

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

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(Continued from page 443, Vol. III).

The present part concludes the catalogue of Mr. Herbert's collection of birds. The number of species and sub-species enumerated is 295 and of these 11 are new forms, whilst many others have been now recorded for the first time from Siam.

The forms described as new are:—*Eupetes macrocerus griseiventris*; *Pomatorhinus olivaceus siamensis*; *P. nuchalis klossi*; *Stachyridopsis rufifrons obscura*; *Cyanoderma erythrophterum sordida*; *Dicrurus leucophaeus disturbans*; *Prinia inornata herberti*; *Gaucalus macei siamensis*; *Cyornis magnirostris coerulifrons*; *Thereiceryx lineatus intermedius*; *Alcedo meninting scintillans*.

In addition to the above I have also found it necessary to describe many new forms from other parts of the Oriental Region, whilst comparing various series in comparison with those contained in this collection.

Unfortunately, as Mr. Herbert has explained in the first part of this catalogue, I have been considerably handicapped by my want of knowledge of the local geography, and have sometimes been led astray by the similarity, or mis-spelling, of names from widely different localities. Such deductions as are wrong on this account—or any other—I propose, if our Editors will kindly allow me, to correct fully in a further note on Mr. Herbert's collection. In this I shall also be able to deal with those points in which Messrs. Robinson and Kloss have been unable to agree with my conclusions.

There are, however, one or two mistakes it may be as well to correct at once.

Alcippe phaeocephala davisoni Harington. This is quite a good sub-species. It is true that the markings of the head are of no use as a character in differentiating between *A. p. magnirostris* and *A. p. davisoni*, but the tint of the upper plumage is quite distinct and suffices to distinguish between the two. Since I wrote

the early part of this catalogue I have had more material for comparison, and must therefore alter my original opinion.

Dicrurus annectens siamensis Kloss. The large-billed bird obtained in Tung Song, Peninsular Siam, should have been retained under the name of *Dicrurus annectens annectens*, but was omitted by a slip. This adds another to the total of species and sub-species described.

STRIGIDÆ.

218. TYTO CANDIDA.

Strix candida, Tickell, J. A. S. B. vol. II, p. 572 (1833).

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 2.11.15.

A beautiful specimen in perfect plumage. This will almost certainly prove to be a resident breeding species, and it will be interesting to know when it lays in Siam. In India, Assam and Burma the breeding season varies greatly: in some parts the eggs are only found in December and January, in others during, before, or after the rains, and in some parts in October.

219. STRIX SELOPUTO.

Strix seloputo, Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii, p. 140 (1821).

♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 8.10.15.

220. STRIX INDRANI MAINGAYI.

Syrnium maingayi, Hume, Str. Feath. vi, p. 27.

♀ Tung Song, P. Siam, 24.9.15.

It is with some hesitation that I assign this specimen to the Malayan form, but it seems on the whole to be nearer this than *newarense*.

221. BUBO COROMANDUS KLOSSI.

Bubo coromandus klossi, Robinson, Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus. iv, p. 246 (1910).

♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, December, 1915.

222. OTUS SCOPS MALAYANUS.

Scops malayanus, Hay, Madr. Journ. Linn. Soc. xiii, pt. 2, p. 147 (1845).

♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 11.11.15.

This beautiful little Scops is, as would be expected, of the Malayan form.

223. OTUS BAKKAMENA LETTIA.

Scops lettia, Hodgs., As. Res. xix, p. 176 (1836).

♂ Samray, Bangkok, C. Siam, 6.3.16.

This specimen is a large bird with the bases of the toes feathered as in the Northern Burmese and Himalayan form.

224. CARINE BRAMA PULCHRA.

Athene pulchra, Hume, Str. Feath. i, p. 469 (1873).

2 ♂ Samkok, C. Siam, 22.6.15, and 17.3.16.

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 5.11.15.

These birds are all quite typical *pulchra*, showing well the special features noted by Hume. There seem to be three fairly well defined races of *Carine brama*, i.e.,

Carine brama brama. Lighter coloured and larger; wing 147-168 mm. Found over the whole of India north of the Deccan; Assam and North Chin Hills.

Carine brama pulchra. Darker and smaller, wing 131-144 mm. Here and there large individuals occur, and there is a specimen in the British Museum from Siam with a wing of 154 mm. and one other from Tounghoo with a wing of no less than 157 mm.

