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THE BIRDS OF THE CHIENGMAI REGION.

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The City of Chiangmai with its environs lies upon an almost level plain approximately 1,000 feet above the sea. Owing to the plain's wide expanse and the impossibility of working the whole district thoroughly single-handed, for the purposes of this paper I have set the following limits to the "Chiangmai Region":

South to the boundary between the changvads of Lampoon and Chiangmai, about eighteen kilometres.

West to the foot of Doi Sutep on the western face, thus including all of that mountain, a distance of about ten kilometres.

North to the town of Meh Rim, about eighteen kilometres.

East to the town of San Sai, about ten kilometres.

Within these limits may be found a great variety of country, and any species of bird occurring on the plain may be expected to occur sooner or later within the boundaries set.

Whatever of lowland evergreen forest may at one time have grown on the Chiangmai plain has, after centuries of intensive cultivation of rice, disappeared. At places along the Lampoon road may still be found some groves of magnificent dipterocarpaceous trees, and about many of the older temples are large fig trees of several species. The city and the numerous villages are oases of fruit trees and palms and so attract certain species which do not object to

proximity to man. Otherwise the only evergreen cover is bamboo copses, which grow up in any neglected place, and clumps of bushes at the edge of the ricefields or along the irrigation ditches. The lack of evergreen on the plain is no doubt accountable for the absence of certain forms which occur commonly in other parts of the North more favoured in this respect.

The stunted deciduous forest which clothes the lower slopes of Doi Sutep extends onto the plain north of the city and most of the country between the mountain and the highway to Meh Rim is covered with this type of vegetation. The dipterocarpaceous trees are dominant in this forest and undergrowth is scant. A few representatives of the lower montane avifauna occur on the plain in this growth, particularly during the cold weather.

Water is scarce or absent over most of the region for six months of the year, and during those months aquatic species are present in negligible numbers. From June to December the ricefields are flooded and there is abundant water in the few marshes of the vicinity. The most important of these lie in a series between Chieng-mai and Lampoon; the largest are Nawng Chang Fum and Nawng Si Chaang. In other localities may be found small sloughs among the ricefields. All of these are dry during the hot weather, the drying being hastened by the practice of the farmers of removing the heavy growth of rushes and fleshy plants to feed livestock, letting the water rapidly evaporate. A tiny pond, Nawng Haw, just off the Meh Rim road, likewise dries up. The neighbourhood of this pond is used by the local detachment of the Siamese Army as a place for gunfire practice, and the scrub jungle has been cleared away, so that a large area is covered only with small shrubs and herbaceous plants: a favourite locality of such open country birds as Shrikes and Lapwings. The birds show no alarm at the shooting of machine-guns above their heads.

The Menam Ping, which flows through the heart of the region, overflows its banks in the early autumn. During the rest of the year the water is very low and great sandbars are exposed, which are, in season, the haunt of numbers of small Plover and Sandpipers. The banks of the river are lined with villages and bamboo and

possess little ornithological interest.

Toward the west the plain gradually rises and the steep ascent of Doi Sutep begins at about 1,100 feet. Up to 2,500 feet there are outcroppings of granite and the jungle consists of rather stunted dipterocarpaceous trees. In this section such forms as Laughing-Thrushes and Falconets are at home, but bird-life is relatively scarce.

From 2,500 to 4,600 feet the mountain is blanketed with dense tropical evergreen, though to the north and the south this opens at some places into savannas of oak or pine. Birds are uncommon in these savannas, but remarkably abundant, both in species and individuals, in the evergreen jungle. Many small streams arise in this part of the mountain and there are numerous waterfalls.

From 4,600 feet to the summit, something over 5,500 feet, the trees become more scattered and stunted and the ground is covered with coarse grass, though in ravines the evergreen extends to the very top. The trees are thickly hung with parasitic plants, which are attractive to Sunbirds and Flower-peckers. The summit of the mountain is a narrow ridge, which becomes ever narrower toward the north. After passing McCarthy's Point, the highest spot on the mountain, this ridge slopes rapidly downward and its sides are covered with grass and scattered pines. Here the western face is precipitous, falling steeply away for several thousand feet into a jungle-filled valley. But at the southern end of the ridge the evergreen rises to meet the open forest of the summit and here birds are particularly abundant. At this place the western face is not very steep but the lack of paths makes investigation difficult. At those parts of the ridge where trees are absent the grass is high and thick and the Hill-Warbler is found only at such places.

The following list of Chiangmai birds has been compiled over a period extending from November, 1928, to April, 1931. As Chiangmai has been rather more favoured by ornithological collectors than most parts of Siam, I have been able to insert into the list certain species which have not come under my own observations, but have been found by others, and have done so wherever possible for the sake of completeness. Collections have been made by Dr. Hugh M.

Smith of the Siamese Department of Fisheries, and by Mr. Rodolphe de Schauensee of Philadelphia on two visits to Siam. Several hundred specimens were also taken by Mr. C. J. Aagaard, of the Bangkok Water Works, in the spring of 1931, and when this collection has been classified further additions can doubtless be made to the list.

I have used the nomenclature employed by Mr. Stuart Baker in "The Fauna of British India, Birds", and if it is not up-to-date in every case I beg the reader's kind indulgence.

CORVIDAE.

1. *Corvus levaillanti andamanensis* *Beavan*. Andaman Jungle-Crow. *Lao*: ນົກ

A common resident on the plain especially in the city and villages. It occurs in clearings on Doi Sutep as high as 3,500 feet, but never in the evergreen jungle.

2. *Urocissa erythrorhyncha magnirostris* (*Blyth*). Burmese Red-billed Blue Magpie. *Lao*: ນົກ ພຸ້ນ

Found in small parties of up to a half dozen birds in deciduous scrub jungle. In such country it occurs on the plain and on the hill to 2,700 feet, but is not a very common bird.

3. *Cissa chinensis chinensis* (*Boddaert*). Green Magpie.

Uncommon on Doi Sutep in small flocks in the evergreen from 3,500 to 4,600 feet, and once a solitary bird at 2,700 feet. It is shy and inhabits dense forest, but attracts attention by its loud calls.

4. *Dendrocitta rufa sakeratensis* *Gyldenstolpe*. Siamese Tree-Pie.

Inhabits the same type of country as *Urocissa*, but I have never recorded it on Doi Sutep above 1,500 feet. It occurs in small flocks and is not very common.

5. *Dendrocitta formosae assimilis* *Hume*. Burmese Hill Tree-Pie.

Occurs in the evergreen on Doi Sutep from 3,500 feet to the summit. It is common but shy and prefers the highest trees, though Mr. de Schauensee saw some on the ground.

6. *Crypsirina temia* (*Daudin*). Black Racket-tailed Magpie.

Very common on the plain, especially where there is

tall bamboo. They are always in parties and are arboreal, though I once saw a single bird on the ground, bathing at the edge of a pool.

7. *Garrulus leucotis leucotis* *Hume.* Burmese Jay.

This bird is usually found in scattered flocks from 1,200 to 2,000 feet, and much less commonly on the ridge at 5,500 feet, where the vegetation approximates that of the lower slopes. On a few occasions I have found it at a clearing in the evergreen at 4,600 feet.

PARIDAE.

8. *Machlolophus spilonotus subviridis* (*Blyth*). Burmese Black-spotted Yellow Tit.

Common at the edge of the evergreen and in the savannas from 3,500 to 5,500 feet. It is a sociable species, moving in flocks and often accompanied by the small arboreal Babblers.

PARADOXORNITHIDAE.

9. *Psittiparus gularis transfluvialis* (*Hartert*). Hartert's Parrot-bill.

Not uncommon in small flocks from 4,500 to 5,500 feet, frequenting high trees.

SITTIDAE.

10. *Sitta europaea nagaensis* *Godwin-Austen.* Austen's Nuthatch.

Common above 4,500 feet in pine-forest and evergreen. A pair was seen carrying food into a nest-hole in May at 5,500 feet.

11. *Sitta magna* *Wardlaw-Ramsay.* Giant Nuthatch.

Found singly or in pairs in dense evergreen above 4,600 feet. It is easily recognized by its large size, but is by no means common.

12. *Sitta frontalis frontalis* *Swainson.* Velvet-fronted Nuthatch.

Very common in large flocks from 3,500 to 4,600 feet. The range of this species scarcely overlaps with that of the other forms.

TIMALIIDAE.

13. *Dryonastes chinensis propinquus* (*Salvadori*). Black-throated Laughing-Thrush.

Found singly or in small flocks in dense thickets on the plain. The species is rare and local, but can usually be found in the scrub to the south of Nawng Haw.

14. *Garrulax leucolophus diardi* (*Lesson*). Siamese White-crested Laughing-Thrush.

Very common in large flocks in the dry deciduous jungle on the plain and on Doi Sutep to 2700 feet. It frequently occurs with the next species.

15. *Garrulax pectoralis meridionalis* *Rob. & Kloss*. Siamese Black-gorgeted Laughing-Thrush.

In dry deciduous jungle to 3,200 feet and more rarely on the plain; once taken in the evergreen at 5,000 feet. Like others of the genus, this bird is easier to hear than to see. It travels in large flocks.

16. *Garrulax strepitans* *Blyth*. Tickell's Laughing-Thrush.

Common in flocks from 3,500 feet to the summit, usually in the thicker parts of the evergreen.

17. *Pomatorhinus olivaceus ripponi* *Harington*. Harington's Shan Scimitar-Babbler.

