

slightly alarmed the bird would raise the wing farthest from the intruder, but when "cornered", both wings would be extended and brought forward until they reached beyond the tip of the beak, and the tail spread, so that the beautiful spotted markings were fully shown. The hissing, as described by Finn, was very noticeable in the older bird, but in the younger one it was replaced by a low plaintive whistle, so it possibly only occurs with the more fully developed birds.

The "Painter" is reported as breeding two or three times during the season, and it is likely that the breeding season in Bangkok extends over the greater part of the rains. The nest is the usual hollow, often with a pad of grass, and the eggs are four in number, slightly pyriform in shape, yellowish stone colour with large markings of very dark brown or black. The eggs measure 1.4 by 1 inches. Should anyone be so fortunate as to come across a sitting bird, it would be interesting to note whether it is a male or female, as the male is the inferior bird and there is reason to believe that it sits on the nest.

E. G. HERBERT.

October, 1913.

No. VI. BREEDING OF PAINTED SNIPE IN SIAM.

The point as to whether the Painted Snipe breeds around Bangkok has been discussed and doubted so often that it will interest sportsmen and naturalists, I feel sure, to know that while shooting this season at Sala Yah, I came across a mother with four chicks. This was on September 22nd. My man caught one of the chicks. It was quite small and unable to fly, being covered only with down, and had therefore obviously been hatched out only a few days. I did not keep the chick or make any special note of its coloration, but the parent bird, which I saw at quite close quarters, was clearly a "Painter."

C. H. FORTY.

November, 1913.

No. VII.—THE MOULTING OF SNIPE.

I noticed this season that the "Pintails," or, at any rate, the early arrivals, were already in moult when they reached Bangkok. In the case of four of the first birds shot (Sept. 14th), one had completed the moult of the primaries but the new feathers were not quite fully developed; the second had only the two outer primaries of the old feathers remaining and the new ones were in varying states of development; the third had lost six of the old primaries, and the fourth bird had only lost four. In the latter two instances the new