

John Gilbert's diary Appendix 1: Guide to modern names

Modern scientific and common names of zoological species mentioned in John Gilbert's diary of the Port Essington (First Leichhardt) Expedition, 1844-1845

This is a working list. It runs in alphabetical order of the names as Gilbert used them. A list in modern taxonomic order can be provided on request (clem.fisher@liverpoolmuseums.org.uk).

The modern names in this list are based on Christidis & Boles, 2008. *Systematics and taxonomy of Australian birds* (CSIRO Publishing) for species, and *The Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic birds* (vols.1-7) for subspecies. Other references used are given at the end of this table.

\$ = agrees with Queensland Government ecologist Bruce Lawrie's lists. In the 1970s Bruce revisited five of the campsites on the expedition where Gilbert made long lists of bird species.

Gilbert's name	Published name which Gilbert was referring to	Present scientific name	Common name	Page(s) where listed in Gilbert's diary	Notes
Acanthagenys rufogularis	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i> Gould, 1838	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater \$	Vol.2: 46	Also see below
Acanthiza		<i>Acanthiza</i> group	Thornbills	Vol.1: 89, 92, 103	Here probably Buff-rumped Thornbill <i>Acanthiza reguloides</i> . See below
Acanthiza lineatus?	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i> Gould, 1838?	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i> Gould, 1838?	Striated Thornbill? \$	Vol.2: 45	
Acanthiza nana	<i>Acanthiza nana</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Acanthiza nana</i> V & H, 1827	Yellow Thornbill	Vol.1: 89	
Acanthiza reguloides	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i> V & H, 1827	Buff-rumped Thornbill	Vol.1: 89	See "Acanthiza" above
Acanthogenys,		<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked	Vol.1: 95	Also see above

Acanthagenys		Gould, 1838	Honeyeater		
Acanthylis caudacuta	<i>Acanthylis caudacuta</i> Gray, 1843	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> (Latham, 1801)	White-throated Needletail [Swift] \$	Vol.2: 45	
Accipiter torquatus	<i>Accipiter torquatus</i> Vigors & Horsfield, 1827	<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Collared Sparrowhawk	Vol.2: 18	
Aegialitis (little Aegialitis)		<i>Euseyornis melanops</i> (Vieillot, 1818)?	Black-fronted Dotterel?	Vol.2: 26	Also see "Aegialitis nigrifrons" below
Aegialitis nigrifrons; "the Aegialitis nigrifrons is still common" (78); <u>Aegialitis nigrifrons</u> (101)	<i>Charadrius nigrifrons</i> Temminck, 1821	<i>Euseyornis melanops</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Black-fronted Dotterel	Vol.1: 115, 130, 144 Vol.2: 78 (21 st April 1845), 101	Also see "little Aegialitis" above
Aegotheles Novae-Holl.; Aegothelus Nova-Holl.; <u>Aegotheles Novae-Hol.</u>	<i>Caprimulgus novaehollandiae</i> Latham, 1790	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i> (Shaw, 1790)	Australian Owlet-nightjar \$	Vol.1: 92, 133 Vol.2: 100	
<u>Aligator</u> [sic.]				Vol.2: 124 (19 th June 1845)	Animal heard bellowing, Gilbert thought this species was an alligator
<u>Amadina castanotis</u>	<i>Amadina castanotis</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> (Gould, 1837)	Zebra Finch	Vol.2: 87 (May 4 th)	May 4 th 1845: "all four for the first time seen in the expedition".
<u>Amadina Lathamii</u> ? ... Ngoo=re moo=ge ra	<i>Fringilla Lathamii</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i> (Shaw, 1796)	Diamond Finch \$	Notes from April 24 th 1844	Gilbert killed a specimen on the Severn River. See Estrela Lathamii, below.
Amadina	<i>Amadina</i>	<i>Neochmia</i>	Plum-	Vol.1:	N.B. two Plum-

modesta; <u>Amadina</u> <u>modesta</u>	<i>modesta</i> Gould, 1837	<i>modesta</i> (Gould, 1837)	headed Finch \$	118, 127, 133 Vol.2: 87	headed Finches, D.1757d, female & D.5550s, immature male, collected on the 10th December 1844.
Anas Novae Holl; Anas Nov- Holl.; <u>Anas</u> <u>Novae-</u> <u>Hollandiae</u>	?	<i>Anas</i> <i>superciliosa</i> Gmelin, 1798? (Latham's "Supercilious Duck" of 1785)	Pacific Black Duck \$	Vol.1: 92 Vol.2: 101, [112]	Nothing in Sharpe. Mathews, Condon: <i>Anas</i> <i>novae-hollandiae</i> was used by Stokes but in 1846 (mss). Also see "Black Duck" below.
<u>Anseranus</u> <u>melanoleuca</u>	<i>Anas</i> <i>melanoleuca</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Anseranus</i> <i>semipalmata</i> (Latham, 1798)	Magpie Goose / Pied Goose	Vol.2: 101	
Antechinus		<i>Antechinus</i> <i>flavipes</i> (Waterhouse, 1838)? (see Gilbert's QML notes under "Red Myrmecobius <i>Myrmecobius</i> <i>rufus</i> ... Mitchell ... supposed to be identical to <i>Antechinus</i> <i>flavipes</i> ".	Yellow- footed Antechinus ?	Vol.1: 144	"I think the same species as described by Mitchell as the <u>Red</u> <u>Shrew mouse</u> I shot from the dead branch of a gum tree".
Anthochaera		<i>Anthochaera</i>	Wattlebird genus	Vol.1: 95	
Anthus minimus	<i>Anthus minimus</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Chthonicola</i> <i>sagittata</i> (Latham, 1801)	Speckled Warbler	Vol.1: 103	Checked in Sharpe V11: 290
Aprosmictus erythropterus; <u>Aprosmictus</u> <u>erythropterus</u>	<i>Psittacus</i> <i>erythropterus</i> Gmelin, 1788	<i>Aprosmictus</i> <i>erythropterus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Red-winged Parrot \$	Vol.1: 92, 133, [144] Vol.2: 101	

Aquila Morphnoides	<i>Aquila morphnoides</i> Gould, 1841	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> (Gould, 1841)	Little Eagle	Vol.2: 20	
Ardea Novae-Holl; Ardea Nova-Holl; <u>Ardea Novae-Holl.</u>	<i>Ardea novae Hollandiae</i> Latham, 1790	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i> (Latham, 1790)	White-faced Heron \$	Vol.1: 92 Vol.2: 101	
Ardea pacifica	<i>Ardea pacifica</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Ardea pacifica</i> Latham, 1801	White-necked or Pacific Heron	Pencil notes for April 1844 (frame 973b); Vol.1: 81	
Artamus cinereus; <u>Artamus cinereus</u> ; immense flocks of <u>Artamus cinereus</u> (79); Several large flocks of Artamus cinereus, again observed to day (102); Vast flocks too of Artamus cinerea, were constantly flying over us (fragment/125).	<i>Artamus cinereus</i> Vieillot, 1817	<i>Artamus cinereus</i> Vieillot, 1817. Possibly refers to one of the 2 types of <i>Artamus albiventris</i> Gould, 1847 = <i>Artamus cinereus hypoleucus</i> Sharpe, 1890 (new name) = which of Schodde & Mason's 2 subspecies?	Black-faced Woodswallow	Vol.2: 18 (30 th January 1845), 35, 74 (twice), 79, 80, 100, 102, 123 (18 th June), fragment /125 (22 nd June)	Check – is this <i>Artamus cinereus melanops</i> Gould, 1865 (type from central Oz) OR <i>Artamus cinereus dealbatus</i> Schodde & Mason? Check Schodde & Mason 1999: 565-566. Specimen described in Gould's BOA as <i>A. albiventris</i> – 2 types, Darling Downs & Peak Range Camp (27 th January 1845). Latter is probably ANSP 15492. Check which subspecies this is.
Artamus leucopygialis; <u>Artamus leucopygialis</u>	<i>Artamus leucopygialis</i> Gould, 1842	<i>Artamus leucorynchus leucopygialis</i> Gould, 1842	White-breasted Woodswallow (Australian subspecies) \$	Vol. 1: 133, 142 Vol.2: 35 (“europygialis”), 123 (18 th	

				June 1845).	
Artamus minor; Artamus minor; - <u>Artamus minor</u> ; "A ... <u>minor</u> , there were certainly very few of the latter" (80)	<i>Artamus minor</i> Vieillot, 1817	<i>Artamus minor</i> Vieillot, 1817	Little Woodswallow \$	Vol.1: 81, 133 Vol.2: 35, 45, 72, 74, 80, 100, 123 (18 th June 1845)	
Artamus sordidus	<i>Turdus sordidus</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Dusky Woodswallow \$	Vol.1: 92, 133 Vol.2: 18, 35	<i>Turdus sordidus</i> was published before <i>Loxia cyanoptera</i> , but <i>sordidus</i> was considered too close to <i>Turdus sordidus</i> Muller, 1776. N.B. Schodde & Mason have Latham, 1802
Artamus superciliosus; <u>A. superciliosus</u> ; the Artamus superciliosus too has reappeared (112); Vast flocks too of Artamus superciliosus ... were constantly flying over us (fragment/125); during the days route I observed vast numbers of Artamus superciliosus (2)	<i>Ocypterus superciliosus</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i> (Gould, 1837)	White-browed Woodswallow \$	Vol.1: 92 Vol.2: 24, 35, 80, 112 (1 st June 1845), fragment /125 (22 nd June), Vol.1 (2 nd time): 2 (23 rd June 1845).	

<u>Astur approximans?</u>	<i>Astur approximans</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i> (V & H, 1827)	Brown (or Australian) Goshawk	Vol.2: 100	Bruce Lawrie has this as Marsh Harrier
Astur Calei	<i>Haliaeetus calei</i> Vigors & Horsfield 1827	<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Red Goshawk	Vol.2: 20	
Athene Boobook?; Athene Boo-Book; <u>Athene Boobook</u>	<i>Strix boobook</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i> (Latham, 1801)	Southern Boobook / Spotted Owl \$	Vol.1: 133, Vol.2 : 74, 100	
Athene strenua?; <u>Athene strenua?</u>	<i>Athene? strenua</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Ninox strenua</i> (Gould, 1838)	Powerful Owl \$	Vol.1: 133 Vol.2: 100	
Banded Red-knee		<i>Erythronyx cinctus</i> Gould, 1838	Red-kneed Dotterel	Pencil notes for April 1844	Also see "Erythronyx cinctus", below.
Bandicoot				Vol.1: 93, 137 Vol.2: 1, 56	
Bandicoot Camp				Vol.2: 56	
Barking Owl		<i>Ninox connivens</i> (Latham, 1801)	Barking Owl		See footnote for November 25 th 1844
<u>Bernicla jubata</u>	<i>Anas jubata</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i> (Latham, 1801)	Australian Wood Duck (Maned Duck) \$	Vol.1: 92 Vol.2: 101, [112]	Also see "Wood Ducks" below.
Bettongia rufescens	<i>Bettongia rufescens</i> J.E. Gray, 1837	<i>Aepyprymnus rufescens</i> (J.E. Gray, 1837)	Rufous Bettong	Vol.1: 82, 122 Vol.2: 62, 72	Potoroidae

Bettongia: common <u>Bettongia</u>		Probably as above		Vol.1: 122	
Black Duck; ... Black duck still abound (9)		<i>Anas superciliosa</i> Gmelin, 1789	Pacific Black Duck \$	Vol.2: 112 (1 st June 1845) Vol.1 (2 nd time): 9 (28 th June 1845)	Also see "Anas Novae Holl" above.
Blue Mountain Birds; Blue- mountain bird Camp (78)		<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i> (Linnaeus, 1771)	Rainbow Lorikeet	Vol.2: 34, 78 (22 nd April 1845)	Also see Trichoglossus Swainsonii = Rainbow Lorikeet, below
Bower Birds mound of shells & seeds, with its Bower, the latter was more massive in its structure, than I have before observed of the <u>Chlamydera</u> <u>maculata</u> , if it is this species?		<i>Ptilonorhynchus maculata</i> (Gould, 1837)?	Spotted Bowerbird? \$	Vol.2: 68	Also see <i>Chlamydera maculata</i> .
Bronze necked Dove		<i>Geopelia humeralis</i> (Temminck, 1821)	Bar- shouldered Dove	Vol.2: 2, 34	Also see below
Bronzed necked Turtur (Port Essington species of Bronzed		<i>Geopelia humeralis</i> (Temminck, 1821)	Bar- shouldered Dove	Vol.1: 125	Also see above

necked Turtur)					
Bronze-winged Pigeons	<i>Columba chalconotus</i> Latham, 1790	<i>Phaps chalconotus</i> (Latham, 1790) or possibly <i>Phaps histrionica</i> Gould, 1841	Common Bronzewing	Vol.1: 93 Vol.2: 20	Could also refer to Flock Bronzewing <i>Phaps histrionica</i> Gould, 1841? Also see footnote to November 25 th 1844
Brush Kangaroo: a very black variety of a brush Kangaroo		<i>Wallabia bicolor</i> (Desmarest, 1804)?	Swamp (Black) Wallaby?	Vol.2: 72	
Brush Turkey	<i>Alectura lathami</i> J.E. Gray, 1831	<i>Alectura lathami</i> J.E. Gray, 1831	Australian Brush-turkey	Vol.1: 86, footnote to November 22 nd 1844, 124, 136. Vol.2: 1, 3 (twice), 10	Also see "Talegalla" below
Brush-tailed Wallaby		<i>Petrogale penicillata</i> (Gray, 1825)?	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby / Bettong?	Vol.2: 44	
Bustard; "Charlie while out with the Dr killed the first Bustard of the Expedition" (101); "Charlie killed a second Bustard" (103); "A third Bustard was killed to day" (also 103); Bustards are also numerous (112); we had		<i>Ardeotis australis</i> (J.E. Gray, 1829)	Australian Bustard	Vol.1, 149. Vol.2: [46], 101 (15 th May 1845), 103 (twice, 18 th and 19 th May 1845), 108, 112 (twice, 1 st June	Also see Gilbert's "Otis Australis" below

