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Eliot D. Carter & Andrew Engilis, Jr.

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Cover photo: Andrew Engilis, Jr. with *Goura victoria* specimen (WFB 12394). Photo: A. Engilis.

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Birds collected in the North Coastal Range (Bewani and Torricelli Mountains) of New Guinea, 1972–1986 in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA[1]

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Abstract. One major and two smaller collections of birds housed in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum from the Papua New Guinea North Coastal Range, hitherto very little-known ornithologically, are reported on. We diagnosed 125 species, 54 montane, primarily collected in the Bewani Mountains (1986) and in the Torricelli Mountains (1970s). Collection data are given and noteworthy distributional records are discussed. A new subspecies of *Melanocharis longicauda, M. l. intercalans* **subsp**. **nov**., is described, and we have noted probable undescribed subspecies for *Henicophaps albifrons, Otidiphaps, Aleadryas rufinucha,* and *Casuarius bennetti,* descriptions of which are postponed pending further revisionary work. We propose resurrecting *Pachycephala schlegelii cyclopum* and *Pachycephalopsis poliosoma idenbergi,* the validities of which have been denied, as well-defined subspecies and support recent summaries to reelevate *Sericornis virgatus* to full species (from *S. nouhuysi*). Taxonomic notes regarding subspecies, are given for most species. We found that the avifauna of the North Coastal Range has an interesting mix of biogeographical affinities, when compared with other northern mountain island ranges in New Guinea. The region shares strong affinities with the Western Ranges, Foja and Cyclops mountains. However, unlike other northern mountain islands, there are also several taxa that share affinities with Eastern Ranges. Also leapfrog distribution is reported for two species and suggested for another that occur in the Vogelkop or Foja Mountains and North Coastal Range, but not in other intervening mountains.

INTRODUCTION

In the past two decades several researchers have attempted to define the avifauna of outlier mountain islands of New Guinea, with a major emphasis in understanding biogeography and speciation patterns. This is especially true of various isolated mountain ranges in northern New Guinea, many of which have only recently been explored and defined ornithologically. Examples include the, Foja Mountains (Beehler & Prawiradilaga 2010; Beehler *et al*. 2012), Van Rees Mountains (Diamond & Bishop 2021b), uplands of Yapen Island (Diamond & Bishop 2020; Verhelst & Pottier 2020), the Adelbert Mountains (Diamond & Bishop 2021a) and the Cyclops Mountains (Diamond & Bishop 2025). The North Coastal Range remains one of the last mountain islands where avifaunal associations and diversity need summarizing.

1. Contribution no. 2025-005 to the Pacific Biological Survey.

There have been only two expeditions that have made reasonably complete collections of the avifauna of the North Coastal Range: one in 1966, the specimens from which are primarily deposited in the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), and one in 1986, specimens primarily deposited in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Honolulu (BPBM). Some birds collected from the 1986 expedition were deposited in the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). Additionally, there are a few specimens collected during BPBM mammalian-focused expeditions in the 1970s to the North Coastal Range. Combined, the first two expeditions obtained a good representative sample of the avifauna, particularly the westernmost Bewani Mountains. Of the smaller number of species obtained in the 1970s, only the very rare melampittid, *Megalampitta gigantea* and *Erythrotriorchis buergersi* (see the species accounts below), are not represented in the 1966 and 1986 collections. Diamond (1969) described several new taxa collected during the AMNH expedition, and Beehler & Prawiradilaga (2010) added one more taxon, but little else has been published on the avifauna from this area of New Guinea, especially regarding the specimens housed at BPBM. Additional papers include Diamond (1983), who discussed the *Megalampitta* skin in his review of the (at that time) present information regarding this species and Joseph *et al.* (2023) who, in their review of *Monarcha frater*, reattributed specimens from the North Coastal Range to a different subspecies (for more discussion, see below under the account for this species). In their detailed overview of the taxonomy and distribution of the New Guinea avifauna, Beehler & Pratt (2016) included distributional records in the species accounts using the geographical name "North Coastal Ra[nges]" and attributing the source to specimens in AMNH or BPBM.

The data associated with the BPBM specimens (quite rich for those taken on the 1986 expedition) have never been published. Furthermore, a number of species from the North Coastal Range have yet to be reported to subspecies level, and some subspecies occurring in these mountains require reexamination due to expanded biogeographic studies of New Guinea's mountain ranges. Herein, we provide a detailed report for the North Coastal Range avian collections in BPBM to contribute to ongoing biogeographical studies. It is our hope that this publication will serve as an avifaunistic baseline for the North Coastal Ranges, which has hitherto been lacking, and will help inspire further ornithological investigations.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The birds collected during BPBM expeditions were conducted by Abid Beg Mirza and Engilis to the Torricelli Mountains and Bewani Mountains respectively. Abid Beg Mirza was a notable collector of Melanesian mammals in Papua New Guinea. He was employed by the BPBM as a field zoologist and based at the Wau Ecology Institute (Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea). He was among the most prolific collectors of mammals in Papua New Guinea from 1967 through 1979 (Ziegler 1981). His expeditions were primarily funded by Robert Traub, Medical Entomologist at the University of Maryland Baltimore, and coordinated closely with Alan C. Ziegler (BPBM Vertebrate Zoology) and J. Linsley Gressitt (BPBM Entomology). Mirza's 1972 Torricelli expedition was funded by grants from NIH and NSF to Traub (Ziegler 1984). His 1975 expedition was also funded by Traub and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. Although Mirza primarily collected mammals, he would, on most expeditions, obtain birds collected in snap traps set for mammals. Thus, many of Mirza's bird specimens were primarily terrestrial species.

On some expeditions, Mirza used mist nets to sample bats and birds, or he was accompanied by a field ornithologist which resulted in more avian materials. Mirza collected 39 avian specimens in the North Coastal Range: from the Torricelli Mountains (Mount Somoro, 36 specimens) from November 1972 and May 1975 and from the Bewani Mountains (3 specimens) in April 1975.

The 1986 Bishop Museum expedition to the Bewani Mountains was led by Allen Allison (reptiles and amphibians) and Engilis (birds and mammals) from 15 September through 02 November 1986. This was only the second ornithological expedition to the region; the first was led by Jared Diamond in 1966 (Diamond 1968, 1969). The BPBM expedition was funded by Dr. Robert Traub, the BPBM, and LACM. The Bewani expedition's primary goal was to survey vertebrates along an elevation gradient from lowlands (200 m) to the peak of Mount Menawa (1,885 m), the tallest mountain of the North Coastal Range. A second goal was to collect and preserve tissues in liquid nitrogen for as many species of vertebrates as possible (this being one of the first such efforts undertaken in PNG). The expedition established four primary collecting camps. The team flew into the Utai Aerodrome (3.389ºS, 141.585ºE), which served as a base of operation to and from Mount Menawa. A second base camp was established at an advanced garden village called, by locals, Trefas (Fas, as reported by Diamond 1968). It was located at 360 m elevation at the base of the ascent to the summit of Mount Menawa. Two main collecting camps were established on the slopes of Menawa; the first was at 960 m and the second was at 1,200 m elevation. From the latter camp, vertebrate sampling was conducted at 100 m elevation intervals to 1,740 m and included two short visits to the summit of Mount Menawa specifically for herpetofaunal surveys. Engilis created a gazetteer for the expedition collecting localities and collecting locations for Mirza's surveys were derived from specimen tags and accession records at BPBM (Table 1).

The BPBM team collected 433 avian specimens. Species determinations were conducted across three efforts. The earliest was at the time of collection, 1986, as preliminary field determinations, by Engilis. In 1998, Engilis visited the AMNH, where specimens from the 1986 expedition were sent to allow for direct comparisons and determinations. The third phase was a recent, comprehensive examination of specimens housed at the BPBM in 2023 and 2024 by Carter, particularly with reference to extensive taxonomic revisions of the New Guinea avifauna by Beehler & Pratt (2016). Carter also examined selected species at AMNH in 2023 and 2025 for comparison in attempting to work out the taxonomy of unresolved taxa represented by the BPBM material. Most of the New Guinea material at BPBM, including all the specimens in the collection reported herein, are cataloged under the prefix BBM-NG.

BIOGEOGRAPHY

As an "island" avifauna, the montane birds of the North Coastal Range are likely immediately derived from their allopatric representatives in the main Central Range of New Guinea. As tabulated below (Table 2), the affinities of the montane birds seem to be mostly with the western portion of the Central Range ["Western Range" biogeographical region *sensu* Beehler & Pratt (2016)].

Until recently this may have seemed improbable, but an important step toward clarification has been made with collections of the previously practically unknown montane avifauna of the Foja Mountains (Beehler & Prawiradilaga 2010; Beehler *et al.,* 2012).

Table 1. **Collecting localities in the Bewani Mountains, verbatim data and calculated coordinates**. Mirza's collecting locations in the Torricelli Mountains were not specific enough to allow for proper calculation of coordinates for specimens.

Papua New Guinea: West Sepik Province, Bewani Mountains:	**Lat**	**Long**
Utai aerodrome (vicinity of), 210 m	-3.389º	141.585º
Supi Creek, 0.5 km S, 9.3 km E Utai, 300 m	-3.392º	141.666º
Menawa River, 5.6 km N, 6.4 km E of Utai, 340 m	-3.333º	141.653º
Avnevmon Creek, 5.3 km N, 8.3 km E of Utai, 400 m	-3.338º	141.656º
Mokfe Creek, 7.0 km N, 7.4 km E of Utai, 400 m	-3.324º	141.653º
Trefas Village (vicinity of), 5.9 km N, 7.3 km E of Utai, 400 m	-3.333º	141.651º
Menawa River, 7.5 km N, 10 km E of Utai, 450 m	-3.318º	141.673º
Avnevmon Ridge, 6.5 km N, 10.5 km E of Utai, 640 m	-3.329º	141.679º
Menawa River, 8.4 km N, 12.6 km E of Utai, 700 m	-3.306º	141.696º
Agpo Creek, 8.0 km N, 12.6 km E Utai, 700 m	-3.315º	141.698º
Agpo Creek (Camp I), 8.5 km N, 13 km E Utai, 960 m	-3.312º	141.700º
Agpo Creek, 8.5 km N, 14 km E of Utai (Camp 2), 1,200 m	-3.309º	141.709º
Mt. Pipa, 9.5 km N, 7.4 km E of Utai, 1,200 m	-3.304º	141.650º
Mt. Menawa, 9.2 km N, 14 km E of Utai, 1,400 m	-3.304º	141.709º
Mt. Menawa, 9.4 km N, 14.1 km E of Utai, 1,500 m	-3.302º	141.712º
Mt. Menawa, 9.6 km N, 14.2 km E Utai, 1,600 m	-3.301º	141.713º
Mt. Menawa, 9.8 km N, 14.4 km E of Utai, 1,700 m	-3.300º	141.714º
Mt. Menawa, 10 km N, 15 km E of Utai, 1,740 m	-3.296º	141.721º
Papua New Guinea: West Sepik Province Torricelli Mountains:		
Mount Somoro, 1,500± m		
Mt. Somoro, 7 mi [11.3 km] NE of Lumi, 1,370± m		
Mt. Somoro, 4 mi [6.4 km] NE of Lumi, 900± m		
60 km SE of Vanimo, Bewani Mountains, 1,600± m		

Despite the distance of the Foja from the North Coastal Range, there are several shared avifaunal elements, including the occurrence of three taxa endemic to the two ranges: *Rallicula mayri carmichaeli, Ptiloprora mayri acrophila,* and *Pachycare flavogriseum lecroyae.* It seems likely that the otherwise disjunct "western" forms occurring in the North Coastal Range have colonized via the Foja Mountains.

It appears that, judging from levels of phenotypic differentiation (in the absence of phylogenetic data) colonization of the North Coastal Range from the Central Range—directly or through the Foja Mountains—has been a gradual process. The avifaunal taxa range from very distinct (e.g., *Rallicula mayri carmichaeli*, perhaps best considered a distinct species from *R. m. mayri* of the Cyclops Mountains) to many that have not differentiated in any tenable way from their relatives.

Diamond (1969, 1985), Diamond & Bishop (2021, 2022, 2025) and Beehler & Prawiradilaga (2010) have provided excellent biogeographic assessments of most New Guinea mountain islands, but similar assessments of the North Coastal Range are lacking. Engilis recorded ecological notes and data on elevation and canopy use by birds on Mount Menawa, which are beyond the scope of this paper but could clearly assist in assessing broader biogeographic patterns. Additional work is needed to complete a more detailed analysis of North Coastal Range avifaunal biogeography. What is clear is that unlike other outlier mountain ranges, eastern mountains do influence the avifaunal diversity of North Coastal Range, more so than seen in outlier mountains farther to the west (Table 2). There remain several species from the Bewani Mountains that need further taxonomic study in order for their biogeographic affinities to be understood satisfactorily. Particularly noteworthy cases are *Origma robusta, Sericornis "virgatus", Melanocharis longicauda, Aleadryas rufinucha,* and *Pachycephala schlegelii.*

Another unusual biogeographic pattern which needs further study is the presence (disjunctly) of *Monarcha frater frater* in both Vogelkop and the North Coastal Ranges. Note also the presence of *Peneothello cryptoleuca cryptoleuca* in both the Foja Mountains and in the mountains of the Vogelkop. The Vogelkop endemic *Pachycephala meyeri* was sight-recorded in the Foja Mountains as well (Diamond in Beehler *et al.* 2012); *if* confirmed, it will be an additional example of this pattern. This pattern is reminiscent of leapfrog distribution in several Australasian birds (Benz 2011, Norman *et al.* 2002) and in the Andes of South America (Van Remsen 1984).

An additional aspect worthy of consideration is the *absence* of certain species or genera from the North Coastal Range which, on the basis of those that have successfully colonized, might be expected to occur. Noteworthy examples include *Amblyornis, Aethomyias papuensis, "Rhamphocharis"* (= *Melanocharis*)*, Pachycephala soror, Machaerirhynchus nigripectus,* and *Peneothello cryptoleuca. Pachycephala soror* was suggested by Diamond (1968) to have been "squeezed out" by *P. schlegelii* on these lower mountains, where there is not enough altitudinal distance for them to occur altitudinally separated as they do in the Central Range. It has been documented on islands—and it is presumably also the case on biogeographically "insular" mountains—that colonization is very much a chance event. There is often no definite factor that separates forms that successfully colonized from those that did not, although certain factors (e.g., ecological niche, flight ability) certainly play a strong role (Diamond & Bishop 2025).

Table 2. **Shared biogeographic affinities of North Coastal Range (NCR) montane bird taxa with other relevant mountain ranges in New Guinea**. NCR endemic taxa are marked with an asterisk. FC refers to the Foja and Cyclops Mountains.

Species	FC Mts	Western Ranges	Eastern Ranges	Vogelkop	Affinities Unknown
Casuarius bennetti			+		
Aepypodius a. arfakianus					+
Gallicolumba b. beccarii					+
*Otidiphaps sp.**				+	
Ptilinopus viridis salvadorii	+				
*Rallicula mayri carmichaeli**	+				
Aegotheles insignis subsp?					+
Aegotheles wallacei					+
Erythrotriorchis buergersi					+
Charmosyna josefinae cyclopum	+				
Alisterus chloropterus moszkowskii		+			
Ailuroedus jobiensis					+
Myzomela r. rosenbergii					+
Myzomela c. cruentata					+
Ptiloprora mayri acrophila	+				
Melipotes fumigatus goliathi		+			
Timeliopsis fulvigula meyeri			+		
Meliphaga orientalis citreola		+			
Meliphaga m. montana					+
*Pachycare flavogriseum lecroyae**					+
Origma robusta cf. sanfordi		+			
*Sericornis virgatus boreonesioticus**					+
Aethomyias perspicillatus					+
Aethomyias arfakianus					+
Acanthiza cinerea					+
*Ptilorrhoa leucosticta menawa**			+		
Ptilorrhoa castanonota uropygialis					
*Melanocharis longicauda intercalans**					+
Melanocharis versteri maculiceps			+		
Oreocharis arfaki					+
Peltops montanus					+
Coracina lineata axillaris					+
*Edolisoma montium bincinum**					+
Aleadryas rufinucha niveifrons		+			
Pachycephala schlegeli cyclopum				+	
Pitohui dichrous					+
Megalampitta gigantea					+
Chaetorhynchus papuensis					+
Rhipidura albolimbata					+
Rhipidura atra vulpes		+			
Epimachus fastosus ultimus					+
Ciccinurus magnificus chrysopterus		+			
Monarcha f. frater				+	
Symposiachrus a. axillaris		+			
Devioeca papuana					+
Amalocichla incerta brevicauda			+		
Pachycephalopsis poliosoma idenbergi		+			
Monachella muelleriana muelleriana					+
Drymodes beccarii nigriceps		+			
Peneothello cyanus subcyanea			+		
Tregellasia leucops melanogenys			+		
Zosterops fuscicapilla					+
Zoothera dauma papuensis					+
Erythura trichroa sigillifera					+

ANNOTATED SYSTEMATIC LIST

Herein we examine 125 species found in the BPBM collections, of which 54 can be considered upland (montane) species as defined by Diamond & Bishop (2015). The binomial or trinomial name is given, followed by the original reference. Additional synonyms are given if they have been recently synonymized or are relevant to the taxonomic discussion. However, the synonymy is by no means complete, and the best sources for New Guinea avifauna remain Mayr (1941) and Beehler & Pratt (2016). Next is a list of specimens with sex and age (if immature), collection locality and date, collector, and catalog number. If not otherwise noted, these specimens were collected by Engilis and preserved as skins, skeletons and whole in liquid. Dates refer to the year 1986 unless otherwise specified. Even if specimens can be tentatively sexed based on plumage, we have usually considered all specimens not sexed internally as "(?)", in part because the sexual and ontogenetic plumage patterns of so many New Guinea birds remain imperfectly understood. If relevant, taxonomic notes or collecting data are given afterwards. When discussing comparative material, if not stated otherwise, these specimens are in BPBM. For species and subspecies discussions, we chose to follow the taxonomic sequence, nomenclature, and common names presented by Beehler & Pratt (2016). We cite references when we deviate from Beehler & Pratt. Local names for birds were provided by native hunter, Simon Nako, to Engilis and recorded in the field. The team collected 433 bird specimens; 370 specimens were deposited at the BPBM and 63 were sent to LACM. The LACM specimens are not treated here. Overall, Engilis and team documented (by sight, calls, or specimens) 194 species of birds during their 1986 expedition, which are presented in Appendix 1. Photos from the expedition are presented in Appendix 2.

CASUARIIDAE

Casuarius bennetti subsp.
(Fig. 1)

Common Names. English, Dwarf Cassowary; Bewani Local, Keme.

Material. ♀ (flat skin + skeleton), 24 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109892). Iris brown, weight unrecorded, Menawa River, 700 m collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 110017), and was donated to LACM in 1992 (LACM 107030). Iris brown, weight not recorded.

Remarks. These are the first and only specimens of *C. bennetti* collected from the North Coastal Range. Both specimens were wild-collected in primary hill forest. Engilis had an additional observation on 30 September 1986 of an adult bird with two downy young in attendance at 1,200 m. The variation in *C. bennetti* is poorly understood and is complicated by human introduction and translocations (Douglass *et al*. 2021); more study is needed. Within *bennetti*, the Vogelkop population has been diagnosed as *westermanni* (Perron 2011) and is characterized by a distinctive white occipital region of the head. These specimens lack the white occipital coloration and thus are not allied with *westermanni*. The diagnosis of described forms of *bennetti* east of the Vogelkop is still required (Beehler & Pratt 2016). Variation is further compounded by the fact that the type of material of *bennetti* is from New Britain (Gould 1857), where the species was prehistorically introduced (Douglass *et al.* 2021). Engilis was the preparator of BBM-NG 110017 (AEJr-1424) and this bird was documented by poor photographs and field sketches of head coloration in the field. From these sketches and photos, we were able to render an illustration

Figure 1. Artist rendition, drawn from field notes and photos, of *C. bennetti* (BBM-NG 109892) collected on Mount Menawa on 24 Sep 1986. Artist: Jay Chen, Museum of Wildlife and Fish Biology.

depicting naked skin coloration from the Bewani specimens. As such, these birds appear to align more with *C. bennetti* described from eastern New Guinea mountains (Fig. 1). Because this species has been widely introduced throughout Melanesia, we cannot be certain of the origin of this population. Our native hunters did indicate that they were native to these mountains.

