ON BIRDS FROM THE RAHENG DISTRICT, WESTERN SIAM.

By F. N. Chasen, M. B. O. U. and C. Boden Kloss, M. B. O. U.

INTRODUCTION

By C. Boden Kloss.

During the period April–July, 1924, Mr. K. G. Gairdner, C. M. Z. S., and I shared the services of a Dyak collector of mammals and birds: he accompanied Mr. Gairdner on one of the latter's tours so that his work was done under supervision.

The area explored is in Western Siam: collecting was done during the journey up the Me Ping River from Paknampo to Raheng, but the bulk of the specimens came from the country about the latter town and above it.

Mr. Gairdner's journey was made up a river which, flowing from the north-west, enters the Me Ping at Raheng: it appears to be called on most maps the Me Thot, but Mr. Gairdner refers to its upper course above Me Taqua (a river entering it on its eastern side) as the Me Taw.

Of certain of the collecting localities Mr. Gairdner writes as follows:—

"*Paknampo* to *Raheng.*

The Me Ping is a broad sandy river varying from a quarter to half a mile in width and with a narrow belt of semi-evergreen jungle on the banks, with gardens, etc.

Raheng, 450 ft.

A hot dry station surrounded by deciduous jungle, but with a large swamp (old river-bed) running parallel with the Me Ping half a mile to the east.

Kow Ta Loom, Doi Kayoh, 500 ft.

About five miles east of Raheng; with small isolated hills covered with deciduous jungle, and plains subject to flood in the rains.

Ta Chang Tai, 666 ft.

On the east side of the river* above Raheng, situated at the southern base of a big mass of mountains which within a four mile radius of Ta Chang Tai are nearly all deciduous and subject to annual jungle fires.

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*Me Thot, or Me Taw.

Me Taqua, 833 ft.

Above Ta Chang Tai at the mouth of the Hue Me Taqua, which enters the Me Taw from the north. To the east are low foothills from the big range of mountains separating the Me Taw from the Me Ping, all deciduous nearly to the summit. To the west hills rise sharply and by a walk of an hour and a half evergreen forest can be reached.

Hue Nya Pla Camp, 2837 ft.

South-east of Me Taqua on a western tributary of the Me Taw.

Some knife-edged ridges are semi-deciduous; others, flatter and with more earth, are heavily evergreen: the jungle there is delightfully mixed and on the oceanic watershed at 3300 to 3900 ft. one may emerge from dark evergreen forest on to a plateau covered with grass, bracken and azaleas. But there is very little flat country—sharp ridges and deep valleys are the rule.

Owing to the high valleys of the Hue Me La Moung and Hue Sameurn† running westwards on the other side of the watershed the Me Taw has good perennial feeders on its west bank, whereas on the east side it has no perennial streams below Hue Padeng, three miles below Sikortur.

Sikortur,* 1500 ft.

At the headwaters of the Me Taw about 40 miles N. W. of Raheng. From Me Taqua to Sikortur the foothills are never more than a hundred yards from the bed of the Me Taw and generally rise very abruptly to 2000 ft. On the west bank of the Me Taw a flat shelf occurs at 2000 ft. on which the Karens make their "rai" cultivation: here is a boundary of the semi-evergreen and heavy evergreen forest, but the hill clearings often extend up to 2800 feet. In the valleys the evergreen extends down to Sikortur, but on the ridges to the west half an hour's walk will take one to 2300 ft. and the semi-evergreen. To the east the foothills are lower and mostly deciduous."

Sikortur was the most northerly camp reached from Raheng. A few specimens were obtained from other places than those mentioned above, but I have been unable to trace the precise localities.

†Tributaries of the Thoung Yeen, flowing to the Salwen River.

* The Sikawtur of Journ. N. H. S. Siam, III, pp. 49-82.

One new form has been described from the collection resulting from Mr. Gairdner's activities:—

Tephrodornis pondicerianus thai Chas. & Kl.

In the references the following abbreviations are used:—

B. = Baker, Notes on a collection of Birds formed by Mr. E. G. Herbert, Journ. N. H. S. Siam III, 1919, pp. 177-216; IV, 1920, pp. 25-43.

R. & K. = Robinson and Kloss, Journ. N. H. S. Siam V, 1921-4, pp. 1-397.

In Journ. N. H. S. Siam I, 1914, pp. 105-109, Mr. C. S. Barton gave a list of birds from practically the same area as that worked by Mr. Gairdner: we have not quoted it as it is little more than a nominal and uncritical list of *species.*

ACCOUNT OF THE COLLECTION

Family PHASIANIDAE

1. Francolinus pintadeanus phayrei (Blyth).

F. pintadeanus, B. 1920, p. 36; R. and K. p. 17.

2 ♂ Raheng; Loc. ?

Wing ♂ 142, 142.

2. Tropicoperdix chloropus chloropus Blyth.

T. chloropus, B. 1920, p. 34; R. and K. p. 18.

♂ Hue Padeng.

Wing ♂ 160.

Delacour has recorded typical *chloropus* from the Province of Tranninh in Laos, but south of this in Quangtri, Coastal Annam, occur the yellow-legged forms of *merlini:* in Cochin-China a pale form of *chloropus* occurs; this is *cognacqi* Del. and Jab., and it almost certainly extends westward to Hat Sanuk near Koh Lak, S. W. Siam; for we now see that the two birds recorded by Robinson and Kloss (l. c. s.) are much paler than typical *chloropus.* The birds recorded by Stuart Baker from Pak Jong, E. Siam (l. c. s.) require re-examination in view of the races recently described from Indo-China.

T. charltoni of the Malay Peninsula and *graydoni* of Borneo at first sight seem little more than richly coloured southern races of *chloropus* (Gyldenstolpe has already linked them), but if Delacour is right in allying his recently described *tonkinensis* from N. E. Tonkin

to *charltoni* (Bull. B. O. C., XLVII, 1927, p. 152) this view is untenable. The two birds also occur very close together in S. W. Siam, for Hat Sanuk where *chloropus (cognacqi)* occurs is only about seventy miles N. of Klong Bang Lai, Patiyu, whence Baker has recorded *charltoni*.

3. Arboricola brunneipectus brunneipectus Tickell.

A. brunneipectus, R. and K. p. 19.

5 ♂, 2 ♀ Hue Padeng; Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂, 144, 146 146, 147, 151; ♀ 139, 142.

A form of this bird, *hyperythra* Sharpe, occurs in the mountains of Borneo; and *campbelli* Robinson, from the mountains of the Malay Peninsula, though with well-marked differences, is again only a local race representative of *brunneipectus*.

4. Gennaeus lineatus lineatus (Vigors).

2 ♀ Raheng; Hue Padeng; ♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 265; ♀ 245, 247.

One of the females from Raheng agrees very well with the type of ♀ *sharpei* with which one of us has compared it: the other specimens appear to be *lineatus*.

5. Gallus gallus gallus (Linn.).

G. f. ferrugineus, R. and K. p. 21.

G. bankiva bankiva, B. 1920, p. 33.

♂ Chiengmai Rapids, North Siam.

Wing ♂ 243.

The most recent discussions as to the name of the Red Jungle Fowl are Riley, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LXIV, 1924, p. 4; Rothschild, Nov. Zool., XXXIII, 1926, p. 206, and Kloss, Bull. B. O. C., XLVII, 1927, p. 82.