<p>the Bustard to fly to, and which although a small Female, we found gave us ample supper (112); Charlie was equally fortunate in shooting a Bustard (119)</p>				<p>1845); 119 (13th June)</p>	
<p>Buteo melanosternon (5); <u>Buteo melanosternan</u> [sic] (115); A specimen of <u>Buteo melanosternon</u> observed to day (4).</p>	<p><i>Buteo melanosternon</i> Gould, 1841</p>	<p><i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i> (Gould, 1841)</p>	<p>Black-breasted Buzzard</p>	<p>Vol.2: 5 (10th January 1845), 115 (5th June 1845) Vol.1 (2nd time): 4 (25th June 1845)</p>	
<p>Cacatua eos: First <u>Cacatua eos</u>; For the first time in the Expedition I today remarked the <u>Cacatua eos</u>; at our Camp in the evening we were visited by large flocks of <u>Cacatua Eos</u> (119); <u>Cacatua eos</u> (123); during the day [large flocks] of <u>Cacatua eos</u> (123); [<u>Cacatua e</u>]os (124); ... [C. e]os ... also</p>	<p><i>Psittacus eos</i> Kuhl, 1820</p>	<p><i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i> Vieillot, 1817</p>	<p>Galah</p>	<p>Vol.2: 109 (twice, 27th May 1845), [112], 119 (13th June), 123 (twice, 18th & 19th June), 124 (20th June); fragment/125 (22nd June)</p>	<p>Also see "Rose Cockatoo" below.</p>

observed in large and numerous flocks (fragment/125).					
Cacatua galerita; Cacatua galeritus; <u>Cacatua galerita</u>	<i>Psittacus galeritus</i> Latham, 1790	<i>Cacatua galerita</i> (Latham, 1790)	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo \$	Vol.1: 92, 133, 144 Vol.2: 45, 101	
Calamanthus minimus	<i>Anthus minimus</i> Vigors & Horsfield, 1837	<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i> (Latham, 1801)	Speckled Warbler \$	Vol.1: 141 Vol.2: 45	
Calamoherpe: "This morning I killed the <u>Calamoherpe</u> for the first time in the expedition"; <u>Calamoherpe</u>	<i>Calamoherpe</i> = <i>Acrocephalus</i>	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i> (Gould, 1838)	Australian Reed-warbler \$	Vol.2: 89 (May 6 th 1845), 100	<i>Calamoherpe</i> = <i>Acrocephalus</i> . <i>A. stentoreus</i> is the only Australian species
<u>Calyptorhynchus</u> s ---?		<i>Calyptorhynchus</i> sp?	Cockatoo	Vol.2: 75	
<u>Calyptorhynchus</u> s <u>Banksii</u> ?; <u>Calyptorhynchus</u> s <u>Banksii</u>		<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> (Latham, 1790)	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo \$	Vol.2: 83, 101, 123 (18 th June 1845)	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> in Schodde & Tidemann
Calyptorhynchus Leachii		<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> (Latham, 1790)	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo	Vol.1: 92, 97 Vol.2: 24	See above. Bruce Lawrie has this as Glossy Black-Cockatoo <i>C. lathamii</i>
<u>Campephaga</u>?		Campephagidae species group	Cuckoo shrikes	Vol.2: 100	Probably <i>Lalage sueurii tricolor</i> (Swainson, 1825), White-winged

					Triller
Campephaga humeralis; <u>Campephaga humeralis</u>	<i>Ceblepyris humeralis</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Lalage sueurii tricolor</i> (Swainson, 1825)	White-winged Triller \$	Vol.1: 92 Vol.2: 75	
Caprimulgus ... I believe the same species as killed by me at Port Essington		<i>Caprimulgus schlegelii</i> Meyer, 1874?	Large-tailed Nightjar?	Vol.2: 18	Gilbert also collected Spotted Nightjar at PE but called this <i>Eurostopodus</i>
Carp-like fish: a small species of Carp like fish having several vertical stripes on the body.		<i>Amniataba percoides</i> (Gunther)?	Barred Grunter?	Vol.2: 74	
<u>Ceblepyris leucomela</u>	<i>Campephaga leucomela</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Lalage leucomela</i> (V & H, 1827)	Varied Triller	Vol.2: 87 (May 4 th)	May 4 th 1845: "all four for the first time seen in the expedition".
Centropus		<i>Centropus phasianinus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Pheasant Coucal \$	Vol.1: 124, [26]	Also see "Swamp Pheasant" below
Centropus phasianellus; Centropus Phasianellus; <u>Centropus phasianellus</u>	<i>Cuculus phasianinus</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Pheasant Coucal \$	Vol.1: 133 Vol.2: 46, 101	
Chalcites lucidus	<i>Cuculus lucidus</i> Gmelin, 1788	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus plagosus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo \$	Vol.1: 92	
Chlamydera maculata; while in the scrub of the Isaacs, we saw bowers of C. Maculata.	<i>Calodera maculata</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Ptilonorhynchus maculatus</i> (Gould, 1837)	Spotted Bowerbird \$	Vol.1: 127, 133, 143 Vol.2: 68, 73	Also see "Bower Bird"
Chlamydera: <u>Bowers</u> of the	<i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis</i> Jardine	<i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis</i> Jardine	Great	Vol.2: 73, 83,	Also see

<p><u>Chlamydera</u>, and from the general structure of which I am almost sure we have here a change of species, it being <u>Chlamydera nuchalis</u> (2: 73); <u>Chlamydera nuchalis</u> has fairly taken the place of <u>maculata</u> (2: 83); <u>Chlamydera nuchalis</u>; I saw four <u>Chlamydera</u>'s Bowers, all so close together as to nearly touch each other, whether these have all been formed by one pair of Birds, or that these Bowers may belong to as many pairs of Birds, would be interesting to learn, of the great number which I have hitherto seen, I have not on any occasion met with two, that have been within a stone's throw of each other. around these Bowers,</p>	<p>& Selby, 1830</p>	<p>& Selby, 1830</p>	<p>Bowerbird \$</p>	<p>101, 105</p>	<p>"Chlamydera"</p>
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was an immense number of bleached specimens of the large yellow Helix (105).					
Cincloramphus		probably <i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i> Iredale, 1911	Rufous Songlark?	Vol.2: 6	
<u>Cincloramphus cantatoris</u>	<i>Cincloramphus cantatoris</i> Gould, 1843	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	Brown Songlark \$	Vol.2: 75	
Cincloramphus cruralis; <u>Cincloramphus cruralis</u>	<i>Megalurus cruralis</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	Brown Songlark \$	Vol.2: 18, 100	
Cincloramphus lesser; <u>Cincloramphus (lesser)</u> ; <u>Cincloramphus (lesser)</u> [this last deleted?]		probably <i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i> Iredale, 1911	Rufous Songlark? \$	Vol.2: 45, 60, 100	
Cincloramphus rufescens	<i>Anthus rufescens</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i> Iredale, 1911	Rufous Songlark \$	Vol.1: 92, 122, 127, 133	
Cincloramphus: the large species of Cincloramphus		<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	Brown Songlark	Vol.2: 93	
Cincloramphus: the little Cincloramphus		probably <i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i> Iredale, 1911	Rufous Songlark?	Vol.2: 8	
Cinclosoma		<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i> (Shaw, 1794) or <i>C. castaneothorax</i>	Spotted or Chestnut-breasted Quail-	Vol.1: 123	Chisholm thought tis was <i>C. castaneothorax</i> Gould. N.B. the type of this bird

		Gould, 1849?	thrush?		was sent later to Gould by Charles Coixen, he had collected it from the Upper Dawson River area.
Circus Jardinii; <u>Circus Jardinii</u> ; A specimen of <u>Circus Jardinii</u> observed to day (4).	<i>Circus jardinii</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Circus assimilis</i> Jardine & Selby, 1828	Spotted Harrier \$	Vol.2: 18, 80 (24 th April 1845), 100 Vol.1 (2 nd time): 4 (25 th June 1845)	
Climacteris melanurus: First Climacteris <u>melanurus</u> ... during the days march I killed <u>Climacteris</u> <u>melanura</u> another of Bynoe's species (117); I saw another example of Climacteris - but was unable to procure it (119, 11 th June 1845); I again met with the new Climacteris (119, 13 th June 1845)		Not <i>Climacteris melanura</i> Gould, 1843 but <i>Climacteris picumnus melanotus</i> Gould, 1847 – type locality “Neighbourhood of the River Lynd”.	Not Black- tailed Trecreeper but Black- backed (north Q) form of Brown Trecreeper	Vol.2: 117 (twice, 9 th June 1845), 119 (twice, 11 th and 13 th June)	Gilbert's & Murphy's specimens (ANSP, LIVM, RAME) are the types of Gould's form <i>melanota</i> . Were collected much earlier & therefore further south than supposed by Gould (28 th June 1845).
Climacteris scandens	<i>Climacteris scandens</i> Temminck & Laugier, 1824	<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i> (Latham, 1801)	White- throated Trecreeper	Vol.1: 92	Bruce Lawrie has this as Brown Trecreeper <i>Climacteris</i>

					<i>picumnus</i>
Climacteris; <u>Climacteris</u> ----?		<i>Climacteris</i> species group	Treecreeper group	Vol.1: 133 Vol.2: 46, 75, 101	
Cockatoos				Vol.2: 26, 27, 32, 34 (twice)	
Cockatoos: White Cockatoos		<i>Cacatua galerita</i> (Latham, 1790)?	Sulphur- crested Cockatoo?	Vol.2: 21, 29	2: 21 "... great numbers of white Cockatoos" (could also be / include Little Corellas?)
<u>Collocalia</u> <u>arborea</u>	<i>Collocalia</i> <i>arborea</i> Gould, 1842	<i>Petrochelidon</i> <i>nigricans</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Tree Martin	Vol.2: 74	
<i>Collocalia ariel</i> ; <u>Collocalia ariel</u> ; at the Lagoon beside which we are camped the <i>Collocalia</i> <i>ariel</i> was collected in great numbers	<i>Collocalia ariel</i> Gould, 1842	<i>Petrochelidon</i> <i>ariel</i> (Gould, 1842)	Fairy Martin \$	Vol.1: 133 Vol.2: 72, 100 Vol.1 (2 nd time): 2 (23 rd June 1845)	
<u>Colluricincla</u>		<i>Colluricincla</i> group	Shrike- thrush group	Vol.2: 100	Probably <i>Colluricincla h.</i> <i>harmonica</i> (Latham, 1801), Grey Shrike-thrush. See above.
<i>Colluricincla</i> <i>cinerea</i> ; <i>Colluricincla</i> <i>cinerea</i>	<i>Colluricincla</i> <i>cinerea</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Colluricincla h.</i> <i>harmonica</i> (Latham, 1801)	Grey Shrike- thrush \$	Vol.1: 92, 122, 133 Vol.2: 45, 74	NSW & Q subspecies. Dick Schodde has Latham 1802
Conch: a large				Vol.2: 123 (21 st)	

Conch shell				June 1845)	
Corcorax leucopterus; Corcorax	<i>Pyrhocorax leucopterus</i> Temminck, 1820	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	White-winged Chough \$	Vol.1: 92 Vol.2: 24	
Cormorants; Cormarants (V2: 42); several species of Cormorants (V2: 57); various species of Cormorant		<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> , <i>P. sulcirostris</i> , <i>P. varius</i> or <i>P. melanoleucos</i>	Great Cormorant, Little Black Cormorant, Pied Cormorant, or Little Pied Cormorant	Vol.1: 110 Vol.2: 42, 48, 51, 55, 57, 112	
Corvus Coronoides; <u>Corvus Coronoides</u>	<i>Corvus coronoides</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Corvus coronoides</i> V & H, 1827	Australian Raven	Vol.1: 92 Vol.2: 101	Bruce Lawrie has Torresian Crow <i>Corvus orru</i>
Coturnix		<i>Coturnix</i> sp.	Quail	Vol.2: 46	
Coturnix pectoralis	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i> Gould, 1837	Stubble Quail \$	Vol.1: 92	
Crabs (Geocortica?)				Vol.2: 2	
Cracticus destructor; <u>Cracticus destructor?</u>	<i>Barita destructor</i> Temminck & Laugier, 1824	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Grey Butcherbird \$	Vol.1: 92, Vol.2: 45, 100	Dick Schodde has Latham 1802
Cracticus nigrogularis; <u>Cracticus nigrogularis</u>	<i>Vanga nigrogularis</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i> (Gould, 1837)	Pied Butcherbird \$	Vol.1: 92, Vol.2: 18, 45, 70, 74, 100	
Crayfish				Vol.2: 47, 54	
Crested Parrot: To day I remarked large flocks of the	Crested Parrakeet of Latham (<i>Gen. Synopsis</i> 1781)	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> (Kerr, 1792)	Cockatiel	Vol.2: 112 (1 st June, 1845)	Also see <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> below

Crested Parrot					
Crimson Wing		<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Red-winged Parrot \$	Vol.1: 144 Vol.2: 34 ("Crimson-wing Parrot Camp" + description).	Also see Gilbert's "Aprosmictus erythropterus" above. Schodde & Tidemann give "Crimson-winged Parrot" as alternative name
Cristus as described by Mitchell, Cristus	<i>Gristus</i>	Probably <i>Macquaria ambigua</i>	Golden Perch	Vol.1: 99, 106, 117, 119 Vol.2: 51	See footnote to November 25 th 1844
Cristus both varieties.	<i>Gristus</i>	Probably <i>Macquaria ambigua</i> and another species?	Golden Perch plus another species	Vol.1: 144	
Crows; the common Crow, play sad havoc [with drying meat]; ... as numerous as ever ... we see them again and again at succeeding Camps, so that there is no doubt they regularly follow us from place to place as do the Crows (9 & 10)		<i>Corvus orru</i> Bonaparte, 1851	Torresian Crow	Vol.2: 27, 29, 76, 110 Vol.1 (2 nd time): 9 & 10 (28 th June 1845)	Stewed crow as good as cockatoo
Cuculus (new)		Either <i>Cuculus insperatus</i> = <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i> OR <i>Chrysococcyx</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo or Black-eared Cuckoo (but Gilbert knew the	Vol.1: 92	<i>C. osculans</i> was described by Gould in 1847 from a "New South Wales" specimen – check this in case it was

