

99. *Glaucidium cuculoides persimile* subsp. nov.

[*Noctua cuculoides* Gould, *Cent. Himal. B.* pl. 4 (1832.—Himalaya).]

*Glaucidium whitelyi* (non Blyth!) Grant, *P. Z. S.* 1900. p. 488 (Hainan).

15 ♂ ♀ Liudon, March 1903 (No. 182).

♂ ♀ Five-Finger Mts., April 1899 (John Whitehead).

Very similar to *G. cuculoides cuculoides* from India, but with the upper surface distinctly more rufous, especially on the head, back, scapulars and upper wing-coverts. Otherwise perfectly similar, of the same size and markings. The number of bars in the tail varies, being either six or seven, the distal bar counted, while in the Indian form there are seven or eight bars, and in the Chinese *G. c. whitelyi* the bars number six or seven. (Type: ♀ ad., Five-Finger Mts., 25. iv. 1899, John Whitehead coll.)

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant erroneously called the Hainan form "*G. whitelyi*," the latter being much larger and paler than both *G. c. cuculoides* and *G. c. persimile*.

100. *Glaucidium brodiei brodiei* (Burton).

*Noctua brodiei* Burton, *P. Z. S.* 1835. p. 152 ("Apud Montes Himalayenses").

4 ♂ ♂ Mt. Wuchi, March 1903, November 1905 (No. 175).

♀ Cheteriang, January 1904 (No. 175).

I cannot separate these specimens from Indian ones. The four males are alike; they are brownish, while the female is rufous. The wings of the males measure 82–84, those of the female 96 mm. From India we have brownish, blackish and rufous varieties.—The Formosan *G. pardalota* is very closely allied to *G. brodiei*, and should be treated as a subspecies of the latter. It is slightly larger, appears to be more olivaceous, and the sides of the breast are more distinctly and more widely cross-barred, while the marks on the abdomen are not so large, and have more the form of longitudinal spots. Though known to extend to South China, this species appears to be new for Hainan.

101. *Syrnium newarensis* subsp. (an *caligatus*?)

? *Bubo caligatus* Swinhoe, *Ibis* 1863. p. 218; id., *Ibis* 1864. p. 429 (Formosa).

2 ♂ ♂ ad., 1 ♀ ad., 1 ♀ juv., Mt. Wuchi, October, November 1905 (No. 271).

It is impossible to say for certain whether these birds belong to *caligatus*, without having a series from Formosa to compare.—The specimen from Formosa in the British Museum (the one mentioned in *Ibis*, 1864, p. 429), said to be a female, has the wing 39 cm. long. In coloration it is very near *maingayi* from Malacca, the under-surface and disc being very ochraceous. Our Hainan examples are certainly neither *S. newarensis newarensis*, being too small (the wing of the female about 4 to 6, that of the male about 2 to 4 cm. shorter), nor *S. newarensis indranee*, which is still smaller than the Hainan examples, and which has the under-surface and disc nearly always very strongly ochraceous; nor is it *S. newarensis maingayi*, which is still brighter ochraceous on the under-surface and disc. Our Hainan birds have the disc pale brownish, like *S. newarensis newarensis*, but one has it about as rufous as *indranee*, the latter specimen having also the underside strongly tinged with ochraceous, and barred more narrowly, while in the others the under-surface is whitish and broadly barred. The head is very darkly coloured, in fact almost black in our Hainan examples; but in one of them it is less