

brown. ♂, ♀ wing 74 to 77; tail about 106 to 114; bill 13.5 to 15.5; metatarsus 28 to 30 mm.

Hab. South Alligator River, Arnhem-Land, North Australia. Type ♂ ad. 10 miles east of South Alligator River, about 85 miles from the coast, 4. vii. 1903, collected by Mr. J. T. Tunney. No. 1305 in Tring Museum.

“In the ‘Novitates Zoologicae,’ 1905, pp. 225, 226, I described this bird, of which I had then examined 16 specimens, but I erroneously referred it to *Amytornis housei* (Milligan). Mr. Henry Woodward, curator of the Perth Museum, has now sent me a specimen of the true *Amytornis housei*, and I find it to be quite a distinct species. I have, therefore, the pleasure of naming the new bird in honour of Mr. Woodward. In *Amytornis housei*, originally described as *Amytis housei* (cf. Rep. Kimberley Expl. Exp., App. B., 1902), the tail is much shorter (in the specimen before me 91 mm.), the throat striated with black and white, each feather being white with black margins, the malar region similarly marked, the chest, breast, and abdomen light chestnut, the former only being slightly marked with buff shaft-lines, the vent and under tail-coverts blackish with rufous shafts, and the upper wing-coverts chestnut, with whitish shaft-lines. In other respects, *A. housei* is very similar to *A. woodwardi*. The specimen of *A. housei* before me is marked as a male.”

2. *STRIX FLAMMEA GRACILIROSTRIS*, subsp. n.

Differs from its nearest allies, *Strix flammea schmitzi* of Madeira and *S. flammea kirchhoffi*, from the Mediterranean countries, etc., in its small size, and specially in its more slender bill. The upper surface is darker than in *S. f. kirchhoffi*, being grey and yellowish-brown, mostly with very fine markings of black and white dots; the face is light, but more or less tinged with silvery-grey, the underside varies from light cinnamon or rusty-brown to nearly white, tinged with buff, and is generally very finely, but sometimes more boldly marked. Wing about 24 to 26.5 cm., tail about 10.5 cm. Iris dark brown, upper mandible flesh-colour or rather dark horn-brown, ridge and sides

pinkish, under mandible at tip horn-colour, followed by a white line, then flesh-colour, or entirely whitish flesh-colour.

Hab. Fuertaventura and Lanzarote, Eastern Canary Islands. Type ♂ Fuertaventura, 28. v. 1904 (No. 2895), in Tring Museum. I have examined five specimens collected by Hauptmann Polatzek.

Dr. SCLATER exhibited two photographs of the nests of the colony of Cape Weaver-birds (*Sitagra capensis*) in the Public Gardens at Cape Town, which he had alluded to in his address at the last meeting of the Club (*see* above, p. 9). These photographs had just been received from Mr. W. L. Sclater.

Mr. A. TREVOR-BATTYE gave a short account of some of the birds he had met with during last September on the Upper Zambesi. He explained that he left the Rhodesian Railway at the Victoria Falls, travelled on horseback about fifty miles to the trading station of Kazungula, and thence by native dug-out canoes up the Zambesi about fifty miles further to Shesheke (King Lewanika's former capital—now the home of his eldest son, Litia), a missionary station, and the post of a Chartered Company's Assistant Commissioner, Mr. W. P. Cockerell. Mr. Trevor-Battye had intended to spend a month or so collecting at Shesheke, but, immediately upon his arrival there, was unavoidably summoned back to England. He was therefore only able to give the members of the Club a general account of the birds seen up and down the river.

The river was wooded in character as far as Kazungula, and thence, to Shesheke, ran chiefly through a high, open plain. It therefore followed that the birds seen during the first and the second part of the journey would be more or less distinct.

Among the birds seen in the forest region were Meyer's Parrot (*Pæocephalus meyeri*). These birds were difficult to detect, as they usually sat among the thick foliage of the masungula trees, and on the trees being approached