On a Collection of Birds from Celebes and Halmahera, preserved in Yamashina Museum of Birds.  
(Non-Passerés, III)  
Nagahisa KURODA  

CUCULIDAE  
Subfamily Centropodinae  
Genus *Centropus* Illiger, 1811  
Type, *Cuculus senegalensis* Linné  

99. *Centropus goliath* Bonaparte  


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Halmahera</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♀</td>
<td>vii, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4♀♀, 6♀♂</td>
<td>8, 18, i, 5-12, ii, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δ (an isabelline mutant)</td>
<td>28, iii, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3♀♀, 4♀♂, δ; 2♀♀ juvs.; 2 unsexed juvs.</td>
<td>8, 10, iii, 4, 23, 25, 29, iv, 10, v, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♀</td>
<td>29, vii, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5♀♀, ♀</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No locality</td>
<td>4 ads., 2 juvs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This large species is endemic to Halmahera and Batjan.

100. *Centropus bengalensis sarassinorum* Stresemann  


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Halmahera</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>δ</td>
<td>12, vi, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♀</td>
<td>5-12, ii, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♀ (♀♀! wing 150)</td>
<td>8, iv, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♀</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing 149, 150 (♀♀)</td>
<td>185 (♀♀)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Celebes (Minahasa) |
| --- | --- |
| δ, "♀" (♀♀!), ♀ | 4, viii, 1937 |
| Wing 151, 157, 162 (♀♀) | 171 (♀) |

Stresemann ('12) described this race (Lombok to Celebes, etc.) as intermediate in size between *javanensis* (Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Bali) and *medius*
Birds from Celebes and Halmahera

(Moluccas). The wing lengths given for *sarassinorum* are 144–168 (♂), 169–190 (♀) and those for *medius* are 160–177 (♂), 190–205 (♀). The wing lengths of the two Halmahera specimens given are 195 and 200, but those of four Halmahera specimens here examined fall in the range of variation of *sarassinorum*.

101. *Centropus celebensis celebensis* Quoy et Gaimard

*Centropus celebensis* Quoy et Gaimard, Voy. Astrol. 1, 1830, p. 230, pl. 20 (Celebes).

Celebes (Minahasa, few also Mongondo)

♂, ♀ 18, iv, 14, vii, 1937

6♂♂, 7♀♀ 7, 12, v, 15, 18, 27, 30, vi, 22, vii, 8, 10, 14, 24, viii, 1938

An endemic Celebesian species comprising the northern (*celebensis*) and southern (*rufescens*) races.

Genus *Phoenicophaus* Vieillot, 1816

Type, *Cuculus pyrrocephalus* Forster

102. *Phoenicophaus* (‘Rhamphococcyx’) *calorhynchus calorhynchus* Temminck

*Phoenicophaus calorhynchus* Temminck, Pl. col. d'Ois., pl. 349, 1825 (Celebes).

Celebes (Minahasa, Mongondo) ♀ 3, viii, 1937

This is the only species of the Indo-Malaysian genus *Phoenicophaus* found, within the east of the Wallace’s Line, in Celebes (Stresemann, ’40, p. 459). Four races are recognized in Celebes and Buton I.

Subfamily Eudynaminae

Genus *Eudynamis* Vigors et Horsfield, 1826

Type, *Cuculus cyanocephalus* Latham

103. *Eudynamis scolopacea melanorhynchus* Müller


Celebes (Minahasa, Mongondo)

8♂♂, 9♀♀, 1 unsexed 6, 8, 12, 15, v, 18, 27, vi, 2, 24, 27, 28, 30, vii, 2, 5, viii, 1938

♀ undated

This endemic Celebesian race differs from other races in its black bill (not yellowish), the most bluish gloss of plumage and the female which, in most individuals, is similar to the male, though is slightly less bluish. Stresemann (’40, p. 455) identified three types of plumage in the female, and two in young birds.
Five females in the above specimens are type 1, being similar to the male, three are type 2, being dull greenish above and ochreous brown on the belly with faint bars, and the other can be said to be type 1-2, the above being brighter greenish and dark brown on the belly. A young male, in bad skin, is of the last type, but the breast is pale ochreous with distinct dark bars.

Thus, this race may be said to be a young race with still unstable character in the female and young. The black bill is a specialized character, not found in the other races, and the bluish gloss of plumpge would also be a new character, the greenish gloss which is general in the other races being retained in the female. The Philippine race approaches it in the rather bluish gloss (the female is rusty colored), and the Australian and Indian races should be prototypic both in the male and female.

