

A Detailed Report on the Birds Collected on the Chevert Expedition to New Guinea, in 1875

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The birds collected on the Chevert Expedition in 1875 are reported and discussed on the basis of information published in the two seminal papers of George Masters, Edward Pierson Ramsay and unreported specimens found in the Macleay Museum. In addition, the private journals of Lawrence Hargrave and William Macleay, old newspaper articles and the literature emanating from the expedition were searched. The Chevert Expedition collected: at sea, on islands off the Queensland coast, on Torres Strait islands and New Guinea. A total of 877 individual birds, of 193 species are listed and discussed. This total number includes 84 specimens not previously reported plus 6 sight records of species that were not collected. The history of the imprudent and perfidious management of specimens held by the Macleay Museum, at The University of Sydney, is also reported. In particular, an account of the 36 type specimens, representing 10 species, is given. Most of the surviving types are currently held at The Australian Museum on permanent loan, 12 have been lost and misplaced with 4 of them found in this study. The birds obtained by the expedition from Kendall Broadbent, who was not an expedition member, are presented and discussed. A gazetteer is appended with place names, co-ordinates and the names of the Indigenous language groups where collecting took place. Indigenous communities generously assisted with the collection of birds on their lands.

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Keywords: Australian History, Edward Pierson Ramsay, Edward Spalding, George Masters, Kendall Broadbent, Linnean Society of New South Wales, Macleay Museum, Scientific exploration, Sir William (John) Macleay, William H. James (Dr James), William Petterd.

INTRODUCTION

In 1875 a major scientific expedition was staged in Australia taking a team of naturalists through the islands of the Great Barrier Reef and the Torres Straits to New Guinea (SMH. 1875; Macleay 1875a, b; Fletcher 1893). This was the first scientific expedition staged from Australia to a foreign country (Fulton 2012). The object was to collect natural history specimens and ethnographical artefacts for science and the Macleay Museum (Macleay 1875a). It was an expedition heralded widely in its time. Gregory Mathews (ornithologist) stated, “The Chevert Expedition has never been surpassed in extent...” (Mathews 1917). The Consul of France, Monsieur Eugène Simon, representing the French Government

and addressing William Macleay stated, “You, sir, by devoting your fortune... to the research and explorations that you meditate, you raise your country to the level of the most ancient and distinguished countries” (Fulton and Bialek 2015).

The expedition was largely financed and led by Sir William (John) Macleay to benefit science and to obtain specimens for the Macleay Museum. Macleay had promised to donate his collections to The University of Sydney as the Macleay Museum (Fletcher 1929; Fulton 2012). The Chevert’s expeditioners collected from the islands off north Queensland, the Torres Strait Islands and New Guinea (Fig. 1). The expedition was considered successful in the scientific circles of the 1870s (Fletcher 1893; Fulton 2012). At the time William Macleay reported

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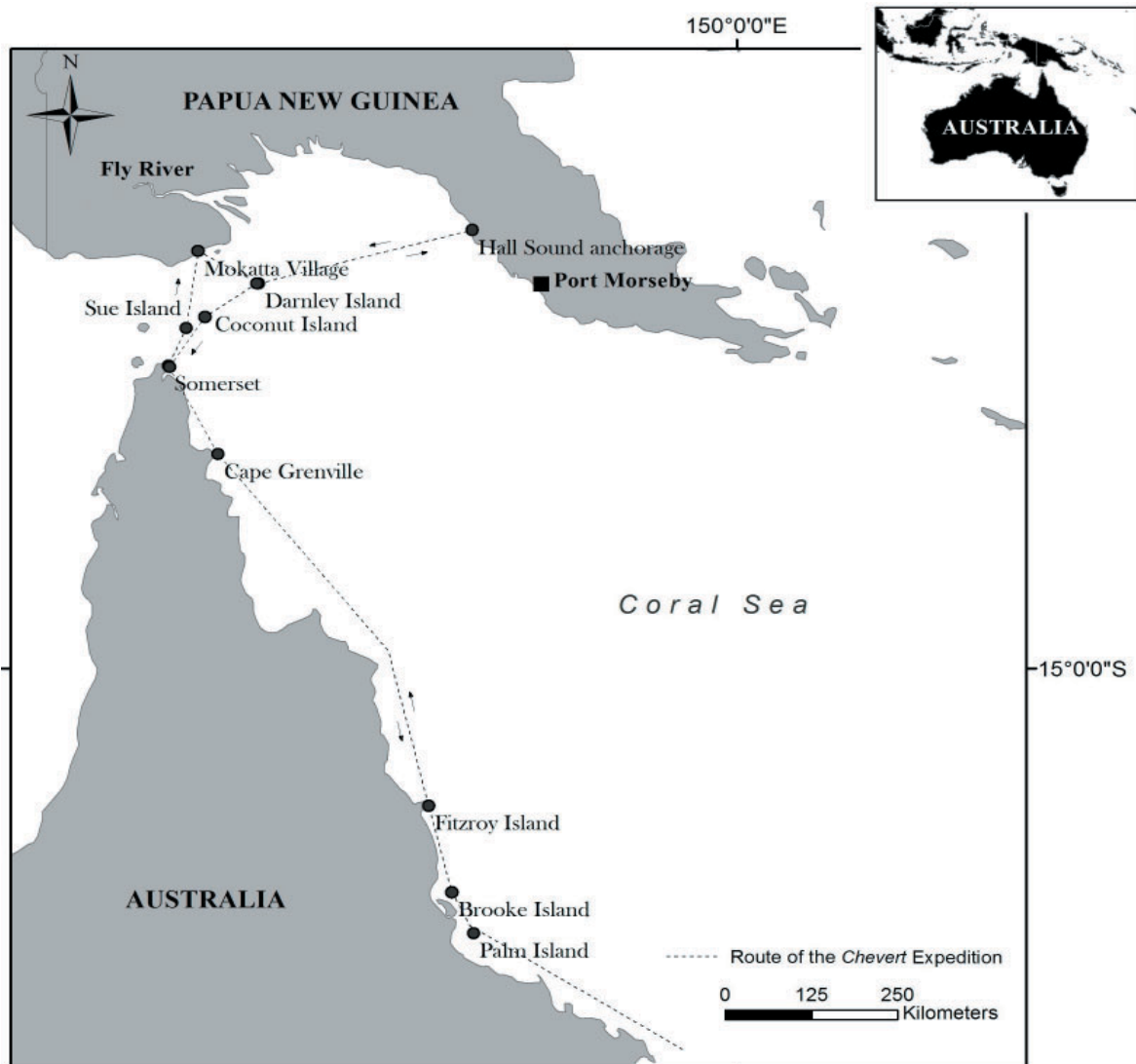


Figure 1. Map showing the route taken by the Chevert Expedition.

that they collected approximately 1,000 birds, 800 fish, and many reptiles, mammals, insects, spiders, marine molluscs and ethnographic objects (Macleay 1875a).

While the expedition was undertaken in 1875, many of the specimens collected were not fully identified or discussed at that time. For example, Thomas Reedy's plant collections were only briefly discussed in 1870s (Mueller 1875-77) and only fully reported with their collection locations in 2016 (Fulton 2016a). Ramsay only partially published on the mammals collected (Ramsay 1877) with extended and more detailed accounts published only recently (Fulton 2016b, c; Parnaby et al. 2017; Fulton 2018). The identity of the birds collected during the expedition was incompletely published in two parts by George Masters and Edward Pierson Ramsay

(Masters 1875; Ramsay 1878). Masters published on the birds collected in Australia and the Torres Straits, while Ramsay published on the birds collected in New Guinea using notes provided by George Masters. Ramsay was not an expeditionary member. He was curator at the Australian Museum from 1874 to 1894 (Chisholm 1976). Ramsay tells us he received detailed information on the specimens and their collection in the notes that had been passed to him by George Masters; Ramsay wrote "...all of which have been carefully sexed and the localities noted by Mr G. Masters, Curator of the Macleayan Museum, who accompanied the expedition" (Ramsay 1878). Despite receiving detailed notes Ramsay's species accounts rarely provided the critical data required with the number of specimens collected and their sex missing.

His accounts were disappointingly inconsistent and gave dubious locations that related more to his growing knowledge of the birds' distributions than to their collection locality. Ramsay's work is well known for his inconsistencies and omissions. Walter Boles, in a personal communication, stated, "Ramsay was notoriously bad about giving adequate information... e.g., numbers, dates, localities." In contrast, George Masters' 1875 publication on the birds was much more consistent in reporting the quantity of each sex and their collection locations. However, locations for the birds obtained from Kendall Broadbent (collector) were reported less accurately, citing only, "Gulf of Carpentaria. Obtained from Mr. Broadbent" (Masters 1875). Yet, there is no reason to believe that Masters had been given more precise location data by Broadbent. Broadbent had collected birds on the western side of Cape York while the Chevert's naturalists had been collecting on islands off the eastern side. He was collecting at the Somerset outpost (top of Cape York) when he met with the expeditioners on their return journey, in mid-September 1875 (Hargrave 1874-76).

Despite the efforts of Masters and Ramsay on reporting the birds collected, there were birds that slipped through the cracks and were not reported. Birds not reported by Masters and Ramsay with dates and localities corresponding to the expedition have been found in the Macleay Museum. Still more information on the specimens collected can be gleaned through careful reading of the journals and/or other sources written by members of the expedition, for example Thomas Reedy's plants (Fulton 2016a); Doctor William H. James' birds and mammals (Fulton 2017b) and the mammals collected by the expeditioners (Fulton 2018). In some cases, greater information on the identities of the collectors can be found by searching through the personal journals and by undertaking literature searches of articles written by the expeditioners (e.g. Fulton 2018 on Doctor James and Fulton 2016a on Thomas Reedy).

Sight records scattered through the literature add another dimension to the knowledge of the expedition, although some sightings need to be approached with caution and background research. For example, William Petterd (collector) recounts the acquisition of "...some pretty doves and the paradise oriole..." at Hall Sound (Petterd 1876a p 3). The oriole has now been identified as the Brown Oriole *Oriolus szalayi* (Table 1. No. 153) because the other two New Guinea orioles do not occur at Hall Sound (Gregory, 2017; Walther and Jones 2020). The identity of "pretty doves" is harder to pin down; the Orange-fronted Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus aurantiifrons* and the Coroneted

Fruit-Dove *P. coronulatus* were both collected on the excursion up the Ethel River—both agreeing with Petterd's account. Therefore, Petterd could be talking about either or both species.

A close read of the diaries, letters, newspaper articles, and notes of the expeditions can provide further information on who collected the specimens and from where if this is not already known. For example, one important finding was the rediscovery of the Bramble Cay Melomys *Melomys rubicola* shortly after it was declared the first mammal to become extinct to human induced climate change (Gynther et al. 2016; Fulton 2016c; Fulton 2017a). No other specimens of this species have been reported except the type specimen in the Natural History Museum, UK (Thomas 1924; Fulton 2016c). Yet, its collection during the expedition was only reported in a newspaper article by the Ship's Captain, Captain Edwards. The Captain gave only a small clue in his newspaper article, "Here we got great numbers of birds, and amongst other things, large centipedes, and a rat peculiar to the island." (Edwards 1875; Fulton 2016c).

All was not smooth sailing for the specimens after being collected and incorporated in the Macleay Museum. They have experienced imprudent and perfidious management at the Museum. Sometime after Macleay's collections were transferred to The University of Sydney, between 1891 to 1911, George Masters, then curator of the Museum, relabelled the collection into his own hand-writing and on the same paper to give it a more uniform appearance (Horning 1984; Stanbury and Holland 1988). In the process the original labels were discarded (Horning 1984; Stanbury and Holland 1988). An example can be seen in the Frigatebirds *Fregata* spp., collected during the Chevert Expedition. Masters published them as *Tachypetes* spp., yet on changing the labels he updated their genus name to *Atagen* spp., on their 'Masters' labels (Fig. 2. e.g. of Masters' label). While the name change can be seen and understood the handwriting of the original preparator, which was probably its collector, cannot—this information has been lost.

Within a few years after Masters' death The University of Sydney begun to break up the Macleay Museum, making space for the expanding biology and geology departments (Stanbury and Holland 1988). About this time, Gregory Mathews viewed specimens collected during the Chevert Expedition and wrote, "I saw the ruin in connection with the bird skins still conserved in that Museum. Names I had noted were represented by the specimens in bad condition and I was horrified at their uncared-for state" (Mathews 1917). In March 1921, Joseph James

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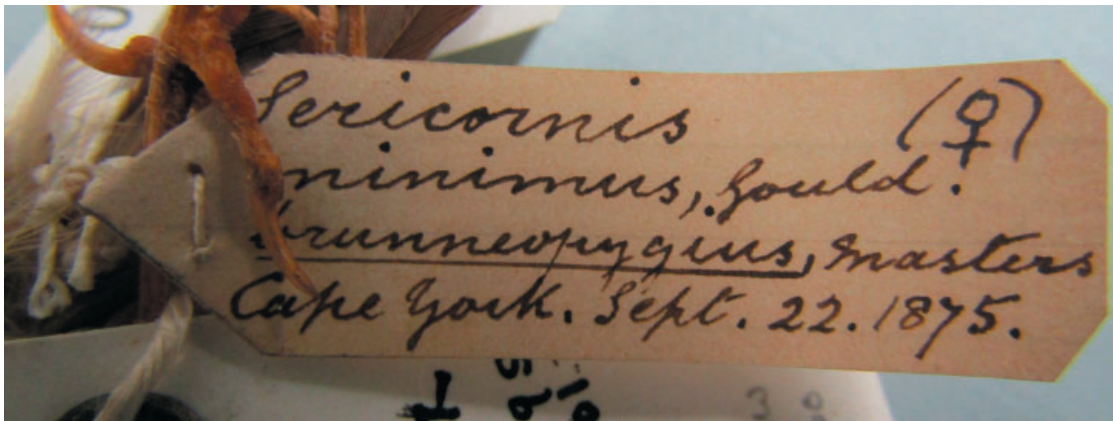


Figure 2. A Masters' hand written label. The brown label was handwritten by George Masters to standardise all specimen labels in the Museum. Its shape and colour are typical of his labels in the museum.

