

APPENDIX.

2. LYCOCORAX OBIENSIS.

Add:—
Lycocorax obiensis, Sharpe, Monogr. Parad. part ii. (1893).—Id. Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, iv. p. xiv (1894).—Meyer, Abhandl. k. zool. Mus. Dresden, vii. no. 2, p. 48 (1898).—Rothschild, Thierreich, Lief. 2, Parad. p. 48 (1898).

3. LYCOCORAX MOROTENSIS.

Add:—
Lycocorax morotensis, Sharpe, Monogr. Parad. part v. (1895).—Meyer, Abhandl. k. zool. Mus. Dresden, vii. no. 2, p. 52 (1898).—Rothschild, Thierreich, Lief. 2, Parad. p. 48 (1898).

GENUS XXVIII. PARADIGALLA.

1. PARADIGALLA CARUNCULATA.

Add:—
Paradigalla carunculata, Sharpe, Monogr. Parad. part ii. (1893).—Id. Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, iv. p. xii (1894).—Meyer, Abhandl. k. zool. Mus. Dresden, vii. no. 5, p. 42 (1898).—Rothschild, Thierreich, Lief. 2, Parad. p. 46 (1898).

FAMILY II PTILONORHYNCHIDÆ.

GENUS I. MACGREGORIA.

1. MACGREGORIA PULCHRA.

Add:—
Macgregoria pulchra, Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vii. p. iv (1897).—Sharpe, Monogr. Parad. part vii. (1897).—Meyer, Abhandl. k. zool. Mus. Dresden, vii. no. 2, p. 53 (1898).—Rothschild, Thierreich, Lief. 2, Parad. p. 16 (1898).

GENUS II. PAROTIA.

1. PAROTIA SEXPENNIS.

Add:—
Parotia sexpennis, Sharpe, Monogr. Parad. part v. (1895).—Meyer, Abhandl. k. zool. Mus. Dresden, vii. no. 2, p. 50 (1898).
Parotia sefilata, Rothschild, Novit. Zool. v. p. 87 (1898).—Id. Thierreich, Lief. 2, Parad. p. 17 (1898).

Mr. Rothschild has resuscitated the name of *sefilata* for this species. This is undoubtedly the oldest name; but if Count Salvadori is right in believing that it is taken from the French 'Sifilet,' ought not the correct rendering to be *P. sifilata*?

2. PAROTIA LAWESI.

Add:—
Parotia lawesi, Sharpe, Monogr. Parad. part i. (1891).—Id. Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, iv. p. xiii (1894).—Salvad. Ann. Mus. Genov. (2) xvi. p. 104 (1896).—Meyer, Abhandl. k. zool. Mus. Dresden, vii. no. 2, p. 50 (1897).—Rothschild, Thierreich, Lief. 2, Parad. p. 18 (1898).

Dr. Loria procured a large number of specimens in the Moroka district, in the Owen Stanley Mountains. The iris of the adult male is given by him as sky-blue, with an external ring of yellow, the bill black, and the feet horny-black. The female has the soft parts exactly the same. The native name is "Mamanu," and the food consists of insects and fruit. Count Salvadori says that a large number of males, evidently fully adult, in the Loria collection, were exactly like the females, from which he argues that they must lose their full plumage for a certain time.