

average in the same direction. The question of their subspecific value is therefore still open to doubt, but I believe at present in a smaller northern race.

The Morty form is very likely inseparable from the small northern one, but it is remarkable that the few specimens (we have also one in Tring) known from there are all very reddish brown. This is probably merely the rufous phase; in any case we cannot assume, without further evidence, that all Morty specimens are similarly rufous.

I am not prepared to accept the localities Aru and Sumbawa for *Scops magicus* without hesitation. From Sumbawa I have before me typical *Scops manadensis albiventris*, and not *magicus*; and it is difficult to believe that Aru has typical *magicus*.

6. *Strix cayelii*, sp. nov.

One *female* of a most beautiful *Strix* from Kayeli, October 1898, closely resembles the golden-yellowish form of *Strix novaehollandiae*, of which it is probably a subspecies, but has a more blackish ground-colour above, and the beautiful white mottlings are replaced by brownish ones, except on the middle and greater wing-coverts. The dimensions are smaller, but the longest remiges in both wings not being fully grown, exact measurements cannot be given. Tail 120 mm.

Although I have only one specimen of this owl, and the differences are slight, I cannot suppose that it is the same as *Strix novaehollandiae*. I believe, however, that many more forms of *Strix* will yet be found in the Eastern Archipelago.

7. *Eos bornea cyanonotus* (Vieill.).

Eos rubra var., Wallace, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1863, p. 21.

Eos rubra (partim) auctorum.

The Buru examples of the red lory differ so conspicuously from the typical form of Amboina and Ceram, that most ornithologists would separate them specifically. I prefer to treat them as a representative subspecies. Examples from Amboina, etc. are larger, and the body-plumage is uniform above and below and of a much lighter and brighter scarlet-red, lighter on the head. Those from Buru are very much smaller and the red is darker and more crimson. At present I am not able to make any further subdivisions, but it seems that examples from the Key Islands are generally larger; in other respects, however, they are perfectly similar to those from the islands of Amboina and Ceram. Probably those from Buru (*cyanonotus*) have lighter and more yellow bills, but unfortunately neither Doherty nor Dumas took the trouble to mention the colour of the beak on the labels, while we have fourteen from other localities with the colour of the bill described on the labels.

I have chosen the name *cyanonotus* (Vieillot in *Nouv. Dict.* xxv. p. 334) which is based on Levaillant's figure of the "Lori à franges bleues" on planche 93 of his "Perroquets." This figure is of the small size and the dark, almost crimson, red of the Buru birds, very much in contradiction to his light red "Perruche scarlate," which we take to be the typical form. These are the wing-measurements of the series now in the Rothschild Museum :—