

NOTES ON A COLLECTION OF BIRD-SKINS
FORMED BY MR. E. G. HERBERT, C.M.Z.S., M.B.O.U.

BY E. C. STUART BAKER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., M.B.O.U.

The following notes are the result of an examination of the collection of beautiful skins brought home by Mr. E. G. Herbert from Siam, and presented with great generosity to the British Museum of Natural History. The Museum Authorities have kindly allowed me to work out the collection, placing every facility and help at my disposal for so doing, and I had hoped long before this to have completed my pleasant task, and to have despatched the results to Siam. Work under present circumstances has been, however, a very difficult matter, and I have not been able to spend as much time as I could have wished in pressing it forward. It is better, therefore, perhaps, to publish as much as has been done, and the rest when possible. A considerable number of new sub-species have been described, and it is desirable that these should be made known in Siam as soon as possible; also workers in that country, who have not the mass of material for comparison such as is available to workers in England, may find the following notes of some help in diagnosing the geographical races of the birds they obtain.

A preface in articles of this nature is generally more or less an epitome of the completed results; this, however, must wait until a later date, when I hope Mr. Herbert may also be able to add something describing the country worked over.

Siam is a country in which much ornithological work remains to be done; many species and sub-species have recently been discovered and described, and doubtless many more remain to be discovered in the near and distant future. But there is also much we still have to learn regarding the distribution and life-history, especially nidification, of those birds we already know.

Mountains of great height, swamps and lakes of vast extent, dense forests and wide grass-lands alike form part of Siam, and great distances separate North from South, so that variety of species is very great, and geographical races are exceptionally numerous. In the North and West we find that the majority of birds are more or less typically Burman, or even Indo-Burman, to the East we get a typical Chinese avifauna, whilst in the long strip of country running South,

parallel with Tenasserim, to the Malay Peninsula, the birds are nearly all Malayan. Thus, within Siam itself, it is quite possible to obtain two, or even three, sub-species of the same species.

Much more material is still required before we can definitely work out the geographical distribution of its avifauna, and it is to be hoped that the excellent work done by Count Gyldenstolpe and Messrs. Robinson and Kloss, Williamson, Herbert and Gairdner will be continued with the same success as hitherto.

Such deductions as it may be possible to make when the examination of the collection is completed will be made in a post-script then, instead of the preface now.

[In publishing the following notes written by Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker, I wish to express my deepest gratitude to him for his kindness in undertaking the task of working out the birds taken home by me, and to compliment him on the very thorough way in which he has carried it out. Few, I think, will realize the enormous amount of work this has entailed, for the Siamese birds have been compared with the very large collection of birds in the British Museum, often amounting to many hundreds of the same species.

Mr. Stuart Baker has provided us in Siam with a great deal of interesting and most valuable information, and in several instances he has given us a direct incentive to further work, by pointing out that a better series of Siamese skins is required to determine exactly to which sub-species the birds belong. The notes will also have a more far-reaching effect, in that they will provide a useful work of reference for those who study the birds of India, as well as other countries further East.

Some of the birds appearing in the following notes have already been described by Mr. Stuart Baker as new sub-species in the B. O. C. Bulletins, and in notes in the "Ibis", and unfortunately the names of the localities from which they were obtained were not correctly spelt on the labels, which has led to some confusion. *Pak Jong* on the Korat railway line is in Eastern Siam, and there can be little doubt that, through incorrect spelling, this has been taken to be *Pak Chan* in Renong, which is in Peninsular Siam. The zoogeographical divisions, as generally used in this Journal, are now given after the name of each locality.

It is a matter of much regret that I am unable to add any field notes, as I was not able to accompany my collector on his various expeditions, and my personal experience is almost entirely confined to the Bangkok area.

The following localities are referred to :—

IN CENTRAL SIAM :—

SAMKOK, on the Chao Phya river, about 40 miles N. of Bangkok.

KRABIN, on the Bangpakong river, about 80 miles E.N.E. of Bangkok.

HUA TAKHAE, on the Petriu railway line.

PETRIU, on the Bangpakong river, and due E. of Bangkok.

PAKNAM, at the mouth of the Chao Phya river.

MEKLONG, at the mouth of the Meklong river and about 60 miles W. of Bangkok.

TACHIN, on the river of that name situated about midway between the Meklong and Chao Phya rivers.

IN EASTERN SIAM :—

HINLAP, MUAK LEK, PAK JONG, CHAN TEUK, railway stations on the line to Korat as it crosses the Dong Rek range.

IN SOUTH EASTERN SIAM :—

HUP BON, about 12 miles E. of Sriracha.

SRIRACHA, on the eastern side of the Gulf about 40 miles from the mouth of the Chao Phya river.

IN PENINSULAR SIAM :—

TUNG SONG, or TUNG SAWNG, in Nakon Sritamarat.

KLONG WANG HIP, a stream at the foot of the hills about 8 miles N.E. of Tung Song; the lower slopes of the hill were worked from a camp on this site.

KHAO WANG HIP, a hill about 2,500 feet high; the summit and higher portions of the hill were worked from a half way camp.

MAPRIT, a station on the Southern railway, W. of Patiyu.

KLONG BANG LAI, a camp on the banks of a stream of that name, about 10 miles N. W. of Maprit, and close to the hills.

KOH LAK, in the province of Pran, and recently renamed PRA-CHUAP KIRIKAN.

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E. G. HERBERT, C.M.Z.S., M.B.O.U.]

1. UROCISSA ERYTHORRHYNCHUS MAGNIROSTRIS.

Psilorhinus magnirostris, Blyth. J. A. S. B., xv. p. 27 (1846).

2 ♂ Chan Teuk, E. Siam, 10. 8. 15.

Both the specimens obtained are young birds in heavy moult, but must, of course, belong to this sub-species. Its white-marked head at once separates it from *U. e. erythrorhynchus*. In fully adult birds the size of the bill is alone sufficient to distinguish it from *U. e. occipitalis*; in the latter form the culmen from the gape averages about 32 mm., and in the former about 38 mm.

2. CISSA CHINENSIS.

Coracias chinensis, Bodd. Tabl. Pl. Exl. p. 38 (1783).

♀ Klong Song, near Petriu, C. Siam, 28. 2. 16.

♀ juv. Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 17. 7. 15.

The young bird has the whole of the under-parts a brilliant lemon-yellow, a not unusual feature in fresh skins of young birds, but unfortunately the yellow invariably fades away as the skin dries and ages, unless it is entirely excluded from all light.

Green Magpies are birds which it is impossible to divide into geographical races, if only the depth and variation of colouring of the reds, blues and greens are used as a means of differentiation, as these colours change with extraordinary rapidity after the bird is killed. Even in life, captive birds differ from wild ones, and healthy ones from those in poor health and condition.

Fortunately, with most species of Green Magpies, there is a difference in the size and distribution of the markings which renders discrimination fairly easy. This, however, is not so in the case of *C. e. minor*, the form hitherto accepted as inhabiting Siam and Malaya, as the differences sometimes alleged to exist in colouration between this and *C. e. chinensis* are not maintainable, whilst I cannot find that the supposed differences in size are any more reliable. Theoretically *C. e. chinensis* is supposed to have a wing from 140-150 mm., whereas *C. e. minor* has it under 135 mm. Of the present two specimens the adult

has a wing of 144 mm., and the young bird one of 138 mm. A careful examination of a larger series of this *Cissa* shews that many specimens of *C. chinensis* have wings under 135 mm., whilst, on the other hand, many specimens of the so-called *minor* have wings well over 140 mm.

I consider *C. c. minor* should be suppressed.

3. DENDROCITTA SINENSIS ASSIMILIS.

Dendrocitta assimilis, Hume, Str. Feath., v., p. 117 (1877).

♂ Chan Teuk, E. Siam, 11. 8. 15.

♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 8. 11. 15.

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 9. 11. 15.

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 12. 11. 15.

Mr. Herbert's specimens are all of this race of Tree-Pie.

Hume gives three features by which *assimilis* can be distinguished from its nearest ally *himalayensis*; (1) paler brown ear-coverts, contrasting with black ring round eye; (2) brown of sides of neck and back concolorous with ear-coverts; (3) comparatively pale throat. There is an enormous series of *D. sinensis* in the British Museum, and using the above features, I find that it is quite impossible to divide *assimilis* from *himalayensis*, though the throat of the latter is generally decidedly darker than in the former. *Assimilis*, however, can be distinguished at a glance by the much paler upper plumage, and this is quite sufficient to retain it as a good sub-species.

The Chinese bird, *D. s. sinensis*, differs from the *himalayensis* group in its wholly dark tail.

4. CRYPSIRHINA VARIANS.

Corvus varians, Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup., p. xxvi (1801).

2 ♂ 1 ♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 21. 8. 1915.

♂ Samkok, C. Siam, 4. 7. 1915.

2 ♂ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 1. 10. 15.

♂ ♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 3. 10. 15.

♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 9. 11. 15.

A fine series of these beautiful little Magpies, which Mr. Herbert records as common in many parts of Siam, breeding in practically every place where it occurs, making a rather shallow cup-shaped nest with thorny twigs on the outside and lined with the tendrils of a vine,

often in thorn bushes, and laying four eggs quite corvine in their general appearance.