MEGAPODIIDAE

Aepypodius arfakianus arfakianus (Salvadori)

Talegallus arfakianus Salvadori, 1877, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 9: 333 – "Monti Arfak" [= Arfak Mountains], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Wattled Brushturkey; Bewani Local, unrecorded

Material. (?), 12 Nov 1972, Mount Somoro, 1,370 ± m, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 101736). Iris white, weight unrecorded. (?), 15 Nov 1972, locality as above, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 101751). Iris white, weight unrecorded. ♀ (skeleton), 25 Oct, Trefas village, 400 m (BBM-NG 110461). Iris red-brown, weight 1,620 g.

Remarks. The two Somoro specimens agree perfectly with four from southeastern New Guinea, although they, at first glance, appear rather paler. This is due to unusually large of the grayish feather bases showing through. One of these specimens is apparently immature, as while it agrees in plumage with the other skins, it is smaller than any of the remaining five. Megapodes often molt into adult plumage when still not fully grown (Jones *et al*. 1995). These specimens represent a (predictable) range extension from that shown in Jones *et al.* (1995)'s monograph of the family.

Talegalla jobiensis A.B. Meyer

Talegallus jobiensis A.B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69: 87 – Jobi [= Yapen].

Common Names. English, Red-legged Brushturkey; Bewani Local, Ogosie.

Material. ♀ (flat skin), 14 Sep, Utai airstrip, 211 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109778). Iris color unrecorded, weight 1,500 g.

Remarks. This species was formerly considered to contain two subspecies, nominate *jobiensis* on Yapen and *T. j. longicauda* on mainland New Guinea (Roselaar 1994; Jones *et al*. 1995). However, these were synonymized by Beehler & Pratt (2016).

ANATIDAE

Anas superciliosa pelewensis Hartlaub & Finsch

Anas superciliosa var. *pelewensis* Hartlaub & Finsch, 1872, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 40: 108 – Pelew [= Palau] Islands.

Common Names. English, Pacific Black Duck; Bewani Local, Hago.

Material. ♂, 14 Sep, Utai airstrip, 211 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109777). Iris brown, weight 685 g.

COLUMBIDAE

Reinwardtoena reinwardtii griseotincta Hartert

Reinwardtoena reinwardtii griseotincta Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3 (1): 18 – New Guinea, restricted to Mailu, Orangerie Bay, southeastern New Guinea, by Mathews, 1927. Syst. Av. Aust., 1: 62.

Common Names. English, Great Cuckoo-Dove; Bewani Local, Ipo.

Material. ♀, 18 Sep, Trefas, 320 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109820). Iris red, weight 300 g. This represents the first specimen from the North Coastal Range. Five additional birds were detected at 200 m to 1,200 m elevation.

Macropygia nigrirostris Salvadori

Macropygia nigrirostris Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7 [1875]: 975 – "Monte Arfak" [= Arfak Mountains], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Black-billed Cuckoo-Dove; Bewani Local, Sakebauf.

Material. ♂, 5 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110062). Iris red, orbital skin red, legs bright magenta-red, weight 93 g. ♀, same data as above (BBM-NG 110061). Iris red, orbital skin black, legs dull magenta-red.

Remarks. In comparison with typical nominate *nigrirostris* from the Central Ranges, the Bewani birds have longer tails (154–167 mm), compared to mean of 143 mm in specimens measured at AMNH and BPBM. More study is needed.

Henicophaps albifrons albifrons G.R. Gray
(Fig. 2)

Henicophaps albifrons G.R. Gray, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 432, pl. 44 – Waigeu Island, Northwest Papuan Islands.

Common Names. English, New Guinea Bronzewing; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. ♂, 25 Oct, Avnevmon Creek, 400 m (BBM-NG 110452). Iris dark brown, weight 266 g.

Remarks. No authors appear to have mentioned geographical variation in this widespread, lowland species, except for the recognition of an isolated subspecies *H. a. schlegeli* in the Aru Islands (e.g., Mayr 1941; Beehler & Pratt 2016). The two male specimens available at BPBM showed an interesting variation. From the only other male available for comparison, from near Lae, southern Huon Peninsula, the above cited specimen differs strongly in having the pale forecrown washed with brown (instead of snowy-white), the neck and breast deep vinaceous, contrasting with the paler and grayer throat and abdomen (instead of being uniformly gray-brown), and different iridescence to the wing-coverts: yellow-green, posteriorly deep emerald, instead of greenish bronze, posteriorly yellow-green.

Because of this, Carter examined the entire AMNH collection of *Henicophaps albifrons*. While this species shows fairly strong individual variation, accounting for some of the characters above, there nonetheless appear to be two subspecies involved. One, *H. a. albifrons sensu stricto* (a topotypical specimen examined), occurs in the Raja Ampat Islands, all of Vogelkop, and the northern lowlands eastwards at least to the Bewanis. The other, which is currently undescribed, occurs throughout the southern lowlands and the Southeast Peninsula. The undescribed, southern subspecies averages slightly paler and

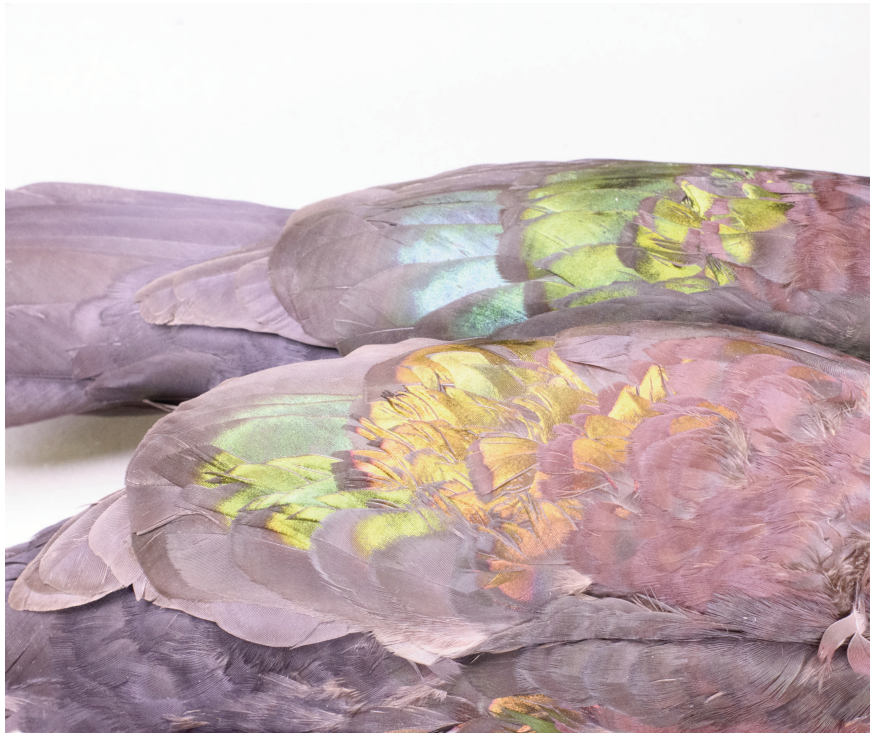

Figure 2. Specimens of *Henicophaps albifrons* from northern (top) and southern (lower) New Guinea, showing differences in iridescence of the wing-panel.

more lilacine below, but there is overlap in this character. However, it can be consistently differentiated by having distinctly bronzy, instead of greenish, wing panels (see Fig. 2).

Gallicolumba rufigula rufigula (Pucheran)

Peristera rufigula Pucheran, 1853, Voy. Pôle Sud., Zool., 3: 118 – No locality indicated, restricted to Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea, by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 49.

Common Names. English, Cinnamon Ground-Dove; Bewani Local, not recorded.

Material. ♀, 20 Oct, Avnevmon Creek, 400 m (BBM-NG 110349). Iris violet, weight 115 g.

Remarks. The subspecies *septentrionalis* (to which this skin should belong on geographical grounds) and *orientalis* have been synonymized without comment by Beehler & Pratt (2016). We have not seen any near-topotypical *rufigula* from Vogelkop. This specimen agrees perfectly with a female from southeastern New Guinea (*orientalis*). However, a male *septentrionalis* from the Hunstein Range differs slightly but distinctly from a male *orientalis* in having the breast much more strongly washed with lemon yellow. More study is needed.

Figure 3. The North Coastal Range *Otidiphaps* showing the green lower back, rump and upper tail coverts and iridescent cobalt blue nape.

Otidiphaps sp.
(Fig. 3)

Common Names. English, Pheasant Pigeon; Bewani Local, Fipu.

Material. ♂, 18 Sep, Trefas Village, 320 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109818). Iris red-orange, weight 490 g. ♂, same data as above (BBM-NG 109819). Iris red-orange, weight 590 g.

Remarks. These two specimens differ from all previously described forms of *Otidiphaps* in having an obsolete nuchal crest and the nuchal patch is an iridescent cobalt blue. This form is aligned with eastern *cervicalis*, being green rumped (vs blue rumped of western *nobilis*) and lacking a crest. Diamond also collected one bird on Mt Turo (AMNH 828846), but the head and neck were badly damaged, and the blue nuchal patch was not readily apparent. Engilis examined this bird and found a few blue feathers on the hind neck, which aligned this bird with the Menawa specimens. Diamond attributed his bird to *cervicalis*. This form does not present a cline of nominate *nobilis* as suggested by Beehler & Pratt (2016) and Pratt (pers. comm. to Carter); its nuchal patch is distinctive from all described forms and the bird is green rumped, a characteristic of eastern *Otidiphaps*. The nuchal patch is smaller and lacks the opalescence of *nobilis*. A comprehensive revision of the genus, in which these specimens will be described is in preparation (Engilis and Carter). BPBM 109819 had small snails in its crop.

Goura victoria beccarii Salvadori

Goura beccarii Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 8: 406 – "Baja di Humboldt" [= Humboldt Bay = Yos Sudarso Bay], north coast of New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Victoria Crowned-Pigeon; Bewani Local, Sipief.

Material. ♀, 14 Oct, Agpo Creek, 700 m, leg. S. Nako (BBM-NG 110301). Iris reddish orange, weight 2,480 g. ♀ (flat skin + skeleton), 20 Oct, Trefas Village, 320 m, leg. A. Spepe (BBM-NG 110346). A third specimen was collected on 10 Oct and prepared as a skin by Engilis (AEJr-1588) (photo, Appendix 2) but destroyed in camp by a village dog three days later. Parts of this specimen are in the Museum of Wildlife and Fish Biology (WFB 12394). The accompanying data is: ♂, Agpo Creek, 700 m, collected by Simon Nako. Iris reddish, weight 3,138 g.

Chalcophaps longirostris subsp. cf. ***rogersi*** Mathews

Common Name. English, Pacific Emerald Dove; Bewani name, unrecorded.

Material. (?) in fluid, Avnevmon Ridge, 640 m, (BBM-NG 110419). Iris brown, weight unrecorded.

Remarks. *Chalcophaps longirostris* was formerly considered part *C. indica sensu lato,* but we follow Beehler & Pratt (2016) in treating them as separate species. We did not compare this fluid preserved specimen with nominate *longirostris*, and here refer the specimen to the expected subspecies in New Guinea. Diamond did not collect this species from the Bewani Mountains.

Megaloprepia magnifica poliura Salvadori

Megaloprepia poliura Salvadori, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12: 426 – Jobi [= Yapen] and Mount Epa, restricted to Mount Epa, near Hall Sound, southeastern New Guinea, by Rothschild & Hartert, 1915, Novit. Zool., 22 (1): 29.

Megaloprepia poliura septentrionalis A.B. Meyer, 1893, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 4(3): 25 – Northern and eastern New Guinea and Jobi [= Yapen], restricted to Kufu, north coast of New Guinea, by Mathews, 1927, Syst. Av. Aust., 1: 43.

Common Names. English, Wompoo Fruit-Dove; Bewani Local, Wompo.

Material. ♂, 15 Sep, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109793). Iris color red, weight 197 g. ♀ (flat skin + skeleton), 28 Sep, Menawa River, 450 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109984). Iris red, weight 190 g. (?) (in fluid), 30 Oct, Utai airfield, 210 m, collected by P. Tanu (BBM-NG 110497).

Remarks. We follow LeCroy & Diamond (1979) and Beehler & Pratt (2016) in synonymizing *septentrionalis* under *poliura*.

Ptilinopus superbus superbus (Temminck)

Columba Superba Temminck, 1809, Les Pigeons, les Colombes, livr. 8: 75, pl. "XXXI" [= XXXIII] – "O-taïti" [= Tahiti], in error, restricted to Halmahera, Moluccas, by Hartert, 1924, Novit. Zool., 31 (1): 198.

Common Names. English, Superb Fruit-Dove; Bewani Local, Eiku.

Material. (?) (in fluid), 16 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110333). Iris olive.

Remarks. See Dickinson *et al.* (2010) for correct citation.

Ptilinopus bellus Sclater

Ptilonopus bellus Sclater, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 41 [1873]: 696, pl. LVII – Hatam [= Hattam], Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Mountain Fruit-Dove; Bewani Local, Eiku.

Material. ♂ (in fluid), 20 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109830). Iris yellow, weight 161 g. (?) (in fluid), same date, location, and collector (BBM-NG 109829). Iris yellow, weight 153 g.

Remarks. Treated as a distinct, monotypic species following Beehler & Pratt (2016).

Ptilinopus viridis salvadorii Rothschild

Ptilopus salvadorii Rothschild, 1892, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 1 (iii): x – Jobi [= Yapen].

Common Names. English, Claret-breasted Fruit-Dove; Bewani Local, Eiku.

Material. ♀, 2 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110031). Iris with orange outer ring, yellow inner ring; weight 102 g.

REMARKS. This specimen is placed to the subspecies based on distributional probability and the fact that it agrees well with descriptions of *salvadorii* and comparisons with AMNH specimens.

Ptilinopus pulchellus decorus Madarász

Ptilopus decorus Madarász, 1910, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, 8: 173, pl. II (left fig.) – Czinyagi, Astrolabe Bay, northeastern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Beautiful Fruit-Dove; Bewani Local, Fipu.

MATERIAL. (?) (in fluid), 22 Oct, Mokfe Creek, 400 m (BBM-NG 110400). Iris yellow-orange, weight 64.0 g.

Ducula pinon jobiensis (Schlegel)

Carpophaga pinon jobiensis Schlegel, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierkd., 4 (1): 26 – Jobi [= Yapen].

Common Names. English, Pinon's Imperial Pigeon; Bewani Local, Susun.

MATERIAL. ♀, 22 Oct, Trefas Village, 320 m, collector unrecorded (but probably S. Nako, *fide* Engilis) (BBM-NG 110408). Iris red, weight unrecorded.

REMARKS. This specimen is clearly referable to the northern subspecies *jobiensis* and agrees perfectly with skins from other localities in the northern watersheds. When compared to two specimens from Vogelkop, which are nominate *pinon*, these specimens differ in having much darker, blackish gray wing-coverts, with pale silvery fringes strongly contrasting, and the black scapulars barely darker than the dark centers of the feathers. The white tail-band appears broader, but the difference is slight and nearly bridged by individual variation. A single specimen of the insular subspecies *salvadorii* is in the BPBM collection. It differs in having the foreparts slightly browner, less clear gray, and has a very broad tail-band.

Ducula zoeae (Lesson & Desmarest)

Columba Zoeæ Lesson & Desmarest, in Desmarest, 1826, Dict. Sci. Nat. (ed. Levrault), 40: 314 – "Doréry à la Nouvelle-Guinée" [= Dorey = Manokwari], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Zoe's Imperial Pigeon; Bewani Local, Susun.

MATERIAL. ♂, 18 Sep, Trefas Village, 320 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109821). Iris white, weight 560 g. ♂, 22 Oct, same locality as above, collected by A. Epi (BBM-NG 110385). Iris white, weight 620 g.

REMARKS. The authorship of the name *zoeae* has varied over time. According to M. Bruce (*in litt.*) it appears that Lesson sent Desmarest draft descriptions of three new species of columbids for inclusion in Desmarest's article; he therefore suggested the above citation, which we have used here. See also Dickinson *et al.* (2015).

ARDEIDAE

Nycticorax caledonicus hilli Mathews

Nycticorax caledonicus hilli Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18 (2): 233 – Parry's Creek, northern Western Australia.

Common Names. English, Nankeen-Night Heron; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

MATERIAL. (?), 26 Oct, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by P. Tanu (BBM-NG 110474). (?), same data as above (BBM-NG 110475). Iris color and weight unrecorded for both.

Egretta garzetta nigripes (Temminck)

Ardea nigripes Temminck, 1840, Man. d'Ornith., ed. 2, 4: 376 – "Archipel des Indes" [= Sunda Islands], restricted to Java, by Mathews, 1927, Syst. Av. Aust., 1: 195.

Common Names. English, Little Egret; Bewani Local, Kani.

Material. (?), 26 Oct, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by P. Tanu (BBM-NG 110473).

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos (Vieillot)

Hydrocorax melanoleucos Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., 8: 88 – "l'Australasie", restricted to New South Wales, by Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 97.

Common Names. English, Little Pied Cormorant; Bewani Local, Hako.

Material. ♀, 25 Oct, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by P. Tanu (BBM-NG 110468). Iris brown, weight 560 g.

Phalacrocorax sulcirostris (Brandt)

Carbo sulcirostris Brandt, 1837, Bull. Sci. Imp. Acad. Sci. St. Petersburg, 3: col. 56 – New South Wales, Australia.

Common Name. English, Little Black Cormorant: Bewani Name, Hako

Material. ♀, 25 Oct, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by P. Tanu (BBM-NG 110469). Iris aquamarine, weight 740 g. (?), 26 Oct, Utai airstrip, 210 m (BBM-NG 110472).

RALLIDAE

Rallicula mayri carmichaeli Diamond

Rallicula mayri carmichaeli Diamond, 1969, Amer. Mus. Novit., 2362: 3 – Mount Nibo, Torricelli Mountains.

Common Names. English, Mayr's Forest-Rail; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. ♀, 18 Apr 1975, 60 km Southeast of Vanimo, Bewani Mountains, 1,700± m, collected by A.B. Mirza in a snap trap set for mammals (BBM-NG 104628). Iris brown, weight unrecorded.

Remarks. This specimen, the only example of this species in the BPBM collection, agrees perfectly with Diamond's (1969) diagnosis of the form. The difference between this and the comparatively much paler *R. forbesi* is pronounced. While somewhat less, the differentiation in morphology between this taxon and *R. m. mayri* is still rather pronounced and given the general morphological conservatism of rails it is very possible that future investigations will prove them to be distinct species. Engilis had two observations of this species on Mount Menawa. Despite efforts to capture one, he was unsuccessful. The first detection was on 22 September 1986 at their field camp at 1,000 m on Mount Menawa. Verbatim field notes of this observation, "Heard calling near camp. Heard repeated croaking notes attributed to this species by local hunters working in our camp." The second observation was on 12 Oct 1986 at 1,200 m on Mt Menawa. Verbatim field notes for this observation, "Most exciting was the observation of a [*Rallicula mayri*]. We observed a single bird near camp as it foraged in leaf litter. We were able to observe the finely spotted tail and wings, and rufous head and mantle." The frog-like croaking call of this species was recorded by Beehler (Macaulay Library ML139541) and was similar to the one bird calling on Menawa (Engilis, pers. observ.).

CUCULIDAE

Chalcites meyerii (Salvadori)

Chrysococcyx meyerii Salvadori, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genoa, 6: 82 – Hatam [= Hattam], Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea. New name for *Chrysococcyx splendidus* Meyer *nec Cuculus splendidus* G. R. Gray, new name for *Cuculus cupreus* Shaw, *nec Cuculus cupreus* [*sic*] Boddaert [= *Cuculus caprius*].

Common Names. English, White-eared Bronze-Cuckoo; Bewani Local, Kidefesi.

Material. ♀, 25 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109930). Iris dark brown, weight 19.5 g.

Remarks. Specimens of this species display interesting variation in the colors of the underparts, which is apparently not related to geography or sexual dichromatism. This specimen agrees with one from Telefolmin and differs slightly from two from southeastern New Guinea in having a slightly stronger bronze gloss to the mantle and having the bars on the underparts bronze-brown instead of emerald-green. However, a third from southeastern New Guinea agrees more closely with the western skins, so individual variation is suggested. Parker (1981) also noted individual variation in glossy areas in the congeneric *C.* [*minutillus*] complex.

