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ON BIRDS FROM DOI SUTEP, 5,600 FEET, NORTH SIAM.

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In February and March, 1931, Mr. C. J. Aagaard with his collector paid a visit to the mountain Doi Sutep, which stands a few miles westwards of the town of Chiengmai in North Siam, and there collected nearly four hundred skins of birds at two localities:—Buakha, the site of a bungalow at 4,600 feet; and Doi Bui (or Pui) 5,500 feet, the summit of the mountain. Mr. R. M. de Schaunsee has given a short account of these localities in his latest paper.

The hills near Chiengmai are near the southern edge of the mountain area which includes North Tenasserim, Karennee, the Shan States, North Siam and Northern French Laos—all now fairly well known ornithologically. As Mr. Aagaard had lately been preceded on the Chiengmai mountains by several collectors it appeared unlikely that he would secure any novelties and this seems to be the case. He has, however, obtained several birds for the first time in Siam, while consideration of some of his specimens inclines us strongly to doubt the validity of several recently proposed new forms. The principal literature on the birds of the mountains of North Siam is:—

Gyldenstolpe, 1916. Kungl. Sv. Vet. Handl., 56, No. 2, pp. 1-160 map and plates. Birds. Records inter alia, species obtained on the Khun Tan Hills, 4,000 feet, south-east of Chiengmai.

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de Schaunsee, 1928, 1929. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 80, 1928, pp. 553-579; id., op. cit., 81, 1929, pp. 469-470, 523-588. An account of collections made on Doi Sutep, etc., and descriptions of new forms.

Riley, 1929. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 42, 1929, pp. 161-164, 165-166. Descriptions of new forms from the Khun Tan Hills, 4,000 feet; Doi Sutep, 5,600 feet; and Doi Angka (or Doi Intanon), 8,400 feet.

Deignan, 1931. Journ. Siam Soc., Nat. Hist. Suppl., VIII, 1931, pp. 131-176. An account of the birds of the Chiangmai region, including Doi Sutep.

C. BODEN KLOSS.

PHASIANIDAE.

Gennaesus nycthemerus rufipes Oates.

1 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

The male has the breast partially black but has not yet assumed the white upperparts.

If *ripponi* Sharpe, is a good race these individuals should possibly bear that name: Siamese birds have already been referred to it. It is supposed to occur east of the Salwin and *rufipes* in the country west of that river.

Syrmaticus humiae burmanicus Oates.

2 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Arborophila brunneopectus brunneopectus (Tick. in Blyth).

2 ♂, 2 ♀ 4,600 feet.

TRERONIDAE.

Sphenocercus apicauda apicauda (Blyth).

3 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

We do not believe in the occurrence of this bird in the Malay States as stated by Baker.

Ducula badia griseicapilla Walden.

2 ♂ 5,500 feet; 1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

A specimen of this pigeon collected by Mr. Aagaard in

southeast Siam has recently been described as *obscurata*.¹ We have not yet seen the original description but we have an exact topotype of the proposed new race and can see no material differences among specimens of *griseicapilla* from north and west Siam to south Annam. The type locality is the Karen Hills.

COLUMBIDAE.

Macropygia unchall tusalia (Hodgs.).

1 ♂, 1 ♀ 5,500 feet.

Wings ♂, 192; ♀ 190 mm.

The late Mr. H. C. Robinson reviewed the whole of the material in the British Museum and came to the conclusion (in litt.) that "birds from southern Burma, north Siam, the Chin Hills, the Chindwin and the south Shan States show an approach to the Malay bird. Birds from French Indo-China are best placed with the Hainan race *M. u. minor* Swinhoe (syn. *swinhoii* Wardlaw-Ramsay)".

FALCONIDAE.

Microhierax caerulescens burmanicus Swann.

1 ♂, 2 ♀ 5,500 feet.

BUBONIDAE.

Strix leptogrammica newarensis (Hodgs.).

1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Delacour and Jabouille refer their race *laotiana*² from Xieng-Khouang in French Laos to the species *newarensis* Hodgs. (1836). Stuart Baker goes one step further and considers that *newarensis* is a form of *indranee* Sykes (1832). We regard all these birds together with *maingayi* Hume (Malacca), *caligatus* Swinh. (Formosa), and various races from the Sunda Islands as subspecies of *leptogrammica* Temm., (1831) of Borneo.