5. *PLATYSMURUS LEUCOPTERUS* (Temm.).

Glaucopis leucopterus, Temm. pl. Col. No. 265 (1824).

♂ ♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 31. 1. 1916.

♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 6. 10. 15.

All three of the specimens obtained by Mr. Herbert are very large birds with wings over 203 mm.

6. *MELANOCHLORA SULTANEA FLAVOCRISTATA*.

Parus sultaneus, Hodg. Ind. Rev. 1836, p. 31.

♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 2. 1. 16.

♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 4. 10. 15.

♂ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 29. 11. 15.

All three of these specimens belong to this sub-species, having their wings, the male 108 mm. and the females 95 and 102 mm., respectively. *M. s. sultanea* has a wing between 110 and 115 mm. *Flavocristata* forms a very poor sub-species.

7. *GARRULAX LEUCOLOPHUS DIARDI*.

Turdus diardi, Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 408 (1831).

1 unsexed, Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 19. 7. 15.

♂ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 24. 7. 15.

2 ♂ 1 ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 6. 11. 15.

It should be noted that birds from the Shan States and Annam are far nearer to *G. l. belangeri* than to the conspicuously white-bellied birds from Siam, and the specimens from the former countries in the British Museum labelled *diardi* should all rather be referred to *belangeri*. Roughly the distribution of the three races appears to be as follows:—

Garrulax l. leucolophus. India, Assam, Manipur, Arrakan and North Chin Hills.

G. l. belangeri. Yunnan, N. and S. Shan States, Annam, Lower Chin Hills, Pegu and Tenasserim.

G. l. diardi. Extreme South Yunnan, Siam, Cambodia and Cochin China, rarely extending into Eastern Tenasserim, and then in a somewhat intermediate form approaching *belangeri*.

8. *GARRULAX MONILIGER MOUHOTI*.

Garrulax mouhoti, Sharpe, Cat. B., B. M. vii. p. 443 (1883).

Garrulax moniliger leucotis, Baker, Bull. B.O.C. 1917, No. cccxxvii, p. 8.

1 not sexed, Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 18. 7. 15.

♂ Chan Teuk, E. Siam, 13. 8. 15.

♂ ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 9. 11. 15.

♂ ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 11. 11. 15.

Kloss has recently ("Ibis" 1918, p. 232) rightly placed, in this subspecies, two specimens obtained by him at Lat Bua Kao. When first examining the specimens of *Garrulax moniliger* in this collection, the three Cambodian specimens named *mouhoti* by Sharpe could not be found, and as Mr. Herbert's birds did not agree with Sharpe's description, yet were quite different to Indian birds, I unfortunately named them *leucotis*, which now becomes a synonym of *mouhoti*.

There are still, however, three races of *moniliger*, as the Indian and Northern Burmese bird is quite distinct from the South Burman and Malayan bird, whilst this again is absolutely different from that of Siam and the countries further East. As these other races may possibly be also found in Siam, the one in North-West and the other in South-West Siam, I briefly describe them here.

Garrulax moniliger moniliger, which is found in India and Northern Burma, has white tips to the tail feathers and black ear-coverts with a small white central patch.

G. m. fuscata (Baker, Bull. B.O.C. 1918, No. cccxxxiii, p. 64.) has dusky rufous tips to the tail feathers, and the ear-coverts almost wholly white with black tips. This and the last two sub-species are both rather pale coloured birds, *fuscata* being a trifle darker and redder than *moniliger*, though the difference is but slight.

This form is found in Southern Burma and Malaya.

G. m. mouhoti is distinguishable at a glance from both the two last by its much darker, richer plumage, both above and below. The ear-coverts are as in *fuscata*, but the tails are even more broadly and darkly tipped than in that bird.

In nidification all three races resemble one another, making the same bulky cup of grass, leaves, bents and other odds and ends, lined with fine roots. In the Northern forms the full complement of

eggs is three or four and rarely even five; in the Southern form it appears to be generally two, sometimes three.

9. *EUPETES MACROCERCUS GRISEIVENTRIS*.

Baker, Bull. B.O.C. No. cccxvii, p. 8 (1917).

♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 17. 9. 15. Type.

♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 16. 9. 15. Type.

♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 24. 9. 15.

These three specimens, which are all adult birds in perfect condition, differ from any of the very large series in the British Museum in having a much greater extent of the abdomen grey, of a pure slaty-blue tone. There is one bird in the Tring Museum which has more grey on the abdomen than any of the British Museum birds, but even this has not nearly so much as the Siam specimens.

Peninsular Siam is somewhat of an extension of the range of this remarkable genus, which until recently had not been found further North than Province Wellesley in the Malay Peninsula.

10. *POMATORHINUS OLIVACEUS SIAMENSIS*.

Baker, Bull. B. O. C., No. cccxvii. p. 9 (1917).

♂ ♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 27. 12. 15. Types.

♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 8. 1. 16.

♂ ♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 18. 1. 16.

This sub-species is very much darker than either *P. o. olivaceus* or *P. o. ripponi*, and has also a still darker tail in comparison with the rest of the upper plumage. The differences are only a question of degree of darkness, and can hardly be appreciated unless in actual comparison between skins.

From Hartert's *fastidiosus* it differs in having richer, and more extensive red on the flanks, and in being somewhat redder above.

11. *POMATORHINUS NUCHALIS KLOSSI*.

Baker, Bull. B. O. C., No. cccxvii. p. 9 (1917).

♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 16. 6. 15.

Differs from *P. nuchalis nuchalis* in being very much darker, and in having the rufous of the flanks and sides of the neck a deeper richer chestnut. The upper and lower aspects of the tail are almost black, and much darker in contrast to the back than it is in *P. n. nuchalis*. Again, in this latter bird, the colour of the head is quite

different to, and much darker and greyer than, the back, whereas in *P. n. klossi* these parts are practically concolorous.

I should not have named this bird from the single specimen obtained by Mr. Herbert, but I find that two birds collected by Mr. C. Boden Kloss at Klong Menao, S. E. Siam, fully bear out the above diagnosis.

Dimensions as in *P. n. nuchalis*.

12. PELLORNEUM RUFICEPS SUBOCHRACEUM.

Pellorneum subochraceum, Swinhoe, A. M. N. H. (4) vii. p. 257 (1871).

♀ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 23. 7. 15.

3 ♂ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 3-10. 10. 15.

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 14. 11. 15.

2 ♂ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 29. 11. & 1. 12. 15.

♂ Maprit, P. Siam, 10. 1. 16.

♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 29. 1. 16.

This fine series of Tit-Babbler from so many localities is very consistent throughout, and quite typical of the sub-species in all its characters.

13. DRYMOCATAPHUS NIGRICAPITATUS.

Brachypteryx nigricapitata, Eyton, P.Z.S. 1839, p. 103.

♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 21. 9. 15.

This single specimen calls for no special remark.

14. CORYTHOCICHLA BREVICAUDATA LEUCOSTICTA.

Corythocichla leucosticta, Robinson, Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus, p. 104 (1914).

Corythocichla brevicaudata herberti, Baker, Bull. B.O.C. No. cexxvii, p. 10 (1917).

♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 16. 9. 15.

I unfortunately overlooked *leucosticta* when comparing this specimen, and described it as a new sub-species, but, as Kloss has pointed out ("Ibis," October 1918), it is undoubtedly nothing more than *leucosticta*. Whether *leucosticta* is a sub-species or species is at present doubtful, but it is extremely likely that it will be found breeding in the same area as *C. b. venningi*, and if so, it will have to be raised to the status of a species.

The position of the two genera *Corythocichla* and *Turdinulus*—

if these are not combined under the former name—is very uncertain.

They do not appear to be *Timeliinae* in many ways, and in nidification are very Wren-like as, indeed, they are in habits, and they should perhaps be removed to the Wrens, though even of that group they would be but aberrant members. They, and the genus *Rimator*, would seem to approach *Urocichla* closely in some respects.

15. SETARIA RUFIFRONS.

Malacopteron rufifrons, Cat. Mus. Hein. Th. i. p. 65 (1850).

♂ ♀ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 23. 7. 15.

♂ " " 28. 11. 15.

Kloss in the "Ibis" (1918, p. 203), comments at some length on the name this bird should bear, and on the strength of Finsch's description and measurements (Notes Leyden Mus. xxii. p. 220) considers that the name *rufifrons* must be discarded for Gray's *lepidocephala*. Kloss, however, prefaces his remarks with the statement that he has not seen Cabanis' original description, and he has undoubtedly been misled by Finsch's, which is not correct.

Cabanis describes his bird as follows:—

"Upper side olive-brown, under side whitish, the scale-like feathers of the forehead and anterior crown light reddish with paler shaft-stripes and black tips. Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ in., bill $\frac{3}{4}$ in., wing 3 in., tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ in."

From this we see that the throat is white and the nape not black, whilst the wing is only 76.2 and not 80 mm., as given by Finsch, and so the description is an excellent one, and the name must be retained.

16. MALACOCINCLA ABBOTTI.

Malacocincla abbotti, Blyth, J.A.S.B., xiv. p. 601 (1845).

♂ Samkok, 19. 7. 15.

♀ Hup Bon, S.E. Siam, 23. 7. 15.

♂ Muak Lek, E. Siam, 23. 8. 15.

o ♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 12-14. 9. 15.