		<i>osculans</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo & it's scientific name)		actually = Queensland
<i>Cuculus cineraceus</i>	<i>Cuculus cineraceus</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i> (Latham, 1801)	Fan-tailed Cuckoo \$	Vol.1: 133	
<i>Cuculus cinereus</i>	<i>Cuculus cinereus</i> Vieillot, 1817	<i>Cuculus pallidus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Pallid Cuckoo \$	Vol.1: 92	
<u>Cuculus</u> : First <u>Cuculus</u> ... To day I killed for the first time in the expedition the true <u>Cuculus</u> , first killed by myself at Port Essington (121).		Probably <i>Cuculus optatus</i> Gould, 1845	Probably Oriental Cuckoo	Vol.2: 121 (twice, 15 th June 1845)	Very intriguing record. Where is Gilbert's 1845 specimen now??
<i>Cyclas</i>		mollusc		Vol.2: 7, 47	
<i>Cypraena</i> or Carp form		<i>Melanotaenia splendida</i> (Peters, 1866)?	Rainbowfish ?	Vol.2: 66	Refers to other descriptive notes (see later in diary)
<u>Cypselus Australis</u>	<i>Cypselus australis</i> Gould, 1840	<i>Apus pacificus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Fork-tailed Swift	Vol.2: 82	
<u>Cysticola</u>?		<i>Cisticola</i> group, probably <i>Cisticola exilis</i> (V & H, 1827)	<i>Cisticola</i> / Fan Tailed Warblers	Vol.2: 100	Probably <i>Cisticola exilis</i> (V & H, 1827), Golden-headed <i>Cisticola</i>
<i>Dacelo gigantea</i> ; <u>Dacelo Gigantea</u>	<i>Alcedo gigantea</i> Latham, 1790	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i> (Hermann, 1783)	Laughing Kookaburra \$	Vol.2: 45, 100	
<u>Dacelo Leachii</u> ; <u>Dacelo Leachii?</u>	<i>Dacelo leachii</i> V & H, 1826	<i>Dacelo leachii</i> V & H, 1826	Blue-winged Kookaburra \$	Vol.2: 74, 100	

Dendrocygna arcuata (115)	<i>Anas arcuata</i> Horsfield, 1824	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata australis</i> Reichenbach, 1850	Wandering Whistling-Duck	Vol.1: 115	Also see below
Dendrocygna arcuata: several specimens of Binoe's [sic.] species of <u>Dendrocygna [eytoni deleted] arcuata</u> for the first time (118-119) ... First Dendrocygna [eytoni deleted] arcuata (119); * <u>Dendrocygna arcuata</u> [= <i>eytoni</i>] had the irides reddish orange, eye-lash red - bill mottled with dark brown & greenish grey, legs & feet, reddish flesh colour (119)	<i>Leptotarsis eytoni</i> Eyton, 1838 (from north-western Australia and from a Gould mss, so that's probably why Gilbert referred to "Binoe's species").	<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i> (Eyton, 1838)	Plumed Whistling-Duck	Vol.2: 118-119 (thrice, 11 th and 12 th June 1845)	Also see "Leptotarsus? Eytonii?" below. These waderfowl probably WERE <i>eytoni</i> NOT <i>arcuata</i> . LIVM D.143c (M) and D.143d (F) are both <i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i> collected by Gilbert at River Lynd, June 1845. Also Gilbert's description of eye, bill and feet colour on p.119 fits <i>eytoni</i> not <i>arcuata</i> .
Dendrocygna: Great numbers of Dendrocygna, Charlie and Brown kill 17 (2); Dendrocygna again abundant, Brown killed 6 at a shot (9).		<i>Dendrocygna arcuata australis</i> Reichenbach, 1850 and / or <i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i> (Eyton, 1838)	Wandering Whistling-Duck and / or Plumed Whistling-Duck	Vol.1 (2 nd time): 2 (23 rd June 1845), Vol.1 (2 nd time): 9 (28 th June 1845)	But see above. Two specimens of <i>eytoni</i> exist from the expedition but none of <i>arcuata</i>
Diamond Snake ... in their fire was roasting a very fine Diamond Snake				Vol.2: 124 (21 st June 1845)	

Dicaeum Hirundinaceum; Dicaeum hirundinaceum; <u>Dicaeum</u> <u>hirundinaceum</u>	<i>Motacilla</i> <i>hirundinacea</i> Shaw & Nodder, 1792	<i>Dicaeum</i> <i>hirundinaceum</i> (Shaw & Nodder, 1792)	Mistletoe bird \$	Vol.1: 133 Vol.2: 18, 46, 75, 100	
Dicrurus bracteatus, Dicrurus Bracteatus; <u>Dicrurus</u> <u>bracteatus</u> ; In a ramble with my Gun, I again saw <u>Dicrurus</u> <u>bracteatus</u> a species, I have not seen from the time of leaving the Burdekin several camps before coming to the Burdekin Lakes. in no part of the intermediate country have I seen it till now (3)	<i>Dicrurus</i> <i>Bracteatus</i> Gould, 1843	<i>Dicrurus</i> <i>bracteatus</i> Gould, 1843	Spangled Drongo \$	Vol.1: 133 Vol.2: 45, 74, 100 Vol.1 (2 nd time): 3 (24 th June 1845)	Formerly <i>D.</i> <i>hottentottus</i> . N.B. Drongo D.5527s, male, collected on the 10th December 1844.
Dollarbird		<i>Eurystomus</i> <i>pacificus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Dollarbird	Vol.1: 125	
Donacola castaneothorax; "To day I observed Donacola"	<i>Amadina</i> <i>castaneothorax</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Lonchura</i> <i>castaneothorax</i> (Gould, 1837)	Chestnut- breasted Mannikin	Vol.1: 141 Vol.2: 78 (21 st April 1845)	Possibly represented by ANSP 14560 (F) & 2 birds in Exeter.
eel				Vol.2: 7, 9	
Elanus		<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black- shouldered	Vol.1:	

		(Latham, 1801)	Kite	106	
Elanus the new species first observed at Darling Downs; <u>Elanus</u> which I first killed on Darling Downs; The new species of Elanus first observed on Darling Downs, was remarked to day”(3)		<i>Elanus scriptus</i> Gould, 1842 (described from Cooper’s Creek specimen)	Letter-winged Kite	Vol.2: 18, 76 Vol.1 (2 nd time): 3 (24 th June 1845)	See Gilbert’s diary for Galathera Creek (to north of Gundermaine). Here he killed a Letter-winged Kite but this specimen has not yet been found. N.B. The Mitchell River sighting of Gilbert’s (24 th June 1845) was considerably out of the Letter-winged Kite’s present range and the bird was possibly a Black-shouldered Kite.
Emus; Emu; we killed a young Emu (104)		<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i> (Latham, 1790)	Emu	Vol.1: 120, 147 (flock of 10), 149 Vol.2: 11 (twice), 13 (twice, Emu Camp), 23 (thrice), 40, 41 (twice), 43, 44, 45, 51, 61, 104	
Entomyza cyanotis; <u>Entomyza cyanotis?</u> (123)	<i>Gracula cyanotis</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i> (Latham, 1801)	Blue-faced Honeyeater \$	Vol.1: 92, Vol.2: 46, 123 (18 th June 1845)	Dick Schodde has Latham 1802.

<u>Entomyza?</u>		<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i> (Latham, 1801)	Blue-faced Honeyeater \$	Vol.2: 101	Dick Schodde has Latham 1802.
Eopsaltria Australis	<i>Motacilla australis</i> Shaw, 1790	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i> (White, 1790)	Eastern Yellow Robin \$	Vol 1: 103, [112], Vol 2: 45	
Eopsaltria parvula: west coast E[opsaltria] parvula	<i>Eopsaltria parvulus</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i> (White, 1790)	Eastern Yellow Robin	Vol.1: 103	Gilbert is actually referring to the west coast <i>equivalent</i> of the Yellow Robin (i.e. Western Yellow Robin <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i>)
Eopsaltria: "First new <i>Eopsaltria</i> ... In a ramble with my Gun I shot a new Bird, assimilating to <u>Petroica</u> and <u>Eopsaltria</u> , in its actions erecting the tail like <u>Petroica</u> , but in its note resembling the <u>Eopsaltria</u> , like the latter too it is more retired in its habits, than the true Robins, this new species inhabits the dense Jungle like vegetation beneath the shade of the Fig tree; on the banks of the Burdikin. I succeeded in		<i>Poecilodryas superciliosa</i> (Gould, 1847)	White-browed Robin \$	Vol.2: 73 (14 th April 1845), 76 (18 th April), 76/77 (19 th April), [83, "the new <u>Petroica</u> "], 100 (15 th May), 116 (7 th June)	

<p>shooting two specimens, but unfortunately both so mutilated, that I prefer waiting till I get other specimens before describing it” (79); “I succeeded in killing another of the new <i>Eopsaltria</i>”; “To day I obtained specimens of the new Robin”; [“the new <i>Petroica</i>”, 83, see below]; <u><i>Eopsaltria</i> (new)</u>; ... now very abundant, as well as the <i>Eopsaltria</i> (116)</p>					
<p><u><i>Erythrogonyx cinctus</i></u>; <u><i>Erythrogonyx cincta</i></u></p>		<p><i>Erythrogonyx cinctus</i> Gould, 1838</p>	<p>Red-kneed Dotterel \$</p>	<p>Vol.2: 87 (May 4th), 101</p>	<p>May 4th 1845: “all four for the first time seen in the expedition”. Also see “Banded Red-knee”, above</p>
<p><i>Estrela annulosa</i>; <u><i>Estrela annulosa</i></u>; ... At our Camp we had a great collection of the Finches viz [Es]trela <i>annulosa</i> (124-125).</p>	<p><i>Amadina annulosa</i> Gould, 1840 = <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii annulosa</i> (Gould, 1840)</p>	<p><i>Taeniopygia b. bichenovii</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)</p>	<p>Double-barred Finch (White-rumped subspecies) \$</p>	<p>Vol.1: 92, 133 Vol.2: 2, 45, 75, 83, 101, 124-125 (21st June 1845)</p>	<p>But <i>annulosa</i> is NW & N form. Q. birds are of the nominate form</p>
<p><u><i>Estrela castanotis</i></u></p>	<p><i>Amadina castanotis</i></p>	<p><i>Taeniopygia guttata</i></p>	<p>Zebra Finch \$</p>	<p>Vol.2: 101</p>	

	Gould, 1837	<i>castanotis</i> (Gould, 1837)			
Estrela Lathamii	<i>Fringilla Lathamii</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i> (Shaw, 1796)	Diamond Firetail \$	Vol.1: 133	Also see "Amadina Lathamii?" above
Estrela modesta; <u>Estrela modesta</u>	<i>Amadina modesta</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Neochmia modesta</i> (Gould, 1837)	Plum- headed Finch \$	Vol.2: 45, 100/101, 123 (18 th June 1845)	
Estrela Phaeton; <u>Estrela Phaeton</u> ; At our Camp we had a great collection of the Finches viz Estrela phaeton	<i>Fringilla phaeton</i> Hombron & Jacquinot, 1841	<i>Neochmia phaeton</i> (Hombron & Jacquinot, 1841)	Crimson Finch \$	Vol.1: 115 Vol.2: 6, 75, 83, 124 (21 st June 1845)	
Estrela ruficauda	<i>Amadina ruficauda</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Neochmia ruficauda</i> (Gould, 1837)	Star Finch	Vol.1: 110, 115, 144	
Estrela temporalis; ... At our Camp we had a great collection of the Finches viz Estrela temporalis ... (Vol.2, 124)	<i>Fringilla temporalis</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i> (Latham, 1801)	Red-browed Finch \$	Vol.1: 125, 133 Vol.2: 124 (21 st June 1845)	
Estrela: At our Camp we had a great collection of the Finches viz Estrela [page torn here] (124)		Probably <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> (Gould, 1837) and / or <i>Neochmia modesta</i> (Gould, 1837)	Probably Zebra Finch and / or Plum- headed Finch	Vol.2: 124 (21 st June 1845)	
<u>Euphema</u>	<i>Nanodes</i>	[= <i>Neophema</i>	[= Elegant	Vol.2:	<i>Neophema elegans</i>

<u>elegans?</u>	<i>elegans</i> Gould, 1837	<i>elegans</i> (Gould, 1837) but this occurs in southern Australia only], so must be <i>Platycercus elegans</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Parrot, but this occurs in southern Australia only] so this must be Crimson Rosella?	101	occurs in WA and S. Oz only. Bruce Lawrie has this as Crimson Rosella <i>Platycercus elegans</i> but I can't see how Gilbert could have got those two very different species mixed up.
Euphema pulchellus	<i>Psittacus pulchellus</i> Shaw, 1792	<i>Neophema pulchella</i> (Shaw, 1792)	Turquoise Parrot \$	Vol.1: 127, 133 Vol.2: 35, 46	Is this area out of the range for Turquoise Parrot?
Eurostopodus albogularis	<i>Eurostopodus albogularis</i> V & H 1827	<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i> Temminck, 1826	White-throated Nightjar	Vol.1: 93	
Eurystomus		<i>Eurystomus orientalis pacificus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Dollarbird	Vol.1: 84	
Eurystomus Australis	<i>Eurystomus australis</i> Swainson, 1837	<i>Eurystomus orientalis pacificus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Dollarbird \$	Vol 1: 133 Vol.2: 45	
Eytonii?		<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i> (Eyton, 1838)	Plumed Whistling-Duck		See <i>Dendrocygna eytonii</i> , above. Bruce Lawrie has this as <i>D. arcuata</i>
<u>Falco Melanogenys</u>	<i>Falco melanogenys</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i> Swainson, 1837	Peregrine Falcon \$	Vol.2: 100	
Falcunculus		<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Crested Shrike-tit	Vol.1: 125	
Fish: A fish very like the Perch of the Namoi was caught from the		The fish caught on the Namoi was the type of <i>Datnia elliptica</i>	Silver Perch does not occur in	Vol.2: 74	

stream of the Burdikin		Richardson, 1848 = <i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i> (Mitchell, 1838), but this does not occur in Queensland. Probably <i>Leipotherapon unicolor</i> (Gunther, 1859)?	Queensland Probably Spangled Perch?		
Fish: he [Charlie] caught very fine examples of <u>fish</u> of the Mackenzie, and the same species of <u>Silurus</u>		t.b.r.		Vol.2: 123 (18 th June 1845)	
Fish: he [Charlie] caught very fine examples of the <u>large scaled fish</u> of the Mackenzie		t.b.r.		Vol.2: 123 (18 th June 1845)	
Fish: New Fish shot		<i>Schleropages leichardti</i> Gunther, 1864, holotype shot by Murphy on 19.1.1845	Southern Saratoga or Spotted Barramundi	Vol.2: 10	
Fish: Several new species and forms of Fish are now for the first time making their appearance				Vol.2: 117	
<u>Fulica Novae-</u>		<i>Porzana fluminea</i> Gould,	Australian Spotted	Vol.2:	"Fulica" = <i>Fulica</i> but the only