¹ Conover, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XLIII, 1930, p. 1.

² Bull. B.O.C. XLVII, 1926, p. 11.

The bird before us has a wing of about 400 mm. in length: it is much less warmly coloured and paler below than *maingayi*. This latter race occurs in Peninsular and southwest Siam and birds from Muleyit in Tenasserim and the Thoungyeen valley are probably referable to it. *S. l. laotiana* has the facial disc "uniform reddish buff", a description not applicable to the present bird.

Glaucidium brodiei tubiger (Hodgs.).

1 ♂ 4,600 feet; 1 ♀ 5,500 feet.

MEROPIDAE.

Melittophagus erythrocephalus erythrocephalus (Gmelin).

1 ♀ 5,500 feet; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600.

TROGONIDAE.

Harpactes erythrocephalus intermedius (Kinnear).

Pyrotrogon erythrocephalus intermedius Kinnear, Bull.

B.O.C. XLV, 1925, p. 105 (Bao-Ha, North Tonkin).

1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

This male is at once separable from typical *erythrocephalus* as represented by specimens from the Malay States by its more scarlet, less carmine, head and breast; brighter upperparts and much whiter wing-coverts. The last character also removes it from *klossi*¹ Rob., of which we have specimens from Chantabun, southeast Siam. As Kinnear² has stated that *yamakanensis* Rick. of Yunnan (where however typical *erythrocephalus* also seems to occur³) is also a pinkish carmine (i.e., not scarlet) race we have referred our specimen to *intermedia* although no direct comparison with that form has been possible.

CUCULIDAE.

Hierococcyx sparveriioides sparveriioides Vigors.

1 ♀ 5,500 feet.

Chalcites maculatus (Gmelin).

1 Ibis, 1915, p. 735 (Koh Chang Island, southeast Siam).

2 Ibis, 1929, p. 124.

3 Vide Rothschild, Nov. Zool. XXXIII, 1926, p. 246.

1 ♀ 5,500 feet.

Rhopodytes tristis longicaudatus (Blyth).

1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

CAPITONIDAE.

Megalaema virens virens (Bodd.).

1 ♀ 5,500 feet.

Cyanops franklini ramsayi (Walden).

7 ♂, 3 ♀ 5,500 feet; 5 ♂, 2 ♀ 4,600 feet.

These birds with comparatively long wings (98–105 mm.) and whitish, silvery grey ear-coverts are the nearest we have to true *ramsayi* which was described from Karennee.

A male collected by Fea on Muleyit with a wing of 96 mm. is rather smaller and has the ear-coverts darker. It is not *minor* Chas. and Kloss,¹ which has the ear-coverts as in the Doi Sutep birds and, as we now see, the chin and throat of a deeper yellow than in *ramsayi*. Unfortunately we no longer have the bird recorded by us from the hills near Raheng.²

PICIDAE.

[We take this opportunity of pointing out that the birds from Raheng recorded by us as *P. viridanus* (Blyth) in this Journal, VII, 1928, p. 170, are examples of *P. myrmecophoneus* Stres.].

Picus chlorolophus chlorolophoides Gylf.

Picus chlorolophus burmae Meinertzhagen, Bull. B. O. C.

XLIV, 1924, p. 54: Pegu Town.

3 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Wings 136–137 mm.

Chrysocolaptes strictus guttacristatus (Tick.).

1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Wing 170 mm.

Chrysophlegma flavinucha lylei Kloss.

1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

1 Bull. B. O. C. XLVI, 1926, p. 57 (Gunong Ijau, Perak).

2 Journ. Siam Soc., Nat. Hist. Suppl. VII, 1928, p. 169.

Wing 168 mm.

Dryobates atratus (Blyth).

1 ♂ 5,500 feet, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Dryobates hardwickii canicapillus (Blyth).

1 ♂ 5,500 feet; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Vivia innominata malayorum Hartert.

1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

This specimen seems intermediate in plumage: it is like *malayorum* but has the crown slightly greenish, lighter and distinctly less brown, therein approaching *V. i. innominata*.

EURLAIMIDAE.