Fletcher, as Sir William's surviving trustee, reported in his Presidential Address to the Linnean Society of New South Wales, that the University had taken books, specimens and documents from the Macleay Museum. He added that the University had (in reference to natural history specimens) "...committed the grievous and unpardonable mistake of resorting to the subterfuge of offering them as 'a permanent loan'" to the Australian Museum (SMH. 1921, p 8). All the Macleay Museum's collections had been lifted out of the main museum by use of a crane into a windowless garret and stored closely underneath an iron roof, without a ceiling and exposed to extreme temperature fluctuations between summer and winter (Horning 1984; Stanbury and Holland 1988, citing J. J. Fletcher). The attic did have windows fitted at some point, but there were no blinds or coverings on the windows to stop the sunlight from injuring the specimens (Stanbury and Holland 1988).

As the 20th Century progressed the collections were dispersed through the university with some fostered out to private homes during war time (Horning 1984). Elizabeth Hahn, Macleay Museum curator 1958 to 1963, reported the carnage amongst the wet specimens (those stored in alcohol and brine): "...some very dried out spirit specimens ... stench of some was absolutely intolerable ... The contents of some were powdered remains of specimens ... others were about one-third full of sloppy disintegrated grease ... the residue had the portion of a number from a tag floating about ... the important portion of the label ripped off or illegible ... Very few of these specimens were salvaged even with the best advice on how to do so" (Stanbury and Holland 1988 citing Elizabeth Hahn). Some of these included spirit specimens collected during the Chevert Expedition. For example, the following is a recent account of

lost specimens. Ramsay reported a male and female Raggiana Bird-of-paradise (*Paradisaea raggiana*), "Two specimens in spirits" collected from the excursion up the Ethel River, at Hall Sound (Ramsay 1878). Yet a recent communication from Jude Philp, current curator at the Macleay Museum, stated "I have been working on *P. raggiana* however and can confirm there are none in spirits." Despite the losses, Elizabeth Hahn's work saved many specimens which were reworked into mounted specimens or study skins.

Further into the 20th Century, in 1969, avian type specimens were moved to the Australian Museum on permanent loan. The decision to adopt these loans came from Peter J. Stanbury, although it was initially suggested by Charles Birch (Britton and Stanbury 1980). Stanbury was curator of the Macleay Museum from 1967 to 1992 (Horning 1984). The intention was to protect these most valuable specimens from incurring more damage (Britton and Stanbury 1980). However well-meaning the intention, a number of these type specimens were lost or misplaced with some to be rediscovered in the Macleay Museum and others not (Fulton 2001, 2012).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study aimed to identify and count the birds collected on the Chevert Expedition of 1875. More broadly it intends to provide some general historical background on how and where the birds were collected. It aimed to be an historical scientific document. It did not intend to report or discover the whereabouts of lost or traded specimens, although it did aim to report in more depth on the type specimens.

Collecting methods and literature followed

Birds, other animals, plants, and Indigenous peoples' artefacts were collected by naturalists travelling with the Chevert expedition to and from New Guinea in 1875. The naturalists derived significant help from the various Indigenous peoples of Australia, the Torres Strait Islands and New Guinea (Macleay 1875c). The naturalists obtained birds by shooting and by enlisting the help of the Indigenous peoples (Macleay 1875c). To assess what birds were collected three main sources of information were used: the two official published accounts of the birds collected (Masters 1875 and Ramsay 1978), and the existing collection of birds held in the Macleay Museum. Specimens not reported in the two main papers but found in the Macleay Museum were known to have been collected during the expedition by the dates and locations on their Masters' labels. Five main sources were used to determine what type specimens remained from those collected in 1875: the publications of Masters (1875), Stanbury (1969) and Longmore (1991), and the bird collections of the Macleay and Australian Museums.

Sight records

Searches were made of the published literature, newspaper articles and private journals of the expeditioners for sight records. Sight records retained in Table 1 include only those that clearly identified a species that was not collected and those that added some useful anecdotal information about the species, or which were otherwise relevant. Ramsay's general comments such as, "common everywhere on the South Coast, and all wooded Islands of Torres Straits" were not taken as sight records. Ramsay was reporting from knowledge derived from other collectors and from the notes supplied to him by George Masters (Ramsay 1878).

What the literature reported and its consistency:

Ramsay's inconsistencies

The two main literature sources used reported the birds in different ways and focused on different geographical regions. Masters (1875) reported the Australian birds and those from the Torres Strait Islands, whereas Ramsay (1878) reported the New Guinea birds, including those from Yule Island. Masters (1875) also reported the Australian birds that were collected by Kendall Broadbent on the west coast of Cape York. Ramsay did not consistently enumerate the numbers of specimens collected or reliably provide other details about them such as sex and collection locations. Ramsay appears not to have checked his list closely. His introduction claimed

"about 400 specimens representing 53 genera and 68 species" (Ramsay 1878). Yet there were 66 species despite being numbered to 67. Numbers 6 and 50 were not used and number 51 was used twice: firstly for *Myiagra rubecula* (Leaden Flycatcher) and secondly for *Rhipidura gularis* (= *Rhipidura isura* Northern Fantail).

From the information presented in Ramsay (1878) it is not possible to precisely enumerate the specimens collected: per species or overall. For example, the quantities of the three *Ducula* species collected cannot be determined from Ramsay's comments: *D. mullerii* "several specimens" from the single location of Hall Sound, yet three are suggested from the three females extant in the Macleay Museum. From this location, *D. pinon* was reported without any quantity given, and again three are extant in the Museum, all from Hall Sound. Whereas no quantity was given for *D. spilorrhoea*, though three or more were suggested by Ramsay as he gave the location as "Hall Sound, Katow, Yule Island, &c."—yet there are only two specimens extant in the Museum from the single location of Hall Sound. Consequently, if Ramsay (1878) reported a species and gave no reliable indication of how many were collected, and there were none or only one found in the Museum, it was recorded as one specimen only in this study.

Clearly some of Ramsay locations seem improbable in that the number of birds collected may be less than the number of collection sites. Ramsay appeared to be drawing on the knowledge of all specimens in the museum and not simply from the Chevert expedition. For example, in the description of *Manucodia ater* (Ramsay 1878 no. 2), Ramsay clearly stated he was describing specimens collected by Alexander Morton and Kendall Broadbent from Port Moresby, in addition to those collected by Masters at Hall Sound and Katow, but he placed them all under the umbrella term of "a fine series". At times he mentioned other collectors and species drawing knowledge from these sources. For example, for *Dicaeum geelvinkianum* Red-capped Flowerpecker (= Ramsay's *D. rubrocoronatum*) he stated, "I find that it is tolerably common all along the South Coast". He highlighted that it was first collected by Masters during the Chevert Expedition, whilst he referred to the types collected by Broadbent and giving their collection location at the "Lalokie River, Port Moresby" (Ramsay 1878 no. 40). He closed his remarks with "*Loc.* Hall Sound". Such descriptions clearly show that he drew on his wider knowledge when remarking on the species in question. Appreciating this helps understand why he might suggest a range of locations, while only having a single Chevert specimen before him.

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The Port Moresby specimens mentioned by Ramsay above are from a different expedition and time: Andrew Goldie's 1877 expedition (Moore and Mullins 2012).

Nomenclature followed

Masters (1875) and Ramsay (1878) used different sources and thus sometimes arrived at different conclusions about the name of a species. For example, three names were applied to *Megapodius reinwardt* (The Orange-footed Scrubfowl). It was reported as two species in Masters (1875): *Megapodius tumulus* (Gould 1842) and *Megapodius assimilis* (Masters 1875), the second of which Masters put forward as a new species. Ramsay used the name *Migapodius duperreyi* Less. (*sic*). *Megapodius duperreyi* Lesson and Garnot 1826 [93], from the protonym *Megapodius duperreyii*. Ramsay's spelling of *duperreyi* followed the French naval commander's name Louis Duperrey.

Place names and spelling

In this manuscript, locality names follow the names used during the expedition, particularly by William Macleay's private journal and George Masters' 1875 publication. They were chosen because they are more frequently cited in the literature. Spelling follows the same sources since spelling was variable even in the 1870s; for example, both Masters (1875) and William Macleay used the spelling Katow while Ramsay (1878) used Katau for the same river. Whereas, Mueller used Ratau and later corrected it to Katau (Mueller 1875-77; Fulton 2016a). It is now known as the Binaturi River. Names used by Macleay and Masters with current and Indigenous names (where known) are given along with their coordinates in Appendix 1.

A note on the publication date of Masters 1875

Masters (1875), which is frequently referred to in this paper was published in the *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*. However, while Masters' paper is dated "Monday, 27th December, 1875" this refers to its reading at the Society's meeting and not its publication date. The official publication dates were lost in the Garden Palace Fire of 1882. Dates of publication were thereafter estimated by their date of registration at libraries. The estimated date for Masters 1875 is actually February 1876 (Fletcher 1896). I have chosen to use 1875 throughout this text to avoid the confusion between the more frequently referred to printed date of 1875 and the corrected date of 1876 shown here. Nonetheless, for dates of priority the corrected date of 1876 must be followed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A brief account of the expedition

The following brief chronological account of the expedition is taken from William Macleay's private journal and unpublished notes of the author. Where exact dates were not given in Macleay's journal they were calculated from the commentary within. When Macleay did not write in his journal, due to illness, information was taken from Lawrence Hargrave's diary. The date of Macleay's departure from Somerset was given by Macmillan (1957), but was confirmed, in this study by calculations from arrivals and departures in newspapers of the time. The voyage of the expedition can be viewed in Fig. 1.

The expedition commenced on 18 May 1875 with the Chevert sailing out of Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) headed north. Specimens were collected at sea though the first collecting stop was at Percy Island No. 2 (May 28-29). The expedition then island hopped to Somerset, near the tip of the Cape York Peninsula, collecting each stop as follows: Palm I. (May 31-June 3), Brooke I. (nearer Gould I.) (June 3), North Barnard Isles. (June 4), Fitzroy I. (June 5), Trinity Bay (Low I., and Woody I.) (June 6), Turtle Reef (June 7), Howick I. (June 8), Flinders and Barrow Is (June 9), Cape Grenville (June 12-17), Shelbourne Bay (Boydong Cays) (June 17) and Somerset (June 18-25). The expedition continued the island hopping and collecting in the Torres Strait while heading to New Guinea: Sue I. (June 26), Warrior I. (June 27), New Guinea (Mokatta Village) (July 3-12), Dungeness I. (July 18-19), Long I. (July 20-22), Bet I. (July 23-25), Sue I. (July 26-27), Coconut I. (July 28), York I. (July 29), Darnley I. (July 30-Aug., 12), Bramble Cay (Aug., 13), Nepean I. (Aug., 14), Anchor Cay (Aug., 15), New Guinea (Yule I. / Hall Sound) (Aug., 18-24), Ethel River excursion (Aug., 25-26), Yule I. / Hall Sound (Aug., 27-Sept., 1), Darnley I. (Sept., 5), Somerset (Sept., 8-30)—expedition ends with Masters and Macleay returning to Sydney on the mail steamer, departing (Sept., 30)*. The Chevert arrived in Sydney (Nov., 25).

Characterising the collection

The Chevert expedition was regarded as enormously successful by the scientific community (Fletcher 1893; Mathews 1917; Fulton 2012), yet much less so by the general public (Anon. 1875). The press of the day made too much of the expedition's apparent short duration, although it concluded at the time planned by Macleay (unpublished notes derived from letters of expedition members and newspaper

articles). The collections included geological specimens, Indigenous artefacts, plants and a range of fauna from across the animal kingdom. The expedition obtained a known 877 avian specimens from 193 species (Table 2). This figure must remain an estimate because Masters did not quantify all the specimens he reported and Ramsay quantified few. To emphasize what was not reported, an additional 84 specimens have been located in the Macleay Museum that were not reported by either author (Table 1). In addition, where some specimens are known to be missing and an unknown number are also assumed missing due to the perfidious management of the Museum by The University of Sydney. Thus, the numbers presented in this study are an estimate.

Macleay had not merely intended a voyage of discovery to New Guinea; he had carefully planned an expedition to collect specimens with a team of the best naturalist available to him (Fulton 2012). He had refitted the *Chevert* for the purpose of collecting and preparing specimens (Reeve 1875; Fulton 2012). The Italian explorer Luigi D'Albertis, who was already settled on Yule Island in New Guinea when the *Chevert* arrived, frustratingly remarked, "It seems to me that they can perform in five days what I could not do in five months" (D'Albertis 1880, p 361). The expedition stopped as planned on islands through the Great Barrier Reef, the Torres Strait and the New Guinea mainland and had collected a broad range of specimens from 25 degrees of latitude. Macleay did not simply collect for collecting sake, his collecting was targeted to enhance knowledge and to obtain a broad diversity of specimens. As a result of Macleay's broad collecting, he was able to report on the similarity of the avifauna shared between New Guinea and Australia, and between New Guinea and Micronesia (Macleay 1875a). Notably, Mueller did the same with plants collected on *Chevert* expedition, by Thomas Reedy (Mueller 1875-77; Fulton 2016a).