The alleged difference between *brama* and *pulchra* in the spotting of the head appears to be entirely individual and not specific or sub-specific. The tails of the latter are, however, more definitely and more regularly barred than those of the former.

This form inhabits Central and South Burma, the Malay Peninsula (but to what extent south is not yet recorded), Siam, Yunnan, Southern Shan States and ? Cambodia.

Carine brama fryi. Darker and larger. Wing 152-167 mm. (one 141 mm., probably juv.) This bird was described by me in the Bull. B.O.C., ccxvi, p. 60, 1919. The form is found in practically the whole of South India as far north as the Deccan, and I have seen typical specimens from Mysore, Travancore, Neilgherries, Madras and the Deccan.

225. GLAUCIDIUM CUCULOIDES CUCULOIDES.

Athene cuculoides, Vigors, P.Z.S., p. 8 (1830).

♀ Chan Teuk, E. Siam, 15.8.15.

♂ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 17.8.15.

4 ♂ 1 ♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 31.10.15 to 7.1.16.

The wings of these birds are all under 147 mm. (5.8 in.), and do not approach in size the larger Chinese form *whiteleyi*. The colour of the upper parts of the specimens in this series varies greatly, as it does over the whole of its range. Nos. 1 and 2 are extremely rufous, whilst of the Maprit birds one is nearly pure grey (specimen No. 4.11.15), and others again vary between the two extremes.

ACCIPITRES.

226. SPIZAËTUS ALBONIGER.

Nisaetus alboniger, Blyth, J. A. S. B., xiv, p. 178 (1845).

♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 23.9.15.

A magnificent specimen of this most beautiful Eagle, whose colour alone assuredly warrants its being placed in a separate genus to the brown eagles of India and Burma to which the name *Spizaëtus* properly applies.

227. SPILORNIS CHEELA RUTHERFORDI.

Spilornis rutherfordi, Swinhoe, Ibis, p. 85 (1870).

♀ Tong Song, P. Siam, 26.9.15.

This is a very small specimen, and possibly has been wrongly sexed by the native collector, reliable as he seems to have been in practically every other case. The wing measures only 378 mm.

228. BUTASTUR INDICUS.

Falco indicus, Gmel., Syst. Nat. i, p. 264 (1788).

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 1.11.15.

It is not yet known whether this fine bird breeds in any of the Central Chinese mountains, but in Siam it is only a winter visitor.

229. HALIASTUR INDUS INDUS.

Falco indus, Bodd., Tab. Pl. Enl., p. 25 (1783).

♂ Bangkok, 30. 6. 15.

♂ juv. ♂ Sansep, Bangkok, 4. 7. 15.

The ♂ juv. is in quite young plumage, showing no chestnut below, but with the tail and upper tail-coverts more or less suffused with this colour.

Mr. W. L. Selater, who is working through the Raptores in the British Museum, has very kindly gone with me through the birds of that order represented in this collection. Of *Haliastur indus*, he only admits three races, *indus*, which is found throughout India to Malaya and Siam, *intermedius* from the Islands, and *gerrenera* from further East.

230. MILVUS GOVINDA GOVINDA.

Milvus govinda, Sykes, P. Z. S., p. 81 (1832).

This bird appears to be a typical *govinda*; it has not a trace of the white patch under the wing, and the wing itself only measures 436 mm.

231. ELANUS CÆRULEUS.

Falco cæruleus, Hume, Str. Feath. ii, p. 325 (1874).

♂ Sansep, Bangkok, 4. 7. 15.

232. ASTUR BADIUS POLIOPSIS.

Micronisus poliopsis, Hume, Str. Feath. ii, p. 325 (1874).

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 30.10.15.

233. ASTUR SOLOENSIS.

Falco soloensis, Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii, p. 137 (1821).

♂ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 18.7.15.

234. LOPHOSPIZIAS TRIVIRGATUS RUFITINCTUS.

Spizaetus rufitinctus, McClelland, P. Z. S., p. 153 (1839).

♂ juv. Chan Teuk, E. Siam. 9.8.15.

♀ Klong Song, near Petriu, C. Siam. 21. 2. 16.

235. ACCIPITER VIRGATUS AFFINIS.

Accipiter affinis, Hodgs. in Gray's Zool. Misc., p. 81 (1844).

♀ Chàn Teuk, E. Siam, 12. 8. 15.

