THE BIRDS OF THE MALAY PENINSULA
SINGAPORE, and PENANG

PLATE I



491. NILTAVA; 423. BLACK-HEADED BULBUL; 418. YELLOW-HEADED LEAF-BIRD; 538. RUBY-CHEEKED SUNBIRD; 354. BLACK-AND-CRIMSON ORIOLE; 263. BAY-HEADED BEE-EATER; 514. BLACK-NAPED BLUE FLYCATCHER; 78. BLUE-BREASTED BUTTON-QUAIL

About $\frac{5}{16}$ Nat. Size

THE BIRDS OF THE MALAY PENINSULA SINGAPORE and PENANG

An account of all the Malayan species, with a note of their occurrence in SUMATRA, BORNEO, *and* JAVA *and a list of the birds of those islands*

by

A. G. GLENISTER, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U.

1214

with 78 birds in colour and monochrome by
ELIZABETH M. E. GLENISTER
and 74 text illustrations and photographs by the Author

BOOK NO. 650

Geoffrey Cumberlege
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON NEW YORK TORONTO
1951

Oxford University Press, Amen House, London E.C.4

GLASGOW NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON

BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS CAPE TOWN

Geoffrey Cumberlege, Publisher to the University

Printed in Great Britain by
The Camelot Press Ltd., London and Southampton

To my Father and Mother
to whom I owe my love of Nature
and
to my Wife
with whom bird-watching has been such fun



FOREWORD

By THE RT. HON. MALCOLM MACDONALD, P.C.

THIS book about the birds of Malaya will be warmly welcomed by all who are interested in ornithology in general and the ornithology of Malaysia in particular. It has been badly needed for a long time. Some attractive slighter volumes on the subject exist, as do also some larger and more weighty works. All these have value; but perhaps the most urgent requirement of bird-watchers anywhere is a book which can be carried about easily in the hand or the pocket, and which contains adequate descriptions and plentiful illustrations to permit recognition of any bird which appears on the scene. Such books exist about the birds of many countries, and form the foundation of most ornithologists' enjoyment of their pastime. But until now none has existed about the birds of Malaya. Mr. Glenister's book therefore fills a great need.

Moreover, his work performs its task in a splendid manner. Its information is comprehensive, yet contained in a comparatively small compass; its notes on the species and their habits are scientifically accurate, yet written in simple, popular language; and the printed words are illuminated by many photographs, black-and-white sketches, and coloured illustrations. The reproductions of drawings and paintings by the author and his wife are amongst the most useful as well as charming features of the book.

Bird-watching is a widely enjoyed hobby. All sorts and conditions of men and women indulge in it, from statesmen to charladies and from dustmen to dukes. It has much to commend it. It takes its devotees into the open air, leads them into green places, transports their minds for a while from domestic, business, or official worries, and introduces them into a society which is as far removed from our sorry human affairs as is Lilliput or Wonderland. Above all, it enables men's eyes to contemplate beauty; for in forms, colours, and movements birds are as lovely as any animals in God's creation.

The birds of Malaya yield place to none in any land for beauty. And, as Mr. Glenister points out, these graceful creatures can be studied with comparative ease in one's own Malayan garden and its neighbourhood. Many a day from the windows of my house in Johore I can watch Long-tailed Paroquets, Black-naped Orioles, Golden-backed Woodpeckers, Yellow-breasted Sunbirds, Green Pigeons, Scarlet-backed Flower-peckers, White-collared Kingfishers, Blue-throated Bee-eaters, and a host of other engaging tropical birds. And

the great ones associate freely with the small. In a nearby tree on one side of the house nests a pair of Brahminy Kites, and in a tree-top at a similar distance on the other side a couple of White-bellied Sea Eagles have built their eyrie.

Unfortunately, a fair amount of work prevents me from keeping a regular check upon the birds which frequent the garden at Bukit Serene; so I cannot tell how many species could be seen there in a year. But when I lived in more leisurely days in Penang I did keep an almost daily record for a period of a few months. In that time fifty-five different species visited the garden, to my personal knowledge. This compares with the sixty-five seen by Mr. Glenister in and from his garden at Ipoh, and is an indication of the variety of bird life which can be enjoyed by anyone in Malaya who buys this book and adopts this enchanting study.

MALCOLM MACDONALD

BUKIT SERENE
Johore
November 1950

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Note: Unless stated to be *females* (♀), all the birds illustrated are *males* (♂).

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Malaysia and adjacent areas 3

INTRODUCTION

Object and Plan of Book

THE object of this book is to provide the reader with a handy guide to all the birds known to occur in the Malay Peninsula, Singapore, Penang, and Peninsular Thailand and, at the same time, to give him some knowledge of the bird life of Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.

The book is written in popular language, and technical terms have been avoided as far as possible, particularly in the descriptions. It is, however, scientifically arranged, and the birds and bird families are treated in their proper systematic order, the author's aim being a book of value both to the beginner, interested in the birds he sees around him, and to the serious ornithologist.

The book is divided into two parts and there are several appendices. Part I is of an introductory nature and is concerned with Malayan birds as seen in the field. Chapter I deals with the more everyday aspects of Malayan bird life—the birds one sees in the towns and gardens, the more noticeable birds of the higher hill stations, and those of particular interest to the sportsman. Chapter II contains practical hints on the observation and identification of Malayan birds in the field. In Chapter III the reader will find summarized details of the Malayan Bird Families and short field descriptions of all the Malayan species, with a note of their status as residents or visitors and their occurrence in certain general localities: on Penang and Singapore islands and—on the mainland—in the lowlands, in the hills (above 2,500 feet), and in the mountains (4,000 feet and above).

Part II is the main section of the book and contains a systematic list of all the species recorded from the Malay Peninsula, Singapore, Penang, and Peninsular Thailand (Siam), with a description of each and a short account of its habits and status.

All the Malayan subspecies of species found in the Malay Peninsula, Singapore, and Penang are mentioned and, for ease of reference, each species is given the number which it bears in Dr. C. A. Gibson-Hill's *An Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Malaya* (Bulletin No. 20 of the Raffles Museum, Singapore, September 1949). These numbers are also used in Appendix B where the distribution of the Malayan species in Sumatra, Borneo, and Java is detailed. It should be noted that none of these large islands is quite as rich in bird life as is the mainland.

As subspecific differences are usually differences only of degree in size or colouring, and are mostly not very apparent in the field (see Plate XIV), it is hoped that the descriptions given in this book will be

almost, if not quite, as useful for the field identification of a species in Sumatra, Borneo, and Java, as they are for the field identification of the same species in Malaya. The reader will find that he has a field description of 100 per cent. of the species recorded from the Malay Peninsula, Singapore, Penang, and Peninsular Thailand (Siam), of a subspecies of some 85 per cent. of the total species recorded by the late F. N. Chasen in his *A Handlist of Malaysian Birds* (1935) from Sumatra, of some 80 per cent. of the total species he recorded from Borneo, and some 75 per cent. of the total species he recorded from Java. A list of the Sumatran, Bornean, and Javan species not recorded from the Malay Peninsula is included in Appendix B.

Throughout this book the word *Malaya* is a collective term and is used to denote the territories of the Federation of Malaya (including Penang) and Singapore, while the words *Peninsular Thailand* are used to denote that part of Thailand (Siam) which lies between the Isthmus of Kra (approx. lat. 10° N.) and the northern Malayan border (between approx. lat. 6° and 7° N.).

Abbreviations and Assumptions

Unless it is specifically stated otherwise, the reader may assume:

(1) That the sexes of the subspecies described are alike in colouring, or so nearly alike that no separate description of the female is needed. (Lack of space precludes descriptions of immature plumages.)

(2) That the subspecies described is believed to be resident in Malaya.

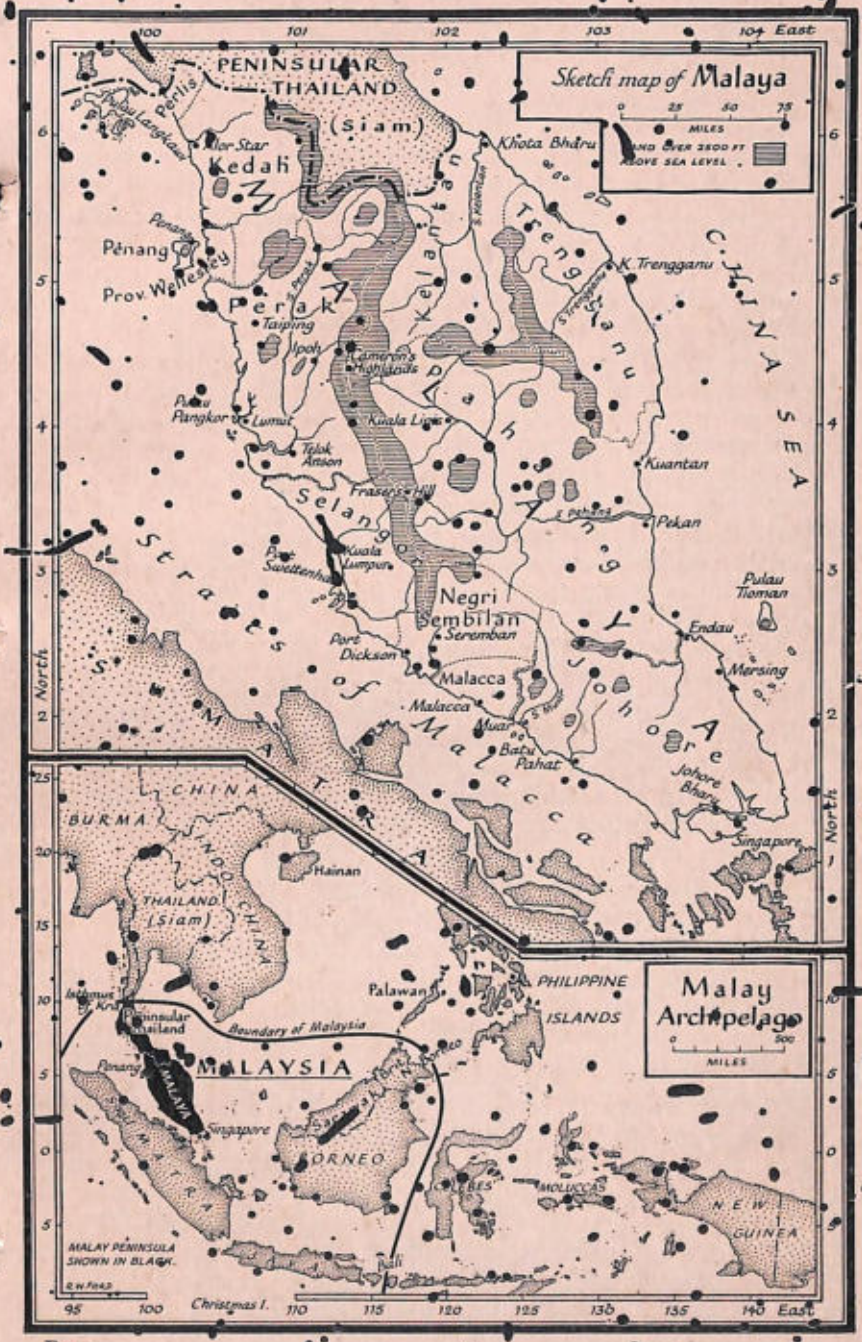
(3) That the author has been unable to find a record of the nesting in Malaya of one of the subspecies of the species concerned. This does not necessarily mean that the species does not nest within the area, as records of the nesting of Malayan birds are still incomplete.

(4) That the author has been unable to ascertain the Malay name of the bird.

Abbreviations and assumptions used in a particular chapter or appendix will be found at the beginning of the chapter or appendix concerned.

Geographical

The study of the geographical distribution of life has enabled zoologists to recognize a number of REGIONS, each of which supports a characteristic fauna differing in many essentials from that of the other Regions. Detailed comparison has resulted in the recognition of a number of SUB-REGIONS within the Regions, and of PROVINCES within the Sub-regions.


Sketch map of Malaya
0 25 50 75
MILES
LAND OVER 2500 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL
PENINSULAR THAILAND (Siam)
Pulau Langkawi
Perlis
Northern Star
Kedah
Khota Bhâru
Kelantan R.
Tengku Mts
Trengganu
K. Trengganu
C. CHINA SEA
Penang
Prov. Wellesley
Penang R.
Perak
Taiping
Ipoh
Cameron's Highlands
Perak R.
Pulau Pangkor
Lumut
Kuala Lipis
Telok Anson
Kuantan
Selangor
Fraser's Hill
Pahang R.
Pekan
Kuala Lumpur
Port Swettenham
Straits of Malacca
Negri Sembilan
Seremban
Pulau Tioman
Endau
Port Dickson
Malacca
Mersing
Johore
Muar
Batu Pahat
Johore Bhâru
Singapore
SUMATRA
North
BURMA
CHINA
INDO CHINA
THAILAND (Siam)
Hainan
Palawan
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Malay Archipelago
0 500
MILES
Indonesian Kra
Peninsular Thailand
Boundary of Malaysia
MALAYSIA
Penang
MALAYA
Singapore
SUMATRA
BORNEO
CELEBES
MOLUCCAS
NEW GUINEA
JAVA
Bali
MALAY PENINSULA SHOWN IN BLACK.
R.W. Feb.3
Christmas I.
95 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 East
100 101 102 103 104 East

BBM.

The MALAYSIAN SUB-REGION is made up of the MALAYAN, SUMATRAN, BORNEAN, and JAVAN PROVINCES, which were defined by Chasen, in his *A Handlist of Malaysian Birds* (1935), as follows:

MALAYAN PROVINCE. 'The Malay Peninsula; the small islands close to both its coasts; the Anamba and Tambelan Islands.' (This definition includes all the States of the Malay Peninsula, Singapore, Penang, and Peninsular Thailand [Siam] south of the Isthmus of Kra.)

SUMATRAN PROVINCE. 'Sumatra and the shallow water islands off its east coast with which the islands of the Rhio and Lingga Archipelagos are intimately related. The large islands of Banka and Billiton. The whole of the chain of islands off the west coast of Sumatra, the most important of which, from north to south are, Simalur, the Banjak Islands, Nias, the Batu Islands, the Mentawi Islands (Siberut, Sipora, and Pagi Islands) and Engano.'

BORNEAN PROVINCE. 'Borneo and its coastal islands, the most important of which are Labuan, and Mantanani off the north-west coast; Maratua, off the east coast; and Pulau Laut off the south-east corner; the North Bornean Islands of Banguey, Balambangan, and Mallewallé; the North and South Natuna Islands; the Karimata Islands.'

JAVAN PROVINCE. 'Java with Madura; Bali. Many small islands in the Java Sea, the most important of which are the Thousand Islands; the Watcher Islands off Batavia; the Karimon-Java Islands; Bawean; the Kangean Islands including Raas and Sapudi; various small islands between Bali and Borneo, the most important of which are Arends, Solombo, Kalambau, and Mata Siri. Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean. The Cocos-Keeling Islands.'

This book deals, in general, with the birds of the Malaysian Subregion and, in particular, with those of the Malayan Province. There is a great similarity between the bird life of the lower elevations of each of these Provinces, and it is almost entirely amongst the birds occurring above 2,500 feet that marked differences are apparent.

The Classification and Naming of Birds

The CLASS of birds is divided into ORDERS made up of FAMILIES containing a number of GENERA which, in turn, consist of a number of closely related SPECIES. Where a given SPECIES exhibits definite variations in different parts of its geographical range, it is sub-divided into SUBSPECIES which are sometimes known as GEOGRAPHICAL RACES.

The system of scientific nomenclature generally in use had its origin in the work of Linnaeus, who, in the eighteenth century, established a binomial system: i.e. he gave to each species with which he

was familiar two scientific names, the first to indicate the genus and the second to indicate its species, e.g. he named the Great Tit *Parus major*, and the Blue Tit—a separate species but a member of the same genus—*Parus caeruleus*. The existence of subspecies has since been recognized and is indicated by the addition of a third scientific designation which, in the case of the typical form (the form originally described and named) is a repetition of the second name: e.g. the typical form of the Great Tit is named *Parus major major*, the Malay Peninsula and Sumatran form, *Parus major ambiguus*, and the Bornean form *P. m. cinerascens*. The whole or part of the surname of the person who first described and named the species or subspecies, as the case may be, is also usually added. Where the species has since been transferred to a GENUS other than that in which the original describer placed it, the surname is put in brackets: e.g. *Parus major* Linn., *Parus major ambiguus* (Raffl.),[1] *Parus major cinerascens* Slater.

In the past much confusion was caused by the same bird receiving different names in the various scientific papers published. Nowadays, certain rules, based upon priority of publication, are in use and the position is much improved. Names formerly in use, but now superseded by the operation of these rules, are known as *synonyms*.

In this book, the system of classification and nomenclature followed is that used by Dr. Gibson-Hill in his *Checklist* (see above). As the surnames already mentioned are of little use to the general reader, and economy of space is important, they have not been included in this book. Those interested should refer to Dr. Gibson-Hill's *Checklist*. In order to assist readers accustomed to the nomenclature used in Chasen's *A Handlist of Malaysian Birds* (Bulletin No. 11 of the Raffles Museum, Singapore, December 1935) a superior figure has been placed against any scientific names used in Dr. Gibson-Hill's *Checklist* which differ from those used in Chasen's *Handlist* and the names used in the latter have been added as footnotes at the bottom of the page.

It is necessary that the reader should realize that a given species often has several different Malay names, and that, in some cases, the same Malay name is applied to several different species which may, or may not be, closely related. The author has endeavoured to overcome this difficulty by adding in Appendix A the Malay names arranged in alphabetical order, with the species number of the bird or birds to which each name is sometimes applied, placed opposite.

It should be mentioned that most people dislike disappointing an inquirer, and that their natural courtesy sometimes leads them to guess at, or invent, names for birds seen in the field.

Although, of course, the author acquired a fair knowledge of local bird names during his long residence in Malaya, he is indebted to Robinson and Chasen's *The Birds of the Malay Peninsula* for many of the

[1] Originally placed in the genus *Turdus*.

Malay names given in this book. A few others he learned from Mr. G. C. Madoc's excellent *An Introduction to Malayan Birds*, and a few more from a list compiled by Mr. G. Stubbs and published in the *Malayan Nature Journal* (Vol. V, March 1950). He wishes to record his thanks to all those named.

Nests and Eggs

Owing to the denseness of cover afforded by tropical vegetation, the large number of nesting sites available, and the fact that there is no restricted period for nesting (such as the spring in more temperate climates), the finding of nests in Malaya is far from easy. All too little, therefore, is known about this important subject, although, of late years, the outstanding work done by Messrs. E. H. Bromley, A. T. Edgar, G. C. Madoc, Dr. B. D. Molesworth, and others has added much to our knowledge.

It has been found impossible to include within the limits of a single volume a description of the nest and eggs of the individual species occurring in Malaya. In the Bird Family Summaries in Chapter III of Part I, however, the type of nest and the most general colouring of the eggs of each of the Malayan Bird Families have been indicated, and, where the author has been able to find a record of a species nesting in Malaya, a note has been added to that effect.

Illustrations

The coloured, and some of the monochrome, plates are from paintings made, in Malaya, by the author's wife, who wishes him to record her thanks to the Raffles Museum authorities for the loan of the necessary skins.

The other monochrome plates are from photographs of birds in captivity taken by the author, and are included to show the appearance of the *species* in life. The subjects are not all birds from Malaya, but they are of the same *species*, although not necessarily of the same *subspecies*; as remarked elsewhere, subspecific differences are mostly not apparent in the field. Perhaps it should be mentioned that the Peacock Pheasant shown on Plate XI is *Polypectron bicalcaratum*; Chasen, in his *Handlist*, held the Malayan form to be *P. b. malacensis*, but Dr. Gibson-Hill in his *Checklist* lists the Malayan form as *P. malacensis*.

The line drawings in the text are by the author.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ALTHOUGH the author has had some twenty years of experience of Malayan birds in the field and has studied them for a considerably longer period, he has found it necessary to draw fully upon the information given in published works. Of this, he wishes to make full acknowledgement and, in particular, to record his debt to the late Mr. F. N. Chasen, for many years Director of Raffles Museum, Singapore, for his invaluable advice, encouragement, and notes, and for the permission he gave to use the information in his *A Handlist of Malaysian Birds* and the first four volumes of his and Mr. Robinson's *Birds of the Malay Peninsula*. The author has made full use of this permission and the notes which Mr. Chasen gave to him, particularly in regard to the rarer birds and the details of distribution, status, nesting, measurements, and the colour of soft parts.

The author also wishes to express his gratitude to Dr. C. A. Gibson-Hill, of Raffles Museum, Singapore, for his helpful advice and his permission to base the numbering, classification, and nomenclature used in this book upon that of his *An Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Malaya*, and to include the up-to-date information regarding status, distribution, and records of nesting which that publication contains.

Special thanks are also due to Sir Norman Kinnear, Mr. J. D. Macdonald, and the staff in the Bird Room at the British Museum (Natural History) at South Kensington, London. Sir Norman Kinnear and Mr. Macdonald have always been ready with advice and assistance based upon their wide experience and knowledge, and the staff have been put to much hard work hunting up skins of Malayan birds for the author to study.

The author is most grateful to Sir John Bagnall and Mr. J. D. Mead, C.B.E., for their generous contributions towards the cost of the coloured plates, and to Messrs. H. F. & G. Witherby Ltd. for their kind permission to incorporate in the map information regarding the areas in Malaya above 2,500 feet, which appeared on a map in Volume II of *The Birds of the Malay Peninsula* by H. C. Robinson, published by them in 1928.

The manuscript was typed by Miss Kathleen Greenway, whose ability to read the author's almost illegible drafting, as well as her general willingness to help, contributed in no small measure to the completion of the book.

In conclusion, the author wishes to thank those who helped him in Malaya—particularly Mr. and Mrs. E. L. D. Evans of Sengat Estate—and all whose published work on the birds of the region he has had the privilege and pleasure of reading.

PART I

MALAYAN BIRDS IN THE FIELD

CHAPTER I

THE BIRDS OF EVERYDAY LIFE

1. Malayan Birds as a Hobby

HOBBIES suited to the peculiar conditions of life in the tropics are few and far between, and it is one of the objects of this book to assist residents and visitors to realize the opportunities for recreation offered by the bird life of Malaya.

During my twenty odd years in Malaya, I experienced most of the widely differing conditions which life in that region has to offer. I lived for a long time in towns, occasionally in villages, at times amongst rubber estates, and often on mines. I spent long periods in the jungle—frequently far from other Europeans—and had the usual rounds of illness followed by spells of convalescence at hill stations and by the sea. I visited Sumatra, Borneo, and Java, and, on many occasions, led prospecting parties to the wilder parts of Peninsular Thailand (Siam). In all these varying circumstances, I tried most of the forms of recreation available, but found no other which could be pursued wherever I happened to be or which could be enjoyed alone, or in company, as opportunity and inclination permitted.

To the many women and others who find that the apparent absence of seasonal change makes time pass slowly in Malaya, I particularly recommend an interest in birds, for the garden presents an ever-changing pageant of bird life, and the arrivals and departures of the migrants well mark the progress of the year.

Many interesting problems await solution at the hands of the careful observer, and so little is known of the habits and life-histories of even the commoner birds that there is almost as much valuable information to be gathered in the garden as there is elsewhere.

As time goes on, the important part played by birds in the general economy of nature is becoming more widely realized. Each year, birds destroy countless millions of insect pests, which would otherwise devour the crops upon which the very existence of mankind depends, and, if man is to survive and to have time to devote to his own progress, the adequate protection of bird life throughout the world is essential. Excellent laws with that purpose exist in many parts of the world, but they are of little practical value except where the need for them is understood by the general public. Effective bird protection depends upon a detailed knowledge of the life-histories of the birds of the areas concerned, and the greater the number of observers at work, the better

the public will be informed and the sooner the many outstanding problems will be solved. The study and observation of birds is therefore an extremely useful as well as interesting hobby, and as such I commend it to the reader.

The knowledge gathered by individual observers should, if possible, be passed on to someone who has the opportunity to turn it to proper account. All interested in Malayan birds should belong, and send their information, to the Malayan Nature Society, and I would mention that I have always found the Museum Authorities, both in Malaya and in England, most willing to extend a helping hand. It need hardly be added that, to be of value, information regarding birds and their habits must be strictly accurate.

2. The Bird Life of Malaya

The bird life of Malaya is both varied and attractive. A large number of species has been recorded, and nearly one-half exhibit the exotic appearance and colouring popularly associated with birds of the tropics. The reader must expect to find, however, that many of the birds which first come under his notice are of comparatively sober hue, for, although there are gaily-coloured birds in plenty, many of them are normally inconspicuous in the mass of vegetation which forms the background of the Malayan scene. Malaya is a land of bright sunshine and deep shadow, and nature well understands the art of camouflage.

Although many of the Malayan birds have harsh and unmusical calls, it must not be imagined that there are no songsters. The number of different species of song-birds may not be large, but the individuals of the singing species are numerous, and the volume of song at a Malayan dawn bears comparison with that in any part of the world. Many Malayan songsters have the merit of singing most of the year round, and such birds as the Magpie (Straits) Robin (450), the Common Shama (451), and the Yellow-crowned Bulbul (429) would hold their own in almost any company. Even the harsher and more monotonous bird calls have a charm of their own, for they are well suited to their surroundings and the jungle shares with the cathedral the property of imparting resonance and remoteness to sounds which, in a different setting, would be but ordinary to the human ear.

Many of the bird families of Malaya have their counterparts in other parts of the world, and most readers will find that they are already familiar with the general appearance of the more widely spread groups. Once a working knowledge of the outward appearance of the different bird families is attained, the identification of the commoner Malayan birds presents few difficulties, for nature has endowed them with a more marked individuality of colouring, calls, and habits than is the case with the majority of birds in Europe.

I would emphasize, here, the strong similarity between the bird life of Sumatra, Borneo, and Java and that of the Malay Peninsula, such marked differences as there are being mostly confined to the birds inhabiting the mountain areas. In the lowlands, differences where they occur are mostly subspecific and are often hardly apparent in the field. This similarity is particularly noticeable in the case of the commoner birds, and I experienced little or no difficulty in identifying most of the species seen during my visits to those beautiful islands.

THE BIRD FAMILIES OF THE MALAY PENINSULA, SINGAPORE, AND PENANG

(Note.—The Malayan Species Numbers are given in brackets.)

F.1.	HYDROBATIDAE	STORM-PETRELS (1–2)
F.2.	COLYMBIDAE	GREBES (3)
F.3.	PHAËTHONTIDAE	TROPIC-BIRDS (4)
F.4.	PELECANIDAE	PELICANS (5–6)
F.5.	SULIDAE	BOOBIES (7–7A)
F.6.	PHALACROCORIDAE	CORMORANTS (8)
F.7.	ANHINGIDAE	DARTERS (9)
F.8.	FREGATIDAE	FRIGATE-BIRDS (10–11)
F.9.	ARDEIDAE	HERONS, EGRETS, BITTERNS (12–29)
F.10.	CICONIIDAE	STORKS (30–4)
F.11.	THRESKIORNITHIDAE	IBISES (35)
F.12.	ANATIDAE	DUCKS (36–41)
F.13.	ACCIPITRIDAE	HAWKS, EAGLES, VULTURES (42–71)
F.14.	PANDIONIDAE	OSPREYS (72)
F.15.	FALCONIDAE	FALCONS (73–5)
F.16.	PHASIANIDAE	PHEASANTS, PARTRIDGES, &c. (76–90)
F.17.	TURNICIDAE	BUSTARD-QUAILS (91)
F.18.	GRUIDAE	CRANES (92)
F.19.	RALLIDAE	RAILS (93–103)
F.20.	HELIORNITHIDAE	FINFOOTS (104)
F.21.	JACANIDAE	JACANAS (105–6)
F.22.	ROSTRATULIDAE	PAINTED SNIPE (107)
F.23.	CHARADRIIDAE	PLOVERS (108–16)
F.24.	SCOLOPACIDAE	SANDPIPERS, SNIPE, &c. (117–44)
F.25.	RECURVIROSTRIDAE	STILTS (145)
F.26.	DROMADIDAE	CRAB-PLOVERS (146)
F.27.	BURHINIDAE	STONE-PLOVERS (P. Siam only)
F.28.	GLAREOLIDAE	PRATINCOLES (147)
F.29.	LARIDAE	GULLS, TERNS (148–59)
F.30.	COLUMBIDAE	PIGEONS, DOVES (160–78)
F.31.	PSITTACIDAE	PARROTS, LORIQUETS (179–81)
F.32.	CUCULIDAE	CUCKOOS, MALKOHAS (182–206)
F.33.	TYTONIDAE	BARN OWLS (207–8)
F.34.	STRIGIDAE	OWLS (209–22)
F.35.	PODARGIDAE	FROGMOUTHS (223–5)

F.36.	Caprimulgidae	Nightjars (226–9)
F.37.	Apodidae	Swifts, Swiftlets (230–41)
F.38.	Hemiprocnidae	Tree-Swifts (242–3)
F.39.	Trogonidae	Trogons (244–9)
F.40.	Alcedinidae	Kingfishers (250–62)
F.41.	Meropidae	Bee-eaters (263–6)
F.42.	Coraciidae	Rollers (267–8)
F.43.	Upupidae	Hoopoes (269)
F.44.	Bucerotidae	Hornbills (270–80)
F.45.	Capitonidae	Barbets (281–91)
F.46.	Indicatoridae	Honey-Guides (292)
F.47.	Picidae	Woodpeckers, Piculets (293–317)
F.48.	Eurylaimidae	Broadbills (318–24)
F.49.	Pittidae	Pittas (325–30)
F.50.	Hirundinidae	Swallows, Martins (331–4)
F.51.	Campephagidae	Cuckoo-Shrikes, Minivets (335–45)
F.52.	Dicruridae	Drongos (346–50)
F.53.	Oriolidae	Orioles (351–4)
F.54.	Corvidae	Crows, Jays (355–61)
F.55.	Paridae	Tits (362–63)
F.56.	Sittidae	Nuthatches (364–5)
F.57.	Timaliidae	Babblers (366–412)
F.58.	Aegithinidae	Ioras, Leaf-birds (413–20)
F.59.	Pycnonotidae	Bulbuls (421–45)
F.60.	Turdidae	Thrushes, Robins, Chats (446–64)
F.61.	Sylviidae	Warblers, Tailor-birds (465–84)
F.62.	Muscicapidae	Flycatchers (485–517)
F.63.	Motacillidae	Wagtails, Pipits (518–22)
F.64.	Laniidae	Shrikes (523–5)
F.65.	Sturnidae	Starlings, Mynas (526–33)
F.66.	Nectariniidae	Sunbirds, Spider-hunters (534–51)
F.67.	Dicaeidae	Flower-peckers (552–61)
F.68.	Zosteropidae	White-Eyes (562)
F.69.	Ploceidae	Sparrows, Munias (563–73)
F.70.	Fringillidae	Finches, Buntings (574–5)

3. *Bird Life of the Towns and Gardens*

One is rarely very far from the jungle in Malaya—a fact reflected in the number and variety of birds which visit the average garden, whether it be on the edge of civilization, within the orderly monotony of a rubber estate, or in the residential area of one of the larger towns.

In the less-developed districts, almost any species of bird, however shy and retiring normally, may occasionally find its way into a garden—attracted, no doubt, from its accustomed world of greenery and shade by the comparative abundance of sunlight, food, and colour which most gardens have to offer. In the larger towns, the garden bird life tends to be less varied and to consist mainly of those species which have solved, or are endeavouring to solve, the difficult problem of

living alongside man. Even in towns, however, the most unlikely birds turn up at times, and I have records of no fewer than sixty-five different species—some of them normally jungle birds—seen in and from my garden at Ipoh, the second largest town on the mainland. These are detailed below.

It should be remarked here that the bird life of any particular garden is much influenced by its immediate surroundings and by its position in Malaya—a species common in, say, a seaside garden may be rare in, or absent from, a garden inland, and a few species common in gardens in the northern half of the Peninsula either do not occur in the southern half, or are replaced there by other members of the same family.

The following is a list of the fifty birds most likely to attract attention in and about towns, gardens, and golf courses. (Those marked with an asterisk have been seen in, or from, my garden at Ipoh, Perak.)

17. Cattle Egret.* Some golf courses; often with cattle.
48. Brahminy Kite.* Coastal areas and ports. Also locally inland.
56. Changeable Hawk-Eagle.* Sometimes soars over town areas.
60. White-bellied Sea-Eagle. Coastal areas and ports.
78. Blue-breasted Button-Quail.* Grasslands; sometimes gardens adjoining.
91. Barred Bustard-Quail.* do. do.
100. White-breasted Water-hen.* Swampy land and road ditches; sometimes gardens adjoining.
132. Pintail Snipe. Winter visitor; sometimes on low-lying golf courses.
166. Pink-necked Green Pigeon.* Flights over towns and golf courses.
175. Spotted Dove.* Common in towns and gardens.
176. Barred Ground-Dove.* do. On almost every lawn.
190. Brain-fever Bird.* Often heard in town areas.
205. Large Crow-Pheasant. do. and seen from trains.
213. Collared Scops Owl.* do. sometimes seen in town gardens.
229. Long-tailed Nightjar.* Common in gardens, on roads and on drives. Noisy at night.
240. House-Swift.* Common in town areas; nests on houses.
259. White-breasted Kingfisher.* Common in most gardens.
261. White-collared Kingfisher. Common in coastal areas and gardens.
264. Brown-breasted Bee-eater.* Winter visitor; flocks often over towns; frequents telegraph wires.
265. Blue-throated Bee-eater.* do. but resident.
290. Coppersmith Barbet.* Common in northern gardens, less so in south; call often heard.
303. Banded Red Woodpecker.* Common in northern gardens.
304. Golden-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.* Common in gardens.
332. Eastern Swallow.* Winter visitors in large flocks; often roost in town areas.
333. Resident Swallow.* Usually seen in small parties.
341. Pied Cuckoo-Shrike.* Common locally in gardens; frequents lawns.

350. Large Racquet-tailed Drongo. Common on some town outskirts.
351. Black-naped Oriole.* Resident locally; elsewhere winter visitor to gardens.
359. Large-billed Crow.* Locally common.
414. Common Iora.* Common in garden trees.
431. Yellow-vented Bulbul.* Very common in gardens.
450. Magpie (Straits) Robin.* do.; splendid singer.
481. Black-necked Tailor-Bird. Common in gardens, particularly in central and southern districts.
482. Long-tailed Tailor-Bird.* do.; more so in north and extreme south.
487. Pied Fantail-Flycatcher.* Common; often seen in gardens.
518. Grey Wagtail.* Winter visitor to gardens.
522. Malay Pipit.* Common on garden lawns and golf courses.
524. Brown Shrike.* Gardens and telegraph wires; commonest in north; winter visitor.
525. Thick-billed Shrike.* do.; commonest in south; do.
526. Glossy Tree-Starling.* Common in towns and gardens.
532. Common Myna.* do.
535. Brown-throated Sunbird.* Very common garden bird.
541. Yellow-breasted Sunbird. Common garden bird in coastal areas.
552. Scarlet-backed Flower-pecker.* Very small; often unnoticed in garden trees.
554. Orange-bellied Flower-pecker. do. do.
563. Tree Sparrow.* Common town and garden bird.
565. Java Sparrow.* do.
567. White-headed Munia.* Common in gardens, in flocks.
568. Spotted Munia.* do.
573. Weaver-Finch. Bottle-shaped nest conspicuous in low-lying areas.

In addition to the forty-one species marked with an asterisk above, the following species have also been seen in, or from, my garden at Ipoh:

42. Black-winged Kite
45. Black-crested Baza
65. White-backed Vulture
73. Falconet
93. Slaty-breasted Rail
179. Long-tailed Paroquet
181 Malay Loriquet
189. Banded Bay Cuckoo
226. Great-eared Nightjar
241. Palm Swift
242. Crested Tree-Swift
253. Black-backed Kingfisher
266. Red-bearded Bee-eater
268. Broad-billed Roller
273. Malaysian Wreathed Hornbill
423. Black-headed Bulbul
430. Stripe-throated Bulbul
458. Dusky Thrush
467. Brown Wren-Warbler
515. Resident Paradise Flycatcher
520. Forest Wagtail
527. Daurian Starling
549. Yellow-eared Spider-hunter
569. Sharp-tailed Munia

c. The Bird Life of the Higher Hill Stations

The bird population of the higher hills and mountains of Malaya is largely different from that of the lowlands, and includes a number of interesting and brightly-coloured forms which are likely to attract the

attention of even the most casual observer. Many of the most attractive species visit the gardens of the hill station bungalows, and others are to be seen along the jungle paths which form such a pleasant feature of the higher hill stations of Malaya.

Over 160 species have been recorded at, or above, an elevation of 4,000 feet above sea level and, of these, all but some thirty species have been recorded from either Cameron's Highlands or Fraser's Hill. In Chapter III, where all the birds known to occur in Malaya are listed, an H has been placed against the names of those species recorded at or above 2,500 feet and an asterisk has been added—H*—where the species has been recorded at 4,000 feet or above.

One of the most noticeable features of the hill jungle is the *bird wave*, an association of certain insect-eating species, banded together for the common purpose of seeking food.

Normally, there is a stillness about the hill jungle, which is accentuated, rather than disturbed, by a multitude of insect sounds, so numerous and so confused as to make but little individual impression upon the mind. It is true that the strident notes of the *cicada*, and a few bird calls, obtrude themselves upon the notice, but the latter nearly always appear remote, and belong to that strange medley of far-off jungle sounds of which the cries of the Gibbon monkeys, as they leap from tree to tree along some distant slope, are at once the most arresting and the most attractive.

From time to time, this apparent stillness is broken by a whispering sound which, quickly growing in volume and intensity, resolves itself into the excited chatterings of a mixed company of birds moving rapidly through the trees. In the van, there are usually Woodpeckers and Nuthatches, closely followed by a number of Drongos, Babblers, Warblers, Flycatchers, and other insect-eating birds—all of them screaming, twittering, fluttering, and twisting, in a frantic endeavour to make the most of the insects disturbed by their mass attack upon the trees. For a few minutes the nearby bushes and trees are teeming with birds, and then—almost before the onlooker has had time to realize that the noisy band has arrived—they have moved on, and peace reigns once more.

These *bird waves* are a striking example of successful co-operative effort, and there is no doubt that many insects which in other circumstances would make good their escape, are bewildered by the noise and movement, and fall an easy prey to the expert hunters of which the *wave* consists. Only certain species habitually take part in these moving bands, and the more usual have been noted as *wave birds* in the accounts of the species concerned.

The following is a list of the birds the reader is most likely to notice in or about the higher hill stations and along the adjoining jungle paths:

15.	Mountain Hawk-Eagle	398.	Black Babbling-Thrush
171.	Mountain Imperial Pigeon	400.	Red-headed Laughing-Thrush
173.	Little Cuckoo-Dove	401.	Silver-eared Mesia
235.	White-bellied Swiftlet	402.	Cutia
281.	Fire-tufted Barbet.	406.	Mountain Nun-Thrush
286.	Golden-throated Barbet	412.	Long-tailed Sibia
299.	Large Yellow-naped Woodpecker	419.	Orange-bellied Leaf-Bird
314.	Bay Woodpecker	431.	Yellow-vented Bulbul
336.	White-vented Cuckoo-Shrike	438.	Crested Bulbul
343.	Mountain Minivet	443.	Mountain Streaked Bulbul
348.	Bronzed Drongo	450.	Magpie (Straits) Robin
349.	Lesser Racquet-tailed Drongo	478.	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher-Warbler
354.	Black-and-crimson Oriole	485.	Mountain Fantail-Flycatcher
365.	Blue Nuthatch	491.	Niltava
380.	Chestnut-backed Scimitar-Babbler	505.	Black-and-orange Flycatcher (winter)
385.	Streaked Wren-Babbler	508.	Little Pied Flycatcher
397.	Golden-headed Babbler	542.	Black-breasted Sunbird
		551.	Streaked Spider-hunter
		553.	Fire-breasted Flower-pecker

5. For the Sportsman

Of the large number of birds in Malaya, only the Green Pigeon (F.30) and the Snipe (F.24) are of real interest to the sportsman. Pink-necked Green Pigeon (166) and Pintal Snipe (132) are, however, abundant and afford splendid shooting during the season, in suitable localities. The true Game Birds (F.16) provide little sport, for they keep mostly to the thicker jungle and are difficult both to find and to flush—in fact, were it not for the loud and penetrating calls uttered by some members of the family, few people would be aware of their existence. Exceptions are the, locally common, Red Jungle-Fowl (85), the Blue-breasted Button-Quail (78) and the Barred Bustard-Quail (91), but both of the Quail, although common and frequenting more open country, have only a short low flight and are generally considered too small to be worthy of powder and shot.

The comparative scarcity of Ducks is remarkable, but Whistling Teal (36) and Cotton Teal (41) are to be obtained in some localities. There are no Geese, Swans, Bustard or Sand-Grouse. A large number of small waders (F.22–8) occur in Malaya but, except for the Eastern Golden Plover (110), have little or no sporting value.

For the quick identification of species the sportsman is referred to Chapter III of Part I, where he will find notes of the Bird Families and short field descriptions of the birds themselves. Fuller accounts of the sporting birds will be found, under the same numbers, in Part II.

CHAPTER II

SOME AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION

1. *Bird-watching in Malaya.*

THE near observation of birds in the field is rather easier in Malaya than it is in Europe, where the country is more open and suspicion of man and his motives has rendered the majority of birds more difficult to approach. It is true that the dense vegetation of Malaya offers the birds greater opportunities for concealment, but it also makes things easier for the observer, for it covers his movements, gives the birds greater confidence, and makes them less ready to seek safety by an early flight.

Some birds travel along more or less well-defined routes, but others are very local and must be sought in likely places. In the jungle, such places include clearings, paths, ravines, fallen timber and the vicinity of water. Trees in fruit, whether in the garden or in the jungle, are almost always a centre of attraction and, in hilly country, a vantage point overlooking an expanse of tree tops will give an observer a glimpse of bird life which he will not otherwise obtain. The best times for observation are the early morning, the late afternoon, and just before and just after rain.

Normally, a short time at any one spot is sufficient, but the reader must keep in mind, as he moves from place to place, that a good observer is one who can travel with the minimum of noise and disturbance, and who is able, when occasion demands, to reduce the speed of all his movements to the *tempo* of a slow-motion picture. In particular, it is important that field glasses should be raised to the eyes slowly and that, where possible, they should be shaded by one hand while they are in motion—nothing disturbs birds so easily as the glint of light on a moving lens. An ability to *freeze*, and to remain *frozen* for some time, is of great value in avoiding detection, but the observer must remember that it is abrupt movement and the abrupt cessation of movement which cause most alarm in the wild.

It is hardly necessary to stress the importance of unobtrusive clothing, but I would draw attention to the matter of handkerchiefs, the frequent use of which is necessitated by the damp heat of a tropical climate. White should, of course, be avoided, and if the different articles of clothing can be of different shades of the same or similar colours, so much the better.

Field glasses with a wide field and a magnification of 6 or 8 diameters

are the best. Glasses with higher magnification are inadvisable for general work—they are usually too big for convenience, and often have too narrow a field for picking up and keeping in view such small and active creatures as the majority of birds. Depth of focus, lightness, central focussing, and good light-collecting power are also of importance—my own field glasses are lightweight 8 × 30.

The identification of birds in the field is largely a matter of practice. Comparison and elimination play a large part in the process, and an observer quickly learns to note almost automatically the little peculiarities of appearance, behaviour, call notes, and flight which serve to distinguish one bird from another when colours cannot properly be seen. Some birds, for example, have very distinctive silhouettes when at rest or in flight, while the call notes of others sometimes both betray their presence and help in their identification.

2. Some Notes on the Identification of Malayan Birds in the Field

It is important that an observer should have a working knowledge of the general characteristics of the Bird Families represented in Malaya, and that he should be able to make at least a good guess as to which family a bird, seen in the field, is likely to belong.

The notes in this chapter and the next are included in the hope that they will prove as useful to the reader as they have done to myself. I must warn the reader, however, that they relate to the species and bird families as they occur in Malaya and do not necessarily apply to birds of the same species and families occurring elsewhere.

PASSERINES AND NON-PASSERINES

I do not propose to discuss here the grouping of bird families into *Orders*, but it is necessary to my purpose to remark that, in Malaya—as indeed throughout the world—nearly one-half of the known birds are passerine birds, i.e. they belong to the Order *Passeriformes*. The reader will therefore find it most useful to acquire a mental habit of attempting to classify every bird he sees as either a passerine or a non-passerine species.

I should mention that, from the point of view of scientific classification, the Order *Passeriformes* ranks equally with the various Orders into which the non-passerine families are grouped and that its extra importance from a field-point of view arises from the large number of species and individuals which it contains.

It is not easy to explain exactly what constitutes a passerine species without going into scientific detail beyond the scope of this book, but the following general considerations should help the reader to place most of the birds he sees in their correct category.

Passeriformes indicates *formed like a sparrow*, and passerine birds are

PLATE II



244. RED-NAPED TROGON; 179. LONG-TAILED PAROQUET; 381. LARGE SCIMITAR-LABBLER; 259. WHITE-BREASTED KINGFISHER; 166. PINK-NECKED GREEN PIGEON; 533. GRACKLE OR TIONG; 268. BROAD-BILLED ROLLER; 100. WHITE-BREASTED WATER-HEN

About $\frac{1}{6}$ Nat. Size

sometimes referred to as *perching birds*. This description is not very helpful in the field, as many non-passerine birds also perch; nevertheless, the fact that the structure of passerine birds is so well adapted to perching forms one of their outstanding characteristics, and passerine birds may be regarded as those birds which have specialized in perching and in the art of singing. Since roughly half of the world's birds belong to the order *Passeriformes*, and since amongst them are some of the commonest and most often noticed species, popular opinion has come to regard their general appearance and behaviour as that of the *normal* bird.

Non-passerine birds—although many of them perch—may be regarded as those which have specialized in some other direction and have aquired a *specialized* appearance and habits, differing in most cases from what popular opinion regards as the normal, but suited to their mode of life. The majority are thus easily distinguishable from passerine birds—even by a novice.

Size. Practically all Malayan birds of the size of a Sparrow (length 5½ inches) or smaller are passerines. The exceptions are the two Quails (78, 91), the Malay Loriquet (181), two Kingfishers (253, 254), four Woodpeckers (294, 311, 312, 313) and the smaller Swifts (F.37). The non-passerine Swifts resemble in outward shape the passerine Swallows (F.50), but the other exceptions detailed above are of marked non-passerine appearance.

Bills. Passerines have ordinarily-shaped, dull-coloured, or orange or yellowish bills. Exceptions are *down-curved*, Scimitar Babblers (380, 381) and the Sunbird Family (F.66); *hooked*, the Shrike Family (F.64); *conical*, the Finch Family (F.70) and the Sparrow Family (F.69); *red or pinkish*, Hunting Crow (356), Java Sparrow (565), Velvet-fronted Nuthatch (364), and three Orioles (351, 352, 353). Apart from these exceptions, any bill strikingly shaped or brightly coloured (except yellow or orange) indicates a non-passerine. Both passerines and non-passerines have, in some cases, orange, yellow, or yellowish bills.

Legs and Feet. Passerine birds have four well-developed toes, three directed forward and one backward. Some non-passerine families also have three forward toes and one backward, but four toes with a different arrangement (e.g. two forward and two backward), less than four toes, webbed, partially webbed or lobed toes, or long stilt-like legs, indicate a non-passerine.

Calls. The passerine Shrikes (F.64), Starlings (F.65), and Crows (F.54) make harsh noises, but, generally speaking, most passerines either sing or have pleasing trilling, twittering or whistling notes, except when they are annoyed or alarmed. Non-passerines in Malaya do not sing—their notes are mainly harsh or screaming.' In the comparatively few cases in which they are melodious, their calls are usually distinctive and often monotonous. Not all, however, are unpleasing to

the ear; a number have a resonance and a volume well-suited to their jungle surroundings, while the plaintive calls of the smaller waders seem to reflect the essential loneliness of the shore and open spaces which these birds frequent. Some Partridges (F.16) and Pigeons (F.30) have soft whistling calls, but the latter more often have cooing or booming notes.

Flight. A few passerines—mostly the large ones—fly in a direct fashion, but generally their flight is undulating, with the neck drawn in and the legs drawn up forwards. There are, however, some non-passerines which also have an undulating flight.

Progression. Passerines mostly hop; a few walk; a few both hop and walk. Some non-passerines can hop in a rather ungainly fashion, but most walk or waddle.

Colour. Bright-coloured birds and dull-coloured birds occur in all three Field Groups, but there is a larger percentage of the former in the non-passerine families, particularly those in Field Group B.

Field Groups

There are seventy Bird Families represented in the Malay Peninsula and I have found it useful for field identification purposes to picture them as divided, *for field purposes only*, into three groups—two of twenty-four families and one of twenty-two:

Field Group A (Water-birds, Sea-birds and Waders)

F.		F.	
1.	Storm-Petrels	18.	Cranes
2.	Grebes	19.	Rails
3.	Tropic-birds	20.	Finfoots
4.	Pelicans	21.	Jacanas
5.	Boobies	22.	Painted Snipe
6.	Cormorants	23.	Plovers
7.	Darters	24.	Sandpipers, Snipe, &c.
8.	Frigate-birds	25.	Stilts
9.	Herons, Egrets, Bitterns	26.	Crab-Plovers
10.	Storks	27.	Stone-Plovers
11.	Ibises	28.	Pratincoles
12.	Ducks	29.	Gulls, Terns

Field Group B (other non-Passerines)

F.		F.	
13.	Hawks, Eagles, Vultures	37.	Swifts, Swiftlets
14.	Ospreys	38.	Tree-Swifts
15.	Falcons	39.	Trogons
16.	Pheasants, Partridges, &c.	40.	Kingfishers
17.	Bustard-Quails	41.	Bee-eaters

FIELD GROUP B (other non-Passerines)—*cont.*

F.		F.	
30.	PIGEONS AND DOVES	42.	ROLLERS
31.	PARROTS AND LORIQUETS	43.	HOOPOES
32.	CUCKOOS AND MALKOHAS	44.	HORNBILLS
33.	BARN-OWLS	45.	BARBETS
34.	OWLS	46.	HONEY-GUIDES
35.	FROGMOUTHS	47.	WOODPECKERS, PICULETS
36.	NIGHTJARS	48.	BROADBILLS

FIELD GROUP C (Passerines)

F.		F.	
49.	PITTAS	60.	THRUSHES, ROBINS, CHATS
50.	SWALLOWS, MARTINS	61.	WARBLERS, TAILOR-BIRDS
51.	CUCKOO-SHRIKES, MINIVETS	62.	FLYCATCHERS
52.	DRONGOS	63.	WAGTAILS, PIPITS
53.	ORIOLES	64.	SHRIKES
54.	CROWS, JAYS	65.	STARLINGS, MYNAS
55.	TITS	66.	SUNBIRDS, SPIDER-HUNTERS
56.	NUTHATCHES	67.	FLOWER-PECKERS
57.	BABBLERS	68.	WHITE-EYES
58.	IORAS, LEAF-BIRDS	69.	SPARROWS, MUNIAS
59.	BULBULS	70.	FINCHES, BUNTINGS

I call these groups *Field Groups*, as this particular grouping has little justification other than that of convenience in the field, and it involves —and I wish to draw particular attention to this—the transference of families out of their rightful systematic order.

The birds of Field Group A obtain their living from, in, or by water, and are so specialized in form and mode of life that confusion between them and these belonging to the other two Field Groups is improbable.

Most of the birds of Field Group B also have a distinctive appearance and habits, but there are three classes which might be mistaken in the field for passerines (Field Group C). They are (1) Honey-Guides (F.46), of which there is only one Malayan species, so rare that the reader is most unlikely ever to see it; (2) the tree-haunting section of the Cuckoo Family (F.32), which are mostly rather too hawk-like in shape to be mistaken for passerines, except by a beginner, and are so fond of cover that they usually first betray their presence by their very distinctive and oft-repeated calls; (3) the Swifts (F.37) and Tree-Swifts (F.38), which much resemble in form and habits the passerine Swallows (F.50). Only four species of Swallow (F.50) occur in Malaya, three of which are easily recognizable as such and the fourth is rare.

It will be seen from the foregoing that comparison and elimination play a large part in the identification of species. I hope that these

notes and the lists given under their appropriate headings in this section of the book, of the birds most commonly encountered in the ordinary course of life in Malaya, will provide the reader with standards of comparison which will assist him in identifying the many other birds which he will come across in Malaya. I would advise anyone new to Malayan birds to make a start by examining the lists of Malayan Bird Families given under the Field Group headings in the preceding pages and marking all those with whose general appearance he is familiar. He will find that he already knows what a number of them look like, and in noting this fact he will take a first and important step towards identifying Malayan birds in the field—it will enable him thereafter either to place a bird seen in one of the families with which he is familiar, or to eliminate those families from the possibilities and so narrow his field of conjecture. To assist him to narrow his field of conjecture still further, I have compiled brief summaries of noticeable Colours, Bills, Feet, Tails, &c. (in Table A), Bird Sounds (in Table B), and Habits (in Table C).

Summarized notes of the Family characteristics and brief field descriptions of all the Malayan species will be found in the next chapter. These brief field descriptions, grouped together so that the reader can make a rapid survey of all the members of each family, are, in my opinion, of more practical field value than a series of *keys*, which usually depend upon the observer either having the bird in his hand or on his having noticed all, or nearly all, of the details upon which the successful operation of the *key* is based.

The shooting of a bird by an ordinary observer, just for the purpose of identification, is greatly to be discouraged, and, in most cases, is against Malayan law. A bird in the hand is therefore not likely often to come the reader's way; it is the bird in the bush—which, despite the old saying, is really worth so much more than any number of birds in the hand—that he is likely to wish to identify. If the bird is brightly-coloured, or with an unusual type of bill, legs, or tail, reference to Table A should help to put him on the right track in regard to its family, and in Chapter III he will find the more noticeable features of each species of the family summarized within a small compass.

In Table A it has not been possible to differentiate between the different shades of the same colour, and, as there are so many mixtures of colour in the average bird's plumage, I have had to exercise discretion based upon considerable experience with inquiries regarding the identity of birds seen in the field. For example, the plumage of some birds looks distinctly greenish in the hand, and is rightly so described in written descriptions, but does not appear so when seen in the field, unless seen at the correct angle under unusual conditions of light. Such birds I have not included under (*b*)—nor have I included any which I do not think are green enough to merit that description

by an ordinary field observer. I have included the white *spectacle* markings of the Painted Snipe (F.22) under the heading of *Eye-Patches*, which are often merely coloured areas of bare skin. A ring round the eye refers to a thin ring of some contrasting colour and may be due only to brightly-coloured eyelids. '+' means that some member of the family exhibits *noticeably* the colour or feature mentioned, and 'h' that a member of the family has a *head* which is largely red, black or white, as the case may be.

BODY REGIONS AND PLUMAGE AREAS

1. Culmen
2. Forehead
3. Crown
4. Nape
5. Hind-neck
7. Mantle
6. Back
8. Rump
9. Upper Tail Coverts
10. Tail
11. Under Tail Coverts
12. Vent
13. Flank
14. Side
15. Belly (Abdomen)
16. Lower Breast
17. Upper Breast
18. Throat
19. Side of Neck
20. Moustachial Streak (Malar Region)
21. Ear Coverts
22. Superciliary Stripe
23. Scapulars
24. Lesser (Wing) Coverts
25. Middle (Wing) Coverts

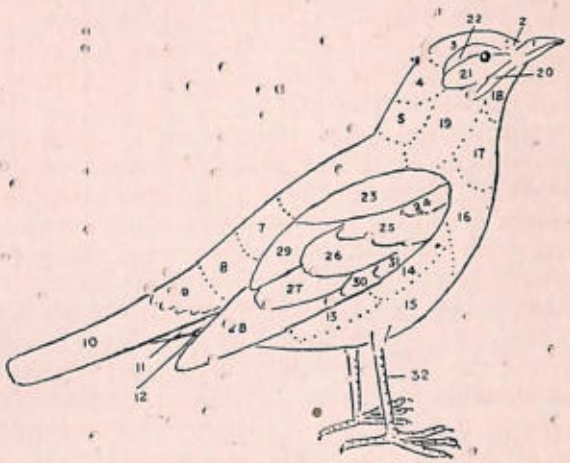


FIG. 1. LINE DRAWING OF A BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH (463) SHOWING BODY REGIONS AND PLUMAGE AREAS.

26. Greater (Wing) Coverts
27. Secondaries
28. Primaries
29. Primary Coverts
30. Alula (Bastard Wing)
31. Shank (Tarsus)

Note. The *cere* is the soft, often swollen, skin at the base of the *culmen* (1) noticeable in such Families as the Pigeons, Parrots, Hawks etc.

TABLE A

Noticeable Colours, Bills, Legs, Tails, &c.

	Plumage Colours, Crests, Ear Tufts														
	Storm-Petrels	Grebes	Tropic-birds	Pelicans	Boobies	Cormorants	Darters	Frigate-birds	Herons	Storks	Ibises	Ducks	Eagles	Ospreys	Falcons
Family No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
a. **Plumage.** Blue															
b. Green									+			+			
c. Yellow; orange															
d. Red; pink										+			h		
e. Metallic; glossy										+		+			
f. Maroon; purple									+						
g. Violet; Lilac															
h. Black	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
i. White	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
j. Largely Black	+					+	+	+	+		h	+	+		
k. Largely White			+	+					+	+	+	h	h	h	
l. **Crested**				+		+			+				+	+	
m. **Ear Tufts**															
n. **Col. Eye-Patch**				+	+			+		+					
o. **Dark Eye-Streak**			+									+	+	+	+
p. **Ring round Eye**															
q. **Bill.** Red; pink			+					+		+					
r. Blue or green					+										
s. Long				+	+				+	+	+				
t. Decurved										+	+				
u. **Legs.** Red										+		*			
v. Long									+	+	+				
w. **Tail.** Long			+												
x. Forked								+							
y. Wires or spines															
z. Racquets															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Eye Patches, Bills, Legs and Tails

Pheasants	Bustard-Quails	Cranes	Rails	Finfoots	Jacanas	Painted Snipe	Plovers	Sandpipers	Stilts	Crab-Plovers	Stone-Plovers	Pratincoles	Gulls, Terns	Pigeons	Parrots	Cuckoos	Barn Owls	Owls	Frogmouths	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
+			+												+					*a.*
+					+									+	+	+				*b.*
+					+		+							+	+					*c.*
+		h												+	+					*d.*
+			+		+									+		+				*e.*
+					+									+						*f.*
+																+				*g.*
+	+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		*h.*
+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	*i.*
+			+				h						+			+				*j.*
										+			+	+			+			*k.*
+													+			+				*l.*
																		+		*m.*
+						+								+		+				*n.*
+			+				+	+			+	+	+							*o.*
						+								+						*p.*
+			+									+	+	+	+	+				*q.*
			+		+									+		+				*r.*
						+		+	+		+									*s.*
						+		+												*t.*
+			+						+					+						*u.*
		+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+								*v.*
+					+									+	+	+				*w.*
												+	+							*x.*
																				y.
																				z.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	

TABLE A—*Continued*

	Plumage Colours, Crests, Ear Tufts														
	Nightjars	Swifts	Tree Swifts	Trogons	Kingfishers	Bee-eaters	Rollers	Hoopoes	Hornbills	Barbets	Honey Guides	Woodpeckers	Broadbills	Pittas	Swallows
Family No.	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
a. **Plumage.** Blue					+	+	+			+			+	+	
b. Green					+	+	+			+		+	+	+	
c. Yellow; orange				+	+	+				+	+	+	+	+	
d. Red; pink				+	+	+				+		+	+	+	
e. Metallic; glossy			+												+
f. Maroon; purple										+				+	
g. Violet; lilac					+	+									
h. Black	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+
i. White	+	+	+	+	+			+	+			+	+	+	+
j. Largely black		+		h					+			+			
k. Largely white									+						
l. **Crested**			+					+	+			+			
m. **Ear Tufts**	+														
n. **Col. Eye-Patch**				+					+	+		+	+		
o. **Dark Eye-Streak**					+	+						+		+	
p. **Ring round Eye**															
q. **Bill.** Red; pink				+	+		+		+						
r. Blue or Green													+		
s. Long					+	+		+	+						
t. Decurved						+		+	+						
u. **Legs.** Red					+		+			+					
v. Long															
w. **Tail.** Long				+		+			+				+		+
x. Forked		+	+												+
y. Wires or spines		+													
z. Racquets															
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Eye Patches, Bills, Legs and Tails

Cuckoo Shrikes	Drongos	Orioles	Crows	Tits	Nuthatches	Babblers	Ioras	Bulbuls	Thrushes	Warblers	Flycatchers	Wagtails	Shrikes	Starlings	Sunbirds	Flower-peckers	White-eyes	Sparrows	Finches	
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
					+		+		+		+				+					*a.*
			+				+			+				+	+	+	+	+		*b.*
+		+		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	*c.*
+		+	+			+		+							+	+		+	+	*d.*
	+		+						+					+	+	+				*e.*
											+				+				+	*f.*
					+															*g.*
+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	*h.*
+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+		+	+	*i.*
	+	+	+			+		h			h					h		h		*j.*
						h												h		*k.*
	+		+	+		+		+			+			+						*l.*
																				m.
					+	+	+							+						*n.*
+		+	+			+		+					+							*o.*
			+		+	+	+	+	+	+							+			*p.*
		+	+		+													+		*q.*
																				r.
															+					*s.*
						+									+					*t.*
			+															+		*u.*
																				v.
			+			+			+	+	+	+	+		+			+		*w.*
	+																			*x.*
	+																			*y.*
	+		+																	*z.*
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	98	69	70	

Some Noticeable Malayan Bird Sounds

Harsh mewing and screaming. Eagles (F.13) Ospreys (F.14) Falcons (F.15)
Loud *uwak-uwak* at dusk. White-breasted Water-Hen (100)
Plaintive *keriyut.* Eastern Golden-Plover (110)
Plaintive *kitteedi.* Common Sandpiper (128)
Sudden *scaap,* as a flushed bird flies away. Snipe (132–4)
Screaming notes, over the sea. Terns (F.29)
Booming notes. Pigeons (F.30)
Cooing and chuckling. Doves—including Spotted Dove (175) and Barred Ground-Dove (176)
Noisy cries and screaming, from flocks flying overhead. Long-tailed Paroquet (179)
Be-be-ce-de, with slight drop at end. Also deliberate *taur-taur-taur-taur* on one note, followed by *tiddlelet-te-te; tiddlelet-te-te* ascending. Banded Bay Cuckoo (189)
Eat-more-frueet repeated several times in ever ascending scale. Brain-fever Bird (190)
Melodious *ko-eel, ko-eel.* Malayan Koel (197)
Deep *boo-boo-boo-boot.* Large Crow-Pheasant (205) or Lesser Crow-Pheasant (206)
Soft, but penetrating, *wheouh,* at night. Collared Scops Owl (213)
Quiet *paak* at night. Malayan Hawk-Owl (219)
Clear *drink-tee-beer,* uttered on wing. Great-eared Nightjar (226).
Loud *chock-chock-chock* oft repeated, at night. Long-tailed Nightjar (229)
Shrill *chittering,* round buildings. House-Swift (240)
Laughing screech often in gardens. White-breasted Kingfisher (259); in gardens near coast, White-collared Kingfisher (261)
Musical *twit-tweet,* uttered on wing. Blue-throated Bee-eater (265) and Brown-breasted Bee-eater (264)
Steam engine noise, by birds in flight and *harsh braying* by birds in trees. Hornbills (F.44)
Loud, resonant but *monotonous calls.* Barbets (F.45)
Monotonous, mellow *toonk, toonk, toonk.* Coppersmith Barbet (290)
creaming *wheeow.* Banded Red Woodpecker (303)
Harsh *monosyllabic scream.* Golden-backed Three-toed Woodpecker (304)
Melodious flute-like call. Large Racquet-tailed Drongo (350)
Loud melodious *teehoo.* Black-naped Oriole (351)
Loud *caw-caw.* Large-billed Crow (359)
Shrill twitters, uttered on wing. Swallows (F.50)
Long drawn-out *wheeee-feool,* with sudden drop at end. Common Iora (414)
Mellow, oft-repeated *tiddlelow, tiddlelow, tiddlelow.* Yellow-vented Bulbul (431)
Loud, shrill *seeup-seeup, cheet-cheet-cheet.* Brown Wren-Warbler (467)
Loud, metallic *chee-yup, chee-yup, chee-yup.* Tailor-Birds (481–2)
Series of *squeaks.* Pied Fantail-Flycatcher (487)
Loud *quarrelsome chattering.* Shrikes (F.64)
Metallic squeak. Glossy Tree-Starling (526)
Loud *tiong.* Tiong or Grackle (533)

Shrill *too-tee, too-tee.* Brown-throated Sunbird (535)
Incessant *chiap-chiap* and *quarrelsome chatter.* Tree Sparrow (563)
Tiny shrill *peep, peep, peep:* The Munias (F.69).
Good singers. Yellow-crowned Bulbul (429), Magpie (Straits) Robin (450), Common Shama (451)

Table C

Noticeable Habits

(*a*) *Birds of the Sea and Coastal Waters.* Storm-Petrels (F.1), Tropic-birds (F.3), Boobies (F.5), Cormorants (F.6), Frigate-birds (F.8), Gulls and Terns (F.29)

(*b*) *Birds common about Harbours, Fishing Stakes, &c.* Brahminy Kite (48), White-bellied Sea-Eagle (60), Terns (F.29). Less commonly: some Herons (F.9), Osprey (72).

(*c*) *Birds of the Rivers, Lakes and Swamps.* Grebes (F.2), Pelicans (F.4), Cormorants (F.6), Darters (F.7), Ducks (F.12), Rails (F.19), Finfoots (F.20), Jacanas (F.21) and some of the Waders [see (*d*)].

(*d*) *Waders. Large:* Some Herons (F.9), Storks (F.10), Ibises (F.11), Cranes (F.18). *Small:* Some Herons (F.9), Rails (F.19), Painted Snipe (F.22), Plovers (F.23), Sandpipers, &c. (F.24), Crab-Plovers (F.26), Pratincoles (F.28).

(*e*) *Swimmers and Divers.* All (*a*) and (*c*); most Waders, and some other birds, can swim if hard pressed; Cormorants (F.6), Darters (F.7) and Finfoots (F.20) often swim half-submerged; Cormorants (F.6) and Darters (F.7) pursue fish under water and often sit with outstretched wings.

(*f*) *Birds that dive into, or swoop on to, the water from the air or a vantage point.* Tropic-birds (F.3), Boobies (F.5), some Kites and Eagles (F.13), Osprey (72), Terns (F.29), Kingfishers (F.40).

(*g*) *Birds that soar in the sky.* Frigate-birds (F.8), Storks (F.10) sometimes, Vultures, Eagles, Kites (F.13), Cranes (F.18) sometimes, Gulls (F.29) sometimes, Crows (F.54) sometimes.

(*h*) *Birds that 'hawk' for insects in the air.* (1) *Sustained pursuit:* Pratincoles (F.28), Swifts (F.37), Bee-eaters (F.41), Swallows (F.50). (2) *Short sallies, from a vantage point:* Bee-eaters (F.41), Minivets (F.51) sometimes, Drongos (F.52), some Bulbuls (F.39) sometimes, some Warblers (F.61) sometimes, Flycatchers (F.62).

(*i*) *Birds that often descend from a vantage point to the ground to catch their prey.* Rollers (F.42), Shrikes (F.64).

(*j*) *Birds often to be seen perched on telegraph wires and similar vantage points.* Some of the smaller Hawks (F.13) and Falcons (F.15), Bee-eaters (F.41), Swallows (F.50), Drongos (F.52), Shrikes (F.64).

(*k*) *Birds which habitually move up and down tree trunks.* Woodpeckers (F.47), Nuthatches (F.56).

(*l*) *Common Garden Birds.* (See Chapter I, section 3.)

(*m*) *Common Birds of the Higher Hill Stations.* (See Chapter I, section 4.)

CHAPTER III

THE BIRDS AND BIRD FAMILIES OF MALAYA

In this chapter, the following abbreviations, &c., have been used:

Status

V=A Rare Vagrant (1–2 Malayan records only), an Occasional Vagrant (2–4 Malayan records only), or an Occasional Visitor (4 or more Malayan records, and not likely to be breeding in Malaya). Most of these birds are uncommon, and some very rare, in Malaya.

V=A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor; or a regular Non-breeding Visitor to Malaya at times other than the winter months of the Northern Hemisphere.

R=Believed to be Resident, but breeding not yet reported.

R=Resident—breeding in Malaya already reported.

I=Introduced, i.e. believed to have been introduced to Malaya by the agency of man, and to have established itself as a breeding species.

The above categories (which are also used in Part II of this book) are those used by Dr. Gibson-Hill in his *Checklist*, where they are defined more fully. Some species belong to more than one category, e.g. a resident species may have its numbers augmented at times by Passage Migrants and Winter Visitors of the same species; where this is the case, only the senior category is indicated, i.e. the species is labelled R or *R*, as the case may be.

Name in black type=one of a list of some 200 birds, compiled by the author, which are commoner than the species not included, and therefore more likely to be encountered by the reader in the field. Each species mentioned is common in one or more spheres—towns and gardens, scrub, jungle, or coastal areas—of the lowlands or highlands, but no observer is, of course, likely to come across more than a certain number of them in any one district at any one time. Some, although widely distributed, are actually common only locally, and some are Passage Migrants and Winter Visitors and are therefore common only at certain times of the year. A few, although common, are rarely seen, but make their presence known by their calls, e.g. the Argus Pheasant (89), which is unlikely to be seen, but likely to be heard, by anyone spending a period in a jungle area.

H=A lowland species, known to occur also at or above 2,500 feet above sea level in Malaya or Peninsular Thailand.
H*=A species known to occur at or above 4,000 feet.
H or *H**=A species not known to occur below 2,500 feet, i.e. exclusively a hill bird.
P=recorded from Penang Island.
S=recorded from Singapore Island.
Seas=occurs in Malayan seas.

SINGAPORE BIRDS

Since the list of species recorded from Singapore Island in Chapter III was compiled, further records have been published and some of the former records have been subjected to a more critical examination and excluded from the Singapore list (see Dr. C. A. Gibson-Hill's *A Check-List of the Birds of Singapore Island*, and the subsequent alterations thereto—*Bulletin of the Raffles Museum, Singapore*, Nos. 21 and 23).

