham Islands, south-eastern New Guinea, the coastal and river areas of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

(a) *Circus approximans gouldi* BONAPARTE.

Circus gouldi BONAPARTE, Consp. Gen. Avium., 1, 1850, p. 34.—Australia.

RANGE.—South-eastern New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Genus ACCIPITER Brisson.

186. *Accipiter novæ-hollandiæ* (Gmelin). Grey Goshawk (220).

Falco novæ-hollandiæ GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1788, p. 264.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Solomon Islands, New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania.

(a) *Accipiter novæ-hollandiæ cooktowni* (MATHEWS.)

Astur clarus cooktowni MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 245.—Cooktown, north Queensland.

Astur novæhollandiæ alboides MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 246.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

187. *Accipiter fasciatus* (Vigors and Horsfield). Goshawk (221).

Astur fasciatus VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 15, 1827, p. 181.—Australia.

RANGE.—Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, Lombok to New Guinea, Australia, New Caledonia, Fiji.

(a) *Accipiter fasciatus didimus* (MATHEWS).

Astur fasciatus didimus MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 33.—Melville Island, Northern Territory.

RANGE.—Kimberley Division, Northern Territory, and Melville Island.

(b) *Accipiter fasciatus cruentus* (GOULD).

Astur cruentus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842 (1843), p. 113.—York District, Western Australia.

RANGE.—Western and South Australia. In Western Australia south of the range of *didimus*.

188. *Accipiter cirrocephalus* (Vieillot). Collared Sparrowhawk (222).

Sparvius cirrocephalus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 10, 1817, p. 329.—New South Wales.

Astur cirrocephalus broomei MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 247.—Broomehill, southern W.A.

RANGE.—New Guinea and Australia.

Genus **ERYTHROTRIORCHIS** R. B. Sharpe.

189. *Erythrotriorchis radiatus* (Latham). Red Goshawk (223).

Falco radiatus LATHAM, Index. Ornith. Suppl., 2, 1801, p. 12.—New Holland.

Erythrotriorchis rufotibia A. J. CAMPBELL, Emu, 10, 1911, p. 249.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia. In Western Australia in the Kimberley Division only.

Genus **UROAËTUS** Kaup.

190. *Uroaëtus audax* (Latham). Wedge-tailed Eagle (224).

Vultur audax LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 2.—New Holland.

Aquila audax carteri MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 247.—Gracefield, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea, Australia and Tasmania.

Genus **HIERAAËTUS** Kaup.

191. *Hieraaëtus morphnoides* (Gould). Little Eagle (225).

RANGE.—New Guinea and Australia.

(a) *Hieraaëtus morphnoides morphnoides* (GOULD).

Aquila morphnoides GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 161.—Yarrundi, Upper Hunter River, N.S.W.

Aquila morphnoides coongani MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 248.—Coongan River, W.A.

RANGE.—Australia.

Genus **HALIÆETUS** Savigny.

192. *Haliæëtus leucogaster* (Gmelin). White-breasted Sea-Eagle (226).

Falco Leucogaster GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1788, p. 257.—No locality.

Haliæëtus leucogaster pallidus MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 248.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Coasts of India and south-eastern Asia, through the entire Malay Archipelago to Australia, Tasmania, and western Polynesia.

Genus **HALIASTUR** Selby.

193. *Haliastur indus* (Boddaert). Red-backed Sea-Eagle (227).

Falco Indus BODDAERT, Table Planch. enlum., 1783, p. 25.—Pondicherry, India.

RANGE.—India and Burma east to southern China and south to northern and eastern Australia. A coastal species.

(a) *Haliastur indus girrenera* (VIEILLOT).

Haliaeetus girrenera VIEILLOT, Gal. Ois., 1, 1822, p. 31 and plate 10.—India.

Haliastur indus subleucosternus MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 249.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Moluccas, New Guinea, Louisade Archipelago, Solomon Islands, Australia. In Western Australia as far south as Carnarvon.

194. *Haliastur sphenurus* (Vieillot). Whistling Eagle (223).

RANGE.—New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, New Caledonia.

(a) *Haliastur sphenurus sphenurus* (VIEILLOT).

Milvus sphenurus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 20, 1818, p. 564.—Australia.

RANGE.—New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania.

Genus *MILVUS* Lacépède.

195. *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert). Black Kite (229).

Falco migrans BODDAERT, Tabl. Planch. enlum., 1783 (1784), p. 28.—No locality.

RANGE.—Europe to Australia.

(a) *Milvus migrans affinis* GOULD.

Milvus affinis GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 3, 1838, plate 47.—Australia.

Milvus korschun napieri MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 249.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Lesser Sunda Islands, Timor, Celebes, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Australia. In Western Australia no further south than Point Cloates.

Genus *LOPHOICTINIA* Kaup.

196. *Lophoictinia isura* (Gould). Square-tailed Kite (230).

Milvus isurus GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 3, 1838, plate 47.—Australia.

Milvus isurus westraliensis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 250.—Perth, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Australia. In Western Australia known only from the south-west, from the Midlands to the south-east coast.

Genus *HAMIROSTRA* Brown.

197. *Hamirostra melanosternon* (Gould). Black-breasted Buzzard (231).

Buteo melanosternon GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 162.—Interior of N.S.W.

Gypoictinia melanosterna decepta MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 250.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia (drier regions). In Western Australia it rarely enters the south-west forest area.

Genus *ELANUS* Savigny.

198. *Elanus notatus* Gould. Black-shouldered Kite (232).

Elanus notatus GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838, appx, p. 1.—N.S.W.

Elanus axillaris parryi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 251.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia, except far interior.

Genus **AVICEDA** Swainson.

199. *Aviceda subcristata* (Gould). Crested Hawk (234).

RANGE.—Lombok to Timorlaut. South-east and Kei Islands, Moluccas, New Guinea, Aru Islands, Bismarek Archipelago, Solomon Islands, northern and eastern Australia.

(a) *Aviceda subcristata subcristata* (GOULD).

Lepidogenys subcristatus GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 3, 1838, plate 46.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia. For Western Australia there is only one record—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

Family **FALCONIDÆ** : **FALCONS, KESTRELS.**

Genus **FALCO** Linnæus.

200. *Falco longipennis* Swainson. Little Falcon (235).

Falco longipennis W. SWAINSON, Animals in Menag., 1837, p. 341.—Tasmania.

Falco lunulatus murchisonianus MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 252.—East Murchison, W.A.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania; in winter is found in the Kei Islands, Ceram, Amboina and Ternate, New Guinea and New Britain. Generally distributed as a breeding species in Western Australia.

201. *Falco hypoleucos* Gould. Grey Falcon (236).

Falco hypoleucos GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 162.—W.A.

RANGE.—Australia.

202. *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall. Peregrine Falcon (237).

Falco peregrinus TUNSTALL, Ornith. Brit., 1771, p. 1.—Isle of Man.

RANGE.—World-wide.

(a) *Falco peregrinus macropus* SWAINSON.

Falco macropus SWAINSON, Animals in Menag., 1837, p. 341.—Tasmania.

Falco peregrinus submelanogenys MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 33.—S.W.A.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania.

203. *Falco subniger* Gray. Black Falcon (238).

Falco subniger G. R. GRAY, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 11 1843, p. 371.—No locality.

RANGE.—Australia. Has only once been obtained in Western Australia. (Katanning, 1946), but a pair is recorded as having bred at Moora (C. Orton), and it was recorded by G. A. Keartland at Lake Way, Murchison District (1896), and at the Fitzroy River (1897).

204. *Falco berigora* Vigors and Horsfield. Brown Hawk (239).

RANGE.—New Guinea, Australia and Tasmania.

(a) *Falco berigora centralia* (MATHEWS).

Ieracidea berigora centralia MATHEWS, B. of A., 5, 1916, p. 277.—Finke River, Central Australia.

RANGE.—All the truly arid part of Australia, but individuals wander into much of the adjoining zone of heavier rainfall.

(b) *Falco berigora berigora* VIGORS & HORSFIELD.

Falco berigora VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15 1827, p. 184.—Australia.

Ieracidea occidentalis GOULD, B. of A., part 16 (vol. 1, plate 12), 1844.—Western Australia.

RANGE.—Tasmania and the more humid parts of Australia. These include Melville Island and most of northern Australia, all the east coast, and the south-west corner.

205. *Falco cenchroides* Vigors and Horsfield. Nankeen Kestrel (240).

RANGE.—New Guinea, Australia and Tasmania. There is one record for the Aru Islands, and it is known to migrate to Java.

(a) *Falco cenchroides cenchroides* VIGORS AND HORSFIELD.

Falco Cenchroides VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15 1827, p. 183.—Australia.

Cerchneis unicolor A. W. MILLIGAN, Emu, 4 1904, p. 1.—Yalgoo, W.A. (1)

Cerchneis cenchroides milligani MATHEWS, Novit. Zool.; 18 1912, p. 253.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania.

Genus PANDION Savigny.

206. *Pandion haliaetus* (Linnæus). Osprey (241).

Falco haliaetus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 91.—Europe.

RANGE.—World-wide.

(a) *Pandion haliaetus melvillensis* MATHEWS.

Pandion haliaetus melvillensis MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 34.—Melville Island, N.T.

RANGE.—East Indies, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, northern tropical Australia.

(b) *Pandion haliaetus cristatus* (VIEILLOT).

Buteo cristatus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 4, 1816, p. 481.—New Holland.

RANGE.—Australia south of the twentieth parallel of South Latitude; Tasmania.

(1) Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 6667). ♂ Captured alive at Yalgoo in January, 1904, and received at the Museum from the Zoological Gardens, South Perth.

Order STRIGIFORMES : NOCTURNAL BIRDS OF PREY.

Family STRIGIDÆ : HAWK-OWLS.

Genus *NINOX* Hodgson.207. *Ninox novæ seelandiæ* (Gmelin). Boobook Owl (242-245).*Strix novæ Seelandiæ* GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1788, p. 296.—New Zealand.

RANGE.—Lesser Sunda Islands, Kei Islands, New Guinea, Australia, Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands, New Zealand.

(a) *Ninox novæ seelandiæ mixta* MATHEWS.*Ninox boobook mixta* MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18 1912, p. 255.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—East Kimberley Division.

(b) *Ninox novæ seelandiæ arida* MAYR.*Ninox novæ seelandiæ arida* E. MAYR, Emu, 43 1943, p. 16.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—West Kimberley Division.

(c) *Ninox novæ seelandiæ marmorata* (GOULD).*Athene marmorata* GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1846, p. 18.—South Australia.

RANGE.—South and Western Australia.

208. *Ninox connivens* (Latham). Barking Owl (246).

RANGE.—Moluccas, New Guinea, Australia.

(a) *Ninox connivens connivens* (LATHAM).*Falco connivens* LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 12.—New Holland.*Ninox connivens occidentalis* RAMSAY, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (2), 1, 1886, p. 1, 086.—Derby, Kimberley Division.*Ninox connivens addenda* MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 120.—S.W.A.

RANGE.—Australia.

Family TYTONIDÆ : BARN OWLS.

Genus *TYTO* Billberg.209. *Tyto alba* (Scopoli). Barn Owl (249).*Strix alba* SCOPOLI, Annus 1, Hist. Nat., 1769, p. 21.—Italy.

RANGE.—Widely distributed in both hemispheres; from Europe, Africa, southern Asia through the Malay Peninsula, Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands to Australia; eastern New Guinea and Polynesia.

(a) *Tyto alba delicatula* (GOULD).*Strix delicatula* GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1836 (1837), p. 140.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania. Generally distributed in Western Australia, but appears to be more numerous from the Perth district northwards than it is in the south-west.

210. *Tyto novæ hollandiæ* (Stephens). Masked Owl (250).
Strix novæ-hollandiæ J. F. STEPHENS, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13, 1826, p. 61.—N.S.W.
Tyto novæ-hollandiæ perplexa MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 257.—Beverley, S.W.A.
Tyto novæ-hollandiæ kimberli MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 257.—East Kimberley.
 RANGE.—Australia.
211. *Tyto longimembris* (Jerdon). Grass-Owl (252).
Strix longimembris JERDON, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., 10, 1839, p. 86.—Southern India.
Tyto longimembris maculosa GLAUERT, Emu, 44, 1945, p. 292.—Cranbrook, S.W.A.⁽¹⁾.
 RANGE.—From India and China through the Philippines to Australia, New Caledonia and Fiji. One record only for Western Australia.

Order PSITTACIFORMES : PARROTS, COCKATOOS, ETC.

Family TRICHOGLOSSIDÆ : LORIKEETS.

Genus TRICHOGLOSSUS Stephens.

212. *Trichoglossus haematodus* (Linnaeus). Red-collared Lorikeet (254-255).
Psittacus haematod LINNÆUS, Mantissa Plant., 1771, p. 524.—Amboina.
 RANGE.—Bali to New Guinea, western Papuan Islands, northern and eastern Australia.
 (a) *Trichoglossus haematodus rubritorquis* VIGORS AND HORSFIELD.
Trichoglossus rubritorquis VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15 1826 (1827), p. 291.—Australia.
 RANGE.—Kimberley Division, Northern Territory and Melville Island.

Genus PSITTEUTELES Bonaparte.

213. *Psitteuteles versicolor* (Lear). Varied Lorikeet (257).
Trichoglossus versicolor E. LEAR, Illustr. Psitt., part 7, 1831, plate 31.—No locality.
Trichoglossus versicolor whitei MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 260.—Derby, Kimberley Division.
 RANGE.—Tropical northern Australia. In Western Australia does not extend beyond the Kimberley Division.

Genus GLOSSOPSITTA Bonaparte.

214. *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala* (Dietrichsen). Purple-crowned Lorikeet (259).
Trichoglossus porphyrocephalus DIETRICHSEN, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 17 1837, p. 553.—New Holland.
 RANGE.—Southern Australia.

(1). Type in Western Australian Museum (No. A5792). ♀, collected at Cranbrook, S. W. A. in June, 1944, by Messrs. T. and A. Price.

(a) *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala whitlocki* MATHEWS.

Glossopsitta porphyrocephala whitlocki MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 260.—Wilson's Inlet, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Western Australia, north to the mulga-eucalypt line.

Family KAKATOEIDÆ : COCKATOOS.

Genus CALYPTORHYNCHUS. Desmarest.

215. *Calyptorhynchus banksii* (Latham). Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (264).

Psittacus banksii LATHAM, Index Ornith., 1, 1790, p. 107.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—Australia.

(a) *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* GOULD.

Calyptorhynchus naso GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1836 (1837), p. 106.—Swan River, S.W.A.

Calyptorhynchus banksii fitzroyi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 35.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Western Australia.

216. *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* Lear. White-tailed Black Cockatoo (266).

Calyptorhynchus Baudinii E. LEAR, Illustr. Psitt., part 12, 1832.—No locality.

Calyptorhynchus baudinii tenuirostris MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1 1913, p. 190.—Wandering, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Western Australia from the lower Murchison River southwards, east to the Wongan Hills, Kellerberrin and Norseman.

Genus KAKATOE Cuvier.

217. *Kakatoe galerita* (Latham). White Cockatoo (269).

RANGE.—Moluccas, New Guinea, Australia and Tasmania.

(a) *Kakatoe galerita galerita* (LATHAM).

Psittacus galeritus LATHAM, Index Ornith., 1, 1790, p. 109.—N.S.W.

Cacatoes galerita fitzroyi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 264.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia, and Tasmania. In Western Australia does not occur south of the Kimberley Division.

218. *Kakatoe leadbeateri* (Vigors). Major Mitchell Cockatoo (270).

Phyltolophus Leadbeateri N. VIGORS, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc., London, 1831, p. 61.—N.S.W.

Cacatoes leadbeateri mungi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 264.—Mungi, Rockhole, south-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.

Cacatoes leadbeateri mollis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 265.—Carnamah, Western Australia.

Cacatua leadbeateri aberrans R. SÖDERBERG, Ornith. Monatsb., 20, 1912, p. 41.—Mowla Downs, Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Extra-tropical Australia. In Western Australia north to about Shark Bay, but inland it extends further north and reaches the southern portion of the Kimberley Division. In the south it avoids the south-west forested area (not recorded south of Jurien Bay).

219. *Kakatoe sanguinea* (Gould). Corella (271).
 RANGE.—Tenimber Islands, Australia.
 (a) *Kakatoe sanguinea sanguinea* (GOULD).
Cacatua sanguinea GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1842 (1843), p. 138.—
 North coast of Australia.
Cacatoes sanguinea subdistincta MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 265.—
 Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.
Licmetis tenuirostris derbyi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1916, p. 57.—
 Derby, Kimberley Division.⁽¹⁾
Ducorpsius sanguineus westralensis MATHEWS, B. of A., 6, 1917, p. 211.—
 Murchison, Western Australia.
 RANGE.—Northern and central Australia. In Western Australia ranging
 south to the latitude of Shark Bay.
220. *Kakatoe tenuirostris* (Kuhl). Long-billed Corella (272).
Psittacus tenuirostris KUHLE, Nov. Act. Phys. Acad. Leop.-Carol., 10, 1820,
 p. 88.—New Holland.
Licmetis pastinator GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 175.—
 Western Australia.
 RANGE.—Southern Australia. In Western Australia restricted to the
 south-west corner, from about Geraldton to the Plantagenet District.
221. *Kakatoe roseicapilla* (Vieillot). Galah (273).
Cacatua roseicapilla VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 17, 1817, p. 12.—
 "Dans les Indes."
Cacatoes roseicapilla assimilis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 266.—
 Laverton, Western Australia.
Cacatoes roseicapilla derbyana MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 266.—
 Derby, Kimberley Division.
 RANGE.—Australia. In Western Australia generally distributed excepting
 in the south-west corner to a line joining Dongara, Moora, Goomalling and
 Kellerberrin, and thence along the Great Eastern Railway. On occasions,
 however, birds may wander considerably further south, visiting such places as
 Perth, Bridgetown, etc.

Family LORIIDÆ : LORIES.

Genus LEPTOLOPHUS Swainson.

222. *Leptolophus hollandicus* (Kerr). Cockatiel (274).
Psittacus hollandicus R. KERR, Animal Kingd., 1, 1792, p. 580.—New
 Holland.
Leptolophus auricomis pallescens MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 267.—
 East Murchison, W.A.
Leptolophus auricomis intermedius MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912,
 p. 267.— Point Torment, King Sound, Kimberley Division.
 RANGE.—Australia. In Western Australia the species avoids the south-
 west forested areas, but at times individuals penetrate as far as Bridgetown.

