

19. *Rhipidura euryura* S. Müll.

At 3000 feet (Büttik., *Notes Leyden Mus.* XV. p. 91). Genus *Neomyias* Sharpe, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* IV. p. 342.

20. *Collocalia linchi* Horsf. & Moore.

At 8000 feet.

21. *Gecinus puniceus* (Horsf.).

At 3000 feet. Hargitt, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* XVIII. p. 65, has remarked that specimens from the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo have "the orbital region less dusky and the sides of the face and neck of a paler green." This I find not only to be true, but in addition to it I find that the back is more of a *yellowish* green, and the rump much more golden. I therefore think the Java form must be separated as *Gecinus puniceus typicus*, while the birds from Malacca, Borneo, and Sumatra (type) may be called

*Gecinus puniceus observandus* subsp. nov.

22. *Chotorhea javensis* (Horsf.).

3000 feet.

23. *Cyanops armillaris* (Temmin.).

3000 feet. These two barbets are named in this way in the *Catalogue of Birds* (Vol. XIX., Shelley), but I do not consider this generic separation useful or convenient, nor is there sufficient reason for it, I believe.

24. *Ptilinopus porphyreus* (Temmin.).

1824. *Columba porphyrea* "Reinw." in Temmin., *Pl. Col.* 106.

1827. *C. roseicollis* Wagl., *Syst. Av. Columba*, No. 27.

Mount Arjuno, 3000 feet.

In *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* XXI. p. 75, Count Salvadori rejected the name *porphyrea* on account of there being a *Columba porphyracea* "Forst." published in 1821; but the two names are different enough, I think, to avoid confusion.

## III.—LIST OF THE BIRDS OF BALI.

Doherty writes from Bali, March 12th: "Last night we arrived here from Sumba in a thoroughly exhausted state, partly from hard work under unusually hard conditions, and partly from a storm, the most tremendous I have ever weathered, which made it very difficult for us to get away from Sumba, owing to the surf, and which pursued us almost through Lombok Straits." In April he writes, amongst other things: "I thought Bali would be a great success, and a nice, pleasant, easy place, where we would all get strong. Instead of that, we never have had such constant and varied sickness. Travelling was difficult and dear, and there was no food to be bought. The people hate us all, I think, and in my whole stay I succeeded in buying just two ducks and five young chickens. The ducks cover the land, you know—queer things that walk quite upright. Both Ram Persad and I on different occasions met tigers face to face. There were hardly any butterflies,



though the season should have been right, and the country was beautiful—fine forest of enormous trees, the largest I have seen in the East, I think. Of the birds about one-half are from low country, and the other half from the mountains, mostly from a place named Gitgit, from 2000 to 4000 feet.” With regard to the birds collected in Bali, he writes: “I imagine that the Balinese fauna is very much smaller than the Javanese; many whole genera of conspicuous forms, which one cannot easily overlook, not extending so far East. The problem regarding Bali is, of course, how many forms of the Timor group extend so far West, and whether these forms are the remains of an original fauna of Australian affinities, or are merely immigrants from Lombok, etc. The ancient stratified rocks of Southern Lombok seem to be continued across the large table-topped island of Penida, in Lombok Straits, to the peninsula of Badong, in S.E. Bali, where cockatoos are found, though not commonly. Besides the Balinese birds sent, I also shot *Corvus* (*Corone*) *macrorhynchus* and the magnificent *Aquila* (*Neopus*) *malayensis*, but did not think them worth sending. Of a *Motacilla* we got eight *females* (two sent), but never a *male*.”

The following list is the first list of Bali birds ever published, so far as I know, as Wallace stayed in the island not more than two days, and collected there only a few birds.\* This list is therefore particularly interesting, and it is sufficiently large to allow some comparison with the Lombok list, which will follow thereafter.

The very careful notes on the colour of the eyes, bill, feet, etc., of the birds have in nearly every case been copied verbatim, and added in signs of quotation.

From all we can see, the “sexing” is done with the greatest care.

The Bali collection was brought together in March and April.

### 1. *Geocichla rubecula* Gould.

♂ ad. Bali, low country. “Eyes deep umber; bill black; feet pale brownish horn-colour; claws dark brown” (W. Doherty). ♂ juv. in first plumage, but wing-quills and rectrices evidently already moulted. Top of the head and back brown, with rusty shaft-stripes; rump and upper tail-coverts uniform brown; chin and upper throat pale rusty; feathers of the chest, breast, and abdomen pale rusty rufous, with bases and tips blackish; under tail-coverts white, blackish at base.