As compared with the list in Chapter III, the following alterations may be noted:

ADDITIONAL RECORDS. *Species Nos.* 2, 7, 11, 49, 61, 72, 95, 108, 115, 117, 118, 150, 183, 186, 189, 194, 239, 257, 330, 331, 335, 358, 361, 384, 427, 458, 500, 505.

RECORDS EXCLUDED. *Species Nos.* 38, 40, 43, 83, 129, 134, 201, 203, 220, 224, 244, 285, 286, 290, 315, 322, 324, 339, 368, 379, 382, 389, 392, 394, 407, 536, 538, 549.

NESTING RECORD

The nesting of the Black Babbling-Thrush (398) has now been recorded at Fraser's Hill by C. G. H. Allen and Dr. B. D. Molesworth (*Bulletin of the Raffles Museum, Singapore*, No. 23).

where).

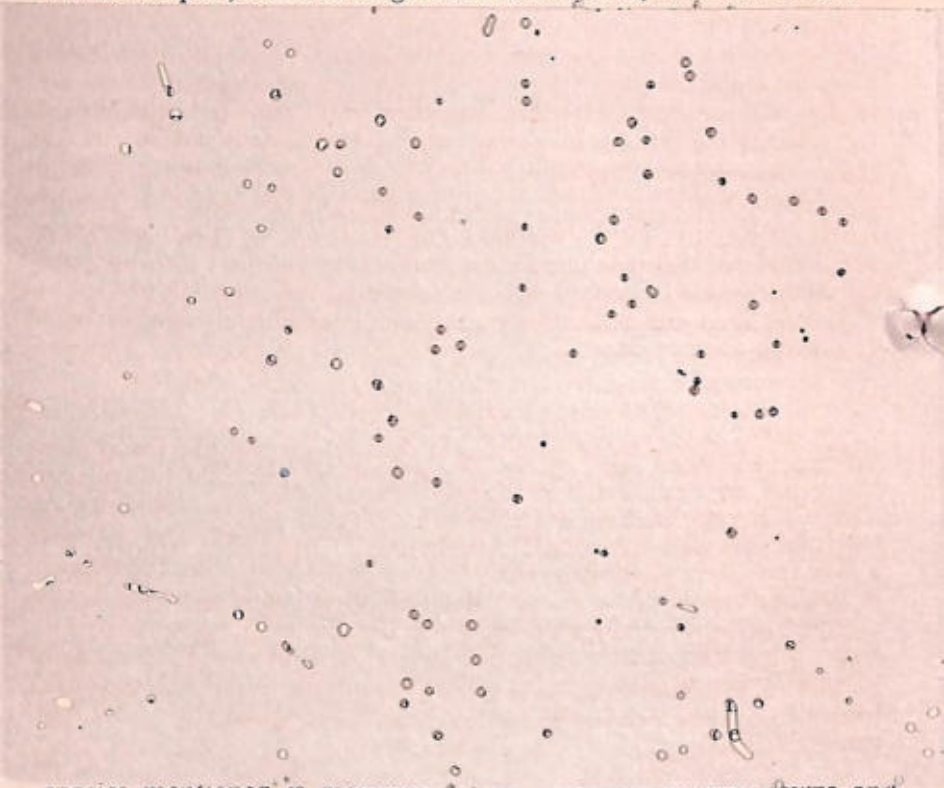
FAMILY 1. HYDROBATIDAE (STORM-PETRELS)

Small dark-coloured sea-birds, with noticeable tubular nostrils and short bills, hooked at the tip. *Flight:* powerful and buoyant, often close down to the waves, with sudden and erratic changes of direction. *Calls:* whistling and screaming. *Food:* surface sea life. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; usually in a burrow. *Eggs:* plain white. *Remarks:* 2 Malayan species; rare; usually met with in small flocks out at sea

CHAPTER III

THE BIRDS AND BIRD FAMILIES OF MALAYA

In this chapter, the following abbreviations, &c., have been used:



species mentioned is common in one or more spheres—towns and gardens, scrub, jungle, or coastal areas—of the lowlands or highlands, but no observer is, of course, likely to come across more than a certain number of them in any one district at any one time. Some, although widely distributed, are actually common only locally, and some are Passage Migrants and Winter Visitors and are therefore common only at certain times of the year. A few, although common, are rarely seen, but make their presence known by their calls, e.g. the Argus Pheasant (89), which is unlikely to be seen, but likely to be heard, by anyone spending a period in a jungle area.

H=A lowland species, known to occur also at or above 2,500 feet above sea level in Malaya or Peninsular Thailand.
H*=A species known to occur at or above 4,000 feet.
H or *H**=A species not known to occur below 2,500 feet, i.e. exclusively a hill bird.
P=recorded from Penang Island.
S=recorded from Singapore Island.
Seas=occurs in Malayan seas.
?=a doubtful record in the particular sphere in which it is used.

A species without H or H* (either in italics or not) is a species confined to the lowlands, i.e. below 2,500 feet.

The Penang and Singapore records are based on the information given in Robinson and Chasen's *The Birds of the Malay Peninsula* and in Dr. Gibson-Hill's *Checklist*, together with certain visual records by reliable observers, including the author himself. Some of the older Penang and Singapore records are very unreliable and an endeavour has been made to indicate these by the use of a question mark. It is unlikely that the lists given for any of the above categories are complete, and it is hoped that the reader will find pleasure—and do useful work—in adding to, or confirming, the records shown.

Species recorded from Peninsular Thailand only are not included in this chapter.

Plumage

As it is necessary for the purpose of this chapter that the descriptions of all the species belonging to one Bird Family should be collected together within as small a compass as possible, the field descriptions are brief and only the essentials included. Where the English name of a bird includes some outstanding feature of the bird—like *White-headed* or *Chestnut-capped*—that feature has not *always* been included in the accompanying field description. Only the winter plumage of Winter Visitors has been described in this chapter, except where it is thought helpful to add some note of the breeding plumage (which sometimes begins to appear before the birds depart from Malaya to breed elsewhere).

Family 1. Hydrobatidae (Storm-Petrels)

Small dark-coloured sea-birds, with noticeable tubular nostrils and short bills, hooked at the tip. *Flight:* powerful and buoyant, often close down to the waves, with sudden and erratic changes of direction. *Calls:* whistling and screaming. *Food:* surface sea life. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; usually in a burrow. *Eggs:* plain white. *Remarks:* 2 Malayan species; rare; usually met with in small flocks out at sea

but have been recorded from some of the lighthouses in Malayan waters; good swimmers, but awkward on land.

V Seas 1. WILSON'S PETREL. Black, with white rump; 6¾ in.
V Seas 2. SWINHOE'S PETREL. Sooty brown; 7¾ in. *Fig. 2.*

FAMILY 2. COLYMBIDAE (GREBES)

Small short-billed, short-tailed water-birds, not unlike tiny ducks in general appearance. The legs are set very far back on the body and the toes are lobed. *Flight:* direct, rapid wing-beats, with neck and legs extended; rise clumsily from the water and usually fly a short distance only. *Call:* low whistling noise. *Food:* small fish and aquatic animal and vegetable life. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; a collection of weeds, &c., placed on water vegetation. *Eggs:* whitish, but usually much stained by the weeds, &c., with which they are covered when the bird leaves the nest. *Remarks:* one Malayan species only; rare; shy; almost totally confined to water which it leaves only with reluctance; if alarmed, usually dives, swims some distance under water and comes up to breathe under floating or overhanging vegetation; a clumsy walker, but a splendid swimmer and diver.

V – – – 3. LITTLE GREBE. Above, dark brown; below, white; head and neck chestnut: *Breeding* darker; 10 in. *Fig. 3.*

FAMILY 3. PHAETHONTIDAE (TROPIC-BIRDS)

The only Malayan species is a white sea-bird, marked with black on the upper surface and wings, and rather like a large Tern (F.29) in shape. It has long pointed wings, two long streamers from its tail, a straight, pointed bill and webbed feet. *Flight:* very strong; regular wing-beats. *Call:* said to be a low croak. *Food:* fish, &c. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; no nest material, egg laid on bare rock. *Eggs:* white, with red-brown markings. *Remarks:* an oceanic bird, rarely approaching land; sometimes follows ships; waddle, swim, perch; rarely seen at rest.

V Seas 4. SHORT-TAILED TROPIC-BIRD. White; marked with black above, on nape and on wings; 21 in., including two elongated tail feathers; red bill. *Fig. 4.*

FAMILY 4. PELECANIDAE (PELICANS)

Large whitish short-birds, with large wings, short tails and huge bills, fitted with a large pouch. There is a small nail at the end of the bill and the feet are webbed. *Flight:* slow, regular wing-beats, with

neck drawn in and feet extended; also soar. *Call:* croak. *Food:* fish. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; large structure of herbage and sticks on mud or amongst reeds. *Eggs:* white. *Remarks:* 2 Malayan species; frequent coastal waters, marshes, lagoons and backwaters; walk, swim, perch; rare in Malaya.

V – P S 5. White Pelican. White; black on wings; yellowish bill and pouch; *Breeding* pinkish; *F* has short crest; 62 in.

V – P – 6. Spotted-billed Pelican. White; wings, brown; bill, yellowish, spotted; pouch, purple; small crest in *Breeding Plumage*; 57 in. *Fig. 5.*

Family 5. Sulidae (Boobies)

Dark brown and white, or black and white, sea-birds; rather goose-like in form, but with large bills, surmounted by a patch of mask-like bare skin around the forepart of the face and throat. The feet are webbed. *Flight:* direct, powerful, with periods of coasting; often low over the sea. *Call:* croak. *Food:* fish, &c. *Nest:* platform of sticks on rocky ledges near the sea. *Eggs:* white. *Remarks:* 2 Malayan species; essentially birds of the open sea; most often seen from ships in the vicinity of Pulau Perak, an island about 70 miles west of Penang. Waddle; swim; obtain their food by diving from the air into water.

R. Seas 7. Brown Booby. Above, and breast, dark brown; rest underparts, white; bare skin on head, bluish; 31 in. *Fig. 6.*

? Seas 7A. Masked Booby. White; dark brown on wings and tail; bare skin on head, blackish; 36 in.

Family 6. Phalacrocoridae (Cormorants)

Largish, long-necked, narrow-bodied birds with straight bills, hooked at the tip, webbed feet and a rather *heraldic* aspect. *Flight:* direct, with regular wing-beats and periods of coasting, neck and legs extended. *Call:* croak. *Food:* fish, &c. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; a platform of sticks on rocks. *Eggs:* pale blue, coated with white. *Remarks:* one Malayan species; food obtained by diving and pursuit under water; often swim low in the water with little more than the head and neck showing; also given to sunning themselves on rocks and fish-stakes, with wings outstretched; frequent estuaries and large rivers and inland waters; waddle (semi-erect); swim; dive; can perch and hop in an ungainly fashion amongst the branches.

V – – – 8. Common Cormorant. Black; white on throat; crested; *Breeding* white on flanks also; 32 in. *Plate XV.*

Family 7. Anhingidae (Darters)

The one Malayan species has a very long, snake-like neck and sharp-pointed, unhooked bill; otherwise it is rather like a Cormorant (F.6) which it also resembles in habits (*q.v.*) except that it is entirely a freshwater bird and flies with its long neck curved back.

V – ± – 9. Indian Darter. Blackish; white streaks on back and wings; 37 in. *Fig.* 7.

Family 8. Fregatidae (Frigate-birds)

Fairly large, long-winged, dark-coloured sea-birds, with long, deeply-forked tails, long bills, hooked at the end, and brightly-coloured throat pouches. *Flight:* sustained sailing and wheeling, with neck drawn back. *Call:* scream. *Food:* fish, &c. *Nest:* platform of twigs in bushes. *Eggs:* white. *Remarks:* 2 Malayan species; usually met with on the wing and out at sea; one of the most powerful fliers known; silhouette when in the air, very distinctive; often obtain their food by piratical attacks on other sea-birds, forcing them to disgorge; rarely come near the mainland; sociable and nest only on certain islands in colonies.

V Seas 10. Christmas Island Frigate-bird. Black; brown wings; white on belly; red bill and pouch; 36¼ in.

V Seas 11. Least Frigate-bird. Black; two white patches on underparts; bill, brown; pouch, red; 32 in. *Fig. 8.*

Family 9. Ardeidae (Herons, Egrets, and Bitterns)

Long-legged, long-billed, wading birds, varying in size from that of a small stork to almost one foot in length. As a family they are commoner and more widely distributed in Malaya than the Ibises (F.11) and Storks (F.10), under which headings certain differences have been summarized (*q.v.*). Most Herons have crests or ornamental plumes on the breast or back, while the bills of all are straight and dagger-like. *Powder-down* patches on the sides of the body form a distinctive feature. *Flight:* heavy, but powerful; direct, with regular wing-beats, the neck drawn in, but the legs extended; coasting when about to settle but otherwise only very occasionally. *Calls:* harsh croak or loud booming. *Food:* fish, frogs, insects and, occasionally, vegetable matter. *Nest:* platform of sticks in trees. *Eggs:* whitish or bluish green. *Remarks:* 18 Malayan species; walk, wade, perch; can swim, if hard pressed; most species unsociable, except at breeding time; frequent marsh and swampy areas, reed beds, river borders, and estuaries; shy, fond of cover; several species nocturnal. *Cattle Egrets* often visit golf courses and

open dry areas. *Bitterns* when alarmed often *freeze* with the head and neck held vertical.

R – – – 12. Dusky-Grey Heron. Dark grey; crest; pale plumes on foreneck and back; 45 in.

R – – S 13. Grey Heron. Above, grey; below, white; neck, streaked with black; black crest and eye-streak; whitish neck plumes; 38 in.

R – ? S 14. Purple Heron. Above, grey; crest, black; neck plumes, greyish; back plumes, chestnut; breast, reddish purple; belly, black; 38 in.

R – P S 15. **Little Green Heron.** Grey-green; paler below; crest; 17½ in.

V – – S 16. Chinese Pond-Heron. White; brownish back, tail and wings; crest; *Breeding* head and neck plumes, chestnut; back and breast plumes, black; 18½ in.

V – P S 17. **Cattle Egret.** White; *Breeding* head, crest, and plumes, orange; bill, yellow; legs, black; 19 in. *Fig. 9.*

R – – S 18. Large Egret. White; no crest; bill and feet, black; *Breeding* white back plumes; bill, yellow; 36 in.

V – – S 19. Little Egret. White; crest; plumes on back and neck nearly all disappear in winter; bill and legs, black; 25 in. *Plate VIII.*

V – – S 20. Chinese Egret. White; like 22 but legs shorter.

V – ? – 21. Lesser Egret. White; crest; bill, yellow; legs, black; *Breeding* white neck and back plumes; bill, black; 26 in.

R – – – 22. **Reef Heron.** Crest; white, or black, with white throat (2 phases); back plumes; 23 in.

R – ? S 23. Night Heron. Black crest; above, grey and black; below, white; 23 in.

V – P S 24. Tiger Bittern. Black crest; chestnut, paler below, with black markings and barred; 19 in.

V – – S 25. **Yellow Bittern.** Black crest; yellowish brown, paler below; 14½ in. *Plate V.*

R – P S 26. **Chestnut Bittern.** Crest; chestnut, paler below; 15 in.

V – P – 27. Schrenck's Bittern. Above, chestnut; top of head, blackish; mantle, brown; wings, chestnut and grey; below, buff; 12 in.

V – – S 28. Black Bittern. Mainly black; neck streaked; 23 in.

V – – S 29. Great Bittern. Black crest; above, brown; below, buff; both surfaces streaked; 26 in.

Family 10. Ciconiidae (Storks)

Tall waders, with long necks, bodies, legs, and bills. Their size, contrasting black and white plumage, noticeable areas of bare skin on

head and neck, method of flight and gait help to distinguish them in the field from Herons (F.9), although four of the latter (12–14, 18) are also tallish birds. Storks lack the *powder-down* patches of Herons, and two (30, 31) have bills down-curved at the end. *Flight:* slow, regular wing-beats, also glide and soar; legs and neck outstretched, except in the case of the Lesser Adjutant (34) which, no doubt owing to the size of its bill, carries its head drawn back. *Food:* frogs, small reptiles and animals, crustacea, &c. *Nest:* platforms in trees or on rocky ledges; often in company with other Storks and Herons. *Eggs:* whitish. *Remarks:* 5 Malayan species; walk, wade, perch; frequent marshes, rice-field areas, estuaries and the sea-shore.

R – – – 30. MILKY STORK. White; black on wing and tail; facial skin yellowish grey; bill, yellow, decurved; legs, greyish; 38 in.

V – – – 31. PAINTED STORK. White; black band across chest; wings, black, white, and pink; facial skin and bill, orange yellow; legs, brown; 40 in. *Plate VIII.*

V – P – 32. WHITE-NECKED STORK. Black; neck and abdomen, white; facial skin, black; bill and legs, red; 35 in.

V – – – 33. STORM'S STORK. Like 32 but facial skin, black.

R – P S 34. LESSER ADJUTANT. Above, black; below, white; bare head and neck, yellowish; legs, black; 50 in. *Fig. 10.*

FAMILY 11. THRESKIORNITHIDAE (IBISES)

Largish waders with long, down-curved bills; the legs are long, but are shorter in relation to their size than is the case with Storks (F.10) and Herons (F.9). They are rather heavily built and the only Malayan species is white with a bare, black head and neck. *Flight:* regular wing-beats, quicker than those of Storks (F.10), interspersed with periods of coasting; neck and legs extended. *Calls:* harsh. *Food:* insects, shell-fish &c. *Nest:* not recorded from Malaya; platform in trees. *Eggs:* pale bluish, occasionally spotted. *Remarks:* walk, perch; can run and swim if occasion demands; frequent marshes, grassy plains, and the sea-shore. They lack the *powder-down* patches of Herons.

V – – – 35. WHITE IBIS. White; bare head and neck, black; grey feathers on wings elongated in *Breeding Plumage*; bill, black, decurved; legs, black; 26 in. *Fig. 11.*

FAMILY 12. ANATIDAE (DUCKS)

Waterfowl, with flattened bills, boat-shaped bodies, longish necks, oval heads, legs set far back on the body and webbed feet. *Flight:* direct, with regular wing-beats and periods of coasting before alighting; rather

heavy in some species but rapid in others, with quick wheeling and swerving in flocks; neck extended. *Calls:* quack; whistle. *Food:* small water life, vegetable matter, and insects. *Nest:* usually in coarse grass, reed-beds, or low bushes near water. *Eggs:* whitish. *Remarks:* 6 Malayan species; walk, waddle, swim, dive, perch; frequent inland waters, rivers, and estuaries; shy and wary; sociable.

R – P S 36. **Whistling Teal.** Above, scaly buff markings on brown; wings, black and chestnut; below, grey-brown and chestnut; 16 in.

V – – – 37. White-winged Wood-Duck. Black; head and neck, white, speckled with black; wing patch, white; *speculum* grey-blue; 30 in.

V – – ? 38. Garganey. Brown; greyish sides; white streak over eye; blue-grey forewing; *speculum* green edged white; 16 in.

V – – – 39. European Teal. Greyish; head chestnut crossed by band of metallic green (*M.*); *speculum* green; 15 in.

V – – ? 40. Common Shoveller. Brown; green head; white chest; below, chestnut; blue forewing; *speculum* green, edged white; 20 in.

R – – S 41. Cotton Teal. White; crown, brown; *M.* dark collar; rest upper-parts, glossy green; *F.* browner; no collar; below, streaked; 13 in. *Fig. 12*

Note: Breeding Plumages are given above. Females and Males in *eclipse* are duller coloured.

Family 13. Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles, Vultures)

Diurnal birds of prey of varying size and habits. In general they have strong, hooked bills, powerful feet and claws, ample wings, a fierce aspect, and exceptional powers of vision. *Flight* of varied type (see below). *Calls:* screaming, mewing, or whistling; *Vultures*, when excited, emit a harsh roaring sound. *Food:* varied (see below). *Nest:* an untidy platform of sticks, usually in trees. *Eggs:* white or blotched, sometimes heavily. *Remarks:* 36 Malayan species; best divided, *for field purposes*, as follows: *Kites, Bat Hawks, Bazas, and Honey-Buzzards* (42–8) long winged and medium-sized; given to soaring and, one species, to hovering (42); feed on lizards, bats, insects, rodents, frogs, honey and, (47 and 48) garbage and refuse, particularly around harbours. *Shikras, Goshawks, and Sparrow-Hawks* (49–52) have longish tails and not very long, rather broad wings; feed on small birds mostly and frequent orchard and wooded areas; flight very direct and swift; seek their prey at speed amongst trees and bushes; smallish to medium in size. *Buzzards and Eagles* (53–62 and 70, 71): medium to large-sized birds of the sky and tree-tops; wings, large and broad; often soar;

frequent jungle and mountain country, and (60–2) coastal areas and stretches of water; feed on small animals, birds, fish, or reptiles; *Harriers* (66–9) have long wings, tails and legs; usually fly low, *quartering* the open ground more or less systematically; frequent grassy (*lallang*) areas and marshes. Feed on small animals, birds, insects, lizards, &c. *Vultures* (63–5): large birds of evil aspect, with nearly naked heads and necks; fly with rather slow wing-beats, with a period of coasting before alighting; much given to soaring; feed on carrion and garbage; rare in Malaya; frequent the more open areas.

R – P S 42. **Black-winged Kite.** Above, pale grey; below, white, wing-patch and eye-streak, black; feet, yellow; 13 in. *Plate III.*

R – – ? 43. BAT HAWK. Blackish, including crest; white breast; 18½ in.

V – – – 44. JERDON'S BAZA. Above, dark brown; black white-tipped crest; below, white, barred with rufous; 18 in.

V – – S 45. BLACK-CRESTED BAZA. Above, black, including head and crest; below, barred black, white, and chestnut; 12½ in. *Fig. 13.*

R H – S 46. RESIDENT HONEY-BUZZARD. Brown, streaked and barred with white below; black crest; feet, yellow; also a darker phase; 25 in.

V – – S 47. PARIAH KITE. Dark brown; tail, forked; 23 in.

R – P S 48. **Brahminy Kite.** Reddish brown; head and breast, white; 19½ in. *Plate V.*

V – ? 49. SHIKRA. Above, grey; below, barred buff and white; 12¼ in.

V – – S 50. CHINESE GOSHAWK. Like 52 but darker grey above; cere, bright yellow; 11½ in.

R – – – 51. CRESTED GOSHAWK. Black crest; brown, streaked and barred below with white; feet, pale yellow; 15 in.

V H* P S 52. **Japanese Sparrow-Hawk.** Above, grey; below, buffy white; tail barred; a whitish collar; 11 in.

V – – – 53. DESERT BUZZARD. Brown; below lighter and barred; 19 in.

V – – S 54. GREY-FACED BUZZARD. Brown, barred with white below; 16½ in.

P H* ? S 55. **Mountain Hawk-Eagle.** Above, including crest, black; below, barred and streaked with white; feet, yellow; 21 in.

R – P S 56. **Changeable Hawk-Eagle.** Sometimes small crest; *Light Phase* above brown; below, white, streaked and barred with brown *Dark Phase* dark sooty brown; 26 in. *Plate XV.*

V – – S 57. BOOTED EAGLE. Brown, paler on head and streaked below; 19 in.

V – – S 58. RUFOUS-BELLIED HAWK-EAGLE. Crest, above, black; breast, white; rest of underparts, chestnut streaked with black; 19 in.

PLATE III

42. BLACK-WINGED KITE; 240. HOUSE-SWIFT; 351. BLACK-NAPED ORIOLE; 347X. ASHY DRONGO; 201. RAFFLES MALKOHA (FEM.); 229. LONG-TAILED NIGHTJAR

About ¼ Nat. Size



216. CEYLON FISH OWL



217. FISH OWL



207. BARN OWL



220. WOOD-OWL

PLATE IV

R H*– – 59. Black Eagle. Crest, black; feet, yellow; 28 in.

R – P S 60. **White-Bellied Sea-Eagle.** Head, neck, and underparts, white; rest, grey; 28 in.

R – P – 61. Grey-headed Fishing-Eagle. Greyish brown; belly and base of tail, white; 27 in.

R – – – 62. Lesser Fishing-Eagle. Like 61 but no white base to tail; 20 in.

R – – – 63. King Vulture. Black; white patches below; head, neck, lappet and patch on thighs, red bare skin; ruff, black; bill, black; feet, red; 30 in. *Fig. 14.*

R – – – 64. Long-billed Vulture. Above, brown; pale below; head and neck, bare dark skin; ruff and rump, white; feet, black; 38 in.

R – – – 65. White-backed Vulture. Brown; ruff, rump, and chest tufts, white; bill, black; feet, dark brown; 33 in.

V – – S 66. Hen-Harrier. Above, grey; rump and underparts, white; face, yellow; 19 in.

V – – S 67. Pied Harrier. Black and white; wings, grey and black; feet, yellow; 17½ in.

V – – – 68. Marsh Harrier. Brown; grey wings; chestnut underparts; 20 in.

V – – – 69. Eastern Marsh Harrier. Like 68 but darker and marked with white; 19½ in.

V – – – 70. Short-toed Eagle. Above, brown; below, white marked and barred with brown; tail, barred; 26 in.

R H*P S 71. **Serpent Eagle.** Crest, black and white; brown, spotted white below; white bar on tail; 21 in. *Plate XV.*

Family 14. Pandionidae (Ospreys)

Externally, the one Malayan species resembles the Fishing-Eagles (60, 61) but is more restricted to the sea-coast, creeks among the mangroves, and estuaries. Feed on fish, &c., which they seize in their talons as they drop down on to the water. Sometimes perch on high trees overlooking water. Separated from Family 13 for anatomical reasons. *Nesting* not recorded Malaya; large structure in trees. *Eggs:* heavily blotched with reddish brown.

V – – – 72. Northern Osprey. Above, dark brown; below, white; brown eye-streak; legs, yellowish; 21 in. *Fig. 15.*

Family 15. Falconidae (Falcons)

Small birds of prey, very similar in appearance to the smaller members of Family 13 (Hawks, &c.). They have long wings, but rather short tails, and a speedy direct flight when occasion requires.

The three Malayan species all have different methods of obtaining their prey. The Falconet (72) is often to be seen on some vantage point on a high tree from which it makes sallies to catch the insects upon which it feeds. The Peregrine Falcon (74) relies on speed and its power to fell its prey in flight; a Peregrines's *stoop* on to its prey is one of the fastest, if not the fastest, things in bird flight. The Kestrel (75) hovers for long periods, searching the ground for its prey of small rodents and insects. The Falconet (73) is fairly common in suitable localities; the other two are rare in Malaya. *Nest:* small pad in holes in trees (73); *Eggs:* white. *Nesting* of other two species not recorded in Malaya; elsewhere, on rock ledges, &c.; *Eggs:* heavily blotched with rusty red.

R H* P S 73. **Falconet.** Above, black; below, rufous; forehead and throat, white; face, white with large black patch; 6¼ in. *Fig. 16.*

V – – S 74. PEREGRINE FALCON. Above, dark grey; below, white with black streaks and bars; black patch on face; feet, yellow; 19½ in.

V H* – S 75. KESTREL. Above, rufous, below, fawn, both spotted with black; grey head; grey tail with black end bar; feet, yellow; 14 in.

FAMILY 16. PHASIANIDAE (PHEASANTS, PARTRIDGES, ETC.)

The birds of this family have small heads, short, arched bills, rounded wings, powerful legs—often fitted with spurs—and feet adapted to running and scratching. Tails or trains are either long or otherwise remarkable (Pheasants, Jungle Fowl, and Peafowl) or short (Partridges and Quail). *Flight:* direct, with regular wing-beats and periods of coasting, particularly prior to alighting or when flying down a hillside. *Calls:* harsh; usually a scream, crow or cackle, but the Partridges and Quail have a soft, pleasing whistle. *Food:* vegetation, seeds, berries, and insects. *Nest:* a hollow in the ground, often padded with grass, &c. *Eggs:* whitish or pale-coloured—sometimes speckled. *Remarks:* 15 Malayan species; walk; run; scratch; normally frequent the ground, but sometimes perch; difficult to flush and often betray their presence only by their penetrating calls; most frequent in thick scrub and jungle, but the Blue-breasted Button-Quail (78) favours grasslands and the Green Peafowl (90), the banks of rivers.

R H – – 76. LONG-BILLED PARTRIDGE. Buffish chestnut mottled above with black; black eye-streak; *M.* grey chest patch; 14½ in.

R – – – 77. BLACK WOOD-PARTRIDGE. *M.* black; *F.* chestnut marked with black; 10½ in.

R – P S 78. **Blue-breasted Button-Quail.** *M.* mottled brown; throat, white; breast, bluish; belly, chestnut; *F.* mottled brown, barred below; 5 in. *Plate I.*

R *H* – – 79. Bare-throated Tree-Partridge. Above, brown, barred with black; white on head; red facial skin; below, dark grey; flanks, barred; red legs; 10½ in. *Plate XIV.*

R H* – – 80. Chestnut-breasted Tree-Partridge. Mottled brown; face patch and breast, chestnut; lower breast and flanks, barred; 11 in.

R H – – 81. Ferruginous Wood-Partridge. Reddish chestnut; mantle and sides, barred black and white; wings, brown and black; 10½ in.

R H* – – 82. **Crested Green Wood-Partridge.** *M.* maroon crest; above, dark green; below, dark glossy blue; base of bill, red; white on crown; *F.* dark green; head, dark grey; *both sexes* a long black hair-like crest on fore-crown, red facial skin and legs; brown wings; 10 in. *Plate IX.*

R – ? ? 83. Crestless Fire-back Pheasant. *M.* blue-black, streaked with white; rump, fiery red and violet; tail, buff; *F.* black; *both sexes* red facial skin; *M.* 20 in. *F.* 16½ in.

R – – – 84. Crested Fire-back Pheasant. *M.* blue-black; crest; white streaks on sides; rump, orange and violet; feet, red; *F.* chestnut; crest; below, mottled white, black and brown; *M.* 26 in. *F.* 23 in. *Plate XI.*

R – – – 85. **Red Jungle-Fowl.** *M.* dark green, including arched tail; comb and face wattles, red; head and neck, orange; back, maroon; rump, orange red; *F.* brown, marked with black; *M.* 27 in. *F.* 17 in. *Plate VIII.*

R – – – 86. Peacock-Pheasant. Grey-brown, with greenish purple *eyes* on upper plumage; *M.* 21 in. *F.* 17 in. *Plate XI.*

R *H** – – 87. Mountain Peacock-Pheasant. Chestnut, with many metallic green *eyes* on upper-parts and longish tail; head, grey; *M.* 26 in. *F.* 18½ in.

R H – – 88. Ocellated Pheasant. *M.* dark brown, thickly spotted with white; long black crest; feet, grey; 60 in. (40 in. is tail); facial skin, blue-grey; *F.* mottled brown; no white spots; crest and tail shorter. *Plate XI.*

R H* – – 89. **Argus Pheasant.** *M.* Head, naked, blue; short black crest; blackish, much mottled and barred with buff and rufous; secondaries much elongated, with conspicuous *eyes*; feet, red; 68 in. (51 in. is tail); *F.* duller, secondaries and tail shorter. *Plate XI.*

R – – – 90. **Green Peafowl.** *M.* bronzy green and metallic blue; crest; long *train* with numerous *eyes*; 83 in. including *train*; *F.* lacks long *train*. *Fig. 17.*

Family 17. Turnicidae (Bustard-Quails)

The Bustard-Quails generally resemble the Quails (F.16) in appearance, but lack the small hind toe. Habits and flight are also similar,

except that the females take the lead in courtship and the males look after the eggs. One Malayan species. *Call:* low and hollow sounding. *Nest:* a depression in the ground amongst grass. *Eggs:* pale ground colour, spotted with brown.

R – P S 91. **Barred Bustard-Quail.** *M.* above, mottled brown; below, barred with black; 5¼ in.; *F.* below, richer; throat and breast, black. *Fig. 18.*

Family 18. Gruidae (Cranes)

Long-legged, long-necked birds with smallish heads, straight bills, large wings and down-curved plumes covering their short tails. *Flight:* direct, regular wing-beats, neck and legs extended; often soar to great heights. *Call:* trumpeting. *Food:* vegetable matter, seeds, insects, &c. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; mass of vegetation in watery surroundings. *Eggs:* blotched with brown on a whitish ground. *Remarks:* one Malayan species; very wary and found only on the open marshy ground and rice-field areas, north of Kuala Kangsar; walks, runs, wades; can swim; does not perch.

V – – – 92. Eastern Sarus Crane. Ashy grey; head and top of neck, red; long pink legs; 50 in. *Plate VIII.*

Family 19. Rallidae (Rails)

Rails have longish legs, large feet, strong, straight bills, small heads and wings, short, upturned tails, and thin, flat-sided bodies. Some have brightly-coloured frontal shields, bills, and legs. *Flight:* direct, but rather laboured and usually only over a short distance; regular wing-beats, the legs trailed down at first and later raised; neck extended. *Calls:* harsh and loud; a crowing chuckle or croak. *Food:* herbage, insects, water life, and weeds. *Nest:* a pad amongst thick grasses and sedges, usually near water. *Eggs:* pale ground, spotted and blotched. *Remarks:* 11 Malayan species; usually shy skulkers amongst thick vegetation although one or two species sometimes visit gardens; perch; climb amongst dense vegetation; when walking or swimming, have a characteristic nodding of the head; walk, run, swim, and dive; the *Moorhens* are more aquatic than the *Rails* and *Crakes*.

R – P S 93. **Slaty-breasted Rail.** Grey-brown, barred with white on mantle back, wings, and sides; chin, whitish; top of head, chestnut; 9½ in. *Plate IX.*

R – P S 94. Malay Banded Crake. Chestnut head, neck, and breast, rest above, brown; rest below, barred black and white; feet, red; 9 in.

V – – ? 95. PHILIPPINE BANDED CRAKE. Like 94, but throat white and legs black; 8¾ in.

V – – – 96. DWARF CRAKE. Above, golden brown, streaked black and white; below, greyish, barred black and white; feet, greenish; 6½ in.

R – – ♂ 97. RUDDY CRAKE. Above, olive brown; throat, whitish; below, dark brown; feet, reddish; 7½ in.

V – – – 98. CHINESE BANDED CRAKE. Above, brown; face, neck, and breast, chestnut; sides barred white and black; legs, orange-red; 9½ in.

R – P S 99. GREY-BELLIED CRAKE. Dark grey, paler below; white above and below eye; feet, greenish; 8 in.

R H* P S 100. **White-breasted Water-Hen.** Above, dark grey; face and underparts, white; chestnut patch under tail; 13 in. *Plate II.*

R – P S 101. WATER-COCK. Above, brown marked with buff; below, finely barred; *Breeding M.* blackish, with red *horn* and frontal shield; 16½ in.

R – P S 102. MOORHEN. Black; white under tail; frontal shield, red; legs, greenish with orange circlet; 12 in.

R – – S 103. PURPLE COOT. Above, brown glossed with green; below, greenish blue and blue; white under tail; bill, frontal shield and legs, red; 16 in.

FAMILY 20. HELIORNITHIDAE (FINFOOTS)

Finfoots have long bodies, fairly long necks, medium lengthed tails, rail-like bills, short legs, and lobed toes. *Flight:* direct, with regular wing-beats; a rather clumsy take-off with legs at first hanging down. *Call:* said to be 'like water bubbling out of a bottle' (*Fauna of British India*, Vol. 6). *Food:* vegetation, insects, small fish, molluscs, and other water life. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; a pad of vegetation in watery situations. *Eggs:* dark markings on a pale ground. *Remarks:* the only Malayan species is a shy, uncommon, water and swamp bird; walks, runs, swims, and dives; if alarmed, will half submerge, sometimes using its wings to help it along.

R – – – 104. MASKED FINFOOT. Above, brown; face, throat, and fore-neck, black, edged with white; below, white; bill, yellow; feet, green; 20 in. *Fig. 19.*

FAMILY 21. JACANIDAE (JACANAS)

Not unlike Rails (F.19) in general shape, but with very large feet, well adapted to walking on floating vegetation. *Flight:* direct, regular wing-beats, with legs and neck extended; legs trailed down at first.

Calls: harsh, mewing. *Food:* aquatic herbage and insects. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; platform of herbage in watery situations. *Eggs:* glossy; plain brownish or marked with lines on a pale ground. *Remarks:* 2 Malayan species; shy; walk or run over floating herbage and weeds; frequent quiet inland water; fly with reluctance. One species has elongated tail.

V – – S 105. PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA. *Breeding:* above, dark brown; below, blackish; black crown; back of neck, yellow; white patch on wing; 18½ in. including dark elongated tail. *Winter:* less yellow on neck; breast brown; below, white. *Fig. 20.*

V – – – 106. BRONZE-WINGED JACANA. Above, bronzy green; back and rump glossy purplish chestnut; tail and beneath, chestnut; rest dark glossy green; lappet, blue; bill and feet, bluish; 11½ in.

FAMILY 22. ROSTRATULIDAE (PAINTED SNIPE)

In general appearance, a mixture of Rail (F.19) and Snipe (F.24), but of heavier build and with distinctive *painted* colouring. The long bill is gently curved and is slightly thickened at the end. *Flight:* direct, but heavy and rather Rail-like, with regular wing-beats and legs trailed down at the beginning; usually over short distances only. *Calls:* several low notes and whistles. *Food:* insects, water snails, herbage, &c. *Nest:* a grass pad, usually in a hollow in the ground. *Eggs:* blotched, on a yellowish ground. *Remarks:* one Malayan species; walks, runs, wades; can swim and dive; frequents damp and marshy areas with corn close at hand; shy and largely crepuscular.

R – P S 107. **Painted Snipe.** Above, greenish grey *painted* with buff, dark grey and white; below, white; white *spectacle* round eye; buff streak on crown; legs, green; side of head, neck, and chest, greyish (*M.*), chestnut (*F.*); 9½ in. *Fig. 21.*

FAMILY 23. CHARADRIIDAE (PLOVERS)

Small, straight-billed waders; not always easy to differentiate, at first sight, from members of the Sandpiper Family (F.24) but with a more rounded contour of form and a less stream-lined aspect. They have shorter bills in proportion to the size of their heads, which are rounder, with the forehead appearing to rise more abruptly from the bill. The Lapwings have broader, squarer wings. *Flight:* similar to that of the Sandpiper Family (F.24), except for the Lapwings which indulge in slower and more deliberate aerial evolutions. *Calls:* plaintive whistles, which, in the case of Lapwings, can often be set to words. *Food, Nest,* and *Eggs:* as with the Sandpiper Family (F.24); a few nest in Malaya. *Remarks:* 9 Malayan species; frequent shores, sandbanks,

mudflats, river banks and borders, and open flat land generally in the neighbourhood of water; walk, run, wade; many can swim and dive if hard pressed; often congregate in large flocks when feeding. Many are Passage Migrants and Winter Visitors only.

R – – S 108. Red-wattled Lapwing. Head, neck, and upper breast, black; white patch behind eye joined to white underparts; back and wings, brown; wattle, red; legs, yellow; 12½ in.

V – – S 109. Grey Plover. Above, dark brown mottled white; rump and tail, white marked brown; below, white; 11 in.

V – P S 110. Eastern Golden Plover. Above, black mottled with gold; face and throat, brownish; below, white, streaked on breast; 10 in. In *spring* the underparts gradually turn black. *Plate V.*

V – – – 111. Little Ringed Plover. Above, light brown; below, white; forehead, eye-streak, band over crown and band across chest, black; feet, yellowish; 6¾ in. *Plate X.*

V – – S 112. Kentish Plover. Above, brown; below, white; crown and broken band across chest, brown; feet, greyish black; 6½ in.

R – – – 113. Malay Sand-Plover. Above, grey brown; below, white; fore-crown and broken band across chest, black (*M.*), buff (*F.*); 6¼ in.

V – – S 114. Lesser Sand-Plover. Like 115 but smaller; 7¼ in.

V – – – 115. Large Sand-Plover. Above, grey brown; dark edges to wings; below, white; bill, black; feet, greyish; 8½ in.

V – ? S 116. Caspian Plover. Above, brown; below, white; breast, brown; black band near end of white-tipped tail; 9½ in.

Family 24. Scolopacidae (Sandpipers, Snipe, etc.)

Medium and small waders, mostly with long bills in proportion to the size of their heads. Some of the bills are markedly curved, others are straight and all species have longish legs. Their appearance has much in common with the Plover Family (F.23) but there are differences which have been detailed under that Family heading (*q.v.*).

Flight: rapid, regular wing-beats, with usually a glide before settling. Many species have a zigzag erratic flight and some fly in large flocks, which manœuvre in unison. *Calls:* mostly either plaintive or sharp and rather harsh. *Food:* insects, worms, molluscs, crustaceans, and aquatic and shore life generally, including some vegetable matter. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; on the ground; often a mere scrape among grass or pebbles. *Eggs:* protectively-coloured by heavy markings on a palish ground colour. *Remarks:* as for Plovers (F.23), but none are resident and some frequent areas covered with low wet vegetation. 28 Malayan species.

V – – – 117. Eastern Whimbrel. Like 118, but smaller, two broad stripes on crown, back and rump streaked with brown; 16 in. *Fig. 22.*

V – – – 118. Eastern Curlew. Above, mottled brown and black; white bars on tail; back and rump, white; below, white streaked with brown; long decurved bill; 23 in.

V – – S 119. Australian Curlew. Like 118, but back and rump streaked.

V – – S 120. Eastern Black-tailed Godwit. Above, grey-brown; below, white; tail, black, white at base; 14½ in.

V – – S 121. Eastern Bar-tailed Godwit. Above, ashy grey, streaked with white; below, white; tail, back, and rump, white, marked with brown; 15 in.

V – P S 122. **Redshank.** Above, grey-brown; rump, white; tail, barred; below, white; chest, grey; white wing-bar; legs, orange; 11¼ in.

V – – S 123. Marsh Sandpiper. Above, grey-brown; below, white; tail, barred; 10 in.

V – – S 124. Greenshank. Above, grey-brown marked black and white; dark eye-streak; head and neck, streaked; back and rump, white; below, white; tail, mostly white; feet, green; 13½ in.

V – P S 125. **Wood Sandpiper.** Above, dark brown; rump, and underparts, white; chest, grey-brown; tail, barred; 8¼ in.

V – – – 126. Spotted Greenshank. Above, grey; back, rump, and underparts, white; tail, greyish with white edge; 11½ in.

V – – S 127. **Avocet-Sandpiper.** Above, grey-brown; below, white; whitish wing-bar; feet, orange; bill, upcurved, brown and orange; 9½ in.

V H* P S 128. **Common Sandpiper.** Above, olive-brown; below, white, brown at sides of breast; tail, white tipped, outer feathers barred with white; 8 in. *Plate X.*

V – – S 129. Grey-rumped Tattler. Above, grey; below and face, white; 10¾ in.

V – – S 130. Turnstone. Above, dark brown mottled buff; white wing-bar; tail, white with black band; below, white; a broad dark chest band; 8 in.

V – – – 131. Red-breasted Snipe. Above, grey-brown; back, rump, and tail, white, marked with black; below, white, heavily marked with black; 13 in.

V – P S 132. **Pintail Snipe.** Mixture of black, buff, and chestnut brown; dark eye-streak; two dark longitudinal stripes on crown; tail with some pin-like feathers; 10¼ in.

V – – S 133. Swinhoe's Snipe. Like 132; tail intermediate between 132 and 134; 11½ in.

V – – S 134. Fantail Snipe. Like 132, but tail feathers normal; 10½ in. *Plate V.*

V – – – 135. Woodcock. Mixture of rich rufous, black, and grey; dark eye-streak; crown barred chestnut and black; 14 in.

V – – S 136. Knot. Above and breast, pale grey; head and breast, streaked; below, white, barred with grey on flanks; whitish wing-bar; 10 in.

V – – – 137. Great Knot. Above, pale grey-brown with dark markings; darkish eye-streak; rump, white, streaked; tail, edged white; 10½ in.

V – – – 138. Sanderling. Above, grey; face and underparts, white; 8 in.

V – – S 139. Red-necked Stint. Above, grey-brown, streaked; whitish wing-bar; face and underparts, white; 6¼ in.

V – – – 140. Temminck's Stint. Above, pale brownish grey; below, white; chest, grey; whitish wing-bar; tail, grey, edged white; 6 in.

V – – S 141. Long-toed Stint. Above, dark ash-brown; white wing-bar; chest, greyish, streaked; 6¼ in.

V – – S 142. Curlew-Sandpiper. Above, grey-brown; head, streaked; upper tail coverts, white; below, white; breast, grey; bill, decurved; 8½ in.

V – – S 143. Broad-billed Sandpiper. Above, ash-grey; crown and mantle, spotted; tail and wing edges, dark; below, white; 7 in.

V – – – 144. Ruff. Above, grey, speckled with brown; below, white; neck and breast, greyish; 12 in.

Family 25. Recurvirostridae (Stilts)

The only Malayan species is best described as like a black-and-white Sandpiper (F.24) on disproportionately long, stilt-like, red legs. *Flight:* neck outstretched and the long legs trailed out behind. *Calls:* shrill. *Food:* aquatic life. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; on built-up vegetation, usually in or near shallow water. *Eggs:* blotched black on a pale ground. *Remarks:* quite unmistakable; very rare in Malaya, where only one specimen has been obtained in the winter; walks with a deliberate and sedate action; can run and swim.

V – – S 145. Black-winged Stilt. White; back and wings, black (*M.*), brownish (*F.*); very long red legs; 15 in. *Fig. 23.*

Family 26. Dromadidae (Crab-Plovers)

The only Malayan species is not unlike a large black-and-white Plover, with a straight, stout bill and rather longish legs. *Flight:* rapid

V – – – 117. Eastern Whimbrel. Like 118, but smaller, two broad stripes on crown, back and rump streaked with brown; 16 in. *Fig. 22.*

V – – – 118. Eastern Curlew. Above, mottled brown and black; white bars on tail; back and rump, white; below, white streaked with brown; long decurved bill; 23 in.

V – – S 119. Australian Curlew. Like 118, but back and rump streaked.

V – – S 120. Eastern Black-tailed Godwit. Above, grey-brown; below, white; tail, black, white at base; 14½ in.

V – – S 121. Eastern Bar-tailed Godwit. Above, ashy grey, streaked with white; below, white; tail, back, and rump, white, marked with brown; 15 in.

V – P S 122. **Redshank.** Above, grey-brown; rump, white; tail, barred; below, white; chest, grey; white wing-bar; legs, orange; 11¼ in.

V – – S 123. Marsh Sandpiper. Above, grey-brown; below, white; tail, barred; 10 in.

V – – S 124. Greenshank. Above, grey-brown marked black and white; dark eye-streak; head and neck, streaked; back and rump, white; below, white; tail, mostly white; feet, green; 13½ in.

V – P S 125. **Wood Sandpiper.** Above, dark brown; rump, and underparts, white; chest, grey-brown; tail, barred; 8¼ in.

V – – – 126. Spotted Greenshank. Above, grey; back, rump, and underparts, white; tail, greyish with white edge; 11½ in.

V – – S 127. **Avocet-Sandpiper.** Above, grey-brown; below, white; whitish wing-bar; feet, orange; bill, upcurved, brown and orange; 9½ in.

V H* P S 128. **Common Sandpiper.** Above, olive-brown; below, white, brown at sides of breast; tail, white tipped, outer feathers barred with white; 8 in. *Plate X.*

V – – S 129. Grey-rumped Tattler. Above, grey; below and face, white; 10¼ in.

V – – S 130. Turnstone. Above, dark brown mottled buff; white wing-bar; tail, white with black band; below, white; a broad dark chest band; 8 in.

V – – – 131. Red-breasted Snipe. Above, grey-brown; back, rump, and tail, white, marked with black; below, white, heavily marked with black; 13 in.

V – P S 132. **Pintail Snipe.** Mixture of black, buff, and chestnut brown; dark eye-streak; two dark longitudinal stripes on crown; tail with some pin-like feathers; 10¼ in.

V – – S 133. Swinhoe's Snipe. Like 132; tail intermediate between 132 and 134; 11½ in.

V – – S 134. Fantail Snipe. Like 132, but tail feathers normal; 10½ in. *Plate V.*

V – – – 135. Woodcock. Mixture of rich rufous, black, and grey; dark eye-streak; crown barred chestnut and black; 14 in.

V – – S 136. Knot. Above and breast, pale grey; head and breast, streaked; below, white, barred with grey on flanks; whitish wing-bar; 10 in.

V – – – 137. Great Knot. Above, pale grey-brown with dark markings; darkish eye-streak; rump, white, streaked; tail, edged white; 10½ in.

V – – – 138. Sanderling. Above, grey; face and underparts, white; 8 in.

V – – S 139. Red-necked Stint. Above, grey-brown, streaked; whitish wing-bar; face and underparts, white; 6¼ in.

V – – – 140. Temminck's Stint. Above, pale brownish grey; below, white; chest, grey; whitish wing-bar; tail, grey, edged white; 6 in.

V – – S 141. Long-toed Stint. Above, dark, ash-brown; white wing-bar; chest, greyish, streaked; 6¼ in.

V – – S 142. Curlew-Sandpiper. Above, grey-brown; head, streaked; upper tail coverts, white; below, white; breast, grey; bill, decurved; 8½ in.

V – – S 143. Broad-billed Sandpiper. Above, ash-grey; crown and mantle, spotted; tail and wing edges, dark; below, white; 7 in.

V – – – 144. Ruff. Above, grey, speckled with brown; below, white; neck and breast, greyish; 12 in.

Family 25. Recurvirostridae (Stilts)

The only Malayan species is best described as like a black-and-white Sandpiper (F.24) on disproportionately long, stilt-like, red legs. *Flight:* neck outstretched and the long legs trailed out behind. *Calls:* shrill. *Food:* aquatic life. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; on built-up vegetation, usually in or near shallow water. *Eggs:* blotched black on a pale ground. *Remarks:* quite unmistakable; very rare in Malaya, where only one specimen has been obtained in the winter; walks with a deliberate and sedate action; can run and swim.

V – – S 145. Black-winged Stilt. White; back and wings, black (*M.*), brownish (*F.*); very long red legs; 15 in. *Fig. 23.*

Family 26. Dromadidae (Crab-Plovers)

The only Malayan species is not unlike a large black-and-white Plover, with a straight, stout bill and rather longish legs. *Flight:* rapid

regular wing-beats, with head drawn in and legs stretched out behind. *Call:* low and pleasing. *Food:* crustaceans and other marine and shore life. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; a burrow in the sand. *Eggs:* white. *Remarks:* rare in Malaya, where it frequents the sea-shore; walks, runs, wades.

V – – – 146. Crab-Plover. White; black on mantle and wings; legs, bluish; 16 in. *Fig. 24.*

Family 27. Burhinidae (Stone-Plovers)

Large Plover-like birds with stout bills, long legs, and thickened *knees*. *Flight:* direct, with slow regular wing-beats. *Call:* loud, harsh whistle. *Food:* insects, worms, &c. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; a small depression in the ground. *Eggs:* pale ground blotched with dark brown. *Remarks:* only one Malay Peninsula species, which has a very large bill and has been recorded only from Peninsular Thailand; uncommon; usually solitary or in pairs on or near sea-shore. *Fig. 54.*

Family 28. Glareolidae (Pratincoles)

Graceful Plover-like birds, with short bills, abruptly curved downwards at the end; on the wing, not unlike large Swallows in general outline, the strongly forked tail being very noticeable. *Flight:* graceful and swallow-like. *Calls:* shrill. *Food:* insects, flies, &c. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; a hollow in the ground. *Eggs:* blotched, on a pale ground. *Remarks:* one Malayan species only; erratic passage migrants and winter visitors to Malaya where they occur in large flocks in the drier open spaces adjoining rivers, rice-fields, and golf courses. Much given to *hawking* for flies in the evening, when they attract attention by their graceful flight and erratic turns in pursuit of their prey; walk and run; plentiful in some years but much less so in others.

V – – S 147. Eastern Pratincole. Above, grey-brown; rump and base of black tail, white; below, pale buff; belly, white; thin black line from eye across chest; 11 in. *Plate XIII.*

Family 29. Laridae (Gulls, Terns)

Gulls are only accidental visitors to Malaya and are not likely to be encountered. They have coarse bills, hooked at the end. Terns are fairly common and are graceful, long-winged, long-tailed sea-birds, with straight, slender, often brightly coloured, bills. *Flight:* Gulls have a steady flight and are much given to sailing and soaring in the air. Terns have a graceful and sustained flight, often only just above the water; both have regular wing-beats. *Calls:* screaming. Gulls

have also a harsh laughing call. *Food:* fish, marine life, &c. *Nest:* on the open ground, sand, shingle, stacks or rocks. *Eggs:* protectively blotched on a paler ground colour. *Remarks:* 12, Malayan species; sociable; walk, waddle, swim, and perch. Terns hover when fishing and dive from the air on their prey; usually seen flying in small flocks; some are deep-sea birds; others frequent harbours, estuaries and fishing stakes; one species (155) ascends certain rivers.

V – – S 148. Black-headed Gull. Above, pale grey; below, white; black spot before eye; bill and feet, red; *Breeding* fore-part head and neck, dark brown; 16 in.

V – P S 149. White-winged Black Tern. Above, grey; black cap streaked white; black spot before eye; bill, red at gape; *Breeding* black; wings, grey; tail, white; bill and feet turn red; 9 in.

V – – – 150. Gull-billed Tern. Above, grey; below, white; small black area round eye; tail, forked; *Breeding* crest, cap and face, black; 14 in.

V – P – 151. Common Tern. Above, grey; below, white; black cap; tail, forked; *Breeding* cap and half face, black; feet turn red; 15 in.

R – – – 152. Roseate Tern. Above, pale grey; below, white; black cap; bill and feet, black; tail, forked; *Breeding* base of bill and feet, orange-red; below, pinkish; 14½ in.

R – – S 153. Black-naped Tern. Above, grey; below, white; black line round nape; *Breeding* below, pinkish; 13¼ in. *Fig. 25.*

R – P S 154. Bridled Tern. Above, grey-brown; below, greyish white; cap, black mottled white; eye-streak, black; tail, forked; *Breeding* cap, black; 14 in.

R – P – 155. Chinese Little Tern. Above, grey; below, white; eye-streak and cap, black; tail, forked; bill, brown; feet, reddish; *Breeding* bill, yellow; feet, orange; 10 in.

V – – S 156. **Large Crested Tern.** Above, grey; below, white; cap, streaked with black; crest, black; black spot before eye; bill, yellow; *Breeding* forehead, white; cap black; 18 in.

V – P S 157. Lesser Crested Tern. Above, grey; below, white; eye-streak and cap, black; forehead, white; bill, orange; *Breeding* forehead, cap, and crest, black; 16 in.

V – P – 158. Common Noddy. Sooty brown; cap and nape, greyish; feet, brown; 16½ in.

V – – – 159. White-capped Noddy. Sooty brown; head, greyish; feet, reddish brown; 13 in.

Family 30. Columbidae (Pigeons, Doves)

Pigeons have small, rounded heads, plump bodies, and short legs and feet; their bills are short and hard at the tip, but with a soft *cere*

at the base. *Flight:* rapid and direct, with regular wing-beats and occasional coasting; often a clapping of the wings at the start. *Calls:* whistling, cooing, or booming notes. *Food:* seeds, berries, fruit, and buds. *Nest:* slight platform in trees. *Eggs:* white or very pale coloured. *Remarks:* 19 Malayan species; walk, waddle, perch; mostly arboreal, but a few are terrestrial; some species much given to courtship posturing and cooing; *Green Pigeon:* flight regularly to and from feeding grounds.

R H – – 160. Seimund's Pintail Pigeon. *M.* green; maroon patch on black wings marked with yellow; tail, dark grey and graduated; breast, pinkish orange; yellow under tail; *F.* lacks maroon and orange; feet, red; 11½ in.

R H – – 161. Wedge-tailed Pigeon. *M.* olive-green; wings, blackish, maroon at shoulder; yellow under tail; feet, red; *F.* lacks maroon; 12 in.

R H* – – 162. Larger Thick-billed Green Pigeon. *M.* green; orange chest; chestnut under tail; yellow wing bar; feet, yellow; *F.* duller; 14 in.

R – P S 163. Lesser Thick-billed Green Pigeon. *M.* green; mantle, back, patch on black and yellow wings, maroon; flanks barred white; chestnut under tail; feet, red; *F.* lacks maroon and chestnut; 9 in.

R – – S 164. Cinnamon-headed Green Pigeon. *M.* green; head, to breast, cinnamon; mantle and back, maroon; maroon patch on black and yellow wings; chestnut-buff under tail; feet, pinkish; *F.* lacks cinnamon and maroon; 10 in.

R H P S 165. **Little Green Pigeon.** *M.* green; head, grey; mantle and back, maroon; wings, maroon, black, and yellow; chest, orange; brown under tail; feet, red; *F.* lacks maroon and orange; 8¼ in.

R – P S 166. **Pink-necked Green Pigeon.** *M.* green; head and neck, vinaceous; throat, greyish; chest, orange; yellow bar on black-edged wings; chestnut under tail; feet, red; *F.* green, with yellow tinge; 10½ in. *Plate II.*

R – – – 167. Orange-breasted Green Pigeon. *M.* green; chest, orange; black and yellow on wings; chestnut under tail; feet, pink; *F.* lacks orange; 11½ in.

R H P S 168. Pink-headed Fruit-Dove. *M.* green; below, whitish; pinkish crimson head; throat, maroon; chest, patched with pink; chestnut under tail; *F.* green; head, purple; belly, white; buff under tail; 10½ in.

R – P S 169. Green Imperial Pigeon. Above, bronzy green; head, neck, and underparts, lavender grey; chestnut under tail; base of bill and feet, red; 16½ in.

R – – S 170. Pied Imperial Pigeon. White; black on wings and tail; feet, lavender grey; 16 in. *Plate XII.*

R H* P – 171. **Mountain Imperial Pigeon.** Above, brown-maroon; head, grey; neck and underparts, mauvish; wings and feet, maroon; 16½ in.

R *H** – – 172. Large Cuckoo-Dove. *M.* above, chestnut barred with black; below, vinaceous; cinnamon under tail; *F.* below, buff, barred; feet, red; 15½ in.

R H* – – 173. **Little Cuckoo-Dove.** Chestnut; long tail; bill and feet, reddish; 10¾ in.

V – – ? 174. Burmese Red Turtle-Dove. *M.* reddish brown and grey; broken black collar; tail, white-tipped; wing edge, black; feet, reddish; *F.* browner; 9 in.

R H* P S 175. **Spotted Dove.** Above, brown-grey; below, pinkish grey; wings, white edged; chequered black and white on neck; feet, red; 12 in.

R – P S 176. **Barred Ground-Dove.** Above, grey-brown finely barred; bluish round eye; below, pinkish fawn; wings, white-edged; feet, maroon; 9 in. *Plate XII.*

R H* P S 177. **Emerald Dove.** Above, emerald green; crown, grey; head and underparts, pinkish purple; wing white at shoulder; tail, black and grey; bill and feet, red; 10 in. *Plate IX.*

R – – – 178. Nicobar Pigeon. Dark metallic green; white tail; long hackles; feet, plum; 16½ in. On small islands only. *Plate XII.*

Family 31. Psittacidae (Parrots, Loriquets)

Brilliantly coloured birds of distinctive shape, but varying in size and length of tail. Their outstanding features are curved hooked bills, and vivid green colouring, ornamented by patches of other bright colours. *Flight:* swift, with rapid wing-beats and periods of coasting, usually just before alighting. *Calls:* noisy cries and screaming. *Food:* seeds, fruit, pollen, buds, &c. *Nest:* holes in trees. *Eggs:* white. *Remarks:* 3 Malayan species; noisy; usually in flocks; walk; climb in branches with aid of bills; perch; the Malay Loriquet (181) is given to hanging upside-down.

R – – S 179. **Long-tailed Paroquet.** *M.* green; pink and black on head; elongated tail feathers, blue; bill, red; *F.* less pink on head; tail, shorter; 16 in. *Plate II.*

R – – S 180. Little Malay Parrot. Above, blue; mantle, grey; wings, green, red, blue, and yellow; tail, green and yellow; below, green; bill, red; *F.* duller; 7½ in.

R H* – S 181. **Malay Loriquet.** *M.* green; patches—on crown, blue; on mantle and back, gold; on rump and throat, red; *F.* no red on throat; bill, black; 5¼ in.

Best considered under two headings: (*a*) the tree-haunting, and often migratory, Cuckoos; (*b*) the bush and undergrowth-haunting Crow-Pheasants and Malkohas. The former are rather hawk-like in shape, with long wings and tails, and slightly-curved bills; the latter have a rather crow-like aspect, with shorter wings, long tails, and heavier, almost hooked, bills. *Flight:* (*a*) rapid, direct and rather hawk-like; (*b*) clumsy and heavy. *Calls:* varied; (*a*) usually have melodious calls, often repeated to the point of monotony; (*b*) Crow-Pheasants have deep and sonorous calls; Malkohas are very silent, but have chuckling or croaking notes. *Nest:* (*a*) mostly parasitical; (*b*) untidy, in low trees, bushes, or high grass. *Eggs:* varied; those of (*a*) often resemble roughly the colouring of the host. *Remarks:* 25 Malayan species; a few of the smaller tree-haunting Cuckoos are strikingly coloured, the rest are of sober hue. Malkohas are mostly bright-coloured. Crow-Pheasants prefer grasslands; Malkohas are usually met with in scrub and thick jungle; the tree-haunting Cuckoos frequent orchard land, gardens, and, in some cases, high jungle; Malkohas clamber about the undergrowth and lianas in a rather clumsy fashion; Crow-Pheasants are often seen along the edges of railway tracks.

V – P S 182. RED-WINGED CRESTED CUCKOO. Head, crest, upperparts, and patch on chestnut wings, black; below, white; flanks, grey; throat, buff; 16 in. *Fig. 26.*

R H* – – 183. LARGE HAWK-CUCKOO. Above, brown; below, white, barred; breast, brown, streaked; tail, barred; crown, grey; feet, yellow; 12½ in.

V H – – 184. LESSER HAWK-CUCKOO. Above, dark brown; below, white, streaked with brown; dark moustachial streak; crown, grey; tail barred; feet, yellow; 11 in.

R – – S 185. HAWK-CUCKOO. Above, dark grey; below, whitish, streaked with brown; breast, pale rufous; tail, barred; feet, yellow; 11½ in. (Migrant form only, recorded Singapore.)

R – – – 186. INDIAN CUCKOO. Above, dark brown; head and breast, grey; below, whitish barred with black; feet, yellow; 13 in.

V – – – 187. BLYTH'S CUCKOO. Throat, breast, and upperparts, pale grey; tail, black with white tip; below, white barred black; feet, yellow; 12 in.

*V H** – – 188. LESSER CUCKOO. Above, grey-brown; tail, white-tipped; eye wattle, lemon; throat and upper breast, grey; rest below, whitish barred black; feet, chrome; 10 in.

R H – – 189. **Banded Bay Cuckoo.** Above, rufous; below, white; both barred; feet, grey; 8½ in.

R ? – S 190. **Brain-fever Bird.** Above, grey-brown; head, neck, and upper breast, grey; below, rufous buff; feet, yellow; 8 in. *Plate VI.*

R – – S 191. FAN-TAILED CUCKOO. Like 193, but darker above and more rufous below; upper breast, rufous; 9½ in.

V – – – 192. EMERALD CUCKOO. *M.* above, dark metallic green; below, white, barred with dark green; bill, orange-yellow; *F.* pale rufous cap; 7 in.

R – ? S 193. VIOLET CUCKOO. *M.* dark metallic violet; below, white barred with dark violet; bill, yellow, red at base; *F.* above, greenish bronze; below, white, barred with bronze brown; 6½ in.

V – – – 194. BRONZE CUCKOO. Like 195, but forehead brown, some buff markings on the mantle, and centre of belly, white; 7 in.

R – – – 195. MALAY CUCKOO. Above, bronze-green; head, paler; below, barred white and dark brown; 6½ in.

R H* P S 196. DRONGO-CUCKOO. Black; finely barred under tail; 9¾ in.

R – P S 197. **Koel.** *M.* black; *F.* above, dark brown, spotted white; tail, barred; below, streaked and barred whitish and blackish brown; 16½ in. *Fig. 27.*

R – – S 198. LESSER GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA. Above, dark glossy green; head, neck, and underparts, dark grey; red eye-patch; bill, green; tail, white-tipped; 14½ in.

R H* – S 199. RUFOUS-BELLIED MALKOHA. Above, dark glossy green; head, neck, throat, and breast, grey; belly, dark chestnut; orange eye-patch; bill, green; 16 in.

R H* – – 200. LARGE GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA. Dark grey; wings and long, white-tipped tail, dark glossy green; red eye-patch; bill, green; 21½ in.

R – P S 201. **Raffles's Malkoha.** *M.* chestnut; paler below; tail, barred, black band near white tip; green eye-patch; bill, green; *F.* head, neck and underparts, grey; 13 in. *Plate III.*

R H* P – 202. RED-BILLED MALKOHA. Grey; glossed with green on wings and tail; chin, throat, breast, and vent, chestnut; bluish eye-patch; bill, red; 18 in.

R H P ? 203. **Chestnut-breasted Malkoha.** Above, dark glossy green; tail end, chestnut; red eye-patch; below, chestnut; bill, green, red at base; 18 in. *Plate V.*

R – ? – 204. MALAYSIAN CROW-PHEASANT. Like 205, but smaller; 16 in.

R – – S 205. **Large Crow-Pheasant.** Black; mantle and wings, chestnut; 21½ in. *Plate XV.*

R – P S 206. **Lesser Crow-Pheasant.** Like 205, but smaller and duller; 14½ in.

Family 33. Tytonidae (Barn Owls)

Separated from the Owls (F.34) (*q.v.*) for anatomical reasons not apparent in the field. Neither of the two Malayan species has *ears* and both are uncommon, the Barn Owl (207) being known in Malaya only from a very few records, while the Bay Owl (208) normally frequents thick hilly jungle. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; on buildings, &c. (207), or holes in trees (208). *Eggs:* white.

V – – S 207. Barn Owl. Above, buff and grey with some brown spots; below, white; 12¾ in. *Plate IV.*

R H* P S 208. Bay Owl. Above, bay, spotted, and streaked except on head; below, buff, spotted with black; face and throat, white; chestnut necklet; 10¼ in.

Family 34. Strigidae (Owls)

Nocturnal birds of prey, with a facial disk, eyes directed forwards, brownish plumage, short tails, hooked bills, and powerful feet and claws. They are of plump appearance and some species have *ears* which are, in reality, small tufts of feathers. *Flight:* noiseless; regular, with rather slow wing-beats; sometimes direct, sometimes undulating; *Calls:* hoots, screeches, and other weird notes, sometimes loud and sometimes quite soft. *Food:* small rodents and birds; some species eat insects and others fish. *Nest:* usually a hole in a tree. *Eggs:* white. *Remarks:* 14 Malayan species; cannot be confused with any other family except Barn Owls (F.33) and perhaps Frogmouths (F.35) and Nightjars (F.36). The latter two, although also nocturnal and crepuscular, and with soft bark-coloured plumage, have medium or longish tails and very different bills, feet, and calls.

R – – – 209. Large Scops Owl. Long ear tufts; forehead, white; above, chestnut; below, paler and spotted; chestnut collar across breast; 9½ in.

R – – – 210. Reddish Scops Owl. Above, rufous brown spotted with buff; below, paler, spotted with black at wide intervals; 7½ in.

*R H** – – 211. Mountain Scops Owl. Streaked reddish brown, paler below; 7 in.

R H P S 212. Lesser Scops Owl. Ear tufts. *Phase 1:* Chestnut bay streaked. *Phase 2:* Grey-brown, heavily streaked; 8 in.

R – P S 213. **Collared Scops Owl.** Long ear tufts; above, mottled brown; below, buff, spotted; buff and black collar; 8¾ in. *Plate VII.*

R – – S 214. Eagle-Owl. Long ear tufts; above, dark brown, vermiculated; below, greyish white, barred; bill and feet, yellow; 13 in.

V – – – 215. Dusky Horned Owl. Long ear tufts; above, dark brown; below, grey-brown with widely-spaced dark brown streaks; 21½ in.

R – – – 216. Ceylon Fish Owl. Like 217, but larger and more bars on tails; 20½ in. *Plate IV.*

R – P S 217. Fish Owl. Long ear tufts; buff, streaked dark brown; tail, barred; 18 in. *Plate IV.*

R H* – – 218. Pygmy Owlet. Above, dark grey-brown barred white; tail barred; below, white, much marked with brown; 6 in.

R – P S 219. Hawk-Owl. Above, dark brown; some white on wings; below, whitish, heavily mottled with reddish brown; 11 in.

R – P ? 220. Wood-Owl. Above, chocolate brown, spotted with white; below, whitish, barred with brown; 18½ in. *Plate IV.*

R H* – – 221. Malayan Wood-Owl. Above, dark brown; breast, brownish; rest below, buff, much barred; throat, white; dark necklet; 21 in.

V – – S 222. Short-eared Owl. Ear tufts; above, mottled buff; below, buff, streaked dark brown; facial disk, streaked; 16 in.

Family 35. Podargidae (Frogmouths)

Short-necked, big-headed birds with broad, flattened bills, medium-lengthed tails and soft, bark-coloured plumage. *Flight:* noiseless. *Calls:* harsh. *Food:* insects, &c. *Nest:* tiny pads in trees. *Eggs:* white. *Remarks:* 3 Malayan species; very rarely seen; walk awkwardly; can hop; nocturnal; sluggish; given to adopting stiff and peculiar attitudes, with eyes apparently closed, making them appear part of the perches upon which they rest; perch across branches, not along them like Nightjars (F.36). See under Owls (F.34) for some comparative notes.

R – – – 223. Large Frogmouth. Above, mottled chestnut and brown; white collar on hind-neck; wings, spotted white; below, paler, with a few white spots; feet, yellow; 11½ in.

R – – ? 224. Gould's Frogmouth. Like 223, but smaller; below, no white, but faint horseshoe bars; feet, yellow; 9¾ in. *Fig. 28.*

R – – – 225. Blyth's Frogmouth. Greyer than 224; spotted white above and below, but spots and collar less defined than 223; feet, brownish; 9¼ in.

Family 36. Caprimulgidae (Nightjars)

Soft-plumaged, bark-coloured birds, with short bills and legs, wide gapes, and a superficial resemblance in some ways to the Frogmouth Family (F.35) and, to a lesser extent, to the Owl Family (F.34) (*q.v.*).