♂ ♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam 3-7. 10. 15.

♂ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 29. 11. 15.

♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 30. 12. 15.

♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 22. 1. 16.

After a very careful examination of a great mass of material, it does not seem possible to distinguish between typical *M. abbotti* and Strickland's *M. olivaceum*. Some birds from as far N.E. as Mymensingh agree perfectly in all respects with others from the south of the Malay Peninsula. Kloss gives the Southern limit of true *abbotti* as Penang, but he too seems to consider that the difference between the two forms is of the slightest.

17. TURDINUS MACRODACTYLUS MACRODACTYLUS.

Malacopteron macrodactylus, Strick. A. M. N. H. xiii. p. 417 (1844).

2 ♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 18-19. 9. 15.

Both of these specimens are distinctly browner, less rufous in tint than are the great majority of birds from the Southern Malay States, and agree exactly with those obtained by Davison at Klang. They may possibly constitute a new sub-species, but as there are one or two specimens in the British Museum collection which come from Malacca and cannot be separated in appearance from Herbert's and Davison's birds, I do not give them a name.

18. THRINGORHINA GUTTATA.

Turdinus guttatus (Tick), Blyth, J.A.S.B. xxvii. p. 414 (1859).

♂ ♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 22. 9. 15.

♂ Maprit, P. Siam, 28. 12. 15.

♂ ♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 18. 1. 16.

The eggs of this bird have not been taken, but they will assuredly prove to be white like those of its nearest ally, the Assam bird *T. oglii*. This genus is very closely allied to *Stachyris*, and its nidification, as far as is known, confirms this opinion. It will be interesting to find whether the nest and eggs of *guttata* yet further corroborate it.

19. ANUOPSIS MALACCENSIS.

Brachypteryx malaccensis, Hartl. Rev. Zool. 1844. p. 402.

♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 18. 10. 15.

♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 2. 10. 15.

20. *ALCIPPE PHAEOCEPHALA MAGNIROSTRIS*.

- Alcippe magnirostris*, Walden, Blyth's B. of Burma, p. 115 (1875).
Alcippe davisoni, Harington, Journ. B. N. H. S. xxiii. p. 453 (1915).
 4 ♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 20-26. 9. 15.
 ♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 14. 1. 16.

Mr. Herbert's specimens together with a good series in the British Museum suffice to shew that Harington's *davisoni* cannot be sustained. The extent of the markings on the head and hind neck appears to vary individually, and not according to any geographical distribution. Even in Mr. Herbert's small series the variation is very noticeable, and there is no doubt Harington's *davisoni* must be suppressed and become a synonym of *magnirostris*.

21. *STACHYRIS POLIOCEPHALUS*.

- Timalia poliocephala*, Temm. Pl. Col. pl. 593 fig. 2 (1836).
 ♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 17. 9. 15.

22. *STACHYRIS NIGRICEPS DAVISONI*.

- Stachyris davisoni*, Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. 1. p. 7 (1892).
 ♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, Sept. 15.

This specimen agrees perfectly with others from the Malay Peninsula. *S. n. davisoni* is probably found throughout the greater part of Siam, as a second specimen from another district of Siam in the Tring Museum has, I think, correctly been referred to it by the late Col. Harington.

23. *STACHYRIDOPSIS RUFIFRONS OBSCURA*.

- Baker*, Bull. B. O. C. No. cxxvii. p. 10. (1917).
 2 ♂ 1 ♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 20. 1. 16.

This quite distinct new form is nearest to *S. r. poliogaster*, but is paler above and the red on the crown is less deep. The lores and cheeks are fulvous instead of grey; the fulvous on the breast brighter, paler and much more pronounced. The abdomen and flanks are grey as in that sub-species.

The British Museum possesses a good series of *poliogaster*, so that fortunately comparison is easy.

It is rather curious that one should find in Siam a form separated from its nearest ally by a wide stretch of country occupied by less closely connected races.

24. *MIXORNIS SUMATRANA RUBRICAPILLUS.*

Mixornis sumatranus, Bp. Conop. Av. i. 1850, p. 217.

Stachyridopsis sulphurea, Rippon, Bull. B. O. C. xi. p. 11.

2 ♀ Chan Teuk, E. Siam, 12. 8. 15.

♂ ♀ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 20. 8. 15.

♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 26. 9. 15.

2 ♂ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 4-9. 10. 15.

♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 7. 11. 15.

♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 2. 1. 16.

3 ♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 22-28. 1. 16.

♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 28. 1. 16.

Kloss in the "Ibis" 1918 p. 204 describes certain birds under the name *Mixornis rubricapilla sulphurea*. When Col. Harington was writing his notes on the Indian Timeliidae we together examined the type of that bird in comparison with the huge series of this species in the British Museum, and satisfied ourselves that Rippon's *S. sulphurea* could not possibly be separated from *Mixornis rubricapilla*. These little birds differ *inter se* to a very great extent, and we found it most difficult to divide them into races. Rippon's type is a bird which might well have been killed in Bengal, and agrees perfectly with specimens from that Province and from Assam. Specimens from the extreme West are noticeable for the small amount of red on the heads, and might possibly form a new sub-species, but as we found similar instances amongst birds from Burma, Shan States and Siam, Harington wisely refrained from making another.

Kloss rightly points out that *sumatrana* is the oldest name for any form of this species, and it should therefore be adopted as the specific name, other names ranking as sub-specific only.

Kloss' *Mixornis sumatrana connectens* is possibly sustainable as a race; from Burma to Sumatra the breast stripes appear to become steadily heavier and blacker, and the head and back more rufescent. Into how many races the species should be divided is doubtful, and should depend on what areas are really inhabited by a distinct and constant form.

25. *CYANODERMA ERYTHROPTERUM SORDIDA.*

Baker, Bull. B. O. C. cccxxvii. p. 10 (1917).

2 ♂ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 4. 10. 15.

♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 22. 12. 15.

Messrs. Robinson and Kloss ("Ibis" 1918, p. 10) doubt the validity of this sub-species, but it is quite easily distinguished. The whole plumage above and below is considerably darker than in *C. e. erythrop-terum*. The red is deeper and less bright, the breast a darker, almost blackish grey, and the belly less albescent. The two birds are similar in size

26. TURDINULUS EPILEPIDOTUS GRANTI.

Turdinulus granti, Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1900, p. 320.

♂ ♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 19. 9. 15.

The pair of birds obtained by Mr. Herbert fully confirms Richmond's diagnosis of the differences between this race and its nearest allies.

27. ZOSTEROPS PALPEBROSA AUREIVENTER.

Zosterops aureiventer, Hume Str. Feath. vi. p. 519 (1878).

♂ Meklong, C. Siam, 26. 6. 15.

This bird agrees well with typical *aureiventer* in its bright pale yellow-green upper plumage, purer pale under plumage, and brilliant yellow lores and forehead. The three races *palpebrosa*, *simplex* and *aureiventer* all run into each other in the most perplexing manner, and over a much larger area than is usual with birds intermediate between geographical races, and consequently they are often very difficult to determine. This particular individual has its head brighter and paler than the upper back, a characteristic also found in Hainan birds; it also has the yellow stripe down the abdomen fairly well developed.

28. HERPORNIS XANTHOLEUCA.

Erpornis xantholeuca, Hodgs. J. A. S. B. xiii. p. 380 (1844).

♀ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 20. 7. 15.

2 ♂ 1 ♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 25-27 9. 15.

I can detect no differences between specimens from Siam, and those described by Hodgson from Nepal. The White-bellied Herpornis does not seem to be darker in Siam than in India and Burma, a distinctive character which is so often found in Siamese birds.

29. AETHORHYNCHUS LAFRAYESNII.

Iora lafrayesnii, Hartl. Rev. Zool. 1844 p. 401.

♂ Chan Teuk, E. Siam, 10. 8. 15.

- ♀ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 21. 8. 15.
 o ♂ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 4-23. 10. 15.
 ♂ Maprit, P. Siam, 1. 1. 16.
 ♂ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 25. 1. 16.
 2 ♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 26. 1. 16.

These birds appear to be quite typical *lafrayesnii*, and I find that Sharpe's *xanthotis* cannot possibly be retained. Neither does his key appear to be correct. *Xanthotis* is said to be a smaller bird, yet in his series of *lafrayesnii* in the British Museum there are specimens both larger and smaller than his type of *xanthotis*, and the same is the case in Mr. Herbert's series. The green is no more a yellowish green in *xanthotis*, than it often is in *lafrayesnii*. The wing margins do appear to be somewhat conspicuous, but even in this feature they are equalled by specimens from Malaya and elsewhere. The ear-coverts vary very greatly in different individuals, and this character is of no value either specifically or sub-specifically.

30. AEGITHINA TIPHIA TIPHIA.

Motacilla tiphia, Linn. S. N. 1. p. 331 (1766).

- ♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 21. 6. 15.
 ♀ Meklong, C. Siam, 26. 6. 15.
 ♀ Sansep, Bangkok, 4. 7. 15.
 o Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 30. 10. 15.
 ♀ Bangkok, 17. 12. 15.
 ♂ Maprit, P. Siam, 2. 1. 16.
 ♂ Bangkok, 8. 3. 16.