<p><u>Holl.</u></p>		<p>1843 or <i>Fulica atra australis</i> Gould, 1845?</p>	<p>Crake or Eurasian Coot? (Bruce Lawrie has Eurasian Coot)</p>	<p>101</p>	<p>“novaehollandiae” pre-1845 is <i>Rallus novaehollandiae</i> Cuvier, 1831, renamed by Gould as <i>Porzana fluminea</i> in 1842, after Gilbert had returned to Australia.</p>
<p>Geophaps plumifera: First <u>Geophaps plumifera</u> ... during the stage I was fortunate enough to kill for the first time <u>Geophaps plumifera</u>, a species hitherto only known from a single specimen sent home by Mr Bynoe of the Beagle I only saw the single specimen killed, but I afterwards learned from Brown, that he had just before observed a flock rise, as do the <i>G. scripta</i> (115); I obtained two more specimens of <u>Geophaps plumifera</u> (117); To day I again met with <i>Geophaps plumifera</i> in</p>		<p><i>Geophaps plumifera</i> Gould, 1842</p>	<p>Spinifex Pigeon</p>	<p>Vol.2: 115 (twice, 6th June 1845), 117 (twice, 9th & 10th June, continues into 118)</p>	<p>6th, 9th & 10th June 1845 – this pigeon must have been right on the edge of its range? Check which subspecies the ANSP specimens are (see my PE expedition footnotes).</p>

great numbers (117-118)					
Geophaps scripta; <u>Geophaps</u> <u>scripta</u> ; (G. scripta compared to G. <i>plumifera</i> , 117)	<i>Columba scripta</i> Temminck, 1821	<i>Geophaps</i> <i>scripta</i> (Temminck, 1821)	Squatter Pigeon \$	Vol.1: 92, 103, 133 Vol.2: 6, (29), 46, 74, 101, (117)	Also see footnote for November 6 th 1844
Gerygone albogularis; <u>Gerygone</u> <u>albogularis</u>	<i>Psilopus</i> <i>albogularis</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Gerygone</i> <i>albogularis</i> (Gould, 1838)	White- throated Gerygone/ White- throated Warbler \$	Vol.1: 91, 92 Vol.2: 75	<i>Gerygone o.</i> <i>olivacea</i> is race in V, NSW & southern Q.
Gerygone brevirostris; <u>Gerygone</u> <u>brevirostris</u>	<i>Psilopus</i> <i>brevirostris</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Smicromnis</i> <i>brevirostris</i> (Gould, 1838)	Weebill \$	Vol.1: 92, Vol.2: 46, 75, 100	Monotypic according to Schodde & Tidemann, page 463
Gerygone either the same or a nearly allied species to Gerygone culicivorus of the Swan; Gerygone culicivorus?	<i>Psilopus</i> <i>culicivorus</i> Gould, 1840	<i>Gerygone fusca</i> (Gould, 1838)	Western Gerygone \$	Vol.2: 39, 46	Does occur throughout inland E.Q.
Gerygone magnirostris		<i>Gerygone</i> <i>magnirostris</i> Gould, 1843	Large-billed Gerygone		Bruce Lawrie has this listed under site 3.
Glottis glottoides	<i>Totanus</i> <i>glottoides</i> Vigors, 1832	<i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Gunnerus, 1767)	Common Greenshank	Vol.1: 115	
Glucking Bird		<i>Caprimulgus</i> <i>schlegelii</i> Meyer, 1874?	Large-tailed Nightjar?		See footnotes to entry for November 3 rd & 25 th 1844
Glyciphila ocularis; <u>Glyciphila</u>	<i>Glyciphila ?</i> <i>ocularis</i> Gould,	<i>Lichmera</i> <i>indistincta</i> <i>ocularis</i> (Gould,	Brown Honeyeater	Vol.1: 89, 95,	Schodde & Tidemann consider there is just one

ocularis; the Glyciphila ocularis the whole time we have been on this river is particularly abundant, and is a constant songster (116)	1838	1838)	\$	133 Vol.2: 24, 101, 116 (7 th June 1845)	race in Australia (<i>L. i. indistincta</i> V. & H., 1827)
Grallina, Grallina Australis; Grallinas; <u>Grallina</u> <u>Australis</u>	<i>Tanypus australis</i> Ooppel, 1812	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i> (Latham, 1802)	Magpie-lark \$	Vol.1: 90, 92 (twice), 93, 133, 142 Vol.2: 26, 45, 53, 74/75, 100	
Graucalus melanops; <u>Graucalus melanops</u> ; <u>Graucalus melanops?</u>	<i>Corvus melanops</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae melanops</i> (Latham. 1802)	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike \$	Vol.2: 45, 75, 100	
<u>Graucalus ...?</u>		<i>Coracina</i> group	Cuckoo-shrike group	Vol.2: 100	Probably <i>Coracina lineata</i> (Swainson, 1825), Yellow-eyed Cuckoo-shrike
Graucalus mentalis	<i>Graucalus mentalis</i> V&H, 1827	<i>Coracina papuensis robusta</i> (Latham, 1801)	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike \$	Vol.1: 92, 133	<i>C. robusta</i> often in the past considered as full species, the Little Cuckoo-shrike
Graucalus Swainsonii	<i>Graucalus swainsonii</i> Gould, 1838 (unnecessary new name for <i>Ceblepyris lineata</i> Swainson, 1825)	<i>Coracina lineata</i> (Swainson, 1825)	Barred Cuckoo-shrike \$	Vol. 2: 45	Why has Mathews (page 537) got 1850 for Gould's <i>Synopsis</i> ?

Grus antigone; Grus; <u>Grus antigone</u> ; during the day I frequently observed the Grus (112)	<i>Ardea antigone</i> Anon, 1825, nomen nudum	<i>Grus rubicundus</i> (Perry, 1810)	Brolga (Native Companion) \$	Vol.1: (93, (twice)), 94 (twice?) (Vol.2: 53 (twice)), 93, 101, 112 (1 st June 1845)	Also see "Native Companion" below
Gymnorhina; <u>Gymnorhina</u> ?		<i>Cracticus tibicen</i> (Latham, 1801)	Australian Magpie \$	Vol.1: 103, Vol.2: 18, 45, 100	
<u>Halcyon Pyrrhopygia</u> ; <u>Halcyon pyrrho.</u> ; <u>H. pyrrhopygia</u>	<i>Halcyon pyrrhopygia</i> Gould, 1840	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i> (Gould, 1841)	Red-backed Kingfisher \$?? Search first use of name; Vol.2: 84, 85, 100	
Halcyon sanctus	<i>Halcyon sanctus</i> V& H, 1827	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i> (V& H, 1827)	Sacred Kingfisher \$	Vol.1: 92, 130, 133 Vol.2: 45	
Haliastur sphenurus; <u>Haliaster sphenurus</u> ; <u>Haliaster Sphenurus</u>	<i>Milvus sphenurus</i> Vieillot, 1818	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Whistling Kite \$	Vol.1: 81, 92 Vol.2: 74, 100, 123 (18 th June 1845)	
Helix		The only shells from the Leichhardt Expedition found so far are Pulmonata from		Vol.1: 131, 143 Vol.2: 39	1: 131 - <i>Helix</i> in BMNH Register

		the Isaacs River & elsewhere, e.g. <i>Physa truncata</i> Adams, 1861 from the Burdekin River			
Helix: a new and beautiful Helix				Vol.1: 146	
Helix: around these Bowers, was an immense number of bleached specimens of the large yellow Helix				Vol.2: 105	
Himantopus leucocephalus; <u>Himantopus leucocephalus</u>	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus</i> (Gould, 1837)	Black-winged Stilt	Vol.1: 115 Vol.2: 101	Bruce Lawrie has Black-winged Stilt as <i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>
Hirundines: I have not observed any of the <u>Hirundines</u> since Gilberts Birthday Camp.				Vol.2: 70	"I have not observed any of the <u>Hirundines</u> since Gilberts Birthday Camp"
<u>Hirundo neoxina</u> ; Hirundo neoxena or it may be that it is a different species	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i> Gould, 1842	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i> Gould, 1842	Welcome Swallow \$	Vol.2: 100 Vol.1 (2 nd time): 2 (23 rd June 1845)	23 rd June entry may refer to another species?
Ibis strictipennis; <u>Ibis strictipennis</u>	<i>Ibis strictipennis</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Australian or White Ibis \$	Vol.1: 115 Vol.2: 101	Also see below

Ibis: <u>the two species of Ibis</u> ; Ibis		<i>Threskiornis molucca</i> (Cuvier, 1829) and <i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i> (Jameson, 1835)	Australian or White Ibis and Straw-necked Ibis	Vol.2: 69, 112 (1 st June 1845)	Also see above
Ichthyaetus leucogaster; Ichthyaetus; <u>Ichthyaetus leucogaster</u>	<i>Falco leucogaster</i> Gmelin, 1788	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	White-bellied Sea Eagle	Vol.1: 110 Vol.2: 9, 72 (shot), 123 (18 th June 1845)	
Ieracidea Berigora; <u>Ieracidea Berigora</u>	<i>Falco berigora</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Falco berigora berigora</i> V & H, 1827	Brown Falcon \$	Vol.2: 18, 100	
Iguana				Vol.1: 137	
Kangaroo Rat: brown Kangaroo Rat		<i>Petrogale penicillata</i> (Gray, 1825)?	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby / Bettong?	Vol.1: 122	
Kangaroo; Kangaroo Camp				Vol.1: 147 Vol.2: 84 (Kangaroo Camp: May 2 nd 1845)	
Kangaroos: Our dog to day succeeded in capturing 2 Kangaroos				Vol.2: 119 (12 th June 1845)	
Kite: .. the Kites as numerous as ever in fact we have marked		Probably <i>Lophoictinia isura</i> (Gould, 1837) in	Probably Square-tailed Kites	Vol.1 (2 nd time): 9 & 10 (28 th)	Also see "Milvus" below

several of them, and see them again and again at succeeding Camps, so that there is no doubt ... they regularly follow us from place to place (9 & 10)		particular	in particular	June 1845)	
Kite: a kite which had been shot ... (thrown to the Aborigines)		Probably <i>Lophoictinia isura</i> (Gould, 1837)	Probably Square-tailed Kite	Vol.2: 88	Also see "Milvus" below
Lagorchestes Camp; "A beautiful species of the Genus <u>Lagorchestes</u> was to day killed by our Dog, it appears very like Goulds <u>L. conspicilatus</u> [sic.] - if not, it is a new one" (p.102)		<i>Lagorchestes conspicillatus leichardti</i> Gould, 1853?	Spectacled Hare-wallaby (Leichhardt's Rat Kangaroo subspecies)	Vol.2: 102 (twice, 16 th May, 1845)	
<u>Leptotarsus?</u> <u>Eytonii?</u>	<i>Leptotarsus Eytoni</i> Eyton, 1838	<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i> Eyton, 1838?	Plumed Whistling-Duck?	Vol.2: 101	See "Dendrocygna", above
Limneus		mollusc		Vol.2: 4, 47	
Little Striped necked Dove		Probably <i>Geopelia striata placida</i> Gould, 1844	Probably Peaceful Dove \$	Vol.2: 46	Gilbert called <i>G. placida</i> "Little striped Dove" in manuscript (CUL)
Lizard: a small Lizard				Vol.1: 149	
<u>Lobivanellus</u> <u>....?</u>		<i>Vanellus</i> group? (probably	Plover group	Vol.2: 101	Bruce Lawrie has Masked Plover

		<i>Vanellus tricolor</i> (Vieillot, 1818) or <i>Vanellus miles</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	(probably Banded or Masked Lapwing)		(Lapwing)
Macropus major (82); during the route we saw more Kangaroos than we have observed in a day for a very long time past. and we succeeded in catching a half grown buck, it is still the common M. major (4).	<i>Macropus major</i> Shaw, 1800	<i>Macropus giganteus</i> Shaw, 1790	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	Vol.1: 82 Vol.1 (2 nd time): 4 (25 th June 1845)	
Malacorhynchus membranaceus: First <u>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</u> ... To day we killed for the first time in the Expedition the <u>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</u> (115)		<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Pink-eared Duck	Vol.2: 115 (twice, 5 th June 1845)	
Maluri: some <u>Maluri</u> in colour were observed and appear to be either the Port Essington species or <u>melanocephala</u> .		<i>Malurus m. melanocephalus</i> (Latham, 1801). The "Port Essington species" is <i>M. melanocephalus cruentatus</i> Gould, 1840	Red-backed Fairy-wren (nominate subspecies)	Vol.2: 76	

Maluri: the two common Maluri		<i>Malurus cyaneus cyanochlamys</i> Sharpe, 1881? and <i>Malurus melanocephalus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Superb Fairy-wren (mainland subspecies) ? and Red-backed Fairy-wren	Vol.1: 144	
<u>Malurus</u> - ---		<i>Malurus</i> sp.	Fairy-wren	Vol.2: 75	
Malurus cyaneus	<i>Motacilla cyanea</i> Latham, 1783	<i>Malurus cyaneus cyanochlamys</i> Sharpe, 1881	Superb Fairy-wren (mainland subspecies) \$	Vol.1: 92, 103, 133, [?144], 149	
Malurus Lamberti; "... it appeared to me to be a larger Bird than those I killed at the Swan" (Vol.2: 3).	<i>Malurus lamberti</i> Vigors & Horsfield, 1827	<i>Malurus lamberti</i> Vigors & Horsfield, 1827	Variiegated Fairy-wren \$	Vol.1: 149 Vol.2: 3 (twice), 6, 45, 70 (not yet seen on Burdekin), 116 (7 th June 1845)	
Malurus leucopterus	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i> Dumont, 1824	<i>Malurus leucopterus leuconotus</i> Gould, 1865	White-winged Fairy-wren (blue subspecies)	Vol.2: 18	Nominate subsp. Is only found on Dirk Hartog island
Malurus Melanocephalus; Malurus Melanocephala; <u>Maluri</u> , but as yet have not seen a male bird in full colour, but I believe the species to be <u>melanocephalus</u>	<i>Muscicapa melanocephala</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Red-backed Fairy-wren \$	Vol.1: 92, 133, [?144] Vol.2: 75	N.B. an egg of the Red-backed Wren collected on 11th November 1844 - probably by Gilbert - is in the "Wilson" (= Gould) Collection at NHM Tring.