PODARGIDAE

Podargus papuensis Quoy & Gaimard

Podargus papuensis Quoy & Gaimard, 1832, Voy. *Astrolabe*, Zool., 1: 207– "le hâvre de Dorey à la Nouvelle-Guinée" [= Manokwari], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Papuan Frogmouth; Bewani Local, Yevuwawo.

Material. ♂, 14 Sep, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by R. T. Vetter (BBM-NG 109779). Iris red, weight 530 g. ♀, 22 Oct, Trefas Village, 320 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 110383). Iris red, weight unrecorded.

Remarks. We follow Holyoak (2001) in treating this species as monotypic. As noted by M. Bruce (*in litt.*), the text was published in 1832, a year before the plates were published, but there has been some confusion in the older literature (e.g., Mayr 1941) as to the priority of the plates or text.

AEGOTHELIDAE

Aegotheles insignis Salvadori

Aegotheles insignis Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7[1875]: 916 – 'Hatam, Monte Arfak' [= Hattam, Arfak Mountains], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Ægotheles pulcher Hartert, 1898, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 8 (lvi): viii – "Mountains of British New Guinea"; upper Aroa River suggested by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 81.

Common Names. English, Feline Owlet-Nightjar; Bewani Local, Wuwoek.

Material. ♀, 8 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,400 m (BBM-NG 110237). Iris light brown, weight 58.0 g.

Remarks. This species is here considered monotypic following Beehler & Pratt (2016). As noted previously by Diamond (1985), Holyoak (2001), and Beehler & Pratt (2016), birds from the North Coastal Range, including the Adelbert Mountains are smaller than specimens from other localities, with limited overlap. This specimen compared well to three others collected from the North Coastal Range in being smaller and darker overall (dark sepia) in coloration; more study is warranted.

CAPRIMULGIDAE

Caprimulgus macrurus schlegelii Meyer

Caprimulgus Schlegelii Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69: 210 – no locality, restricted to Port Essington, northern Australia, by Mees, 1977. Zool. Verh., 155: 31.

Common Names. English, Large-tailed Nightjar; Bewani Local, Wuwoek.

Material. ♂, 17 Sep, Trefas Village, 320 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109813). Iris brown, weight 68.0 g. ♀ (flat skin), same locality and date as above, collected by R. T. Vetter (BBM-NG 109814). Iris brown, weight 78.0 g.

HEMIPROCNIDAE

Hemiprocne mystacea mystacea (Lesson)

Cypselus mystaceus Lesson, 1827, Voy. *Coquille*, Atlas, pl. 22 (and 1830, Zool.: 647) – Dorey (= Manokwari), Vogelkop.

Common Names. English, Moustached Treeswift; Bewani Local, Si.

Material. (?) (In fluid). 26 Oct, Trefas Village, 5.9 km N, 7.3 km E of Utai, 400 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 110467). Iris color unrecorded, weight 71 g.

SCOLOPACIDAE

Actitis hypoleuca (Linnaeus)

[*Tringa*] *Hypoleucos* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 149 – "Europa", restricted to Sweden, by Hartert *et al.*, 1912, Hand-List Brit. Birds, p. 179.

Common Names. English, Common Sandpiper; Bewani Local, Fsefse.

Material. ♀ imm., 19 Sep, Menawa River, 320 m (BBM-NG 109822). Iris brown, weight 47.9 g.

Remarks. This specimen is in formative plumage: it has wing-coverts finely and crisply fringed with whitish.

ACCIPITRIDAE

Harpyopsis novaeguineae Salvadori

Harpyopsis novae guineae Salvadori, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7: 682 – Andai, Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, New Guinea Harpy-Eagle; Bewani Local, Efgisi.

Material. ♂, 2 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,680 m, collected by F. Kokeme (BBM-NG 110036). Iris yellow, weight (trunk only) 1,085 g.

Accipiter hiogaster leucosomus (Sharpe)

[*Astur novæ hollandiæ*] Subsp. α *Astur leucosomus* Sharpe, 1874, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 1: 119 – "New Guinea and adjacent islands", restricted to Lobo, Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea, by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 15.

Common Names. English, Variable Goshawk; Bewani Local, Sese.

Material. ♀, 13 Sep, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by P. Tanu (BBM-NG 109756). ♀, 30 Oct, same locality as above, collected by C. Rantangker (BBM-NG 110518).

Erythrotriorchis buergersi Reichenow

Astur bürgersi Reichenow, 1914, Ornith. Monatsber. 22: 29 – Mäomoboberg [= Maeanderberg], Upper Sepik River, west-central Sepik-Ramu.

Common Names. English, Chestnut-shouldered Goshawk; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. ♂, 15 Apr 1975. 60 km Southeast of Vanimo, Bewani Mountains, 1,500± m, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 104612). Iris yellow, no weight recorded.

BUCEROTIDAE

Rhyticeros plicatus jungei Mayr

Rhyticeros plicatus jungei Mayr, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 939: 13 – Madang, Astrolabe Bay.

Common Names. English, Blyth's Hornbill; Bewani Local, Pai.

Material. ♂, 15 Sep, Utai Airstrip, 210 m, collected by R. T. Vetter (BBM-NG 109790) . ♀, 21 Oct, Trefas Village, 320 m, collected A. Spepe (BBM-NG 110381). Iris is light brown, weight 1,918 g.

ALCEDINIDAE

Melidora macrorrhina jobiensis Salvadori

Melidora jobiensis Salvadori, 1880, Mem. R. Accad. Sci. Torino, (2) 33 [Ornith. Pap. Mol., 1]: 502 – Ansus, Jobi [= Yapen].

Common Names. English, Hook-billed Kingfisher; Bewani Local, Posefek.

Material. ♂, 17 Sep, Utai airstrip, 210 m (BBM-NG 109812). Iris brown, weight 114.0 g. ♂, 24 Oct, Mokfe Creek, 400 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110445). Iris light brown, weight 102 g.

Remarks. These specimens compared well with AMNH specimens collected from the north Coastal Range by Diamond and determined as *jobiensis*.

Dacelo gaudichaud Quoy & Gaimard

Dacelo Gaudichaud Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, Voy. *Uranie*, Zool., livr. 3: 112; Atlas, pl. 25 – "îles des Papous", restricted to Waigeu, by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea birds, p. 89.

Common Names. English, Rufous-bellied Kookaburra; Bewani Local, Unak.

Material. ♂, 15 Sep, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109791). Iris brown, weight 129.0 g. ♂, 16 Sep, same locality as above but collected A Engilis, Jr. (BBM-NG 109794). Iris brown, weight 125 g. (?) (in fluid), 22 Oct, Trefas Village, 320 m (BBM-NG 110404). Iris brown, weight 150.0 g.

Syma torotoro torotoro Lesson

Syma torotoro Lesson, 1827, Bull. Sci. Nat. Geol. (ed. Ferussac), 11 (4): 443 – "le hâvre de Doréry à la Nouvelle-Guinée" [= Dorey = Manokwari], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Yellow-billed Kingfisher; Bewani Local, Neseski.

Material. (?) (in fluid), 25 Oct, Avnevmon Ridge, 400 m (BBM-NG 110453). Iris dark brown, weight 43.4 g.

Remarks. Engilis field notes on this specimen, "Female adult by plumage and bill color characteristics. Bill is ivory colored."

Ceyx solitarius Temminck

Ceyx solitaria Temminck, 1836, Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 100: text, p. [3] to pl. 595, fig. 2 – "La Nouvelle-Guinée, baie de Lobo" [= Lobo, Triton Bay], southwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, ; Bewani Local, Sisawa.

Material. ♂, 20 Oct, Trefas Village, 320 m (BBM-NG 110350). Iris color unrecorded, weight 14.0 g. ♂, 23 Oct, same locality as above, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110435). Iris dark brown, weight 11.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 24 Oct, Mokfe Creek, 400 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110446). Iris unrecorded, weight 12.3 g.(?) (in fluid), 30 Oct, Utai airfield, 210 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110504).

Ceyx azureus ochrogaster (Reichenow)

A[*lcyone*]. *ochrogaster* Reichenow, 1903, Journ. f. Ornith., 51 (1): 149 – "Kaiser-Wilhelmsland", restricted to the Ramu River, northeastern New Guinea, by Mathews, 1927, Syst. Av. Aust., 1: 366.

Common Names. English, Azure Kingfisher; Bewani Local, Sisawa.

Material. ♀, 25 Oct, Supi Creek, 300 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 110465). Iris dark brown.

Remarks. The material available for this species is rather minimal at BPBM, but it shows some interesting variation. In one adult male *ochrogaster*, the underparts are very pale, nearly white, another specimen is nearly as richly colored below as *azureus*, and the same applies to two females. More study is needed to determine the extent of geographic variation in this species.

CACATUIDAE

Probosciger aterrimus aterrimus (Gmelin)

[*Psittacus*] *aterrimus* Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1(1): 330 – "Nova Hollandia" [= Australia], restricted to Salawati, by Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18 (3): 262.

Common Names. English, Palm Cockatoo; Bewani Local, Akuakwiye.

Material. ♂, 20 Oct, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by C. Rantangker (BBM-NG 110516). ♀, same data as above (BBM-NG 110517).

Remarks. These specimens would belong to nominate *aterrimus*, following the taxonomy of Murphy *et al.* (2007) and adopted by Beehler & Pratt (2016), who further suggested it may be best considered monotypic. Not collected by Diamond in the North Coastal Range; Engilis examined these specimen and determined them as *P. aterrimus stenolophus* based on head feather details and length as defined by Rand & Gilliard (1967). These authors suggested that this subspecies is the most unique among those described from New Guinea.

PSITTRICHASIDAE

Psittrichas fulgidus (Lesson)

Banksianus fulgidus Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Ornith., livr. 1: 181 – "l'île King (Péron), la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud (Busseuil)" [= King I., New South Wales [eastern Australia], restricted to Vogelkop. northwestern New Guinea, by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 65.

Common Names. English, New Guinea Vulturine Parrot; Bewani Local, Kase.

MATERIAL. ♂ (flat skin + skeleton), 23 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109863). Iris dark brown, weight 705 g. ♀, same locality and date as above, collected by F. Cucuma (BBM-NG 109862). Iris dark brown, weight 780 g. ♀, 8 Oct, same locality as above, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 110135). Iris brown, weight 791 g.

REMARKS. The birds from Mt Menawa averaged smaller than other specimens at AMNH and reported by Rand & Gilliard (1967). However, plumage and other features are indistinguishable from a broader geographic comparison of specimens. These birds were collected from a group that visited camp on several mornings from 23 September through 8 October. Rand & Gilliard (1967) commented that females were smaller than males. However, the two females weighed more than the lone male specimen.

PSITTICULIDAE

Charmosyna josefinae cyclopum Hartert

Charmosyna josefinae cyclopum Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36 (1): 104 – Cyclops Mountains.

Common Names. English, Josephine's Lorikeet; Bewani Local, Esis.

MATERIAL. ♂, 21 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109840). Iris (?), weight 70 g. ♀, same data as above (BBM-NG 109841). ♀ (flat skin + skeleton), Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110033). Iris orange, weight 21.0 g.

REMARKS. These specimens seem referable to *cyclopum*. From two specimens of *sepikiana* from Mount Bosavi, the subspecies to which this population was tentatively attributed by Beehler & Pratt (2016), in having the entire hind crown blackish without any lilac-blue, and the abdomen dusky centrally only, the remainder crimson. They were compared with topotypical *cyclopum* at AMNH by Engilis and not found to differ.

Interestingly, of the two female *sepikiana*, both from the same locality, one has yellow sides and rump while these are crimson in the other. Perhaps the Mount Bosavi population shows the genetic influence of nominate *josefinae*.

Lorius lory salvadorii A.B. Meyer

Lorius salvadorii A.B. Meyer, 1891, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 3(4): 6 – Astrolabe Bay, northeastern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Black-capped Lory; Bewani Local, Wiye.

MATERIAL. ♂ (flat skin + skeleton), 24 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109896). Iris yellow, weight 186 g. ♂, 26 Oct, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by P. Tanu (BBM-NG 110470). Iris orange, weight 203 g. ♀, 24 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109895). Iris yellow, weight 214 g. ♀ (flat skin), same data as above (BBM-NG 109897). Iris yellow, weight 158 g. ♀, 26 Oct, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 110471). Iris orange, weight 181 g. (?) (in fluid), 20 Oct, Trefas Village, 320 m (BBM-NG 110348). Iris orange, weight 220.0 g.

Trichoglossus haematodus haematodus (Linnaeus)

[P*sittacus*] *haematod*[*us*]. Linnaeus, 1771, Mantiss. Plant.: 524 – Amboina [= Ambon].

Common Names. English, Rainbow Lorikeet; Bewani Local, Aromu.

MATERIAL. ♂, 21 Oct, Trefas Village, 320 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 110379). Iris red, weight 165 g.

REMARKS. Lacking comparative material from Vogelkop, we have here followed the suggestion of Beehler & Pratt (2016) in synonymizing *intermedius* into nominate *haematodus*.

Pseudeos fuscatus (Blyth)

Eos fuscata Blyth, 1858, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 27 (3): 279 – no locality, restricted to Manokwari, Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea by Stresemann & Paludan, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38(1): 238.

Common Names. English, Dusky Lory; Bewani Local, Esis.

Material. ♀, 22 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109853). Weight 185 g. ♀, 2 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110034). Iris orange, weight 167.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 22 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109852). Iris red, weight 183 g.

Alisterus chloropterus moszkowskii Reichenow

Alisterus moszkowskii Reichenow, 1911, Ornith. Monatsber., 19: 82 – Tana, Mamberano River, north New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Papuan King-Parrot; Bewani Local, Yasi.

Material. (?) (in fluid), 23 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by R. Mepke (BBM-NG 109881). Iris color unrecorded, weight 165 g.

Eclectus roratus polychloros (Scopoli)

Psittacus (*polychloros*) Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. Faun. Insubr., pars II: 87 – New Guinea (ex Sonnerat, 1776, Voy. Nouv. Guin.: 174, pl. 108), restricted to Gebe Island by Stresemann, 1952, Ibis 94 (4): 520.

Common Names. English, Eclectus Parrot; Bewani Local, Yemeki

Material. ♂, 13 Sep, Utai airfield, 210 m (BBM-NG 109755). Weight 470 g.

Geoffroyus simplex buergersi Neumann

Geoffroyus simplex bürgersi Neumann, 1922, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern 15: 235 – Maeanderberg, upper Sepik R, west-central Sepik-Ramu.

Common Names. English, Blue-collared Parrot; Bewani Local, Tede.

Material. ♂, 24 May 1975, Mount Somoro 1,500 ± m, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 104803). Iris white, weight unrecorded.

PITTIDAE

Erythropitta macklotii habenichti (Finsch)

Pitta Habenichti Finsch, 1912, Ornith. Monatsber., 20: 102 – "Potsdamhafen in Kaiser Wilhelmsland" [= Bogia, Madang Province], northeastern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Red-bellied Pitta; Bewani Local, Wakfo.

Material. ♂, 23 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, R. Mepke (BBM-NG 109881). Iris color and weight unrecorded.

Remarks. Compared to two skins from Vogelkop and one from the Adelbert Mountains, referable to *macklotii.* This specimen differs quite distinctly in having the nape much brighter and more saturated in color, rich reddish chestnut instead of dull ochre-brown.

While *E. macklotii* forms are certainly diagnosable, there remains the question of at what rank they should be treated. The widespread and highly polytypic *E. erythrogaster* was revised by Irestedt *et al.* (2013) who, using "integrative taxonomy," divided the species into no less than seventeen. Collar *et al*. (2015) used a more conservative approach, and their conclusions are followed here, pending further data on reproductive isolation or lack thereof.

PTILORHYNCHIDAE

Ailuroedus geislerorum geislerorum A.B. Meyer

Aeluroedus geislerorum A.B. Meyer, 1891, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 3 (4): 12 – Astrolabe Bay, Lolebu and Bussum, northern Huon Gulf, restricted to Astrolabe Bay, northeastern New Guinea, by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 187.

Common Names. English, Northern White-eared Catbird; Bewani Local, Muyi.

Material. ♂, 20 Oct, Avnevmon Creek, 320 m (BBM-NG 110354). Iris "dull red", weight 152 g. (?), same data as above (BBM-NG 110354). Iris "dull red", weight 125 g.

Remarks. Taxonomy and vernacular name follow revision of *Ailuroedus* by Irestedt *et al.* (2016). We refer these birds to the western subspecies based on comparisons with specimens at the AMNH. On Mount Menawa, *A. geislerorum* was restricted to primary forest and clearings below 500 m elevation.

Ailuroedus jobiensis Rothschild

Ælurœdus jobiensis Rothschild, 1895, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 4(xxv): xxvi – "Jobi Island" in error, restricted to Weyland Mountains, by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 186.

Common Names. English, Northern Catbird; Bewani Local, Muyi.

Material. ♂, 24 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109899). Iris red, weight 237 g. ♂, 26 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 109945). Iris red, weight 218 g. ♀, 25 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 109922). Iris red-brown, weight 204 g.

Remarks. Taxonomy and vernacular name follow the revision of *Ailuroedus* by Irestedt *et al.* (2016). *Ailuroedus jobiensis* was common between 900 m and 1,400 m elevation on Mount Menawa. The two catbird species were not observed occurring together in any elevation range on Mount Menawa.

Sericulus aureus (Linnaeus)

[*Coracias*] *aureus* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 108 – "Asia", restricted to Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 184.

Common Names. English, Masked Bowerbird; Bewani Local, species unknown from Bewani.

Material. ♂, 21 Nov 1972, Torricelli Mountains (no exact locality), collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 101800). Iris color and weight unrecorded.

Remarks. This is the second record of this species from the North Coastal Range, where it was known previously from four collected by Diamond on Mount Turo (Torricelli Mountains) (Diamond 1969). The existence of this species in the Bewani Mountains, while likely on geographical grounds, needs verification.

MELIPHAGIDAE

Myzomela rosenbergii rosenbergii Schlegel

Myzomela Rosenbergii Schlegel, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierkd., 4 (2-3): 38 – from the interior of Vogelkop, restricted to the Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea, by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 195, syntypes from Hattam, Arfak Mountains, *fide* Dekker & Quaisser (2006: 31).

Myzomela rosenbergii wahgiensis Gyldenstolpe, 1955, Ark. f. Zool., 8: 155 – Weiga, Sepik-Wahgi Divide, Central Highlands.

Common Names. English, Red-collared Myzomela; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. (?) (in fluid), 7 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110113). (?) (in fluid), 14 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110280). (?) (in fluid), 17 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110343) weight 8.4g. Iris color for all specimens was dark brown, bill black, legs dark gray (Engilis notes).

Myzomela cruentata cruentata A.B. Meyer

Myzomela cruentata A.B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70: 202 – "Arfak-Gebirge" [= Arfak Mountains], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Red Myzomela; Bewani Local, Ofsir

Material. ♂, 21 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109836). Iris brown, weight unrecorded.

Xanthotis flaviventer meyeri (Salvadori)

Ptilotis meyeri Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7 [1875]: 947 – Ansus, Jobi = Yapen, Geelvink Bay. New name for *Ptilotis pyrrhotis* Meyer, not *Ptilotis pyrrotis* Lesson.

Common Names. English, Tawny-bellied Honeyeater; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. ♂, 20 Oct, Mokfe Creek, 400 m (BBM-NG 110357). Iris dark brown, weight 44.9 g. ♀, 22 Oct, Avnevmon Ridge, 400 m (BBM-NG 110401). Iris brown, weight 36.9 g. (?) (in fluid), same data (BBM-NG 110402). Iris brown, weight 45.7 g. For all specimens, legs and bill black and face skin yellow (Engilis notes).

Philemon buceroides jobiensis (A.B. Meyer)

Tropidorhynchus jobiensis A.B. Meyer, 1875, Sitzungsb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70: 113 – Ansus, Jobi = Yapen, Geelvink Bay.

Common Names. English, Helmeted Friarbird; Bewani Local, Kofiya.

Material. ♀, 20 Oct, Trefas Village, 320 m, collected by F. Kokeme (BBM-NG 110345). Iris light brown, weight 149 g.

Remarks. The Trefas specimen was darker overall than other specimens in BPBM. Exposed culmen was 36.2 mm, wing chord 150 mm.