The bird obtained at Bangkok in March is in breeding or semi-breeding plumage, with brilliant yellow throat and breast, and a good deal of black on the back, especially on the nape and hind neck. The forecrown is green. A further series of males in full breeding plumage would be interesting, and as the bird is very common in Siam, should be easy to get. Mr. Herbert took several nests in Bangkok in March, and has very kindly given me eggs. These are strikingly different to any I have seen taken in India or Burma. The ground colour is pure white, quite untinged with grey, pink or yellowish, as seems to be invariably the case in eggs taken in those countries, and the markings

consist of small spots and blotches, which, though slightly inclined to be longitudinal in character, in no case resemble the long straggling blotches always found in eggs taken outside Siam. The superior spots are brick-red in colour, the secondary ones are lavender and pinkish neutral tint. They average in size 17.0 x 13.0 mm., almost exactly, and are therefore also decidedly smaller than those of our Indian birds.

[*Note.* The above description of the eggs represents a very general type, but the straggling blotches or writing marks, as if made with a very broad pen, are quite common, and I have one example of the two types found in the same nest. E. G. HERBERT.]

31. AEGITHINA VIRIDISSIMA.

Iora viridissima, Bonap. Consp. Av. i. p. 397 (1850).

♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 19. 1. 16.

This also is a bird of which a big series would be interesting to examine.

32. CHLOROPSIS MALABARICA INORNATA.

Chloropsis aurifrons inornatus, Kloss, Ibis. 1918 p. 198.

♂ ♀ Chan Teuk, E. Siam, 9. 7. 15.

♂ Muak Lek, E. Siam, 23. 7. 15.

♂ ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 30. 10. and 2. 11. 15.

The males are noticeable in that they have either no yellow, or very little, on the sides of the neck and on the breast below the black. They bear out, therefore, Kloss' description in this respect of his new sub-species, though I had refrained from describing the form as new on these grounds, until it was certain that the alleged differences were constant.

33. CHLOROPSIS CHLOROCEPHALA CHLOROCEPHALA.

Phyllornis chlorocephalus, Walden, A. M. N. H. (4) vii. p. 241 (1871).

4 ♂ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 17-27. 7. 15.

2 ♂ 3 ♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 13-23. 9. 15.

♂ Maprit, P. Siam, 4. 1. 16.

Mr. Herbert's specimens form a fine series of this beautiful *Chloropsis* in many stages of plumage.

34. CHLOROPSIS ZOSTEROPS.

Chloropsis zosterops, Vigors, App. Nén. Life. Raff. p. 674 (1830).

♂ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 8. 10. 15.

35. IRENA PUELLA PUELLA.

Coracias puella, Lath. Ind. Orn. i. p. 171 (1790) (Hab. in India).

2 ♂ 3 ♀ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 16-21. 7. 15.

2 ♂ ♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 13-24. 9. 15.

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 17. 11. 15.

♂ 3 ♀ Hinlap, E. Siam, 6-9. 12. 15.

♂ ♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 16-17. 1. 16.

These specimens are all typical *puella*. In most cases the tail-coverts, both upper and lower, are quite short, and in none do they reach to within one inch of the tip of the rectrices.

As regards measurements, *cyanea* cannot be distinguished from *puella*, though the latter is generally a good deal bigger than the former. On the other hand the British Museum collection contains two birds which are smaller than any specimen of *cyanea*. The wings of *puella* run from 110 up to 133 mm. and those of *cyanea* from 111 to 123 mm. only.

36. CRINIGER PALLIDA PALLIDA.

Criniger pallidus, Swinh. Ibis, 1870, p. 252.

2 ♂ ♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 16-24. 9. 15.

♂ Maprit, P. Siam, 28. 12. 15.

2 ♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 14-23. 1. 16.

At the first glance the series obtained by Mr. Herbert in Siam appeared to be darker, less yellow and more reddish ochraceous than the series in the British Museum from Hainan, but though there may possibly be a very slight difference between the two series, on an average there are so many individuals in each which agree exactly with one another that an additional sub-species seems to be neither justified nor necessary.

The wings of Mr. Herbert's 7 specimens vary in length from

102 to 109 mm., all but one being under 105 mm. The Hainan specimens in the British Museum vary from 98 to 105 mm.

The form found in Yunnan, which I have recently named *grandis* (Bull. B. O. C. ccxxvii. p. 10, 1917), is a much bigger bird, the length of wing ranging from 114 to 119 mm.

37. TRICHOLESTES CRINIGER.

Brachypodius (?) *criniger*, A. Hay, Blyth, J. A. S. B. xiv. p. 577 (1845).

♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 24. 9. 15.

A quite typical specimen.

38. HEMIXUS CINEREUS.

Iole cinerea, Blyth, J. A. S. B. xiv. p. 573 (1845).

2 ♂ 3 ♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 22-26. 10. 15.

These specimens seems to be, on the whole, a purer grey than birds from the south of the Malay Peninsula, but they can be matched here and there by a few individuals, so for the present I refrain from naming them.

39. OTOCOMPSA EMERIA EMERIA.

Lanius emeria, Linn. S. N. i, p. 137 (1766).

3 ♂ 5 ♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 30. 9 to 7. 10. 15.

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 5. 11. 15.

♂ Maprit, P. Siam, 9. 1. 16.

2 ♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 20. 1. 16.

As a series, these birds are typical *emeria* and are not so dark and richly coloured as birds from Assam and the North-West hills of Burma.

40. OTOCOMPSA FLAVIVENTRIS JOHNSONI.

Rubigula johnsoni, Gyldenstolpe. Kungl. Sv. Vet. Akad. Hand-L. 1 No. 8 p. 25. Pl. i. fig. 3 (1915).

Otocompsa flaviventris minor, Kloss, Ibis 1918, p. 200.

2 ♂ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 15-27. 7. 15

2 ♂ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 16-19. 8. 15.

o ♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 2-7. 10. 15.

2 ♂ 2 ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 3-14. 11. 15.

♀ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 1. 12. 15.

3 ♂ 2 ♀ Hinlap, E. Siam, 8-9. 12. 15.

♂ ♀ Klong Bang Lai, 16-20. 1. 16.

This magnificent series of no less than 18 specimens of Gyldenstolpe's Bulbul is most interesting, as it shews (Kloss points this out also, "Ibis" 1918, p. 201) that this bird is nothing but a sub-species of the Indian Black-headed Yellow Bulbul, *Otocompsa flaviventris*. Of the above specimens the majority have not attained the wonderful crimson-scarlet throats possessed by the fully adult bird in complete plumage, the throats being all black as in typical *flaviventris*. Indeed, so exact is the resemblance between *O. f. johnsoni* and small *O. f. flaviventris* that I found four Siam specimens of the former, in a box of the latter in the British Museum collection.

The red throats are not sexual, for males and females alike possess them. It is almost certainly a sign of age however, for all the specimens which have no red on the throat have the black feathers of this part rather sparse and ragged, and possibly the complete red throat is not fully developed until the bird is two years old. In one instance of four birds shot all together at Hinlap on the 8th December, two have red throats and two have black, shewing no trace of red. Another specimen has the throat entirely black except for one red feather.

A few specimens in Mr. Herbert's series have the yellow of the underparts tinged with bronze, but a similar character occurs in *flaviventris* here and there over the whole of its range, and is conspicuous in specimens in the Museum from Simla and Assam. On the whole the upperparts of *O. f. johnsoni* are a darker, deeper olive-yellow than in *O. f. flaviventris*, but the difference is not sufficient to rely on.

Kloss (*loc. cit.*) has named a Yellow Bulbul from Koh Lak, S. W. Siam, *O. f. minor* on account of its smaller size. Mr. Herbert's series shews, however, that Gyldenstolpe's Bulbul is quite common in S. W. Siam, and we cannot, of course, have two sub-species of a resident bird in the same area. Kloss bird can therefore, only be a young *johnsoni*, an opinion in which he would doubtless have concurred had he had Mr. Herbert's birds before him for examination.

41. TRACHYCOMUS OCHROCEPHALUS.

Turdus ochrocephalus, Gm. Sys. Nat. i, p. 821 (1788).

2 ♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 29. 9. and 4. 10. 15.

This appears to be almost the Northern limit of this Bulbul's habitat.

42. RUBIGULA WEBBERI.

Iridia webberi, Hume Str. Feath. 1879 pp. 40, 63.

3 ♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 18-28. 9. 15.

The three specimens of this beautiful little Bulbul call for no remark.

43. IOLE MALACCENSIS.

Hypsipetes malaccensis, Blyth, J. A. S. B. xiv. p. 574 (1845).

♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 13. 10. 15.

44. IOLE VIRESCENS LONNBERGI.

Criniger lonnbergi, Gylden, Kungl. Sv. Vet. Akad. Hand-L. 56. No. 2 p. 68.

♂ Muak Lek, E. Siam, 23. 8. 15.

♂ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 14. 12. 15.

♂ Hinlap, E. Siam, 10. 12. 15.

♂ ♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 25-28. 1. 16.

Mr. Herbert's series of this Bulbul fully bears out Gyldenstolpe's description of his new race. The wings measure from 83 to 89 mm., whereas the largest bird to be found in a very long series of *Iole virescens virescens* or amongst my new *Iole v. cinnamomeoventris* is one of 82 mm., whilst in all the others it is below 80 mm. *C. lonnbergi* differs also from the former in having the under tail-coverts cinnamon instead of yellow, and from the latter in being more yellow below and more green above.

