

New Zealand, appears to be quite distinct. It has a broad white patch on the middle of the back in the adult plumage, no crest, and the white extending over the cheeks up to the naked skin round the eye. It has a broad white bar on the upper wing-coverts.

The species of the Falkland Islands, which has hitherto been called *Phalacrocorax carunculatus* (Scl., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1860, p. 391; Abbott, Ibis, 1861, p. 166) is again different, having a recurved crest and the caruncles on the front largely developed. It should probably stand at *Phalacrocorax albiventris*, Lesson's *Carbo albiventer* (Trait. d'Orn., p. 604) being apparently based upon the young of this species.

The accompanying plate represents specimen No. 637, an adult male of *Phalacrocorax imperialis*, and the head of a specimen of *Phalacrocorax albiventris* (Falklands, Leconte, Mus. S.-G.) showing the peculiar recurved crest of the latter.

Professor Hutton (Trans. N. Z. Inst., vol. xi. p. 332) has lately written an article on *Phalacrocorax carunculatus* of New Zealand (commonly so called) in which, after a review of the literature of this subject, he points out the differences between the birds of New Zealand and the Falklands, and proposes to call the former *cirrhatus* (Gm.), and the latter *carunculatus* (Gm.). To follow this course would, in my opinion, only add further to the confusion, the names *cirrhatus* and *carunculatus* having been long considered synonymous. Professor Hutton is likewise unaware that the next following species, of Kerguelen Island, is distinct, and unites it to his *Phalacrocorax carunculatus*.

All Dr Cunningham's examples (Mus. Cantabr.), which we called *Phalacrocorax carunculatus* in our reports on his collection (Ibis, 1870, p. 500, *et aliter*), appear to be referable to *Phalacrocorax albiventis*, of which the range is thus extended to the Magellan Straits. Of two skins of *Phalacrocorax imperialis* from Chiloe (*Reed*), in the collection of Salvin and Godman, one has the white dorsal patch much broader and more distinct than in the Challenger specimen, in the other it is altogether absent. This particular character, no doubt, only appears in the breeding season.

A large series of skins, in various plumage, from different localities is required for comparison, before the species hitherto confounded under the name *carunculatus* can be satisfactorily differentiated. But there appear to be certainly four of them, of which the adults in full plumage may be recognised as follows:—

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| a. Dorsi postici fascia alba; crista nulla, | 1. <i>imperialis</i> . |
| b. Dorsi fascia nulla : | |
| a'. Crista nulla, | 2. <i>verrucosus</i> . |
| b'. Cristati. { gula tota nuda, | 3. <i>albiventris</i> . |
| { gulæ linea media plumosa, | 4. <i>carunculatus</i> . |