

within the limits of the province; and it is certainly rare there, if it does occur.

61.—*Strix candida*, Tick.

Has been sent from Tonghoo by Major Lloyd. Davison, who knows it well having often shot it on the Nilgheris, has never yet met with it, though he has visited pretty well all likely places from Kolidoo southwards. I expect that it does not occur in Tenasserim proper.

62.—*Phodilus badius*, Horsf.

Blyth (B. of B., p. 67) gives this from Tenasserim; Wardlaw Ramsay got it at Tonghoo and on the Karennee Hills. Davison has never yet met with it.

63.—*Syrnium indranee*, Sykes. (*B. of B.*, p. 67.)

We, ourselves, have never met with this species in Tenasserim; and if a bird of the kind occurs, it is quite as likely to be the Malayan as the Southern Indian form of this Owl. Tickell, we are told, *Ibis*, 1876, 342, figures a nestling, but nestlings of the two forms would hardly be distinguishable without careful comparison.

Mr. Sharp remarks (Cat. II., 283) that a Malaccan specimen submitted to him for examination was not to be separated from a skin of Dr. Jerdon's from Southern India. We have now a specimen from Kotagherry on the Nilgheris, which proves to be identical with Ceylon birds. There is no doubt, therefore, that *Syrnium indranee* (though the original description of it omits its most essential feature, viz., the bright ochraceous disc) is the same bird that I described from Ceylon, S. F., I., 430, under the name of *ochrogenys*.

But I cannot agree with Mr. Sharpe that Malayan examples are not to be separated. They are larger, far deeper colored above, have a conspicuous chocolate chin patch and deep chocolate bands under the anterior portion of the disc barely indicated in *indranee*. They have a much more ferruginous face, and they want the conspicuous white eyebrow, which in *indranee* meets over the base of the bill, and thence runs on either side to quite over the centre of the eye. The corresponding less defined eyebrow in the Malaccan form is of the same color as the disc, a dull ferruginous, mingled with ferruginous buff.

To me it seems that Malaccan specimens can be separated at a glance, and such being the case, and the habitats being widely separated, I think the former should bear a distinct name, and I propose for the Malaccan race the name of *main-*

gayi in memory of a gentleman whose long labors in the cause of Botany and Natural History appear to have met with very scant recognition.

The Burmese specimen, referred to by Mr. Blyth, *loc. cit.*, and mentioned by me, Rough Notes, 351, was sent from Rangoon, and was said to have been procured in the Arrakan Hills. It was undoubtedly *newarense*, but it was a purchased skin, and I attach no certainty now to its alleged origin.

65 bis.—*Syrnium seloputo*,* Horsf. (1).

Bankasoon.

Very sparingly distributed in the better-wooded tracts of the southern and central portions of the province.

[This Owl appears to be very rare in Tenasserim. Anxious as I was to secure specimens, I only succeeded in shooting one. On one occasion I heard it near the village of Malewoon, and Mr. A. L. Hough heard it at Pakchan. A pair frequented the forest at the back of the village of Bankasoon. They used to make their appearance soon after dusk, and keep about the forest (I never knew them come into the open) till just about dawn, when they retired.

As they never came into the open (at any rate not to my knowledge, and not in the early part of the night) and were somewhat shy, it was some time before I managed to get a shot, but I did manage at last to secure one. I found in its stomach only the remains of some large beetles and nothing else.

The hoot of this Owl is very peculiar, once heard never either to be forgotten or confounded with that of any other Owl; it commences with a sort of rolling hoo-hoo-hoo, and ends with a prolonged and deep drawn hoo.

It is perfectly distinct from that of *indranee*, which is a hoo, then hoo-hoo, and then hoo, as also from that of *nivicola*, so common here at Simla, which is simply hoot, hoot, a double call repeated at intervals of some minutes.—W. D.]

A fine specimen, a male, measured in the flesh:—

Length, 18.5; expanse, 48; tail from vent, 8; wing, 13.25; tarsus, 2.4; bill from gape, 1.75; weight, 1.75 lbs.

The claws and visible portion of toes horny; bill and cere greenish black; irides dark brown.

The whole face ferruginous buffy; most ferruginous on the feathers behind the eye; cheeks nearly white, as is also the chin, all the feathers of these parts with disunited webs, as usual

* If Latham's name *sinense* could be proved to apply to this species, it would have precedence; but Latham's dimensions and description suit *ocellatum*, Less, better than this present species. I myself reject Latham's name altogether, its subject not being at present, to my mind, clearly identifiable.