Ptiloprora mayri acrophila Diamond

Ptiloprora mayri acrophila Diamond, 1969, Amer. Mus. Novit., 2362: 46 – Mount Menawa, Bewani Mountains.

Common Names. English, Mayr's Streaked Honeyeater; Bewani Local, unrecorded

Material. ♂, 5 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110070). Weight 36.5 g. ♂, 6 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110099). Weight 36.5 g. ♂, same data as above (BBM-NG

110100). Weight 35.5 g. ♂ (flat skin + skeleton), same data as above (BBM-NG 110103). Weight 35.3 g. ♂ (in fluid), 10 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110208). Weight 35.0 g. ♂, 11 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,500 m (BBM-NG 110224). Weight 24.6 g. ♀ (in fluid), 10 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110207). Weight 31.2 g. (?) (in fluid), 6 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110101). Weight 24.1 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110102). Weight 30.3 g. (?) (in fluid), 7 Oct, same locality as above, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110114). (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110115). (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110116). (?) (flat skin + skeleton), 8 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110144). (?) (in fluid), 9 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110173). Weight 30.0 g. (?) juv. (in fluid), 9 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,500 m (BBM-NG 110178). Iris gray, legs pale yellow, weight 23.8 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110179). Weight 22.4 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110180). Weight 30.5 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110181). Weight 27.4 g. (?) (in fluid), 10 Oct, same locality as above, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110209). (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110210). (?) (in fluid), 11 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110225). Weight 34.6 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110226). Weight 24.1 g. Iris lime-green except in the juvenile.

Remarks. The record of this subspecies from the Foja Mountains (Beehler & Prawiradilaga, 2010: 283) represents a considerable expansion of the known range, which was previously described from only one locality (Mount Menawa). It is one of several taxa showing a closer affinity of the North Coastal Range and Foja Mountain avifaunas than that of either to the avifauna of the Cyclops Mountains (Diamond & Bishop 2025). The Menawa specimens compared well with those collected and described by Diamond (1969). This was one of the most abundant species above 1,200 m on Mount Menawa (Engilis pers. obs.).

Pycnopygius ixoides proximus (Madarász)

Ptilotis proxima Madarász, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8: 3 – Erima, Astrolabe Bay, northeastern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Plain Honeyeater; Bewani Local, unrecorded

Material. (?) (in fluid), 23 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109859). Iris color unrecorded, weight 21.3 g.

Melipotes fumigatus goliathi Rothschild & Hartert

Melipotes gymnops goliathi Rothschild & Hartert, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 29(clxxiv): 34 – Mount Goliath, central western New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Common Smoky Honeyeater; Bewani Local, Ekabukus.

Material. ♂, 5 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110063). Iris dark brown, weight 61 g. ♂, 10 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110202). Iris brown, weight 52 g. ♀, 9 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110170). Iris color unrecorded, weight 42 g. (?) (in fluid), 5 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110064). Iris dark brown, weight 58 g. (?) (in fluid), 6 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110106). Iris dark brown, weight 61 g. (?) (in fluid), 9 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110171). Iris color unrecorded, weight 51 g. (?) (in fluid), 14 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,500 m (BBM-NG 110295). Iris brown, weight 56 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110296). Iris brown, weight 56 g.

Remarks. Compared to specimens of the southeastern nominate, the difference is striking. Above these specimens are much darker and colder in tone, nearly uniform blackish, without the decided brown wash present in *fumigatus*. Below, the dark ground-color also has a distinct reduction in warm tones, being much clearer gray. There is not, however, any difference when these specimens are compared to other western specimens, which are referable to *goliathi*.

Melilestes megarhynchus vagans (Bernstein)

Arachnothera vagans Bernstein, 1864, Journ. f. Ornith., 12 (72): 405 – Waigeu.
Melilestes megarhynchus stresemanni Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36 (1): 45 – Hollandia, Humboldt Bay [= Yos Sudarso Bay], north coast of New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Long-billed Honeyeater; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. ♂, 12 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110204). Iris orange, weight 46 g. ♀ (skeleton + flat skin), 9 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,400 m (BBM-NG 110188). (?) (in fluid), 27 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109981). Iris orange, weight 43.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 14 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,400 m, C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110283). Iris orange, weight 49.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 30 Oct, Utai, 210 m, C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110505). Iris orange, weight unrecorded. (?), (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110506) Iris orange, weight unrecorded.

Remarks. The northern subspecies *stresemanni* has been recently combined with the Vogelkop form *vagans* by Beehler & Pratt (2016). The Bewani birds agreed well with birds collected from the Torricelli Mountains, and in both ranges, the birds are grayer and darker below, and the upperparts are primarily olive with little brown tones. A small series collected by Pratt in the Adelbert Mountains (in BPBM) differ in having a wash of brown on the wings and tail, forming a cline between *vagans* and nominate *megarhynchus*.

Timeliopsis fulvigula meyeri (Salvadori)

Euthyrhynchus meyeri Salvadori, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genoa, (2) 36: 97 – Moroka, northeastern New Guinea.
Timeliopsis fulvigula montana Mayr, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17: 659 – Mount Goliath, central western New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Olive Straightbill; Bewani Local, Toye.

Material. ♀, 9 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,500 m (BBM-NG 110175). Iris pale orange, bill dark gray with horn colored base and cutting edges of both mandibles, legs gray, weight 21.8 g. Tail 58 mm, wing chord 73 mm, exposed culmen 17.7 mm and diagonal tarsus 23.4 mm.

Remarks. Beehler & Pratt (2016) synonymized *montana* of the Western Range and *fuscicapilla* of the Huon Peninsula, with *meyeri*. *Timeliopsis f. fuscicapilla* was already considered "doubtfully distinct" by Salomonsen (1967: 339). This Bewani specimen agrees perfectly with a series of *meyeri* collected by Diamond on Mount Menawa and these agreed with specimens from the Southeastern Peninsula and with a single specimen from Oksampin, in the vicinity of Telefolmin, which is geographically between the type localities of these two subspecies, and within the range of *montana* given by Salomonsen. Both species of *Timeliopsis* remain very imperfectly known and are seemingly uncommon throughout their range.

Meliphaga aruensis (Sharpe)

P[*tilotis*]. *aruensis* Sharpe, 1884, Rep. Zool. Coll. Voy. 'Alert': 19 – Aru Islands.

Common Names. English, Puff-backed Meliphaga; Bewani Local, Tawye.

Material. ♂, 26 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109934). Iris dark brown, bill black, gape yellow, legs grayish, weight 24.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 30 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110016). (?) (in fluid), 1 Oct, same locality, C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110023).

Meliphaga orientalis citreola Rand

Meliphaga analoga citreola Rand, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., 1102: 14 – 6 km southwest of Berhard Camp, Snow Mountains.

Common Names. English, Mountain Meliphaga; Bewani Local, Tawye.

Material. ♀, 20 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109826). Iris brown, weight 17 g. ♀ (in fluid), 20 Oct, Avnevmon Ridge, 400 m (BBM-NG 110353). Iris gray, weight 19.2 g. (?) (in fluid), 24 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109901). Iris brown, weight 16.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 26 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109939). Iris amber, weight 16.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 23 Oct, Avnevmon Ridge, 640 m, C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110422). Iris brown, weight 17.3 g. (?) (in fluid), 30 Oct, Utai, 210 m, C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110499).

Remarks. For a discussion of this subspecies, see Diamond (1969).

Meliphaga montana montana (Salvadori)

Ptilotis montana Salvadori, 1880, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genoa, 16: 77 – "Monte Arfak" [= Arfak Mountains], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Material. ♂, 17 May 1975, Mount Somoro, 1,400 m, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 104711). Iris gray, weight unrecorded. ♂, 21 May 1975, same locality as above, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 104767). Iris color and weight unrecorded. ♂ (in fluid), 5 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110051). Iris gray, weight 28.5 g.

Remarks. All mainland populations are combined here into *montana*, following Beehler & Pratt (2016), pending further study. These specimens agree perfectly with skins from near Telefolmin (2) and the Adelbert Mountains (2). When seen in series, there seems to be a slight tendency for specimens from the Southeast Peninsula (14) to have the upperparts very slightly paler and greener, less brownish. However, the difference is very slight, and whether the difference is of a great enough magnitude to warrant subspecific separation seems doubtful.

Caligavis obscura (De Vis)

Ptilotis obscurus De Vis, 1897, Ibis (7) 3 (3): 383 – Mount Scratchley.
Meliphaga obscura viridifrons Salomonsen, 1966, Breviora 254: 7 – Bamoskaboe, 2,300 ft, Karoon, Tamrau Mountains, Vogelkop Peninsula, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Obscure Honeyeater; Bewani Local, Tawye.

Material. ♂, 19 May 1975, Mount Somoro, 1,400 m, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 104747). Iris dark brown, weight unrecorded. ♂, 27 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109971). Iris dark brown, bill black, legs gray, gape yellow, weight 24 g.

ACANTHIZIDAE

Pachycare flavogriseum lecroyae Beehler & Prawiradilaga

Pachycare flavogriseum lecroyae Beehler & Prawiradilaga, 2010, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 130 (4): 282 – Mount Menawa, Bewani Mountains.

Common Names. English, Goldenface; Bewani Local, Emsi.

Material. ♂, 29 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110001). Iris dark brown, weight 20 g. ♀, 26 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 109954). Iris dark brown, weight 17 g.

Remarks. The North Coastal Range population has recently been described as a new subspecies by Beehler & Prawiradilaga (2010). It is possibly the most distinctive endemic

form in the area. The BPBM Bewani specimens, topotypical of *lecroyae*, clearly belong to that subspecies. They agree perfectly with Beehler & Prawiradilaga's description and with the photograph provided by Beehler & Pratt (2016: fig. 2e), which clearly shows the differences from *subaurantium.* Engilis (in field notes) noted the striking differences in the Bewani birds, recognizing it as a possible undescribed form. Once vocal information becomes available, *lecroyae* may warrant separation as a distinct species

Origma murina murina (Sclater)

Brachypteryx murina Sclater, 1858, Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool., 2: 158 – Lobo, Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Rusty Mouse-Warbler; Bewani Local, Suwosi

Material. ♂ imm., 26 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109934). Iris reddish brown, weight 15.3 g. ♂ (flat skin + skeleton), 26 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109935). Iris brown, weight 14.3 g. ♂ (flat skin + skeleton), 28 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109989). Iris reddish brown, weight 15.5 g. ♀ (flat skin + skeleton), 5 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110050). Iris reddish brown, mandible "pale", legs light flesh.

Remarks. BBM-NG 109934 was an immature male and has a more buffy belly than adult birds, imparting a more uniform appearance than adult birds. For the *Sericornis* group of genera, among the species treated in our paper *Origma, Sericornis,* and *Aethomyias,* we follow the recent revision of generic limits presented by Norman *et al.* (2018); hence the generic names used are distinctly different than those of Beehler & Pratt (2016).

Origma robusta cf. ***sanfordi*** (Hartert)
(Figs. 4-6)

Crateroscelis sanfordi Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36 (1): 81 – Mount Wondiwoi, Wandammen Peninsula.

Crateroscelis robusta bastille Diamond, 1969, Amer. Mus. Novit., 2362, p. 18 – Mount Nibo, Torricelli Mountains.

Common Names. English, Mountain Mouse-Warbler; Bewani Local, Suwosi

Material. ♂, 15 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110317). Iris red-orange, weight 20.1 g. ♂ (flat skin + skeleton), same data as above (BBM-NG 110319). Iris color and weight unrecorded. ♂, 16 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110327). Iris reddish brown, weight 21.0 g. ♀, 12 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110261). Iris reddish brown, legs pale gray, weight 16.0 g. ♀, 14 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110289). Iris reddish brown, weight 16.9 g. ♀ (flat skin + skeleton), 15 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110318). Iris reddish brown, weight 16.6 g.

Remarks. Diamond (1969) described the Bewani Mountain *Origma robusta* as a unique subspecies *O. r. bastille*. *O. r. bastille* was described as being similar to *sanfordi*, the only other fulvous-breasted subspecies, but differing from topotypical (Wandammen) specimens in having upperparts "dull dark olive instead of rich brown to olive-brown" and the underparts slightly paler (Diamond 1969). Diamond goes on to say, however, that *bastille* differs from specimens from the Weyland Mountains, described as *steini* by Stresemann & Paludan (1934), in being "slightly darker and richer brown, less gray" below, so evidently the olivaceous upperparts are the only character diagnostic of *bastille*.

Comparison of the above specimens to the small series of *sanfordi* available in BPBM, including skins from Star Mountains (1), Lake Louise, near Telefolmin (4), and Okpamin (5), showed very little difference in dorsal or ventral coloration. Therefore, and especially in

Figure 4. Ventral view of *Origma robusta sanfordi*. Specimens arranged in order of increasing saturation, comprising (from left to right) Snow Mountain *sanfordi* (s. str.), paratype of *steini*, paratype of *bastille*, and Snow Mountain *sanfordi*. Note individual variation and that the ventral coloration of *bastille* and *steini* falls within that of *sanfordi*.

Figure 5. Dorsal view of *Origma robusta sanfordi* (from left to right), one from the Central Range (*sanfordi* s. str.), two from the Bewani Mountains (topotypical of *bastille*), and one from the Central Range. Note that, while there is an average difference, the more olivaceous dorsal plumage of *bastille* is negligible.

Figure 6. The same specimens as in Fig. 5, in ventral view. Note lack of differentiation in ventral color. Some of the specimens of *bastille* in BPBM, such as those pictured here, are more saturated in ventral plumage than any in the type series at AMNH. This could be the result of seasonal variation or wear.

view of the remarks of various authors (e.g., Rand, 1942; Diamond, *l.c.*) of the high amount of variability of *sanfordi* in the depth of olive wash to the upperparts and the saturation of the underparts, we wondered if *bastille* might not be valid. For this reason, we examined the series of these various forms at AMNH, including the types of all three taxa.

Our examination suggests that there may not be grounds to readily separate *bastille* from *sanfordi*. The type series of *bastille* in AMNH (10 specimens, including holotype) and the specimens in BPBM are rather pale below, but they are matched quite well by several *sanfordi* from the Western Range, and, as correctly noted by Diamond, are darker and *more* saturated below than not only specimens of *steini*, but as we found, also a number of *sanfordi* [Rand (1942) also noted unusually high amounts of individual variation in the ventral coloration of *O. s. stanfordi*]. The upperparts are similarly olive in all the AMNH specimens of *bastille*, but some *sanfordi* have the upperparts perfectly agreeing in color. As such we have referred the Menawa specimens to *sanfordi* until further work is completed with this group.

Sericornis virgatus boreonesioticus Diamond
(Fig. 7)

Sericornis virgatus boreonesioticus Diamond, 1969, Amer. Mus. Novit., 2362: 21 – Mount Somoro, Torricelli Mountains.

Common Names. English, Perplexing Scrubwren (or Large Scrubwren); Bewani Local, Suwosi.

MATERIAL. ♂, 26 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109946). Iris reddish brown, weight 12.0 g. ♂, 28 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 109991). Iris reddish brown, weight 12.0 g. ♀, 26 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 109948). Iris reddish brown, weight 10.5 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 109947). Iris brown, weight 11.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 27 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 109975). Iris brown, weight 10.0 g.

REMARKS. Ever since the description of the isolated North Coastal Range population as a distinct subspecies by Diamond (1969), this arrangement has been followed (e.g., Mayr 1986: 420) apparently without further investigation. Diamond considered these birds to be "closest to the race *jobiensis* and is also related to *virgatus* and *imitator*" and described them as being more ochraceous on the chin than any of these subspecies, and the "back is more olive, less brown, than that of *virgatus* (which scarcely contrasts with the brown crown), slightly darker than that of *imitator*, and close to that of *jobiensis* but a trifle darker," the lemon yellow wash on the abdomen stronger, and the bill darker (in the skin?). Note that he, too, only had one specimen of *virgatus* for comparison, a form which must be rare in collections. However, recently Beehler & Pratt (2016) have included *boreonesioticus* within *S. "n." virgatus*, a form occurring on the northern slopes of the Central Range, saying only that it is "minimally distinct." However, these three BPBM specimens differ distinctly from one male collected in the Hunstein Range in having most of the upperparts cold, olivaceous brown, contrasting with the more warmly tinged crown, whereas in the latter the entire dorsal surface is nearly uniformly warm-toned (Fig. 7). These differences cannot be due to "foxing" and fading, as the specimens are of nearly identical age. Furthermore, Carter examined the material of this species at AMNH, where there is a very large series of forty *boreonesioticus* (including the type material), but no *virgatus*. Among the *boreonesioticus*, there is little variability, and all agree well with the three skins in BPBM in having decidedly olivaceous upperparts, none showing any approach to the condition in the single *virgatus*. From this it seems likely that *boreonesioticus* is a valid subspecies, but as we have only been able to examine one comparative specimen of *virgatus*, there remains the possibility, no matter how striking the difference, that only extreme individual variation (or perhaps an aberrant individual?) is responsible.

Clearly, more study is needed before *boreonesioticus* can be considered with full confidence either valid or not so, not only because of the small sample available but also because of the potential that it is closer to a subspecies other than *boreonesioticus*. We have, however, tentatively treated it as valid herein.

This leaves the question of to what species these forms should be referred. The status of *S. beccarii* and *S. nouhuysi* is a very difficult taxonomic problem and their classification has a long and convoluted history. Mayr (1937) treated the complex as two species, with *beccarii* containing its pure form and all the intermediates except *cantans*, while *nouhuysi* was restricted to the pure form of that species and slightly-introgressed *cantans*. Later Rand & Gilliard (1967) divided the complex into three species, containing pure and almost pure *beccarii*, *virgatus* (hybrids), and pure *nouhuysi* respectively. This was, it is clear from these authors discussion, meant to be simply a convenient way of classifying these forms, which is reflected in their vernacular name for the expanded *virgatus*: "perplexing scrubwren." More recently still, Beehler & Pratt (2016) have again recognized two species by considering *virgatus* (*sensu* Rand & Gilliard) as part of *nouhuysi*. Finally, Diamond & Bishop (2020) briefly discussed the arrangement of Beehler & Pratt (2016) and returned to an arrangement similar to that of Mayr, with all the intermediate populations placed with *nouhuysi*, except for *cantans*. They further justified this by noting that

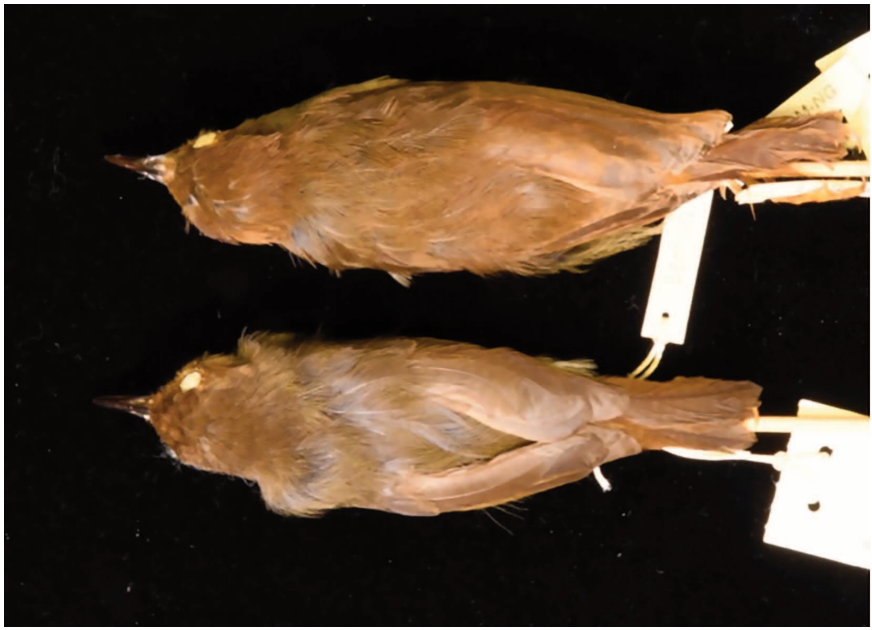

Figure 7. Dorsal view of *Sericornis virgatus boreonesioticus* (BBM-NG 110796, upper) and *S. v. virgatus* (BBM-NG 109948, lower). Note the decidedly colder-toned and more olivaceous back of *boreonesioticus*, contrasting more strongly with the rufescent-tinged crown.

the songs of their two species differ, a character not previously addressed. This treatment was expanded upon by Diamond & Bishop (2025) who argued strongly for the recognition of three altitudinally separated species and dismissed Beehler & Pratt's (2016) "hybridization hypothesis". We have used the species name *virgatus* in the present paper, following these authors, because of the necessity of choosing one of the competing treatments. However, we do not consider Diamond & Bishop's, or any other previous authors, treatment as final and consider that this challenging group requires further study. *Sericornis* was maintained for *S. nouhysi* and *S. beccarii* by Norman *et al.* (2018). *Sericornis nouhysi* included *virgatus* at the time of their assessment, therefore we maintain *Sericornis* herein.