Megalurus galactotes; "To day I observed Megalurus"; <u>Megalurus galactotes</u>	<i>Megalurus galactotes</i> V & H, 1827. Pre-occup.	<i>Megalurus timoriensis alisteri</i> Mathews, 1912	Tawny Grassbird \$	Vol 1: 133 Vol.2: 78 (21 st April 1845), 100	
<u>Meliphaga sericea</u> , or a very nearly allied species; <u>Meliphaga sericea</u>	<i>Meliphaga sericea</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Phylidonyris niger</i> (Bechstein, 1811)	White-cheeked Honeyeater \$	Vol.2: 86 (May 3 rd 1845), 101	
Melithreptus; <u>Melithreptus ----</u> =		<i>Melithreptus</i> sp.	Black-headed honeyeater group, mostly with white nape crescents.	Vol.1: 133 Vol.2: 46, 74	For Vol.2, page 74 (April 16 th 1845) Bruce Lawrie has this listed as a possible White-throated Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus albogularis</i> Gould, 1848
Melopsittacus; I also observed the <u>Melopsittacus</u> (122); <u>Melopsittacus undulatus</u> (123); Melopsittacus (124); ... Melopsittacus were also observed in large and numerous flocks (fragment/125).	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> (Shaw, 1805)	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> (Shaw, 1805)	Budgerigar	Vol.1: 149 Vol.2: 122 (17 th June 1845), 123 (18 th June), 124 (20 th June); fragment /125 (22 nd June)	
Merops ornatus; <u>Merops ornatus</u> ;	<i>Merops ornatus</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Merops ornatus</i> Latham, 1801	Rainbow Bee-eater \$	Vol.1: 84, 133 Vol.2: 6,	

Merops; the Merops again is very common (116)				45, 100, 116	
Microeca flavigaster: First Microeca <u>flavigaster</u> ... To day I killed for the first time in the expedition <u>Microeca flavigaster</u> a Port Essington species (119)	<i>Microeca flavigaster</i> Gould, 1843 (Port Essington)	<i>Microeca flavigaster</i> Gould, 1843	Lemon-bellied Flycatcher	Vol.2: 119 (twice, 12 th June 1845)	
Microeca Macroptera; Microeca macroptera; <u>Microeca macroptera</u>	<i>Myiagra macroptera</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Microeca fascinans</i> (Latham, 1802)	Jacky Winter (Brown Flycatcher) \$	Vol.1: 92, 133 Vol.2: 46, 70, 75, 100	
Milvus affinis	<i>Milvus affinis</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Milvus migrans affinis</i> Gould, 1838	Black Kite \$	Vol.1: 92, 133 Vol.2: 18	
Milvus isurus; Milvus isurus has now fairly taken the place of the M. affinis; <u>Milvus isurus</u> ; the Kite (Milvus isurus) ... play sad havoc [with drying meat]; The Milvus isurus more bold and numerous than hitherto seen (4); The Milvus isurus is on the increase as well in numbers as	<i>Milvus isurus</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i> (Gould, 1837)	Square-tailed Kite	Vol.2: 44, 70 (twice), 74, 76, 100, 110, 123 Vol.1 (2 nd time): 4 (25 th June 1845)	Also see "Kite" above.

<p>in boldness. In the afternoon while sitting at the entrance of my tent skinning birds, I had a tin case with specimens between my legs, the lid of which I had opened to air the specimens enclosed; among which was the only specimen of my last new Honey sucker. this was lying on the top and had deceived the bird so much that he darted down, and to my surprise & vexation fairly carried off my specimen, and flying into a neighbouring tree, instantly plucked it in pieces, whether he swallowed any I could not tell, but at all events I should imagine that the Arsenic will not at all agree with its stomach, although they display so little nicety in what they pick up (7).</p>					
Mimeta: First	<i>Gracula viridis</i>	<i>Oriolus</i>	Olive-	Vol.1 (2 nd)	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>

Mimeta [repeated] ... I also killed for the first time in the expedition <u>Mimeta</u> - ? the dark coloured species I also killed Mimeta viridis? the dark variety (2)	Latham, 1801	<i>sagittatus</i> (Latham, 1801)	backed Oriole	time): 2 (four times, 23 rd June 1845)	has priority over <i>O.</i> <i>viridis</i> on page number. Probably <i>Oriolus sagittatus</i> <i>grisescens</i> ("greyer-toned" Cape York subspecies)
Monarcha carinata	<i>Muscipeta</i> <i>carinata</i> Swainson, 1823	<i>Monarcha</i> <i>melanopsis</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Black-faced Monarch	Vol.2: 39	
Monarcha trivirgata: First Monarcha <u>trivirgata</u> ... While out with my Gun I shot <u>Monarcha</u> <u>trivirgata</u> ? or a nearly allied species for the first time in the expedition (7)		<i>Symposiarchus</i> <i>trivirgatus</i> (Gould, 1866)	Spectacled Monarch	Vol.1 (2 nd time): 7 (twice, 27 th June 1845)	
Monarcha: To day I obtained a specimen of Monarcha; <u>Monarcha ...?</u> .		<i>Monarcha</i> group. Probably <i>Monarcha</i> <i>melanopsis</i> (Vieillot, 1818) or <i>Symposiarchus</i> <i>trivirgatus</i> (Temminck, 1826)	Monarch Flycatcher group. Probably Black-faced or Spectacled Monarch	Vol.2: 76/77, 100	
Monitor Lizards				Vol.1: 93	
Moreton Bay Rosella	Moreton Bay Rose-hill, see Gould's <i>Handbook</i> . vol.2: 51	<i>Platycercus</i> <i>adscitus</i> <i>palliceps</i> Lear, 1832	Pale- headed Rosella \$	Vol.1: 144	Also see Gilbert's "Platycercus paliceps" below

Mus				Vol.1: 94	
Mus: a species of Mus. killed in the reeds		<i>Rattus tunneyi culmorum</i> (Thomas 1909)?	Pale Field-rat?	Vol.1: 144	Could this be BMNH 1881.4.6.7? It is labelled "No.7. Leichhardt" by Gould
Mussels		mollusc		Vol.2: 7 (twice), 8	
Mycteria australis; <u>Mycteria</u> ; Mycteria; <u>Mycteria Australis</u>	<i>Mycteria australis</i> Shaw, 1800	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus australis</i> (Shaw, 1800)	Black-necked Stork or Jabiru \$	Vol.1: 144 Vol.2: 69, 93, 101	
Myiagra		<i>Myiagra rubecula</i> (Latham, 1801)?	Leaden Flycatcher?	Vol.1: 142 Vol.2: 6, 46	
<u>Myiagra plumbea</u> ; <u>Myiagra plumbea?</u>	<i>Myiagra plumbea</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i> (Latham, 1801)?	Leaden Flycatcher? \$	No entry in Vol.1. Vol.2: 75, 100	
Myrafra; <u>Myrafra</u>	<i>Miraфра</i> Horsfield 1820	<i>Miraфра javanica horsfieldii</i> Gould, 1847	Horsfield's Bushlark \$	Vol.2: 18 (30 th January 1845), 76, 93, 100	Gould's 1847 type description was taken from one of his own birds from "Interior of New South Wales", but he mentioned this bird of Gilbert's from the Leichhardt Expedition in "The birds of Australia", vol.3, text to plate 77.
Myzantha garrula; <u>Myzantha garrula?</u>	<i>Merops garrulus</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Manorhina m. melanocephala</i> (Latham, 1802)	Noisy Miner \$	Vol.1: 92, 122, 133 Vol.2: 46, 83	

Myzomela erythrocephala	= <i>Myzomela erythrocephala</i> Gould, 1840, but nowhere near present range	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i> (Latham, 1802)?	Scarlet Honeyeater ?	Vol.2: 24	Gilbert might not have known the Scarlet H but would have known rather similar Red-headed H <i>erythrocephala</i> from Port Essington
Myzomela nigra (24); To days march I again met with Myzomela nigra being a male bird in the change of Plumage I did not recognise it untill I shot it (7)	<i>Myzomela nigra</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Sugomel niger</i> (Gould, 1838)	Black Honeyeater	Vol.2: 24 Vol.1 (2 nd time): 7 (27 th June 1845)	Out of present range
Native Companion; Native Companion very numerous (104); here also the Native Companions were very numerous (also 104)		<i>Grus rubicundus</i> (Perry, 1810)	Brolga (Native Companion)	Vol.1: 93 (twice) Vol.2: 53 (twice), 104 (twice)	Also see "Grus Antigone" above
Native Dog Camp; we killed ... a young Native dog, the latter the Dr cooked and ate, but could not prevail upon any one to accompany him in such a horrid meal (20 th May 1845)		<i>Canis lupus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Dingo	Vol.2: 66, 104/105 (20 th May 1845)	Camp on 4 th April 1845
Nettapus Coromandelianus; Nettapus	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus albipennis</i>	Cotton Pygmy-goose	Vol.1: 84 Vol.2:	

Coromandelian us	(Gmelin, 1789)	Gould, 1842	(Australian subspecies) \$	101	
Night Heron		<i>Nycticorax caledonicus hilli</i> Mathews, 1912	Nankeen Night-Heron (Australian subspecies)	Vol.1: 97	
Nymphicus Nova Holl; Nymphicus; Nymphicus Novae- Hollandiae; <u>Nymphicus</u> <u>Novae-Holl</u> ; <u>Nymphicus</u> <u>Novae=Hollandi</u> <u>ae</u> ; <u>Nymphicus</u> <u>Novae-Holl</u> .; during the day [large flocks] of ... Nymphicus ... (123, entry on 19 th June); ... but by far the most abundant species was the Nymp[hicus] Novae- Hollandiae, during the entire route, this bird was passing in flocks with scarcely five minutes cessation (124); Nymphicus ... also observed in large and numerous flocks (fragment/125).	<i>Psittacus novaehollandiae</i> Gmelin, 1788	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> (Kerr, 1792)	Cockatiel \$	Vol.1: 144, 149 Vol.2: 18, 70, 75, 101, [112], 123 (twice, 18 th & 19 th June 1845), 124 (20 th June), fragment /125 (22 nd June)	Kerr's name – new name for <i>P. novaehollandiae</i> . Also see "Crested Parrot" above.
<u>Nyroca</u>	<i>Nyroca australis</i>	<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead /	Vol.2:	

<u>Australis</u>	Eyton, 1838	(Eyton, 1838)	White-eyed Duck \$	101	
Oedicnemus		<i>Burhinus</i> sp.	Stone Curlew	Vol.2: 46	Probably <i>Burhinus grallarius</i> (Latham, 1801), Bush Stone Curlew
Oedicnemus longipennes	Mis-spelt form of <i>Oedicnemus longipes</i> Vieillot, 1818	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i> (Latham, 1801)	Bush Stone Curlew / Bush Thick-knee \$	Vol.1: 92	Until recently known as <i>Burhinus magnirostris</i> (Latham, 1801) but this considered too close to Beach Thick-knee <i>Esacus magnirostris</i> (Vieillot, 1818). See below.
<u>Oedicnemus longipennis</u>	See above	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i> (Latham, 1801)	Bush Stone Curlew / Bush Thick-knee \$	Vol.2: 101	See above
Opossums				Vol.1: 33 Vol.2: 1	
Oreica [sic]		<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i> (V & H, 1827)	Crested Bellbird \$	Vol.1: 125 Vol.2: 76	
Oreica gutturalis; Oreica Gutturalis [sic]; <u>Oreica gutturalis</u> ; I also observed the Oreica gutturalis (124)	<i>Falcunculus gutturalis</i> Vigors & Horsfield, 1827	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	Crested Bellbird \$	Vol.1: 92, 122, 127, 133 Vol.2: 6, 8, 21, 45, 70, 100, 124 (20 th June 1845)	
Ornichogalea fraenatus (Gilbert's spelling checked).		<i>Onychogalea fraenata</i> (Gould, 1841)	Bridled Nailtail Wallaby	Vol.2: 8, 62, 72	Now only known from Dawson Valley

Ospreys: A pair of <u>Ospreys</u> in a tree with a large nest		<i>Pandion cristatus leucocephalus</i> Gould, 1839	Eastern Osprey	Vol.2: 72	
Otis Australis; Otis; <u>Otis Australis</u> ; great numbers of Otis were observed during the day (2)	<i>Otis australis</i> J.E. Gray, 1829	<i>Ardeotis australis</i> (J.E. Gray, 1829)	Australian Bustard \$	[Vol.1: 149] Vol.2: 18, 21, 46, 93, 101 Vol.1 (2 nd time): 2 (23 rd June 1845)	See "Bustard" above
Pachycephala pectoralis; <u>Pachycephala pectoralis</u> ; <u>Pachycephala pectoralis?</u>	Gilbert's use here = <i>Turdus pectoralis</i> Lewin, 1808 but this postdates <i>Sylvia rufiventris</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i> (Latham, 1801) – [not <i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i> (Latham, 1801)]	Rufous Whistler (not Golden Whistler) \$	Vol.1: 92, 133 Vol.2: 45, 74, 100	Bruce Lawrie has Rufous Whistler <i>P. rufiventris</i> . D.1640g is a <i>P. rufiventris</i> collected 5 th April 1845, Burdekin River.
Pachycephala: a Female specimen of a species of Pachycephala was killed to day, which I cannot determine untill I am enabled to procure a male, it has a brownish tinge on the rump which I do not remember to have observed in either <i>P. pectoralis</i> , or <i>P. gutturalis</i> , both of which species I have		<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i> (Latham, 1801) or <i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i> (Latham, 1801)?	Rufous or Golden Whistler?	Vol.2: 84 (May 1 st 1845)	See <i>P. gutturalis</i> & <i>pectoralis</i> above

frequently observed during the whole expedition.					
Pachycephala: <i>P. gutturalis</i>	<i>Turdus gutturalis</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i> (Latham, 1801)	Golden Whistler	Vol. 2: 84	Latham's <i>pectoralis</i> is given priority. See "a female specimen ..." above. D.1640h is a female <i>P. pectoralis</i> collected Burdekin Lakes, May 1845.
Painted Snipes		<i>Rostratula australis</i> (Gould, 1838)	Australian Painted Snipe	Vol.2: 26	Also see "Rhynchoea" below.
Paludina; On the Plains, were numerous dead shells of a very large species of Paludina (4)		mollusc		Vol.1: 131 Vol.2: 7 Vol.1 (2 nd time): 4 (25 th June 1845)	
<u>Pandion leucocephala</u> breeding near our Camp	<i>Pandion leucocephalus</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Pandion leucocephalus</i> Gould, 1838	Eastern Osprey \$	Vol.2: 100	
<u>Pardalotus melanocephalus</u> ; <u>Pardalotus melanocephalus</u> ; <u>Pardalotus melanocephalus</u> ?	<i>Pardalotus melanocephalus</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Pardalotus striatus melanocephalus</i> Gould, 1838	Striated Pardalote (cinnamon-rumped subspecies) \$	Vol.1: 92, Vol.2: 46, 75, 100	
Parra: First Parra; Saw Parra Gallinacea; Parra gallinacea	<i>Parra gallinacea</i> Temminck, 1828	<i>Irediparra gallinacea novaehollandiae</i> (Salvadori, 1882)	Comb-crested Jacana / Lotus-bird etc. \$	Vol.2: 86 (twice, May 3rd 1845, also mentioned by	