Given the island hopping and coastal focus of the expedition it is unsurprising to find that shorebirds (waders) and seabirds formed a significant portion of the collection (Table 2). Likewise, larger and colourful species of Columbiformes (pigeons) and Psittaciformes (cockatoos and parrots) featured well. Yet Macleay and Masters were aware of the potential of this bias in collecting and purposefully tried to avoid it by searching for "those of small size and sombre" as opposed to the more colourful "showy or highly prized birds" (Macleay 1875c, 19/6/1875). Consequently, Masters (1878) reported 10 new species from Australia and the Torres Strait Islands; among them were the type specimens of the overlooked, small and inconspicuous Tropical

Scrubwren (*Sericornis brunneopygius* = *S. beccarii*) and Ashy-bellied White-eye (*Zosterops flavogularis* = *Z. citrinella*). A broad collection of Meliphagidae (Honeyeaters) was also made, perhaps because there are many species in this family and available across the range of the expedition. In all, 16 orders and 31 families are represented, which includes Broadbent's birds (Table 2).

Kendall Broadbent

Kendall Broadbent was present at Somerset on the *Chevert*'s return journey from New Guinea. At this time (September 8-30, 1875) either Macleay and/or Masters must have bought his birds. Broadbent's birds were incorporated into the *Chevert*'s natural history collection, but Broadbent was not at any time part of the ship's company. He had collected on the western side of Cape York, in the Gulf of Carpentaria. In total, 25 specimens of 17 species were obtained from Broadbent at this time (Table 3).

Notes on the type specimens

Due to concerns about the University's mismanagement of the collections many of the type specimens were moved to other institutions on permanent loans (Stanbury and Holland 1988). The first permanent loan was reported in 1921, it consisted of large marsupials and other vertebrates sent to the Australian Museum (Anon. 1921). Most avian type specimens held by the Macleay Museum, including those collected on the *Chevert* Expedition, were also sent to the Australian Museum on permanent loan (Stanbury 1969; Stanbury and Holland 1988). Some of these have been lost or misplaced (Fulton 2001, 2012). Masters (1875) originally reported that 36 avian type specimens were collected during the *Chevert* Expedition. Yet, Stanbury (1969) found and reported only 27 of these. A little later, Longmore (1991) reported that 24 of these specimens were in the Australian Museum (Table 4). Thus, 12 (a third) of the type specimens originally described by Masters had been lost or misplaced by 1991, although four of these have been found during this revision, which reports 28 type specimens (Table 4; Appendix 2). Those species with type specimens that have either been lost or misplaced are discussed below. Latin names follow Masters (1875) whereas current English names follow del Hoyo et al. (2020).

Sternula inconspicua (Little Tern)

Stanbury (1969) identified that a female syntype of *Sternula inconspicua* was absent from the four he sent to the Australian Museum. Five were originally collected (♂ & 4♀) and given the collection location

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Table 1. Birds collected by during the Chevert Expedition

Abbreviations: species (sp.), number (no. & nos.), number of specimens (n), male (♂), female (♀), unsexed (ex.), collection location (Loc.), unknown collection location (unkwn), Island (I.), River (R.), new species (N. sp.), immature (imm.), juvenile (juv.), Macleay Museum (MM), Australian Museum (AM), and company (& c.) which means etc., and (BT) was the prefix used by the Macleay Museum when designating Bird Type identification numbers, however Macleay Museum specimens have undergone number changes with differing administrations and the BT prefix is no longer used, although it is displayed on the known type specimen labels. Taxa are named and given in phylogenetic order following del Hoyo et al. (2020).

Species accounts are structured in the following systematic way: the species number in square brackets [no.], the number of specimens collected in braces {n}, the italicised scientific name followed by the common English name, the latter in parentheses, e.g., Latin (English): then “Reported as” introduces the taxa originally reported, the quantity of each sex collected and the collection location/s. These data are concluded with their related citation including the species number. For example, “[28] {3} *Podargus strigoides* (Tawny Frogmouth): reported as *P. gouldi* N. sp. ♂ Gulf of Carpentaria, Masters 1875 no. 6.” If there are an unknown number of unsexed specimens it would be reported as “unkwn ex”. This structure is repeated if the same species was originally reported as two or more species. It is also repeated when the same species, by the same or different name, was also reported for New Guinea, in Ramsay (1878). Additional comments follow on what was found in the Macleay Museum, if different locations, specimen quantities or the numbers of sexes varied from what was originally reported. These comments are preceded by the capitalised prepositions or conjunctions Plus, But and With.

The systematically structured entry for type specimens in Table 1 is presented with the italicised abbreviation N. sp. immediately following the reported species name, in turn followed by quantity of each sex and the collection locality with the appropriate citation. For example, “*P. gouldi* N. sp. ♂ Gulf of Carpentaria, Masters 1875 no. 6.” Further information follows on from the Em Dash (—): the designation of the type (e.g. holotype or type series), and its location if known again followed by the appropriate citation. For example, “—Holotype on permanent loan to the AM as BT19 (Stanbury 1969): AM holotype O.45419 adult male – Kimberly, Gulf of Carpentaria (Longmore 1991).”

STRUTHIONIFORMES {0}

Casuariidae

[1] {0} *Casuarus casuarus* (Southern Cassowary): Sight record Katow R. “On the banks tracks of cassowary and pig abounded” (Petterd 1876a p 3).

ANSERIFORMES {1}

Anatidae

[2] {1} *Anas gracilis* (Grey Teal): reported as *Anas castanea* Chestnut Teal 1 ex., Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 61. Ramsay reported *A. castanea* in error, it has been re-identified as *A. gracilis* in MM.

GALLIFORMES {9}

Megapodiidae

[3] {9} *Megapodius reinwardt* (Orange-footed Scrubfowl): reported as *M. tumulus*, ♂ & ♀ Brook I., Masters 1875 no. 93. Reported as *M. assimilis* N. sp. 2♀ Dungeness I. & ♀ Bet I., Masters 1875 no. 94—Type series of 3 specimens on permanent loan to the AM as BT20 (Stanbury 1969; Appendix 2). Plus 2 ex., Cape York in MM that was not reported by Masters 1875. Reported as *M. duperreyi* unkwn ex., Hall Sound and Yule I., Ramsay 1878 no. 67. With ♂ Hall Sound & ♀ Yule I., in MM.

COLUMBIFORMES {58}

Columbidae

[4] {1} *Columba leucomela* (White-headed Pigeon): reported as *Leucomelaena norfolciensis* ♀ Palm Island, Masters 1875 no. 87.

[5] {1} *Macropygia amboinensis* (Slender-billed Cuckoo-Dove): reported as *M. doreya* ♀ Katow, Ramsay 1878 no. 15.

[6] {1} *Geopelia cuneata* (Diamond Dove): reported as *Stictopeleia cuneata* 1 ex., Gulf of Carpentaria collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 92.

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- [7] {1} *Geopelia placida* (Peaceful Dove): reported as *G. placida* unkwn ex., Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no.16.
- [8] {5} *Geopelia humeralis* (Bar-shouldered Dove): reported as *Erythrauchaena humeralis* 2♀ Palm I., 1 young ex Cape Grenville & 2♀ Sue I., Masters 1875 no. 91. But ♂ & 2♀ Palm Island, 1 ex Cape Grenville and ♀ Cape York in MM.
- [9] {1} *Henicophaps albifrons* (New Guinea Bronzewing): reported as unkwn ex., in spirits, *H. albifrons* Ramsay 1878 no. 18.
- [10] {1} *Goura scheepmakeri* (Scheepmaker's Crowned-pigeon): reported as *G. albertisi* unkwn ex., Hall Sound, Ethel R., Ramsay 1878 no. 19. With ♂ Hall Sound in MM.
- [11] {2} *Chalcophaps longirostris* (Brown-capped Emerald Dove): reported as *C. longirostris* ♂ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 90. Reported as *C. chrysochlora* unkwn ex., Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 17.
- [12] {3} *Ducula mullerii* (Collared Imperial-pigeon): reported as *Carpophaga mullerii* "several specimens" unkwn ex., Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 8. With 3♀ Hall Sound in MM.
- [13] {3} *Ducula pinon* (Pinon's Imperial-pigeon): reported as *Carpophaga pinion* unkwn ex., Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 7. With 2♂ & ♀ Hall Sound in MM.
- [14] {7} *Ducula spilorrhoa* (Torresian Imperial-pigeon): reported as *Myristicivora spilorrhoa* 2♂ & 2♀ Bet I., Masters 1875 no. 88. Reported as *Carpophaga spilorrhoa* unkwn ex., Hall Sound, Katow & Yule I., Ramsay 1878 no. 9. But ♂ & 2♀ Bet I., 1 ex., Cape York and 2♂ Hall Sound in MM.
- [15] {2} *Ptilinopus aurantiifrons* (Orange-fronted Fruit-dove): reported as *Ptilopus aurantiifrons* unkwn ex., Ethel R. Hall Sound., Ramsay 1878 no. 13. With ♂ & ♀ Ethel R., in MM.
- [16] {4} *Ptilinopus iozonus* (Orange-bellied Fruit-dove): reported as *Ptilopus ionozonus* unkwn ex., Hall Sound & Katow, Ramsay 1878 no. 14. With 3♂ Hall Sound & ♀ Katow in MM.
- [17] {2} *Ptilinopus coronulatus* (Coroneted Fruit-Dove): reported as *Ptilopus coronulatus* 2 ex., Ethel R., Ramsay 1878 no. 12. With ♂ & ♀ Ethel R., in MM.
- [18] {6} *Ptilinopus magnificus* (Wompoo Fruit-dove): reported as *Megaloprepia assimilis* ♂ & 2♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 86. Reported as *Megaloprepia puella* unkwn ex., Katow, Ramsay 1878 no. 10. With 2♂ & 3♀ Cape York & ♂ Katow in MM.
- [19] {6} *Ptilinopus superbus* (Eastern Superb Fruit-dove): reported as *Ptilopus superbus* unkwn, ♂, ♀ & ex., "Several fine specimens, males, females, and young. *Loc.* Hall Sound." Ramsay 1878 no. 11. But ♀ only extant from Hall Sound. Plus 3♂ and 2♀ Cape York in MM, despite Masters (1875) not reporting this species.
- [20] {10} *Ptilinopus regina* (Rose-crowned Fruit-dove): reported as *P. swainsonii* ♂ Cape Grenville, 3♂ & 3♀ Cape York, ♀ & 1 ex Sue I., ♂ Darnley Island, Masters 1875 no. 85. But ♂ Cape Grenville, ♂ & 3♀ Cape York, ♂ & 2 ex Sue I. & ♂ Darnley I., in MM.
- [21] {2} *Lopholaimus antarcticus* (Topknot Pigeon): reported as *L. antarcticus* ♂ & ♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 89. In contrast to the two specimens reported, Masters wrote, "Scores of this Pigeon were shot at Cape York".

CUCULIFORMES {13}

Cuculidae

- [22] {8} *Centropus phasianinus* (Pheasant Coucal): reported as *C. macrourus* ♂ & ♀ Palm I., ♂ Albany I., & 2♀ Gulf of Carpentaria, collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 79. Reported as *C. spilopterus* unkwn ex., Katow, Hall Sound & Yule I., Ramsay 1878 no. 37. But ♂ & ♀ Katow & ♂ Yule I., in MM.
- [23] {1} *Scythrops novaehollandiae* (Channel-billed Cuckoo): reported as unkwn ex., Katow, Ramsay 1878 no. 38. With ♂ Katow in MM.
- [24] {1} *Chalcites osculans* (Black-eared Cuckoo): reported as *Mesocalius [sic Misocalius] osculans* ♀ Gulf of Carpentaria collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 77.
- [25] {2} *Chalcites lucidus* (Shining Bronze-cuckoo): reported as *C. plagosus* unkwn ex., Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 39. With ♂ & ♀ Hall Sound in MM.
- [26] {1} *Chalcites minutillus* (Little Bronze-cuckoo): reported as *Lamprococcyx minutillus* ♀ Coconut I., Masters 1875 no. 78.

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CAPRIMULGIFORMES {15}

Podargidae

[27] {7} *Podargus papuensis* (Papuan Frogmouth): reported as *P. papuensis* 2♂ & 3♀ Cape York Masters 1875 no. 7. With ♂, 3♀ & 2 ex., Cape York in MM. Plus ♂ Hall Sound in MM that was not reported in Ramsay 1878.

[28] {3} *Podargus strigoides* (Tawny Frogmouth): reported as *P. gouldi* *N. sp.* ♂ Gulf of Carpentaria collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 6.—Holotype on permanent loan to the AM as BT19 (Stanbury 1969; Appendix 2). With *P. s. phalaenoides* reported as *P. phalaenoides* ♀ Cape York Masters 1875 no. 5. But ♂ & 1 ex., Cape York in MM.

Caprimulgidae

[29] {1} *Eurostopodus argus* (Spotted Nightjar): reported as *E. guttatus* ♀ Gulf of Carpentaria collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 8.

[30] {1} *Caprimulgus macrurus* (Large-tailed Nightjar): reported as *Caprimulgus macrurus* ♂ Brook I., Masters 1875 no. 9.

Apodidae

[31] {3} *Aerodramus terraereginae* (Australian Swiftlet): reported as *Cypselus terrae reginae* 2♂ & ♀ Fitzroy I., Masters 1875 no. 10.

GRUIFORMES {1}

Rallidae

[32] {1} *Rallina tricolor* (Red-necked Crane): reported as 1 ex., Cape York in MM that was not reported in Masters 1875 or Ramsay 1878.

CHARADRIIFORMES {151}

Burhinidae

[33] {1} *Burhinus grallarius* (Bush Thick-knee): reported as *Oedicnemus grallarius* ♀ Percy I., No. 2, Masters 1875 no. 96.