The Sparrow - Hawks from Tenasserim southwards and Siam eastwards run a trifle smaller than the more northern specimens of *affinis*, but can hardly be considered a distinct race. They are resident wherever found and breed throughout their range. Mr. C. Hopwood, of the Burmese Forest Department, has taken several nests, eggs and young.

236. BAZA LOPHOTES LOPHOTES.

Falco lophotes, Temm. Pl. Col., p. 10 (1824).

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 12.11.15.

Wing 232. mm. This beautiful hawk is resident wherever found, but moves about locally to a considerable degree. In the non-breeding season it seems to be very gregarious, and small parties may often be found flopping round together with their curious crow-like flight. Occasionally these parties temporarily join forces, and then a dozen or more birds may be seen together

237. BAZA JERDONI.

Lophastur jerdoni, Blyth, J.A.S.B., xi, p. 464, (1842).

♀ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 20.7.15.

♂ Klong Song, near Petriu, C. Siam, 22.2.16.

238. MICROHIERAX EUTOLMUS.

Hierax eutolmus, Gray, Gen. Birds 1, p. 21 (1844).

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 2.11.15.

COLUMBÆ.

239. CROCOPUS PHENICOPTERUS ANNAMENSIS.

Crocopus annamensis, Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. B.O.C., xxviii, p. 27 (1909).

4 ♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 28.10.15 to 7.11.15.

These specimens bear out Ogilvie-Grant's diagnosis of "*annamensis*". Vassal's skins were in a very bad condition, whereas Herbert's specimens are very beautiful, and are therefore easier to determine. They are decidedly darker birds throughout than *viridifrons*, with less green on the foreheads and much darker heads. In the extreme west of Siam the birds are nearer true *viridifrons*, but still sufficiently divisible from it.

240. TRERON POMPADORA PHAYREI.

Osmotreron phayrei, Blyth, J.A.S.B., xxxi, p. 344 (1862).

♂ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 19.8.15.

Oberholser has recently shown (Smith. Misc. Coll. No. 7, p. 2) that the name *Osmotreron* is antedated by Gloger's name of *Dendrophasa*. I agree, however, with Hartert, who unites *Treron* and *Osmotreron* under the former name, as there seems no good reason for dividing them. The Siam specimen is quite typical.

241. TRERON OLAX.

Columba olax, Temm., Pl. Col. 241, livr. 41 (1823).

3 ♂ ♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 3-4.10.15.

These birds seem rather large, the wings varying from 125 in a young bird to 129 mm. in the largest bird, an adult male, but a few other specimens in the British Museum collection from the extreme south are as big.

I can find no differences between specimens from Sumatra, the type locality, and others from Borneo and the mainland.

242. TRERON VERNANS VERNANS.

Columba vernans, Linn., Mant., p. 526 (1771).

♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 30. 6. 15.

♂ ♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 7. 1. 16.

♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam 25. 1. 16,

The type locality for *vernans* is the Philippines (Brisson, Orni. i., p. 143, 1760), but Oberholser has recently described new races from the islands of Niao and Simalur.

243. TRERON CURVIROSTRA CURVIROSTRA.

Columba curvirostra, Gmel., Syst. Nat., i. pt. 2, p. 777 (1788).

2 ♂ ♀ Hup Bon, S. E. Siam, 25-27. 7. 15.

2 ♂ 2 ♀ Pak Jong, 17. 8. 15 to 21. 8. 15.

♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 2. 11. 15.

♂ Hinlap, E. Siam, 7. 12. 15.

Oberholser points out (Smith. Misc. Coll. vol. 60. No. 7, p. 3, 1912) that the oldest name for this green pigeon is undoubtedly *curvirostra*, of Gmelin, which must replace *nepalensis* of Hodgson. He designates the Malay Peninsula—rather a wide designation—as the type locality for the typical race, and creates several new races from various islands. In my "Indian Pigeons and Doves" I had already pointed out that *curvirostra* was the proper specific name for this *Treron* (p. 68), and I there showed that the correct type locality was Sumatra, and this must therefore now stand and not the Malay Peninsula, though I am unable to separate the birds from the two localities.

244. MUSCADIVORA AENEA SYLVATICA.

Columba sylvatica, Tick., J. A. S. B., ii, p. 581 (1833).

2 ♂ Krabin C. Siam, 2-16.11.15.