Psarisomus dalhousiae dalhousiae (Jameson).

1 ♂, 4 ♀ 4,600 feet.

It has recently been asserted¹ that *Psarisomus dalhousiae* is indivisible into subspecies. Our series of this bird is not large but forty-six skins from Siam, the Malay States, Sumatra and Borneo convince us that geographical variation does exist and that some races must be recognised. Variation from North to South takes the form of a slight reduction in wing-length, an increase in the length of the tail (excluding Borneo), a lessening in the green tinge at the base of the tail and of the yellow in the collar and patch behind the eye.

The type locality of *P. dalhousiae* (syns. *sericegula* Hodgs., and *nipalensis* Gray) is "North India" and is here restricted to Nepal.

We have no exact topotypes of *dalhousiae* but regard our most northerly specimens which are from an altitude of 4,600 feet on Doi Sutep, a mountain about ten miles west and slightly north of Chiangmai in Northern Siam (Siamese Laos), as representative of the typical form. They may not of course be exactly like true *dalhousiae* from the Himalayas and judging from Hume's² description of the latter the Doi Sutep birds seem

¹ Robinson, Birds of the Malay Peninsula, II, 1928, p. 119 and Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind. 2nd. ed. Birds, III, 1926, p. 472.

² Stray Feathers, III, 1875, p. 52.

to have the patch behind the eye rather less bright: furthermore they all show a white margin to the yellow patch at the centre of the base of the throat.

Six examples from localities near the Me Thot northwest of Raheng³ and about 115 miles south of Doi Sutep cannot be included in the same race. They resemble the more northern birds in size and in having the sides of the tail at the base tinged with green, but the collar tufts⁴ are much less yellow. As a series the patch behind the eye is paler and less yellow but this difference is not striking. These Raheng birds appear to be *P. assimilis*⁵ Hume, described from Thayetmyo in Upper Pegu.

Thayetmyo is a little north of the latitude of Doi Sutep and nearer to that place than to Raheng. It is therefore just possible that our northern birds are Hume's *assimilis*. In that case the Raheng birds can be regarded as *assimilis* > *psittacinus*.

Psarisomus has not yet been obtained in the mountains of Peninsular Siam although it seems very likely that it occurs there.

Birds from the mountains of the Malay States are very near to *assimilis* (from Raheng) but they cannot be placed with that form. They differ in attaining a longer and bluer tail (less green at the base). They are however so close to the Sumatran *psittacinus* (Müll.)⁶ except for longer wings, that if not of that race they can at the most only be differentiated as *psittacinus* > *assimilis* on account of the presence of a faint blue line separating the yellow of the throat from the green of the breast; this line is present in a few of a large series of Sumatran birds but even then is less conspicuous than in

³ Vide Chasen and Kloss, Journ. Siam Soc., Nat. Hist. Suppl. VII, 1928, p. 172.

⁴ A convenient term for the lengthened patches of feathers situated behind the black ear-coverts and forming part of the pale collar.

⁵ *P. assimilis* Hume, t. c. s. p. 53.

⁶ Sal. Müller, Tijds. Nat. Gesch. II, 1835, p. 349, pl. V, fig. 6 (Sumatra).

Malayan examples.¹ The Bornean race, *borneensis* Hart,² is also small but it seems never to develop the long tail of *psittacinus* and is furthermore distinguished by the paler green of the underparts; on a series the collar, particularly the collar tufts, is whiter and less yellow than in any other form. Two examples from South Annam have the tails short but with less green at the base than in *dalhousiae* and *assimilis*: the wings are shorter otherwise on colour a specimen from Dalat, 4,500 feet, seems nearest to the former, and one from Dran, 3,000 feet, nearest to the latter subspecies.