Flight: soft, noiseless and powerful. *Calls:* loud, arresting, and distinctive. *Food:* insects caught on the wing. *Nest:* on the ground; at most, a few leaves scraped together. *Eggs:* blotched and spotted. *Remarks:* 4 Malayan species; crepuscular and nocturnal; notable for their loud, distinctive calls; some species mostly seen in the air, often at considerable height, particularly before and after rain; the commonest species (229) is often seen on the ground, where most species lie up during the daylight hours; perch along branches, not across them, like other birds; can walk and hop, but rarely move along on the ground; when disturbed on the ground, often raise their long wings as an apparently aggressive gesture. One species has *ears*, which are really tufts of feathers, as in the case of Owls (F.34).

R H P S 226. **Great-eared Nightjar.** Ear tufts; like 227, but smaller and darker; whitish collar; no white on wings or tail; 10½ in. *Fig. 29.*

R – ? – 227. GIANT NIGHTJAR. Ear tufts; grey-brown, mottled chestnut, buff and black; pale collar; white markings on throat; 16 in.

V H* P – 228. MIGRATORY NIGHTJAR. Like 229, but greyer; 12 in.

R – P S 229. **Long-tailed Nightjar.** Grey-brown mottled brown and buff; throat, wing patch and tail tip, white; indistinct collar; 11½ in. *Plate III.*

FAMILY 37. APODIDAE (SWIFTS, SWIFTLETS)

Small birds of graceful shape, with small bills and feet, a wide gape, and long, curved wings. Their tails are short but, in some cases, extended by spines. Appearance in the field, very similar to that of Swallows (F.50). *Flight:* swift and powerful, with graceful sweeps and sailing with extended wings (cf. Swallows F.50). *Calls:* screaming. *Food:* insects caught on the wing. *Nest:* a shallow cup made of mud, &c., cemented by saliva; some—the edible ones—almost entirely made of congealed saliva. *Eggs:* white. *Remarks:* 12 Malayan species; most of their lives spent on wing; perch only with difficulty and very rarely; practically never seen on the ground, where they are awkward and almost helpless, as they are able to crawl along only with difficulty; often fly very high, but at times, usually before rain or a storm, they fly very low and close to the ground.

R H – 230. GIANT SWIFTLET. Very dark brown; below, paler, darker under tail; tail slightly forked; 6¼ in.

R – – – 231. ROBINSON'S SWIFTLET. Like 232, but slightly larger; tail less forked.

R H* P – 232. HUME'S SWIFTLET. Dark brown; below and rump, greyish; tail, forked; 5 in.

R – P S 233. Northern Grey-rumped Swiftlet. Smaller than 232; rump greyer; tail, forked; 4¾ in.

R – – – 234. Brown-rumped Swiftlet. Darker than 232; rump, brown; tail, forked; 4¾ in.

R H* – S 235. **White-bellied Swiftlet.** Above, black; below, dark grey-brown marked with white; belly, white; tail nearly square; 5 in.

V *H** – – 236. White-throated Spinetail Swift. Smoky brown; head, wings, and tail, black; throat, streak on flanks and under tail, white; tail, square; 9½ in.

R H P S 237. **Spinetail Swift.** Smoky brown, paler on throat; head, wings, and tail, black; streak on flanks, and under tail, white; longish spines; 9½ in.

R H P S 238. Grey-rumped Spinetail Swift. Black; rump, pale grey; 4¾ in.

V H* – – 239. **Immigrant Swift.** Brownish black; below, obscurely marked with white; throat and rump, white; tail, forked; 7 in.

R H* P S 240. **House-Swift.** Blackish brown; throat and rump, white; tail, slightly forked; 6 in. *Plate III.*

R H* ? S 241. **Palm Swift.** Smoky brown, darker on head, mantle and wings; tail, deeply forked; 4½ in.

Family 38. Hemiprocnidae (Tree-Swifts)

Very similar in outward appearance to Swifts (F.37), but they frequent trees and are often to be seen perched on the branches. *Flight:* similar to that of Swifts, but not so sustained. *Calls:* shrill. *Food:* insects, &c. *Nest:* small cups attached to branches. *Eggs:* white. *Remarks:* 2 Malayan species; arboreal; food caught on wing; frequently perch; usually in pairs or small parties; similar colouring to Swifts (F.37), but the males have a chestnut or brown patch at the side of the face.

R H* P S 242. **Crested Tree-Swift.** Above, dark bronzy green; crest; wing patch, grey; below, grey; belly, white; tail, forked; chestnut face patch (*M.*); 8 in. *Fig. 30.*

R ? – S 243. White-whiskered Tree-Swift. Bronzy brown; wings, blue-black with white shoulder patch; chin, forehead, moustachial streak, line above eye and patch under tail, white; brown face patch; 6 in.

Family 39. Trogonidae (Trogons)

Brilliantly-coloured, soft-plumaged birds, with short, stout, arched, and slightly hooked bills, short legs and neck, and long, square-ended

tails. *Flight:* undulating and noiseless. *Calls:* harsh. *Food:* insects, &c. *Nest:* holes in trees. *Eggs:* whitish. *Remarks:* 6 Malayan species; silent, sluggish birds of the jungle, usually met with in pairs or alone.

R – – S 244. Red-naped Trogon. Head to breast, black edged white (*M.*), brown (*F.*); eye-patch, blue; wings, black, pencilled white; rest above, golden brown; tail brown, edged black and white; below and nape, red (*M.*), brown (*F.*); 12½ in. *Plate II.*

R H – ? 245. Beard's Trogon. Head to breast, black (*M.*), brown (*F.*); wings, black, pencilled white; rest above, and black and white tipped tail, brown; below, pink; nape, claret; pink collar; eye-patch, violet; 12 in.

R – – ? 246. Cinnamon-rumped Trogon. *M.*, head and neck, black; wings, black, pencilled white; rest above, cinnamon brown, tail edged black and white; below, scarlet; *F.*, wings and tail similar, rest brown; 10 in.

R H – – 247. **Red-rumped Trogon.** Head and neck, black (*M.*), brown (*F.*); wings, black, pencilled white; rump and below, red (*M.*), pink (*F.*); rest above, brown; tail, brown, black at end; 9½ in.

R H* – – 248. Orange-breasted Trogon. Head to breast, yellowish (*M.*), grey (*F.*); eye-patch, blue; wings, black, pencilled white; rest above and tail, greyish (*M.*), chestnut (*F.*); tail sometimes tipped black; lower breast, orange; rest below, yellow; 12 in.

*R H** – – 249. Red-headed Trogon. *M.*, head to breast, carmine; eye-patch, blue; wings, black pencilled white; rest above, chestnut, tail tipped black; below, pink; *F.*, carmine replaced by brown, underparts paler; 12 in.

Family 40. Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)

Brightly-coloured birds with a distinctive shape, the head being large and the neck, wings, and tail, short, giving them a rather *hunched-up* appearance. The bill is long, straight, and pointed. *Flight:* swift and direct, particularly in the smaller species, which often fly comparatively close to the water. *Calls:* harsh, screaming and laughing notes; a shrill whistle in the smaller species. *Food:* fish, &c.; some species feed mainly on insects, lizards, &c. *Nest:* usually a hole in a bank or in a termite's mound. *Eggs:* white. *Remarks:* 13 Malayan species; the water-frequenting species usually sit on an exposed perch and dive for their prey; the species not dependent on the presence of water frequent trees and drop to the ground for their prey; waddle; perch; sometimes dive from the air; generally unsociable.

PLATE V



256. STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER; 203. CHESTNUT-BREASTED MALKOHA; 48. BRAHMINY KITE; 279. GREAT HORNBILL; 260. BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER; 25. YELLOW BITTERN; 110. EASTERN GOLDEN-PLOVER; 134. FANTAIL SNIPE. 279 *about* $\frac{1}{16}$ *Nat. Size*; *rest about* $\frac{1}{8}$ *Nat. Size*

R H P S 250. **Indian Common Kingfisher.** Above, bright blue; below, chestnut-orange; white patch on rufous face; throat, white; base of bill and feet, red; 6½ in.

R H P S 251. **Deep-blue Kingfisher.** Like 250, but the blue and chestnut richer and deeper; ear coverts, blue instead of rufous chestnut; 6 in.

R H – – 252. BLUE-BANDED KINGFISHER. Above, blackish; back and rump, bright blue; below, white washed with rufous; chest band, blue; neck patch, rufous; base of bill and feet, reddish; 6¾ in.

R H P S 253. BLACK-BACKED KINGFISHER. Above, mantle and upper back, blackish; wings, dark brown; rest, orange-chestnut—all glossed blue; neck, blue and white; throat, whitish; below, rich yellow; bill and feet, red; 5¼ in. *Plate X.*

R ? – S 254. RED-BACKED KINGFISHER. Like 253, but mantle and upper back dark red, glossed orange; 5½ in.

V – – – 255. BROWN-WINGED STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER. Yellowish buff; rump, bright blue; rest above, dark brown; bill and feet, red; 14½ in.

R – P S 256. **Stork-billed Kingfisher.** Head, grey-brown; collar and below, yellowish orange; above, bright greenish blue; bill and feet, red; 15 in. *Plate V.*

R H – – 257. BANDED KINGFISHER. Above, banded black, white, and blue; head, chestnut; crown, blue; below, white; bill, red; feet, yellowish brown; 8¼ in.

R – P S 258. RUDDY KINGFISHER. Above, orange-brown, glossed lilac; below, orange-buff; bill and feet, pink; 10 in.

R – P S 259. **White-breasted Kingfisher.** Chocolate; rump and tail, bright blue; wings, blue, with chocolate and black patch; throat and breast, white; bill and feet, red; 10¾ in. *Plate II.*

V H* P S 260. **Black-capped Kingfisher.** Head, black; throat, chest, and collar, white; above, purplish blue; black band on wings; below, orange-chestnut; bill and feet, red; 12 in. *Plate V.*

R – P S 261. **White-collared Kingfisher.** Above, greenish blue; below, white; black streak eye to nape; face, bluish; white collar; bill, black; feet, grey; 9 in. *Plate XIII.*

R H – S 262. CHESTNUT-COLLARED KINGFISHER. *M.*, head, dark green; black streak eye to nape; face and collar, chestnut; lower face and rest upperparts, blue; below, orange-chestnut; bill and feet, yellow; *F.*, upper wings and back, brownish olive spotted buff; 9 in.

FAMILY 41. MEROPIDAE (BEE-EATERS)

Graceful green birds, with long, thin, down-curved bills, short legs and long tails, sometimes with the central feathers elongated. In

addition to green, they show other bright colours and are very conspicuous birds, both at rest and in the air. *Flight:* swift, sweeping, and graceful—not unlike that of a Swallow. *Calls:* a pleasing whistle. *Food:* insects, captured on the wing. *Nest:* a hole in a sandy bank. *Eggs:* white. *Remarks:* 4 Malayan species; with the exception of the Red-breasted Bee-eater (266), which is more of a jungle bird, they are usually seen in the air, or perching upon telegraph wires and other vantage points; often in large flocks, moving in company with Swallows and Swifts, just ahead of a storm and feeding on the insects disturbed by the wind and rain.

V – P – 263. Bay-headed Bee-eater. Green; cap, nape, and mantle, bay; throat, yellow, edged black; chest band, chestnut; rump, bright blue; 8 in. *Plate I.*

V – P S 264. **Brown-breasted Bee-eater.** Bronzy green; bluish wing patch; chin, yellow; black eye-streak; brown chest band; tail, including elongated feathers, bluish; 12 in.

R – P S 265. **Blue-throated Bee-eater.** Green; cap, nape, and mantle, chestnut; throat, blue; black eye-streak; rump, tail, including elongated feathers, blue; 11½ in. *Plate IX.*

R H* P – 266. **Red-breasted Bee-eater.** Green; lilac cap; throat and breast, red; 12½ in. *Plate X.*

Family 42. Coraciidae (Rollers)

Medium-sized, rather thick-set birds of brilliant plumage, with long wings, square tails, and short, hooked bills—in one species (268), wide and flattened. *Flight:* regular wing-beats; usually direct but, particularly at eventide, interspersed with erratic movements. *Calls:* croak. *Food:* insects, &c. *Nest:* holes in trees. *Eggs:* white. *Remarks:* 2 Malayan species; rather sluggish birds during the daytime and given to sitting for long periods on a fairly exposed perch, from which they swoop to the ground to seize their prey. In the evening, they indulge in aerial flights during which they *tumble* about, apparently for the sheer joy of it, but probably in pursuit of insects; they can hop, but rarely move about on the ground.

V – – – 267. Burmese Roller. Bright blue; mantle and back, brown, glossed green; below, brown glossed blue; feet yellowish; 12¾ in.

R – P S 268. **Broad-billed Roller.** Dark green; head and neck, chocolate; light blue patch on wings, conspicuous only in flight; throat and chest, chocolate, glossed blue; bill and feet, red; 11½ in. *Plate II.*

Family 43. Upupidae (Hoopoes)

Ground-frequenting birds with long, slender, curved bills, short legs, rounded wings, and a conspicuous crest, which they erect in a characteristic fashion when searching for food. Their colouring is black and white on a fawnish background. *Flight:* undulating, with neck drawn in and feet pulled up forwards. *Calls:* a hoot. *Food:* insects, grasshoppers, &c. *Nest:* in holes in trees, &c. *Eggs:* greenish white. *Remarks:* walk, run in short bursts; perch; in flight, the crest is not very noticeable; frequent open ground and grassy spaces near the seashore.

R – – – 269. Hoopoe. Pinkish fawn; crest, black tipped; above, including wings, black and white; 11½ in. *Fig. 31.*

Family 44. Bucerotidae (Hornbills)

Quaint-looking birds of rather ungainly appearance, with huge bills surmounted by casques. They are large, usually black and white in colour, and often with longish tails. *Flight:* powerful, but rather laboured; direct, with regular wing-beats and periods of coasting; the neck and legs are extended; in flight, some species make a characteristic *steam engine* noise with their wings, and this can be heard at some distance. *Calls:* harsh braying. *Food:* fruit, &c. *Nest:* a hole in a tree (see below). *Eggs:* white. *Remarks:* unmistakable birds, usually seen in small flocks, flying high over a long distance or in the tops of tall jungle trees; they are arboreal in habit and hop about the branches in an ungainly manner; the nesting habits are unusual—during the incubation period the female is walled up in the nest hole by dung, &c., only a slit being left, through which she is fed by the male. The casques have a cellular structure and are very light.

R H* – – 270. Long-crested Hornbill. Head and long crest, white; eye-patch, bluish; wings, black and white; tail white; below, white; rest, black; 39 in.

R H* – – 271. Bushy-crested Hornbill. Above, blackish; below, dull brown; eye-patch, bluish white; short crest; tail, grey and black; 33 in.

R – – – 272. Wrinkled Hornbill. Black; face and neck, white (*M.*), black (*F.*); eye-patch, bluish; tail, white and black; 32½ in.

R H* ? – 273. Malaysian Wreathed Hornbill. *M.*, black; crest, chestnut; sides of head, neck, and tail, white; eye-patch, yellow and blue; *F.*, black, with white tail; 40 in.

R – – – 274. Blyth's Wreathed Hornbill. Like 273, but smaller; 34¾ in.

R – – – 275. Black Hornbill. Black; white ends to outer tail feathers; eye-patch, black (*M.*), claret (*F.*); 30 in.

R – – – 276. **Northern Pied Hornbill.** Like 277, but outer tail feathers black, tipped with white. *Plate XII.*

R – – – 277. **Southern Pied Hornbill.** Black; eye-patch, white; tail, black, white-tipped, the outer feathers wholly white; belly, white; 30 in. *Fig. 32.*

R H* – S 278. **Rhinoceros Hornbill.** Black; belly and above and below base of tail, white; tail, white with broad black bar; 47½ in. *Fig. 33.*

R H* ? – 279. **Great Hornbill.** Black; neck, wing-bar and belly, white; tail, white with broad black bar; eye-patch, yellowish; 46 in. *Plate V.*

R H – – 280. Helmeted Hornbill. Dark brown; crest, black; eye-patch and throat skin, red; tail, including elongated centre feathers, pale brown with black bar near white tip; 57 in.

Family 45. Capitonidae (Barbets)

Rather thick-set brilliantly-coloured birds, with large heads and bills and comparatively short tails. The usual colouring is green, ornamented by patches of other vivid colours, and the Family is remarkable for its loud, resonant, but monotonous calls. The bill is pointed and short, but very stout. *Flight:* undulating. *Calls:* see above. *Food:* berries, &c. *Nest:* holes in trees. *Eggs:* white. *Remarks:* 11 Malayan species; sluggish; tree-haunting and rarely coming to the ground; hop rather clumsily; usually solitary or in pairs; difficult to locate in spite of their bright colours and loud calls, the birds appearing to have almost ventriloquistic powers. Most frequent the jungle, particularly in the hills, of which their monotonous and far-carrying calls are quite a feature. A few of the smaller species sometimes visit garden areas.

R *H** – – 281. **Fire-tufted Barbet.** Green; crown, black, grey, and maroon; line above eye and patch on upper chest, yellow, bordered black; face, grey; bill, green, banded black, a tuft of crimson bristles at base; 11 in. *Plate X.*

R – – – 282. **Lineated Dull Barbet.** Green; head, neck and breast, brown, streaked white; wings edged brown; eye-patch, orange; feet, yellow; 10½ in.

R H – – 283. Gold-whiskered Barbet. Green; forehead, red; fore-crown, greyish buff; nape, red, flecked blue; tip of wings, dark brown; gold patch at base of bill; eye-patch, black; chest, blue; 10¾ in.

R – ? S 284. Many-coloured Barbet. Green; head with patches of red, blue and gold; black eye-streak; throat, blue with red patch; 10 in.

R H – S 285. Gaudy Barbet. Green; red, blue, gold, and yellow patches on head and throat; streak above eye, black; 8½ in.

R *H** – – 286. **Golden-throated Barbet.** Green; red, blue, black, gold, and orange on head and throat; 8 in.

R *H** – – 287. Müller's Barbet. Green; red, blue, black, yellow, and brown on head and throat; 7¾ in.

R – ? S 288. Yellow-crowned Barbet. Green; red, blue, black, and gold on head and throat; 8½ in.

R H – S 289. **Little Barbet.** Green; red, steel blue and black on head and throat; breast band, black; 7¾ in.

R – – ? 290. **Coppersmith Barbet.** Above, green; below, yellowish streaked with green; red, black, gold, and yellow on head and throat; black eye-streak; feet, red; 6¼ in. *Plate VI.*

R H P S 291. **Brown Barbet.** Above, chocolate brown; below, whitish streaked brownish grey; throat, reddish grey; flanks, brown; feet, orange-red; 7 in.

Family 46. Indicatoridae (Honey-Guides)

The only Malayan species is a small brownish bird with a thick, rather finch-like bill, pointed wings, and no distinctive colouring except, in the case of the male, a yellowish patch on the shoulder. Very rare in Malaya and hardly anything is known about its habits. It is not known whether the Malayan species *indicates* the presence of honey, but it has been met with only in the neighbourhood of bees.

R H – – 292. Honey-Guide. Brown; shoulder patch, yellow; breast, grey; below, whitish; 6½ in. *Fig. 34.*

Family 47. Picidae (Woodpeckers, Piculets)

Easily recognizable birds of distinctive shape with chisel-like bills, powerful feet, and stiff-feathered tails. Many species are crested and a number brightly-coloured. The tongue is very long, extensible to an amazing degree and fitted with a barbed tip. *Flight:* direct but undulating, with the wings closed for a noticeable period. *Calls:* harsh screaming or laughing. *Food:* insects, termites, ants, &c. *Nest:* in holes in trees. *Eggs:* white. *Remarks:* 25 Malayan species; birds of very specialized form, well adapted to their mode of life, i.e. flying from tree to tree and clambering up the trunks in a series of jerks, supporting themselves by their strong feet and stiff tail feathers while they hammer away at the wood and probe for insects with their long barbed tongues in the holes and beneath the bark. They are noisy

birds, usually travelling in pairs; can hop; climb; perch; usually ascend tree trunks, but sometimes descend a short distance tail first, presence often first disclosed by sound of tapping on branches or tree trunks.

*R H** – – 293. Speckled Piculet. Above, golden olive green; crown, orange buff, streaked black (*M.*); below, whitish spotted with black; tail, black and white; 4 in.

R H – – 294. Rufous Piculet. Above, golden olive green; below and face, orange-chestnut; yellow on forehead and breast (*M.*); tail, black; feet, yellow; 3½ in.

R H – S 295. **Rufous Woodpecker.** Rufous-brown, barred above and on belly; red eye-patch (*M.*); throat streaked; 9¼ in.

R – – – 296. Scaly-bellied Woodpecker. Like 297, but a little larger and darker, and breast streaked; 11¾ in.

R – – S 297. Bamboo Green Woodpecker. Olive green; crown, red (*M.*) black (*F.*); face, grey; black wing edge and moustachial streak, spotted white; tail, black; breast, yellowish; rest underparts, streaked; 10¾ in.

*R H** – – 298. Black-naped Green Woodpecker. Olive green, greyer below; red and black crown (*M.*), black (*F.*); edge wings, brown spotted white; black moustachial streak; tail, dark brown; 11¾ in.

R *H** – – 299. **Large Yellow-naped Woodpecker.** Olive green, greyer below; crest, yellow; lower edge wings, barred chestnut and brown; moustachial streak, yellow (*M.*), brown (*F.*); tail, dark brown; 10¾ in.

R H – S 300. **Crimson-winged Woodpecker.** Green; crest, red, edged yellow; moustachial streak, red (*M.*); wings, red; tail, dark brown; 10½ in.

R *H** – – 301. Lesser Yellow-naped Woodpecker. Olive green, slightly barred with white below; crest, yellow; lower edge wing, reddish; tail, dark brown; moustachial streak and stripe over eye, red (*M.*); *F.* less red and moustachial streak, whitish; 9½ in.

R H – S 302. Checker-throated Woodpecker. Green; crest, yellow; throat, black and white; moustachial streak, spotted (*M.*) brown (*F.*); neck, nape and chest, chestnut; wings, red, barred chestnut at edges; 10¾ in.

R H* – S 303. **Banded Red Woodpecker.** Crown, red; crest, red, tipped yellow; face, brown and red (*M.*), brown (*F.*); wings, red, edges spotted buff; rest upperparts, green, streaked yellow on rump; below, brown, barred on belly; 10¼ in.

R – P S 304. **Golden-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.** Above, gold; rump, red; top of head and crest, red (*M.*), black spotted white (*F.*) face, white, with bold black stripes; rest underparts, white streaked black; 10¾ in. *Plate XIII.*

R H* – S 305. Olive-backed Three-toed Woodpecker. Dark olive green tinged gold, flecked red on rump; face, black striped white; throat, yellowish; crown and crest, red (*M.*), black (*F.*); 11 in.

R H* – – 306. Pale-headed Woodpecker. Golden olive-brown, darker below; crown and crest, red (*M.*); 10½ in.

R ? P S 307. **Fulvous-rumped Woodpecker.** Barred black and whitish buff, barring coarser on wings and tail; rump, white; belly, brown; moustachial streak, red (*M.*); 7 in.

R ? P S 308. Buff-necked Woodpecker. Olive brown, finely barred; whitish patch on neck; throat, black; moustachial streak, red (*M.*); 8¼ in.

R – P S 309. **Great Slaty Woodpecker.** Slaty grey; throat, yellowish, flecked with red; moustachial streak, red (*M.*); 20 in.

R – P S 310. Great Black Woodpecker. Black; belly, white; crest, red; crown and moustachial streak, red (*M.*); 17¾ in.

R – – S 311. **Pygmy Woodpecker.** Black and white barred above, streaked below; thin red line (*M.*), bordering grey crown; face, white and blackish; 5½ in. *Fig.* 35.

R – P S 312. Lesser Pygmy Woodpecker. Like 311, but duller; 5¼ in.

R H* ? S 313. Grey-and-Buff Woodpecker. Dark grey, barred buff and white; rump, white; grey crest, red at base; red crown; tail, black; *F.* has no red; 5¼ in.

*R H** – – 314. **Bay Woodpecker.** Dark brown, barred chestnut above; nape, red (*M.*); bill, yellow; 10½ in.

R H* ? ? 315. Maroon Woodpecker. Above, maroon; below, dark brown; chest tinged red; nape, red (*M.*); bill, yellow; 9 in.

R H P S 316. **Orange-backed Woodpecker.** *M.*, dark brown; crown and crest, red; throat, golden buff, red in centre; hind-neck, white; wings, barred chestnut; rump, orange yellow; *F.*, all red is replaced by brown and orange by white; 11½ in.

R – – S 317. Golden-backed Four-toed Woodpecker. Like 304, but larger; 11¾ in.

Family 48. Eurylaimidae (Broadbills)

Rather thickset, with broad, flat, and often strangely-coloured bills. They are mostly brightly-coloured and have short legs, strong feet, short wings and medium, or longish, tails. *Flight:* slow and usually over a short distance only amongst the trees. *Calls:* croak, whistle. *Food:* insects, &c.; some species eat fruit. *Nest:* an untidy hollow mass of vegetation suspended from a branch, usually over water. *Eggs:* palish; usually spotted. *Remarks:* frequent trees in tall scrub and jungle, often near water; hop; some species climb about the branches; some

catch insects on the wing; rather quiet and inactive in the day-time, but active in the early morning and evening.

R H P S 318. **Green Broadbill.** Green; black spot on neck (*M.*); markings on wings, black (*M.*), brown (*F.*); 7½ in.

*R H** – – 319. Long-tailed Broadbill. Green; top of head, black; blue patch on crown and yellow ear patches; thin white line on chest; lower face, chin and throat, yellow; blue patch on wings; tail, blue; bill, green; 10½ in.

R – P S 320. **Black-and-Red Broadbill.** Above and chest band, black; rump, red; below, red; white wing streak; bill, blue and yellow; feet, blue; 8¾ in. *Plate VI.*

R H* – – 321. Silver-breasted Broadbill. Grey, paler below; rump, chestnut; black line above eye to nape; wings, black with chestnut, white and blue; tail, black, edged and tipped white; feet, green; silver necklet (*F.*); 6¼ in.

R – P S 322. **Black-and-Yellow Broadbill.** Above, black streaked yellow; white collar; below, pink; throat and chest band, black; vent, yellow; tail, black, spotted yellowish near tip; bill, blue; 6½ in.

R – P S 323. **Banded Broadbill.** Plum; wings and tail, black and yellow; thin black line across throat (*M.*); bill, blue; 9 in. *Plate XIII.*

R H* P ? 324. Dusky Broadbill. Black; wing patch, white; throat and breast, grey; eye-patch and bill, pinkish; 11 in.

Family 49. Pittidae (Pittas)

Long-legged, short-tailed, strong-billed birds, not unlike brightly coloured, short-tailed Thrushes (F.60) in general appearance. *Flight:* rapid, low, and, when disturbed, over a short distance only. *Call:* a pleasing whistle. *Food:* insects, &c. *Nest:* domed; on or near the ground. *Eggs:* heavily spotted. *Remarks:* 6 Malayan species; shy, ground-frequenting birds of brilliant colouring; most commonly found in dense, low country jungle, but some species recorded from the hill country; some species visit mangrove areas and others prefer the vicinity of limestone hills; individuals occasionally visit gardens in suitable localities; difficult to flush; when alarmed, make off at speed, with long low hops; perch; some species flirt their tails in a jerky fashion; usually solitary or in pairs.

R H* – – 325. Giant Pitta. *M.*, above, blue; below, fulvous; top of head and line eye to nape, black; face, grey; chin, white; indistinct black breast band; *F.*, back and wings brown; head buffish streaked black; 10¾ in.

R – – S 326. Red-headed Pitta. Above, purplish blue; below, red; top of head, red; face, black; bluish streak behind eye; wing, black glossed blue; throat, brown; breast, purplish brown; 7 in.

R H* – – 327. Banded Pitta. Above, brown; below, dark blue barred orange on flanks (*M.*), barred brown and black (*F.*); crown and eye-streak, black; side of head and neck, yellow; nape, orange; chin and wing patch, white; 8¼ in.

V – P S 328. **Lesser Blue-winged Pitta.** Above, green; below, buff; wings, green, with a large area of blue and a white patch on the dark edges; crown, brown with central black line; eye-streak extending round nape, black; chin, black; throat, white; centre of belly and under tail, red; 8 in.

R – – S 329. **Large Blue-winged Pitta.** Like 328, but bill larger, chin, white, and the black line on crown fainter or absent; 8¼ in.

R H* – – 330. **Green-breasted Pitta.** Green; head, black; crown, brown; blue patch on shoulder of wing and a white one on the black edges; rump, blue; tail, black, tipped blue; belly and under tail, red; black spot on belly; 7 in. *Plate IX.*

Family 50. Hirundinidae (Martins, Swallows)

Very similar in outward shape and habits to Swifts (F.37) but with *passerine* type feet and other anatomical differences. All four Malayan species show white or chestnut in addition to steely black, and have forked tails. In two species the tail is deeply forked and, in one of these (332), the outer tail feathers are elongated when in full plumage. *Flight:* graceful sweeping and wheeling, the wings being half closed during the impelling stroke—not kept extended with the ends moved up and down, as in the case of the Swifts (F.37). *Call:* a pleasant twittering, often uttered in flight. *Food:* insects caught on the wing. *Nest:* a cup made of mud, &c., attached to buildings, rocks or cliffs. *Eggs:* white; sometimes spotted. *Remarks:* perch readily, often on telegraph wires, &c.; very sociable, especially at roosting time; spend most of the daylight hours on the wing, sometimes flying very high and sometimes, particularly before rain or a storm, low and close to the ground; feed and drink on the wing; waddle when on the ground, which they seldom visit.

V H* – – 331. Japanese House-Martin. Above, blue-black; rump, whitish; below, white; breast and flanks, greyish; indistinct white collar; 5 in.

V H* P S 332. **Eastern Swallow.** Above, blue-black; underparts, white; forehead and throat, chestnut; broken black chest band; tail, forked, often with elongated outer feathers; white spots on tail; 5¼ in. (without the elongated outer feathers).

R H* P S 333. **Resident Swallow.** Like 332, but underparts smoky grey and no elongated outer tail feathers; 5¼ in.

R H* – – 334. **Cliff-Swallow.** Above, blue-black; rump, underparts, and a thin line above eye, chestnut; tail, deeply forked; 7 in. *Plate IX.*

Family 51. Campephagidae (Cuckoo-Shrikes, Minivets)

Best considered, from a field identification point of view, in two sections: (*a*) Cuckoo-Shrikes: not unlike greyish, or black and white, Shrikes (F.64); they are, however, less bull-headed, their bills are less strong and hooked, and they have weaker-looking feet; and (*b*) Minivets: more finely-built birds—the males black, with red or fiery orange, and the females black, with yellow. *Flight:* undulating. *Calls:* (*a*) harsh and (*b*) a cheerful twitter. *Food:* insects, &c. *Nest:* open cups in trees. *Eggs:* brown blotches on a pale ground. *Remarks:* 11 Malayan species; arboreal, except for the Pied Cuckoo-Shrike (341), which frequents lawns also. Minivets are sociable and move in flocks, flitting from tree to tree and searching the branches for insects; Cuckoo-Shrikes are less sociable and are rather sluggish birds; see also under Flycatchers (F.62).

R H – – 335. Wood-Shrike. Above, grey, browner on wings; rump, white; below, white, greyer on breast; black eye-streak; 6½ in.

*R H** – – 336. **White-vented Cuckoo-Shrike.** Grey, paler below; vent, white; 10¾ in.

R – – S 337. Barred Cuckoo-Shrike. Grey. *F.*, barred on rump and below; 12 in.

R ? – S 338. Lesser Grey Cuckoo-Shrike. *M.*, dark grey; wings, black; tail, black, tipped white; *F.*, grey; face, streaked; below, barred white; 7¼ in.

R – ? ? 339. Black-winged Cuckoo-Shrike. Black; rump and neck patch, white; below, greyish white; *F.*, black replaced by dark brown; 5¾ in.

R H* – – 340. Bar-winged Cuckoo-Shrike. Above, black; below, smoky grey; rump, neck patch, wing-bar, chin and centre of belly, white; white-edged tail; 5½ in.

R – P S 341. **Pied Cuckoo-Shrike.** Above, black; below, white; white band above black eye-streak; wings and tail marked with white; *F.*, duller; 6¾ in. *Fig. 36.*

V – P S 342. **Ashy Minivet.** Above, grey; below, white; fore-crown, white; top of head and eye-streak, black; 8 in.

R *H** – – 343. **Mountain Minivet.** *M.*, black; rump, wing-bar, tail edge and tip, and underparts, red; throat, grey; *F.*, red replaced by yellow; 6¼ in. *Plate XVI.*

R H – S 344. Fiery Minivet. *M.*, like 343, but red replaced by fiery orange; *F.*, dark grey; yellow forehead; orange stripe above eye; fiery orange rump; wing-patch, orange; tail edged orange; below, yellow; 5¾ in.

R H P S 345. **Scarlet Minivet.** *M.*, like 343; *F.*, above, dark grey; below, streak above eye, and fore-crown, yellow; rump, yellowish green; tail, black and yellow; 7 in.

Family 52. Dicruridae (Drongos)

Black or grey, rather Crow-like birds, often with glossy or spangled plumage. They have strong bills, hooked at the tip, nostrils hidden by bristles, long wings, and tails which, in many species, are forked and, in some, have long *wires* with racquet-shaped ends. Some have crests and all are striking birds, readily identifiable by their appearance and habits. *Flight:* undulating; when they are *hawking* for insects from a vantage point, it is rapid, graceful, and twisting. *Calls:* melodious and flute-like. *Food:* insects, &c. *Nest:* shallow pads in trees. *Eggs:* white, spotted with brown. *Remarks:* 5 Malayan species; decorative birds, with Flycatcher (F.C.) methods of capturing their prey; strictly arboreal; hop; sometimes perch on telegraph wires; pugnacious and aggressive—hence their other name of King-Crows; usually alone or in pairs; have considerable powers of mimicry.

V H P S 346. **Crow-billed Drongo.** Black; long tail, forked; 9½ in.

R – P – 347. Grey Drongo. Dark grey; cheeks, black; tail, forked; 9 in.

R H* P S 348. **Bronzed Drongo.** Black, glossed and spangled green; tail, forked; 8¼ in.

*R H** – – 349. **Lesser Racquet-tailed Drongo.** Black, glossed and spangled green; tail, nearly square with two long *wires* with *racquet* ends; 9¼ in. without *wires*.

R H P S 350 **Large Racquet-tailed Drongo.** Black; crest; tail slightly forked and two long *wires* with *racquet* ends; 12 in. without *wires*. *Fig.* 37.

Family 53. Oriolidae (Orioles)

Rather Starling-like birds with strong, slightly curved bills, long wings, short legs and short tails; all yellow and black, except one (354) which is black and crimson and is confined to the mountains. *Flight:* swift and undulating. *Calls:* loud, clear, melodious whistles. *Food:* fruit, &c. *Nest:* cup-shaped, in trees. *Eggs:* spotted. *Remarks:* 4 Malayan species; strictly arboreal and easily recognized by their conspicuous colouring and melodious notes; hop; perch; usually singly or in pairs; the Black-naped Oriole (351) is a common visitor to gardens.

R – P S 351. **Black-naped Oriole.** Yellow; eye-streak extending round nape, wing edges and centre tail feathers, black; bill, pink; *F.*, mantle greenish; 10½ in. *Plate III.*

V – – – 352. Siamese Black-headed Oriole. Yellow; head and upper-breast and markings on wings, black; tail, black, edged and tipped yellow; bill, pink; 9 in.

R H* P S 353. Black-headed Oriole. *M.*, yellow; head and throat, black; wings, partly black marked with white; tail, black, yellow tip; bill, maroon; *F.*, above, olive green; crown, grey streaked black; *Both Sexes:* below, white streaked black; vent, yellow; 8 in.

*R H** – – 354. **Black-and-crimson Oriole.** Black; patch on breast and wings, red (*M.*); 9¼ in. *Plate I.*

Family 54. Corvidae (Crows, Jays)

Rather large birds with stout bills, strong legs and feet and forward-directed bristles, concealing the nostrils. The Magpies and Jays are jungle-frequenting, with shortish wings and rather long, graduated tails. The Crows have larger wings and shorter tails; they are less arboreal, come more into the open, and are more often seen. *Flight:* direct, steady and sustained, with regular wing-beats; Magpies and Jays have a less sustained flight—almost as if their longer tails acted as an impediment. *Calls:* harsh croaks or raucous chattering and screams. *Food:* omnivorous; inveterate robbers of other birds' eggs and nestlings. *Nest:* masses of sticks and twigs in trees, sometimes quite low down. *Eggs:* reddish brown and grey markings on a greenish ground. *Remarks:* 7 Malayan species; intelligent and cunning; normally walk, but can leap or hop awkwardly; perch; all Malayan species entirely black or black and white, except the Blue-green Magpie (356); some are jungle birds, but others are to be found round about town areas.

R – – – 355. **Crested Jay.** Black; long crest; white neck patch; 10½ in. *Fig. 38.*

*R H** – – 356. Blue-green Magpie. Green; black eye-streak extending round nape; end of wings, red; tail, blue-green, tipped white and with black bar; ring round eye, bill, and feet, red; 15 in. *Plate XIII.*

R – – – 357. Racquet-tailed Magpie. Dark bronzy green; tail, fan-shaped, with long central feathers widened at tip; 13 in.

R – – – 358. **White-winged Black Jay.** Black; short crest; white wing-bar; 16 in.

R – P S 359. **Large-billed Crow.** Glossy black; bill, arched; 20 in.

R – – – 360. Slender-billed Crow. Like 359; smaller and greyer below; 18½ in.

I – – – 361. House-Crow. Glossy black, browner below; breast, greyish; 18 in.

Family 55. Paridae (Tits)

Small birds, with short, rather conical bills, small rounded wings, medium tails, and strong feet. One of the two Malayan species is black and yellow and crested. *Flight:* undulating, usually only from tree to tree. *Calls:* shrill; grating; when alarmed, churring. *Food:* insects, seeds, &c. *Nest:* in holes. *Eggs:* white or pale pink ground, speckled with brownish red. *Remarks:* 2 Malayan species; arboreal; restless and active; perch; sociable; search branches, hanging upside down and at all angles; sometimes in small parties.

R – – – 362. Great Tit. Grey; face and wing bar, white; head, neck, upper breast, and line down middle of underparts, black; 5 in. *Plate VII.*

R H* P – 363. **Sultan-Tit.** Black; crest, crown, and belly, yellow; 7½ in. *Plate XIII.*

Family 56. Sittidae (Nuthatches)

Small, bluish-coloured birds, with straight, strong bills, large feet, and short wings and tails. *Flight:* undulating, but usually direct from tree to tree. *Calls:* continuous twitter and squeaking. *Food:* mainly insects, &c. *Nest:* not recorded in Malaya; in holes in trees. *Eggs:* white, with reddish spots. *Remarks:* 2 Malayan species; active, restless little birds, constantly flying from one tree to another and searching the branches and trunks for insects; they clamber up the trunks with rather jerky movements, and, if they have to descend, do so head first—not tail first, like Woodpeckers (F.47), from which they are easily distinguished by their colouring; they are often noticeable members of *bird waves.*

R H P – 364. **Velvet-fronted Nuthatch.** Above, violet blue; below, lilac; chin, white; forehead, black; line below crown to behind eye, black (*M.*); bill, red; 5 in. *Plate VI.*

*R H** – – 365. **Blue Nuthatch.** Above, dark grey washed with blue; below, white; top of head and face, black; wings, grey-blue, marbled black; belly, black washed with blue; ring round eye, bluish white; bill, horn; 4¾ in.

Family 57. Timaliidae (Babblers)

The most numerous Malayan bird family. A mixed assembly of medium-sized and small birds containing some species rather difficult to distinguish in the field from certain members of the Bulbul (F.59), Thrush (F.60) and possibly, in the case of the smaller species, the Flycatcher (F.62) and similar families. The reader is referred to the

first and last-named families, where some points of difference are mentioned. *Flight:* weak and undulating—often merely a flitting among the bushes. *Calls:* noisy chattering and, in some cases, whistles. *Food:* insects, fruit, &c. *Nest:* usually near the ground; may be open cup, domed or ball-shaped. *Eggs:* vary from pure white to grey or pink, spotted and marked at one end with black, red-brown or grey. *Remarks:* 47 Malayan species; mostly, but not always, sociable and conversational; fond of cover; very active; hop; perch; some species very terrestrial; many species frequent the ground or low bushes; a few are arboreal, moving amongst the creepers and denser growth in long furtive hops.

R H – – 366. RAIL BABBLER. Rich rufous chestnut; forehead, orange; face, black; stripe behind eye to nape, white; 11¼ in.

R – – – 367. **Striped Babbler.** Above, brown; below, buff streaked brown; crown, chestnut; throat, white; pale streak above eye; 6½ in.

R ? – ? 368. BLACK-CAPPED BABBLER. Rich brown; black cap; grey eye-streak; white throat; 6½ in.

R H* – – 369. MOUNTAIN BROWN BABBLER. Brown; below, rich buff; belly, whitish; 5¾ in.

R H – S 370. **Short-tailed Babbler.** Above, brown; grey face; below, white; sides of breast and flanks, chestnut buff; 5½ in.

R – – S 371. **Mangrove Brown Babbler.** Above, brown; below, white; breast, greyish; 6 in.

R – – – 372. FERRUGINOUS BABBLER. Above, rufous; below, whitish; 6¾ in.

R H* – – 373. RUSTY BROWN BABBLER. Above, brown; below, whitish; chest, greyish; 6 in.

R ? P S 374. **Common Brown Babbler.** Above, olive brown; below, rufous; breast, grey; centre of belly, whitish; 6½ in.

R ? – – 375. GREATER RED-HEADED TREE-BABBLER. Like 376, but larger; forehead and crown not marked with black, but breast greyer and streaked; nape, black; 7¼ in.

R H – – 376. LESSER RED-HEADED TREE-BABBLER. Above, brown; below, white, washed grey on breast; rump and tail, ferruginous; chestnut cap; dark nape; 6½ in.

R H – – 377. **Brown-headed Tree-Babbler.** Olive brown; tail, rufous; moustachial streak, grey; white ring round eye; below, white; chest obscurely streaked grey; 6½ in.

R – ? ? 378. SOOTY-HEADED TREE-BABBLER. Above, brown; crown and nape, sooty brown; rump, rufous and fluffy; below, white; breast, grey; 6½ in.

R – – ? 379. WHITE-THROATED BABBLER. Above, brown; below, buff; head, grey; throat, white; breast, grey; 6 in.

R H – – 380. **Chestnut-backed Scimitar-Babbler.** Above, chestnut; grey cap; streak, above eye, white, below eye, black; below, white; bill, yellow and decurved; 8 in.

*R H** – – 381. LARGE SCIMITAR-BABBLER. Above, grey-brown; below, white; flanks, greyish; richer brown patch on side of neck; bill, blackish and decurved; 10½ in. *Plate II.*

R H* – ? 382. STRIPED WREN-BABBLER. Streaked with white on black crown and brown upperparts; below, white; flanks, buff; 5¾ in.

R H* – – 383. MARBLED WREN-BABBLER. Above, rich brown marbled on head and nape; throat, white; rest below, blackish barred white; 8½ in.

R ? – – 384. LARGE-FOOTED WREN-BABBLER. Above, dark brown flecked with black; rump, brown; throat, white; below, greyish; flanks, buffish; 7½ in.

R *H** – – 385. **Streaked Wren-Babbler.** Brown, streaked above and on greyish breast; a few small white spots on wings; 5¾ in. *Fig. 39.*

R H* – – 386. **Lesser Wren-Babbler.** Above, brown, scale-like markings on head; throat, line above eye and few small wing spots, white; face, whitish, streaked brown; breast, greyish with dark streaks; rest below, brownish; 4¼ in.

R *H** – – 387. PYGMY WREN-BABBLER. Above, rich dark brown; below, white; dark markings above and below give *scaly* appearance; 3¾ in. *Fig. 40.*

R ? P S 388. **Yellow-breasted Tit-Babbler.** Above, chestnut brown; below, yellow; streaked on face, throat and breast; 5¼ in.

R – P ? 389. **Fluffy-backed Babbler.** Brown; chestnut crown; eye-patch, blue; throat, black; long fluffy feathers on back, grey streaked white; 6½ in.

R H* P – 390. **Grey-throated Tree-Babbler.** Brown; below, buffish; throat, grey; head, dark grey streaked whitish; small white patch at base of bill; 5¼ in.

R – – – 391. **Grey-headed Tree-Babbler.** Brown; head and throat, dark grey streaked white; breast and belly, reddish chestnut; 5½ in.

R – P ? 392. **Black-necked Tree-Babbler.** Above, rich chestnut; below, grey; crown, black, streaked white; head, throat and upper breast, black edged white; patches at base of bill and behind eye, white; 6¼ in.

R – – – 393. WHITE-EARED TREE-BABBLER. Above, rufous brown; below, grey; spots on wings, buff; spots on face and neck, white; ear patch, white; 5¾ in.

R – – ? 394. Red-rumped Tree-Babbler. Above, brown; rump, reddish chestnut crown and throat, black marked with white; below, white streaked black; 6¾ in.

R – – S 395. **Red-winged Tree-Babbler.** Above, brown; below, grey; chestnut wing patch; eye-patch, bluish; face, throat and breast, dark grey; 6 in.

R H – – 396. Grey-bellied Babbler. Above, brown; below, grey; cap, reddish chestnut; eye-streak, grey; breast, buff; 4½ in.

R *H** – – 397. **Golden-headed Babbler.** Above, yellowish olive, browner on wings and tail; below, yellow; head, yellow streaked with black except on forehead; 4¼ in.

*R H** – – 398. **Black Babbling-Thrush.** Black; eye-patch, bluish; bill, orange; 10½ in.

*R H** – – 399. **Chestnut-capped Babbling-Thrush.** Grey; chestnut cap; white ring round eye; white wing-bar; orange-chestnut under tail; bill and feet, yellow; 9 in. *Plate XIII.*

*R H** – – 400. **Red-headed Laughing-Thrush.** Above, olive brown; below, ferruginous; crown and throat, chestnut; face, grey; wings and tail washed yellowish green; 10½ in.

*R H** – – 401. **Silver-eared Mesia.** Olive grey; black cap; ear-patch, silver; above and below tail, red (*M.*); wings, grey, with red patch and streaked orange; throat and breast, orange; tail, edged yellow; bill and feet, yellow; 7 in. *Fig. 41.*

*R H** – – 402. **Cutia.** *M.*, above, orange-chestnut; blue-grey cap; black eye-streak; wings, blue-grey and black, edges spotted white; end tail, black; face and chest, white; belly, buff; flanks, barred black; feet, yellow; *F.*, mantle and back golden olive-brown; 7 in.

R *H** – – 403. Black-crowned Shrike-Babbler. *M.*, above, dark grey; head and tail, black; wings, black, with gold patch edged chestnut, and white tips; white eye-streak; below, white; throat and breast, grey; *F.*, above, olive-green; below, whitish; 6 in.

*R H** – – 404. Black-eared Shrike-Babbler. *M.*, above, olive green; below, yellow; forehead, yellow; white ring round eye; dark wings, with two white bars and white edges; streak on neck, black; *F.*, no black on face and wing-bars buff; 5 in.

R H – – 405. Chestnut-headed Nun-Thrush. Above, olive-brown; below, grey; chestnut cap; streak above eye, black bordered yellowish; black patch on chestnut-edged wings; 5 in.

*R H** – – 406. **Mountain Nun-Thrush.** Above, brown; head and mantle, dark grey; stripe over eye from bill to side of neck, black; below, grey; 6 in.

R H – ? 407. **Common Nun-Thrush.** Like 406, but black stripe absent; 5½ in.

*R H** – – 408. CHESTNUT-TAILED SIVA. Olive green; forehead gold; wings, marked with black, white and orange yellow; tail, chestnut; ring round eye, whitish; throat, white barred black; breast, grey; belly, yellowish; 6¼ in.

*R H** – – 409. BLUE-WINGED SIVA. Above, brown; below, white; wings and tail, bluish; 6½ in.

R H – – 410. **White-bellied Crested Babbler.** Above, yellowish olive; darker on crest; below, greyish; belly, white; vent, yellow; 4⅝ in.

*R H** – – 411. WHITE-HEADED BABBLER. Above, bright brown; head and tail tip, white; below, golden buff; 10½ in.

*R H** – – 412. **Long-tailed Sibia.** Dark grey; white wing spot; long tail; 8¾ in.

FAMILY 58. AEGITHINIDAE (IORAS, LEAF-BIRDS)

Tree-haunting birds of brilliant colouring; all show green, yellow and black except the Fairy Blue-bird (420), which is shining blue and black and is larger than the other members of the Family. *Flight:* undulating, usually just from tree to tree; the Fairy Blue-bird has a rather stronger flight. *Calls:* musical whistles and singing. *Food:* insects, fruit and berries. *Nest:* cup-shaped, in trees. *Eggs:* spotted and streaked on a pale ground. *Remarks:* 8 Malayan species; arboreal; often to be seen searching the branches for insects; some species fluff out the feathers of the rump and sides when courting; usually in pairs or small parties. One species (414) is a common garden bird.

R H P S 413. GREEN IORA. *M.*, dark olive green; two white bars on blackish wings; yellow eye-patch; tail, black; *F.*, duller and yellower; 5½ in.

R – P S 414. **Common Iora.** *M.* above, olive green; below, yellow; tail and wings, black; wings, marked with yellow and with two white bars; white tuft on flanks; *F.*, duller; no white tuft; 5¾ in. *Plate VI.*

R H – – 415. GREAT IORA. *M.*, above, blackish green; below, yellow; forehead, face and ring round eye, yellow; *F.*, duller; 6¼ in.

R H P S 416. **Lesser Green Leaf-bird.** Green; blue moustachial streak; face, throat and upper chest, black (*M.*); 6½ in.

R H – S 417. **Greater Green Leaf-Bird.** *M.*, green; blue moustachial streak; face and throat, black; shining green patch at shoulder of wing; *F.*, no black on head; throat and ring round eye, yellow; 8¼ in.

R H P S 418. YELLOW-HEADED LEAF-BIRD. *M.*, green; head, yellow; throat, black (*M.*), bluish (*F.*); blue moustachial streak; wings, blue at shoulder and edges; 6¾ in. *Plate I.*

*R H** – – 419. **Orange-bellied Leaf-Bird.** Above, green; shoulder of wing, light blue; wing edges, dark blue; tail, dark brown, washed with blue (*M.*), green (*F.*); moustachial streak, blue; lower half face, throat and chest, black (*M.*), green (*F.*); rest below, orange-yellow; 6¼ in.

R H* P S 420. **Fairy Bluebird.** *M.*, black; crown and upperparts, blue; *F.*, greenish blue; wings with dark brown edges; 10¼ in. *Plate IX.*

Family 59. Pycnonotidæ (Bulbuls)

Tree-haunting birds of medium size, with medium or longish tails, rather small wings, and weak bills and feet. Mostly soberly coloured, but some species have patches of red or yellow on the vent or the head. A number of species are crested. *Flight:* undulating and, usually, just from tree to tree. *Calls:* melodious whistles, often with bubbling notes; some are good singers. *Food:* insects, figs, berries, fruit, &c. *Nest:* rather poorly-constructed, open cups. *Eggs:* heavily spotted and blotched. *Remarks:* 25 Malayan species; fussy, rather noisy birds, mostly of sociable habits; arboreal, but many frequent scrub and bushes and spend some time on the ground; might possibly be confused with Babblers (F.57) or Thrushes (F.60), although they are less terrestrial than either of them, and are more active on the wing and come more into the open, than the Babblers. Babblers have shorter and rounder wings and stronger bills than either Bulbuls or Thrushes. They also differ from Bulbuls in having stronger feet and legs and, in many cases, shorter tails, while they keep more to the bushes and undergrowth.

R – – – 421. Crested Brown Bulbul. Crest; above, olive brown; back and rump rather fluffy and faintly barred black and white; below, whitish, greyish on breast and yellowish on abdomen; 8¼ in.

R H* – – 422. Black-and-white Bulbul. Black; white wing-patch; 6¾ in.

R H P S 423. **Black-headed Bulbul.** Olive yellow; head and throat, black; wing edge, dark brown; tail with black bar and yellow end; eye, blue; 6¾ in. *Plate I.*

R H* – – 424. **Black-crested Yellow Bulbul.** *M.*, yellow; crest, head and neck, black; wings and tail, brown; eye, yellow; *F.*, duller; 7 in.

R H – – 425. Scaly-breasted Bulbul. Above, golden olive; head, black; breast, black *scaled* white; below, white; yellow under tail; 5¾ in.

R H P S 426. Grey-bellied Bulbul. Above, brown, washed olive yellow; head, neck and underparts, grey; yellowish under tail; 6 in.

R – P ? 427. **Red-whiskered Bulbul.** Above, brown; below, whitish; black crest and cap; face, white; patch below eye and under tail, red; 8 in.

I – – S 428. GOLDEN-VENTED BULBUL. Above, brown; lower face and underparts, white; short crest; head and upper face, black; rump, white; golden-orange tail; 7¾ in.

R – P – 429. **Yellow-crowned Bulbul.** Above, greenish grey-brown; head, golden-yellow; white throat; black eye-streak and moustachial streak; below greyish, yellower under tail; 11¼ in. *Fig. 42.*

R H* – – 430. **Stripe-throated Bulbul.** Above, yellowish olive brown; crown and below, grey; chin, throat and face, streaked yellow; belly, white; vent, yellow; 7¾ in.

R H* P S 431. **Yellow-vented Bulbul.** Above, brown; below, whitish; short crest; face, white; eye streak, brown; yellow under tail; 7½ in. *Plate VI.*

R – – – 432. OLIVE-BROWN BULBUL. Like 433, but less greenish and ear-coverts more noticeably streaked; 7¾ in.

R H P S 433. **Large Olive Bulbul.** Above, olive brown; below, grey-brown; ear-coverts, streaked; eye, reddish brown; 8 in.

R H P S 434. RED-EYED BROWN BULBUL. Brown, paler below; red eye; 7¼ in.

R H – S 435. WHITE-EYED BROWN BULBUL. Like 434, but eye white; 6¾ in.

R H – S 436. **Lesser Olive-brown Bulbul.** Above, brown; below, greyish buff; ring round eye, orange-yellow; eye, red; 6½ in.

R H – – 437. **Scrub Bulbul.** Crest; above, olive-brown; face and breast, grey; throat, white; belly, yellowish brown; vent, buff; 8¾ in.

R H* – – 438. **Crested Bulbul.** Crest; throat, white; breast, grey-brown; belly and vent, buff; 9 in. *Fig. 43.*

R ? P S 439. WHITE-THROATED BULBUL. Above, olive brown; below, yellow; throat, white; head, grey-brown; tail, bright brown; 8¼ in.

R – – – 440. FINSCH'S BULBUL. Above, dark brown; below, yellowish grey; belly, yellow; 7½ in.

R H – – 441. HAIRY-BACKED BULBUL. Above, greenish brown; below, yellow; chest, greyish; face, yellow; chin, white; hair-like feathers along back; 6¾ in.

R H – S 442. **Crested Olive Bulbul.** Crest; above, olive brown; below, greyish, tinged yellow on belly; 7 in.

*R H** – – 443. **Mountain Streaked Bulbul.** Crested; above, olive brown washed with yellow; below, grey-brown; streaked; 8¼ in.

R H – – 444. Streaked Bulbul. Above, brown washed with green; tail, grey-brown; below, white; throat and breast, grey, streaked white; 8¾ in.

*R H** – – 445. Ashy Bulbul. Above, ashy brown; below, white; breast, grey; 7¾ in.

Family 60. Turdidae (Thrushes, Robins, Chats)

Birds of varying size, with medium bills, wings and tails, and fairly short legs. Some species have deeply forked tails. Some differences between them and the Flycatchers (F.62), Bulbuls (F.59), and Babblers (F.57) have been mentioned under the two first-named headings (*q.v.*). *Flight:* undulating, but fairly straight in the larger species. *Calls:* whistles, &c.; many are good songsters. *Food:* insects, fruit, &c. *Nest:* cup-shaped in trees, bushes, holes, or amongst rocks. *Eggs:* varied, both plain and spotted. *Remarks:* 19 Malayan species; although by no means entirely terrestrial, most Thrushes have a preference for the ground and seek their food there; hop; some of the larger species walk; perch; some species are only found near water; others prefer the vicinity of limestone cliffs; the best songsters in Malaya belong to this family.

V H – – 446. Siberian Blue Robin. *M.*, above, dark blue; below, white; black line bordering blue on neck; *F.*, brown; breast mottled rump and tail, sometimes bluish; 5½ in.

*R H** – – 447. White-tailed Blue Robin. *M.*, blue-black; shoulder patch and band over forehead, bright blue; tail, blue-black, white at base; *F.*, brown; throat, mottled black; tail, blackish, white at base; 6½ in.

*R H** – – 448. Lesser Shortwing. *M.*, dark grey, paler below; faint white streak over eye; throat, grey streaked white; *F.*, brownish; 4½ in.

R H – – 449. Orange-tailed Shama. Above, including head and breast, dark grey; rump and black-ended tail, orange; below, rufous; white spot above eye (*M.*); 8½ in.

R H* P S 450. **Magpie (Straits) Robin.** *M.*, above, including head and breast, glossy black; rest below, white; wings and tail, black and white; *F.*, glossy black replaced by blackish grey; 8½ in. *Plate VII.*

R – P S 451. **Common Shama.** *M.*, above including head and breast, glossy black; back and rump, white; rest below, chestnut; long black and white tail; *F.*, duller; 11 in. *Fig. 44.*

R – – 452. White-crowned Forktail. Above, black; cap, rump and wing-bar, white; below, white; throat and chest, black; tail, black and white, forked; 8½ in.

PLATE VI



364. VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH; 320. BLACK-AND-RED BROADBILL; 431. YELLOW-VENTED BULBUL; 414. COMMON IORA; 482. LONG-TAILED TAILOR-BIRD; 535. BROWN-THROATED SUNBIRD; 190. BRAIN-FEVER BIRD; 290. COPPERSMITH BARBET

About ⅓ Nat. Size

R H* – – 453. **Chestnut-backed Forktail.** Forehead, white edged black; crown, nape and upper mantle, chestnut; mantle, black; rump, white; wings and tail, black and white; tail forked; breast, white, scalloped black; 8 in. *Fig. 45.*

R *H** – – 454. SLATY-BACKED FORKTAIL. Above, dark grey; below, rump and forehead, white; head and throat, black; wings and tail, black and white; tail, forked; 10¼ in.

V – – S 455. SIBERIAN STONE-CHAT. Above, black marked brown; rump and patches on neck and wings, white; face and throat, black; below, rufous; 5½ in.

V ? – – 456. WHITE-THROATED ROCK-THRUSH. *M.*, dark brown; bright blue head; below and rump, orange-chestnut; white wing patch; throat, white (*M.* and *F.*); *F.* grey-brown, marked black; below, greyish barred black; 6¾ in.

R ? – – 457. BLUE ROCK-THRUSH. *M.*, dark grey-blue; *F.*, brown, washed blue; pale wing-bar; below, whitish with dark streaks and bars; 9 in.

V H – – 458. **Dusky Thrush.** Above, brown; below, rusty brown; eye-streak, whitish; throat, grey (*M.*), white (*F.*); 9½ in.

V H – – 459. GOLD-SPANGLED MOUNTAIN-THRUSH. Above, yellowish olive brown; below, white; barred above and below with black crescents; 10½ in.

V H – – 460. **Siberian Ground-Thrush.** *M.*, dark grey; streak above eye, patches on belly and under tail, white; *F.*, brown; throat streaked; chest, greyish; rest underparts, white; 10½ in.

V H – – 461. GREY-AND-ORANGE GROUND-THRUSH. Above, grey (*M.*), olive-grey (*F.*); head, neck, nape and below, orange; wing patch, belly and under tail, white; 8½ in.

V? – – 462. CHESTNUT-HEADED GROUND-THRUSH. Above, dark grey; below, white; head and nape, chestnut; face, black with white patch; two white wing-bars; throat and upper breast, black; some black spots on chest; 6½ in.

R H* – – 463. BLUE WHISTLING-THRUSH. Blue-black, streaked shiny blue; shoulder patch, shiny blue; mauve markings on wing; bill, yellow; 12½ in.

*R H** – – 464. MALAYAN WHISTLING THRUSH. Very dark brown washed and streaked shining blue; below, marked white; purplish shoulder patch; 10 in.

FAMILY 61. SYLVIIDAE (WARBLERS, TAILOR-BIRDS)

Rather like finely-built Flycatchers (*q.v.*), but quietly coloured and, except for some of the Tailor-Birds, of rather unobtrusive disposition. Most species search the bushes and branches for insects, but others

catch them on the wing, rather in the manner of a Flycatcher (F.62). *Flight:* flitting; when *hawking* for insects, they make erratic sallies from a convenient perch; some have a characteristic breeding flight. *Calls:* shrill and, especially in the case of the Tailor-Birds, loud for the size of the bird; various low conversational notes and trills; clicking and scolding tones; some species sing in the breeding season. *Nest:* cup-shaped or domed; Tailor-Birds sew leaves together to hold their nest. *Eggs:* varied; plain or spotted. *Remarks:* 20 Malayan species, some of which are only Passage Migrants and Winter Visitors; hop; perch; very active; fond of cover, but some frequent the vicinity of man and nest in gardens or even on the verandas of houses; usually alone or in pairs; see also under Flycatchers (F.62).

R H – – 465. FLY-EATER. Above, brown; below, yellow; grey at sides; 4 in.

R – P S 466. STREAKED FANTAIL WARBLER. Above, brown, streaked, except on rufous rump; below, white, tinged rufous; tail, tipped white; 4½ in. *Fig. 46.*

R H* – – 467. **Brown Wren-Warbler.** Above, rufous brown; below, white; head, grey; white streak before eye; tail with black bar and white tip; 4½ in.

R – – S 468. **Yellow-bellied Wren-Warbler.** Above, olive brown; below, yellow; crown, dark grey; throat, breast and tip of tail, white; 5½ in.

*R H** – – 469. WHITE-BREASTED HILL-WARBLER. Above, olive brown; below, white; sides of chest, dark, and flanks buffish; longish tail; 6¾ in.

V – – – 470. PALLAS'S GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER. Above, brown, streaked black; below, white; flanks, buffish; tail tipped grey; 5½ in.

V – – S 471. **Streaked Grasshopper-Warbler.** Above, brown, streaked black; below, white, streaked black except on chin and centre of belly; 5¼ in.

V – – S 472. GREAT REED-WARBLER. Above, brown; below, white marked buff; pale streak above eye; bill, yellow; 7½ in.

R *H** – – 473. **Green Flycatcher-Warbler.** Yellowish green, yellower below; head, black with yellow green streak on the crown and another above the eye; wings and tail, brown; 4¼ in.

V ? P – 474. **Arctic Willow-Warbler.** Above, olive brown; below, white washed yellow; light streak above eye; faint bar on wings; 5 in.

V H P – 475. CROWNED WILLOW-WARBLER. Above, brownish olive green; below, yellowish white; yellow streak above eye; two wing-bars; 4 in.

V H* – – 476. Larger Crowned Willow-Warbler. Above, brownish olive green; below, whitish, yellow under tail; rump, yellowish; whitish streak above eye; two faint wing-bars; grey centre line on crown; 5 in.

R *H** – – 477. Grey-breasted Flycatcher-Warbler. Above, greyish; below, yellow; cap, chestnut, with two dark stripes; wing-bar and rump, yellowish; throat and breast, grey; 3½ in.

R *H** – – 478. **Yellow-breasted Flycatcher-Warbler.** Above, olive-green; below, yellow; head, chestnut with two black stripes on crown; white ring round eye; wing-bar and rump, yellowish; 4 in.

R H* – – 479. White-throated Flycatcher-Warbler. Above, greenish brown; below, yellow; head, grey-brown, white streak above eye; throat and neck, white; rump, yellowish; 4 in.

R *H** – – 480. Ashy-naped Tailor-Bird. Above, ashy grey; below, white; face and breast, grey; wings and tail, brown; flanks and under tail, yellow; 4¾ in.

R H* P S 481. **Black-necked Tailor-Bird.** Above, yellowish green; below, greyish white; yellower under tail; cap, orange-chestnut; throat, black (*M.*); 4½ in.

R H* P S 482. **Long-tailed Tailor-Bird.** Like 481, but with two central tail feathers elongated seasonally (*M.*); throat, whitish; dark markings on side of neck; above, olive green; 5½ in. (including long feathers). *Plate VI.*

R – – S 483. Red-headed Tailor-Bird. Above, grey; below, white; head and tail, orange chestnut; wings, brown; throat and chest, greyish; 5 in.

R – – S 484. Ashy Tailor-Bird. Ashy grey, paler below; crown, face and chin, orange-chestnut; wings and tail, brown; 4¾ in.

Family 62. Muscicapidae (Flycatchers)

Mostly small birds, with weak feet and slightly flattened bills with bristles at their base. There is little about them as a Family which is really distinctive in the field beyond their mode of livelihood, but many have a good deal of blue about their plumage. Chestnut, grey, brown, black and white are also favoured colours, but only a few Malayan Flycatchers show yellow or greenish tints. The smaller Flycatchers have a distinctly robin-like aspect, with a solemn confiding manner and bright interested-looking eyes. Robins, however, belong to the Thrush Family (F.60). *Flight:* short, twisting sallies from an exposed perch. *Calls:* usually a twitter; some have pleasing little songs; Fantail Flycatchers (485–6) intersperse their excited conversations with shrill squeaks. *Nest:* cup-shaped, in trees, bushes, and rock crevices. *Eggs:* spotted. *Remarks:* hop; perch; arboreal; often use one

perch for a considerable period; young, spotted above and below; present several possibilities of confusion with other families, and the reader's attention is directed to those mentioned below:

Warblers (F.61) mostly very small, with greenish or yellowish tints in their plumage. Young not spotted. *White-eyes* (F.68) have a white ring round the eye and Warbler-like colouring. *Minivets* (F.51) have slightly hooked bills, and mostly have black and red, or black and yellow, plumage. *Flower-peckers* (F.67) are tiny birds, with black or grey plumage, conspicuously marked with red, yellow or orange. *Small Babblers* (F.57) usually have yellow in their plumage and keep more to the thicker foliage. *Thrushes* (F.60); the Lesser Shortwing (448), and the Siberian Blue Robin (446) are terrestrial; the Siberian Stone-chat (455) has in some respects Flycatcher habits, but is rare and frequents the more open, grassy spaces; the White-tailed Blue Robin (447) might possibly be confused with the Niltava (491), but it is very rare. *Bulbuls* (F.59) and the larger *Babblers* (F.57) are easily distinguishable from Flycatchers by their shape, colouring, and notes.

R H* – – 485. **Mountain Fantail-Flycatcher.** Dark grey; head, black; wings, brownish; throat and streak above eye, white; tail edged white; 7¼ in. *Plate VII.*

R – P – 486. SPOTTED FANTAIL-FLYCATCHER. Above, dark grey; below, white; streak above eye, white; throat and breast spotted white; tail, edged white; 7 in.

R – P S 487. **Pied Fantail-Flycatcher.** Above, dark brown; below, white; streak above eye, white; chest band, black; tail, edged white; 7¼ in.

R H* – – 488. **Grey-headed Flycatcher.** Above, yellowish green; below, yellow; head, throat and breast, dark grey; 4¾ in.

R H* – – 489. BLUE-GREY FLYCATCHER. *M.*, verditer blue; patch at base of bill and thin line across forehead, black; *F.*, grey-blue; 5¾ in.

V H – – 490. BLUE-AND-WHITE FLYCATCHER. *M.*, greenish-blue, bluer on head; belly and vent, white; *F.*, above, brown; below and ring round eye, white; chest, greyish; 6½ in.

R *H** – – 491. **Niltava.** *M.*, dark shining blue, blacker below and browner on wings; *F.*, bright brown; shining blue spot on neck; crown tinged blue; 7¾ in. *Plate I.*

V H* – – 492. SOOTY FLYCATCHER. Above, sooty brown; below, white; breast, brownish; white ring round eye; 5¼ in.

V H* – – 493. FERRUGINOUS FLYCATCHER. Above, brown; below, rusty white; ring round eye and throat, white; breast, rufous; chestnut markings on wings; 4¾ in. *Fig. 47.*

V H* P S 494. **Brown Flycatcher.** Above, grey-brown; ring round eye and below, white; 5¼ in.

*R H** – – 495. BLUE-AND-ORANGE FLYCATCHER. *M.*, above, blue, lighter on crown and rump; below, orange chestnut; face and throat, black; *F.*, above, brown; below, grey; face, dark brown, speckled lighter brown; 5¾ in.

*R H** – – 496. WHITE-TAILED BLUE FLYCATCHER. *M.*, blue; face, black; belly and vent, whitish; flanks, grey; *F.*, brown; patches on throat and rump, white; belly and vent, white; 7 in.

R H – – 497. PALE BLUE FLYCATCHER. *M.*, pale blue, greyer below; *F.*, above, ashy brown; below, ashy grey; 6½ in.

*V H** – – 498. BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER. Above, dark blue; below, ferruginous; sides of throat and breast, blue; *F.*, brown; throat and belly, white; 5½ in.

R – – – 499. MALAYSIAN BLUE FLYCATCHER. Above, blue; below, whitish; throat pale blue (*M.*), rufous (*F.*); breast, rufous buff; 5¾ in.

R – P – 500. MANGROVE BLUE FLYCATCHER. Above, blue, including face and neck; below, rufous orange; chin, black (*M.*), rufous (*F.*); 6¼ in. *Plate X.*

R – – – 501. **White-bellied Blue Flycatcher.** *M.*, above, blue; below, white; throat and breast, ferruginous, bluish at sides; *F.*, duller; wings, brownish; face, grey; 5½ in.

*R H** – – 502. HILL BLUE FLYCATCHER. Like 501, but ferruginous extending lower down the underparts and the flanks marked grey; *F.*, above, brown; below, white; breast, ferruginous; flanks, brownish; 6 in.

*R H** – – 503. PYGMY BLUE FLYCATCHER. *M.*, above, blue; below, orange; face, black; *F.*, above, brown; below, white; chest, buffish; 4 in.

*R H** – – 504. RUFOUS-BREASTED FLYCATCHER. *M.*, above, dark grey and blue; face black; white eye-stripe; below, rusty buff; chin, black; *F.* above, brown; face and stripe, buff; below, buff; 5¼ in.

