

pale but not pure white and heavily spotted undersurface. It is appropriately named

***Strix flammea schmitzi* subsp. nov.**

Type in the Tring Museum from Funchal, collected by Padre Schmitz, who has done much to increase our knowledge of Madeiran ornithology, and to supply specimens to various European museums.

We are thus at present, in Europe and Northern Africa, acquainted with :

*a. Strix flammea flammea* : Southern Scandinavia, Central Europe to France and Switzerland, Austria, Hungary. (We have no Russian material.)

*b. Strix flammea kirchhoffi* : Tangiers to Great Britain and Ireland. Perhaps along the Mediterranean, through Italy to Egypt, but possibly the Italian and North African birds are again separable! A few times very dark birds have occurred in England, but they are clearly visitors from the continent. The distribution in France of this form is not clear! It seems that near Lyons and also near Paris the dark and the light forms are found. Intermediate forms might occur towards the west. I have not examined Irish individuals.

*c. Strix flammea maculata* : Khartum, Blue and White Nile. (Brehm collection ; Witherby collection.)

*d. Strix flammea schmitzi* : Madeira (and ? Canaries).

*e. Strix flammea insularis* : Cape Verd Islands.

**VI. *Garrulus glandarius*.**

Mr. Rothschild has brought together a very large material of the Jay. This shows clearly that there is a tendency in Western Europe, and especially in the British Islands, to be darker above, while in the East there is generally a lighter colouration prevalent. These differences, however, are so slight and variable, and the gradation is so gradual, that it is not wise to apply a subspecific name to the darker form.

**VII. *Ceryle lugubris continentalis* subsp. nov.**

Hitherto the large black and white Kingfishers from the Himalayas and Assam and from Japan have been united under the name of *C. lugubris* or *C. guttata*. They are, however, distinguishable, the bird from India being generally darker than the one from Japan. The former has narrower, the latter wider white bars to the feathers of the upper surface. This is especially apparent on the wing-coverts. The wing of Japanese individuals is also generally about 1 cm. longer.

The name *Alcedo lugubris* has been given by Temminck to the Japanese bird. The Indian form requires therefore a new name, and I name it *Ceryle lugubris continentalis*. (Type in the Tring Museum from Sikkim, shot by Mr. H. J. Elwes on March 30th, 1876.) Gray called the Indian form *Alcyon guttata*, but this name is not more available, since Boddaert has already named the African Great Kingfisher (our present *Ceryle maxima*) *Alcedo guttata*.

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