

## ACCIPITER CRUENTUS.

*Astur cruentus*, Gould, Birds of Austr. i. pl. 18.

*Hab.* Bouru and Timor.

## ATHENE HANTU.

*Rufa, supra rufo-brunnea; gula pallidiore; fronte genisque albescentibus; corpore subtus, cum cauda, rufescente et albescente indistinctissime fasciato; tectricibus alarum inferioribus rufis; remigibus fuscis, pogonio externo rufo; digitis tarsisque setulosis.*

Above dark, beneath bright rufous; tail with very indistinct, narrow, paler bars; forehead, cheeks, and chin whitish; under surface indistinctly banded with narrow fasciæ of darker and lighter rufous or whitish; the under tail-coverts barred with rufous and whitish; quills not barred, except close to their bases; under wing-coverts rufous, not barred; third, fourth, and fifth quills equal; tarsi and toes densely clothed with bristles; bill whitish horn-colour; iris yellow; feet (in the living bird) white.

Length 12 inches; wing  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches; tail 5 inches.

This species resembles *A. squamipila*, Bp., in its hairy tarsi, but differs in its coloration and proportions; it is one of the "burong hantus" (ghost-birds) of the natives.

*Hab.* Bouru.

## SCOPS LEUCOSPILUS.

*Ephialtes leucospila*, G. R. Gray, P. Z. S. 1860, p. 344.

*Hab.* Bouru and Gilolo.

## CAPRIMULGUS MACROURUS.

*C. macrourus*, Horsf. Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 142.

*Hab.* Bouru and the whole archipelago.

## DENDROCHELIDON MYSTACEUS.

*Cypselus mystaceus*, Less. Voy. Coquille, Ois. t. 22.

*Hab.* Bouru, Moluccas, and New Guinea.

*Remark.*—This is the limit of the range of this fine Tree-Swift to the westward. In the Sula Islands and Celebes it is replaced by *D. wallacii*, Gould.

## CACOMANTIS ASSIMILIS.

*Cuculus assimilis*, G. R. Gray, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 184.

*Hab.* Bouru.

This specimen seems to agree with that named and described as

bird to be a very good species, I should at once have adopted Professor Schlegel's name *ceramensis*, had I not obtained the bird in other localities than Ceram. The *Raptores* having so generally an extensive range renders the application of territorial specific names less advisable in their case than in that of the *Passeres*. My own rule is only to apply the name of a country as specific name when the surrounding districts are known to possess their peculiar representative species, in which case it amounts almost to a certainty that the new bird is similarly restricted in range.