				Leichhardt 1847: 241, shot by Charley. Vol.2: 86 again, but on May 4 th 1845).	
Parrot: & a new Parrot have been observed, but as yet none of us have been able to shoot either (119).		<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i> Gould, 1858?	Golden-shouldered Parrot?	Vol.2: 119 (11 th June 1845)	See footnotes for Gilbert's diary for 11 th June 1845
Parrot: new green Parrot		<i>Psephotus pulcherrimus</i> (Gould, 1845)	Paradise Parrot \$	Vol.1: 103	
Partridge [sic] Pigeon		<i>Geophaps scripta</i> (Temminck, 1821)	Squatter Pigeon \$	[Vol.1: 92, 103, 133] Vol.2: [6, 46], 29	Not the modern "Partridge Pigeon" <i>Geophaps smithii</i> .
Pelecanus		<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i> Temminck, 1824	Australian Pelican	Vol.2: 9	Also see "Pelicans" below
Pelicans; Pelican		<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i> Temminck, 1824	Australian Pelican	Vol.1: 110 Vol.2: 6, [9], 55, 60, 93	Also see "Pelecanus" above
Pelidna Australis; <u>Pelidna Australis</u> ; Pelidna	<i>Tringa australis</i> Jardine & Selby, 1836 or <i>Tringa australis</i> Lesson, 1831?	Probably <i>Calidris acuminata</i> (Horsfield, 1821) or possibly <i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Probably Sharp-tailed Sandpiper \$ or possibly Red-necked Stint	Vol.1: 115 Vol.2: 87 (May 4 th 1845: "all four for	" <i>Pelidna Australis</i> " = Current name: <i>Calidris acuminata</i> (Horsfield, 1821). Sharp-tailed

		(Pallas, 1776)		the first time seen in the expedition". Therefore Gilbert had forgotten Vol.1: 115 sighting?); 93, 101.	Sandpiper in the Port Essington paper. The Red-necked Stint is also listed in this manuscript.
Penicillata the coast species		<i>Petrogale penicillata</i> (Gray, 1825)	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	Vol.1: 125	
Perdix Australis; <u>Perdix Australis</u>	<i>Perdix australis</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Coturnix ypsilophorus</i> Bosc, 1792	Brown Quail (Swamp Quail)\$	Vol.1: 133 Vol.2: 46, 101	
Peristera Camp ... First <u>Peristera histrionica</u> <u>Peristera histrionica</u> ... "in the burnt parts, several flocks of a species of Pigeon, constantly rose ... in procuring one ... I was greatly disappointed on finding it to be <u>Peristera histrionica</u> " (79); <u>Peristera histrionica</u> (123); during the day [large flocks] of	<i>Columba (Peristera) histrionica</i> Gould, 1841	<i>Phaps histrionica</i> (Gould, 1841)	Flock Bronzewing / Flock Pigeon	Vol.2: 79 (23 rd April 1845, twice), 123 (twice, 18 th & 19 th June), 124 (20 th June), 125/fragment (both sides) (22 nd June) Vol.1 (2 nd time): 6 (27 th June)	

<p>Peristera ... (123); great numbers of Peristera (124); Of birds I observed the Peristera in countless numbers, some of the flocks when rising resemble the roar of distant thunder so great was their numbers (both sides of fragment/125); Peristera again met with in large flocks, Brown in three shots killed [22] [assume transcribed correctly before this area of paper was damaged] Birds of these I found by dissection 15 were female Birds (6)</p>				1845)	
<p><u>Petroica bicolor</u>; <u>Petroica bicolor</u></p>	<p><i>Grallina bicolor</i> V & H, 1827</p>	<p><i>Melanodryas cucullata</i> (Latham, 1801)</p>	<p>Hooded Robin \$</p>	<p>Vol.1: 92, 112, 133 Vol.2: 75</p>	
<p>Petroica Goodenovii; Petroica goodenovii; P. Goodenovii</p>	<p><i>Muscicapa goodenovii</i> V & H, 1827</p>	<p><i>Petroica goodenovii</i> (V & H, 1827)</p>	<p>Red-capped Robin</p>	<p>Vol.2: 83 (three times, 30th April 1845)</p>	
<p>Petroica: the new Petroica</p>		<p><i>Poecilodryas superciliosa</i></p>	<p>White-browed</p>	<p>Vol.2: 83</p>	<p>Also see <i>Eopsaltria</i> above.</p>

		(Gould, 1847)	Robin		
Phalacrocorax (Black & White); <u>Black & White Phalacrocorax & c.</u> (123)		? <i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i> (Brandt, 1837) OR <i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Pied Cormorant OR Little Pied Cormorant?	Vol.2: 101, 123 (18 th June 1845)	
<u>Phalacrocorax (Black)</u>		? <i>Phalacrocorax carbo carboides</i> Gould, 1838 OR <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> (Brandt, 1837)	Great Cormorant OR Little Black Cormorant?	Vol.2: 101	
Phalacrocorax: two species of Phalacrocorax, one a Black, the other with white beneath.				Vol.2: 9	Could be any two of the four species above?
Phaps chalcoptera; <u>Phaps chalcoptera</u>	<i>Columba chalcoptera</i> Latham, 1790	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i> (Latham, 1790)	Common Bronzewing (Pigeon) \$	Vol.1: 92, 133 Vol.2: 46, 101	
Pigeon: a new Pigeon have been observed, but as yet none of us have been able to shoot [one]		?	?	Vol. 2: 119 (11 th June 1845)	
Platalea		<i>Platalea regia</i> Gould, 1838 and / or <i>Platalea flavipes</i> Gould, 1838	Royal Spoonbill and / or Yellow-billed Spoonbill	Vol.2: 112 (1 st June 1845)	Also see "Spoonbills" below
Platycercus (new)		<i>Psephotus pulcherrimus</i> (Gould, 1845)	Paradise Parrot \$	Vol.1: 92, 120, 125, 133,	Also see Vol.1: 103

				144	
Platycercus paliceps [sic]; <u>Platycercus paliceps</u>	<i>Platycercus paliceps</i> Lear, 1832	<i>Platycercus adscitus paliceps</i> Lear, 1832	Pale-headed Rosella \$	Vol.1: 92, 120, 125, 133, [144] Vol.2: 18, 35, 46, 70, 75, 83, 101	Also called "Moreton Bay Rosella" by Gilbert, see above
Platycercus: I was rather surprised to day, to meet with my new Platycercus of the Downs, a species which has not been observed with us since leaving deception Camp on Comet Creek (122); <u>Platycercus (New)</u> (123); Platycercus (New) (124); the <u>new Platycercus</u> I saw in great numbers (3)		<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i> Gould, 1858 (pre-typic)?	Golden-shouldered Parrot	Vol.2: 122 (17 th June 1845), 123 (18 th June), 124 (20 th June) Vol.1 (2 nd time): 3 (24 th June 1845)	Almost certainly NOT the Paradise Parrot <i>Psephotus pulcherrimus</i> (Gilbert's "new Platycercus of the [Darling] Downs"). Did Gilbert have a copy of the original description of <i>P. pulcherrimus</i> he wrote to Gould in his expedition diary?
Plectorhyncha	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i> Gould, 1838	Striped Honeyeater	Vol.2: 2, 6	"note ... a clear melodious warble"
Plectorhyncha lanceolata	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i> Gould, 1838	Striped Honeyeater	Vol.2: 1 (twice)	
Plotus Levillantii; Plotus levillantii;	<i>Plotus levillantii</i> (Licht., 1823)	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i> (Gould, 1847)	Australasia n Darter, Snake Bird	Vol.1: 92, 110 Vol.2: 9,	Lichtenstein's name is for African form of the Darter. Also see "Snake

Plotus; <u>Plotus Levallantii</u>			\$	(48), (51), 101	Birds" below
Plover: little Plover			Could be Red-kneed or Black-fronted Dotterel, or Red-capped Plover? All are small.	Vol.2: 26	Gilbert had no ammunition to shoot this bird, which he did not recognise. Check with Chisholm & Lawrie
Plover: long legged Plover		<i>Charadrius veredus</i> Gould, 1848	Oriental Plover?	Vol.2: 93	Not described until 3 years later. Chisholm mentions this name but does not seem to translate it.
Podargus		<i>Podargus strigoides</i> (Latham, 1801)	Tawny Frogmouth \$	Vol.1: 133	
Podiceps gularis; <u>Podiceps gularis?</u>	<i>Podiceps gularis</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Tachybaptus n. novaehollandiae</i> (Stephens, 1826)	Australasia n Grebe \$	Vol.1: 83 Vol.2: 4, 101	The campsite that night (8 th Jan. 1845) was named Grebe Camp
Poephila cincta; <u>Poephila cincta</u> ; At our Camp we had a great collection of the Finches viz Poephila cincta .. (124, entry for 21 st June)	<i>Amadina cincta</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Poephila cincta</i> (Gould, 1837)	Black-throated Finch \$	Vol.1: 92, 119, 133 Vol.2: 45, 83, [84?], 87, 100, 123 (18 th June 1845), 124 (twice, 20 th & 21 st June)	
Poephila: New Poephila		<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i> (Gould, 1844)?	Gouldian Finch?		See below

<p>Poephila: New Poephila; “Murphy went out with my Gun, and was fortunate enough to kill a new <u>Finch</u> most probably a <u>Poephila</u> the specimen is a female”</p>		<p><i>Erythrura gouldiae</i> (Gould, 1844)</p>	<p>Gouldian Finch?</p>	<p>Vol.2: 84 (twice, May 1st 1845)</p>	<p>Chisholm thought this might be the northern form of the Black-throated Finch <i>Poephila cincta atropygialis</i> Diggles, 1876. However Gould recorded in BOA that a female <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i> had been collected on the expedition, and someone has scrawled “Gouldae” over Gilbert’s text at this point. Also see “New Poephila” above. Another possibility would be Masked Finch.</p>
<p>Poephila: New Poephila ... The most interesting circumstance of the day to me, was in obtaining a new species of <u>Poephila</u>, very nearly allied to my new Port Essington species <u>P. personata</u>, but the bill of this instead of being orange as in the latter is a light yellowish horn colour, irides dark brown, legs & feet red, it is in every character a true Poephila having the black flanks, black throat, the</p>		<p><i>Poephila personata leucotis</i> Gould, 1847 (type from River Lynd, Q).</p>	<p>Masked Finch, “White-eared” race of Cape York Peninsula.</p>	<p>Vol.2: 113 (twice, 2nd June 1845), 119 (twice, 11th & 13th June), 123 (18th June), 124 (twice, 20th & 21st June)</p>	<p>Also see “New Poephila” above. Gilbert’s specimens are the type(s) of Gould’s <i>leucotis</i>, 2nd June. N.B. original Gould watercolour at Knowsley (Gould, Richter etc. vol.2 : 54) is inscribed “Poephila, discovered by Mr Gilbert on June 2nd 1845. Port Ess. Exp.”.</p>

<p>lengthened middle tail-feathers, and the general style of light brown plumage, like the others too of the Genus, this feeds in open spots of country, feeding on grass seeds (113); several of the new <u>personatus</u> like finch were also seen (119, 11th June 1845) ; I again met with the new <u>Poephila</u> (119, 13th June 1845); <u>Poephila (New)</u> (123); ... and the new species [i.e. of <i>Poephila</i>] (124); ... At our Camp we had a great collection of the Finches viz <i>Poephila</i> (new) ... (124, entry for 21st June)</p>					
<p>Pomatorhinus; small species of Pomatorhinus</p>		<p>Probably <i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i> (V & H, 1827).</p>	<p>Grey-crowned Babbler? (but this is the biggest species ...)</p>	<p>Vol.1: 92, 141</p>	<p>Might just be <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i> (V&H, 1827), White-browed Babbler. Chisholm thought this was the Chestnut-crowned Babbler <i>P. ruficeps</i> Hartlaub, 1852 but seems a long way out of modern</p>

					range.
Porzana [inferred] ... "rewarded by shooting another species, but which I do not think new"		As below?	As below?	Vol.2: 18	
Porzana: killed a new species of Porzana. N.B. in diary under February 24 th 1845: "I obtained a second example of the little Porzana, I first killed on Crinum Creek". This is D.5343s <i>Porzana pusilla palustris</i> .		Most likely to be <i>Porzana t. tabuensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789) or <i>Porzana pusilla palustris</i> Gould, 1843 (described by Gould from a Tasmanian bird), or even <i>Porzana fluminea</i> Gould, 1843 (but latter does not get this far north in Queensland?)	Spotless Crake, Baillon's Crake or Australian Spotted Crake	Vol.2: 18 (30 th January 1845, also mentioned on 31 st January), 34 (24 th February)	Could this possibly be <i>Porzana tabuensis plumbea</i> BMNH 1881.5.1.5614 "Australia", or <i>Porzana pusilla palustris</i> ANSP 6241, F, "Port Essington"? A third possibility is <i>Porzana fluminea</i> ANSP 6251, F, "Port Essington"
Potomis		mollusc		Vol.2: 7	
Ptilotis auricomis	<i>Muscicapa auricomis</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i> (Latham, 1801)	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater \$	Vol.1: 127, 133	<i>melanops</i> has priority on page order in Latham
Ptilotis chrysops	<i>Sylvia chrysops</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i> (Latham, 1801)	Yellow-faced Honeyeater \$	Vol.1: 89, 92, 95, 133 Vol.2: 45	N.B. Yellow-faced Honeyeater D.1063s, male, collected on the 10th December 1844.
Ptilotis Chrysotis or a nearly allied species	<i>Meliphaga chrysotis</i> Lewin, 1838	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i> (Swainson, 1837)?	Lewin's Honeyeater ?	Vol.1: 136 (twice)	
Ptilotis	<i>Meliphaga</i>	<i>Meliphaga</i>	Lewin's	Vol.2:	<i>lewinii</i> is a new