Found singly or in pairs near the ground in dense evergreen, from 3,500 to 5,100 feet. It is not common.

18. *Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps ochraceiceps* *Walden*. Lloyd's Scimitar-Babbler.

Even less common than the last species. It occurs in the evergreen near streams from 3,500 to 4,500 feet.

19. *Timalia pileata bengalensis* *Godwin-Austen*. Burmese Red-capped Babbler.

Common on the plain in small parties, in high grass, bamboo, and clumps of bushes. I have found young birds learning to fly at the end of May. It is a noisy species, but difficult to see in the thick cover it inhabits.

20. *Chrysomma sinensis sinensis* (*Gmelin*). Indian Yellow-eyed Babbler.

Occurs uncommonly on the plain in flocks of as many as a dozen individuals. Its habitat is that of the preceding species and they sometimes occur together.

21. *Pellorneum ruficeps subochraceum* *Swinhoe*. Malay Spotted Babbler.

On the plain this bird is found in small numbers wherever there is bamboo; on the mountain it is rare up to 5,000 feet, either in bamboo or where the trees are scattered and there is plenty of grass. It is an elusive bird, but has a sweet whistled song of four notes which is unmistakable.

22. *Napothera brevicaudata brevicaudata* (*Blyth*). Short-tailed Wren-Babbler.

One of a pair collected at 3,800 feet has been identified by Mr. Chasen of the Raffles Museum as very near to, if not actually, the typical race. The species is probably common though I have no other definite record.

23. *Napothera epilepidota bakeri* (*Harington*). Baker's Wren-Babbler.

Occurs from 4,500 to 5,500 feet. It is apparently rare, but this may be due to its penchant toward dense undergrowth, where its small size and the absence of sunlight combine to hide it. When once discovered it is not a shy bird, scrambling about over fallen trees and turning over leaves close to the observer.

24. *Stachyris nigriceps coltarti* *Harington*. Assam Black-throated Babbler.

A common Babbler above 4,500 feet, usually in company with *Aleippe*. Its rapid movement through the undergrowth makes it difficult to observe.

25. *Stachyris chrysaea assimilis* *Walden*. Burmese Golden-headed Babbler.

This bird occurs uncommonly on the ridge from 5,000 to 5,500 feet. It is usually together with the last, with which it seems identical in habits.

26. *Mixornis gularis minor* *Gyldenstolpe*. Gyldenstolpe's Babbler.

The commonest Babbler of the plain, in large flocks

wherever there is bamboo. It ascends Doi Sutep to 3,500 feet.

27. *Alcippe nipalensis fratercula* *Rippon*. Shan States Babbler.

Very common on the mountain above 3,500 feet. It is almost fearless but inhabits the thickest undergrowth.

28. *Heterophasia picaoides cana* (*Riley*). Riley's Long-tailed Sibia.

Common in large flocks above 4,500 feet. They keep to the tops of the highest trees, but attract attention by their calls and constant movement.

29. *Leioptila melanoleuca laeta* *de Schauensee*. Doi Sutep Sibia.

The most conspicuous bird on the mountain above 4,600 feet, because of its commonness and noisiness. Besides its less harmonious sounds it has a sweet song of six whistled notes. It is not at all shy.

30. *Leioptila annectens saturata* *Walden*. Walden's Sibia.

Common above 4,500 feet, especially at the summit. It is less noisy than its congener, but like it has the habit of working its way along a branch, carefully examining the parasitic plants which cover it.

31. *Staphida striata striata* (*Blyth*). Tickell's Staphida.

From 3,500 to 5,500 feet, occurring in flocks which, constantly chattering, sweep through the tops of the bushes and the lower branches of the trees.

32. *Siva cyanouroptera oatesi* *Harington*. Oates's Siva.

Occurs from 5,000 to 5,500 feet, in pairs or with other small birds. It is a silent, inconspicuous species and seldom seen.

33. *Erpornis zantholeuca tyrannula* (*Swinhoe*). White-bellied Herpornis.

Common from 2,700 to 4,000 feet in large flocks, often associated with Tits and Nuthatches. In notes and actions it closely resembles a Titmouse.

34. *Cutia nipalensis nipalensis* *Hodgson*. Nepal Cutia.

Rare at 5,500 feet.

35. *Pteruthius flaviscapis aeralatus* *Tickell*. Tickell's Shrike-Babbler.

Common from 3,500 to 5,500 feet, both in the evergreen and in the open forest.

36. *Mesia argentaurea* Hodgson. Silver-eared Mesia.

Common and conspicuous from 5,000 to 5,500 feet. It travels in flocks and helps to make up the large aggregations of small birds so common at the summit.

AEGITHINIDAE.

37. *Aegithina tiphia tiphia* (Linnaeus). Common Iora. Lao: นกขมิ้น.

One of the commonest birds of the plain, going about in family parties. Its plaintive whistle is often heard from the thick foliage of trees in gardens and along the city streets.

38. *Chloropsis aurifrons aurifrons* (Temm. & Laug). Gold-fronted Leaf-bird.

Common in flocks in the dry deciduous forest from 1,100 to 2,500 feet.

39. *Chloropsis hardwickii malayana* Rob. & Kloss. Malay Orange-bellied Leaf-bird.

From 3,000 to 5,500 feet, much commoner above 4,500 feet. This species sings as sweetly as its congeners but has unpleasant notes as well.

40. *Chloropsis cochinchinensis cochinchinensis* (Gmelin). Burmese Leaf-bird.

Common in flocks from 2,500 to 3,500 feet. As de Schauensee has observed, the Leaf-birds occur in layers on Doi Sutep, their ranges scarcely overlapping.

PYCNONOTIDAE.

41. *Criniger gutturalis ochraceus* Gray. Highland Crested Bulbul.

Common in noisy flocks between 3,000 and 3,500 feet. This bird appears to be very locally distributed on the mountain.

42. *Microscelis psaroides concolor* (Blyth). Burmese Black Bulbul.

Variably common from 3,000 to 5,000 feet. It usually occurs in small flocks in high trees at the edge of the evergreen, but is sometimes found in great numbers about flowering trees. It is very noisy, even in flight.

43. *Microscelis leucocephalus leucocephalus* (*Gmelin*). White-headed Black Bulbul.

Apparently rare. de Schauensee collected one at 5,500 feet in December, 1928. In May, 1930, I saw a half dozen in a pine tree down the steep western face of the ridge north of McCarthy's Point.

44. *Cerasophila thompsoni* *Bingham*. Bingham's White-headed Bulbul.

Very rare. de Schauensee collected one on the same day and at the same locality as the *Microscelis* mentioned above. In March, 1931, I collected one of a pair in a pine at the same altitude.

45. *Ixos maclellandi tickelli* (*Blyth*). Tickell's Bulbul.

Very common in low trees at the edge of the evergreen from 2,700 to 5,500 feet.

46. *Alcurus striatus* (*Blyth*). Striated Green Bulbul.

Uncommon at 5,500 feet. It consorts with the preceding species.

47. *Molpastes cafer chrysorrhoides* (*Lafresnaye*). Chinese Red-vented Bulbul.

Common at certain places on the plain, as at the edge of the dry deciduous forest, but never occurring in the immediate vicinity of the city. In Chiengrai, on the other hand, this species is common in the gardens of the town. It also occurs not uncommonly on Doi Suteb, but is never found in the evergreen.

48. *Elathea jocos erythrotis* (*Bonaparte*). Burmese Red-whiskered Bulbul. *Lao*: นก พืชฉิว บ้าน

Abundant wherever there are gardens and human dwellings, less so elsewhere. It is one of the commonest birds in the city. It ascends Doi Suteb less than a hundred feet.

49. *Elathea flaviventris flaviventris* (*Tickell*). Black-crested Yellow Bulbul.

Common from the foot of the mountain to 3,500 feet and in the cold weather entering the dry deciduous forest of the plain.

50. *Iole virescens lönnerbergi* (*Gyldenstolpe*). Siam Bulbul.

Uncommon from 2,000 to 3,500 feet, usually with other species of Bulbuls. It is a silent, inconspicuous bird, keeping to the lower branches of the trees.

51. *Pycnonotus blanfordi blanfordi* Jerdon. Blanford's Bulbul.

Abundant on the plain and ascending the mountain not more than a few hundred feet. It is noisy and conspicuous in the city gardens.

52. *Pycnonotus hainanus* (Swinhoe). Hainan Bulbul.

Locally common on Doi Sutep between 2,700 and 3,500 feet.

53. *Brachypodius atriceps major* Rob. & Kloss. Siamese Black-headed Bulbul.

An uncommon species on the mountain at 2,700 and 3,000 feet.

CERTHIIDAE.

54. *Certhia discolor manipurensis* Hume. Hume's Tree-Creeper.

Not uncommon from 4,500 feet to the summit. They are in song from April to June,—a rather loud “chee-weet, chee-weet, chee-weet, chee-weet”, with the second syllable accented. They frequent the shadiest evergreen forest.

TROGLODYTIDAE.

55. *Tesia cyaniventer* Hodgson. Slaty-bellied Wren.

Rare at 4,600 feet. At the same altitude on Doi Angka, forty miles away, it is an abundant species. It is one of the tamest of birds, coming out from the bushes to look at an intruder, so that there are times when one can hardly get far enough away to shoot.

TURDIDAE.

56. *Larvivora cyane* (Pallas). Siberian Blue Chat.

This species was collected by de Schauensee in January, 1929, at 2,000 and 2,800 feet.

