

Tribe PHABINI Bonaparte

Members of this tribe are ground-feeding, seed-eating species. The smaller *Geopelia* doves have long, graduated tails, but the larger pigeons have shorter, rounded or squarish tails, and a conspicuous iridescent 'wing-speculum' is present in many of the aptly named bronzewings. Sexual dimorphism is present in some species, but

slight or absent in most, and most juveniles are similar to, though duller than, adults. Schodde (1997) points out that the tribe is centred in Australia and New Guinea. Six of the seven genera occur, or have occurred, in Australia, and four are endemic.

Genus *Alopecoenas* Sharpe

Alopecoenas 'Finsch' Sharpe, Hand-list, **1**, 1899, p. 90. Type, by monotypy, *Alopecoenas hoedti* (Schlegel) = *Leptoptila hoedtii* Schlegel.

Old World ground-doves traditionally have been grouped together in *Gallicolumba*, but, on the basis of plumage and behavioural differences, the species can be divided into two groups with overlapping distributions in New Guinea and the Lesser Sunda Islands (Baptista *et al.* 1997). Occurring mostly in the Philippine Islands, with a single species in New Guinea and another in Sulawesi, the 'bleeding-hearts' show a patch of yellow or red in an otherwise pale breast, and there is no sexual dimorphism. Ranging east from New Guinea to Oceania, with a single species in the Lesser Sunda Islands, is a second group of mostly sexually dimorphic species, with males having a pale head and breast contrasting

with dark upperparts. Hachisuka (1931) generically differentiated this eastern or *G. jobiensis* group in a new genus *Terricolumba*, except for *G. hoedti*, which was retained in monotypic *Alopecoenas*. Molecular analyses have confirmed generic differentiation of the *G. jobiensis* group and it is pointed out that it has colonised many remote oceanic islands rather recently, with several significant water crossings (Jønsson *et al.* 2011). Conversely, diversification in the considerably older *Gallicolumba* radiation may have been shaped in part by plate tectonics and corresponding rearrangements of land masses within the Philippine and Sulawesi region.

Subgenus *Terricolumba* Hachisuka

Terricolumba Hachisuka, *L'Ois. et Rev. Franç. d'Orn.*, new ser., **1**, 1931, p. 24. Type, by original designation, *Terricolumba erythroptera* (Gmelin) = *Columba erythroptera* Gmelin.

Differentiation within *Alopecoenas* is treated subgenerically rather than generically as proposed by Hachisuka (1931). Consequently, all species except *A. hoedtii* are included in *Terricolumba*. This subgenus

ranges from New Guinea and the Caroline Islands east to the Marquesas Islands, and formerly occurred on Norfolk Island.