V H* – – 505. **Black-and-orange Flycatcher.** *M.*, above, black; below, orange; patch behind eye and on wing, white; *F.*, above, brown; ring round eye and two wing-bars, white; 5¼ in. *Plate X.*

*R H** – – 506. ORANGE-BREASTED FLYCATCHER. *M.*, above, black; streak behind eye and wing-patch, white; below, rufous; belly, white; *F.*, brown; 4½ in.

V – – 507. BLACK-AND-YELLOW FLYCATCHER. Above, black (*M.*), olive-brown (*F.*); rump and below, yellow; white under tail; *F.*, yellow underparts paler; 5 in.

R *H** – – 508. **Little Pied Flycatcher.** *M.*, above, black; below, white; streak above eye and patches on wing and tail, white; *F.*, grey, paler below; brownish wings, rump and tail; 4 in. *Fig. 48.*

R *H** – – 509. White-throated Flycatcher. Above, olive-brown; face and stripe over eye, orange-brown; throat, white, edged by thin black line; chest, brown; belly, whitish; 4¾ in.

V – – – 510. Migratory Jungle-Flycatcher. Above, dark brown, paler on breast and sides; rest below, white; 5¾ in.

R H – – 511. White-throated Jungle-Flycatcher. Above, dark brown; below, white; breast, grey; 6 in.

R H P S 512. Chestnut-winged Flycatcher. *M.*, greyish blue; wings and tail, chestnut; belly and vent, white; *F.*, above, brown; head and mantle, grey; below, buffish; 6½ in.

R H – – 513. Maroon-breasted Flycatcher. Indigo blue; throat and breast, maroon (*M.*), blue (*F.*); forehead and chin, black; 8 in.

R H P S 514. **Black-naped Blue Flycatcher.** *M.*, blue; forehead, nape and line across breast, black; belly and vent, white; *F.*, greyer blue; no black nape patch; back, wings, and tail, brownish; 6¼ in. *Plate I.*

R H* P S 515. **Resident Paradise Flycatcher.** *M., two phases:* (1) chestnut; black head and crest; greyish breast and belly; (2) white; black head and crest; in both phases centre tail feathers much elongated; *F.*, like *M. Phase* 1, but no elongated tail feathers; 5 in. without elongated tail feathers. *Fig.* 29.

V – – S 516. Japanese Paradise Flycatcher. Like 515, *phase* (1), but mantle and rump dark metallic purple; tail, blackish.

R – P S 517. Mangrove Flycatcher-Shrike. Above, grey-brown; throat and breast, grey; rest below, white; 6½ in.

Family 63. Motacillidae (Wagtails, Pipits)

Small ground-frequenting birds, with longish tails, slender bills and delicate, fairly long legs. Wagtails are mostly greyish birds with black, white or yellow as subsidiary colours; Pipits are mottled brown. *Flight:* undulating. *Calls:* short, whistling notes. *Food:* insects. *Nest:* on ground. *Eggs:* spotted. *Remarks:* 5 Malayan species; walk; run; perch; Wagtails, although not tied to the vicinity of water, are usually met with fairly near it; Pipits prefer open grassland; both Wagtails and Pipits visit gardens; Wagtails are very active and restless, running about the ground constantly wagging their tails and often making little sallies into the air after insects; Pipits are less active and move in short, jerky runs.

V H* P S 518. **Grey Wagtail.** *Winter*, above, brownish-grey; below, yellow; throat and stripe above eye, white; rump, greenish yellow; wings and tail, black, streaked white; *Breeding*, *M.*, throat, black; above, clear grey; 8 in. *Plate VII.*

V – – S 519. Blue-headed Wagtail. *Winter*, above, olive brown; below, yellow; stripe above eye, white; tail, black edged white; wings marked buff; *Breeding*, *M.*, top of head, grey-blue; below, bright yellow; 6½ in.

V H P S 520. **Forest Wagtail.** Above, brownish olive; below, whitish; stripe above eye and tail edge, white; two black chest bands joined by vertical black streak; 7 in.

V H* – – 521. Tree-Pipit. Like 522, but plumage with greenish tinge; 5 in.

R H* P S 522. **Malay Pipit.** Above, mottled and streaked pale and dark brown; below, buffish; tail, brown edged white; legs, pinkish; 6½ in.

Family 64. Laniidae (Shrikes)

Bull-headed birds, with powerful, rather hawk-like bills and strong feet and claws. *Flight:* undulating. *Calls:* harsh chattering. *Food:* insects, &c. *Nest:* open cups in trees and bushes. *Eggs:* spotted. *Remarks:* 3 Malayan species; noisy and conspicuous; often perch on telegraph wires and other vantage points, from which they drop to the ground to catch their prey; some species are noticeable visitors to gardens and open country in the winter months; a conspicuous feature is the wide black eye-streak.

R – – – 523. Grey-backed Shrike. Above, grey; rump and sides, rufous; black eye-streak; wings and tail, black; faint white wing-bar; face and below, white; 9½ in. *Plate IX.*

V H* – S 524. **Brown Shrike.** Above, brown, brighter on rump and tail; below, whitish; flanks, buff, barred when *immature*; black eye-streak; face, white; 7½ in. *Fig. 50.*

V H – S 525. **Thick-billed Shrike.** Above, chestnut; crown and mantle, grey; below, white; black eye-streak; 6½ in. *Immature*, brown above, barred above and below.

Family 65. Sturnidae (Starlings, Mynas)

Medium-sized birds, with strong, straight bills, well-developed legs and feet, and short tails. Some have dark glossy plumage; others exhibit white, grey, yellow, or brown. *Flight:* direct and steady. *Calls:* rather discordant whistles, squeaks, &c.; some have great powers of mimicry and can be taught to enunciate words. *Food:* insects, grain, berries, &c. *Nest:* in holes, sometimes on buildings. *Eggs:* pale blue, sometimes plain and some spotted. *Remarks:* 8 Malayan species; sociable; often in large, sometimes mixed, flocks; rather noisy; spend some time on the ground, but the Tiong, or Grackle (533), is more strictly arboreal; some frequent gardens.

R – – S 526. **Glossy Tree-Starling.** Dark glossy green; eye, red; 8¼ in. *Immature*, brown wings; face and below, white streaked dark green.

V – P S 527. **Daurian Starling.** *M.*, above, metallic black; below white; head and mantle, grey; nape, black; rump, whitish marked black; white wing-bar; breast, greyish; *F.*, above, brownish grey; nape, dark brown; wings, buff, brown, and white; 7½ in.

V – – S 528. CHINESE STARLING. Above, pale grey; wings and white-tipped tail, metallic black; white patch at shoulder of wing; below, white; breast, pale grey; 7½ in.

R – – – 529. GOLD-CRESTED MYNA. Black; crest, head, throat and wing-patch, yellow; bill and feet, orange; 8½ in.

R – – S 530. **Buffalo Myna.** Dark grey, paler below; head and crest, black; wings, rich dark brown with white patch; tail, white-tipped; eye, bill and feet, yellow; 9 in.

I – P – 531. CHINESE CRESTED MYNA. Above, chocolate brown; below, dark grey; white wing-patch; crest rising from forehead; bill and feet, yellow; 8 in.

R – P S 532. **Common Myna.** Lavender brown, paler on belly and white under tail; head and breast, black; yellow patch on face; wings, brown, with white patch; tail, tipped white; bill and feet, yellow; 9¾ in..

R – P S 533. **Grackle or Tiong.** Glossy black; white wing-patch; face lappet, yellow; bill, orange; feet, yellow; 12 in. *Plate II.*

FAMILY 66. NECTARINIIDAE (SUNBIRDS, SPIDER-HUNTERS)

Very striking birds; mostly small, with long, slender, down-curved bills, short wings, small feet and tubular tongues. The male Sunbirds exhibit brilliant metallic colouring; the male Spider-hunters lack metallic hues, but some have yellowish tufts at the side of the breast and, in some cases, bright orange legs. Females of both sections are greenish. *Flight:* rapid and undulating; also flit from one place to another and some species hover over flowers. *Calls:* shrill. *Food:* honey, nectar, spiders, small insects, &c. *Nest:* purse-shaped, suspended from twigs. *Eggs:* pale-coloured; often spotted. *Remarks:* 18 Malayan species; hop; perch; some Sunbirds pierce the base of cannas and other large flowers to obtain nectar, &c.; some species frequent gardens and even nest close by houses or on verandas; some species of Spider-hunters frequent the vicinity of wild bananas.

R H – – 534. PLAIN-COLOURED SUNBIRD. Olive green, paler and greyer below; dark metallic patch on forehead (*M.*); 4¾ in.

R – P S 535. **Brown-throated Sunbird.** *M.*, above, brown; below, yellow; head, neck, mantle, and tail, glossed metallic green; throat, rump and shoulder of wing, metallic violet; pectoral tuft, yellow; *F.*, above, olive green; below, yellow; breast, grey; 5½ in. *Plate VI.*

R H – ? 536. RUFOUS-THROATED SUNBIRD. Like 535, but shoulder of wing glossed maroon; 5¼ in.

R H P S 537. **Purple-naped Sunbird.** *M.*, above, olive green; below, paler streaked greenish black; back, rump and nape, metallic purple; *F.*, without metallic purple; 5½ in.

R – P ? 538. RUBY-CHEEKED SUNBIRD. *M.*, above, metallic green; below, yellow; face, metallic coppery red; throat and breast, rufous buff; *F.*, above, olive green; below, greenish yellow; throat and breast, rusty buff; 4½ in. *Plate I.*

R – P S 539. **Purple-throated Sunbird.** *M.*, blackish; metallic green head, back and rump; metallic purple on wings and tail; metallic crimson-purple throat and breast; belly, crimson; *F.*, above, olive grey and brown; below, yellowish; 4 in.

R – P S 540. COPPER-THROATED SUNBIRD. *M.*, above, black glossed metallic green; tail, metallic purple; throat and breast, metallic ruby copper; belly, metallic purple; yellow pectoral tuft; *F.*, above, olive brown; chest, grey; belly, yellow; 5½ in.

R H P S 541. **Yellow-breasted Sunbird.** *M.*, above, olive brown; below, yellow; throat and chest, metallic blue-black; tail, dark, tipped white; orange pectoral tuft; *F.*, has no metallic black or orange markings; 4½ in. *Plate XVI.*

R *H** – – 542. **Black-breasted Sunbird.** Black; crown, nape, moustachial streak, rump and tail, metallic violet; mantle and sides of breast, crimson; lower back, yellow; belly, yellowish grey; *F.*, greenish grey; rump, yellow; 5½ in.

R H P S 543. **Crimson Sunbird.** *M.*, crimson; forehead, crown, rump, long tail and moustachial streak, metallic violet; lower back, orange yellow; wings, brown; *F.*, above, olive green; below, yellowish; flanks and belly, dark grey; tail, brown, short, white-tipped; 5 in. *Plate XVI.*

R H – – 544. SCARLET SUNBIRD. *M.*, scarlet, including long tail; lower back, yellow; rump, metallic violet; wings, brown, scarlet at shoulder; flanks and belly, grey; moustachial streak and line round crown, metallic purple; *F.*, olive green; wings and shorter tail, brown marked red; crown, grey; below, yellowish; 5 in. *Plate XVI.*

R H* P S 545. **Little Spider-hunter.** Above, olive green; below, yellow; face and throat, grey; tail, tipped white; pectoral tuft, yellow (*M.*); 6¼ in.

R H* – S 546. Lesser Thick-billed Spider-hunter. Above, olive brown; crown, streaked; dark eye-streak; breast, grey; belly, yellow; pectoral tuft, orange (*M.*); 6½ in.

R H* – – 547. Long-billed Spider-hunter. Above, olive green; below, yellow streaked on throat and breast; tail, brown; pectoral tuft, orange (*M.*); 8¾ in.

R – – – 548. Greater Yellow-eared Spider-hunter. Above, olive brown; below, yellowish green; face and ring round eye, yellow; feet, yellowish; 8½ in.

R H P S 549. Yellow-eared Spider-hunter. Above, olive green, paler below; ear patch and ring round eye, yellow; belly, yellowish; 7 in.

R H – S 550. Grey-breasted Spider-hunter. Above, yellowish green; below, grey; dark speckles on crown; tail, spotted white; belly, yellowish; 6¾ in.

*R H** – – 551. **Streaked Spider-hunter.** Yellowish green, paler below; heavily streaked, black bar near end of tail; feet, orange; 7¼ in. *Fig. 5a.*

Family 67. Dicaeidae (Flower-peckers)

Tiny, brightly-coloured birds, with short bills, wings and tails, and rather weak feet. The males mostly show patches of red, orange or yellow, but one Malayan species is plain-coloured. *Flight:* jerky, with rapid wing action. *Call:* a sharp clicking. *Food:* insects, berries, &c. *Nest:* purse-shaped, suspended from, and woven on to, a branch or twig. *Eggs:* whitish, sometimes blotched with brown. *Remarks:* 10 Malayan species; strictly arboreal, often keeping to the tops of trees, but sometimes visiting low trees and scrub; perch; hop; very active; pugnacious; often attract attention by their vigorous *clicking* when in flight; see also under Flycatchers (F.62).

R H P S 552. **Scarlet-backed Flower-pecker.** *M.*, above, red; below, white; tail and wings, glossy black; face, neck and breast, black; flanks, dark grey; *F.*, greyish brown; tail and wings, black; upper tail coverts, red; below, white; 3¾ in. *Plate XVI.*

*R H** – – 553. **Fire-breasted Flower-pecker.** *M.*, above, dark metallic blue-green; below, buff; breast, red with black central streak; *F.*, above, olive grey; below, buff; 4 in.

R H F S 554. **Orange-bellied Flower-pecker.** *M.*, above, dark grey; below, back and rump, orange; throat, grey; *F.*, above, olive green; below and rump, yellow; 3½ in. *Plate XVI.*

R – – S 555. Yellow-vented Flower-pecker. Above, olive yellow, browner on wings and tail; below, white streaked black; patch under tail, orange (*M.*), yellow (*F.*); 3¾ in.

R H P S 556. Plain-coloured Flower-pecker. Above, dark green; below, dark greenish grey; belly, buff wings and tail, blackish; 3¼ in.

R H* P – 557. Crimson-breasted Flower-pecker. *M.*, above, blue-grey, browner on wings; below, yellow; chin, white; crown and chest patch, red; *F.*, olive-grey; crown and chest patch, pale orange; 4¼ in.

R H – – 558. Scarlet-breasted Flower-pecker. *M.*, above, blackish; below, yellow; head and chest, black; chest patch and crown, red; back and rump, olive yellow; *F.*, above, olive grey; throat, grey; chest, yellow; rest below, greyish; 4 in.

R – P S 559. Yellow-throated Flower-pecker. Above, olive green; crown, flame; chin, white; throat, yellow; rest below, yellow with dark streaks; 3¾ in.

R – – – 560. Striped Flower-pecker. Above, olive brown; below, yellowish white, streaked dark grey; 4 in.

R – – – 561. Thick-billed Flower-pecker. Above, dark olive brown; below, pale grey; face and throat, whitish; tail, brown; 4 in.

Family 68. Zosteropidae (White-eyes)

The only Malayan species is a tiny greenish-yellow bird, with a conspicuous white ring round its eyes. It has a slightly curved bill, rounded wings and a short tail. *Flight:* weak, fluttering or flitting from tree to tree. *Calls:* twittering. *Food:* insects, berries, pollen, &c. *Nest:* cup-shaped in trees. *Eggs:* pale blue. *Remarks:* active, sociable little birds which keep to the trees and bushes; usually in flocks; might possibly be mistaken for a Warbler (F.61) or a small Flycatcher (F.62), but the conspicuous white ring round the eye is distinctive.

R H* P S 562. White-eye. Above, olive yellow; below, yellow; breast, grey; white ring round eye; 4 in. *Plate XVI.*

Family 69. Ploceidae (Sparrows, Munias)

Small birds very similar to Finches (F.70) in general appearance, but, with a few exceptions, rather smaller and of different nesting habits. *Flight:* undulating. *Calls:* Munias, a rather soft *peep*; Weaver-birds and Sparrows, a cheerful chatter and twitter. *Food:* seeds, grain, insects, &c. *Nest:* elaborate structures of woven grass, sometimes hidden, but, in the case of the Weaver-birds, in conspicuous colonies; Sparrows often nest in buildings and several Munias build in garden hedges, &c. *Eggs:* whitish; sometimes spotted and speckled. *Remarks:* 11 Malayan species; very sociable; flocks, often of mixed species; frequent lawns, where they have a distinctive method of progression:

the birds at the back constantly fluttering forward over those in front; hop; perch; found everywhere in open grass country, ricefields, &c.; the Tree-Sparrow (563) is one of the commonest Malayan birds and is closely associated with man and his dwellings; some species are strikingly coloured.

R H* P S 563. **Tree-Sparrow.** Brown, streaked black above, greyer below; cap, chestnut-brown; face, white patched black; throat, black; 5¼ in.

R – – – 564. PEGU HOUSE-SPARROW. *M.*, dull yellow; cap and rump, greenish; back and behind eye, chestnut; throat, black; *F.*, browner, no black on throat; behind eye, yellowish; 5¾ in.

I – P S 565. **Java Sparrow.** Lavender grey, pinkish on belly; face, white; cap, chin, rump, and tail, black; bill and feet, pink; 5½ in. *Fig. 42.*

R – – S 566. **Black-headed Munia.** Chestnut; head and chest, black; 4¼ in.

R – P S 567. **White-headed Munia.** Reddish-brown; head and neck, white; 4 in. *Plate XVI.*

R – P S 568. **Spotted Munia.** Above, brown; barred darker on rump; face and throat, chocolate; below, white with dark horseshoe markings; 4¼ in. *Plate VII.*

R H* P S 569. **Sharp-tailed Munia.** Dark brown; rump, white; belly, whitish streaked dark brown; mantle faintly streaked with white; breast and upper tail coverts scaled with white; 4½ in.

R – – S 570. **White-bellied Munia.** Blackish brown; centre chest and belly, white; 4¼ in.

R H* – – 571. LONG-TAILED MUNIA. *M.*, above, green; below, bright buff; rump and tail, red; forehead, chin, and throat, blue; belly, red; *F.*, lack red on belly (as also do some *M.*) and have less blue; 6 in.

*R H** – – 572. BAMBOO-MUNIA. Above, green; forehead bluish; face and below, chestnut; 4¼ in.

R – P S 573. **Weaver-Finch.** *M.*, above, brown, streaked darker; below, buff; cap, yellow face and throat, blackish brown; *F.* and *M.* (non-breeding), yellow and dark colouring on head absent; 6 in. *Plate X.*

FAMILY 70. FRINGILLIDAE (FINCHES, BUNTINGS)

Small birds, with short, but powerful, conical bills and strong feet. General characters very similar to those of the Sparrow and Munia family (F.69) but with different nesting habits. *Flight:* undulating and usually only over short distances. *Calls:* piping sounds; some species sing. *Food:* seeds, grain, berries, insects, &c. *Nest:* not

recorded in Malaya; cup-shaped. *Eggs*: heavily speckled and spotted. *Remarks*: 2 Malayan species both of which are uncommon, one being found only in the north and the other only in the higher mountains; hop; perch; sociable.

*R H** – – 574. Brown Bullfinch. Brown; face patch, rump, and belly, white; lower back, black; tail and patch on brown wings, dark metallic purple; streak on inner secondary, red (*M.*), yellow (*F.*); 6 in. *Fig. 53.*

V – P – 575. Yellow-breasted Bunting. *M.*, dark chestnut; below, yellow; chestnut chest band; face, blackish; line over eye, buff; tail, brown tipped white; *M.*, *Breeding* chin and throat, black; *F.*, above, brown; below, yellow; above and flanks streaked; 5¾ in.

PART II

THE BIRDS OF THE MALAY PENINSULA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND PENINSULAR THAILAND (SIAM)

A Systematic List, with Descriptions and Short Accounts of all the Species recorded

Note: Where the scientific names used differ from those used by Chasen in his 1935 *Handlist* the differences have been indicated by a footnote at the bottom of the appropriate page.

For descriptions and accounts of species recorded from Peninsular Thailand (Siam) but not yet recorded from Malaya, see the ADDENDUM to PART II commencing on page 243.

FAMILY 1. HYDROBATIDAE (STORM-PETRELS)

1. **Wilson's Petrel** (*Oceanites oceanicus*). Sooty black; wing coverts, greyish; a white patch at base of tail; tail, square ended; bill, black; feet, black, with yellowish webs; 6¾ in.

Occasional visitor to Malayan waters. No actual specimen has yet been obtained, but there are several reliable visual records from the Straits of Malacca. In flight, the feet, if extended, reach beyond the end of the tail.



Fig. 2. Swinhoe's Petrel (2).

2. **Swinhoe's Petrel** (*Oceanodroma m. monorhis*)[1]. Dark sooty brown, the wings washed with ashy grey and darker at the edges; bill and feet black; tail, forked; 7¾ in.

Winter Visitor. Not uncommon at sea round about Singapore and in the southern half of the Straits of Malacca.

FAMILY 2. COLYMBIDAE (GREBES)

3. **Little Grebe** (*Podiceps ruficollis philippensis*). Above, dark brown; below, whitish, lightly washed with brown; head and neck, pale chestnut; chin and throat, white; bill, blackish; feet, greenish; 10 in. *Breeding Plumage:* upperparts, darker brown; chin, front of face and throat, nearly black; side of face, throat, and neck, a much richer chestnut; underparts, white, merging into dark brown on the upper breast, sides, and lower abdomen.



Fig. 3. Little Grebe (3).

Rare Vagrant. A bird of aquatic habits which spends most of its life on water. Usually in small parties, which spend their time diving for food. When alarmed, dives immediately and travels some distance under water. Recorded from the swamps and inland waters of Peninsular Thailand, but only once, as yet, from the Malay States.

FAMILY 3. PHAETHONTIDAE (TROPIC-BIRDS)

4. **Short-tailed Tropic-Bird** (*Phaëthon aethereus indicus*). White. A black patch in front of the eye; a black streak back from the eye to the

[1] *O. leucorhoa m.*

nape; upperparts, from hind neck to base to tail, finely barred with black; wings, marked with black and with black edges; tail with the two central feathers much elongated; bill, orange-red; feet, yellowish white; 21 in., of which about one half is tail.



Fig. 4. Short-tailed Tropic-bird (4).

Rare Vagrant. An open sea bird of only accidental occurrence in Malayan waters.

FAMILY 4. PELECANIDAE (PELICANS)

5. **White Pelican** (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*). White, with a black edge to the wing and a yellowish patch on the breast; the feathers of the back of the neck are slightly lengthened; bill, a mixture of blue, yellow, and red; pouch and skin of face, yellow; feet, pinkish; 62 in. In the breeding season, the plumage has a pinkish tinge. *Fem.:* similar, but has a definite short crest.

Occasional Vagrant. A bird of both the sea-shore and stretches of water and rivers in marshy areas. *Malay:* Undan.

6. **Spotted-billed Pelican** (*Pelecanus roseus*). White; wings and tail, brownish; bill, pinkish yellow, spotted with bluish black; pouch, dull purple, blotched with bluish black; 57 in. In the breeding season there is a small crest and a line of brownish feathers down the back of the neck, while the lower back, rump, and under the tail are pink.



Fig. 5. Spotted-billed Pelican (6).

Occasional Vagrant. Rare in Malaya, where suitable areas are scarce. *Malay:* Undan.

FAMILY 5. SULIDAE (BOOBIES)

7. **Brown Booby** (*Sula leucogaster plotus*). Chocolate brown; lower breast, abdomen, and vent, white; bill, greenish blue; the bare throat and skin round eye, dull blue; feet, bluish green; 31 in.



Fig. 6. Brown Booby (7).

Fairly common out to sea in the Straits of Malacca, and I have found it particularly plentiful near the island of Pulau Perak, about 70 miles west of Penang. Dr. Gibson-Hill, who visited Pulau Perak in April 1949, estimated that there were then between 6,000 and 7,500 of these birds on the island. The Brown Booby usually flies rather close to the water and I have nearly always

met with it well out to sea. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Olak olak; itek laut; dĕndang laut; dĕndang ayer.

7A. **Masked Booby** (*Sula dactylatra*). White, with most of the wings and the tail dark chocolate brown; naked skin of face, dark slaty blue; bill, yellow or greenish yellow (according to subspecies); feet, greenish blue or nearly black (according to subspecies); about 36 in.

Dr. Gibson-Hill records that, during his visit to Pulau Perak in April 1949 he came across two of these birds and that presumably the record entitles the species to a place in the Malayan list. He does not record the subspecies.

Family 6. Phalacrocoridae (Cormorants)

8. **Common Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis*). Glossy black, with metallic reflections; a black crest; a broad white streak at the throat; throat skin, bare and yellow; bill, black, yellowish at base; feet, black; 32 in. *Breeding Plumage:* top of head and neck flecked with white and a white patch on the flanks. *Plate XV.*

Occasional Vagrant. Fairly common on the north-east coast and less so on the west coast from Kedah northwards. Elsewhere it is rare, but it has been obtained inland and as far south as Johore Bharu. *Malay:* Burong kosa; burong dĕndang ayer.

Family 7. Anhingidae (Darters)

9. **Indian Darter** (*Anhinga melanogaster*).[1] *Male:* brownish black; head and neck brown, a thin whitish streak at side of neck; chin and throat, white; wings, black, streaked on the upper half with pale buff and white; area between back and wings streaked with silvery white; tail, black; underparts, black, with some green reflections; bill, pale yellowish; feet, greenish-grey; 37 in. *Fem.:* rather lighter.



Fig. 7. Indian Darter (9).

Occasional Visitor. A curious bird with a long snake-like neck and a longish tail. Frequents lakes and fresh-water swamps and is very rare in Malaya. Is a good diver and often swims very low in the water. *Malay:* Burong kosa.

Family 8. Fregatidae (Frigate-birds)

10. **Christmas Island Frigate-bird** (*Fregata andrewsi*). *Male:* black, with a red gular pouch, brown wings, a long deeply forked tail,

[1] *A. rufa m.*

purple; belly, black; thighs, pale rusty; bill, yellowish brown; legs, yellowish; 38 in.

Resident and Winter Visitor. Not uncommon in the north, less so in the south. Frequents swamps, reed-beds, and river banks. Crepuscular. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Puchong; sĕrandau (?).

15. **Little Green Heron** (*Butorides striatus javanicus*). *Male:* Above, greyish green; top of head, crest and eye-streak, black; a white line above the eye; a white moustachial streak; wings, darker green, marked with buff; tail, dark greyish green; underparts, white, grey at the sides; a pale grey streak down the chest; under tail coverts, greyish; bill, blackish green; legs, greenish yellow; 17½ in. *Fem.:* rather darker.

Common amongst the coastal mangroves, around estuaries and along river banks, often far inland. I have met with it at all times of the day in a variety of places, including on the banks of the Kinta and other rivers in the district round Ipoh. It flies with the slow flaps characteristic of its family, and, at the moment of alighting, nearly always erects its crest. Nesting recorded. The larger and migratory *B. s. amurensis* has been recorded. *Malay:* Puchong bakau; puchong kĕladi.

16. **Chinese Pond-Heron** (*Ardeola bacchus*).[1] *Winter Plumage:* white, with mantle, back and shoulders, brown; head, crest, and neck, buffish white, streaked with black and brown; wings, white, washed with brownish-grey to a variable extent; chin, throat, and fore-neck, white, streaked with brown; bill, yellow; black at tip and bluish at base; legs, yellowish green; 18½ in. *Breeding Plumage:* head and neck, rich chestnut; long chestnut-maroon plumes on the fore-neck; some black plumes at the side of the breast and on the back.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Quite common in Peninsular Thailand and Kedah, but much less common further south. It is a noticeable bird in flight but, owing to its colouring, appears to disappear completely on alighting. I have found it a regular winter visitor to swampy ground between Ipoh and Gopeng. *Malay:* Puchong; puchong padi; bangau; burong tampong bajau.

17. **Cattle Egret** (*Ardeola ibis coromanda*). *Breeding Plumage:* head, small crest, neck, throat and long plumes on breast and back, orange buff; rest, white; bill, yellow; legs, black; 19 in. *Winter Plumage:* white, except for a small inconspicuous orange buff patch on crown.



Fig. 9. Cattle Egret (17).

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. This is the white egret commonly seen with cattle, feeding on insects disturbed by them as they graze and sometimes perching on their backs. It frequents low-lying and, for a heron, comparatively dry land and is rarely seen on the mud-flats. Usually in flocks but occasionally solitary or in pairs. It has little fear of man

[1] *A. ralloides b.*

and a patch of white on the abdomen; bare skin round eye, black; bill, black; feet, blackish brown; 36½ in. (female, 39½ in.). *Fem.:* is duller and slightly larger, with the breast white as well as the abdomen and a whitish collar; bill and gular pouch, pink; feet, pinkish flesh.



Fig. 8. Least Frigate-bird (11).

Occasional Visitor. No actual specimen obtained near the coast, but the late Mr. Chasen met with it in Anamba Islands. *Malay:* Simbang.

11. **Least Frigate-bird** (*Fregata a. ariel*). *Male:* black, with metallic reflections; a white patch on each side of belly; deeply-forked tail; bare skin round eye, deep pink; bill, pinkish brown; legs, whitish flesh; throat pouch, red; 32 in. *Fem.:* black, with white breast and collar; bill, variable, bluish, or pinkish; feet, pale orange; slightly larger than male.

Non-breeding Visitor. Has been seen off both coasts, sometimes near Singapore, but usually keeps well out to sea. *Malay:* Simbang.

FAMILY 9. ARDEIDAE (HERONS, EGRETS, BITTERNS)

12. **Dusky-Grey Heron** (*Ardea s. sumatrana*). Dark grey; crown, blackish; crest, black, tipped with white; chin and throat, white; long pale grey plumes on the front of the neck and some whitish plumes on the back; some obscure whitish markings on the neck, edge of wing, and underparts; bill, blackish, chrome at base; legs, brownish; 45 in.

Fairly common near tidal rivers amongst the mangroves. Not often met with inland, but I have seen it on the banks of the Klang River about a dozen miles below Kuala Lumpur. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Puchong; burong sĕriap; burong lĕmbu.

13. **Grey Heron** (*Ardea cinerea rectirostris*). Above, grey; below, white; head, white; a black eye-streak and crest; neck plumes, whitish; wings, grey with black edges; bill, yellowish; legs, brown; 38 in.

Rather uncommon. Most records are from the western coastal districts, but I once saw one on the banks of the Kinta River at Lahat, near Ipoh. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Puchong; burong sĕriap.

14. **Purple Heron** (*Ardea purpurea manilensis*).[1] Top of head and crest plumes, black; face, chestnut; eye-streak, black; chin and throat, white; neck, chestnut, streaked with black; neck plumes, grey and white; upperparts, including wings and tail, grey, the wings being partially overhung by elongated chestnut plumes; breast, reddish

[1] *A. p. manillensis.*

purple; belly, black; thighs, pale rusty; bill, yellowish brown; legs, yellowish; 38 in.

Resident and Winter Visitor. Not uncommon in the north, less so in the south. Frequents swamps, reed-beds, and river banks. Crepuscular. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Puchong; sĕrandau (?).

15. **Little Green Heron** (*Butorides striatus javanicus*). *Male:* Above, greyish green; top of head, crest and eye-streak, black; a white line above the eye; a white moustachial streak; wings, darker green, marked with buff; tail, dark greyish green; underparts, white, grey at the sides; a pale grey streak down the chest; under tail coverts, greyish; bill, blackish green; legs, greenish yellow; 17½ in. *Fem.:* rather darker.

Common amongst the coastal mangroves, around estuaries and along river banks, often far inland. I have met with it at all times of the day in a variety of places, including on the banks of the Kinta and other rivers in the district round Ipoh. It flies with the slow flaps characteristic of its family, and, at the moment of alighting, nearly always erects its crest. Nesting recorded. The larger and migratory *B. s. amurensis* has been recorded. *Malay:* Puchong bakau; puchong kĕladi.

16. **Chinese Pond-Heron** (*Ardeola bacchus*).[1] *Winter Plumage:* white, with mantle, back and shoulders, brown; head, crest, and neck, buffish white, streaked with black and brown; wings, white, washed with brownish-grey to a variable extent; chin, throat, and fore-neck, white, streaked with brown; bill, yellow, black at tip and bluish at base; legs, yellowish green; 18½ in. *Breeding Plumage:* head and neck, rich chestnut; long chestnut-maroon plumes on the fore-neck; some black plumes at the side of the breast and on the back.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Quite common in Peninsular Thailand and Kedah, but much less common further south. It is a noticeable bird in flight but, owing to its colouring, appears to disappear completely on alighting. I have found it a regular winter visitor to swampy ground between Ipoh and Gopeng. *Malay:* Puchong; puchong padi; bangau; burong tampong bajau.



Fig. 9. Cattle Egret (17).

17. **Cattle Egret** (*Ardeola ibis coromanda*). *Breeding Plumage:* head, small crest, neck, throat and long plumes on breast and back, orange buff; rest, white; bill, yellow; legs, black; 19 in. *Winter Plumage:* white, except for a small inconspicuous orange buff patch on crown.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. This is the white egret commonly seen with cattle, feeding on insects disturbed by them as they graze and sometimes perching on their backs. It frequents low-lying and, for a heron, comparatively dry land and is rarely seen on the mud-flats. Usually in flocks but occasionally solitary or in pairs. It has little fear of man

[1] *A. ralloides b.*

and I have seen it on the golf course at Kuala Lumpur and perched in the casuarina trees of an Ipoh garden. I have also known small flocks fly over my Ipoh garden at only about thirty feet above the ground. *Malay:* Burong bangau.

18. **Large Egret** (*Egretta alba modesta*). *Breeding Plumage:* white; no crest; some long plumes on the back but none on the fore-neck, where the feathers are only slightly lengthened; bill and feet, black; 36 in. *Winter Plumage:* bill, yellow; legs, paler; no plumes on back.

Resident and Winter Visitor. Not common and not yet recorded south of Selangor, where it breeds among the mangroves. *Malay:* Puchong; bangau.

19. **Little Egret** (*Egretta g. garzetta*). *Breeding Plumage:* white; two long feathers from the nape form a crest and there are a number of elongated feathers on the back and at the base of the neck; bill, black, paler at base; legs, black; 25 in. *Winter Plumage:* no long plumes on the back and all but a few of those in front are absent. *Plate VIII.*

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Rather rare, particularly in the south. Occurs in small flocks, usually near the coast. *Malay:* Puchong; bangau.

20. **Chinese Egret** (*Egretta eulophotes*). White; very like the Reef Heron (22) in its light phase, from which it is indistinguishable in the field. The difference lies in the length of the shank which is longer in the Chinese Egret.

Rare Vagrant. One obtained at Seletar air base, Singapore Island, where it was seen on the mud-flats in company with another of the same species. The only other record is a doubtful one from Peninsular Thailand.

21. **Lesser Egret** (*Egretta i. intermedia*). *Winter Plumage:* white, including crest; bill, yellow; feet, black; 26 in. *Breeding Plumage:* there are long white plumes on the fore-neck and back, and the bill is black.

A rare Winter Visitor to the north of the Peninsula. The only two formal records south of Peninsular Thailand are doubtful, but there is a visual record of small numbers seen in Kedah. Further information about this species and its distribution in Malaya is much desired. *Malay:* Bangau.

22. **Reef Heron** (*Demigretta sacra*).[1] A short thick crest and some elongated feathers on the fore-neck and back; bill, colour varies from yellow to black, often greenish at base; legs, yellowish green; 23 in. There are two phases of plumage colouring: *Light Phase:* white, with a few obscure black streaks on neck and mantle. *Dark Phase:* (the common phase) very dark grey, with a white chin and throat and the back plumes a lighter grey.

Quite common on the rocky coasts of the mainland and adjoining

[1] *D. s. s.*

PLATE VII



518. GREY WAGTAIL; 485. MOUNTAIN FANTAIL-FLYCATCHER; 213. COLLARED SCOPS OWL; 362. GREAT TIT; 568. SPOTTED MUNIA; 450. MAGPIE ROBIN

About ⅓ Nat. Size



19. LITTLE EGRET (BREEDING PLUMAGE)



31. PAINTED STORK



85. RED JUNGLE-FOWL



92. SARUS CRANE

PLATE VIII

islands. Also found on sandy shores at times but rarely on the mud-flats or amongst mangroves. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Puchong batu.

23. **Night Heron** (*Nycticorax n. nycticorax*). *Breeding Plumage:* crown, back, shoulders and eye-streak, black with a greenish sheen; crest, black, with a few long white plumes; wings, ashy grey; lower back, rump, upper tail coverts and tail, grey; forehead, face, throat and underparts, white; a collar round the nape and the sides of the body tinged with grey; bill, black; legs, pale rufous; 23 in. *Winter Plumage:* the white plumes absent; the plumage greener and the bill yellowish at base.

A rare bird of nocturnal habits, believed to be resident in some localities. *Malay:* Burong kuar.

24. **Tiger Bittern** (*Gorsachius m. melanolophus*).[1] Above, light chestnut vermiculated with black, except on the rump, neck and face; top of head and crest, black; tail, blackish brown; chin and throat, white; a dark streak down the front of the neck; breast, greyish buff; rest of underparts, whitish, barred with dark brown, buff and grey; bill, greenish yellow; legs, brownish olive; 19 in.

A rather uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the west coast and islands of the Straits of Malacca, where it is said to be in its greatest numbers during the months of November and December. It is a shy bird of mainly nocturnal habits.

25. **Yellow Bittern** (*Ixobrychus s. sinensis*). *Male:* above, yellowish brown; below, yellowish buff; crown, crest, primaries and tail, black; rump, grey; sides of head and neck, brownish; sides of chest, speckled dark brown and buff; bill, yellowish brown; legs, chrome; 14½ in. *Fem.:* duller, streaked on the crown, front of neck and throat. *Plate V.*

A fairly common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. I have put it up a number of times when out after snipe or wading through wet reed-beds, but it is far less common than the Chestnut Bittern (26). *Malay:* Puchong kĕladi; puchong gĕlam; puchong merah.

26. **Chestnut Bittern** (*Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*).[2] *Male:* above, chestnut, a little darker on the head and small crest; below, pale chestnut buff; a central chestnut streak on chin and throat, and some longer blackish feathers on each side of the breast; bill, yellowish; legs, greenish; 15 in. *Fem.:* duller; underparts streaked.

Common in the rice districts and in reed-beds and swampy areas, where it normally keeps to the thicker vegetation. It is usually seen only as it rises from the cover which it frequents, but I once had the good fortune to come across one running about, with wings outstretched, in an apparent attempt to catch something in the shallow water. A stone dropped gently near it caused it to *freeze*, with its head and bill pointing to the sky; a second stone, a few minutes later,

[1] *Goisakius m. m.* [2] *I. c. c.*

caused it to run to thicker cover, and a third made it take to its wings. On another occasion, I surprised one standing in shallow water well away from cover; on seeing me it *froze* but did not point its head upwards. Although aware that it was under observation—for I was only a few yards away—it remained *frozen* until I got tired of standing still and moved away. The Chestnut Bittern is often put up by sportsmen out after snipe—a fairly large bird with a straight, comparatively slow flight, neck drawn in and pale-coloured legs stretched out behind. The only note I have heard it make is a *chuck-chuck*. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong puchong bĕndang; burong gĕlam.

27. **Schrenck's Bittern** (*Ixobrychus eurythmus*). *Male:* above, chestnut brown; forehead and crown, blackish brown; lower back, rump and tail, very dark grey brown; wings, buffish grey-brown, dark grey at ends and chestnut at shoulder; chin, whitish; rest of underparts, pale buff; a dark streak down the centre of the chin, fore-neck and chest; bill, greenish yellow; legs, green; 12 in. *Fem.:* has whitish spots on back and shoulder of wing.

A rare Winter Visitor. Frequents thick undergrowth in the vicinity of rivers and swamps. *Malay:* Puchong kĕladi; puchong gĕlam.

28. **Black Bittern** (*Dupetor f. flavicollis*). *Male:* above, slaty black; chin, throat and neck, rich brown, streaked with black and white; a yellowish buff line from the chin down the sides of the neck; rest of underparts, dark brownish black; bill, reddish brown; legs, dark brown; 23 in. *Fem.:* rather browner.

A rather uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Not often seen, but I have put it up in typical snipe ground. Not yet recorded from the eastern side of the Peninsula. *Malay:* Puchong hitam.

29. **Great Bittern** (*Botaurus s. stellaris*). Above, buffish brown, streaked, pencilled, and barred with dark brown, particularly on the mantle and wings; primaries darker; below, pale buff streaked with black on the breast and, elsewhere, with brown; crown and crest, blackish; a dark moustachial streak; chin and throat, whitish, with a dark line down the centre extending to the upper breast; bill, greenish yellow; legs, green; 26 in.

Rare Vagrant. Recorded only twice from Malaya: once from Malacca, and once from Singapore Island.

Family 10. Ciconiidae (Storks)

30. **Milky Stork** (*Ibis cinereus*). General colour, white; tail and edge of wing, black, with metallic green reflections; forepart of head, yellowish grey; bill, yellowish, long, massive, and slightly down-curved at end; legs, greenish grey; 38 in.

A rather uncommon and local resident of the coastal mud-flats. At present recorded from Kedah down to Malacca, but the extent of its

range has still to be determined. Nest recorded. *Malay:* Burong upeh; burong upiah.

31. **Painted Stork** (*Ibis leucocephalus*). General colour, white; fore-part of head and chin, bare orange yellow skin; a black band, marked with white, across the lower breast; wings, black, washed with metallic green, with the upper part marked with white and a broad band of white across the centre becoming pink at the inner end; tail, dark metallic green; bill, orange yellow, long and down-curved at end; legs, brown; 40 in. *Plate VIII.*

Rare Vagrant to Malaya where it has been recorded from Langkawi and from near Kuala Lumpur. It is fairly common in the rice-field areas of Peninsular Thailand. *Malay:* Burong upeh.

32. **White-necked Stork** (*Dissoura e. episcopus*). Above, black, glossed with metallic green and with dark reddish reflections on the mantle and shoulder of wing; crown, black, glossed with metallic blue: forehead and face, bare and slaty black; neck, white; below, black, glossed with green and with purplish reflections on the breast; lower abdomen and under tail coverts, white; tail, white, largely concealed above by the elongated black upper tail coverts; bill, red, black at base; legs, red; 35 in.

Winter Visitor. Fairly common in the ricefields and low-lying areas of Peninsular Thailand and the Malay States as far south the latitude of Penang.

33. **Storm's Stork** (*Dissoura stormi*). Very similar to the White-necked Stork (32) but the bare skin of the face is orange not black and there is a knob on the top of the base of the bill.

Recorded only once from the Perak coast.

34. **Lesser Adjutant** (*Leptoptilos javanicus*). *Breeding Plumage:* above, black, washed with metallic green; head and neck, mostly bare yellow skin; feathers at base of fore-neck, grey; some thin white streaks on the wings, which are black with coppery reflections; below, white; bill and top of head, where there is a bare bony plate, pale yellowish white; legs, black; 50 in. The *Non-breeding Plumage* is darker and the wings have fewer white streaks and no coppery bar.



Fig. 10. Lesser Adjutant (34).

Fairly common in rice areas and along the coastal mud-flats. I have come across it on many occasions, usually alone, in the rice-fields near Parit Buntar and Bagan Serai in Perak and on the sea-shore of the Dindings. At times it soars at considerable height, often in company with others, with its head drawn back and its long legs stretched out behind. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong botak; burong babi.

35. **White Ibis** (*Threskiornis melanocephala*).[1] Head and neck, bare and black; rest of plumage, white except for some grey wing feathers which are elongated during the breeding season and hang over the tail; bill, black, long and decurved; legs, black, long; about 26 in.



Fig. 11. White Ibis (35).

A rather uncommon Winter Visitor to the coastal mud-flats of the west. Recorded as far south as Selangor. *Malay:* Burong sĕkendi.

FAMILY 12. ANATIDAE (DUCKS)

36. **Whistling Teal** (*Dendrocygna j. javanica*). Top of head, brown, very dark on the hind-crown and nape; rest of head and neck, brown; paler on chin; mantle, shoulders and upper back, blackish with reddish buff scaly markings; lower back and rump, black; upper tail coverts, chestnut; tail, black; wings, blackish, with a maroon-chestnut patch; breast, grey brown merging into chestnut on the abdomen; flanks, greyish, with a few white streaks; under tail coverts, whitish; bill and feet, slate grey; 16 in.

Common in Peninsular Thailand, but less so in the Malay States and not often seen south of Selangor. A shy bird frequenting flooded rice-fields, small sheets of water and some rivers, notably the Perak River. I have found it abundant near Trang in Peninsular Thailand. The call is a clear plaintive whistle. Nest recorded. *Malay:* Bĕlibis.

37. **White-winged Wood-Duck** (*Asacornis scutulata*). Head and neck, white speckled with black; wings and tail, blackish brown, the wings with a large white patch and a grey blue *speculum*; rest of upperparts, black with greenish reflections; breast, black, glossed with green; rest of underparts, brown; bill and feet, yellowish to orange, bill marked with black; 30 in.

Rare Vagrant. Very rare in the Malay States although fairly common in Peninsular Thailand, where it is found in the rice-growing areas.

38. **Garganey** (*Anas querquedula*). *Male: Breeding Plumage:* crown, dark brown; face, chestnut brown, flecked with white; a conspicuous streak above and behind the eye; upperparts, under tail coverts and tail, dark brown, marked with white and pale buff; wing, dark brown, with a large blue-grey patch on the shoulder, a white bar, and a metallic green speculum edged with white; chin, black; breast, dark

[1] *T. aethiopicus melanocephalus.*

brown, barred with white; rest of underparts, white, finely pencilled with black on the sides; bill, blackish brown; legs, brownish grey; 16 in. In *Eclipse Plumage* the male, except for the wings, resembles the female. *Fem.:* chin and throat, white; a pale streak above, and a dark streak behind the eye; rest of upperparts, dark brown, marked with whitish buff; below, white, faintly suffused with buff, spotted with dark brown under the tail; wing, duller than male, the speculum being very dull and inconspicuous.

Occasional Vagrant. Has been recorded from Perak, but very rare.

39. **European Teal** (*Anas c. crecca*). *Male: Breeding Plumage:* general colour white, finely marked with black, giving a pencilled greyish appearance; head and neck, bright chestnut; a metallic green patch on side of head enclosing the eye and bordered by a pale line; a white line on the wing, bordered below by a black one; a metallic green *speculum*; wing ends, brown; tail, brown; breast, whitish spotted with black; belly, white; under tail coverts, buff, bordered and centred with black; bill, black; feet, grey; 15 in. In *Eclipse Plumage* the male resembles the female. *Fem.:* dark brown scaled with buff; a bright metallic green *speculum* and a white bar on the wing.

Rare Vagrant. Known in Malaya only from two records: one from near Kuala Lumpur and one from near Malacca.

40. **Common Shoveller** (*Spatula clypeata*). *Male: Breeding Plumage:* head and upper neck, bright metallic green; lower fore-neck and upper breast, white; lower breast and belly, rich chestnut; flanks, whitish; under tail coverts, metallic greenish black; hind-neck and back, dark brown; rump and upper tail coverts, black with greenish reflections; wings, brown at ends, with a white streak bordering a blue-grey patch at shoulder, some black and white streaks, and a bright green *speculum* bordered with white; bill, black; legs, orange red; 20 in. In *Eclipse Plumage* the male, except for the wings, resembles the female. *Fem.:* brown marked with buff; a dull green speculum on the wing.

Rare Vagrant. Only one authentic Malayan record.

41. **Cotton Teal** (*Nettapus c. coromandelianus*). *Male:* head, neck and underparts, white; top of head and nape, dark brown; a black collar round base of neck, with greenish reflections at the back; a white collar below it; back, rump and wings, dark metallic green; a small white patch at the edge of the wings, which have black ends; upper and under tail coverts brown, finely spotted with white; tail, dark brown; flanks finely marked with brown; bill and feet, black; 13 in. In *Eclipse Plumage* the male retains the white wing patch but otherwise resembles the female. *Fem.:* top of head, an eye-streak, and



Fig. 12. Cotton Teal (41).

the upperparts, brown; wings, brown, washed with duller green; face and neck marked with brown; no collar; sides washed with brown; bill, yellowish brown; legs, greenish yellow.

Uncommon and very local. More often met with in the north than in the south but recorded from Singapore Island. *Malay:* Itek ayêr; burong bĕlebas; itek bĕrkek.

FAMILY 13 ACCIPITRIDAE (HAWKS, EAGLES, VULTURES)

42. **Black-winged Kite** (*Elanus c. caeruleus*). Above, pale grey; below, white; wings, pale grey, with a black patch on the upper part; tail, centre feathers grey, rest, white; a black patch above and in front of the eye; bill, black; feet, yellow; 13 in. *Plate III.*

Resident and Winter Visitor. Quite a common bird in open country and I have often seen it flying over swamps, golf courses and other open spaces. It is much given to hovering like the English Kestrel, sometimes at a most surprising height. The period of hovering is, however, not very long—when flying along the bird will suddenly *bank*, thrust out its legs, pause for a few beats, and, if nothing interesting is seen, fly over a short distance before repeating the operation. In this way, it covers a large area of ground in a short time. It is usually seen singly or in pairs and appears to become attached to certain localities, which it will frequent day after day,—one used to perch on a telegraph post on the Ipoh Racecourse for long periods every afternoon and another was frequently to be seen on the topmost branches of some casuarina trees opposite my house in Ipoh. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Lang sewah; hĕlang sewah; lang tikus.

43. **Bat Hawk** (*Machaerhamphus a. alcinus*). Blackish brown; a long black crest; throat and breast, white; a few spots of black at side of breast and a small white area above and below the eye; bill, black; feet, lead-coloured; 18½ in.

A not uncommon forest bird, most usually seen at dusk. Mr. Chasen recorded that it is often found near limestone hills and that its food is mainly bats. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Lang malam; hĕlang malam; lang jambul.

44. **Jerdon's Baza** (*Aviceda j. jerdoni*). *Male:* dark brown, the nape streaked with black; crown, black; crest, long, black and tipped with white; throat and breast, white; with narrow black stripes; rest of underparts, white, boldly barred with rufous; wing, chestnut brown at the shoulder with some obscure barring on the rest; tail, barred light and dark brown; bill, blackish; feet, bluish white; 18 in. *Fem.:* similar, but head and underparts lighter.

Occasional Vagrant. A very rare visitor to Malaya about which little is known. *Malay:* Hĕlang; lang.

45. **Black-crested Baza** (*Aviceda leuphotes*). Above, black, including

the head all round, a long thin crest, the wings, and the tail; some patches of white and dark chestnut on the wings; breast, white, with a black band on the lower half; rest of underparts, white, barred with chestnut; bill and feet, slate; 12½ in.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. A fairly common visitor in the north, but rarer in the extreme south. Unlike most hawks, it travels in flocks of half a dozen or more, and its movements appear to be somewhat erratic. Flocks visited my Ipoh garden fairly frequently and I have records of their appearance from late November to March. They are very noisy birds, the note being a harsh squeak. In my garden they perched on the coconut palms, often several on one frond, and I noticed that small birds appeared to show no fear of them. I have seen a Coppersmith Barbet (290) sitting quite happily beside a Black-crested Baza on a coconut leaf. On one occasion, however, I saw a Brown-throated Sunbird (535) settle on a frond about eighteen inches from a Baza; after it had been there a few minutes, the Baza suddenly leaped sideways, seized the unfortunate little bird in its talons, and flew away with it. *Malay:* Lang; hělang.



Fig. 13. Black-crested Baza (45).

46. **Resident Honey-Buzzard** (*Pernis apivorus ptilorhyncus*). Brown, with a long black crest, dark brown head, dark grey face and a black stripe from base of bill to side of neck; the underparts are brown, streaked on the forepart and barred on the hindpart with white; tail, widely barred with dark and light brown, whitish at tip; bill, black; feet, yellow; 25 in.

A bird of both the lowlands and mountains, occasionally to be seen flying over rivers and along the edge of, or over, high jungle. As its name denotes it feeds mostly on bees and honey. Very variable in colour, some specimens being much darker. Nesting recorded. Another form occurs as a Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to Malaya. This is the Siberian Honey-Buzzard (*P. a. orientalis*).[1] *Malay:* Lang; lěbah.

47. **Pariah Kite** (*Milvus migrans govinda*). Dark brown, the head paler and with dark streaks; underparts, finely streaked with black; tail, forked; bill, black; feet, yellowish; 23 in.

An Occasional Visitor to the west coast of Malaya. Very rare south of Perak, but there is one old record from Singapore Island.

48. **Brahminy Kite** (*Haliastur indus intermedius*). Head and breast white, finely streaked with black; edge of wings, black; remainder of plumage, reddish brown; bill, pale whitish green; feet, greenish yellow; 19½ in. *Plate V.*

[1] *P. a. japonicus.*

Very common on the coasts and a conspicuous bird of the harbours. It also penetrates inland to rice-fields and along the larger rivers, and I have seen it flying over Ipoh. The call is a mewing scream. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Lang merah; lang tĕmbikar; lang tĕmingkar.

49. **Shikra** (*Accipiter badius poliopsis*). Above, grey; face and chin, grey; wings, grey, darker at edges; tail, grey, with black bar near end; below, delicately barred pinkish buff and white; bill, blackish; feet, yellow; 12¼ in.

Occasional Vagrant to Malaya. Common and possibly resident in Peninsular Thailand. Frequents the more open forest country. *Malay:* Hĕlang; rajawali; lang.

50. **Chinese Goshawk** (*Accipiter soloensis*). Very similar to the Japanese Sparrow-Hawk (52) but a darker grey above and with a bright yellow *cere*; 11½ in.

A rather uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Recorded mostly from the south of the mainland, but, on the islands, from as far north as Langkawi. *Malay:* Hĕlang rajawali; lang; hĕlang.

51. **Crested Goshawk** (*Accipiter trivirgatus ruficinctus*).[1] *Male:* top of head and short flat crest, blackish; face and nape, greyish; rump, brownish white; rest of upperparts and wings, dark brown; wings with pale edges; tail, brown; throat and breast, whitish streaked with brown and buff; rest of underparts, whitish barred with dark brown; bill, blackish slate; feet, pale yellow; 15 in., of which the tail is 8¼ in. *Fem.:* similar, but head rather darker.

A rather rare resident of the more open lowland forest. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Hĕlang rajawali; lang; hĕlang; lang sikap.

52. **Japanese Sparrow-Hawk** (*Accipiter virgatus gularis*). *Male:* above, grey; some darker bars on the tail and a whitish collar; throat, white, with a dark brown central streak; rest of underparts, white, washed with buff; bill, dark grey, yellowish at base; feet, greenish yellow; 11 in. *Fem.:* above brown, dark grey on head; some dark bars on the tail; underparts, white, barred, streaked and spotted with buff.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, common on the coasts during migration. Less commonly seen inland but fairly widely distributed on the lowland areas in mid-winter. It is possible that another form may be resident in the mountain areas. *Malay:* Burong rajawali; lang; lang sewah.

53. **Desert-Buzzard** (*Buteo b. burmanicus*). A brown bird, with lighter underparts barred with brown and a tail barred and marked with white. The colouring and markings vary immensely and there is said to be a dark phase. Bill, blackish; legs, yellowish; 19 in., of which the tail is 8 in.

An Occasional Visitor. Recorded only four times in Malaya. *Malay:* Lang; hĕlang.

[1] *A. t. indicus.*

54. **Grey-faced Buzzard** (*Butastur indicus*). *Male:* head and neck, greyish brown, greyer on crown and face; rest of upperparts including wings, brown, darker on the rump; tail, greyish, barred with very dark brown; throat, white, with dark streak in centre; breast, brown, sometimes obscurely marked with white; patch under base of tail, white; rest of underparts, barred brown and white; bill, blackish; feet, pale yellow; 16½ in. *Fem.:* darker; an area of white above and behind eye.

An uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the lowlands. *Malay:* Lang; lang rintek; lang sikap.

55. **Mountain Hawk-Eagle** (*Spizaëtus nipalensis alboniger*). A long black crest; above, black; below, white, closely streaked on throat and breast and widely barred on the rest of the underparts with black; tail, brownish black, with a wide grey bar near the end; bill, black; feet, yellow; 21 in.

Fairly common over jungle in the mountains, but it sometimes descends to lower levels. I have come across it both at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands, where it is often to be seen. *Malay:* Lang bĕrjambul.

56. **Changeable Hawk-Eagle** (*Spizaëtus cirrhatus limnaeetus*). *Light Phase:* head, neck and incipient crest, brownish buff, streaked with dark brown; rest of upperparts, brown; tail, barred with very dark brown, white at tip; below, white, boldly streaked with dark brown on throat and breast and barred on abdomen and under the tail; bill, black; feet, dirty yellow; 26 in. *Dark Phase:* dark sooty brown. *Plate XV.*

Probably the most often seen of the larger inland eagles, as it frequents open spaces as well as jungle and is not averse to the proximity of man. I have seen quite a number in the air at once over Ipoh and once saw one take a young chicken from the garden hardly sixty yards from my Ipoh house. It is much given to soaring and has a loud plaintive screaming note. Most of those I have seen have been light plumaged birds. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Lang hindek; lang kĕpala puteh; lang rimba.

57. **Booted Eagle** (*Hieraaëtus pennatus*).[1] Head and neck, rich buffy brown streaked with darker brown; upperparts, including wings, dark brown; tail, greyish brown; underparts whitish, streaked with dark brown, the streaks lessening towards the abdomen, which is only faintly barred; bill, bluish grey; feet, yellowish; 19 in., of which the tail is 8½ in.

Occasional visitor. Known in Malaya from three specimens only and some visual records. *Malay:* Lang; hĕlang.

58. **Rufous-bellied Hawk Eagle** (*Hieraaëtus kienerii formosus*). Heavily crested; above black, browner on the wings and on the tail,

[1] *H. p. p.*

which is obscurely barred; head, black; throat and breast, white; rest of underparts chestnut, streaked with black; bill, slate; feet, pale yellow; 19 in., of which the tail is 7¼ in.

Occasional Visitor. Known in Malaya from seven specimens only. *Malay:* Lang; helang.

59. **Black Eagle** (*Ictinaëtus malayensis*). Above, very dark brown with some white markings on the crown, crest and nape; below slightly lighter; tail, obscurely barred with brown, the bars lighter and more noticeable beneath; bill, black; feet, dull yellow; 28 in.

Fairly common in mountainous districts as far south as Malacca. I have several times seen it soaring over Fraser's Hill and, although in reality very dark brown, it appears to be black when seen in the field. *Malay:* Lang hitam.

60. **White-bellied Sea-Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*). Head, neck and underparts, white; above, grey with a brownish tinge; bill, leaden; feet, bluish white; 28 in.

Very common on the coast, where it is often to be seen flying over harbours and estuaries or perched upon fishing stakes. Its note is a harsh scream. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Lang laut; lang puteh; lang siput.

61. **Grey-headed Fishing-Eagle** (*Icthyophaga i. ichthyaetus*). Greyish brown, greyer on head and throat, and browner on breast; lower edge of wings, black; lower abdomen and vent, white; tail, black, white at base; bill, horn; feet, yellowish white; 27 in.

Fairly common in coastal areas, particularly in the north-west. It frequents the edge of rice-fields, rivers and other areas of water, especially where there are nearby trees in which it can perch and overlook the more open country. *Malay:* Hĕlang; lang; lang kangok.

62. **Lesser Fishing-Eagle** (*Icthyophaga n. nana*). Very similar to the Grey-headed Fishing-Eagle (61), but smaller and with no white at base of tail; bill, slaty blue; feet, dull white; 20 in.

Frequents jungle and inland waterways, but not found on coast or in open country. *Malay:* Hĕlang lang; lang kangok.



Fig. 14. King Vulture (63).

63. **King Vulture** (*Torgos calvus*). Head, neck and lappet, bare red skin; ruff, body, wings and tail, black; white patches on chest, flanks and under wings; patch of bare skin on lower thighs, red; bill, black; feet, red; 30 in.

Fairly common in the north and an occasional visitor to as far south as Central Perak, where I have seen it in the cleared foothills near Rambutan. In flight, the edges of the wings are turned up slightly and the wing beat is slow, the white patches on the wings and flanks and the red head and feet being very noticeable.

When perched, it hunches its shoulders and bends its head forward in typical Vulture fashion. *Malay:* reng, ĕreng, hĕreng.

64. **Long-Billed Vulture** (*Gyps indicus nudiceps*). Head and neck, bare and dark coloured; ruff, lower back and rump, white; rest of upperparts, brown; underparts, dirty white to pale brown; bill and feet, blackish, 38 in.

Very rare. Only two birds obtained in Malaya: one near Taiping and one in Ulu Trengganu. *Malay:* Reng; ĕring; hĕring.

65. **Brown White-backed Vulture** (*Pseudogyps bengalensis*). Head and neck, bare, brownish grey; ruff, white; lower back, rump, and the tufts at the side of a black patch on the chest, white; remainder brown, darker underneath, paler on wings; bill, black; feet, dark brown; 33 in.

Common in the north, but very rare or absent south of northern Perak. I have seen it near Taiping, and also circling high above Ipoh. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Reng; ĕring; hĕring.

66. **Hen-Harrier** (*Circus c. cyaneus*). *Male:* above, including head, ashy grey; wings, grey, with black edges; rump, white; underparts, white, washed with grey on the throat and breast; bill, black, with a yellowish cere; feet, yellow; 19 in. *Fem.:* above, dark brown, the head and wings marked with buff; rump, white; tail, barred grey and dark brown; underparts rufous buff, streaked with brown; 21 in.

Rare Vagrant. Known in Malaya from only one specimen obtained on Singapore Island and several doubtful visual records.

67. **Pied Harrier** (*Circus melanoleucus*). Complete head, neck, mantle, back and breast, black; a white patch on the shoulder; wings, grey, with a large patch of black and black edges; rump, greyish white; tail, grey; rest of underparts, white; bill, black; feet, yellow; 17½ in., of which the tail is 8½ in. *Fem.:* above, brown, paler near base of tail; tail, grey, with narrow dark bars; wings, grey with bands of black and black edges; below, white, streaked with buffish brown.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, common in Peninsular Thailand, but less common in the south; I have come across it a number of times in and over marshy areas in the Kinta District of Perak. It normally flies rather higher than the Marsh Harrier (68) although I have seen it quartering the ground.

68. **Marsh Harrier** (*Circus a. aeruginosus*). *Male:* mantle, back and rump, dark brown; head, neck and breast, buff, streaked with brown, paler on crown and nape; rest of underparts, chestnut brown streaked with darker brown; wings grey, merging into black at edges; tail, grey; bill, yellowish green; feet, yellow; 20 in. of which the tail is 9½ in. *Fem.:* dark brown, with a yellowish buff head.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor often to be seen flying with measured wing beats over the more open and marshy areas. When I have been out after snipe, I have often seen it quartering the ground. *Malay:* Hĕlang puteh kĕpala?

69. **Eastern Marsh Harrier** (*Circus s. spilonotus*). Not unlike the Marsh Harrier (68) but darker above and splashed with white, particularly on the underparts; bill, blackish; feet, yellow; 19½ in. *Fem.:* closely resembles the female of the Marsh Harrier.

An Occasional Visitor with similar habits to the Marsh Harrier (68). *Malay:* Hĕlang; lang.

70. **Short-toed Eagle** (*Circaëtus g. gallicus*). Above, brown; below, white, marked and barred with brown; tail, barred; bill, bluish black; feet, greyish; 26 in., of which the tail is 11½ in.

Rare Vagrant. Only one specimen, obtained near Kuala Lumpur, recorded from Malaya. *Malay:* Lang; hĕlang.

71. **Serpent Eagle** (*Spilornis cheela bassus*). Above, brown; crown and crest, black, spotted with white; wings brown, spotted with white at the shoulder; upper tail coverts brown barred with white; tail, dark brown with a broad white bar; face, chin and throat, grey; breast, brown; rest of underparts brown, spotted with white; bill, bluish slate; feet, dirty wax-yellow; 21 in. *Plate XV.*

Fairly common in both the lowland and mountain areas, where it is to be seen sitting in high trees or circling at some height. I have seen it in many different types of country, including in trees alongside rice-fields near Taiping, and at Fraser's Hill. I once saw one pursued and put to flight by two Large Racquet-tailed Drongos (350). The note is a loud scream and the food consists of small birds as well as reptiles. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Lang bĕrjambul; lang kuik.

Family 14. Pandionidae (Ospreys)

72. **Northern Osprey** (*Pandion h. haliaetus*). Above, dark brown; below, white; head and neck, white; crown, streaked with dark brown; a wide band of brown from eye to nape; breast, streaked and marked with dark brown; bill, black; legs, greenish yellow; 21 in.



Fig. 15. Osprey (72).

Passage Migrant and Non-breeding Visitor. Rather uncommon but widely distributed. Usually seen on the sea coast or near the mouths of the larger rivers, but I have come across it as far inland as Tambun near Ipoh, where one used to frequent a stretch of water enclosed by a dam. There, it spent much of its time perched on a dead tree near the middle. The Osprey feeds on fish which it seizes with its talons. The

smaller *P. h. cristatus* also occurs as a migrant. *Malay:* Lang siput; lang tiram.

Family 15. Falconidae (Falcons)

73. **Falconet** (*Microhierax fringillarius*).[1] Above, black; forehead, chin and throat, white; face, white, with a large patch of black behind the eye; rest of underparts, rufous buff; bill and feet, black; 6¼ in.



Fig. 16. Falconet (73).

Fairly common and recorded up to 4,000 feet. I have mostly seen it, usually in pairs but sometimes solitary, perched in a high tree, making sallies from time to time after insects. It is commonest amongst the partially cleared foothills, but I have several times seen it in my own and other gardens in Ipoh. When perched it hunches itself up in a very characteristic attitude and, in flight, the white markings and black face patch are very noticeable. The flight is swift, with rapid wing beats interspersed with short periods of coasting. It is very fierce, and one which flew into a house I had in Kampar, Perak, on being captured, bit a Chinese boy's fingers rather badly. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Lang bĕlalang; burong rajawali.

74. **Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus calidus*). Above, dark grey, darker on head and mantle, paler on rump; all obscurely barred with black; tail, dark grey-brown, barred with black and with a whitish tip; underparts, white streaked and barred with black; face, white with a black patch under the eye and a wide black moustachial streak; bill, bluish slate; feet, yellow; 19½ in.

A not uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to coastal areas. Call, a harsh *hek*. Renowned for its swift flight, remarkable eyesight and the speed of its *stoop* on to its victim. *Malay:* Hĕlang; lang.

75. **Kestrel** (*Falco tinnunculus*).[2] *Male:* above, rich rufous, spotted with black; head and rump, bluish grey; a blackish streak by the eye; wings, longish and darker at edges; tail, bluish grey, a black bar near the pale tip; underparts, buffish fawn, spotted with black; bill, slaty blue, yellow at base; legs, yellow; 14 in. *Fem.:* rufous, paler below, the whole spotted and streaked with black.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the lowlands. There is also a visual record at Fraser's Hill. Its most noticeable features are its habit of hovering, apparently suspended in the air, when searching for food, and its clear call of *kee-kee-kee*. There is some doubt as to which subspecies visits Malaya.

[1] *M. caerulescens f.* [2] *F. t. japonensis* and *F. t. saturatus.*

69. **Eastern Marsh Harrier** (*Circus s. spilonotus*). Not unlike the Marsh Harrier (68) but darker above and splashed with white, particularly on the underparts; bill, blackish; feet, yellow; 19½ in. *Fem.:* closely resembles the female of the Marsh Harrier.

An Occasional Visitor with similar habits to the Marsh Harrier (68). *Malay:* Hĕlang; lang.

70. **Short-toed Eagle** (*Circaëtus g. gallicus*). Above, brown; below, white, marked and barred with brown; tail, barred; bill, bluish black; feet, greyish; 26 in., of which the tail is 11½ in.

Rare Vagrant. Only one specimen, obtained near Kuala Lumpur, recorded from Malaya. *Malay:* Lang; hĕlang.

71. **Serpent Eagle** (*Spilornis cheela bassus*). Above, brown; crown and crest, black, spotted with white; wings brown, spotted with white at the shoulder; upper tail coverts brown barred with white; tail, dark brown with a broad white bar; face, chin and throat, grey; breast, brown; rest of underparts brown, spotted with white; bill, bluish slate; feet, dirty wax-yellow; 21 in. *Plate XV.*

Fairly common in both the lowland and mountain areas, where it is to be seen sitting in high trees or circling at some height. I have seen it in many different types of country, including in trees alongside rice-fields near Taiping, and at Fraser's Hill. I once saw one pursued and put to flight by two Large Racquet-tailed Drongos (350). The note is a loud scream and the food consists of small birds as well as reptiles. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Lang bĕrjambul; lang kuik.

Family 14. Pandionidae (Ospreys)

72. **Northern Osprey** (*Pandion h. haliaetus*). Above, dark brown; below, white; head and neck, white; crown, streaked with dark brown; a wide band of brown from eye to nape; breast, streaked and marked with dark brown; bill, black; legs, greenish yellow; 21 in.



Fig. 15. Osprey (72).

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smaller *P. h. cristatus* also occurs as a migrant. *Malay:* Lang siput; lang tirarh.

Family 15. Falconidae (Falcons)

73. **Falconet** (*Microhierax fringillarius*).[1] Above, black; forehead, chin and throat, white; face, white, with a large patch of black behind the eye; rest of underparts, rufous buff; bill and feet, black; 6¼ in.



Fig. 16. Falconet (73).

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74. **Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus calidus*). Above, dark grey, darker on head and mantle, paler on rump; all obscurely barred with black; tail, dark grey-brown, barred with black and with a whitish tip; underparts, white streaked and barred with black; face, white with a black patch under the eye and a wide black moustachial streak; bill, bluish slate; feet, yellow; 19½ in.

A not uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to coastal areas. Call, a harsh *hek*. Renowned for its swift flight, remarkable eyesight and the speed of its *stoop* on to its victim. *Malay:* Hĕlang; lang.

75. **Kestrel** (*Falco tinnunculus*).[2] *Male:* above, rich rufous, spotted with black; head and rump, bluish grey; a blackish streak by the eye; wings, longish and darker at edges; tail, bluish grey, a black bar near the pale tip; underparts, buffish fawn, spotted with black; bill, slaty blue, yellow at base; legs, yellow; 14 in. *Fem.:* rufous, paler below, the whole spotted and streaked with black.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the lowlands. There is also a visual record at Fraser's Hill. Its most noticeable features are its habit of hovering, apparently suspended in the air, when searching for food, and its clear call of *kee-kee-kee*. There is some doubt as to which subspecies visits Malaya.