Dimensions in millimetres. Doi Sutep, North Siam, ♂ wing 104; tail³ 126: ♀ wing 103, 109, 104, 102; tail 122, 124, 116, 119. Raheng, West Siam, ♂ wing 105, 100, 100, 100, 105; tail 122, 122, 118, 123, 121: ♀ wing 103; tail 122. South Annam, ♂ wing 98, 98, 98, 99; tail 117: ♀ wing 98, 99, 99, 99, 93; tail 100. Malay States, ♂ wing 100, 102; tail 129, 136: ♀ wing 107, 100, 102; tail 145, 127. Sumatra, ♂ wing 102, 97, 97, 98, 97, 96, 97, 99, 97, 97, 97, 97; tail 133, 139, 130, 148, 135, 115, 138, 135, 141, 135, 131, 131. Borneo (Baram), ♂ wing 97; tail 105: ♀ wing 99; tail 120. Borneo (Mt. Kinabalu), ♂ wing 101, 100, 100; tail 121, 124, 124: ♀ wing 101, 100, 100; tail 126, 125, 123.

HIRUNDINIDAE.

Delichon urbica nigrimentalis (Hartert).

Hirundo urbica nigrimentalis Hartert, Vogel. Pal. Fauna, I, 1910, p. 810: Kuatun, Fokien.

1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

Mr. de Schaunsee has referred his birds from Doi Sutep to *cashmeriensis* (Gould) but the single specimen before us agrees well with the description of *nigrimentalis*. This seems to be the first record of *nigrimentalis* in its winter quarters.

1 Vide Robinson and Kloss, Journ. F. M. S. Mus. VIII, pt. 2, 1918, p. 150.

2 Gen. Avium, 1905, p. 6.

3 Measured from between bases of centre pair of rectrices,

MUSCICAPIDAE.

Siphia strophhiata strophhiata Hodgs.

1 ♂, 2 ♀ 5,500 feet.

Siphia hodgsonii Verreaux.

3 ♂ 5,500 feet; 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Muscicapula melanoleuca melanoleuca Blyth.

6 ♂, 4 ♀ 5,500 feet.

The females show conclusively that the Doi Sutep birds are not the Malayan *westermanni* (fide de Schaunsee) but belong to the typical form.

Cyornis banyumas whitei Harington.

1 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Not *caeruleifrons* Baker, which has been used for Doi Sutep birds by de Schaunsee.

Cyornis unicolor unicolor Blyth.

3 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Large birds clearly of the typical race and not "*harterti*" to which form a male from Doi Sutep was referred by de Schaunsee.

Cyornis vivida oatesi (Salvad.).

1 ♂, 1 ♀ 5,500 feet; 2 ♂ 4,600 feet.

Judging from the description, the female (type and only known specimen) of *Niltava williaminae* de Schaun.¹ is very similar to the female of *C. v. oatesi*.

Niltava sundara denotata Bangs and Phillips.

2 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Riley, with a single female from Doi Sutep, has proposed a new species, *Niltava smithi*, which he compares with *denotata*.

Niltava grandis nobilis Riley.

3 ♂ 5,500 feet.

These males are in colour exactly like *decipiens* of the Malay States and Sumatra but are larger. Our good series of females of *decipiens* shows that it is very variable in colour:

¹ Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., LXXXI, 1929, p. 469 (Doi Soutep).

females similar in colour are found as far north as Muleyit ¹ but in this latter locality they are rather large. In view of the variation in the males of this species we feel rather doubtful if *nobilis* can be maintained against *grandis* and Delacour ² with large series of skins at his disposal is convinced that no Yunnanese or Siamese race can be upheld.

Stoporala thalassina thalassina (Swains.).

2 ♂ 5,500 feet; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Rhipidura albicollis (Vieill.).

1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

The specimen before us does not agree with the description of the single example from the Khun Tan Hills near Doi Sutep, on which (after comparing it with one specimen from Tenasserim and another from the Western Himalayas) Riley has based *R. a. celsa*. ³ There is a certain amount of individual variation in these Fantail Flycatchers and we suspect that the characters on which *celsa* is erected may merely be an instance of this. If the examination of adequate material does eventually prove that a distinct race exists geographically intermediate between typical *albicollis* of Bengal and *atrata* of Sumatra the name *celsa* is available, but we doubt whether the distinguishing features will be those given. However, it is not easy to maintain as distinct from *albicollis* even the far more remote Sumatran bird.

Hypothymis azurea montana Riley.

1 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

We cannot match these two birds in a very large series of "*styani*" from many localities between Raheng in Western Siam and Trang in Peninsular Siam. The female is paler blue on the head, especially on the throat, and the male is more

¹ Vide Hartert. Nov. Zool. IX, 1902, p. 551 and Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., Birds, 2nd ed. II, 1924, p. 25.

