

CUCKOO.	FOSTER-PARENT.
<i>Chalcococcyx barnardi</i> (<i>Neochalcites barnardi</i>), Allied Bronze-Cuckoo	542 <i>Ryania melanocephala melanocephala</i> 697 <i>Stizoptera bichenovii bichenovii</i> 696 <i>Taniopygia castanotis mouhi</i>
<i>Eudynamys cyanocephala</i> (<i>Eudynamys orientalis cyanocephalus</i>), Koel	684 <i>Tropidorhynchus corniculatus corniculatus</i> 685 <i>Microphilemon orientalis orientalis</i> 712 <i>Mimeta sagittata sagittata</i>
<i>Eudynamys orientalis flindersii</i> , Northern Koel	566 <i>Colluricincla harmonica pallescens</i> 575 <i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i> 740A <i>Melloria quoyi rufescens</i> 680 <i>Entomyzon cyanotis connectens</i> 64* <i>Entomyzon cyanotis harterti</i> 682 <i>Philemon argenticeps kempi</i> 683 <i>Neophilemon buceroides buceroides</i> 684 <i>Tropidorhynchus corniculatus ellioti</i> 685 <i>Microphilemon orientalis johnstoni</i> 712A <i>Mimeta sagittata subaffinis</i> 715 <i>Sphecotheres flaviventris flaviventris</i> 716 <i>Dicruropsis bracteatus bracteatus</i> 729 <i>Ptiloris paradisea victoriae</i>
<i>Eudynamys orientalis subcyanocephalus</i> (Western Koel)	575 <i>Grallina cyanoleuca neglecta</i> 685A <i>Microphilemon orientalis sordidus</i>
<i>Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ</i> (<i>Scythrops novæhollandiæ novæ-hollandiæ</i>), Channelbill	240 <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i> 747 <i>Gymnorhina tibicen tibicen</i> 732 <i>Corvus cecila queenslandicus</i> 735 <i>Strepera graculina graculina</i>

* Provisional List.

Notes upon *Astur cruentus* (*Urospiza fasciata cruenta*).

By H. L. WHITE, R.A.O.U. (SCONE, N.S.W.)

A CONSIDERABLE amount of uncertainty has always existed with regard to this bird, and Mr. A. J. North's note * in "Nests and Eggs of Birds Found Breeding in Australia and Tasmania" still further confuses matters.

During Mr. G. M. Mathews's visit to Australia he spent several days with me, examining all my specimens most carefully. Concerning *Urospiza fasciata cruenta*, he postponed giving a final

* "Nests and Eggs," vol. iii., p. 194.

opinion until he handled Gould's type-skin in the Philadelphia Museum. He now writes from England to the effect that he has examined the type-skin, and finds it to be the common bird of Western Australia, and not the rare bird mentioned by Mr. North, as referred to above. Skins forwarded to me by Mr. H. G. Barnard from the Macarthur River, Northern Territory, were identified by Mr. Mathews as *Urospiza fasciata didima* (Mathews). These same skins, upon comparison with those mentioned by Mr. North and in the Australian Museum, are found to be slightly different; it is evident, therefore, that if Mr. North's bird is neither *U. f. didima* nor *U. f. cruenta* it must be either a freak or a new sub-species.

I am unable to say whether *Urospiza fasciata didima* is uncommon throughout the whole of North Australia, but the birds are fairly plentiful on the Macarthur River, where Mr. H. G. Barnard secured several skins and clutches of eggs; one of the latter I claim to be the type, and describe it elsewhere in the present issue of *The Emu*. It is now evident that Mr. Mathews, in his latest list (1913) has placed the distribution of the species correctly as follows:—

Urospiza fasciata fasciata.—Eastern Australia.

Urospiza fasciata cruenta.—Western Australia.

Urospiza fasciata didima.—Northern Territory and North-West Australia.

Unfortunately, I have not the measurements of a female specimen of Mr. North's rare bird, but the undermentioned measurements of male skins of the species may be of interest:—

	LENGTH IN MILLIMETRES.				
	Total Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Culmen.
<i>Urospiza fasciata didima</i> , collected by H. G. Barnard at Macarthur River, Northern Territory	381	248	191	70	19
Australian Museum specimen, labelled <i>Astur cruentus</i> , recorded as from Derby, Western Australia (North-West), about 17° S.	393	267	216	74	23
Australian Museum specimen, labelled <i>Astur approximans</i> , recorded as from Yane Creek, 100 miles from Port Darwin	388	248	191	67	23
A typical skin of <i>Astur approximans</i> , according to A. J. North, vol. iii., p. 190, "Nests and Eggs"	419	258	212	80	26

The above, taken in conjunction with the following measurements of female specimens, should, I think, go a long way towards proving Mr. Mathews's contention to be correct:—

Species.	Collector.	Locality.	MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES.					Remarks.
			Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Culmen.	
<i>U. f. didima</i>	G. F. Hill	Parry Harbour, North-West Australia, about 14° S. ..	430	275	225	78	27	Not fully adult.
<i>U. f. didima</i>	G. F. Hill	Napier Broome Bay, North-West Australia, about 14° S. ..	442	280	230	78	27	Not fully adult.
<i>U. f. didima</i>	G. F. Hill	Napier Broome Bay, North-West Australia ..	465	285	240	80	28	A very old bird, with exceedingly dark plumage
<i>U. f. didima</i>	H. G. Barnard	Macarthur River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Northern Territory, about 16° S. ..	460	280	225	78	25	Fully adult, breeding.
<i>U. f. cruenta</i>	F. L. Whitlock	Nullagine, Pilbarra gold-field, W.A., about 22° S. ..	485	300	245	80	25	Fully adult, breeding.
<i>U. f. cruenta</i>	F. L. Whitlock	Wilson's Inlet, near Albany, W.A. ..	483	295	245	76	28	Fully adult, breeding.
<i>U. f. fasciata</i>	A typical Eastern North, vol. iii.,	specimen, according to A. J. p. 190, "Nests and Eggs" ..	491	309	254	82	30	My specimens are all slightly larger.