[1] *M. caerulescens f.* [2] *F. t. japonensis* and *F. t. saturatus.*

76. **Long-billed Partridge** (*Rhizothera l. longirostris*). Buffish chestnut, with mantle back and wings mottled with black, brown, and grey and (male only) a large grey patch on the lower neck and breast. Top of head, brown; a black eye-streak; underparts, buff, paler on belly; bill, stout, decurved, and black; legs, yellowish; 14½ in.

Recorded from mainland only, in dry jungle up to about 3,000 ft. Shy, largely nocturnal, but not uncommon in bamboo areas of the lower hills. *Malay:* Burong sĕlanting; sa'landing.

77. **Black Wood-Partridge** (*Melanoperdix n. nigra*). *Male:* glossy black, with blackish brown wings; bill, black; feet, grey; 10½ in. *Fem.:* darkish chestnut, paler on throat and abdomen; black markings on flanks and under tail; wings, brown, sparsely barred with black.

Rare. Found, singly or in pairs, in the undergrowth of thick forest up to 2,000 ft. Not recorded from Peninsular Thailand. *Malay:* Burong bĕrtam.

78. **Blue-breasted Button-Quail** (*Excalfactoria c. chinensis*). *Male:* above, including wings, brown, mottled with black and streaked with pale buff; tail, chestnut, short and normally hidden; chin and throat, black; a patch below the eye and a crescent across the lower throat, white, edged with black; breast and flanks, slaty blue, giving place to a rich deep chestnut under the tail; bill, blackish; legs, chrome yellow; 5 in. *Plate I.*

Common; usually in pairs, but sometimes in small parties; frequents grass-land, waste land and other areas free from high jungle. When flushed, rises suddenly with a rapid whirring of wings and comes down quickly into the nearest cover; there, it runs rapidly and is difficult to find and flush again, even with a dog. This bird, and the Barred Bustard-Quail (91) are easily the most often seen of the game birds, and a pair were frequent visitors to my garden in the heart of Ipoh. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Pikau.

79. **Bare-throated Tree-Partridge** (*Arborophila javanica campbelli*).[1] Head and neck, black, with white patches above and below the red skin round the eye; a broken collar of white and some red marks on the throat; upperparts, including tail, olive-brown, barred with black; wings, chestnut and black, browner at the edges; underparts dark grey, merging into brown on lower abdomen; flanks, brown, barred with dark grey; bill, black; legs, red; 10½ in. *Plate XIV.*

Recorded only above 3,500 feet. A small covey I met near Fraser's Hill scattered with a short whirring flight, the birds later calling to each other with a soft plaintive whistle. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Sang serok gunong.

80. **Chestnut-breasted Tree-Partridge** (*Arborophila c. charltonii*).

[1] *A. brunneopectus c.*

Crown, brown; forehead, streak above eye and nape, black, speckled with white; orange skin around the eye, patch behind eye, chestnut; rest of upperparts, including wings and tail, brown vermiculated with buff and darker brown; chin and throat, white, speckled with black; side of neck and band round base of throat, black; upper breast, rich chestnut; lower breast and flanks barred buff and black; rest of upperparts buff, merging into whitish on the abdomen; bill, blackish, red at base; legs, yellowish; 11 in.

Not much is known about this jungle-frequenting bird which, common locally in the north, is very rare further south. It is doubtful if it ranges south of Central Perak. It appears to prefer the drier type of jungle. *Malay:* Sang serok.

81. **Ferruginous Wood-Partridge** (*Caloperdix o. oculea*). Head, neck, and underparts, reddish chestnut, darker on crown, paler on throat and face, almost white in centre of abdomen; a short blackish streak behind the eye; mantle and sides, black barred with white; flanks and vent, spotted with black; back and tail, black, spotted and barred with chestnut; wings, olive brown marked with black; bill, brown; feet, greenish yellow; 10½ in.

Very rare in south, but commoner in the bamboo jungle of the north. Not yet recorded above 3,000 ft., but probably ranges higher. *Malay:* Sang serok rimba.

82. **Crested Green Wood-Partridge** (*Rollulus roulroul*). *Male:* above, dark, glossy blue-green, becoming greener on the back and rump; wings, dark brown, paler at tips and washed with blue at the shoulder; tail, black; forehead, black; a tuft of long black bristles on the black fore-crown; a band across the crown, white; a long maroon crest; a patch of red skin around eye; face, neck and underparts, black, glossed with blue; bill, black, red at base; legs, crimson; 10 in. *Fem.:* bristles present, but no crest; a red patch round eye; head, dark grey; wings, brown; tail, black; rest of plumage, dark green. *Plate IX.*

Common, singly, in pairs or in small coveys, in drier jungle up to 4,000 ft.; frequents undergrowth and is more often trapped than seen; can be kept in captivity but I have found it very restless. *Call:* a low whistle. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong siul; burong chichit.

83. **Crestless Fire-back Pheasant** (*Houppifer e. erythrophthalmus*). *Male:* dark metallic blue-black, with white vermiculations on back, wings and flanks; head, black; skin on face, scarlet; lower back, golden bronze, merging into fiery reddish bronze on rump and metallic violet on upper tail coverts; tail, rufous buff; bill, yellowish green; legs, grey; 20 in. *Fem.:* black, glossed above with blue; skin on face, red; 16½ in.

Not uncommon, in small parties, in the low country jungle of the Malay States. Rarely seen. Specimens mostly obtained by trapping. *Malay:* Kuang bĕrtam; mata merah.

84. **Crested Fire-back Pheasant** (*Lophura ignita rufa*).[1] *Male:* general colour, including crest, metallic blue-black, glossed with violet; greenish gloss on wings; some white streaks on sides of breast; rump, orange, merging into metallic violet; tail, arched, centre feathers white; facial skin patch, blue; bill, whitish; feet, red; 26 in. *Fem.:* above, including crest and tail, chestnut finely pencilled with black; below, dirty white, mottled on breast with black and brown; 23 in. *Plate XI.*

Rather rare and not found on the islands. Usually in small parties in lowland jungle in vicinity of rivers. Call, a quick *chuck*. *Malay:* Pĕgar; ayam pĕgar; burong tatĕra.

85. **Red Jungle-Fowl** (*Gallus g. gallus*). *Male:* general colour of body and long arched tail, dark metallic green; comb, face and wattles, red; top of head, nape and hackles, orange; back, maroon; rump, orange red; wings, dark metallic green, but dark maroon at the shoulders and yellowish chestnut at the edges; bill, horn; feet, lead; 27 in., of which nearly half is tail. *Fem.:* brown, vermiculated with black; top of head, chestnut; face, reddish; neck and upper mantle, yellowish orange, pencilled with black; tail, brownish black; 17 in., of which 6 in. is tail. *Plate VIII.*

One of the commonest of the game birds in Malaya and, with the exception of the two Quails (78 and 91), the most likely to be seen. Recorded up to 1,000 ft. and from most kinds of jungle, but seems to prefer the secondary jungle adjoining cultivated areas, dense undergrowth near rivers, and the drier and more open jungle of the lower foothills. Strongly resembles the domestic bantam, although its crow is a thinner sound, it is more furtive, and it is more inclined to trail its tail. A beautiful bird—I shall not easily forget a cock in full plumage which I once saw in flight, coasting down the side of a steep bush-covered hillside. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Ayam hutan; ayam dĕnak; ayam borga; ayam beroga.

86. **Peacock-Pheasant** (*Polypectron malacensis*).[2] Pale greyish brown, finely marked with black; small metallic, greenish purple eyes (*ocelli*) on mantle and wings, and larger ones on the tail coverts and tail; crest, metallic greenish purple; facial skin, yellowish; throat, white; bill, dark brown; feet, grey; 21 in. *Fem.:* duller, the *ocelli* blacker except on tail; 17 in. *Plate XI.*

A rather uncommon bird of the dense low-country and foothill jungle. Not recorded above 1,000 ft. Usually alone or in pairs. *Malay:* Kuang chĕrmin; kuang ranggas; kuang bulan; kuang ranting; kuang pongsu; merak pongsu; kuang dĕnak; burong tatĕra (*fem.*).

87. **Mountain Peacock-Pheasant** (*Polypectron inopinatus*). *Male:* head and neck, dark grey, sparsely speckled with white, particularly on the throat; rest of upperparts, chestnut, pencilled with black and

[1] *L. rufa.* [2] *P. bicalcaratum m.*

covered with numerous metallic green eyes (*ocelli*) which gradually become less numerous towards the rump; tail, black, wavily barred with buff, and with large greenish violet *ocelli* on the feathers other than the central two; below, blackish grey, obscurely mottled with greyish white; bill and feet, bluish grey; 26 in., of which about 16 in. is tail. *Fem.:* has *ocelli* on body, blackish; 18½ in.

A rare bird, found only in the mountains where it frequents the denser undergrowth in small parties. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kuang or kuau chĕrmin gunong.

88. **Ocellated Pheasant** (*Rheinardia ocellata nigrescens*).[1] *Male:* crown, black; a long flat black crest, tipped with white; wide streak above eye, buff; face, greyish brown; area round eye, bluish grey; rest, very dark brown, thickly spotted with white, but less so on the belly; tail, very long, chestnut, thickly covered with white spots; bill, horn; feet, grey; about 60 in., of which some 40 in. is tail. *Fem.:* brown, barred, and mottled with black and buff; no white spots; crest and tail shorter, the longest tail feathers being about 15 in. *Plate XI.*

Very rare. Recorded only from the lower levels of Gunong Tahan and Gunong Benom in Pahang. In its call and habits generally, it resembles the Argus Pheasant (89). Not recorded yet above 3,000 ft. *Malay:* Kuang or kuau raya gunong; kuang or kuau kĕpala puteh.

89. **Argus Pheasant** (*Argusianus a. argus*). *Male:* skin of head, naked and dull blue; a short incipient crest, and from forehead, over the crown, to nape, black; mantle and upper back, black, spotted and mottled with pale buff and rufous; lower back and rump, pale buff spotted with black; wings, blackish, closely mottled and streaked with rufous and buff, the secondaries enormously enlarged and elongated, with a line of conspicuous eyes (*ocelli*) next to the shaft and a ground colour of buff, spotted and striped with very dark brown; tail, extremely long, the central feathers finely spotted with white on a background of dark grey above the shaft and chestnut below it; bill, whitish; feet, red; 68 in. of which tail is 51 in.; wing, to end of secondaries, 35 in. *Fem.:* head and feet, duller; lacks the extremely long secondaries and also the long tail feathers; 29½ in., of which tail is 13 in.; wing, to end of secondaries, 15 in. *Plate XI.*

Widely distributed in jungle up to 4,000 ft., but not found in the swampy areas near the coast or on any of the islands except Pangkor. Very wary and rarely seen, but its loud, penetrating call, *kwauow*, is often heard in the early morning and at dusk. The male makes a small clearing in the jungle which he uses for displaying before females. This playground is kept cleared of vegetation, sticks, &c. The call carries a long distance and in addition to being a challenge to other males, serves to attract females to the playgound. *Malay:* Kuang; kuau.

[1] *Rheinartia o. n.*

90. **Green Peafowl** (*Pavo muticus*). *Male:* bronzy green, the black edgings to the feathers causing a scaly appearance; abdomen, black, washed with greenish blue; wings, blackish brown, buff at the edges and metallic blue-green at the shoulder; top of head, and narrow, rather pointed, crest, iridescent blue; round eye, lavender blue above



Fig. 17. Green Peafowl (90).

a crescent of yellow; tail, dark brown and buff; the train (really elongated tail coverts), iridescent green with numerous metallic blue and green *eyes*; bill and feet, black. Length, with train, 83 in.; without train, 52 in.; tail, 24 in. *Fem.:* lacks the long train and spurs.

Fairly common along the banks and sandbanks of the larger rivers of the northern half of the Peninsula, but more abundant on the east coast. Except when roosting, not usually found in high jungle, but I have met with it in quite heavy forest in Peninsular Thailand. Call, a loud harsh scream. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Mĕrak.

Family 17. Turnicidae (Bustard-Quails)

91. **Barred Bustard-Quail** (*Turnix suscitator atrogularis*). *Male:* brown, the upperparts mottled and spotted with lighter and more reddish brown, and the breast barred with black; throat, whitish; bill and feet, greyish green; 5¼ in. *Fem.:* above, rufous brown, mottled with black; some white spots on head and back; wings, brown, darker at edges; chin, throat, and centre of breast, black; sides of breast, buff, barred with black; rest of underparts, buff, richer under tail; a little larger than the male.



Fig. 18. Barred Bustard-Quail (91) *fem.*

Common throughout the area, including Penang and Singapore. Frequents open grassy country and is just as difficult to flush as the Blue-breasted Button-Quail (78). The females are very pugnacious during the breeding season and court the males, which undertake the hatching and rearing of the young. Usually found singly or in pairs

and, in my experience, not quite so common as the Blue-breasted Button-Quail (78), although in some parts of the country it is the commoner bird. Nesting recorded. Replaced, north of Penang, by *T. s. interrumpens* with more uniform colouring above. *Malay:* Puyoh.

Family 18. Gruidae (Cranes)

92. **Eastern Sarus Crane** (*Grus antigone sharpii*). Top of head, greenish; rest of head and uppermost part of the long neck, brick red; all the foregoing bare, except for some sparse black hair-like feathers and a few grey feathers round the ears; edge of wings, black; remainder dull darkish ashy grey; bill, long and greenish; legs, long and pink; 50 in. *Plate VIII.*

Occurs only in the more open low-lying country and rice-fields of the north. Not recorded south of Central Perak. I once saw several near Bukit Mertajam in Perak; but I could not get near enough to be absolutely certain of the exact number. Call, a loud trumpeting note. *Malay:* Burong kĕria.

Family 19. Rallidae (Rails)

93. **Slaty-breasted Rail** (*Rallus striatus gularis*). *Male:* top of head and nape, chestnut; face, grey; rest of upperparts, including wings and tail, dark greyish brown finely and heavily barred with white; chin and throat, dirty white; flanks and under tail, dark brown barred with white; rest of underparts, grey, paler on the belly; bill, horn, pinkish near base; feet, grey; 9½ in. *Plate IX.*

A shy skulking bird, common in swampy land, where it mostly keeps to the thick undergrowth adjoining water. I have, however, known it visit my garden in Ipoh and have seen it in town roadside drains, near working dredge paddocks, and beside old mine holes. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Sintar.

94. **Malay Banded Crake** (*Rallus fasciatus*). *Male:* head, neck, and breast, rich rufous chestnut, paler on throat; rest of upperparts, rich brown, darker towards tail; wings, rich brown, marked with buff and barred with grey and darker brown at edges; remainder of underparts, barred black and white; bill, greenish horn, red at base; feet, red; 9 in. *Fem.:* rather lighter in colour.

Resident and Winter Visitor. I have seen it only in the north, where it is less uncommon than in the south. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Sintar merah; sintar api.

95. **Philippine Banded Crake** (*Rallus eurizonoides nigrolineata*).[1] Throat, white; head, neck, and breast, rich chestnut; rest of underparts, barred white and blackish brown; rest of upperparts, wings, and tail, rich brown; bill, green, brown at tip; legs, black; 8¾ in.

[1] *R. e. nigrolineatus.*

Rare, but recorded from both lowlands and mountains. *Malay:* Sintar merah.

96. **Dwarf Crake** (*Porzana p. pusilla*). Above, bright golden brown, streaked with black and white; eye-streak, rufous brown; greyish line above eye; breast, greyish brown; flanks, barred dark brown and greyish white; under tail coverts, black barred with white; rest of underparts, grey, paler on throat; bill and feet, greenish; 6½ in.

Occasional Visitor. Frequents reeds and thick vegetation in the vicinity of water.

97. **Ruddy Crake** (*Porzana f. fusca*). Above, olive brown, darker on wings and tail; chin and throat, dirty white; rest of underparts, dark brown, obscurely marked with white on flanks and under tail; bill, greenish blue, black at base; feet, reddish; 7½ in.

Rather uncommon and, since it is shy and keeps to the swampy undergrowth, rarely seen. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Sintar kĕchil.

98. **Chinese Banded Crake** (*Porzana paykullii*).[1] Above, brown; tail, dark brown; chin, white; sides of face, neck, and breast, light chestnut; belly, whitish; rest of underparts, barred white and black; wings, brown, with a few inconspicuous white markings; bill, greenish, bluish above; legs, orange vermilion; 9½ in.

An Occasional Visitor which may be met with on typical snipe ground.

99. **Grey-bellied Crake** (*Poliolimnas c. cinereus*).[2] Head and nape, dark grey; streak above and below eye, white; dark streak from bill to eye; rest of upperparts, dark greyish brown; tail, brown; below, white, greyish at sides and buff under tail; bill and feet, greenish; 8 in.

Locally common. Perhaps less shy than most of the Rail family, but usually keeps to the thick undergrowth in and adjoining swamps. I have seen it near old mine holes and have often put it up when out after snipe. Quite common in certain spots near Ipoh.

100. **White-breasted Water-Hen** (*Amaurornis phoenicurus chinensis*). Above, including wings, dark grey, merging into dark brown on the short, upturned tail; below, white, with a chestnut patch under the tail; forehead and face, white; bill, greenish, crimson at base; feet, yellowish; 13 in. *Plate II.*

Although normally frequenting swampy undergrowth and the vicinity of water and rice-fields, this bird often strays into gardens from neighbouring ditches. Although venturesome, it is cautious and quickly runs into a nearby ditch if disturbed. Can both run fast and swim, and it is often put up by those after snipe, from which it can be easily distinguished by its size, colouring, and typical Rail flight—outstretched neck and legs dangling for quite a time after rising from the ground. Feeds largely on insects, but will eat such things as *padi* if available. Very fond of worms and one of the few birds which will

[1] *Rallus p.* [2] *Porzana c. cinerea.*

PLATE IX



82. CRESTED GREEN WOOD-PARTRIDGE; 330. GREEN-BREASTED PITTA; 265. BLUE-THROATED BEE-EATER; 420 FAIRY BLUE-BIRD; 523. GREY-BACKED SHRIKE; 334. CLIFF-SWALLOW; 93. SLATY-BREASTED RAIL; 177. EMERALD DOVE

About $\frac{2}{3}$ Nat. Size

eat an ordinary house cockroach. I once kept two in an aviary, where a fortnight's residence made them into such firm friends that, when released, they refused to depart until actually driven away. Absurdly tame, they would follow me all over the garden and back into the aviary. In the aviary, they were restless at night, but I never once heard them utter the loud call, *uwak-uwak*, which one commonly hears at sundown in the field. They also have a sharp, squeaky note, apparently used as a means of keeping in touch with one another in the undergrowth. In the extreme south of the Peninsula and Singapore, another form, *A. p. javanica*[1] occurs. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Ayam ayam; burong uwak uwak; burong ruah ruah; burong kuar.

101. **Water-Cock** (*Gallicrex cinerea*).[2] *Male: Winter Plumage:* above, brown, thickly marked with bluff and whitish buff; chin and throat, pale grey, marked with black; flanks, greyish; rest of underparts, pale buff, finely barred with black; *Breeding Plumage:* nearly black, with a reddish hornlike protuberance at the end of the frontal shield. Bill, yellow, red at base; frontal shield, red; feet, greenish grey; 16½ in. *Fem.:* is smaller and resembles male in winter plumage.

Resident in the north but elsewhere a Winter Visitor. Widely distributed but, as it is very good to eat, it is now rare in some localities where it was formerly common. One I saw in spring at Sengat near Ipoh, flew off noisily when disturbed but perched in a nearby bush where it kept flicking its tail in a nervous fashion. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Ayam ayam; ayam mĕk.

102. **Moorhen** (*Gallinula chloropus orientalis*). *Male:* above, blackish grey with metallic bronze reflections on back and wings; tail, black; below, grey, paler on abdomen; patch under tail, white; white markings on flanks; conspicuous frontal shield, red; bill, red, yellowish at tip; feet, greenish, a circlet of orange red near top of leg; 12 in.

Not uncommon locally and recorded from a number of localities in Malaya. Once, in March, I saw three adults and two half-fledged young together in a swampy area covered by tufts of tall grass near Lahat in Perak. Two were swimming and the other adult was feeding with the youngsters amongst the coarse grass. Nesting recorded.

103. **Purple Coot** (*Porphyrio poliocephalus viridis*).[3] Top of head and face, grey; nape and side of neck, purplish blue; rest of upperparts including wings and tail, dark brown with green reflections, the wings bluish at the angle; chin, throat, and upper breast, greenish blue; lower breast and flanks, dark purplish blue; patch under tail, white; rest of underparts, blackish brown, bluish on thighs; bill and frontal shield, dark red; feet, red; 16 in.

A rather uncommon inhabitant of swampy areas and reed-beds. There is one record from Singapore Island but, apart from this, there are no Malayan records further south than near Kuala Lumpur. More

[1] *A. p. javanicus.* [2] *G. c. plumbea.* [3] *P. albus v.*

often met with in the north but nowhere common; I have come across it near Kampong Kepayang in Perak. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Ayam ayer; burong panglin; burong pangulin.

Family 20. Heliornithidae (Finfoots)

104. **Masked Finfoot** (*Heliopais personata*). *Male:* hind-neck and crown, grey-brown, with greenish reflections; forehead, face, chin, throat, and foreneck, black, edged with a thin white line from eye level downwards; mantle brown, with a greenish tinge; rest of upperparts, brown, paler on rump; tail, brown, whitish at tip; flanks and under tail, brown, faintly barred with white; rest of underparts, white; bill, yellow; feet, green; 20 in. *Fem.:* differs in having chin and centre of throat, white.



Fig. 19. Masked Finfoot (104).

A shy bird, of aquatic habits, occurring sparingly in rivers near the foothills of mountain areas and in swamps near the coast. Swims and dives well and, when alarmed, will half submerge. Of unusual appearance, with a long neck, a long body, short legs, and a rail-like bill. Recorded as far south as Malacca. *Malay:* Itek ayer; burong pěndĕndang.

Family 21. Jacanidae (Jacanas)

105. **Pheasant-tailed Jacana** (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*). *Breeding Plumage:* Above, dark brown with bronze reflections; below, chocolate black; tail, elongated and chocolate black; back of neck, pale yellow, edged by a black line which connects with the black crown; rest of head and neck, and a large patch on the wing, white; bill, bluish green; feet, greenish; toes, very long; 18½ in., of which tail is 10½ in. *Winter Plumage:* Upperparts, a paler glossy bronzy brown with some bars at base of tail, which is somewhat shorter and is white, except for the brown centre feathers; forehead, black barred with white; head, brown; a white streak above the eye merging into a yellow line down the side of the neck; a black line below the eye following the yellow line and merging with a dark brown patch on the breast; fore-neck, buffish; chin, throat, and rest of underparts,



Fig. 20. Pheasant-tailed Jacana (105).

white; wings, as in breeding plumage, but pencilled with brown at the shoulders.

Occasional Visitor. Frequents the vicinity of inland waters, its large feet enabling it to walk on the floating leaves of water plants. Its call has been recorded as resembling the mewing of a cat. *Malay:* Burong těratai.

106. **Bronze-winged Jacana** (*Metopidius indicus*). A white streak above the eye and a small white spot below it; mantle, dark bronzy green; wings, similar, but blackish at edges; back, rump, and upper tail coverts, metallic purplish chestnut; under tail coverts and tail, chestnut; head and rest of upper and underparts, black, washed with metallic green; back of neck and sides of breast, black, washed with metallic purple; frontal lappet, blue, pink near the gape; bill, bluish green; feet, bluish slate; 11½ in.

A Rare Vagrant, only known in Malaya from one specimen from a swamp near Taiping.

Family 22. Rostratulidae (Painted Snipe)

107. **Painted Snipe** (*Rostratula b. benghalensis*). *Male:* forehead, crown, and nape, greenish grey, vermiculated with darker grey; streak from forehead over centre of crown to nape, pale buff; patch round eye, white; mantle, grey, heavily marked with darker grey; back and rump, greyish, much marked and mottled with buff, dark bronzy grey and some white; wings, similar, with some large buff spots and a buffish line along the inner edge; tail, grey, barred with buff and black; chin and throat, whitish; neck and upper breast, brown, washed with dark bronzy grey and some white; rest of underparts, white, extending in a wide stripe up the side of the breast to above the shoulder of the wing; bill and feet, olive; 9½ in. *Fem.:* forehead, crown, and nape, dark greenish brown, with a central pale buff streak from bill to nape; a white patch round the eye extending backwards in a streak; rest of head, neck, and breast, chestnut, paler on throat and bordered by a blackish band at lower edge of breast; rest of underparts, white, extending in a wide stripe up side of breast to above shoulder of wing; mantle, back, and rump, greenish bronzy grey, marked and barred with black and buff; wings, similar, with a buff inner edge and an irregular streak of white across the upper part; tail, greyish, barred with buff and black; 10 in.



Fig. 21. Painted Snipe (107).

Fairly common in swampy ground and at edges of rice-fields. I have

often put it up when out after snipe, but its flight is much slower, resembles that of the Rail, and is more direct. Not really a snipe and not worth shooting. Easily identified by its white *spectacle* markings, unusual *painted* colouring, white underparts, and conspicuous buff streak on the crown. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong mĕragi.

Family 23. Charadriidae (Plovers)

108. **Red-wattled Lapwing** (*Lobivanellus indicus atronuchalis*). Head, neck, and upper breast, black; a white patch behind the eye and a thin white collar dividing the black of the neck from the mantle; mantle and back, greenish bronzy brown; wings similar, with a purplish patch at the shoulder, a white bar, and black edges; rump and upper tail coverts, white; tail, white, a broad bar of black near the end; rest of underparts, white; a red wattle in front of the eye; bill, red, with a black tip; feet, yellow; 12½ in.

Common in small flocks in suitable areas of open, low-lying ground. In general shape not unlike the European Lapwing and found in similar types of country. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong duit-duit or burong minta duit, after its call, which it usually makes when in flight. Also burong chĕketing; burong chĕriwit; burong taitut.

109. **Grey Plover** (*Squatarola squatarola*).[1] *Winter Plumage:* above, dark brown, mottled with white, the wings with dark edges; forehead, a patch behind and a stripe above the eye, white; rump and upper tail coverts, white, flecked with brown; tail, white, barred with brown; below, white, with some obscure brown markings on neck, breast and under the tail; bill, black; feet, dark grey; 11 in. In *Breeding Plumage*, the upperparts are black mottled with white; abdomen and under tail coverts, white; rest of underparts, black.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the open mud-flats and sandy shores of the west coast. Rarely seen inland or among mangroves. Far less common than the Eastern Golden Plover (110), from which it can be distinguished by a black patch under the wing, very noticeable in flight. Birds with some black about their underparts are sometimes seen in Malaya. *Malay:* Kĕdidi bĕsar.

110. **Eastern Golden Plover** (*Pluvialis dominica fulva*).[2] *Winter Plumage:* above, black heavily mottled with yellowish gold, white, and brown, the wings with dark edges; forehead and streak above eye, whitish; face and throat, brownish; rest of underparts, white, streaked with brown on the upper breast and flanks; tail, dark brown, lighter at base; bill and feet, greenish black; 10 in. In *Breeding Plumage* the upperparts are more golden and the underparts are black except for the white flanks and under tail coverts; the white of the forehead and streak above the eye is extended down the side of the neck. *Plate V.*

[1] *S. s. australis.* [2] *Charadrius apricarius fulvus.*

A common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the shore and low-lying open spaces, where it is to be seen in small flocks. I have often seen it at, among other places, the Ipoh Racecourse and on the banks of the Kinta River just below Ipoh. At time of arrival and just before departure, quite a number of birds show some black on their underparts. *Malay:* Burong kĕriyut, so-called after its plaintive but pleasing call.

111. **Little Ringed Plover** (*Charadrius dubius curonicus*). *Male:* above, light brown, the wings having dark edges; below, white; base of forehead, eye streak, and a band over the crown from eye to eye, black; forehead, chin, throat, and a collar, white; a black patch on the breast, extended to form a thin lower border to the white collar; tail, darker brown, with a dark bar near the white tip; bill, black, yellow at base; feet, yellowish; 6¾ in. *Fem.:* duller with rather less black. *Plate X.*

A fairly common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the drier low-lying open country inland. Usually in small flocks and very difficult to see when standing still; it runs about a lot, and, when alarmed, rises in a short rapid twisting flight. I have seen flocks on the Ipoh Racecourse during most of the winter months and, at times, on the flats adjoining the Kinta River. A slightly smaller form *C. d. jerdoni* also occurs in the Malay Peninsula and may possibly be resident. *Malay:* Kĕdidi.

112. **Kentish Plover** (*Charadrius alexandrinus dealbatus*). *Winter Plumage:* crown, brown; rest of head, including a collar across the nape, white; rest of upperparts, brown, wings darker at the edges; a brown band across the chest, broken by white in the middle; rest of underparts white; tail, brown, outer feathers white; bill, black; feet, greyish black; 6½ in. In *Breeding Plumage* the male has a wide black band across the crown, some black on the face and the brown of the chest band, replaced by black.

A rather rare Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor of which there are few records. The typical form *C. a. alexandrinus* is also known to visit Malaya. *Malay:* Kĕdidi.

113. **Malay Sand-Plover** (*Charadrius peronii*). *Male:* forehead and line above eye, white; fore-crown, black; rest of crown and nape, yellowish buff; a dark patch behind the eye; collar across lower nape, white; mantle, black, extended to form a band, broken in the centre, across the breast; rest of upperparts and tail, grey brown with paler markings, the wings darker at edges; below, white; bill, black; feet, grey; 6¼ in. *Fem.:* has the black markings replaced by yellowish buff, except at edge of wings; feet are sometimes yellowish.

Occurs locally on the sandy stretches of the coast of the mainland and nearby islands. Usually seen in pairs, feeding along the edge of the sea. Nest recorded. *Malay:* Kĕdidi.

114. **Lesser Sand-Plover** (*Charadrius mongolus atrifrons*). Very similar to the Large Sand-Plover (115), but smaller; 7½ in.

A common Passage Migrant Winter Visitor to the coast, where it is to be seen in flocks, in company with other waders. It frequents the mud-flats and, to a lesser extent, the sandy parts of the shore. On occasions, it penetrates inland. *Malay:* Kědidi.

115. **Large Sand-Plover** (*Charadrius leschenaultii*).[1] *Winter Plumage:* above, greyish brown, with dark edges to the wings and some white markings on the tail; forehead and streak above eye, white; below, white, with the greyish brown of the side of the neck extended to form the beginnings of a ring; bill, black; feet, greyish black; 8½ in. In *Breeding Plumage* the colouring is richer, the forehead and face black, the band across the chest complete and pale brown.

A fairly common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the coast and islands. I have come across it in small parties on expanses of sand in company with other waders. *Malay:* Kědidi; kěpala bĕsar; kěpala rapang.

116. **Caspian Plover** (*Eupoda veredus*).[2] *Winter Plumage:* above, brown; forehead, a streak above the eye, face, chin, throat and a collar around the neck, whitish; below, white, but breast brown; tail, brown tipped with white and with a blackish band near the end; wings, brown with blackish edges; bill and feet, brownish; 9½ in. In *Breeding Plumage* the fore-part of the head, chin, throat, and neck are white and the breast chestnut, bordered below by a black line.

Rare Vagrant. Only known in Malaya from two records.

Family 24. Scolopacidae (Sandpipers, Snipe, etc.)

117. **Eastern Whimbrel** (*Numenius phaeopus variegatus*). Very like a smaller Eastern Curlew (118), but there are two broad, dark, longitudinal stripes on the crown and the lower back, rump, and upper tail coverts are heavily streaked and spotted with brown; bill, brown; feet, grey; 16 in.



Fig. 22. Eastern Whimbrel (117).

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Common, sometimes in large flocks, in the coastal areas of the mainland and islands. The call is a *tittering* note. Flies usually in V formation. *Malay:* Burong kĕndi; burong pisau raut; burong gajah.

118. **Eastern Curlew** (*Numenius arquata orientalis*). *Winter Plumage:* above, pale brown thickly pencilled with dark brown and black, the wings dark at the edges; tail, dark brown, barred with white; lower back, rump, upper tail coverts and throat, white; remainder white, streaked with dark brown on the head, neck, breast, and flanks; bill,

[1] *C. l. l.* [2] *Charadrius asiaticus v.*

long, decurved and dark brown; feet, dark grey; 23 in. *Breeding Plumage* is darker and more heavily streaked.

A rather uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the mud-flats of the coastal areas. Usually in small parties. Call, a plaintive *cur-lee*. I have seen it flying in from the sea near Prai in Province Wellesley. It has a steady flight with a period of coasting before alighting. *Malay:* Burong kĕndi; burong raut.

119. **Australian Curlew** (*Numenius madagascariensis*). Very similar to the Eastern Curlew (118), from which it is distinguished by its brown lower back and rump, which is thickly pencilled and streaked with dark brown and black.

Rare Vagrant. Included in the Malayan List on a few visual records only.

120. **Eastern Black-tailed Godwit** (*Limosa limosa melanuroides*). *Winter Plumage:* above, greyish brown, darker on back and wings; forehead and a short streak above eye, white; tail, black, white at base; underparts, white, washed with greyish brown on breast and thighs, with a few dark markings on the flanks; bill, yellowish, dark at end; feet, greyish black; 14½ in. *Breeding Plumage:* the chin, throat, and abdomen remain white but the head, neck, and rest of the underparts become rusty brown, streaked with black on the head and barred with darker brown on the underparts.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Small numbers visit parts of the coast and some muddy swamp areas inland. I have seen it, with other waders, feeding on the mud-flats at Pengkalen Bharu, north of Lumut.

121. **Eastern Bar-tailed Godwit** (*Limosa lapponica baueri*). *Winter Plumage:* above, ashy grey streaked with dark grey and white, the wings with dark edges; lower back, rump, and upper tail coverts, white, marked with brown; tail, white, barred with dark brown; underparts, white, with some brownish streaks at sides; bill, reddish yellow, black at tip; feet, blackish brown; 15 in. *Breeding Plumage:* head and upperparts, rufous, heavily streaked with black; underparts, rich cinnamon, barred at sides and under tail.

Rare Vagrant. Known in Malaya from only two records. In flight, the white back and rump and barred tail are conspicuous.

122. **Redshank** (*Tringa totanus eurhinus*). *Winter Plumage:* above, greyish brown, a white bar on the wings which have dark primaries; a pale streak above the eye; lower back and rump, white; tail, barred dark grey and white; underparts, white, but the breast grey and slightly streaked with brown; bill, dark brown, orange at base; feet, orange; 11¼ in. *Breeding Plumage:* upperparts are heavily marked with dark brown and buff streaks and the feet are reddish orange.

A very common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the mud-flats of the coast, where its characteristic bobbing movement as it

feeds, its white rump, and broad white fringe to its wings as it flies, make it very noticeable. It also penetrates up river valleys for considerable distances inland, and I have seen it quite near Ipoh, on river flats and on the more muddy portions of tailings retention areas below mines. It has a loud plaintive cry, *too-too-eee*, and when uneasy utters a rapidly repeated *te-oo* which is most annoying to the would-be observer of shore-birds. It is a restless and nervous bird, only too ready to give the alarm. The flight is swift and deliberate, with periods of coasting when near the ground. The typical form, *T. t. totanus*, also visits Malaya. *Malay:* Kědidi pantai; burong kaki dian; kědidi.

123. **Marsh Sandpiper** (*Tringa stagnatilis*). *Winter Plumage:* white, with the crown, nape, mantle, upper back, and dark-edged wings, grey, tinged with brown; some dark streaks on the crown and sides of breast and a few bars on the upper tail coverts; tail, greyish white, barred with black; bill, black; feet, greenish; 10 in. *Breeding Plumage:* upperparts rather browner and streaked with black.

A very rare Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the coastal flats, and, possibly, some low-lying inland marshy areas.

124. **Greenshank** (*Tringa nebularia*). *Winter Plumage:* above, brownish grey, marked with black and white, the wings with darker edges; a dark eye-streak; head and neck, streaked with dark brown and white; forehead, line above eye, face, back, and rump, white; tail, white, with brown markings; bill, dark brown; feet, yellowish green; 13½ in. *Breeding Plumage:* upperparts, brown, the markings more pronounced and the neck and breast, streaked and spotted.

A fairly frequent Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the coastal mud-flats and estuaries. Also penetrates inland along the larger rivers and I have seen it on mud-banks in the Kinta River at Lahat near Ipoh. Its size, green legs, and slightly upturned bill aid identification in the field. In flight, the white back and rump are conspicuous. It usually calls as it rises from the ground and, on wing, utters a harsh, three-syllabled squeak.

125. **Wood Sandpiper** (*Tringa glareola*). *Winter Plumage:* above, dark brown mottled with white; rump and upper tail coverts, white; wings, dark at edges; tail, barred black and white; underparts, white; fore-neck, breast, and flanks, pale greyish brown; bill, dark slaty green; feet, greenish grey; 8¼ in. *Breeding Plumage:* upperparts more heavily streaked; fore-neck, breast, and flanks, spotted and barred with brown.

A very common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to wet, low-lying areas, both inland and near the coast. I have seen it alone, in pairs and in flocks, and have found it rather difficult to approach. The white rump is conspicuous in flight and it is apt to fly higher than most sandpipers. When flushed, it usually circles at some height repeatedly uttering its call, *tu-tu-tu-tu*. *Malay:* Kědidi.

126. **Spotted Greenshank** (*Tringa guttifer*). *Winter Plumage:* above, grey faintly marked with white, wings with dark edges; lower back, rump and tail coverts, white; tail, greyish with a white edge; head and neck, faintly streaked; forehead and a streak above the eye, white; underparts, white; bill, dark brown, yellowish green at base; feet, greenish lead; 11½ in. *Breeding Plumage:* upperparts, darker and sides of breast mottled.

A rare Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the coastal mud-flats, where it associates with the other small waders.

127. **Avocet-Sandpiper** (*Xenus cinereus*). *Winter Plumage:* above, greyish brown, whitish on forehead and above and around the eye; wings darker at edges and with a whitish bar; tail grey, with white edges; underparts, white; bill, curved upwards, dark brown, orange at base; feet, orange; 9½ in.

A common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the coastal mud-flats. It is said to form large flocks occasionally, but I have seen it alone, feeding with other small waders. *Malay:* Kědidi.

128. **Common Sandpiper** (*Actitis hypoleucos*).[1] *Winter Plumage:* above, olive brown, rather ashy on the head and nape and pale at the shoulders of the dark-edged wings; a pale streak above the eye; tail, brown, with outer feathers barred with white and white at the tip; underparts white, washed with brown on sides of breast; bill, greenish black; feet, greenish grey; 8 in. *Breeding Plumage:* upperparts darker and greyer; a few streaks on the throat; sides of breast, a darker brown. *Plate X.*

A very common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to Malaya, where it appears to remain for all but the spring and early summer breeding season. Frequents the sea-shore and is common inland wherever there are open streams or sheets of water. I have also found it common on areas covered by mine tailings. Has a low, curving flight, with a marked downward beat of the wings. In flight, a white bar on the wings, not noticeable when the bird is at rest, is conspicuous. Very active and runs about constantly, jerking its head and tail. Call, a trilling *kitteedi*. I have always found it much easier to approach than other small waders. *Malay:* Kědidi; kědidi kělichap.

129. **Grey-rumped Tattler** (*Heteroscelus brevipes*).[2] *Winter Plumage:* above, grey, with some white markings near the dark edges of the wings; face and underparts, white; bill, slaty brown; feet, dull yellow; 10¾ in. In *Breeding Plumage* there is some barring of the underparts.

A Rare Vagrant known in Malaya only from two specimens obtained near Singapore.

130. **Turnstone** (*Arenaria i. interpres*). *Winter Plumage:* above, dark brown, mottled with buff, a thin white bar on the dark-edged wings; tail, white, with a broad black band at the base and near the end; face, brown; below, white, with a broad band of blackish brown from the

[1] *Tringa h.* [2] *Tringa incana b.*

feeds, its white rump, and broad white fringe to its wings as it flies, make it very noticeable. It also penetrates up-river valleys for considerable distances inland, and I have seen it quite near Ipoh, on river flats and on the more muddy portions of tailings retention areas below mines. It has a loud, plaintive cry, *too-too-eee*, and when uneasy utters a rapidly repeated *te-oo* which is most annoying to the would-be observer of shore-birds. It is a restless and nervous bird, only too ready to give the alarm. The flight is swift and deliberate, with periods of coasting when near the ground. The typical form, *T. t. totanus*, also visits Malaya. *Malay:* Kĕdidi pantai; burong kaki dian; kĕdidi.

123. **Marsh Sandpiper** (*Tringa stagnatilis*). *Winter Plumage:* white, with the crown, nape, mantle, upper back, and dark-edged wings, grey, tinged with brown; some dark streaks on the crown and sides of breast and a few bars on the upper tail coverts; tail, greyish white, barred with black; bill, black; feet, greenish; 10 in. *Breeding Plumage:* upperparts rather browner and streaked with black.

A very rare Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the coastal flats, and, possibly, some low-lying inland marshy areas.

124. **Greenshank** (*Tringa nebularia*). *Winter Plumage:* above, brownish grey, marked with black and white, the wings with darker edges; a dark eye-streak; head and neck, streaked with dark brown and white; forehead, line above eye, face, back, and rump, white; tail, white, with brown markings; bill, dark brown; feet, yellowish green; 13½ in. *Breeding Plumage:* upperparts, brown, the markings more pronounced and the neck and breast, streaked and spotted.

A fairly frequent Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the coastal mud-flats and estuaries. Also penetrates inland along the larger rivers and I have seen it on mud-banks in the Kinta River at Lahat near Ipoh. Its size, green legs, and slightly upturned bill aid identification in the field. In flight, the white back and rump are conspicuous. It usually calls as it rises from the ground and, on wing, utters a harsh, three-syllabled squeak.

125. **Wood Sandpiper** (*Tringa glareola*). *Winter Plumage:* above, dark brown mottled with white; rump and upper tail coverts, white; wings, dark at edges; tail, barred black and white; underparts, white; fore-neck, breast, and flanks, pale greyish brown; bill, dark slaty green; feet, greenish grey; 8¼ in. *Breeding Plumage:* upperparts more heavily streaked; fore-neck, breast, and flanks, spotted and barred with brown.

A very common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to wet, low-lying areas, both inland and near the coast. I have seen it alone, in pairs and in flocks, and have found it rather difficult to approach. The white rump is conspicuous in flight and it is apt to fly higher than most sandpipers. When flushed, it usually circles at some height repeatedly uttering its call, *tu-tu-tu-tu*. *Malay:* Kĕdidi.

126. **Spotted Greenshank** (*Tringa guttifer*). *Winter Plumage:* above, grey faintly marked with white, wings with dark edges; lower back, rump and tail coverts, white; tail, greyish with a white edge; head and neck, faintly streaked; forehead and a streak above the eye, white; underparts, white; bill, dark brown, yellowish green at base; feet, greenish lead; 11½ in. *Breeding Plumage:* upperparts, darker and sides of breast mottled.

A rare Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the coastal mud-flats, where it associates with the other small waders.

127. **Avocet-Sandpiper** (*Xenus cinereus*). *Winter Plumage:* above, greyish brown, whitish on forehead and above and around the eye; wings darker at edges and with a whitish bar; tail grey, with white edges; underparts, white; bill, curved upwards, dark brown, orange at base; feet, orange; 9½ in.

A common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the coastal mud-flats. It is said to form large flocks occasionally, but I have seen it alone, feeding with other small waders. *Malay:* Kědidi.

128. **Common Sandpiper** (*Actitis hypoleucos*).[1] *Winter Plumage:* above, olive brown, rather ashy on the head and nape and pale at the shoulders of the dark-edged wings; a pale streak above the eye; tail, brown, with outer feathers barred with white and white at the tip; underparts white, washed with brown on sides of breast; bill, greenish black; feet, greenish grey; 8 in. *Breeding Plumage:* upperparts darker and greyer; a few streaks on the throat; sides of breast, a darker brown. *Plate X.*

A very common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to Malaya, where it appears to remain for all but the spring and early summer breeding season. Frequents the sea-shore and is common inland wherever there are open streams or sheets of water. I have also found it common on areas covered by mine tailings. Has a low, curving flight, with a marked downward beat of the wings. In flight, a white bar on the wings, not noticeable when the bird is at rest, is conspicuous. Very active and runs about constantly jerking its head and tail. Call, a trilling *kitteedi*. I have always found it much easier to approach than other small waders. *Malay:* Kědidi; kědidi kělichap.

129. **Grey-rumped Tattler** (*Heteroscelus brevipes*).[2] *Winter Plumage:* above, grey, with some white markings near the dark edges of the wings; face and underparts, white; bill, slaty brown; feet, dull yellow; 10¾ in. In *Breeding Plumage* there is some barring of the underparts.

A Rare Vagrant known in Malaya only from two specimens obtained near Singapore.

130. **Turnstone** (*Arenaria i. interpres*). *Winter Plumage:* above, dark brown, mottled with buff, a thin white bar on the dark-edged wings; tail, white, with a broad black band at the base and near the end; face, brown; below, white, with a broad band of blackish brown from the

[1] *Tringa h.* [2] *Tringa incana b.*

sides of the neck across the breast, narrowing at the centre; bill, greenish black; feet, orange; 8 in. *Breeding Plumage:* the crown is more noticeably streaked, the head and neck, white, broadly marked with black around the eye, across the forehead and on the side of the neck; wide patch on the breast extending up the sides of the fore-neck, black; back and wings, chestnut and black.

A rather uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the coasts, where it prefers the sandy stretches.

131. **Red-breasted Snipe** (*Limnodromus griseus semipalmatus*). *Winter Plumage:* above, ashy grey brown, obscurely marked with white, the wings darker at edges; back, rump and upper tail coverts, white, marked with black; tail, white, barred with black; head and neck, streaked with blackish brown; face, brown, marked with black; below, white, heavily marked with blackish brown except on abdomen; bill and feet, blackish grey; 13 in. *Breeding Plumage:* above, rufous, closely marked with black; below, bright rufous, barred on flanks and lighter on abdomen; bill, blackish grey, long, swollen at tip; feet, dark grey; 13 in.

A Rare Vagrant. Known in Malaya from only two records, one from the Dindings and one from near Kuala Lumpur, each in December.

132. **Pintail Snipe** (*Capella stenura*). Chin, whitish; breast and neck, buff, streaked with very dark brown; under tail coverts, buff; rest of underparts, white; top of head, buff, with two longitudinal dark stripes separated by a thin buff line; face, brownish white, with a dark eye-streak; tail, blackish at base, remainder rich chestnut, marked with black; rest of upperparts, an intricate mixture of black, buff and chestnut brown, with two pale buff longitudinal streaks down the back, and dark edges to the wings; bill, brown, blackish at tip; feet, olive green; 10¼ in.

Distinguished from Swinhoe's Snipe (133) and the Fantail Snipe (134) by the tail, which contains about seven narrow, stiff and pin-like feathers on each side of the ten normally-shaped feathers in the centre, and from the Fantail Snipe (134) by the regular bars of equal width on the feathers (*axillaries*) under the wing and the bill, which is less broadened. These two last features it shares with Swinhoe's Snipe (133).

The Pintail Snipe is a Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor and is much the commonest of the three species of snipe which visit Malaya, all of which are known by the same *Malay* names—burong bĕrkek or burong tĕtirok.

Snipe begin to arrive in the more northerly districts about the end of August, but it is probable that the Fantail Snipe (134) and, possibly, Swinhoe's Snipe (133), arrive later. Unfortunately, information as to the numbers and time and arrival and departure of the two last-named species is not very precise, as few people take the trouble to identify and record the species of snipe which they shoot.

The first-comers are few in number, but they are followed by ever-

increasing hordes until the zenith is reached in about October. As new birds arrive, they spread southwards until snipe are common on suitable ground throughout the country. By February, some birds have started to go north again, and there is a big exit towards the end of March, usually only a few stragglers being left by the middle of April. I have many times seen odd snipe in Perak at the end of April and, on one occasion, I kept under observation a solitary bird which stayed all the year round near Kampar in Perak, probably because a wound or some other disability prevented it from undertaking the migratory flight.

During the season, snipe are to be found in almost any open space sufficiently swampy or muddy, provided it is not too wet. They do not like excessive water and, in times of flood, appear to be less numerous and wilder. Rice-fields, and the flat ground adjoining them, are favoured spots and newly burnt-off areas, with water or swamp nearby, appear to attract them. They are often to be found in the vicinity of pools and, in the heat of the day, in any adjoining areas of low bush or tangled vegetation.

In Malaya, snipe, when flushed, are not quite so quickly away as their European brethren, the difference in initial speed being probably due to the fact that, being better fed, they are heavier and lazier, while the vegetation from which they rise is, on the whole thicker and taller. This not only causes them to delay rising, but actually hinders them in their attempt to do so. Once they are under way, their flight is rapid and twisting, the flushed bird rising suddenly, with a characteristic note of which *scaap* is probably the best rendering. This inability to keep quiet on rising is often the undoing of a bird which would otherwise slip away unnoticed. Snipe may get up singly or several together in a *wisp*, but they have a trick of lying quiet for a few seconds after one of their number has been disturbed and then, without warning, suddenly getting up and away.

The mottled colouring of a snipe blends wonderfully with its surroundings and a wounded bird is often difficult to find, for the instinct of self-preservation causes it to *worry down* into the vegetation as far as it can. Snipe will often fly some distance after being mortally wounded, but a bird badly hit usually betrays the fact by dropping down its legs.

133. **Swinhoe's Snipe** (*Capella megala*). Very similar to the Pintail Snipe (132) and Fantail Snipe (134) in general appearance and habits. It can be distinguished by the number and form of its tail feathers, which are intermediate between those of the two species mentioned. The tail consists of 20 or 22 feathers, of which the outer 6 or 7 are narrow and stiff, but not to the same extent as those of the Pintail Snipe (132)—they are never narrow enough to merit the description *pin-like*. Bill, brownish, darker at end; feet, slate; 11½ in.

Far less common in Malaya than the Pintail Snipe (132), but

probably as numerous or more so than the Fantail Snipe (134). For *Malay* names, habits, &c., see under Pintail Snipe (132).

134. **Fantail Snipe** (*Capella g. gallinago*). Resembles the Pintail Snipe (132) and Swinhoe's Snipe (133) in general appearance and habits, but differs in the number and form of its tail feathers and the fact that the white and dark bars on the feathers (*axillaries*) under the wing, are either absent or, if present, not of equal width. The tail consists of 14 feathers, all rounded and shaped in the usual way, although they become a little narrower towards the edge. Bill, brown, blackish at end; feet, greenish; 10½ in. *Plate V.*

Occasional Visitor. Probably the least common of the three Malayan species. For *Malay* names, habits, &c., see under Pintail Snipe (132).

135. **Woodcock** (*Scolopax r. rusticola*). Above, rich rufous, intricately barred and mottled with black and grey; forehead, face, and underparts, pale greyish brown closely and finely barred with darker brown; chin and throat less marked and paler; crown, barred black, reddish chestnut and dirty white; a dark brown eye-streak; tail, short, very dark brown, grey at end; bill, long, flesh-coloured, brown at the tip; feet, grey; 14 in.

Occasional Vagrant. Known in Malaya from only one specimen and a few visual records. A bird of swift flight, when alarmed, and of crepuscular and nocturnal habits.

136. **Knot** (*Calidris c. canutus*). *Winter Plumage:* upperparts and breast, pale grey, with dark streaks on the head and breast; wings, pale grey, with darker grey markings, a whitish bar and dark brown ends; a pale streak above the eye; underparts, white, barred with grey on the flanks; bill, black; feet, olive green; 10 in. *Breeding Plumage: Male:* face, side of neck and underparts, chestnut; top of head, brown, streaked with black; mantle, back and upper portion of wings, mottled chestnut and black; lower edges of wings, dark brown; rump, white, barred with chestnut and dark brown. *Fem.:* duller.

Rare Vagrant. Known in Malaya only from one record obtained on Singapore Island in November.

137. **Great Knot** (*Calidris tenuirostris*). *Winter Plumage:* above, pale brownish grey; rump, white, speckled with dark brown; below, white; crown, neck, face, flanks and breast, finely speckled with blackish brown; a darkish eye-streak; dark edges to wings; tail, grey-brown with white tip and edges; bill, brownish black; feet, olive; 10½ in. *Breeding Plumage:* upperparts, brownish chestnut, marked with black; head streaked with black; throat, breast, flanks and under tail coverts, spotted with black; the breast so heavily spotted that it appears dark.

Occasional Visitor. Known in Malaya from four records, obtained in winter on mud-flats on the coast of Selangor.

138. **Sanderling** (*Crocethia alba*). *Winter Plumage:* Above, pale grey,

obscurely barred on back and rump with black; wings, greyish, brown at edges; face and underparts, white; bill, black; feet, blackish grey, no hind toe; 8 in. *Breeding Plumage:* upperparts, chestnut, streaked with black, grey and a little white; upper tail coverts, white; tail, blackish, edged with white.

Rare Vagrant. Recorded, so far, only twice from the west coast.

139. **Red-necked Stint** (*Erolia ruficollis*). *Winter Plumage:* above, brownish grey, with dark streaks, becoming blackish towards the tail; grey black with pale grey edges; wings, dark at edges and with a whitish bar; face and underparts, white; bill, black; feet, blackish brown, toes short; 6¼ in. In *Breeding Plumage* the face, throat, fore-neck, and breast are reddish spotted with black, and the upper parts are a rich chestnut marked with black.

A fairly common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the mud-flats and coastal stretches of sand. I have seen it in some numbers feeding with other waders on the sea-shore near Pengkalen Bharu, north of Lumut. *Malay:* Kědidi.

140. **Temminck's Stint** (*Erolia temminckii*). *Winter Plumage:* above, pale brownish grey with a few faint dark markings, but more uniform than that of the other Stints; wings with a thin whitish bar and dark edges; tail, grey, with white outer feathers; below, white; fore-neck and breast, pale grey; bill, black; feet, olive green; 6 in. *Breeding Plumage:* upperparts are rather darker and streaked; fore-neck and breast are also streaked.

Rare Vagrant. Known in Malaya from only one record obtained on the golf links at Kuala Lumpur. *Malay:* Kědidi.

141. **Long-toed Stint** (*Erolia subminuta*).[1] *Winter Plumage:* above, dark ashy brown, almost black on lower back, rump and upper tail coverts; a pale streak above the eye; wings, dark brown, marked with white, and with a thin white bar and very dark edges; tail, brown, edged with brownish grey; underparts, white; front of neck and breast, greyish, streaked with brown; bill, black, greenish yellow at base; feet, greyish green, toes, long; 6¼ in. In *Breeding Plumage* the colour of the upper-parts is richer and the front of the neck and breast more thickly spotted.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to inland low-lying marshy areas. *Malay:* Kědidi.

142. **Curlew-Sandpiper** (*Erolia testacea*). *Winter Plumage:* above, greyish brown, with some darker and lighter markings; the wings with darker edges; head, streaked; face, light brown; rump, brown; upper tail coverts, white; tail, greyish brown; underparts, white; breast, grey, faintly streaked; bill, down-curved and black; feet, black; 8½ in. *Breeding Plumage:* above, rufous chestnut, mottled with pale grey and black; patch on wings, greyish; upper tail coverts, whitish, with some black spots; underparts, reddish chestnut, finely barred with white.

[1] *E. minutilla s.*

A not uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the coast, where it feeds in flocks on the mud-flats. The white tail coverts are noticeable in flight. *Malay:* Kĕdidi.

143. **Broad-billed Sandpiper** (*Limicola falcinellus sibirica*). *Winter Plumage:* above, ashy grey becoming darker and browner towards the tail, the crown and mantle being noticeably spotted; tail and edge of wings, blackish; stripe above eye, white; below, white, greyish on sides of head, neck and breast; bill, broad and black, yellowish at base; feet, greenish brown; 7 in. *Breeding Plumage:* above, rich brown, closely marked with black and buff; below, throat, neck, breast and flanks spotted with black.

A fairly uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to coastal flats. *Malay:* Kĕdidi.

144. **Ruff** (*Philomachus pugnax*). *Winter Plumage:* above, whitish grey, well speckled and pencilled with brown, the edge of wings dark brown; below, white, washed with greyish brown on the neck and breast; bill, dark brown; feet, yellowish brown; 12 in. (fem. 10 in.). In *Breeding Plumage*, the males grow large *ruffs* which vary much in colour; the females become much darker.

Rare Vagrant. In Malaya, only one bird has so far been obtained. The female is known as a Reeve.

Family 25. Recurvirostridae (Stilts)



Fig. 23. Black-winged Stilt (145).

145. **Black-winged Stilt** (*Himantopus h. himantopus*). *Male:* white, but mantle, upper back and wings, black with greenish reflections; tail, grey; bill, black; legs, very long and red; 15 in. *Fem.:* has the black largely replaced by brown and the head and neck are sometimes greyish.

Rare Vagrant. Only one certain record in Malaya. More likely to be met with in inland swampy areas than on the coasts.

Family 26. Dromadidae (Crab-Plovers)

146. **Crab-Plover** (*Dromas ardeola*). White, with the mantle and upper back, black; wings, white with a black patch and edges; bill, stout and black; legs, long and greenish blue; 16 in.

Rare Vagrant. Recorded only on one occasion from Selangor, where a flock of six were seen on the mud-flats.



Fig. 24 Crab-Plover (146).

FAMILY 27. BURHINIDAE (STONE-PLOVERS)

No Malayan species, but one recorded from Peninsular Thailand.

FAMILY 28. GLAREOLIDAE (PRATINCOLES)

147. **Eastern Pratincole** (*Glareola maldivarum*).[1] Above, grey-brown; rump and upper tail coverts, white; wings, long and swallow-like, black at the ends; tail, forked, black, white at base; below, pale buff; abdomen and under tail, white; a narrow, black line extending down from the eye and continued as a thin collar across the upper breast; an indistinct pale brown collar on the hind-neck; bill, black, red at base; feet, greyish black. 11 in. *Plate XIII.*

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to rice-fields and other open low-lying country. Believed to be mainly a bird of passage, common in some winters but almost absent in others. Some winters I have seen quite large flocks on the Ipoh Racecourse and on the flats adjoining the Kinta River below Ipoh. The flocks are easy to approach and, normally, seem reluctant to leave the ground. In the late afternoon, however, (and less often in the morning) they *hawk* for flies and form a remarkable sight as they wheel high up against the sunset. At these times their flight is not unlike that of a swallow—hence their other name Swallow-Plover. *Malay:* Kĕdidi padang.

FAMILY 29. LARIDAE (GULLS, TERNS)

148. **Black-headed Gull** (*Larus ridibundus*).[2] *Winter Plumage:* Above, pale grey; below, white; a conspicuous black spot in front of the eye and a greyish patch behind it; upper tail coverts and tail, white; wing, pale grey with a white outer fringe and black tip; bill and feet, red; 16 in. In *Breeding Plumage* the fore-part of the head and neck become dark brown.

An uncommon Winter Visitor to Malayan waters. Several obtained or seen in winter near Singapore.

149. **White-winged Black Tern** (*Chlidonias leucoptera*).[3] *Winter Plumage:* above, including wings, grey; below, white; hind-crown and nape, black, streaked with white; mark in front of eye, black; collar across back of neck, white; tail, grey with whitish edges; bill, black, red at gape; feet, brownish black; 9 in. *Breeding Plumage:* head, neck and upper back, black; back and rump, dark grey; wings, pale grey, whitish at shoulder and edges; upper tail coverts and tail, white; vent, white; rest of underparts, black; bill and feet, red.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Fairly common in winter and spring on the west coast, especially near Penang. *Malay:* Chamar.

150. **Gull-billed Tern** (*Gelochelidon nilotica affinis*). *Winter Plumage:*

[1] *G. pratincola m.* [2] *L. r. r.* [3] *C. l. grisea.*

above, grey; below, white; small area round eye, black; a white collar; edge of wing, white; tail, grey, whitish at edges, forked; bill and feet, black; 14 in. In the *Breeding Plumage* the top half of the head and face, nape and the nuchal crest, are black.

A fairly common Winter Visitor and Passage Migrant to the coasts of the Straits of Malacca. Occurs less commonly on the east coast of Malaya. *Malay:* Chamar.

151. **Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo longipennis*). *Winter Plumage:* above, grey, except for a white forehead, a black hind-crown and nape, and a white collar and upper tail-coverts; below, white; tail, grey and forked; bill, black; feet, reddish brown; 15 in. In the *Breeding Plumage* the whole top of the head and upper half of face is black and the underparts are washed with grey; bill, dark horn, tinged with red; feet, deep red.

A common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the northern portion of the Straits of Malacca where it frequents estuaries and shallow water. I have often met with it near Penang in the autumn and winter.

152. **Roseate Tern** (*Sterna dougallii bangsi*). *Breeding Plumage:* above, pale grey; below, white, washed with pink; top of head, face above eye level and nuchal crest, black; collar across back of neck, white; tail, grey, forked; bill, black, red or orange at base; feet, orange-red; 14½ in. *Winter Plumage:* forehead, streaked with white; bill and feet, black; no pink tinge on underparts.

Rather uncommon, but recorded from both west and east coast and I have seen it in the Straits of Malacca. Frequents the small islands and as a rule keeps away from the mainland coasts. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Chamar jambu.

153. **Black-naped Tern** (*Sterna s. sumatrana*). *Breeding Plumage:* above, very pale grey; below, white; head and neck, white; a black streak extending from just in front of the eye round the nape, where it broadens; underparts, faintly washed with pink; bill and feet, black; 13¼ in. *Winter Plumage:* has no pink wash.



Fig. 25. Black-naped Tern (153).

Common among the more rocky islands of both coasts. Normally an open sea bird, but in winter sometimes frequents the shores of the mainland. I have seen it close to the shores of Kedah and off the east coast of Peninsular Thailand. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Chamar.

154. **Bridled Tern** (*Sterna a. anaethetus*). *Breeding Plumage:* above, grey-brown; below, white, washed with grey, particularly on the sides of the breast; crown, nape and eye-streak, black; forehead and line above eye, white; tail, brownish grey with white edges, forked; bill,

dark brown; feet, black; 14 in. *Winter Plumage:* paler, the crown mottled with white.

An open sea bird which nests on rocky islands, usually the ones well out to sea, on both coasts. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Chamar.

155. **Chinese Little Tern** (*Sterna albifrons sinensis*). *Breeding Plumage:* above, grey; below, white; forehead and forepart of face, white; eye-streak, crown and nape, black; upper tail coverts, white; tail, white, forked; wings, grey, primaries darker; bill, yellow, blackish at tip; feet, yellowish orange; 10 in. *Winter Plumage:* less black on crown; bill brownish with a black tip; feet, brownish red.

A resident bird frequenting the coastal mud-flats in winter. Ascends some of the larger rivers of the east coast for some distance to breed on the sand-banks. Nesting recorded. Two other forms, Hume's Little Tern (*S. a. pusilla*) a Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, and Saunder's Little Tern (*S. a. saundersi*), an Occasional Visitor, come to the west coast of Malaya. *Malay:* Chamar kĕchil.

156. **Large Crested Tern** (*Thalasseus bergii cristatus*).[1] *Winter Plumage:* above, grey; below, white; forehead and front of crown, white, streaked with black; hind-crown, heavily streaked with black; nuchal crest, black; spot in front of eye, black; tail, grey, with darkish edges; bill, pale yellow; feet, black; 18 in. *Breeding Plumage:* forehead, white; top of head, upper half of face, nape, and nuchal crest, black.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. An open sea bird recorded from both coasts and the vicinity of Singapore. In the Straits of Malacca I have come across it well out to sea flying close to the water. *Malay:* Chamar bĕsar.

157. **Lesser Crested Tern** (*Thalasseus b. bengalensis*).[2] *Winter Plumage:* above, grey; below, white; eye-streak, crown, and nape, black; forehead, face, and collar, white; wing edges white, primaries blackish; tail, grey; bill, orange or deep yellow; feet, black; 16 in. *Breeding Plumage:* top of head, upper half of face, and longish nuchal crest, black.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Rather uncommon. Recorded on the west coast, from Penang to Singapore. Frequents estuaries and generally keeps close to the coasts. *Malay:* Chamar.

158. **Common Noddy** (*Anoüs stolidus pileatus*). General colour, dark sooty brown; top of head, greyish white; nape, pale grey; a narrow black eye-streak; a small patch of white under the eye; bill, black; feet, dark brown; 16½ in.

Occasional Visitor. An open sea bird, very rare in Malayan waters. *Malay:* Chamar hitam.

159. **White-capped Noddy** (*Anoüs minutus worcesteri*). General colour, dark sooty brown; head, whitish lavender grey; a thin black eye-streak; bill, black and slender; feet, reddish brown; 13 in.

[1] *Sterna b. cristata* and *sterna b. edwardsi*. [2] *Sterna b. b.*

Rare Vagrant. An open sea bird recorded once from the Straits of Malacca. *Malay:* Chamar hitam.

Family 30. Columbidae (Pigeons, Doves)

160. **Seimund's Pintail Pigeon** (*Sphenurus s. seimundi*). *Male:* above, green, greyer on nape and upper mantle; skin round eye, purplish-blue; wings, black, marked with yellow and with a maroon patch; tail, dark grey, graduated, with centre feathers longer and pointed; below, green, tinted with pinkish orange on breast and heavily flecked with yellow under tail; bill, purplish; feet, crimson; 11½ in., of which about 6½ in. is tail. *Fem.:* lacks maroon on wings and pinkish orange tinge on breast.

A rare mountain bird which has, on occasion, been obtained in the lowlands near the coast and on an island off the Perak coast. *Malay:* Punai gunong.

161. **Wedge-tailed Pigeon** (*Sphenurus sphenurus robinsoni*). *Male:* above, dark olive green, yellowish on head and greyish on mantle; wings, blackish, maroon at shoulder; tail, dark grey green, wedge shaped; below, olive green, yellowish on abdomen and marked with yellow under tail; bill, purplish mauve; feet, crimson; 12 in. *Fem.:* paler with no maroon on wings or grey on mantle.

A rare mountain bird which has been met with locally, in small parties, in high jungle trees at elevations of from 3,000 to nearly 4,000 feet. *Malay:* Punai bukit.

162. **Larger Thick-billed Green Pigeon** (*Butreron capellei magnirostris*). *Male:* green, tinged with grey above and with yellow below; skin round eye, yellowish green; breast, orange; patch under tail, chestnut; wings, dark grey, with a yellow bar; tail, blackish, grey at tip, the centre feathers green, tinged with yellow; bill, thick and green; feet, yellow; 14 in. *Fem.:* duller; breast, yellowish, tinged with orange; patch under tail, buffish.

The largest of Malayan Green Pigeons. Common inland in suitable localities, where flocks frequent the trees in the more open parts of virgin jungle. Chasen records that its note is a 'deep booming *coo*'. *Malay:* Lengkua; punai berkok lengguak; punai lengguak; punai bĕrkok; bakok.

163. **Lesser Thick-billed Green Pigeon** (*Treron c. curvirostra*). *Male:* green; top of head, grey; skin round eye, pale green; nape, green merging into grey; mantle, upper back and shoulder of wing, maroon; rest of wing, black, barred, and streaked with yellow; tail, green, with grey edges which have a black bar near the end; flanks, barred with white; patch under tail, chestnut; bill, greenish, crimson at base; feet, red; 9 in. *Fem.:* without maroon on upperparts, and patch under tail, pale buff barred with green.

Common, locally, throughout Malaya, in jungle up to 3,500 feet. Also found in Penang and Singapore. Feeds in flocks and is rather noisy in the trees. Appears to move between the hills and coast and I have found it plentiful at times near the base of Gunong Kledang near Ipoh. *Malay:* Punai daun; punai kĕrichau; punai ara.

164. **Cinnamon-headed Green Pigeon** (*Treron f. fulvicollis*). *Male:* head, face, neck, throat and breast, cinnamon-chestnut, shading into maroon on mantle and upper back; skin round eye, greenish; lower back, rump and abdomen, greyish green; wings, maroon at shoulder, remainder black, barred and streaked with yellow; tail, green, with a black subterminal band at the edges, which are grey at the tip; patch under tail, buffish chestnut; rest of underparts, green marked with yellow and greyish on the flanks; bill, greenish, red at base; feet, purplish pink; 10 in. *Fem.:* the cinnamon-chestnut and maroon replaced by green; top of head, greyish; patch under tail, pale buff streaked with green.

Rare, and local in distribution, throughout Malaya. Appears to prefer coastal districts, particularly mangrove areas, but has been recorded inland. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Punai bakau.

165. **Little Green Pigeon** (*Treron o. olax*).[1] *Male:* head, neck and upper mantle, dark blue-grey; lower mantle and back, maroon; rump, dark grey; wings, upper half, maroon, the rest, black, streaked with yellow; throat, pale grey; upper breast, orange; rest of underparts, yellowish green, greyer on the flanks; patch under tail, chocolate brown; tail, dark grey; bill, yellowish green; feet, coral red; 8¼ in. *Fem.:* green, darker above; crown and tail, dark grey; patch under tail, buff; lacks maroon and orange.

The smallest Malayan Green Pigeon. Fairly common up to about 3,000 feet but rare on the islands. Usually in small flocks. Call not unlike that of the Pink-necked Green Pigeon (166) but rather softer. Has been known to visit gardens. *Malay:* Punai siul; punai wei.

166. **Pink-necked Green Pigeon** (*Treron vernans griseicapilla*). *Male:* general colour, green; head and throat, pale bluish grey, shading into pale vinaceous purple on nape, sides of neck and upper breast; lower breast, orange; upper mantle, greyish; wings, green with a yellow bar and black edges; tail, grey with a black bar near end; upper tail coverts washed with gold; patch under tail, dark chestnut; rest of underparts green with a yellowish tinge, more pronounced in centre; bill, bluish horn; feet, pinkish crimson; 10½ in. *Fem.:* green, with a yellowish tinge on underparts and sides of head. *Plate II.*

The common Green Pigeon of the lowlands, where it occurs, often in large flocks, throughout the Peninsula and the adjoining islands. Not usually found in high jungle and appears to prefer the vicinity of cleared areas, secondary jungle and the edges of rice-fields. The call is

[1] *T. o.*

a soft chuckling whistling note, uttered frequently while feeding in the wild fruit trees and bushes about which it clambers in a rather parrot-like fashion, often reaching head downwards after fruit. The flocks flight regularly to and from their feeding grounds in the early morning and late afternoon. The flight is swift and direct but the birds take off with a noisy flapping of wings and appear to alight rather clumsily. In flight, it appears grey-green, but the yellow bar on the wing and black primaries are conspicuous. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Punai; punai kochok.

