

CYCLOPSITTA OCCIDENTALIS, *Salvad.*

Western Perroquet.

- Opopsitta desmarestii* (part.), Selater, Proc. Linn. Soc. ii. p. 166 (1858).—Gray, Cat. B. New Guinea, p. 42 (partim, 1859).—Rosenb. (nec Garn.), Journ. für Orn. 1862, p. 63.—Id. Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind. xxv. pp. 143, 226 (partim, 1863).—Selater, P. Z. S. 1873, p. 697.
- Cyclopsitta blythi* (part.), Wallace, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1864, p. 285.
- Psittacula desmarestii* (part.), Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, *Psittaci*, p. 75 (1864).—Finsch, Die Papageien, ii. pp. 620, 957 (partim, 1868).—Schleg. Mus. Pays-Bas, *Psittaci*, Revue, p. 32 (partim, 1874).
- Cyclopsittacus desmarestii* (part.), Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. vii. p. 754 (1875).
- Cyclopsittacus occidentalis*, Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. vii. p. 910 (1875).—Id. op. cit. x. pp. 27, 119 (1876).—Id. Orn. Papuasie e delle Molucche, i. p. 152 (1880).

ALTHOUGH this species has been in European collections for some time, the differences between it and *C. desmaresti* were overlooked by naturalists until Count Salvadori separated the two birds specifically. It has been referred by Mr. Wallace to *Cyclopsitta blythi*, but lacks the blue spot under the eye which distinguishes the latter species.

Count Salvadori gives its habitat as Western New Guinea, near Sorong, Dorei-Hum, and also the islands of Salawati and Batanta. Two specimens, said to have been collected by the Dutch traveller Hoedt in Mysol, are in the Leyden Museum, but Count Salvadori thinks that these may have come from Salawati.

This species may be briefly described as similar to *C. desmaresti*, but distinguished by its golden-yellow cheeks and ear-coverts, and by the paler blue of the spot under the eye, which has more or less of a greenish shade, by the absence of the blue occipital spot, and by having the head more tinged with red.

The Plate represents an adult and an immature bird in two positions, drawn from specimens in the Gould collection.

[R. B. S.]