

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.

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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 shampoo 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

was found on June the 11th. Another with well fledged birds was found on the following day. The first nest was on one of the outer branches near the top of a high durian tree. It was built of fine fibre which was stuck on to the upper side of a branch, and then coated with lichen, so that it resembled a knot or excrescence on the branch. It was a flat cup-shaped nest measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter outside, by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that it could be made out, even with glasses. The other nest was stuck on to the leaf-stem of a high betel palm, and was almost as difficult to see. In both cases the nests were only found by watching the parent birds carrying food to the young, and it would be practically impossible to find a nest without watching the birds either building or feeding the young.

E. G. HERBERT.

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No. X.—OCCURRENCE OF THE CHINESE FRANCOLIN
(*FRANCOLINUS CHINENSIS*) IN BANGKOK.

In the Preliminary List of the Birds of Bangkok by Mr. W.J.F. Williamson, published in Vol. I No. 1, of this *Journal*, the number opposite the name Chinese Francolin, is marked with an asterisk to indicate that no specimens have been obtained, although the occurrence of the bird is believed to be tolerably certain. I believe the occurrence is quite certain, but I consider that the birds in question have either escaped from captivity, or been freed for the purpose of making merit, or are the offspring of such birds. I do not know that it would be correct to describe birds bred in this way as "of Bangkok," except in a very limited sense. I have had occasion to move about a good deal in Krungtep (Bangkok) Province, both in the wet and dry seasons, and I have never seen any of these birds, or heard of them as indigenous or likely to be found. They are birds of the higher dry lands, preferably with some bush-jungle about for cover, and there I have found them, but such country does not exist in Bangkok Province. Several years ago I was in the northern part of the Province, in Klawng Rangsit district, where the land had not yet been taken up for cultivation, and was covered with grass jungle. There, if anywhere—the jungle being more or less undisturbed—one would have expected to hear of them, but I never either saw or heard them. Some