57. *Saxicola caprata burmanica* Stuart Baker. Burmese Stone-Chat.

Very common in the ricefields everywhere and at times entering the town gardens.

58. *Saxicola torquata stejnegeri* (*Parrot*). Japanese Bush-Chat.
Very common in the ricefields from early September to May.
59. *Rhodophila ferrea haringtoni* (*Hartert*). Eastern Dark-grey Bush-Chat.
Very common on Doi Sutep from 2,000 feet to the summit from October to March.
60. *Enicurus schistaceus* (*Hodgson*). Slaty-backed Forktail.
Occurs on all the mountain streams between 2,000 and 3,600 feet. Above this altitude it is replaced by the next species.
61. *Enicurus leschenaulti indicus* *Hartert*. Leschenault's Forktail.
Uncommon from 2,500 to 4,600 feet. It is shyer than the last and prefers tiny streams which flow in deep ravines and are overhung by dense undergrowth.
62. *Cyanosylvia suecica robusta* (*Butorlin*). Chinese Red-spotted Blue-throat.
Locally common in February and March, 1931. They were most numerous at an almost dry marsh with a heavy growth of rushes. They spent their time feeding on the ground and when flushed flew a short distance, only to dive into the rushes again, where it was impossible to find them.
63. *Calliope calliope* (*Pallas*). Common Ruby-throat.
A common bird of passage in March and once recorded in December. It frequents thickets, keeping to the ground and lowest branches, and hides the brilliant throat by keeping its back constantly to the observer.
64. *Ianthia cyanura cyanura* (*Pallas*). Japanese Bush-Robin.
A pair was seen several times on Doi Sutep at 5,500 feet in December, 1928. The male was collected by Mr. de Schauensee.
65. *Muscisylvia leucura* *Hodgson*. White-tailed Blue Robin.
The only record is a female taken by myself at 3,200 feet in February, 1931.
66. *Copsychus saularis saularis* (*Linnaeus*). Indian Magpie-Robin.
Lao: นก จี๋ แม้จี่

As everywhere throughout its range this bird is one of the commonest and most familiar species. It is commoner in gardens and villages than in wilder parts of the lowlands, and does not ascend Doi Sutep at all.

67. *Kittacincla malabarica interposita* Rob. & Kloss. Siamese Shama.

Fairly common in groves of bamboo on the plain and more rarely on Doi Sutep up to 4,600 feet.

68. *Turdus obscurus obscurus* Gmelin. Dark Thrush.

On the first of April, 1931 this bird was abundant from 3,500 to 5,500 feet in the evergreen. I have no other records for its occurrence on Doi Sutep.

69. *Oreocincla dauma socia* Thayer & Bangs. Yunnan Thrush.

Found from 4,500 feet to the summit. It seems to be rare but this may be due to its shyness. I have always found it singly or in pairs on the ground, whence it flies to a low branch and then swiftly disappears into the forest.

70. *Monticola rufiventris* (Jardine & Selby). Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrush.

Occurs in the cold weather from 4,500 to 5,500 feet. It is a solitary bird and rather shy.

71. *Monticola solitaria pandoo* (Sykes). Indian Blue Rock-Thrush.

Common from October to April. Its favourite perch is the ridgepole of a roof and it has an especial liking for temples, though they be in the heart of the city. It occurs less commonly on Doi Sutep to 5,500 feet. I have never seen here a bird with chestnut markings.

72. *Myophonus coeruleus eugenei* Hume. Burmese Whistling-Thrush.

This species occurs from 1,100 to 5,500 feet.

73. *Myophonus stonei* de Schauensee. Stone's Whistling-Thrush.

This species was described from a female taken in January, 1929, on the lower slopes of the mountain. I took a male at 3,500 feet in December, 1931. Its notes and habits are those of the preceding species. In the hand *M. stonei* is easily

distinguishable by its smaller proportions and comparatively longer tarsi, but I know no way to separate them in the field.

MUSCICAPIDAE.

74. *Siphia strophhiata strophhiata* *Hodgson*. Orange-gorgeted Flycatcher.

Common in winter from 4,500 to 5,500 feet. Its notes and habits are like those of the next species.

75. *Siphia parva albicilla* (*Pallas*). Eastern Red-breasted Flycatcher.

Common on the plain from September to April. It occurs in every garden in small numbers; each individual has a favorite perch and these perches are utilized year after year.

76. *Muscicapula hypertythra hypertythra* (*Blyth*). Rufous-breasted Blue Flycatcher.

One bird collected by de Schauensee at 4,500 feet in December, 1928.

77. *Muscicapula melanoleuca westermanni* *Sharpe*. Burmese Little Pied Flycatcher.

Common above 4,600 feet. It frequents the lower branches and bushes.

78. *Muscicapula vivida oatesi* (*Salvadori*). Rufous-bellied Blue Flycatcher.

Rather rare at 5,500 feet.

79. *Muscicapula rubeculoides dialilaema* (*Salvadori*). Salvadori's Blue Flycatcher.

Only found where there is tall bamboo. It is locally common on the plain and ascends the mountain to 3,500 feet.

80. *Alseonax latirostris latirostris* (*Raffles*). Sumatran Brown Flycatcher.

Uncommon from 3,500 to 5,500 feet.

81. *Eumyias thalassina thalassina* (*Swainson*). Verditer Flycatcher.

Not uncommon from 3,500 to 5,500 feet and found in small numbers on the plain in winter.

82. *Culicicapa ceylonensis ceylonensis* (Swainson). Grey-headed Flycatcher.

Very common from 2,500 to 3,500 feet in the evergreen and rather common in winter on the plain in bamboo groves.

83. *Niltava smithi* Riley. Smith's Niltava.

Only known from one female collected at 5,500 feet in December, 1928, by Dr. Hugh M. Smith.

84. *Niltava williaminae de Schauensee*. Williamina's Niltava.

Only known from one female collected at 5,500 feet in December, 1928, by Mr. de Schauensee. This and the preceding bird have so far eluded me.

85. *Niltava grandis nobilis* Riley. Doi Sutep Niltava.

Rather common from 4,600 feet to the summit.

86. *Niltava sundara denotata* Bangs & Phillips. Yunnan Niltava.

Fairly common in heavy evergreen from 4,500 to 5,500 feet, rarely to 2,500 feet. In spite of its brilliant colouration it is by no means conspicuous.

87. *Tchitrea paradisi* (Linnaeus). Paradise Flycatcher.

A race of this bird has been recorded several times in July and August at 3,500 feet, at the edge of evergreen forest. All have been in brown plumage.

88. *Hypothymis azurea styani* (Hartlaub). Northern Indian Black-naped Flycatcher.

Very common on the plain and on Doi Sutep to 3,500 feet. It occurs in every village garden and occasionally in the city.

89. *Leucocirca albicollis albicollis* (Vieillot). White-throated Fantail Flycatcher.

Common in the evergreen from 3,500 feet to the summit.

LANIIDAE.

90. *Lanius collurioides collurioides* Lesson. Burmese Shrike.

Common everywhere on the plain from July to March.

91. *Lanius nigriceps nigriceps* (Franklin). Indian Black-headed Shrike.

Common on the plain from July to March but in smaller numbers than the last species.

92. *Lanius tephronotus* (*Vigors*). Grey-backed Shrike.

A solitary bird of this species spent the winter of 1928-29 in a clearing in the evergreen at 3,500 feet. Another inhabited the same place during the month of February, 1931.

93. *Lanius cristatus cristatus* *Linnaeus*. Brown Shrike.

Very common on the plain from July to March, frequently occurring in the city gardens.

94. *Hemipus picatus picatus* (*Sykes*). Black-backed Pied Shrike.

Rather common in flocks in the evergreen from 2,000 to 3,500 feet.

95. *Hemipus picatus capitalis* (*Horsfield*). Brown-backed Pied Shrike.

I have taken a typical example of this race on Doi Sutep at 3,500 feet. It was with a flock of black-backed birds.

96. *Tephrodornis gularis annectens* *Rob. & Kloss*. Siamese Wood-Shrike.

Common from 2,000 to 4,800 feet, sweeping through the forest in flocks of as many as fifty birds.

CAMPEPHAGIDAE.

97. *Pericrocotus flammeus speciosus* (*Latham*). Indian Scarlet Minivet. Lao: ນົກ ຟ້າ ຂຶ້ນ

Common in large flocks up to 5,500 feet, in every type of forest. In the cold weather they extend a short distance onto the plain.

98. *Pericrocotus brevirostris affinis* (*Horsfield*). Assam Short-billed Minivet.

One was taken by de Schauensee at 4,200 feet. It seems almost impossible to distinguish in the field between this and the preceding species.

99. *Pericrocotus solaris solaris* *Blyth*. Yellow-throated Minivet.

Not uncommon from 4,600 to 5,500 feet.

100. *Pericrocotus roseus roseus* (*Vieillot*). Rosy Minivet.

This species is rather rare. It occurs from 2,700 to 3,500 feet.

101. *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus vividus* *Stuart Baker*. Burmese Small Minivet.

Collected by de Schauensee at 2,800 feet. In some parts of North Siam this bird is common on the plains.

102. *Lalage melaschista avensis* (*Blyth*). Pale Grey Cuckoo-Shrike.

Fairly common in the evergreen from 2,500 to 4,500 feet, usually in pairs and in company with other kinds of birds. They are very quite and unobtrusive.