167. **Orange-breasted Green Pigeon** (*Treron b. bicincta*).[1] *Male:* green; grey on nape and upper mantle; wings, greyish green at shoulder, and the rest, black, barred and lightly streaked with yellow; tail, green, merging into grey, with a dark band near the end; below, yellowish green, yellower on abdomen; breast, orange, merging into pinkish mauve towards the green throat; flanks, greyish; patch under tail, buff chestnut; bill, whitish; feet, pink; 11½ in. *Fem.:* duller and more yellowish; also lacks the orange and mauve patch on the breast.

Resident in the north-west, where it is not uncommon in open country near the coast. South of Perak it is rare. It is common locally in Peninsular Thailand where it has similar habits to, and associates with, the Pink-necked Green Pigeon (166). *Malay:* Punai siam.

168. **Pink-headed Fruit-Dove** (*Ptilinopus jambu*). *Male:* above, rich green; black edges to wings and a yellowish green end to the tail; forehead, crown and face, pinkish crimson; chin and throat, dark maroon; a rosy pink patch on breast; patch under tail, deep chestnut; white streak on side of neck; rest of underparts, white, washed with greenish grey on the flanks; bill, orange; feet, maroon; 10½ in. *Fem.:* green; forehead, forecrown and fore-part of face, purple; abdomen, white; patch under tail, buff.

Locally not uncommon, particularly amongst the foothills. It appears to move about the country at certain seasons and to range from the coast and adjoining islands up to about 4,000 feet. *Malay:* Punai jambu; punai gading.

169. **Green Imperial Pigeon** (*Ducula aenea polia*).[2] Back, rump and tail, metallic bluish green; wings, darker green, washed with bronze and greyish at edges; patch under tail, chestnut; rest, lavender grey, paler on chin and forehead; bill, grey, crimson at base; feet, crimson; 16½ in.

Common in the low country and islands where it occurs in small flocks, which fly rather high. Most numerous near coast, amongst mangroves and along river banks. Call, a booming note. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Pĕrgam.

170. **Pied Imperial Pigeon** (*Ducula bicolor*).[3] White, sometimes

[1] *T. b. praetermissa.* [2] *D. a. aenea.* [3] *Myristicivora b. b.*

PLATE X



281. FIRE-TUFTED BARBET; 500. MANGROVE BLUE FLYCATCHER; 111. LITTLE RINGED PLOVER; 573. WEAVER-FINCH; 253. BLACK-BACKED KINGFISHER; 505. BLACK-AND-ORANGE FLY-CATCHER; 266. RED-BREASTED BEE-EATER; 128. COMMON SANDPIPER

About ⅔ Nat. Size

tinged with creamy yellow; edges of wings and lower half of tail, black; bill and feet, lavender grey; 16 in. *Plate XII.*

Fairly common amongst the mangroves of the smaller islands and along both coasts. Not definitely recorded from Penang, uncommon in Singapore, and less common on the west coast north of Langkawi. Rarely found far from the sea and most abundant in winter. Is said to have a chuckling note. *Malay:* Rawa.

171. **Mountain Imperial Pigeon** (*Ducula b. badia*). Head grey, merging into mauvish pink on the hind-neck; skin round eye, crimson; rest of upperparts, brownish maroon, becoming darker towards the tail; tail, dark brown, dark grey at the end; wings, maroon, dark brown at the edges; below, mauvish grey, whitish on the throat and washed with buff on the abdomen and under the tail; bill and feet, pinkish maroon; 16½ in.

Common in the high mountains north of Malacca and, at certain seasons, in the mangrove swamps of the west coast. In winter, I have found it plentiful at Cameron's Highlands where it is to be seen in the big jungle or sitting near the top of a high tree uttering its loud booming note. This call consists of two deep notes and, when making it, the bird first stretches its head out and then brings its bill down on its breast as the sound is emitted. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Pĕrgam bukit.

172. **Large Cuckoo-Dove** (*Macropygia u. unchall*). *Male:* head and neck greyish, with metallic reflections; rest of upperparts, tail and wings, rich chestnut-brown, barred with black, the wings blackish at the edges; below, vinaceous, paler on the throat and greyer on the flanks; centre of abdomen, buff; patch under tail, cinnamon; bill, black; feet, dull red; 15½ in. *Fem.:* wings, back and tail similar, but underparts buffish, barred with dark brown.

A rather uncommon bird of the higher mountains where it is said to frequent the ground amongst thick undergrowth. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Tekukor api gunong; tĕkukor api bĕsar.

173. **Little Cuckoo-Dove** (*Macropygia ruficeps malayana*). *Male:* above, including wings and tail, rich chestnut-brown, with a slight metallic sheen on nape and mantle; head, rich rufous chestnut; below, chestnut bay, darker on flanks and lighter on the throat, which is marked with black; tail, rather long with an abrupt narrowing half way down; bill, pinkish red; feet, brownish red; 10¾ in., of which tail is 6 in. *Fem.:* similar but duller.

Not uncommon in high jungle, from the low foothills up to above 5,000 feet. Not recorded south of Negri Sembilan. I have seen it at various elevations, in pairs and small parties. Its flight is swift and deliberate, but it takes off noisily and rather clumsily. On the wing its long graduated tail is very noticeable. Said to have a monotonous *coo* which it utters frequently when feeding on the ground. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Tekukor api; punai lĕmbu.

174. **Burmese Red Turtle-Dove** (*Streptopelia tranquebarica humilis*).[1] *Male:* general colour, reddish brown with crown, nape and rump, grey, a black collar on the hinder part of the neck; edge of wings black and a white tip to the tail; bill, black; feet, brownish red; 9 in. *Fem.:* similar but browner, the reddish tinge being absent.

Occasional Visitor. Has been recorded from Perak and has been known to breed in the Dindings near to the coast. At one time all local birds were thought to have been introduced, but Dr. Gibson-Hill in his *Checklist* mentions that, on evidence supplied by Mr. Edgar, some birds may be genuine visitors and that the species may possibly be establishing itself in Perak.

175. **Spotted Dove** (*Streptopelia chinensis tigrina*). Head, grey with a pinkish tinge at back; a black and white chequered patch on nape and sides of neck; tail, dark brown, outer feathers with white tips; wings, mainly grey, with dark brown edges; upper wing and rest of upperparts, brownish grey, obscurely flecked with dark brown; below, pinkish grey, shading into white on chin and under tail; bill, blackish brown; feet, dull red; 12 in.

Common in gardens and elsewhere in the more open parts of the low country. Not to be confused with the Barred Ground Dove (176) which is smaller, greyer and lacks the chequered neck patch. Both fan the tail and exhibit the white tips of the outer tail feathers when alighting, but the flight of the Spotted Dove is more direct. Although often seen on the ground, it keeps more to the bushes and trees than the Barred Ground Dove (176). When flying high, it sometimes planes with wings outstretched for quite long distances. The note is a soft pleasing *coo* and it is a favourite cage-bird. Usually in pairs, but sometimes in small flocks. Fond of sunning itself on the lawn. Has recently been observed at Cameron's Highlands. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Mĕrbok; kĕtikir; tĕkukor jĕrum.

176. **Barred Ground-Dove** (*Geopelia s. striata*). Head, grey, brownish at back; small blue-grey patch around eye; rest of upperparts, greyish brown, finely barred with black, particularly on mantle and sides of neck; tail, dark brown, outer feathers tipped with white; chin and throat, grey; rest of underparts, pinkish fawn, barred on the flanks and merging into white under the tail; bill, pale horn; feet, dark maroon; 9 in. *Plate XII.*

Common in the more open parts of the low country. Particularly common in gardens, where one or two are constantly to be seen, feeding on the lawn and strutting about with bobbing heads. The flight is rapid, twisting and, as a rule, short, but it can, if necessary, fly long distances. It has a habit of alighting on trees and bushes with its tail upturned and fanned out to display the white tips of the outer tail feathers. [See Spotted Dove (175).] The nuptial display consists

[1] *Œnopopelia t. h.*

of a constant cooing, a flirting of the tail and much bowing and scraping with half open wings and an expanded tail. It is very tame and will usually allow one to walk up to it before rising in a short rapid curving flight to the nearest tree. Perhaps its long immunity from molestation has given it a sense of security, for it is accounted lucky by the Malays, and the shooting of it and the Spotted Dove (175) is forbidden by law. It is a favourite cage-bird with the Malays, who seem to delight in its soft, liquid cooing. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Balam; tĕkukor mĕrbok; mĕrbok; kĕtitir.

177. **Emerald Dove** (*Chalcophaps i. indica*). *Male:* forehead and streak above eye, white; crown, bluish grey; neck, sides of head and underparts, pinkish purple, paler on chin; mantle, bluish grey, merging into bronzy green; back, dark green, with bronzy reflections and two greyish bands; rump, blackish; wings, metallic emerald green, with bronze reflections, darker at the ends and with a white patch at the shoulder; tail, black, with greyish outer feathers; bill, red; feet, purplish red; 10 in. *Fem.:* similar, but duller. *Plate IX.*

A common but shy bird of the jungle, where it frequents the ground. I have often met with it flying at great speed close to the ground along paths or amongst the trees. Its note—a low sonorous *coo* which carries long distances—is a common sound of the foothill jungle and is usually uttered by the bird when perched a few feet above the ground. It has been recorded up to 4,000 feet, but I have found it commonest in the foothills. Has been known to visit gardens. *Malay:* Punai tana; punai dekut; lembok.

178. **Nicobar Pigeon** (*Caloenas n. nicobarica*). *Male:* dark metallic green, with bronzy reflections; tail, white; head, neck, and hackles darker, with blue and purple reflections; the hackles are elongated to form a mane and there is a black knob at base of bill; bill, black; feet, plum; 16½ in. *Fem.:* has the knob smaller and the hackle feathers shorter. *Plate XII.*

Occurs only on the small islands adjoining the peninsula, where it frequents the ground in thick jungle. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Mĕrpati mas.

Family 31. Psittacidae (Parrots, Loriquets)

179. **Long-tailed Paroquet** (*Psittacula l. longicauda*). *Male:* top of head, green; face and a wide band right round the head, rose pink; a black streak extending from the bill back across the lower neck; mantle, green, becoming bluish towards the back, which is blue-green; rump and upper tail coverts, green; wings, yellowish green, with a bluish zone followed by green and a black edge; tail, green, with long blue centre feathers; bill, red; feet, powdery black; 16 in., of which tail is 10 in. *Fem.:* all green above, with a rose-pink face but no rose-pink around the head; tail, shorter; bill, horn-coloured. *Plate II.*

Common in suitable localities. Appears to prefer the edge of high jungle, swampy areas where the high trees have died but are still standing, and other open country. I have not actually seen a nest but have had the extraordinary experience of having a half-fledged youngster drop on my head as I stood beneath a dead tree with suitable looking holes at the top. It congregates in large flocks and its long tail, blunt-looking head and harsh cries make it easily recognizable in flight, even when the colouring cannot be seen. Flocks used to fly over Ipoh regularly in the evening. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Bayan.

180. **Little Malay Parrot** (*Psittinus c. cyanurus*). *Male:* head, bluish grey; mantle and shoulder, dark grey; lower back, rump and upper tail coverts, blue; tail, green, with some yellow; wings, green, with a red patch, yellowish at edge, at the shoulder and some blue towards the blackish lower edges; underparts, green, greyish on breast and bluish on abdomen and flanks; bill, red above, greenish below; feet, greenish; 7½ in. *Fem.:* greener; head and nape, brown; lower back and rump, green; red wing patch smaller.

Not common, but well distributed throughout Malaya. At certain seasons, it appears to congregate into large flocks and undertake migrations. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong nuri; pialin; sĕrendit gajah; tanau; pĕrling; puling.

181. **Malay Loriquet** (*Loriculus g. galgulus*). *Male:* green, with dark blue patch on the crown, a gold patch on the mantle, another on the lower back, and a red patch on the rump and throat; bill, blackish; feet, greenish lead; 5¾ in. *Fem.:* yellowish green, the patches of colour duller and smaller, and no red patch on the throat.

Fairly common in small flocks, often near cultivation. I have seen it in my Ipoh garden in both the coconut palms and casuarina trees. It has a harsh chattering note and makes a delightful, if rather quarrelsome, pet. It has a habit of hanging upside down. Both Malays and Chinese are very fond of it as a cage-bird. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Sĕrindit.

Family 32. Cuculidae (Cuckoos, Malkohas)

182. **Red-winged Crested Cuckoo** (*Clamator coromandus*). Head, crest and upperparts, glossy black; a white band across the back of neck; wings, chestnut, with a black patch; chin and throat, pale chestnut; breast and upper abdomen, white; lower abdomen and flanks, grey; under tail coverts, blackish; bill, greenish black; feet, leaden; 16 in.



Fig. 26. Red-winged Crested Cuckoo (182).

A fairly common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the western coastal areas, but less common inland. I have, however, seen it at Kampong Kepayang, near Ipoh, amongst rather swampy secondary jungle. Flight undulating.

183. **Large Hawk-Cuckoo** (*Cuculus sparverioides bocki*).[1] Top of head, dark grey; tail, brown, with bars of darker brown edged with chestnut; rest of upperparts, darkish brown; chin and throat, grey; breast, brownish; throat and breast, streaked with buff and dark brown; rest underparts, white, barred with dark brown and buff; bill, yellowish, darker on tip; feet, yellow; 12½ in.

A very rare bird of the high mountains. The larger typical species, *C. s. sparverioides*,[1] is a Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to Malayan lowlands.

184. **Lesser Hawk-Cuckoo** (*Cuculus vagans*).[2] Top of head, grey; rest of upperparts, brown, obscurely marked with black and pale brown, and, on the rump, with white; tail, grey brown, with wide bars of very dark brown, and the end, dirty white; a dark streak from the eye down to the side of the throat; under tail coverts, dirty white; rest of underparts, white, streaked with dark brown; skin round eye, pale chrome; bill, black above, greenish slate below; feet, yellow; 11 in.

Winter Visitor. A very rare jungle bird known only from a few specimens. *Malay:* sewah tĕkukor.

185. **Malayan Hawk-Cuckoo** (*Cuculus f. fugax*).[3] Above, dark grey; tail, barred with black, rufous at end; chin, grey; under tail coverts, white; breast, pale rufous; rest of underparts, whitish streaked with dark brown and rufous; bill, blackish; feet, yellow; 11½ in.

A resident about which not much is known. Another form, the Himalayan Hawk-Cuckoo *C. f. nisicolor*,[3] is a quite common visitor to Malaya in the winter months. *Malay:* Sewah tĕkukor.

186. **Indian Cuckoo** (*Cuculus m. micropterus*). Head all round and upper breast, grey; rest of upperparts, dark brown; tail brown, black at end and fringed with white at tip; underparts, whitish buff barred with black; bill, dark horn; feet, yellow; 13 in.

Resident and Winter Visitor. A rather uncommon bird of the more open lowland areas. In winter, its numbers are augmented by migrants from the north.

187. **Blyth's Cuckoo** (*Cuculus s. saturatus*).[4] Above, including wings, pale grey; tail, black, with a few white spots and tipped with white; face, throat and breast, pale grey; rest of underparts, whitish barred with black; bill, dark greenish horn; feet, yellow; 12 in.

A rather uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the coastal regions of western Malaya and the adjoining islands.

188. **Lesser Cuckoo** (*Cuculus poliocephalus lepidus*). *Male:* above, grey brown; tail, darker grey, with some white spots and a white tip; face, throat, and upper breast, grey; rest of underparts, buffish

[1] *Hierococcyx s. b.* and *H. s. s.*
[2] *Hierococcyx v.*
[3] *Hierococcyx f. f.* and *H. f. n.*
[4] *C. optatus.*

Common in suitable localities. Appears to prefer the edge of high jungle, swampy areas where the high trees have died but are still standing, and other open country. I have not actually seen a nest but have had the extraordinary experience of having a half-fledged youngster drop on my head as I stood beneath a dead tree with suitable looking holes at the top. It congregates in large flocks and its long tail, blunt-looking head and harsh cries make it easily recognizable in flight, even when the colouring cannot be seen. Flocks used to fly over Ipoh regularly in the evening. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Bayan.

180. **Little Malay Parrot** (*Psittinus c. cyanurus*). *Male:* head, bluish grey; mantle and shoulder, dark grey; lower back, rump and upper tail coverts, blue; tail, green, with some yellow; wings, green, with a red patch, yellowish at edge, at the shoulder and some blue towards the blackish lower edges; underparts, green, greyish on breast and bluish on abdomen and flanks; bill, red above, greenish below; feet, greenish; 7½ in. *Fem.:* greener; head and nape, brown; lower back and rump, green; red wing patch smaller.

Not common, but well distributed throughout Malaya. At certain seasons, it appears to congregate into large flocks and undertake migrations. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong nuri; pialin; sĕrendit gajah; tanau; pĕrling; puling.

181. **Malay Loriquet** (*Loriculus g. galgulus*). *Male:* green, with dark blue patch on the crown, a gold patch on the mantle, another on the lower back, and a red patch on the rump and throat; bill, blackish; feet, greenish lead; 5¼ in. *Fem.:* yellowish green, the patches of colour duller and smaller, and no red patch on the throat.

Fairly common in small flocks, often near cultivation. I have seen it in my Ipoh garden in both the coconut palms and casuarina trees. It has a harsh chattering note and makes a delightful, if rather quarrelsome, pet. It has a habit of hanging upside down. Both Malays and Chinese are very fond of it as a cage-bird. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Sĕrindit.

Family 32. Cuculidae (Cuckoos, Malkohas)

182. **Red-winged Crested Cuckoo** (*Clamator coromandus*). Head, crest and upperparts, glossy black; a white band across the back of neck; wings, chestnut, with a black patch; chin and throat, pale chestnut; breast and upper abdomen, white; lower abdomen and flanks, grey; under tail coverts, blackish; bill, greenish black; feet, leaden; 16 in.



Fig. 26. Red-winged Crested Cuckoo (182).

A fairly common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the western coastal areas, but less common inland. I have, however, seen it at Kampong Kepayang, near Ipoh, amongst rather swampy secondary jungle. Flight undulating.

183. **Large Hawk-Cuckoo** (*Cuculus sparverioides bocki*).[1] Top of head, dark grey; tail, brown, with bars of darker brown edged with chestnut; rest of upperparts, darkish brown; chin and throat, grey; breast, brownish; throat and breast, streaked with buff and dark brown; rest underparts, white, barred with dark brown and buff; bill, yellowish, darker on tip; feet, yellow; 12½ in.

A very rare bird of the high mountains. The larger typical species, *C. s. sparverioides*,[1] is a Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to Malayan lowlands.

184. **Lesser Hawk-Cuckoo** (*Cuculus vagans*).[2] Top of head, grey; rest of upperparts, brown, obscurely marked with black and pale brown, and, on the rump, with white; tail, grey brown, with wide bars of very dark brown, and the end, dirty white; a dark streak from the eye down to the side of the throat; under tail coverts, dirty white; rest of underparts, white, streaked with dark brown; skin round eye, pale chrome; bill, black above, greenish slate below; feet, yellow; 11 in.

Winter Visitor. A very rare jungle bird known only from a few specimens. *Malay:* sewah tĕkukor.

185. **Malayan Hawk-Cuckoo** (*Cuculus f. fugax*).[3] Above, dark grey; tail, barred with black, rufous at end; chin, grey; under tail coverts, white; breast, pale rufous; rest of underparts, whitish streaked with dark brown and rufous; bill, blackish; feet, yellow; 11½ in.

A resident about which not much is known. Another form, the Himalayan Hawk-Cuckoo *C. f. nisicolor*,[3] is a quite common visitor to Malaya in the winter months. *Malay:* Sewah tĕkukor.

186. **Indian Cuckoo** (*Cuculus m. micropterus*). Head all round and upper breast, grey; rest of upperparts, dark brown; tail brown, black at end and fringed with white at tip; underparts, whitish buff barred with black; bill, dark horn; feet, yellow; 13 in.

Resident and Winter Visitor. A rather uncommon bird of the more open lowland areas. In winter, its numbers are augmented by migrants from the north.

187. **Blyth's Cuckoo** (*Cuculus s. saturatus*).[4] Above, including wings, pale grey; tail, black, with a few white spots and tipped with white; face, throat and breast, pale grey; rest of underparts, whitish barred with black; bill, dark greenish horn; feet, yellow; 12 in.

A rather uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the coastal regions of western Malaya and the adjoining islands.

188. **Lesser Cuckoo** (*Cuculus poliocephalus lepidus*). *Male:* above, grey brown; tail, darker grey, with some white spots and a white tip; face, throat, and upper breast, grey; rest of underparts, buffish

[1] *Hierococcyx s. b.* and *H. s. s.* [2] *Hierococcyx v.*
[3] *Hierococcyx f. f.* and *H. f. n.* [4] *C. optatus.*

white, barred with black; under tail coverts, buff; eye wattle, lemon; bill, blackish; feet, pale chrome; 10 in. *Fem.:* paler above; throat and breast, browner.

Rare Vagrant. Known in Malaya from only two records, one from the lowlands and the other from the highlands.

189. **Banded Ray Cuckoo** (*Penthoceryx sonneratii malayanus*). Upper-parts, bright rufous brown, closely barred with dark brown; tail, very dark brown, rufous chestnut at edges; face and underparts, white, barred with wavy dark brown lines; bill, black; feet, greyish; 8½ in., of which tail is 4 in.

A common but rather inconspicuous resident, with striking call notes. It appears to prefer the more open tree country, but I have come across it in a variety of situations—in my Ipoh garden, on the lower slopes of the Kledang range, in the flats and secondary jungle adjoining the larger rivers, and on the edges of rubber estates. It has two loud, melodious, but rather monotonous, calls, each in a minor key and, on occasions, uttered far into the night. The first call, which I have known it utter on wing, I have recorded in my field notes as *be-be-ce-de* all on one note with a very slight drop on the *de*, the other as a deliberate *taur-taur-taur-taur*, all on one note, followed by *tiddlelet-te-te, tiddlelet-te-te* ascending. Sometimes there are only three deliberate notes before the ascending phase. Occasionally these calls are preceded by a throaty whistle on one note, which is also uttered by itself between calls, as if the bird were tuning up. Recorded up to 2,800 ft. Another form, *P. s. fasciolatus*, is a Rare Vagrant. *Malay:* Burong mati anak; burong takuweh.

190. **Brain-fever Bird** (*Cacomantis merulinus threnodes*). Head, neck all round, and upper breast, grey; back and wings, grey-brown; a small white spot on lower edge of wings; rump and upper tail coverts, dark brown; tail, very dark brown, white at tip and barred underneath; rest of underparts, rufous buff; bill, grey; feet, yellow; 8 in. *Plate VI.*

Resident and Winter Visitor. Common in and around the cultivated areas and secondary jungle of the lowlands. A frequent visitor to gardens, including mine at Ipoh. It keeps to the thicker trees, however, and is more often heard than seen. The call is a loud, melodious invitation to *eat-more-froueet* in an ever-ascending scale, repeated so frequently as to become irritating, particularly when it calls at night. In the field, this bird appears dull brown, but the grey breast, head, and shoulders are noticeable at close quarters. It is remarkably like a hawk in shape and I have seen it mobbed by small birds. A slightly larger form, *C. m. querulus*, replaces it north of Penang, and ranges down to Central Perak. *Malay:* Burong mati anak; burong bitbit; burong pitpit.

191. **Fan-tailed Cuckoo** (*Cacomantis variolosus sepulcralis*). Resembles

the Brain-fever Bird (190) but darker grey brown above and more rufous below; the grey of the head and throat is browner and merges into the rufous; 9½ in.

Nothing like as common as the Brain-fever Bird (190). Occurs in jungle and in the coastal districts, as well as in secondary jungle in cultivated areas.

192. **Emerald Cuckoo** (*Chalcites maculatus*). *Male:* above, including head, throat, breast, wings and tail, dark metallic green washed with bronze; under tail coverts, metallic green sparingly spotted with white; rest of underparts, white, barred with dark bronzy green; bill, orange-yellow, tipped with black; feet, dark brownish green; 7 in. *Fem.:* top of head and nape, pale rufous; face and all underparts, white, barred with dark metallic green.

A rare Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the forests of Malaya.

193. **Violet Cuckoo** (*Chalcites x. xanthorhynchus*). *Male:* above, including head, throat, breast, wings and tail, dark metallic violet; a few white markings on the tail; rest of underparts, white, barred with dark metallic violet; bill, yellow, red at base; feet, olive; 6½ in. of which 3¾ in. is tail. *Fem.:* upperparts, metallic greenish bronze, darker on top of head; face and underparts, white, barred with bronze brown.

A rather uncommon bird of the lowland jungles; more likely to be encountered in the northern portion of the Peninsula than in the south.

194. **Bronze Cuckoo** (*Chalcites basalis*). Above, brown, with strong greenish reflections on wings, mantle and tail; some buff markings on mantle; outside edge of tail feathers, chestnut, white at base; below, dirty white, barred with brown on the flanks and tail; breast, brownish and barred; 7 in.

A very rare Occasional Visitor to the extreme south. Resembles the Malay Cuckoo (195), but the forehead is brownish, the tail is browner and the bars do not extend across the abdomen.

195. **Malay Cuckoo** (*Chalcites m. malayanus*). Above, bronze-brown with greenish reflections: forehead, whitish; fore-crown, face, chin, and throat, whitish, mottled with pale brown; rest of underparts, white, heavily barred with dark bronze brown; bill and feet, black; 6½ in.

A rare lowland bird. Breeding recorded.

196. **Resident Drongo-Cuckoo** (*Surniculus lugubris barussarum*).[1] Black, glossed with green; under tail coverts finely barred with white; a white spot on nape, not noticeable in the field; bill, black; feet, purplish grey; 9¾ in.

Fairly common in secondary jungle and cultivated areas, including gardens. Robinson records that it has a plaintive whistle of six notes in an ascending scale. The slightly larger *S. l. dicruroides* is a Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. *Malay:* Burong hamba kĕra; burong sawai.

[1] *S. l. brachyurus.*

197. **Malayan Koel** (*Eudynamys scolopacea malayana*).[1] *Male:* glossy black with greenish reflections; bill and feet, dark greenish grey; 16½ in. *Fem.:* above, dark brown glossed with green and spotted with white; head and throat, streaked; tail, barred with white; below, dirty white, barred with blackish brown.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Resident in the extreme north. More numerous in the north on the coasts and islands than elsewhere. It was a regular visitor to a garden at Khota Bharu, near Kampar in Perak, where it kept to the larger trees and, in the evening, became rather noisy, uttering the loud, mellow call of *Koeel* from which it gets its name. Breeding reported. The smaller form *E. s. scolopacea*[2] also occurs as a winter visitor. *Malay:* Tahu; burong tuwu.



Fig. 27. Koel (197).
Male ♂ Fem. ♀

198. **Lesser Green-billed Malkoha** (*Rhopodytes d. diardi*). A dark metallic green bird, with a dark grey head, face, neck and underparts and a white tip to the tail; patch round eye, red; bill, apple green; feet, slate; 14½ in., of which tail is 8¾ in.

Not unlike a smaller Large Green-billed Malkoha (200). Frequents jungle and thick undergrowth and is rather commoner in the north than in the south. Very restless and often found near water, where I have seen it creeping about the adjoining trees and undergrowth. Breeding reported. *Malay:* Burong chĕnok.

199. **Rufous-bellied Malkoha** (*Rhopodytes s. sumatranus*).[3] Mantle, back, rump, wings and tail, dark metallic green; head, neck and underparts, dark grey, paler on the throat and strongly washed with rich dark chestnut from the centre of the abdomen to under the tail; skin round eye, dark orange merging into crimson; bill, sea-green; feet, lead; 16 in., of which tail is 8½ in.

A fairly common jungle bird ranging from sea-level up to 4,000 ft. Breeding reported. *Malay:* Burong chĕnok kĕchil.

200. **Large Green-billed Malkoha** (*Rhopodytes tristis longicaudatus*). Upperparts grey, streaked with black on top of head and darker on mantle, back and rump; wings and long tail, dark metallic green, the latter with a white tip; underparts, dark grey, paler on chin and throat; skin round eye, red; bill, apple green; feet, greenish lead; 21½ in., of which tail is about 16 in.

In central Malaya, a fairly common bird of the more open mountain jungle but found in lowland cultivated areas in the north. Breeding reported. Not recorded south of Selangor. *Malay:* Burong chĕnok bĕsar; burong rĕra; burong sanok.

201. **Raffles's Malkoha** (*Rhinortha chlorophaea*). *Male:* head, mantle, upper back and wings, chestnut; lower back to tail, blackish

[1] *E. scolopaceus malayanus.* [2] *E. s. scolopaceus.* [3] *R. s.*

brown, the tail being finely barred at the base, with a black band near the white end; below, palish chestnut, darker and greyer towards the tail; bill, sea-green; feet, slaty; 13 in., of which 7 in. is tail. *Fem.:* back to tail, including wings, chestnut, the tail with a black band near its white end; rest, grey, washed with chestnut on the abdomen and flanks and very dark under the tail. *Plate III.*

Fairly common in the low country, both in secondary forest and high jungle, up to about 1,500 ft.; recorded as high as 2,700 ft. I have found it quite common in the lower foothills, creeping about the bushes and smaller trees. Breeding reported. *Malay:* Burong chĕnok; burong krak; burong sanok.

202. **Red-billed Malkoha** (*Zanclostomus javanicus pallidus*). Above, grey, darker with metallic green reflections on the wings and tail; upper part of face, dark grey; lower part of face, chin, throat and breast, pale rufous chestnut; lower breast and underparts, grey; vent and under tail coverts, chestnut; under surface of tail, barred light and dark grey; skin round eye, bluish; bill, red; feet, greenish; 18 in., of which tail is 11 in.

Common in the hilly districts up to about 5,000 ft. where it appears to prefer the drier jungle and bamboo areas. Also recorded from secondary forest in the lowlands. *Malay:* Chĕnok api; kadok api.

203. **Chestnut-breasted Malkoha** (*Rhamphococcyx curvirostris erythrognathus*).[1] Top of head, dark grey; narrow streak above eye, white; mantle, back, rump and tail, dark metallic green, the tail with a chestnut end; patch round eye, red; underparts, deep chestnut; bill, pea-green, reddish chestnut at base; feet, grey; 18 in., of which tail is 10 in. *Plate V.*

Common in the lowlands in jungle and thick secondary growth. I have seen it beside the railway in Taiping Pass and it has been recorded up to 3,000 ft. I have also seen it on Penang Hill where it comes quite near the bungalows. *Malay:* Burong chĕnok.

204. **Malaysian Crow-Pheasant** (*Centropus rectunguis*). A smaller edition of the Large Crow-Pheasant (205), but very rare and recorded only from heavy lowland jungle; bill and feet, black; 16 in. *Malay:* Bubut; but-but.

205. **Large Crow-Pheasant** (*Centropus sinensis eurycercus*). A glossy black bird with upper back and wings bright chestnut; bill and feet, black; 21½ in. *Fem.:* a little larger. *Plate XV.*

Very common in the *lallang* grass and low thick scrub of the more open country. Particularly fond of the vicinity of rivers and along the railway line, where it is very noticeable as it springs up and, after a short flight, flops clumsily into cover. In my experience, it is one of the birds most often seen from a train, and its deep, far-carrying call of *boo-boo-boe-boot* is one of the most noticeable of Malayan bird sounds.

[1] *Phoenicophaius c. e.*

Breeding reported. A slightly smaller and more richly coloured form *C. s. intermedius* replaces it north of Penang. *Malay:* Bubut; but-but.

206. **Lesser Crow-Pheasant** (*Centropus bengalensis javanensis*).[1] *Male:* resembles the Large Crow-Pheasant (205), but is smaller and duller in colouring; wings, pale chestnut; bill and feet, black; 14½ in. *Fem.:* a little larger.

Common in grass areas in the lowlands. Has similar habits and calls to the Large Crow-Pheasant (205) but prefers *lallang* grass areas to bush. Breeding reported. *Malay:* bubut kĕchil.

Family 33. Tytonidae (Barn-Owls)

207. **Barn Owl** (*Tyto alba javanica*). Above, buff with grey patches and marked with small spots of dark brown; face and throat, white; rest of underparts, white, with a few dark spots; no ear tufts; bill, fleshy, horn; feet, pale fleshy brown; 12¾ in. *Plate IV.*

Occasional Vagrant. Very rare in Malaya, where it has been obtained only three or four times.

208. **Bay Owl** (*Phodilus b. badius*). Above, chestnut bay, lightly spotted and streaked with black, except on head and nape; below, pinkish buff, widely spotted with black; a rich chestnut necklet across the lower throat; a whitish streak above the eye; face, forehead, chin, throat and side of neck, white and unspotted; tail, chestnut with black bars; bill, pinkish horn; feet, whitish brown; 10½ in.

A rather rare inhabitant of heavy jungle up to 4,000 ft. Little is known of its habits. *Malay:* Burong punggok api.

Family 34. Strigidae (Owls)

209. **Large Scops Owl** (*Otus sagittatus*). Above, chestnut brown, obscurely spotted with buff; forehead, whitish; below, paler, with small black spots at wide intervals and a chestnut collar across the upper breast; ear tufts, long and marked with white; bill and feet, bluish white; 9½ in.

A very rare jungle bird. Not unlike the Collared Scops Owl (213), but is larger, has a paler face and is lighter altogether.

210. **Reddish Scops Owl** (*Otus rufescens malayensis*). Above, rufescent brown, spotted with buff; below, paler, spotted with black at wide intervals; bill and feet, flesh; 7½ in.

A rare bird of the jungle about which little is known.

211. **Mountain Scops Owl** (*Otus spilocephalus vulpes*). Above, dark reddish brown, streaked with black, particularly on the head; a pale streak above the eye; ear tufts, short; below, a lighter reddish brown, obscurely streaked with black and buff; eye, yellow; bill, pinkish horn; feet, pinkish white; 7 in.

[1] *C. b. javanicus.*

An inhabitant of gullies and ravines between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. in Perak, Selangor and Pahang. It has occasionally been recorded at both higher and lower elevations, but always in the higher mountainous country.

212. **Lesser Scops Owl** (*Otus scops malayanus*). *Rufous Phase:* above, chestnut-bay, obscurely streaked with black, particularly on the crown and breast; rest of underparts, whitish, obscurely marked with chestnut and black; ear tufts, fairly long; eye, yellow; bill, horn; feet, brownish yellow; 8 in. *Grey Phase:* the chestnut bay is replaced by greyish brown and the streaks are darker and more plentiful.

Not uncommon near the western coasts of Malaya. Not yet recorded from the east coast. Has been obtained as high as 3,000 ft. *Malay:* Burong hantu; jampok.

213. **Collared Scops Owl** (*Otus bakkamoena lempiji*). Above, darkish brown, mottled with buff and black; below, rich buff, spotted with dark brown; a buff and black collar; ear tufts long; bill and feet, whitish horn; 8¾ in. The plumage is very variable, some specimens being lighter on the back, others greyer or more rufous. *Plate VII.*

Common in the lowlands and a frequent visitor to gardens, where its soft rather mournful *wheouh*, uttered at regular intervals, can be heard almost any night, even in the large towns. Although it is normally nocturnal, I have heard it calling at 3.30 p.m. and have seen it about in my Ipoh garden at 5.30 p.m. I have had it in my house on several occasions at night, apparently dazzled by the lights, and I have known it bring up its family on the verandah of a rubber estate bungalow. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong hantu; burong jampok.

214. **Eagle-Owl** (*Bubo s. sumatrana*).[1] Above, rich dark brown, finely vermiculated with rufous buff and buffy white; tail, dark brown, whitish at tip; below, greyish white, barred with chocolate brown; ear tufts long and dark brown, finely marked with white; eye, dark brown; bill and feet, yellow; 18 in.

A large owl, not uncommon in the lowland and sub-montane jungle.

215. **Dusky Horned Owl** (*Bubo coromandus klossii*). Above, dark brown, with a greyish tinge, obscurely marked with whitish brown and black, except on head and back; below, pale greyish brown, with long narrow streaks of dark brown at wide intervals; tail, dark brown, barred, and with a paler tip; prominent ear tufts; eye, yellow; bill, greenish grey; feet, lead-coloured; 21½ in.

A very rare Occasional Visitor. Only known from a few specimens.

216. **Ceylon Fish Owl** (*Ketupa zeylonensis leschenault*).[2] Very similar to the Fish Owl (217) in appearance and habits, but slightly larger, more finely marked, and with a greater number of bars on the tail; bill, greenish grey, black at end; feet, greenish; 20½ in. *Plate IV.*

[1] *Huhua s. s.* [2] *Bubo z. l.*

Resident in the north. Very rare in Malaya, but nesting has been recorded in the north of Kedah. In Peninsular Thailand, it frequents ricefield areas. *Malay:* Tumbok kĕtampi; burong hantu.

217. **Fish Owl** (*Ketupa k. ketupu*).[1] Forehead, whitish; face, rufous; ear tufts, long and blackish, marked with buff; rest of upperparts, buff, streaked with dark brown and lightly barred with paler buff; tail, barred buff and dark brown; below, buff, streaked with black, the ground colour being richer and the streaks more frequent on the breast; abdomen, lighter, with but few streaks; throat, whitish; eye, yellow; bill, black; feet, greyish brown; 18 in. *Plate IV.*

Common in rice-fields and near the coast. Also occurs along banks of streams and in suitable areas inland. Particularly common in Penang, where I have often seen it flying over the flat areas alongside the Tanjong Bungah Road at dusk. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Tumbok kĕtampi; burong hantu.

218. **Pygmy Owlet** (*Glaucidium b. brodiei*).[2] Above, dark greyish brown, barred with white; a white streak above the eye and a white patch on the lower face; an indistinct buffish collar across the back of the neck; tail, dark brown, with narrow pale buff bars; below, white, heavily marked with brown; bill and feet, greenish yellow; 6 in. There is considerable variation in colour, some individuals being greyer and browner and some more rufous than the above.

A tiny owl confined, in the Malay States, to the jungle above 2,500 ft. but, in Peninsular Thailand, it penetrates to lower levels. *Malay:* Burong punggok kĕchil.

219. **Malayan Hawk-Owl** (*Ninox scutulata malaccensis*). Above, dark rich brown, tinged with grey on the head and lighter on the rump; some white markings on the wings; tail, dark brown, barred with pale brown; underparts, whitish, heavily mottled and spotted with reddish brown except on the chin; no ear tufts; bill, bluish horn; feet, pale chrome; 11 in.

A common jungle owl which ranges up to 2,000 ft. and sometimes visits gardens. I have seen it at dusk at the foot of the Kledang Range near Ipoh and have often heard its call—a rather quiet *paak*—when in my house at Ipoh. It is a persistent caller and its note is rather monotonous. Nesting recorded. As Occasional Visitors, *N. s. burmanica* and *N. s. scutulata* also occur in Malaya, both being larger and paler. *Malay:* Burong punggok; bĕtĕmak.

220. **Wood-Owl** (*Strix s. selo-puto*).[3] Above, chocolate brown, shaded with buff and conspicuously spotted with white; below, whitish narrowly barred with brown, the chin, throat and breast washed with buff; no ear tufts; bill, black; feet, grey; 18½ in. *Plate IV.*

Not rare, but of more frequent occurrence in the north than the

[1] *Bubo k. k.* [2] *G. b. tubiger.* [3] *S. c. orientalis.*

south. It is a lowland bird usually met with in pairs. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong hantu; charek-kafan.

221. **Malayan Wood-Owl** (*Strix leptogrammica maingayi*). Above, rich dark brown, darker on the head; wing, dark brown, faintly barred with paler brown and with a whitish patch; tail, dark brown narrowly barred with buff; throat, white; breast, washed with dark brown; chin, and a necklet across the upper throat, dark chocolate brown; rest of underparts, light buff, heavily barred with thin lines of dark brown; no ear tufts; bill, bluish horn; feet, bluish lead; 21 in.

A rare jungle owl recorded up to 4,000 ft.

222. **Short-eared Owl** (*Asio f. flammeus*). Facial disk, pale buff, streaked with black; short ear tufts; above, mottled buff, dark brown and a little white; below, pale buff, streaked with dark brown, somewhat heavily on the breast but, elsewhere, at wide intervals; tail, brown, barred with buff; bill and feet, blackish; 16 in.

An Occasional Vagrant. Only twice recorded in Malaya.

Family 35. Podargidae (Frogmouths)

223. **Large Frogmouth** (*Batrachostomus auritus*). Above, rich chestnut-brown, heavily vermiculated and mottled with darker and lighter browns and buffs; plumage very soft and darker on the head, shoulders and edge of wings; a white collar across back of neck; some conspicuous white spots on the wings; underparts, paler, the breast greyer with a few white spots; bill, broad, flat and brownish horn; feet, dull yellow; 16½ in., of which the tail is about 7¾ in.

A rare inhabitant of the deep jungle with nocturnal habits. *Malay:* burong sĕgan(?); burong chuchor(?).

224. **Gould's Frogmouth** (*Batrachostomus stellatus*). Not unlike a smaller edition of the Large Frogmouth (223). Underparts without white markings and *scalloped* with faint horse-shoe bars; bill, wide and flat, yellowish horn; feet, pale yellow; 9¾ in., of which 4½ in. is tail.

A rare bird of the deep lowland jungle.



Fig. 28. Gould's Frogmouth (224).

225. **Blyth's Frogmouth** (*Batrachostomus affinis*). *Male:* brown, intricately mottled and vermiculated; greyer than Gould's Frogmouth (224); it is also smaller, thinner and with a less square tail; the soft plumage has white markings above and below, but not the well-defined spots of the Large Frogmouth (223); the collar on the hind-neck is also less defined, but there is a patch of

white at the shoulder; bill wide and flat, yellowish brown; feet, fleshy brown; 9½ in., of which about 4½ in. is tail.

A rare inhabitant of lowland jungle.

Family 36. Caprimulgidae (Nightjars)

226. **Great-eared Nightjar** (*Eurostopodus temminckii*).[1] Resembles the Giant Nightjar (227) but smaller, darker and more warmly coloured; the ear tufts are more noticeable and it is not found much north of Penang; it has a thin white collar changing to buff on the hind-neck; absence of white on the wings and tail distinguish it from the Long-tailed Nightjar (229) and the Migratory Nightjar (228); bill, chocolate brown; feet, pinkish brown; 10½ in.



Fig. 29. Great-eared Nightjar (226).

Quite common southwards from the north of Perak and Penang; normally frequents jungle areas but it often appeared over my Ipoh garden just before and after heavy rain. It flies rather high and attracts attention by its loud, clear, melodious call of *drink-tee-beer*, uttered with an accent on the first and last syllables. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong tětabu; taptibau.

227. **Giant Nightjar** (*Eurostopodus macrotis cerviniceps*).[2] Greyish brown; plumage vermiculated, mottled, barred and banded with black and various shades of chestnut, brown and buff; pale band on hind-neck and white markings on throat; ear tufts; bill, pinkish horn; feet, dark purple; 16 in.

Resident in the extreme north. Easily the largest of the four Malay Peninsula species; common in most of Peninsular Thailand, but not recorded south of Penang.

228. **Migratory Nightjar** (*Caprimulgus indicus jotaka*). Similar to the Long-tailed Nightjar (229), but rather greyer in colouring; bill, horn; feet, pinkish brown; 12 in.

A rather uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor recorded only from near the coast and in the higher mountains. Appears not to penetrate further south than Malacca. *Malay:* Burong sĕgan; burong malas.

229. **Long-tailed Nightjar** (*Caprimulgus macrurus bimaculatus*). *Male:* Greyish brown; plumage vermiculated, barred and mottled with black and shades of brown, buff and rufous; throat, patch on wings and tip of tail, white; an obscure band of buff on the hind-neck; bill, horn; feet, pinkish tinged with purple; 11½ in. *Fem.:* similar, but patches on wings and tips of tail, buff. *Plate III.*

[1] *Lyncornis t.* [2] *Lyncornis cerviniceps c.*

Very common in the lowlands from Kedah and Kelantan southwards. Often seen crouching on roads and garden drives, where its eyes shine orange in the light of an approaching car; it sits very close and appears to rise only just in time to avoid being run over. It is particularly notable for its call—a loud *chock-chock-chock*—usually uttered when at rest and often repeated for long periods at a time. The bird is particularly noisy on moonlight nights, and some people find the call very irritating. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong sĕgan; burong malas; burong kubor; burong tukang.

FAMILY 37. APODIDAE (SWIFTS, SWIFTLETS)

230. **Giant Swiftlet** (*Collocalia gigas*). Very dark brown, slightly browner on the underparts; tail slightly forked; bill and feet, black; 6¼ in.

Only recorded once in Malaya, at 2,700 ft. *Malay:* Layang layang.

231. **Robinson's Swiftlet** (*Collocalia lowi robinsoni*). Very like Hume's Swiftlet (232), but slightly larger and the tail not quite so forked.

Fairly common in the smaller islands off the east coast and off the northern portion of the west coast, where it breeds in the limestone caves and produces edible nests of the *black* type. These are inferior to those of the *white* type and not so valuable. Has not yet been recorded from Langkawi, but may later be found there. *Malay:* Layang layang padi; layang layang gua.

232. **Hume's Swiftlet** (*Collocalia fusiphaga* (?) *innominata*). Above, dark brown, darker on head, wings and tail; rump, brownish grey; tail, forked; below, greyish brown, darker on throat; bill, black; feet, dark brown; 5 in.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Recorded from sea-level, but most plentiful above 2,500 ft. *Malay:* Layang layang padi; layang layang gua.

233. **Northern Grey-rumped Swiftlet** (*Collocalia francica germani*). Very similar to Hume's Swiftlet (232), but smaller, the upperparts slightly darker, and the rump greyer; bill, black; feet, purplish brown; 4¾ in.

A bird of the coast and islands. Identification of these small swiftlets in the field is very difficult as they are so alike, but I noticed quite a number, which appeared to be of this species, on Penang Hill in July. The nests of these birds, built in caves on islands off Peninsular Thailand, are edible and used by the Chinese for birds nest soup. The nests are of the *white* or valuable kind. In the south another race, the Grey-rumped Swiftlet *C. f. amechana* with a slightly darker rump occurs. *Malay:* Layang layang padi; Layang layang gua.

234. **Brown-rumped Swiftlet** (*Collocalia v. vestita*). Very similar

to the Grey-rumped Swiftlet (233), but darker. The rump is brown instead of grey; bill and feet, black; 4¾ in.

Recorded only from Johore and as nesting in the Tioman Islands. *Malay:* Layang layang padi; layang layang gua.

235. **White-bellied Swiftlet** (*Collocalia esculenta cyanoptila*). Above, black, glossed with blue and green; below, chin, throat, and upper breast, dark grey-brown, becoming darker on the lower breast and flanks and marked with white; centre of abdomen, white; under tail covets, black, with white edgings; bill, black; feet, brownish black; 5 in.

Fairly common locally in the lowlands, but more often met with in mountainous country. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Layang layang kĕchil.

236. **White-throated Spinetail Swift** (*Hirund-apus caudacutus cochinchinensis*).[1] Wings and tail, black, with metallic green and blue reflections; face, brown; mantle and rump, smoky brown; back, paler; underparts, smoky brown, darker on abdomen; throat, thin streak on the flanks and patch under tail white; tail, square with short spines; bill, black; feet, purplish; 9½ in.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Recorded only from the high mountains. *Malay:* Layang layang.

237. **Spinetail Swift** (*Hirund-apus g. gigantea*).[2] Metallic black; the mantle, back and rump, dark smoky brown, paler on the back; underparts, smoky brown, paler on throat; a streak on the flanks and a patch under the tail, white; bill, black; feet, dark purple; 9½ in., of which the tail is about 3 in., the spines being nearly ¾ in. long.

Resident. Fairly common all over the area, including Penang and Singapore, but more often met with in hilly and mountainous districts. I have come across it, mostly after rain, amongst the Perak foothills and have known it fly over my Ipoh garden. It is noted for the speed of its flight. Another form, the Indian Spinetail Swift *H. g. indicus*,[2] which is whitish in front of the eye, has been recorded as a Winter Visitor. *Malay:* Layang layang bĕsar.

238. **Grey-rumped Spinetail Swift** (*Chaetura leucopygialis*). Metallic bluish black, with pale grey rump and long upper tail covets; some bronzy-green reflections on the mantle and breast; bill, black; feet, purple; 4¾ in.

Fairly common locally. Appears to prefer the vicinity of rivers or stretches of water in jungle surroundings, but also found in the mountains. Quite common on Penang near the coast and also occurs on Singapore Island. *Malay:* Layang layang.

239. **Immigrant Swift** (*Apus p. pacificus*). Brownish black, with greenish reflections; chin, throat, and rump, white; underparts, obscurely marked with white; tail, forked; bill, black; feet, dark, tinged with pink; 7 in.

[1] *Chaetura caudacuta c.* [2] *Chaetura g. g.* and *c. g. indica.*

A fairly common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. A darker form, *A, p. cooki*,[1] also occurs in Malaya. *Malay:* Layang layang.

240. **House-Swift** (*Apus affinis subfurcatus*).[2] Blackish brown, glossy on mantle and underparts; chin, throat and rump, white; tail, slightly forked; bill, black; feet, dull flesh; 6 in. *Plate III.*

Common wherever there are buildings and much given to nesting under the eaves, where, if undisturbed, they will use the same sites year after year. The nests are rather untidy affairs and are usually clustered together. The nesting birds are noisy and apt to be rather messy, but are usually tolerated, as they are considered lucky. Sometimes, blinded by the light at night, they will enter the house, and they can be rather of a nuisance as they fly about the room at great speed.

The House Swifts are aptly named, as they show great partiality for large stone buildings—especially hotels, clubs, &c., where their shrill, screaming chatter, when disturbed at night, is a familiar sound to all in Malaya.

Like most of the family, they have weak feet and practically never perch or settle on the ground. Their claws, however, are sharp and powerful, and they can cling in a most tenacious manner to the most unlikely surfaces. *Malay:* Layang layang; layang layang rumah.

241. **Palm Swift** (*Cypsiurus parvus infumatus*).[3] Smoky brown, glossy and darker on head, mantle and wings, slightly paler on rump and throat; tail, deeply forked; bill, black; feet, purplish; 4½ in.

Fairly common in the lowlands and recorded up to about 4,000 ft. A few regularly frequented my Ipoh garden, but I was never able to find a nest, which is usually but not always fixed to the under side of the leaves of palms. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Layang layang.

FAMILY 38. HEMIPROCNIDAE (TREE-SWIFTS)

242. **Crested Tree-Swift** (*Hemiprocne longipennis harterti*). Above, dark bronzy green darkest on head, crest, and tail; merging into light greenish grey on the lower back and rump; primaries, black; a greyish white patch on the wings; below, grey, merging into white on the abdomen; under tail coverts, pale grey; a chestnut patch on side of the face (male only); bill, black; feet, purplish grey; 8 in.



Fig. 30. Crested Tree-Swift (242).

Quite common up to 3,000 ft. in the more open tree country, jungle clearings, and beside rivers. Also visits cultivated tree land: several were always to be seen about my garden at Ipoh, where a durian tree was a favourite perching place. It is a noisy bird, with a shrill chattering

[1] *Micropus p. p.* and *M. p. c.* [2] *Micropus a. s.* [3] *C. batasiensis i.*

note, *ter-tee-te*, which it utters frequently on the wing. It has a habit of returning again and again to the same perch when hawking for flies—rather like a flycatcher, but the feeding flights are more sweeping and longer sustained. I once saw a number mob a Falconet (73) perched high on a casuarina tree in an Ipoh garden. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Layang layang bĕrjambul.

243. **White-whiskered Tree-Swift** (*Hemiprocne c. comata*). Bronzy brown, with a blue-black head and tail; wings, blue-black, with a white patch at the shoulder; a brown patch around the ears (male only); chin and forehead, white; some white slightly elongated feathers forming a thin moustachial streak and a broad line above the eye; a white patch under the tail; bill and feet, black; 6 in.

Fairly common in lowland jungles, particularly along river banks. I have also noticed it in high trees adjoining paths through virgin jungle. It rarely penetrates above 2,500 ft. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Layang layang bĕrjambul.

Family 39. Trogonidae (Trogons)

244. **Red-naped Trogon** (*Harpactes k. kasumba*). *Male:* head, throat, and upper breast, velvety black; a bare bluish patch in front of eye; nape and rest of underparts, rosy red; a white line across the breast, separating the black from the red; wings, black, finely vermiculated with white on the upper half; tail, golden brown, black at the end and with some black and white showing along the edges; rest of upperparts, golden brown with, sometimes, some red on the rump; bill, black; feet, violet blue; 12½ in. *Fem.:* tail, as in male; wings, similar, but pencilled with buff instead of white; rest of plumage golden brown, lighter underneath but darker and greyer on the head, chin, neck, and breast. *Plate II.*

Fairly common in the lowlands, where it is not often noticed, as it inhabits thick jungle. I have found it a very silent bird which sits quite still on its perch and appears and disappears in an almost mysteriously silent fashion. *Malay:* Burong kĕsumba.

245. **Diard's Trogon** (*Harpactes diardii sumatranus*). *Male:* head, chin, throat, and upper breast, black; collar, pink, with a dark claret-coloured patch above it; wings, black, finely vermiculated with white; tail, rich brown, black and white at tip; rest of upperparts, brown; rest of underparts, bright rosy pink; skin round eye, violet; bill, bluish, black above and at tip; feet, brownish lilac; 12 in. *Fem.:* head, breast mantle, back, and rump, brown; vermiculations on wing, brownish; underparts, a paler pink.

A rather uncommon bird of the jungle. Recorded up to 3,000 ft. Nesting recorded.

246. **Cinnamon-rumped Trogon** (*Harpactes o. orrhophaeus*). *Male:*

head, neck, nape, and throat, black; wings, black, finely pencilled with white; tail, brown, black at tip, with some white and black showing at edges; rest of upperparts, golden cinnamon brown; rest of underparts, rosy scarlet, becoming paler towards tail; 10 in., of which tail is about 5½ in. *Fem.:* wings and tail similar, but otherwise brown.

A rare jungle bird recorded in the lowlands from Taiping south to Malacca. Very little is known of its habits. *Malay:* Burong kĕsumba.

247. **Red-rumped Trogon** (*Harpactes duvaucelii*). *Male:* head and neck, velvety black; mantle, shoulders, and back, cinnamon brown; wings, black, finely pencilled with white; rump, upper tail coverts and underparts, bright red; tail, brown, black at end; bill, black, purplish below; feet, dull pinkish; 9½ in. *Fem.:* head and neck, brown; rump and underparts, pale pink; wings, finely barred with buff on a dark background.

Fairly common in dense jungle up to about 3,500 ft. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong kĕsumba.

248. **Orange-breasted Trogon** (*Harpactes oreskios uniformis*). *Male:* head, chin, throat, neck, and upper breast, greyish yellow, greyer on crown and nape; mantle, back and rump, rich chestnut; wings, black, finely barred with white; tail, chestnut above, grey below; lower breast, orange; rest of underparts, yellow; skin round eye, bluish; bill, black above, smalt below; feet, smalt; 12 in. *Fem.:* similar colour arrangement, but mantle, back, and rump grey, with a brownish tinge; markings on wings, buff; chin, throat, and upper breast, grey; lower breast, orange; rest of underparts, pale yellow.

A not uncommon jungle bird, occurring between 2,000 and 4,000 ft. in the south, but coming down into the foothills in the north. *Malay:* Burong kĕsumba; burong gĕmbala rimau.

249. **Red-headed Trogon** (*Harpactes erythrocephalus chaseni*). *Male:* head, throat, and upper breast, carmine; wings, blackish, vermiculated with white; rest of upperparts, golden chestnut; tail, chestnut, black at tip and marked below with white and brown; rest of underparts, bright rosy pink; skin round eye, bluish; bill, purplish blue; feet, pink; 12 in. *Fem.:* carmine, replaced by golden brown and underparts paler.

Locally common, as far south as Negri Sembilan, in damp jungle between 2,000 and 5,000 ft. *Malay:* Burong kĕsumba.

Family 40. Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)

250. **Indian Common Kingfisher** (*Alcedo atthis bengalensis*). *Male:* above, bright blue; crown and nape, blue barred with black; back, rump, and upper tail coverts, light, shining blue; wings and tail, greenish blue; a broad ferruginous eye-streak, edged with black and ending in a patch of white; moustachial streak, blue; chin and throat,

white; rest of underparts, chestnut orange, blue at sides of breast; bill, black, reddish at base; feet, red; 6½ in. *Fem.:* slightly duller.

A common waterside bird, both inland and near the sea, where it often sits on some exposed perch watching for fish. Its flight is swift and usually close to the water. Its usual note is a whistle mostly uttered in flight. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong raja udang; pĕkakak chichit.

251. **Deep-Blue Kingfisher** (*Alcedo meninting verrauxii*). Very similar to the Indian Common Kingfisher (250) in its arrangement of colours, but it is a smaller, richer-coloured bird, the blue being rich blue instead of a greenish blue and the underparts a deeper chestnut. In addition the ear coverts are blue instead of chestnut. 6 in.

Not so common as the Indian Common Kingfisher (250). It is more of an inland jungle bird, with a preference for the vicinity of jungle streams and water. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Binti binti; raja udang.

252. **Blue-banded Kingfisher** (*Alcedo euryzona peninsulae*).[1] Above, black, with back, rump, and upper tail coverts, a bright, shining blue; head, black, tinged with blue; patch at side of neck, pale rufous; a broad band across the upper breast, blue; rest of underparts, white, washed with rufous on the flanks and under the tail; bill, black, reddish at base; feet, pale vermilion; 6¾ in. *Fem.:* has richer and more extensive rufous colouring on sides of neck and underparts.

A rare jungle bird frequenting the vicinity of hill streams. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Pĕkaka bukit.

253. **Black-backed Kingfisher** (*Ceyx e. erithacus*). Forehead, black; mantle and upper back, blackish, strongly glossed with blue; rest of upperparts, including crown and tail, rich orange chestnut with a pronounced blue gloss; wings, dark brown, glossed with blue; a blue patch, bordered below with white, on the side of the neck; chin and throat, whitish; rest of underparts, rich yellow, almost orange on the breast; bill and feet, vermilion; 5¼ in. *Plate X.*

Fairly common near jungle streams and rivers in the lowlands. Has also been recorded along the coasts, amongst the mangroves and in the hills up to 3,000 ft. I have seen it at Penang, both by the sea-shore and in the Botanical Gardens, and have twice come across it in Ipoh in rather curious situations—one flew into my office (at the top of a high building in the centre of Ipoh), and became mixed up with the revolving fan above my desk; another was caught by my Chinese 'boy' inside my Ipoh house. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Pĕkaka api; binti-binti.

254. **Red-backed Kingfisher** (*Ceyx r. rufidorsum*).[2] Very similar to the Black-backed Kingfisher (253) but with the mantle and upper back, dark red with orange reflections. 5½ in.

Less common than the Black-backed Kingfisher (253), but with much the same habits. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Binti-binti.

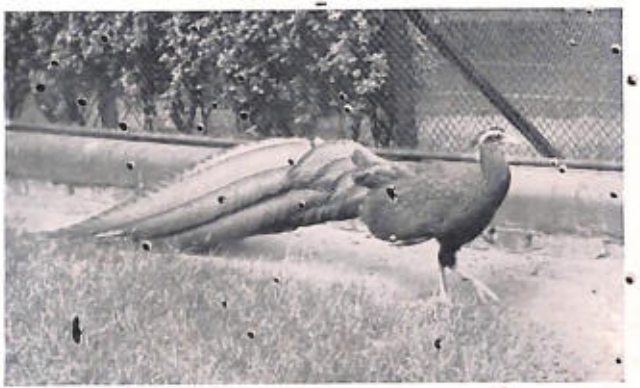
[1] *A. e. nigricans.* [2] *C. rufidorsus.*



84. CRESTED FIRE-BACK PHEASANT



86. PEACOCK-PHEASANT



88. OCELLATED PHEASANT



89. ARGUS PHEASANT



170. PIED IMPERIAL PIGEON



176. BARRED GROUND-DOVE



178. NICOBAR PIGEON



276. NORTHERN PIED HORNBILL

PLATE XII

255. **Brown-winged Stork-billed Kingfisher** (*Pelargopsis amauroptera*).[1] Head, neck, nape, and underparts, yellowish buff; rump, shining blue; rest of upperparts, including wing, dark brown; bill and feet, red; 14½ in.

Occasional Visitor. A bird of the coasts and mangrove swamps of the north, the southernmost record being from the island of Langkawi. I have seen it sitting on mangrove roots beside salt water creeks in Peninsular Thailand. *Malay:* Burong buaya; pĕkaka; Burong raja udang.

256. **Stork-billed Kingfisher** (*Pelargopsis capensis malaccensis*).[2] Head, all round, grey brown; underparts and collar round neck, yellowish orange, becoming more orange towards the tail; upperparts including wings and tail, blue, with a greenish tinge on the mantle; bill and feet, red; 15 in. *Plate V.*

Although commonest among the mangroves and along the banks of rivers and creeks in the coastal areas, I have often found this striking bird far inland. The well-wooded banks of rivers or stretches of water are its favourite haunts and I know of several places near Ipoh where it can usually be seen. Although big for a kingfisher and so brilliantly coloured, it is not very noticeable in its natural surroundings and it usually first attracts attention by its harsh cries. On occasions, it will sit for a long period on one branch, flapping its wings at intervals and uttering a loud *wheawk-wheawk-wheawk-wheawk*, but a harsh laughing cry, uttered both at rest and on wing, is its more usual call. *Malay:* Burong buaya; pĕkaka; burong raja udang.

257. **Banded Kingfisher** (*Lacedo p. pulchella*). Crown, rich blue, obscurely mottled and barred with black and white; rest of head, nape, and neck, chestnut-brown; rest of upperparts, including wings and tail, closely barred with black, white, and blue; fore-part of neck and underparts, white, shaded with buff on the flanks and breast; bill, vermilion; feet, yellowish brown; 8¼ in.

Quite common in jungle up to 2,000 ft. and has been recorded up to 3,000 ft. Not dependent upon the presence of water as it feeds mainly on insects. *Malay:* Pĕkaka rimba; kaing kaing rimba.

258. **Ruddy Kingfisher** (*Halcyon c. coromanda*). *Male:* above, orange brown, glossed with lilac; lower back and rump, pale shining blue; below, orange buff, paler on chin, throat and centre of belly; bill and feet, coral pink; 10 in. *Fem.:* slightly paler and duller.

A fairly common bird of the coast. I have seen it amongst mangroves and it is much quieter than the other birds of its genus. In the extreme south it is replaced by *H. c. minor*. *Malay:* Pĕkaka.

259. **White-breasted Kingfisher** (*Halcyon smyrnensis fusca*). Chocolate, with back, rump, and tail, shining blue; wings, blue, a chocolate patch at the shoulder bordered below by a band of black;

[1] *Rhamphalcyon a.* [2] *Rhamphalcyon c. m.*

chin, throat, and breast, white; bill and feet, red; 10¾ in. *Fem.:* the underparts are a little paler. *Plate II.*

This is the commonest and most frequently seen Kingfisher in Malaya, where it frequents gardens and appears to live mostly on small reptiles, frogs, and insects. It is, however, found also by water, into which it dives for fish with a rather clumsy splash. In flight, it shows a white bar on the wing and it usually advertises its movements by a loud, laughing screech. When really alarmed, it utters a short, sharp squeak before silently taking to flight, but once well away from danger it rarely forgets to utter its laughing call. It also has another loud, rather melancholy, screaming note, which it will utter for quite long periods when perched on some high branch. Its flight is rapid and direct—so direct that I once had one fly so hard against the wire-netting around my tennis court that its bill and head went through it and the bird itself was firmly wedged. The young, when learning to fly, are easily caught, but, although I believe it is possible to keep them alive by careful feeding, I have never kept one in captivity. I once rescued one from a small native boy who had threaded a piece of string through its nostrils. The string was very long and the bird was being constantly cast into the air and allowed to fly away until the tightening of the string brought it crashing to the ground. I am glad to say that the sum of 50 cents sufficed to make the boy, the bird, and myself happy.

The White-breasted Kingfisher is usually found singly or in pairs, but I have seen four or five together in trees alongside water. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Raja udang; pĕkakak.

260. **Black-capped Kingfisher** (*Halcyon pileata*). Head, nape, and side of face, black; chin, throat, breast, and collar, white, the collar edged below by a thin black line; wings, purplish blue, with a broad band of black; rest of upperparts, including tail, purplish blue; rest of underparts, orange chestnut; bill and feet, red; 12 in. *Plate V.*

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Fairly common near the sea in rice areas and beside large rivers. Penetrates some distance inland up river valleys, and I have seen it quite near Ipoh. Has been reported from as high as 4,000 ft. in Cameron's Highlands. A little larger and distinctly quieter than the White-breasted Kingfisher (259). *Malay:* Pĕkakak; burong buaya.

261. **White-collared Kingfisher** (*Halcyon chloris humii*). *Male:* above, blue; below, white; a greenish tinge on the blue of the crown and wings; face, bluish; side of forehead and spot below eye, white; a black eye streak continued in a thin line around the nape; a white collar; abdomen and flanks, tinged with buff; bill, black, pinkish white at base; feet, greyish; 9 in. *Fem.:* is a little greener. *Plate XIII.*

Only found around estuaries and by the seashore, where it is very common and ventures into seaside gardens. It has a noisy, laughing

screech which, even more than its colouring, attracts one's attention. I have found it nesting among mangroves in a hole in an ant-hill still occupied by white ants. *Malay:* Raja udang; pĕkakak.

262. **Chestnut-collared Kingfisher** (*Halcyon c. concreta*). *Male:* head and upper nape, darkish green, the latter edged with lighter bluish green; a black eye-streak continued round the base of the nape; top half of face, orange chestnut, merging into a band of chestnut which extends round the back of the neck; lower half of face, upper back, wings, and tail, deep blue; lower back and rump, bright shining light blue; below, pale orange chestnut, deeper on the breast; bill, bright yellow, darker on the top; feet, pale chrome; 9 in. *Fem.:* upper back and wings, brownish olive spotted with buff.

A bird of the jungle, fairly common up to 2,000 ft. and recorded as high as 3,000 ft. It feeds on insects and small reptiles and the vicinity of water does not seem to be a necessity. *Malay:* Pĕkaka rimba bĕsar.

Family 41. Meropidae (Bee-eaters)

263. **Bay-headed Bee-eater** (*Merops l. leschenaulti*). Top of head, nape, and mantle, chestnut bay; throat, yellow, bordered by a thin black line; a chestnut band across the upper breast; lower back, rump, and upper tail coverts, pale shining blue; rest, green darker above and lighter below; no elongated tail feathers; bill and feet, blackish; 8 in., of which tail is nearly half. *Plate I.*

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor in the north. Recorded as far south as Perak, but common only down to about the latitude of Penang. I have found it plentiful in Peninsular Thailand and fairly common in Penang. I have also come across it in small parties in November on the lower slopes of Gunong Kledang near Ipoh. Its call is rather thinner and sweeter than that of the Blue-throated Bee-eater (265), and I have never seen it in such large flocks. *Malay:* Berek; bĕberek.

264. **Brown-breasted Bee-eater** (*Merops superciliosus philippinus*).[1] Head and upperparts, brownish bronzy green; wings, similar, with a bluish patch; tail, bluish green, with two elongated central feathers, blackish at the ends; eye-streak and face, black, edged with blue; chin, yellow; throat and upper breast, chestnut brown, merging into green on the lower breast and underparts; bill, black; feet, greyish black; 12 in., of which tail is half.

A common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to Malaya, where it is often to be seen in large flocks during the winter months. It is commonest near the coast, but I have found it abundant at times in the Ipoh district. *Malay:* Berek-berek; bĕberek.

265. **Blue-throated Bee-eater** (*Merops v. viridis*). Top of head, nape, and mantle, chestnut; a black eye-streak; throat, shining blue;

[1] *M. s. javanicus.*

lower back, rump, upper tail coverts, and under tail, pale shining blue; wings, green; tail, blue with elongated central feathers; underparts, a lighter green; bill, black; feet, greyish black; 11¼ in., of which the central feathers are 6½ in. *Plate IX.*

Common in open country in the lowlands, where, in most districts, it is the Bee-eater most often seen. It is perhaps more noticeable in the later afternoon, when quite large flocks often assemble and hawk in the air for insects from telegraph wires or other vantage points. Large numbers of these birds often travel just ahead of the swiftly moving storms so typical of Malaya, and the arrival of a flock actively engaged in the air against a background of angry-looking clouds is almost always a certain indication that a downpour is imminent. Large numbers are also to be seen on those evenings when white ants are flighting, and, when I have encountered jungle fires, I have usually seen large numbers of them, and other birds of similar habits, pursuing insects fleeing before the advancing wall of smoke and flame.

During the day, the flocks are apt to be smaller, and I have often seen parties of only four or five—or even pairs—preening their feathers or hawking for insects. About sunset time, however, large flocks assemble to roost together in some large tree. I have twice had gardens—at Gopeng and at Rambutan—which contained a favoured tree close by the house, and the rush of wings and excited chatterings which heralded their arrival and departure formed quite a feature of the daily round.

Like other members of its family, it nests in holes in sand, usually in a high bank if one is available. Nests are frequently made in banks of mine tailings, and some that I have investigated have been over 3 ft. in depth. A number of birds nest in a colony, and their brilliant colours make a brave show in the sunlight as they enter and leave their nesting holes. At its inner end, the hole is widened a little and the small chamber so formed usually contains anything from two to four eggs.

The call note is musical and pleasing to the ear, and is constantly uttered by birds on the wing. The flight, as might be expected from its feeding habits, is wide and sweeping and the birds seem to prefer the vicinity of water. Water is, however, by no means essential, and I have met the birds in most types of lowland country except high jungle. *Malay:* Berek berek; běberek.

266. **Red-breasted Bee-eater** (*Nyctiornis amicta*). *Male:* forehead and crown, lilac; a thin line round base of bill, blue; chin, throat, and plumes of breast, vermilion red; wings, green, darker at edges; tail, above, green, below, bronze yellow with a square, black tip; rest of underparts, paler green; bill, blackish; feet, greenish grey; 12½ in. *Female* similar, but forepart of forehead, vermilion. *Plate X.*

A common bird of the inland jungle, particularly in the foothills,

ranging up to as high as 5,000 ft., but most numerous at moderate heights. Most of those which I have seen have been hawking for insects from trees bordering jungle paths in the lower foothills. I have met with it near the base of Gunong Kledang and also near Rambutan.