² Ibis, 1930, p. 576.

³ Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 42, 1929, p. 166: Khun Tan Mountains, northern Siam, 4,000 feet. Gyldenstolpe records, as *R. albicollis* two males, not fully adult, from the Khun Tan Hills.

extensively whitish below, especially on the breast; but we should like to make a rigid comparison between the Indian race *sykesi* (*coeruleocephala* auct.), *montana* and true *styani* from Hainan before finally accepting the recently named form.

Culicicapa ceylonensis ceylonensis (Swains.).

3 ♂, 3 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Rather large birds, the wings running up to 67 mm. in length.

CAMPEPHAGIDAE.

Pericrocotus flammeus bakeri La Touche.

2 ♂, 5 ♀ 4,600 feet.

The males have the outer web of the middle pair of rectrices red: with the exception of one wing in one bird in which the outer web of the third primary is black they also have only the outer web of the first two primaries unspotted with red.

The wings of males and females taken together range from 95 to 100 mm. and it therefore seems unnecessary to recognise two forms only separable on size (*fraterculus* 89.5-94.5 mm. and *speciosus* 98-99.5) as inhabiting Doi Sutep as does Mr. de Schaunsee. Further *P. f. fraterculus* is confined to Hainan.

As our birds are not large enough for *speciosus* we follow Stresemann¹ who seems to have been the first author to refer birds from North Siam to *bakeri*.

Pericrocotus solaris solaris Blyth.

3 ♂, 3 ♀ 5,500 feet; 2 ♂, 5 ♀ 4,600 feet.

The females all have the throat much suffused with yellow.

Pericrocotus brevirostris neglectus Hume.

1 ♂, 1 ♀ 5,500 feet.

These two birds evidently represent the small deeply coloured mountain race of *brevirostris* described by Hume from the mountains of Tenasserim.

Wings 85, 85 mm.

¹ Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 1930, p. 639.

Pericrocotus brevirostris affinis (McClell.).

2 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

The males are larger (wings 89, 93 mm.) and much less deeply red than the bird we have listed under *neglectus*. They also differ in having the inner secondaries edged with red.

Lalage melaschista (Hodgs.).

1 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

The male is a dark grey bird with steel-black wings and tail, the outer feathers of the latter tipped with white. Wings 121, 125 mm.

Lord Rothschild has pointed out that *melanoptera* (syn. *avensis*) and *melaschista* occur together in Yunnan. (Nov. Zool. XXXII, 1925, p. 306.).

Coracina javensis siamensis Baker.

1 ♀ 5,500 feet; 1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

PYCNONOTIDAE.

Chloropsis hardwickii hardwickii Jard. and Selby.

1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

The wing of this bird measures 93 mm. and the wing range of four males listed by Mr. de Schaunsee is 89-93 mm. The Doi Sutep race is therefore exactly intermediate between typical *hardwickii* (wings 93 to 99 mm.) and *malayana* (wings 84-89 mm.) and could just as well be referred to the latter subspecies.

Chloropsis cochinchinensis cochinchinensis (Gmel.).

1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

Irena puella puella (Lath.).

2 ♂ 4,600 feet.

Ixos maclellandi tickelli (Blyth).

5 ♂, 2 ♀ 5,500 feet; 3 ♂, 6 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Iole olivacea lönnbergi (Gyldenstolpe).

1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

Wing 90 mm.

Xanthixus flavescens flavescens Blyth.

Xanthiscus flavescens vivida Baker, Bull. B. O. C. XXXVIII, 1917, p. 16. Fauna Brit. India, I, 1922, p. 393.

Xanthiscus flavescens flavescens Robinson & Kloss, Ibis 1919, p. 569; Kloss, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XVIII, 1922, p. 569.

8 ♂, 2 ♀ 5,500 feet; 4 ♂ 4,600 feet.

[As far as my recollection of Blyth's types goes, this series agrees with them. It also agrees with Baker's description of *vivida*. Judging by the description of *X. f. berliozii* Delacour, from Northern French Laos, the Doi Sutep birds are less intensely yellow below, but they are considerably more yellow on the breast, etc. than *X. f. pallens* Kloss, of Cachar. *X. f. sordidus* Rob. & Kloss, of South Annam, has the yellow of the underparts so reduced as to be remarkably distinct. C.B.K.]

