

The horns shown are particularly heavy and measure :—

Left 33.6 in. Right 33.5 in. to outer bases of coronets.

„ 33.5 in. „ 34.6 in. to front bases of coronets.

Circumferences. Above coronet 9 in. ; above brow tine 7 in. ; four and a half inches below the bifurcation 7.2 in. and two inches above the same 5.5 in. Length of brow tine 10.7 in.

This head was obtained near Nakon Lampang, 65 miles S. E. of Chiangmai, by Mr. G. K. Spittel.

K. G. GAIRDNER.

June, 1914.

No. VII.—OCCURRENCE OF THE INDIAN THREE-TOED KINGFISHER (*CEYX TRIDACTYLA*) IN BANGKOK.

Ceyx tridactyla. 1040. *Fauna British India.* A fully adult specimen of this rare little kingfisher was caught by some boys in a garden near Bush Lane on April 7th, and brought to me alive. When the boys saw it, they mistook it for a young bird of another genus which also has a red back, and gave chase ; the bird was evidently very frightened, as it flew into the trunk of a tree and was picked up stunned. I let it loose in the aviary, where it fed on small prawns and was apparently doing very well, but two months later it was killed in a heavy rain storm. It is a bird of very feeble flight, and its small wings, with such tiny quills, strike one as very inadequate to maintain its balance with such a large beak and an extremely short tail. The colours are remarkable for the violet gloss on the hind neck and rump, with purplish blue on the back and wings and bright orange on the breast ; the bill and feet are red. Blanford, in the *Fauna of British India*, describes this bird as found all over India, but far from common, and rare in Ceylon and parts of Southern India. As far as I know, the only other specimen recorded from Siam is the one which was preserved in spirit by Mr. P. A. R. Barron at Koh Si Chang and mentioned by Count Gyldenstolpe.

E. G. HERBERT.

July, 1914.

No. VIII.—NOTE ON THE RED-BREASTED PAROQUET (*PALAEORNIS FASCIATUS*).

Palaeornis fasciatus. 1145. *Fauna British India.* This Paroquet has been recorded as very common in the North by



Head of Malay Sambar
(*Cervus unicolor equinus.*)



Count Gyldenstolpe, but he did not find it south of Prae, or near Bangkok.

Mr. Barton writes of it in the same way from Raheng, and Mr. Gairdner reports the same from the Western boundary, but I am not aware that it has been recorded from anywhere near Bangkok. On the 20th June last, I found this bird in large numbers between the river and Chiengrak Station, and obtained specimens of both male and female. The distinctive mark between these two is the colour of the beak, which is red on the male and black on the female, and I found the Siamese call them by different names. Blanford, in the *Fauna of British India*, after giving the distribution of this bird in India, says it is found throughout the whole of Burma, the Andaman Islands (not the Nicobars), Cambodia, Cochin China, and parts of Southern China, so one would naturally expect to find it throughout the whole of Siam at certain seasons of the year, and this is probably the case.

E. G. HERBERT.

August, 1914.

No. IX.—SMALL MINIVET (*PERICROCOTUS PEREGRINUS*)
BREEDING IN BANGKOK.

Pericrocotus peregrinus. 500. *Fauna Brit. India*. The occurrence of this pretty bird in Bangkok seems to be little known, though it may be seen in the fruit gardens on the West side of the river, and more frequently on the mangrove trees along the banks of the river at the lower end of the Harbour. The bright scarlet of the breast and rump are very conspicuous as the birds flits around the outer branches of the trees in search of insects. The Siamese name is "Nok si champoo talay"—the pink bird from the sea, and it is said that they migrate South for breeding in the spring, and then return here for the remainder of the year. Whether any of the birds actually do this I cannot say, but many of them certainly breed in Bangkok during April, May and June.

In April, I often saw them in pairs, and occasionally in May, and from early June I several times saw old and young out together, and watched the young being fed by the female. It then appeared fairly conclusive that these birds were breeding here, and after considerable search, and watching the birds, a nest of fully fledged young