(1) Type in American Museum of Natural History, New York, examined for us by Dr. E. Mayr and found to be a specimen of this species with a somewhat enlarged bill.

Genus **POLYTELIS** Wagler.223. *Polytelis anthopeplus* (Lear). Smoker (278).

Palaeornis anthopeplus E. LEAR, Illustr. Psitt., part 8, 1831, plate 29.—No locality.

Polytelis anthopeplus westralis MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 2, 1915, p. 127.—West Australia.

RANGE.—Southern Australia. In Western Australia north to Geraldton, east to Southern Cross, the Dundas district and Esperance, but not usually occurring in the jarrah forest area and the extreme south-west corner. In recent years there has been some penetration into the Swan Coastal Plain to Perth and in the region of Pinjarra.

224. *Polytelis alexandræ* Gould. Alexandra Parrot (279).

Polytelis alexandræ GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1863, p. 232.—Howell's Ponds, Central Northern Territory.

Spathopterus alexandræ rogersi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1916, p. 57.—N.W.A.

RANGE.—Interior of central and western Australia. In the west as far north as Mungi Rockhole, south-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.

Genus **APROSMICTUS** Gould.225. *Aprosmictus erythropterus* (Gmelin). Red-winged Parrot (280).

Psittacus erythropterus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1788, p. 343.—No locality.

Aprosmictus erythropterus parryensis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 268.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern and north-eastern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Genus **PURPUREICEPHALUS** Bonaparte.226. *Purpureicephalus spurius* (Kuhl). King Parrot (290).

Psittacus spurius KUHLE, Nova Acta. Phys. Acad. Leop.-Carol., 10, 1820, p. 52.—New Holland.

Platycercus pileatus VIGORS, Zool. Journ., 5, 1830, p. 274.—Albany, S.W.A.

Platycercus rufifrons LESSON, Traite d'Ornith., 1830, p. 208.—Albany, S.W.A.

Psittacus (Platycercus) purpureocephalus QUOY AND GAIMARD, Voy. Astrol. Zool., 1, 1830, p. 235.—King George's Sound, S.W.A.

Purpureicephalus spurius carteri MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 2, 1915, p. 128.—Broomehill, S.W.A.

RANGE.—South-western Australia, north to the Moore River and generally west of the Great Southern Railway, but in the south to Lake Grace (rare) and Esperance.

Genus **PLATYCERCUS** Vigors.227. *Platycercus adscitus* (Latham). Northern Rosella (286-287).

Psittacus adscitus LATHAM, Index Ornith., 1, 1790, p. 126.—No locality.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia.

(a) *Platycercus adscitus venustus* (KUHLE).

Psittacus venustus KUHLE, Nova Acta. Phys. Acad. Leop.-Carol., 10, 1820, p. 52.—New Holland.

Platycercus venustus hilli MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 27, 1910, p. 28.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Kimberley Division and Northern Territory.

228. *Platycercus icterotis* (Kuhl). Western Rosella (289).

RANGE.—South-west Australia.

(a) *Platycercus icterotis icterotis* (KUHLE).

Psittacus icterotis KUHLE, Nova Acta. Phys. Acad. Leop.-Carol., 10, 1820, p. 54.—New Holland.

Platycercus Stanleyi N. VIGORS, Zool. Journ., 5, 1830, p. 273.—Australia.

Platycercus icterotis salvadori MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 273.—Wilson's Inlet, S.W.A.

RANGE.—South-west Australia, near the coast.

(b) *Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys* SALVADORI.

Platycercus xanthogenys T. SALVADORI, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1891, p. 129.—No locality.

Platycercus icterotis whitlocki MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 273.—Lake Dundas, S.W.A.

RANGE.—South-west Australia, inland areas, north to Moora, east to the Wongan Hills, Merredin, and the Dundas district. The boundary between the two races has not yet been established.

Genus *BARNARDIUS* Bonaparte.

229. *Barnardius zonarius* (Shaw). Port Lincoln Parrot (293-294).

RANGE.—Australia west of about longitude 138 deg., and south of about 20 deg., south latitude.

(a) *Barnardius zonarius occidentalis* (NORTH).

Platycercus occidentalis A. J. NORTH, Rec. Austr. Mus., 2, 1893, p. 83.—Roebourne, W.A.

Platycercus zonarius connectens MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 274.—east Murchison, W.A.

RANGE.—North-west Australia from the Pilbara district in the north, south to Geraldton, and eastwards to Lake Way.

(b) *Barnardius zonarius zonarius* (SHAW).

Psittacus zonarius G. SHAW, Nat. Miscel., 16, 1805, p. 657.—Australia.

RANGE.—Interior of southern Western Australia, eastwards to Eyre Peninsula and the western slopes of the Flinders Range, South Australia.

(c) *Barnardius zonarius dundasi* (MATHEWS).

Platycercus zonarius dundasi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 274.—Lake Dundas, southern W.A.

Barnardius zonarius woolundra MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club. 40-1919, p. 44.—Woolundra, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Less humid parts of south-western Australia, roughly between the 10 and 30 inch isohyets.

(d) *Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus* (QUOY AND GAIMARD).

Psittacus semitorquatus QUOY AND GAIMARD, Voyage Astrol., Zool., 1, 1830, p. 237.—King George's Sound, southern W.A.

RANGE.—South-western Australia, principally in the wetter coastal areas with an average rainfall of from 30 to above 40 inches.

Genus **PSEPHOTUS** Gould.

230. *Psephotus varius* Clark. Mulga Parrot (296).

Psittacus multicolor KUHLE, Nova. Acta. Phys. Acad. Leop.-Carol., 10, 1820, p. 55.—New Holland. Preoccupied.

Psephotus varius A. H. CLARK, Auk, 27, 1910, p. 80.—new name for *multicolor*.

Psephotus varius exsul MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 277.—Mount Magnet, W.A.

RANGE.—Southern and Central Australia. In Western Australia north to the Pilbara district and avoiding the south-west forest country, to a line joining Moora, Quairading, and the Dundas district.

231. *Psephotus hæmatogaster* Gould. Blue Bonnet (297-298).

Platycercus hæmatogaster GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837 (1838), p. 89.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Sub-tropical Australia.

(a) *Psephotus hæmatogaster narethæ* WHITE.

Psephotus narethæ H. L. WHITE, Emu, 21, 1921, p. 81.—Naretha, southern W.A.

RANGE.—South-eastern Western Australia. Known only from the Desert Sheoak (*Casuarina Decaisneana*) country that fringes the western edge of the Nullarbor Plain.

Genus **NEOPHEMA** Salvadori.

232. *Neophema splendida* (Gould). Scarlet-chested Parrot (303).

Euphema splendida GOULD, B. of A., part 2 (vol. 5, plates 42 and 42a), 1841.—Western Australia.

RANGE.—Southern Australia. Mainly in the arid interior.

233. *Neophema bourkii* (Gould). Bourke Parrot (304).

Euphema Bourkii GOULD, B. of A., part 5 (vol. 5, plate 43), 1841.—Bogan River, N.S.W.

RANGE.—Across the inner southern half of Australia. In Western Australia from the east Murchison district to the upper Ashburton River, and thence eastward to central Australia.

234. *Neophema elegans* (Gould). Elegant Parrot (307).

Nanodes elegans GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, p. 25.—"Tasmania."

Psephotus elegans carteri MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 278.—Broomehill, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia. In Western Australia only in the south-west, but avoiding the heavier jarrah forest area, until it is cleared when they immediately penetrate to the cleared area.

235. *Neophema petrophila* (Gould). Rock Parrot (308).

Euphema petrophila GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840 (1841), p. 148.—Western Australia.

RANGE.—Breeds on the southern coast, and on islands off the southern coast of Australia from Shark Bay, Western Australia, to the Coorong coast, South Australia.

Genus *MELOPSITTACUS* Gould.236. *Melopsittacus undulatus* (Shaw). Budgerigah (310).

Psittacus undulatus G. SHAW, Natur. Miscel., 16, 1805, p. 673.—New Holland.

Melopsittacus undulatus pallidiceps MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 280.—Point Torment, King Sound, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia. In Western Australia it is not usually found in the south-west corner west and south of Moora and west of the Great Southern Railway.

Genus *PEZOPORUS* Illiger.237. *Pezoporus wallicus* (Kerr). Ground Parrot (311).

Psittacus formosus LATHAM, Index Ornith., 1, 1790, p. 103.—N.S.W. Preoccupied.

Psittacus wallicus R. KERR, Anim. Kingd., 1, 1792, p. 581.—new name for *formosus*.

Pezoporus flaviventris A. J. NORRE, Austr. Mus. Special Cat., No. 1, 3, 1911, p. 175.—King George's Sound, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Tasmania and southern Australia (coastal) from Fraser Island, Queensland to Perth, Western Australia. In is now extinct over much of its former range in Western Australia and probably survives only on the south coast.

Genus *GEOPSITTACUS* Gould.238. *Geopsittacus occidentalis* Gould. Night Parrot (312).

Geopsittacus occidentalis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 100.—W.A.

RANGE.—Drier inner regions of Australia. Never plentiful, it is now nearing extinction, if not already extinct. From Western Australia, John Gould, before 1861, received a specimen, locality unknown, but most likely the bird collected on Robert Austin's 1854 expedition near Mount Farmer, west of Lake Austin, and which was classified in the journal of the expedition as *Pezoporus wallicus*. Two further specimens, labelled as from Western Australia, are in the British Museum (Salvin-Godman Collection). There is evidence (Emu, 1937) that the species has been observed in latter years at the following localities: Windich Spring (Canning Stock Route), Pinyerinya Pool (near Lake Nabberu), Bolger's Soak and Ned's Creek (between Three Rivers Station and Lake Nabberu), and Nicholl Springs.

Order CORACIIFORMES : ROLLER-LIKE BIRDS.

Family PODARGIDÆ : FROGMOUTHS.

Genus PODARGUS Vieillot.

239. *Podargus strigoides* (Latham). Tawny Frogmouth (313).

Caprimulgus strigoides LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 58.—New Holland.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania.

(a) *Podargus strigoides phalaenoides* GOULD.

Podargus phalaenoides GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1839, p. 142.—Northwest coast of Australia.

Podargus strigoides mungi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 283.—Mungi Rockhole, south-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.

Podargus strigoides dendyi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 283.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—The Kimberley Division and Northern Territory.

(b) *Podargus strigoides brachypterus* GOULD.

Podargus brachypterus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 163.—Swan River, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Western Australia (southward from the Pilbara district) to inland Victoria.

Genus ÆGOTHELES Vigors & Horsfield.

240. *Ægotheles cristatus* (Shaw). Owlet-Nightjar (317).

RANGE.—Australia. There is one record for New Guinea.

(a) *Ægotheles cristatus leucogaster* GOULD.

Ægotheles leucogaster GOULD, B. of A., part 16 (vol. 2, plate 2), 1844.—Port Essington, N.T.

RANGE.—Northern Territory and the Kimberley Division.

(b) *Ægotheles cristatus rufus* HALL.

Ægotheles rufescens R. HALL, Vict. Nat., 18, 1901, p. 60.—Derby, Kimberley Division. Preoccupied.

Ægotheles rufus R. HALL, Vict. Nat., 18, 1901, p. 89.—New name for *rufescens*.

RANGE.—From southern part of the Kimberley Division to the Ashburton River (possibly still further south), and into Central Australia.

(c) *Ægotheles cristatus murchisonianus* MATHEWS.

Ægotheles cristata murchisoniana MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 284.—East Murchison, W.A.

RANGE.—Murchison district, Western Australia. Northern and southern limits unknown.

(d) *Ægotheles cristatus cristatus* (SHAW).

Caprimulgus cristatus G. SHAW, in White's Journ. Voy. N.S.W., 1790, p. 241.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—Southern Western Australia and southern Australia. In Western Australia specimens have been seen from as far north as Moora, Dukin and Narembeen.

Family **CORACIIDÆ** : **ROLLERS**.Genus **EURYSTOMUS** Vieillot.241. *Eurystomus orientalis* (Linnæus). Eastern Roller (318).*Coracias orientalis* LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12 ed., 1, 1766, p. 159.—"India orientali."

RANGE.—India to Australia; New Guinea, Solomon Islands.

(a) *Eurystomus orientalis pacificus* (LATHAM).*Coracias pacifica* LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 27.—New Holland.*Eurystomus orientalis bravi* MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18 1912, p. 285.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia. In Western Australia confined to the Kimberley Division. Migrates to the Kei Islands, Ceram, New Guinea and adjacent islands.

Family **ALCEDINIDÆ** : **KINGFISHERS**.Genus **CEYX** Lacépède.242. *Ceyx azureus* (Latham). Azure Kingfisher (319).*Alcedo azurea* LATHAM, Index Ornith., Suppl., 1801, p. 32.—Norfolk Island.*Alcyon azurea alisteri* MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 37.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Moluccas, New Guinea, northern and eastern Australia and Tasmania. In Western Australia confined to the Kimberley Division.

Genus **DACELO** Leach.243. *Dacelo leachii* Vigors and Horsfield. Blue-winged Kookaburra (323).*Dacelo leachii* VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15, 1827, p. 205.—East coast of Australia.*Dacelo occidentalis* GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1869 (1870), p. 602.—North-west Australia.*Dacelo leachii mungi* MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 287.—Mungi Rockhole, south-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.*Dacelo leachii cliftoni* MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 37.—Carnarvon, W.A.

RANGE.—New Guinea, northern Australia from about Shark Bay to eastern Queensland.

Genus **HALCYON** Swainson.244. *Halcyon pyrrhopygia* Gould. Red-backed Kingfisher (325).*Halcyon pyrrhopygia* GOULD, B. of A., part 1 (vol. 2, plate 22), 1840.—N.S.W.*Halcyon pyrrhopygius obscurus* MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 288.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia. In Western Australia not found in the south-west, the limits being Geraldton, Kellerberrin, and Norseman.

245. *Halcyon sancta* Vigors and Horsfield. Sacred Kingfisher (326).

Halcyon sanctus VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15, 1827, p. 206.—N.S.W.

Halcyon westralasianus A. J. CAMPBELL, Emu, 1, 1901, p. 25.—Vasse River (Busselton), S.W.A.

Halcyon sanctus ramsayi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 289.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Sumatra, Borneo, Australia, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, New Zealand. It is a winter visitor to Java.

246. *Halcyon chloris* (Boddaert). Mangrove Kingfisher (327).

Alcedo chloris BODDAERT, Tabl. Planch. enlum., 1783, p. 49.—Moluccas.

RANGE.—Japan, Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, Sunda Islands, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, northern Australia, Solomon and Fiji Islands.

(a) *Halcyon chloris sordida* GOULD.

Halcyon sordidus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1842, p. 72.—North coast of Australia.

RANGE.—Northern Australia. In Western Australia south to as far as Carnarvon (confined to mangroves).

Family MEROPIDÆ : BEE-EATERS.

Genus MEROPS Linnaeus.

247. *Merops ornatus* Latham. Australian Bee-eater (329).

Merops ornatus LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1901, p. 35.—New Holland.

Merops ornatus shortridgei MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 290.—Strelley River, W.A.

RANGE.—Celebes, Lombok to New Guinea, Australia. In Western Australia over the whole State except the southern, more densely forested parts of the Darling Range plateau and the extreme south-west from Cape Leeuwin to Albany.

Family CAPRIMULGIDÆ : NIGHTJARS.

Genus EUROSTOPODUS Gould.

248. *Eurostopodus guttatus* (Vigors and Horsfield). Spotted Nightjar (331).

Caprimulgus guttatus VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15, 1827, p. 192.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, New Ireland, Australia.

Family MICROPODIDÆ : SWIFTS.

Genus MICROPUS Meyer & Wolf.

249. *Micropus pacificus* (Latham). Fork-tailed Swift (335).

Hirundo pacifica LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 58.—New Holland.

Microopus pacificus tormenti MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 44, 1923, p. 15.—Point Torment, King Sound, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Breeds in eastern Siberia and Japan; migrates south to New Guinea, Australia and Tasmania.

Order CUCULIFORMES: CUCKOO-LIKE BIRDS.

Family CUCULIDÆ: CUCKOOS.

Genus CUCULUS Linnaeus.

250. *Cuculus saturatus* Blyth. Oriental Cuckoo (336).

Cuculus saturatus "Hodgson," E. BLYTH, Journ. Asia. Soc. Bengal, 12, 1843, p. 942.—Nepal.

RANGE.—Breeds in eastern Siberia and from northern India to Japan. In winter migrates south and reaches Australia. Has occurred on Lord Howe Island and on New Zealand.

(a) *Cuculus saturatus horsfieldi* HORSFIELD AND MOORE.

Cuculus horsfieldi HORSFIELD AND MOORE, Cat. Birds Mus. East India Coy., 2, 1857, p. 703.—Java.

RANGE.—Breeds in the southern Himalayas, Assam, Burma, the southern provinces of China and the island of Formosa. Occurs in Australia in winter.⁽¹⁾ In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

251. *Cuculus pallidus* (Latham). Pallid Cuckoo (337).

Columba pallida LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 60.—New Holland.

Heteroscenes occidentalis CABANIS AND HEINE, Mus. Heine, 4, 1864, p. 27 (note).—W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds in southern Australia and Tasmania. On migration and in winter occurs in northern Australia and the Moluccas. There is one record for New Guinea.

Genus CACOMANTIS Müller.

252. *Cacomantis pyrrhophanus* (Vieillot). Fan-tailed Cuckoo (338).

Cuculus pyrrhophanus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 8, 1817, p. 234.—New Holland.

RANGE.—New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, Aru Islands.

(a) *Cacomantis pyrrhophanus prionurus* (LICHTENSTEIN).

Cuculus prionurus LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Doubl. Mus., Berlin, 1823, p. 9.—New South Wales.

Cuculus rubricatus albani MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 12.—Albany, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Eastern and southern Australia and Tasmania. Has been found in the Aru Islands in winter. In Western Australia it occurs only in the south-west, north to Geraldton and east to Southern Cross and Norseman, being more common in the lower south-west.

⁽¹⁾ The winter ranges of the two forms are not exactly known.

253. *Cacomantis variolosus* (Vigors and Horsfield). **Brush Cuckoo (339).**

RANGE.—Moluccas, Timor, New Guinea, northern and eastern Australia.

(a) *Cacomantis variolosus variolosus* (VIGORS AND HORSFIELD).