I have already shown in "Indian Pigeons and Doves" (p. 93) that it is quite impossible to divide the Southern Indian

and Burmese birds into geographical races, and the Siam birds differ in no way from the Burmese.

Some Ornithologists still ignore the possibility of parallel conditions in different areas resulting in the same form of evolution, but the majority now accept this, and the old theory of the impossibility of interrupted areas containing the same sub-species is being gradually discarded. In India, Burma, Siam and the Malay Peninsula we have a horse-shoe shaped area in which we constantly find similar, if not quite the same, order of evolution proceeding as we work south down the two arms.

Thus we often find the Ceylon birds more nearly approximate their representatives in the Malay Peninsula than either of them do their parent race in the extreme north.

The name *Carpophaga* is preoccupied, and the above generic name takes its place.

245. COLUMBA LIVIA INTERMEDIA.

Columba intermedia, Strick., Ann. and Mag. N. H., xiii, p. 39 (1844).

♀ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 17.8.15.

A typical *intermedia* with dark grey lower back.

246. CHALCOPHAPS INDICA INDICA.

Columba indica, Linn., Syst. Nat. i, p. 284 (1766).

♂ ♀ juv. Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 6-9.10.15.

♀ Krabin, P. Siam, 13.11.15.

♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 24.1.16.

247. STREPTOPELIA SURATENSIS TIGRINA.

Columba tigrina, Temm. and Knip., Fig. i, pl. 43 (1910-11).

2 ♂ 2 ♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 20-22.6.15.

o Klong Wang Hip P. Siam, 5.10.15.

All these specimens are typical *tigrina*.

248. CENOPELIA TRANQUEBARICA HUMILIS.

Columba humilis, Temm. Pl. Col. 259 (1824).

♂ ♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 30.8.15.

♂ ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 10.11.15.

249. GEOPELIA STRIATA STRIATA.

Columba striata, Linn. Sys. Nat. i, p. 282 (1766).

3 ♂ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 30.9.15 to 9.10.15.

I have dealt with this little dove at length in "Indian Pigeons and Doves" (pp. 253-255) and see no reason to alter the conclusions I then came to.

GALLINÆ

Family PHASIANIDÆ

250. POLYPLECTRUM BICALCARATUM CHINQUIS.

Pavo chinquis, Müll., Sup. Linn. Syst. Nat., p. 121 (1776).

♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 19. 1. 16.

Since writing on this genus in the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society (vol. xxiv, p. 209), a further study of additional material has convinced me that it is really necessary to divide it into two races which will stand as (1) *P. b. bicalcaratum* for those birds found west of Assam, and (2) *P. b. chinquis* east of the same Province. The Assam birds are intermediate, those from the extreme east and south being nearer *chinquis*, whilst the birds from the western districts of Goalpara, Kamrup and Naogong are practically true *bicalcaratum*.

251. GALLUS BANKIVA BANKIVA.

Phasianus bankiva, Raff., Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii, p. 319 (1882) Sumatra.

3 ♂ 1 ♀ Pak Jong, P. Siam, 18. 8. 15.

♂ ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 6. 11. 15.

The four birds obtained on the 18th August are all young birds. Ornithologists are gradually coming round to the view that there is nothing to prove that the domestic fowl is the direct descendant of the Indian Jungle-fowl, and that therefore the name *Gallus gallus* cannot properly be applied to it.

252. GENNÆUS NYCTHEMERUS RIPPONI.

Gennæus ripponi, Sharpe, Bull. B.O.C. xiii, p. 29 (1902).

♂ Muak Lek, E. Siam, 17.1.16.

2 ♂ ♀ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 26-28.2.16.

In a review of this genus in the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society (vol. xxiii, p. 658), I gave what we then considered to be the range of the various sub-species of Kalij and Silver Pheasants, but since then Silver Pheasants have been found

over a very greatly extended area, especially to the south, and the present specimens add an enormous area to that occupied by *ripponi*.

253. LOPHURA RUFA.

Phasianus rufus, Raff., Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii., p. 321, 1882.
(Sumatra.)

4 ♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 15-30.1.16.

If the birds from Sumatra always differ from those on the mainland in having their flanks chestnut streaked, the latter will have to be called *Lophuro rufa castanea* (Gray), and the Siam birds would also come under this name.

254. LOPHURA DIARDI.

Euplocamus diardi, Bonap., Comp. Rend. xi, iii, p. 415 (1856).