Family TURNICIDAE

6. Turnix suscitator interrumpens Robinson and Baker.

T. pugnax plumbipes, B. 1920, p. 36; R. and K. p. 23.

T. suscitator interrumpens, Rob. and Baker, Bull. B. O. C., XLVIII, 1928, p. 60: Kossoom, Peninsular Siam.

♂, ♀ Raheng.

Wing ♂ 81; ♀ 91.

Family TRERONIDAE

7. Treron curvirostra nipalensis (Hodgs.).

T. c. curvirostra, B. 1920, p. 3.

T. c. nipalensis, R. and K. p. 26.

♂, ♀ Me Taqua; Sikortur.

Wing ♂ 146; ♀ 143.

Birds from north of about Lat. 7° are larger and rather yellower than typical *curvirostra*, the type locality of which is Rawang, Selangor.

8. Treron vernans griseicapilla Schlegel.

T. v. vernans, B. 1920, p. 31.

T. vernans, R. and K. p. 28.

2 ♀ Ban Dong.

Wing ♀ 148, 148.

We are not yet sure of the northern range of this species. Williamson recorded it from Bangkok and Baker gives Mergui as its northern limit in Burma. It appears to be common in Cochin China and Delacour records a specimen from the coast of S. Annam (Phanrang).

The two specimens listed above extend the habitat considerably.

9. Ducula aenea aenea (Linn.).

Muscadivora aenea sylvatica, B. 1920, p. 31.

Muscadivora a. aenea, R. and K. p. 31.

1 sex ?, Ban Tong Teng.

Wing 228.

The western limits of typical *aenea* are still very uncertain: Delacour calls all the specimens he has obtained in various parts of Indo-China *aenea*, but Baker (l. c. s.) uses *sylvatica* for specimens from Krabin, Central Siam. The bird before us is *exactly* like many others from various parts of Malaysia.

10. Ducula badia griseicapilla Wald.

D. b. griseicapilla, R. and K. p. 32.

♂, ♀ Me Taqua; Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 223; ♀ 238.

In typical *badia* from Sumatra there is considerable variation in the colour of the upper part of the head irrespective of sex. In

two females taken at random one is washed with vinous to the base of the beak and the other has the forehead and crown pure grey to a line drawn well behind the eyes: a series from the Malay Peninsula exhibits the same variation, but all differ from birds from Indo-China in their much brighter (purplish copper) upper parts. It is doubtful whether *griseicapilla* reaches the Malay Peninsula, which seems occupied by *badia*.

Rothschild's *badia* from S. W. Yunnan (Nov. Zool., XXXIII, 1926, p. 224) is, no doubt, *griseicapilla*.

11. Macropygia unchall tusalia (Hodgs.).

♂ Hue Padeng.

Wing ♂ 186.

Rather small for typical *tusalia* (Nepal).

12. Macropygia ruficeps assimilis Hume.

5 ♂, 3 ♀ Me Taqua; Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 150, 151, 151, 153, 155; ♀ 145, 146, 147.

The acquisition of this series from very near the type locality of *assimilis* (hill country N. E. of Moulmein) enables us to state that the bird from the Malay Peninsula is not this larger browner form, but is apparently inseparable from the smaller, rufous *nana* of Borneo as Streseman has already suggested. It is scarcely likely that the bird from Laos is *ruficeps* (Java) as recorded by Delacour. Apparently not a common bird in Siam.

Family PERISTERIDAE

13. Oenopopelia tranquebarica humilis (Temm.).

O. t. humilis, B. 1920, p. 32; R. and K. p. 35.

♂ Tong Sulin.

Wing ♂ 144.

14. Streptopelia chinensis tigrina (Temm. and Knip.).

S. suratensis tigrina, B. 1920, p. 32.

S. c. tigrina, R. and K. p. 35.

3 ♂ Raheng, Me Taqua, Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ ad. 150, 151.

These birds are considerably larger than birds from Sumatra and a small series from the southern part of the Malay Peninsula.

Family RALLIDAE

15. Amaurornis phoenicura chinensis (Bodd.).

A. p. chinensis, B. 1920, p. 37; R. and K. p. 43.

♂, ♀ Raheng; Ban Ton Teng.

Wing ♂ 173; ♀ 150.

Two continental races of the white-breasted water-rail are recognised:— *A. p. phoenicura* (Forst.) and *A. p. chinensis* (Bodd.). They are alike in colour, but there are differences in size.

The terra typica of the former has been restricted to Ceylon by Stresemann (Nov. Zool. XX, 1913, p. 303). Birds from that island appear to have wing-lengths ranging from 142 to 165 mm.

For *A. p. chinensis*, Stresemann has selected Hong Kong as type locality (t. c. p. 304); Chinese birds have the wing length ranging from 153 to 187 mm.: but 153 mm., though it occurs several times, may be an abnormal, imperfect, or immature length in view of the maximum occurring—a true minimum of about 160 mm. seems more reasonable. We would say therefore, that there is in the South West a smaller race with wings of 142-165, and in the North East a race which attains larger dimensions with wings of 160-187. But in the countries between Ceylon and China and through the Indochinese and Malay Peninsulas are found birds with wing-length between 144 and 180 mm. These are no doubt in part *phoenicura*, in part *chinensis*. Ticehurst uses the former name for them (Ibis 1924, p. 509.), Stresemann the latter.

We can perhaps allocate these birds by regarding all those series which exceed the range of *phoenicura* as *chinensis*. But we have to consider the sexes separately as these differ considerably in size.

Of Ceylon birds Stresemann records:—

5 males wings 159-165.

8 females „ 144-153.

Of Siam and the Malay Peninsula we have these measurements:—

23 males wings 159-180.

20 females „ 148-164.

It is obvious that, as a series, these birds of Siam and Malaya are larger than Ceylon birds: they had better stand as *chinensis*.

A. p. javanicus is a smaller race than *A p. phoenicura*. It is

distinguished by colour differences as well as by size: it is found on Singapore Island, but not apparently on the Malay Peninsula.

16. Gallinula chloropus parvifrons Blyth.

G. c. parvifrons, R. and K. p. 43.

3 ♀ Paknampo; Raheng.

Wing ♀ 152, 155, 159.

17. Porphyrio poliocephalus poliocephalus Lath.

2 ♂, 1 ♀ Raheng.

Wing ♂ 261, 250; ♀ 236.

The two males have whitish heads, but the female has the chin and throat blue and the crown smoky black. Their long wings and blue, rather than oily green, mantle and wing-coverts place them with *poliocephalus* of India.

P. indicus (calvus auct. cf. Hartert, Nov. Zool., 1924, p. 105) of Java is not a distinct species but merely the Malaysian island form of *poliocephalus*. The many Javan and Sumatran specimens we have examined are alike: and we do not believe in the presence of a second species in the latter island (*P. bemmeleni* Buttik., Notes. Leyd. Mus., XI, 1899, p. 191).

The obvious races of Purple Coot known from S. E. Asia may therefore be distinguished as follows:—

P. p. poliocephalus (India to W. Siam). Size large, head grey in adults, greater wing-coverts and secondaries bluish; mantle bluish.

P. p. indicus (Java, Sumatra, ? S. Borneo). Size small, no grey head in adults, wing-coverts and secondaries dark oily green; mantle blackish.

The characters of *P. viridis* Begbie (syn. *edwardsi)* from the Malay Peninsula to Central Siam and Cochin China are not clear as the small series we have examined is so variable that a discussion at the moment would be unprofitable. It is, however, a a distinct form.

