

Synoicus ypsilophorus dogwa, new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 421706, American Museum of Natural History; ♀ ad.; Dogwa, Oriomo River, Western Division, Territory of Papua; February 16, 1934; Richard Archbold and A. L. Rand.

DIAGNOSIS.—This race is closest to the two other lowland New Guinea races, *plumbeus* and *saturator*, with the sexual dimorphism still more pronounced. The females differ from those of *plumbeus* in the heavier and more extensive barring below, in lacking the vinaceous tinge of the under parts of some specimens, in having the buffy ochraceous of the breast more evenly distributed over the under parts, in having the general color of the upper parts darker and more olive-brown, and the black spots larger. The males differ from males of *plumbeus* in the much darker, more clear gray and less patterned upper parts. Five males are entirely clear gray on the under parts, the other two approach a patterned bird from southeast New Guinea.

The females differ from females of *saturator* in being much more buffy below, more evenly distributed over the under parts, instead of vinaceous restricted to the breast region, in being above generally darker, richer, olive-brown, not light grayish olive, in having larger black spots, and average wider shaft-streaks. Five of the males differ from the males of *saturator* in being much darker gray above and clear gray below without rufous streaks on the under parts; the other two are more similar to the *saturator* males.

MEASUREMENTS.—Wing: ♂ ad. 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91; ♀ ad. 82, 85, 86, 90, 91.

MATERIAL.—Dogwa: 6 ♂ ad., 4 ♀ ad.; February 15–25.

Wuroi: 1 ♂ ad., 1 ♀ ad.; January 20.

DISTRIBUTION.—Probably restricted to the lowlands of south New Guinea.

REMARKS.—For comparison we have 3 ♂ ad. and 7 ♀ ad. of *saturator*; 4 ♂ ad. and 7 ♀ ad. of *plumbeus*.

Psittacella modesta huonensis, new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 266939, American Museum of Natural History; ♀ ad.; Sevia, Huon Peninsula, New Guinea; March 25, 1929; R. H. Beck.

DIAGNOSIS.—This form differs from *madaraszi* in the female by lacking the red apical tips to the feathers of the nape and hind neck, and in the reduction of the black barring above. The male is very similar to that of *madaraszi*, but tends to have crown and nape more yellowish, less brownish.

MEASUREMENTS.—Wing: ♂ 93, ♀ 92.

MATERIAL.—Zakaheme, alt. 4000 feet: 1 ♂ ad.; February 28 (Beck).

Sevia, alt. 5000 feet: 1 ♀ ad.; March 25 (Beck).

DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from the mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

Ninox novaeseelandiae pusilla, new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 421868, American Museum of Natural History; ♂ ad.; Dogwa, Oriomo River, Territory of Papua; February 16, 1934; Richard Archbold and A. L. Rand.

DIAGNOSIS.—This race differs from *macgillivrayi* Mathews, from Cape York, in its smaller size, the more reddish brown color of the upper parts and the reduction of white in the upper parts of the wing and scapulars.

MEASUREMENTS.—Wing, 197, 200; tail, 103, —.

Two male specimens of *macgillivrayi* measure: wing, 219, 220; tail, 120, 125.

MATERIAL.—Dogwa: 2 ♂ ad.; February 16, 17.

DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from the two specimens from south New Guinea.

REMARKS.—This is the first record for this species from New Guinea. *N. assimilis* belongs to a different species, *connivens*.

Aegotheles cristatus major, new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 421872, American Museum of Natural History; ♀; Dogwa, Oriomo River, Territory of Papua; February 27, 1934; Richard Archbold and A. L. Rand.

DIAGNOSIS.—This new subspecies is distinguished from the north Queensland *olivei* by the narrower nuchal band, the darker, more blotched dark markings on the breast, and by its larger size (wing, 149, against 135, 136). The type is molting out of immature plumage and the adult bird may be even larger.

MEASUREMENTS.—Wing, 149; tail, 127.

MATERIAL.—The type is unique.

DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from Dogwa in south New Guinea.

REMARKS.—The discovery of this race in south New Guinea, where *bennetti* also occurs, makes it necessary to consider the New Guinea forms *bennetti*, *affinis*, and *wiedenfeldi* as belonging to a different species for which *affinis* Salvadori is the oldest name.

A. c. major differs from *A. a. bennetti* in its much larger size, the rufous ear-coverts, the less densely vermiculated back, the more distinct markings on the outer webs of the remiges, the broader light bars and narrower dark bars in the tail, and by having the dark markings of the under part more restricted to the upper breast, and less regular, more blotched in pattern.

Lyncornis archboldi, new species

TYPE.—No. 419729, American Museum of Natural History; ♂ ad.; Mt. Tafa, west slope, altitude 2400 meters, Territory of Papua; September 23, 1933; Richard Archbold and A. L. Rand.

DESCRIPTION.—This species is most closely related to *L. papuensis* but differs from it in the generally bolder, coarser pattern; the breast lacks the fine barring of *papuensis*, the upper parts lack vermiculations, and there tend to be pronounced clear gray areas on the feathers of the upper parts. The tail feathers have light-colored tips.

MALE.—The feathers below are dusky blackish on the throat and breast with pale buffy rufous subterminal bands, widest toward the center, where they are sometimes divided by a narrow dark streak along the shaft. This gives a spotted, rather than a uniform barred appearance. The feathers of the abdomen have a broad somewhat triangular subterminal spot and usually a second narrow band of pale rufous, thus the abdomen appears nearly all pale buffy rufous irregularly mixed with blackish. The under tail-coverts are the color of the abdomen, with several blackish