*Geocichla rubecula* Gould has hitherto only been known from Java. It differs from *G. citrina* of India in being smaller (wing of the Bali skin 110 mm.), of a darker grey above, of a very much deeper rufous on the head and below. Perhaps the white patch on the upper wing-coverts is also larger. The *male* from Bali is like

\* I am much obliged to Mr. Wallace, who most kindly gave me the following list of the birds collected by him in Bali on June 13th and 14th, 1856, which I publish here, using his own names. They are: *Copsychus amoenus*, *Oriolus horsfieldi*, *Megalaema rosea*, *Chrysomitris tita*, *Sturnopastor jalla*, *Ploceus hypoxanthus*, *Munia punctularia*, *Ptilotis limbata*.

A skin of the latter species from the Gould collection has been enumerated in the *Catalogue of Birds*, IX. p. 237, as collected in Bali by Mr. Wallace, but as this author (*Malay Archipelago*, I. p. 203) expressly says that *Meliphagidae* were not found in Bali, I supposed an error with regard to the skin in the Museum, and wrote to Mr. Wallace for an explanation, and this is what he most kindly answered me: “I am very glad you wrote to me about the *Ptilotis limbata*, because I seem myself to have overlooked the fact that I found it in Bali. The reason must be, I think, that I only obtained one specimen there, and by some mistake of my agent it got misplaced from my private collection (which was afterwards placed in the British Museum), and was bought by Mr. Gould. I find in my original notes that *Ptilotis limbata* was obtained by me both in Bali and Lombok, and specimens from both localities should have been kept in my private collection. When I came home, not finding the species among my skins from Bali, I must have forgotten the fact, and thus made the mistake you refer to in my *Malay Archipelago*.”



specimens from Java, and indeed of a very deep rufous colour, perhaps even deeper than most of the Java birds.

I have been inclined to consider *G. rubecula* as merely a subspecies of *G. citrina*, but it can perhaps just as well stand as a species. *G. innotata* Blyth, from Burma, on the other hand, seems to deserve not more than subspecific rank. Cf. Seebohm, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* V. pp. 174 and 176; Hartert, *Ornis*, 1891 (p. 2 of article "Ueber eine kleine Vogelsammlung," etc.).

## 2. *Pratincola caprata* (L.).

Both sexes from the low country. ♂ ad. "Iris deep umber; bill and feet black." ♀. "Iris deep brown."

## 3. *Phylloscopus borealis* (Blas.).

These birds were still common in March in the low country. They are quite typical, I think, but one of them is a perfect giant, with the wing fully 76 mm., while the other five skins have their wings only 64 to 72 mm. long, the larger ones evidently being *males*. "Iris deep brown; feet greenish olive."

## 4. *Copsychu saularis amoenus* (Horsf.).

Both sexes from the low country. An immature *male* from Bali, of this form, was collected by Wallace, and is in the British Museum. The specimens from Bali are pure *amoenus*, quite black below, except some white tips to the under tail-coverts and a few white feathers on the sides of the vent. The three outer rectrices are nearly quite white. "Iris dark brown."

## 5. *Enicurus leschenaulti* (Vieill.).

♂, 2000 to 3000 feet. "Iris very deep brown; bill black; feet pinkish white."

## 6. *Pomatorhinus montanus* Horsf.

Three skins, from 2000 to 3000 feet. They are exactly like those from Mount Arjuno in East Java. See *antea*, p. 539. "Iris pale yellow; bill pale orange; culmen black near the base; feet dark greenish."

## 7. *Turdinus* (*Trichostoma*) *sepiarius* Horsf.

2000 to 3000 feet. "Iris light red-brown; feet dull slate-colour; maxilla blackish; mandible pale slaty grey with dark line below."

## 8. *Brachypteryx leucophrys* (Temm.).

An adult *female* and a young *male*, between 2000 and 3000 feet. The young bird has rusty spots to the centres of the feathers above, the feathers of the breast rusty with dark margins.

## 9. *Cyanoderma melanothorax* (Temm.).

*Myiothera m.*, Temm., *Pl. Col.* II. pl. 185; *Cyanoderma m.*, Sharpe in *Notes Leyden Museum* VI. (1884); *C. m.*, Vorderm. in *Tijdschrift Nederl. Ind.* 1885, p. 338.

Two *males* of this rare bird were shot in Bali, one in the low country, one between 2000 and 3000 feet. "Iris dark red-brown; bill black above, bluish below;