***Alcurus leucogrammicus striatus* Blyth.**

3 ♂ 5,500 feet.

A curious error, but one not devoid of interest, has crept into recent descriptions of the plumage of this bird. In the new Fauna of British India, Birds, I, p. 380, Baker says "the greater wing-coverts are broadly margined with yellowish on the outer webs". This statement is evidently an uncritical rewording of Oates' rather awkward description which was intended to convey the fact that broad yellow margins occur on the brown *inner webs of the wing quills only*.

***Microscelis leucocephalus concolor* (Blyth).**

9 ♂, 11 ♀ 4,600 feet.

All normal *concolor*: series for series the females are just appreciably paler in colour than the males.

TIMALIIDAE.

***Garrulax leucolophus diardi* Lesson.**

1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

***Garrulax pectoralis meridionalis* Rob. and Kloss.**

1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

Garrulax strepitans strepitans Blyth.

5 ♂, 10 ♀ 4,600 feet.

So variable that any subspecies would have to rest on decisive characters.

Pomatorhinus olivaceus olivaceus Blyth.

1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

There seems to be little, if any, difference between *olivaceus* and *ripponi*.

Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps ochraceiceps Walden

2 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Stachyris nigriceps coltarti Harington.

Less tawny and with a rather darker throat than *davisoni* from the Malay States.

Alcippe nipalensis fratercula Rippon.

3 ♂, 3 ♀ 5,500 feet, 5 ♂, 2 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Heterophasia picaoides cana (Riley).

3 ♂, 5,500 feet.

This race is said by Riley to be greyer and smaller billed than *picaoides* from Assam and Sikkim and de Schaunsee gives the additional character of a shorter tail than "typical *picaoides*": the only difference we can see between the Doi Sutep specimens and one skin from Bhutan is that the latter has a longer tail. Compared with the Malayan *wrayi*, *cana* is darker and has a longer speculum.

Leioptila annectens saturata Walden.

2 ♂, 2 ♀ 5,500 feet.

Leioptila melanoleuca melanoleuca (Blyth).

12 ex. 5,500 feet; 1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

Mr. de Schaunsee has separated the Doi Sutep bird as *laeta*¹ but he does not mention any direct comparison between his series and topotypical *melanoleuca* from Muleyit. Hume's²

1 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. LXXXI, 1929, p. 470.

2 Stray Feathers, VI, 1878, p. 294.

precise description of the latter mentions that the ear-coverts are glossy black, with a slightly browner tinge in some specimens. The colour of the rump is rather variable in the specimens before us: in some examples it is much greyer than in others.

Staphidia striata striata Blyth.

1 ♂ 5,500 feet; 2 ♂ 4,600 feet.

Siva cyanouroptera oatesi Harington.

1 ♂, 1 ♀ 5,500 feet; 1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

Cutia nipalensis nipalensis (Hodgs.).

2 ♂, 5,500 feet.

Pteruthius flaviscapis aeralatus Tickell.

1 ♂, 5 ♀ 5,500 feet; 2 ♂, 2 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Mesia argentaurea argentaurea Hodgs.

1 ♂, 1 ♀ 5,500 feet

TURDIDAE.

Rhodophila ferrea haringtoni (Hartert).

1 ♂, 3 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Turdus obscurus obscurus Gmel.

1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

Turdus dauma subsp.

1 ♂, 2 ♀ 4,600 feet.

We have no comparative material and Mr. de Schaunsee may be correct in referring his birds to *socius* Thayer and Bangs.

Myiophoneus coeruleus coeruleus (Scop.).

1 ♀, 5,500 feet.

SYLVIIDAE.¹

Locustella lanceolata (Temm.).

1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

¹ Messrs. Kinneer and Ticehurst have kindly examined some of the Doi Sutep *Phylloscopi* of which we had no comparative material. They list the skins as *P. i. inornatus* (Blyth) 4 ♂ 5500'; *P. reguloides* subsp. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ 5500', 2 ex. 4600' and *P. proregulus forresti* Roths. 2 ♂ 5500'. These identifications were received too late to be included in the body of the paper.