103. *Coracina javensis siamensis* (*Stuart Baker*). Siamese Large Cuckoo-Shrike.

Common from 1,500 to 5,500 feet, once in winter on the plain. They perch on the tops of dead trees. In flight they utter loud liquid calls.

ARTAMIDAE.

104. *Artamus fuscus Vieillot*. Ashy Swallow-Shrike.

Common on the plain throughout the year in large flocks.

DICRURIDAE.

105. *Dicrurus macrocerus cathoecus Swinhoe*. Chinese Black Drongo. *Lao*: นกเงือก.

One of the commonest birds of the low country, often coming into the gardens of the town.

106. *Dicrurus leucophaeus hopwoodi Stuart Baker*. Assam Grey Drongo.

Common between 2,000 and 4,500 feet, occasionally seen on the plain during the cold weather.

107. *Chaptia aenea aenea (Vieillot)*. Northern Bronzed Drongo.

Occurs from 3,500 feet to the summit, most common in the evergreen. It may often be heard singing on moonlight nights, a habit shared by *Blringa*.

108. *Chibia hottentotta hottentotta (Linnaeus)*. Indian Hair-

crested Drongo.

This and the following race seem to be present only in the cold weather. It occurs in the dry forest up to 2,500 feet.

109. *Chibia hottentotta brevirostris* (Cabanis). Chinese Hair-crested Drongo.

This form appears in October on the topmost ridges of the mountain.

110. *Bhringa remifer latispatula de Schauensee*. Broad-racketed Drongo.

In the evergreen above 2,500 feet, becoming increasingly common toward the summit.

111. *Dissemurus paradiseus rangoonensis* (Gould). Burmese Large Racket-tailed Drongo.

Common in the evergreen up to 3,500 feet, less common on the plain in dipterocarpaceous scrub jungle.

SYLVIIDAE.

112. *Acrocephalus arundinaceus orientalis* (Temm. & Schlegel). Eastern Great Reed-Warbler.

Locally common in reed-beds in winter, leaving in March.

113. *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps Swinhoe*. Schrenck's Reed-Warbler.

Locally common in winter with the preceding species.

114. *Acrocephalus concinens concinens* (Swinhoe). Chinese Paddy-field Warbler.

Locally common in winter, found not only at marshy places, but in waste places where the high grass has been burnt out.

115. *Locustella lanceolata* (Temminck). Streaked Grasshopper-Warbler.

One taken in February, 1931, amongst reeds and high grass.

116. *Orthotomus sutorius patia* Hodgson. Burmese Tailor-bird.

Lao : ພີ ອີ່ ພີ່

Very common in gardens and hedgerows and ascending

Doi Sutep in small numbers to 3,500 feet.

117. *Cisticola juncidis cursitans* (*Franklin*). Streaked Fantail Warbler.

Rather common in the ricefields during the rains, but rare and local at other seasons.

118. *Franklinia gracilis* (*Franklin*). Franklin's Wren-Warbler.

Common in the brush which borders the ricefields in flocks of twenty or thirty birds.

119. *Franklinia rufescens rufescens* (*Blyth*). Beavan's Wren-Warbler.

Common on the plain in the same localities as the last species and ascending the mountain to the summit in grassy open forest.

120. *Megalurus palustris* *Horsfield*. Striated Marsh-Warbler.

One collected in February, 1931, in a low tree overhanging a small lotus-pond.

121. *Phragmaticola aedon* (*Pallas*). Thick-billed Warbler.

This bird so closely resembles *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* that there are few records for the region. In February, 1931, I shot one in the top of a high tree, and in March got another in high grass beside a ditch.

122. *Herbivocula schwarzi* (*Radde*). Radde's Bush-Warbler.

One collected by de Schauensee in "thick lowland scrub" near Meh Rim in January, 1929.

123. *Phylloscopus fuscatus fuscatus* (*Blyth*). Dusky Willow-Warbler.

Common from October to March, especially where there is bamboo growing near water.

124. *Phylloscopus humii praemium* *Mathews & Iredale*. Crowned Willow-Warbler.

Willow-Warblers of many species occur on Doi Sutep, but the majority of specimens have not yet been identified. This bird is by far the commonest, on the plain and up to 5,500 feet.

125. *Acanthopneuste reguloides davisoni* *Oates*. Tenasserim White-

tailed Willow-Warbler.

Collected by de Schauensee at 4,800 feet in December, 1928.

126. *Seicercus burkii tephrocephalus* (Anderson). Anderson's Flycatcher-Warbler.

Arriving in October, this bird is rather common from 2,000 to 3,500 feet, and in bamboo jungle on the plain. It leaves in April.

127. *Abroscopus superciliaris salwinensis* (Stuart Baker). Burmese Yellow-bellied Flycatcher-Warbler.

Once recorded in July in the evergreen at 3,500 feet. It is a common bird on many near-by mountains.

128. *Suya superciliaris superciliaris* Anderson. Anderson's Hill-Warbler.

Common in open grassland from 4,500 feet to the summit.

129. *Prinia flaviventris flaviventris* (Delessert). Yellow-bellied Wren-Warbler.

A few occurred in February, 1931, in a small reed-bed just outside the city.

130. *Prinia inornata burmanica* Harington. Burmese Wren-Warbler.

Common on the plain in the high grass bordering marshes and in standing rice.

IRENIDAE.

131. *Irena puella puella* (Latham). Fairy Bluebird.

Common in pairs or small flocks from 2,000 to 3,500 feet.

ORIOLIDAE.

132. *Oriolus chinensis tenuirostris* Blyth. Burmese Black-naped Oriole.

Occurs on Doi Sutep from October to February from 3,000 feet to the summit. It frequents trees in flower or fruit, and frequently in company with the next species.

133. *Oriolus xanthornus xanthornus* (Linnaeus). Indian Black-

headed Oriole.

Occurs throughout the year on Doi Sutep at all altitudes and occasionally seen in dipterocarpaceous scrub on the plain.

134. *Oriolus traillii traillii* (Vigors). Maroon Oriole.

Rather common in the evergreen from 3,500 to 5,500 feet, descending as low as 2,000 feet in the cold weather.

GRACULIDAE.

135. *Gracula religiosa intermedia* Hay. Indian Grackle. *Lao* :

นกเอี้ยง คำ

Rather common on the mountain from the lowest slopes to 4,500 feet, and sometimes seen in fruiting fig trees on the plain. It is a favourite cagebird in Chiangmai.

STURNIDAE.

136. *Sturnia malabarica malabarica* (Gmelin). Grey-headed Mynah.

Common from November to February on the plain and ascending Doi Sutep to 3,500 feet. It is usually seen in flocks in a tree, *Butea frondosa*, which blooms during the winter. They gather into large flocks before migration and the whole species disappears almost in a single night.

137. *Sturnia malabarica nemoricola* Jerdon. White-winged Mynah.

A pair of this race was found nesting in a hole in a *Butea* tree near Chiangmai in June, 1930.

138. *Gracupica nigricollis* (Paykull). Black-necked Mynah. *Lao* :

นกเอี้ยง หั้ว ส้ม.

Numerous everywhere on the plain and ascending Doi Sutep to 1,500 feet. It is common in the town gardens in September, when the ground has been saturated by floods, eating earthworms which are driven out by the water.

139. *Acridotheres tristis tristis* (Linnaeus). Common Mynah. *Lao* :

นกเอี้ยง แดง.

Abundant in the city and villages, less so in the open fields. Residents of Chiangmai say that the bird was rare or unknown a generation ago, but that someone brought from

outside and liberated several pairs. It is a most familiar species, nesting in holes in roofs and in the crowns of coconut trees.

140. *Aethiopsar grandis grandis* (*Horsfield & Moore*). Siamese Mynah. Lao: นกเอี้ยงดำ.

As common in the fields as the preceding species is in the towns. It rarely ascends Doi Sutep a few hundred feet, accompanying grazing cattle.

141. *Sturnopastor contra floweri* *Sharpe*. Siamese Pied Mynah.

Less common than the last three species, but still one of the commonest birds of the plain. The four resident Mynahs may often be seen feeding together among the cattle.

PLOCEIDAE.

142. *Ploceus atrigula infortunatus* *Hartert*. Malay Weaver-bird. Lao: นกจอกฟ้า.

Common on the plain throughout the year, breeding in close proximity to houses, even on the outskirts of the city. After the breeding-season they travel about in large flocks.

143. *Uroloncha striata acuticauda* (*Hodgson*). Hodgson's Munia.

Common in flocks in the ricefields and rarely ascending the mountain to 3,500 feet.

144. *Uroloncha punctulata topela* (*Swinhoe*). Chinese Spotted Munia.

Very common in the lowlands. It breeds in every garden during the rains and many nests are blown to the ground by the wind. I have seen as many as six birds using the same old nest as a sleeping-place during the cold weather.

FRINGILLIDAE.

145. *Passer montanus malaccensis* *Dubois*. Malay Tree-Sparrow. Lao: นกจอกบ้าน.

Very common in the city and villages and rarely found in open country at any distance from human dwellings.

146. *Passer flaveolus* *Blyth*. Pegu House-Sparrow. Lao: นกจอกป่า.

Common in the ricefields, occasionally seen or even

found breeding close to houses on the outskirts of the city. After the breeding-season they congregate in flocks of a hundred or more birds, which roost in favored localities night after night and are very noisy.

147. *Melophus malanicterus* (Gmelin). Crested Bunting.

