which always has the culmen broader. In the above-mentioned characters M. jobiensis is intermediate which always has the culmen broader. No specimen of M. jobiensis is in the British Museum, but I notice between M. chalybeata and M. atra. No specimen of M. jobiensis is in the British Museum, but I notice considerable variation in the tints of the metallic lustre in a series of M. chalybeata.

Count Salvadori states that Dr. Beccari obtained the species at Surin in Jobi, and Mr. Bruijn's hunters at Wonapi. Dr. Guillemard met with it near Ansus in November, and considered the species to be uncommon in the island. The bill and feet were black in the specimen he obtained, and the iris red. His measurements are less than those given by Count Salvadori, but, as Dr. Meyer remarks, these are probably attributable to a difference in sex.

The trachea is like that of M. chalybeata and the convolution is confined to a single loop. It is figured by Dr. Meyer (l, c). In the female and young male of M. chalybeata the convolution of the trachea is not present.

MANUCODIA RUBIENSIS, Meyer.

Rubi Manucode.

Manucodia rubiensis, Meyer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. ii. p. 374 (1885), iii. p. 36 (1886).—Id. Ibis, 1886, p. 242.—D'Hamonv. Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 1886, p. 510.—Salvad. Aggiunte Orn. Papuasia, ii. p. 147 (1890).—Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, iv. p. xiii (1894).

This species, of which I have not seen a specimen, has been described by Dr. A. B. Meyer. It is said to be similar to *M. chalybeata*, but is much smaller. Dr. Meyer writes:—" From Rubi, the most southern point of the Bay of Geelvink, which is very remarkable in its ornithology, two examples lie before me, which are distinguished by their small size from those of other localities. Moreover, the under surface of the neck seems to be green instead of blue, and the curling of the feathers is only very slightly developed. The bill is but little stronger than in *Phonygama keraudreni*."

Laglaize has also procured this species at Kafu.