

*Astur torquatus sumbaënsis*: Underside white with rufous-brown or greyish rufous bars, reaching quite down over the abdomen, even the thighs being strongly barred. Upperside rather dark, tail somewhat more distinctly barred. Sumba.

2. *Astur soloensis* (Lath.).

♀, S.W. Buton, 25. xi. 1901. "Iris sulphureous, feet chrome-yellow, bill black, grey at base, cere red-orange." (No. 4139.)

3. *Accipiter rhodogaster* (Schleg.).

*Nisus virgatus rhodogaster* Schleg., *Mus. P.—B., Astures* p. 32 (1862: Celebes).

♀, S.W. Buton, 25. xi. 1901. Moulting from the juvenile kestrel-like plumage to that of the adult bird. "Iris sulphureous, feet yellow-ochreous, bill black, cere olive-yellowish." (No. 4157.)

4. *Haliastur indus girrenera* (Vieill.).

Tomia, Binongka. One of the *Tomia* specimens (No. 4362) has distinctly dark brown shafts to the pectoral feathers, the other not a trace of them. (Nos. 4276, 4277, 4362, 4614.)

5. *Tinnunculus moluccensis occidentalis* Mey. & Wigl.

[*Tinnunculus moluccensis* Bonaparte, *Consp. Av.* i. 1850. p. 27 (ex Hombron et Jacq., Amboina!).]

*Tinnunculus moluccensis occidentalis* Mey. & Wigl., *Abh. Mus. Dresden* 1896, No. 2. p. 8.

A large series from Binongka, Kalidupa, Tomia. (Nos. 4612, 4613, 4278—4283, 4304—4309, Kühn coll.)

6. *Pandion haliaëtus leucocephalus* Gould.

♂, Kalidupa, 5. i. 1902. A typical *leucocephalus*, in my opinion. (No. 4615.)

7. *Baza subcristata reinwardti* (Müll. & Schleg.).

(Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 379.)

♂ ad., Kalidupa, 4. i. 1902; ♂ jun., Wantjee Island, 3. xii. 1901. (Nos. 4446, 4610.)

8. *Pisorhina manadensis kalidupae* subsp. nov.

An adult pair and a young little horned owl from Kalidupa (Nos. 4486, 4487, and 4488) appear to belong to a new subspecies of this vexed group. They differ widely from *P. manadensis manadensis* of Celebes and the latter's close ally *P. manadensis albiventris* (apparently only distinguishable, as a rule, when a series is compared, by its whiter abdomen) in their much larger size. In their dimensions they agree with *P. manadensis leucospilus* from the Northern Moluccas, rather than with *P. manadensis magica* from the Southern Moluccas. They are, in fact, hardly distinguishable from *P. manadensis leucospilus*, but there is a remarkable difference in the extent of the feathering on the metatarsus. In typical *P. manadensis leucospilus* (and *P. manadensis magica*) the feathers do not reach quite down to the toes, so that about four millimetres of the lower metatarsus remain bare. In *P. manadensis kalidupae* the feathers extend fully down the metatarsus, right on to the beginning of the toes. The specimens from Kalidupa are also remarkable for the

finer pattern of their markings, the black median lines of the feathers, both above and below, being narrower, less bold, the whole bird thus appearing to be more uniform. A skin from Batjan (Platen coll.) in the Tring Museum, however, approaches them in this respect. "The iris is sulphureous or ochreous yellow, feet dirty whitish, bill blackish, base of mandible light." Wing "♂" 170, "♀" 169, tail 85—89, metarsus 30, bill 23 mm.

Type in Mus. Tring No. 4486, ♀, Kalidupa, 29. xii. 1901. Heinrich Kühn coll.

It may be said that *P. manadensis manadensis* and *P. manadensis albiventris* differ so strikingly in their smaller size, and especially smaller bills, from *magica*, *leucospilus* and *kalidupae*, that one cannot help seeing a wider gulf between the former two and the latter three forms, so that one might almost say they were two species, each with some subspecies; but sometimes the differences are less than usual.

### 9. *Strix candida* Tick.

♀ ad., Kalidupa Island, 6. i. 1902. "Iris blackish brown; feet pale brownish grey; bill white." (No. 4489.)

This is the second specimen known from the Celebes region. One was obtained by Professor Max Weber in the Luwu district in 1889, and only this one *female* has been sent by Kühn. Ornithologists agree that the "grass-owl" extends its range from India to Australia. I have not sufficient before me to discuss the possibility of several local forms of this bird, but I am certainly not *à priori* convinced that they are all exactly the same from the various countries.

### 10. *Trichoglossus ornatus* (L.).

Common on Kalidupa, where a good series has been collected. "The iris is reddish orange, feet olive-grey, bill vermilion." Specimens from Kalidupa are entirely similar to those from Celebes. (Nos. 4515—4521.)

### 11. *Cacatua sulphureus* (Gm.).

*Psittacus sulphureus* Gmelin, *Syst. Nat.* i. p. 330 (1788: ex Brisson, Buffon, Albin, Edwards, and Latham. "Habitat in ins. Moluccis"; *errore*: the typical locality is Celebes.

Tomia, Binongka, and Wantjee Islands. Altogether seven specimens, four marked "♂," three "♀."

The sexing undoubtedly correct, as the *males* have much larger bills. The bills of these *males* are exactly as large as those of specimens from Celebes, while those of the *females* are not larger than those of the Djampea specimens, separated by me (Nov. Zool. 1896. p. 176) under the name *C. sulphurea djampeana*, on account of their smaller bills. I am therefore afraid that the Djampea form is not distinguishable, my *djampeana* having been founded on two *females* only. Mr. Kühn has marked the iris of the *males* as "blackish brown," "coffee-brown," and "brownish black," that of the *females* as "bright red," "blood red," and "dark vermilion." I do not know if this difference in the colour of the iris in the sexes is known, but cannot find it described. (Nos. 4248, 4249, 4250, 4363, 4364, 4365, 4456.)

### 12. *Tanygnathus megalorhynchos viridipennis* subsp. nov.

*Tanygnathus T. megalorhynchos* dicto typico simillimus, sed remigibus extus viridibus, minime caeruleis, rostro alisque minoribus.

*Hab.* In insulis Tukang-Besi dictis.