Occurs in small numbers in the open pine forest north of McCarthy's Point, 5,500 feet. It feeds in the grass, flying to the trees when alarmed.

HIRUNDINIDAE.

148. *Delichon urbica cashmeriensis* (Gould). Kashmir House-Martin.

House-Martins are common from November to April at all altitudes, usually flying high and difficult to collect. Mr. de Schauensee's specimens were taken at 5,500 feet. I have collected birds on the plain which may belong to a different race.

149. *Hirundo rustica gutturalis* Scopoli. Eastern Swallow.

Irregularly common on the plain from July to March. A race of this species breeds commonly in the thatch roofs of houses in Kengtung State, not far beyond the Siamese border.

150. *Hirundo daurica nipalensis* Hodgson. Hodgson's Striated Swallow.

Irregularly common, both on the plain and on the mountain to 5,500 feet. I have no record of this species between July and November.

MOTACILLIDAE.

151. *Motacilla leucopsis* Gould. White-faced Wagtail. *Lao*: นก
ขี้ม ปาดว.

Very common on the plain from September to April, frequenting dry fields, lawns and the roofs of houses.

152. *Motacilla cinerea caspica* (S. G. Gmelin). Eastern Grey Wagtail.

Common from August to April, ascending the mountain to 2,500 feet.

153. *Motacilla flava thunbergi* Billberg. Grey-headed Wagtail.

Not uncommon in wet fields during the cold weather.

154. *Motacilla citreola calcarata* Hodgson. Hodgson's Yellow-headed Wagtail.

Locally common in December and January. It frequents wetter localities than any of the other Wagtails.

155. *Dendronanthus indicus* (Gmelin). Forest-Wagtail.

Once recorded in August at the edge of the evergreen at 3,500 feet.

156. *Anthus hodgsoni yunnanensis* Uchida & Kuroda. Yunnan Tree-Pipit.

Common from October to April in shady groves on the plain and at all altitudes on Doi Sutep.

157. *Anthus richardi rufulus* Vieillot. Indian Pipit. Lao: นกจอนเพ็ญ.

Very common everywhere on the plain.

158. *Anthus rufogularis* Brehm. Red-throated Pipit.

Locally common in December and January in the same localities as the Yellow-headed Wagtail. These two species doubtless leave so early because of the increasing aridity of the countryside.

ALAUDIDAE.

159. *Mirafrassa assamica* Horsfield. Bush-Lark.

Common in small parties on the plain, especially where there is a light cover formed by scattered bushes.

ZOSTEROPIDAE.

160. *Zosterops palpebrosa vicina* Riley. Lao White-eye.

Not uncommon from 3,500 to 5,500 feet. An unidentified White-eye occurs in small numbers on the plain in winter.

161. *Zosterops erythropleurus erythropleurus* Swinhoe. Swinhoe's White-eye.

This species has been taken in December and March at 5,500 feet.

CHALCOPARIIDAE.

162. *Chalcoparia singalensis singalensis* Gmelin. Malayan Ruby-

cheek.

Uncommon but generally distributed on the plain in fruit gardens and bamboo scrub. It occurs at the edge of evergreen jungle at 2,700 and 3,500 feet on Doi Sutep.

NECTARINIIDAE.

163. *Aethopyga siparaja* (*Raffles*). Yellow-backed Scarlet Sunbird.

A race of this bird occurs on the plain rarely. I have seen it in fruit gardens in March, May, June and December.

164. *Aethopyga dabryi* (*Verreaux*). Dabry's Sunbird.

Uncommon during the cold weather at 5,500 feet. de Schauensee took one at 1,500 feet in March, 1928.

165. *Aethopyga sanguinipecta sanguinipecta* *Walden*. Walden's Sunbird.

Common in the evergreen from 3,500 to 5,500 feet.

166. *Leptocoma asiatica intermedia* (*Hume*). Burmese Purple Sunbird.

Common on the plain in the fruit gardens and in scrub jungle.

167. *Leptocoma flammixillaris flammixillaris* (*Blyth*). Burmese Yellow-breasted Sunbird.

Common on the plain and ascending Doi Sutep to 1,500 feet in the dry forest. Both this and the preceding species breed commonly in gardens in the town.

168. *Arachnothera magna aurata* *Blyth*. Pegu Streaked Spider-hunter.

Common in the evergreen from 3,500 to 5,500 feet.

169. *Arachnothera longirostra longirostra* (*Latham*). Little Spider-hunter.

A rare visitor during the rains to coconut groves. In parts of North Siam this species is abundant.

DICAEIDAE.

170. *Dicaeum cruentatum ignitum* (*Begbie*). Burmese Scarlet-backed Flower-pecker.

Common everywhere on the plain and ascending the

mountain to about 1,800 feet.

171. *Dicaeum chrysorrheum chrysochlore* *Blyth*. Burmese Yellow-vented Flower-pecker.

Twice recorded in July at 3,500 feet.

172. *Dicaeum concolor olivaceum* *Walden*. Plain-coloured Flower-pecker.

Rather common in scrub jungle on the plain and on Doi Sutep to 2,700 feet.

173. *Dicaeum ignipectus ignipectus* (*Blyth*). Fire-breasted Flower-pecker.

Common from 5,000 to 5,500 feet, less so in pine forest as low as 4,000 feet.

EURYLAIMIDAE.

174. *Corydon corydon laoensis* *de Schauensee*. Doi Sutep Dusky Broadbill.

Three specimens were collected by de Schauensee at 3,300 feet. It appears to be rare and I have never seen it.

175. *Serilophus lunatus lunatus* (*Gould*). Gould's Broadbill.

Uncommon in flocks from 2,600 to 4,500 feet in the evergreen.

176. *Psarisomus dalhousiae* (*Jameson*). Long-tailed Broadbill.

Quite uncommon from 3,500 to 4,600 feet, in deep shady ravines.

PICIDAE.

177. *Picus vittatus eisenhoferi* (*Gyldenstolpe*). Siam Scaly-bellied Woodpecker.

By no means common but generally distributed on the plain.

178. *Picus canus hessei* (*Gyldenstolpe*). Burmese Black-naped Green Woodpecker.

An uncommon species, occurring on the plain and on Doi Sutep to 3,500 feet.

179. *Picus chlorolophus chlorophoides* (*Gyldenstolpe*). Burmese Small Yellow-naped Woodpecker.

Common in the evergreen from 2,800 to 5,500 feet.

180. *Picus erythropygius nigrigenis* (Hume). Red-rumped Green Woodpecker.

Uncommon in dipterocarpaceous scrub jungle on the plain and on the mountain to 1,600 feet. It seems to be present at Chiangmai only in the cold season.

181. *Chrysophlegma flavinucha* (Gould). Large Yellow-naped Woodpecker.

Uncommon from 3,500 to 5,500 feet.

182. *Dryobates atratus* (Blyth). Stripe-breasted Pied Woodpecker.

Not uncommon from 5,000 feet to the summit of Doi Sutep. In voice and habits it is identical with the next species.

183. *Dryobates analis longipennis* (Hesse). Siamese Pied Woodpecker. Lao: ນົກປະແອ້.

The common Woodpecker of the plain, never found at any distance from the *Butea* tree.

184. *Yungipicus nanus canicapillus* (Blyth). Burmese Pigmy Woodpecker.

Common on the mountain from the lowest slopes to at least 4,000 feet, rarely occurring in the dry scrub jungle on the plain.

185. *Blythipicus pyrrhotis pyrrhotis* (Hodgson). Red-eared Bay Woodpecker.

A rare species, inhabiting dense evergreen forest at 3,500 feet.

186. *Micropternus brachyurus phaeocephus* Blyth. Northern Rufous Woodpecker.

Common on the plain in tall bamboo and the dry scrub forest.

187. *Dinopium javanense intermedium* (Blyth). Burmese Golden-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.

On the plain and to 3,500 feet on Doi Sutep.

188. *Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus guttacristatus* (Tickell). Tickell's Golden-backed Four-toed Woodpecker.

Uncommon on the plain and on the mountain to 5,500 feet. This and the preceding species are so quick to take alarm and so similar in appearance, that it is rather difficult

to distinguish them in the field.

189. **Macropicus crawfurdi crawfurdi** (*Griffith*). Burmese Great Black Woodpecker.

Rare in the savanna-jungle at 4,600 feet.

190. **Vivia innominata malayorum** (*Hartert*). Malay Speckled Piculet.

This tiny Woodpecker is rather common in the evergreen from 2,700 to 3,500 feet. The noise made by its hammering on dead wood is out of all proportion to its size.

191. **Sasia ochracea reichenowi** *Hesse*. Burmese Rufous Piculet.

Once recorded in July on the plain in a grove of bamboo.

192. **Jynx torquilla japonica Bonaparte Bonaparte**. Japanese Wryneck.

Common on the plain from October to March. In February and March, 1931, this species was almost abundant at a locality where many young trees had been killed by fire. At the same place many were seen among the burnt leaves on the ground, eating ants.

CAPITONIDAE.

193. **Megalaima virens virens** (*Boddaert*). Great Chinese Barbet.

Common in the evergreen from 2,700 to 5,000 feet. It is not often seen as it keeps to the tops of the highest trees.

194. **Thereiceryx lineatus intermedius** *Stuart Baker*. Burmese Lineated Barbet.

Common in the dry jungle on Doi Suteh to 2,700 feet, less so on the plain.

195. **Cyanops asiatica davisoni** (*Hume*). Davison's Blue-throated Barbet.