chrysotis; <u>Ptilotis chrysotis</u>	<i>chrysotis</i> Lewin, 1838	<i>lewinii</i> (Swainson, 1837)	Honeyeater \$	45, 101	name: Lewin's name <i>Meliphaga chrysotis</i> was thought too near <i>Philedon chrysotis</i> Lesson, 1826. See above.
Ptilotis flava	<i>Ptilotis flava</i> Gould, 1842	<i>Lichenostomus flavus</i> (Gould, 1842)	Yellow Honeyeater	Vol.2: 123 (18 th June 1845)	Also see "First yellow Ptilotis" below. Only occurs in north-east Queensland
Ptilotis flavigula: I shot Ptilotis flavigula	[= <i>Ptilotis flavigula</i> Gould, 1838. Did Gilbert mean <i>Ptilotis flava</i> , the Yellow Honeyeater? (see above)]	[= <i>Lichenostomus flavicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1817)]. Did Gilbert mean <i>Lichenostomus flavus</i> (Gould, 1842)?	[= Yellow- throated Honeyeater] Did Gilbert mean the Yellow Honeyeater ?	Vol.2: 78 (21 st April 1845)	The Yellow- throated Honeyeater occurs in Tasmania only..
Ptilotis like fusca & chrysops		<i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i> (Gould, 1837) and <i>L. chrysops</i> (Latham, 1801)	Fuscous Honeyeater & Yellow- faced Honeyeater \$	Vol.1: 125. Vol.2: 116 (Lynd River)	
Ptilotis like fusca: First new Ptilotis <u>like fusca</u> ... In the evening I visited the brush of the river and shot a second new species of Honey sucker, it is very like Ptilotis fusca, but is in its whole style of colouring much lighter, having a good deal of yellow about		<i>Lichenostomus flavescens flavescens</i> (Gould, 1840)?	Yellow- tinted Honeyeater	Vol.1 (2 nd time): 2 (twice, 23 rd June 1845)	This may well have been the specimen that Gilbert lost to a kite a few days later ... "The <i>Milvus isurus</i> is on the increase as well in numbers as in boldness. In the afternoon while sitting at the entrance of my tent skinning birds, I had a tin case with specimens between my legs, the lid of which I had opened to air

<p>the head, and in being much smaller in size (2).</p>					<p>the specimens enclosed; among which was the only specimen of my last new Honey sucker. this was lying on the top and had deceived the bird so much that he darted down, and to my surprise & vexation fairly carried off my specimen, and flying into a neighbouring tree, instantly plucked it in pieces, whether he swallowed any I could not tell, but at all events I should imagine that the Arsenic will not at all agree with its stomach, although they display so little nicety in what they pick up" (Vol.1 (2nd time): 7).</p>
<p>Ptilotis pectoralis: First new Ptilotis <u>pectoralis</u> ... To day I killed a new species of Honey-sucker, the specimen is an immature bird, and I cannot rightly determine which genus it belongs to, but from the appearance of its cheeks I believe it will</p>	<p><i>Myzomela pectoralis</i> Gould, 1841</p>	<p><i>Cissomela pectoralis</i> (Gould, 1841)</p>	<p>Banded Honeyeater</p>	<p>Vol.1 (2nd time): 2 (thrice, 23rd June 1845)</p>	<p>Is one of these two specimens <i>Certhionyx pectoralis</i> BMNH 1881.5.1.4251. Immature, near Gulf of Carpentaria, Gilbert, June 1845?</p>

<p>prove to be Ptilotis, it is a small, but elegant addition to the genus ... while in the scrub I killed a second specimen of the banded Ptilotis, however it is scarcely a true Ptilotis, having the short body & tail of the genus Myzomela, but it has exactly the character of ear feathers common to Ptilotis. the bill perhaps is rather too slender for the latter genus (2).</p>					
<p>Ptilotis penicillatus; Ptilotis penicillata; <u>Ptilotis penicillatus</u></p>	<p><i>Meliphaga penicillata</i> Gould, 1837</p>	<p><i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i> (Gould, 1837)</p>	<p>White-plumed Honeyeater \$</p>	<p>Vol.1: 133 Vol.2: 45, 70, 74, 101</p>	<p>N.B. White-plumed Honeyeater D.1015s, male, collected 9th December 1844.</p>
<p>Ptilotis sonorus; <u>Ptilotis sonorus</u>; Ptilotis sonorus is still abundant (116).</p>	<p><i>Ptilotis sonorus</i> Gould, 1841</p>	<p><i>Lichenostomus virescens</i> (Vieillot, 1817)</p>	<p>Singing Honeyeater \$</p>	<p>Vol.1: 113, Vol.2: 45, 74, 101, 116 (7th June 1845)</p>	<p>Also, Gould's <i>sonorus</i> is only described as from South Australia. N.B. A Singing Honeyeater, 1881.5.1.5581 or 7, male, coll. 20th December 1844, from "Port Essington", i.e. Port Essington Expedition is in</p>

					Gould's collection at Tring. Gould in fact stated - under "Ptilotis sonorus" in the <i>Handbook</i> (1865, vol.1: 504) - that he had seen Singing Honeyeaters (i.e. in the plural) "... examples were procured by Gilbert during Dr Leichardts [sic] expedition".
Ptilotis which I think differs from the described P. penicillata		<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i> (Gould, 1837)	White-plumed Honeyeater (Queensland race)	Vol.1: 108	But it was probably a White-plumed Honeyeater
Ptilotis which is either fusca or a near ally; Ptilotis fusca; <u>Ptilotis fusca</u> ; still abundant and a constant companion with us ... is the Ptilotis fusca (116)	<i>Meliphaga fusca</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i> (Gould, 1837)	Fuscous Honeyeater \$	Vol.1: 94, 95, 133 Vol.2: 70, 74, 101, 116 (7 TH June 1845)	N.B. Schodde & Mason 1999 have split <i>flavescens</i> & <i>fuscus</i> again. Note <i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i> LIVM D.1019s. F. Collected on 15 th (or 17 th ?) October, at Kent's Lagoon.
Ptilotis: First yellow <i>Ptilotis</i> ; yellow <u>Ptilotis</u> ; "To day I obtained specimens of the new Honeysucker"; [did not obtain] "the new Ptilotis" (83);	<i>Ptilotis flava</i> Gould, 1842	<i>Lichenostomus flavus</i> (Gould, 1842)	Yellow Honeyeater \$	Vol.2: 73 (15 th April 1845: "I shot either a new <u>Ptilotis</u> or the P. flava, a	Previously described from "North Coast" (Benjamin Bynoe specimen from the coast of Cape York). See "Ptilotis flava" above.

<p><u>Ptilotis (new)</u>: yellow Ptilotis is now very abundant (116)</p>				<p>species killed by Mr. Bynoe on the North Coast.”), 75 (“succeeded in shooting a second example”), 76/77, 83, 101, 116 (7th June 1845), (123, 18th June 1845, see “Ptilotis flava” above).</p>	
<p>Ptilotus unicolor: First Ptilotus unicolor ... To day I killed <u>Ptilotis unicolor</u> (118); <u>Ptilotis unicolor</u></p>	<p><i>Ptilotis unicolor</i> Gould, 1843 (Port Essington)</p>	<p><i>Lichenostomus unicolor</i> (Gould, 1843)</p>	<p>White-gaped Honeyeater</p>	<p>Vol.2: 118 (twice, 11th June 1845), 123 (18th June 1845)</p>	<p>Near edge of range. LICM D.1000s, Female, collected River Lynd, June 1845. Is this the one he recorded on the 11th?</p>
<p>quadrupeds [collected by Gilbert up to end of December 1844]</p>				<p>Vol.1: 149</p>	<p>[Leichhardt] seized upon and packed away</p>
<p><u>Querquedula castanea</u></p>	<p><i>Mareca castanea</i> Eyton, 1838</p>	<p><i>Anas castanea</i> (Eyton, 1838)</p>	<p>Chestnut Teal \$</p>	<p>Vol.2: 101</p>	
<p>Rallus ... thought to be</p>		<p>?</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>See Leichhar</p>	<p>From Leichhardt's diary: see footnote for November 7th</p>

new				dt's diary	1844
Rallus Phillippensis?	<i>Rallus philippensis</i> Linnaeus, 1766?	<i>Gallirallus philippensis mellori</i> (Mathews, 1912)	Buff-banded Rail?	Vol.2: 18 (31 st January 1845)	Collected on 31 st January 1845
Raptorial bird: a Raptorial Bird however was killed which puzzled me considerably having the Bill and Tarsi more of the character of Buteo, by which in style of colouring closely resembles Astur Calei [?] or Aquila Morphnoides.		?	?	Vol.2: 20, 21	Astur Calei = <i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i> (Red Goshawk); Aquila Morphnoides = <i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> (Little Eagle). N.B. Vol.2: 21: "The new Hawk which I skinned yesterday unfortunately slipped from my Packs during our march".
Rhipidura albiscapa; <u>Rhipidura albiscapa?</u> ; "I shot the common <u>Rhipidura albiscapa</u> "; <u>Rhipidura albiscapa</u>	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> Gould, 1840	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri</i> Mathews, 1911	Grey Fantail \$	Vol.1: 92 Vol.2: 75, 78 (21 st April 1845), 100, 123 (18 th June 1845)	Gould's <i>albiscapa</i> is now considered as the Tasmanian subspecies.
Rhipidura Motacilloides; Rhipidura motacilloides; <u>Rhipidura Motacilloides</u>	<i>Rhipidura motacilloides</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i> (Latham, 1801)	Willie Wagtail \$	Vol.1: 92, 133 Vol.2: 46, 70, 75, 100, 123 (18 th June 1845)	
Rhipidura	<i>Muscicapa</i>	<i>Rhipidura</i>	Rufous	Vol. 2:	<i>Rhipidura dryas</i>

rufifrons or dryas	<i>rufifrons</i> Latham, 1801 or <i>Rhipidura dryas</i> Gould, 1842	<i>rufifrons</i> (Latham, 1801)	Fantail	45	Gould, 1843 (Arafura Fantail) is found from Northern Territory to the Gulf of Carpentaria (a subspecies according to Peters X1: 553)
Rhynchaspis rhynchotis	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i> Latham, 1801	Australasia n Shoveler	Vol.1: 84, 115	
Rhynchoea	<i>Rhynchoea</i>	<i>Rostratula australis</i> (Gould, 1838)	Australian Painted Snipe	Vol.2: 24, 26	Also see "Painted Snipe" above
Rifle Bird Camp; Rifle-Bird		<i>Ptiloris paradiseus</i> Swainson, 1825	Paradise Riflebird	Vol.2: 60	Riflebird observed on 26 th March 1845, the camp that night was named for it – this area is outside the present distribution of the species
rock wallabies		<i>Petrogale penicillata</i> (Gray, 1825)?	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby?	Vol.1: 124, 125	See footnote to November 25 th 1844
Rose Cockatoo: To day I remarked large flocks of the Rose Cockatoo	"The Rose Cockatoo", see Charles Sturt's <i>Travels in Australia</i> (1834)	<i>Eulophus roseicapillus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Galah	Vol.2: 112 (1 st June 1845)	Also see "Cacatua eos" above.
Satin Bird		<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Satin Bowerbird	Vol.1 : 125	
Scincus	Scincidae	<i>Egernia stokesii</i> (Gray, 1845)?	Gidgee Skink?	Vol.1: 82	"Sleepy Lizard". Gilbert wrote it was "allied to the stump-tailed Lizard of Western Australia", which I would think were the specimens of <i>E. stokesii</i> he

					collected there.
Scythrops		<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i> Latham, 1790	Channel-billed Cuckoo	Vol.1: 93	See footnote to November 25 th 1844
Scythrops Nova-Hollandiae	<i>Scythrops novae Hollandiae</i> Latham, 1790	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i> Latham, 1790	Channel-billed Cuckoo \$	Vol.1: 133	
Seisura volitans; <u>Seisura volitans</u>	<i>Turdus volitans</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i> (Latham, 1801)	Restless Flycatcher \$	Vol.1: 92, 133 Vol.2: 46, 75, 100, 123 (18 th June 1845)	<i>Turdus inquietus</i> Latham, 1801 has priority on page number
Sericornis; <u>Sericornis</u>		<i>Sericornis frontalis laevigaster</i> Gould, 1847?	White-browed Scrubwren (Buff-breasted Scrubwren subspecies) ?	Vol.1: 92, 123 Vol.2: 75	Bruce Lawrie & I both have this as probably Buff-breasted Scrubwren.
Silurus		Catfish – species to be decided		Vol.2: 6, 7, 9 (twice)	
Sittella leucocephala	<i>Sittella leucocephala</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucocephala</i> (Gould, 1838)	Varied Sittella (White-headed subspecies) \$	Vol.2: 45	See below
<u>Sittella leucoptera</u> , a Port Essington species; <u>Sittella leucoptera</u>	<i>Sittella leucoptera</i> Gould, 1839	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucoptera</i> (Gould, 1840)	Varied Sittella (White-winged subspecies)	Vol.2: 73, 101	But this is the Northern form of the Varied Sittella, the southern Queensland form is the White-headed Sittella <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucocephala</i>