♂ Chan Teuk, E. Siam, 12.8.15.

4 ♂ 4 ♀ et ♀ juv. Pak Jong, E. Siam. 19.8.15, 28-30.10.15.
and 20-22.2.16.

♂ Hinlap, E. Siam, 8.12.15.

255. ROLLULUS ROULROUL.

Phasianus roulroul, Scop. del. Flor et Faun. Insub. ii, p. 93 (1786).
(Malacca).

♂ Tung Song, P. Siam, 14.9.15,

256. EXCALFACTORIA CHINENSIS CHINENSIS.

Tetrao chinensis, Linn. Syst. Nat. i, p. 277 (1766).

♂ Samkok, C. Siam, 29.8.15.

♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 21.1.16.

Birds from Southern Burma and the Malay States agree in being more richly coloured both above and below, and they generally also have a slaty-blue wash on the upper parts, more especially on the wing-coverts and inner secondaries, the latter of which are in many specimens very strongly suffused with this colour. None of the Indian birds, with the exception of one from Lucknow, has any trace of this colour.

The Siam birds are very richly coloured, and approach *E. c. lineata* in this respect.

257. TROPICOPERDIX CHLOROPUS.

Tropicoperdix chloropus, Tick., J.A.S.B. xxviii, p. 453 (1859).

3 ♂ 3 ♀ Pak Jong, E. Siam, 16-21.8.15 and 26.2.16.

258. TROPICOPERDIX CHARLTONI.

Perdix charltonii, Eyton, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. xvi, p. 230 (1845).

3 ♂ 1 ♀ Maprit, P. Siam, 27.12.15 to 8.1.16.

♂ ♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam. 18.1.16.

This very nice series of Eyton's Hill Partridge adds considerably to the range proved to be inhabited by this bird. Hume referred to its having been found in Tenasserim, and Blyth also gave "Tenasserim Mountains" as a portion of its habitat, but these statements have never been quite accepted. Mr. Herbert's acquisitions prove that it is by no means rare even further east.

"Iris brown. Bill, olive, yellow or Naples yellow-brown, through olive-green to brown or even black"; in the latter case the specimen is a very fine old male. "Legs sap-green or yellow, Naples yellow, gamboge, sienna" (Mr. Herbert's collector).

259. CALOPERDIX OCULEA OCULEA.

Perdix oculea, Temm., Pig. et Gall. iii, pp. 408 & 732 (1815).

6 ♂ 2 ♀ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 14.1.16 to 1.2.16.

A beautiful series of most beautifully made skins. There are two other closely allied races, *sumatrana* from the Island it is named after, and *borneensis* of Ogilvie-Grant, the latter named from a single skin. The Siam birds are, of course, typical *oculea*.

Mr. C. Hopwood and Mr. F. M. D. Mackenzie recently obtained this bird as far north as the head-waters of the Tavoy river.

260. RHIZOTHERA LONGIROSTRIS.

Perdix longirostris, Temm., Pig. et Gall. iii, pp. 323-721 (1815).

♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 24. 1. 16.

This occurrence extends the range of this fine partridge considerably to the north, and curiously enough it was obtained much about the same time as another was obtained in Tenasserim by Mr. C. Hopwood.

The specimen obtained by Mr. Herbert's man is very pale below, and more decidedly a pale fulvous on the wing-coverts and inner secondaries than any other specimen in the British Museum. It seems also to be more richly and cleanly marked than any other, but this perhaps is due to the perfection of the make-up of the skin.

261. *FRANCOLINUS CHINENSIS*.*Tetrao chinensis*, Osbeck, Voy. China ii, p. 326 (1771).

♂ ♀ Chan Teuk, E. Siam, 11-15 8. 15.

The Burmese and Siam birds, except those in the extreme north of the Chin Hills and Yunnan, average much smaller than those of China. Thus 14 Chinese males average in wing measurement 152 mm. and vary between 145 (1), 149 (1), and 158 mm. The 22 Siamese and Burmese birds average only 142, and vary between 136 and 151 mm. If, however, we leave out the birds of the Chin Hills and Yunnan, which agree better with the Chinese birds in size, the average is reduced to 141 mm., with a maximum of 149 mm., equal only to the smallest but one of the Chinese birds.

A Saigon female is very small, having a wing of only 122 mm., another instance perhaps of specially small races in this area. I can trace no difference in plumage between the Chinese and Burmese birds correlating with that in size.

