

obtained in the Philippines by Cuming. The accompanying figure is from the type specimen in the British Museum, obtained by that traveller.

LEMPIJIUS, Bonaparte.

26. * LEMPIJIUS? MEGALOTIS. (Pl. XXV. fig. 3.)

Ephialtes megalotis, G. R. Gray, Hand-list, i. p. 46, no. 474, "Manilla" (1869) (*descr. nulla*).

Hab. Manilla (?).

A well-marked species, conspicuous by its long ear-tufts, which measure fully an inch and a quarter. The type is preserved in the British Museum, and, although noted by Mr. Gray (*l. c.*) as being a young bird, appears to me to be fully adult.

Light rufous. Feathers of the head and back with very minute black transverse markings, bolder on the long ear-tufts. Under surface tawny rufous, the minute transverse markings being pale brown. Quills alternately barred throughout their length with pale brown and pale fulvous bands. The brown bands more or less dotted with pale fulvous; the fulvous bands here and there with a narrow pale-brown irregular line running through. Rectrices marked and coloured like the quills; but the bands are narrower. Tarsus feathered to the feet, which are naked. Wing 6; tail 2.25; tarsus 1.25.

The figure is taken from the type specimen.

STRIGINÆ.

SCELOSTRIX, Kaup.

27. SCELOSTRIX CANDIDA.

Strix candida, Tickell, J. A. S. B. 1833, p. 572, "Bengal and the upper Provinces;" Jerdon, Illustr. Ind. Orn. pl. 30; Gould, Birds of Asia, pt. xxiv. pl. 2.

Strix amauronota, Cab. J. f. O. 1866, p. 9, "Luzon" (*descr. nulla*); *op. cit.* 1872, p. 316, no. 3 (*descr. princeps*).

A single example of a long-legged Grass-Owl was obtained in the Philippines by Dr. Meyer; but the exact locality was not recorded. In its dimensions it agrees with Indian examples, and cannot be separated by any peculiarities of colouring. The description lately published by Dr. Cabanis (*l. c.*) of his *Strix amauronota* perfectly agrees with the example obtained by Dr. Meyer. *S. pithecops*, Swinhoe (Ibis, 1866, p. 396, "Formosa"), according to Mr. G. H. Gurney (*in epist.*), also belongs to the same species. And Mr. Swinhoe (P. Z. S. 1871, p. 344, no. 56) has identified *S. pithecops* with *S. candida*, while Mr. Gould has recently (*l. c.*) united Australian *S. walleri*, Diggles, with the Indian species. In the Liverpool Museum Mr. Blyth identified two Philippine examples of *Scelostrix* with *S. candida* (Ibis, 1865, p. 30). Later (*op. cit.* 1866, p. 251) that gentleman expressed less confidence in the correctness of his original