Family PODICIPEDIDAE

18. Podiceps ruficollis philippensis (Bonn.).

P. fluviatilis philippensis, R. and K. p. 45.

3 ♂, 1 ♀ Paknampo.

Wing ♂ 107, 108, 108; ♀ 100.

19. Podiceps ruficollis philippensis > capensis Licht.

Podiceps fluviatilis albipennis, B. 1920, p. 43.

Podiceps fluviatilis philippensis (pt.). R. and K. p. 45.

2 ♀ Raheng.

Wing ♀ 100, 104.

The amount of white on the secondaries in the grebes before us is a variable feature, but the southern birds from Paknampo have the inner webs suffused with brown and answer well to the description of *philippensis*. The two examples from the northern locality, Raheng, have much more white on the secondaries and as even the outer webs are sometimes white there seems to be no alternative but to regard them at least nearer to *capensis* (*albipennis* auct.) than to *philippensis*. We do not however suggest that the two forms meet in the area under discussion but rather that the bird thereabouts is unstable. Robinson and Kloss (l. c. s.) have noted the same inosculation in birds from S. W. Siam. All the specimens are in non-breeding plumage.

Family STERNIDAE

20. Sterna melanogaster Temm.

♂, ♀ Koh Lesied.

Wing ♂ 230; ♀ 225.

Both in the so-called summer plumage as would be expected from the date, 8 April.

This appears to be a new, although expected, addition to the avifauna of Siam.

21. Sterna seena Sykes.

S. seena, R. and K. p. 49,

3 ♂, 2 ♀ Ban Klone; Me Ping River; Koh Lesied.

Wing ♂ 277, 278, 278; ♀ 275, 278.

Family PARRIDAE

22. Metopidius indicus (Lath.).

M. indicus. B. 1920, p. 38; R. and K. p. 57.

♀ Paknampo.

Wing ♀ 176.

The underparts only partially black and the upper breast strongly washed with buff.

23. Hydrophasianus chirurgus (Scop.).
H. chirurgus, B. 1920, p. 38; R. and K. p. 58.
4 ♀ Paknampo; Raheng.
Wing ♀ 228, 232, 232.

Family GLAREOLIDAE

24. Glareola lactea Temm.
G. lactea, B. 1920, p. 28.
4 ♂, 1 ♀ Saan Taw; Ban Klone; Koh Lesied.
Wing ♂ 147, 150, 152, 156; ♀ 143.

Family CHARADRIIDAE

25. Hoplopterus ventralis (Wagl.).
H. ventralis, R. and K. p. 59.
♂, ♀ Koh Lesied.
Wing ♂ 196; ♀ 205.

Family ARDEIDAE

26. Pyrrherodias purpurea manillensis (Meyen).
P. p. manillensis, R. and K. p.77.
♀ Raheng.
Wing ♀ 363.

27. Ardea cinerea jouyi Clark.
A. c. jouyi, R. and K. p. 78.
2 ♀ Koh Lesied; Raheng.
Wing ♀ 432, 442.

28. Butorides striatus javanicus (Horsf.).
B javanica javanica, B. 1920. p. 42.
B. javanica, R. and K. p. 80.
♀ Saan Taw.
Wing ♀ 180.

29. Ardeola bacchus (Bp.).
A. bacchus, B. 1920, p. 42; R. and K. p. 80.
♀ Ban Ton Teng
Wing ♀ 220.
The long plumes of the back nearly black.

Family ANATIDAE

30. Nettopus coromandelianus (Gm.).
N. coromandelianus, B. 1920, p. 43; R. and K. p 82.

3 ♂, 1 ♀ Raheng.

Wing ♂ 158, 166, 168; ♀ 155.

31. Dendrocycna javanica (Horsf.).

D. javanica, B. 1920, p. 43; R. and K. p. 83.

♂ Paknampo.

Wing ♂ 189.

Family PHALACROCORACIDAE

32. Phalacrocorax javanicus (Horsf.).

P. javanicus, B. 1920, p. 41; R. and K. p. 86.

3 ♂, 1 ♀ Ban Klone.

Wing ♂ 200, 200, 209; ♀ 194.

Although this bird occurs in Borneo and Java it is unknown from the southern part of the Malay Peninsula and the report of its occurrence in Sumatra remains to be verified.

Family PANDIONIDAE

33. Pandion haliaetus haliaetus (Linn.).

Sex ? (prob. ♀) Raheng.

Wing 495.

This large-winged and not fully adult bird, which we think must be a female, was collected by Gairdner in February 1916. It has a dark head and the tail is conspicuously barred.

Family FALCONIDAE

34. Baza leuphotes (Dumont).

B. leuphotes, R. and K. p. 214.

♂ Me Taqua.

This young bird has white scapulars. We have birds with rufous scapulars from Singapore and as yet cannot accept *burmana* as a good race.

35. Poliohierax insignis (Wald.).

4 ♂, 3 ♀ Tong Salin; Raheng; Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 138, 141, 141; ♀ 142, 143, 143.

Blanford (F. B. I., III, p. 435) describes the young bird as being rather different from the adult. One of the above series is very young, not even fully grown, but it seems identical with adults except for a pale creamy-buff wash on the breast.

36. Microhierax caerulescens burmanicus Swann.

M. c. burmanicus, Swann, Syn. List. Accip., ed. I, 1920, p. 116.

2 ♂, 5 ♀ Raheng; Ta Chang Tai.

Wing ♂ 95, 95; ♀ 102, 103, 104, 105, 107.

The collar in all cases pure white.

37. Hieraaëtus kieneri formosus Stresemann.

Lophotriorchis kieneri, R. and K. p. 96.

Hieraaëtus kieneri formosus Stresemann, Ornith. Monat. 1924, p. 108.

♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 350.

This is a fine adult bird, glossy black above from the base of the bill to the tail which shows only the faintest suggestion of barring. The chin and throat are quite white and the breast has only a few dark shaft stripes. The under tail-coverts are not striped.

We agree with Stresemann (l. c. s.) that the southern form of this bird is separable from the Himalayan bird, but with rather more Malayan material at our disposal than he possessed we suggest a slightly different range for the two races.

A male from Singapore measures 355, a female 363, and an unsexed bird 348 mm. (circa); two unsexed birds from Selangor have wings of 360 mm. A more convenient division of the species would be to regard the smaller southern race as extending northward to Cachar. Adapting the measurements given by Stresemann we then get:—

kieneri ♂ 364–396; ♀ 398–444.

formosus ♂ 324–356; ♀ 360–382.

The measurements are apparently mostly taken from literature and the division can only be considered as provisional.

This appears to be a rare hawk and few specimens have as yet turned up in the Malay Peninsula.

38. Spilornis cheela rutherfordi Swinhoe.

S. c. rutherfordi, B. 1920, p. 28; R. and K. p. 216.

♀ Ban Dong.

Wing ♀ 433.

39. Haliastur indus indus (Bodd.).

H. indus indus, B. 1920, p. 28.

♂ Saan Taw.

Wing ♂ 390.

This bird is more heavily streaked on the breast than most birds from the Malay Peninsula which are *indus intermedius* Gurney.

40. Astur badius poliopsis (Gm.).

A. b. poliopsis, B. 1920, p. 29; R. and K. p. 103.

♂, ♀ (?) Baw Pong; Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 195; 202.

We doubt if *klossi* Swann (Mon. Bds. of Prey, p. 217) has any real existence for the characters assigned to the race seem merely those of a very old male, We have such a bird from Bangkok but, on the other hand, an adult male topotype of *klossi* has the under wing-coverts and thighs barred.