					(Gould, 1838), see above
Smooth tailed Wallaby Camp		<i>Petrogale inornata</i> Gould, 1842 or <i>Petrogale assimilis</i> Ramsay, 1877	Unadorned Rock-wallaby or Allied Rock Wallaby		
Snake Birds		<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i> (Gould, 1847)	Australasia n Darter, Snake Bird \$	Vol.2: 48, 51, 57	Also see "Plotus" above
Sphecotheres Australis	<i>Sphecotheres australis</i> Swainson, in Gould, 1848	<i>Sphecotheres viridis</i> Vieillot, 1816	Australasia n Figbird \$	Vol.1: 133	Which subspecies would this be? <i>vieilloti</i> ? D.5531s is a male Figbird <i>Sphecotheres viridis vieilloti</i> , collected on 9 th December 1844.
Sphenostoma cristatum	<i>Sphenostoma cristatum</i> Gould, 1838	<i>Psophodes cristatus</i> (Gould, 1838)	Chirruping Wedgebill	Vol.2: 45	More easterly than modern range
Spoonbills		<i>Platalea regia</i> Gould, 1838 and / or <i>Platalea flavipes</i> Gould, 1838	Royal Spoonbill and / or Yellow-billed Spoonbill	Vol.2: 57, [112]	Also see "Platalea" above
Spur-winged plovers; Spur winged Plover; spur winged Plover		<i>Vanellus miles</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Masked Lapwing	See footnote; Vol.2: 68, 93	See footnote to November 25 th 1844
Straw-necked Ibis		<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i> (Jameson, 1835)	Straw-necked Ibis	Vol.2: 26, 51	
Strepera; <u>Strepera</u> ; <u>Strepera ?</u>		<i>Strepera</i> group [in Queensland <i>Strepera graculina</i> Shaw,	Currawong group [in Queensland Pied	Vol.1: 103, 125, 133	Bruce Lawrie has this as Pied Currawong

		1790?].	Currawong?] \$	Vol.2: 82, 83, 100	
<u>Strix cyclops</u>	<i>Strix Cyclops</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> (Stephens, 1826)	Masked Owl \$	Vol.2: 100	
Struthidea cinerea; Struthidea	<i>Struthidea cinerea</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Struthidea cinerea</i> Gould, 1837	Apostlebird \$	Vol.1: 90, 92 (twice), 122, Vol.2: 109, 116 (7 th June 1845)	
Swamp Pheasants		<i>Centropus phasianinus</i> (Latham, 1801)	Pheasant Coulal	Vol.2: 26	Also see "Centropus" and "Centropus phasianellus" above
Sword Fish Camp ... but by far the most interesting circumstance of the day, was the appearance of the Swordfish Shark, an Ocean fish, we were I believe as much astonished at sight of this creature, as is related of Robinson Crusoe when he saw the impression of a mans foot in the sand.		<i>Pristis clavata</i>	Queensland Sawfish	Vol.2: 118 (twice, 10 th June 1945)	
Tadorna rajah:	<i>Anas radjah</i>	<i>Tadorna radjah</i>	Radjah	Vol.2: 72	Why is the

<p>First Tadorna rajah; a second pair of Tadorna rajah was killed (115); a greater number of Tadorna than we have hitherto seen, these birds were constantly started in large flocks from the trees overhanging the water (3).</p>	<p>Garnot, 1828</p>	<p><i>rufiterigum</i> Hartert, 1905</p>	<p>Shelduck (Australian subspecies, Burdekin Duck)</p>	<p>(twice, 13th April 1845, shot), 115 (6th June 1845) Vol.1 (2nd time): 3 (24th June 1845)</p>	<p>Burdekin Duck called the Burdekin Duck?</p>
<p>Talegalla Lathami; Brown & Charlie, who went into the brush of the river say they saw the <u>Talegalla</u>. this too is a species we have not seen since leaving the Suttor but this is explained, the want of brush & scrub (3).</p>	<p><i>Alectura lathami</i> J.E. Gray, 1831</p>	<p><i>Alectura lathami</i> J.E. Gray, 1831</p>	<p>Australian Brush-turkey \$</p>	<p>Vol.1: 92 Vol1 (2nd time): 3 (24th June 1845)</p>	
<p>Teal (112); Brown ... today exceeded his usual quoutour [sic., quota] of game by bringing in 15 Teal (119); Teal still abound (9)</p>		<p>Probably <i>Anas gibberifons gracilis</i> Buller, 1869 and/or possibly <i>Anas castanea</i> (Eyton, 1838)</p>	<p>Probably Sunda (Grey) Teal and/or possibly Chestnut Teal (too far north for latter species?)</p>	<p>Vol. 2: 112 (1st June 1845); 119 (13th June) Vol.1 (2nd time): 9 (28th June 1845)</p>	<p>Also see "Querquedula castanea" above</p>
<p>The large</p>		<p>mollusc</p>		<p>Vol.1:</p>	

yellow species				143	
Tinnunculus cencroides	<i>Falco cencroides</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Falco cencroides</i> V & H, 1827	Nankeen Kestrel	Vol.1: 82	
<u>Tribonyx ventralis</u>	<i>Gallinula ventralis</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i> (Gould, 1837)	Black-tailed Native-hen \$	Vol.2: 101	
Trichoglossus pusillus	<i>Psittacus pusillus</i> White, 1790	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i> (White, 1790)	Little Lorikeet \$	Vol.1: 92, 122, 133	
Trichoglossus Swainsonii; <u>Trichoglossus Swainsonii</u> ; <u>Trichogloss. Swainsonii?</u>	<i>Trichoglossus swainsoni</i> Jardine & Selby, 1831	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Rainbow Lorikeet \$	Vol.1: 133 Vol.2: 46, (34), 75, 101, 123 (18 th June 1845)	Also see "Blue Mountain Bird", above
Tropidorhynchus & co., Tropidorhynchus both species; both species of Tropidorhynchus; - the two species of <u>Tropidorhynchus</u>		Probably <i>Philemon citreogularis</i> (Gould, 1837) and <i>Philemon corniculatus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Probably Little and Noisy Friarbirds	Vol.1: 125, Vol.2: 46, 70, 122	
Tropidorhynchus carunculata	<i>Merops carunculata</i> Shaw, 1790	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> (Shaw, 1790)	Red Wattlebird	Vol.1: 92	Bruce Lawrie has this as Noisy Friarbird
Tropidorhynchus citreogularis	<i>Tropidorhynchus citreogularis</i> Gould, 1837	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i> (Gould, 1837)	Little Friarbird \$	Vol.1: 133	
Tropidorhynchus corniculatus; <u>Tropidorhynchus corniculatus</u>	<i>Merops corniculatus</i> Latham, 1790	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Noisy Friarbird \$	Vol.1: 103, 133 Vol.2: 74, 101, 123 (18 th June	

				1845)	
<u>Turnix pyrrhothorax</u>	<i>Hemipodius pyrrhothorax</i> Gould, 1841	Turnix pyrrhothorax (Gould, 1841)	Red-chested Button-quail \$	Vol.2: 101	
Turnix varius; <u>Turnix varius</u>	<i>Perdix varia</i> Latham, 1801	<i>Turnix varia</i> (Latham, 1801)	Painted Button-quail \$	Vol.1: 83, 92, Vol.2: 46, 101	
Turtle		Chelidae, e.g. <i>Emydura krefftii macquarie</i> (Gray, 1891)	e.g. Krefft's River Turtle	Vol.2: 42	
Turtur		<i>Geopelia</i> species	Small dove species	Vol 1: 133 (twice)	Bruce Lawrie has Peaceful? or Bar- shouldered. I have Peaceful?, Bar- shouldered or Diamond.
Turtur spilonota	Nearest is <i>Columba spiloptera</i> Vigors, 1830?	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i> (Latham, 1801)	Diamond Dove \$	Vol 1: 133	Check where Mathews got the name <i>Turtur spilonota</i> from in 1924 (Bull B.O.C. 64: 70)
Turtur: the two species of little Turturs		<i>Geopelia</i> species	Small dove species	Vol.1: 125	See above; here I have Peaceful and Diamond Doves <i>Geopelia placida</i> and <i>G. cuneata</i>
Unio		mollusc		Vol.2: 5, 47	
Vampire		? <i>Pteropus scapulatus</i> Peters, 1862	?Little Red Flying-foxes	Vol.1: 122	
Wallaby ... Warroon, but I am inclined to think it different, the skin and Cranium of		<i>Macropus agilis</i> (Gould, 1842) or <i>Macropus dorsalis</i> (Gray, 1837)?	Agile Wallaby or Black- striped Wallaby?		If the wallabies seen at Crinum Camp were indeed of the same species as those seen on the

<p>which I saved (20, at Crinum Camp); the black fellows shot two spec. of a Wallaby, the same species as I killed at Crinum Camp (3); [3 wallabies killed] [this not shown on microfilm, assume correct from original transcription] all the same as Crinum Camp (4).</p>					<p>Mitchell River in Cape York, then they must have all been Agile Wallabies. Black-striped Wallabies do not occur as far north as Cape York. See the note after the end of this table.</p>
<p>Wallaby: A species of Wallaby with which I am not acquainted, was seen.</p>		<p>Possibilities for kangaroos which exist in this area but Gilbert would not have been familiar with include: <i>Macropus parryi</i> Bennett, 1835, <i>Lagorchestes conspicillatus leichardti</i> Gould, 1853 (the types of which were collected by the expedition further north in the Valley of Lagoons), or one of the Queensland rock wallaby species.</p>	<p>Possibilities include: Whiptail Wallaby, Spectacled Hare-wallaby, or one of the rock wallabies.</p>		
<p>Wallaby: small species of</p>					<p>See above</p>

Wallaby					
Whip Snake Camp		Possibly <i>Demansia papuensis</i> (Macleay, 1877), which reaches 5 feet in length, or <i>Demansia atra</i> (Macleay, 1884), which is more likely in this area but only reaches 4 feet.	Greater Black or Lesser Black Whipsnake ?	Vol.2: 46	
White Cockatoos		<i>Cacatua galerita</i> (Latham, 1790)?	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo?	Vol.2: 21, 29	Also see Cockatoos, above.
White Cranes		<i>Ardea intermedia</i> Wagler, 1829?	One of the White Egrets? (Brolga is also listed here, so it can't refer to that species)	Vol.2: 93	Chisholm thought this was the "Plumed" (= Intermediate) Egret <i>Ardea intermedia</i> Wagler, 1829
White Herons; large flocks of the White Heron, were here assembled (104)		<i>Ardea alba modesta</i> Gray, 1831?	Great Egret?	Vol.2: 57, 104	Great Egret is also called White Egret, but could also have been / and also other species e.g. Little Egret, Intermediate Egret.
White Kangaroo (Camp); Our dog to day made a successful run, and killed a fine Buck Kangaroo precisely resembling that killed at <u>White Kangaroo</u>		<i>Macropus agilis</i> (Gould, 1842) or <i>Macropus dorsalis</i> (Gray, 1837)?	Agile Wallaby or Black-striped Wallaby?	Vol.1: 126, 127, 130 (footnote) Vol.2: 85 (May 2 nd 1845)	Skulls of these 2 species exist in the NHM (BMNH). See Notes under "Wallaby" and see the note after the end of this table.

Camp (2: 85).					
Wonga Wonga		<i>Leucosarcia picata</i> (Latham, 1801)	Wonga Pigeon \$	Vol.1: 86, 92, 124, 125	
Wood Ducks; The Wood duck ... still abound (9)		<i>Chenonetta jubata</i> (Latham, 1801)	Australian Wood Duck (Maned Duck) \$	Vol.2: 112 (1 st June 1845) Vol.1 (2 nd time): 9 (28 th June 1845)	Also see "Bernicla jubata" above.
Zosterops which I believe is identical with dorsalis; <u>Zosterops dorsalis</u> , a southern species; <u>Zosterops dorsalis</u> ; <u>Zosterops dorsalis?</u>	<i>Zosterops dorsalis</i> V & H, 1827	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i> (Latham, 1801)	Silvereeye / Grey-breasted White-eye \$	Vol.1: 97 Vol.2: 73, 75, 100	

Note: This passage concerning Agile and Black-striped Wallabies was written for a monograph on Gilbert's collections from Port Essington, Northern Territory, 1840-1841 (Fisher & Calaby 2009: Top of the Top End. *Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory* Supplement 4, December 2009: 61-62:

"Agile Wallaby ... Urn=digurn=di of the Aborigines ... John Gould chose to include an elegy to John Gilbert, and the profession of the natural history collector, in his description of *Halmaturus agilis* in *The mammals of Australia* (1845-1863, vol.2: text to plates 24 and 25). He wrote that":

“... That country contains the bones of my worthy assistant Gilbert, who fell a sacrifice to the treachery of the natives, while arduously prosecuting his researches for the advancement of science and the furtherance of the present work. It is well known that he was in company with the celebrated explorer Dr Leichardt [sic], who, in like manner, found a resting place in that *terra incognita*, but it is still unknown in what precise locality his fate was sealed. This country of the kangaroos is second to none in the sacrifice of valuable lives in the various attempts which have been made to unfold the hidden recesses of its treasures”.

“It is therefore puzzling why Gould chose to give an elegy on John Gilbert as part of his description of this species (although, judging from Gilbert’s [Port Essington] manuscript, he was familiar with the wallaby and must have collected some material). Possibly Gould’s words have something to do with a specimen of *Macropus agilis* collected on the Leichhardt Expedition (BMNH 1846.8.27.2, skull only, labelled “North Australia”. Both this and the skull BMNH 1846.8.27.1 represent animals collected on the expedition and both were registered as *Halmaturus dorsalis* in the BMNH Register; 1846.8.27.1 is indeed a skull of the Black-striped Wallaby *Macropus dorsalis*). We consider it possible that the Agile Wallaby BMNH 1846.8.27.2 was collected by Gilbert’s colleagues on the expedition after he died, but the animal could also have been amongst the very last of the specimens that Gilbert collected before he was killed, as the party approached Cape York Peninsula in June 1845. Indeed, the comment “Collected by Mr Gilbert” is recorded in the BMNH Register next to the two skulls. Leichhardt himself often mentions the “Red Wallaby” in his Journal (1847), particularly during their later travels in the Roper River area. The reason why both specimens were acquired as skulls only is probably related to the fact that Leichhardt had to discard many duplicates towards the end of the expedition to save weight - the skins would have taken up vital space. Or perhaps the party, by then in bad shape, used the skins for substitute shoes or even ate them”.

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Location of Gilbert's original manuscripts used to compile the table (Appendix 1)

- Queensland Museum Library
- Cambridge University Library
- Mitchell Library, Sydney
- Liverpool City Libraries
- National Museums Liverpool
- Knowsley Hall, Merseyside.
- General Library, the Natural History Museum, London