Cuculus variolosus VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15, 1827, p. 300.—Parramatta, New South Wales.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia from the Kimberley Division to Victoria. On migration found in the Moluccas, Aru Islands, western Papuan Islands and New Guinea.

Genus **MISOCALIUS** Cabanis & Heine.254. *Misocalius osculans* (Gould). **Black-eared Cuckoo (341).**

Chalcites osculans GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1847, p. 32.—New South Wales.

Owenavis osculans rogersi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 13.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia generally, and found, on migration, in New Guinea and contiguous islands. In Western Australia it is absent from the forested south-west.

Genus **CHALCITES** Lesson.255. *Chalcites Basalis* (Horsfield). **Horsfield Bronze Cuckoo (342).**

Cuculus basalis T. Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13, 1821, 179.—Java.

RANGE.—Malay Peninsula, Philippines, Java to New Guinea, Celches, Flores, Timor, Australia.

(a) *Chalrites basalis modesta* (DIGGLES).

Lamprococcyx modesta S. DIGGLES, Trans. Phil. Soc. Queensl., 1876, p. 12.—Brisbane, Queensland.

Chrysococcyx basalis wyndhami MATHEWS, Austral Av., Rec. 1, 1912, p. 14.—Point Torment, King Sound, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Breeds in Australia, except in extreme north, and Tasmania and migrates north in winter.

256. *Chalcites lucidus* (Gmelin). **Golden Bronze Cuckoo (343-344).**

Cuculus lucidus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1788, p. 421.—New Zealand.

RANGE.—Breeds in New Zealand, Chatham Islands, Tasmania, and in southern Australia. Winters in the Solomon Islands, Lesser Sunda Islands and in New Guinea. Resident forms occur in New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, New Hebrides, Banks Islands, Santa Cruz Islands, Rennell Island, and Bellona Island.

(a) *Chalcites lucidus plagosus* (LATHAM).

Cuculus plagosus LATHAM, Index Ornith., Suppl. 1801, p. 31.—New Holland.

Chrysococcyx plagosus carteri MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 17.—Broomehill, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Tasmania and the southern part of Australia. Winters in the Lesser Sunda Islands and in New Guinea. The breeding range in Western Australia is mostly confined to the south-west corner, north to about Geraldton.

and south-east to the Dundas area. Migrates to the Lesser Sunda Islands (Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores and Wetor). Very rarely encountered in the northern part of the State, even on passage.

257. *Chalcites malayanus* (Raffles). Little Bronze Cuckoo (345).

Cuculus Malayanus RAFFLES, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 13, 1822, p. 286.—Malay Peninsula.

RANGE.—From the Malay Peninsula south to the East Indies, Borneo, the Philippines, Celebes, and New Guinea to northern Australia.

(a) *Chalcites malayanus minutillus* (GOULD).

Chrysococcyx minutillus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1859, p. 128.—Port Essington, N.T.

Chrysococcyx minutillus perplexus MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 38.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern Australia from the Kimberley Division to northern Queensland.

Genus **EUDYNAMYS** Vigors & Horsfield.

258. *Eudynamys scolopacea* (Linnæus). Koel (347).

Cuculus scolopaceus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1, 1758, p. 111.—Bengal.

RANGE.—Southern Asia to northern Australia.

(a) *Eudynamys scolopacea cyanocephala* (LATHAM).

Cuculus cyanocephalus LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 30.—New Holland.

Eudynamys orientalis subcyanocephalus MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 21.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Tropical northern Australia from the Kimberley Division to Cape York Peninsula. In winter occurs in New Guinea.

Genus **SCYTHROPS** Latham.

259. *Scythrops novæ hollandiæ* Latham. Channel-Bill Cuckoo (348).

Scythrops novæ hollandiæ LATHAM, Index Ornith., 1, 1790, p. 141.—New Holland.

Scythrops novæ hollandiæ neglectus MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 297.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—From the Lesser Sunda Islands, the Celebes and the Moluccas, the Bismarck Archipelago, and New Guinea, to northern and eastern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Genus **CENTROPUS** Illiger.

260. *Centropus phasianinus* (Latham). Pheasant-Coucal (349).

RANGE.—New Guinea and northern and eastern Australia.

(a) *Centropus phasianinus phasianinus* (Latham).

Cuculus phasianinus LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 30.—New Holland.

Centropus melanurus GOULD, B. of A., part 29 (vol. 4, plate 92), 1847.—North-west Australia.

Polophilus phasianinus highami MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 43, 1922, p. 13.—Ashburton River, W.A.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia. In Western Australia as far south as the Minilya River.

Order PASSERIFORMES : PERCHING BIRDS.

Family PITTIDÆ⁽¹⁾ : PITTAS.

Order PITTA Vieillot.

261. *Pitta iris* Gould. Rainbow Pitta (354).

Pitta iris GOULD, B. of A., part 6 (vol. 4, plate 3), 1842.—Port Essington, N.T.

RANGE.—Northern Territory and the Kimberley Division.

Family ATRICHORNITHIDÆ : SCRUB-BIRDS.

Genus ATRICHORNIS Stejneger.

262. *Atrichornis clamorus* (Gould). Noisy Scrub-Bird (356).

Atrichia clamosa GOULD, B. of A., part 14 (vol. 3, plate 34), 1844.—Between Perth and Augusta. W.A.

Atrichornis clamosa campbelli MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 36, 1916, p. 83.—

RANGE.—Known only from Drakesbrook, S.W.A. (type locality), the Margaret River and the country around King George's Sound. Only eighteen specimens are in existence and the species is nearing extinction, if not already extinct, not having been recorded since 1889.

Family HIRUNDINIDÆ : SWALLOWS AND MARTINS.

Genus HIRUNDO Linnaus.

263. *Hirundo neoxena* Gould. Welcome Swallow (357).

Hirundo neoxena GOULD, B. of A., part 9 (vol. 2, plate 13), 1842.—Tasmania.

Chelidon javanica carteri MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 300.—Broomehill, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Australia (except extreme north) and Tasmania. In Western Australia it extends north in the coastal areas as far as the Fortescue River, but inland not recorded further north than Wiluna.

Genus CHERAMŒCA Cabanis.

264. *Cheramœca leucosterna* (Gould). White-backed Swallow (358).

Hirundo leucosternus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 172.—Naomi River, N.S.W.

Cheramœca leucosternum marngli MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 301.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

¹ *Cervinipitta kimbleyensis* (*kimberleyensis*) G. M. Mathews, Journ. Roy. Soc. W. A., 27, 1942, 78, is probably based on imported specimens of *Pitta brachyura* Linnaeus, 1766, which has not otherwise been recorded nearer Australia than Timor.

RANGE.—Australia, except the far north. In Western Australia it avoids the forested area in the south-west, west of the Great Southern Railway.

Genus **HYLOCHELIDON**, Gould.

265. *Hylochelidon nigricans* (Vieillot). Australian Tree-Martin (359).

Hirundo nigricans VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 14. 1817, p. 523.—Tasmania.

Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 301.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

Petrochelidon nigricans distinguenda MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 301.—East Murchison, W.A.

RANGE.—Moluccas, Aru Islands, New Guinea, New Britain, Australia, and Tasmania. Has occurred in New Zealand, and the Solomon Islands.

266. *Hylochelidon ariel* (Gould). Fairy Martin (360).

Collocalia ariel GOULD, B. of A., part 9 (vol 2, plate 15), 1842.—N.S.W.

Petrochelidon ariel conigravi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 75.—Wyndham, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia. Has occurred in Tasmania. In Western Australia not usually found in the south-west south of Gingin and west of the Great Southern Railway; one nesting record from Perth.

Family **MUSCICAPIDÆ** : FLYCATCHERS.

Genus **RHIPIDURA** Vigors & Horsfield.

267. *Rhipidura fuliginosa* (Sparrman). Grey Fantail (361).

Muscicapa fuliginosa SPARRMAN, Mus. Carlson., part 2, 1787, species No. 47.—New Zealand.

RANGE.—Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Solomon Islands.

(a) *Rhipidura fuliginosa preissi* CABANIS.

Rhipidura preissi J. L. CABANIS, Mus. Heine., 1, 1851, p. 57.—W.A.

Rhipidura flabellifera subphasiana MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 319.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Throughout Western Australia, except the far interior.

268. *Rhipidura rufifrons* (Latham). Rufous Fantail (362).

Muscicapa rufifrons LATHAM, Index Ornith., Suppl., 1801, p. 50.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—From northern and eastern Australia to the Santa Cruz Group and the Solomon Islands in the east, the Caroline and Marianne Islands in the north and to the Moluccas, Lesser Sunda Islands and Celebes in the west.

(a) *Rhipidura rufifrons dryas* GOULD.

Rhipidura dryas GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1842 (1843), p. 132.—North-west coast of Australia.

Rhipidura rufifrons parryi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 320.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—The Kimberley Division, east to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

269. *Rhipidura rufiventris* (Vieillot). Northern Fantail (363).

Platyrrhynchos rufiventris VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 27, 1818, p. 21.—New Holland.

RANGE.—Timor to New Guinea, northern Australia, Moluccas, Kei Islands, Admiralty Islands, New Hanover, St. Matthias Island, Louisiade Archipelago, New Ireland, New Britain, Solomon Islands.

(a) *Rhipidura rufiventris isura* GOULD.

Rhipidura isura GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840 (1841), p. 174.—North-west coast of Australia.

Rhipidura setora (sic) *tormenti* MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 90.—Point Torment, King Sound, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Kimberley Division and Northern Territory.

270. *Rhipidura leucophrys* Latham. Willie Wagtail (364).

Rhipidura leucophrys LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 45.—New Holland.

RANGE.—Solomon Islands, Bismarck Archipelago, the Moluccas, Papuan Region, and Australia.

(a) *Rhipidura leucophrys picata* GOULD.

Rhipidura picata GOULD, Introd. B. of A., 1848, p. 40.—Port Essington, N.T.

RANGE.—Kimberley Division and Northern Territory.

(b) *Rhipidura leucophrys carteri* (MATHEWS).

Leucocirca leucophrys carteri MATHEWS, B. of A., 9, 1921, p. 41.—Broomehill, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Western Australia north to, but excluding, the Kimberley Division.

Genus **MYIAGRA** Vigors & Horsfield.271. *Myiagra rubecula* (Latham). Leaden Flycatcher (365).

Todus rubecula LATHAM, Index Ornith., Suppl., 1801, p. 32.—New Holland.

Myiagra rubecula broomei MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 90.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—New Guinea and northern and eastern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

272. *Myiagra ruficollis* (Vieillot). Broad-billed Flycatcher (367).

Platyrrhynchos ruficollis VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 27, 1818, p. 13.—New Holland.

Myiagra latirostris tormenti MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 91.—Point Torment, King Sound, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Timor, Aru, Islands, New Guinea, tropical northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Genus **SEISURA** Vigors & Horsfield.273. *Seisura inquieta* (Latham). Restless Flycatcher (369).

RANGE.—Australia.

(a) *Seisura inquieta nana* GOULD.

Seisura nana GOULD, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 6, 1870, p. 224.—Northern Australia.

Seisura inquieta rogersi MATHEWS, B. of A., 9, 1921, p. 68.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern Australia from the Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division, through Northern Territory to Normanton, Queensland.

(b) *Seisura inquieta inquieta* (LATHAM).

Turdus inquietus LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 40.—N.S.W.

Seisura inquieta westralensis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 323.—Broomehill, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia from the Dawson River in Queensland, through New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia to southern Western Australia where it occurs as far north as Moora, Southern Cross, and Fraser's Range.

Genus **MONARCHA** Vigors & Horsfield.

274. Monarcha alecto (Temminck). **Shining Flycatcher (372).**

Drymophila alecto TEMMINCK, Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois., 1827, plate 430.—Celebes.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, Louisiade Archipelago, Aru Islands, and northern Australia.

(a) *Monarcha alecto nitidus* (GOULD).

Piezorhynchus nitidus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840 (1841), p. 171.—North-west coast of Australia.

Monarcha alecto tormenti MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 91.—Point Torment, King Sound, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Daru Island, southern New Guinea, and northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Genus **MICRÆCA** Gould.

275. Micræca leucophæa (Latham). **Brown Flycatcher (377).**

Sylvia leucophæa LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 55.—New Holland.

RANGE.—Australia.

(a) *Micræca leucophæa assimilis* GOULD.

Micræca assimilis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840 (1841), p. 172.—W.A.

RANGE.—The south-west of Western Australia, north to the Mulga-Eucalypt line, but absent from the south-west corner (south of the Moore River and west of the Great Southern Railway).

(b) *Micræca leucophæa subpallida* MATHEWS.

Micræca fascinans subpallida MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 302.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—The Kimberley Division.

276. Micræca brunneicauda Campbell. **Brown-tailed Flycatcher (378).**

Micræca brunneicauda A. J. CAMPBELL, Emu, 2, 1902, p. 85.—Darwin, N.T.

Micræca brunneicauda tormenti MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1916, p. 58.—Point Torment, King Sound, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Coastal Kimberley Division (Point Torment, Napier Broome Bay) to Northern Territory (Darwin).

277. *Micræca flavigaster* Gould. Lemon-breasted Flycatcher (379).

Micræca flavigaster GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842 (1843), p. 132.—Port Essington, N.T.

RANGE.—East Kimberley Division (Ord River), Northern Territory (Alligator and South Alligator Rivers, Hermit Hill) and North Queensland.

Genus **PETROICA** Swainson.

278. *Petroica multicolor* (Gmelin). Scarlet Robin (380).

Muscicapa multicolor GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1789, p. 944.—Norfolk Island, Pacific Ocean.

RANGE.—Eastern and southern Australia and Tasmania; Norfolk Island, New Hebrides, Banks Islands, Fiji Islands, Samoa and Solomon Islands.

(a) *Petroica multicolor campbelli* SHARPE.

Petroica campbelli R. B. SHARPE, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 8, 1898, p. 22.—W.A.

RANGE.—South-western Western Australia south-west of a line drawn from about the Moore River, through Northam, Lake Grace, and Norseman, to east of Esperance.

279. *Petroica goodenovii* (Vigors and Horsfield). Red-capped Robin (381).

Muscicapa goodenovii VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 15, 1827, p. 245.—South coast of New Holland.

Petroica ramsayi R. B. SHARPE, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 4, 1879, p. 172.—Shark Bay, W.A.

Petroica goodenovii ruficapilla MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 305.—Southern W.A.

RANGE.—Australia, except the northern tropical areas. In Western Australia north to the Pilbara District. In the south-west Jarrah forest area it is only a rare winter visitor, though resident on Rottnest Island.

Genus **MELANODRYAS** Gould.

280. *Melanodryas cucullata* (Latham). Hooded Robin (385).

Muscicapa cucullata LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 51.—New Holland.

Melanodryas picata GOULD, Handbook.B. of A., 1, 1865, p. 285.—Northern W.A.

Petroica cucullata westralensis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 301.—Perth, Southern W.A.

RANGE.—Australia. Generally distributed in Western Australia, except in the heavy Jarrah forested area in the south-west, though it penetrates the Swan Coastal Plain almost to Bunbury. It occurs, however, in some of the more open, cleared portions of the Jarrah belt.

Genus **PÆCILDRYAS** Gould.

281. *Pœcilodryas pulverulenta* (Bonaparte). Mangrove Robin (388).
Myiolestes pulverulentus BONAPARTE, Consp. Gen. Avium, 1, 1851, p. 358.—New Guinea.
 RANGE.—New Guinea and tropical northern Australia.
 (a) *Pœcilodryas pulverulenta cinereiceps* HARTERT.
Pœcilodryas cinereiceps E. HARTERT, Novit. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 231.—Near Hampton Harbour (west of Cossack), W.A.
Pachycephala leucura connectens MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 40.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.
 RANGE.—From North-West Cape in Western Australia north (in mangroves) along the coast of Western Australia, the Kimberley Division and Northern Territory.
282. *Pœcilodryas superciliosa* (Gould). White-browed Robin (390-391).
Petroica superciliosa GOULD; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1846 (1847), p. 106.—Near Burdekin Lakes, north-central Queensland.
 RANGE.—Northern Australia.
 (a) *Pœcilodryas superciliosa cerviniventris* (GOULD).
Petroica (?) *cerviniventris* GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 221.—Victoria River, N.T.
Pachycephala superciliosa belcheri MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec. 1, 1912, p. 40.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.
Pœcilodryas superciliosa derbyi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 2, 1913, p. 75.—Derby, Kimberley Division.
 RANGE.—Kimberley Division and Northern Territory.

Genus **EOPSALTRIA** Swainson.

283. *Eopsaltria georgiana* (Quoy and Gaimard). White-breasted Robin (387).
Muscicapa georgiana QUOY AND GAIMARD, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., 1, 1830, p. 175.—King George's Sound, southern W.A.
Eopsaltria leucogaster GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1846, p. 19.—Perth, southern W.A.
Quoyornis georgianus warreni MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1916, p. 59.—Warren River, southern W.A.
 RANGE.—South-West Western Australia. Confined to the south west corner, Perth to Albany, but most plentiful in the extreme south.
284. *Eopsaltria griseogularis* Gould. Western Yellow Robin (394).
Muscicapa gularis QUOY AND GAIMARD, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., 1, 1830, p. 176.—King George's Sound, southern W.A. Preoccupied.
Eopsaltria griseogularis GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838, appx. 2.—Swan River, southern W.A.
Eopsaltria griseogularis quoyi MATHEWS, B. of A., 8 1920, p. 299.—Albany, southern W.A.
Eopsaltria griseogularis wongani MATHEWS, B. of A., 8, 1920, p. 299.—Wongan Hills, W.A.

RANGE.—Southern South Australia (Eyre Peninsula) and southern Western Australia. In Western Australia south and west of a line passing from Moora, through Merredin, to Norseman.

Family **PACHYCEPHALIDÆ** : **SONG-SHRIKES.**

Genus **PACHYCEPHALA** Vigors.

285. *Pachycephala pectoralis* (Latham). Golden Whistler (398-400).

Muscicapa pectoralis LATHAM, Index Ornith, Suppl., 1801, p. 51.—New Holland.

RANGE.—From New Guinea westward to eastern Java, Kalaoctuah, Peling Island and northern Moluccas, southward to Australia, Tasmania, and New Caledonia, eastward to central Polynesia, and northwards to the Solomon Islands, St. Matthias, and Admiralty Islands.

(a) *Pachycephala pectoralis robusta* MASTERS.

Pachycephala robusta G. MASTERS, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1, 1876, p. 49.—Cape York, Queensland.