Family BUBONIDAE

41. Photodilus badius badius (Horsf.).

P. badius, R. and K. p. 106.

♀ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♀ 218.

Rather large: perhaps more accurately indicated by *badius* > *saturatus* Rob. (Bull. B. O. C., XLVII, 1927, p. 121: Native Sikkim) which extends to Assam and Cachar. Birds from the Karen Hills and Tounghoo are also said to be intermediate.

42. Ketupa zeylonensis leschenaulti (Temm.).

K. zeylonensis, R. and K. p. 109.

♂, ♀ Ta Chang Tai; Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 400; ♀ 398.

Until the forms of this species have been worked out these rather long-winged birds are perhaps best placed under Temminck's name. Dr. C. B. Ticehurst has used it for birds from the Himalayas south to the Madras Presidency, stating that Ceylon birds are smaller and on the average somewhat darker. Temminck's *leschenaulti* came from "les provinces Orientales de l'Inde"; his statement that its native name is "Peroun-Rotan" suggests a Malayan origin, but the species does not seem to occur in Malaysia south of Trang in the Siamese part of the Peninsula.

43. Huhua nipalensis (Hodgs.).

♂ Tong Sulin.

Wing ♂ 435.

44. Otus bakkamoena lettia (Hodgs.).

O. b. lettia, B. 1920, p. 27; R. and K. p. 111.

♀ Sikortur.

Wing ♀ 163.

45. Athene noctua pulchra Hume.

Carine brama pulchra, B. 1920, p. 27.

5 ♂, 4 ♀ Raheng.

Wing ♂ 149, 150, 150, 150, 155; ♀ 146, 146, 151, 154.

Very uniform above but rather variable below. Two youngish birds are much paler below and less heavily marked, with the abdomen streaked rather than barred.

These birds are much larger than those of the series quoted by Baker, 131–144 mm. (Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam. IV, 1920, p. 27) and are nearer to Hume's type series from Pegu. Mr. Baker includes the Malay Peninsula in the range of this owl, but we can find no grounds for this.

46. Glaucidium cuculoides bruegeli (Parrot).

G. c. cuculoides, B. 1920, p. 27; R. and K. p. 112.

6 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 ?; Raheng; Me Taqua; Sikortur.

Wing ♂ 140, 140, 140, 143, 145; ♀ 147.

A very variable series.

Family PSITTACIDAE

47. Loriculus vernalis vernalis (Sparrm.).

L. vernalis, B. 1919, p. 442; R. and K. p. 115.

♂, ♀ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 91; ♀ 89.

48. Palaeornis cyanocephalus bengalensis (Forst.).

P. c. cyanocephalus, B. 1919, p. 442.

P. c. rosa, R. and K. p. 116.

♀ Raheng.

Wing ♀ 130.

49. Palaeornis alexandri fasciata (P. L. S. Mull.).

P. a. fasciata, B. 1919, p. 442; R. and K. p. 116.

♂, ♀ Baw Pong; Raheng.

The male is immature with the rosy breast feathers appearing in one place only, the maxilla mostly red and the mandible black. The female is fully adult with the reddish breast, but the bill is entirely black.

50. Palaeornis eupatria siamensis Kloss.

P. e. siamensis, Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, II, 1917, p. 219,

4 ♂, 1 ♀ Raheng.

Wing ♂ 174, 176, 176, 184; ♀ 172.

These examples are very small but they are young.

Family CORACIIDAE

51. Coracias bengalensis affinis McClell.

C. affinis, B. 1919, p. 431; R. and K. p. 119.

2 ♂, 4 ♀ Raheng; Ta Chang Tai; Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 188, 194; ♀ 178, 184, 187, 189.

52. Eurystomus orientalis calonyx Sharpe.

E. o. calonyx, B. 1919, p. 432; R. and K. p. 119.

Sex? Raheng; juv. ♀ Sikortur.

Wing ad. 191.

Both these birds appear to us to be *calonyx*, or at least much nearer to that form than to the dull *orientalis*. The adult, taken in May, is stated by the collector (Gairdner) to be "breeding in the same tree as Grackles" and the juvenile is so young that it could not have flown far.

Family ALCEDINIDAE

53. Ramphalcyon capensis burmanica (Sharpe).

R. c. burmanica, B. 1919, p. 435; R. and K. p. 122.

7 ♂, 1 ♀ Ta Chang Tai; Me Taqua; Saan Taw; Ban Dong; Koh Lesied; Sikortur.

Wing ♂ ad. 148, 149, 150, 155, 156, 161; ♂ imm. 144; ♀ ad. 157.

54. Ceryle rudis leucomelanura Reichenb.

C. r. leucomelanura, B. 1919, p. 433; R. and K. p. 123.

♀ Paknampo.

Wing ♀ 138.

55. Ceryle lugubris guttulata Stejneger.

2 ♂ Me Taqua; Sikortur.

Wing ♂ 183, 188.

These specimens appear to be the first recorded for Siam.

56. Alcedo atthis bengalensis Gm.

A. a. bengalensis, B. 1919, p. 433: R. and K. p. 123.

♂ Koh Lesied.

Wing ♂ 72.

57. Carcineutes pulchellus (Horsf.).

C. p. amabilis, B. 1919, p. 434.

C. pulchellus, R. and K. p. 126.

2 ♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 87, 23.

Unfortunately the collection contains no females. We cannot separate these males from topotypes of *pulchellus* (Java).

58. Halcyon smyrnensis fusca (Bodd.).

H. s. fusca, B. 1919, p. 434; R. and K. p. 128.

2 ♀ Saan Taw; Sikortur.

Wing ♀ 120, 120.

Family BUCEROTIDAE

59. Anthracoceros coronatus leucogaster (Blyth).

A. a. albirostris, B. 1919, p. 436.

A. albirostris, R. and K. p. 132.

1 sex ? Ta Chang Tai.

Wing 275 (imm.).

For the present we follow Baker in recognizing a small South-eastern race, but Robinson and Kloss (l. c. s.) have recorded a male with a wing of 308 mm. from Trang, Peninsular Siam. It seems to us that in India, Indo-China and Malaysia there is only one widely distributed species of small, pied Hornbill. The essential character in which the various races differ is the colour of the outer rectrices. In the two southern forms, *coronatus* (Ceylon and Peninsular India) and *convexus* (South Malay Peninsula, Java, etc.) they are entirely white and in the other two (*malabaricus*, or *albirostris*, and *leucogaster*) only partly white The close relationship of all of them is indicated in that both young *coronatus* and *convexus* have the bases of the outer tail feathers black.

Recent writers on Indo-Chinese ornithology refer their birds to *leucogaster*, so we presume that *fraterculus* Elliot (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, p. 85: Cochin China) is not a valid race.

60. Ptilolaemus tickelli tickelli (Blyth).

P. t. tickelli, R. and K. p. 133.

♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 323.

Family UPUPIDAE

61. Upupa epops longirostris Jerdon.

U. e. longirostris, B. 1919, p. 436; R. and K. p. 135.

♂, ♀ Raheng; Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 139; ♀ 133.

Family MEROPIDAE

62. Merops orientalis birmanus Neumann.

M. o. birmanus, R. and K. p. 137.

3 ♂, 1 ♀ Raheng.

Wing ♂ 93, 95, 97; ♀ 93.

63. Melittophagus erythrocephalus erythrocephalus (Gm.).

M. e. erythrocephalus, B. 1919, p. 432; R. and K. p. 138.

♂, ♀ Me Taqua.

