PARADIGALLA CARUNCULATA, *Less.*

Wattled Bird of Paradise.

Paradigalla carunculata, Less. Ois. Parad. p. 242 (1835).—Id. Rev. Zool. 1840, p. 1.—Bp. Consp. i. p. 414 (1850).—Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1857, p. 6.—Id. Proc. Linn. Soc. ii. p. 164 (1858).—Wallace, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1862, p. 160.—Rosenb. Journ. für Orn. 1864, p. 131.—Wallace, Malay Arch. ii. pp. 257, 258 (1869).—Elliot, Monogr. Parad. pl. 17 (1873).—Beccari, Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. vii. p. 711 (1875).—Salvad. tom. cit. pp. 784, 899, ix. p. 190 (1876).—Sclater, Ibis, 1876, p. 250.—Sharpe, Cat. Birds in Brit. Mus. iii. p. 166 (1877).—Gould, Birds of New Guinea, i. p. 16 (1878).—Eudes-Deslongchamps, Ann. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Caen, i. p. 20 (1880).—Salvad. Orn. della Papuasia, etc. ii. p. 530 (1881).—Guillemard, Porc. Zool. Soc. 1885, p. 151.—D'Hamonv. Bull. Soc. Zool. France, xi. p. 509 (1886).—Salvad. Agg. Orn. Pap. ii. p. 151 (1890).—Wallace, Malay Arch. 2nd ed. pp. 435, 437 (1890).

Astrapia carunculata, Eydoux et Souleyet, Voy. 'Bonite,' Zool. i. p. 83, Atlas, Ois. pl. 4 (1841).—Gray, Gen. B. ii. p. 326 (1846).—Id. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1858, p. 194.—Id. List B. New Guinea, pp. 37, 59 (1859).—Id. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1861, p. 436.—Finsch, Neu-Guinea, p. 173 (1885).—Rosenb. Malay. Arch. p. 558 (1879).—Musschenbr. Dagboek, pp. 194, 227 (1883).—Rosenb. Mitth. orn. Ver. Wien, 1885, p. 40.

Paradisea carunculata, Schlegel, Journ. für Orn. 1861, p. 386.

At first sight there is nothing very attractive in the appearance of this Bird of Paradise, which might be considered more curious than striking to look at. On a closer examination, however, it will be found that it is clothed in velvety plumage of a beautiful texture, while its wattles, of three colours, are unique among the family of Paradise-birds. In my 'Catalogue of Birds' I have placed the genus *Paradigalla* in close proximity to *Astrapia*, and in this arrangement Count Salvadori concurs in the main, but he also points out that in many of its characters it also approaches *Parotia* and *Lophorhina*. It has the velvety plumage of both the latter genera, and has the first two primaries pointed, as in *Lophorhina*. In *Parotia* these quills are curiously notched at the ends, and the secondaries are as long as the primaries, while the tail is much graduated, the centre feathers being the longest. In all these characters *Paradigalla* assimilates to *Parotia*, but it has the two centre tail-feathers very much lengthened and pointed, considerably exceeding the other tail-feathers in length.

The early history of the species has been given in detail by Count Salvadori. It was first named by Lesson in 1835, in the Synonymic Index to his 'Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux de Paradis;' but the description is not very complete, and he does not say whence he described the specimen or in whose collection the bird was. It may probably have been the one mentioned by him in 1840 as being in the collection of Dr. Abeille of Bordeaux. In 1841 Messrs. Eydoux and Souleyet, the Naturalists attached to the 'Bonite,' described the present bird as *Paradigalla caronculata*, but made no allusion to Lesson's having named the species. During the voyage of the 'Bonite' they procured two mutilated specimens in New Guinea, one of which appears to have ultimately gone to Philadelphia. For many years these imperfect skins remained the only examples known in Museums, and even Baron von Rosenberg did not succeed in obtaining the species in perfect condition. The first examples of complete skins of the *Paradigalla* were obtained by Dr. A. B. Meyer, and during recent years many have been procured by Dr. Beccari and Mr. Bruijn's hunters.

Dr. Beccari has given the following note on his experience of the present species:—

"As to *Paradigalla*, I shot one from my hut, whilst it was eating the small fleshy fruits of an *Urtica*. It likes to sit on the tops of dead and leafless trees, like the *Mino dumonti*. The finest ornaments of this bird are the wattles, which in the dried skin lose all their beauty. The upper ones, which are attached one on each side of the forehead, are of a yellowish-green colour; those at the base of the lower mandible are blue, and have a small patch of orange-red beneath. The Arfaks call the *Paradigalla* 'Happoa.'"

Dr. Guillemard states that M. Laglaize told him that the colour of the caruncles was as follows:—The upper caruncle is orange, the middle one bright leaf-green, and the lower one red. It will be noticed that these colours are somewhat different from those given by Dr. Beccari; but as the latter gentleman made his observations on specimens killed by himself, there can be no doubt as to their accuracy.