

DIPHYLLODES MAGNIFICA (Penn.).

83.

Magnificent Bird of Paradise.

- Oiseau de Paradis de la Nouvelle Guinée dit le Magnifique*, D'Aubent. Pl. Enl. iii. pl. 631.
Le Magnifique de la Nouvelle Guinée, ou Le Manucode à bouquets, Montb. Hist. Nat. Ois. iii. p. 198 (1774).—Forst. Zool. Ind. p. 38 (1781).
L'Oiseau de Paradis surnommé le Magnifique, Sonnerat, Voy. Nouv. Guin. p. 163, pl. 98 (1776).
Paradisea magnifica, Penn. Faun. Ind. p. 40 (1781: ex D'Aubent. Pl. Enl. pl. 631).—Scop. Del. Faun. et Flor. Insubr. ii. p. 88 (1786).—Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 401 (1788).—Lath. Ind. Orn. i. p. 195 (1790).—Daud. Traité d'Orn. ii. p. 273 (1800).—Shaw, Gen. Zool. vii. p. 492, pl. 62 (1809).—Bechst. Kurze Uebers. p. 132 (1811).—Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxx. p. 110, pl. M 7 (1819).—Id. Enc. Méth. iii. p. 907, pl. 143, fig. 2 (1823).—Steph. Gen. Zool. xiv. p. 76 (1826).—Wagl. Syst. Av., *Paradisea*, sp. 4, p. 101 (1827).—Less. Man. d'Orn. i. p. 395 (1828).—Id. Voy. Coquille, Zool. i. p. 446 (1828).—Drapiez, Dict. Class. xiii. p. 45 (1828).—Cuv. Règne Anim. i. p. 427 (1829).—Less. Traité d'Orn. p. 338 (1831).—Wallace, P. Z. S. 1862, pp. 154-161.—Finsch, Neu-Guinea, p. 173 (1865).—Rosenb. Reist. naar Geelvinkb. pp. 17, 114 (1875).
Magnificent Paradise-Bird, Lath. Gen. Syn. ii. p. 477, pl. 19 (1782: pt.).
Paradisea speciosa, Bodd. Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 38 (1783).—Gray, Gen. B. ii. p. 322 (1847).—Id. P. Z. S. 1848, p. 194. —Id. Cat. B. New Guin. pp. 36, 59 (1859).—Id. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 436. —Schl. J. f. O. 1861, p. 385. —Id. Mus. Pays-Bas, Coraces, p. 86 (1867).—Id. Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk. iv. pp. 17, 49 (1871).—Rosenb. Malay. Archip. pp. 395, 557 (1879).—Musschenbr. Dagboek, pp. 190, 222 (1893).—D'Hamonv. Bull. Soc. Zool. France, xi. p. 510 (1886).
Le Magnifique, Vieill. Ois. dor. ii. Ois. Paradis, p. 15, pl. 4 (1802).—Less. Voy. Coquille, Zool. i. p. 354 (1826), ii. p. 654 (1828).
Diphyllodes magnifica, Gray, List Gen. B. p. 39 (1840).—Id. ibid. p. 53 (1841).—Bp. Consp. Av. i. p. 413 (1850).—Gray, List Gen. & Subgen. B. p. 65 (1855).—Wallace, Ibis, 1861, p. 287. —Rosenb. Nat. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. xxv. p. 246 (1863).—Id. J. f. O. 1864, p. 130. —Salvad. Ann. Mus. Genov. vii. p. 970 (1875).—Id. op. cit. ix. p. 192 (1876).—D'Alb. Nuova Guinea, p. 582 (1880).—Eudes-Deslongch. Ann. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Caen, i. p. 32 (1880).—Salvad. Orn. Papuasias, etc. ii. p. 634 (1881).—Guillem. P. Z. S. 1885, p. 654. —Salvad. Aggiunte Orn. Papuasias, etc. ii. p. 160 (1890).
Lophorina surperba (err.), Bp. C. R. xxx. p. 131 note (1850).
Diphyllodes speciosa, Sel. Journ. Linn. Soc. ii. p. 163 (1858).—Wallace, Malay Archip. ii. pp. 403, 404, cum fig. (1869).—Gray, Hand-l. B. ii. p. 16, no. 6251 (1870).—D'Alb. P. Z. S. 1873, p. 559. —Sel. tom. cit. p. 697. —Wagner, Zool. Gart, 1873, p. 11, pl. 1, map 5. —Elliot, Monogr. Parad. pl. 12 (1873).—Salvad. Ann. Mus. Genov. vii. p. 783 (1875).—Meyer, Mitth. zool. Mus. Dresd. i. pp. 5-8 (1875).—Gould, B. New Guinea, i. pl. 23 (1876).—Salvad. Ann. Mus. Genov. x. p. 153 (1877).—Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. iii. p. 174 (1877).—Rosenb. Mitth. orn. Ver. Wien, 1885, p. 31.
Diphyllodes speciosus, Beccari, Ann. Mus. Gen. vii. p. 712 (1875).—Sel. Ibis, 1876, p. 251.

This fine bird has been known to science for more than a hundred years, but it cannot be said to be very common in collections, and it does not arrive in such large numbers for the purposes of the plume-trade as do some of the other Birds of Paradise. It appears to be an inhabitant of North-western New Guinea, and Count Salvadori states that it is found in Salawati and at many places on the mainland of New Guinea itself. He mentions the following localities where the species has been found by the Italian travellers D'Albertis and Beccari and by the hunters employed by Mr. Bruijn:—Andai, Mansema, Arfak, Profi, Hatam, Wa-Samson, Gunon Morait, and Warmon.

The late Dr. Bernstein procured the species at Sorong, and Lesson near Dorey. According to Dr. Wallace the species occurs likewise in Mysol, but the statement that it has also been found in Waigiou requires confirmation.

The following account is from the pen of Dr. Beccari:—

“*Diphyllodes speciosus* is also pretty common, and easy to kill when one has learnt to know its song, which resembles a kind of ‘teia-teia-teia’ repeated several times with diminishing force. The sound produced by kissing the palm of the hand is a very good imitation. When once you have heard the song,