HEMIPODII

Family TURNICIDÆ

262. *TURNIX PUGNAX PLUMBIPES*.*Hemipodius plumbeipes*, Hodg., Icon. ined. B. M. Nos. 126 & 127; id. Sporting Mag., p. 346 (1837).

♀ Muak Lek, E. Siam, 28.8.15.

This specimen appears to belong to the typical Burmese and Malayan form *plumbipes*, whilst others from the extreme east and the north-east are perhaps referable rather to *T. p. rostrata*, the Chinese form.

GRALLÆ

Family RALLIDÆ

263. *HYPOTAENIDIA STRIATA GULARIS*.*Rallus gularis*, Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii, p. 196 (1822).

2 ♂ Klong Sam, near Bangkok, 13.2.16.

♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 18.3.16.

The wings of all three of these specimens vary between 5 in. and 5.1 in. (126-129 mm.). They are very dark and richly coloured above, and are a pure slaty grey below. As a series, taken

together with those in the British Museum collection, they seem to contrast in this respect with birds from India and Southern China. The difference, however, between birds from north and south and from east and west is so trifling, and so many individuals agree with others from the opposite area that it does not seem advisable to divide them into geographical races.

The Philippine and Celebes birds appear to be habitually darker and more richly coloured both above and below than those from other parts of this Rail's habitat, and can easily be distinguished by this feature.

The Philippines are the type locality for *striata*, so that birds from elsewhere will have to bear the name *gularis* of Horsfield, type locality Java.

Birds from Borneo are intermediate, a little darker than typical *gularis* and perhaps nearer *striata* than the other form.

264. AMAURORNIS PHENICURA CHINENSIS.

Fulica chinensis, Bodd. Tabl. Pl. Enl., p.54 (1783).

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 8.11.15.

♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 15.1.16.

2 ♂ ♀ Bangkok, 13.2.16 and 10.3.16

♂ Samkok, C. Siam, 18.3.16.

This species was reviewed by E. Streseman in *Novitates Zoologicae* xx, p.303. In this he shows that the typical *phaenicura* is confined to Ceylon and that our Indian and Burmese birds are the same as the Chinese (type locality, Hong Kong) and must bear the name *sinensis*. True *phaenicura* will probably, however, eventually be found to extend into Southern Travancore, the avifauna of which is strongly Ceylonese.

265. GALLICREX CINEREA.

Fulica cinerea, Gml. Syst. Nat. 1, p.702 (1788).

♂ Samkok, C. Siam, 30.8.15.

This is a young bird which has not yet completely attained adult plumage.

LIMICOLÆ

Family GLAREOLIDÆ

266. GLAREOLA PRATINCOLA ORIENTALIS.

Glareola orientalis, Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii, p.132 (1821).

♀ Meklong, C. Siam, 27.6.15.

♂ ♂ ♀ et ♂ juv. Bangkok, 30.6 to 5.7.15.

♀ juv. Samkok, C. Siam, 29.8.15.

A nice little series of these Pratincoles, or Swallow-Plovers. Two of them are in the spotted juvenile plumage and evidently bred in the vicinity of the place where obtained. They breed in suitable places throughout Burma and Siam. ¹

267. GLAREOLA LACTEA.

Glareola lactea, Temm. Man. d'Orni. ed. 2e, ii, p.503(1820).

♂ ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 11.11.15.

Mr. Herbert is apparently the first to obtain specimens of this beautiful little Swallow-Plover in Siam.

Family PARRIDÆ

268. METOPIDIUS INDICUS.

Parra indica, Lath. Ind. Orn. ii, p.765 (1790).

♂ ♀ Bangkok, 30.6.15.

♂ ♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 31.10 and 8.11.15.

269. HYDROPHASIANUS CHIRURGUS.

Tringa chirurgus, Scop. Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr. ii, p. 92 (1786).

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 8.11.15.

Family CHARADRIIDÆ

270. SARCOGRAMMUS INDICUS ATRONUCHALIS.

Lobivanellus atronuchalis, Blyth, Jerdon B. of Ind. iii, p. 648. (1864).

♂ 2 ♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 19.6. and 30.8.15.

♂ Meklong, C. Siam, 27.6.15.

