

# CHALCOPSITTACUS SCINTILLATUS (*Temm.*).

## Red-Fronted Lory.

- Amber Parrot*, Lath. Syn. i. Suppl. p. 65.—Id. Gen. Hist. ii. p. 252 (1822).  
*Psittacus batavensis*, Lath. (nec Wagl.), Ind. Orn. i. p. 126 (1790).—Bechst. Kurze Uebers. p. 101 (1811).—Vieill. Nouv. Dict. xxv. p. 375 (1817).—Kuhl, Consp. Psitt. p. 99 (1820).—Vieill. Encycl. Méthod. p. 1406 (1823).  
*Psittacus scintillatus*, Temm. Pl. Col. 569 (1835).  
*Lorius scintillatus*, Bourj. Perroquets, pl. 51 (1837-38).—Hombr. & Jacq. Annales des Sciences Naturelles, xvi. p. 317 (1841).—Schleg. Mus. Pays-Bas, *Psittaci*, p. 122 (1864).—Finsch, Neu-Guinea, p. 158 (1865).—Schlegel, Mus. P.-B., *Psittaci*, Revue, p. 56 (1874).—Giebel, Thes. Orn. ii. p. 502 (1875).—Rosenberg, Malay Archip. p. 371 (1879).  
*Psittacus scintillans*, Müller, Verh. Land- en Volkenk. pp. 22, 127 (1839-44).  
*Eos scintillatus*, Gray, Gen. Birds, ii. p. 417 (1845).—Id. Cat. B. New Guinea, pp. 39, 59 (1859).—Id. List Psitt. Brit. Mus. p. 53 (1859).—D'Albertis, Sydney Mail, 1877, p. 248.—Id. Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, x. p. 8 (1877).  
*Chalcopsitta scintillata*, Bp. Consp. Avium, i. p. 3 (1850).—Id. Revue et Mag. de Zool. 1854, p. 156.—Id. Naumannia, 1856, Consp. Psittaci, sp. 305.—Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1858, p. 194; 1861, p. 436.—Rosenb. Journ. für Orn. 1862, pp. 64, 65.—Id. Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind. xxv. pp. 144, 145, 225 (1863).—Id. Journ. für Orn. 1864, p. 113.—Wallace, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1864, p. 289.—Gray, Hand-l. B. ii. p. 153, no. 8192 (1870).—Sclater, P. Z. S. 1872, p. 862.  
*Chalcopsitta scintillans*, Bp. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1850, p. 26.—Sclater, Proc. Linn. Soc. ii. p. 165 (1858).—Id. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1860, p. 227.  
*Chalcopsitta rubrifrons*, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1858, pp. 182, 194, pl. 135.—Id. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 436.  
*Eos rubrifrons*, Gray, List Psitt. Brit. Mus. p. 53 (1859).—Id. Cat. B. New Guinea, pp. 39, 59 (1859).—Rosenb. Journ. für Orn. 1864, p. 114.—Id. Reis. naar Zuidoostereil., p. 48 (1867).  
*Domicella scintillata*, Finsch, Die Papag. ii. p. 752 (1868).—Meyer, Sitz. k.-k. Akad. der Wissensch. zu Wien, lxx. p. 238 (1874).—Sharpe, Proc. Linn. Soc., Zool. xiii. p. 80 (1878).  
*Chalcopsittacus chloropterus*, Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ix. p. 15 (1876); x. p. 34 (1877).—D'Albertis, Sydney Mail, 1877, p. 248.—Id. Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, x. p. 8 (1877).—Id. Ibis, 1877, p. 366.  
*Chalcopsittacus scintillatus*, D'Albertis, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, x. p. 19 (1877).—Salvad. tom. cit. p. 34 (1877).—Id. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1878, p. 93.—D'Albertis & Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, xiv. p. 37 (1879).—Sharpe, Proc. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 686 (1879).—Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. iv. p. 96 (1879).—Salvad. Orn. Papuasias &c., i. p. 274 (1880).  
*Chalcopsitta chloropterus*, Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. iii. p. 254 (1878-9).

THE above intricate synonymy has been copied from Count Salvadori's grand work on the Ornithology of Papuasias. Indeed it would be difficult to write the synonymy of any New-Guinea bird without reproducing what has been written by the learned Italian ornithologist, so completely does he seem to have exhausted the literature of his subject.

The Red-fronted Lory appears to be found in New Guinea and the Aru Islands; in the latter locality it cannot be very rare, and many specimens were collected by Dr. Beccari during his expedition to these islands in the spring of 1873. According to Baron von Rosenberg the inhabitants call the bird *Jaran-kra*.

In New Guinea it was met with by Salomon Müller at Lobo Bay, and in the north-west part of the island it has been procured by Dr. A. B. Meyer at Rubi, by Baron von Rosenberg at Jour, a place situated at the very lowest part of the Bay of Geelvink, and at Mesan by Dr. Beccari. In south-eastern New Guinea it has been met with by Signor D'Albertis on the Fly River, and also in the neighbourhood of Hall Bay, while Mr. Octavius Stone got specimens in the vicinity of Port Moresby. The greater amount of green on the under wing-coverts in some of the more southern specimens induced Count Salvadori at one time to consider them a distinct species, which he called *C. chloropterus*; and at one time we were ourselves inclined to believe in the validity of this species. But, after an examination of more extensive material, Count Salvadori finds great variation to exist in the colouring of these parts, and he has decided to suppress the supposed southern species.

The following description is taken from Count Salvadori's work:—

“Green; the middle of the back and rump brighter and more blue, with very narrow shaft-streaks of yellow; sinciput and lores red; the sides of the head and chin dark brown, almost blackish; occiput dark