Common from 2,500 to 4,000 feet; above this altitude its place is taken by the next species, which it resembles in notes and habits.

196. **Cyanops franklinii ramsayi** (*Walden*). Ramsay's Golden-throated Barbet.

Very common from 4,500 feet to the summit, occasionally as low as 3,700 feet.

197. *Cyanops duvaucellii cyanotis* (Blyth). Indian Blue-eared Barbet.

Rare on Doi Sutep from 3,000 to 5,500 feet.

198. *Xantholaema haemacephala indica* (Latham). Burmese Crimson-crested Barbet. Lao: ພຸດປຸກ.

Abundant on the plain and found in all the town gardens. It occurs in large numbers in fig trees which are bearing fruit.

CUCULIDAE.

199. *Cuculus canorus* Linnaeus. Common Cuckoo.

I collected a form of this species in March, 1931, at about 2,000 feet on Doi Sutep.

200. *Cuculus micropterus micropterus* Gould. Indian Cuckoo.

One of the most difficult birds to collect. From March to June it sings day and night in every direction from 3,500 feet to the summit, yet I do not see it half a dozen times in a year.

201. *Hierococcyx sparverii* (Vigors). Large Hawk-Cuckoo.

Occurs from 2,700 to 5,500 feet, but, like the last, more often heard than seen.

202. *Cacomantis merulinus querulus* Heine. Burmese Plaintive Cuckoo.

Occurs throughout the year but is rare from September to February. It appears in numbers about the first of March.

203. *Penthoceryx sonneratii sonneratii* Latham. Indian Banded Bay Cuckoo.

Uncommon in winter, on the plain and on the mountain to 4,600 feet.

204. *Chalcites maculatus maculatus* (Gmelin). Emerald Cuckoo.

Apparently rare from 4,600 to 5,500 feet. It is a shy and inconspicuous bird.

205. *Surniculus lugubris dicruroides* (Hodgson). Indian Drongo-Cuckoo.

Seen occasionally in August.

206. *Clamator coromandus* (Linnaeus). Red-winged Crested Cuckoo.

This bird is uncommon and apparently migratory. I have recorded it in February, March, September and November. It is usually seen in tall bamboo in the vicinity of houses.

207. *Eudynamys scolopaceus malayanus* *Cabanis & Heine*. Malay Koel.

This species is singularly rare in the wild state about Chiangmai, though a common cagebird in the city. I have found it only in March and May.

208. *Rhopodytes tristis longicaudatus* (*Blyth*). Large Malay Green-billed Malkoha. *Lao*: นก ขน อก.

Common in thickets on the plain and in the mountain evergreen to 3,500 feet. The Lao name, which means "Flying-Squirrel Bird", gives a hint as to its appearance in the trees.

209. *Centropus sinensis intermedius* (*Hume*). Hume's Crow-Pheasant. *Lao*: นก กิ่ง ฟ้า.

Common in the brush bordering the ricefields.

210. *Centropus benghalensis benghalensis* (*Gmelin*). Lesser Crow-Pheasant.

Locally common in scrubby places on the plain and in grassy places on Doi Suteh to 5,500 feet.

PSITTACIDAE.

211. *Psittacula eupatria indoburmanica* (*Hume*). Large Burmese Paroquet.

One record, a small flock near Meh Rim in July.

212. *Psittacula cyanocephala bengalensis* (*Forster*). Eastern Blossom-headed Paroquet.

A flock of about thirty birds on the plain in March.

213. *Psittacula himalayana finschi* (*Hume*). Burmese Slaty-headed Paroquet.

A flock of five in a clearing in the evergreen at 3,300 feet in February.

214. *Psittacula alexandri fasciata* (*Müller*). Indian Red-breasted Paroquet. *Lao*: นก แดง.

Irregularly common in the lowlands, as its appearances are dependent on the fruiting of various trees. It may occur

singly or in flocks of many hundreds. It ascends Doi Sutep to 4,600 feet, but there also its occurrence is erratic.

215. *Coryllis vernalis vernalis* (*Sparrman*). Indian Loriquet.
Not uncommon on the mountain at 3,500 feet.

CORACIIDAE.

216. *Coracias benghalensis affinis* *Horsfield*. Burmese Roller.
Common on the plain and ascending Doi Sutep a few hundred feet. On rare occasions it may be seen in the city.

MEROPIDAE.

217. *Merops orientalis birmanus* *Neumann*. Burmese Green Bee-eater.

One of the commonest birds everywhere on the plain and following the telephone wires up Doi Sutep for a few hundred feet. Numbers of them breed in the high clay banks of the river north of town.

218. *Merops superciliosus javanicus* *Horsfield*. Blue-tailed Bee-eater.

Fairly common from July to September at the wide marshes between Chiengmai and Lampoon. I have found it elsewhere only in March.

219. *Melittophagus erythrocephalus erythrocephalus* (*Gmelin*). Chestnut-headed Bee-eater.

A few pairs occur on Doi Sutep at 5,500 feet; they breed in holes in the ground in April. They seem to be present only in the spring months.

220. *Alcemerops athertoni* (*Jardine & Selby*). Blue-bearded Bee-eater.

Uncommon on the mountain between 2,500 and 4,600 feet. On several occasions in June, 1930, I saw a pair on the plain not far from the city.

ALCEDINIDAE.

221. *Ceryle rudis leucomelanura* *Reichenbach*. Indian Pied Kingfisher.

Irregularly present in small numbers. I have never seen it in the months between July and December.

222. *Alcedo atthis bengalensis Gmelin.* Common Indian Kingfisher. *Lao*: นก กะเต็น น้อย

Very common on the plain throughout the year.

223. *Ramphalcyon capensis burmanica (Sharpe).* Burmese Stork-billed Kingfisher.

Occurs on the plain at all seasons, but locally and in small numbers.

224. *Halcyon smyrnensis fusca (Boddaert).* Indian White-breasted Kingfisher.

Numerous throughout the year on the plain and following the larger streams for a few hundred feet up Doi Sutep. It is as common on the dry ricefields as over water.

BUCEROTIDAE.

225. *Dichoceros bicornis (Linnaeus).* Great Hornbill. *Lao*: นก กก

Common on Doi Sutep from 3,500 to 4,600 feet. The people of the district believe that to kill this bird is especially sinful and certain to be followed by misfortune. They say that if one of a pair is killed, at the same moment its mate will fall dead, however far away it may be. Another belief is that if the bird is eaten with rice, those who partake of the dish will never meet together again. The smaller Hornbills may be killed and eaten with impunity.

226. *Hydrocissa malabarica leucogastra (Blyth).* Burmese Pied Hornbill.

One record in February on Doi Sutep at 2,000 feet.

227. *Aceros nipalensis (Hodgson).* Rufous-necked Hornbill.

Occurs in small flocks in heavy evergreen between 3,800 and 5,500 feet.

UPUPIDAE.

228. *Upupa epops longirostris Jerdon.* Burmese Hoopoe.

Locally common on the plain and rare on Doi Sutep to 2,000 feet. It sometimes comes into the town gardens to feed on the lawns.

TROGONIDAE.

229. *Harpactes erythrocephalus erythrocephalus* (Gould). Red-headed Trogon.

Common in shady watered ravines on the mountain from 2,500 feet to the summit.

230. *Harpactes oreskios uniformis* (Robinson). Robinson's Yellow-breasted Trogon.

Uncommon from 2,500 to 3,500 feet in the evergreen, more rarely in the dry deciduous forest.

MICROPIDAE.

231. *Micropus affinis subfurcatus* (Blyth). Malay House-Swift.

Once recorded on the plain in August.

232. *Cypsiurus batassiensis infumatus* (Sclater). Eastern Palm-Swift. Lao: ນົກ ມື່ນ ມື່ນ.

Very common everywhere in the lowlands, frequenting groves of coconut or sugar palms.

233. *Hirundapus giganteus indicus* (Hume). Brown-throated Spinetail.

Rather common in the cold weather over the highest ridges of Doi Sutep. It leaves in April.

234. *Hemiprocne coronata* (Tickell). Indian Crested Swift.

Common locally on the plain and on the mountain to 2,500 feet. They may frequently be seen flying about over the bazaar in company with Palm-Swifts.

CAPRIMULGIDAE.

235. *Caprimulgus macrourus bimaculatus* Peale. Burmese Long-tailed Nightjar. Lao: ນົກ ນຳ້

Locally common on the plain and sometimes seen in the city at dusk.

TYTONIDAE.

236. *Tyto alba javanica* (Gmelin). Indian Barn-Owl.

Rather common in the city and its environs, living in ruined pagodas, and appearing at twilight over the river or such open places as the golf-course of the Gymkhana Club.

ASIONIDAE.

237. *Otus sunia modestus* (Walden). Burmese Scops Owl.

Mr. de Schauensee records a bird taken here in 1928 as *Otus giu*, which is, I believe, a name for this species. I have never collected any Scops Owls at Chiangmai, so cannot say what is the common form. They can be heard any night in the city.

238. *Athene brama pulchra* Hume. Burmese Spotted Owlet.

Common on the plain in city and country.

239. *Glaucidium cuculoides cuculoides* (Vigors). Western Himalayan Barred Owlet. Lao: นก เฝ้าย.

Very common on the plain and on Doi Sutep to 5,500 feet.

240. *Glaucidium brodiei tubiger* (Hodgson). Eastern Collared Pigmy Owlet.

This bird is rarely seen but may be heard singing any night between 3,500 and 5,500 feet.