Eopsaltria hilli A. J. CAMPBELL, Emu, 10, 1910, p. 168.—Hecla Island, Parry Harbour, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern areas of the Kimberley Division to Cape York, Queensland.

(b) *Pachycephala pectoralis melanura* GOULD.

Pachycephala melanura GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842 (1843), p. 134.—North coast of Australia.

Pachycephala melanura bynoei MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1918, p. 136.—Port Hedland, W.A.

RANGE.—Point Cloates to Derby, Kimberley Division (in mangroves).

(c) *Pachycephala pectoralis occidentalis* RAMSAY.

Pachycephala occidentalis E. P. RAMSAY, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 2, 1878, p. 212.—Southern W.A.

Pachycephala pectoralis interjecta MATHEWS, B. of A., 8, 1920, p. 222.—Stirling Range, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Western Australia as far north as Geraldton, and inland to the Wongan Hills, Lake Grace, and Salmon Gums, to the south coast east of Esperance.

286. *Pachycephala rufiventris* (Latham). Rufous Whistler (401).

RANGE.—New Guinea, Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago, and Australia.

(a) *Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris* (LATHAM).

Sylvia rufiventris LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 54.—N.S.W.

Pachycephala rufiventris didimus MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1918, p. 159.—S.W.A.

RANGE.—Australia. In Western Australia it is found all over the State, though rare in the heavier forested country of the lower south-west (Cape Naturaliste to Albany).

287. *Pachycephala inornata* Gould. Gilbert Whistler (403).

Pachycephala inornata GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 164.—South Australia.

Pachycephala Gilbertii GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1844, p. 107.—York District, W.A.

RANGE.—Mallee areas of Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, but not occurring in the heavier forested areas west of the Great Southern Railway.

288. *Pachycephala lanioides* Gould. White-breasted Whistler (404).

Pachycephala lanioides GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1839 (1840), p. 142.—North-west coast of Australia.

Pachycephala lanioides carnarvoni MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 2, 1913, p. 75.—Carnarvon, W.A.

RANGE.—Coastal districts (mangroves) of northern Australia from Carnarvon, Western Australia, to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Genus *COLLURICINCLA* Vigors and Horsfield.289. *Colluricincla brunnea* Gould. Brown Shrike-Thrush (409).

Colluricincla brunnea GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 164.—North-west Australia.

Colluricincla brunnea parryi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 46.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

Colluricincla brunnea roebucki MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 94.—Roebuck Bay, Kimberley Division.

Colluricincla brunnea julietae⁽¹⁾ MATHEWS, Journ. Roy. Soc., W.A., 27, 1942, p. 77.—Sturt Creek, south east Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern Australia. In Western Australia confined to the Kimberley Division.

290. *Colluricincla rufiventris* Gould. Western Shrike-Thrush (410).

Colluricincla rufiventris GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 164.—Swan River, S.W.A.

Colluricincla rufiventris marchisoni MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 94.—East Murchison, W.A.

Colluricincla rufiventris carteri MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1923, p. 35.—Albany, S.W.A.

RANGE.—In Western Australia north to North-West Cape and the upper Fortescue River, thence eastwards to Central Australia (Alice Springs), and in South Australia to Eyre Peninsula.

291. *Colluricincla woodwardi* Hartert. Brown-breasted Shrike-Thrush (411).

Colluricincla woodwardi E. HARTERT, Novit. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 228.—South Alligator River, N.T.

(¹) Type in Western Australian Museum (No. A4004), ♀, collected at Sturt Creek, Canning Stock Route, Kimberley Division, on January 6, 1931, by O. H. Lipfert.

Colluricincla woodwardi assimilis MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 2, 1914, p. 100.—Napier, Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Kimberley Division and Northern Territory.

292. *Colluricincla parvula* Gould. Little Shrike-Thrush (412).

Colluricincla parvula GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1845, p. 62.—Port Essington, N.T.

Colluricincla parvula conigravi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 94.—Admiralty Gulf, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—From Admiralty Gulf in the Kimberley Division to Arnhem Land in Northern Territory.

Family GRALLINIDÆ : MAGPIE-LARKS.

Genus GRALLINA Vieillot.

293. *Grallina cyanoleuca* (Latham). Magpie-Lark (415).

Corvus cyanoleuca LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801 p. 25.—N.S.W.

Grallina cyanoleuca neglecta MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 372.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia, in the vicinity of surface fresh water, but absent in the extreme south-west from Cape Naturaliste to Albany.

Family FALCUNCULIDÆ : CRESTED SHRIKES.

Genus FALCUNCULUS Vieillot.

294. *Falcunculus frontatus* (Latham). Shrike-Tit (416-418).

Lanius frontatus LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 18.—New Holland.

RANGE.—Australia.

(a) *Falcunculus frontatus whitei* CAMPBELL.

Falcunculus whitei A. J. CAMPBELL, Emu, 10, 1910, p. 167.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Kimberley Division and Northern Territory.

(b) *Falcunculus frontatus leucogaster* GOULD.

Falcunculus leucogaster GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1848, appx., p. 2.—W.A.

Falcunculus leucogaster stirlingi, MATHEWS, Austral. Av. Rec., 2, 1915, p. 133.—Stirling Range, S.W.A.

RANGE.—South-western Australia, north-east to Moora, Kellerberrin, and Norseman, but rare in the Jarrah forest belt and south-west coastal areas.

Genus OREOICA Gould.

295. *Oreoica gutturalis* (Vigors and Horsfield). Crested Bell-Bird (419).

Falcunculus gutturalis VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15, 1827, p. 212.—“Kent Group.”

Oreoica cristata mungi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 377.—Mungi Rockhole, south-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.

Oreoica cristata westralensis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 377.—Broomehill, S.W.A.

Oreoica cristata lloydi MATHEWS, Ibis, 1917, p. 608.—Dirk Hartog Island, W.A.

RANGE.—Australia, except in the extreme north. In Western Australia north to the Pilbara district and the southern portion of the Kimberley Division, but not found in the south-west corner south and west of Moora and the Great Southern Railway.

Genus **SPHENOSTOMA** Gould.

296. *Sphenostoma cristatum* Gould. Wedgebill (420).

Sphenostoma cristatum GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4 1838, plate 63.—New South Wales.

Sphenostoma cristatum occidentale MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 378.—Day Dawn, Murchison district. W.A.

RANGE.—Drier inner regions of Australia, reaching the west coast between North-West Cape and Shark Bay. It extends north to the Ashburton River and Godfrey's Tank on the Canning Stock Route and south to the Yalgoo district and the Nullarbor Plain. Probably the Mulga-Eucalypt line will prove to be the southern boundary.

Genus **PSOPHODES** Vigors & Horsfield.

297. *Psophodes nigrogularis* Gould. Black-throated Whipbird (422).

RANGE.—The areas of Mallee vegetation of southern Australia.

(a) *Psophodes nigrogularis nigrogularis* GOULD.

Psophodes nigrogularis GOULD, B. of A., part 15 (vol. 3, plate 16), 1844.—Western Australia.

Psophodes nigrogularis pallida MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1916, p. 60.—Capr. Mantelle, S.W.A.

RANGE.—The south-west Mallee areas of Western Australia, excluding the Jarrah forest belt and occurring around the south coastal corridor to the Margaret River where, however, the last record was in 1901. It was noted at the Wongan Hills in 1842, but recent records are only from the Gnowangerup and Borden districts.

Family **CAMPEPHAGIDÆ** : CUCKOO-SHRIKES.

Genus **PTEROPDOCYS** Gould.

298. *Pteropodocys maxima* (Rüppell). Ground Cuckoo-Shrike (423).

RANGE.—Australia.

(a) *Pteropodocys maxima maxima* (RÜPPELL).

Ceblepyris maxima RÜPPELL, Mus. Senckenb., 3, 1839, p. 28.—New Holland.

Pteropodocys maxima neglecta MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 325.—Broomehill, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Australia, except extreme north. In Western Australia north to the southern portion of the Kimberley Division: sporadic in the Jarrah forest country of the south-west.

Genus **CORACINA** Vieillot.299. *Coracina novæhollandiæ* (Gmelin). **Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike (424).**

Turdus novaehollandiæ GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1789, p. 814.—New Holland.

RANGE.—Timor, Lesser Sunda, Aru, Buru and Peling Islands, New Guinea and the d'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, Australia and Tasmania.

(a) *Coracina novaehollandiæ didima* MATHEWS.

Coracina novaehollandiæ didimus MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 42.—Melville Island, N.T.

RANGE.—Northern Australia, including the Kimberley Division. On migration and as winter visitor found from Flores and Sumba to the southern Moluccas in western New Guinea and on the islands in Geelvink Bay.

(b) *Coracina novaehollandiæ subpallida* MATHEWS.

Coracina novaehollandiæ subpallida MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 326.—Strelley River, W.A.

Coracina gascoynensis E. ASHBY, Emu, 29, 1930, p. 190.—Gascoyne River, W.A.

RANGE.—Western Australia between the Strelley and Gascoyne Rivers.

(c) *Coracina novaehollandiæ melanops* (LATHAM).

Corvus melanops LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 24.—New Holland.

Coracina novaehollandiæ westralensis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 326.—Wilson's Inlet, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Breeds in southern and eastern Australia. On migration and as winter visitor in eastern New Guinea, the d'Entrecasteaux, Louisiade, and Bismarck Archipelagoes, and Nissan Island.

300. *Coracina papuensis* (Gmelin). **Papuan Cuckoo-Shrike (425-426).**

Corvus papuensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1788, p. 371.—New Guinea.

RANGE.—New Guinea to the Solomon Islands, Admiralty Islands, Aru Islands, and Australia.

(a) *Coracina papuensis hypoleuca* (GOULD).

Graucalus hypoleucus GOULD; Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1848, p. 38.—Port Essington, N.T.

Coracina hypoleuca parryi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 43.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, the Kimberley Division and Northern Territory. In the Kimberley Division it has been recorded from the north coast as far west as Napier Broome Bay (Drysdale Mission Station).

Genus **EDOLISOMA** Pucheran.301. *Edolisoma tenuirostre* (Jardine). **Jardine Triller (429).**

Graucalus tenuirostris W. JARDINE, Edinb. Journ. Nat. Geog., 3, 1831, p. 211.—

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Genus **LALAGE** Boie.**302. Lalage sueurii** (Vieillot). **White-winged Triller (430).**

Turdus Sueurii VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 20, 1818, p. 270.—Timor.

RANGE.—Lesser Sunda Islands from Bali to Timor, New Guinea and Australia.

(a) *Lalage sueurii tricolor* (SWAINSON).

Ceblepyris tricolor SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 1, 1825, p. 467.—Australia.

Lalage tricolor indistincta MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 328.—Wyndham, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Breeds over most of Australia, except in the treeless interior, on Cape York Peninsula and in parts of eastern Queensland. Winters in northern Australia and in small numbers in south-eastern New Guinea.

303. Lalage leucomela (Vigors and Horsfield). **Varied Triller (431).**

Campephaga leucomela VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15, 1827, p. 215.—Broad Sound, south Queensland.

RANGE.—A wide-spread Papuan species which occurs also in northern Australia. Restricted to tropical forest country of an annual rainfall of forty inches and over.

(a) *Lalage leucomela rufiventris* (GRAY).

Campephaga rufiventris G. R. GRAY, Genera. Birds, 1, 1846, p. 283.—Raffles Bay, N.T.

RANGE.—Melville Island and adjoining coast of northern Australia (Kimberley Division and Northern Territory).

Family **CINCLOSOMATIDÆ** : **QUAIL-THRUSHES.**Genus **CINCLOSOMA** Vigors and Horsfield.**304. Cinclosoma castanotum** Gould. **Chestnut Quail-Thrush (437).**

Cinclosoma castanotus GOULD, B. of A., part 1 (vol. 4, plate 5), 1840.—Belts of the River Murray, South Australia.

Cinclosoma castanotum dundasi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 330.—Lake Dundas, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Throughout the Mallee country of southern Australia. In Western Australia north to the mulga-eucalypt line, but excluding the heavy forested area of the south-west, and usually not found west of the Great Southern Railway.

305. Cinclosoma cinnamomeum Gould. **Cinnamon Quail-Thrush (438-440).**

Cinclosoma cinnamomeus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1846, p. 68.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—The inner (drier) regions of Australia.

(a) *Cinclosoma cinnamomeum castaneothorax* GOULD.

Cinclosoma castaneothorax GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1848 (1849), p. 139.—South Queensland.

Cinclosoma marginatum R. B. SHARPE, Cat. Birds, Brit. Mus., 7, 1883, p. 336.—N.W.A.

Cinclosoma castaneothorax nea MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 331.—Day Dawn, Murchison District, W.A.

RANGE.—Dry inner regions of Australia. In Western Australia found in the mid-north, south to the Mulga-Eucalypt line, and north to the Tropic of Capricorn.

(b) *Cinclosoma cinnamomeum alisteri* MATHEWS.

Cinclosoma alisteri MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 27, 1910, p. 16.—Waddilinia, Nullarbor Plain, S.W.A.

Cinclosoma alisteri nullarborensis A. J. CAMPBELL, Emu, 21, 1922, p. 161.—Haig and Naretha, Nullarbor Plain.

RANGE.—Nullarbor Plain (southern Western and South Australia.)

Genus **DRYMODES** Gould.

306. *Drymodes brunneopygia* (Gould). Southern Scrub-Robin (441).

Drymodes brunneopygia GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840 (1841), p. 170.—South Australia.

Drymæodus pallidus R. B. SHARPE, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 7, 1883, p. 344.—Shark Bay, W.A.

RANGE.—Throughout the Mallee country of southern Australia. In Western Australia the general distribution is similar to that of *Cinclosoma castanotum*, but it occurs further north to Peron Peninsula.

Genus **POMATOSTOMUS** Cabanis.

307. *Pomatostomus temporalis* (Vigors and Horsfield). Grey-crowned Babbler (443-444).

Pomatorhinus temporalis VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15, 1827, p. 330.—Shoalwater Bay, Queensland.

RANGE.—Australia.

(a) *Pomatostomus temporalis rubeculus* (GOULD).

Pomatorhinus rubeculus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1839 (1840), p. 144.—North-west coast of Australia.

Pomatorhinus temporalis nigrescens MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 335.—Strelley River, W.A.

RANGE.—Melville Island, Northern Territory, Central Australia, the Kimberley Division, and Western Australia south to about the Wooramel River and Wiluna.

308. *Pomatostomus superciliosus* (Vigors and Horsfield). White-browed Babbler (445).

Pomatorhinus superciliosus VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15, 1827, p. 330.—South Australia.

Pomatorhinus superciliosus ashbyi MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 28, 1911, p. 87.—Broomehill, S.W.A.

Pomatorhinus superciliosus gwendolence MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 336.—Carnarvon, W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia. In Western Australia north to about the Tropic of Capricorn. It does not occur, however, in the south-west corner much west of Toodyay and the Great Southern Railway, except for a few isolated colonies on the south coast (Busselton, Pemberton and Denmark).

Family EPHIANURIDÆ : AUSTRALIAN CHATS.

Genus EPHIANURA Gould.

309. *Ephianura albifrons* (Jardine and Selby). White-fronted Chat (448).
Acanthiza albifrons JARDINE AND SELBY, Illustr. Ornith., 2, 1828, plate 56.—N.S.W.

Ephianura albifrons westralensis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 341.—Wilson's Inlet, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia and Tasmania. In Western Australia north to Shark Bay, Upper Murchison and the eastern goldfields. Occasionally reported further north, as at Point Cloates.

310. *Ephianura aurifrons* Gould Orange Chat (450).

Ephianura aurifrons GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838, appx., p. 4.—N.S.W.

Ephianura aurifrons flavescens MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 341.—Lake Way, W.A.

RANGE.—Drier regions of Australia. In Western Australia, while avoiding the areas of heavy rainfall, occurs on occasions in the coastal country around Fremantle.

311. *Ephianura tricolor* Gould. Crimson Chat (449).

Ephianura tricolor GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 159.—No locality.

Ephianura tricolor assimilis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 341.—Lake Way, W.A.

RANGE.—Drier regions of Australia. On occasions appears in the coastal country about Fremantle.

312. *Ephianura crocea* Castelnau and Ramsay. Yellow Chat (451).

Ephianura crocea CASTELNAU AND RAMSAY, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1, 1877, p. 380.—Norman River, north Queensland.

Leachena crocea boweri MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1922, p. 8.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern Australia.

Family ACANTHIZIDÆ : THORNBILL WARBLERS.

Genus GERYGONE Gould.

313. *Gerygone olivacea* (Gould). White-throated Warbler (453).

Psilopus olivaceus GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838, plate 61.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—South-east New Guinea and northern and eastern Australia from Victoria to the Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

(a) *Gerygone olivacea rogersi* MATHEWS.

Gerygone albigularis rogersi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1911, p. 23.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—From the Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division northward to Brock's Creek, Northern Territory.

314. *Gerygone magnirostris* Gould. **Large-billed Warbler (457).**
Gerygone magnirostris GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1842 (1843), p. 133.—Port Essington, Northern Territory.
 RANGE.—Aru Islands, New Guinea and islands, and northern Australia.
 (a) *Gerygone magnirostris tenebrosa* (HALL).
Pseudogerygone tenebrosa R. HALL, Vict. Nat., 18, 1901, p. 79.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.
Gerygone tenebrosa christopherei MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 312.—Carnarvon, W.A.
Ethelornis magnirostris whitlocki MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1915, p. 24.—Port Hedland, W.A.
 RANGE.—Coastal mangroves from King Sound, Kimberley Division, south to Carnarvon.
315. *Gerygone chloronota* Gould. **Green-backed Warbler (458).**
 RANGE.—Mountains of New Guinea, and coastal districts of north-western Australia from Port Essington to Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.
 (a) *Gerygone chloronota chloronota* GOULD.
Gerygone chloronotus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1842 (1843), p. 133.—Port Essington, N.T.
Gerygone chloronotus darwini MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 40.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.
 RANGE.—Coastal mangroves of north-west Australia from Port Essington to Parry's Creek; Melville Island.
316. *Gerygone levigaster* Gould. **Buff-breasted Warbler (460).**
Gerygone levigaster GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1842 (1843), p. 133.—Port Essington, N.T.
Gerygone levigaster broomei MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 89.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.
Ethelornis levigaster perconfusus MATHEWS, B. of A., 8, 1920, p. 161.—Derby, Kimberley Division.
 RANGE.—Northern Australia from the southern border of the Kimberley Division to Cape York.
317. *Gerygone fusca* (Gould). **Western Warbler (463).**
Psilopus fuscus GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4 1838, plate 61.—Australia.
 RANGE.—South-west Siam, Celebes, northern Philippines, Kei Islands, Timorlaut, south-west New Guinea, Australia.
 (a) *Gerygone fusca culicivora* (GOULD).
Psilopus culicivorus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 174.—Western Australia.
Gerygone culicivora wayensis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 308.—Lake Way, Murchison District, W.A.
Gerygone culicivora dendyi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 309.—Mungi Rockhole, south-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.
Gerygone levigaster mungi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 310.—Mungi Rockhole, south-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Western Australia north to the southern portion of the Kimberley Division and absent in the south-eastern part of the State south of Wiluna and east of Northam and Lake Grace.