Aethomyias spilodera spilodera (G.R. Gray)

Entomophila? spilodera G.R. Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27: 155 – Dorey [= Manokwari, Vogelkop], northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Pale-billed Scrubwren; Bewani Local, Suwosi.

Material. ♂, Mount Somoro, 1,524 m, 17 Nov 1972, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 101733). ♂, 25 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109929). Iris red, weight 10.4 g. (?) (in fluid), 24 Oct, Avnevmon Ridge, 640 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110442). (?) (in fluid), without date, Trefas Village, 320 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110521). Iris varied from red brown to red, legs were pale pink, and bill horn colored.

Remarks. Both skins have a deep and uniformly black pileum. It seems, therefore, likely that the zone of introgression between this subspecies and *guttata* does not extend this far west. Mayr (1937) recorded specimens showing introgression from near the Sepik, the Huon Peninsula, and near Astrolabe Bay. He notes that the type of *nigrifrons* belongs to a hybrid population, and that it is "available for those who want to separate this intermediate population."

Aethomyias perspicillatus (Salvadori)

Sericornis perspicillata Salvadori, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 36: 99 – Moroka, northeastern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Buff-faced Scrubwren; Bewani Local, Suwosi.

Material. ♂, 5 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110073). (?) (in fluid), 6 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110081). Iris brown, weight 9.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 9 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1400 m(BBM-NG 110189). (?) (in fluid), 10 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110206). Iris color unrecorded, weight 13 g. (?) (in fluid), 10 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,500 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110211). (?) (in fluid), 11 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110215). Iris brown, weight 9.1 g. (?) (in fluid), 12 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110260). Iris color unrecorded, weight 8.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 14 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110293). Iris brown, weight 10.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 15 Oct, same locality as above, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110312). (?) (in fluid), 16 Oct, same locality as above, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110329). (?) (in fluid), 17 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110342). Iris brown, weight 10.9 g.

Remarks. The single skin specimen agrees perfectly with a good series from various localities in the Central Range.

Aethomyias arfakianus (Salvadori)

Gerygone? arfakiana Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7 [1875]: 960 – "Monte Arfak" [= Arfak Mountains], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Sericornis olivacea Salvadori, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 36: 100 – Moroka, northeastern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Grey-green Scrubwren; Bewani Local, Suwosi.

Material. ♀ (in fluid), 26 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109938). Iris brown, weight 7.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 24 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109898). Iris brown, weight 8.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 27 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109983). Iris dark brown, weight 7.8 g. (?) (in fluid), 29 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110007). Iris brown, weight 9.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 3 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110038). (?) (in fluid), 13 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,200 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110268). Iris brown, weight 8.1 g. (?) (in fluid), 16 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1200 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110332) Iris brown, weight 8.0 g.

Remarks. Generally, this species has been divided into two subspecies, *A. a. arfakianus* in the Arfak Mountains and *A. a. olivaceus* in the eastern Central Range, with birds from the western Central Range apparently intermediate (e.g., Mayr 1937; Rand & Gilliard 1967). These forms are differentiated by the plumage of the underparts. Generally, *olivaceus* is said to differ in having the underparts "with grayish olive streaks" (Mayr 1937: 25) and differing slightly in tone of the upperparts. However, Beehler & Pratt (2016) synonymized *olivaceus*, and instead treat the species as monotypic.

In the BPBM collection, the material of this species is not especially rich, there being skins from Telefolmin (2), Mount Bosavi (1), Adelbert Mountains (2), and Mount Missim near Wau (2). There is little difference in the extent of ventral streaking in most of these

specimens, which all have heavy gray streaks throughout the abdomen, except for the Mount Bosavi specimen, which has the streaks much reduced. There is no difference in color of the upperparts. This shows that there must be some instance of individual variation, as this specimen cannot be referable to *arfakianus*, since Mount Bosavi is far to the east of Telefolmin. We followed Beehler & Pratt in considering this species monotypic, especially in view of the characters noted above.

Gerygone palpebrosa cf. ***whanesi*** (A.B. Meyer)

Common Names. English, Fairy Gerygone; Bewani Local, Putekis.

Material. ♀, 9 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110160). Iris red, bill and legs black, weight 8.5 g.

Remarks. This specimen cannot be assigned to subspecies with certainty, as the diagnostic characters used to differentiate the various subspecies in the New Guinea region are shown solely by adult males. Specimens from Mount Menawa at AMNH were determined to *whanesi*, and this female matched closely the females collected by Diamond. Based on this comparison, coupled with distributions ascribed to the various subspecies by Beehler & Pratt (2016), we refer our bird to *G. p. wahnesi*.

This specimen was taken at the upper reaches of the altitudinal range for this species. For instance, Mayr (1941) gave the uppermost vertical record as 1,500 m, but "most common at 600–900 m." In the North Coastal Range mountains, Diamond collected specimens from 200–1,100 m.

MELANOCHARIDAE

Melanocharis nigra unicolor Salvadori

Melanocharis unicolor Salvadori, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12: 333 – Jobi [=Yapen].

Common Names. English, Black Berrypecker; Bewani Local, Fugusi.

Material. ♂, 23 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109876). Iris brown, weight 10.6 g. ♂, 26 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110002). Iris brown, weight 11.5 g. ♀, 22 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 109845) Iris brown, weight 13.1 g. ♀, 26 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109943). Iris brown, weight 14.0 g. (?) (in fluid), same locality as above (BBM-NG 109957). Iris brown, weight 12.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 21 Oct, Mokfe Creek, 400 m, (BBM-NG 110370). Iris light brown, weight 13.2 g. (?) (in fluid), 23 Oct, Avnevmon Ridge, 640 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110423). . (?) (in fluid), 30 Oct, Utai airfield, 210 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110502). Iris light brown, weight unrecorded.

Melanocharis longicauda intercalans Carter & Engilis, **subsp**. **nov**.
(Figs 8, 9)

Common Names. English, Mid-mountain Berrypecker; Bewani Local, Fugusi.

Holotype. BBM-NG 110004 (field number AEJr-1418), female adult, Papua New Guinea, West Sepik Province, Agpo Creek, Mount Menawa, Bewani Mountains, 8.5 km north, 14 km east of Utai, 3.309º S, 141.709º E, 1,200 m asl, 29 Sep 1986, collected and prepared by A. Engilis, Jr. Holotype deposited in Bishop Museum.

Paratypes. All are from Papua New Guinea, West Sepik Province. AMNH 829891, adult male, Mount Somoro, Torricelli Mountains, 8 Jul 1966, collected by J.M. Diamond; AMNH 829893-829894, adult males, Mount Nibo, Torricelli Mountains, 11 Jul 1966, collected by J.M. Diamond; AMNH 829904 and 929907, adult females, Mount Menawa, Bewani Mountains, 2 and 4 Aug 1966, collected by J.M.

Figure 8. Photo of holotype female *M. l. intercalans* subsp. nov. (bottom) in comparison with *M. l. orientalis* (center) and *caprata* (top). Note bright underparts and lack of white spot on outer rectrices of *intercalans*. Photo by C. Prussick, BPBM.

Diamond; BBM-NG 109918, 109931 (whole in alcohol), 110005, 110026, two adult males, two adult females, Mount Menawa, Bewani Mountains, 25 Sep–1 Oct 1986, collected by A. Engilis, Jr.

Additional referred material. All are from Papua New Guinea, West Sepik Province. AMNH 829891, adult male, Mount Somoro, Torricelli Mountains, 8 Jul 1966, collected by J.M. Diamond; AMNH 829895-829903, six adult males, three adult females, Mount Nibo, Torricelli Mountains, 11–14 Jul 1966, collected by J.M. Diamond; AMNH 829905-829906, 829908-829911-829918, ten adult males, one adult female, two unsexed juveniles, Mount Menawa, Bewani Mountains, 2–13 Aug 1966, collected by J.M. Diamond; BBM-NG 110048, adult female preserved as a complete skeleton along with a partial (unsewn) skin, Mount Menawa, Bewani Mountains, 5 Oct 1986, collected by A. Engilis, Jr; BBM-NG 109980, 110003, 110006, 110040, 110161, 110242, 110263, 110281, 110331, unsexed internally and preserved whole in alcohol, Mount Menawa, Bewani Mountains, 25 Sep–16 Oct 1986, collected by A. Engilis, Jr.

Diagnosis. Differs from all other subspecies of *Melanocharis longicauda* in having the central abdomen rich lemon-yellow, much more saturated than in other forms and without any grayish cast; outer rectrices (r6) uniformly blackish, identical in color to the other pairs (r1-5), except for a streak of white along the (narrow) outer edge, extending about two-thirds of the exposed portion. Other subspecies of *longicauda* exhibit a white outer vein along with an internal white spot on the inner vein of r6. Most closely approaches *M. l. longicauda*, especially the eastern populations, in overall color, but differs in having a decidedly yellow abdomen (although there is some approach to this character in some '*chloris*') and consistently lacking any trace of white patches or "bar" on the inner web of the outermost rectrices, which, while variable, usually show some extent of white and always at least tend paler, more silvery-gray. Pectoral tuft rich yellow,

Figure 9. Dorsal view of female *Melanocharis longicauda*. Note the darker and clearer greenish olive dorsum of the female holotype of *Melanocharis longicauda intercalans* subsp. nov. (above), as compared to the paler and more grayish dorsum of *Melanocharis longicauda caprata* (below); *M. l. longicauda* is similar in dorsal plumage to *intercalans.*

brighter than other forms; somewhat variable (Figure 8). More similar in morphometric characters to eastern *M. l. orientalis* than to western *M. l. longicauda,* which taxon the new subspecies resembles more closely in plumage; from *M. l. orientalis* and *M. l. caprata* differs even more in tail pattern, these subspecies having a complete and often rather broad bar across r5 and in some individuals even a white spot on r4, and additionally in a having darker and more greenish, less pale and grayish, dorsum in females (Figure 9).

Table 3. **Measurements of *Melanocharis longicauda* primary subspecies taken from specimens in BPBM and AMNH**.

Subspecies		Wing	Tail	Exp Culmen
M. l. longicauda	Male n = 13	61–67	46–52	10.0–10.9
	Female n = 7	59–66	46–47	9.5–9.9
M. l. orientalis	Male n = 15	63–69	45–57	9.9–11.4
	Female n = 8	61–67	46–55	10.3–11.4
M. l. intercalans **subsp. nov**.	Male n = 21	63–67	43–48	10.3–11.3
	Female n = 8	61–66	42–52	10.6–11.2

DESCRIPTION OF HOLOTYPE. The holotype is in good condition. Entire dorsum saturated olive-green, the feathers very faintly edged with dusky, giving a slightly scalloped appearance; scapulars and greater and lesser wing-coverts alike in color to dorsum. Secondaries dusky brownish gray with a slight olive cast, especially on the outer webs, which are fringed with olive-green; alula dusky; primaries dusky, proximally with very narrow fringes on the outer webs of yellow-olive. Dorsal surface of rectrices dusky, along the outer web tinged with olive; ventral surface generally dark gray, the outermost pair (r6) with the proximal *c*. two-thirds of the strongly emarginate outer web grayish white, appearing as a narrow whitish longitudinal striation. Lores and feathered orbital ring similar in color to pileum; auricular feathering and malar region pale grayish olive; throat and breast fairly light gray-olive, palest on the medial throat, faintly striated with a slightly paler and more yellow-suffused tone. Abdomen and sides saturated lemon-yellow, with faint olivaceous striations, especially along the upper margin; lower flanks, crissum, and under tail-coverts pale gray-olive suffused green, similar in shade but slightly yellower than breast; axillaries and under wing-coverts whitish tinged with creamy-yellow. Measurements and weight taken fresh, in the field: total length 128 mm, tail 46, wing chord 63, exposed culmen 10.8, diagonal tarsus 18.4; weight 14.5 g. Iris brown.

VARIATION. As with other subspecies of *M. longicauda*, this subspecies shows strong sexual dichromatism in plumage. Adult males are similar in ventral coloration to the female, but is entirely black on the dorsum, with a bluish iridescence in strong light. Two unsexed specimens (AMNH 829912, 829913) are clearly juvenile, as shown by their soft plumage and traces of rictal flanging. They are similar to the adult females but are slightly duller and grayer overall, with limited dorsoventral contrast and without any clear yellow on the abdomen.

DISTRIBUTION. Known at present only from the Torricelli and Bewani mountains, North Coastal Ranges, of Papua New Guinea.

ETYMOLOGY. From the Latin *intercalans* (= interposed between), in reference it the altitudinal range of this subspecies (and species), which lies between that of the closely related congeners *M. nigra unicolor* and *M. versteri virago.*

REMARKS. Intriguingly, this taxon shares its distinctive tail pattern with *M. citreola.* However, there is no doubt that it belongs to *longicauda*, on the basis of its yellowish olive ventrum instead of the distinct satin-white, washed pale yellow, ventrum of *citreola*.

Several subspecies, formerly considered endemic to the North Coastal Ranges, have been found to also inhabit the Foja Mountains (Beehler & Prawiradilaga 2010). There are sight records of this species in the Foja Mountains (Beehler *et al*. 2012), but apparently no specimens have been collected. Assuming that these are correct, which needs confirmation, it is very possible that these may prove referable to *intercalans*. Apparently the species has not been reported from the Cyclops Mountains, despite these being extensively collected.

Melanocharis versteri maculiceps (De Vis)

Sarganura maculiceps De Vis, 1898, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea for 1896-97, Appendix AA: 87 – Wharton Range, central eastern New Guinea.

Pristorhamphus versteri virago Stresemann, 1923, Arch. Naturgesch., 89 (A) 7: 68 – Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains, northeastern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Fan-tailed Berrypecker; Bewani Local, Fugusi.

Material. ♀, 7 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110118). ♀, 10 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110203). Iris brown, weight 17.5 g. ♀, 15 Oct, same locality as above, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110313). (?) (in fluid), 9 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110172). Iris color unrecorded, weight 10.4 g. (?) (in fluid), 14 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110292). Iris brown, weight 11.0 g.

Remarks. The Menawa *M. versteri* possesses a distinctive yellow wash on the belly. This trait was consistent for all females collected and contrasted when compared to birds from the Southern Highlands and Huon Peninsula (*M. v. virgo*) and those from Western New Guinea (nominate *versteri*). The latter two subspecies exhibit more uniform grayish than yellow bellies. Several females collected from Mount Missim (Morobe Province) compare nicely with the Menawa birds. Based on plumage characteristics these birds were assigned to *maculiceps*. This was the basis for assigning the Menawa birds also to *maculiceps*. Until more males from the North Coastal Range can be examined and compared, the true known affinities for those birds remain uncertain.

Oedistoma iliolophus iliolophus (Salvadori)

Melilestes iliolophus Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7 [1875]: 951 – "Miosnom et Jobi" [= Mios Num and Yapen].

Common Names. English, Pygmy Longbill; Bewani Local, Ofsir.

Material. ♀, 2 May 1975, Mount Somoro, 1,400 m (BBM-NG 104766). Iris brown, weight unrecorded. ♂, 17 May 1975, same locality as above (BBM-NG 104714). Iris brown. ♂, 19 May 1975, same locality as above (BBM-NG 104748). Iris brown. ♂, 26 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109941). Weight 12.2 g. ♂ (flat skin + skeleton), 4 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110042). ♀, 23 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109874). Weight 10.9. ♀, same data as above (BBM-NG 109875). Weight 10.6 g. (?) (in fluid), 24 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109902). Weight 11.7 g. (?) (in fluid), 25 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 109919). Weight 11.0 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 109920). Weight 12.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 25 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109932). Weight 14.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 26 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109942). Weight 10.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 27 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109977). Weight 10.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 27 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109982). Weight 11.1 g. (?) (in fluid), 28 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 109990). Weight 12.1 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 109992). Weight 12.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 30 Sep, same locality as above, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110015). (?) (in fluid), 1 Oct, same locality as above, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110020). (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110021). (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110022). (?) (in fluid), 12 Oct, same data as above (BBM-NG 110262). Weight 10.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 14 Oct, same locality as above, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110282). (?) (in fluid), 16 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,400 m (BBM-NG 110323). Weight 12.2 g. (?) (in fluid), 20 Oct, Mokfe Creek, 400 m (BBM-NG 110356). All birds with brown iris (Engilis field notes).

Toxorhamphus novaeguineae novaeguineae (Lesson)

Cinnyris Novæ Guineæ Lesson, 1827, Dict. Sci. Nat. (ed. Levrault), 50: 22 – "les bords du hâvre Doréry à la Nouvelle-Guinée" = Dorey [= Manokwari], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Yellow-bellied Longbill; Bewani Local, Ofsir.

Material. ♀, 12 Nov 1972, Mount Somoro, "4500 ft", collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 101724). Iris brown. ♀, 19 Nov 1972, Mount Somoro, "5000 ft", collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 101788). Iris brown. ♂ (flat skin + skeleton), 3 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110039). Iris brown, weight 13.3 g. (?) (in fluid), 21 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109835). Iris reddish brown,

weight 13.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 23 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 109872). Iris reddish brown, weight 13.4 g. (?) (in fluid), 24 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 109900). Iris reddish brown, weight 13.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 24 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109913). Iris brown, weight 13.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 26 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109937). Iris reddish brown, weight 11.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 26 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109958). Iris brown, weight 11.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 28 Sep, same locality as above, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 109998). (?) (in fluid), 4 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110047). Iris brown, weight 9.8 g. (?) (in fluid), 20 Oct, Trefas Village, 320 m (BBM-NG 110352). Iris brown, weight 9.4 g.

CINCLOSOMATIDAE

Ptilorrhoa castanonota uropygialis (Rand)

Eupetes castanonotus uropygialis Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., 1074: 2 – 6 km southwest of Berhard Camp, Idenberg River.

Common Names. English, Chestnut-backed Jewel-babbler; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. ♂, 16 September 1972, Mount Somoro, 1,372 m, A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 101755). ♂, 20 May 1975, Mount Somoro, 1,400 m (BBM-NG 104754). ♂, 23 May 1975, Mount Somoro, 1,500 m, 23 May 1975, A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 104794).

Remarks. Although the original description of *uropygialis* (Rand 1940) discussed only the differences in female plumage, there appears to be a (admittedly much slighter) difference in the males as well. The specimens of all other subspecies examined, including *buergersi* and *par*, possess a broad and crisply defined band across the forehead. However, in these three BPBM males, there is at most only a diffuse tinge of blue to the otherwise brown forehead. Instead, *buergersi*, *par*, and *pulcher* have at most a very slight tinge of blue to the forehead. This is noteworthy, as it shows an approach to the brown forehead of females. While the female of the subspecies has dorsal coloration approaching that of the male, it appears that sexual dichromatism is strangely reduced in the present form.

The material in AMNH shows, without doubt, that the North Coastal Range population is correctly attributed to *uropygialis*, and also confirms the character of the forehead colorations, although there is some variation in width.

Ptilorrhoa leucosticta menawa (Diamond)

Eupetes leucosticta menawa Diamond, 1969, Amer. Mus. Novit., 2362: 19 – Mount Menawa, Bewani Mountains.

Common Names. English, Spotted Jewel-babbler; Bewani Local, Stok.

Material. ♂, 10 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,400 m (BBM-NG 110196). Iris dark brown, legs and bill black, weight 45.2 g. Tail 87 mm, wing chord 72 mm, exposed culmen, 21.9 mm, diagonal tarsus 31.4 mm.

