

CACATUA TRITON.

Triton Cockatoo.

- Psittacus galeritus* (pt.), Less. Voy. Coquille, Zool. i. p. 624 (1828).—Id. Traité d'Orn. p. 182 (1831).—Id. Compl. Buff., Ois. p. 602 (1838).—S. Müll. Verh. Land- en Volkenk. pp. 21, 107 (1839-1844).
- Psittacus sulphureus*, Less. (nec Gm.), Voy. Coquille, i. p. 625 (1828).
- Psittacus triton*, Temm. Coup d'œil gén. sur les Possess. Néerl. dans l'Inde Archip. iii. p. 405, note (1849).
- Plyctolophus sulphureus*, Bp. (nec Gm.), Compt. Rend. xxx. p. 138 (1850).
- Plyctolophus luteocristatus*, Bp. loc. cit.
- Plyctolophus triton*, Bp. t. c. p. 139.—Id. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1854, p. 156.—Id. Naumannia, 1856, Consp. Psitt. sp. 278.—Id. Compt. Rend. xlv. p. 537 (1857).
- Cacatua cyanopsis*, Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xxv. p. 447 (1856).
- Cacatua triton*, Sclater, Journ. Linn. Soc. ii. p. 166 (1858).—Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1858, pp. 184, 195.—Id. Cat. Birds New Guinea, pp. 43, 60 (1859).—Id. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1859, p. 159.—Id. List of Psittacidae in Brit. Mus. p. 94 (1859).—Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1860, p. 227.—Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1861, p. 437.—Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1864, p. 188.—Wallace, t. c. p. 280.—Schl. Mus. Pays-Bas, Psittaci, p. 133 (1864).—Sclater, Ann. & Mag. N. H. (3) xv. p. 74 (1865).—Finsch, Neu-Guinea, p. 159 (1865).—Schl. Ned. Tijdschr. iii. p. 320 (1866).—Rosenb. Reis. naar Zuidoostereil. pp. 13, 19, 48 (1867).—Gray, Hand-list B. ii. p. 169, no. 8387 (1870).—Rosenb. Reis. naar Geelvinkb. pp. 36, 56, 83, 113 (1875).—Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. vii. p. 753 (1875), ix. p. 11 (1876), x. p. 24 (1877).—D'Albert. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. x. p. 19 (1877).—Id. & Salvad. op. cit. xiv. p. 28 (1879).—Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. iii. p. 250 (1879).—Rosenb. Malay. Arch. pp. 371, 396 (1879).—Salvad. Orn. Papuasie e delle Molucche, i. p. 94 (1880).
- Plyctolophus macrolophus*, Rosenb. Nat. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. xxiii. p. 45 (1861).—Id. J. f. O. 1861, p. 45.
- Plyctolophus æquatorialis*, Rosenb. J. f. O. 1862, p. 63.—Id. Nat. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. xxv. pp. 142, 143 (1863).—Id. J. f. O. 1864, p. 116.
- Plyctolophus triton*, Rosenb. J. f. O. 1862, pp. 63, 65.—Bernst. Nat. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. xxvii. p. 297 (1864).
- Cacatua eleonora*, Finsch, Nederl. Tijdschr. Dierk. Berigten, p. xxi (1863).
- Cacatua macrolopha*, Wall. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 280.—Schl. Dierent. p. 82 (1864).—Finsch, Neu-Guinea, p. 159 (1865).—Gray, Hand-list B. ii. p. 169, no. 8393 (1870).
- Cacatua galericulata*, Rosenb. Reis. naar Zuidoostereil. pp. 99, 100 (1867).
- Plyctolophus triton*, Finsch, Die Papag. i. p. 291 (1867), ii. p. 941 (1868).—Meyer, Sitz. Isis Dresd. 1875, p. 75.—Sharpe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xiii. p. 490 (1878).

WHEN dried skins only are examined it is not easy to distinguish this Cockatoo from its Australian representative *Cacatua galerita*; but when living individuals of the two species are compared together, the colour of the naked blue skin that surrounds the eye renders the present bird at once remarkable. It is besides slightly smaller in size than *Cacatua galerita*, and has usually rather a stronger bill. In other respects the Triton Cockatoo exactly resembles the well-known Sulphur-breasted Cockatoo of the Australian continent.

Although confounded with *C. galerita* by some of the older authors, the Triton Cockatoo was recognized as distinct by Temminck in 1849, and named after one of the Dutch surveying-vessels which first visited the coasts of New Guinea. It appears to be found all over that large island, and to be, in some places, very abundant. The numerous flocks of white Cockatoos which Dr. Solomon Müller observed on the south-western coasts of New Guinea, near Triton Bay, were doubtless of this species, although that celebrated explorer did not distinguish them from *C. galerita*. There are fine series of specimens of this Cockatoo from the islands of Waigiou and Guebé in the Leyden Museum, and in the same collection is now also the type of *Cacatua eleonora* of Dr. Finsch, originally described from the living bird in the Zoological Gardens of Amsterdam. It likewise occurs in the islands of Geelvink Bay, Salwati, Mysol, the Aru Islands, Goram, and Manuwolka, and is met with in the Louisiade Islands.

Our figure of this species is taken from a fine example now living in the Parrot-house of the Zoological Society of London. This individual was brought home from New Guinea by Mr. C. T. Kettlewell, F.Z.S., in his yacht 'Marquesa,' and presented to the Society in April 1884.

[R. B. S.]