Genus **SMICRORNIS** Gould.

318. *Smicrornis brevirostris* (Gould). Weebill (464-465).

Psilopus brevirostris GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838, plate 61.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—Australia.

(a) *Smicrornis brevirostris flavescens* GOULD.

Smicrornis flavescens GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1842 (1843), p. 134.—Port Essington, N.T.

Smicrornis brevirostris mungi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 307.—Mungi Rockhole, south-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.

Smicrornis brevirostris rogersi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 307.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Kimberley Division and Northern Territory.

(b) *Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis* SHARPE.

Smicrornis occidentalis R. B. SHARPE, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 4 1879, p. 209.—W.A.

Smicrornis brevirostris stirlingi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 30.—Stirling Range, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Western Australia, but absent from the extreme south-west area from Cape Naturaliste to Albany.

Genus **APHELOCEPHALA** Oberholser.

319. *Aphelocephala leucopsis* (Gould). Whiteface (466-467).

Xerophila leucopsis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 175.—South Australia.

RANGE.—Dry inner regions of the southern half of Australia.

(a) *Aphelocephala leucopsis castaneiventris* (MILLIGAN).

Xerophila castaneiventris A. W. MILLIGAN, Emu, 3, 1903, p. 70.—Day Dawn, Western Australia.⁽¹⁾

Aphelocephala castaneiventris minilya MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 40, 1920, p. 75.—Minilya River, W.A.

RANGE.—Western Australia, north to the Tropic of Capricorn, but excluding the south-west (from Mullewa, Kellerberrin and Widgiemoooltha).

320. *Aphelocephala nigricincta* (North). Banded Whiteface (469).

Xerophila nigricincta A. J. NORTH, Ibis, 1895, p. 340.—Missionary Plain, Central Australia.

RANGE.—The northern central portions of South and Western Australia, east to Lake Frome and north to Barrow's Creek, Tanami, and Godfrey's Tank (on the Canning Stock Route), thence south-west to about the junction of the Gascoyne and Lyons Rivers, and south to Cue.

(1) Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 5521). ♂, collected at Day Dawn, Murchison district, on May, 9, 1903, by F. Lawson Whitlock.

Genus *ACANTHIZA* Vigors and Horsfield.321. *Acanthiza inornata* Gould. Western Thornbill (472).

RANGE.—Southern forested area of Western Australia.

(a) *Acanthiza inornata inornata* GOULD.

Acanthiza inornata GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840 (1841), p. 171.—Swan River, W.A.

Acanthiza inornata submastersi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 43.—Stirling Range, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Southern forested area of Western Australia, north to Moora and east to the Great Southern Railway and the Stirling Range, with the exception of the extreme south coast.

(b) *Acanthiza inornata mastersi* NORTH.

Acanthiza mastersi A. J. NORTH, Agric. Gaz. N.S.W., 12, 1901, p. 1425.—Albany, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Extreme south-west coastal area of Western Australia (Cape Leeuwin to Albany).

322. *Acanthiza pusilla* (Shaw). Brown Thornbill (474-475).

Motacilla pusilla SHAW, in White's Journ. Voy. N.S.W., 1790, p. 257.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—Whole of Australia (except tropical north), and Tasmania.

(a) *Acanthiza pusilla whitlocki* NORTH.

Acanthiza whitlocki A. J. NORTH, Vict. Nat., 26, 1909, p. 55.—Lake Way, Murchison District, W.A.

Acanthiza pusilla peroni MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 39, 1918, p. 23.—Peron Peninsula, W.A.

Acanthiza pusilla nullarborensis H. L. WHITE, Emu, 21, 1922, p. 164.—Zanthus, Nullarbor Plain, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Central Australia and drier regions of South Australia and Western Australia (south and west to Geraldton, Wongan Hills, and almost to Norseman).

(b) *Acanthiza pusilla apicalis* GOULD.

Acanthiza apicalis GOULD, B. of A., part 26 (vol 3, plate 57), 1847.—Swan River, S.W.A.

Acanthiza pusilla dundasi MATHEWS, B. of A., 9, 1922, p. 431.—Lake Dundas, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Western Australia between the ranges of *whitlocki* and *leeuwinensis*.

(c) *Acanthiza pusilla leeuwinensis* CAMPBELL.

Acanthiza pusilla leeuwinensis A. G. CAMPBELL, Emu, 22, 1922, p. 63.—Wilson's Inlet, S.W.A.

Acanthiza pusilla northi MATHEWS, B. of A., 9, 1922, p. 431.—Wilson's Inlet, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Extreme south coast of Western Australia between Albany and Cape Leeuwin.

323. *Acanthiza robustirostris* Milligan. Robust Thornbill (480).
Acanthiza robustirostris A. W. MILLIGAN, Emu, 3, 1903, p. 71.—Day Dawn, Murchison District, W.A. (1)
Milligania robustirostris liberia MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1916, p. 61.—Siberia Soak, W.A.
 RANGE.—Central Australia to Western Australia (as far south and west as Broad Arrow, Yalgoo and Wurarga, and north to the Peak Hill district and the Ophthalmia Range.
324. *Acanthiza uropygialis* Gould. Chestnut-rumped Thornbill (481).
 RANGE.—Throughout the interior of southern Australia where the annual rainfall does not exceed 15 inches.
 (a) *Acanthiza uropygialis uropygialis* GOULD.
Acanthiza uropygialis GOULD, Synop., B. of A., part 4, 1838, plate 60.—New South Wales.
Acanthiza uropygialis nea MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 350.—Burracoppin, W.Z.
Geobasileus uropygialis moora A. G. CAMPBELL, Emu, 22, 1922, p. 65.—Moora, W.A.
 RANGE.—South-central Queensland, south through inland New South Wales to northern Victoria and adjoining parts of South Australia; southern parts of Western Australia, except in the wet coastal districts.
 (b) *Acanthiza uropygialis augusta* MATHEWS.
Acanthiza uropygialis augusta MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 350.—Port Augusta, South Australia.
Acanthiza uropygialis murchisoni MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 350.—East Murchison, W.A.
 RANGE.—South-western Queensland and extreme western New South Wales, west to inland Western Australia; north at least to the MacDonnell Ranges and south to Eyre Peninsula. Generally outside the 20-inch rainfall line.
325. *Acanthiza iredalei* Mathews. Slender Thornbill (482-483).
 RANGE.—From coastal mid-Western Australia eastwards through the Nullarbor Plain as far as the Little Desert, Victoria.
 (a) *Acanthiza iredalei iredalei* MATHEWS.
Acanthiza iredalei MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 27, 1911, p. 97.—Lake Way, W.A.
Acanthiza inornata carnarvoni MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 2, 1913, p. 76.—Carnarvon, W.A.
Geobasileus tenuirostris uranie A. G. CAMPBELL, Emu, 25, 1925, p. 62.—Shark Bay, W.A.
 RANGE.—From coastal mid-Western Australia, south-east to the vicinity of Leigh's Creek, Port Augusta, and the north of Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

(1) Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 5548). ♀, collected at Day Dawn, Murchison district, May 7, 1903, by F. Lawson Whitlock.

326. *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa* (Quoy and Gaimard). Yellow-rumped
Thornbill (486).

Saxicola chrysorrhoa QUOY AND GAIMARD, Voy. Astrol. Zool., 1 1830, p. 189.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Throughout Australia except in the tropical north; Tasmania.

(a) *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa ferdinandi* (MATHEWS).

Geobasileus chrysorrhous ferdinandi MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 36, 1916, p. 90.—Musgrave Range, South Australia.

RANGE.—Central Australia and far interior of Western Australia.

(b) *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa alexanderi* (MATHEWS).

*Acanthiza pallida*¹ MILLIGAN, Emu, 3, 1903, p. 112.—Yalgoo, Murchison, W.A. Preoccupied.

Geobasileus chrysorrhous alexanderi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 4, 1921, p. 137.—new name for *pallida*.

RANGE.—Drier regions of southern Western Australia.

(c) *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa multi* MATHEWS.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa multi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 351.—Wilson's Inlet, S.W.A.

RANGE.—From north of Perth, south-east to the southern coast and east to Esperance, and perhaps beyond.

Genus *SERICORNIS* Gould.

327. *Sericornis maculatus*⁽²⁾ (Gould.) Spotted Scrub-Wren (491).

Sericornis maculatus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1847, p. 2.—Albany, S.W.A.

Sericornis balstoni OGILVIE-GRANT, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 23, 1909, p. 72.—Bernier Island, W.A.

Sericornis maculatus warreni MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 356.—Warren River (Pemberton), S.W.A.

Sericornis maculatus hartogi T. CARTER, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 37, 1916, p. 6.—Dirk Hartog Island, W.A.

Sericornis maculatus geraldtonensis J. W. MELLOR, South Austr. Ornith., 6, 1921, p. 43.—Geraldton, W.A.

Sericornis maculatus houtmanensis F. R. ZIETZ, South Austr. Ornith., 6, 1921, p. 44.—Houtman's Abrolhos, W.A.

Sericornis maculatus fuscipes W. B. ALEXANDER, Journ. Linn. Soc., London, 34, 1922, p. 465.—Wallaby Island, Houtman's Abrolhos, W.A.

Sericornis maculata condoni MATHEWS, Journ. Roy. Soc., W.A., 27, 1942, p. 78.—Hopetoun, S.W.A.

Sericornis maculata mondraini MATHEWS, Journ. Roy. Soc., W.A., 27, 1942, p. 78.—Mondrain Island, Archipelago of the Recherche, S.W.A. (3)

RANGE.—Southern Australia. In Western Australia south and west of a line joining Shark Bay, Mingenew, Wongan Hills, Lake Grace and Bremer Bay, and along the south coast to Eucla.

(¹) Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 6067). ♂, collected at Wurarga, Yalgoo Goldfields, Murchison, September 1, 1903, by F. Lawson Whitlock.

(²) This species is in want of revision. At the moment no worthwhile indication of geographical races is possible.

(³) Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 7125). ♂, collected on Mondrain Island, Archipelago of the Recherche, October 27, 1904, by J. T. Tunney.

Genus **PYRRHOLÆMUS** Gould.**328. Pyrrholæmus brunneus** Gould. **Redthroat (497).**

Pyrrholæmus brunneus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 173.—Belts of the Murray in South Australia.

Sericornis brunnea pallescens MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 353.—Bore Well, east Murchison, W.A.

Pyrrholæmus brunneus milligani MATHEWS, B. of A., 9, 1922, p. 489.—Wongan Hills, W.A.

Pyrrholæmus brunneus kalgoorlie MATHEWS, B. of A., 9, 1922, p. 489.—Kalgoorlie, W.A.

RANGE.—Extra-tropical Australia. In Western Australia north to the Fortescue River and south and west to Moora, Wongan Hills, Kellerberrin, and Lake Grace. Generally it inhabits the country north and east of the range of the Spotted Scrub-wren.

Genus **HYLACOLA** Gould.**329. Hylacola pyrrhopygia** (Vigors and Horsfield). **Chesnut-tailed
Ground-Wren (498-499).**

Acanthiza pyrrhopygia VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15, 1827, p. 227.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—Extra-tropical Australia.

(a) *Hylacola pyrrhopygia cauta* GOULD.

Hylacola cauta GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1842 (1843), p. 135.—Western belts of the Murray in South Australia.

Hylacola pyrrhopygia whitlocki MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 333.—Stirling Range, S.W.A.

RANGE.—The mallee belt of southern Australia. In Western Australia a southern species found north to Wongan Hills and Kalgoorlie, but excluding the forested south-west corner. It is a denizen of the mallee and sandplain country.

Genus **CALAMANTHUS** Gould.**330. Calamanthus fuliginosus** (Vigors and Horsfield). **Striated Field-
Wren (500-501).**

Anthus fuliginosus VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15, 1827, p. 230.—Tasmania.

RANGE.—Southern Australia, Tasmania.

(a) *Calamanthus fuliginosus montanellus* MILLIGAN.

Calamanthus montanellus A. W. MILLIGAN, Emu, 2, 1903, p. 200.—Stirling Range, S.W.A.⁽¹⁾

Calamanthus fuliginosus carteri MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 337.—Broomehill, S.W.A.

Calamanthus campestris dorrie MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 337.—Dorre Island, W.A.

Calamanthus montanellus ashbyi MATHEWS, B. of A., 9, 1922, p. 287.—Wongan Hills, W.A.

(1) Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 5340). ♂, collected at Yetermirrup, Stirling Range, S.W.A. on October 7, 1902, by C. P. Conigrave.

Calamanthus campestris hartogi T. CARTER, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 37, 1916, p. 6.—Dirk Hartog Island, W.A.

Calamanthus montanellus lealcei MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 43 1922, p. 13.—Woolundra, W.A.

RANGE.—South-west Australia. The northern limit appears to be about Jurien Bay, extending eastwards to Wongan Hills, Boorabbin, and Norseman. It is not found in the heavier Jarrah forest country of the south-west. It also occurs on Dirk Hartog and Dorre Islands, which are considerably beyond its northern limits on the mainland.

331. *Calamanthus campestris* (Gould). Rufous Field-Wren (502-503).

Praticola campestris GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 171.—South Australia.

RANGE.—Southern and central Australia north of the range of *C. fuliginosus*.

(a) *Calamanthus campestris isabellinus* NORTH.

Calamanthus isabellinus A. J. NORTH, Report Horn Exped., 2, 1896, p. 85.—C.A.

Calamanthus rubiginosus A. J. CAMPBELL, Vict. Nat., 16, 1899, p. 3.—Point Cloates, W.A.

Calamanthus campestris wayensis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 338.—Lake Way, W.A.

Calamanthus campestris peroni MATHEWS, Ibis, 1917, p. 586.—Peron Peninsula, W.A.

RANGE.—An inland and central Australian species ranging from the Nullarbor Plain to the Yalgoo district and Shark Bay (but excluding the islands of Dirk Hartog and Dorre), and north to North-West Cape. So far as is known it does not overlap the range of *fuliginosus*, of which it is the northern and inland representative.

Family SYLVIIDÆ : WARBLERS.

Genus EREMIORNIS North.

332. *Eremiornis carteri* North. Spinifex-Bird (507).

Eremiornis carteri A. J. NORTH, Vict. Nat., 17, 1900, p. 79.—North-West Cape, Western Australia.

Eremiornis carteri assimilis P. D. MONTAGUE, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1913, p. 181.—Hermite Island (Monte Bello Islands), W.A.

Eremiornis carteri rogersi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1913, p. 192.—Hall's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Across central Australia from the Cloncurry district in Queensland to the north-west coast of Western Australia. Has been recorded from the neighbourhood of the Minilya River and North-West Cape to Hall's Creek, and occurs on Barrow Island and on Hermite Island, in the Monte Bello Group.

Genus CINCLORAMPUS Gould.

333. *Cincloramphus cruralis* (Vigors and Horsfield). Brown Songlark (508).

Megalurus cruralis VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15, 1827, p. 228.—New South Wales.

Cincloramphus cruralis clelandi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 338.—Perth, W.A.

Cincloramphus cruralis rogersi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 338.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia. In the south-west it does not enter the heavy forest belt but penetrates down the Swan Coastal Plain as far south as Busselton.

334. *Cincloramphus mathewsi* Iredale. Rufous Songlark (509).

Anthus rufescens VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15, 1827, p. 230.—New South Wales. Preoccupied.

Cincloramphus rufescens mathewsi T. IRELAND, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 27, 1911, p. 97.—Yalgoo, Murchison District, W.A.

Cincloramphus mathewsi alisteri MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 339.—East Murchison District, W.A.

Cincloramphus mathewsi subalisteri MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 339.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia. The distribution in the south-west corresponds with that of the preceding species.

Genus *AMYTORNIS* Stejneger.

335. *Amytornis textilis* (Dumont). Grass-Wren (510-512).

RANGE.—Southern and Central Australia.

(a) *Amytornis textilis textilis* (DUMONT).

Malurus textilis DUMONT, Dict. Sci. Nat., 30, 1824, p. 117.—W.A.

Amytis macrourus GOULD, B. of A., part 26 (Vol. 3 Plate 30) 1847.—Wongan Hills, W.A.

Amytis gigantura⁽¹⁾ A. W. MILLIGAN, Vict. Nat., 18, 1901, p. 28.—Mount Magnet, W.A.

Amytis varia T. CARTER, Vict. Nat., 25, 1908, p. 86.—Broomehill, S.W.A.

Diaphorillas textilis morgani MATHEWS, Novit., Zool., 18, 1912, p. 364.—Cardinia, 70 miles east of Kalgoorlie, W.A.

Diaphorillas textilis carteri MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1917, p. 87.—Dirk Hartog Island, W.A.

RANGE.—Central Australia to the coast of Western Australia. In the south-west it does not occur west of the Great Southern Railway.

336. *Amytornis striatus* (Gould). Striated Grass-Wren (513-514).

Dasyornis striatus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839 (1840), p. 143.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Central drier regions of Australia. In Western Australia its distribution extends further north than *A. textilis*.

(a) *Amytornis striatus whitei* MATHEWS.

Amytornis whitei MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 25, 1910, p. 34.—Coongan River, Western Australia.

Amytornis striatus oweni MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 27, 1911, p. 48.—east Murchison District, W.A.

RANGE.—From the Murchison River, Western Australia, north to the Pilbara district, and thence eastward to central Australia.

⁽¹⁾ Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 1529). Not sexed, collected at Mount Magnet, Western Australia, in November, 1899, by J. T. Tunney.

337. *Amytornis housei* (Milligan). Black Grass-Wren (518).

Amytis housei⁽¹⁾ A. W. MILLIGAN, Report Explor. North-West Kimberley, 1902, p. 52.—Between Mt. Elizabeth and Rocky Mountain, Kimberley Division.

Magnamytis kimberleyi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1923, p. 35.—Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Known only from specimens collected between Rocky Mountain and Mount Elizabeth, central Kimberley Division in 1901.