Remarks. This specimen, a topotype of *menawa*, differs from a series of *loriae* from southeastern New Guinea in having the upper surface slightly darker and more saturated olive, and the under surface more strongly washed with olive throughout, whereas in the specimens of *loriae* the olive coloration is more restricted to the sides. However, there is some variation in the latter character, some *loriae* having more extensive olive and thus partly approaching *menawa*. Therefore, *menawa* is certainly a thinly defined subspecies, and further specimens are needed to establish its validity without any doubt, especially in view of the variation in *loriae*.

This taxon is closest to (and only subtly distinct from) the subspecies from the eastern Central Range instead of the western.

CRACTICIDAE

Peltops montanus Stressmann

Peltops blainvillii montanus Stressmann, 1921. Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern 1: 25. – Hunstein Mountains. Middle Sepik, north-central New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Mountain Peltops; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. ♂, 23 Nov 1972, Mount Somoro 1,500± m, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 101806) Iris red, weight unrecorded. ♀, 2 December 1972, Mount Somoro, 1,220± m, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 101817). Iris red, weight unrecorded.

Cracticus cassicus cassicus (Boddaert)

Rhamphastos cassicus Boddaert, 1783, Tab. Planch. Enlum.: 38 – based on Buffon's *Cassican de la Nouvelle Guinée,* and Latham, 1781, Gen, Syn. Birds 1 (1): 415 (ex Buffon) [= New Guinea], restricted to Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea, by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 164.

Common Names. English, Hooded Butcherbird; Bewani Local, Minoru.

Material. ♀, 21 Oct, Trefas Village, 320 m, collected by A. Epi (BBM-NG 110378). Iris red, weight 166 g. (?) (in fluid), same locality and date as above, collected by A. Spepe (BBM-NG 110380). Iris dark brown, weight 159 g.

CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Coracina caeruleogrisea (G.R. Gray)

Campephaga caeruleogrisea G.R. Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27: 179 – Aru Islands.

Common Names. English, Stout-billed Cuckooshrike; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. ♀, 5 Apr 1975, 60 km Southeast of Vanimo, Bewani Mountains, 455 m, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 104568). Iris dark brown, weight unrecorded.

Coracina papuensis papuensis (Gmelin)

[*Corvus*] *papuensis* Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1(1): 371 – "nova Guinea", restricted to Dorey [= Manokwari], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea, by Stresemann, 1913, Journ. f. Ornith., 61 (4): 604.

Common Names. English, White-bellied Cuckooshrike; Bewani Local, Siofo.

Material. ♂, 13 Sep, Utai airstrip, 210 m (BBM-NG 109754). Iris dark brown, bill and legs black, weight 78 g.

Edolisoma montium bicina (Diamond)

Coracina montana bicina Diamond, 1969, Amer. Mus. Novit., 2362: 16 – Mount Nibo, Torricelli Mountains.

Common Names. English, Black-bellied Cicadabird; Bewani Local, Siofo.

Material. ♂, 20 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109827). Iris color unrecorded, weight 76.0 g. ♀, 27 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109972). Iris dark brown, weight 77.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 22 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109854). (?) (in fluid), Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110032). Iris brown, weight 76.0 g.

REMARKS. Judging from the single female skin available, it appears that this subspecies is just tenable by the plumage character noted by Diamond (1969), namely the greater extent of black on the throat. This is a rather poorly differentiated subspecies but judging by Diamond (*l.c.*)'s discussion of the very long series he had available, the slight differences must be constant.

OREOICIDAE

Aleadryas rufinucha aff. ***niveifrons*** (Hartert)

Common Names. English, Rufous-naped Bellbird; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

MATERIAL. ♂, 11 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110227). Iris color unrecorded, weight 44.1 g. ♀, 9 Oct, Mount Menawa, (BBM-NG 110158). Iris cream colored, weight 43.3 g. (?) (in fluid), 12 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110259). Iris color unrecorded, weight 48.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 13 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110276). Iris color unrecorded, weight 36.9 g. (?) (in fluid), 16 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110259). Iris reddish brown, weight 42.7 g.

REMARKS. Examination of the AMNH and BPBM material suggests that the population occurring on the North Coastal Range may be a distinct, although rather modestly differentiated, subspecies. These specimens differ from *niveifrons* in having the sides distinctly grayer, less olive; the bill, viewed in lateral profile, generally appears distinctly deeper at the base but not all specimens are identifiable by the later character. However, a brief overview of the extensive series of this species suggests that the variation amongst these, while present, does not agree fully with the eastern and western subspecies, differing in amount of white on the forecrown, delineated by Beehler & Pratt (2016). Since the differentiation of the North Coastal Range specimens is minimal, we take the conservative course and opt not to name them until a full revision of the genus is published.

A factor that may have obfuscated prior attempts at revision is the presence of sexual dichromatism. Surprisingly, all previous authors seem to have implied or stated outright that the sexes are alike in *Aleadryas,* yet examination of specimens shows that the vast majority of males have distinctly more extensive white on the frons, there being only marginal overlap. Given that the extent of this color has been given considerable taxonomic significance in the past, we call attention to this sexual dichromatism here, so that future revisors can account for it.

PACHYCEPHALIDAE

Colluricincla megarhyncha tappenbecki Reichenow

Colluricincla tappenbecki Reichenow, 1899, Journ. f. Ornith., 47 (1): 118 – "Friedrich Wilhelms Hafen" [=Madang], Astrolabe Bay, northeastern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Little Shrikethrush; Bewani Local, Tukre.

MATERIAL. (?) (in fluid), 20 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109831). Iris red-brown, weight 36.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 25 Oct, Avnevmon Ridge, 400 m (BBM-NG 110456). Iris brown, weight 39.4 g.

Pseudorectes ferrugineus ferrugineus (Bonaparte)

Rhectes ferrugineus Bonaparte, 1850, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 31: 563 – "La Nouvelle-Guinée", restricted to Lobo, Triton Bay, southeastern New Guinea, by van Oort, 1907, Notes Leyden Mus., 29 (1): 75.

Common Names. English, Rusty Shrikethrush; Bewani Local, Tukre.

Material. ♂, 22 Oct, Trefas Village, 320 m (BBM-NG 110405). Iris cream, weight 98.0 g.

Pachycephala schlegelii cyclopum Hartert

Pachycephala schlegelii cyclopum Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool. 36 (1): 54 – Cyclops Mountains.

Common Names. English, Regent Whistler; Bewani Local, Anwi.

Material. ♂, 6 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110104). Iris red-brown, weight 22.0 g. ♂, 7 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110119). Iris brown, weight 24.0 g. ♂, same data as above (BBM-NG 110120). Iris brown, weight 24.7 g. ♀, same data as above (BBM-NG 110121). Iris brown, weight 22.5 g. ♀, 8 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110139). Iris brown, weight 24.6 g. ♀, same data as above (BBM-NG 110140). Iris brown, weight 24.8 g. ♀, 9 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110164). Iris brown, weight 28.6 g. ♀ (skeleton), same data as above (BBM-NG 110169). Iris color unrecorded, weight 23.6 g. (?) (in fluid), 8 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110142). Iris color unrecorded, weight 28.0 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110143). Iris color unrecorded, weight 25.9 g. (?) (in fluid), 9 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110165). Iris brown, weight 23.4 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110166). Iris brown, weight 24.9 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110167). Iris color unrecorded, weight 23.9 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110168). Iris color unrecorded, weight 20.6 g.

Remarks. The described form *cyclopum* was synonymized with *obscurior,* the subspecies occurring throughout the Central Ranges, by Beehler & Pratt (2016). Examination of the ample series at AMNH, however, convinces us that *cyclopum* deserves continued recognition. From *obscurior,* it differs in having the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the head, as well as the pectoral band, paler and duller brownish gray, less clearly deep plumbeous, in females. Also, the males generally have only a slight tinge of ochre below the pectoral band, less so than in *obscurior,* and the dorsum averages slightly paler and brighter green (but with overlap). Actually, it would appear that *cyclopum* may be closer to nominate *schlegelii* of the Vogelkop, a biogeographic pattern that is present in other taxa.

This preliminary examination also indicated variation within *obscurior,* with western specimens from the Weyland and Snow Mountains showing less distinct rufescent below the pectoral band of males, a trend that culminates in some practically chestnut-breasted specimens from the Owen Stanley Range. Further study is needed to determine whether this is smoothly clinal or if there is a distinct enough phenotypic disjunction to warrant recognition of two subspecies in the Central Range.

Pachycephala hyperythra sepikiana Stresemann

Pachycephala hyperythra sepikiana Stresemann, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 1: 36 – "Mäanderberg am oberen Sepik" [= Sepik Mountains], northeastern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Rusty Whistler; Bewani Local, Pipo.

Material. ♀, 17 May 1975, Mount Somoro, 1,400 m, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 104715). ♀, 22 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109858). Iris brown, weight 30.5 g. ♀, 23 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 109870). Iris brown, weight 26.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 30 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110014). Iris brown, weight 32 g.

REMARKS. These specimens agree perfectly with one from the Hunstein Range, nearly topotypical of *sepikiana*. Legs light brown and bill black on all specimens.

ORIOLIDAE

Pitohui kirhocephalus brunneicaudus (A.B. Meyer)

Rhectes brunneicaudus A.B. Meyer, 1891, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 3(4): 10 – Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay, northeastern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Northern Variable Pitohui; Bewani Local, Tukre.

MATERIAL. ♂, 30 Sep, Menawa River, 700 m, (BBM-NG 110013). Iris red-brown, weight 79 g. ♂, 22 Oct, Avnevmon Ridge, 400 m (BBM-NG 110406). Iris dark brown, weight 64 g. ♀, 25 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110459). Iris dark brown, weight 70 g. ♀, 29 Oct, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110495). Iris red-brown, weight unrecorded. (?) (in fluid), 25 Oct, Avnevmon Ridge, 400 m (BBM-NG 110454). Iris light brown, weight 56.0 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110455). Iris light brown, weight 73.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 28 Oct, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110488). (?) (in fluid), 29 Oct, same locality as above, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110496). Iris red-brown, weight not recorded.

REMARKS. These specimens agree well with others from other localities in the northern watershed and were paler overall from Vogelkop birds. *Pitohui k. brunneicaudus* were encountered primarily in hill forest (< 500 m elevation) of the Bewanis, A similar form, *P. k. senex* occurs below 300 m elevation in the Upper Sepik Valley. The specimen bill color of *brunneicaudus* was darker brown than *senex* and the latter has pale underparts (Rand & Gilliard 1967).

Pitohui dichrous (Bonaparte)

Rhectes dichrous Bonaparte, 1850, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 31: 563 – "La Nouvelle-Guinée", restricted to Lobo, Triton Bay, southeastern New Guinea, by Sclater, 1858, Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. London, 2: 161.

Pitohui dichrous monticola Rothschild, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 14 (cvii): 79 – Avera, upper Aroa River.

Common Names. English, Hooded Pitohui; Bewani Local, Fukne.

MATERIAL. ♂, 27 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109976). Iris red, weight 69 g. ♂, 2 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110030). Iris red, weight 75.9 g, ♀, 23 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109861). Iris red, weight 72 g.

REMARKS. The birds from Mount Menawa and two specimens from the Torricelli averaged smaller chord measurements than reported in the literature, measured at BPBM (100–102 mm for Bewani birds) and 106–111 mm measured and reported in literature (Rand & Gilliard 1968). This taxon may warrant a closer examination of North Coastal Range specimens for plumage differences. Engilis noted that *P. dichrous* was encountered primarily between 900 and 1,200 m elevation on Mount Menawa, replacing *P. kirhocephalus* encountered below 500 m elevation. There was no record of sympatry via specimens or observations.

RHIPIDURIDAE

Chaetorhynchus papuensis A.B. Meyer

Chaetorhynchus papuensis A.B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69: 493 – "Arfakgebirge, circa 3550′ hoch" [= Arfak Mountains], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Drongo Fantail; Bewani Local, Meifo.

Material. ♂, 22 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109856). Iris brown, weight 50.5 g. ♂ (flat skin + skeleton), 4 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110043). Iris brown, weight 42.9 g. ♂, 7 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110112). Iris dark brown, weight 48 g. ♀, 21 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109842). Iris brown, weight 42.0 g. ♀ (flat skin + skeleton), 6 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110080). Iris color unrecorded, weight 37.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 23 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109860). Iris brown, weight 49 g. (?) (in fluid), 24 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 109888). Iris brown, weight 48.6 g. (?) (in fluid), 12 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110241). Iris color unrecorded, weight 37.4 g.

Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca (Quoy & Gaimard)

Muscipeta melaleuca Quoy & Gaimard, 1832, Voy. *Astrolabe*, Zool. 1: 180 – "le hâvre Carteret, Nouvelle-Irlande" = Lamassa Bay, New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago.

Common Names. English, Willie Wagtail; Bewani Local, Korede.

Material. Bilateral gynandromorph, 20 Oct, Trefas Village, 320 m (BBM-NG 110347). Iris dark brown, weight 27.5 g.

Remarks. This appears to be the first record in the literature of bilateral gynandromorphism in the Rhipiduridae, according to literature review by Murillo *et al.* (2023) who listed all previously recorded cases among passerines.

Rhipidura leucothorax leucothorax Salvadori

Rhipidura leucothorax Salvadori, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6: 311 – "Hatam (nuova Guinea)" [= Hattam, Arfak Mountains], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, White-bellied Thicket-Fantail; Bewani Local, Fefsi.

Material. (?), 25 Oct, Avnevmon, 400 m (BBM-NG 1104510). Iris brown, weight 15.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 28 Oct, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110487).

Rhipidura atra vulpes Mayr

Rhipidura atra vulpes Mayr, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17: 684 – Cyclops Mountains.

Common Names. English, Black Fantail; Bewani Local, Fefsi.

Material. ♂, 8 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110141). Iris color unrecorded, weight 12.8 g. ♂, 12 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,500 m (BBM-NG 110252). Iris dark brown, weight 13.5 g. ♂ imm., 12 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110234). Iris dark brown, weight unrecorded. ♀, 5 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110065). Iris dark brown, weight 12.5 g. ♀ (in fluid), 9 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,500 m (BBM-NG 110176). ♀, 12 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110251). Iris dark brown, weight 10.5 g. ♀ (in fluid), 15 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110315). Iris dark brown, weight 10.9 g. (?) (in fluid), 10 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110200). Iris dark brown, weight 11.1 g. (?) (in fluid), same locality as above. Iris color unrecorded, weight 13.6 g.

Remarks. The females differ from a series of nominate *atra* quite distinctly, in having the crown darker and browner, less tinged with grayish, and both the dorsal and ven-

tral surfaces much darker and richer, more chestnut. The immature male is evidently in active performative molt, the body plumage being mixed rufous and black throughout.

Fantail species distributions along elevation gradients (congener replacement) in New Guinea is well documented, especially compared with many other genera. As one travels up in elevation. species replace one another, particularly in mountains of over 2,000 m elevation. Where there are areas of sympatry, species sort themselves in the forest structure and in clearing or ridgeline edges (Engilis unpubl. data). On Mount Menawa there were two regions of sympatry, three species below 600 m and three species above 1,000 m. In higher elevations on Menawa, *R. atra* foraged close to or on the forest floor (usually within 5 m of the ground), whereas *R. albolimbata* and *hyperythra* both foraged, flycatching and gleaning in subcanopy and open understory. The latter was uncommon on Menawa.

Rhipidura albolimbata Salvadori

Rhipidura albo-limbata Salvadori, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6: 312 – "Hatam (nuova Guinea)" [= Hattam, Arfak Mountains], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Rhipidura auricularis De Vis, 1890, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea for 1888–89, Appendix G: 59 – Musgrave Range, southeastern New Guinea.

Rhipidura albo-limbata lorentzi Van Oort, 1909, Nova Guinea, 9 (Zool.) (1): 85 – Hellwig Mountains.

Common Names. English, Friendly Fantail; Bewani Local, Fefsi.

Material. ♂, 13 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110277). Iris dark brown, weight 10.0 g. ♀, 12 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110254). Iris dark brown, weight 7.5 g. ♀ (in fluid), 17 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110339). Iris dark brown, weight 10.8 g. (?) (in fluid), 14 Oct, Mount Menawa, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110290). Iris brown, weight 9.6 g. (?) (in fluid), 17 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110340). Iris dark brown, weight 9.2 g. Legs on all male specimens black, a bit grayer in females, and bill upper mandible of both sexes black, lower mandible horn with black tip.

Remarks. We follow Beehler & Pratt (2016) in treating this species as monotypic.

Rhipidura hyperythra hyperythra G.R. Gray

Rhipidura hyperythra G.R. Gray, 1858. Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 176 – Aru Islands.

Common Names. English, Chestnut-bellied Fantail; Bewani Local, Fefsi.

Material. (?), 16 Nov 1972, Mount Somoro, 1,370± m, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 101756). Iris black, weight unrecorded.

Remarks. Beehler & Pratt (2016) merged *muelleri* with nominate *hyperythra* based on the variable range of white on chin encompassing both forms.

DICRURIDAE

Dicrurus bracteatus carbonarius Bonaparte

Dicrurus carbonarius Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Avium, 1: 352 – New Guinea (type from Lobo, Triton Bay, *fide* Mayr).

Common Name: English, Spangled Drongo: Bewani Local, Krikri.

Material. ♀, 21 Oct, Trefas Village 320 m, (BBM-NG 110384). Iris red, weight 81 g. ♂, 22 Oct, Trefas Village, 320 m (BBM-NG 110403). Iris red-orange, weight not recorded.

PARADISAEIDAE

Phonygammus keraudrenii neumanni Reichenow

Phonygammus neumanni Reichenow, 1918, Journ. f. Ornith., 66 (4): 438 – "Lordberg, Sepikgebiet", [= Lordberg, Sepik region], northeastern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Trumpet Manucode; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. ♂, 22 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109850) Iris red, weight 161 g.

Seleucidis melanoleucus (Daudin)

Paradisea melanoleuca Daudin, 1800, Traite d'Ornith., 2: 278 – "Waigeu" in error = Salawati or mainland Vogelkop.

Common Names. English, Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. ♂, 24 Oct, Supi Creek, 0.5 km S, 9.3 km E Utai, 300 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 110463). Iris red weight not recorded.

Remarks. We tentatively follow Beehler & Pratt (2016) in treating this species as monotypic. This bird was collected in the same lowland riverine forest as *Drepanornis* (see account below).

Ptiloris magnificus magnificus (Vieillot)

Falcinellus magnificus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., 28: 167 – "La Nouvelle - Guinée", restricted to Dorey [= Manokwari], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea, by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 174.

Common Names. English, Magnificent Riflebird; Bewani Local, Fu.

Material. ♂, 25 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m, collected by F. Cucuma (BBM-NG 109928). Iris dark brown, mouth lining lime-green, weight 218 g. (?), 21 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109839). Iris unrecorded, weight 163 g.

Drepanornis bruijnii Oustalet

Drepanornis Bruijnii Oustalet, 1880, Ann. Sci. Nat., 6(9) (5): unpaginated [1] – "Coast of Geelvink Bay between 136°3′ and 137°".

Common Names. English, Pale-billed Sicklebill; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. ♀, 24 Oct, Supi Creek, 300 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 110462). Iris dark brown, weight unrecorded.

Remarks. First observations of *Drepanornis* in the Bewani-Vanimo region was by Bruce Beehler in 1984 (Beehler & Beehler 1986). On Beehler's recommendation the BPBM expedition hired Simon Nako (of Utai) as our lead collector primarily with shotgun. Nako had worked with Beehler in 1984 knew of a location not too far from Utai where *Drepanornis* inhabits. Engilis and Nako visited the lowland forest, 9 km east of Utai on 24 October. We found birds of this species first by their characteristic call. Nako was able to procure a specimen from the mid-canopy of a tree, in primary forest. It was, at that time, the only properly documented specimen from Papua New Guinea. The collected bird was in association with *Seleucidis,* and *Ptiloris*, perhaps foraging in a mixed-species flock.

Epimachus fastosus ultimus Diamond

Epimachus fastosus ultimus Diamond, 1969, Amer. Mus. Novit., 2362: 31 – Mount Menawa, Bewani Mountains.

Common Names. English, Black Sicklebill; Bewani Local, Yulekanko.

Material. ♂, 26 Sep, Mount Menawa, 1,740 m, collected by F. Cucuma (BBM-NG 109959). Iris red-orange, weight 274.0 g. ♂, 26 Sep, Mount Menawa, 1,500 m, collected by F. Cucuma (BBM-NG 109960). Iris red-orange, weight 278.0 g. ♀, 22 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109851). Iris brown, weight 182 g. ♀, 8 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,500 m, collected by R. Mepke (BBM-NG 110174). Iris red-orange, weight 179 g ♀ juv., 9 Oct, same locality (BBM-NG 110193).