[34] {2} *Esacus magnirostris* (Beach Thick-knee): reported as *E. magnirostris* ♀ Cape Grenville & ♂ Long I., Masters 1875 no. 97. More precisely, Macleay's journal gives this location as the nearest of the Howe Islands to their anchorage at Cape Grenville, which was Gore I. (Macleay 1875c, 13/6/1875).

Haematopodidae

[35] {6} *Haematopus longirostris* (Pied Oystercatcher): reported as *H. longirostris* 2♀ Cape Grenville, 2♂ & 2♀ Coconut I., Masters 1875 no. 98. Masters commented, "Common everywhere. On Cocoonut Island out of a flock of twenty I succeeded in killing four at .one shot."

[36] {1} *Haematopus fuliginosus* (Sooty Oystercatcher): reported as *H. fuliginosus* ♂ Palm I., Masters 1875 no. 99.

Recurvirostridae

[37] {1} *Himantopus h. leucocephalus* (Pied Stilt): reported as *H. leucocephalus* 1 ex., Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 62.

Charadriidae

[38] {4} *Pluvialis fulva* (Pacific Golden Plover): reported as *Charadrius orientalis* ♂ Coconut I., ♀ Cape Grenville 2♀ Bet I., Masters 1875 no. 100.

[39] {1} *Pluvialis dominica* (American Golden Plover): ♂ Cape Grenville in MM, that was not reported in Masters 1875.

[40] {11} *Charadrius bicinctus* (Double-banded Plover): reported as *Ochthodromus bicinctus* ♀ Cape Grenville, 3♀ Cape York, ♂ & 5♀ Sue I., Masters 1875 no. 101. Reported as unkwn ex., *Aegialitis mongolus* Ramsay 1878 no. 63. Ramsay reported *Aegialitis mongolus* (Lesser Sand Plover) unkwn ex., Katow, in error, it has been re-identified as *Charadrius bicinctus* (Double-banded Plover): ♂ Katow in MM.

[41] {3} *Charadrius leschenaultii* (Greater Sand Plover): reported as *Ochthodromus inornatus* ♂ Cape York & 2♀ Sue I., Masters 1875 no. 101.

Scolopacidae

[42] {8} *Numenius phaeopus* (Whimbrel): reported as *N. uropygialis* ♀ Cape Grenville, ♂ Cape York, ♀ Sue I., 3♀ Bet I., ♂ Long I., & ♀ Darnley I., Masters 1875 no. 109.

- [43] {1} *Numenius minutus* (Little Curlew): reported as *N. minor* ♂ Cape York Masters 1875 no. 110.
- [44] {3} *Limosa lapponica* (Bar-tailed Godwit): reported as *L. uropygialis* ♂ & ♀ Cape York & ♂ Bet I., Masters 1875 no. 103.
- [45] {1} *Arenaria interpres* (Ruddy Turnstone): 1 ex., Cape York in MM that was not reported in Masters 1875.
- [46] {8} *Calidris tenuirostris* (Great Knot): reported as *Tringa tenuirostris* 7♀ Sue I. & ♀ Coconut I., Masters 1875 no. 105.
- [47] {9} *Calidris ruficollis* (Red-necked Stint): reported as *Actodromas australis* ♂ & 4♀ Cape York, 2♀ Sue I., ♂ & ♀ Darnley I., Masters 1875 no. 104.
- [48] {2} *Actitis hypoleucos* (Common Sandpiper): reported as *A. hypoleucos* ♂ & ♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 106.
- [49] {10} *Tringa brevipes* (Grey-tailed Tattler): reported as *Gambetta pulverulentus* ♀ Bet I., 4♂ & 2♀, Sue I., 3♀, Coconut I., Masters 1875 no. 108.
- [50] {2} *Tringa incana* (Wandering Tattler): reported as *Totanus incanus* (on their Masters' labels) ♀ Cape Grenville & 1 ex Coconut I., in MM that were not reported by (Masters 1875).
- [51] {1} *Tringa nebularia* (Common Greenshank): reported as *Glottis glottoides* ♀ Cape Grenville, Masters 1875 no. 107.

Turnicidae

- [52] {4} *Turnix maculosus* (Red-backed Buttonquail): reported as *T. pyrrhotorax* (note *T. pyrrhotorax* is a different species) ♀ Cape York, ♂ Sue I., ♂ & ♀ Darnley Island, Masters 1875 no. 95.

Glareolidae

- [53] {3} *Glareola maldivarum* (Oriental Pratincole): reported as ♂ & 2 ex., Cape York, in the MM that were not reported in Masters 1875.

Laridae

- Anous* spp. There is some confusion with the following two species. Masters (1875 no. 127) states the six *Anous melanops* = *Anous tenuirostris* (Lesser Noddy) were collected at Bramble Cay. But, this species does not occur there, it occurs in the Indian Ocean (del Hoyo et al. 2020). On inspection these specimens were longer and browner than expected for *A. tenuirostris* and are more likely *Anous stolidus* (Brown Noddy). Below, I lump them together under *A. stolidus*. Yet a revision might result in a different outcome.
- [54] {18} *Anous stolidus* (Brown Noddy): reported as *A. stolidus* ♂ & ♀ Cape Grenville, ♂ & 2♀ Bramble Cay and 3♂ & 4♀ caught aboard ship off Bramble Cay, Masters 1875 no. 126. Plus another six, *A. stolidus* reported as *Anous melanops* = *Anous tenuirostris* (Lesser Noddy) 3♂ & 3 ex., Bramble Cay, Masters 1875 no. 127.
- [55] {2} *Anous minutus* (Black Noddy): reported as *A. leucocapillus* ♂ & ♀ Nepean I., Masters 1875 no. 128.
- [56] {8} *Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae* (Silver Gull): reported as *Bruchigavia gouldi* ♀ Palm I., 2♂ Cape Grenville, ♂ & 2♀ Sue I., 1 ex Torres Strait, Masters 1875 no. 116. Masters also noted, "First seen at Palm Island; common about Cape York, and all through Torres Straits, to Darnley Island." But 2♀ Palm I., in MM.
- [57] {10} *Onychoprion fuscatus* (Sooty Tern): reported as *Onychoprion fuliginosa* 6♂ & 4♀ Bramble Cay Masters 1875 no. 125.
- [58] {6} *Sternula albifrons* (Little Tern): reported as *Sternula inconspicua* N. sp. ♂ & 4♀ Mud Bay, Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 124.—Type series of 4 specimens on permanent loan to the AM as BT14 [note 5 collected] (Stanbury 1969; Appendix 2).
Plus *S. albifrons* reported as *S. placens* ♂ Sue I., Masters 1875 no. 123. Note: since *S. placens* is a ♂ it cannot be the missing ♀ syntype.
- [59] {2} *Hydroprogne caspia* (Caspian Tern): reported as *Sylochelidon caspia* ♂ & ♀ Barrow I., Masters 1875 no. 117.
- [60] {1} *Sterna dougallii* (Roseate Tern): reported as *S. nigrifrons* N. sp. ♀ Warrior Reef, Masters 1875 no. 122. Holotype on permanent loan to the AM as BT15 ♂ (Stanbury 1969; Appendix 2).
- [61] {1} *Sterna striata* (White-fronted Tern): reported as *Sterna melanorhyncha* ♀ Warrior reef Masters 1875 no. 121.
- [62] {7} *Sterna sumatrana* (Black-naped Tern): reported as *Sterna melanauchen* 6♂ & ♀ Mud Bay, Cape York Masters 1875 no. 120.

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- [63] {7} *Thalasseus bengalensis* (Lesser Crested Tern): reported as *T. bengalensis* ♂ & 3♀ Sue I., 2♂ Dungeness I., ♀ Bramble Cay, Masters 1875 no. 119.
- [64] {7} *Thalasseus bergii* (Greater Crested Tern): reported as *Thalasseus cristatus* 2♂ Palm I., ♂ Barrow I., ♂ Fitzroy I., 1 ex., Cape Grenville, 1 ex. & ♀ Turtle Reef, Masters 1875 no. 118.

PROCELLARIIFORMES

Oceanitidae

- [65] {10} *Oceanites oceanicus* (Wilson's Storm-petrel): reported as *O. oceanica* 7♂ & 3♀ at sea in the latitude of Port Bowen, Masters 1875 no. 132. Masters' specimen labels read "25 miles off Port Bowen".
- [66] {0} *Fregetta grallaria* (White-bellied Storm-petrel): Sight record at sea, "The *Fregetta melanogaster* of which Mr Masters secured four specimens, was abundant as far north as Break Sea Spit and an occasional specimen *Fregetta grallaria* was seen but on coming within the Barrier Reef their place seemed to be completely taken by *Oceanites oceanicus*..." (Macleay 1875c, 29/5/1875). Break Sea Spit is a sand spit above Fraser Island made by the drift of the sands.)
- [67] {4} *Fregetta tropica* (Black-bellied Storm-petrel): reported as *Fregetta melanogaster* ♂ & 3♀ east coast of Australia (see Macleay's sight records for *Fregetta grallaria*). But 4♀ in MM.

Diomedidae

- [68] {0} *Diomedea exulans* (Wandering Albatross): Sight record at sea, "Our ship for the first few days after leaving Sydney was attended as usual by a number of *Diomedea melanophrys* & an occasional *exulans*" (Macleay 1875c, 29/5/1875).
- [69] {2} *Thalassarche melanophrys* (Black-browed Albatross): reported as *Diomedea melanophrys* ♂ & ♀ East Coast Masters 1875 no. 129. With ♂ & imm., ♂ in MM.

Procellariidae

- [70] {1} *Pterodroma macroptera* (Great-winged Petrel): reported as *P. macroptera* ♂ East Coast Masters 1875 no. 130.
- [71] {0} *Procellaria conspicillata* (Spectacled Petrel): Sight record at sea, "One or two specimens of *Procellaria conspicillata* were also seen when about the latitude of Port Stephens..." (Macleay 1875c, 29/5/1875). Notably, Macleay used the scientific name and not the common name, which adds some veracity to the sighting. However, this still seems unlikely and tentatively I suggest that it might have been *Procellaria aequinoctialis* (White-chinned Petrel).
- [72] {1} *Procellaria parkinsoni* (Black Petrel): reported as *Fulmarus parkinsoni* ♂ East Coast of N.S.Wales May 1875 (from its label) in MM. This was not reported by Masters, although was subsequently reported (Mathews 1917; Fulton 2012, p 338).
- [73] {1} *Ardenna pacifica* (Wedge-tailed Shearwater): reported as *Puffinus sphenurus* 1 ex., "Caught of Katow, N. Guinea July 1875" (from its Masters' label) in MM. This was not reported by Ramsay 1878.

PELECANIFORMES

Ardeidae

- [74] {3} *Nycticorax nycticorax* (Black-crowned Night-heron): reported as *Nycticorax caledonica* unkwn ex., Katow, Ramsay 1878 no. 66. With 2♂ & 1 ex., juv., in MM.
- [75] {1} *Nycticorax caledonicus* (Rufous Night-heron): reported as *Nycticorax caledonica* ♂ Darnley I., Masters 1875 no. 114.
- [76] {8} *Butorides striata* (Green-backed Heron): reported as *Butoroides javanica* 2♀ Cape York, ♂ & ♀ Cape Grenville, ♂ & ♀ Dungeness Is., Masters 1875 no. 115. Reported as *B. javanica* unkwn ex., Hall Sound Ramsay 1878 no. 65. But ♂ Katow in MM.
- [77] {1} *Egretta novaehollandiae* (White-faced Heron): reported as *Ardea novae hollandiae* ♀ Evans Bay, Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 111.
- [78] {1} *Egretta garzetta* (Little Egret): reported as *Ardea sacra* 1 ex., Hall Sound Ramsay 1878 no. 64.
- [79] {4} *Egretta sacra* (Pacific Reef-egret): reported as *Demiegretta jugularis* (Blue Reef Heron) ♀ Fitzroy I. & *Demiegretta greyi* (White Reef Heron) 2♂ & ♀, Low I., Trinity Bay, Masters 1875 nos. 112 & 113.

SULIFORMES

Fregatidae

Fregata spp. (Frigatebirds): Masters updated the generic name from *Tachypetes* in his 1875 publication to *Atagen* on the labels in the MM. This likely occurred when he standardized the handwriting on labels.

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[80] {7} *Fregata ariel* (Lesser Frigatebird): reported as *Tachypetes aquila* 4♂ & 3♀ Torres Straits, Masters 1875 no. 133.

[81] {1} *Fregata minor* (Great Frigatebird): reported as *Fregata minor* ♂ Torres Straits, Masters 1875 no. 134. Sight record Bramble Cay as “Man-of-war Bird” (Macleay 1875c, 13/8/1875).

Sulidae

[82] {7} *Sula leucogaster* (Brown Booby): reported as *Sula fiber* ♂, 3♀ & 2 ex., Bramble Cay Masters 1875 no. 136. Plus Macleay reported, 1 ex., Brook I. “Of birds they procured *Sula faber*...,” (sic *S. fiber*) (Macleay 1875c, 4/6/1875). Sight record at sea, “Seen from the latitude of Moreton Bay to New Guinea” (Masters 1875 no. 136).

[83] {1} *Sula dactylatra* (Masked Booby): reported as *Sula cyanops* ♂ Bramble Cay Masters 1875 no. 135.

ACCIPITRIFORMES

Pandionidae

[84] {1} *Pandion haliaetus* (Eastern Osprey): reported as *P. haliaetus* ♂ “New Guinea August/25/1875” (from its label) in MM. This was not reported by Ramsay 1878.

