

Were it not that the large series of examples sent by Mr. Everett (six males and thirteen females) all agree in having spotted heads, I should not have ventured to separate the Zamboanga species from *N. philippinensis* of Luzon. Every variety of markings and colorations is exhibited in this series, from dark brown to tawny-rufous brown above, and stripes and spots of the same colours below; but all the nineteen examples have the frontal and coronal feathers brown, spotted with rufous—in some bright rufous, in others pale tawny rufous. Some have the whole under plumage, from throat to vent, dark-centred; others have the breast almost uniform rich rufous, without pale margins, and with a subterminal brown transverse narrow band.

Every specimen has its sex noted on its label; and the length of the wing in the six birds marked ♂ is greater than in those marked ♀. The wing of the six males ranges in length from 6·50 to 7·0, of the thirteen females from 6·25 to 6·50. Two Luzon males have the wings 6·37 and 5·25. Mr. Sharpe (Cat. ii. p. 168) states 2 inches as the length of the tarsus of an example of *N. philippinensis* in the British Museum; none of these Zamboanga birds has the tarsus longer than 1·12.

12. NINOX LUGUBRIS.

Strix lugubris, Tickell, J. A. S. B. ii. p. 573.

[Zamboanga. *a.* ♀, March: iris golden; bill blackish; cere, culmen, and mandible greenish yellow; feet dark chrome-yellow; claws black. *b.* ♀, April: iris deep brown; bill greenish; feet chrome-yellow.]

Dimensions:—

	Wing. in.	Tarsus. in.	Culmen. in.	Tail. in.
<i>a</i>	8·30	1·12	0·62	4·75
<i>b</i>	8·14	1·12	imperfect.	4·82

Six caudal bands. First two primaries without bars. The wings of a ruddy hue. The outer webs of most of the primaries rusty-red.

The remarks Mr. Gurney has been good enough to favour me with about this Zamboanga race of *Ninox lugubris* are as follows:—“I think the outer webs of the primaries unusually rufous. We have only one similar specimen, which is from Formosa and is described in Sharpe's volume (Catalogue, ii. p. 161); and with this specimen the Zamboanga bird seems to me to agree generally. If *N. japonica* be admitted as distinct from *N. lugubris* (though I doubt whether it ought to be), the Zamboanga specimen, I think, ought to be referred to *N. japonica*.”

Mr. Sharpe has suggested (*t. c.* p. 166) that the large Japanese and North-China form is migratory. These Zamboanga examples favour his hypothesis.

13. PSEUDOPTYNX GURNEYI, sp. n. (Plate LVIII.)

[Zamboanga, ♂, pairing, April: iris warm brown; bill greyish white; feet pale grey; claws white tipped with dark grey.]

Sides of face bright pure unmarked rufous. Lengthened stiff plumes springing from base of maxilla rufous mixed with tawny, and many with dark-brown shafts and tipped with dark brown. Space above front of eyes, uniting on forehead and extending back over the eyes, pale tawny rufous. Crown and occiput dark rufous, many of the feathers with a dark brown broad mesial stripe. Nape and sides of neck pure rufous. Lengthened ear-tufts the same, some with very narrow brown mesial linear markings near their apices. Plumes bordering the facial disk albescent tawny; some almost pure white, tipped with dark brown. Chin and upper throat pale tawny rufous. Middle of throat white. Breast and remainder of lower surface pure rufous, more dilute on lengthened tibial plumes and under tail-coverts. A few pectoral plumes, with dark-brown large terminal drops. Many abdominal plumes, with dark-brown elongated central stripes. Back rufous, minutely freckled with brown, each feather with a bold, irregular, dark-brown central stripe. Scapulars like the back, but some of the shorter and outer albescent tawny on outer webs. The dark brown central marks are so arranged that the back, together with the scapulars, appears to have three parallel dark-brown stripes running down it. Uropygium and upper tail-coverts rufous-brown, with darker shafts. Rectrices brown, minutely freckled with pale rufous, and with eight or nine narrow pale rufous cross bands. Minor and median wing-coverts brown, freckled with rufous, and each with a dark narrow central brown line. Major coverts brown on inner web, freckled with rufous on outer. Quills brown, alternately banded with freckled brown and pale rufous. Tertiaries pure rufous, with traces of dark brown along the shafts. Carpal edge white; wing-lining yellowish white; some of the under carpal coverts rufous. Thigh and tarsal coverts pale rufous and tawny white.

Mr. J. H. Gurney writes to me:—“The *Pseudoptynx* is certainly distinct from *P. philippinensis*, and, so far as I know, is undescribed. Besides its very much smaller size, it is very much more rufous below, and of a much darker rufous above; and the dark central marks of the mantle are altogether of a different character, and very much less coarse than those in *P. philippinensis*. As to the difference of size, we have two specimens of *P. philippinensis* here; and the comparison between their dimensions and those of the Zamboanga bird is as follows:—

	Wing.	Tarsus.	Middle toe. in.	Culmen without cere. in.
“ <i>P. philippinensis</i> , No. 1..	15.5	2.4	1.6	1.4
No. 2.. imperfect		2.5	1.5	1.5
“ <i>P. gurneyi</i>	9.3	1.8	1.4	1.1.”

The dimensions of the type in the British Museum given by Mr. Sharpe (Cat. ii. p. 43) also much exceed those of the Zamboanga bird.

I name this fine Owl after Mr. Gurney, to whom for many years

I have been largely indebted for great assistance in determining the obscurer species of *Rapaces*.

14. *SCOPS EVERETTI*, sp. n.

[Zamboanga, ♀, April: iris warm brown; bill pale greenish leaden, nearly white; feet whitish grey; claws dark grey. ♂, April: iris deep brown; feet whitish.]

Mr. Everett has sent three examples of a species of *Scops*, which may be described as being a large form of *Scops lempiji* as it occurs in Java. Above it has the deep rich brown colouring of the Javan species; the same broad dark-brown mark in the form of a parallelogram on the head and nape; the same pale-coloured forehead, stripe above each eye and round the nape, and the broad dark brown stripe leading from behind the eye, and including most of the ear-tufts. In the Zamboanga species (as represented in Mr. Everett's series) there are no pale uniform tawny or fulvous scapulars. Underneath, the markings differ from those of the Javan bird by being more confused, and by the absence of regular dark-brown cross markings on the abdominal plumes. The general colouring of the under surface is of a ruddier brown.

Dimensions:—

	Wing. in.	Tarsus. in.	Tail. in.	Culmen. in.
♂	6.50	1.20	3.50	0.62
♀	6.75	1.20	3.62	0.68

Mr. Sharpe, to whom I submitted two of the specimens, has obliged me with the following observations:—"Your Owl is of the *S. lempiji* group, having that peculiar light streak on the sides of the crown, running onto the ear-tufts; but underneath it is quite aberrant, and verges more towards the Moluccan *S. leucospilus* section. At the same time I expect it will come very near *Scops umbratilis*, Swinhoe."

Mr. Gurney writes, "The Owl is new to me, and different to any that we have here."

15. *THRIPONAX JAVENSIS* (28).

[Zamboanga. ♂, March: iris yellow.]

The white at the tips of the primaries is unusually developed in the specimens from Zamboanga.

16. *CHRYSOCOLAPTES LUCIDUS* (32).

Chrysocolaptes maculiceps, Sharpe, Tr. L. S. ser. 2, Zool. i. p. 314, t. xlv. fig. 2.

[Zamboanga, ♀, May: iris crimson.]

An example (marked a female) wears the plumage of *C. maculiceps*, as described and figured by Mr. Sharpe.