

A. pennata. This bird, in India, has always a rudimentary crest. I obtained it near Moulmein. But I do not approve of classing the former in *Hieraëtus*.

P. 91. For *Francolinus perlatus* read, "the *Perdix oculoa* of Hardwicke's illustrations." The common Pegu Francolin (*Fr. phayrii*, nobis) I consider to be distinct from *F. perlatus* of China (and now of Mauritius). It is less stout, and the male has more developed spurs; but the two are very similar in plumage.

P. 92. *Falco sacer* proves to be not uncommon in the extreme N.W. of India, in the Sulimani range, &c. This, with *F. cherrug*, *F. lanarius*, &c., are emphatically desert Falcons, as the *Hierofalcones* are Arctic, and the Peregrine group might be termed cliff Falcons. To these desert Falcons Gould's *Hieracideæ* (the adult and young of apparently the same species figured as different) approximate nearly; and surely, also, those antipodal species that have been ranged in *Hierofalco*.

P. 93. I now think that *Oriolus indicus* and *O. chinensis* are the same, but I want better Chinese specimens to judge from. I obtained both *O. indicus* and *O. tenuirostris* at Moulmein, but the female only of the latter, which is very similar to the female of *O. indicus*, excepting in the head and the form of the bill. The female of *O. tenuirostris* is still a desideratum.

The following notes are extracted from Mr. Blyth's more recent letters:—

"Two distinct races of Cuckoos have been confounded under the name *Cuculus striatus*, Drapiez, but were distinguished long ago in the 'Madras Journal' by Lord Arthur Hay,—a larger and a smaller species. The former is *C. striatus*, Drapiez, from Java; and we have it, identically the same, from Malacca and from Mussoree. It is *C. affinis*, A. Hay. The latter is *C. micropterus*, Gould. This I have never seen from the Malayan region, but it is common in Burmah during the rains. I obtained there also, in the cold season (at Moulmein), the young of *Cuculus canorus*; and *C. himalayanus* in Upper Martaban.

"Gould gives *Strix flammea* in his list of birds from near Bankok (P.Z.S. 1859, p. 151). He must mean *S. javanica*, which

is as common in Burmah as it is in India. Yarrell and others extend the range of *S. flammea* to South Africa; but a Cape specimen we have is certainly distinct, and is *Strix affinis*, nobis (*Strix flammea* apud nos, J. A. S. xxix. 100). It is rather larger than *Strix flammea*, with the general colouring much deeper, the back being of a more prevalent and darker ashy, the lower parts more strongly fulvous, and especially the primaries and tail much more broadly and distinctly banded, the dark markings being greatly more developed than even in the true *S. flammea* of Europe and N. Africa. Closed wing $11\frac{3}{4}$ in.; tail $5\frac{1}{8}$; shank (anteriorly) 2 in. A third African species is *Strix pöensis*, Fraser (P.Z.S. 1842, p. 189). The *Strix capensis*, A. Smith, is a *Scelostrix*, Kaup (v. *Glaux*, nobis, preoccupied in botany).

“Jerdon and myself have just been critically examining a number of Shrikes of the *superciliosus* type. There are four recognizable races, viz. *L. superciliosus* (verus), from the Malayan peninsula; *L. phœnicurus*, Pallas, of India, &c.; *L. lucionensis*, Scop., of the Philippines, China, Ceylon, and the Andaman Islands; and *L. arenarius*, nobis, from the desert region of N.W. India. Of these the third has rather a deeper bill than the others: the second I observed at Akyab during the cold season as abundantly as in Lower Bengal; but to the south (as about Moulmein especially) it is replaced by *L. hypoleucos*, nobis, which Gould gives also from Siam, having exactly the same harsh chattering note and habits. Once only I observed *L. hypoleucos* during my month’s stay in the *Yunzalia* forests of Upper Martaban. These are the only two Shrikes that I observed in Burmah. A very common bird on the Moulmein hills is the beautiful *Crypsirhina varians*; and *Dendrocitta rufa* is also abundant there. But the most characteristic bird of those hills is *Garrulax belangeri*.

“While writing the above, I have been interested in listening to the song-notes issuing from a cage containing three pairs of the Malayan *Loriculus pumilus*. These are the nearest approach to a proper song that I know of among the *Psittacidae*—far more so even than the pleasing twittering and chirruping of the *Melopsittacus undulatus* of Australia. As a rule among the Parrots, the larger the species the harsher and more discordant are the