Genus **DASYORNIS** Vigors & Horsfield.

338. *Dasyornis brachypterus* (Latham). Bristle-Bird (519-520).

Turdus brachypterus LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 43.—New Holland.

RANGE.—South-east and south-west Australia.

(a) *Dasyornis brachypterus longirostris* GOULD.

Dasyornis longirostris GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840 (1841), p. 170.—Swan River, S.W.A.

Dasyornis longirostris mastersi MATHEWS, B. of A., 10, 1923, p. 154.—Albany, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Now known only from the neighbourhood of King George Sound, S.W.A., but formerly occurred also in the Swan Coastal Plain in the vicinity of Perth.

339. *Dasyornis broadbenti* (McCoy). Rufous Bristle-Bird (521).

Sphenura broadbenti F. MCCOY, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), 19, 1867, p. 185.—western Victoria.

RANGE.—Victoria, South, and south-west Australia.

(a) *Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis* (MILLIGAN).

Sphenura litoralis A. W. MILLIGAN, Emu, 1, 1902, p. 69.—Ellensbrook, S.W.A.⁽²⁾

RANGE.—Known only from the coastal areas between Cape Naturaliste and Cape Leeuwin, S.W.A.

Genus **MEGALURUS** Horsfield.

340. *Megalurus gramineus* (Gould). Little Grass-Bird (522).

Sphenocacus gramineus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1845, p. 19.—Tasmania.

Megalurus striatus A. W. MILLIGAN, Emu, 2, 1903, p. 201.—Lake Yanchep, S.W.A.⁽³⁾

Megalurus gramineus thomasi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 344.—Lake Muir, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia and Tasmania. In Western Australia in the south-west from Shark Bay (Hamelin Pool), to the estuary of the Hamersley River.

⁽¹⁾ Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 4767). ♂, collected at Camp 25 (between Mt. Elizabeth and Rocky Mountain), of the F. S. Brockman Kimberley Exploring Expedition, 1901, by Dr. F. M. House, in June, 1901.

⁽²⁾ Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 4355). ♀, collected at Ellensbrook, S.W.A., in October, 1901, by A. W. Milligan.

⁽³⁾ Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 5278). ♂, collected at Lake Yanchep, S.W.A., in December, 1902, by A. W. Milligan.

341. *Megalurus timoriensis* Wallace. Tawny Grass-Bird (523).
Megalurus timoriensis A. R. WALLACE, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, p. 489.—Timor.
 RANGE.—Timor, New Guinea, New Ireland, New Britain, Australia.
 (a) *Megalurus timoriensis alisteri* MATHEWS.
Megalurus alisteri alisteri MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 345.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.
 RANGE.—Northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Genus **ACROCEPHALUS** Naumann.

342. *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* (Linnæus). Great Reed Warbler (524).
Turdus arundinaceus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1759, p. 170.—Southern Europe.
 RANGE.—Eastern Europe and southern Asia to Australia.
 (a) *Acrocephalus arundinaceus australis* (GOULD).
Calamoherpe australis GOULD, in Lewin's Nat. Hist. Bird, N.S.W. (ed. Eyton), 1838.—Index to synonyms to Plate 18, N.S.W.
Calamoherpe longirostris GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1845, p. 20.—King George's Sound, S.W.A.
 RANGE.—New Guinea and Australia, wherever there are fresh-water swamps.

Genus **CISTICOLA** Kaup.

343. *Cisticola exilis* (Vigors and Horsfield). Fantail-Warbler (525).
Malurus exilis VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 15 1827, 223.—N.S.W.
 RANGE.—India, south-eastern Asia, China and Formosa, Malay Archipelago (except Borneo and Sumatra), New Guinea, northern and eastern Australia.
 (a) *Cisticola exilis alexandrae* MATHEWS.
Cisticola exilis alexandrae MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 343.—Alexandra Station, N.T.
Cisticola exilis parryi MATHEWS, Austral. Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 77.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.
Cisticola exilis tormenti MATHEWS, Austral. Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 77.—Point Torment, Kimberley Division.
 RANGE.—The semi-arid parts of northern Australia from the Fortescue River in Western Australia through the interior of Northern Territory to north-western Queensland.

Genus **STIPITURUS** Lesson.

344. *Stipiturus malachurus* (Shaw). Emu-Wren (526).
Muscicapa malachura G. SHAW, Trans. Linn. Soc. London., 4, 1798, p. 242.—New South Wales.
 RANGE.—The southern half of Australia, and Tasmania.

(a) *Stipiturus malachurus westernensis* CAMPBELL.

Stipiturus westernensis A. J. CAMPBELL, Emu, 11, 1912, p. 222.—Ellensbrook, S.W.A.

Stipiturus malachurus rothschildi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 363.—Albany, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Coastal districts of southern Western Australia. The species avoids the heavy forested Jarrah belt.

(b) *Stipiturus malachurus medius* MATHEWS.

Stipiturus malachurus media MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 40, 1919, p. 45.—Gnowangerup, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Inland portions of southern Western Australia, south-west of a line drawn from the coast somewhat to the east of Esperance, through Lake Grace and the Wongan Hills to the Shark Bay district.

(c) *Stipiturus, malachurus hartogi* CARTER.

Stipiturus malachurus hartogi T. CARTER, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 37, 1916, p. 6.—Dirk Hartog Island, W.A.

RANGE.—Dirk Hartog Island, Western Australia.

345. *Stipiturus ruficeps* Campbell. Rufous-crowned Emu-Wren (528).

Stipiturus ruficeps A. J. CAMPBELL, Vict. Nat., 15, 1899, p. 116.—North-West Cape, W.A.

RANGE.—A wide area of distribution in western central Australia, north to a point midway between Barrow Creek and Tennant Creek in Northern Territory, and to Godfrey's Tank on the Canning Stock Route in Western Australia, thence westerly to North-West Cape, and south-easterly through Wiluna to the Nullarbor Plain.

Genus MALURUS Vieillot.

346. *Malurus splendens* (Quoy and Gaimard). Splendid Blue Wren (532).

RANGE.—Western Australia, north to the upper Ashburton River.

(a) *Malurus splendens riordani* MATHEWS.

Malurus splendens riordani MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 119.—Yalgoo, W.A.

Malurus splendens aridus G. MACK, Memoirs Nat. Mus., Melbourne, 8, 1934, p. 108.—Lake Way, W.A.

RANGE.—From the Stirling Range north to Hamelin Pool and extending into the interior to the upper Ashburton River and Wiluna.

(b) *Malurus splendens splendens* (QUOY AND GAIMARD).

Saxicola splendens QUOY AND GAIMARD, Voy. Astrol. Zool., 1, 1830, p. 197.—King George's Sound, S.W.A.

Malurus pectoralis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1833, p. 106.—Swan River, S.W.A. Preoccupied.

Malurus splendens perthi MATHEWS, B. of A., 10, 1922, p. 73.—New name for *pectoralis*.

RANGE.—The extreme south-west of Western Australia north to about Geraldton and east to about Albany.

347. *Malurus leucopterus* Dumont. **Black-and-white Wren (533).**
Malurus leucopterus DUMONT, Dict. Sci. Nat., 30, 1824, p. 118.—Dirk Hartog Island, W.A.
Malurus edouardi A. J. CAMPBELL, Vict. Nat., 17, 1901, p. 203.—Barrow Island, W.A.⁽¹⁾
 RANGE.—Dirk Hartog Island and Barrow Island, W.A.
348. *Malurus leuconotus* Gould. **Blue-and-white Wren (535).**
Malurus leuconotus GOULD Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 198.—South Australia.
Malurus cyanotus exsul MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 359.—Yule River, W.A.
Malurus leuconotus perplexus MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 359.—Day Dawn, W.A.
Hallornis leuconotus wongani MATHEWS, B. of A., 10, 1922, p. 83.—Wongan Hills, W.A.
 RANGE.—From south-west Queensland, the interior of New South Wales and north-west Victoria, west to the coast of Western Australia. In Western Australia it occurs north of a line drawn from the west coast opposite Wanneroo, through Moora, Wongan Hills, Southern Cross, and Norseman, and the northern limit is the Pilbara district.
349. *Malurus lamberti* Vigors and Horsfield. **Purple-backed Wren (536-537).**
Malurus lamberti VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans Linn. Soc. London, 15, 1827, p. 221.—N.S.W.
 RANGE.—Australia, except the extreme north.
 (a) *Malurus lamberti mastersi* MATHEWS.
Malurus lamberti mastersi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 360.—Alexandra Station, N.T.
Malurus lamberti occidentalis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 360.—Lake Way, East Murchison District, W.A.
Leggornis lamberti hartogi MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 39, 1918, p. 24.—Dirk Hartog Island, W.A.
 RANGE.—The interior of the continent from central-west Queensland and western New South Wales, west to the coast of Western Australia; to Borroloola on the McArthur River in Northern Territory in the north and to Eyre Peninsula in South Australia in the south. In Western Australia it occurs as far north as the Pilbara district, and south to a line joining Shark Bay, Yalgoo, and Kalgoorlie.
 (b) *Malurus lamberti bernieri* OGILVIE-GRANT.
Malurus bernieri OGILVIE-GRANT, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 23, 1909, p. 72.—Bernier Island, W.A.
 RANGE.—Bernier Island, Western Australia.
350. *Malurus elegans*⁽²⁾ Gould. **Red-winged Wren (538).**
Malurus elegans GOULD, B. of A., and Adj. Islands, part 1, 1837, plate 2.—“east coast of Australia.”

⁽¹⁾ Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 3226). ♂, collected on Barrow Island, December, 3, 1900, by J. T. Tunney.

⁽²⁾ Although it has lately been disclosed that the name *elegans* is preoccupied, it is retained pending a reference to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, on the score that transference of a specific name within a genus should be avoided.

Leggeornis elegans warreni MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1916, p. 61.—Warren River (Pemberton), S.W.A.

RANGE.—Coastal areas of south-west Western Australia, from about Moora, to the east of Albany.

351. *Malurus amabilis* Gould. Lovely Wren (539).

Malurus amabilis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850 (1852), p. 277.—Cape York, north Queensland.

Malurus amabilis rogersi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 361.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Kimberley Division and the western part of Arnhem Land, N.T., and north Queensland, north of the range of *M. lamberti*.

352. *Malurus pulcherrimus* Gould. Blue-breasted Wren (540).

Malurus pulcherrimus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1844, p. 106.—Wongan Hills, W.A.

Malurus pulcherrimus stirlingi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1913, p. 192.—Stirling Range, southern W.A.

RANGE.—South-west Australia south and west of a line from the mouth of the Murchison River, to Mingenew, Wongan Hills, and Kalgoorlie, except the south-west corner which is occupied by *M. elegans*.

353. *Malurus melanocephalus* (Latham). Red-backed Wren (541).

Muscicapa melanocephala LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 52.—New Holland.

RANGE.—Coastal portions of eastern and northern Australia, from north-eastern New South Wales to the Kimberley Division.

(a) *Malurus melanocephalus cruentatus* GOULD.

Malurus cruentatus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839 (1840), p. 143.—Port Essington, N.T.

Malurus cruentatus boweri RAMSAY, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., (2), 1, 1886, p. 1100.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern coast of Australia from the Kimberley Division to north of Cairns, Queensland.

354. *Malurus coronatus* Gould. Purple-crowned Wren (542).

RANGE.—Northern Australia from the Fitzroy River in the Kimberley Division to the Leichardt River in Queensland.

(a) *Malurus coronatus coronatus* GOULD.

Malurus coronatus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857 (1858), p. 221.—Victoria River, N.T.

Rosina coronata rogersiana MATHEWS, B. of A., 10, 1912, p. 129.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—The inner regions of the north-western Australia from the Fitzroy River in the Kimberley Division to the Victoria River in Northern Territory.

Family ARTAMIDÆ : WOOD-SWALLOWS.

Genus ARTAMUS Vieillot.

355. *Artamus leucorhynchus* (Linnæus). White-breasted Wood-Swallow (543).

Lanius leucorhyn. Linnæus, Mantissa Platarum, 1771, p. 524.—Philippine Islands.

RANGE.—Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra to Andaman Islands, Tenimber to Celebes, Pelew Islands, Java, New Guinea, and Australia.

(a) *Artamus leucorhynchus leucopygialis* GOULD.

Artamus leucopygialis GOULD, B. of A., part 6, (Vol. 2, plate 33), 1842.—New South Wales.

Artamus leucorhynchus harterti MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 367.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Moluccas, Aru Islands, western Papuan Islands, New Guinea, northern and eastern Australia. In Western Australia its southern limit appears to be Carnarvon. The species is characteristic of the mangrove belt but is sometimes found further inland.

356. *Artamus personatus* (Gould). Masked Wood-Swallow (544).

Ocypterus personatus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840 (1841), p. 149.—York, W.A.

RANGE.—Australia. In Western Australia it is absent from the Jarrah forest tableland and the coastal plain.

357. *Artamus superciliosus* (Gould). White-browed Wood-Swallow (545).

Ocypterus superciliosus GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 1, 1837, plate 1.—New South Wales.

Campbellornis superciliosus pallida MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1916, p. 61.—Southern W.A.

RANGE.—Australia. In Western Australia recorded only as far as south as the east Murchison District (Bore Well).

358. *Artamus cinereus* Vieillot. Black-faced Wood-Swallow (546).

Artamus cinereus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 17, 1817, p. 297.—Timor.

RANGE.—Timor, New Guinea, Australia.

(a) *Artamus cinereus venustus* SHARPE.

Artamus venustus R. B. SHARPE, in Rowley's Ornith. Miscel., 3, 1878, p. 198.—Victoria River, N.T.

RANGE.—New Guinea, Northern Territory and the Kimberley Division.

(b) *Artamus cinereus melanops* GOULD.

Artamus melanops GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 198.—St. a'Beckett's Pool, C.A.

Artamus tregallasi MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club., 27, 1911, p. 100.—Rockingham, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Western Australia (excluding the Jarrah forest tableland and the south coast), north to the Pilbara district and east to New South Wales.

359. *Artamus cyanopterus* (Latham). Dusky Wood-Swallow (547).

Loxia cyanoptera LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 46.—N.S.W.

Angroyan cyanopterus perthi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 2, 1915, p. 131.—Perth, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Southern, or extra-tropical, half of Australia. In Western Australia north to the Mulga-Eucalypt line, but much more plentiful in the southern part of this region, and rare in the Swan coastal plain. While a resident species in Western Australia it appears to be subject to seasonal migrations and is not usually found in the coastal districts of the lower south-west during the wet winter months. Occurs in Tasmania.

360. *Artamus minor* Vieillot. Little Wood-Swallow (548).

Artamus minor Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 17, 1817, p. 298.—N.S.W.

Artamus minor derbyi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 368.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Timor and northern Australia. In Western Australia, where it is a breeding species, its southern limits are about Shark Bay and the East Murchison districts.

Family SITTIDÆ : NUTHATCHES.

Genus NEOSITTA Hellmayr.

361. *Neositta pileata* (Gould). Black-capped Sittella (552).

Sittella pileata GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838, plate 68.—Swan River, southern W.A. A male.

Sittella melanocephala GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838, plate 68.—Swan River, southern W.A. A female.

Neositta pileata milligani MATHEWS, Novit. Zool. 18, 1922, p. 380.—east Murchison. W.A.

Neositta pileata broomi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool. 18, 1912, p. 380.—Broomehill, southern W.A.

Neositta pileata whitlocki MATHEWS, Austral Av.; Rec., 1, 1912.—Stirling Range, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia. In Western Australia it is generally distributed as far north as the Pilbara district and extending east into Central Australia.

362. *Neositta leucoptera* (Gould). White-winged Sittella (553).

Sittella leucoptera GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839 (1840), p. 144.—N.W. Coast.

Neositta pileata rogersi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 380.—Mungi, Kimberley Division.

Neositta pileata broomei MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 95.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Family **CERTHIIDÆ** : **TREE-CREEPERS.**Genus **CLIMACTERIS** Temminck.**363. Climacteris rufa** Gould. **Rufous Tree-Creeper (556).**

RANGE.—Southern Western Australia to western South Australia.

(a) *Climacteris rufa rufa* GOULD.*Climacteris rufa* GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, (1841), p. 149.—Western Australia.*Climacteris rufa obscura* T. CARTER, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 27, 1910, p. 16.—Warren River, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Western Australia, north to the Mulga-Eucalypt line.

364. Climacteris affinis Blyth. **White-browed Tree-Creeper (561).***Climacteris affinis* E. BLYTH, Journ. Asia., Soc. Bengal, 32, 1864, p. 453.—No locality.

RANGE.—Drier central regions of Australia.

(a) *Climacteris affinis superciliosa* NORTH.*Climacteris superciliosa* A. J. NORTH, Ibis, 1895, p. 341.—Ilara Creek, Central Australia.*Climacteris erythropus neositta* MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 383.—Callion, 85 miles north of Coolgardie, W.A.RANGE.—Central Australia and central Western Australia. It extends north to the Upper Gascoyne and Peak Hill district, eastwards into central Australia and north and east of a line joining Mingenew, Southern Cross, and Kalgoorlie. It is an inhabitant of the mulga country and usually it is exclusive of the areas in which *C. rufa* occurs.**365. Climacteris melanura** Gould. **Black-tailed Tree-Creeper (562-563).**

RANGE.—Northern Australia.

(a) *Climacteris melanura melanura* GOULD.*Climacteris melanura* GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, (1843), p. 138.—North west coast of Australia.

RANGE.—Northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

(b) *Climacteris melanura wellsi* OGLIVIE-GRANT.*Climacteris wellsi* OGLIVIE-GRANT, Ibis, 1909, p. 664.—Clifton Downs Station, Gascoyne River, W.A.*Whitlocka wellsi straita* MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 44, 1923, p. 15 Shaw River (=Nullagine), W.A.

RANGE.—Western Australia from the Fitzroy River, south to the upper Gascoyne River.

Family **DICÆIDÆ** : **FLOWER-PECKERS.**Genus **DICÆUM** Cuvier.**366. Dicæum hirundinaceum** (Shaw). **Mistletoe Bird (564).***Motacilla hirundinacea* G. SHAW, Nat. Miscel., 4, 1792, plate 114.—N.S.W.

Dicceum hirundinaceum tormenti MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 387.—Point Torment, King Sound, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and Australia.

Family **PARDALOTIDÆ** : **DIAMOND-BIRDS.**

Genus **PARDALOTUS** Vieillot.

367. *Pardalotus punctatus* (Shaw). Spotted Pardalote (565).