104. *Eudynamis scolopacea corvina* Stresemann


Halmahera ♀ (5 ?) 1934
♀ 8, iv, 1937

This race is related with *mindanensis* as Stresemann points out ('31, p. 170). It has less bluish gloss than in Celebesian race and has yellowish bill. A specimen is labelled as ♀, though is all-black, and this may be an error, for Stresemann gives a distinct female plumage.

Subfamily Cuculinae

Genus *Cuculus* Linné, 1758
Type, *Cuculus canorus* Linné

105. *Cuculus saturatus saturatus* Blyth

*Cuculus saturatus* Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xii, 1843, p. 942 (India, ex Hodgson MS).

Halmahera ♂ 8, i, 1935
♀ xi, 1935

This race may breed in Halmahera.

Genus *Cacomantis* Müller, 1843
Type, *Cuculus flavus* Linné

106. *Cacomantis variolosus oblitus* Hartert

107. *Cacomantis variolosus* subsp.?

Celebes (Minahasa, Mongondo)  ά, Ε (juvs.)  16, 17, v, 1937

Wing 118.5 (ά), 123 (Ε)

Two races are recognized by Stresemann (‘40, p. 450) in Celebes, the northern race *virescens* having the wing length of 108-119 (ά 110-112), and the southern race *fistulator*, 111-125 (ά).

The above two specimens are from northern Celebes but the wing lengths belong in those of the southern race.

**BUCEROTIDAE**

Genus *Rhyticeros* Reichenbach, 1852

Type, *Buceros undulatus* Shaw


Halmahera  ά, Ε  28, ii—5, iii, 1935

3.55, Ε  v, ix, x, xi, 1936

2 Ε, 2 unsexed  10, 12, iii, 1937

ά, Ε  29, vii, 2, viii, 1938

No locality (Halmahera!)  2.55, 4 Ε  undated

The species *R. plicatus* is distributed in the area, the Moluccas—W. Papuas—New Guinea, with the nominal race in Ceram.

109. *Rhyticeros (Cranorrhinus) cassidix* (Temminck)

*Buceros cassidix* Temminck, Pl. col. d’Ois., pl. 210, 1823 (Celebes).

Celebes (Minahasa)  Ε  12, viii, 1938

An endemic species.

Genus *Penelopides* Reichenbach, 1849

Type, *Buceros panini* Boddaert

110. *Penelopides (Rhabdotorhinus) exarhatus* Temminck

*Buceros exarhatus* Temminck, Pl. col. d’Ois., pl. 211, 1823 (Celebes).

Celebes (Minahasa, Mongondo)  4 ά, 5 Ε 1 unsexed  16, vi, 16, 27, 29, vii, 12, 13, viii, 1938

(31)
An endemic species.

**ALCEDINIDAE**

Subfamily Alcedininae

Genus *Alcedo* Linné, 1758
Type, *Alcedo ispida* Linné

111. *Alcedo atthis ispidoides* Lesson

*Alcedo ispidoides* Lesson, Compl. de Buffon, 9, 1837, p. 345 (Buru).

Halmahera ♀ 11, viii, 1938

A race distributed in Celebes and the Moluccan Islands.

Genus *Alcyone* Swainson, 1837
Type, *Alcedo azurea* Latham

112. *Alcyone pusilla halmaherae* Salomonsen

*Alcyone pusilla halmaherae* Salomonsen, Bull. B. O. C., liv, 1834, p. 86 (Halmahera).

Halmahera ♀ 10, 16, 17, v, 1938

The species ranges from N. Australia, New Guinea and Western Papuan Islands to the Moluccas north to Halmahera. A three toed species.

113. *Alcyone azurea affinis* Gray

*Alcyone affinis* Gray, Pr. Z. S. London, 1860, p. 348 (Batjan).

Halmahera ♀ 9, i, 1933
♂ 18, ii, 1935
3 ♀♀, ♀ 11, iii, 15, 17, v, 6, vi, 1937

A large-sized species of Austro-Moluccan range. The present race is very thick-billed which is characterized by the reddish tip. The young bird has dull black bars on the head and is bluer on the rump than in the adult. Three toed.

Genus *Ceyx* Lacepede, 1799
Type, *Alcedo tridactyla* Pallas

114. *Ceyx lepida uropygialis* Gray

*Ceyx uropygialis* Gray, Pr. Z. S. London, 1860, p. 348 (Batjan and Ternate).

Halmahera 2♀♀ 1934

The species ranges in the Moluccas, New Guinea east to the Solomon Is. Three toed.