It sometimes turns up in the most unexpected places, and I once had one in my Ipoh garden from December to March. There it was very bold and several times shared the veranda of the house with my wife and self: on one occasion it perched for some time on the low stone parapet of an open veranda upon which my wife was having tea. At other times it remained for long periods in a rather dense patch of trees near the servants' quarters, but it was often seen near the house, apparently attracted by the Carpenter Bees, of which it made a clean sweep. Normally, it is a bird of the jungle, and I have never seen one since in my own or any other garden.

The call note, which I have recorded as *kah-kah-kah*, *ku-ku-ku*, is loud and harsh, and while it is being uttered the feathers of the crown are raised and those of the throat fluffed out. The bird has a curious habit, when calling, of jumping a few steps sideways and then turning right round in a single hop. In spite of its brilliant colouring, it is not an easy bird to see amongst foliage when at rest, but it has a rather distinctive silhouette in flight, as it carries its head well back with its bill pointing slightly upwards. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Berek-berek; běberek tunggal.

Family 42. Coraciidae (Rollers)

267. **Burmese Roller** (*Coracias benghalensis affinis*). Top of head and nape, shining blue green; mantle and back, brown, washed with green; rump, deep shining blue; tail, dark blue green; wings, dark shining blue; vent, shining blue; rest of underparts, brown washed with blue and lavender; bill, black; feet, yellowish; 12¾ in.

Non-breeding Visitor to Kelantan. A beautiful and conspicuous visitor to gardens and open scrub in the north, but it has not yet been recorded south of Kelantan.

268. **Broad-billed Roller** (*Eurystomus o. orientalis*). Head and nape, dark brownish chocolate; mantle, greenish brown; back and rump, dark green; wings, dark green, with black outer edge and a light blue patch, not noticeable at rest, but very conspicuous in flight, when it appears almost white; tail, black; chin, chocolate brown; throat and upper breast, chocolate brown, washed with shining blue; rest of underparts, green, washed with blue on the belly; bill and feet, red; 11½ in. *Plate II.*

Common along the edge of jungle and particularly in low foothills which have been partially cleared. I have also often seen it in my garden at Ipoh. It sits about on trees during the day, but in the evening becomes very active, apparently *hawking* after insects. I have

seen a dozen or so in the air at once, but spread over a wide area and in no way acting as a flock. The normal flight is a deliberate flapping, but the evening *rolling* consists of coasting for a short distance, banking up suddenly as if to loop the loop, but stopping short at the top and dropping forward. The light blue mark on the wings is very conspicuous in flight, as are also the red bill and feet. When disturbed, it utters a hoarse *quaark*, but when flying, its note is a hoarse croaking *whack, whack, whack*. Nesting recorded. Another form, the Chinese Broad-billed Roller (*E. o. abundus*),[1] is a Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to Malaya. *Malay:* Tiong gajah; tiong batu.

Family 43. Upupidae (Hoopoes)

269. **Hoopoe** (*Upupa epops longirostris*). Crest, head, neck, and nape, pinkish fawn, the crest with black tips; mantle, pale brown; upper back, black; lower back, barred black and white; rump, white; upper tail coverts, black marked with white; tail, black, with a white bar; wing, pinkish fawn, barred with black and white; chin, throat, and breast, pinkish fawn; belly and flanks, whitish, with dark streaks; under tail coverts, white; bill, long, curved, and black; feet, brownish black; 11½ in.



Fig. 31. Hoopoe (269).

Resident in Kedah and Perlis. Fairly common in Peninsular Thailand, but not recorded in Malaya south of Kedah. Frequents open country, and I have found it fairly common in the casuarina belt on the east coast of Peninsular Thailand. The crest is constantly erected and depressed in a rather nervous fashion as the bird runs after insects. Nesting recorded. There is also one very doubtful record of another form, *U. e. saturata*, said to have been obtained in Perak. *Malay:* Bĕlatok gajah.

Family 44. Bucerotidae (Hornbills)

270. **Long-crested Hornbill** (*Berenicornis comatus*). *Male:* head, white; crest, long, fluffy and white; wings, black, with greenish reflections and white tips; tail, white; rest of upperparts, blackish brown; underparts, white, but blackish on flanks and under tail; skin round eye, bluish; bill and feet, black; casque, small and narrow; 39 in. *Fem.:* similar, but neck and underparts blackish brown.

Rather rare. Has been recorded, in small parties, in the lowlands and in heavy jungle up to about 5,000 ft. *Malay:* Ĕnggang bulu.

271. **Bushy-crested Hornbill** (*Anorrhinus galeritus carinatus*).[2] Crest, short and bushy; above, very dark brown, with greenish reflec-

[1] *E. o. calonyx.* [2] *A. g.*

tions; below, dull brown, greyer towards the tail, which is black at the end, but with the basal half grey; skin round eye and at base of bill, bluish white, becoming purple on throat; bill, black, with a grey tip; a low casque with a thin, sharp edge; feet, greyish black; 33 in.

Not very common, but well distributed amongst the foothill jungle south to about Malacca. It has been recorded from the lowlands up to about 4,000 ft. *Malay:* Burong kawan; burong mati sa kawan; enggang buloh.

272. **Wrinkled Hornbill** (*Aceros c. corrugatus*).[1] Black; face and neck, white (*male*), black (*fem.*); tail, white, black at basal end; skin round eye, bluish; naked skin of throat, pinkish mottled with black; bill, yellow, white at tip and red at base (*male*), all yellow (*fem.*); casque, red, wrinkled, and narrow; feet, greyish; 32½ in.

A rare bird about which little is known. Appears to be largely confined to the coastal districts. *Malay:* Enggang.

273. **Malaysian Wreathed Hornbill** (*Aceros u. undulatus*).[2] *Male:* black, the wings with greenish reflections; sides of head and neck, white, often tinged with buff; top of head and crest, dark chestnut; skin round eye, chrome with a band of blue or green; bare throat, mottled blue with black band; tail, white; bill, ivory, with some red at base; base of bill and shallow casque, wrinkled; feet, black; 40 in. *Fem.* black, with a white tail.

A rather uncommon bird of the high jungle recorded up to 5,000 ft. Rare south of Selangor. A flock of about half a dozen often used to fly over my house in Ipoh, sometimes at a very low elevation. On one occasion I was looking out of my bedroom window when the flock passed only just above eye-level and not 30 yards from the house. The flight is deliberate and noisy; the birds carry their heads and necks well stretched out in front and adopt a rough V formation. *Malay:* Enggang gunong.

274. **Blyth's Wreathed Hornbill** (*Aceros plicatus subruficollis*).[3] *Male:* black, with greenish reflections; tail, white; top of head and crest, chestnut; rest of head with neck, white; bare throat, yellow; bill, creamy white; casque brownish; feet, blackish; 34¾ in. *Fem.:* black, except for white tail; bare throat, bluish.

A rare bird, recorded only from the coastal areas of Selangor. *Malay:* Burong jawa; enggang.

275. **Black Hornbill** (*Anthracoceros malayanus*). Black, except for the white end of the outer tail feathers and a palish streak over the eye; skin round eye, black (*male*), claret (*fem.*); bill and casque, white (*male*), blackish (*fem.*), the casque being sharp edged, and projecting forward (*male*), straight (*fem.*); feet, blackish; 30 in.

Fairly common in small flocks in the south, but less so in the north. Normally a jungle bird with a preference for the vicinity of rivers, but

[1] *Cranorrhinus c. c.* [2] *Rhyticeros u.* [3] *Rhyticeros p. s.*

occasionally seen in open country. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong kĕlĕngking; burong kekek; burong gatalbirah.

276. **Northern Pied Hornbill** (*Anthracocerus malabaricus leucogaster*).[1] Very similar to the Southern Pied Hornbill (277), but with the outer tail feathers black, tipped with white, instead of wholly white. *Plate XII.*

Common in Peninsular Thailand and ranging down to northern Perak. Similar in habits to the Southern Pied Hornbill (277), except that it is not so often found near rivers. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong kĕlĕnking; burong lilin; burong lang ling.

277. **Southern Pied Hornbill.** (*Anthracoceros coronatus convexus*). Above, including an incipient crest, black with greenish reflections; bare skin in front of eye bluish, that behind the eye and at side of throat, white; wings, black, with a white lower edge; tail, black, tipped with white, the outer feathers white; head, face, neck, throat, and upper breast, black; rest of underparts, white; bill, whitish, the casque marked with black; feet, brownish grey; 30 in.



Fig. 32. Southern Pied Hornbill (277).

Quite common in coastal areas away from mangroves and alongside large rivers. Prefers the more open and cultivated districts and should not be looked for in high jungle. Usually in flocks. Call, a harsh cackle. Ranges up to about Province Wellesley, where it is replaced by the Northern Pied Hornbill (276). Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong kĕlĕngking; burong lilin; burong lang ling.

278. **Rhinoceros Hornbill** (*Buceros r. rhinoceros*). Mainly black, but the belly, thighs, and above and below the base of the tail, white; tail, white, crossed by a broad black bar near the end; bill, yellowish white; casque, massive, upturned, and reddish, separated from the bill by a black line; feet, brownish olive; 47½ in.



Fig. 33. Rhinoceros Hornbill (278).

Probably the most commonly seen Hornbill in the Malay States. Recorded up to 4,000 ft., but I have mostly met with it in the foothills or at the lower hill stations, where its harsh, laughing bray is sometimes quite a notable sound of the jungle. I have often seen it in small parties either in the high trees or in flight, in which case the *steam engine* noise of its wings compels attention. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong ĕnggang.

279. **Great Hornbill** (*Buceros bicornis*).[2] Head, black; neck white, washed with buff; wings, black, with a broad white bar; tail,

[1] *A. coronatus l.* [2] *Dichoceros b.*

white, with a broad black bar near the end; abdomen and vent, white; rest of plumage, black; skin round eye, brownish yellow; bill, yellowish, red at tip, and washed with orange yellow, the casque being long and flat, with a much flattened cross-section; feet, greenish slate: 46 in. *Plate V.*

Common in Peninsular Thailand, less common further south, and rare south of Penang. Frequents high jungle, and I have never seen it at rest except in high trees. I have mostly seen it in or over lowland jungle, but it is sometimes to be seen flying over the higher hills. I once watched a Sea-Gipsy in Peninsular Thailand stalking one with a primitive bow, from which he let loose, not an arrow, but a stone; although the bird was perched high up in a jungle tree, the Sea-Gipsy obtained several direct hits but, each time the Hornbill merely fluttered its wings and settled down again. After about half a dozen direct hits, however, it got sick of it and flew slowly away. The note is a harsh, cackling bray. *Malay:* Enggang papah.

280. **Helmeted Hornbill** (*Rhinoplax vigil*). Dark brown; head and crest, nearly black; tail, long, pale brown, with a black bar near the white tip; some white on wings; abdomen, white; skin round eye and on neck and throat, red; bill, yellowish, red at base, surmounted by a massive casque, mostly red, but yellow in front; feet, orange brown; about 57 in., of which tail is about half.

Not very common. Usually in small parties. Frequents the high trees in jungle both in the lowlands and at high elevations. *Malay:* Burong tĕbang mĕntua; burong torak.

Family 45. Capitonidae (Barbets)

281. **Fire-tufted Barbet** (*Psilopogon pyrolophus*). *Male:* forehead, fore-part of crown and the area between bill and eye, black; a band on the crown from eye to eye, pale grey; hind-crown, dark bronzy maroon brown; a small yellow stripe above the eye merging backwards into a streak of pale green; rest of upperparts, dark green, including the tail and wings, the wings edged with black; face, grey; chin, black; throat, green, merging into golden yellow; a band from the nape across the upper breast, black; rest of underparts, green with a yellowish tinge; bill, large, pale green, and crossed by a bar of black; feet, greenish; 11 in. *Fem.:* has a rather blacker hind crown. *Plate X.*

One of the commonest birds at the higher hill stations, where it adds to the noise of insect life by means of a sustained, rattling churr. This sound so resembles that made by the more robust Cicadas that it is difficult to believe that it emanates from a bird. I have, however, many times watched this Barbet actually make it, crouched on a branch, with neck outstretched and head, body and tail all in one straight line. In addition, it has a low, whistling call and a squeaky note.

It is a striking bird, vivid green and easily identified by the orange patch on its breast and the tuft of crimson bristles at the base of its curiously marked bill, which is coarse and powerful and has the appearance of being too large for the head which carries it. The crimson bristles are very noticeable at close quarters, but at some distance appear to the naked eye only as an indeterminate *fuzz*.

The Fire-tufted Barbet is usually seen singly or in pairs, but occasionally in small parties. It ranges from 2,000 to 5,000 ft. and has not been recorded south of Selangor or north of Perak. It is a tree-haunting bird which feeds mainly on jungle fruit. I have never seen it actually on the ground. As a rule, it is very active, moving about the branches in quick, furtive hops, but on occasions I have known it sit motionless for long periods. It is very quarrelsome at roosting time, and I once witnessed a truly thrilling aerial combat in which two of the birds commenced to fight at a great height and fell, in a whirling mass of flying feathers and angry cries, to within a few feet of the ground.

The flight is swift but clumsy, the whirr made by its wings being audible at some distance. When flying, it stretches its neck well out in front and its large beak and rather sloping shoulders give it a very distinctive silhouette. Nesting recorded in Malaya, and in Sumatra I have come across it nesting in January in a hole at the top of a dead tree. *Malay:* Takor akar.

282. **Lineated Dull Barbet** (*Megalaima zeylanicus hodgsoni*).[1] Green, with the head, neck, throat, and breast, pale brown, streaked with white; the brown ground colour of the crown and breast is darker and the green of the underparts brighter; lower edge of wings, dark brown; bill, orange-brown; bare skin round eye, orange-yellow; feet, pale gamboge-yellow; 10½ in.

Fairly common in the more open coastal areas, from the latitude of Kedah and Trengganu northwards. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Tanau rhu; burong kutub.

283. **Gold-whiskered Barbet** (*Megalaima chrysopogon laeta*).[2] Forehead, scarlet; fore-crown, greyish buff; hind-crown and nape, red, marked with blue, merging, through greyish green, into the dark green of the mantle, back, rump, wings, and tail; tip of wings, very dark brown; side of face, greyish brown; a large clear golden yellow patch extending from the base of the bill along the side of the neck; chin and throat, greyish, merging into violet blue where it meets the yellowish green of the rest of the underparts; skin round eye, blackish; bill, black; feet, olive-green; 10¾ in.

Not uncommon in high jungle up to 3,000 ft., particularly in the foothills. I have come across it in the Kinta Valley and on the lower slopes of Gunong Kledang. Call, a rather mellow *te-hoop, te-hoop*. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Takor bĕsar.

[1] *Thereiceryx z. intermedius.* [2] *Chotorea c. l.*

284. **Many-coloured Barbet** (*Megalaima rafflesii malayensis*).[1] General colour, bright green, paler below; forehead, crown and nape, bright scarlet; a broad shining blue streak above eye; a black eye streak; a red spot just below the eye; a golden yellow patch on the side of the head; chin, throat and patch at base of bill, shining blue; a scarlet patch at the side of the throat; bill, black; feet, greyish; 10 in.

A jungle bird fairly common in Peninsular Thailand and in southern Johore, but less so in the area between. *Malay:* Takor; burong takor.

285. **Gaudy Barbet** (*Megalaima m. mystacophanos*).[2] *Male:* forehead and fore-crown, golden yellow; hind-crown, red; streak above eye nearly to nape, black; a blue patch under the eye; a spot in front of eye, red; a patch from base of bill above edge of throat, yellow; chin and upper throat, red; lower throat, blue, with a red patch at one side; rest bright green, darker above; bill, black; feet, greenish grey; 8½ in. *Fem.:* green, with a yellowish green forehead, a patch on the crown and in front of the eye, red; chin and upper throat, yellowish green; lower throat, fore-crown and a patch below the eye, blue.

A fairly common bird of the more northerly lowland jungle, not found much above 2,500 ft.; rarer in the south. Its loud monotonous note is said to be uttered by night as well as day. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Takor; burong takor.

286. **Golden-throated Barbet** (*Megalaima franklinii minor*).[3] Forehead, scarlet; crown, gold, with a small red patch set in a black band across the hind-crown, a thin line of blue separating this from the shining green nape; mantle, back, rump, wings and tail, darkish green; tip of wings, dark brown, lower edge blue; chin and upper throat, yellowish gold; face and a band across the lower throat, grey; a small patch of orange at base of bill; rest of underparts, a lighter green; bill, black; feet, greenish grey; 8 in.

A bird of the hills and mountains. Recorded up to 5,800 ft., but mostly found between 3,300 and 5,000 ft. Common around the higher hill stations where its resonant call is very noticeable. It usually keeps to the higher trees, where, on account of its green colouring, it is not easy to see; I have come across it mostly in low trees and on top of dead tree trunks. When it knows it is being watched, it sits very still, but, as a rule, it is fairly active. Its flight is swift, and it has a habit of alighting about midway up a tree and rapidly climbing to the top by means of long, low hops along the branches. Nesting recorded.

287. **Müller's Barbet** (*Megalaima o. oorti*).[4] Forehead, crimson; crown, shining yellow with a crimson spot on the hind-crown; rest of hind-crown, sides of face, and a band across the brown throat, shining blue; a black mark above and below the eye; chin and upper throat, gold; breast and upperparts, green; a band of red separating the blue of the lower throat from the green of the breast; mantle, back, rump,

[1] *Chotorhea r. m.* [2] *Chotorhea m. mystacophanes.* [3] *Cyanops f. m.* [4] *Cyanops o. o.*

wings, and tail, darkish green; lower edge and tip of wings, dark brown; skin round eye, greenish; bill, black; feet, greenish grey; 7¾ in.

Fairly common between about 3,300 and 5,000 ft. It is very similar in appearance and habits to the Golden-throated Barbet (286), from which it can be distinguished only at close quarters by the clear blue, as opposed to grey, of the cheeks and the red patch below the blue on the side of the throat. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong takor bukit, tanau bukit.

283. **Yellow-crowned Barbet** (*Megalaima h. henricii*).[1] *Male:* bright green, darker above, lighter below; forehead and a streak along the side of crown, gold; crown, chin, and throat, bright blue; nape, green, with a narrow red band across it almost from shoulder to shoulder; a red spot on each side of the throat; a black patch in front of the eye; bill, black; feet, grey-green; 8½ in. *Fem.:* similar, but duller.

A rather uncommon jungle-frequenting bird found in the lowlands and lower hills up to about 2,300 ft. *Malay:* Takor.

289. **Little Barbet** (*Megalaima australis duvaucelii*).[2] Above, green; head and face, steel blue, merging into black on the fore-crown and forehead; a patch under the eye, on the lower part of the face, and a streak back from above the eye, red; a black streak at base of bill; tail, green tinged with blue; chin and throat, pale shining steel blue; a black band across the upper breast; rest of underparts, green with a yellowish tinge; bill, black; feet, greenish; 7¾ in.

A fairly common jungle bird which sometimes visits cultivated areas and gardens. I have also seen it in partially-cleared mangrove areas. Its call is said to be a monotonous *twit-twit*. Mainly a low country bird, but has been recorded as high as 3,000 ft. *Malay:* Tukang bĕsi.

290. **Coppersmith Barbet** (*Megalaima haemacephala indica*).[3] Above, green; forehead and ring round eye, scarlet; crown, black, washed with green; wings, olive green with dark brown ends; chin and throat, clear yellow; a scarlet band across the upper breast, edged, above, with a thin line of black and, below, with a broad band of gold; a black eye-streak, bordered above and below by a streak of clear yellow, narrow above and broad below; lower breast and underparts, whitish yellow, heavily streaked with green; bill, black; feet, crimson; 6¼ in. *Plate VI.*

A bird more often heard than seen. Very common as far south as the Kinta district of Perak—particularly around Ipoh, where its mellow but monotonous *toonk, toonk, toonk*, like the muffled beat of a hammer on metal, can be heard almost every day. Does not now appear to range much south of Negri Sembilan, but there is an old record from Singapore. The call is difficult to localize, as it carries a long way and yet does not sound unduly loud when uttered by a nearby bird. When calling, the Coppersmith Barbet turns its head

[1] *Cyanops armillaris h.* [2] *Cyanops a. d.* [3] *Xantholaema h. i.*

from side to side, but otherwise sits very still. It is not an easy bird to see in a tree unless it changes its position, and I have noticed that it is careful not to call either just before or just after making a move. In flight, unless the light happens to catch the plumage at the right angle, it appears dull greyish green. It is fond of certain favourite perching points and appears to have a regular daily round. One regularly appeared in some high casuarinas near my Ipoh house at about 6.30 a.m. each day and, after calling for about a quarter of an hour, nearly always followed the same route when it departed. It was sometimes accompanied by another, presumably its mate, as it was quick to resent the presence of any other bird in the same tree; I have, however, seen it share the same branch with a Falconet (73), which it evidently thought too fierce to attack. In the afternoon, it usually returned for a brief time to the same spot, but not quite as regularly. The two birds often visited a fig tree in my Ipoh garden when it was in fruit, but were always quiet there, possibly because the tree was near the house. I have seen a Coppersmith Barbet hanging upside down on a branch and also moving up a tree-trunk rather like a Woodpecker, but, of course, without using its tail as a support. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Tukang bĕsi; burong takau; burong tukang.

291. **Brown Barbet** (*Calorhamphus fuliginosus hayii*).[1] Above, including wings and tail, chocolate brown; side of face, reddish brown; chin and throat, reddish grey; flanks, brown; rest of underparts, dirty white streaked with brownish grey; bill, black; feet, orange-vermilion; 7 in.

Common up to 2,000 ft. and recorded up to 3,500 ft. It is found in high jungle, and I have also met with it in secondary jungle. It is rather a sluggish bird, sitting quietly for long periods, occasionally reaching after fruit, sometimes head downwards. Nesting recorded.

Family 46. Indicatoridae (Honey-Guides)

292. **Honey-Guide** (*Indicator archipelagus*).[2] *Male:* brown, with a small yellow patch at the shoulder, a grey breast and dirty white underparts; bill, flesh, blackish at tip; feet, dark grey; 6½ in. *Fem.;* smaller and without the yellow patch.

Very rare. Recorded up to about 3,000 ft. *Malay:* Musoh lĕbah.



Fig. 34. Honey-Guide (292).

Family 47. Picidae (Woodpeckers, Piculets)

293. **Speckled Piculet** (*Picumnus innominata malayorum*).[3] *Male:* above, dark olive green, very dark on crown and nape and washed

[1] *C. f. hayi.* [2] *I. archipelagicus.* [3] *Vivia i. m.*

with gold elsewhere, particularly on the wings; fore-crown, orange-buff, streaked with black; tail, black, with some white markings; a pale streak from bill to above the eye and another one below the eye; underparts, whitish, spotted with black; bill, dark grey; feet, leaden grey; 4 in. *Fem.*: lacks the orange-buff on crown.

A very rare bird of the mountains, recorded from Perak, Selangor and Pahang. I have met with it in high jungle near Brastagi in Sumatra, but have never heard it call. *Malay:* Pĕlatok bĕlang; bĕlatok bĕlang.

294. **Rufous Piculet** (*Sasia a. abnormis*). *Male:* crown, nape, mantle, back, and wings, golden olive green; forehead, face and underparts, orange-chestnut; a patch of yellow on the forehead and another on the breast; tail, black; skin round eye, pinkish red; bill, black above, yellowish below; feet, gamboge yellow; 3½ in. *Fem.*: lacks the orange on the forehead.

A bird of the lowland and foothill jungle where it prefers the thicker undergrowth and bamboo. Recorded up to about 4,000 ft. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Pĕlatok kĕchil; bĕlatok kĕchil.

295. **Rufous Woodpecker** (*Micropternus brachyurus squamigularis*). *Male:* rufous brown, barred with dark brown on the upperparts, wings, and tail; crown, faintly streaked; throat, streaked with black; underparts, darker and faintly barred except on breast; patch below eye, red; bill and feet, blackish; 9¼ in. *Fem.*: no red patch below eye.

A fairly common lowland bird, more often met with inland than in coastal districts. Frequents gardens and the vicinity of cultivated land and secondary jungle. Nesting reported. *Malay:* Bĕlatok biji; pĕlatok biji nangka.

296. **Scaly-bellied Woodpecker** (*Picus viridanus weberi*). A little larger and darker, but otherwise very similar to the Bamboo Green Woodpecker (297), except that the grey and black streaks are continued on to the breast. 11¾ in.

Recorded only from the islands and coastal districts of Peninsular Thailand and Perlis. *Malay:* Bĕlatok.

297. **Bamboo Green Woodpecker** (*Picus v. vittatus*). *Male:* bright olive green; top of head, red, edged with black; nape and rump, yellowish; lower edge of wings, blackish, with some white spots; tail, blackish; face and thin streak above eye, pale grey; moustachial streak, black, marked with white; throat and upper breast, olive green, washed with yellow; rest of underparts, greenish, streaked with grey and black; bill, yellowish horn; feet, greenish; 10¾ in. *Fem.*: top of head, black.

A fairly common bird, confined to the coastal areas and so far recorded from southern Perak southwards. Nesting recorded. Another form, *P. v. connectens*, is found in Langkawi. *Malay:* Bĕlatok hijau.

298. **Black-naped Green Woodpecker** (*Picus canus robinsoni*).

Male: general colour darkish olive green; forehead, crown, and nape, black, with a large spot of crimson on the fore-crown; a black moustachial streak; face and neck, dark grey; rump, olive yellow; lower part of wing, washed with golden olive; primaries, dark brown, spotted with white; underparts, washed with grey, particularly on the flanks; tail, dark brown; bill, black; feet, greenish lead; 11¾ in. *Fem.:* no red patch on crown.

Very rare; only known from a few specimens obtained in Gunong Tahan in Pahang between 3,000 and 6,000 ft. *Malay:* Pĕlatok gunong; bĕlatok gunong.

299. **Large Yellow-naped Woodpecker** (*Picus flavinucha wrayi*). *Male:* above, olive green, darker on rump; wings, olive green, with the lower edge barred chestnut and brown; tail, dark brown; crest, clear yellow; face, dark olive green; moustachial streak, pale yellow; underparts, greyish olive; bill, bluish lead; feet, greenish lead; 10¾ in. *Fem.:* the moustachial streak is brownish.

A common bird of the higher hill stations. Occurs in the main range in Perak and Selangor only between 3,000 and 5,000 ft. Usually in pairs and rather of a noisy bird, its cry being a loud, melancholy *meee-u*. This it makes, not only as it goes about its ordinary business, but, for long periods, when sitting on the very top of low trees. When the call is uttered the head it pushed back until the bill points vertically upwards, the neck being fully extended at the actual moment of calling.

This species is frequently in the van of *bird waves*. Its habits are those of its family: it flits from tree to tree examining the branches and dead wood for insects, tapping away with its strong bill and supporting itself by its large feet and stiff, pointed tail. It ascends the trunks in a series of long ungainly jerks. Nesting recorded.

300. **Crimson-winged Woodpecker** (*Picus puniceus continentis*). *Male:* grass green, duller on the face and underparts; top of head and crest, red, the crest edged with yellow; moustachial streak, red; wings, crimson, dark at the edges, with white markings on the inner side of the feathers; tail, dark brown; bill, yellowish; feet, olive; 10½ in. *Fem.:* has no moustachial streak.

Common in the jungles of the lowlands up to about 3,000 ft. More abundant in the south, where it usually frequents jungle, but sometimes visits gardens. *Malay:* Bĕlatok.

301. **Lesser Yellow-naped Woodpecker** (*Picus chlorolophus rodgeri*). *Male:* above, olive green, darker on the crown; crest, yellow; a red streak from the forehead, over the eye, to the nape; a red moustachial streak; wings, olive green, reddish at the outside edge; beneath, olive brown, slightly barred with white, particularly on the flanks; tail, dark brown; bill, dark bluish slate; feet, brownish green; 9½ in. *Fem.:* no red on side of head except for a short streak from eye to nape; the moustachial streak is whitish.

A rather uncommon bird of the main range where it has been recorded from 3,600 ft. to above 5,000 ft. I have come across it at Cameron's Highlands, but it is not so common there as the Large Yellow-naped Woodpecker (299). Nesting recorded.

302. **Checker-throated Woodpecker** (*Picus mentalis hunii*).[1] *Male:* green; top of head, mantle, back and rump, olive green; crest, clear yellow; face, grey green; moustachial streak, greyish, spotted with white; chin and throat, chequered black and white; neck, nape, and chest, bright chestnut-brown; wings, red, lower edges barred with chestnut; tail, black; bill, greenish black; feet, olive; 10¾ in. *Fem.:* moustachial streak, chestnut-brown and without spots.

Not uncommon in lowland jungle and, to a lesser extent, in mangrove areas, particularly in the south. Recorded up to about 3,000 ft. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Bĕlatok.

303. **Banded Red Woodpecker** (*Picus miniaceus malaccensis*).[2] *Male:* forehead, crown, and nape, red; crest, red, tipped with clear yellow; face, brown, slightly speckled with lighter brown and washed with red; mantle and upper back, olive green; lower back and rump, olive green, streaked with yellow; wings, red, the lower edges dark brown spotted with buff; chin, throat and upper breast, brown, speckled with lighter brown; rest of underparts, barred dark and light brown; skin round eye, black; bill, black above, bluish slate below; feet, greenish slate; 10¼ in. *Fem.:* with no red on face.

Common in jungle and secondary growth ranging from sea-level up to 5,000 ft. It is a common garden visitor around Ipoh and is frequently met with in swampy jungle and the lower hills. It has been recorded from both the higher hill stations and from mangrove areas. It usually moves from tree to tree in pairs and is a noisy bird, particularly active after rain. Its cry is a loud, harsh, screaming *wheeow*, uttered both on wing and at rest. When at rest, it points its head straight up at the moment of calling. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Pĕlatok merah, bĕlatok merah.

304. **Golden-backed Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Dinopium j. javenense*). *Male:* mantle and upper back, gold; lower back and rump, red; upper tail coverts and tail, black; wings, gold, black at lower edges; top of head and crest, red, bordered below, along the hind-crown, by a black streak which extends round the nape; a black streak from below the eye backwards to side of the neck, where it meets a black moustachial line; rest of face and sides of neck, white; chin, throat, and underparts, dirty white, barred and streaked with black; bill, blackish; feet, sage-green; 10¾ in. *Fem.:* crown and crest, black, spotted with white. *Plate XIII.*

A common and conspicuous inhabitant of orchard land, gardens and the more open swampy land near cultivation where palms and old dead trees abound. A common visitor to my Ipoh garden, where its

[1] *Chrysophlegma mentale h.* [2] *Callolophus miniaceus m.*

brilliant colouring and harsh, squeaky screaming, as it flew from one coconut palm to another, made it very noticeable. A noisy bird with a rather clumsy flight and very active just before and after rain. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Bĕlatok pinang; bĕlatok mas.

305. **Olive-backed Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Dinopium rafflesii peninsulare*).[1] *Male:* forehead, brownish yellow; crown and crest, scarlet; tail and lower edge of wing, very dark brown; rest of upperparts, golden olive green, with some red markings on the rump and some white spots on the inner webs of the wing feathers; chin and throat, yellowish; face, black, with two whitish stripes extending backwards from above and below the eye, to meet on the neck; underparts, dark brown; bill, bluish horn; feet, plumbeous green; 11 in. *Fem.:* crown and crest, black.

A deep jungle bird. Most often met with in the foothill areas, but recorded up to 4,000 ft. Rare in the north, but less so in the extreme south. *Malay:* Pĕlatok rimba; bĕlatok rimba.

306. **Pale-headed Woodpecker** (*Gecinulus viridis robinsoni*).[2] *Male:* golden olive-brown, paler on head; crown and crest, red; some red markings on rump; wings, greener and dark brown at edges; tail, dark brown; underparts, olive brown; bill, bluish grey; feet, greenish lead; 10½ in. *Fem.:* lacks red on head.

A rather uncommon bird of the main range in Perak and Selangor, where it inhabits bamboo jungle between 2,000 and 4,500 ft. At the northern part of its range it descends as low as 500 ft. *Malay:* Pĕlatok buloh; bĕlatok buloh.

307. **Fulvous-rumped Woodpecker** (*Meiglyptes tristis grammithorax*). *Male:* head, face, neck, and breast, whitish buff, finely barred with black; lower back and rump, white; abdomen, dark brown, obscurely barred; rest, barred black and whitish buff, more coarsely on wings and tail; moustachial streak, red; bill, black; feet, greenish; 7 in. *Fem.:* lacks moustachial streak.

A common lowland bird, frequenting both old and secondary jungle and occasionally visiting orchards. Ranges up to 2,000, and possibly 2,500 ft. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Bĕlatok.

308. **Buff-necked Woodpecker** (*Meiglyptes t. tukki*). *Male:* olive brown, finely barred with lighter brown; patch on the side of neck, buffish white; a black mark across the throat; moustachial streak, red; a few buff spots on wings and tail; bill, black; feet, grey-brown; 8¼ in. *Fem.:* lacks the red moustachial streak.

Common in jungle up to about 2,000 ft. and probably ranging up to about 3,000 ft. I have often come across it on Penang Hill, where it attracts attention by its screaming call in the early morning and evening. When disturbed it flies off uttering a harsh *whee-whee-whee-whee*. *Malay:* Bĕlatok.

[1] *Chloropicoides r. peninsularis.* [2] *G. grantia r.*

309. **Great Slaty Woodpecker** (*Mülleripicus p. pulverulentus*). *Male:* dark slaty grey, with a yellowish throat flecked with red, and a red moustachial streak; wings and tail, blackish; bill, whitish horn; feet, slaty; 20 in. *Fem.:* lacks moustachial streak.

I have found this large woodpecker fairly common, in high jungle adjoining swamp and alongside tracks and clearings in the foothills. Usually in pairs, it is a noisy bird, frequently uttering a rapidly-delivered laughing scream, *che-chek-chek*. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Bĕlatok; bĕlatok kĕlabu.

310. **Great Black Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus j. javensis*). *Male:* black, including head, neck, throat, and breast; rest of underparts, white; top of head, crest and moustachial streak bright red; bill and feet, black; 17¾ in. *Fem.:* forehead and fore-crown, black; no moustachial streak.

A not very common bird, occurring locally in most types of jungle. I have found it fairly common in certain areas in the Perak foothills, in which a number of solitary trees have been left standing amongst stretches of grass. Nesting recorded.

311. **Pygmy Woodpecker** (*Dendrocopos canicapillus auritus*).[1] *Male:* top of head, grey, bordered below by a thin red line; nape and hind-neck, blackish; face, white, with a grey brown streak below and behind the eye; moustachial streak, grey brown; chin and throat, whitish; rest of upperparts, very dark brown, barred with white; rest of underparts, yellowish white, streaked with dark brown; bill, horn; feet, olive green; 5½ in. *Fem.:* lacks red line below crown.



Fig. 35. Pygmy Woodpecker (311).

Usually met with in pairs in secondary jungle, cultivated and open tree land. Common near the coast, but less so inland. *Malay:* Pĕlatok bĕlachan; bĕlatok bĕlachan.

312. **Lesser Pygmy Woodpecker** (*Dendrocopos m. moluccensis*).[2] Very like the Pygmy Woodpecker (311), but smaller, with the black, grey, and grey-brown replaced by brown and dark brown; bill, slaty black; feet, leaden green; 5¼ in.

Common near the sea coast, particularly in the south, but rare inland. Not found north of Penang. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Pelatok belachan; belatok belachan; belatok kĕchil.

313. **Grey-and-Buff Woodpecker** (*Hemicircus concretus sordidus*). *Male:* top of head and base of crest, red; crest, head, back, and underparts, grey; rump, white; tail, black; rest of upperparts and wings, dark grey, barred with pale buff and white; bill and feet, blackish; 5¼ in. *Fem.:* top of head, grey.

A rather uncommon bird of the low-country bamboo and secondary

[1] *Dryobates hardwickii a.* [2] *Dryobates m. m.*

jungle. Not often met with in hilly country, but it has been reported breeding at 2,800 ft. *Malay:* Bĕlatok.

314. **Bay Woodpecker** (*Blythipicus pyrrhotis cameroni*). *Male:* dark brown, barred with chestnut on rump, wings, and tail; patch on hind-neck and nape, red; below, dark chocolate brown; bill, yellow; feet, blackish brown; 10½ in. *Fem.:* has no red.

Locally common in the main range in southern Perak and Selangor, between 3,500 and 5,000 ft. Appears to prefer the creeper-covered trees of the deeper jungle, but I have seen it in the more open scrub near Fraser's Hill, often near the ground. When flying from tree to tree, it is silent and rather furtive in its movements, but it has a harsh, laughing cry and, while at work on the tree trunks, frequently converses with its mate in a low, chuckling tone. Its most frequent call, which it utters at short intervals, is a squeaking *wee-u-wee-u-wow*. In flight, its long bill is very noticeable. It has a very characteristic manner of progression, dropping from the top of a tree at a steep angle to the lower and thicker undergrowth at the base of another tree, which it then ascends by climbing, tapping the trunk as it goes. At the top, it repeats the performance and so progresses through the jungle.

315. **Maroon Woodpecker** (*Blythipicus r. rubiginosus*). *Male:* Top of head and nape, brownish, with a red patch on each side of the nape; tail, blackish brown; rest of upperparts, including wings, maroon; lower edge of wings, dark brown, marked with chestnut; face, brown; chin and throat, brown; rest of underparts, blackish brown, with a tinge of red on the breast; bill, yellow; feet, brownish; 9 in. *Fem.:* no red on side of nape.

A fairly common bird of the jungle up to 5,000 ft., most numerous in lower hills. It shows a preference for undergrowth near streams and in gullies. Nesting reported. *Malay:* Pĕlatok punggor; bĕlatok punggor.

316. **Orange-backed Woodpecker** (*Chrysocolaptes validus xanthopygius*). *Male:* forehead, crown, and crest, red, marked with black; side of face, brown; chin and throat, golden buff, red in centre; rest of underparts, deep red; hind-neck, white; back and rump, orange yellow; rest of upperparts, dark brown, the wings barred with chestnut; bill, brownish yellow; feet, brownish; 11½ in. *Fem.:* top of head and crest, brown; side of throat, whitish; all red replaced by brown and orange-yellow by white.

A fairly common and most striking jungle bird. Recorded up to 3,000 ft., usually in pairs, and I have found it most noisy and active. It looks slimmer than most woodpeckers when seen in silhouette, and its call is a rapid *chh-chh-chh-wee'r*. *Malay:* Bĕlatok.

317. **Golden-backed Four-toed Woodpecker** (*Chrysocolaptes lucidus chersonesus*). Very similar in colouring to the Golden-backed

Three-toed Woodpecker (304), but slightly larger and with four toes; bill and feet, brown; 11¾ in.

Difficult to distinguish in the field from the Golden-backed Three-toed Woodpecker (304), but rare and found only in the extreme south of the peninsula. Another subspecies, *C. l. gutticristatus*, occurs in Peninsula Thailand and Perlis. *Malay:* Pĕlatok; bĕlatok.

Family 48. Eurylaimidae (Broadbills)

318. **Green Broadbill** (*Calyptomena v. viridis*). *Male:* bright green; large spot at side of neck, black; wings, green, barred and washed with black; bill, black above, green below; feet, yellowish green; 7½ in. *Fem.:* duller, with black markings replaced by dull brown and no black spot on neck.

A fairly common jungle bird, usually met with in small flocks and recorded up to about 3,000 ft. Another form, *C. v. continentis*, replaces it north of southern Selangor and Pahang. *Malay:* Burong takau; burong bĕluwit.

319. **Long-tailed Broadbill** (*Psarisomus dalhousiae psittacinus*). *Male:* forehead, crown, and side of face, black, with a bright blue patch on the crown and yellow ear patches; area below eye, chin, and throat, bright chrome yellow, a thin white line dividing the throat from the breast; a thin bluish line bordering the base of the nape; tail, shining blue above, black below; rest of upperparts, including wings, deep green, the wings with a blue patch on their dark edges and a white patch not visible when the wings are closed; rest of underparts, lighter green; bill, green above, yellowish below, bluish at tip; 10½ in., of which tail is nearly half. *Fem.:* has a normally concealed blue and yellow spot on nape.

A rather uncommon bird of the jungle, occurring usually above 2,700 ft. Recorded from Central Perak, Selangor, and Pahang and commonest at from 3,500 to 4,900 ft. *Malay:* Burong hujan hujan ijau; burong tadah hujan ijau.

320. **Black-and-Red Broadbill** (*Cymbirhynchus macrorhyncos malaccensis*). Head, mantle, upper back, wings, tail, chin, and a band across the upper breast, black; a white streak on the wings; lower back, rump, upper tail coverts, throat, side of neck, and rest of underparts, deep crimson; bill, above, light blue, below, yellow; feet, purplish blue; 8¾ in. *Plate VI.*

Fairly common in the vicinity of fresh-water swamps and rivers and in the more open jungle and secondary growth. Usually seen singly or in pairs and easily identified by its unusual colouring. The white markings are conspicuous in flight, but one does not often see it flying, as it is a sluggish bird, much given to sitting about and occasionally uttering its harsh rather crow-like *quawk-quawk*. I once saw a

PLATE XIII



363. SULTAN-TIT; 356. BLUE-GREEN MAGPIE; 304. GOLDEN-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER; 327x. GURNEY'S PITTA; 323. BANDED BROADBILL; 399. CHESTNUT-CAPPED BABBLING-THRUSH; 147. EASTERN PRATINCOLE; 261. WHITE-COLLARED KINGFISHER

About ⅛ Nat. Size

pair building a nest, which, as usual, was suspended from a branch over water; they broke sticks off nearby bushes and low trees and continually conversed with each other with soft, croaking notes. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong hujan hujan; burong rakit.

320. **Silver-breasted Broadbill** (*Serilophus lunatus rothschildi*). *Male:* grey above, merging through brownish grey on the mantle to bright chestnut on the back and rump; a black streak passing over the eye and broadening to form a patch on the hind-neck; wings, black, with some chestnut and white markings and a patch of blue at the edge; tail, black, with some white along the edges and at the tip; underparts, pale grey; bill, yellowish, bluish grey at base; feet, yellowish green; 6¼ in. *Fem.:* similar, but with a necklace of silver.

Except on the north of Perak, where it has been collected as low as 500 ft., this rather rare bird occurs only in the mountains between 2,000 and 4,000 ft., usually in the vicinity of bamboo. Not recorded south of Selangor. *Malay:* Burong hujan hujan; burong tada hujan.

322. **Black-and-Yellow Broadbill** (*Eurylaimus o. ochromalus*). *Male:* above, black, boldly streaked with yellow on back and wings; tail, above, black, with yellowish white spots near tip, below, black, barred with grey; chin and throat, black; a complete collar of white, broader on the throat; a black band across the breast; vent, yellow; rest of underparts, pink; bill, pale blue, tip and edges, black; feet, flesh; 6½ in. *Fem.:* has the black band across the breast broken in the centre.

Fairly common on the outskirts of villages, and in jungle and jungle clearings, up to about 2,000 ft. I have met with it along the edge of high jungle adjoining freshly-cleared flat land, where it was often to be heard calling in the late afternoon. It has an ascending call, not unlike the noise made by a cicada. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong hujan hujan.

323. **Banded Broadbill** (*Eurylaimus javanicus pallidus*). *Male:* general colour, plum, darker on crown; wings, back, and rump, blackish, strongly splashed with clear yellow; tail, black, barred with yellow near tip; a thin black line across the lower throat; bill, pale blue, darker at edges; feet, pinkish brown; 9 in. *Fem.:* without black line on throat. *Plate XIII.*

A fairly common bird of the thick jungle in the lowlands and the lower hills. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong hujan hujan; burong rakit.

324. **Dusky Broadbill** (*Corydon s. sumatranus*). Black, with a small white patch on the wing, a normally hidden yellowish orange patch in the middle of the back, and a greyish brown chin, throat, and upper breast; bare patch round eye, pinkish; bill, pinkish, lavender at the tip and edges; feet, brownish; 11 in.

Found in high jungle, usually in dampish situations, up to about

pair building a nest, which, as usual, was suspended from a branch over water; they broke sticks off nearby bushes and low trees and continually conversed with each other with soft, croaking notes. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong hujan hujan; burong rakit.

320. **Silver-breasted Broadbill** (*Serilophus lunatus rothschildi*). *Male:* grey above, merging through brownish grey on the mantle to bright chestnut on the back and rump; a black streak passing over the eye and broadening to form a patch on the hind-neck; wings, black, with some chestnut and white markings and a patch of blue at the edge; tail, black, with some white along the edges and at the tip; underparts, pale grey; bill, yellowish, bluish grey at base; feet, yellowish green; 6¼ in. *Fem.:* similar, but with a necklace of silver.

Except on the north of Perak, where it has been collected as low as 500 ft., this rather rare bird occurs only in the mountains between 2,000 and 4,000 ft., usually in the vicinity of bamboo. Not recorded south of Selangor. *Malay:* Burong hujan hujan; burong tada hujan.

322. **Black-and-Yellow Broadbill** (*Eurylaimus o. ochromalus*). *Male:* above, black, boldly streaked with yellow on back and wings; tail, above, black, with yellowish white spots near tip, below, black, barred with grey; chin and throat, black; a complete collar of white, broader on the throat; a black band across the breast; vent, yellow; rest of underparts, pink; bill, pale blue, tip and edges, black; feet, flesh; 6½ in. *Fem.:* has the black band across the breast broken in the centre.

Fairly common on the outskirts of villages, and in jungle and jungle clearings, up to about 2,000 ft. I have met with it along the edge of high jungle adjoining freshly-cleared flat land, where it was often to be heard calling in the late afternoon. It has an ascending call, not unlike the noise made by a cicada. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong hujan hujan.

323. **Banded Broadbill** (*Eurylaimus javanicus pallidus*). *Male:* general colour, plum, darker on crown; wings, back, and rump, blackish, strongly splashed with clear yellow; tail, black, barred with yellow near tip; a thin black line across the lower throat; bill, pale blue, darker at edges; feet, pinkish brown; 9 in. *Fem.:* without black line on throat. *Plate XIII.*

A fairly common bird of the thick jungle in the lowlands and the lower hills. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong hujan hujan; burong rakit.

324. **Dusky Broadbill** (*Corydon s. sumatranus*). Black, with a small white patch on the wing, a normally hidden yellowish orange patch in the middle of the back, and a greyish brown chin, throat, and upper breast; bare patch round eye, pinkish; bill, pinkish, lavender at the tip and edges; feet, brownish; 11 in.

Found in high jungle, usually in dampish situations, up to about

4,000 ft. Not very common, but I have met with it on the edge of jungle clearings. Its note is said to be a harsh whistle. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong hujan hujan.

Family 49 Pittidae (Pittas)

325. **Giant Pitta** (*Pitta c. caerulea*). *Male:* crown and nape, black; forehead and side of head, grey; a black line from above the eye to the nape; tail and rest of upperparts, shining blue, the wings having dark edges; chin, white; rest of underparts, fulvous, with an indistinct blackish collar across the breast; bill, black; feet, grey; 10¾ in. *Fem.:* head, greyish buff, vermiculated with black; a broad black line from the eye around the back of the neck; back, rufous brown; wings, rufous brown, with dark edges; rump and tail, shining blue; chin and throat, whitish; rest of underparts, fulvous brown, with an indistinct black collar across the upper breast.

The largest Malayan Pitta. Found in swampy inland jungle in the extreme north, but rare further south. Recorded from Fraser's Hill and as far south as Malacca. *Malay:* Burong pachat.

326. **Red-headed Pitta** (*Pitta granatina coccinea*). Forehead and side of face, black; a bluish streak behind the eye; crown, nape, and hind-neck, scarlet; rest of upperparts and tail, purplish brown; rest of underparts, crimson; bill, black; feet, grey; 7 in.

A not uncommon bird of the lowland jungle, where it frequents swampy areas; it is not, however, found amongst mangroves. Recorded as far north as Perak, but resident only in the south. *Malay:* Burong pachat.

327. **Banded Pitta** (*Pitta guajana irena*). *Male:* top of head, black; nape, orange; side of head and neck, yellow; a wide black eye-streak extending almost to the nape; chin and throat, white; rest of underparts, dark, washed with shining blue, the sides of the breast being barred with orange and black; tail, shining blue; wings, brown, with a patch of white; rest of upperparts, brown; bill, black; legs, brownish; 8¼ in. *Fem.:* similar, but crown dark-brown and the ground colour of the underparts lighter.

Not uncommon locally in the drier lowland jungle of the north. Appears to prefer the vicinity of limestone hills. Recorded from Perlis, Kedah, Perak, Pahang, and Malacca, and there is a visual record from Cameron's Highlands. *Malay:* Burong pachat.

328. **Lesser Blue-winged Pitta** (*Pitta brachyura cyanoptera*). Top of head, light brown, a black line down the centre; a black eye-streak, continued round the nape; rump, shining blue; tail, black, with a blue tip; wings, green, with a large central patch of shining blue and a patch of white in the middle of the black edges; rest of upperparts, green; chin, black; throat, white; rest of underparts, buffish-brown,

except for a crimson streak above the belly, expanding into a patch under the tail; bill, black; legs, yellowish flesh; 8 in.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Large flocks arrive in the coastal mangroves in the autumn and some penetrate inland, where they become fairly common in patches of lowland jungle, sometimes near cultivation. *Malay:* Burong pachat; burong lah; burong kubong.

329. **Larger Blue-winged Pitta** (*Pitta megarhyncha*). Resembles the Lesser Blue-winged Pitta (328), but is slightly larger, with a more massive bill, the black line down the centre of the crown fainter, and the upperparts somewhat darker; chin, white; bill, black; legs, flesh; 8½ in.

A rather uncommon bird of the mangrove areas of the west coast of the Peninsula. There is only a visual record from the east coast. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong pachat.

330. **Green-breasted Pitta** (*Pitta sordida cucullata*). Forehead and crown, brown; chin, throat, face, and a broad ring round the back of the neck, black; wings, green, with a shining blue patch at the shoulder and a white mark on the black edges; rump, shining blue; rest of upperparts, green; tail, black, with a narrow blue tip; breast and flanks, bluish green; a black spot at the upper end of the abdomen, which, with the area under the tail, is crimson; bill, black; legs, fleshy grey; 7 in. *Plate IX.*

Resident and Winter Visitor. Fairly common in dense jungle, the numbers being augmented in winter; the new arrivals pass inland through the mangrove area, and some, apparently, reach the hills, as there is a visual record from Fraser's Hill. *Malay:* Burong gĕmbala plandok.

Family 50. Hirundinidae (Swallows, Martins)

331. **Japanese House-Martin** (*Delichon urbica dasypus*). Above, bluish black; rump, whitish; below, white, greyish on breast and flanks; an indistinct whitish collar; bill, black; feet, bluish horn; 5 in.

Rare Winter Visitor, which may be encountered on the coast or in the mountains.

332. **Eastern Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica gūtturalis*). Above, bluish black, with some white markings on the tail; below, white; forehead, chin, and throat, reddish chestnut; an incomplete black band across the upper breast; tail, deeply forked, with two elongated feathers forming the familiar *swallow-tail* (as many of the birds visiting Malaya are not fully mature, these elongated feathers are often undeveloped); bill and feet, black; 5½ in. to 8 in., according to the development of the tail feathers.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, common throughout the area and ranging up to the higher hill stations. This is the Swallow seen in such large numbers in the evening, coming in to roost on the

telegraph wires and buildings of the towns and villages. The actual spot of roosting appears to be changed according to the direction of the air currents—I have often noticed gaps in the lines at cross-roads, bridges and other draughty places. During the day, these large gatherings disperse and small parties may be seen hunting for insects or sitting on telegraph wires. *Malay:* Layang layang.

333. **Resident Swallow** (*Hirundo tahitica abbotti*). Above, bluish black, with some white markings on the tail; below, smoky grey; forehead, chin, and throat, reddish chestnut; tail, forked, but less so than that of the Eastern Swallow (332), and lacking the elongated feathers; bill and feet, black; 5¼ in.

Commonest in the coastal districts and mangrove areas, but I have often met with it as far inland as Ipoh, and it has been recorded from most hill stations up to 5,000 ft. Normally not seen in parties of more than a few birds, but sometimes in large flocks. It appears to perch more frequently than the Eastern Swallow (332). Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Layang layang.

334. **Cliff-Swallow** (*Hirundo daurica badia*). Above, glossy bluish-black; rump, underparts, and a thin line above the eye, chestnut; tail, deeply forked; bill, black; feet, fleshy brown; 7 in. *Plate IX.*

Common in the lowlands, near limestone cliffs, as far south as Malacca. I have also met with it, on a few occasions, some miles from cliffs, and a few used regularly to visit a garden I once had near Kampar, particularly before rain. Has been reported at Fraser's Hill. At times, a small number will congregate on telegraph wires, but the flocks are never large. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Layang layang; layang api; goa.

Family 51. Campephagidae (Cuckoo-Shrikes, Minivets)

335. **Wood-Shrike** (*Tephrodornis gularis fretensis*). *Male:* above, grey, browner on back, wings, and tail; rump, white; face, pale grey; a broad black eye streak; below, white, greyer on breast; bill, black; feet, greyish; 6½ in. *Fem.:* browner and duller.

A jungle bird ranging up to 3,000 ft., sometimes in small flocks. Locally common. Replaced north of Penang by the slightly larger *T. g. annectens*. *Malay:* Mĕrbah rimba.

336. **White-vented Cuckoo-Shrike** (*Coracina novaehollandiae larutensis*).[1] *Male:* grey, darker on face, chin, edge of wings, and tail, paler on abdomen and almost white on vent; bill and feet, black; 10¾ in. *Fem.:* paler, obscurely barred below.

Fairly common between 3,500 and 5,000 ft. in Perak, Selangor, and Pahang. Mostly keeps to the thicker foliage of tall trees, and I have never seen it on or near the ground. At Fraser's Hill, I have seen it

[1] *C. javensis l.*

apparently *hawking* for insects. Rather local, but very regular in its movements returning each night to roost in the same trees. At dawn and dusk it frequently utters, at rest and on wing, a harsh monosyllabic cry, but I have never heard it call during the day.

337. **Barred Cuckoo-Shrike** (*Coracina striata sumatrensis*).[1] *Male:* grey, darker on wings and tail; some obscure barring on flanks and under tail; bill, black; feet, slaty black; 12 in. *Fem.:* grey, barred with black on rump and from the lower breast to the tail.

A not very common bird of the lowland secondary jungle and coastal mangroves, particularly on the east coast. I have come across it inland, in pairs, in the trees of partially cleared areas in the lower hills of Perak. A sluggish bird which sits in the same tree for long periods on end. *Malay:* Punai rimba(?).

338. **Lesser Grey Cuckoo-Shrike** (*Coracina fimbriata culminata*).[2] *Male:* dark grey; wings, black; tail, black, with outer feathers tipped with white; bill and feet, black; 7½ in. *Fem.:* grey, with dark wings and tail; rump, obscurely barred; face, streaked with white; underparts, barred with white.

Normally a lowland bird, but recorded up to 5,000 ft. In the north it is replaced by the paler *C. f. neglecta.*

339. **Black-winged Cuckoo-Shrike** (*Hemipus hirundinaceus*). *Male:* Above, glossy black; rump and patch on side of neck, white; below, white, tinged with grey; bill and feet, black; 5¾ in. *Fem.:* the black mostly replaced by dark brown.

Fairly common in small flocks in secondary jungle up to 1,500 ft. Sometimes visits gardens. Nesting recorded.

340. **Bar-winged Cuckoo-Shrike** (*Hemipus p. picatus*). Above, glossy black; rump, patch on hind-neck, and bar on wing, white; tail, black, with narrow white edges; below, smoky grey; chin and centre of abdomen, white; bill and feet, black; 5½ in. *Fem.:* the black mostly replaced by dark brown.

Not found south of Selangor. In the north, it is found in low-country scrub, open country, orchards, and gardens. I have seen it mostly on the edge of clearings adjoining high jungle and, in the field, it both looks and behaves rather like a Flycatcher. In the south, it ranges higher, and has been reported from both Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands. Nesting reported.

341. **Pied Cuckoo-Shrike** (*Lalage n. nigra*). *Male:* above, glossy black, merging into grey on back and rump; below, white; a broad band of white over the eye to the neck, and a black streak from eye to nape; wings and tail, black, marked with white; bill and feet, black; 6¾ in. *Fem.:* has the black replaced by brown, darker on head and wings; underparts, dirty white, and there is some brownish grey on the sides of the breast and flanks.

[1] *C. sumatrensis s.* [2] *Lalage f.* [illegible] and *L. f. n.*

A bird of the open country and scrub which frequently visits gardens in certain localities. Its movements, however, are most erratic, and it came and went from my Ipoh garden without apparent reason, being absent for varying periods which sometimes extended to months.

In gardens, it spends the morning and evening searching for insects



Fig. 36. Pied Cuckoo-Shrike (341).

on lawns, but during the hotter part of the day prefers to retire to the bushes. Usually in pairs, but I have, on occasion, seen quite large numbers together in the trees. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong kapas; sĕlanchang; kuang-kuit; murai batu.

342. **Ashy Minivet** (*Pericrocotus roseus divaricatus*). *Male:* front of crown, white; back of crown, nape, and eye-stripe, black; rest of upperparts, grey; wings, brown; tail, dark brown, white markings at edges; below, white; bill and feet, black; 8 in. *Fem.:* paler, and without black on top of head.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Common near the coasts in the winter months, but does not seem to penetrate inland in any numbers. There are, however, several records from as far inland as Kuala Lumpur. I have come across it on Pangkor Island, and it occurs in some numbers on the other small islands near the coast. *Malay:* Burong chok padang or chok tanah(?).

343. **Mountain Minivet** (*Pericrocotus solaris montanus*).[1] *Male:* head, mantle, and upper back, glossy black; lower back and rump, scarlet; tail, black edged and tipped with scarlet; wings, black, with a scarlet bar; chin and throat, greyish black; rest of underparts, scarlet; bill and feet, black; 6¼ in. *Fem.:* duller, the scarlet replaced by yellow. *Plate XVI.*

Found only above 3,000 ft. and not recorded south of Selangor. Quite the most strikingly coloured of the common hill birds, and few people stay long at Fraser's Hill or Cameron's Highlands without making its acquaintance. Found in all types of hill jungle and scrub, but appears to prefer the edges of jungle paths and the fringes of open spaces adjoining gardens. The flocks are very regular in their

[1] *P. montanus m.*

appearances and seem to have definite beats along which they travel in search of caterpillars and other insects.

One of the most delightful sights I have seen was a flock bathing in the rain. It had been dry for some time when, without warning, a heavy tropical downpour began. Everything rushed for cover and the Minivets dived into the heart of a low, densely foliaged tree. A moment later, the flock emerged at the top of the tree and proceeded to take a bath in the falling rain. Some hung upside down from twigs, and all spread out their magnificently coloured wings and tails. Call, a pleasing twitter, frequently uttered. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong mata'hari.

344. **Fiery Minivet** (*Pericrocotus i. igneus*). *Male:* Above, glossy black, rump, fiery orange red; wings, black, with a fiery orange patch; tail, black, with fiery orange edges; below, fiery orange-red, except for a black chin and throat; bill and feet, black; 5¾ in. *Fem.:* above, darkish grey, except for a yellow forehead, an orange stripe above the eye and a fiery orange-red rump; wings, dark brown with an orange patch; tail, dark brown with orange edges; below, chrome yellow.

A lowland bird of the more open lowland jungle, recorded up to 3,000 ft. Rare, except near the coast, and usually in small parties. Nesting recorded.

345. **Scarlet Minivet.** (*Pericrocotus flammeus flammifer*). *Male:* above, glossy black, with patches of scarlet on the rump, wings, and tail; below, scarlet; chin and throat glossy black; bill and feet, black; 7 in. *Fem.:* above, dark grey; fore-crown, streak above, eye, yellow; lower back and rump, yellow, with a greenish tinge; tail, black and yellow; below, yellow.

A common bird of the foothill jungle. It also occurs in the lowlands in the south, and as high as 3,500 ft. in the mountain ranges of Selangor and Pahang. A smaller form, *P. f. xanthogaster*, occurs at lower elevations, mainly in the south.

Family 52. Dicruridae (Drongos)

346. **Crow-billed Drongo** (*Dicrurus a. annectans*). Black, glossed with metallic green; no crest or hairs on forehead; tail, forked; bill, black and stout; feet, black; 9½ in., of which 5½ in. is tail.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, common near coast, but rarer inland. Usually alone or with a few others. Normally a lowland bird, but has been recorded up to 2,600 ft. Call, a musical whistle. *Malay:* Ghĕchawi; chenchawi; chawi chawi.

347. **Grey Drongo** (*Dicrurus longicaudatus intermedius*). Dark grey, paler on abdomen and under tail; upper surface, almost black, with bluish reflections; cheeks, black; tail, forked; bill and feet, black; 9 in., of which tail is 5 in.

Resident in the north-west, but uncommon elsewhere. Not recorded

south of Selangor. I have come across it at times, during the winter months, in the foothill country near Rambutan in Perak, usually alone or in pairs. It appears to prefer the edge of clearings and partially cleared areas where big trees have been left standing. It is very active at sunset time, usually *hawking* for insects from a dead branch or other vantage-point. It has several pleasing mellow notes, of which the most distinctive can best be described as *dron-chip*, *dron-chip* and *chip-chop*, *chop*, sometimes uttered at frequent intervals. At other times it remains silent for long periods. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* chĕchawi.

340. **Bronzed Drongo** (*Dicrurus aeneus malayensis*).[1] Black, with a metallic greenish sheen and spangles; tail, forked; bill and feet, blackish; 8¼ in., of which tail is just over half.

Widely distributed, usually in secondary jungle, up to 5,000 ft. Quite common at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands, where it frequents landslides and other places denuded of heavier jungle. I have most often seen it *hawking* for insects from a vantage point. Its note is a musical whistle *pip-pip-peel*, *pip-pip-peel*. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong pahat kĕlati.

349. **Lesser Racquet-tailed Drongo** (*Dissemurus remifer peracensis*).[2] Black, with pronounced oily green reflections and spangles, except on the forehead, face and abdomen; the tail is squarish, with two long *wires*, ending in gradually increasing *racquet* ends; bill and feet, black; 9¼ in., the tail and *wires* being anything up to a further 16 in. in length.



Fig. 37. Large Racquet-tailed Drongo (350).

A bird of the mountains not found below 3,000 ft. or south of Selangor. Fairly common at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands, usually in, or at the edge of, high jungle. I have also seen it *hawking* for insects from vantage points in open jungle clearings. The two *wires* of the tail vary much in length and, when long, have the ends distinctly *racquet*-shaped, although the broadening is much less abrupt than in the case with the Large Racquet-tailed Drongo (350). *Malay:* chĕchawi; chawi chawi.

350. **Large Racquet-tailed Drongo** (*Dissemurus paradiseus malayensis*). Metallic black; a long crest rising from forehead and curving back over nape; tail, slightly forked, with the two outer feathers greatly elongated and bare except for the *racquets* at the end; bill and feet, black; about 12 in., not including the elongated outer tail feathers, which may be anything from 10 to 17 in. I have seen quite a number of individuals with one of the *racquets* missing.

[1] *Chaptia aenea m.* [2] *Bhringa r. p.*

A common bird of the lowlands, ranging up to 3,000 ft. Singly or in pairs, it frequents jungle clearings, secondary jungle, river banks, and, in fact, anywhere where there is an open space with high trees adjoining—even sometimes visiting gardens. It has a series of loud, melodious calls and is an excellent mimic of other birds. Its flight is fairly deliberate, with intermittent wing-beats and its long tail trailing out behind with the *racquets* upturned. When it is hawking for insects, the long, racquet-ended *wires* make its aerial evolutions appear even more complicated. Nesting recorded. South of Perak, the smaller southern form *D. p. platurus* occurs, while in the Tioman Isles, there is a form with only a slight tuft on the forehead, *D. p. microlophus*. *Malay:* Burong anting anting; burong sawai; burong hamba kĕra.

Family 53. Oriolidae (Orioles)

351. **Black-naped Oriole** (*Oriolus chinensis diffusus*). *Male:* golden yellow; a black eye-streak, from the base of bill right round the back of the head; wings, with black edges; tail, centre feathers, black, rest edged and tipped with golden yellow; bill, pinkish; feet, grey; 10½ in. *Fem.:* similar, but tinged with green on mantle and with the black on wings and tail is less deep. *Plate III.*

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, commoner near the coasts than inland, and in the north than in the south. Frequents open and orchard land; also visits gardens, where its loud, melodious, whistling call, *tehoo*, attracts attention. A regular visitor to my Ipoh garden, where it was most in evidence between Christmas and early April. Usually alone or in pairs, but I have seen another form, the Malaysian Black-naped Oriole (*O. c. maculatus*), at Brastagi (Sumatra) in flocks of half a dozen or more. This latter subspecies also occurs and breeds in Singapore and the southern Malay States. Dr. Gibson-Hill (in his *Checklist*) speaking of its present status in Singapore, describes it as 'one of the twelve commonest species in the gardens of Tanglin and other similar outskirts of the town'. *Malay:* Burong kunyet; burong kunyet bĕsar.

352. **Siamese Black-headed Oriole** (*Oriolus xanthornus thaiocous*). *Male:* yellow; whole head and upper breast, black; wings, marked with black on lower half; tail, black, yellow at edges and tip; bill, pink; feet, grey; 9 in. *Fem.:* duller.

Occasional Visitor. Recorded from Langkawi Island, but not further south. *Malay:* Burong kunyet.

353. **Black-headed Oriole** (*Oriolus x. xanthonotus*). *Male:* above, yellow; head, nape, chin and throat, black; wing, lower half, black, with narrow white markings; tail, black, with yellow tip; below, white, streaked with black; vent, clear yellow; bill, maroon brown; feet, greenish slate; 8 in. *Fem.:* top of head and nape, grey, faintly

streaked with black; tail, dark olive brown, washed with yellow, and yellow at tip; rest of upperparts, including wings, olive green, yellowish on rump; below, white, streaked with black; chin and throat, whitish marked with grey; vent, yellow.

A low-country jungle bird ranging at times up to about 4,000 ft. Usually alone or in pairs. Call, a musical whistle of several notes. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong kunyet kĕchil.

354. **Black-and-Crimson Oriole** (*Oriolus cruentus malayanus*). *Male:* black, with metallic reflections; large patch on breast and smaller one on wings, crimson; bill and feet, bluish horn; 9¼ in. *Fem.:* lacks crimson patches. *Plate I.*

Quite common, in Perak and Selangor, above 3,000 ft., and I have seen it many times at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands. Frequents shady jungle, where it often utters a melancholy, cat-like mew. In more open positions it is usually silent, and it was some time before I could definitely identify it with the mewing sound I sometimes heard. Appears to prefer creeper-covered trees, but I have seen it greedily devouring berries on quite low bushes.

Family 54. Corvidae (Crows, Jays)

355. **Crested Jay** (*Platylophus galericulatus ardesiacus*). Black, with a 3-in. crest and a large white patch on neck; bill, black; feet, greenish black; 10½ in.



Fig. 38. Crested Jay (355).

Fairly common in virgin jungle below 2,500 ft., usually in small parties near the ground. Attracts attention by its harsh cries and active movements and is an amusing bird to watch. *Malay:* Burong menjerit; burong bĕrjambul; bĕlatok rimba (?).

356. **Blue-Green Magpie** (*Kitta chinensis robinsoni*). Green; crown, almost crested and tinged with yellow; a broad black eye-streak, from bill right round nape and base of crown; end of wings, red; tail, bluish green, tipped with white, with a black bar between the green and the white on all but the central feathers; ring round eye, red; bill and feet, red; 15 in., of which the tail is nearly half. *Plate XIII.*

Confined to the mountains of the Malay States above 4,000 ft. and not recorded south of Selangor. I have found it fairly common, singly or in pairs, at Fraser's Hill. Usually keeps to low, thick bushes, but I have seen it in larger trees apparently searching the branches and forks for food. Very noisy—especially in the late afternoon and early morning—with a variety of calls, including a loud, not unmelodious, whistle, a raucous scream, a low, conversational *churr*, and a swearing hiss. The green and red colouring quickly fades after death, and most museum specimens are bluish, with brown ends to wings.

Perhaps the most entertaining bird to watch in Malaya. The stalking of these birds is great fun, mainly because they join in the game and are so convinced that they are better at it than you are. They are very inquisitive and, from time to time, bob up their heads to satisfy their curiosity and make sure you are not too near. If you are not where they think you should be, they utter a sharp swearing hiss, doubtless as a warning to you to observe the rules of the game. On such occasions all you usually see is a green head, a broad black eye-streak, a bright red bill, and an alert red eye. *Malay:* Gagak gunong.

357. **Racquet-tailed Magpie** (*Crypsirina temia*). Dark bronzy green; cushion of short feathers on forehead, black; tail, long and fan-shaped, with the central feathers longest and widened at tip; bill and feet, black; 13 in., of which tail is about 7¾ in.

Resident in Kedah, but not recorded elsewhere in Malaya.

358. **White-winged Black Jay** (*Platysmurus l. leucopterus*). Black, with a short crest and a white bar on the wings; bill and feet, black; 16 in., of which tail is 8 in.

A bird of the thick jungle of the lowlands and lower foothills. Its note is said to resemble the bleat of a goat. In flight its white wing bars are very noticeable. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong kambing; gĕmbala gajah; chĕlong; burong-tĕmĕnggang.

359. **Large-billed Crow** (*Corvus m. macrorhynchos*). Black, glossed with green and purple; bill, black, arched and stout; feet, black; 20 in.

Common locally in open areas and about towns and villages near the coast. Less common inland, although a number of pairs are usually to be seen in the vicinity of the larger towns and villages. At Ipoh, it was a frequent visitor to my garden, but I never saw one approach close to the house or steal food, as does the House Crow in India. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Gagak; dĕndang.

360. **Slender-billed Crow** (*Corvus enca compilator*). Resembles the Large-billed Crow (359), but is smaller, has a more slender, less arched bill, and is greyer below; bill and feet, black; 18½ in.

An inhabitant of lowland jungle from Perak southwards. Less common and more of an inland bird than its large-billed relative. *Malay:* Gagak; dĕndang; gagak hutan.

361. **House-Crow** (*Corvus splendens protegatus*). Glossy black, merging into greyish black on neck, nape and upper back; breast, greyish black; rest of underparts, brownish black; bill and feet, black; 18 in.