Pipra punctata G. SHAW, Nat. Miscel., 4, 1792, plate 111.—N.S.W.

Pardalotus punctatus whitlocki MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 389.—Wilson's Inlet, southern W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia and Tasmania. In Western Australia restricted to the south-west corner, from Moora to the Stirling Range.

368. *Pardalotus xanthopygus* McCoy. Yellow-tailed Pardalote (566).

Pardalotus xanthopygus F. MCCOY, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), 19, 1867, p. 184.—North-west Victoria.

RANGE.—Mallee areas of Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. In Western Australia as far west as the Stirling Range and Lake Grace, and north to Norseman.

369. *Pardalotus substriatus* Mathews. Striated Pardalote (568).

Pardalotus striatus substriatus MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 388.—Ultima, Victoria.

RANGE.—Australia, except the northern areas.

(a) *Pardalotus substriatus murchisoni* MATHEWS.

Pardalotus striatus murchisoni MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 388.—Murchison District, W.A.

Pardalotus striatus westraliensis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912 p. 388.—W.A.

Pardalotus striatus rogersi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 388.—Mungi Rockhole, south-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Western half of Australia. In Western Australia extending north as far as the Pilbara district and the southern portion of the Kimberley Division.

370. *Pardalotus melanocephalus* Gould. Black-headed Pardalote (569).

Pardalotus melanocephalus GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838, plate 62.—Moreton Bay, Queensland.

Pardalotus melanocephalus inexpectatus MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 390.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

Pardalotus melanocephalus tormenti MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 96.—Point Torment, Kimberley Division.

Pardalotinus melanocephalus pilbarra MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1923, p. 36.—Pilbara district, W.A.

RANGE.—Northern Australia. In Western Australia almost confined to the Kimberley Division, but it has been collected at Marble Bar in the Pilbara district.

371. *Pardalotus rubricatus* Gould. Red-browed Pardalote (570).

Pardalotus rubricatus GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838, plate 62.—Sydney, N.S.W.

Pardalotus pallida A. J. CAMPBELL, Emu, 8, 1909, p. 142.—Marble Bar, W.A.

Pardalotus rubricatus parryi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 390.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—A northern and central Australian species which extends south in Western Australia as far as the Gascoyne River.

Family **ZOSTEROPIDÆ : SILVEREYES.**

Genus **ZOSTEROPS** Vigors & Horsfield.

372. *Zosterops lutea* Gould. Yellow Silvereye (576-577).

RANGE.—Tropical northern Australia (mangrove zone.).

(a) *Zosterops lutea lutea* GOULD.

Zosterops luteus GOULD, B. of A., part 11 (Vol. 4, plate 83), 1843.—Greenhill Island, Van Diemen's Gulf, N.T.

Zosterops lutea tribulationis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 384.—Point Torment, Kimberley Division.

Zosterops lutea hecla MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 48.—Hecla Island, Parry Harbour, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—From King Sound in the Kimberley Division, east to western Queensland.

(b) *Zosterops lutea balstoni* OGILVIE-GRANT.

Zosterops balstoni OGILVIE-GRANT, Ibis, 1909, p. 663.—Carnarvon, W.A.

Zosterops lutea headlandi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1923, p. 36.—Port Hedland, W.A.

Zosterops lutea montebelloensis E. ASHBY, Emu, 25, 1925, p. 116.—Monte Bello Islands, W.A.

RANGE.—From King Sound in the Kimberley Division south to Shark Bay (in the mangrove belt).

373. *Zosterops australasiæ* (Vieillot). Silvereye (573-575).

RANGE.—Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Banks Islands, and Fiji.

(a) *Zosterops australasiæ australasiæ* (VIEILLOT).

Sylvia australasiæ VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 11, 1817, p. 235.—King George's Sound, S.W.A.

Zosterops chloronotus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840 (1841), p. 165.—Western Australia.

Zosterops shortridgei OGILVIE-GRANT, Ibis, 1909, p. 663.—Rabbit Island, Albany, S.W.A.

Zosterops gouldi warreni MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1916, p. 62.—Warren River, S.W.A.

Zosterops australasiæ edwini MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1923, p. 36.—Carnarvon, W.A.

RANGE.—Western Australia as far north as Carnarvon (rarely to North-West Cape), and inland to Mingenew, Wongan Hills, Kellerberrin, Lake Grace, Peak Charles, and Norseman.

Family **MELIPHAGIDÆ : HONEYEATERS.**Genus **MELITHREPTUS** Vieillot.**374. Melithreptus lunatus** (Vieillot). **White-naped Honeyeater (578-579).**

Certhia lunata VIEILLOT, Oiseaux Dorés, 2, 1802, p. 122.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—New Guinea and northern, eastern and southern Australia.

(a) *Melithreptus lunatus albogularis* GOULD.

Melithreptus albogularis GOULD, B. of A., part 30 (Vol. 4, plate 74), 1848.—Port Essington, N.T.

Melithreptus lunatus subalbogularis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 392.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—New Guinea and northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

(b) *Melithreptus lunatus chloropsi* GOULD.

Melithreptus chloropsis GOULD, B. of A., part 30 (Vol. 4, plate 73), 1848.—Swan River, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Confined to the south-west corner, north to Moora and east to Broomehill, except the extreme south coast.

(c) *Melithreptus lunatus whitlocki* MATHEWS.

Melithreptus whitlocki MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 25, 1909, p. 24.—Wilson's Inlet, S.W.A.

RANGE.—The south coastal districts of Western Australia, from Cape Leeuwin to beyond Esperance.

375. Melithreptus laetior Gould. **Golden-backed Honeyeater (581).**

Melithreptus laetior GOULD, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), 16, 1875, p. 287.—Lake Eyre, South Australia.

Melithreptus gularis coongani MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 392.—Coongan River, W.A.

RANGE.—Northern and central Australia. In Western Australia it occurs from the Kimberley Division to North-West Cape.

376. Melithreptus brevirostris (Vigors and Horsfield). **Brown-headed Honeyeater (583).**

Meliphaga brevirostris VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 15, 1827, p. 315.—N.S.W.

Melithreptus leucogenys A. W. MILLIGAN, Emu, 2, 1903, p. 161.—Stirling Range, S.W.A.⁽¹⁾

Melithreptus atricapillus subleucogenys MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 394.—Lake Dundas, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia. In Western Australia north to about Carnamah and east to the Wongan Hills, Southern Cross, and Norseman. Rare in the Jarrah forest country and the Swan Coastal Plain.

Genus **MYZOMELA** Vigors & Horsfield.**377. Myzomela erythrocephala** Gould. **Red-headed Honeyeater (587).**

Myzomela erythrocephala GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, (1840), p. 144.—North-West coast of Australia.

⁽¹⁾ Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 5301). ♂ collected by A. W. Milligan in the Stirling Range, W.A.

Myzomela erythrocephala derbyi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 396.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—New Guinea and northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

378. *Myzomela pectoralis* Gould. Banded Honeyeater (588).

Myzomela pectoralis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, (1841), p. 170.—North-West coast of Australia.

RANGE.—Tropical northern Australia, including the Kimberley Division.

379. *Myzomela nigra* Gould. Black Honeyeater (589).

Myzomela nigra GOULD, B. of A., and Adj. Islands, part 2, 1838, plate 8.—Interior of New South Wales.

Myzomela nigra westralensis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 396.—Day Dawn, Murchison district, Western Australia.

RANGE.—From western New South Wales through northern South Australia to Western Australia where it occurs north to the Pilbara district, but avoids the south-west corner.

Genus **ACANTHORHYNCHUS** Gould.

380. *Acanthorhynchus superciliosus* Gould. Western Spinebill (592).

Acanthorhynchus supersiliosus GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 2, 1837, plate 27.—“Van Dieman’s Land.”

Acanthorhynchus superciliosus wilsoni MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 398.—Wilson’s Inlet, S.W.A.

Acanthorhynchus supersiliosus stirlingi MATHEWS, B. of A., 11, 1924, p. 348.—Stirling Range, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Western Australia, north to Moora and east to the Great Southern Railway, the Stirling Range, and along the south coast to Esperance.

Genus **GLICIPHILA** Swainson.

381. *Gliciphila melanops* (Latham). Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (593).

Certhia melanops LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 36.—New South Wales.

Gliciphila melanops westernensis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 399.—Wilson’s Inlet, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia and Tasmania. In Western Australia from the mouth of the Murchison River, inland to Wongan Hills, Southern Cross, and Norseman, but absent from the heavy forest belt west of the Great Southern Railway, though occurring in a narrow coastal corridor around most of the south-west corner.

382. *Gliciphila albifrons* Gould. White-fronted Honeyeater (594).

Gliciphila albifrons GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, (1841), p. 160.—Western Australia.

Gliciphila albifrons lavertoni MATHEWS, B. of A., 11, 1924, p. 359.—Laver-ton, W.A.

RANGE.—Drier inner regions of southern Australia. In Western Australia north to the Fortescue River, but absent from the south-west (west of Moora and the Great Southern Railway).

383. *Gliciphila fasciata* Gould. White-breasted Honeyeater (596).

Gliciphila fasciata GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, (1843), p. 137.—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Gliciphila fasciata broomei MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 49.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Tropical northern Australia from Mackay in Queensland to the Kimberley Division (Ord River, Napier Broome Bay).

384. *Gliciphila indistincta* (Vigors and Horsfield). Brown Honeyeater (597).

RANGE.—Aru Islands, New Guinea, and Australia.

(a) *Gliciphila indistincta ocularis* GOULD.

Glyciphila (?) *ocularis* GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838, appx. 6.—“Van Dieman’s Land.”

Stigmatops indistincta media MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 403.—Parry’s Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea, northern and eastern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

(b) *Gliciphila indistincta indistincta* (VIGORS AND HORSFIELD).

Meliphaga indistincta VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 15, 1827, p. 315.—King George Sound, S.W.A.

Stigmatops indistincta perplexa MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 403.—Marble Bar, Pilbara District, W.A.

Lichmera indistincta yorki MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1923, p. 37.—York, S.W.A.

Lichmera indistincta perthi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1923, p. 37.—Perth, S.W.A.

Lichmera indistincta milligani MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1923, p. 37.—Stirling Range, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Western Australia from the Pilbara district to the south coast.

Genus *LACUSTROICA* North.

385. *Lacustroica whitei* North. Grey Honeyeater (599).

Lacustroica whitei A. J. NORTH, Vict. Nat., 26, 1910, p. 138.—Lake Way, W.A.

Lacustroica whitei neglecta MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 3, 1916, p. 62.—Day Dawn, W.A.

RANGE.—Restricted to the mid-north of Western Australia, north to the Minilya and Upper Ashburton Rivers, south to Geraldton and Mingenew, thence eastwards to Central Australia.

Genus *CONOPOPHILA* Reichenbach.

386. *Conopophila rufogularis* (Gould). Rufous-throated Honeyeater (601).

Entomophila ? *rufogularis* GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842 (1843), p. 137.—North coast of Australia.

RANGE.—Tropical northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Genus **CERTHIONYX** Lesson.

387. *Certhionyx variegatus* Lesson. Pied Honeyeater (602).
Certhionyx variegatus LESSON, Traite d'Ornith., 4, 1830, p. 306.—"Timore."
Melicophila picata GOULD, B. of A., part 15 (Vol. 4, plate 49), 1844.—West
 Australia.
Certhionyx occidentalis OGILVIE-GRANT, Ibis, 1909, p. 658.—Carnarvon,
 W.A.

RANGE.—Southern interior of Australia from the coast of Western Australia to New South Wales. In Western Australia it ranges north to the Fortescue River and south to Geraldton and the Irwin Valley. It also reaches the Nullarbor Plain.

Genus **MELIPHAGA** Lewin.

388. *Meliphaga virescens* (Vieillot). (1) Singing Honeyeater (608-609).
Meliphaga virescens VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. 14, 1817,
 p. 329.—New Holland.
Meliphaga vittata BONAPARTE, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 38, 1854,
 p. 263.—Shark Bay, W.A.
Ptilotis insularis A. W. MILLIGAN, Emu, 11, 1911, p. 124.—Rottneest
 Island, S.W.A. (3)
Ptilotis sonora murchisoni MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 405.—East
 Murchison, W.A.
Ptilotis sonora broomei MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 405.—Broome-
 hill, S.W.A.
Meliphaga virescens hartogi MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 40, 1920,
 p. 76.—Dirk Hartog Island, W.A.
Meliphaga virescens glauerti MATHEWS, Journ. Roy. Soc. W.A., 27, 1942,
 p. 77.—Ebano, W.A. (3)
Meliphaga virescens lipferti MATHEWS, Journ. Roy. Soc. W.A., 27, 1942,
 p. 77.—Well No. 33, Canning Stock Route, W.A. (4)
Meliphaga virescens lewisi MATHEWS, Journ. Roy. Soc. W.A., 27, 1942,
 p. 77.—Lewis Island, Dampier Archipelago, W.A. (5)

RANGE.—Australia. Occurs all over Western Australia, though it is not present in any large numbers in the Jarrah forest tableland in the south-west.

389. *Meliphaga leucotis* (Latham). White-eared Honeyeater (617).
Turdus leucotis LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 44.—New
 South Wales.
Ptilotis novcenorice (6) A. W. MILLIGAN, Emu, 3, 1904, p. 226.—Wongan
 Hills, Western Australia.

(1) This species is in want of revision. At the moment no worthwhile indication of geographical races is possible.

(2) Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 10127). ♂, collected on Rottneest Island, July 18, 1909, by O. H. Lipfert.

(3) Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 6912). ♂, collected at Ebano in October, 1904, by C. P. Conigrave and A. W. Milligan.

(4) Type in Western Australian Museum (No. A4077). ♂, collected at Well No. 33, Canning Stock Route, October 18, 1930, by O. H. Lipfert.

(5) Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 7729) ♀, collected on Lewis Island, Dampier Archipelago, June 27, 1901, by J. T. Tunney.

(6) Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 6234). ♂, collected at the Wongan Hill, October 4, 1903, by A. W. Milligan.

Nesoptilotis leucotis woolundra MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 43, 1922, p. 13.—Woolundra, Western Australia.

RANGE.—Queensland, south to Victoria, and west to southern Western Australia where it occurs north to the Mulga-Eucalypt line but not in the south-west corner itself (namely west of the Wongan Hills, Wickiepin, and the Stirling Range.

390. *Meliphaga cratitia* (Gould). Purple-gaped Honeyeater (620).

Ptilotis cratitius GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840 (1841), p. 160.—Interior of South Australia.

Lichenostomus occidentalis J. CABANIS, Mus. Heine, 1, 1851, p. 119 (note).—Western Australia.

Ptilotis cratitia stirlingi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 409.—Stirling Range, southern W.A.

RANGE.—The Mallee districts of southern Australia. In Western Australia it has been reported so far only from a restricted area in the wheat belt, north to the Wongan Hills, east to Lake Grace, and Hopetoun, and west to Albany.

391. *Meliphaga keartlandi* (North). Grey-headed Honeyeater (621).

Ptilotis keartlandi A. J. NORTH, Ibis, 1895, p. 340.—McMinn's Range, Central Australia.

Ptilotis keartlandi mungi, MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 409.—Mungi Rockhole, south-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.

Sacramela keartlandi cloatesensis MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1923, p. 37.—Point Cloates, Western Australia.

RANGE.—Northern interior of Australia, west to the southern border of the Kimberley Division and thence south to the coast in the area around Point Cloates.

392. *Meliphaga ornata* (Gould). Yellow-plumed Honeyeater (622).

Ptilotis ornatus GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838, plate 72.—Swan River, S.W.A.

Ptilotis ornata murna MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 410.—Stirling Range, S.W.A.

Ptilotis ornata wesleydalei MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 31, 1913, p. 68.—Broomehill, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia. In Western Australia north to the Mulga-Eucalypt line. It avoids the heavy Jarrah forest tableland, but occurs in the Swan Coastal Plain (mainly in the Tuart belt): Busselton.

393. *Meliphaga plumula* (Gould). Yellow-fronted Honeyeater (623).

Ptilotis plumulus GOULD, B. of A., part 2 (Vol. 4, plate 40), 1841.—York district, S.W.A.

Ptilotis planasi A. J. CAMPBELL, Emu, 10, 1910, p. 168.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

Ptilotis chrysolis andersoni MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 411.—Mount Anderson, southern Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia. In Western Australia it occurs north of Yandanooka, Bullfinch, and Dundas, and extends to the coast in the Kimberley Division.

394. *Meliphaga flavescens* (Gould). Yellow-tinted Honeyeater (624).
Ptilotis flavescens GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, (1840), p. 144.—N.W.A.

Ptilotis flavescens wyndhami MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 411.—Wyndham, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Tropical northern Australia, extending into the Kimberley Division.

395. *Meliphaga penicillata* Gould. White-plumed Honeyeater (625).
Meliphaga penicillata GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 1, 1837, plate 15.—interior of New South Wales.

Ptilotis carteri A. J. CAMPBELL, Vict. Nat., 16, 1899, p. 3.—North-West Cape, W.A.

Ptilotis penicillata ladasi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 413.—East Murchison, W.A.

Ptilotis penicillata calconii MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 413.—Mungi Rockhole, south-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.

Ptilotis geraldtonensis E. ASHBY, Emu, 20, 1921, p. 136.—Geraldton, W.A.

RANGE.—Over most of Australia, except the extreme north and east coast. In Western Australia it occurs from the southern Kimberley area south to Moora and Kalgoorlie and thence to Central Australia.

Genus *STOMIOPERA* Reichenbach.

396. *Stomiopera unicolor* (Gould). White-gaped Honeyeater (628).
Ptilotis unicolor GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, (1843), p. 136.—Port Essington, N.T.

Ptilotis unicolor darbiskii MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 413.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Tropical northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Genus *MELIORNIS* Gray.

397. *Meliornis novæ hollandiæ* (Latham). New Holland Honeyeater (631).
Certhia novæ-hollandiæ LATHAM, Index Ornith., 1, 1790, p. 296.—New Holland.

Meliphaga longirostris GOULD.—Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1846, p. 83.—Swan River, S.W.A.

Meliornis novæ-hollandiæ intermedius MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1923, p. 38.—Stirling Range, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Eastern and southern Australia; Tasmania. In Western Australia it is confined to the south-west corner, north to Dandarragan, east to Mogumber, Beverley, Lake Grace, and on the south coast to the eastward of Esperance. Plentiful on those islands of the Archipelago of the Recherche which have Eucalyptus thickets.