Accipitridae

[85] {2} *Circus approximans* (Swamp Harrier): 2♀ Cape York in MM that were not reported in Masters 1875.

[86] {1} *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (Grey Goshawk): reported as *Leucospiza Novae Hollandiae* ♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 2.

[87] {3} *Accipiter fasciatus* (Brown Goshawk): reported as *Astur approximans* ♂ & 2♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 3.

[88] {2} *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (White-bellied Sea-eagle): reported as Brook I., 1 ex., *Haliaeetus leucosternum* Macleay 1875c, 4/6/1875. Plus 2♂ Brook I., in MM that were not reported in Masters 1875. Sight record, Cape Grenville, “The Doctor went out early this morning to lie in wait for a pair of sea eagles which frequent the point of land opposite the ship...” (Macleay 1875c, 4/6/1875; Fulton 2017b).

[89] {2} *Haliastur indus* (Brahminy Kite): reported as *Haliastur leucosternus* ♂ Brook I., Masters 1875 no. 1. Plus ♂ Katow in MM that was not reported in Ramsay 1878.

STRIGIFORMES

Strigidae

[90] {1} *Ninox connivens* (Barking Owl): reported as *Hieracoglaux connivens* ♂ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 4.

BUCEROTIFORMES

Bucerotidae

[91] {3} *Rhyticeros plicatus* (Papuan Hornbill): reported as *Aceros plicatus* 3♂ Hall Sound, in MM that was not reported in Ramsay 1878. Sight record Katow, “...were plentiful... as were... *Buceros ruficollis*” (Petterd 1876a p 3).

CORACIIFORMES

Meropidae

[92] {3} *Merops ornatus* (Rainbow Bee-eater): reported as *M. ornatus* 2♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 12. Plus ♂ Yule I., in MM, not reported in Ramsay 1878.

Coraciidae

[93] {1} *Eurystomus orientalis* (Dollarbird): reported as *E. orientalis* ♀ Hall Sound, in MM that was not reported in Ramsay 1878.

Alcedinidae

[94] {5} *Ceyx pusillus* (Little Kingfisher): reported as *Alcyone pusilla* 2♂ & 3♀ Long I., Masters 1875 no. 18.

[95] {3} *Syma torotoro* (Yellow-billed Kingfisher): reported as *Syma flavirostris* ♂ & ♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 17. With 2♀ & 1 ex., Cape York, in MM.

[96] {3} *Todiramphus macleayi* (Forest Kingfisher): reported as *Cyanalcyon macleayi* ♀ Fitzroy I., ♂ & ♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 16.

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- [97] {11} *Todiramphus chloris* (Collared Kingfisher): reported as *T. sordidus* ♂ Cape York, 2♂ Dungeness I., 4♂ & 4♀ Long I., Masters 1875 no. 15.
- [98] {15} *Todiramphus sanctus* (Sacred Kingfisher): reported as *T. sanctus* ♂ & 2♀ Palm I., ♂ & ♀ Cape Grenville, ♂ & ♀ Cape York, ♀ Dungeness I., ♀ Bet I., & ♂ Darnley I., Masters 1875 no. 14. Plus 2♂ & ♀ Katow, ♀ & 1 ex., Hall Sound in MM that were not reported in Ramsay 1878.
- [99] {5} *Tanysiptera sylvia* (Buff-breasted Paradise-kingfisher): reported as *T. sylvia* ♂, ♀ & 3 ex., Cape York in MM that were not reported in Masters 1875.
- [100] {2} *Dacelo leachii* (Blue-winged Kookaburra): reported as *D. cervina* ♀ Gulf of Carpentaria collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 13. Plus ♀ Hall Sound in MM that was not reported in Ramsay 1878.
- [101] {1} *Dacelo gaudichaud* (Rufous-bellied Kookaburra): reported as *Dacelo gaudichaud* (*Sauromartia gaudichaudi* label) ♂ Hall Sound (from its label) in MM that was not reported in Ramsay 1878.

PSITTACIFORMES

Cacatuidae

- [102] {2} *Calyptorhynchus banksii* (Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo): reported as *C. macrorhynchus* ♂ & ♀ Gulf of Carpentaria, collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 82.
- [103] {3} *Probosciger aterrimus* (Palm Cockatoo): reported as *Microglossum aterrimum* ♂ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 83. Reported as *Microglossus aterrimus* unkwn ex., Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 22. With another 1 ex., Cape York in MM.
- [104] {2} *Cacatua sanguinea* (Little Corella): reported as *C. sanguinea* 2♂ Gulf of Carpentaria, collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 81.
- [105] {6} *Cacatua galerita* (Sulphur-crested Cockatoo): reported as *C. galerita* ♂ Fitzroy I., Masters 1875 no. 80. Reported as *C. galerita* unkwn ex., Katow & *C. triton* Hall Sound Ramsay 1878 nos. 20 & 21. With ♂ Fitzroy I., & 3♂ & ♀ Hall Sound & ♀ Katow, in MM. New Guinea specimens are *C. g. triton*. Some birds were brought alive to Sydney (Ramsay 1878 no. 20).

Psittacidae

- [106] {1} *Aprosmictus erythropterus* (Red-winged Parrot): reported as ♀ *A. e. coccineopterus* Cape York, mounted specimen in MM. Not reported in Masters 1875.
- [107] {18} *Eclectus roratus* (Eclectus Parrot): reported as *E. polychlorus* "A fine series of adults, male and female, carefully sexed by Mr. George Masters", Ramsay 1878 no. 24. With 2♂ & 4♀ Katow, ♂ Yule I., & 5♂ & 6♀ Hall Sound, in the MM.
- [108] {5} *Geoffroyus geoffroyi* (Red-cheeked Parrot): reported as *Geoffroyus (sic Geoffroyus) aruensis* "Fine adult specimens..." unkwn ex., Katow & Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 24. With 2♂ & 2♀ Hall Sound, in the MM.
- [109] {1} *Lorius lory* (Black-capped Lory): reported as *Lorius hypoenochrous* "A very fine specimen..." Katow, Ramsay 1878 no. 25. With ♂ in MM.
- [110] {5} *Chalcopsitta sintillata* (Yellow-streaked Lory): reported as *Chalcopsittacus scintillans*. Ramsay discusses this species in plural "them" >1 ex., Katow & Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 26. With ♂ Katow & 4♂ Hall Sound in MM.
- [111] {1} *Psittuteles versicolor* (Varied Lorikeet): reported as *P. versicolor* ♀ Cape York, in MM that was not reported in Masters 1875.
- [112] {10} *Trichoglossus moluccanus* (Rainbow Lorikeet): reported as *T. multicolor* ♀ Palm I., 4♂ & 4♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 84. With another ♂ Palm I., in MM.
- [113] {4} *Trichoglossus haematodus* (Coconut Lorikeet): reported as unkwn ex., *T. massenae* Katow & Hall Sound, "Several specimens obtained" Ramsay 1878 no. 27. With 2♂ & 2♀ *T. massenae* Hall Sound in MM.

PASSERIFORMES

Pittidae

- [114] {3} *Erythro macklotii* (Papuan Pitta): reported as *Pitta erythrogaster* 2♂ & ♀ Cape York in MM. Not in Masters 1875.
- [115] {1} *Pitta novaeguineae* (Eastern Hooded Pitta): reported as *Pitta novae-guinae* "Several fine specimens of this beautiful species... *Loc.* Hall Sound, on the banks of the Ethel River." unkwn ex., Ramsay 1878 no.

33. None found in MM.

- [116] {3} *Pitta versicolor* (Noisy Pitta): reported as *P. strepitans* ♀ Palm I., Masters 1875 no. 53. Plus *P. versicolor*, was reported as *P. simillima* ♂ & ♀ Bet I., Masters 1875 no. 54. But a sternum with some attached pelvic girdle in MM has *P. simillima*, Palm Islands written on it.

Ptilonorhynchidae

- [117] {4} *Chlamydera cerviniventris* (Fawn-breasted Bowerbird): reported as *Chlamydodera cerviniventris* “Several specimens” unkwn ex., and a bower Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 4. With ♂, ♀, 1 ex., Hall Sound in MM. Plus ♂ Cape York in MM that was not reported in Masters 1875.

Maluridae

- [118] {3} *Malurus cyanocephalus* (Emperor Fairy-wren): reported as *Todopsis cyanocephala* unkwn ex., Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 31. With 3♂ Hall Sound in MM.
- [119] {6} *Malurus amabilis* (Lovely Fairy-wren): reported as *M. amabilis* 3♂ & 3♀ Cape York Masters 1875 no. 46.
- [120] {2} *Malurus lamberti* (Variegated Fairy-wren): reported as *M. lamberti* ♂ & ♀ Gulf of Carpentaria, collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 48.
- [121] {3} *Malurus alboscapulatus* (White-shouldered Fairy-wren): reported as *M. alboscapulatus* “Several specimens obtained”, unkwn ex., Ethel R., Hall Sound Ramsay 1878 no. 30. With ♂ & 2♀ Hall Sound, in MM.
- [122] {4} *Malurus melanocephalus* (Red-backed Fairy-wren): reported as *M. cruentatus* ♂ Cape York and ♂ & ♀ Gulf of Carpentaria, collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 47. With another ♂ Cape York in MM.

Meliphagidae

- [123] {6} *Myzomela obscura* (Dusky Honeyeater): reported as *M. obscura* 3♂ & 2♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 69. Reported as *M. obscura* unkwn ex., Katow and Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 41. With ♀ Hall Sound in MM.

Note: The MM database erroneously gives specimen B2815 *M. obscura* as “♀ Cape York” whereas its Masters’ label reads “♀ Hall Sound (Aug 29 1875)”. At this date the Chevert was at anchor at Yule Island, in Hall Sound, and according to Macleay the birds collected the day before were “preserved” on the 28th (Macleay 1875c, 28/8/1875). Thus the label is supported by the date (although one day out) and the database is in error.

- [124] {17} *Myzomela erythrocephala* (Red-headed Myzomela): reported as *M. erythrocephala* 6♂ & 2♀ Cape York, 6♂ & ♀ Long I., ♂ Warrior I., Masters 1875 no. 67. Reported as *M. erythrocephala* unkwn ex., Katow, Hall Sound & c., Ramsay 1878 no. 42. Plus 1 ex., Yule I., in MM.
- [125] {13} *Xanthotis flaviventer* (Tawny-breasted Honeyeater): reported as *Ptilotis filigera* 6♂ & 6♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 63. Reported as *P. filigera* unkwn ex., Hall Sound Ramsay 1878 no. 45. With ♂ Hall Sound in MM.
- [126] {14} *Philemon buceroides* (Helmeted Friarbird): reported as *Tropidorhynchus buceroides* ♂ & ♀ Palm I., ♀ Cape Grenville, 4♂ & ♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 66. Reported as *Tropidorhynchus novae-guineae* unkwn ex., Katow, Hall Sound, & c., Ramsay 1878 no. 46. With 2♂ & ♀ Katow & 3♀ Hall Sound, in MM.
- [127] {0} *Philemon corniculatus* (Noisy Friarbird): Sight record Katow, Petterd simply noted its presence, “Bare-headed Dasytilus” (Petterd 1876a p 3).
- [128] {2} *Cissomela pectoralis* (Banded Honeyeater): reported as *Myzomela pectoralis* ♂ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 68. With 2♂ Cape York in MM.
- [129] {1} *Lichmera indistincta* (Brown Honeyeater): reported as *Stigmatops ocularis* ♂ Cape Grenville, Masters 1875 no. 61.
- [130] {3} *Meliphaga albogularis* (White-throated Honeyeater): reported as *M. albogularis* 2♂ & ♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 70.
- [131] {1} *Conopophila rufogularis* (Rufous-throated Honeyeater): reported as *C. rufogularis* ♀ Gulf of Carpentaria, collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 65.
- [132] {9} *Ramsayornis modestus* (Brown-backed Honeyeater): reported as *Glyciphila subfusciata* 5♂ & 4♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 60.
- [133] {14} *Meliphaga notata* (Yellow-spotted Honeyeater): reported as *Ptilotis notata* 2♂ & ♀ Cape Grenville, 3♂ & 5♀ Cape York, & ♂ & 2♀ Darnley I., Masters 1875 no. 64.