45. PYCNONOTUS FINLAYSONI FINLAYSONI.

Pycnonotus finlaysoni, Strick. A. M. N. H. (1) xiii. p. 411 (1844).

2 ♂ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 24. 7. and 1. 9. 15.

♂ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 19. 8. 15.

2 ♂ Muak Lek, E. Siam, 23-25. 8. 15.

3 ♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 30. 9. and 4. 10. 15.

- ♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 6. 11. 15.
 ♂ Maprit, P. Siam, 4. 1. 16.
 2 ♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 28. 1. 16.

46. PYCNONOTUS BLANFORDI.

Pycnonotus blanfordi, Jerdon, Ibis 1862 p. 20.

- ♂ Sansep, Bangkok, 3. 7. 15.
 2 ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 8-14. 11. 15.
 9 ♂ 3 ♀ Bangkok, 6-11. 3. 16.
 ♂ Samkok, C. Siam, 17. 3. 16.

I find it impossible to discriminate between *P. b. blanfordi* and *P. b. robinsoni*. There is an immense series of this species in the British Museum collection containing the two alleged races, and a most careful examination of this material does not confirm the supposed differences when they are sorted out into geographical areas.

47. MICROPUS MELANOCEPHALUS MELANOCEPHALUS.

Lanius melanocephalus, Gm. S. N. i. p. 309 (1788).

- ♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 9. 3. 15.
 ♂ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 27. 7. 15.
 3 ♂ 6 Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 29. 9. to 8. 10. 15.
 ♂ 2 ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 5-14. 11. 15.
 2 ♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 26-31. 1. 16.

Mr. Herbert's series of this Bulbul is quite typical, individuals varying in the same way and to the same degree as they do elsewhere. It is noticeable, however, that there are no specimens of *M. (m) cinereiventris* in Mr. Herbert's collection. As a general rule where one is found the other is always also to be met with, almost invariably the two together in company, and I believe the latter to be merely an aberrant form of the former.

48. SITTA FRONTALIS FRONTALIS.

Sitta frontalis, Horsf. Trans. L. S. xiii. p. 162 (1821).

Sitta frontalis saturator, Hartert.

- 3 ♂ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 23. 9. to 2. 10. 15.

I cannot divide Hartert's *saturator* from typical *frontalis*. The variation amongst individuals from the same locality, and even from

the same flock, is so great, that extremes of variation can be obtained from the same area if a sufficiently large series is available for examination. In the present instance, of the three birds collected by Mr. Herbert, two are quite typical *frontalis*, whereas the third specimen is an equally typical *saturation*. The series under the name of *saturation* in the British Museum consists, with one exception, of very poor, dingy skins; the one clean exception, however, is no darker than are other skins of *frontalis* from Assam, Sikkim and Ceylon. Certainly the white on the throat of these three Siam birds is very restricted, but not more so than in some specimens from the countries already named, and this characteristic seems of little, if any, more value than the others.

49. DICRURUS ANNECTENS SIAMENSIS.

Dicrurus annectens siamensis, Kloss, Ibis, 1918, p. 226.

♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 23. 10. 15.

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 2. 11. 15.

Kloss has recently (*loc. cit.*) described the form of Crow-billed Drongo found in Siam as new, and has given it the name of *D. a. siamensis*. The character on which he founds his sub-species is the alleged smallness of its bill, which measures in breadth at the nostrils 8.7 mm. and in height at the chin 8.5 mm. The two birds obtained by Mr. Herbert undoubtedly confirm Kloss' diagnosis, as far as they go; the bird obtained at Krabin, a place some eighty miles E. N. E. of Bangkok, has a very small bill of only 8.3 mm., and the other specimen from Tung Song, about 400 miles S. of that place in Peninsular Siam, has a huge bill of no less than 10.3 mm. On the other hand I find that there is an immense range of variation in specimens from practically every portion of the area inhabited by this species, from the Himalayas to the extreme South. In nearly every district the range in variation of breadth is from 9.5 to 11.5 mm., but if an average is taken, it is very level throughout.

For the present, therefore, I retain the smaller of these birds under Kloss' name *siamensis*.

50. DICRURUS LEUCOGENYS.

Buchanga leucogenys, Walden, A. M. N. H. (4) v, p. 219 (1870).

♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 28. 12. 15.

2 ♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 1-4. 1. 16.

♂ Bangkok, 8. 3. 16.

Siam birds seem to be quite typical. Young birds are much darker than adult ones, and have considerably less white—indeed, in the youngest birds it is hardly present at all.

The present small series contains specimens of the darkest young birds, and the whitest adults.

51. DICRURUS LEUCOPHAEUS DISTURBANS.

Dicrurus leucophaeus disturbans, Baker, Nov. Zool. 1918, vol. xxv, p. 293.

♀ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 2. 12. 15.

The specific name for all the Drongos of the *longicaudatus*, *cineraceus* and *nigrescens* group must be *leucophaeus* of Vieillot.

I have recently written a note on this species in "Novitates Zoologicae" (vol. xxv. p. 293, 1918), and have nothing to add to what I have there recorded. A large series from Siam is still a desideratum, in order to enable us to see to what extent this sub-species varies in depth of colouring.

In Northern and Central Siam the form of Drongo met with will almost assuredly be Oates' *D. l. nigrescens*.

52. CHAPTIA AENEA MALAYENSIS.

Chaptia malayensis, A. Hay, Blyth, J. A. S. B. xv. p. 294 (1846).

2 ♂ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 17-25. 7. 15.

♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 9. 1. 16.

As I have already explained in "Novitates Zoologicae" (*vide supra*), I cannot separate the Siamese form from those of Burma, Malay Peninsula and Southern India, and all Mr. Herbert's birds are quite typical of this sub-species. The Hainan birds are a much bigger race.

53. ACROCEPHALUS ARUNDINACEUS ORIENTALIS.

Salicaria turdina orientalis, Temm. and Schleg. Faun. Jap. Aves, p. 50 (1850).

2 ♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 16. 3. 16.

54. ORTHOTOMUS SUTORIUS MACULICOLLIS.

Orthotomus maculicollis, Moore, P. Z. S. 1854. p. 309.

♂ Samkok, C. Siam, 22. 6. 15.

♀ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 15. 7. 15.

♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 11. 11. 15.

All three of these birds appear to be true *maculicollis* and are identical with specimens from the Malay Peninsula. The dark upper parts and the black bases of the breast feathers are very pronounced.

55. ORTHOTOMUS RUFICEPS.

Edela ruficeps, Less. Traité d'Orn. p. 309 (1831).

♂ Maprit, P. Siam, 29. 12. 15.

♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 2. 1. 16.

Both birds are quite typical specimens.

56. CISTICOLA CURSITANS CURSITANS.

Sylvia cisticola, Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2nd ed. i. p. 228 (1820).

♀ ♂ juv. Bangkok, 18. 6. and 11. 7. 15.

♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 20. 6. 15.

♂ ♀ Sansep, Bangkok, 3. 7. 15.

♂ juv. Muak Lek, E. Siam, 25. 8. 15.

♂ 2 ♂ juv. ♀ juv. Samkok, C. Siam, 29-31. 8. 15.

2 ♂ ♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 16-17. 3. 16.

The series of Fantail Warblers obtained by Mr. Herbert's collector appears to be all typical *cursitans*, but an immense amount of work still remains to be done, both in regard to working out the geographical races of this little bird and also its nomenclature. Such a work unfortunately entails far more time than can be devoted to it under present circumstances, so I leave them provisionally under this name.

They agree with other specimens from Northern Peninsular Siam and Burma, Tenasserim and Western Burma.

57. CISTICOLA EXILIS? VOLITANS.

Calamanthella volitans, Swinh. Journ. N. China As. Soc. p. 226 (1859).

♂ 2 ♀ Bangkok, 10. 7 and 29. 8. 15.

2 ♂ 2 ♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 31. 8. 15.

The male, killed on the 29th August, is in female plumage.

These birds, like the last, I name only provisionally as *volitans*, a species described originally from Formosa, and from which these birds only differ in the two cocks having rather more richly coloured heads. A very large series of males in breeding plumage for each

month of the year, or say from April to September, from every part of its range, is absolutely necessary before the various forms of *exilis* can be worked out. In the Williamson collection sent home in 1915—now unfortunately broken up between different museums—there was a really excellent series of males from Siam, grading from the richly-coloured birds with golden chestnut heads killed in late spring, to pale washed-out specimens with pale yellowish, or yellowish-white heads killed in August and September. From this series it was possible to shew small series typically representing *C. exilis exilis*, *C. exilis tytleri* and *C. exilis volitans*. It would appear from Mr. Williamson's birds that their colours bleach very quickly in the summer, and many of the alleged sub-specific differences may eventually prove to be nothing more than seasonable changes.

58. FRANKLINIA RUFESCENS.

Prinia rufescens, Blyth, J. A. S. B. xvi. p. 456 (1847).

♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 2. 1. 16.

♀ juv. Tung Song, P. Siam, 15. 12. 15.

I cannot see any difference between these specimens and typical birds from Assam. Birds from further South in the Malay Peninsula are generally darker.

59. PHRAGMATICOLA AEDON.

Muscicapa aedon, Pall. Reise, iii. p. 695 (1776).

♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 30. 12. 15.

A specimen in perfect plumage.

60. GRAMINICOLA BENGALENSIS STRIATA.

Styan, Bull. B. O. C. 1892. p. 6.

4 ♂ 2 ♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 29-31. 8. 15.

All these specimens agree perfectly with Styan's *striata* described by him from Hainan. They differ from typical *bengalensis* of India and Burma in having the lores, ear-coverts and supercilia pale fulvous rather than grey, in having the upper parts much less heavily marked with black, especially on the head, so that the general appearance is paler and more rufous. In *striata*, also, the white tips to the tail feathers are dull and narrow, whereas in *bengalensis* they are wide and conspicuous. The latter difference is not so noticeable in birds in worn plumage, as the tails in both species become very abraded.

61. MEGALURUS PALUSTRIS.

Megalurus palustris, Horsf, Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 159 (1820).

3 ♂ 2 ♀ Bangkok, 18-30. 6. 15.

♀ Sansep, Bangkok, 3. 7. 15.

♂ Samkok, C. Siam, 16. 3. 16.

These specimens are quite typical and cannot be distinguished from Assam birds, though they are mostly in very worn plumage. Mr. Herbert found this bird breeding freely round about Samkok, the nests being generally placed in dense tufts of grass. He took a fine series of the eggs in June and July, these differing in no way from those found elsewhere, but in one or two clutches he found five eggs, which is exceptional in other parts of this bird's range.

62. ABRORNIS SUPERCILIARIS SCHWANERI.

Sylvia schwaneri, Temm. in Mus. Lugd. undé. (Blyth, Ibis 1870. p. 169).

4 ♂ 2 ♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 14-26. 1. 16.

♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 2. 10. 15.

All Herbert's birds agree well with typical *schwaneri* from Borneo, though the heads are even darker and in still greater contrast with the colour of the back. It should be noted that typical *superciliaris* is confined to the Himalayas as far East as the Mishmi Hills. Birds from the hills South of the Brahmapootra are somewhat intermediate, but are nearer *A. s. schwaneri* than *A. s. superciliaris*. Thus the range of the former sub-species must be taken as extending from Assam, South of the Brahmapootra, through Cachar, Manipur, Chin Hills, and the whole of Burma, Western Siam, and the Malay Peninsula to Borneo.

In the Cat. Birds British Museum, the wing of *schwaneri* is said to be 1.85 inches only, but this is quite incorrect, for the series measures from just over 2 inches (51.0 mm.) up to 2.2 inches (55.8 mm.), the latter measurement being that of Bornean specimen.

63. PHYLLOSCOPUS HUMEI PRAEMIUM.

P. humei praeium, Mathews and Iredale, Aus. Avian, Record iii. p. 44 (1915).

3 ♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 7-13. 11. 15.

♂ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 1. 12. 15.

2 ♂ Hinlap, E. Siam, 6-10. 12. 15.

♂ ♀ Samray, Bangkok, 16-17. 12. 15.

♂ ♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 26-27. 1. 16.

Mathews and Iredale have pointed out (*loc. cit.*) that *Motacilla superciliosa* (Gmelin 1789) cannot be used for this little Warbler; *superciliosa* being unavailable, *humei* now becomes the specific name and a trinomial being necessary they have given it the name of *praemium*.

64. PHYLLOSCOPUS OCCIPITALIS CORONATUS.

Ficedula coronata, Temm. and Schleg, Faun. Jap. Aves. p. 48 (1847).

♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, Sept. 1915.

A quite typical specimen of this sub-species.

65. PHYLLOSCOPUS BOREALIS BOREALIS.

Phyllopneuste borealis, Blas. Naum. 1858. p. 313.

♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 18. 9. 15.

66. PHYLLOSCOPUS BOREALIS SCANTHODRYAS.

Phylloscopus xanthodryas, Swinh. P. Z. S. 1863. p. 296.

♂ Klong Song, near Petriu, C. Siam, 29. 2. 16.

The two above specimens must without doubt be placed under the names as shewn. In the former the first primary is very small, smaller in fact than it is in many birds obtained from their usual breedings haunts, whilst, on the other hand, the first primary in the second specimen is unusually big even for that sub-species. Both are, of course, migrants breeding in different areas and meeting here during the winter migration.

67. UROSPHEMA SQUAMICEPS.

Tribura squamiceps, Swinh. P. Z. S. 1863. p. 292.

♂ Maprit, P. Siam, 27. 12. 15.

This is another instance of this Warbler wandering from its usual migration routes, though it has been obtained in Burma even further West than this.

68. PRINIA INORNATA HERBERTI.

Baker, Bull. B. O. C. 1918. No. cccxx. p. 39.

♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 20. 6. 15. Type.

♂ Bangkok, 5. 7. 15. Type.

♂ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 20. 8. 15.

2 ♂ ♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 29. 8. 15.

It was with no little surprise that when I came to examine the series of *Prinia* in Mr. Herbert's collection, I saw at once that they belonged to some form with which I was quite unacquainted.

One would naturally have expected something closely allied to *P. i. blanfordi*, its nearest neighbour in Tenasserim and the peninsular portion of Siam itself. It seems, however, to have nothing to do with this very rufous race, but to be nearest to *P. i. burmanica*, the type of which came from Tounghoo. From this latter bird it is easily distinguishable by its much darker upper parts, its paler, less rufescent tone below, and by the very big dark spots at the tips of the tail feathers.

In addition to the differences in colour, it is also a much bigger bird. The type of *burmanica* has a wing of 51 mm., but is an exceptionally big bird, the average of 8 specimens being only 47.5 mm., whilst the average of 9 birds collected by Messrs. Williamson and Herbert is exactly 53 mm. The tails average 55 mm. in *burmanica* and 64.5 mm. in *herberti*. The bills of the two races measure respectively 12 and 15 mm.

This Warbler seems to be extraordinarily common round about Bangkok, and both Mr. Williamson and Mr. Herbert have been fortunate enough to obtain good series of their nests and eggs, some of which they have been so kind as to give to me.

The nest is described as being every similar to that of other members of this species, i.e., a long purse-shaped nest with the entrance near the top, woven from very fine strips of grass and lined with the same; it measures about 5 to 7 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. It is as a rule attached to the flowering stems of a coarse sedge-like grass growing in or alongside water, or in stretches of low-lying grass-land.

The eggs are amongst the most beautiful known. Instead of having a bright blue ground with chocolate and black blotches like normal eggs of *inornata* and *burmanica*, they are like, but even brighter than, those of *P. i. blanfordi*. In ground colour they vary from a pale creamy white to a deep reddish pink, boldly blotched and spotted with blood-red, chocolate red and blackish red, profusely

scattered over their whole surface. In most eggs the blotches are very large, in a few cases four or five covering half the surface of the eggs. Rarely the markings are smaller and more scanty, and are sometimes confined almost entirely to the larger end. Scrolls and wavy lines, such are so common in eggs of Jerdon's Wren-Warbler (*Prinia i. jerdoni*) and, to a less extent, in those of the Common Wren-Warbler, are very seldom present in these eggs.

In shape they are broad obtuse ovals, with a very glossy compact surface, and the texture, though fine, is very stout for such small eggs.

30 eggs average 15.6 x 11.5 mm. The longest, which is also the broadest, measures 17.3 x 12.2 mm.; the shortest is 14.9 x 11.3 mm., and the most narrow 15.4 x 11.0 mm.

They lay principally in May, June and July, but many will be found breeding as late as August and September, and others again as early as April.

69. LANIUS NIGRICEPS LONGICAUDATUS.

Lanius longicaudatus, Ogilvie Grant, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 480 (1902).

3 ♂ ♀ and ♂ juv. Bangkok, 18-30. 6. 15.

These birds belong to Grant's sub-species *longicaudatus*, the form found over the greater part of Siam.

70. LANIUS CRISTATUS CRISTATUS.

Lanius cristatus, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 134 (1758).

♀ Sapatoom, Bangkok, 14. 3. 16.

A very worn specimen. This bird, of course, is a migrant only in Siam.

71. HEMIPUS PICATUS PICATUS.

Muscicapa picata, Sykes, P. Z. S. 1832. p. 85.

♂ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 23. 7. 15.

♂ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 21. 8. 15.

2 ♂ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 29. 9. 15.

♂ ♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 10. 1. 16.

♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 1. 2. 16.

These little Shrikes appear all to be quite typical *picatus*. As

yet that erratic bird *obscurus* has only been obtained from Peninsular Siam, where Messrs. Williamson and Aagaard have procured specimens at Bang Nara, Patani. It will be interesting to know how far North it occurs.

72. *TEPHRODORNIS PELVICUS* (? subsp. nov.)

Tentheca pelvica, Hodg. Ind. Rev. i. p. 447 (1837).

♂ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 25. 7. 15.

This is a very dark grey specimen, differing from all other specimens I have seen of *T. p. pelvica* in having the back decidedly darker, more grey and less rufous; it also differs in having the whole of the throat, breast and flanks ashy grey, faintly tinged with vinous.

Kloss* is, I understand, shortly describing the Malay form under a new name, but as regards the British Museum series, there seem to be only the following races, (1) one Indian, (2) doubtfully Burmese and Malayan birds, which may be slightly darker, and (3) Chinese birds which are, of course, much richer and redder, and which may well be found in N. E. and extreme East Siam. I cannot distinguish between Chinese and Hainan birds.