Remarks. The material in BPBM is insufficient for comparisons, consisting only of these specimens, one male from Mount Bosavi, and one that was bought on the coast of Geelvink Bay (although it was said to have been taken in the Arfaks). Among these, however, there is distinct variation, which corresponds well to the subspecies described by Frith & Beehler (1998). The Vogelkop specimen has the entire underparts much browner, while the two males from the North Coastal Range have much shorter bills, exposed culmen 60.2 (for both) as against 73.94 in the Mount Bosavi skin, which they resemble in plumage. Therefore, the species is tentatively treated as polytypic here, in order to call attention to these differences. Gregory (2020) also noted to possible geographical differences in male advertising vocalizations, and favored the recognition of multiple subspecies in this regard. However, it is possible that the species is in fact, following Beehler & Pratt (2016), best considered monotypic. BBM-NG 110193 was a fledgling that was kept alive for one day in the expedition base camp. It was brought alive with the collected mother (BBM-NG 110174), indicating a September breeding season for this species.

Cicinnurus magnificus chrysopterus (Elliot)

Diphyllodes speciosa var. *chrysoptera* “Gould MS” Elliot, 1873, Mon. Paradiseidae Birds Paradise, pp. xx, text page opp. pl. XIII [*Diphyllodes chrysoptera* in the caption on pl. XIII] – “?”, restricted to Jobi [= Yapen], by Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova 7 [1875]: 971.

Common Names. English, Magnificent Bird of Paradise; Bewani Local, Egte.

Material. ♂, 22 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109843). Iris dark brown, weight 88 g. ♀, 24 Sep, same locality as above, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109894). Iris brown, weight 97 g. ♀, 28 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110000) Iris brown, weight 96 g. (?) (in fluid), 14 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110297). Iris brown, weight 76.0 g.

Remarks. The authorship of the name *chrysopterus* is somewhat ambiguous, as noted by M. Bruce (*in litt.*). As he noted, “Gould (1876) explained that he loaned his two specimens to Elliot and subsequently disagreed with Elliot not treating the golden-winged specimens as a new species. Gould cited Elliot’s name as *Diphyllodes speciosa* var. *chrysoptera* to pl. 13, thus the authority for this taxon seems convoluted and needs clarification.” We cite the authority as (Elliott) as presented in Beehler & Pratt (2016) with recognition that credit should probably be corrected as (Gould and Elliot) in order of priority.

Paradisea minor finschi A.B. Meyer

Paradisea Finschi A.B. Meyer, 1885, Zeitschr. Ges. Ornith., 2: 383 – "Karan" = Karau, between Aitape and mouth of Sepik, northeastern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Lesser Bird of Paradise; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. ♂, 14 Sep, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by P. Tanu (BBM-NG 109776) Iris yellow, weight 270 g. ♂, 15 Sep, same locality as above, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 109792). Iris yellow, weight 209 g.

Remarks. Although synonymized with the Vogelkop nominate subspecies by Beehler & Pratt (2016), on the basis of comparisons at AMNH by Engilis this subspecies seems tenable, diagnosable by a more saturated, orangish tone to the bases of the flank plumes.

MELAMPITTIDAE

Megalampitta gigantea (Rothschild)

Mellopitta gigantea Rothschild, 1899, Ornith. Monatsber., 7 (9): 137 – "etwa 3000 Fuss hoch aus dem Berge Maori" = Mount Moari, Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Greater Melampitta; Bewani Local, unknown from the Bewanis.

Material. ♀ imm., 24 Nov 1972, Mount Somoro, 1,067 m, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 101808).

Remarks. This very rare and distinctive species is known from very few specimens, and even less is known of the bird in life. This specimen is in the distinctive, brown-ventered plumage of probable immatures.

This specimen, the only record from the North Coastal Range, was previously published by Diamond (1981), who gave an excellent account of this species. Unfortunately, there is no record of the habitat in which this specimen was collected, but likely it was in forest on uplifted limestone, apparently the preferred habitat of this species (e.g., Diamond 1981; Diamond & Bishop 2015: 322).

MONARCHIDAE

Grallina bruijnii Salvadori

Grallina bruijnii Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7 [1875]: 929 – "Montibus Arfak" [= Arfak Mountains], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Torrentlark; Bewani Local, Fisebo.

Material. (?) (in fluid), Agpo Creek, 960 m, 24 September (BBM-NG 109889). Iris brown, weight 37.0 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 109890). Iris brown, weight 37.0 g. (?) juv. (in fluid), Menawa River, 450 m, 25 September (BBM-NG 109923). Iris dark brown, weight 25.5 g.

Symposiachrus axillaris axillaris (Salvadori)

Monarcha axillaris Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7 [1875]: 921 – "Profi (3500 piedi), Monte Arfak" [= Arfak Mountains], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Fantailed Monarch; Bewani Local, Ninumya.

Material. ♂, 27 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109974). Iris dark brown, weight 17.4 g. ♂, 14 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110287). Iris dark brown, weight 18.0 g.

Remarks. Although exactly alike in color, these specimens differ clearly from specimens of *fallax* in having the pectoral tufts much better developed. Diamond (1969) assigned his birds from Mount Menawa as the nominate *axillaris*. However, the North Coastal Range birds should be revisited and compared across a wider geographic sample.

Symposiachrus manadensis (Quoy & Gaimard)

Muscipeta manadensis Quoy & Gaimard, 1832, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., 1: 174 – "le district de Manado sur l'île Célèbes" = vicinity of Manado, Sulawesi, in error; restricted to Dorey [= Manokwari], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea, by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 134.

Common Names. English, Hooded Monarch ; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. ♀, 23 Oct, Menawa River, 340 m, collected by B. Sawa (BBM-NG 110410). Weight 19.7 g. (?) (flat skin), 24 Oct, Supi Creek, 300 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 110464).

Remarks. Both birds had iris dark brown, legs black, upper mandible horn colored, lower mandible darker at base.

Symposiachrus guttula (Lesson & Garnot)

Muscicapa guttula Lesson & Garnot, 1828, in Lesson, Man. d'Ornith., 1: 191 – "La Nouvelle-Guinée", restricted to Dorey [= Manokwari], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea, by Mathews, 1930, Syst. Av. Aust., 2: 515; based on Lesson & Garnot, 1829, Voy. *Coquille*, livr, 9, caption for pl. 16, fig. 2.

Common Names. English, Spot-winged Monarch ; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. ♀, 22 Oct, Avnevmon Creek, 400 m (BBM-NG 110388). Iris dark brown, weight 16.5 g.

Remarks. For clarification of authorship and citation of the name, see Dickinson *et al*. (2015: 110).

Monarcha frater frater Sclater

Monarcha frater Sclater, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 42: 691 – Hatam [= Hattam], Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Black-winged Monarch ; Bewani Local, unrecorded.

Material. ♂, 20 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m, (BBM-NG 109825). Iris brown, weight 23.0 g. ♂, 24 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1200 (BBM-NG 109912). Iris brown, weight 22.5 g.

Remarks. This species was reviewed recently by Joseph *et al.* (2023) who discussed these specimens (and ones collected by Diamond from the North Coastal Range), and referred them to *frater*, of Vogelkop, instead of the geographically closer subspecies. These specimens show the characters of *frater*: the entire orbital region gray, separating the eye from the black lores. However, we consider it best, at least for the present, to treat these forms as this subspecies since the difference is not especially great. The species limits proposed by Mees (1982) are here tentatively followed, pending further investigation.

Note that a similar biogeographical pattern is found in *Peneothello cryptoleuca cryptoleuca*, which occurs disjunctly in the Arfak and Tamrau Mountains, and then again in the Foja Mountains, these localities being separated by other subspecies in the Fakfak-Kumawa ranges and in the Weyland Mountains (Beehler & Prawiradilaga 2010).

CORVIDAE

Corvus tristis Lesson & Garnot

Corvus tristis Lesson & Garnot, 1827, Bull. Soc. Nat. Géol. (ed. Ferussac), 10 (2): 291 – "le hâvre Doréry (Nouvelle-Guinée)" = Dorey [= Manokwari], Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Grey Crow; Bewani Local, Egi.

Material. ♀, same data as above (BBM-NG 109817). Iris blue, weight 700 g. ♀ imm., 14 Sep, Utai airfield, 210 m, collected by P. Tanu (BBM-NG 109775). Iris white, weight 740 g.

PETROICIDAE

Amalocichla incerta brevicauda (De Vis)

Drymœdus brevicauda De Vis, 1894, Ann. Rept. Brit. New Guinea, 1893-4, Appendix EE: 103 – Mount Maneao, southeast New Guinea.

? Amalocichla incerta olivascentior Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36: 85 – Mount Wondiwoi, Wandammen Peninsula.

Common Names. English, Lesser Ground-Robin; Bewani Local, Mitakawos.

Material. ♂, 14 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110291). Iris brown, weight 35.1. ♀, 15 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110316). Iris brown, weight 33.9 g. (?) (in fluid), 16 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110326). Iris brown, weight 30.5 g.

Remarks. The traditional arrangement has been to recognize two subspecies in the Central Range, *olivascentior* in the west and *brevicauda* in the east. Generally (e.g., Rand & Gilliard, 1967) *olivascentior* is said to be much colder and more olivaceous in tone above, while *brevicauda* is warmer above, and thus approaches in this regard nominate *A. i. incerta* of the Arfak Mountains. Rand & Gilliard even went so far as to suggest that *brevicauda* was inseparable from *incerta*, which would give the combined form a range entirely interrupted by *olivascentior*. However, Beehler & Pratt (2016) recently synonymized *olivascentior* with *brevicauda*, on the basis that there was minimal variation in coloration. The material at BPBM shows no consistent variation, but specimens from the Snow Mountains and westwards are lacking; there is a certain amount of individual and micro-geographic variation, however, which may have complicated previous assessments.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma idenbergi Rand

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma idenbergi Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., 1074: 5 – Idenberg River, Western Range.

Common Names. English, White-eyed Robin; Bewani Local, Kapou.

Material. ♀, 22 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109855). Iris tan, weight 31.6 g. ♀, 26 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109944). Iris tan, weight 31.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 23 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109879). Iris pale gray, weight 33.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 1 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110024). (?) (in fluid), 12 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110239). Iris white, weight 30.0 g.

REMARKS. These specimens differ from other subspecies examined in having a narrow band of grayish white across the chin and extending backwards below the malar regions, contrasting sharply with black central throat. From this it seems that *idenbergi* is valid, not a synonym of *hunsteini* as suggested (without documentation) by Beehler & Pratt (2016). Two topotypical *hunsteini* have more extensive white on sides and front of throat and the medial throat paler (more silvery) and less contrasting.

Monachella muelleriana muelleriana (Schlegel)

Muscicapa Mülleriana Schlegel, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierkd., 4 (1): 40 – "la baie Lobo à la Nouvelle-Guinée" = Lobo, Triton Bay, southeastern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Torrent Flycatcher; Bewani Local, Sepo.

MATERIAL. ♂, 19 Sep, Menawa River, 480 m, (BBM-NG 109823). Iris brown, weight 26.1 g. ♀, same data as above (BBM-NG 109824). Iris brown, 25.5 g.

Drymodes beccarii nigriceps Rand

Drymodes superciliosus nigriceps Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., 1074: 1 – 4 km southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenberg River.

Common Names. English, Papuan Scrub-Robin; Bewani Local, Stok.

MATERIAL. ♂, 8 Nov 1972, Mount Somoro, 1,370 m, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 101692). ♂, 9 Nov 1972, same locality and collector as above (BBM-NG 101702). ♂, 25 September Agpo Creek, 1,200 m, (BBM-NG 109917). Iris brown, legs pinkish, bill black, weight 43.1 g.

Poecilodryas brachyura albotaeniata (A.B. Meyer)

Amaurodryas albotaeniata A.B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69: 498 – Jobi (= Yapen) Island.

Common Name. English, Black-chinned Robin; Bewani Local, Kapou

MATERIAL. ♀, 22 Oct, Avnevmon Ridge 640 m, (BBM-NG 110387). Iris dark brown, legs pale pink, weight 21.4 g. (?) (in fluid), 24 Sep, Menawa River, 450 m (BBM-NG 109891). Iris dark brown, legs pale pink, weight 26.5 g. (?) (in fluid), 21 Oct, Menawa River 340 m, collected by C. MacIntosh (BBM-NG 110360). Iris brown, weight unrecorded.

REMARKS. Originally determined as *Poecilodryas dumasi* by Engilis, which has been synonymized with *albotaeniata* by Beehler & Pratt (2016).

Peneothello cyanus subcyanea De Vis

Pœcilodryas subcyaneus De Vis, 1897, Ibis (7) 3 (3): 377 – Southeast New Guinea.
Poecilodryas cyana atricapilla Hartert & Paludan, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42: 45 – Mount Kunupi, Weyland Mountains, Western Range.

Common Names. English, Blue-grey Robin; Bewani Local, Kapou.

MATERIAL. ♂, 20 Nov 1972, Mount Somoro, collected by A.B. Mirza (BBM-NG 101792). ♂, 5 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110071). ♂ (flat skin + skeleton), 7 Oct, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110108). Iris brown, weight 29.6 g. ♂, 11 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,500 m (BBM-NG 110223). Iris dark brown, weight 28.5 g. ♂ (in fluid), Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110228). Iris unrecorded, weight 22.1 g. ♀, 6 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110082). Iris brown, weight 37.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 5 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110072). (?) (in fluid), 6 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110081). (?) (in fluid),

same locality as above (BBM-NG 110105). Iris brown, weight 29.2 g. (?) (in fluid), 7 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110117). (?) (in fluid), 9 Oct, Mount Menawa, altitude unrecorded, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110157). (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110159). (?) (in fluid), 9 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,700 m (BBM-NG 110177). Iris dark brown, weight 32.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 9 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,400 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110184). (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110185). (?) (flat skin + skeleton), same data as above (BBM-NG 110186). (?) (in fluid), Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110204). Iris brown, weight 28.3 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110205). Iris brown, weight 23.1 g. (?) (in fluid), 11 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110229). Iris color unrecorded, weight 21.9 g.

Remarks. The described taxon *atricapilla* is here synonymized with *subcyanea*, following Beehler & Pratt (2016). In the long series from various localities in the Central Range at BPBM, there is no consistent geographical variation, the slight differences in saturation probably being individual or based on wear or age.

Tregellasia leucops melanogenys (A.B. Meyer)

Poecilodryas melanogenys A.B. Meyer, 1893, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 4(3): 12 – "Monte Sattelberg, Nova Guinea orientali, circa 800 m" [= Mount Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula], northeastern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, White-faced Robin; Bewani Local, Kukore.

Material. ♂, 21 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109837). Iris brown, weight 19.4 g. ♂, 23 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 109873). Iris brown, weight 19.0 g. ♂ (in fluid), 4 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 110045). Iris brown, weight 17.2 g. ♂ juv., 16 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110336). Iris dark brown, weight 27.5 g. ♀, 21 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109838). Iris brown, weight 17.6 g. ♀ (in fluid), 4 Oct, Mount Menawa, 1,600 m (BBM-NG 110046). Iris brown, weight 16.0 g. (?) (in fluid), 20 Sep, Agpo Creek, 960 m (BBM-NG 109828). Iris brown, weight 18.2 g. (?) (in fluid), 25 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109921). Iris color unrecorded, weight 15.6 g. (?) (in fluid), 28 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 109999) Iris brown, weight 19 g. (?) (in fluid), 30 Sep, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110018). Weight 14.3 g. (?) (in fluid), 11 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110214). Iris dark brown, weight 17.2. All birds with yellow-orange legs.

ZOSTEROPIDAE

Zosterops fuscicapilla Salvadori

Zosterops fuscicapilla Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7 [1875]: 955 – "Monte Arfak" = Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Common Names. English, Capped White-eye; Bewani Local, Ofsir.

Material. ♂, 26 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109955). Weight 13.5 g. ♂, same data as above (BBM-NG 109956). Iris brown, weight 13.5 g. Weight 11.5 g. ♂, 12 Oct, same locality as above (BBM-NG 110236). Iris brown, weight 10.5 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110235). Iris brown, weight 9.6 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110237). Iris brown, weight 9.9 g. (?) (in fluid), same data as above (BBM-NG 110238). Iris brown, weight 9.4 g. (?) (in fluid), 15 Oct, same locality as above, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 110308). Iris brown, legs light brown-gray, bill pale-gray.

Remarks. This species is considered monotypic following the apparently reasonable elevation of the insular form *crookshanki* to the species level by Beehler & Pratt (2016).

STURNIDAE

Mino dumontii Lesson

Mino Dumontii Lesson, 1827, Bull. Sci. Nat. (Ferussac), 10: 159 – "Dorey" (= Manokwari), Vogelkop.

Mino dumonti [sic!] *violaceus* Berlepsch, 1911, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 34: 62 – Astrolabe Bay, northern New Guinea.

Common Name: English, Yellow-faced Myna; Bewani Name, Abuf.

Material. ♀, 25 Oct, Supe Creek 300 m, collected by S. Nako (BBM-NG 110466). Iris brown, weight not taken.

Remarks. Monotypic, following Beehler & Pratt (2016).

TURDIDAE

Zoothera heinei papuensis (Seebohm)

Geocichla papuensis Seebohm, 1881, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 5: 158, pl. IX – "S.E. New Guinea."

Common Names. English, Russet-tailed Thrush; Bewani Local, Titi.

Material. ♂, 28 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109994). Iris dark brown, legs "pale," weight 64.0 g.

Remarks. This single specimen agrees perfectly in plumage with one from Kassam Pass, Eastern Highlands, the only other example of this species in BPBM. This species is rare in collections and apparently has a patchy distribution, although this may be in part artificial due to sampling bias.

DICAEIDAE

Dicaeum geelvinkianum cf. ***rubrocoronatum*** (Sharpe)

Common Names. English, Red-capped Flowerpecker; Bewani Local, Putkis.

Material. ♂, 28 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109993). Iris color unrecorded, weight 6.6 g.

Remarks. This species shows distinct but complicated variation in the New Guinea region and sorting out this geographic variation requires a thorough modern review, which is currently lacking. Beehler & Pratt (2016) noted that their listing of subspecies was based largely on the previous literature and probably imperfect. Because there is very little comparative material in BPBM we have not determined this specimen with certainty, but *rubrocoronatum* seems the most likely based on distribution and AMNH specimens from North Coastal Range determined to this subspecies by Diamond.

NECTARINIIDAE

Cinnyris jugularis frenatus (Müller)

Nectarina frenata Müller, 1843, Land-en Volk., in Temminck (ed.), Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederl. Overz. Bezitt., 1 (6): 173, footnote – "westkust van Nieuw-Guinea", restricted to Lobo, Triton Bay, southeastern New Guinea, by Salvadori, 1881, Ornith. Pap. Mol. 2: 266.

Common Names. English, Olive-backed Sunbird; Bewani Local, Ofsir.

Material. (?), 14 Sep, Utai airstrip, 210 m, collected by C.E. McIntosh (BBM-NG 109773).

Remarks. This female-plumaged specimen is assigned to *frenatus* instead of *C. idenbergi*, which could occur in the area, on the basis of a relatively pale and yellowish dorsum and the presence of a narrow yellow supercilium. The form *frenatus* has recently been separated from *jugularis* and considered a subspecies of *clementiae* by Marcaigh *et al.* (2023). However, that is a form with black underparts in males that is perhaps closer to *idenbergi*. While we do not doubt that multiple species may be involved in the *Cinnyris jugularis* complex, more study is needed to determine their limits with assurance, preferably combining molecular and morphological data, so we take the conservative course of retaining the New Guinea form in *jugularis* here.

ESTRILDIDAE

Erythrura trichroa sigillifera (De Vis)

Lobospingus sigillifer De Vis, 1897, Ibis (7) 3 (3): 389 – "Mountains of Southeastern New Guinea", Mount Scratchley, suggested by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 219.

Common Names. English, Blue-faced Parrotfinch; Bewani Local, Tetay.

Material. ♀ imm., 27 Sep, Agpo Creek, 1,200 m (BBM-NG 109973). Iris dark brown, weight 14.2 g.