(32)
Genus *Ceycopsis* Salvadori, 1869
Type, *Dacelo fallax* Schlegel

115. *Ceycopsis fallax fallax* (Schlegel)


Celebes (Minahasa) 5, 1 unsexed 21, 24, viii, 1938

The species is peculiar to Celebes and Sanghir I. (*sangirensis*), and is characterized, beside its varied plumage color, by four-toed feet (inner toe very small) and very flattened bill.

Note: The bill is laterally compressed and black or partly reddish in *Alcedo* (four-toed) and *Alcyone* (three-toed), laterally wider but not flattened and is usually red in *Ceyx* (black and slender in *C. solitarius*) (three-toed), while in *Ceycopsis* (four-toed) the bill is red, laterally widest and so flattened as the ridges of the culmen and gonies are lost. This is the type of bill of Daceloninae, but the general type of bird (with short tail) is very similar to the above genera of Alcedininae. (As to their relationships Delacour, 1951 and Vouos, 1951 are to be referred).

Subfamily Daceloninae

Genus *Cittura* Kaup, 1848
Type, *Dacelo cyanotis* Temminck

116. *Cittura cyanotis cyanotis* (Temminck)

*Dacelo cyanotis* Temminck, Pl. col. d'Ois., p. 262, 1824 (Celebes).

Celebes (Minahasa) 3♂♂, 3♀♀ 10, v, 30, vii, 2, 19, 20, 22, viii, 1938

A restricted species to Celebes and Sanghir Is. (*sanghirensis*).

Genus *Monachalcyon* Reichenbach, 1851
Type, *Alcedo flavicans* Gmelin

117. *Monachalcyon flavicans flavicans* (Gmelin)


Celebes (Minahasa) 5 24, vii, 1938

*Monachalcyon* comprises three races of *flavicans* and another single species *confusus*, all being endemic to Celebes. The present subspecies is restricted to the northern part.

Genus *Tanysiptera* Vigors, 1825
Type, *Tanysiptera hydrocharis* Gray

118. *Tanysiptera hydrocharis margarethae* Heine

*Tanysiptera margarethae* Heine, Journ. f. Orn., 1859, p. 496 (Batjan, Gilolo).
This beautiful long-tailed species is restricted to New Guinea and the Moluccas. The amount of the white on rectrices is variable.

Genus *Halcyon* Swainson, 1820
Type, *Alcedo senegalensis* Linné
(Subgenus *Lazulena* Mathews, 1918)
Type, *Halcyon macleayii* J. & Selby

119. *Halcyon diops* (Temminck)

*Alcedo diops* Temminck, Pl. col., d'Ois., pl. 272, 1824 (Moluccas).

The species is restricted to the northern Moluccas.

The young examples have rusty-buff upper loral-spot, side of breast and neck-collar, mixed with few bars, and the under wing-coverts and flanks are also slightly washed with the same color. In adults these parts are pure white.

Note: *H. macleayii* the type of the genus *Lazulena* is paler and larger (wing) than *diops*, and has yellowish lower basal part of the lower mandible, which is almost black in *diops*. In both species the male has white neck-collar, lacking in the female which has a broad breast band in *diops*, but is lacking in *macleayii*. This latter species has the flanks faintly washed with buff.
Birds from Celebes and Halmahera

(Subgenus *Sauropatis* Cabanis & Heine, 1860)

Type, *Halcyon sancta* Vig. & Horsf.

120. *Halcyon sancta sancta* Vigors & Horsfield


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halmahera</td>
<td>25, 27, vii, 18, viii, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebes</td>
<td>4, 11, 12, 14, 18, v, 25, 26, viii, 1938</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Austro-Neozelanic species, of which the present race only is migratory north to the Moluccas and Celebes, etc. In New South Wales it is said to disappear in December, after the breeding season, returning in August to spread widely by the middle of September (cf. M. & W., I, p. 280). This agrees with the dates of the above specimens, April to August, the season of its absence from Australia, and it is of interest that most of the specimens are females.

Its highly migratory habit and the stray-flight to the ocean have been pointed out by Meyer & Wiglesworth (p. 290), a bird having flown, as they state, on board in 15° S by 157° E during Dr. Finsch’s cruise to the South Seas. A specimen in Yamashina Museum obtained on board a ship on 19 March, 1951 (♀ juv,) in 2° S by 162° E, South Pacific, is another interesting example of its stray-flight.

From Celebes very few specimens have so far been reported (Apparently some of the above Celebes specimens have been erroneously labelled for Halmahera as in the case of some other species). Sharpe (Cat. Bds. Br. Mus., 1892) gives only one specimen (another from Halmahera), Meyer & Wiglesworth another (April, 1871) and Stresemann (’40), giving two examples of 28 May (Heinrich) and 18 June (Riley), regards it as a "spärlicher Wintergast in ganz Celebes."