More material is required before the Siam bird can be given a definite position, and for the time being I leave it unnamed.

73. *PERICROCOTUS SPECIOSUS FRATERCULUS*.

Pericrocotus fraterculus, Swinh. Ibis, 1870, p. 244.

3 ♂ 2 ♀ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 17-26. 7. 15.

3 ♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 15-23. 8. 15.

2 ♂ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 1-4. 9. 15.

♂ ♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 1-6. 1. 16.

These specimens are all typical *fraterculus*. The wings measure from 89 to 96 mm.

74. *PERICROCOTUS PERIGRINUS*.

Parus perigrinus, Linn. Sys. Nat. i. p. 342 (1766).

♀ Bangkok, 16. 6. 15.

♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 30. 10. 15.

4 ♂ 5 ♀ Bangkok, 14. 12. 15.

* Since this was written Kloss' articles have appeared in the "Ibis," but there is nothing referring to this bird.

There are, undoubtedly, several races of this little Minivet, and I hope shortly to be able to work them out, but have not yet had time to do so.

75. PERICROCOTUS CINEREUS.

Pericrocotus cinereus, Lafresn. Rev. Zool. viii. p. 94 (1845).

♂ Paknam, C. Siam, 14. 2. 16.

A very battered specimen.

76. CAMPOPHAGA NEGLECTA.

Volvocivora neglecta, Hume. Str. Feath. v. p. 203 (1877).

♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 18. 9. 15.

♂ ♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 3-8. 10. 15.

In a recent article in the "Ibis" (1918, p. 192) Kloss has revived the name *polioptera* of Sharpe, on the grounds that three birds obtained by the former at Koh Lak shew that his original diagnosis was correct, and that *polioptera* is a different race to typical *neglecta*. Sharpe, however, himself altered his opinion later on, and agreed with Oates that the two supposed forms were one and the same, and as regards the three actual specimens named *polioptera* in the British Museum collection, there can be no doubt but that they are simply young *neglecta*. This is confirmed by the three additional specimens obtained by Herbert, these also being nothing but *neglecta*.

77. CAMPOPHAGA MELANOSCHISTA INTERMEDIA.

Volvocivora intermedia, Hume. Str. Feath. v. p. 205 (1877).

♀ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 30. 10. 15.

This specimen is very pale in general colouration, with pure white under tail-coverts and a wing of 121 mm. It agrees exactly with the specimens in the British Museum named *intermedia* by Hume, some of which have pure white under tail-coverts, whilst some have them white with greyish bases. This forms quite a good geographical race, and must be maintained.

Kloss' new species *Volvocivora koratensis* (Ibis 1918, p. 193) is nothing more than Hume's bird, Kloss not having Hume's specimens for comparison, and being misled by Hume's insufficient description. *V. koratensis* becomes, therefore, a synonym of *C. m. intermedia*.

78. *GRAUCALUS MACEI SIAMENSIS*.

Baker, Bull. B. O. C. 1918. No. cexxxiii. p. 69.

♂ Chan Teuk, E. Siam, 15. 8. 15.

♂ ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 5. 10. 15.

♂ Klong Song, near Petriu, C. Siam, 29. 2. 16.

The male birds collected by Mr. Herbert have wings varying from 192 to 195 mm., and are exceptionally big specimens. The single female is in moult, and the imperfect wings measure only 158 mm. They belong to the form found all over Burma, Siam and Eastern Assam, in which the adult female acquires a unicoloured chin, throat and upper breast, as in the male, instead of having these parts barred as in the females of India and Ceylon.

79. *ARTAMUS FUSCUS*.

Artamus fuscus, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat, xvii. p. 297 (1817).

♂ et ♂ juv. Samkok, C. Siam, 21. 6. 15.

Throughout its great range—from Ceylon to Simla, and from Manipur to Amherst and Bangkok—I can find no geographical variation in this bird entitling it to division into sub-species. Specimens from Peninsular Siam and Tenasserim appear to be very slightly paler on the under surface than are birds from elsewhere, but the difference is so trifling that it would not be justifiable to separate them on this account alone.

In size the birds vary considerably individually, but on an average are much the same from all parts of their habitat. Birds from Ceylon are no smaller than those from extreme Northern India, and Southern Burmese specimens are practically as big as those from Manipur and Assam.

80. *ORIOLOUS INDICUS TENUIROSTRIS*.

Oriolus tenuirostris, Blyth, J. A. S. B. xv. p. 48 (1846).

♀ juv. Krabin, C. Siam, 1. 11. 15.

♂ juv. Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 25. 1. 16.

Both specimens in this collection are young birds without any indication of the distinctive black nape band, but the amount of yellow on the tail feathers and their rather slender bills seem to refer them to the sub-species named. Both *O. indicus indicus* and *O. indicus*

tenuirostris occur in Siam, the latter as a resident, and the former as a winter visitor only. The latter is only a resident sub-species of the former, the sedentary bird already shewing by its shorter wing the effects of its giving up its migratory habits.

It will be seen that I retain the name *indicus* for this Oriole. The original description is that of Aldrovandus (viii. p. 862, 1599), in which he gives a very good description of this bird, but replaces the black by blue. As Jerdon points out this is probably a clerical error only, for the accompanying plate figures unmistakably a Black-naped Oriole. Its habitat is given as "in India," and I have no doubt it refers to the present species. Brisson, referring to Aldrovandus (Ornithology ii. p. 328, 1760, and in Buffon's Planches Éliminées p. 281, 1774), of course repeats the error, and substitutes blue for black.

81. ORIOIUS LUTEOLUS THAIACOUS.

Oriolus luteolus thaiacous, Hartert, Bull. B. O. C. No. cccxxiii. p. 63, and No. cccxxiv. p. 75.

♂ Chan Teuk, E. Siam, 15. 8. 15.

♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 20. 10. 15.

3 ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 11-16. 11. 15.

♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 28. 1. 16.

Hartert has shewn ("Novitates Zoologicae" 1918, p. 361) that the proper name for this Oriole is *luteolus* of Linnaeus 1758, who first gave it the name of *Sturnus luteolus*, but later in the xii. ed. (1766) changed it to *Oriolus melanocephalus*.

82. EULABES INTERMEDIA.

Gracula intermedia, A. Hay, Madr. Journ. Linn. Soc. xiii. pt. ii, p. 157 (1844).

♂ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 17. 7. 15. Lat. 12°. Long. 100° about.

♂ ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 29. 10. 18. Lat. 14°. Long. 102° about.

♂ ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 2. 11. 15.

83. EULABES JAVANENSIS.

Corvus javanensis, Osbeck, Voy. to China, i. p. 157 (1771).

♂ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 17. 8. 15. Lat. 10. 50°. Long. 99° about.

♀ Klong Wang Hip, 2. 10. 15. Lat. 8° . Long. 99° about.

♂ ♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 4-10. 1. 16.

♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 17. 1. 16.

These two series of Grackles are most interesting, and confirm Oates' description of the two birds and the differences between them in a remarkable degree. The birds obtained North of latitude 12° are all *intermedia*, with wings averaging about 160 mm., and with bills about 23.5 mm. long and 11.5 mm. deep at the nostrils.

Those obtained South of lat. 12° are all *javanensis*, having a wing of about 170 mm., with bills about 26 mm. long and 14.5 mm. deep.

In the latter birds the yellow lappets under the eye are all completely divided by a narrow line of feathers, whilst in the former there is a well-defined space of yellow wattle joining these two areas at their lowest edge.

At the same time we as yet know of no definite boundary line between the two forms, and it appears as if they both bred in the central area in which the two forms are found together. If this is so they cannot be relegated to the rank of sub-species, as one would have expected, and this remains a very interesting conundrum for our Siamese Field Naturalists to work out.

Birds from the Andamans and Nicobars approach most nearly to *javanensis* in their long stout bills, but have the ear lappets as in *intermedia*, thus adding to the difficulty of deciding what status the two forms should hold.

84. STURNIA SINENSIS.

Oriolus sinensis, Gmel. Sys. Nat. i. p. 394 (1788).

♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 6. 11. 15.

♀ Bangkok, 14. 3. 16.

3 ♂ 3 ♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 18. 3. 16.

I cannot find that there is any difference in these birds throughout their range, beyond the fact that Hainan birds appear to be very small.

A large series of birds from China have an average wing measurement of 102 mm.

A smaller series from the Malay Peninsula average 101.75 mm., 3 from Formosa average 100.6 mm., but 5 birds from Hainan only 94.0 mm. These latter will probably have to be separated, though I can see no difference except in size. The birds from the remaining areas certainly cannot be split up into races.

85. STURNIA NEMORICOLA.

Sturnia nemoricola, Jerdon, Ibis, 1862, p. 22.

♂ ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 30. 10 to 8. 11. 15.

86. AGROPSAR STURNINUS.

Gracula sturnina, Pall. Reis. Russ. Reichs. iii, p. 695 (1776).

♂ 2 ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 29. 10 to 5. 11. 15.

The male is in full and perfect plumage, but the two females appear to be still immature.

87. AMPELICEPS CORONATUS.

Ampeliceps coronatus, Blyth, J. A. S. B. xi. p. 194 (1842).