Remarks. This specimen is referable to the subspecies largely on the basis of distribution, there being only one known to occur in New Guinea. Adult specimens are required to absolutely establish subspecific identity.

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APPENDIX 1

All species of birds observed and collected from the Bewani Mountains Expedition, BPBM Museum Expedition, 10 September– 04 November 1986. For species not collected and treated in the main section of the paper, taxonomy follows AviList Core Team (2025). Abundance code follows Diamond & Bishop (2025). The abundance rank is: 1 = rarely encountered [1–2 records], 2 = uncommon [≥3–12 records], 3 = common [14–28 records], 4 = abundant [>28 records].

Species		Elev (m)	Abundance
CASUARIIFORMES: Casuariidae			
Dwarf Cassowary	*Casuarius bennetti*	700–1,200	2
Northern Cassowary	*Casuarius inappendiculatus*	200	1
ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae			
Pacific Black Duck	*Anas superciliosa*	200	2
GALLIFORMES: Megapodiidae			
Wattled Brush-Turkey	*Aepypodius arfakianus*	200–400	1
Red-legged Brushturkey	*Talegalla jobiensis*	200	1
GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae			
Brown Quail	*Synocius ypsilophorus*	200	1
COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae			
Amboyna Cuckoo-Dove	*Macropygia amboinensis*	<400	2
Black-billed Cuckoo-Dove	*Macropygia nigrirostris*	1,200–1,600	2
Great Cuckoo-Dove	*Reinwardtoena reinwardti*	200–1,200	3
Pacific Emerald Dove	*Chalcophaps longirostris*	900	1
Stephan's Dove	*Chalcophaps stephani*	300	1
New Guinea Bronzewing	*Henicophaps albifrons*	900	1
Cinnamon Ground Dove	*Gallicolumba rufigula*	500–900	1
Pheasant Pigeon	*Otidiphaps nobilis*	300–1,200	2
Victoria Crowned-Pigeon	*Goura victoria*	<400	2
Wompoo Fruit-Dove	*Ptilinopus magnificus*	<700	2
Ornate Fruit-Dove	*Ptilinopus ornatus*	<400	1
Superb Fruit-Dove	*Ptilinopus superbus*	<700	2
Beautiful Fruit-Dove	*Ptilinopus pulchellus*	<500	1
Claret-breasted Fruit-Dove	*Ptilinopus bellus*	900–1,600	4
Pinon's Imperial-Pigeon	*Ducula pinon*	<400	1
Zoe's Imperial-Pigeon	*Ducula zoeae*	200–1,200	2
Papuan Mountain-Pigeon	*Gymnophaps albertisii*	900–1,600	3
CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae			
Greater Black Coucal	*Centropus menbeki*	<400	1
Pacific Koel	*Eudynamys orientalis*	<400	2
Channel-billed Cuckoo	*Scythrops novaehollandiae*	<400	1
White-eared Bronze-Cuckoo	*Chalcites meyerii*	400–1,000	2
Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo	*Cacomantis castaneiventris*	1,000–1,400	1
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	<400	1
Sahul Brush Cuckoo	*Cacomantis variolosus*	200–1,000	2
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae			
Large-tailed Nightjar	*Caprimulgus macrurus*	<400	1
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Podargidae			
Marbled Frogmouth	*Podargus ocellatus*	500–1,000	1
Papuan Frogmouth	*Podargus papuensis*	<400	1
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Aegothelidae			
Feline Owlet-nightjar	*Aegotheles insignis*	1,200–1,600	1
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Apodidae			
Glossy Swiftlet	*Collocalia esculenta*	<400	4
Mountain Swiftlet	*Aerodramus hirundinaceus*	<400	4
Uniform Swiftlet	*Aerodramus vanikorensis*	300–1,200	3

Species		Elev (m)	Abundance
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Hemiprocnidae			
Moustached Treeswift	*Hemiprocne mystacea*	<500	2
GRUIFORMES: Sarothruridae			
Mayr's Forest Rail	*Rallicula mayri*	1,000–1,200	1
GRUIFORMES: Rallidae			
New Guinea Flightless Rail	*Megacrex inepta*	200	1
Pale-vented Brush-hen	*Amaurornis moluccana*	200	1
CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae			
Pacific Golden-Plover	*Pluvialis fulva*	200	1
Little Ringed Plover	*Charadrius dubius*	200	1
CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae			
Latham's Snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	200	1
Common Sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*	<400	1
SULIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae			
Little Pied Cormorant	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	<400	2
Little Black Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	<400	2
PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae			
Rufous Night-Heron	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	<400	2
Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*	<400	2
Pied Heron	*Egretta picata*	200	1
Forest Bittern	*Zonerodius heliosylus*	300	1
Great Egret	*Ardea alba*	200	1
ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae			
Pacific Baza	*Aviceda subcristata*	<500	1
Long-tailed Honey-buzzard	*Henicopernis longicauda*	<1,200	1
Gurney's Eagle	*Aquila gurneyi*	<400	1
New Guinea Eagle	*Harpyopsis novaeguineae*	900–1,600	2
Collared Sparrowhawk	*Tachyspiza cirrhocephalus*	<400	1
Variable Goshawk	*Tachyspiza hiogaster*	<500	2
Brown Goshawk	*Tachyspiza fasciatus*	<400	1
Meyer's Goshawk	*Astur meyerianus*	500	1
Black Kite	*Milvus migrans*	<400	1
Brahminy Kite	*Haliastur indus*	<400	1
STRIGIFORMES: Tytonidae			
Sooty Owl	*Tyto tenebricosa*	200–1,200	2
STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae			
Papuan Boobook	*Ninox theomacha*	<400	1
BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucerotidae			
Blyth's Hornbill	*Rhyticeros plicatus*	200–1,000	3
CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae			
Rainbow Bee-eater	*Merops ornatus*	<400	2
CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae			
Azure Kingfisher	*Ceyx azureus*	<400	1
Papuan Dwarf-Kingfisher	*Ceyx solitarius*	<400	1
Rufous-bellied Kookaburra	*Dacelo gaudichaud*	<400	1
Shovel-billed Kookaburra	*Dacelo rex*	<400	1
Sacred Kingfisher	*Todiramphus sanctus*	200	1
Hook-billed Kingfisher	*Melidora macrorrhina*	<400	2
Yellow-billed Kingfisher	*Syma torotoro*	200–1,200	2
Common Paradise-Kingfisher	*Tanysiptera galatea*	200	1
CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae			
Dollarbird	*Eurystomus orientalis*	<400	2
PSITTACIFORMES: Cacatuidae			
Palm Cockatoo	*Probosciger aterrimus*	200–1,200	2
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	*Cacatua galerita*	200–1,200	4
PSITTACIFORMES: Psittaculidae			
Pesquet's Parrot	*Psittrichas fulgidus*	200–1,200	3
Buff-faced Pygmy-Parrot	*Micropsitta pusio*	<500	1

Species		Elev (m)	Abundance
PSITTACIFORMES: Psittaculidae (continued)			
Papuan King-Parrot	*Alisterus chloropterus*	200–1,200	3
Papuan Eclectus	*Eclectus polychloros*	200–900	4
Red-cheeked Parrot	*Geoffroyus geoffroyi*	<500	4
Blue-collared Parrot	*Geoffroyus simplex*	1,200–1,600	4
Modest/Madarasz's Tiger-Parrot	*Psittacella sp.*	1000	1
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot	*Cyclopsitta diophthalma*	<400	1
Red-flanked Lorikeet	*Hypocharmosyna placentis*	200	1
Josephine's Lorikeet	*Charmosyna josefinae*	1,000–1,400	4
Black-capped Lory	*Lorius lory*	200–1,000	4
Dusky Lory	*Chalcopsitta fuscata*	1,200–1,600	2
Coconut Lorikeet	*Trichoglossus haematodus*	<500	3
PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae			
Papuan Pitta	*Erythropitta macklotii*	<700	2
PASSERIFORMES: Ptilonorhynchidae			
Tan-capped Catbird	*Ailuroedus geislerorum*	<400	2
Black-eared Catbird	*Ailuroedus jobiensis*	<500–1,200	4
PASSERIFORMES: Maluridae			
Broad-billed Fairywren	*Chenorhamphus grayi*	<400	1
Emperor Fairywren	*Malurus cyanocephalus*	<400	1
White-shouldered Fairywren	*Malurus alboscapulatus*	<400	1
PASSERIFORMES: Meliphagidae			
Plain Honeyeater	*Pycnopygius ixoides*	1,000–1,200	1
Puff-backed Honeyeater	*Meliphaga aruensis*	500–1,200	2
Forest Honeyeater	*Meliphaga montana*	>1,600	1
Mountain Meliphaga	*Meliphaga orientalis*	900–1,200	2
Mimic Honeyeater	*Meliphaga analoga*	<400	1
Obscure Honeyeater	*Caligavis obscura*	900–1,200	1
Smoky Honeyeater	*Melipotes fumigatus*	1,400–1,800	3
Long-billed Honeyeater	*Melilestes megarhynchus*	1,200–1,800	2
Olive Straightbill	*Timeliopsis fulvigula*	1,500–1,800	1
Red Myzomela	*Myzomela cruentata*	900–1,200	2
Red-collared Myzomela	*Myzomela rosenbergii*	1,200–1,800	2
Mayr's Honeyeater	*Ptiloprora mayri*	1,200–1,800	4
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater	*Xanthotis flaviventer*	<400	4
Helmeted Friarbird	*Philemon buceroides*	<400	4
PASSERIFORMES: Acanthizidae			
Goldenface	*Pachycare flavogriseum*	900–1,200	2
Mountain Mouse-Warbler	*Origma robusta*	1,400–1,800	4
Rusty Mouse-Warbler	*Origma murina*	400–1,200	4
Perplexing Scrubwren	*Sericornis virgatus*	900–1,200	3
Buff-faced Scrubwren	*Aethomyias perspicillatus*	1,200–1,800	4
Gray-green Scrubwren	*Aethomyias arfakianus*	900–1200	3
Pale-billed Scrubwren	*Aethomyias spilodera*	400–1,000	2
Green-backed Gerygone	*Gerygone chloronota*	<400	1
Fairy Gerygone	*Gerygone palpebrosa*	1,000–1,700	1
PASSERIFORMES: Pomatostomidae			
Papuan Babbler	*Garritornis isidorei*	<400	1
PASSERIFORMES: Cinclosomatidae			
Spotted Jewel-babbler	*Ptilorrhoa leucosticta*	1,400–1,800	1
Chestnut-backed Jewel-babbler	*Ptilorrhoa castanonota*	1,000	1
PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae			
Boyer's Cuckooshrike	*Coracina boyeri*	<400	2
White-bellied Cuckooshrike	*Coracina papuensis*	<400	1
Black-browed Triller	*Lalage atrovirens*	<400	1
Black-bellied Cicadabird	*Edolisoma montanum*	1,000–1,200	3
Papuan Cicadabird	*Edolisoma incertum*	<400	1

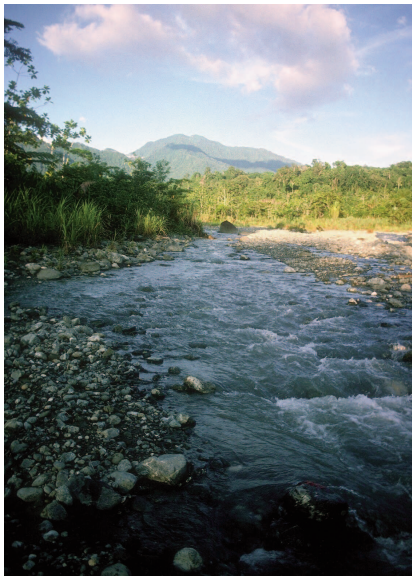
Species		Elev (m)	Abundance
PASSERIFORMES: Oreoicidae			
Rufous-naped Bellbird	*Aleadryas rufinucha*	1,200–1,800	2
PASSERIFORMES: Pachycephalidae			
Rusty Pitohui	*Pseudorectes ferrugineus*	<400	1
Sepik-Ramu Shrikethrush	*Colluricincla tappenbecki*	400–1,200	2
PASSERIFORMES: Pachycephalidae (continued)			
Regent Whistler	*Pachycephala schlegelii*	1,400–1,800	4
Rusty Whistler	*Pachycephala hyperythra*	800–1,200	4
Gray Whistler	*Pachycephala simplex*	<400	1
PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae			
Hooded Pitohui	*Pitohui dichrous*	900–1,200	2
Northern Variable Pitohui	*Pitohui kirhocephalus*	<500	2
PASSERIFORMES: Artamidae			
Great Woodswallow	*Artamus maximus*	>1,400	1
White-breasted Woodswallow	*Artamus leucorynchus*	<400	2
PASSERIFORMES: Cracticidae			
Lowland Peltops	*Peltops blainvillii*	<400	1
Hooded Butcherbird	*Cracticus cassicus*	<400	1
Black Butcherbird	*Cracticus quoyi*	<400	1
PASSERIFORMES: Rhipiduridae			
Drongo Fantail	*Chaetorhynchus papuensis*	900–1,400	3
Black Fantail	*Rhipidura atra*	1,000–1,700	4
Sooty Thicket-Fantail	*Rhipidura threnothorax*	<600	2
White-bellied Thicket-Fantail	*Rhipidura leucothorax*	<700	2
Willie-wagtail	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	<500	2
Friendly Fantail	*Rhipidura albolimbata*	1,100–1,700	2
Chestnut-bellied Fantail	*Rhipidura hyperythra*	1,000–1,400	1
PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae			
Spangled Drongo	*Dicrurus bracteatus*	<400	2
PASSERIFORMES: Paradisaeidae			
Trumpet Manucode	*Phonygammus keraudrenii*	200–1,400	3
Twelve-wired Bird-of-Paradise	*Seleucidis melanoleucus*	300	1
Pale-billed Sicklebill	*Drepanornis bruijnii*	300	1
Magnificent Riflebird	*Ptiloris magnificus*	<900	1
Black Sicklebill	*Epimachus fastosus*	1,400–1,700	4
King Bird-of-Paradise	*Cicinnurus regius*	<400	2
Magnificent Bird-of-Paradise	*Cicinnurus magnificus*	200–1,400	4
Lesser Bird-of-Paradise	*Paradisaea minor*	<400	3
PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae			
Black-faced Monarch	*Monarcha melanopsis*	200–1,000	1
Black-winged Monarch	*Monarcha frater*	1,000–1,400	2
Fan-tailed Monarch	*Symposiachrus axillaris*	1,000–1,400	2
Hooded Monarch	*Symposiachrus manadensis*	<500	2
Spot-winged Monarch	*Symposiachrus guttula*	<500	2
Frilled Monarch	*Arses telescopthalmus*	900	1
Torrent-lark	*Grallina bruijnii*	<1,000	2
Satin Flycatcher	*Myiagra cyanoleuca*	200	1
Shining Flycatcher	*Myiagra alecto*	<400	1
PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae			
Gray Crow	*Corvus tristis*	200–1,200	4
PASSERIFORMES: Melanocharitidae			
Obscure Berrypecker[2]	*Melanocharis arfakiana*	400	1
Black Berrypecker	*Melanocharis nigra*	200–1,200	3
Mid-mountain Berrypecker	*Melanocharis longicauda*	900–1,400	4
Fan-tailed Berrypecker	*Melanocharis versteri*	>1,600	3
Yellow-bellied Longbill	*Toxorhamphus novaeguineae*	<500	2
Spectacled Longbill	*Oedistoma iliolophus*	400–1,200	3

2. Due to the rarity of observing *Melanocharis arfakianus*, details on this observation are provided in an ebird account: https://ebird.org/checklist/S88129232.

Species		Elev (m)	Abundance
PASSERIFORMES: Petroicidae			
Lesser Ground-Robin	*Amalocichla incerta*	>1,400	2
White-eyed Robin	*Pachycephalopsis poliosoma*	900–1,200	2
Torrent Flyrobin	*Monachella muelleriana*	<400	2
Papuan Scrub-Robin	*Drymodes beccarii*	1,200	1
Black-chinned Robin	*Leucophantes brachyurus*	<500	1
Black-sided Robin	*Poecilodryas hypoleuca*	<400	1
Blue-gray Robin	*Melanodryas cyanus*	>1,200	4
White-faced Robin	*Eopsaltria leucops*	900–1,200	4
PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae			
Golden-headed Cisticola	*Cisticola exilis*	200	1
PASSERIFORMES: Acrocephalidae			
Australian Reed Warbler	*Acrocephalus australis*	200	1
PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae			
Papuan Grassbird	*Cincloramphus macrurus*	200	1
PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae			
Pacific Swallow	*Hirundo javanica*	<400	2
PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae			
Capped White-eye	*Zosterops fuscicapilla*	>1,200	4
Green-fronted White-eye	*Zosterops minor*	<500	1
PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae			
Metallic Starling	*Aplonis metallica*	<400	2
Yellow-faced Myna	*Mino dumontii*	<400	4
PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae			
Russet-tailed Thrush	*Zoothera heinei*	1,200	1
PASSERIFORMES: Dicaeidae			
Red-capped Flowerpecker	*Dicaeum geelvinkianum*	<1,000	1
PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae			
Black Sunbird	*Leptocoma aspasia*	<400	2
Sahul Sunbird	*Cinnyris frenatus*	<400	2
PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae			
Blue-faced Parrotfinch	*Erythrura trichroa*	1,200	1
PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae			
Gray Wagtail	*Motacilla cinerea*	<500	2

APPENDIX 2

Images from 1986 BPBM Bewani Mountains Expedition. These photos were originally taken on Kodachrome film and developed as color slides. They were later digitized.



Mount Menawa on a clear day. Photo from Menawa River 14 Sep 1986. Photo by A. Engilis.

View of dissected ridges of the Bewani Mountains from the summit of Mount Menawa, Oct 1986. Photo by A. Allison.

Hill Forest along the Menawa River, elevation 900 m, Sep 1986. Photo by A. Allison.

Engilis with *Goura victoria* specimen (WFB 12394) (left) and Fredrick Kokeme and Andrew Yiako with the same bird 20 Oct 1986 (right). Photos by A. Engilis.

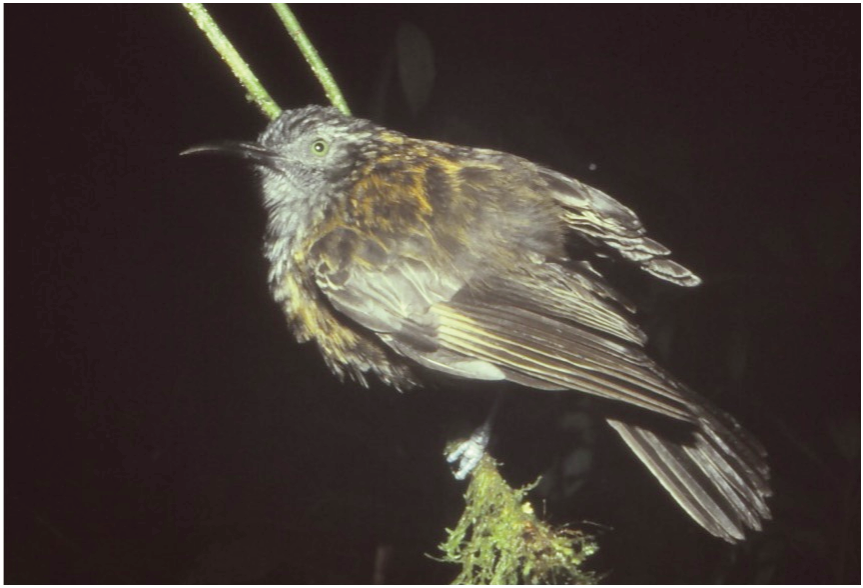
Expedition team in Trefas prepping birds, 15 Sep 1986. Photo by A. Allison

Trefas Village 15 Sep 1986. Photo by A. Allison

Porters in Trefas with 90 l Liquid Nitrogen dewars, 17 Sep 1986, Photo by A. Engilis

Bewani Hunters with *Casuarius bennetti* (BBM-NG 109892). 24 Sep 1986, Simon Nako is the local hunter on far right. Photo by A Engilis.

Engilis in Trefas after descent from Menawa 18 October 1986. Photo by C. MacIntosh.



Ptiloprora mayri photographed at 1200 m on Mount Menawa, October 1986. Photo by A. Engilis.