Wing ♀ 103.

Family CAPRIMULGIDAE

64. Caprimulgus asiatus Lath.

C. asiatus, R. and K. p. 141.

2 ♂, 1 ♀ Raheng; Ta Chang Tai.

Wing ♂ 142, 149; ♀ 147.

65. Caprimulgus macrourus ambiguus Hartert.

C. m. bimaculatus, B. 1919, p. 436.

C. m. ambiguus, R. and K. p. 141.

♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 205.

Like the Siamese birds collected by Hartert and recorded by Baker as *bimaculatus* (l. c. s.), the specimen is large: it is also dark and therefore not *albonotatus*. For a discussion as to the subspecific name of this form see Kloss, Ibis, 1918, p. 94.

Family MICROPODIDAE

66. Tachornis batassiensis infumatus (Scl.).

T. b. infumatus, B. 1919, p. 437; R. and K. p. 145.

2 ♀ Raheng.

Wing ♀ 116, 116.

67. Hemiprocne coronata (Tick.).

5 ♂, 8 ♀ Tong Sulin; Me Taqua; Ta Chang Tai.

Wing ♂ 150, 150, 155, 157; ♀ 152, 153, 155, 155, 157, 158, 159, 160.

This tree-swift could perhaps be regarded as the northern form of *longipennis* (Java), but the limits of the ranges of *coronata* and *harterti* (the peninsular form of *longipennis*) in Tenasserim and Siam are not yet known.

Family CUCULIDAE

68. Clamator coromandus (Linn.).

Clamator coromandus, R. and K. p. 150.

♂ Chiengmai Rapids.

Wing ♂ 162.

69 Hierococcyx fugax subsp.

Hierococcyx fugax nisicolor, R. and K. p. 151.

♂ imm. Ta Chang Tai.

Wing ♂ 175.

Until quite recently we refrained from naming immature birds of this species, but in Journ. F. M. S. Mus., XIII, 1927, p. 277, we have made an attempt to deal with them subspecifically: unfortunately the skin listed above was not available for examination at this later date. On locality it is probably *nisicolor*.

70. Penthoceryx sonnerati sonnerati (Lath.).

2 ♂ Me Taqua; Ta Chang Tai; B. 1919, p. 438.

Wing ♂ 125, — .

71. Cacomantis merulinus querulus Heine.

C. m. merulinus, B. 1919, p. 438.

C. m. querulus, R. and K. p. 153.

2 ♂ Raheng.

Wing ♂ 106, 110.

72. Eudynamis scolopacea malayana Cab. & Heine.

E. honerata malayana, B. 1919, p. 439.

E. scolopacea malayana, R. and K. p. 154.

3 ♂, 4 ♀ Paknampo; Saan Taw; Baw Pong; Raheng.

Wing ♂ 209, 210; imm. 210; ♀, 197, 204, 209.

73. Centropus sinensis intermedius (Hume).

C. s. intermedius, B. 1919, p. 441; R. and K. p. 155.

3 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 ? Raheng; Me Taqua; Me Ping River.

Wing ♂, 191, 203; ♀ 196.

74. Centropus bengalensis bengalensis (Gm.).

♂ Paknampo.

Wing ♂ 152.

75. Rhopodytes tristis longicaudatus (Blyth).

R. t. longicaudatus, B. 1919, p. 439; R. & K. p. 156.

2 ♂, 4 ♀ Ban Tong Teng; Raheng; Me Taqua; Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 155, 161; ♀ 157, 160, 161, 162.

Family CAPITONIDAE

76. Megalaema virens virens (Bodd.).

♀ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♀ 141.

77. Cyanops asiatica davisoni (Hume).

C. davisoni, R. and K. p. 162.

♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 100.

The band across the crown is blue.

78. Cyanops franklini ramsayi (Wald.).

C. ramsayi, R. and K. p. 163.

♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 101.

79. Thereiceryx lineatus intermedius Baker.

T. l. intermedius, B. 1919, p. 427; R. and K. p. 164.

2 ♂, 7 ♀ Raheng; Me Taqua; Baw Pong; Sikortur.

Wing ♂ 129, 131; ♀ 125, 125, 128, 128, 130, 131, 131.

80. Xantholaema haemacephala indica (Lath.).

X. h. indica, B. 1919, p. 431; R. and K. p. 168.

2 ♂ Raheng; Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 82, 84.

Family PICIDAE

81. Picus vittatus eisenhoferi Gyldenstolpe.

P. v. eisenhoferi, B. 1919, p. 420; R. and K. p. 171.

♂ Raheng.

Wing ♂ 140.

82. **Picus viridanus viridanus** (Blyth).

P. vittatus viridanus, B. 1919, p. 420.

P. viridanus, R. and K. p. 171.

1 ♂, 2 ♀ Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 132; ♀ 128, 125 (imm.).

The adults are in very worn plumage.

83. **Picus erythropygius nigrigenis** (Hume).

4 ♂, 4 ♀ Raheng; Ta Chang Tai; Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 148, 150, 152; ♀ 146, 150, 155, 163.

All the above specimens have black bills (in the skin); none of them shows the light post-ocular stripe, so well marked in Wardlaw Ramsay's plate in in P. Z. S. 1874, pl. XXXV and later said by Hargitt (Cat. Birds, XVIII, p. 67) to be an individual character.

84. **Picus canus microrhynchus** Rob. and Kloss.

P. c. microrhynchus, R. and K. p. 174.

♂ Sikortur.

Wing ♂ 142; bill from gape 42.

In its small bill this specimen agrees with topotypes of *microrhynchus*.

85. **Chrysophlegma flavinucha lylei** Kloss.

C. f. pierrei, B. 1919, p. 423.

C. f. lylei, R. and K. p. 192.

3 ♂ Hue Nya Pla, Sikortur.

Wing ♂ 155, 156 (vix. ad.), 163.

86. **Gecinulus grantia viridis** Blyth.

G. v. viridis, R. and K. p. 175.

♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 135.

87. **Dryobates hardwickii canicapillus** Blyth.

D. c. canicapillus, R. and K. p. 176.

4 ♂, 2 ♀ Ta Chang Tai; Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 80, 82, 83, 85; ♀ 82, 84.

88. **Blythipicus pyrrhotis pyrrhotis** (Hodgs.).

B. pyrrhotis, R. and K. p. 179.

♂ Hue Nya Pla.
Wing ♂ 102.

89. Meiglyptes jugularis Blyth.
M. jugularis, B. 1919, p. 423.
♂ Hue Nya Pla.
Wing ♂ 102.

90. Micropternis brachyurus burmanicus Hume.
1 ♂, 2 ♀ Ta Chang Tai; Me Taqua; Hue Nya Pla.
Wing ♂ 128.5; ♀ 125, 127.

91. Dinopium javanense intermedium (Blyth).
Tiga javanensis intermedia, B. 1919, p. 425.
D. j. intermedium, R. and K. p. 186.
4 ♂, 4 ♀ Raheng; Me Taqua; Ta Chang Tai.
Wing ♂ 150 (imm.), 150, 152, 152; ♀ 140, 142, 148, 152.

92. Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus guttacristatus (Tick.).
C. g. delesserti, B. 1919, p. 424.
C. g. guttacristatus, R. and K. p. 196.
2 ♂, 1 ♀ Paknampo; Raheng; Hue Nya Pla.
Wing ♂ 162 (vix. ad.), 165; ♀ 164.