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- [134] {4} *Microptilotis analogus* (Mimic Honeyeater): reported as *Ptilotis analoga* unknw ex., “Hall Sound, Katau, & c.” Ramsay 1878 no. 43. With 3♂ & ♀ in MM.
- [135] {2} *Microptilotis gracilis* (Graceful Honeyeater): reported as *Meliphaga gracilis* ♂ Cape Grenville & ♀ Darnley I., in MM that were not reported in Masters 1875.
- [136] {16} *Gavicalis versicolor* (Varied Honeyeater): reported as *Ptilotis versicolor* 4♂ & 4♀ Cape Grenville, ♀ Barrow I., ♂ & ♀ Long I., & 3♂ & ♀ Dungeness I., Masters 1875 no. 62. Reported as *Ptilotis versicolor* unknw ex., Katow, Ramsay 1878 no. 44. With ♀ Katow in MM.
- Acanthizidae
- [137] {8} *Gerygone palpebrosa* (Fairy Gerygone): reported as *Gerygone personata* 4♂ & 3♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 42. Plus 1 ex., Palm I., in MM.
- [138] {2} *Gerygone levigaster* (Mangrove Gerygone): reported as *G. simplex* *N. sp.* ♂ & ♀ Gulf of Carpentaria, collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 43.—Type series of 2 specimens on permanent loan to the AM as BT1 (Stanbury 1969; Appendix 2).
- [139] {7} *Sericornis beccarii* (Tropical Scrubwren): reported as *Sericornis brunneopygius* *N. sp.* 4♂ & 3♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 50.—Type series of 6 specimens (3♂ & 3♀) on permanent loan to the AM as BT6 [note 7 collected] (Stanbury 1969; Appendix 2).
- Pomatostomidae
- [140] {1} *Garritornis isidorei* (Papuan Babbler): reported as *Pomatostomus isidorii* unknw ex., Hall Sound., Ramsay 1878 no. 47. With ♂ Hall Sound in MM.
- Neosittidae
- [141] {3} *Daphoenositta chrysoptera* (Varied Sittella): reported as *D. chrysoptera* ♂, ♀ & 1 ex., Cape York in MM that were not reported in Masters 1875.
- Campephagidae
- [142] {8} *Coracina papuensis* (White-bellied Cuckooshrike): reported as *Graucalus hypoleucos* ♂ & ♀ Palm I., ♀ Cape Grenville & ♂ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 23. With, ♂ & ♀ Cape York in MM. Reported as *G. angustifrons* unknw ex., Katow & Hall Sound., Ramsay 1878 no. 57. With 2♂ & ♀ Hall Sound in MM.
- [143] {1} *Edolisoma schisticeps* (Grey-headed Cicadabird): reported as *Edolisoma* [sic *Edolisoma*] *boyeri* ♂ Hall Sound Ramsay 1878 no. 58.
- [144] {2} *Edolisoma tenuirostre* (Slender-billed Cicadabird): reported as *Campephaga mullerii* ♀ Hall Sound., Ramsay 1878 no. 60. With ♂ & ♀ in MM.
- [145] {2} *Edolisoma melas* (New Guinea Cicadabird): reported as *Edolisoma* [sic *Edolisoma*] *melas* ♂ & ♀ Hall Sound., Ramsay 1878 no. 58.
- [146] {6} *Lalage leucomela* (Varied Triller): reported as *Campephaga karu* ♂ & ♀ Palm I., ♂ & 3♀ Cape York Masters 1875 no. 24.
- Pachycephalidae
- [147] {13} *Pachycephala melanura* (Black-tailed Whistler): reported as *P. melanura* 6♂ & 3♀ Cape Grenville, 2♂ Darnley I., ♀ Long I.s & ♀ Bet I., Masters 1875 no. 25. Plus *P. robusta* *N. sp.* ♀ Cape York Masters 1875 no. 26.—Type on permanent loan to the AM as BT2 (Stanbury 1969; Appendix 2).
- [148] {10} *Colluricincla megarhyncha* (Little Shrike-thrush): reported as *C. parvula* ♂ & ♀ Palm I., ♀ Cape Grenville & 6♂ & ♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 28.
- [149] {1} *Colluricincla harmonica* (Grey Shrike-thrush): reported as *Colluricincla superciliosa* *N. sp.* ♀ Cape Grenville, collected by Dr W. H. James, Masters 1875 no. 27; Fulton 2017b. — Not reported as a type specimen (Stanbury 1969) when passed as a permanent loan to the Australian Museum (Table 4; Appendix 2).
- [150] {5} *Coracina novaehollandiae* (Black-faced Cuckooshrike): reported as *Graucalus melanops* ♂ Palm I., ♀ Cape York, ♀ Sue I., Masters 1875 no. 22. With another 1 ex., Palm I., in MM. Reported as *G. melanops* unknw ex., Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 56. With ♀ Yule I., in MM.
- Oriolidae
- [151] {18} *Sphecothebes vieilloti* (Australasian Figbird): reported as *S. flaviventris* ♀ Palm I., 12♂ & 4♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 57. But ♂ Albany I., from label, in MM.
- [152] {9} *Oriolus sagittatus* (Olive-backed Oriole): reported as *Mimeta affinis* ♀ Cape Grenville, ♂ & 5♀ Cape York & ♀ Sue I., Masters 1875 no. 55. With ♂ & ♀ Cape Grenville in MM.
- [153] {4} *Oriolus szalayii* (Brown Oriole): reported as *Oriolus striatus* unknw ex., Hall Sound., Ramsay 1878

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no. 48. With 2♂ & 2♀ *O. striatus* “New Guinea August 1875” in MM. Sight Record (of collecting) Ethel R., “We got some nice birds, including some pretty doves and the paradise oriole” (Petterd 1876b p 3). The Ethel River is in Hall Sound. Petterd’s paradise oriole must be the Brown Oriole, because the other orioles do not occur there (Gregory 2017).

[154] {19} *Oriolus flavocinctus* (Green Oriole): reported as *Mimeta flavocincta* 2♂ & ♀ Cape Grenville, & 7♂ & 9♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 56.

Machaerirhynchidae

[155] {4} *Machaerirhynchus flaviventer* (Yellow-breasted Boatbill): reported as *M. flaviventer* ♂ & ♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 37. With ♂ & 3♀ in MM.

Artamidae

[156] {4} *Melloria quoyi* (Black Butcherbird): reported as *Cracticus quoyi* ♂ & 2♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 21. With 2♂ & 2♀ Cape York in MM. Sight record Barnard Isles, “extremely shy and wary; it was also seen on the Barnard Isles” (Masters 1875 no. 21).

[157] {3} *Cracticus cassicus* (Hooded Butcherbird): reported as *C. cassicus* unkn ex., Hall Sound., Ramsay 1878 no. 34. With 2♂ & ♀ Hall Sound in MM.

[158] {2} *Artamus cinereus* (Black-faced Woodswallow): reported as *A. albiventris* ♂ & ♀ Gulf of Carpentaria, collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 19.

[159] {6} *Artamus leucorhynchus* (White-breasted Woodswallow): reported as *A. leucopygialis* 2♂ & 2♀ Cape Grenville & ♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 20. Reported as *A. leucopygialis* unkn ex., Katow, Ramsay 1878 no. 36. With ♂ Katow in MM. Sight record at sea anchorage, “6 miles [9.6 km] south of Piper Islands... There were two or three of a species of *Artamus* in the rigging this evening” (Macleay 1875c, 11/6/1875). At this anchorage they were about 6.5 km from the closest land: the Australian mainland.

Dicruridae

[160] {4} *Dicrurus bracteatus* (Spangled Drongo): reported as *Chibia bracteata* 2♂ Palm I. & ♂ Brook I., Masters 1875 no. 29. Reported as *C. carbonaria* unkn ex., Katow, Hall Sound & c., Ramsay 1878 no. 35. With ♂ Yule I., in MM.

Rhipiduridae

[161] {3} *Rhipidura isura* (Northern Fantail): reported as *R. isura* ♀ Gulf of Carpentaria, collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 32. Reported as *R. gularis* unkn ex., Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 p 113 no. 51. With 2♂ Hall Sound in MM.

[162] {2} *Rhipidura leucophrys* (Willie Wagtail): reported as *Sauloprocta tricolor* unkn ex., Katow, Ramsay 1878 no. 52. With 2♂ Katow in MM.

[163] {3} *Rhipidura rufifrons* (Rufous Fantail): reported as *R. rufifrons* ♂ & 2♀ Cape York Masters 1875 no. 31.

Corvidae

[164] {1} *Corvus orru* (Torresian Crow): reported as *C. australis* ♂ Percy I., No. 2, Masters 1875 no. 58. Held erroneously as *C. coronoides* [B3251] in MM.

[165] {0} *Corvus tristis* (Grey Crow): Sight record Katow “The most characteristic Papuan forms are the brilliant plumaged... pile coloured crow (*Gymnocorvus senex*)...” (Petterd 1876a p 3).

Monarchidae

[166] {11} *Myiagra rubecula* (Leaden Flycatcher): reported as *M. plumbea* ♂ Percy I., No. 2, ♀ Albany I., 2♂ & ♀ Darnley I., 4♂ & ♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 35. Reported as *M. rubecula* “One specimen only” ♀ Hall Sound., Ramsay 1878 no. 51.

[167] {6} *Myiagra ruficollis* (Broad-billed Flycatcher): reported as *M__agra latirostris* [sic missing letters *Myiagra*] ♀ Cape Grenville, ♂ Long I., 2♂ & 2♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 36.

[168] {12} *Myiagra alecto* (Shining Flycatcher): reported as *Piezorhynchus nitidus* 4♂ & 4♀ Cape York, ♀ Dungeness I., & ♀ Long I., Masters 1875 no. 53. Reported as unkn ex., Katow, Ramsay 1878 no. 53. But ♂ Hall Sound & ♂ Yule I., in MM.

[169] {2} *Arses telescopthalmus* (Frisled Monarch): reported as *Arses kaupi* [= Pied Monarch in error] ♂ Cape York Masters 1875 no. 34. Reported as *A. telescopthalmus* [sic *telescopthalmus*] ♂ Ramsay 1878 no. 55.

[170] {21} *Symposiachrus trivirgatus* (Spectacled Monarch): reported as *Monarcha trivirgatus* ♂ Palm I., Masters 1875 no. 40. Reported as *Monarcha albiventris* ♂ Cape Grenville, 3♂, 3♀ & 5 young ex., Cape

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York, 2♂, ♀ & 1 young ex., Sue I. & 2♂, ♀ & 1 young ex., Darnley I., Masters 1875 no. 41. Masters reported this species as two different species nos. 40 & 41.

[171] {2} *Monarcha melanopsis* (Black-faced Monarch): reported as *M. carinata* unknw ex., Yule I., Ramsay 1878 no. 54. With ♂ & 1 ex., Yule I., in MM.

Paradisaeidae

[172] {0} *Cicinnurus regius* (King Bird-of-Paradise): Sight record Katow “A skin of the King Bird of Paradise was got from the natives—of course in a mutilated state.” (Petterd 1876a p 3). This specimen was not found in the Museum, it was probably discarded in New Guinea or not formally described in the collection.

[173] {11} *Manucodia ater* (Glossy-mantled Manucode): reported as *M. atra* “a fine series” ex., Katow. (Ramsay 1878 no. 2.) “The collection contains a fine series of beautifully preserved specimens of this fine species” unknw ex., Hall Sound & Katow, Ramsay 1878 no. 2. With 7♂ & 4♀ Hall Sound in MM.

[174] {2} *Paradisaea raggiana* (Raggiana Bird-of-paradise): reported as *Paradisaea raggiana* “Two specimens in spirits, adult ♂, ♀... Ethel River” Ramsay 1878 no. 1. But, ♂ & ♀ Hall Sound, study skins in MM.

[175] {10} *Phonygammus keraudrenii* (Trumpet Manucode): reported as *Manucodia gouldii* 2♂, ♀ & 3 ex., Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 30. With 3♂, 3♀ & 1 ex., Cape York in MM. Reported as *Manucodia keraudrenii* unknw ex., Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 3. With 3♂ Hall Sound in MM. [The Hall Sound specimens are *P. k. jamesii* (Dr James’ Trumpet Manucode named after Doctor James of the Chevert Expedition) (Sharpe 1877, p 181; Fulton 2017b).]

[176] {9} *Lophorina paradiseus* (Magnificent Riflebird): reported as *Craspedophora magnifica* 2♂ & 3♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 76. With 4♂ Katow & ♂ Hall Sound in MM that were not reported by Ramsay 1878. Notably, the Hall Sound specimen [B2335 (♂)] and a Katow specimen [B2334 (♂)] have Masters’ labels that disagree with the MM database: B2334 “Cape York June 21. 1875” and B2335 (young ♂) “Cape York Sept. 24. 1875”. Thus the New Guinea attributions in the database are incorrect.

[177] {5} *Lophorina victoriae* (Victoria’s Riflebird): reported as *Ptilorhis victoriae* (*sic Ptiloris*) 2♂ & ♀ Barnard Isles, Masters 1875 no. 76. With 3♂ & 2♀ Barnard Isles in MM.

Petroicidae

[178] {6} *Microeca flavigaster* (Lemon-bellied Flyrobin): reported as *M. flavigaster* ♂ & ♀ Dungeness I. & ♀ Long I., Masters 1875 no. 39. Reported as *Micraeca flavigaster* unknw ex., Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 49. With, ♀ & 2 ex., Hall Sound in MM.

[179] {1} *Microeca fascinans* (Jacky Winter): reported as *M. assimilis* ♂ Gulf of Carpentaria, collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 38.

[180] {4} *Drymodes superciliaris* (Northern Scrub-robin): reported as *D. superciliaris* ♂ Cape York, Masters 1875. no. 44. With, 3♂ & ♀ Cape York in MM.

[181] {6} *Peneoenanthe pulverulenta* (Mangrove Robin): reported as *Eopsaltria leucura* 2♂ Cape Grenville, 2♂ & ♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 45. With 2♀ Cape York in MM.

Dicaeidae

[182] {3} *Dicaeum hirundinaceum* (Mistletoebird): reported as *D. hirundinaceum* 3♂ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 71.

[183] {4} *Dicaeum geelvinkianum* (Red-capped Flowerpecker): reported as *D. rubrocoronatum* unknw ex., Hall Sound, Ramsay 1878 no. 40. With 4♂ in MM.

Nectariniidae

[184] {15} *Cinnyris jugularis* (Olive-backed Sunbird): reported as *Nectarinia australis* ♂ Palm I., 4♂ & ♀ Cape Grenville, ♀ Albany I., [Cape York], ♂ & ♀ Cape York, 3♂ & ♀ Sue I. & ♂ Warrior I. Masters 1878 no. 72. Reported as *C. frenata* unknw ex., “Hall Sound, &c.” Ramsay 1878 no. 5. But, ♂ Katow in MM.

Estrildidae

[185] {1} *Lonchura castaneothorax* (Chestnut-breasted Mannikin): reported as *Donacola castaneothorax* 1 ex., Cape York. Masters 1878.

