

14. *Falco tinnunculus* (?) *japonensis* Ticehurst.

Ticehurst, Bull. B. O. C., 1, 1929, p. 10 (nom. nov.).

Falco tinnunculus (?) *japonicus* Chasen and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus. XIII, 1927, p. 276.

1 ♂ imm.

Wing, 250 mm.

An immature male which is difficult to place; it is certainly not *T. t. saturatus*, Blyth. On geographical grounds and on size one is inclined to refer it to *F. t. japonensis*.

15. *Otus bakkamoena condorensis* Kloss, subsp. nov.

2 ♂, 2 ♀. Wings ♂ 155, 157; ♀ 159, 161 mm.

Paler than *O. b. lempigi* and *O. b. lettia* which last (fide Baker) is practically the same in general tone of plumage as the first. Larger than *lempigi* (wings 139-157), smaller than *lettia* (162-184 mm.).

Probably most resembling in colour *O. b. umbratilis* (Swinh.) of Hainan, Hartert stating of a considerable series of that race that it differs from *lempigi* in being "larger, more heavily vermiculated and generally more greyish." Unfortunately no measurements are given (Nov. Zool., XVII, 1910, p. 204).

The five specimens obtained by Delacour at Quangtri and Kontoum in Annam (wings 160-180 mm.) may be *lettia* as recorded by him, *umbratilis*, or the present form which probably spreads through Cochin China and Cambodia to Siam, though western Siamese birds are rather more blackened above and more tawny below (Bangkok and Raheng examples examined), approaching *lettia* which is said to occupy all Burma.

The Condore series is notable for the paleness of the underparts and the whitish feathering of the tarsi which are practically clothed as in *lempigi*, though occasionally the junction of the toes is just hidden.

Some Siamese birds measure:—

North Siam, ♂ 160; ♀ 158, 167 mm. (fide Gyldenstolpe);

Raheng, West Siam, ♀ 162;

Bangkok, ♂ 166; ♀ 158, 170;

Langkawi Ids., north of Penang, ♀ 166, 170. (December birds. On migration?).

The type of *umbratilis*, a male measures 163 mm. (fide Sharpe).

Type. Male in the British Museum of Natural History.

16. ***Alcedo atthis bengalensis* Gm.**

Alcedo ispida bengalensis t. c. s., p. 86.

1 ♂ vix ad. Wing 71 mm.

17. ***Halcyon pileata* (Bodd.).**

1 ♂ vix ad. Wing 132.

Highly migratory and stable.

18. ***Collocalia francica germaini* Oust.**

t. c. s., p. 86.

2 ♂, 1 ♀. Wing 113, 119, 122.

19. ***Hierococcyx fugax nasicolor* (Blyth).**

Chasen & Kloss, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., XIII, 1927, p. 277.

1 ♂ ad. Wing 183 mm.

A migrant.

20. ***Eudynamis scolopacea* (?) *malayana* Cab. & Heine.**

3 ♂ vix ad., 1 ♀. Wing ♂ 207: 198, 197: ♀ 193.

A migrant: subspecific identification somewhat uncertain.

Four forms require careful examination:—

E. scolopacea scolopacea from the West (India, etc.) = *E. orientalis honorata* (auct.).

E. scolopacea malayana, Malaysia, Indo-Chinese countries, etc.

E. scolopacea chinensis Cab., China, etc.

E. scolopacea enigmatica, Rothschild, Nov. Zool., XXXIII, 1926, p. 235. Yunnan.

Judging from the colour of the female, which has no tinge of rufous in the pelage, these birds would be *E. scolopacea scolopacea* but the size is too large, in one male at any rate. Possibly the alleged difference in the female plumages is not real, but is due to the fact that the vast majority of birds in collections are not really adult. The genus really requires to be studied from birds collected in their breeding ranges only.