93. Hemicircus canente canente (Less.).
H. c. canente, R. and K. p. 198.
♂ Ta Chang Tai.
Wing ♂ 101.

94. Mulleripicus pulverulentus harterti Hesse.
Hemilophus pulverulentus harterti, B. 1919, p. 426.
M. p. harterti, R. and K. p. 198.
♀ Ban Tong Teng.
Wing ♀ 225.

95. Thriponax javensis feddeni (Blanf.).
T. j. feddeni, R. and K. p. 199.
♂ Raheng; ♂ imm. Baw Pong.
Wing ♂ 222.

The immature bird has been marked as a male by the collector but it answers to Hargitt's description of the adult female rather than that of the young male (Cat. Birds, XVIII, p. 504).

Family EURYLAEMIDAE.

96. Psarisomus dalhousiae dalhousiae (Jameson).

P. d. dalhousiae, R. and K. p. 203.

7 ♂, 4 ♀ Me Taqua; Hue Padeng; Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 100, 100, 100, 101, 101, 105, 105; ♀ 100, 103, 103, 105.

97. Corydon sumatranus sumatranus (Raffles).

C. sumatranus, B. 1919, p. 419.

C. s. sumatranus, R. and K. p. 204.

♂ Raheng.

Wing ♂ 130.

98. Cymborhynchus macrorhynchus malaccensis Salvad.

C. macrorhynchus malaccensis, R. and K. p. 206.

♂ Ban Dong.

Wing ♂ 102.

There is white on the five outer pairs of tail feathers.

Family PITTIDAE

99. Pitta cyanea Blyth.

P. cyanea, B. 1919, p. 417; R. and K. p. 222.

♂ Hue Padeng.

Wing ♂ 115.

100 Pitta brachyura cyanoptera Temm.

P. cyanoptera, B. 1919, p. 417; R. and K. p. 222.

Sex ? Raheng.

Wing 121.

Family HIRUNDIDAE

101. Hirundo rustica gutteralis Scop.

H. r. gutteralis, B. 1919, p. 412; R. and K. p. 224.

♀ Raheng.

This bird is very rufous below but the black gorget is almost completely bisected by the chestnut of the throat.

Family MUSCICAPIDAE

102. Cyornis rubeculoides dialilaema Salvad.

C. rubeculoides, B. 1919, p, 213.

♂ ad., ♂ imm., ♀ imm., Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 67, 67; ♀ 68.

103. Cyornis rufigastra indochina Chas. and Kloss.

C. tickelli sumatrensis, B. 1919, p. 213.

C. sumatrensis R. and K. p. 230.

C. r. indochina, Chas. and Kloss, Bull. B. O. C., 1928, p. 72

Daban, S. Annam.

♂ ad., ♂ imm.; ♀, sex? Ta Chang Tai; Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 68, 67 (imm.).

These specimens are paratypes.

104. Anthipes solitaria submoniliger Hume.

A. solitaria submoniliger, R. and K. p. 232.

2 ♀ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 62, 62.

These two birds differ from adult examples of *malayana* from the mountains of Pahang in having the sides of the head less rufous and in being more olivaceous above; the same distinctions as those drawn between birds from Tung Song and the type of *malayana* (*fide* Robinson and Kloss *loc. cit. supra.*).

105. Hypothymis azurea styani (Hartlaub).

H. a. styani, B. 1919, p. 215; R. and K. p. 237.

♂ (?), ♀ Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ (?) 66; ♀ 70.

106. Rhipidura aureola burmanica Hume.

R. aureola burmanica, R. and K. p. 238.

2 ♂ Ta Chang Tai.

Wing ♂ 79, 85.

Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE

107. Pericrocotus speciosus subsp.

♂ Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 92.

This bird has only the first two primaries unspotted on the outer web, but we are not yet disposed to accept *fraterculus* Swinh. from Hainan as the name for the birds found between the Brahmaputra River and Cochin China, north of the habitat of *P. s. flammifer* (see Robinson and Kloss, p. 246–249).

108. Pericrocotus cinnamomeus vividus Baker.

P. peregrinus, B. 1919, p. 205.

P. peregrinus vividus, R. and K. p. 250.
6 ♂ Raheng; Ta Chang Tai; Baw Pong.
Wing ♂ 70, 70, 71, 72, 72, 73.

109. Coracina javensis siamensis (Baker).
Graucalus macei siamensis, B. 1919, p. 208.
Coracina javensis larvivorus, R. and K. p. 251.
3 ♂, 7 ♀ Baw Pong; Raheng; Ta Chang Tai; Me Taqua.
Wing ♂ 165, 168, 168; ♀ 160, 160, 160, 164, 166, 167, 170.

110. Lalage fimbriata indochinensis Kloss.
L. f. indochinensis, Kloss, Bull. B. O. C., XLVI, 1925, p. 7.
♂ Me Taqua, ♀ Pa Kok.
Wing ♂ 118; ♀ 112.
These birds are paratypes: *culminata, neglecta, polioptera* and *indochinensis* are quite recognisable continental races.

Family PYCNONOTIDAE

111. Aegithina tiphia tiphia (Linn.).
A. t. tiphia, B. 1919, p. 191; R. and K. 1924, p. 258.
2 ♂, 3 ♀ Raheng; Ta Chang Tai.
Wing ♂ 62, 65; ♀ 62, 63, 66.
All without black on the nape and back.

112. Chloropsis aurifrons aurifrons (Temm.).
3 ♂, 1 ♀ Baw Pong; Ta Chang Tai; Me Taqua.
Wing ♂ 90, 90, 92; ♀ 87.

113. Irena puella puella (Lath.).
I. p. puella, B. 1919, p. 193; R. and K. p. 263.
♂, ♀ Hue Nya Pla.
Wing ♂ 130; ♀ 130.

114. Ixos macclellandi tickelli (Blyth).
♀ Hue Nya Pla.
A new record for Siam, but of course quite expected as the bird is known from Muleyit mountain in Tenasserim.

115. Criniger tephrogenys burmanicus Oates.
♂, ♀ Hue Nya Pla.
Wing ♂ 105; ♀ 101.
Kloss (Journ. Mal. Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc., 1924, p. 71) has offered a tentative arrangement of the white-throated bulbuls of this

genus inhabiting Malaysia and Indo-China. They seem to fall into two species, *tephrogenys** Horsf. and *gutteralis* Bp.

On the arrangement put forward, only in the Malay Peninsula and in Indo-China are both species apparently represented.

116. Molpastes haemorrhous klossi Gyld.

M. h. klossi, R. and K. p. 277.

1 ♂, 5 ♀, sex ? Raheng; Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 90; ♀ 83, 84, 85, 85, 90; sex ? 90.

Small birds within the wing range given by Gyldenstolpe for the small southern race of this bulbul.

117. Otocompsa jocosa erythrotis Bp.

O. emeria emeria, B. 1919, p. 194.

O. jocosa erythrotis, R. and K. p. 278.

♂ Me Ping River.

Wing ♂ 86.

Family TIMALIIDAE

118. Dryonastes chinensis propinquus Salvad.

Dryonastes chinensis subsp., R. and K. 1924, p. 282.

♀, sex ?; Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♀ 116; sex ? 116.

Mr. Stuart Baker has designated Meetan, Pegu, as the type locality of *leucogenys* (Fauna Brit. Ind., Birds, Vol. I, 2nd. ed.) but Blyth definitely stated that the type was a cage bird brought from China (Journ. As. Soc. Beng., XII, 1843, p. 179*) the name for western birds is therefore *propinquus* Salvadori, founded on a bird from Thagata, Tenasserim [Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., VI (XLVI), 1913, p. 6]. We are indebted to Mr. H. C. Robinson for this information.