241. *Ninox scutulata burmanica* Hume. Burmese Brown Hawk-Owl.

Probably common on the plain. The few I have seen were in thick foliage in trees on the outskirts of villages.

PANDIONIDAE.

242. *Pandion haliaetus haliaetus* (Linnaeus). Osprey.

A solitary adult was seen on several occasions at Nawng Haw in December, 1930, and January, 1931.

AEGYPIIDAE.

243. *Sarcogyps calvus* (Scopoli). King Vulture. Lao: นก แฉ่ง
หัวแดง

Common, but less so than the following species. It is sometimes seen flying high over Doi Sutep at 5,500 feet.

244. *Pseudogyps bengalensis* (Gmelin). Indian White-backed Vulture.

Very common on the plain. It roosts in large numbers on Doi Sutep at least to 1,800 feet, as well as in high trees in the heart of the city.

FALCONIDAE.

245. *Falco peregrinus calidus* *Latham.* Eastern Peregrine Falcon.

Very rare at Chiangmai. I found one bird in November, 1930 perched in a dead tree which happened to be the favourite roost of a flock of Swallow-Shrikes. The smaller birds circled about it with loud scolding, but none was harmed by the Falcon. In March, 1931, two Peregrines were seen flying northward.

246. *Falco severus severus* *Horsfield.* Burmese Hobby.

I have found this handsome Falcon in June at 1,800 feet.

247. *Microhierax caerulescens burmanicus* *Kirke Swann.* Burmese Red-legged Falconet.

Common on Doi Sutep to 3,000 feet, more rarely to 5,500 feet. On the plain it is widely distributed in winter and often seen in the city. A pair bred a few years ago in a dead sugar palm at Wat Pra Singh, within the walls.

248. *Neohierax insignis cinereiceps* (*Stuart Baker*). Tenasserim Hawk.

Uncommon from October to January on the lowest slopes of Doi Sutep. It is a common species at all seasons in the barrens near Chawmtawng, to the south of Chiangmai.

249. *Cerchneis tinnunculus* (*Linnaeus*). Kestrel.

Uncommon from October to February, on the plain and ascending the mountain to 3,500 feet. A favourite place is the municipal aviation field where, in the absence of trees, the birds perch on the ground. A small unidentified Falcon sometimes seen in the summer months may belong to this species.

250. *Aquila rapax vindhiana* *Franklin.* Indian Tawny Eagle.

A female was taken by de Schanensee in December, 1928.

251. *Aquila nipalensis nipalensis* *Hodgson.* Eastern Steppe Eagle.

Mr. de Schanensee took a male in December, 1928.

252. *Haematornis cheela ricketti* (*Sclater*). Chinese Serpentine Eagle.

Common on Doi Sutep to 5,500 feet, less so on the plain.

253. *Butastur liventer* (Temm. & Laug). Rufous-winged Buzzard-Eagle.
Occurs rarely on the mountain, at least up to 1,800 feet.
254. *Butastur indicus* (Gmelin). Grey-faced Buzzard-Eagle.
A female was collected at 1,500 feet by de Schauensee.
255. *Haliastur indus indus* (Boddaert). Brahminy Kite.
Quite common in the lowlands throughout the year.
256. *Milvus migrans lineatus* (Gray). Black-eared Kite.
Common on the plain from October to March, particularly near the river.
257. *Circus melanoleucus* (Pennant). Pied Harrier.
Common on the ricefields from October to March.
258. *Circus aeruginosus aeruginosus* (Linnaeus). Marsh-Harrier.
One collected in December, 1928, by de Schauensee.
259. *Astur badius poliopsis* (Hume). Burmese Shikra.
Very common on the plain, frequently entering the city.

COLUMBIDAE.

260. *Crocopus phoenicopterus viridifrons* (Blyth). Burmese Green Pigeon. Lao: ພຶດ ພຶດ.
Irregularly common on the plain, its movements being governed by the fruiting of certain trees. A bird in my collection, taken in September, was feeding on figs and was extraordinarily fat.
261. *Sphenocercus apicauda* (Blyth). Pin-tailed Green Pigeon.
Uncommon on Doi Sutep from 4,600 to 5,500 feet.
262. *Sphenocercus sphenurus* (Vigors). Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon.
I have taken one of this species at 5,000 feet in November. The bird was moulting and the tail is represented by short pin-feathers.
263. *Ducula badia griseicapilla* Walden. Grey-headed Imperial Pigeon.
Common from 3,500 to 5,500 feet.
264. *Chalcophaps indica indica* (Linnaeus). Indian Emerald Dove.

Found singly or in pairs in the evergreen from 2,500 to 3,500 feet. It is a shy bird, rising from the ground and disappearing into the dense jungle at the slightest alarm.

265. *Columba livia intermedia* *Strickland*. Indian Blue Rock-Pigeon.

Flocks of this species are often found feeding in the fields far from houses and act like wild birds. They are without doubt the descendants of the domesticated birds, which are common throughout the district.

266. *Streptopelia chinensis tigrina* (*Temm. & Knip*). Burmese Spotted Dove. *Lao*: ນົກ ເຫຼັກ.

Abundant everywhere on the plain.

267. *Oenopopelia tranquebarica humilis* (*Temm. & Laug*). Burmese Red Turtle-Dove.

Common on the plain.

268. *Macropygia unchall tusalia* (*Blyth*). Bar-tailed Cuckoo-Dove.

Uncommon in the heavy evergreen from 3,500 to 5,500 feet.

269. *Macropygia ruficeps assimilis* *Hume*. Burmese Little Cuckoo-Dove.

I have collected this species in March at the edge of the evergreen at 5,500 feet.

270. *Geopelia striata striata* (*Linnaeus*). Barred Ground-Dove.

Common in one locality on the plain. This is so far north of its usual range that it is logical to assume that they are the off-spring of escaped cagebirds, though I have never observed this species kept as a pet in the North.

PHASIANIDAE.

271. *Gallus bankiva robinsoni* *Rothschild*. Burmese Jungle-Fowl. *Lao*: ນົກ ຟ້າ

This species is almost exterminated in the vicinity of Chiengmai, though I have found it once in the scrub jungle between the city and Meh Rim. I am told that it can be found on the lower slopes at the southern end of Doi Sutep.

272. *Syrmaticus humiae burmanicus* (Oates). Burmese Barred-back Pheasant. Lao: นก กิ้ง

Rather rare on Doi Sutep in the oak-savannas above 4,600 feet. At dawn it is often found feeding in the high grass on the ridge, whence it flies into the evergreen jungle which clothes the slopes.

273. *Gennaeus* sp. Silver Pheasant. Lao: นก ขาว

A Silver Pheasant is common in the savannas of oak and pine from 4,500 feet to the summit.

274. *Excalfactoria chinensis chinensis* (Linnaeus). Blue-breasted Quail.

The only record is a male taken by myself on the plain in February.

275. *Arborophila rufogularis* (Blyth). Rufous-throated Hill-Partridge.

A race of this species is common from 4,400 feet to the summit.

276. *Arborophila brunneopectus brunneopectus* (Blyth). Brown-breasted Hill-Partridge. Lao: นก ขั้ว.

Common above 4,600 feet. Baker speaks of the "double whistle of the genus", a call with which I am unacquainted. This species possesses a most elaborate song, of several distinct movements, in the mellowest of whistled notes. An imitation of it will almost always entice the singer to the observer. At twilight the birds can be heard in every direction.

277. *Francolinus pintadeanus phayrei* (Blyth). Phayre's Burmese Francolin. Lao: นก พะนัง.

Uncommon in scrubby places on the plain and on the lower slopes of Doi Sutep, once in high grass at 4,600 feet. It is not often seen, but its guttural song of two short and three long notes is unmistakable. It is sometimes kept as a cagebird in Chiangmai, fowlers using the captive bird as a decoy.

TURNICIDAE.

278. *Turnix suscitator* (*Gmelin*). Grey-legged Bustard-Quail.

An unidentified race of this bird occurs very rarely; of the numerous Bustard-Quails I have examined, the only example I have seen was a snared male which was brought to my door by a countryman.

279. *Turnix maculatus maculatus* *Vieillot*. Burmese Bustard-Quail.

This species is numerous on the plain in waste lands where there are scattered bushes and grass. A Bustard-Quail, probably this species, occurs in small numbers on Doi Sutep to 5,500 feet.

RALLIDAE.

280. *Hypotaenidia striata striata* (*Linnaeus*). Indian Blue-breasted Banded Rail.

A specimen in my collection was taken in November in a small slough near Chiengmai. I have no other records.

281. *Amaurornis fuscus bakeri* (*Hartert*). Northern Ruddy Crake.

Two occurred in February, 1931, in a large reed-bed near the city. One, a very imperfect specimen, was sent to Mr. Chasen of the Raffles Museum, who has informed me that it almost certainly belongs to this race.

282. *Amaurornis phoenicurus chinensis* (*Boddaert*). Chinese White-breasted Water-Rail. *Lao*: นกน้ำ

Very numerous on the plain, especially where thick bamboo overhangs wet ditches.

283. *Gallinula chloropus indicus* *Blyth*. Indian Moorhen.

Occurs locally from December to March, but never in large numbers.

284. *Gallicrex cinerea* (*Gmelin*). Water-Cock.

Common from March to September in the marshes, especially so after the rains have set in.

285. *Porphyrio poliocephalus poliocephalus* (*Latham*). Indian Purple Moorhen. *Lao*: นกเขียวน้ำ.

