

collected by Mr. Wileman, is like Indian specimens, but the ground-colour of the upperside is darker, more blackish. Specimens in the British Museum did not seem to differ from Indian ones.

3. Specimens from the Philippines in Tring and London do not seem to differ from Australian ones! In view of the Kalidupa example the question may be raised, if the Australian form could not extend over Celebes to the Philippines? A series from the latter islands must be examined. A Luzon specimen was described as *Strix amauronota* by Cabanis, *Journ. f. Orn.*, 1872, p. 316, but it was only compared with "*Strix flammea*," apparently in ignorance of *longimembris*.

***Tyto longimembris chinensis* subsp. nov.**

Upperside chiefly buffish ochraceous, the feathers being dark chocolate-brown with wide bases and edges being buffy ochraceous, and near the tip is a small buff to whitish spot. The tail is a bit lighter, almost orange-buff, with the usual blackish cross-bars. Underside paler, ochraceous-buff with a few tiny dark brown spots. Facial disk like the ground-colour of the upperside. We have a skin, with wing 340 mm., shot at Suey Kow, in South-eastern China, in December 1889 by C. B. Rickett, and there are two like it in the British Museum from Foochow. This extraordinary coloration seems to be the usual one in South China, while it is not, as a rule, found elsewhere, except that there is one from Raipur in India like it, if the label has not been exchanged?

Type in Tring Museum, Suey Kow, C. B. Rickett coll.

It will be seen from the foregoing treatise, that material of Grass-Owls is wanting from many parts: from Indo-China, from Celebes, and probably the species may occur on the Sunda Islands, the Moluccas, and on some other islands than the Fiji Islands in the South Sea.