398. *Meliornis niger* (Bechstein). White-cheeked Honeyeater (632).
Certhia nigra J. M. BECHSTEIN, Kurze Uebers. aller bekan. Vögel, 1811, p. 1956.—N.S.W.

Meliphaga mystacalis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, (1841), p. 161.—Western Australia.

Meliornis nigra dulciei MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 27, 1911, p. 96.—Albany, S.W.A.

Meliornis nigra inexpectata MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 416.—Stirling Range, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Southern and eastern Australia. In Western Australia it has a distribution somewhat similar to that of *M. novae-hollandiae*, but is rarer and more local, and it avoids the Jarrah forest tableland.

Genus **MYZANTHA** Vigors & Horsfield.

399. *Myzantha flavigula* Gould.⁽¹⁾ Dusky Miner (635-636).

Myzantha flavigula GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, (1840), p. 143.—Namoi River, N.S.W.

Myzantha lutea GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, (1840), p. 144.—North-west Australia.

Myzantha obscura GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, (1841), p. 159.—Perth, S.W.A.

Myzantha flavigula wayensis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 418.—Lake Way, W.A.

Myzantha flavigula clelandi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 418.—Broomehill, S.W.A.

Myzantha flavigula casuarina MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 100.—Mount Casuarina, North Kimberley Division.

Myzantha obscura ortonii E. ASHBY, Emu, 21, 1922, p. 254.—Moorra, W.A.

RANGE.—Australia except near the south-east and east coasts. In Western Australia it avoids the heavy Jarrah forest areas in the south-west.

Genus **ANTHOCHÆRA** Vigors & Horsfield.

400. *Anthochæra chrysoptera* (Latham). Little Wattle-Bird (637).

Merops chrysopterus LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 33.—New Holland.

Anthochæra lunulata GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838, appx. 5.—Swan River, S.W.A.

Anthochæra chrysoptera albani MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1923, p. 39.—Albany, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Australia. In Western Australia north to Geraldton and south to Esperance and no further inland than the Midland and Great Southern Railways.

401. *Anthochæra carunculata* (Shaw). Red Wattle-Bird (638).

Merops carunculata G. SHAW, in White's Voyage N.S.W., 1790, p. 240.—N.S.W.

RANGE.—South Queensland to southern Western Australia.

(a) *Anthochæra carunculata woodwardi* MATHEWS.

Anthochæra carunculata woodwardi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 419.—Broomehill, S.W.A.

Coleia carunculata perthi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1923, p. 38.—Perth, S.W.A.

RANGE.—South-western Australia north to the Mulga-Eucalypt line.

(1) The species is in need of revision, pending which it is not considered advisable to indicate geographical races.

Genus ACANTHAGENYS Gould.

402. *Acanthagenys rufogularis* Gould. Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater (640).

Acanthagenys rufogularis GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 4, 1838, plate 69.—N.S.W.

Acanthagenys flavacanthus A. J. CAMPBELL, Vict. Nat., 16, 1899, p. 3:—North-West Cape, W.A.

Acanthagenys rufogularis wei MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 421.—Lake Way, W.A.

Acanthagenys rufogularis woolundra MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 40, 1920, p. 76.—Woolundra, S.W.A.

RANGE.—Australia, except the extreme north, and the east coast. In Western Australia north to the Fortescue River and Barrow Island, but absent from the south-west (west and south of a line passing from Geraldton to Moora, Cunderdin, Broomehill, and Bremer Bay).

Genus ENTOMYZON Swainson.

403. *Entomyzon cyanotis* (Latham). Blue-faced Honeyeater (641).

Gracula cyanotis LATHAM, Index Ornith., Suppl., 1801, p. 29.—New Holland.

Entomyzon cyanotis subalbipennis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 422.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Genus PHILEMON Vieillot.

404. *Philemon argenticeps* (Gould). Silver-crowned Friar-Bird (644).

Tropidorhynchus argenticeps GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839 (1840), p. 144.—Port Essington, N.T.

Philemon argenticeps broomei MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 101.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Tropical northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

405. *Philemon citreogularis* (Gould). Little Friar-Bird (646).

Tropidorhynchus citreogularis GOULD, Synop. B. of A., 1837, plate 13.—Interior of New South Wales.

Philemon occidentalis E. P. Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., (2), 2, 1888, p. 676.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division, south to Lagrange and Mt. Alexander.

Family MOTACILLIDÆ : WAGTAILS AND PIPITS.

Genus ANTHUS Bechstein.

406. *Anthus novæ seelandiæ* (Gmelin). Groundlark (647).

Alauda novae Seelandiæ GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, 1789, p. 799.—New Zealand.

RANGE.—Malay Peninsula and southern Siam to Australia and New Zealand.

(a) *Anthus novaę seelandiæ australis* VIEILLOT.

Anthus australis VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 26, 1818, p. 501.—N.S.W.

Anthus australis bilbali MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 424.—Wilson's Inlet, S.W.A.

Anthus australis subaustralis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 425.—Lake Way, W.A.

Anthus australis subrifus MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 425.—Onslow, W.A.

Anthus australis tribulationis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 425.—Point Torment, Kimberley Division.

Anthus australis montebelli P. D. MONTAGUE, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1913, p. 181.—Monte Bello Islands, W.A.

Anthus australis hartogi MATHEWS, Ibis, 1917, p. 610.—Dirk Hartog Island, W.A.

RANGE.—New Guinea, Australia, and Tasmania.

Family ALAUDIDÆ : LARKS.

Genus MIRAFA Horsfield.

407. *Mirafra javanica* Horsfield. Horsfield Bushlark (648-649).

Mirafra javanica T. HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13, 1821, p. 159—Java.

Mirafra woodwardi A. W. MILLIGAN, Vict. Nat. 18, 1901, p. 26.—Onslow, W.A.⁽¹⁾

Mirafra horsfieldi pallidus R. HALL, Emu, 3, 1904, p. 232.—Roebuck Bay, Kimberley Division. Preoccupied:

Mirafra horsfieldi halli V. L. BIANCHI, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. petersb., (5), 25, 1905 (1907), p. 81.—New name for *pallidus* Hall.

Mirafra milligani MATHEWS, Emu, 7, 1908 (Suppl., 101).—New name for *pallidus* Hall.

Mirafra javanica subrufescens MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 426.—Tabba Tabba, N.W.A.

RANGE.—Java to northern and eastern Australia. In Western Australia through the north-west as far south as the Minilya River.

Family PLOCEIDÆ : WEAVER-FINCHES.

Genus ZONAEGINTHUS Cabanis.

408. *Zonaeginthus pictus* (Gould). Painted Finch (654).

Emblema picta GOULD, B. of A., part 7 (vol 3, plate. 97) 1842.—Depuch Island, W.A.

Emblema picta coongani MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 428.—Coongan River, W.A.

Emblema picta clelandi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 2, 1914, p. 102.—Roebuck Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern central Australia, ranging to the coast in Western Australia and occurring as far south as Point Cloates and the Barlee Range.

⁽¹⁾ Type in Western Australia Museum (No. 3452). ♂ collected by J. T. Tunney at Onslow on January 1, 1901.

409. *Zonaeginthus oculatus* (Quoy and Gaimard). Red-eared Firetail (651).

Fringilla oculata QUOY AND GAIMARD, Voy. Astrol. Zool., 1, 1830. p. 211.—King George Sound, S.W.A.

Zonaeginthus oculatus gaimardi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1923, p. 40.—W.A.

RANGE.—Coastal districts of south-west Western Australia from Perth to beyond Esperance.

Genus **POEPHILA** Gould.

410. *Poephila phaeton* (Hombron and Jacquinot). Crimson Finch (664).

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea and northern Australia.

(a) *Poephila phaeton phaeton* (HOMBRON AND JACQUINOT).

Fringilla phaeton HOMBRON AND JACQUINOT, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris), (2) 16, 1841, p. 341.—Raffles Bay, N.T.

Neochmia phaeton fitzroyi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 120.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

411. *Poephila ruficauda* (Gould). Star Finch (663).

Amadina ruficauda GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 1, 1837, plate 10.—New South Wales.

Aegintha ruficauda subclarescens MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 431.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

Aegintha ruficauda thorpei MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 431.—Coongan River, W.A.

RANGE.—Northern Australia, in the east extending into New South Wales, and in the west occurring as far south as the Ashburton River district and the Barlee Range.

412. *Poephila castanotis* (Gould). Zebra Finch (653).

RANGE.—Timor, Flores, Australia.

(a) *Poephila castanotis castanotis* (GOULD).

Loxia guttata VIEILLOT, Hist. Nat. Ois. Chant. zone torride, 3, 1807, p. 103.—Timor. Preoccupied.

Amadina castanotis GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 1, 1837, plate 10.—New South Wales.

Zonaeginthus castanotis wayensis MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 428.—East Murchison district. W.A.

Zonaeginthus castanotis mungi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 428.—Mungi Rockhole, south-east of Mt. Alexander, Kimberley Division.

Zonaeginthus castanotis roebucki MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1913, p. 193.—Roebuck Bay, Kimberley Division.

Taeniopygia castanotis hartogi MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 40, 1920, p. 76.—Dirk Hartog Island, W.A.

RANGE.—Australia. In Western Australia it does not occur south-west of a line drawn through Moora, Northam, and Broomehill.

413. *Poephila bichenovii* (Vigors and Horsfield). **Banded Finch (655).**
Fringilla bichenovii VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15, 1827, p. 258.—Broad Sound, Queensland.
 RANGE.—North-eastern and northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.
414. *Poephila acuticauda* (Gould). **Long-tailed Finch (666).**
Amadina acuticauda GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1839 (1840), p. 143.—North-west coast of Australia.
 RANGE.—The Kimberley Division and Northern Territory.
415. *Poephila personata* Gould. **Masked Finch (669).**
Poephila personata GOULD, B. of A., part 6 (vol. 3, plate 91) 1842.—Port Essington, N.T.
Poephila personata belcheri MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 27, 1911, p. 68.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.
Neochmia personata harterti MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 434.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.
 RANGE.—Northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.
416. *Poephila gouldiae* (Gould). **Gouldian Finch (670).**
Amadina Gouldiae GOULD, B. of A., part 15 (vol 3, plate 88) 1844.—Victoria River, N.T.
Gouldaeornis gouldiae westra MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1923, p. 41.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.
 RANGE.—Northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Genus **LONGCHURA** Sykes.

417. *Lonchura pectoralis* (Gould). **Pictorella (659).**
Amadina pectoralis GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 127.—North-west coast of Australia.
 RANGE.—The Kimberley Division and Northern Territory.
418. *Lonchura maja* (Linnæus). **Yellow-tailed Finch (658).**
Lowia Maja LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12 ed., 1, 1776, p. 301.—India orientali.
 RANGE.—Siam, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java to Celebes and New Guinea, northern Australia.
 (a) *Lonchura maja flaviprymna* (GOULD).
Donacola flaviprymna GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1845, p. 80.—Victoria River, N.T.
 RANGE.—Northern Territory and interior of the Kimberley Division.
419. *Lonchura castaneothorax* (Gould). **Chestnut-breasted Finch (657).**
 RANGE.—New Guinea and northern Australia.
 (a) *Lonchura castaneothorax castaneothorax* (GOULD).
Amadina castaneothorax GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 2, 1837, plate 21.—Cairns, Queensland.

Munia castaneothorax gangi MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 430.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

Lonchura thorpei MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 2, 1913, p. 78.—Fitzroy River, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Family **ORIOOLIDÆ** : **ORIOLES**.

Genus **ORIOIUS** Linnaeus.

420. *Oriolus sagittatus* (Latham). **Olive-backed Oriole (671).**

Coracias sagittata LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 26.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—New Guinea and coastal Australia from the Kimberley Division east to Queensland and south to South Australia.

(a) *Oriolus sagittatus affinis* GOULD.

Oriolus affinis GOULD, Introd. B. of A., 1848, p. 57.—Port Essington, N.T.

Oriolus sagittatus blaavui MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 435.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

421. *Oriolus flavocinctus* (Vigors). **Yellow Oriole (672).**

RANGE.—Aru Islands, New Guinea, northern Australia.

(a) *Oriolus flavocinctus flavocinctus* (VIGORS).

Mimetes flavocinctus N. VIGORS, in King's Survey Intertrop. Coasts Austr., 2, 1826, p. 419.—N.T.

Oriolus flavocinctus parryi MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 52.—Parry's Creek, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Coastal northern Australia from Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division to the Coburg Peninsula, Northern Territory.

Family **DICRURIDÆ** : **DRONGOES**.

Genus **DICRURUS** Vieillot.

422. *Dicrurus bracteatus* Gould. **Spangled Drongo (673).**

RANGE.—Celebes to New Guinea, Tenimber, New Britain to the Louisiade Archipelago, Solomon Islands, and northern Australia.

(a) *Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus* GOULD.

Dicrurus bracteatus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1842 (1843), p. 132.—Eastern and northern coasts of Australia.

RANGE.—Northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division. As a migrant found in New Guinea.

Family **PTILONORHYNCHIDÆ** : **CAT-BIRDS AND BOWER-BIRDS**.

Genus **CHLAMYDERA** Gould.

423. *Chlamydera maculata* (Gould). **Spotted Bower-Bird (680-681).**

Calodera maculata GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 1, 1837, plate 6.—Australia.

RANGE.—Australia, except the north and the coastal regions of the east and south.

(a) *Chlamydera maculata guttata* GOULD.

Chlamydera guttata GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1862, p. 162.—North-west Australia.

Chlamydera maculata subguttata MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 440.—East Murchison district, W.A.

Chlamydera maculata nova MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 40, 1920, p. 76.—North-West Cape, W.A.

RANGE.—Western Australia (a mid-northern form extending from about the Pilbara district, south to Point Cloates, the East Murchison district, and Wiluna.

424. *Chlamydera nuchalis* (Jardine and Selby). Great Bower-Bird (683).

Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis JARDINE AND SELBY, Illustr. Ornith., 2, 1830, plate 103.—Australia.

Chlamydera nuchalis oweni MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 440.—Point Torment, King Sound, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Northern Australia. In Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division.

Family CORVIDÆ : CROWS, RAVENS, ETC.

Genus *CORVUS* Linnaeus.

425. *Corvus coronoides* Vigors and Horsfield. Raven (690).

Corvus coronoides VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, 15, 1827, p. 261.—New South Wales.

Corvus coronoides perplexus MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 442.—Perth, S.W.A.

RANGE.—New Guinea, eastern and southern Australia, and Tasmania. In Western Australia confined to the south-west corner, at least from Geraldton, inland to Kellerberrin, and south-east to Esperance.

426. *Corvus bennetti* North. Little Crow (691).

Corvus bennetti A. J. NORTH, Vict. Nat., 17, 1901, p. 170.—N.S.W.

Corvus bennetti bonhoti MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 442.—Yaudangarra, Murchison district, W.A.

Corvus cecilæ marngli MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 52.—Marnagle Creek, near Mt. Anderson, southern Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia. For the most part in the interior, ranging in Western Australia from about the southern part of the Kimberley Division and the Pilbara district south to Shark Bay and Mount Magnet and thence south-easterly to the Nullarbor Plain.

427. *Corvus cecilæ* Mathews. Crow (692).

Corvus coronoides cecilæ MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 442.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

Corvus cecilæ hartogi MATHEWS, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 40, 1920, p. 76.—Dirk Hartog Island, W.A.

Corvus cecillæ problema MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1923, p. 42.—Derby, Kimberley Division.

RANGE.—Australia, generally north of the area of occurrence of *C. coronoides*.

Family **STREPERIDÆ** : **BELL-MAGPIES, CROW-SHRIKES.**

Genus **STREPERA** Lesson.

428. *Strepera versicolor* (Latham). **Squeaker (697-698).**

Corvus versicolor LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 25.—New Holland.

RANGE.—Southern Australia and Tasmania.

(a) *Strepera versicolor plumbea* GOULD.

Strepera plumbea GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1846, p. 20.—W.A.

RANGE.—Southern Western Australia, generally north to the mulga-eucalypt line and occasionally north in places, following the gum creeks.

Genus **CRACTICUS** Vieillot.

429. *Cracticus nigrogularis* (Gould). **Black-throated Butcher-Bird (700).**

Vanga nigrogularis GOULD, Synop. B. of A., part 1, 1837, plate 3.—N.S.W.

Cracticus nigrogularis kalgoorli MATHEWS, Novit. Zool., 18, 1912, p. 374.—Kalgoorlie, W.A.

Cracticus nigrogularis tormenti MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 1, 1912, p. 46.—Napier Broome Bay, Kimberley Division.

Cracticus nigrogularis coongani MATHEWS, Austral Av. Rec., 5, 1923, p. 35.—Coongan River, W.A.

RANGE.—Australia, except the extreme south. In Western Australia it occurs as far south as west of New Norcia, near Toodyay, and Lake Grace.

430. *Cracticus torquatus* (Latham). **Grey Butcher-Bird (702-703).**

Lanius torquatus LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 18.—New Holland.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania.

(a) *Cracticus torquatus argenteus* GOULD

Cracticus argenteus GOULD, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840 (1841), p. 126.—North-west coast of Australia.

RANGE.—Kimberley Division.

(b) *Cracticus torquatus leucopterus* GOULD.

Cracticus leucopterus GOULD, Introd. B. of A., 1848, p. 35.—Western Australia.

RANGE.—The southern part of Western Australia, north to the Minilya and upper Ashburton Rivers and Wiluna. In the extreme south is absent south of a line passing through Yallingup, Kirup, Cranbrook and Albany.

Genus **GYMNORHINA** Gray.

431. *Gymnorhina tibicen* (Latham). **Black-backed Magpie (705).**

Coracias Tibicen LATHAM, Index Ornith. Suppl., 1801, p. 27.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—New Guinea, northern, central, and eastern Australia.

(a) *Gymnorhina tibicen longirostris* MILLIGAN.

Gymnorhina longirostris A. W. MILLIGAN, Emu, 3, 1903, p. 96.—Ashburton River, W.A. (*)

RANGE.—Northern Territory, the Kimberley Division and Western Australia south to the Ashburton River.

432. *Gymnorhina dorsalis* Campbell. Western Magpie (706).

Gymnorhina dorsalis A. J. CAMPBELL, Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict., (2) 7, 1894 (1895), p. 206.—South-western Australia.

RANGE.—Southern Western Australia, north along the coast to the Murchison River, but inland extends further north and has been reported from the Ophthalmia Range.

*Type in Western Australian Museum (No. 3602). ♂ collected at the Ashburton River, on February 1, 1901 by J. T. Tunney.

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