

stomus); while among the numerous species peculiar to the peninsula of India with Ceylon the only restricted generic form is *Ochromela*, which is common to the grassy summits of the Nilgiris and the most elevated parts of the island. It will be remarked that nearly all of the peculiarly Cinghalese species belong (as might be expected) to the mountainous portion of the island, the Jungle-fowl being the most striking exception; while certain others are specially common to the mountains of Ceylon and those of Southern India (more especially the Malabar ghâts), increasing in number southward. The small Chat-flycatcher (*Ochromela nigrorufa*) already noticed is a remarkable instance, as keeping to the highest altitudes exclusively; and the same is likely to prove true of the fine large Nilgiri Tree-Pipit (*Pipastes montanus*), which does not yet appear to have been observed in Ceylon. That *Myiophonus horsfieldi* (or a specialized representative of this bird) has not been observed in the island is worthy of notice; but I have before expressed an opinion that the higher regions of Ceylon have not yet been sufficiently explored, nor the southernmost hill-districts of the mainland of India. Still a *Myiophonus* is not at all a likely bird to have been overlooked; nor a Bulbul of the division *Otocompsa*, representative of *O. jocosa*, which is so conspicuous an inhabitant of the mainland of India generally south of the Himalaya.

*Further Addenda to the Commentary on Dr. Jerdon's
'Birds of India'**.

79. ATHENE CUCULOIDES.

Mr. Gurney has called my attention to certain distinctions observable in a Japanese race supposed hitherto to be this species. The tail has only six narrow white bars, one terminal and another of them at the extreme base of the feathers, so that four only remain to constitute the conspicuous barring of the rectrices; the markings of the wing-primaries and secondaries are also fewer and further apart than in the common Himálayan bird. In India the latter is quite peculiar to the Himálaya, whereas in Burma the race considered hitherto as identical

* *Vide antea*, pp. 183-185.

extends down to the level of the sea-shore; a pair had their abode in the verandah of Col. Phayre's residence in Rangoon. This Indo-Chinese bird requires now to be compared with the Japanese race, which latter seems to be sufficiently distinct to warrant the application of a new name; and I therefore propose to designate it *Athene Whiteleyi*. Except in the comparative fewness of the markings upon the flight-feathers of the wings, and more especially the rectrices, it entirely resembles the *A. cuculoides*. The Chinese species hitherto referred to *A. Cuculoides* is probably identical with that of Japan.

CERTHIA FAMILIARIS, Linn.

Mr. Gould has an example undoubtedly of this species from the Western Himálaya, presented to him by the person who shot it.

LANIUS ISABELLINUS, Hemprich & Ehrenberg.

A specimen was procured by the late Dr. Gould in Sindh, as noticed by Lord Walden (p. 224, *anteà*).

488. SAXICOLA OPISTHOLEUCA.

It does not sufficiently appear (*Ibis*, 1867, p. 14) that I regard this bird as distinct from *S. leucuroides*.

722. EUSPIZA LUTEOLA.

I have before noticed the song of this bird (p. 184, *anteà*). Lord Lilford remarks that the allied *E. melanocephala* "has an agreeable song" (*Ibis*, 1860, p. 139).

Arboricola charltoni (p. 160, *anteà*). Erase the words "Tenasserim Mountains."

MALACORTYX SUPERCILIARIS, nobis; *Rollulus superciliosus*, J. E. Gray, "Knowsley Menagerie," Aves, pl. xvi.

Of this fine Quail, heretofore only known from a pair, male and female, in the Derby Museum of Liverpool, which were said to have been brought from India, two examples were shot from a flock passing overhead in the vicinity of Mussooree in unusually cold weather, one of which was given to Colonel l'Estrange, of the Royal Artillery, who has kindly submitted the specimen to my inspection. It is a true Quail, of peculiar *generic* form; and Mr. Gould intends to figure the species in his 'Birds of