

PARADISEA RAGGIANA, *Sclater*.

Marquis Raggi's Bird of Paradise.

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Paradisea raggiana, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1873, pp. 559, 697.—D'Alb. t. c. p. 559.—Sclater, Nature, viii. p. 306 (1873).—Elliot, Monogr. Parad. pl. 3 (1873).—Sclater, Ibis, 1874, pp. 177, 187.—Rosenb. Zool. Gart., Jan. 1875, p. 31.—Meyer, Nature, 1875, pp. 208, 268.—Id. Mitth. zool. Mus. Dresd. i. p. 7, note (1875).—Salvad. et D'Alb. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. vii. p. 289 (1875).—D'Alb. P. Z. S. 1875, pp. 531, 532.—Id. Ibis, 1876, pp. 359, 360.—Scl. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 414.—Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. ix. pp. 39, 191 (1876).—Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. i. pp. 387, 393 (1876).—Gould, B. New Guin. i. pl. 32 (1877).—D'Alb. Ann. Mus. Civ. Genov. x. pp. 14, 20 (1877).—Salvad. t. c. p. 153.—Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 169 (1877).—Id. Journ. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 318 (1877), xiv. p. 500 (1878).—Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. iii. pp. 101, 266 (1878), iv. p. 97 (1879).—Sharpe, Journ. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 687 (1879).—Rosenb. Malay. Archip. pp. 557, 590 (1879).—D'Alb. et Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Genov. xiv. p. 100 (1879).—D'Alb. Nuova Guin. p. 172 etc. (1880).—Eudes-Deslongch. Ann. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Caen, i. p. 24 (1880).—Salvad. Orn. Papuasias, etc. ii. p. 613 (1881).—Musschenbr. Dagboek, pp. 184, 220 (1883).—Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vii. p. 26 (1883).—Rosenb. Mitth. orn. Ver. Wien, 1885, p. 35.—Chalmers & Wyatt, Ibis, 1885, p. 463.—Finsch & Meyer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1885, p. 384.—Id. Ibis, 1886, p. 251.—Sharpe, Nature, vol. xxxiv. p. 340 (1886).—d'Hamonv. Bull. Soc. Zool. France, xi. pp. 507, 509 (1886).—Tristram, Ibis, 1889, p. 553.—Salvad. Aggiunte Orn. Papuasias, etc. ii. p. 159 (1890).—Id. Ann. Mus. Civic. Gen. (2) ix. p. 585 (1890).—Crowley, Bull. B. O. Club, i. p. xvi (1892).—Sharpe, op. cit. iv. p. xiii (1894).—De Vis, Report British New Guinea, pp. 6, 7 (1894).—Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. (2) xvi. p. 109 (1896).

This species is remarkable for its red ornamental plumes, which distinguish it at once from all the ordinary species of the genus *Paradisea*, which have these plumes yellow or orange. It appears to be entirely confined to South-eastern New Guinea, the first specimens having been procured by Signor D'Albertis at Orangeisa Bay. Mr. Goldie obtained many specimens in the Port Moresby district, and it was found by the late Dr. James at Aleya and in Hall Bay, and by Mr. Stone at Munikahila. According to the late Carl Hunstein the species is found in the interior about fifteen miles from Port Moresby, but it was not met with by him in the Horseshoe Mountains, its range extending from Basilisk Island to Bentley Bay. Dr. Loria met with it on the southern slope of the Astrolabe Mountains at a place called Gerekanumu.

During Sir William Macgregor's expedition to the Owen Stanley Mountains the species was found everywhere up to 3000 feet.

Signor D'Albertis procured the species during his expedition to the Fly River, and gives the following note on its habits:—"I was rather fortunate in my excursion into the mountains; for I found *Paradisea raggiana*, and obtained some beautiful specimens in full dress. In its voice, movements, and attitudes it perfectly resembles the other species of the genus. It feeds on fruit; and I could find no trace of insects in the seven individuals which I prepared. It inhabits the dense forest, and is generally found near the ravines—perhaps because the trees on the fruit of which it feeds flourish in the neighbourhood of water. The female is always smaller in size than the male; and I find this sex less abundant, because, as I believe, it was the season of incubation. The female is more like the same sex of *P. apoda* than that of *P. papuana*. The young male is like the female, but often recognizable by having distinguishable traces of the yellow collar which in the old male divides the green of the throat from the breast-feathers. The irides are of a rather bright yellow, and the feet lead-colour with a reddish tinge. The long flank-feathers in individuals recently killed have a very bright tint, which they lose in a few days—even in a few hours. The two middle tail-feathers are filiform, like those of *P. apoda* and *P. papuana*, and in no stage of development resemble those of *P. rubra*. These two feathers are not so long as in *P. apoda*, and about equal to those of *P. papuana*. Like its sister species, *P. raggiana* is an inquisitive bird, and often approaches from branch to branch within a few yards of the hunter, and remains motionless for some seconds to observe its pursuer, stretching out its neck, flapping its wings, and emitting a peculiar cry, upon the sound of which other individuals come forward to join it. When one is wounded and cries out, many others come forward as if to protect it, and approach quite near, descending to the lowest boughs. The adult males frequent the tops