

## EOS FUSCATA, *Blyth*.

### Banded Lory.

- Eos fuscatus*, Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xxvii. p. 279 (1858).—Slater, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1873, p. 697.  
*Eos* (*Chalcopsitta*) *torrida*, Gray, List Psittacidæ Brit. Mus. p. 102 (1859).  
*Eos fuscata*, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1859, p. 158.—Slater, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1860, p. 227.—Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1861, p. 436.—Wallace, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1864, p. 291.—Schl. Direct. pp. 68, 69, cum fig. (1864).—Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. vii. p. 760 (1875), x. pp. 34, 122 (1877).—D'Albert. op. cit. x. p. 19 (1877).—Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, iii. p. 258 (1878), iv. p. 96 (1879).—D'Albert. and Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. xiv. p. 37 (1879).—Sharpe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xiv. pp. 628, 686 (1879).—Salvad. Orn. Papuasie e delle Molucche, i. p. 263 (1880).—Guillemard, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1885, p. 622.  
*Eos leucopygialis*, Rosenb. J. f. O. 1862, p. 64.  
*Chalcopsitta leucopygialis*, Rosenb. Nat. Tijdschr. Nederl. Indie, xxv. pp. 144, 224 (1863).—Id. Journ. für Orn. 1864, p. 113.  
*Lorius fuscatus*, Schl. Mus. Pays-Bas, Psittaci, p. 122 (1864).—Finsch, Neu-Guinea, p. 157 (1865).—Gray, Hand-list B. ii. p. 153, sp. 8194 (1870).—Schl. Mus. Pays-Bas, Psittaci, Revue, p. 55 (1874).—Rosenb. Reis. naar Geelvinkb. p. 113 (1875).  
*Domicella fuscata*, Finsch, Die Papag. ii. p. 807, pl. 6 (1868).—Meyer, Sitz. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, lxx. p. 236 (1874).—Id. Sitz. Isis Dresden, 1875, p. 78.  
*Chalcopsittacus fuscatus*, Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. viii. p. 397 (1876).

THIS Lory is easily recognized by its dusky coloration and greyish-white rump, and by the red or yellow bands on the body. It is an inhabitant of New Guinea, where it has been met with in several places in the north-western portion of the island—at Dorei by Mr. Wallace, Baron von Rosenberg, and Dr. Meyer, at Andai by Von Rosenberg and Dr. Guillemard, at Mansinam by Dr. Beccari, Passim by Dr. Meyer, Mon by Dr. Beccari, and in the Arfak Mountains by Dr. Meyer and Signor D'Albertis, as well as near Sorong by the last-named traveller. It has also been obtained in Salawati by Dr. Beccari, and in the Island of Jobi by Dr. Meyer, Mr. Bruijn, and Dr. Beccari. In Southern New Guinea Signor D'Albertis procured the present species on the Fly River, Mr. Ramsay has received it from Port Moresby, and the Rev. W. G. Lawes has found it at Walter Bay, a few miles eastward of the latter place.

The very curious variation in the colour of the red bands, which are sometimes replaced by yellow, has been well treated of by Dr. Meyer, whose remarks we reproduce:—

“The Jobi specimens appear to be somewhat larger in all their dimensions and to have more intense colours than those from New Guinea; but my series is not large enough to judge with certainty. Among the ten specimens which I procured are two red-banded ones, of which I could not determine the sex with certainty; of the rest three were females and five were males. The latter are all red-banded; and of the females, two had yellow bands and one red. This proves that the yellow coloration is not exclusively the dress of the full-grown female; but whether it be the plumage of the young bird, or whether this species does not preserve constancy in this respect, as the two finely coloured yellow birds do not show any special traces of youth, remains to be seen. It is possible, however, that the yellow plumage may be that of the immature bird; and this can only be proved when the changes of colour are observed in captivity, or when it is demonstrated that in a large series no young birds ever occur with red in their plumage. Mr. Wallace appears not to have regarded the yellow dress as being that of the young, for he states that both sexes of red and yellow varieties were obtained from the same flock.

“The bill is not ‘horn-yellow’ or ‘light red,’ but red like the red feathers of the neck; and it must be particularly noted that the skin at the base of the under mandible and on the chin is naked for a certain extent, and is of the same colour as the bill, so that the latter appears at first sight much larger than it really is. This peculiarity is not shown in Finsch’s plate or mentioned in his description.

“The colour of the skin at the base of the lower mandible and on the chin is different in different species, but it appears to agree with the colour of the bill—as, for instance, in *Domicella atra* with a black bill and naked parts as distinct as in *D. fuscata*; the same in *D. scintillata*, but the naked parts not so extended. *D. lori*, *D. cyanogenys*, and *D. garrula* have the naked parts red like the bill, but with more feathering than in the foregoing species.

“*D. fuscata* has black feet and claws, but the soles of the feet are greyish yellow; the iris is yellowish red, and the skin at the base of the upper mandible is black.”

The Plate represents three specimens of the natural size, showing both red and yellow variations. The figures are drawn from examples kindly lent by Dr. Meyer.

[R. B. S.]