Note: *H. sancta* is characterized by the buffish wash on the neck-collar, breast and flanks varying by individuals, and by dark-brown scale-bars on these parts (almost lacking on the flanks). The scales do not necessarily indicate the young stage, but varies by individuals. In some specimens the scales are almost lacking and the young specimens examined have only few and pale scales. These young birds can be told by the buffish margines of the wing-coverts and forehead, and the color of upperparts is pale and less greenish. The oldest birds, however, may be characterized by deeper buff of the underparts without scales.

*H. s. vagans* is the largest and darkest form and *H. s. confusa* is of intermediate size and is the least greenish and palest on the back. *H. s. sancta* is the smallest and most greenish above.
121. *Halcyon chloris chloris* (Boddaert)

*Alcedo chloris* Boddaert, Tabl. Planch. Eulum, P. 49, 1783 (Buru).

- **Halmahera**: 3♀, 3♂
  - Wing 101-109
  - Bill from nostril 38.2-41.9
  - Depth of bill at base 12.5-13
- **Celebes (Minahasa)**: 6♀, 5♂, 1 unsexed
  - Wing 101-109
  - Bill from nostril 38.2-41.9
  - Depth of bill at base 12.5-13

Meyer & Wiglesworth (I, p. 291–6) discussed about the Celebesian form finding no reason for recognizing *forsteni*, and Stresemann (40 p. 413) makes it *chloris*.

Except for Menado specimen, the Celebesian birds (though few might erroneously be labelled for Halmahera) from Minahasa are generally brighter in color (particularly on the wing) and are purer white on the underparts, except in few specimens. Halmahera specimens (as well as Menado bird) are indistinguishable from those of the Philippines (Mindanao) having more or less slightly buffy (not pure white) undersurface and bluer (less cobalt) color of the wing than in typical Celebes specimens. Ten Philippine specimens measure: wing 101–111, bill from nostril 37–42, depth of bill at base 12–14, and thus, they may be said to have average slightly thicker bill than those of Celebes.

122. *Halcyon (Leucalcyon) albicilla saurophaga* Gould


- **Halmahera**: 9
  - Wing 102-109
  - Bill from nostril 37-39.5
  - Depth of bill at base 11.5-12.5
- **(♀) (Menado)**
  - Wing 102-109
  - Bill from nostril 37-39.5
  - Depth of bill at base 11.5-12.5

A New Guinea to Halmaheran race of the *Leucalcyon*-group, which ranges into Pacific islands east to Marquesas Is. Not found in Celebes.

123. *Halcyon (Melanalcyon) funebris* (Bonaparte)


- **Halmahera**: 4♀
  - Wing 110.5-119
  - Bill from nostril 35.5-46

This particular species is known only from Halmahera and Ternate. The young has whitish tips of both mandibles which are short, and the feet
are yellowish, not blackish as in the adults. The female is less greenish on the back.

124. *Halcyon (Entomothera) coromanda rufa* Wallace


Celebes ♀ 3, viii, 1938

A Celebesian race of *coromanda*-group which ranges from Celebes westward to Malay Peninsula, north to Japan.

Genus *Ramphalcyon* Reichenbach, 1851
Type, *Pelargopsis burmanica* Sharpe

125. *Ramphalcyon melanorhyncha melanorhyncha* Temminck

*Alcedo melanorhyncha* Temminck, Pl. col. d'Ois., pl. 391, 1826 (Celebes).

Celebes (Minahasa) 3♂♂, 3♀♀ 15, v, 3, 11, vii, 21, 23, viii, 1938

The species ranges in three races in Celebes and the islands. It is characterized by large black bill and white head. Other red-billed and rufous headed species in Indo-Malaysian area.

**MEROPIDAE**

Genus *Merops* Linné, 1758
Type, *Merops apiaster* Linné

(126). *Merops ornatus* Latham


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halmahera</td>
<td>3♂♂, 3♀♀</td>
<td>1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2♂♂</td>
<td>1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2♂♂, 7♀♀</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebes (Minahasa, Mongondo)</td>
<td>3♂♂, 3♀♀</td>
<td>25, 29, iv, 2, 7, 9, v, 3, vi, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4♂♂, 8♀♀</td>
<td>9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, v, 11, vii, 26, viii, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No locality</td>
<td>2 unsexed</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is an Australian species, summering and breeding during August and March, and migrates north to New Guinea (breeds also), Bismark-Archipelago, the Moluccas, Celebes and Lesser Sunda Islands. Thus, it is a notable migratory species as *Halcyon sancta sancta*. Its movement is described by Meyer & Wigles-
worth (I, pp. 250-2) and Stresemann ('14, Nov. Zool., pp. 105-6, also about molt on pp. 106-9).