Common during the rains on the great marshes between Chiangmai and Lampoon. It is a breeding bird here.

JACANIDAE.

286. *Metopidius indicus* (Latham). Bronze-winged Jacana.

Common throughout the year, particularly during the rains.

287. *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scopoli). Pheasant-tailed Jacana.

Common except during the driest months when it seems to be absent from the region. This and the preceding species occur together at the same localities.

ROSTRATULIDAE.

288. *Rostratula benghalensis benghalensis* (Linnaeus). Painted Snipe. Lao : นก ช้อน น้ำ.

This bird occurs throughout the year but is common only during the rains. In the cold weather I have found as many as ten birds together under the same bush a quarter of a mile from any water.

GRUIDAE.

289. *Antigone antigone sharpei* (Blanford). Burmese Sarus Crane.

Seen at intervals from December to March, high overhead in flocks of from eight to forty birds. They soar in great circles but advance at the same time, usually toward the south.

OEDICNEMIDAE.

290. *Esacus recurvirostris* (Cuvier). Great Stone-Plover.

A single bird was seen on two occasions in December, 1928, on some large sandbars in the river north of Chiangmai.

GLAREOLIDAE.

291. *Glareola maldivarum maldivarum* Forster. Large Indian Swallow-Plover.

This species was common at Nawng Haw in March, 1929.

292. *Glareola lactea Temminck.* Small Indian Swallow-Plover.
Very rare. A single bird was found in March, 1929, in company with the preceding species.

CHARADRIIDAE.

293. *Leucopolijs alexandrinus dealbatus (Swinhoe).* Chinese Kentish Plover.

Present in small numbers during the winter on the sandbars of the river. I once saw a single bird in June.

294. *Charadrius dubius jerdoni (Legge).* Jerdon's Little Ringed Plover.

Common from September to March on the river sandbanks and wherever there may be water in the fields.

295. *Charadrius placidus Gray.* Long-billed Ringed Plover.

Rare in winter. It occurs in company with the Little Ringed Plover.

296. *Pluvialis dominicus fulvus (Gmelin).* Eastern Golden Plover.

Uncommon in small flocks on the dry upland ricefields from October to February.

297. *Hoplopterus ventralis (Wagler).* Spur-winged Plover.

In June, 1930, I saw one bird at the edge of a small marsh, and on the same day at a place several miles away a flock of fifteen on a dry ricefield. No others were seen until this year when a flock of three spent January and February on the river sandbars a few miles north of the city.

298. *Lobivanellus indicus atronuchalis Blyth.* Burmese Red-wattled Lapwing. *Lao*: นก แด.

Common throughout the year near water or on the dry ricefields. The cry of this bird, when heard at night, is believed by the peasants to be an omen of death, as is the shriek of the Barn-Owl. There is also an amusing belief that the Lapwing sleeps on his back with his feet upraised, lest the sky should fall on him.

299. *Microsarcops cinereus (Blyth).* Grey-headed Lapwing.

Much less common than the last but frequenting the same localities. It is here from September to March.

SCOLOPACIDAE.

300. *Tringa ochrophus* *Linnaeus*. Green Sandpiper.
This species is common from September to March.
301. *Tringa hypoleucos* *Linnaeus*. Common Sandpiper.
Common from September to April.
302. *Tringa glareola* *Linnaeus*. Wood-Sandpiper. *Lao*: นก ชื่อม
เหยี่ยว.
Abundant from July to March wherever there is water.
303. *Glottis nebularia* (*Gunnerus*). Greenshank.
One recorded at Nawng Haw in October.
304. *Erolia temminckii* (*Leisler*). Temminck's Stint.
Common in the winter of 1930-1931 wherever there
was water.
305. *Scolopax rusticola rusticola* *Linnaeus*. Woodcock.
An uncommon winter visitor on the plain. It frequents
bamboo copses near marshy spots.
306. *Capella gallinago gallinago* (*Linnaeus*). Fantail Snipe.
Common from September to March.
307. *Capella stenura* (*Bonaparte*). Pintail Snipe. *Lao*: นก ชื่อม.
Commoner than the preceding species from August
to April.
308. *Capella megala* (*Swinhoe*). Swinhoe's Snipe.
One taken in March, 1931.

PHALACROCORACIDAE.

309. *Phalacrocorax niger* (*Vieillot*). Little Cormorant.
The only record for this species is a solitary bird in
July at Nawng Haw, seen on several occasions. Little Cormo-
rants are common on the Meh Klang, a small river near
Chawmtawng, forty miles south of Chiengmai.

CICONIIDAE.

310. *Anastomus oscitans* (*Boddaert*). Open-bill.
Flocks of as many as fifty birds occur from June to
November at Nawng Chang Fum, between Chiengmai and

Lampoon. I have once seen it flying over the city.

ARDEIDAE.

311. *Ardea purpurea manillensis* *Meyen.* Eastern Purple Heron.
Present in small numbers about Chiengmai during the rains, usually on the larger marshes.
312. *Ardea cinerea rectirostris* *Gould.* Eastern Grey Heron. *Lao* :
นก ขวาก ตัน
Occurs in small numbers from October to May. It is commoner than the preceding species.
313. *Egretta alba modesta* (*Gray*). Eastern Large Egret.
Present throughout the year but much commoner during the rains.
314. *Egretta garzetta garzetta* (*Linnaeus*). Little Egret.
Common at all seasons.
315. *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (*Boddaert*). Cattle Egret. *Lao* :
นก ยาง ขาว
Very common from August to March.
316. *Ardeola grayii* (*Sykes*). Indian Pond-Heron.
Abundant throughout the year.
317. *Ardeola bacchus* (*Bonaparte*). Chinese Pond-Heron.
Much less common than the preceding form, at least during the breeding-season, when the two species can be readily distinguished.
318. *Butorides striatus javanicus* (*Horsfield*). Indian Little Green Heron.
Very few records, in September, October and January.
319. *Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax* (*Linnaeus*). Night Heron.
One record, a solitary bird at Nawng Haw in September.
320. *Ixobrychus sinensis sinensis* (*Gmelin*). Yellow Bittern.
Locally common from June to September.
321. *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* (*Gmelin*). Chestnut Bittern. *Lao* :
นก ยาง แดง.
Abundant during the rains and present in small numbers throughout the rest of the year.
322. *Dupetor flavicollis flavicollis* (*Latham*). Black Bittern.

Not uncommon from July to September on the wide marshes south of Chiengmai.

323. *Botaurus stellaris stellaris* (*Linnaeus*). Common Bittern.

One collected in February, 1931, in a reed-bed just outside the city.

ANATIDAE.

324. *Nettapus coromandelianus* (*Gmelin*). Cotton-Teal. Lao : เป็ดน้ำ

Uncommon from June to December.

325. *Dendrocygna javanica* (*Horsfield*). Common Whistling-Teal. Lao : เป็ดอี

Locally common from June to September.

326. *Dafila acuta acuta* (*Linnaeus*). Pintail-Duck.

Uncommon during the cold weather. I have specimens taken in October and December.

PODICEPIDAE.

327. *Podiceps ruficollis capensis* *Salvadori*. Indian Little Grebe.

This Grebe occurs irregularly at any season of the year, most frequently at Nawng Haw.

ADDENDA.

SITTIDAE.

328. *Sitta castanea neglecta* *Walden*. Burmese Nuthatch.

One taken in the scrub jungle at 1,800 feet in June.

TIMALIIDAE.

329. *Trochalopteron erythrocephalum melanostigma* *Blyth*. Blyth's Red-headed Laughing-Thrush.

Rather common in heavy evergreen from 4,600 feet to the summit of Doi Sutep. This species is hard to see, but its sweet whistles are often heard.

330. *Gampsorhynchus rufulus torquatus* *Hume*. Ring-necked Shrike-Babbler.

Once recorded from Doi Sutep, in heavy evergreen at

3,800 feet. This bird is not uncommon on some of the hills near Chiengmai.

331. *Pteruthius aenobarbus intermedius* (*Hume*). Hume's Shrike-Babbler.

Once recorded from the edge of the evergreen at 5,300 feet in December.

PITTIDAE.

332. *Pitta cyanea cyanea* *Blyth*. Blue Pitta.

I have taken a male in the evergreen at 3,500 feet in May.

MICROPIDAE.

333. *Collocalia* sp. Swiftlet.

A member of this genus is frequently seen in flocks at 5,500 feet. It appears to be of the same species as a Swiftlet I have collected on Doi Angka, but which has not yet been identified. It is grey, with a paler grey band across the rump.

CAPRIMULGIDAE.

334. *Caprimulgus monticolus monticolus* *Franklin*. Franklin's Night jar.

I have taken this species on the plain in July.

FALCONIDAE.

335. *Ictinaetus malayensis perniger* (*Hodgson*). Indian Black Eagle.

From April to June, 1931, a pair of Black Eagles frequented the summit of Doi Sutep. They had almost no fear of man and nested not far from some occupied houses.

336. *Accipiter gularis nisooides* *Blyth*. Indo-Chinese Sparrow-Hawk.

This species occurs on the mountain from 2,500 to 3,500 feet, and I have taken an immature bird on the plain in July.

COLUMBIDAE.

337. *Streptopelia orientalis meena* (*Sykes*). Indian Rufous Turtle-

Dove.

Rare at Chiengmai. In May a countryman brought me a live bird which had been snared on the plain, and a member of this genus occasionally seen at 3,800 feet is possibly the same.