Franklinia rufescens rufescens (Blyth).

1 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Acrocephalus concinens concinens (Swinh.).

1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

This bird may be *stevensi* Baker, of Assam, but we have no material of that form and on description the skin seems nearer to *c. concinens* from Pekin.

LANIIDAE.

Hemipus picatus capitalis (McClelland).

1 ♂ 4,600 feet.

De Schaunsee found both black and brown-backed males in company in North Siam and though recording them as *H. p. picatus* and *H. p. capitalis* suggests that the latter are, in this locality, only immature individuals of the typical form.

Teprodornis gularis annectens Rob. and Kloss.

1 ♀ 5,500 feet; 7 ♂, 3 ♀ 4,600 feet.

The wing range of 115–123 mm. is rather small for *pelvicus*, and these birds are really *pelvicus* > *annectens*.

PARIDAE.

Parus spilonotus subviridis Tick.

3 ♂, 1 ♀ 5,500 feet; 2 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

PARADOXORNITHIDAE.

Psittiparus gularis transfluvialis (Hartert).

2 ♂, 6 ♀ 4,600 feet.

These birds have even less rufous suffusion on the underparts than in two specimens from Raheng, but they are too small for typical *gularis*.

Wings 86–90 mm.

SITTIDAE.

Sitta magna Ward. Ramsay.

2 ♂ 4,600 feet.

Sitta castanea neglecta Wald.

1 ♂ 5,500 feet.

Sitta frontalis frontalis Swains.

5 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

CERTHIIDAE.

Certhia discolor shanensis Baker.

4 ♂, 2 ♀ 4,400 feet.

TROGLODYTIDAE.

Tesia cyaniventer cyaniventer Hodgs.

1 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Like specimens from Annam both these birds have the top of the head green and not golden brown, but in view of Baker's definite assertion that birds from Assam and Nepal do not differ we cannot use *Saxicola? olivacea* McClell., for the more southeastern individuals.

CORVIDAE.

Dendrocitta formosae assimilis Hume.

3 ♂, 2 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Garrulus leucotis leucotis (Hume).

1 ♂, 2 ♀ 4,600 feet.

DICRURIDAE.

Dicrurus leucophaeus hopwoodi Baker.

1 ♂ 5,500 feet; 2 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Chaptalia aenea> malayensis (Hay).

4 ♂, 2 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Wings 122-127 mm.

The birds collected by Mr. de Schaunsee have a wing range of 119.5-126.5 mm. for males and 116-118 mm. for females. The racial allocation of this bird is largely a matter of inclination.

Bhringa remifer tectirostris Hodgs.

3 ♂, 1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

We cannot see anything in the birds before us or in the description of *latispatula*¹ de Schaunsee, to justify the separation of another race.

ORIOLIDAE.

Oriolus chinensis tenuirostris Blyth.

1 ♀ 4,600 feet.

Oriolus trailli trailli (Vig).

1 ♂, 2 ♀ 5,500 feet; 2 ♂, 4 ♀ 4,600 feet.

FRINGILLIDAE.

Emberiza rutila Pall.

1 ♀ 5,500 feet,

MOTACILLIDAE.

Anthus hodgsoni Richmond.

3 ♀ 5,500 feet; 3 ♂, 2 ♀ 4,600 feet.

These birds which are very pale below could be referred to *berezowskii*: but we do not yet accept *berezowskii* or *yunnanensis*.

NECTARINIIDAE.

Aethopyga sanguinipecta sanguinipecta Walden.

1 ♂ 5,500 feet.

ZOSTEROPIDAE.

Zosterops palpebrosa palpebrosa (Temminck).

2 ♂ 4,600 feet.

After an examination of a very large series of skins Ticehurst (Bull. B. O. C. 47, 1927, p. 89) extends the range of typical *palpebrosa*, from which he considers *cacharensis* inseparable, to Karenni. The birds before us seem the same as the race inhabiting Assam and the prospect of Riley's *vicina*² proving distinct seems very remote.

¹ *Bringa remifer latispatula* de Schaunsee, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. LXXXI, 1929, p. 475 (Doi Sutep.)

² *Zosterops palpebrosa vicina* Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 42, 1929, p. 162 (Doi Sutep).