The two males are in full plumage; the two females have patches of white on the throat and chin, but are otherwise in fully

¹ These birds breed in large numbers in all of the three localities named. E.G.H.

adult plumage. One female also has the white band on the side of the head produced through the ear-coverts almost to the neck, as in *indicus indicus*, but has the typical white back-band of *i. atronuchalis*.

271. CHARADRIUS DUBIUS JERDONI.

Egialitis jerdoni, Legge, P. Z. S. p. 39. (1880).

♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 3.4.15.

This specimen appears to be true *jerdoni*, and not *dubius dubius* of China.

272. HIMANTOPUS HIMANTOPUS.

Charadrius himantopus, Linn. Syst. Nat. i, p. 255 (1766).

3 ♂ Paklat, near Bangkok, 13.2.16.

Of the three birds one has the whole head and neck pure white, the second has these parts with numerous obsolete black markings, whilst the third has a large black patch on the nape.

This Stilt has lately been discovered breeding in Tennaserim, and very probably will prove to be a resident breeder in Siam also. ¹

Family TOTANIDÆ.

273. TRINGA GLAREOLA.

Tringa glareola, Linn. Syst. Nat. i, p. 149 (1758).

♂ Hua Takhae, C. Siam, 10.2.16.

274. TRINGA OCHROPUS.

Tringa ochropus, Linn. Syst. Nat. i, p. 149 (1758).

♂ ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 3.11.15.

275. TRINGA NEBULARIA.

Scolopax nebularia, Gunner, Leem, Berkr. Finm. Lapp., p. 251 (1767).

276. EROLIA SUBMINUTA.

Tringa subminuta, Middendorff, Reis. Sibir., Zool. Säugth. Vög. &c. p. 222, pl. 1. xix, Fig. 6 (1851).

♂. Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 6.10.15.

¹ Mr. W. J. F. Williamson found it breeding in large numbers, in May 1918, about 22 miles S. S. E. of Bangkok, and took a considerable series of eggs. Eds.

This specimen still has a great deal of the summer rufous on the upper plumage, and the outer rectrices all have broad white edges.

Family SCOLOPACIDÆ.

277. GALLINAGO GALLINAGO.

Scolopax gallinago, Linn. Syst. Nat. i, p. 147 (1758).

This bird has pure white axillaries and very broad white edges to the feathers of the under wing-coverts, the feature by which the supposed eastern form, *G. g. raddei* is divided from the western. This characteristic is, however, so very irregular that it cannot possibly be considered of sub-specific value. Many birds from the extreme East are as dark as any from the extreme West, though it is but rarely that very white under wings are found in western birds.

Family LARIDÆ.

278. LARUS BRUNNEICEPHALUS.

Larus brunneicephalus, Jerdon. Madr. Journ. Linn. Soc. xii, p. 25 (1840).

2 ♀ Paknam, C. Siam, 14.2.16.

Both these birds are in rather abraded plumage with wings of 320.5 and 317.4 mm. respectively, and both also, have remains of juvenile plumage on wings and tails.

Blanford gives Burma as the furthest limit east of this gull's range, so Siam is yet a further extension.

279. HYDROCHELIDON LEUCOPAREIA.

Sterna leucopareia, Natt. in Temm. Mam. d'Orni. 2nd ed. ii, p. 746 (1820).

2 ♀ Hua Takhae, C. Siam, 10.2.16.

280. STERNA SINENSIS.

Sterna sinensis, Gml. Syst. Nat. i, p. 608 (1788).

2 ♀ Meklong, C. Siam, 27.6.15.

Both these females are in full breeding plumage, and this species is of course a resident breeding bird in Siam.

Family PHALACROCORIDÆ

281. PHALACROCORAX CARBO INDICUS.

Phalacrocorax carbo indicus, Mathews, B. of Aus. iv. pt. 2, p. 171 (Feb. 1915).

♀ Singgora, P. Siam, 12.10.15.

Mathews' brief description of his new sub-species merely reads "This form is characterized by its small size and purplish green colouration".

I accept Mathews' name with great hesitation, as I cannot personally divide any of the races of *P. carbo*, as at present diagnosed, from one another. (See Hartert, *Novitates Zoolog.* xxiii, p. 293, &c.)

282. PHALACROCORAX JAVANICUS.

Carbo javanicus, Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii, p. 197 (1821).

♂ ♀ Bangkok, 5.7.15.

The male is in full breeding plumage with white filaments on head and neck, whilst the female is in juvenile plumage, and appears to be a bird about a year old or rather less.