Introduced to Klang, Selangor, to combat insect pests, and now common in that district, but not elsewhere. Nesting recorded.

Family 55. Paridae (Tits)

362. **Great Tit** (*Parus major ambiguus*). Grey, browner on wings and darker and bluer on tail; large patch of white on face; rest

of head, neck, upper breast, and line down middle of underparts, black; bar on wing, white; rest of underparts, pale grey; bill, black; feet, dark grey; 5 in. *Plate XII.*

Recorded only from the coastal mangroves and casuarinas in Perak and Selangor. In Sumatra, I have found it common around Brastagi, where it behaves in much the same way as its British relative. It *churrs* when alarmed, but it has a cheerful twitter and a pleasing little song.

363. **Sultan-Tit** (*Melanochlora sultanea flavocristata*). Glossy black, with a greenish wash; crest, crown, and abdomen, clear yellow; bill, black; feet, lead; 7½ in. *Fem.:* similar, with the green wash more pronounced and throat and breast, dull green. *Plate XIII.*

A fairly common bird of the lower hills, but more of a lowland bird in the south. Recorded up to 3,000 ft. Frequents the more open parts of high jungle, usually in small parties. *Malay:* Sĕrai sĕrai.

Family 56. Sittidae (Nuthatches)

364. **Velvet-fronted Nuthatch** (*Sitta frontalis saturatior*). Above, violet blue; forehead, velvety black; thin black line below crown to behind eye (absent in *fem.*); below, lilac; chin, white; bill, vermilion; feet, dark brown; skin round eye, greenish; 5 in. *Plate VI.*

Occurs from sea-level up to about 3,000 ft., but commonest in the lower hills, usually in the more open jungle. I have come across it in small parties at the top of Penang Hill and it is an occasional visitor to orchards.

365. **Blue Nuthatch** (*Sitta azurea expectata*). Top of head and face, velvety black; wings, grey-blue, marbled with black; tail, grey-blue; rest of upperparts, dark grey, washed with deep blue; lower abdomen, black, washed with blue; rest of underparts, white; ring round eye, bluish white; bill and feet, bluish horn; 4¾ in.

Quite common at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands, where it is most often seen moving through the jungle as a member of a *bird wave*. Very active in its search for food, it assumes any position suited to the moment—right way up or upside down—with the same apparent ease. I have seen one, upside down on a horizontal branch, just let go and do a back somersault to catch a passing insect. It is rarely found below 4,000 ft. and has not been recorded below 3,000 ft. Not recorded from south of Selangor.

Family 57. Timaliidae (Babblers)

366. **Rail-Babbler** (*Eupetes m. macrocerus*). Forehead, orange; crown and nape, chestnut; side of head, black; stripe from behind eye, to nape, white; chin, throat, and upper breast, bright ferruginous

chestnut; tail, chestnut; vent, brownish grey; nest, rich rufous; bill and legs, blackish; 11¼ in.

A curious, rail-like bird, with a flattish bill and rather long neck and legs. Frequents ground in thick jungle up to 2,500 ft. Unlike most babblers, quiet and usually alone. Not yet recorded south of Malacca. *Malay:* Burong gĕmbala kĕra.

367. **Striped Babbler** (*Pellorneum ruficeps subochraceum*). Above, brown; top of head, chestnut; streak above eye broadening towards nape, whitish; chin and throat, white; rest of underparts, buff streaked with dark brown; bill, greenish horn; feet, yellowish flesh; 6½ in.

Common, singly or in pairs, in secondary jungle in the north, but not recorded south of Perak. Nesting recorded.

368. **Black-capped Babbler** (*Pellorneum capistratum nigricapitatum*). Above, bright brown; forehead, crown and nape, black; eye-streak, grey; below, reddish brown; chin and throat, white; bill, blackish; feet, brownish; 6½ in.

Common lowland jungle bird, but not often seen, as it normally frequents low, dense undergrowth. Recorded up to 2,500 ft. Nesting recorded.

369. **Mountain Brown Babbler** (*Pellorneum tickelli australe*). Above, brown, brighter on tail and obscurely streaked on head; below, rich buff; whiter on abdomen; bill, yellowish, greyer above; feet, pinkish; 5¾ in.

Frequents the ground in bamboo jungle between 2,000 and 5,000 ft. Ranges as far south as Selangor.

370. **Short-tailed Babbler** (*Malacocincla m. malaccensis*).[1] Above, brown, darker on head and wings; face, grey; below, white; sides of breast and flanks, chestnut buff; bill, slate black; legs, flesh pink; 5½ in.

Very common in jungle, where it mostly keeps to the ground, up to about 3,000 ft. Nesting recorded.

371. **Mangrove Brown Babbler** (*Malacocincla r. rostratum*).[2] Above, brown, greyer on face; below, white, washed with grey on breast and brown on flanks; bill, slate, rather long; feet, pale flesh; 6 in.

Locally fairly common. Prefers vicinity of mangroves and rivers, where it frequents the low bushes and thick vegetation along the banks. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong tĕlanjor (?).

372. **Ferruginous Babbler** (*Malacocincla bicolor*).[3] Above, bright rufous; below, whitish; legs, longish; tail, comparatively short; bill, brown; feet, fleshy white; 6¾ in.

A fairly common inhabitant of the lowland jungle, where it frequents the undergrowth.

373. **Rusty Brown Babbler** (*Malacocincla sepiaria tardinata*). Above,

[1] *Anuropsis m. m.* [2] *Aethostoma r. r.* [3] *Erythrocichla b.*

brown, brighter towards the rump, darker on the head and tail; obscure stripe above eye, greyish; below, dirty white, suffused with greyish brown on breast; sides of breast and flanks, brownish buff, brighter under the tail; bill, blackish; feet, greyish; 6 in.

Frequents high inland jungle, particularly among the foothills up to about 2,600 ft. Recorded from Perak, Selangor, and Pahang.

374. **Common Brown Babbler** (*Malacocincla abbotti olivacea*). Above, olive brown, brighter on rump and tail; head and mantle obscurely streaked and wings with whitish edges; chin, throat, and breast, grey; centre of abdomen, whitish; rest of underparts, rufous buff; bill, slate; feet, pale flesh; 6½ in.

Common. Recorded up to 2,500 ft. Normally frequents low jungle and secondary growth, particularly in coastal districts, but sometimes visits gardens and orchard lands. Nesting recorded. North of Penang, replaced by lighter form, *M. a. abbotti*. *Malay:* Murai bĕlukar.

375. **Greater Red-headed Tree-Babbler** (*Malacopteron m. magnum*). A larger edition of the Lesser Red-headed Tree-Babbler (376), but nape blacker, forehead and crown not marked with black, and breast streaked and greyer; bill, horny brown; feet, pale slate; 7¼ in.

A low-country bird found in the lower trees of secondary jungle. Fairly common from Perak southwards, but rarer further north. Rarely seen above 1,500 ft. *Malay:* Murai rimba (?).

376. **Lesser Red-headed Tree-Babbler** (*Malacopteron c. cinereum*). Forehead and crown, bright rufous, marked with black; nape, blackish brown; face, brown streaked with grey; rump, fulvous; tail, ferruginous; rest of upperparts, brown; below, white, washed with greyish buff; bill, greyish horn; feet, flesh; 6½ in.

Fairly common. Habits similar to those of 375, but ranges up to 2,500 ft. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong tua pulih.

377. **Brown-headed Tree-Babbler** (*Malacopteron m. magnirostre*). Above, olive brown, brightening to rufous on tail; head feathers slightly lengthened; face, grey; moustachial streak, darker grey; ring round eye, white; below, white, with streaks of grey on breast and grey markings at sides; bill, horn; feet, pale lavender; 6½ in.

Usually met with in small flocks, which keep to the trees and bushes in secondary growth and jungle. A lowland bird which has been recorded up to about 2,000 ft. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Mĕrbah rimba.

378. **Sooty-headed Tree-Babbler** (*Malacopteron a. affine*). Above, brown, dark on top of head and nape, brighter on tail; rump, rufous, and fluffy; below, white; breast, grey; bill and feet, bluish lead; 6¼ in.

Fairly common in small parties amongst the bushes and trees of lowland scrub and jungle up to about 1,500 ft. Recorded up to 2,500 ft. Nesting recorded.

379. **White-throated Babbler** (*Malacopteron a. albogulare*).[1] Above, brown; top of head and face, grey; chin and throat, white; breast, grey; rest of underparts, buff, whitish in centre of abdomen; bill, black; feet, bluish grey; 6 in.

A rare bird of the lowlands about which little is known.

380. **Chestnut-backed Scimitar-Babbler** (*Pomatorhinus montanus occidentalis*). Above, rich chestnut; top of head and nape, dark grey; streak from bill, over eye, to side of neck, white; wide streak below eye, black; wings and tail, brown; below, white; flanks, chestnut; bill, yellow, long and down-curved; feet, brownish; 8 in.

Occurs in small parties in jungle up to 4,000 ft., mostly between 1,500 and 2,500 ft. Quite common in the Negri Sembilan hills, but rare elsewhere. Recorded from Upper Perak southward. Breeding reported at about 4,500 ft.

381. **Large Scimitar-Babbler** (*Pomatorhinus hypoleucos wrayi*). Above, grey-brown; patch on side of neck, richer brown; neck, streaked with white; patch of skin behind eye, olive; below, white; flanks, greyish brown marked with white; bill, blackish, long, and down-curved; feet, lead; 10½ in. *Plate II.*

Rather rare. Frequents undergrowth and ravines in small parties, mostly above 3,500 ft. Ranges from Central Perak to southern Selangor.

382. **Striped Wren-Babbler** (*Kenopia striata*). Above, brown, streaked with white; crown and nape, blackish, streaked with white; face, greyish, with a buff patch extending from bill to eye; below, white, the lower breast obscurely marked with dark brown, and the flanks with buff; bill, black; feet, flesh; 5¾ in.

An uncommon ground-frequenting bird more frequently met with in the south than in the north. It has been recorded up to at least 3,000 ft., but usually frequents swampy lowland jungle.

383. **Marbled Wren-Babbler** (*Turdinus loricatus*).[2] Above, rich brown, brighter on side of neck and with scaly markings on head and nape; chin and throat, white; breast and abdomen, brownish black, closely barred with white; vent, brown; bill and feet, black; 8½ in.

A rather uncommon ground-frequenting bird recorded from ravines and gullies, between 2,300 and 4,000 ft., round about the main range in Selangor.

384. **Large-footed Wren-Babbler** (*Turdinus m. macrodactylus*). Above, dark brown flecked with black; rump, wings, and tail, brown; below, grey, obscurely marked with white; chin and throat, white; flanks and under tail, buffish brown; bill and feet, unrecorded; 7½ in.

An inhabitant of low-country jungle and swamp, but occasionally found in the hills. Nesting recorded.

[1] *Ophrydornis a. albogularis.* [2] *T. marmoratus.*

385. **Streaked Wren-Babbler** (*Turdinus brevicaudatus leucostictus*).[1] Above, brown, streaked with darker brown on the head, back, and mantle; a few small white spots on wings; chin, throat, and breast, greyish white, streaked with black; rest of underparts, brown, washed with buff; bill, black; feet, brownish flesh; 5¾ in.



Fig. 39. Streaked Wren-Babbler (385).

A common bird in shady jungle between 4,000 and 5,000 ft., and ranging up to 6,000 ft. Keeps mostly to undergrowth, but fond of perching on stumps and fallen timber. Easily alarmed by sudden movement, but will come quite close to a still observer. I have mostly seen it singly or in pairs. Usually silent, but has a soft, trilling call and a chattering, scolding note. Recorded from the mountains as far south as Negri Sembilan. Breeding reported at Cameron's Highlands and Fraser's Hill.

386. **Lesser Wren-Babbler** (*Turdinus epilepidotus granti*).[2] Above, brown, with dark scale-like markings on head and nape; mantle and back, streaked with darker brown; a few small white spots on the wings; line above eye, white; face, whitish, streaked with brown; chin and throat, white; rest of underparts, brownish, greyer on breast, with dark streaks; bill, black; feet, brownish flesh; 4¼ in.

Common in jungle undergrowth at about the 2,000-ft. level, but recorded up to 4,500 ft. and almost down to sea-level. Nesting recorded.

387. **Pygmy Wren-Babbler** (*Pnoepyga pusilla harterti*). Above, rich dark brown; below, white; the feathers on the mantle, back, breast, and flanks with dark markings, which give a scaly appearance; bill, black; feet, amber brown; 3¾ in.



Fig. 40. Pygmy Wren-Babbler (387).

Found, above 4,000 ft., in Perak, Selangor and Pahang; frequents thick undergrowth and moss-covered trees, particularly in ravines. In Sumatra, I have met the local subspecies also on more open bracken-covered slopes. A shy bird which would pass unnoticed except for its habit of calling *tchick-tchick-tchick* at the approach of an intruder. It is, however, very inquisitive and, if one keeps still, it will usually come up to the top of the undergrowth for a moment to get a better view of its disturber. A restless bird, constantly on the move, flitting through the undergrowth and flirting its tail and wings. Common at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands, where breeding has been reported. *Malay:* Burong rĕsam.

[1] *Napothera brevicaudata leucosticta.* [2] *Napothera epilepidota g.*

388. **Yellow-breasted Tit-Babbler** (*Macronus g. gularis*).[1] Above, chestnut brown, richer on the top of the head and wings; below, yellow, with thin black streaks on chin, throat, face, and breast; flanks and under tail, greyish olive; bill, black; feet, brownish flesh; 5¼ in.

Common in dry secondary jungle below 2,500 ft. and, in sandy coastal districts, from Langkawi and Penang to Singapore. Usually moves in parties of half a dozen or more, which attract attention by a continuous repetition or a low scolding note. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap bĕlukar (?); mĕrbah sampah kuning.

389. **Fluffy-backed Babbler** (*Macronus p. ptilosus*). Brown; head and nape, chestnut; bare patch round eye, blue; below, dark grey brown; chin and throat, black; some long fluffy feathers on back, dark grey, streaked with white; bill and feet, black; 6½ in.

Fairly common in jungle undergrowth usually in small parties. A lowland bird ranging up to about 2,000 ft. *Malay:* burong pong-pong.

390. **Grey-throated Tree-Babbler** (*Stachyris nigriceps davisoni*). Brown; breast and underparts, tawny buff; chin and throat, grey; head, very dark grey, streaked with whitish grey; a small white patch at base of bill; bill, slate black; feet, greyish brown; 5¼ in.

A common submontane bird of the inland jungles ranging up to 4,000 ft. Frequents thick undergrowth and bushes in pairs or small parties. Nesting recorded. Another form, *S. n. tionis*, occurs on Tioman Island.

391. **Grey-headed Tree-Babbler** (*Stachyris p. poliocephala*). Head and throat, dark grey, streaked with white; breast and abdomen, reddish chestnut; remainder, brown; bill, black; feet, olive; 5½ in.

A lowland jungle bird which sometimes strays above 2,500 ft. Common in the south, but less so in the north. Nesting recorded.

392. **Black-necked Tree-Babbler** (*Stachyris nigricollis erythronotus*). Forehead and crown, black, streaked with white; rest of head, chin, throat, and upper breast, black, edged on the breast with white; patches at base of bill and behind eye, white; rest of upperparts, rich deep chestnut; flanks and vent, brownish; rest of underparts, grey; bill, black; feet, grey-black; 6¼ in.

A fairly common bird in the undergrowth of the low-country jungle and swamp up to about 1,500 ft. Nesting recorded.

393. **White-eared Tree-Babbler** (*Stachyris l. leucotis*). Above, rufous brown; head, grey; throat, black; some spots on the side of the neck and above the eye, and a patch on the ears, white; below, grey, rufous on the flanks and abdomen; bill, black; feet, brown; 5¾ in.

A locally common, ground-frequenting bird ranging up to about 2,500 ft. and more often met with in the south. *Malay:* Kĕlichap bunga kantan.

[1] *Mixornis g. g.*

394. **Red-rumped Tree-Babbler** (*Stachyris maculata pectoralis*). Above, brown; rump, reddish chestnut; forehead and crown, blackish, finely streaked with white; chin and throat, black, with whitish markings at lower edge; breast and abdomen, streaked black and white; flanks and thighs, brown; bill and feet, lead-blue; 6¾ in.

A lowland jungle bird, rare in the north, but common in the south. Frequents undergrowth in small parties. Nesting recorded.

395. **Red-winged Tree-Babbler** (*Stachyris e. erythroptera*).[1] Brown above, grey below; patch on upper wings, chestnut; face, throat, and breast, darker grey than the abdomen, which is washed with brown on the flanks and under tail; bluish patch round the eye; bill, black; feet, yellowish grey; 6 in.

Common in dry secondary jungle up to about 2,000 ft. Usually seen in small flocks. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* mĕrbah sampah.

396. **Grey-bellied Babbler** (*Stachyris rufifrons poliogaster*).[2] Head and nape, reddish chestnut, obscurely streaked with black; forehead, face and streak above eye, grey; rest of upperparts, brown; a brownish buff band across breast; rest of underparts, grey; bill, pinkish brown; feet, dark fleshy; 4½ in.

Extremely rare, ranging up to 3,500 ft. from southern Perak to Johore.

397. **Golden-headed Babbler** (*Stachyris chrysaea chrysops*). Forehead, clear golden yellow; rest of head, yellow, streaked with black; a small dark patch in front of the eye; rest of upperparts, yellowish olive, browner on wings and tail; underparts, clear yellow, almost orange on the throat and grading into olive green near the tail; bill, bluish; feet, greenish horn; 4¼ in.

A common mountain bird above 3,500 ft., where it keeps to the lower trees and scrub. Also a *wave* bird in higher jungle, where it frequents creeper-covered trees. I have generally seen it in flocks of half a dozen or more. Like many other insect-eating birds, it will often hang upside down while searching for food. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap mas.

398. **Black Babbling-Thrush** (*Garrulax l. lugubris*).[3] Grey-black, darker on the head and tinged with brown on wings and tail; patch behind eye, blue-grey; bill, orange; feet, sepia brown; 10½ in.

Found as far south as Selangor between about 3,000 and 5,000 ft. Moves in pairs or small parties near the ground and prefers the thicker undergrowth. Makes a variety of noises, the most distinctive being a good imitation of a child crying in the distance. Also has a loud, chattering note and a low, conversational purr. Said to have a musical whistle, but I have never heard it.

399. **Chestnut-capped Babbling-Thrush** (*Garrulax mitratus major*).[4] Top of head, chestnut, tinged with purple; ring round eye,

[1] *Cyanoderma e. e.* [2] *Cyanoderma r. p.* [3] *Melanocichla l. l.* [4] *Rhinocichla mitrata m.*

white; streak on wing, white; chin, black; patch under base of tail, orange-chestnut; rest, grey; bill, orange-yellow; feet, yellowish; 9 in. *Plate XIII.*

Confined to the mountains of the main range. Not found below 3,000 ft. or south of Selangor. Common at Cameron's Highlands and Fraser's Hill. Fond of ravines containing small streams, scrub areas, and the creeper-covered trees which form such a feature of the higher hill stations. Often seen floating airily down from the tree tops to the bushes below, about which it slinks in a furtive but rather clumsy manner. It has a variety of calls, including a clear, musical *naughty-naughty* and some harsh scolding notes.

400. **Red-headed Laughing-Thrush** (*Garrulax erythrocephalus peninsulae*). Forehead and crown, deep chestnut; face and nape, dark grey; chin, black; throat, deep chestnut; rest of underparts, ferruginous brown; wings, ashy brown, with a black patch, and edges washed with olive green; tail, ashy grey, washed with golden olive; rest of upper parts, ferruginous olive brown; bill, black; feet, brownish black; 10½ in.

Fairly common between 3,500 and 6,000 ft. as far south as Selangor. I have found it common at Cameron's Highlands in small parties on or near the ground, usually in ravines or near streamlets. Very furtive in its movements, each member of a party progressing in low hops through the undergrowth, one after the other. When first disturbed, utters a harsh chattering sound, but keeps very quiet as it slinks away. Call, a clear pleasing whistle, *wudewee*. Nesting recorded.

401. **Silver-eared Mesia** (*Leiothrix argentauris tahanensis*).[1] *Male:* forehead, orange; top of head and face, except for a large patch of silver grey around the ear region, black; chin, throat, nape, and breast, orange, greyer on nape; mantle, back and rump, olive grey; wings, grey, darker at edges and streaked with orange; large patch on wing and area above and below base of tail, crimson; tail, dark grey, edged with yellow; bill and feet, yellow; 7 in. *Fem.:* lacks both crimson patches at base of tail.

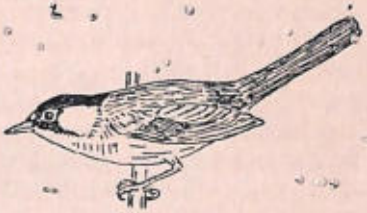


Fig. 41. Silver-eared Mesia (401).

A common mountain bird from 3,000 ft. upwards. Not recorded south of Selangor. Common at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands, where it goes about in small flocks which attract attention by their bright colouring, lively movements and constant chatter. Appears to prefer more open situations, especially where there is fallen timber, and is often seen alongside hill roads, particularly where they border the head of a gully.

402. **Cutia** (*Cutia nipalensis cervinicrissa*). *Male:* Top of head,

[1] *Mesia a. t.*

blue-grey; eye-streak, black; mantle, back and rump, orange chestnut; wings, blue-grey, patched with black, the dark edges spotted with white; tail, chestnut, black at end; face, chin, throat, and breast, white; centre of abdomen and vent, buff; flanks barred with black; bill, slate; feet, chrome; 7 in. *Fem.:* similar, but the eye-streak is dark brown and the mantle and back, golden olive-brown, strongly streaked with black.

A bird of the high mountains which I have found fairly common, usually in pairs, at Cameron's Highlands and Fraser's Hill. Appears to prefer creeper-covered trees in light jungle, but also found on old tree trunks, &c., in the more open spaces. An active bird whose note is a low twitter.

403. **Black-crowned Shrike-Babbler** (*Pteruthius erythropterus aeralatus*).[1] *Male:* Above, dark grey; head, black; wings, black, with a large patch of gold edged with chestnut, and the tips marked with white; tail, black; streak from above eye to side of neck, white; chin, throat, and breast, pale grey; rest of underparts, white; bill, black; feet, pale flesh; 6 in. *Fem.:* Above, olive green, greyish on head; wings, olive green, edged with dark grey; tail, olive green, white markings at end; underparts, greyish white, whiter on abdomen.

An uncommon bird found in high jungle above 3,000 ft. Not recorded south of Selangor. Breeding reported at Fraser's Hill.

404. **Black-eared Shrike-Babbler** (*Pteruthius melanotis tahanensis*).[2] *Male:* Above, olive green; forehead, yellowish; wings, blackish, with two white bars and white edges; ring round eye, white; face, black; streak above and behind eye, greyish blue; vertical streak on side of neck, black; below, yellow, greener on flanks; chin and throat, buffish yellow; bill, lead; feet, pinkish flesh; 5 in. *Fem.:* No black on side of face and the bars on wing are buff; underparts, duller.

A mountain bird occurring only above 4,500 ft. ranging from south Perak to Selangor and Pahang. I have come across it in small parties at Fraser's Hill, where it keeps to the trees, searching the branches and leaves for insects in a restless fashion. Also occurs at Cameron's Highlands and on Gunong Tahan, and Robinson records it as frequenting 'lower trees and bushes, in gullies and in fairly open country.'

405. **Chestnut-headed Nun-Thrush** (*Alcippe castaneiceps soror*).[3] Forehead, crown and nape, deep chestnut with lighter streaks; a black stripe behind the eye, bordered above and below by a yellowish streak; wings, brown, with a black patch near the shoulder and chestnut along the edge; rest of upperparts, olive brown; chin, throat, and breast, dirty white; rest of underparts, greyish, washed with brownish buff on sides and flanks; bill, horn; feet, brownish; 5 in.

A rather uncommon jungle bird ranging from 3,500 ft. upwards, in Perak, Selangor, and Pahang. I have met with it at Cameron's

[1] *P. flaviscapis a.* [2] *P. aenobarbus t.* [3] *Pseudominla c. s.*



79. BARE-THROATED TREE-PARTRIDGE. *About* $\frac{5}{16}$ *Nat. Size*

LEFT FIGURE. *Arborophila javanica campbelli* ♀ Malaya. RIGHT FIGURE. *A. j. rolli* ♂ Sumatra.
To illustrate the difference between subspecies and, at the same time, to show the strong resemblance in the field between two subspecies of a species—see Introduction—Plan of Book.



8. COMMON CORMORANT



56. CHANGEABLE HAWK-EAGLE

PLATE XV



71. SERPENT EAGLE



205. LARGE CROW-PHEASANT

Highlands moving through the lower trees and bushes in small parties, which keep up a constant chatter.

406. **Mountain Nun-Thrush** (*Alcippe nipalensis peracensis*). Brown, with dark grey head and nape, grey face and mantle, and pale grey underparts. A conspicuous black stripe over the eye from bill to side of neck; bill, horn; feet, flesh; 6 in.

Found only between 3,000 and 5,000 ft. and not recorded south of Selangor. A very common bird of the mountain jungle and scrub. These birds usually move in small parties, which attract attention by their continuous low chatter and sometimes form part of *bird waves*. These parties have little fear of man and will approach surprisingly near to a careful observer. The song is sweet and pleasing, but the usual call note I can only describe as a hard *zzzzz*.

407. **Common Nun-Thrush** (*Alcippe poiocephala cinerea*).[1] Very similar to the Mountain Nun-Thrust (406), but the black stripe from the bill over the eye to the nape is absent; bill, dark horn; feet, pinkish slate; 5½ in.

A rather uncommon jungle bird ranging up to 3,000 ft. I have come across it mostly in small parties in the lower foothills. *Malay:* Murai sampah.

408. **Chestnut-tailed Siva** (*Siva strigula malayana*). Above, olive green, yellowish gold on the forehead, and the wings marked with black, dark grey, white and orange yellow; tail, chestnut, with yellow edges, and a black end, tipped with white; ring round eye, whitish; chin, yellowish orange; throat, white, barred with black; breast, grey; rest of underparts, olive green; yellowish on abdomen; bill, horn; feet, pale slate; 6¼ in.

A mountain bird, rarely found below 5,000 ft. In small parties, it frequents the more open country of the higher mountains.

409. **Blue-winged Siva** (*Siva cyanouroptera sordidior*). Above, brown, wings, and tail washed with purplish blue; below, white; thighs, grey; bill, pinkish horn; feet, brownish; 6½ in.

A common hill-station bird, which only occasionally strays below 3,500 ft. Rather local in its distribution. Not recorded from Pahang or south of Selangor.

410. **White-bellied Crested Babbler** (*Yuhina zantholeuca interposita*).[2] Above, yellowish olive, darker on the well-marked crest; yellowish on edges of wings and tail; below, greyish white; abdomen white; vent, yellow; bill, pinkish horn; feet, fleshy pink; 4¾ in.

Fairly common in flocks among the lower jungle trees between 500 and 4,000 ft. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap bĕrjambul; pipit angrek.

411. **White-headed Babbler** (*Garrpsorhynchus rufulus saturatior*). Above, bright brown; head, neck, and throat, white; extreme tip of

[1] *A. cinerea c.* [2] *Erpornis z. i.*

tail, white; below, golden buff, darker on sides of breast, paler on middle of abdomen and under tail; bill, flesh; feet, greyish; 10½ in.

A rare mountain bird. I have seen it in thick bamboo jungle near Fraser's Hill, and it has been recorded from Cameron's Highlands and the mountains of Southern Perak and Selangor.

412. **Long-tailed Sibia** (*Heterophasia picaoides wrayi*). Dark grey, with a long tail and a conspicuous white spot on the wing. Wings and tail, browner and underparts paler; bill and feet, dark grey; 12½ in., of which tail is about 8¾ in.

A very common hill bird frequently seen at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands, the long tail and the white spot on the wing attracting notice. Most often in small parties, fluttering from tree to tree, or ascending the branches and trunks in a series of long, rapid hops. Occurs in both high jungle and on the edge of clearings, and has partiality for trees bearing clusters of berries, which I have seen it tear off one by one, apparently to get at the insects hiding between them. It also searches the foliage and often adopts an upside-down position. It has little fear of man and can be observed at a distance of only a few feet. Its flight is undulating and its call a soft *teet-teet-teet-teet*—almost a trill at times. Confined to the mountains of Malaya and not recorded south of Selangor.

Family 58. Aegithinidae (Ioras, Leaf-Birds)

413. **Green Iora** (*Aegithina v. viridissima*). *Male:* dark olive green, with blackish wings and tail, two white bars on the wings and a yellow eye patch; a concealed white tuft on flanks; bill, slaty blue; feet, plumbeous blue; 5½ in. *Fem.:* duller and yellower.

A bird of secondary and old jungle, including bamboo. I have seen it on Penang Hill, and it probably ranges up to about 3,000 ft. on the mainland. Nesting recorded.

414. **Common Iora** (*Aegithina tiphia micromelaena*). *Male:* above, olive green, the crown, mantle, and back darkened by a varying amount of black; below, chrome yellow, paler towards the tail; tail and wings, black; the wings marked with yellow and with two white bars; tuft on side, white; bill, black; feet, grey; 5¾ in. *Fem.:* above, including tail, olive green; wings, dark grey and white; below, yellowish green; no white tufts on flanks. *Plate VI.*

Common, singly and in pairs, in gardens and more open country up to 2,000 ft. Keeps mainly to the trees, and has several calls pleasing to the ear, including a short, sweet song. Unfortunately, it spends a lot of its time uttering one of the most dismal and irritating bird sounds of the country—a long-drawn-out *wheee-feool*, with a sudden drop of nearly an octave between the *fe* and the *ool*. It feeds mainly on insects and may be seen searching the branches, sometimes hanging upside

down. The male's nuptial display is usually preceded by a good dose of the dismal wail already mentioned, and consists of leaning forward, drooping the wings, spreading the tail and erecting the side tufts. Nesting recorded. In the southern half of the area the form described is replaced by *A. t. singapurensis*. *Malay:* Kěsichap kunyet.

415. **Great Iora** (*Aegithina l. lafresnayei*).[1] *Male:* above, blackish green; forehead, face, and patch round eye, yellow; wings and tail, black; below, bright yellow; bill and feet, lead; 6½ in. *Fem.:* above, olive green; below, greenish yellow.

Fairly common in jungle up to 2,000 ft. Recorded occasionally as high as 3,500 ft., but most often met with between 2,000 and 3,000 ft. Nesting recorded.

416. **Lesser Green Leaf-Bird** (*Chloropsis c. cyanopogon*). *Male:* bright green; chin, throat, face and upper breast, black; moustachial streak, blue; bill, black; feet, dark plumbeous; 6½ in. *Fem.:* similar, but black absent.

Common in low country and the lower hills, ranging up to 3,000 ft. Occurs in both high and secondary jungle. Replaced north of Penang by another form, *C. c. septentrionalis*, with a yellowish forehead and a thin yellow line around the black throat of the male. *Malay:* Burong daun.

417. **Greater Green Leaf-Bird** (*Chloropsis sonnerati zosterops*). *Male:* bright green; face, chin, and throat, black; wings, green, with shining green patch at shoulder; moustachial streak, blue; bill, black; feet, dark grey; 8½ in. *Fem.:* no black on head; chin, throat, and ring round eye, yellow.

Common in jungle up to about 3,000 ft., particularly near the coast. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong daun.

418. **Yellow-headed Leaf-Bird** (*Chloropsis cochinchinensis icterocephala*). *Male:* bright green, paler below; head, yellow; chin and throat, black; wings, blue at edges and on shoulder; moustachial streak, blue; bill, black; feet, plumbeous green; 6¾ in. *Fem.:* paler, with a bluish-green throat. *Plate I.*

A bird of the low country ranging up to about 3,000 ft. Usually keeps to the jungle, but I have met with it in small parties in clearings in the foothills, and it very occasionally wanders into gardens. *Malay:* Burong daun.

419. **Orange-bellied Leaf-Bird** (*Chloropsis hardwickii malayana*). *Male:* above, grass green, yellowish on forehead and above eye; shoulder of wing, light blue; rest of wing, green, with dark blue edges; tail, blackish brown, washed with blue; moustachial stripe, blue; chin, throat, lower part of face and upper breast, black; rest of underparts, orange-yellow; bill, black; feet, grey; 6½ in. *Fem.:* resembles male, but chin, throat, face, and tail are green, and the blue is a lighter shade.

Fairly common in the mountains above 3,500 ft., where it frequents

[1] *Aethorhyncus l. l.*

high jungle and jungle clearings; I have also seen it on the edge of gardens at Fraser's Hill.

In spite of its brilliant colouring, not a conspicuous bird among the foliage, the females being particularly hard to see. Call, *too-ee*. *Malay:* Burong daun.

420. **Fairy Bluebird** (*Irena puella malayensis*). *Male:* Above, from crown to tail coverts, scapulars, and under tail coverts, shining blue; rest, velvety black; bill and feet, black; 10½ in. *Fem.:* dull greenish blue, but wings have dark brown edges. *Plate IX.*

Common up to 4,000 ft., but in my experience most plentiful at moderate elevations. Normally a jungle bird, but visits more open country when certain trees are in fruit. Often seen in the Botanic Gardens at Penang and less commonly, at Singapore. Quite common on Penang Hill. *Malay:* Murai gajah.

Family 59. Pycnonotidae (Bulbuls)

421. **Crested Brown Bulbul** (*Euptilosus eutilotus*). Above, deep olive brown; crest, crown, and neck with a greyish tinge; back and rump, rather fluffy and indistinctly barred with black and white; below, whitish, washed with grey on the breast and yellow on the abdomen; bill and feet, black; 8¼ in.

A rather uncommon bird of the more open jungle.

422. **Black-and-White Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus melanoleucos*).[1] Sooty black; patch on wings, white; bill and feet, black; 6¾ in.

Uncommon. Recorded from jungle up to 6,000 ft., and from coastal scrub from Penang to Johore. Very local in its occurrence. *Malay:* Mĕrbah tandok.

423. **Black-headed Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus a. atriceps*).[2] Olive yellow, brighter on rump and under tail; head and throat, metallic black; edge of wings, dark brown; tail, olive yellow, with a broad black bar near the yellow end; eye, pale blue; bill and feet, dark plumbeous; 6¾ in. *Plate I.*

Common in lowland jungle, in pairs and small flocks. Recorded up to 2,700 ft. In my experience, particularly numerous near jungle streams in the lower foothills and a few regularly visited my Ipoh garden when the fig tress were in fruit. Sometimes hawks for flies from a vantage-point and usually fans its tail on alighting. Calls, a rather unmusical grating song and a metallic *choup-chip, chip-chip-chip*. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong siam; burong kuning.

424. **Black-crested Yellow Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus dispar caecilii*).[3] *Male:* crest, head, neck, and chin, black; eye, yellow; wings, and tail, brown; rest of upperparts, golden olive yellow; underparts, bright yellow; bill, black; feet, blackish brown; 7 in. *Fem.:* duller.

[1] *Microtarsus m.* [2] *Brachypodius a. a.* [3] *P. flaviventris minor.*

Locally common, usually between 2,000 and 3,500 ft., but I have seen it at about 400 ft. in the foothills of Perak and it is recorded from sea-level further north. Not yet recorded south of Selangor. A restless bird, usually alone or in pairs, but sometimes in small parties. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Mĕrbah kunyit jambul kam.

425. **Scaly-breasted Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus squamatus webberi*). Above, golden olive; yellower on the upper tail coverts; head, black; breast, black with white markings, giving a scaly effect; below, white; golden yellow under tail; bill, black; feet, bluish grey; 5¾ in.

A rather uncommon jungle bird, recorded up to about 5,000 ft., but more plentiful between 2,000 and 3,000 ft. Not recorded south of Malacca. I have seen it in some numbers in trees beside the road at the top of the Taiping Pass, and also at nearly sea-level. *Malay:* Mĕrbah bĕrsisek?

426. **Grey-bellied Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus c. cyaniventris*). Head, neck, and underparts, grey, becoming yellow under tail; above, brown, washed with olive yellow; edge of wings, dark brown; bill, black; feet, slate; 6 in.

Common, singly or in flocks, up to about 3,300 ft. Most numerous in the foothill areas. Nesting recorded.

427. **Red-whiskered Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus jocosus pattani*).[1] Forehead, crown, and long crest, black; patch below eye, red; face, white; rest of upperparts, brown, darker on wings and tail; collar across breast, black; patch under tail, crimson; rest of underparts, whitish; bill and feet, black; 8 in.

Common as far south as Perlis, Kedah, and Kelantan, but rarer further south. I have seen it in open scrub by jungle in Perak and in gardens in Ipoh, sometimes in small parties. It has a pleasant song and is very fond of fruit. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Mĕrbah jambul; mĕrbah tĕlinga merah; burong cherlah.

428. **Golden-vented Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus cafer aurigaster*).[2] Top of head, including upper face and chin, black; short crest; upperparts, brown, darker on tail; rump, white; lower face and underparts, white; patch under tail, golden-orange; bill and feet, black; 7¾ in.

Introduced to Singapore from Java and not yet found further north.



Fig. 42. Yellow-crowned Bulbul (429).

429. **Yellow-crowned Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus zeylanicus*).[3] Greyish brown; head, golden yellow; throat, white; wings and tail, brownish olive-green; underparts, greyish, yellower under tail, some white streaks on breast; moustachial stripe, black; eye streak, black; bill and feet, black; 11½ in.

A large bulbul of the more open lowlands, with a preference for the vicinity of water. Occasionally visits gardens, and I have seen it many

[1] *P. j. erythrotis.* [2] *P. aurigaster a.* [3] *Trachycomus z.*

times in partially cleared areas adjoining rubber estates, orchards, and other cultivation. Also common near limestone cliffs, amongst which its beautiful mellow, bubbling song sounds particularly impressive. Usually seen singly or in pairs, but sometimes in small rather conversational parties which constantly utter a kind of chuckling *churr*. If disturbed it scolds loudly from the safety of the bushes or trees. Certainly one of the best songsters in Malaya. Nesting recorded. *Malay*: Burong barau barau.

430. **Stripe-throated Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus f. finlaysoni*). Forehead, yellow, streaked with brown; crown and nape, greyish; rest of upperparts, olive brown, washed with golden yellow; small patch on edge of the wings, yellow; chin, throat, and face, heavily streaked with yellow; breast, grey; less heavily streaked; centre of abdomen, yellowish white; vent, yellow; bill and feet, black; 7¾ in.

Common in the north, and extending as far south as Malacca. Prefers scrub and secondary jungle. Although normally a low-country bird, has been recorded up to 4,200 ft. at Fraser's Hill. I have seen it in the lower foothills in Perak and in my garden at Ipoh. Call, *whee-tu-tu-whee-tu*, mellow, but more metallic than that of the Yellow-vented Bulbul (431). *Malay:* Mĕrbah kunyet.

431. **Yellow-vented Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus goiavier personatus*). Forehead, crown, and nape, dark brown; side of head, white tinged with brown; a broad white streak above the eye, and a dark streak connecting eye to base of bill; chin and throat, white; breast, dirty white, faintly streaked with brown; rest of underparts, brownish white; patch under the base of the tail, clear yellow; back, rump, wings, and tail, brown; bill and feet, black; 7½ in. *Plate VI.*

Although not so conspicuous as the Straits Robin (450), the Yellow-vented Bulbul is every bit as common a bird in the garden. Elsewhere, in the open, orchard, and scrub country which it frequents, it is far commoner, and it is easily the most often seen of the many species of bulbul found in Malaya. Found throughout the lowlands and spreading at the hill stations: I have seen it at Fraser's Hill and also at Brastagi (Sumatra). Also recorded from Cameron's Highlands.

It makes no claim to being a songster, but its oft-repeated mellow call of *tiddlelow, tiddlelow, tiddlelow* is very pleasing to the ear. An early riser, its cheery notes contribute in no small measure to the chorus of approaching dawn. It is a frequenter of both lawns and bushes, feeding on the former in the morning, but showing a tendency to seek the shelter of the latter during the hotter part of the day. In the late afternoon, it may sometimes be seen *hawking* for passing insects from a telegraph wire or other vantage point. Its food includes berries and fruit as well as insects, and in the fruiting season large numbers congregate in certain berry-bearing trees: I have counted well over fifty at one time in one such tree in my Ipoh garden. I have many times

seen these bulbuls robbing the spiders' webs which, in Malaya, stretch from one telegraph wire to another in such profusion. It is particularly fond of white ants and, on these hot evenings when the earth opens and sends forth ever-ascending clouds of would-be colonizers, many a white ant's dream of empire ends in the snap of a bulbul's beak. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Měrbah; měrbah-kapur.

432. **Olive-brown Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus blanfordi robinsoni*). Very like the Large Olive Bulbul (433), but with less green wash on the plumage and the side of the face more noticeably streaked with white; eye, grey; bill, blackish; feet, brown; 7¾ in.

Recorded in Kedah and Kelantan, where it frequents secondary jungle. Probably also occurs in Perlis.

433. **Large Olive Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus p. plumosus*). Above, olive brown, tinged with green on the wings; ear coverts, streaked; below, greyish brown; eye, reddish brown; bill, black; feet, brown; 8 in.

Common up to 2,000 ft. in thick secondary jungle, mangrove, and coastal areas. Frequents low trees and bushes, sometimes in vicinity of cultivation. Another form *P. p. chiroplethis* occurs on Tioman Island. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Murai rimba.

434. **Red-eyed Brown Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus b. brunneus*). Above, brown; below, pale brown; iris, orange or reddish; bill, dark brown; feet, brown; 7¼ in.

Fairly common in jungle and secondary growth up to about 3,000 ft. Not found in mangrove areas. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Murai rimba.

435. **White-eyed Brown Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus s. simplex*). Above, olive brown; ear coverts not streaked; below, very pale brown; iris, white; bill, dark brown; feet, fleshy brown; 6¾ in.

Similar in habits to the Large Olive Bulbul (433), but differing in colour of eye and with lighter underparts. Recorded up to 3,000 ft. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Murai rimba.

436. **Lesser Olive-brown Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus e. erythropthalmos*). Above, dull brown; ear coverts not streaked; iris, red; ring round eye (eye-lids), orange-yellow; below, greyish, washed with buff; bill, black; feet, pale brown; 6½ in.

A rather uncommon bird of the jungle, scrub, and bamboo up to 2,500 ft. Absent from mangrove areas. *Malay:* Murai rimba.

437. **Scrub Bulbul** (*Criniger t. tephrogenys*). Crest, brown; above, dark olive brown, browner on wings and tail; face, greyish; chin and throat, white; breast, grey; abdomen, yellowish brown; vent, buff; bill, black; feet, pinkish horn; 8¾ in.

Restless and noisy, with a harsh note. Common in small parties in heavy lowland jungle. *Malay:* Murai rimba; rabah.

438. **Crested Bulbul** (*Criniger ochraceus sacculatus*).[1] Above, including crest, brown; chin and throat, white; breast, greyish brown;

[1] *C. gutteralis s.* and *C. g. s.*

abdomen and under tail, deepish buff; bill, plumbeous; feet, browny pink; 9 in.

Common in the mountains of Perak, Selangor and Pahang, ranging as far south as Negri Sembilan. Usually alone or in pairs, keeping mostly to trees. The slightly paler *C. o. ochraceus* occurs from sea level up to about 3,000 ft. from Perlis northwards. *Malay:* Mĕrbah bĕrjanggut.



Fig. 43. Crested Bulbul (438).

439. **White-throated Bulbul** (*Criniger p. phaeocephalus*).[1] Above, brown washed with olive, greyer on head and browner on wings; tail, bright brown; chin and throat, white; rest of underparts, yellow; bill, horn; feet, yellowish pink; 8¼ in.

Fairly common in lowland jungle up to about 2,000 ft. Nesting recorded.

440. **Finsch's Bulbul** (*Criniger finschii*). Above, darkish brown; below, yellowish grey, yellow on abdomen and under tail coverts; bill, brownish black; feet, brown; 7½ in.

Rare. Little is known about this bird, but it appears to range from the low-country swamp jungle to about 2,000 ft.

441. **Hairy-backed Bulbul** (*Tricholestes c. criniger*). Above, brown, washed with olive green, except on the tail; face, yellow; chin, white; rest of underparts, yellow, washed with greyish olive on breast and flanks; some thin hair-like feathers on the nape, which lie along the back giving it a fluffy appearance; bill, plumbeous; feet, brown; 6¾ in.

Recorded from secondary jungle and scrub up to about 3,000 ft., where it is usually met with in small parties.

442. **Crested Olive Bulbul** (*Microscelis charlottae cryptus*).[2] Above, olive brown; the feathers on the head can be erected to form a crest; below, greyish, tinted with yellow on the abdomen; bill, bluish horn; feet, fleshy brown; 7 in.

Common in low-country jungle and secondary growth, up to about 2,700 ft. Nesting recorded.

443. **Mountain Streaked Bulbul** (*Microscelis mcclellandii peracensis*).[3] Crested head, dark brown and obscurely streaked; rest of upperparts, olive brown, washed with yellow; below, greyish brown, faintly streaked; bill, horn; feet, brownish; 8¼ in.

A common bird of the hill stations, where it is to be seen, singly or in pairs, about the gardens and more open areas. Has the usual habits of its family. Call, a musical whistle. Confined to mountains above about 3,000 ft. and not recorded south of Selangor. *Malay:* Barau barau bukit; bĕbarau bukit.

444. **Streaked Bulbul** (*Microscelis viridescens malaccensis*).[4] Above,

[1] *Alophoixus p. p.* [2] *Iole o. olivacea.* [3] *Ixos m. p.* [4] *Ixos malaccensis.*

brown washed with olive green; tail, greyish brown; below, white; chin, throat, and breast, grey, streaked with white; bill, horny brown; feet, pinkish brown; 8¾ in.

A locally common bird of the drier lowland jungle, particularly in foothill districts. Recorded up to 3,000 ft.

445. **Ashy Bulbul** (*Microscelis flavalus cinereus*).[1] Above, ashy brown; below, white, with breast and flanks grey; bill and feet, black; 8¾ in.

A jungle bird, fond of hilly districts, ranging from sea-level up to 5,000 ft., but commonest between 2,000 and 4,000 ft. *Malay:* Mĕrbah kĕlabu; burong tuar.

Family 60. Turdidae (Thrushes, Robins, Chats)

446. **Siberian Blue Robin** (*Luscinia c. cyane*). *Male:* above, dark blue; below, white; a black line dividing the blue from the white, from bill to sides of breast; bill, black; feet, flesh; 5½ in. *Fem.:* above, brown, sometimes washed with blue on rump and tail; below, white, mottled with brown on breast.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, fairly common between 2,500 and 4,000 ft. Frequents deep jungle keeping mostly to the ground. Visits lowlands on migration and is found on the islands off the west coast.

447. **White-tailed Blue Robin** (*Muscisylvia l. leucura*). *Male:* black, with blue reflections; patch at shoulder and band across forehead and over eye, shining dark blue; tail, brownish black, white at base; bill and feet, black; 6½ in. *Fem.:* above, dark brown; below, dark rufous brown; top of head, abdomen, and flanks, greyer; side of head, chin, and throat, mottled with black and brown; tail, brownish black, white at base.

Specimens obtained only from Gunong Ijau in the Larut Hills, between 4,000 and 4,300 ft., where it keeps to the ground and low bushes. There are visual records from Fraser's Hill.

448. **Lesser Short-wing** (*Brachypteryx leucophris wrayi*). *Male:* above, dark grey, with an obscure white streak over the eye; chin, white; throat, grey, streaked with white; breast, grey, with some paler markings; rest of underparts, greyish, washed with brown; bill, black; feet lead; 4½ in. *Fem.:* the grey replaced by brown.

Occurs amongst small trees and undergrowth, in damp situations above 3,500 ft. in Perak, Selangor and Pahang. Rather uncommon and usually seen, singly or in pairs, on or near the ground.

449. **Orange-tailed Shama** (*Copsychus pyrropygus*).[2] *Male:* above, including head all round and breast, dark grey; rump, orange buff; tail, orange rufous; black at end; below, pale rufous, deeper on the

[1] *Ixos cinereus c.* [2] *Trichixos pyrropyga.*

flanks; spot above eye, white; bill, black; feet, dark flesh; 8½ in. *Fem.:* duller, with no white spot above eye.

An uncommon low-country jungle bird, recorded up to 3,000 ft. Frequents both trees and ground but not much is known about its habits.

450. **Magpie (or Straits) Robin** (*Copsychus saularis musicus*). *Male:* head, neck upperparts, throat, and breast, glossy black; wings, black and white; rest of underparts, white; tail, black, with the outer feathers largely white; bill and feet, black; 8½ in. *Fem.:* resembles male, but the glossy black is replaced by blackish grey, paler on throat and breast, and there is a pale buffish tinge under the tail. *Plate VII.*

Some birds take a positive delight in the proximity of man and few more so than the Straits Robin, an inhabitant of the garden which makes an appeal to both eye and ear. It is one of the finest songsters in the country and one of the most attractive birds to watch, for it has a lively disposition, little fear of man and its movements are exceptionally graceful. With its striking black-and-white plumage and its distinctive habit of frequently raising and lowering its tail, it can hardly be confused with any other garden bird except, possibly, the Pied Cuckoo-Shrike (341) which also occasionally frequents lawns. The latter bird is, however, noticeably smaller and whiter, more deliberate and slower in its movements, and a very local visitor to gardens at uncertain intervals.

The Straits Robin is common throughout the more open and cultivated areas of the lowlands, including Penang and Singapore. It also ascends the hills, reaching quite nigh elevations where man has opened up the jungle, and I have seen it at both Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands. It has been recorded up to 5,000 ft.

In the breeding season, the males are in fine plumage, which they are fond of displaying by elevating and fanning their tails and depressing and half-opening their wings. With their plumage so extended, they make quick, short dashes along the ground, and, as there are usually several suitors present, feeling is apt to run high. I have seen as many as six males displaying to one female, and it is quite a common thing for several of them to carry on a running fight in the air, singing snatches of song as they go.

The Straits Robin is an early riser, and is one of the first birds to herald the dawn. Its song is thrush-like and happy, and, together with the more mellow, but less varied, notes of the Yellow-vented Bulbul (431), is a feature of the early morning and evening in Malaya. It has a habit of bursting into a few bars of liquid melody as it flies from tree to tree, and even at night it will, if disturbed, nearly always trill a note or two before settling down again to rest. Altogether, song would seem to be an essential part of the make-up of the Straits Robin, a fact which it literally proclaims from the house-tops and any other

conveniently elevated vantage-point. In addition to its song, which contains a number of phrases to which it is easy to fit words (for example, *see-to-it, see-to-it, see-to-it*), it has a scolding cry and, unfortunately, some rather harsh notes. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Murai.

451. **Common Shama** (*Copsychus malabaricus malloperenus*).[1] *Male:* above, including head, chin, breast, and wings, glossy black; back and rump, white; rest of underparts, chestnut; tail, long, black above, with white at edges and underneath; bill, black; feet, pinkish brown; 11 in., of which tail is 7½ in. *Fem.:* duller, and with shorter tail.

A common jungle bird with a preference for the more rocky parts of the lower foothills up to about 1,500 ft. Probably the best singer in Malaya, but sometimes spoils its performance with some rather coarse notes. When alarmed, it often retires to the safety of a thicket from which it abuses an intruder with frequent and rapid repetitions of a harsh guttural note. I have mostly heard it sing at dusk, but doubtless it joins in the chorus at dawn. Shy, but inquisitive, with a habit of flicking and fanning its tail as it hops. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Murai batu; murai hutan.



Fig. 44. Common Shama (451).

452. **White-crowned Forktail** (*Enicurus leschenaulti frontalis*). Above, black; forehead, crown, rump, and bar on wing, white; below, white; throat and upper breast, black; tail, deeply forked, black, with white outer feathers; bill, black; feet, flesh; 8½ in.

Fairly common locally, along hilly streams up to about 2,000 ft. and possibly higher. *Malay:* Burong chĕgar.



Fig. 45. Chestnut-backed Forktail (453).

453. **Chestnut-backed Forktail** (*Enicurus ruficapillus*). Forehead, white with black band at upper edge; crown, nape, side of neck, and upper mantle, rich chestnut; lower mantle and upper back, black; lower back and rump, white; tail, deeply forked, white below and blackish barred with white above; wings, black, with a bar, and the tips of the secondaries, white; face, chin, and throat, black; breast, white, scalloped with black; rest of underparts, white; bill, black; feet, fleshy pink; 8 in.

Common along hill streams up to about 3,000 ft., usually in pairs

[1] *Kittacincla malabarica malloperna.*

amongst the rocks and boulders. When disturbed it flies rapidly up- or downstream, uttering a clear, whistling call. Rarely flies far at a time, and its flight is low and undulating. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap bĕlukar; burong chĕgar.

454. **Slaty-backed Forktail** (*Enicurus schistacous*). A white streak across the forehead from above the eye, which has an incomplete white ring around it; crown, neck, and mantle, very dark grey; upper back, dark sooty brown; lower back and rump, white; wings, black, with broad bar, and tips of secondaries, white; tail, deeply forked, black, barred with white above and some white feathers below; face, chin, and throat, black; rest of underparts, white; bill, black; feet, yellowish flesh; 10¼ in.

A rather rare bird which frequents streams at the higher elevations. Has been recorded from Fraser's Hill and I have seen it at Cameron's Highlands, where it is locally quite common. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong chĕgar bĕsar.

455. **Siberian Stone-chat** (*Saxicola torquata stejnegeri*). Above, black, marked with brown; patches on neck and wings, white; rump, white; face, chin and throat, black; below, rufous buff, richer on breast and paler on abdomen; bill and feet, black; 5½ in. *Fem.:* above, brown streaked with black; rump, rufous; below, buff.

An uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, normally not penetrating to the south of the Peninsula. I have both heard and seen it amongst tall grasses and scrubby undergrowth on abandoned mining land near Kota Bahru in Perak. Call, *chat-chat-chat,* rather like two pebbles being banged together.

456. **White-throated Rock-Thrush** (*Monticola gularis*). *Male:* head and nape, shining blue; rump and underparts, orange chestnut; patch on wing and on throat, white; rest, dark brown; bill, black; feet, brown; 6¾ in. *Fem.:* above, greyish brown, marked with black; throat, white; below, greyish white, barred with black.

Occasional Vagrant. Very rare and recorded only a few times in winter.

457. **Madoc's Blue Rock-Thrush** (*Monticola solitaria madoci*). *Male:* dark-grey-blue; bill and feet, black; 9 in. *Fem.:* above, brown, washed with blue; a pale bar on the wings; below, whitish with dark streaks and bars.

Locally quite common; most often seen, alone or in pairs, in limestone cliff districts. A silent, not very active bird with little fear of man. I have often seen it in open mines in limestone areas, on the ground and far from cover, sometimes with men working only a few yards distant from it—in fact, before I identified it as a Rock-Thrush, I gave it the tentative name of *lombong* (mine) bird, as I had mostly seen it in and around mines. Another form, the Himalayan Blue Rock-Thrush (*M. s. pandoo*) also occurs as an Occasional Vagrant in Malaya. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong tarom.

458. **Dusky Thrush** (*Turdus o. obscurus*). *Male:* above, dull brown, greyish on the head, darker on wings and tail; a whitish eye-streak; a dark line from bill to eye; neck, throat, and upper breast, grey; rest of underparts, rusty brown; paler in the centre of abdomen and brighter on the sides; bill, yellowish horn; feet, yellowish; 9½ in. *Fem.:* duller, with a white throat.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the higher hills and mountains. During migration, it sometimes visits gardens and one remained for some days in my Ipoh garden, where it frequented the base of a fig-tree. A shy, unobtrusive bird which spends much of its time on the ground. *Malay:* Murai bĕlanda.

459. **Gold-spangled Mountain-Thrush** (*Oreocincla d. dauma*). Above, yellowish olive brown, barred with black crescents; face, whitish, marked with bluff and black; chin and throat, white; rest of underparts, white, washed with buff on breast and flanks and barred with black crescents, the barring decreasing towards the tail; bill, dark brown; feet, pale brownish flesh; 10½ in.

A Rare Vagrant to Malaya. Only one specimen obtained, on migration, from a small island in the Straits of Malacca.

460. **Siberian Ground-Thrush** (*Geokichla sibirica davisoni*). *Male:* very dark grey; streak above and behind eye, and patch in centre of abdomen and under tail, white; bill, black; feet, yellowish; 10½ in. *Fem.:* brown, greyer on head and throat; chin, white; throat, streaked with white; breast, greyish buff; flanks, pale buff; rest of underparts, white.

A common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the high mountains as far south as Malacca. I have come across it alone and in small parties, which keep to the undergrowth and are not easy to observe. It has both a musical and a harsh call. Fairly common, locally, in the lowlands during migration. A paler form, *G. s. sibirica*, also occurs in Malaya. *Malay:* Murai or mĕrbah kĕlabu.

461. **Grey-and-Orange Ground-Thrush** (*Geokichla c. citrina*). *Male:* above, grey; patch on wing, white; head, neck, nape, and underparts, orange; white in centre of abdomen and under tail; bill, dark brown; feet, yellowish flesh; 8½ in. *Fem.:* has upperparts olive grey.

Occasional Visitor to Malaya. Common in Peninsular Thailand in winter, but rare further south and not recorded south of Selangor. Has been obtained on main range between 3,000 and 4,000 ft.

462. **Chestnut-headed Ground-Thrush** (*Geokichla i. interpres*). Head and nape, dark chestnut; face, blackish, with a large white patch; wings, dark grey, with two white bars; rest of upperparts, dark grey; chin, whitish; throat and upper breast, black; lower breast, white, with large black spots; middle of abdomen and under tail, white; bill, black; feet, flesh; 6½ in.

Occasional Vagrant. Known in Malaya only from two records, both from hills in Negri Sembilan.

463. **Blue Whistling Thrush** (*Myophoneus flavirostris dicrorhyncus*).[1] Bluish black, streaked with shiny blue; a shiny blue patch on shoulder and some mauve markings on wing; bill, yellow; feet, black; 12½ in.

A rather uncommon ground-frequenting bird, ranging south to about central Selangor. Most often found near limestone or other hills, usually near running water. Ranges up into the mountains and recorded from Fraser's Hill. Call, a clear whistle. A bluer form, *M. f. crassirostris*, occurs in Langkawi, Perlis and Kedah. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong goa; burong siput; burong kubor rimba; gagak gunong; tieng blacham.

464. **Malayan Whistling Thrush** (*Myophoneus robinsoni*).[2] Very dark brown, washed and streaked with dark shining blue; a purplish patch on shoulder and some white markings on the underparts; bill, yellowish brown; feet, brownish black; 10 in.

Recorded only from high elevations in Selangor, where it frequents damp gullies and streams.

Family 61. Sylviidae (Warblers, Tailor-Birds)

465. **Fly-eater** (*Gerygone sulphurea*).[3] Above, brown; below, clear yellow; grey on sides of breast; bill, black; feet, blackish brown; 4 in.

Fairly common. Recorded from widespread localities in lowland and foothill jungle and mangrove areas. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kělichap pěrěpat.

466. **Streaked Fantail Warbler** (*Cisticola juncidis malaya*). *Male:* above, brown, darker on crown and streaked with black, except on the rump, which is rufous; below, white, washed with buff, rufous on flanks; faint line above eye, whitish; tail, blackish brown, whitish at tip, and, when expanded, showing rufous patches; an obscure pale buff bar on wing; bill, black; legs, fleshy; 4½ in. *Fem.* (and male in winter): no rufous patches on tail.



Fig. 46. Streaked Fantail Warbler (466).

A bird of low-lying grassy and swampy areas; very common amongst the coarse grasses on sandy mine tailings. I have also seen it on golf-courses. It has a strong sense of territory, and will attack with vigour any of its own kind which strays across its boundaries. During the breeding season, it constantly rises at a steep angle, with a quick jerky hovering flight, fanning and flirting its tail; when up about 20 ft., it hovers for a few seconds and then drops quickly, at a steep angle, into the grass. While in the air, it utters, at frequent intervals, a sharp *tik-tik*. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong laki padi; chak tinting; burong main angin.

[1] *Myophonus f. d.* and *M. f. c.* [2] *Myophonus r.* [3] *G. fusca. s.*

467. **Brown Wren-Warbler** (*Prinia f. rufescens*)[1]. Head, dark ashy grey, paler on face; streak from base of bill to top of eye, pale grey; rest of upperparts, rufous brown, rather richer on wings; tail, brown, tipped with white and with a dull blackish bar near end; below, white, buffy grey on flanks; bill, black; feet, fleshy brown; 4½ in.

Locally common, in low country scrub and grass wastes, to as far south as Negri Sembilan. Recorded from Fraser's Hill, Cameron's Highlands, and other mountain areas up to 5,000 ft. Visits gardens and edges of roads. A pair lived for years on the boundary of my Ipoh garden, coming into it frequently to search for insects amongst the bushes. Has three calls, constantly uttered: a noisy *seeup-seeup, cheet-cheet-cheet*, a scolding *z-z, zzz*, and a soft, monysyllabic whistle. Flight undulating, with much fanning of tail. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Laki padi.

468. **Yellow-bellied Wren-Warbler** (*Prinia flaviventris rafflesi*). Above, olive brown; forehead and crown, dark grey; tail, white at tip; throat and breast, white; rest of underparts, yellow; bill, black; feet, fleshy orange; 5½ in.

A common bird, frequenting grassland. I have found it particularly common in the *lallang* areas of the foothills where the jungle has been cleared. Does not readily take to flight and if flushed usually flies only a short distance. It has two calls: a cat-like mew, which it usually utters when down amongst the grass, and a clear *twiddelee*, uttered in flight or when perched on a tall grass stem. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Laki padi.

469. **White-breasted Hill-Warbler** (*Prinia atrogularis waterstradti*).[2] Above, dark olive brown; below, white, sides of breast washed with black, and flanks and under tail washed with buff; bill, black; feet, brownish flesh; 6¾ in., of which the tail is 4¼ in.

Recorded only from the higher levels of Gunong Tahan, where it is said to frequent the more open bush. The Sumatran form is common round Brastagi, and I have usually seen it perched on bracken or tall grass, where it has attracted attention by its penetrating call of *towheet-towheet-towheet*. Usually in pairs; and a distinctive feature is its longish rather untidy-looking tail.

470. **Pallas's Grasshopper-Warbler** (*Locustella certhiola*). Above, brown, streaked with black; tail, with a pale greyish tip; below, white, sides of flanks washed with buff; bill, brown; feet, pale flesh; 5½ in.

A rare, shy Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, known in Malaya only from a few specimens obtained near Kuala Lumpur and from some islands in the Straits of Malacca.

471. **Streaked Grasshopper-Warbler** (*Locustella lanceolata*). Above, brown, heavily streaked with black, except on forehead, rump,

[1] *Franklinia r. f.* [2] *Seya n. w.*

primaries, and tail; below, white, streaked with black, except on chin and in centre of abdomen; bill, horn; feet, fleshy; 5¼ in.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor which keeps to the grass and thick undergrowth of low-lying areas. Fairly common on the west coast and islands of the Straits of Malacca. *Malay:* Burong tikus.

472. **Great Reed-Warbler** (*Acrocephalus arundinaceus orientalis*).[1] Above, earthy brown, darker at edges of wings; pale streak above eye; below, white, marked with dusky buff; bill, yellow; feet, greenish slate; 7½ in.

A common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, frequenting the thick undergrowth of swamps, mining areas, and flats near rivers. Shy and skulking in its habits with a harsh note. Rather large for a warbler. *Malay:* Murai sampah.

473. **Green Flycatcher-Warbler** (*Phylloscopus trivirgatus parvirostris*).[2] Head, black, with a yellowish green streak in centre of crown and another above eye; wings and tail, brown; tail tinged with olive; rest of upperparts, yellowish green; underparts, greenish yellow, brighter on abdomen and under tail; bill, blackish; feet, grey; 4¼ in.

A mountain bird found, in small parties, above 4,000 ft. in Perak, Selangor and Pahang. Common at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands. Nesting recorded.

474. **Arctic Willow-Warbler** (*Phylloscopus b. borealis*). Above, olive brown, with an obscure bar on wing; below, white, washed faintly with yellow, greyish on flanks; a light streak above eye; bill, horn; feet, brownish yellow; 5 in.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor which makes a long stay in Malaya and is probably the most often seen of the Willow-Warblers. Usually encountered alone or in pairs, and commonest near the coast and amongst lower hills.

475. **Crowned Willow-Warbler** (*Phylloscopus i. inornatus*). Above, brownish olive green, darker on crown, along the centre of which runs a faint greyish streak; a wide yellow streak above the eye and two pronounced bars on the wing; below, yellowish white; bill and feet, brown; 4 in.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the north. Recorded up to 2,600 ft. Frequents both scrub and jungle.

476. **Larger Crowned Willow-Warbler** (*Phylloscopus occipitalis coronatus*). Above, brownish olive green, darker on head and yellowish on rump; streak above eye, whitish; a greyish line along centre of crown and a faint double bar on wing; below, greyish white, yellow under tail; bill, brown; feet, yellowish; 5 in.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Frequents jungle and has been recorded from the higher hills.

477. **Grey-breasted Flycatcher-Warbler** (*Seicercus castaniceps*

[1] *A. stentoreus o.* [2] *Seicercus trivirgatus p.*

butleri). Top of head, chestnut, with a dark grey stripe on each side; face and mantle, grey; back and rump, olive yellow; wings, dark greenish grey, browner at edges and with a yellow bar; tail, greyish brown; chin, throat, and breast, grey; rest of underparts, yellow; bill, dusky; feet, brownish yellow; 3½ in.

A mountain bird, occurring from 3,000 ft. upwards, with the usual habits of its genus. Recorded only from a few localities, including Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands, where I have seen it moving along with *bird waves*. Nesting recorded.

478. **Yellow-breasted Flycatcher-Warbler** (*Seicercus montis davisoni*). Head and face, chestnut; a black streak each side of crown; ring round eye, white; rump, yellowish; rest of upperparts, deep olive green, browner on tail; yellow bar on wings; below, clear deep yellow; bill, brownish; feet, dull wax yellow; 4 in.

A rather local mountain bird occurring above 4,500 ft. in Perak, Selangor, and Pahang. Frequents gullies and the undergrowth of the more open spaces. Occurs singly, in pairs, and in small parties. I have seen the Sumatran form in a *bird wave*. Has a pretty, trilling song, opening its bill very wide and exposing the bright, brownish inside of its mouth and throat. Nesting recorded.

479. **White-throated Flycatcher-Warbler** (*Seicercus superciliaris sakaiorum*).[1] Head, greyish brown; rump, yellowish; rest of upperparts, brown, washed with green; white stripe above eye; chin, throat, and neck, white; rest of underparts, yellow; bill, blackish; feet, yellowish brown; 4 in.

An inhabitant of bamboo country up to 4,500 ft. Common at Cameron's Highlands and Fraser's Hill, where its high, acid trill can often be heard in suitable situations. Ranges south to Negri Sembilan and Pahang. *Malay:* Kĕlichap buloh (?).

480. **Ashy-naped Tailor-Bird** (*Orthotomus cucullatus cinereicollis*).[2] Forehead and crown, orange chestnut; nape, face, and rest of upperparts, dark ashy grey; wings and tail, brown; flanks and under tail, yellow; rest of underparts, white, washed with grey, darker on breast; bill, black; feet, yellowish brown; 4¾ in.

Fairly common above about 3,500 ft. in scrub, gullies, and undergrowth fringing high jungle. Not yet recorded below 2,700 ft. Common at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands, where I have heard it sing a little trill in a high, thin tone. Nesting recorded.

481. **Black-necked Tailor-Bird** (*Orthotomus a. atrogularis*). Forehead, crown and nape, orange chestnut; above, yellowish green; wing with yellow edge; below, greyish white; greyer on flanks and yellowish under tail; throat, black; bill, dark horn; feet, flesh; 4½ in. *Fem.:* lacks the black throat, and the orange chestnut does not extend to nape.

[1] *Abroscopus superciliaris schwaneri.* [2] *Phyllergates c. c.*

primaries, and tail; below, white, streaked with black, except on chin and in centre of abdomen; bill, horn; feet, fleshy; 5¼ in.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor which keeps to the grass and thick undergrowth of low-lying areas, Fairly common on the west coast and islands of the Straits of Malacca. *Malay:* Burong tikus.

472. **Great Reed-Warbler** (*Acrocephalus arundinaceus orientalis*).[1] Above, earthy brown, darker at edges of wings; pale streak above eye; below, white, marked with dusky buff; bill, yellow; feet, greenish slate; 7½ in.

A common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, frequenting the thick undergrowth of swamps, mining areas, and flats near rivers. Shy and skulking in its habits with a harsh note. Rather large for a warbler. *Malay:* Murai sampah.

473. **Green Flycatcher-Warbler** (*Phylloscopus trivirgatus parvirostris*).[2] Head, black, with a yellowish green streak in centre of crown and another above eye; wings and tail, brown; tail tinged with olive; rest of upperparts, yellowish green; underparts, greenish yellow, brighter on abdomen and under tail; bill, blackish; feet, grey; 4¼ in.

A mountain bird found, in small parties, above 4,000 ft. in Perak, Selangor and Pahang. Common at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands. Nesting recorded.

474. **Arctic Willow-Warbler** (*Phylloscopus b. borealis*). Above, olive brown, with an obscure bar on wing; below, white, washed faintly with yellow, greyish on flanks; a light streak above eye; bill, horn; feet, brownish yellow; 5 in.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor which makes a long stay in Malaya and is probably the most often seen of the Willow-Warblers. Usually encountered alone or in pairs, and commonest near the coast and amongst lower hills.

475. **Crowned Willow-Warbler** (*Phylloscopus i. inornatus*). Above, brownish olive green, darker on crown, along the centre of which runs a faint greyish streak; a wide yellow streak above the eye and two pronounced bars on the wing; below, yellowish white; bill and feet, brown; 4 in.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the north. Recorded up to 2,600 ft. Frequents both scrub and jungle.

476. **Larger Crowned Willow-Warbler** (*Phylloscopus occipitalis cororatus*). Above, brownish olive green, darker on head and yellowish on rump; streak above eye, whitish; a greyish line along centre of crown and a faint double bar on wing; below, greyish white, yellow under tail; bill, brown; feet, yellowish; 5 in.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Frequents jungle and has been recorded from the higher hills.

477. **Grey-breasted Flycatcher-Warbler** (*Seicercus castaniceps*

[1] *A. stentoreus o.* [2] *Seicercus trivirgatus p.*

butleri). