

## CASUARIUS UNIAPPENDICULATUS, *Blyth.*

### One-carunculated Cassowary.

- Casuarus*, new sp., Blyth, *Ibis*, 1860, p. 193.—Sclat. in *Proc. of Zool. Soc.*, 1860, p. 210.—*Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 3rd ser., vol. vi. p. 145.
- *unappendiculatus*, Blyth, *Journ. of Asiat. Soc. Beng.*, vol. xxix. pp. 112, 113.
- *uniappendiculatus*, Bann. *Ibis*, 1860, p. 403, pl. xiv.—*Ibis*, 1862, p. 78.—Sclat. *Trans. Zool. Soc.*, vol. iv. p. 359, pl. 74.—Sclat. *Proc. of Zool. Soc.*, 1863, p. 225; 1866, pp. 34, 168.
- *uno-appendiculatus*, Blyth, *Ibis*, 1860, p. 307.—Bann. *Ibis*, 1860, p. 403.—Blyth, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 3rd ser., vol. vi. p. 113.
- *Kaupi*, Rosenb. *Journ. für Orn.*, 1861, p. 44, Taf. i. figs. 12, 13; *Ibis*, 1861, p. 312.—G. R. Gray, *Proc. of Zool. Soc.*, 1861, p. 438.

On the preceding Plate I have illustrated that remarkable bird, the Mooruk (*Casuarus Bennetti*); on the present one I give a representation of another no less fine species in its fully adult state, of the same family, the native country of which is said to be New Guinea and the adjacent islands, particularly that of Salawatty; hence, if not a native of Australia, its habitat is almost as near to that country as Ireland is to England.

Like the *Casuarus Bennetti* and the *C. australis*, the *C. uniappendiculatus* is a fine addition to the group of existing *Struthiones*. When the first living example came under my notice in the Gardens of the Zoological Society of Amsterdam, I did not rest until I had obtained a drawing of the bird from life, being well aware it would eventually die, and that, without such a record, the knowledge of the colouring of its soft parts would in all probability be lost to science. Fortunately Mr. Robert Kretschmar, of Leipzig, offered to make me such a drawing; and a copy of it, with but little alteration, is here given. The *Casuarus uniappendiculatus* appeared to be a bold and spirited bird, and to be taller than any other species of the genus I had seen alive. Unfortunately it is now dead; but its skin graces, I believe, the fine Museum at Leyden. To these brief remarks I append all that is known respecting the species.

For our first knowledge of its existence we are indebted to Mr. Blyth, who, in a letter to the Editor of 'The Ibis' (1860, p. 193), speaks of a Cassowary living in the aviary of the Bábu Rajendra Mullick, with "a yellow throat, a single yellow throat-wattle, and a long stripe of naked yellow skin down each side of the neck." Soon afterwards Mr. Blyth characterized it, in the 'Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,' and in another letter to the Editor of 'The Ibis,' for the same year, p. 307, says, "I have described it as *Casuarus uno-appendiculatus*—rather a long name, but descriptive of its most strongly marked peculiarity."

The next notice of it is contained in a communication to 'The Ibis' for the same year from my friend Dr. George Bennett, of Sydney, then residing for a short time in Europe; his remarks have reference to the Amsterdam specimen, which, he says, "differs in many characters from any of the hitherto known species. It appears to be about half-grown, and the casque is not yet developed. The cheeks are of a bluish green; the throat carunculated, and of a bright ochreous colour, terminating in a single wattle; on each side of the neck a bare space, also of a bright ochreous colour, with a slight crimson tinge. In general appearance the bird otherwise resembles the Common Cassowary of about the same age. These characters accord so nearly with the bird mentioned by Mr. Blyth as living in the menagerie of the Bábu Rajendra Mullick, at Calcutta, as to induce me to regard it as probably of the same species. On the label is written, '*Casuarus uni-appendiculatus*, Blyth. Ship "Agatha and Maria," from Molucca Islands,' without designating any island in particular."

In January 1861 the bird was announced, in the 'Journal für Ornithologie,' p. 44, by G. von Rosenberg, of Amboyna, as a new discovery in the island of Salawatty, and called *Casuarus Kaupi*. This announcement was accompanied by the following remarks:—"Hitherto there have been only three Cassowaries known—one from Ceram, another from Australia, and a third from New Britain; that which occurs in New Guinea has usually been considered identical with the Ceram bird. The New-Guinea species, which I have called *C. Kaupi*, is not very rare, but it is so uncommonly shy that it easily escapes from the hunters in the thick forests; this is, I suppose, the reason why it has hitherto escaped the notice of ornithologists. By a particularly lucky chance, however, it happened last August that one of my hunters obtained an old male on the west coast of Salawatty; and as soon as it came on board I found I had to do with an entirely new species."

At the meeting of the Zoological Society of London, on the 27th of March, 1866, Mr. Sclater read an extract from a letter addressed to him by Dr. Schlegel of Leyden, stating that the Musée des Pays-Bas had recently received seven specimens of a Cassowary, collected by the late traveller Bernstein, in Salawatty,