♂ 3 ♀ Hinlap, E. Siam, 8. 12. 15.

3 ♂ 2 ♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 17-19. 1. 16.

Details as to this bird's habits and nidification still require to be ascertained. The only clutch of eggs known was brought in to Dr. Coltart with the parent bird by Trans-Dikku Nagas at Margherita in Assam, and though probably correct, is not altogether beyond suspicion. The eggs are blue, like those of *Sturnia*, but of a hard, very glossy texture, more like the eggs of some of the Laughing Thrushes rather than those of the Mynas. These were said to have been taken from a hole in a tree.

88. GRACULIPICA NIGRICOLLIS.

Gracula nigracollis, Payk. Stockh. Acad. Hand-L. xxviii. p. 291 (1807).

♂ Bangkok, 18. 6. 15.

89. GRACULIPICA LEUCOCEPHALA LEUCOCEPHALA.

Acridotheres leucocephalus, Gigl. and Salv. Atti. R. Acc. Sc. di Tor. v. p. 273 (1870).

♂ ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 16. 11. 15.

Wells has recently described [Bull. B. O. C. No. cexlii, p. 77 (1919)] a new race of this Myna from Annam, but the type of *leucocephala* is from Siam, and Mr. Herbert's birds are quite typical. The

Burmese form must be known as *incognita* of Hume (Str. Feath.), being different to the Siam bird, having a brown head and other minor differences.

90. ACRIDOTHERES TRISTIS.

Paradisea tristis, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 167 (1766).

♂ Bangkok, 30. 6. 15.

♂ Samkok, C. Siam, 30. 8. 15.

Both birds are in very poor condition, and a series of good specimens, more especially from Eastern Siam, is a desideratum.

91. AETHIOPSAR FUSCUS GRANDIS.

Acridotheres grandis, Moore, Horsf. and M. Cat. ii. p. 537 (1858).

2 ♂ ♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 20. 6 and 30. 8. 15.

2 ♀ Meklong, C. Siam, 26. 6. 15.

2 ♀ Bangkok, 11. 7. 15 and 14. 3. 16.

All Mr. Herbert's specimens of this Myna are of the same deep black colour as Swainson's types, which he recorded—undoubtedly in error—as having been received from Sumatra. This is quite a different bird to the much paler, browner form found in Manipur and Northern Burma, which approaches *Ae. fuscus fuscus* in colour, though it is so much bigger than that bird. This bird I have recently described under the name of *Aethiopsar fuscus infuscatus* (Bull. B. O. C. No. cccxxiii, 1918. p. 70).

92. STURNOPASTOR CONTRA ? FLOWERI.

Sturnopastor floweri, Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. viii. p. 17 (1897).

♂ Bangkok, 11. 7. 15.

♂ Samkok, C. Siam, 3. 7. 15.

Both specimens are in very worn abraded plumage, but they seem to be a very pale brown, and more skins of this very common bird should be obtained and sent home for comparison.

93. SIPHIA PARVA ALBICILLA.

Muscicapa albicilla, Pall. Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. i. p. 462 (1811).

♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 4. 11. 15.

♂ ♀ Bangkok, 16. 12. 15 and 29. 2. 16.

This bird is, of course, only a winter visitor to the lowlands, and it is not at present known to breed anywhere in the Siamese hills, but almost certainly does so in the higher Kachin hills.

94. HEMICHELIDON FERRUGINEA.

Hemichelidon ferruginea, Hodgs. P. Z. S. p. 32. (1845)

2 ♂ ♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 5-25. 12. 15.

95. CYORNIS TICKELLI SUMATRENSIS.

Cyornis tickelli sumatrensis, Hartert, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 549 (1902).

♂ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 18. 8. 15.

3 ♂ ♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 29. 9-13. 11. 15.

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 10. 11. 15.

96. CYORNIS MAGNIROSTRIS COERULIFRONS.

Cyornis magnirostris coerulifrons, Baker, Bull. B. O. C. No. cccxxvi. p. 8. (1918).

♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 24. 1. 16. (Type).

♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 14. 1. 16. (Type).

2 ♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 15 and 31. 1. 16.

This beautiful little flycatcher is exactly like the Northern *C. m. magnirostris*, except in being decidedly smaller and in having a proportionately rather smaller bill.

Mr. Herbert's three males vary from 70 to 72 mm. in wing measurement, as against 78 to 83 mm. in the larger bird, whilst his female has a wing of 69 mm. against 73 to 78 mm. in the female of true *magnirostris*. The bill, measuring in a straight line from the feathers of the forehead to the tip, varies in the new sub-species between 11 and 11.5 mm., whereas in true *magnirostris* the female has it about 13.5 mm. (13 to 13.75 mm.) and the male about 14.2 mm. (14 to 14.75 mm.).

The range of this race is as yet unknown, but a male in the British Museum collection, from Tenasserim in Burma, seems to belong to it, having a wing of 70 mm. and a bill about 11.2 mm.

97. CYORNIS RUBECULOIDES.

Phoenicura rubeculoides, Vigors, P.Z.S. p. 35 (1831).

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 7. 11. 15

A quite typical female with bill of 11 mm. and wing of 68 mm. and with dark under-side much suffused on flanks and lower breast with olive. When placed beside the female of *C. t. sumatrensis*, obtained three days later at the same place, Krabin, the differences in plumage are very striking.

98. STOPAROLA MELANOPS.

Muscicapa melanops, Vigors. P.Z.S. p. 171 (1831).

♂ ♀ Hinlap, P. Siam, 6-10. 12. 15.

♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 8. 1. 16.

♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 21. 1. 16.

None of these specimens is quite fully adult, but the older of the two males is very noticeably dull in its general colouration.

99. ANTHIPES SUBMONILIGER MALAYANA.

Anthipes malayana, Sharpe, P. Z. S. p. 246 (1888).

3 ♂ 1 ♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 20-24. 9. 15.

These specimens all seem to be nearest to Sharpe's *malayana*, differing from typical *submoniliger* in having redder foreheads and faces, and the black gorget round the white breast much better defined. At the same time they are not quite so red on the heads as is the type, or the only other specimen of *malayana* in the British Museum collection.

100. ANTHIPES OLIVACEA.

Cyornis olivacea, Hume, Str. Feath. v. p. 338 (1877).

♂ ♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 15-19. 9. 15.

♂ Maprit, P. Siam, 10. 1. 16.

I cannot see that these specimens differ in any way from typical *A. olivacea*.

101. ALSEONAX LATIROSTRIS.

Muscicapa latirostris, Raffl. Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 312 (1821).

♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 28. 9. 15.

2 ♂ ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 11-31. 10. and 2. 11. 15.

2 ♂ Maprit, P. Siam, 7. 1. 16.

♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 14. 1. 16.

This little flycatcher has generally been considered to be merely a migrant within tropical countries, but as a matter of fact it probably breeds throughout the drier portions of the areas in which it is found. General Betham, Col. Buchanan, Major Lindsey Smith and Sergt-Major F. Kemp have all found it breeding in the plains of India, at least as far South as Mhow.

102. *CULCICAPA CEYLONENSIS*.

Platyrrhynchus ceylonensis, Swains. Zool. Ill. ser. L, i, pl. 13 (1820-21).

5 ♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 15. 9-23. 10. 15.

2 ♀ Klong Song, near Petriu, C. Siam, 29. 2. 16.

103. *PHILENTOMA VELATUM*.

Drymophila velata, Temm. Pl. Col. No. 334 (1823).

♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 18. 9. 15.

104. *PHILENTOMA PYRRHOPTERUM*.

Muscicapa pyrrhoptera, Temm. Pl. Col. No. 596 (1823),

105. *TERPSIPHONE PARADISI AFFINIS*.

Tchitreia affinis, Hay. Blyth. J. A. S. B. xv. p. 292 (1846).

♀ ♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 16-23. 9. 15.

♂ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 29. 9. 15.

♀ Samray, Bangkok, 17. 12. 15.

♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 14. 1. 16.

The birds in this series all appear to me to be the same as the Burmese form of Paradise Flycatcher. In Eastern Siam other races are found.

106. *XANTHOPYGIA XANTHOPYGIA XANTHOPYGIA*.

Muscicapa xanthopygia, Hay, Madr. Journ. xiii. pt. 2, p. 162.

♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 16. 9. 15.

This specimen is of the typical form with the throat yellow, not orange, as in *narcissina*, and with the yellow instead of white eyebrow, as in the latter bird.

107. *HYPOTHYMIS AZUREA STYANI*.

Hypothymis styani, Hartl. Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen. xvi. pt. 2, p. 248 (1898).

3 ♂ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 20-25. 7. 15.

♂ 3 ♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 13-25. 9. 15.

♂ ♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 8. 10. 15.

2 ♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 4-5. 11. 15.

♂ Bangkok, 16. 12. 15.

♂ 2 ♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 31. 10. 15 to 12. 1. 16.

♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 20. 1. 16.

The Black-naped Blue Flycatchers from the southern parts of Siam all belong to this form, and Mr. Herbert's fine series is very constant in colouration.

108. RHIPIDURA JAVANICA.

Muscicapa javanica, Sparrm. Mus. Carls. iii. pl. 75 (1788).

♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 19. 6. 15.

♀ Samray, Bangkok, 16. 12. 15.

(*To be continued*)