PSEUDOGERYGONE CHRYSOGASTRA.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

Gerygone chrysogaster, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1858, pp. 171, 191.—Id. Cat. Mamm. etc. New Guinea, pp. 25, 56 (1859).—Rosenb. J. f. O. 1864, p. 122.—Finsch, Neu-Guinea, p. 166 (1865).—Meyer, Sitz. k. Akad. Wien, lxx. p. 118 (1874).—Salvad. & D'Albert. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. vii. p. 820 (1875).—Salvad. tom. cit. p. 956 (1875).—Id. op. cit. ix. p. 26 (1876), xiv. p. 503 (1879).—Id. & D'Albert. t. c. p. 63 (1879).—Salvad. Orn. Papuasia e delle Molucche, i. p. 97 (1881).

Acanthiza chrysogaster, Gray, Hand-list Birds, i. p. 219, no. 3131 (1869).

Gerygone xanthogaster (lapsu), Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. vii. p. 958 (1875).

Gerygone chrysogastra, Sharpe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xiii. p. 495 (1878).

Pseudogerygone chrysogastra, Sharpe, Notes from the Leyden Mus. i. p. 29 (1878).—Id. Cat. Birds in Brit. Mus. iv. p. 226 (1879).

The late Mr. George Robert Gray described the present species from the Aru Islands, where it was discovered by Mr. Wallace; Mr. Gray also included specimens from Mysol and Waigiou, but the birds from the two last-named islands are really distinct species, and have been separated as *P. notata*, Salvad., and *P. neglecta*, Wallace.

Besides the Aru Islands, where Dr. Beccari has also met with the species, it has been found in Southeastern New Guinea as well as in the Island of Jobi, in the Bay of Geelvink. Count Salvadori, however, notices some slight differences in the Jobi specimen, which he thinks may indicate a distinct species.

The present bird is one of many Aru species which are also found to inhabit South-eastern New Guinea, and no differences can be detected between specimens from these two localities. D'Albertis met with it on the Fly River, and again at Mount Epa and Naiabui. Mr. H. O. Forbes has also recently sent a specimen from the Sogeri district, in the Astrolabe Mountains. Count Salvadori also believes that Gerygone inconspicua of Ramsay (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, iii. p. 116) is identical with the present species; and this seems likely enough, the only point in which the description disagrees with that of P. chrysogastra being in the presence of "an oblique blackish spot from in front to under the eyes across the gape."

Adult male. General colour olive-brown, the upper tail-coverts more rusty brown; wing-coverts like the back, the greater series darker brown, narrowly edged with olive-brown like the back; quills dark brown, externally edged with olive; tail dark brown, edged with rusty brown like the upper tail-coverts; lores and eyelid dull white; ear-coverts and sides of face light ashy brown; cheeks, throat, and breast white, the remainder of the under surface sulphur-yellow, the thighs browner; under wing-coverts pale yellow, with white bases: "bill and feet dusky" (Wallace); "iris black" (D'Albertis): "bill black; legs and feet faint purplish brown; iris brown, with a ring of pale orange outside" (H. O. Forbes). Total length 4.7 inches, culmen 0.45, wing 2.2, tail 1.8, tarsus 0.65.

Adult female. Similar to the male in colour. "Bill black; feet reddish white" (Wallace). Total length 4.2 inches, culmen 0.45, wing 2, tail 1.7, tarsus 0.65.

The Plate represents an adult bird in two positions, and has been drawn from a specimen procured in the Astrolabe Mountains by Mr. H. O. Forbes.

[R. B. S.]