Genus *Meropogon* Bonaparte, 1850
Type, *Meropogon forsteni* Bonaparte

127. *Meropogon forsteni forsteni* Bonaparte


Celebes (Mongondo) 3 24, vi, 1938

*Meropogon* is an endemic genus for Celebes. And only other race *centralis* is found in Central Celebes.

**CORACIIDAE**

Genus *Coracias* Linné, 1758
Type, *Coracias garrulus* Linné

128. *Coracias temminckii* (Vieillot)


Celebes (Minahasa) 4♂, 8♀ 6, 7, 16, v, 14, 28, vi, 19, 30, vii, 14, 15, 19, viii, 1938

A species endemic to Celebes, Buton and Muna.

Genus *Eurystomus* Vieillot, 1816
Type, *Coracias orientalis* Linné

129. *Eurystomus orientalis connectens* Stresemann


Halmahera 5 juv. 1934
juv. ix, 1936
♀ ad., ♀ juv. 28, vii, 13, viii, 1938
♂ ad., 3♂ ♀ juvs., 3♀ ♀ juvs.

Undated

Wing 183-200 (199)
Celebes (Minahasa) (=Halmahera?) ♀ juv. 12, iii, 1937
Wing 192

These are unmistakably indentified as *connectens*. They resemble pale Aust-
ralian *orientalis* (=formerly *pacificus*. cf. Stresemann, Ibis, 1952, p. 519) of olivaceous brown back, but are greener generally though not as bright as *cyanicollis* (=formerly *orientalis*. cf. ibid.) or *abundus*. Halmahera has so far not been included in the range of this race (Stresemann, '13; Peters, V, p. 246), but Stresemann ('13) adds that this type of race also occurs in Halmahera, Batjan, etc., beside a distinct race *azureus*, none of which is found in the present collection. A Batjan specimen (♀ subad. June 4, 1902) examined is also *connectens* and not *azureus* though few feathers on the undersurface are with weak cobalt-blue tone. All but two specimens are young birds with blackish bill (otherwise similar to the adults) suggesting that they may be indigenous to Halmahera.

? *Eurystomus orientalis orientalis* (Linne)

Revised type locality "Amboina"—Stresemann, Ibis, 1952, p. 519. Replaces *pacificus* Latham

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halmahera</td>
<td>2 ♀♀</td>
<td>juvs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebes (Mongondo)</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>5 juv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing</td>
<td></td>
<td>185.5, 187, 192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are indistinguishable from the Australian birds, being very pale, the back being pale olivaceous brownish color lacking greenish tinge (less so in Celebes example). Whether they are migrants or pale examples of *connectens* is undeterminable, though possibly be the latter.

**CYPELIDAE**

**Genus** *Hemiprocne* Nitzsch, 1829
**Type**, *Hirundo longipennis* Rafin

130. *Hemiprocne mystacea confirmata* Stresemann


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halmahera</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>12, vi, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>♂, 2 ♀♀</td>
<td>19, i, 5-12, ii, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>♂, 5 ♀♀, 1 juv.</td>
<td>Undated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The species ranges from New Guinea to the Moluccas, also Ceram, New Britain and Solomon Is., and the present race occupies the Moluccan area.

**CAPRIMULGIDAE**

**Genus** *Caprimulgus* Linné, 1758
**Type**, *Caprimulgus europaeus* Linné

(39)
132. *Caprimulgus macrurus celebensis* Grant  
*Caprimulgus celebensis* Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 519 (Celebes.)  
Celebes (Mongondo)  ♀  25, v, 1937  
The species ranges from Australia, Papuan islands, New Guinea to Celebes, also Sudest I.

**PICIDAE**

**Genus Lichitensteinipicus** Bonaparte, 1854  
*Type, Picus funebris* Valencino

133. *Lichitensteinipicus fulvus fulvus* Quoy et Gaimard  
*Picus fulvus* Quoy et Gaimard, Voy. Astrol. Zool., 1, p. 228, pl. 18, fig. 2, 1830 (N. Celebes).  
Celebes (Minahasa)  ⪞, ♀ 14, 18, iv, 1937  
7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 17, v, 1, 16, 26, vii, 1938  
The genus, characterized by long tail, is restricted to the Philippines and Celebes, where two races (Mathews makes four) are recognized. The present race is a northern one.

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