119. Garrulax leucolophus diardi (Less.).

G. l. diardi, B. 1919, p. 182; R. and K. p. 782.

♂, ♀ Raheng.

Wing ♂ 132; ♀ 135.

120. Garrulax leucolophus belangeri Less.

G. l. belangeri R. and K. p. 783.

2 ♂, 1 ♀ Me Taqua; Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 134, 137; ♀ 140.

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* This has priority now that *gularis* has been shown preoccupied.

These birds are perhaps rather large for *belangeri*, but otherwise they seem much nearer to this northern form than to *diardi* from which they differ markedly in appearance. *G. belangeri* appears to be the mountain form of *Garrulax leucolophus* in the area under discussion. Possibly they are not quite typical and are approximating to *diardi*.

121. Garrulax moniliger fuscata Baker.

G. m. fuscata, R. and K. p. 283.

♂ Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 115.

122. Garrulax pectoralis meridionalis Robinson and Kloss.

G. p. meridionalis, R. and K. p. 284.

1 ♂, 2 ♀ Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ ?; ♀ 140, 145.

Compared with the type of *meridionalis* (Hat Sanuk, S. W. Siam) the above birds are rather paler but they are in worn and faded plumage. Two are in extremely bad condition.

123. Pomatorhinus olivaceus olivaceus Blyth.

3 ♂ Hue Padeng.

Wing ♂ 91, 93, 97.

One of these specimens, which are readily separable from *fastidiosus*, has the crown more russet than the other two, thus approximating to *ripponi*. The amount of chestnut on the sides of the breast is variable.

124. Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps ochraceiceps Walden.

♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 87.

125. Gampsorhynchus rufulus torquatus Hume.

3 ♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 97, 97, 99.

126. Staphidia striata striata (Blyth).

S. striata striata, R. and K. p. 287.

3 ♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 56, 57, 60.

These birds, which on published measurements seem rather small, appear to be only the second records for Siam.

127. Pellorneum ruficeps subochraceum Swinhoe.

P. ruficeps subochraceum, B. 1919, p. 185; R. and K. p. 288.

♂ Tong Sulin.

Wing ♂ 78.

128. Drymocataphus tickelli tickelli (Blyth).

D. t. tickelli, R. and K. p. 290.

♀ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♀ 60.

129 Stachyridopsis chrysaea assimilis Walden.

♀ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♀ 47.

We place this rather faded specimen under *assimilis* purely on geographical grounds.

130. Thringorhina striolata guttata (Tickell).

T. guttata, B. 1919, p. 187.

T. s. guttata, R. and K. p. 155.

3 ♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 70, 71, 72.

Family TURDIDAE

131. Geocichla citrina innotata Blyth.

G. citrina innotata, B. 1919, p. 410; R. and K. p. 306.

5 ♂ Hue Padeng.

Wing ♂ 113, 115, 120, 122.

All these birds are typical *innotata*, without signs of white spots on the wing-coverts, an awkward fact which by no means improves our position for straightening out the range of the two forms, *citrina* and *innotata*.

132. Turdus obscurus obscurus Gm.

Turdus obscurus obscurus, R. and K. p. 308.

♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 125.

133. Enicurus leschenaulti indicus Hartert.

4 ♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 103, 105, 111; ♂ (imm.) 102.

134. Kittacincla malabarica interposita Robinson and Kloss.

Cittacincla macroura macroura, B. 1919, p. 410.

Kittacincla malabarica interposita, R. and K. p. 312.
Kittacincla malabarica pellogyna Oberholser, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 76, No. 6, p. 4 (1923).
♂, ♀ Hue Nya Pla.
Wing ♂ 91; ♀ 87.

135. Zoothera marginata Blyth.
2 ♂, 1 ♀ Hue Padeng; Hue Nya Pla.
Wing ♂ 130, 130; ♀ 124.

Family SYLVIIDAE

136. Franklinia rufescens rufescens (Blyth).
F. rufescens, R. and K. p. 320.
♂, ♀ Me Taqua.
Wing ♂ 43; ♀ 45.

137. Orthotomus sutorius patia Hodgs.
♂, ♀ Me Taqua.
Wing ♂ 44; ♀ 40.
This Nepalese race ranges south-eastwards to W. Siam.

Family LANIIDAE

138. Hemipus picatus picatus (Sykes).
H. picatus, B. 1919, p. 205; R. and K. p. 328.
1 ♂, 2 ♀ Me Taqua; Ta Chang Tai.
Wing ♂ 61; ♀ 61, 65.

139. Tephrodornis gularis annectens Rob. & Kloss.
T. pelvicus (? subsp. nov.), B. 1919, p. 206.
T. gularis annectens, R. and K. p. 329.
T. pelvicus verneyi Kinnear, Bull. B. O. C., XLIV, 1924, p. 120.
2 ♂ Me Taqua; Hue Nya Pla.
Wing ♂ (imm.) 115, 115.

140. Tephrodornis pondicerianus thai Chas. and Kloss.
T. p. thai, Chasen and Kloss, Bull. B. O. C., XLVI, 1926, p. 58: Ta Chang Tai, Raheng, West Siam.
3 ♂, 4 ♀ Ta Chang Tai.
Wing ♂ 85, 87, 87; ♀ 84, 85, 86, 87.
More nearly resembling in general colour *T. p. affinis* of

Ceylon than the typical Indian race, but the white of the rump much reduced.

Family PARIDAE

141. Melanochlora sultanea flavocristata (Lafres.).

M. s. flavocristata, B. 1919, p. 182; R. and K. p. 333.

Sex ? Pa Kok, (North ?) Siam.

Wing 107.

This is only one of innumerable instances in which two subspecies, the one from the Himalayas, the larger form, the other from Malacca, the smaller form, identical in everything but size, grade into each other in Tenasserim. The graduation of size is not, however, uniform and gradual throughout (Hume, Stray Feathers, VI, 1878, p. 379).

Family PARADOXORNITHIDAE

142. Psittiparus gularis transfluvialis (Hart.).

Scaeorhynchus gularis transfluvialis, Hart. Nov. Zool. VII, p. 548, 1900 (N. Cachar).

3 ♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 85, 86, 86.

These specimens apparently only differ from a series of *P. g. gularis* in not attaining quite the same length of wing as some of the latter.

Family SITTIDAE

143. Sitta castaneiventris neglecta Wald.

2 ♂ Baw Pong.

Wing ♂ 79, 79.

144. Dendrophila frontalis frontalis (Swains.).

D. f. frontalis, R. and K. p. 334.

♂, ♀ Ta Chang Tai; Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 70; ♀ 74.

Family CORVIDAE

145. Cissa chinensis chinensis (Bodd.).

C. c. chinensis, B. 1919, p. 180; R. and K. p. 337.

4 ♂ (3 imm.), 3 ♀ Hue Padeng; Sikortur; Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 154; ♀ 142, 142, 150.

This is a most instructive series. The youngest bird, practically juvenile, has the lower parts almost white, with a wash of colour on the throat and breast. In the two immature birds the underparts of the adult are being assumed by a moult. The four adult examples present a very varied appearance although they were all collected within the space of a few weeks. Two are very green on the underparts, but in the other two the yellow pigment has almost disappeared. Only two show traces of the green colouring on the upper parts and these curiously enough retain a marked greenish yellow forehead, conspicuously contrasting with the blue crown. The fading of the chestnut of the wing seems to proceed apace with that of the fugitive yellow.