[186] {2} *Neochmia ruficauda* (Star Finch): reported as *Bathilda ruficauda* 2♂ Gulf of Carpentaria, collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 51.

Cisticolidae

[187] {4} *Cisticola exilis* (Golden-headed Cisticola): reported as *C. lineocapilla* ♂ Gulf of Carpentaria, collected by K. Broadbent, Masters 1875 no. 49. Reported as *C. ruficeps* ... unknw ex., Yule I., Ramsay

1878 no. 32. With ♂ & 2♀ Yule I., in MM.

Hirundinidae

[188] {4} *Petrochelidon nigricans* (Tree Martin): reported as *Hylochelidon nigricans* 2♂ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 11. Plus additional specimens ♂ & 1 ex., Yule I., in MM that were not reported in Ramsay 1878.

[189] {1} *Hirundo tahitica* (Tahiti Swallow): reported as *Hirundo tahitica* ♂ Cape York in MM that was not reported in Masters 1875.

Zosteropidae

[190] {13} *Zosterops citrinella* (Ashy-bellied White-eye): reported as *Zosterops flavogularis* *N. sp.* ♂ & ♀ Cape Grenville, 5♂ & 3♀ Sue I., ♀ Bet I., ♀ Warrior I., ♂ Darnley I., Masters 1875 no. 74.—Type series of 7 specimens (4♂ & 3♀) on permanent loan to the AM as BT12 (Stanbury 1969; Appendix 2).

[191] {2} *Zosterops lateralis* (Silvereye): reported as *Zosterops ramsayi* *N. sp.* 2 ex., Palm I., collected by E. Spalding & G. Masters, Masters 1875 no. 73.—Type series of 2♂ specimens on permanent loan to the AM as BT13 (Stanbury 1969; Appendix 2).

Sturnidae

[192] {3} *Mino dumontii* (Yellow-faced Myna): reported as *Eulabes dumontii* unknw ex., Katow, Hall Sound & Yule I., Ramsay 1878 no. 29. With 2♀ Katow & ♀ Hall Sound in MM.

[193] {12} *Aplonis metallica* (Metallic Starling): reported as *Calornis metallica* 5♂ & 2♀ Cape York, Masters 1875 no. 59. With 3♂, 3♀, 2 ex., & 1 imm., Cape York in MM. Reported as *C. metallica* unknw ex., Yule I., Hall Sound and Katow., Ramsay 1878 no. 28. With ♂ Hall Sound, ♂ Yule Island & ♂ Katow R., in MM.

| Non-Passeriformes | | Passeriformes | |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| Order | count | Family | count |
| Struthioniformes | 0 | Pittidae | 7 |
| Anseriformes | 1 | Ptilonorhynchidae | 4 |
| Galliformes | 9 | Maluridae | 18 |
| Columbiformes | 58 | Meliphagidae | 102 |
| Cuculiformes | 13 | Acanthizidae | 17 |
| Caprimulgiformes | 15 | Pomatostomidae | 1 |
| Gruiformes | 1 | Neosittidae | 3 |
| Charadriiformes | 151 | Campephagidae | 19 |
| Procellariiformes | 19 | Pachycephalidae | 29 |
| Pelecaniformes | 18 | Oriolidae | 50 |
| Suliformes | 16 | Machaerirhynchidae | 4 |
| Accipitriformes | 11 | Artamidae | 15 |
| Strigiformes | 1 | Dicruridae | 4 |
| Bucerotiformes | 3 | Rhipiduridae | 8 |
| Coraciiformes | 49 | Corvidae | 1 |
| Psittaciformes | 58 | Monarchidae | 54 |
| | 423 | Paradisaeidae | 37 |
| | | Petroicidae | 17 |
| | | Dicaeidae | 7 |
| | | Nectariniidae | 15 |
| | | Estrildidae | 3 |
| | | Cisticolidae | 4 |
| | | Hirundinidae | 5 |
| | | Zosteropidae | 15 |
| | | Sturnidae | 15 |
| | | | 454 |

Table 2. Numbers of birds collected during the expedition.

Counts given by Order for the Non-Passeriformes and by Family for the Passeriformes

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Table 3. Broadbent's birds

These birds were obtained from Broadbent between September 8-30, 1875; which coincides with the presence of Broadbent, Macleay and Masters at Somerset. Latin and common names follow del Hoyo et al. 2020, gender designation follows Masters 1875 and the name used by Masters is provided. **Podargus strigoides* was unsexed by Masters (1875), but is a male. Male = ♂ & Female = ♀.

| Latin | Common | Masters 1875 | Sex & quantity |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------|
| <i>Geopelia cuneata</i> | Diamond Dove | <i>Stictopeleia cuneata</i> | young ex |
| <i>Centropus phasianinus</i> | Pheasant Coucal | <i>Centropus macrourus</i> | 2♀ |
| <i>Chalcites osculans</i> | Black-eared Cuckoo | <i>Mesocalius [sic Misocalius] osculans</i> | ♀ |
| <i>Podargus strigoides</i> | Tawny Frogmouth | <i>Podargus gouldi</i> | ex, *♂ |
| <i>Eurostopodus argus</i> | Spotted Nightjar | <i>Eurostopodus guttatus</i> | ♀ |
| <i>Dacelo leachii</i> | Blue-winged Kookaburra | <i>Dacelo cervina</i> | ♀ |
| <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> | Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo | <i>Calyptorhynchus macrorhynchus</i> | 1♂ + 1♀ |
| <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i> | Little Corella | <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i> | 2♂ |
| <i>Malurus lamberti</i> | Variegated Fairy-wren | <i>Malurus lamberti</i> | 1♂ + 1♀ |
| <i>Malurus melanocephalus</i> | Red-backed Fairy-wren | <i>Malurus cruentatus</i> | 1♂ + 1♀ |
| <i>Conopophila rufogularis</i> | Rufous-throated Honeyeater | <i>Conopophila rufigularis</i> | ♀ |
| <i>Gerygone levigaster</i> | Mangrove Gerygone | <i>Gerygone simplex</i> | 1♂ + 1♀ |
| <i>Artamus cinereus</i> | Black-faced Woodswallow | <i>Artamus albiventris</i> | 1♂ + 1♀ |
| <i>Rhipidura isura</i> | Northern Fantail | <i>Rhipidura isura</i> | young ♀ |
| <i>Microeca fascians</i> | Jacky Winter | <i>Microeca assimilis</i> | ♂ |
| <i>Neochmia ruficauda</i> | Star Finch | <i>Bathilda ruficauda</i> | 2♂ |
| <i>Cisticola exilis</i> | Golden-headed Cisticola | <i>Cisticola lineocapilla</i> | ♂ |

of Mud Bay (Masters 1875). Longmore (1991) confirmed the four specimens (♂ & 3♀) collected from Muddy Bay, the number agreeing with Stanbury. Mud Bay was a collecting locality at Cape York (Fletcher 1893; Fulton 2012). Thus, a female syntype was lost between the Masters' and Stanbury's publications. A male specimen ("Cape York, Sept. 29, 1875.., in winter plumage") was seen (on loan) in the British Museum by Gregory Mathews prior to his 1917 publication (Mathews 1917). This specimen is in the Australian Museum.

Sericornis brunneopygius (Tropical Scrubwren)

Masters (1875) identified that seven specimens (4♂ & 3♀) were collected at Cape York. Stanbury (1969) noted that a male was absent and only six specimens were sent to the Australian Museum.

However, Longmore (1991) reported seven syntypes at the Australian Museum no. O.18061 and nos. O.46756-61, yet in his remarks he ascribed only four as "formerly Macleay Museum" nos. O.46758-61, despite another two (nos. O.46756 and O.46757) having labels from the Macleay Museum. In addition, Longmore (1991) erroneously attributed Kendall Broadbent as the collector of all seven of these syntypes (see below). In actuality, Broadbent had only collected the male specimen, O.18061, which was collected in 1874 and was from the Dobroyde Collection. The Dobroyde Collection was a private collection owned by E. P. Ramsay. It was not collected by the Chevert Expedition and cannot be a syntype, because Masters collected the syntypes and did not acquire any of this species from Broadbent (Masters 1875 and see argument below). Thus, a male syntype

Table 4. Numbers of type specimens reported by publication.

Numbers of type specimens reported by the three central publications and the current revision. Scientific names follow Masters (1875) whereas the common English names and the taxonomic order follows del Hoyo et al. (2020). *Longmore (1991) describes 7 specimens *Sericornis brunneopygius*, but ascribed only four as formerly Macleay Museum, moreover one of these seven was not a type specimen.

| Species | Masters 1875 | Stanbury 1969 | Longmore 1991 | Revision 2020 |
|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>Megapodius assimilis</i> (Orange-footed Scrubfowl) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| <i>Podargus gouldi</i> (Tawny Frogmouth) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Sternula inconspicua</i> (Little Tern) | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| <i>Sterna nigrifrons</i> (Roseate Tern) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Gerygone simplex</i> (Mangrove Gerygone) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Sericornis brunneopygius</i> (Tropical Scrubwren) | 7 | 6 | 4* | 6 |
| <i>Pachycephala robusta</i> (Black-tailed Whistler) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Colluricincla superciliosa</i> (Grey Shrike-thrush) | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Zosterops flavogularis</i> (Ashy-bellied White-eye) | 13 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| <i>Zosterops ramsayi</i> (Silvereye) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Totals | 36 | 27 | 24 | 28 |

from Cape York was lost or misplaced sometime between Masters' and Stanbury's publications.

Did Kendall Broadbent collect the types of *Sericornis brunneopygius*?

Longmore (1991) reported that six specimens of *S. brunneopygius*, including four given as formerly from the Macleay Museum, had been collected by Kendall Broadbent, without providing a reference. Though one, the ex Dobroyde specimen, carried a label clearly marked collected by Broadbent in 1874. However, Masters (1875 no. 50) did not report obtaining any of this species from Broadbent, although he did report receiving other species from him. Notably, in Masters' 1875 publication, four species immediately around *S. brunneopygius* (no. 50) were collected by Broadbent: nos. 47, 48 and 49 before and no. 51 after. Perhaps being in the midst of a suite of species collected by Broadbent, may have led Longmore to erroneously attribute the collection of *S. brunneopygius* to Broadbent? There are also some comments that point to George Masters as the collector, at least in the winter. Masters (1875) added the following statement to his type description, "Common in the brushes about Cape York, where it has evidently been overlooked by previous collectors." Coincidentally, Macleay made a comment in his private journal that linked with Masters' statement, "Masters got some small birds which he thinks new. He thinks and he

is probably right that the many collectors there have been at Cape York have always been on the lookout for showy or highly prized birds and have neglected or known nothing about those of small size and sombre" (Macleay 1875c, 19/6/1875). Macleay's statement supports that Masters collected these birds, at this locality, and at this time, in June 1875. At this time, Broadbent was collecting on the western side of Cape York, along the Gulf of Carpentaria (Mathews 1915; Fulton 2012). However, the later collection dates on some labels of 22nd September 1875 do not rule out either the Chevert's collectors or Broadbent. All were present and collecting birds at Somerset, Cape York, in late September (Hargrave 1874-1876, 15-20/9/1875). The Chevert arrived back at Mud Bay, Somerset on the 8th of September (chronological account given above) and Broadbent was known to be collecting there from at least the 15th September 1875 (Hargrave 1874-1876, 15-20/9/1875). This is also presumed to be the time that Broadbent sold his specimens to Macleay (Fulton 2012). To complicate matters further, Macleay's journal for the next year, 1876, indicates that Macleay purchased more Australian birds from Broadbent on the 8th of March 1876. Macleay states, "Broadbent also brought some Australian birds which I purchased for £3/8/0" (Macleay 1876, 8/3/1876). Yet Masters' 1875 paper had been published by this time. Masters' paper, which included birds obtained from Broadbent during

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the expedition, was dated 27 December 1875; but this date referred to when it was read to the Society. It is highly probable that changes were made after this date (pers comm., Mike Augee, President of the Linnean Society of NSW, 01/06/2020). However, the journal issue in question was received by the lending library in Sydney in February 1876, and could have been published up to a month earlier, but not later (Fletcher 1896). Thus, Broadbent's birds, purchased on the 8th of March, are not the ones published by Masters. Nonetheless, Broadbent was collecting birds at Somerset, Cape York when the type specimens were collected. But, since he is not mentioned as the collector in Masters' type description of the species, I conclude he did not collect the syntypes of *Sericornis brunneopygius*.

Colluricincla superciliosa (Grey Shrike-thrush)

The holotype of *Colluricincla superciliosa* (Masters 1875) was not reported by Stanbury (1969), but was found in the Australian Museum and reported by Longmore (1991). It is confirmed as the holotype by the date and collection location on its Masters' label, June 15 1875 and Cape Grenville. Masters (1875) reported, "One specimen only, of this very distinct species, was shot at Cape Grenville by Dr James" (see also Fulton 2017b). Thus, the single missing holotype is currently in the Australian Museum.

Zosterops flavogularis (Ashy-bellied White-eye)

The syntypes of *Zosterops flavogularis* have fared the worst. Masters (1875) reported 13 specimens (7♂ & 6♀). Stanbury (1969) reported only seven specimens (4♂ & 3♀) as a type series from Cape Grenville. The locality of Cape Grenville, which Stanbury applied to the group, was only correct for a single male and female with the other specimens collected elsewhere. Longmore (1991) gave more detail stating that Masters had, "described the male only, but mentioned seven specimens" (*sic*. Masters 1875 reported 13 specimens in total). Masters had only described a single unspecified male, but he had reported a series of 13 specimens giving their sexes and collection locations. Longmore (1991) found only five specimens (all males) in the Australian Museum adding that, "Two of the [original] Sue Island males have not been located". Yet, he did not mention the six missing females originally collected.