Family CICONIIDÆ.

283. ANASTOMUS OSCITANS.

Ardea oscitans, Bodd. Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 55 (1783).

♀ Samkok, C. Siam, 20.6.15.

Though it has been recorded from Cochin China I do not think the Open-bill has yet been recorded from Siam. Blanford notes that it is rare in Pegu and unknown elsewhere in Burma.¹

Family ARDEIDÆ.

284. HERODIAS GARZETTA.

Ardea garzetta, Linn. Syst. Nat. i, p. 237 (1766).

2 ♂ Meklong, C. Siam, 26.6.15.

One male is in full breeding plumage with perfect crest and breast-plumes, and the disintegrated feathers of the back extending beyond the tail. The second bird is still in immature plumage.

285. ARDEOLA GRAYI.

Ardea grayii, Sykes, P.Z.S. p. 158 (1832).

♀ Meklong, C. Siam, 26.6.15.

♂ Bangkok, 30.6.15.

♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 17.11.15.

1. Large flocks of these birds may be seen in suitable localities in C. Siam. *Vide also* Williamson, Vol. III, No. 1, p. 39. E. G. H.

No. 1 is a young bird, No. 2 a male in full breeding plumage, and No. 3 a bird of the year in quite immature plumage with a wing well under 8 in. It might possibly be a young specimen of *bacchus*.

286. ARDEOLA BACCHUS.

Buphus bacchus, Bonap. Consp. Av. ii, p.127 (1855).

2 ♂ Krabin C. Siam, 4-13.11.15.

♂ Klong Bang Lai, P. Siam, 31.1.16.

A. bacchus and *A. grayi* are, of course, species and not sub-species, and they breed together over a great portion of their joint habitat, *i.e.*, from Assam eastwards, and very often in company on the same clump of bamboos or trees. On account of this young birds are very often hard to determine, and this is the case with the third bird I have named *A. grayi*, but which may possibly be the present species.

287. BUTORIDES JAVANICA JAVANICA.

Ardea javanica, Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii, p.190 (1821).

♂ Krabin, C. Siam, 31.10.14.

♀ Klong Sam, near Bangkok, 12.2.16.

288. NYCTICORAX NYCTICORAX.

Ardea nycticorax, Linn. Syst. Nat. i, p. 235 (1766).

♂ Hua Takhae, C. Siam, 10.2.16.

289. GORSACHIUS MELANOLOPHUS.

Ardea melanolopha, Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii, p. 3 6 (1822).

♂ Maprit, P. Siam, 5.1.16.

This is a heron with a very wide range from Travancore in Southern India, throughout that country wherever suitable, and throughout Burma, Siam and the Malay Peninsula, but nowhere is it at all well known, less because of its rarity than on account of its skulking shy habits. In Assam when beating for buffalo we used sometimes to put this bird up, but in bright sunlight it was as unhappy and uncomfortable as an owl.

290. ARDETTA CINNAMOMEA.

Ardea cinnamomea, Gml. Syst. Nat. i, p. 643 (1788).

♂ ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 3-13.11.15.

291. DUPETOR FLAVICOLLIS FLAVICOLLIS.

Ardea flavicollis, Lath. Ind. Orn. ii, p. 701 (1790).

♂ ♀ Samkok, 31.8.15. and 18.3.16.

292. BOTAURUS STELLARIS.

Ardea stellaris, Linn. Syst. Nat. i, p. 239 (1766).

○ Raheng, C. Siam, Feb-March, 1915.

Family ANATIDÆ.

293. DENDROCYCNA JAVANICA.

Anas javanica, Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii, p. 199 (1821).

♀ Meklong, C. Siam, 27.6.15.

♂ 3 ♀ Klong Wang Hip, P. Siam, 30.9 to 5.10.15.

The three birds killed in October are nestlings still in down.

294. NETTOPUS COROMANDELIANUS.

Anas coromandeliana, Gmel. Syst. Nat. i, p. 522 (1788).

4 ♂ 4 ♀ Krabin, C. Siam, 30.10 to 8.11.15.

Family PODICIPEDIDÆ.

295. PODICIPES FLUVIATILIS ALBIPENNIS.

Podiceps albipennis, apud. Blyth Cat. p. 311; Theobald, J.A.S.B. xxiii, p. 603.

♂ juv. Krabin C. Siam, 8.11.15.