146. Crypsirhina varians (Lath.).

C. varians, B. 1919, p. 181; R. and K. p. 338.

6 ♂, 3 ♀ Raheng.

Wing ♂ 110, 111, 112, 115, 116, 118; ♀ 112, 116, 117.

147. Urocissa erythrorhynchus magnirostris (Blyth).

U. e. magnirostris, B. 1919, p. 180.

2 ♂ Tong Sulin; Raheng.

Wing ♂ 200; ♂ (imm.) 197.

In the adult bird listed above the back is strongly washed with purple blue, but the patch on the head is greyish rather than white. The wing-quills are very worn but still retain traces of white tips. The young bird (Me Taqua) on the other hand is quite different. The whole of the crown is dirty white. The back is more greyish-brown than blue and all the primaries except the first two are tipped with white.

148. Dendrocitta formosae assimilis Hume.

D. s. assimilis, B. 1919, p. 181.

1 ♂, 3 ♀ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 141; ♀ 140, 140.

Both the Malaysian members of this genus, *occipitalis* (S. Mull.) of Sumatra and *cinerascens* Sharpe of Borneo can well be regarded as forms of *formosae*.

149. Dendrocitta rufa sakeratensis Gyldenstolpe.

D. r. sakeratensis, Gyldenstolpe, Bull. B. O. C., XLVI, 1920,

p. 33: Sakerat, E. Siam.

5 ♂, 2 ♀ (Temm.) Raheng; Ta Chang Tai; Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 147, 148; ♀ 150.

One of us has compared these birds with a large series of topotypes of *saturatior* Ticehurst (Kaukareyet, Amherst) and *sakeratensis* differs in having the head and nape darker (and often greyer) and clearly defined from the mantle; rump, upper tail-coverts and back paler: foreneck and breast as in *saturatior*, but remaining underparts paler.

From *kinneari* Baker (Toungoo) *sakeratensis* is separable by smaller size and well defined nape, but it closely resembles *kinneari* in the colour of the back and underparts.

150. Garrulus leucotis leucotis (Hume).

Raheng.

Wing ♂ 173.

Family DICRURIDAE

151. Dicrurus macrocercus cathoecus Swinh.

D. annectens siamensis, B. 1919, p. 198.

D. m. cathoecus, R. and K. p. 341.

2 ♂ Raheng.

Wing ♂ 144, 146.

152. Dicrurus leucophaeus mouhoti (Walden).

D. l. mouhoti, R. and K. p. 342.

4 ♂, 1 ♀ Baw Pong; Me Taqua; Ta Chang Tai.

Wing ♂ 127, 129, 131, 132; ♀ 122.

153. Chaptia aenea malayensis Hay.

C. a. malayensis, B. 1919, p. 199; R. and K. p. 346.

3 ♀ Ta Chang Tai; Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♀ 116, 122, 125.

154. Bhringa remifer peracensis Baker.

B. r. peracensis, R. and K. p. 346.

2 ♂ Hue Nya Pla.

Wing ♂ 127 (imm.), 135.

155. Dissemurus paradiseus paradiseus (Linn.).

D. p. paradiseus (Linn.).

6 ♂, 3 ♀ Raheng; Me Taqua; Hue Padeng; Saan Taw; Ta Chang Tai; Klong Suan.

Wing ♂ 155, 156, 158, 166, 168, 169; ♀ 153, 159, 159.

156. Dicrurus hottentotus hottentotus (Linn.).

D. h. hottentotus, R. and K. p. 348.

2 ♂, 1 ♀ Me Taqua; Saan Taw.

Wing ♂ 163, 170; ♀ 158.

Family ORIOLIDAE

157. Oriolus xanthornus thaiocous Hartert.

Oriolus luteolus thaiocous Hart., Bull. B. O. C., XXXVIII, 1918, p. 63: Koh Lak, S. W. Siam.

O. xanthornus, R. and K. p. 350.

5 ♂, 2 ♀ Raheng; Ta Chang Tai; Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 131, 134, 136, 138, 138; ♀ 128, 135.

Of the five males one has an incomplete tail and must be left out; one has the three outer pairs of rectrices marked with black on both webs; another has the markings symmetrical, the three outer pairs marked with black except the second feather on one side; another has the outer and the third feather marked; the fourth has the first and third on one side and only the outer on the other side with black. The feature is thus about as variable as it could possibly be, but the fact remains that in the least marked ♂ of this series there is an indication of the black subterminal bar and that none of them have the three outer pairs of rectrices entirely yellow. We therefore use Hartert's name for these birds.

158. Oriolus trailli trailli (Vig.).

2 ♂ Hue Nya Pla 2500 ft.

Wing ♂ 141, 141.

One of these males is in immature plumage.

Family STURNIDAE

159. Gracula javana intermedia A. Hay.

Eulabes intermedia, B. 1919, p. 209.

G. j. intermedia, R. and K. p. 352.

3 ♂, 1 ♀ Baw Pong; Koh Lesied; Me Taqua.

Wing ♂ 156, 157, 161; ♀ 148.

160. Sturnia malabarica nemoricola Jerdon.

S. nemoricola, B. 1919, p. 211.

S. m. nemoricola, R. and K. p. 355.

♂, ♀ Raheng.
Wing ♂ 97; ♀ 98.

161. Graculipica leucocephala leucocephala (Gigl. & Salvad.).
G. l. leuocephala, B. 1919, p. 211.
G. leucocephala, R. and K. p. 356.
3 ♂, 2 ♀ Raheng; Baw Pong; Klong Suan.
Wing ♂ 125, 125, 126; ♀ 120, 125.

162. Acridotheres tristis tristis (Linn.).
A. tristis, B. 1919, p. 212.
A. t. tristis, R. and K. p. 357.
1 ♂, 1 ? Ban Klone.
Wing ♂ 139; sex? 135.

163. Aethiopsar grandis grandis (Moore).
A. fuscus grandis, B. 1919, p. 212.
A. grandis, R. and K. p. 358
♂, ♀ Raheng.
Wing ♂ 133; ♀ 132.

Family FRINGILLIDAE

164. Emberiza aureola Pallas.
E. aureola, R. and K. p. 360.
2 ♂ Raheng.
Wing ♂ 77, 78.

Family PLOCEIDAE

165. Ploceus passerinus infortunatus Hartert.
P. philippinus infortunatus, B. 1919, p. 411.
P. passerinus infortunatus, R. and K. p. 361.
2 ♂ Raheng.
Wing ♂ 73, 73.

166. Munia striata subsquamicollis Baker.
M. acuticauda acuticauda, R. and K. p. 363.
M. s. subsquamicollis, Baker, Bull. B. O. C. XLV, 1925, p. 59: (Bankasoon, Tenasserim).
♂ Ta Chang Tai.
Wing ♂ 49.

Family MOTACILLIDAE

167. Anthus richardi malayensis Eyton.

A. a. malayensis, R. and K. p. 368.

1 ♂ Raheng.

Wing ♂ 81.

Family ALAUDIDAE

168. Mirafra assamica marionae Baker.

M. a. marionae, B. 1919, p. 413; R. and K. p. 370.

2 ♂, 1 ♀ Raheng.

Wing ♂ 79, 79; ♀ 76.

(No Sun-birds or Flower-peckers seem to have been obtained).