Longmore (1991) gave the male from Cape Grenville as the lectotype, stating that "Mathews (1917) selected the lectotype". However, Mathews (1917) simply stated, "...is the type of the species" in relation to the male from Cape Grenville. Nonetheless the action of establishing a lectotype

seems appropriate. Longmore (1991) also established four paralectotypes as the three males from Sue Island and the male from Darnley Island. Presumably when (or if) the others are found they will also be paralectotypes. Additionally, A. J. North described the eggs and nest of the species, which was collected by Masters on Warrior Island 27 June 1875. North was looking at the nest having had the nest and the collection notes supplied to him by Masters (North 1887).

The Macleay Museum holds two of the paralectotypes, a male from Sue Island and the female from Warrior Island. Thus, there remain six missing specimens: one male and three females from Sue Island, one female from Cape Grenville, and one female from Bet Island.

Ptilotis macleayana (Macleay's Honeyeater)

Ramsay 1875 no. 10. [= *Xanthotis macleayanus*]

The syntypes of this species were not collected during the Chevert Expedition. Fulton (2001) erroneously reported that the syntypes were collected during the Chevert Expedition. Ramsay (1875) described syntypes of this species stating that they were collected by Edward Spalding near Cooktown. While Spalding was one of the Chevert's collectors, the expedition did not collect at Cooktown (Parnaby et al. 2017; Fulton 2018). The expedition collected at islands off the Queensland coast and not the mainland where Cooktown is situated (Masters 1875; Fulton 2012). The syntypes of this species were collected in 1874, by Spalding in the employ of William Macleay, before the Chevert Expedition commenced. In Ramsay's species description he stated, "I have since, however, through the kindness of Mr. Macleay, been enabled to examine several fine specimens obtained by his collector, Edward Spalding, near Cooktown" (Ramsay 1875). More precisely, Macleay noted in his journal that during the meeting of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, on January 25, 1875, that Ramsay had described a new bird, "*Ptilotis Macleayana*" (Macleay 1875c, 25/1/1875). Nonetheless, Ramsay's syntypes were not reported in Stanbury (1969), which highlights that some type specimens were overlooked and that these (and others) may still reside in the Macleay Museum (Fulton 2001).

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APPENDIX 1.

GAZETTEER

The primary place names used here were taken from Macleay's personal journal of the expedition in 1875. Indigenous language-group names were taken from Horton's (1996) Indigenous Language Map of Australia and Torres Strait Islands whereas from New Guinea language group names were taken from Glottolog 4.2.1 (Hammarström et al. 2020). Language group names will be different from the locality names spoken in the various dialects of each collection location. Current English and Indigenous place names, where known, follow Google Maps (2017), if blank they are unknown or are the same as names used by the expedition. Superscripts highlight important remarks as follows: 1Uninhabited does not mean terra nullius; it is likely that such places are used sporadically by local Indigenous people, they simply had no settlement there at the time. 2Yadhaigana language group are found on the top of Cape York, on the mainland while the Muralag language group occupy the islands in the same area. 3"Gadigal/Eora" symbolizes The Gadigal people of the Eora Nation. 4The Waima language group is nested in the Austronesian family of languages. 5Karumba (at the mouth of the Norman River, in the Gulf of Carpentaria) replaces Kimberley, which is a disused name for the locality (Longmore 1991; LeCroy 2008). 6The Bine language group is nested in the Eastern Trans-Fly language family. Latitude and longitude are given in degrees, minutes and seconds and were taken from Google Maps (2017). These coordinates reflect either where the Chevert was thought to have been anchored based on descriptions in William Macleay's personal journal or are centred on the named terrestrial or marine locations.

| Place names | Current & Indigenous names | Region | Language group | Latitude and longitude |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Albany Island | Pabaju I. | Torres Strait | Muralag | 10°43'42.3"S 142°36'14.1"E |
| Anchor Cay | Anchor Cay | Torres Strait | Uninhabited ¹ | 9°21'43.0"S 144°05'56.0"E |
| Barrow Island | North & South Barrow I. | Qld | Mutumui | 14°20'40.8"S 144°39'02.6"E |
| Bet Island | Bara | Torres Strait | Kalaw Lagaw Ya | 10°08'45.7"S 142°49'10.7"E |
| Blue Mud Bay / Mud Bay | Muddy Bay | Qld | Yadhaigana ² | 10°43'27.5"S 142°33'34.7"E |
| Boydong Cays | | Qld | Wuthathi | 11°29'54.9"S 143°07'59.5"E |
| Bramble Cay | | Torres Strait | Erubam Le | 9°08'31.1"S 143°52'29.9"E |
| Break Sea Spit | | Qld | Badtjala | 24°34'49.8"S 153°14'57.5"E |
| Brook Islands | North I. | Qld | Wargamaygan | 18°08'43.0"S 146°17'16.7"E |
| Cape Grenville | | Qld | Wuthathi | 11°58'50.5"S 143°14'22.7"E |
| Coconut Island | Poruma I. | Torres Strait | Kalaw Kawaw Ya | 10°02'59.6"S 143°04'09.2"E |
| Darnley Island | Erub I. | Torres Strait | Erubam Le | 9°34'50.8"S 143°46'16.9"E |
| Dungeness Island | Zagai I. | Torres Strait | Kalaw Kawaw Ya | 9°50'21.2"S 142°54'15.1"E |

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| Place names | Current & Indigenous names | Region | Language group | Latitude and longitude |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Elizabeth Bay | | NSW | Gadigal/Eora ³ | 33°52'08.5"S 151°13'42.7"E |
| Ethel River | | PNG | Waima ⁴ | 8°48'51.2"S 146°36'06.7"E |
| Fitzroy Island | | Qld | Yidinjdji | 16°55'38.1"S 145°59'04.8"E |
| Flinders Island | | Qld | Mutumui | 14°10'37.3"S 144°15'08.0"E |
| Goold Island | | Qld | Wargamaygan | 18°09'56.2"S 146°10'12.8"E |
| Gore I. Cape Grenville | | Qld | Wuthathi | 11°59'16.4"S, 143°14'49.9"E |
| Hall Sound (from Hargrave's diary) | | PNG | Waima ⁴ | 8°49'42.1"S 146°33'02.9"E |
| Howick Island | | Qld | Mutumui | 14°30'08.3"S 144°58'25.0"E |
| Kimberly ⁵ (Norman River) | Karumba | Qld | Kuthant & Kurtja | 17°27'39.4"S 140°49'43.1"E |
| Katow River (mouth) | Binaturi R. | PNG | Bine ⁶ | 9°08'23.8"S 142°57'19.3"E |
| Long Island | Sassie | Torres Strait | Kalaw Kawaw Ya | 10°01'46.2"S 142°50'50.2"E |
| Low I. and Woody I. Trinity Bay | Low Isles | Qld | Kuku-yalanji | 16°22'52.5"S 145°33'40.1"E |
| Mokatta Village | | PNG | Bine ⁵ | 9°07'30.3"S 142°58'48.0"E |
| Moreton Bay | | Qld | Yuggera | 27°17'51.3"S 153°14'52.3"E |
| Nepean Island | Attagoy Island | Torres Strait | Meriam Mir | 9°34'05.9"S 143°39'22.5"E |
| North Barnard Isles | | Qld | Djirbalngan | 17°40'26.3"S 146°10'36.5"E |
| Palm Island | Great Palm Island | Qld | Nyawaygi | 18°43'28.6"S 146°34'15.1"E |
| Percy Island No. 2 | Middle Percy Island | Qld | Guwinmal | 21°40'28.4"S 150°17'30.6"E |
| Piper Islands (6 miles south off) | Piper Reef | Qld | Kuuku Ya'u | 12°19'25.1"S 143°14'45.1"E |
| Port Bowen (25 miles off) | Pacific Ocean | Qld | Darulbal | 22°22'41.4"S 151°07'14.9"E |
| Port Jackson | Sydney Harbour | NSW | Gadigal/Eora ³ | 33°51'17.8"S 151°14'23.7"E |
| Somerset | | Qld | Yadhaigana ² | 10°44'29.8"S 142°35'33.8"E |

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| Place names | Current & Indigenous names | Region | Language group | Latitude and longitude |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sue Island | Warraber Islet | Torres Strait | Kalaw Lagaw Ya | 10°12'25.8"S 142°49'25.6"E |
| Turtle Reef | Turtle Group Reef | Qld | Guugu-yimidhirr | 14°42'57.7"S 145°09'56.1"E |
| Warrior Island | Tudu | Torres Strait | Kalaw Kawaw Ya | 9°48'11.5"S 142°58'28.9"E |
| Yorke Islands | Masig | Torres Strait | Kalaw Lagaw Ya | 9°45'03.5"S 143°24'23.0"E |
| Yule Island | | PNG | Waima ⁴ | 8°49'06.3"S 146°32'01.2"E |

Appendix 2.

Details of type specimens collected during the Chevert Expedition

Identifying information including the current domicile of the type specimens collected during the Chevert expedition is given. Nomenclature follows Masters 1875. Abbreviations and comments: ID = identification number; BT = Macleay Museum Bird Type number (– no BT no. was given for *Colluricincla superciliosa*); Dom. = domicile; * ex Dobroyde; # see also description of nests and eggs (North 1887); ♂¹ Masters (1875) gives female though Longmore (1991) states the label says male. Sources: L = Longmore 1991, S = Stanbury 1969 and F = this study 2020.

| Taxa | Sex | Location | ID | Dom. | BT | Source | Type |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------|-------|----|--------|----------|
| <i>Megapodius assimilis</i> | ♀ | Dungeness I. | O.45420 | AM | 20 | L | syntype |
| <i>M. assimilis</i> | ♀ | Dungeness I. | O.45421 | AM | | L | syntype |
| <i>M. assimilis</i> | ♀ | Bet I. | O.45422 | AM | | L | syntype |
| <i>Podargus gouldi</i> | ♂ | Kimberley | O.45419 | AM | 19 | L | holotype |
| <i>Sternula inconspicua</i> | ♂ | Mud Bay | O.45780 | AM | 14 | L | syntype |
| <i>S. inconspicua</i> | ♀ | Mud Bay | O.45781 | AM | | L | syntype |
| <i>S. inconspicua</i> | ♀ | Mud Bay | O.45782 | AM | | L | syntype |
| <i>S. inconspicua</i> | ♀ | Mud Bay | O.45783 | AM | | L | syntype |
| <i>S. inconspicua</i> | ♀ | Mud Bay | ? | unkwn | | S | syntype |
| <i>Sterna nigrifrons</i> | ♂ ¹ | Warrior Reef | O.45423 | AM | 15 | L | holotype |
| <i>Gerygone simplex</i> | ♂ | Kimberley | O.45259 | AM | 1 | L | syntype |
| <i>G. simplex</i> | ♀ | Kimberley | O.45260 | AM | | L | syntype |
| <i>Sericornis brunneopygius</i> | ♂ | Cape York | O.46758 | AM | 6 | L | syntype |
| <i>S. brunneopygius</i> | ♂ | Cape York | O.46759 | AM | | L | syntype |
| <i>S. brunneopygius</i> | ♂ | Cape York | O.46760 | AM | | L | syntype |
| <i>S. brunneopygius</i> | ♂ | Cape York | ? | unkwn | | S | syntype |
| <i>S. brunneopygius</i> | ♀ | Cape York | O.46756 | AM | | L | syntype |
| <i>S. brunneopygius</i> | ♀ | Cape York | O.46757 | AM | | L | syntype |
| <i>S. brunneopygius</i> | ♀ | Cape York | O.46761 | AM | | L | syntype |

BIRDS COLLECTED ON THE CHEVERT EXPEDITION 1875

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------|----------|-------|----|---|---------------|
| <i>Pachycephala robusta</i> | ♀ | Cape York | O.43509 | AM | 2 | L | holotype |
| <i>Colluricincla superciliosa</i> | ♂ | Cape Grenville | O.46770 | AM | – | L | holotype |
| <i>Zosterops flavogularis</i> | ♂ | Cape | O.46773 | AM | 12 | L | lectotype |
| <i>Z. flavogularis</i> | ♂ | Darnley I. | O.46774 | AM | | L | paralectotype |
| <i>Z. flavogularis</i> | ♂ | Sue I. | O.46775 | AM | | L | paralectotype |
| <i>Z. flavogularis</i> | ♂ | Sue I. | O.46776 | AM | | L | paralectotype |
| <i>Z. flavogularis</i> | ♂ | Sue I. | O.17279* | AM | | L | paralectotype |
| <i>Z. flavogularis</i> | ♂ | Sue I. | ? | unkwn | | L | paralectotype |
| <i>Z. flavogularis</i> | ♂ | Sue I. | B5830 | MM | | F | paralectotype |
| <i>Z. flavogularis</i> | ♀ | Sue I. | ? | unkwn | | F | paralectotype |
| <i>Z. flavogularis</i> | ♀ | Sue I. | ? | unkwn | | F | paralectotype |
| <i>Z. flavogularis</i> | ♀ | Sue I. | ? | unkwn | | F | paralectotype |
| <i>Z. flavogularis</i> | ♀ | Cape Grenville | ? | unkwn | | F | paralectotype |
| <i>Z. flavogularis</i> | ♀ | Bet I. | ? | unkwn | | F | paralectotype |
| <i>Z. flavogularis</i> | ♀ | Warrior I. | B5831# | MM | | F | paralectotype |
| <i>Zosterops ramsayi</i> | ♂ | Palm I. | O.46771 | AM | 13 | L | syntype |
| <i>Z. ramsayi</i> | ♂ | Palm I. | O.46772 | AM | | L | syntype |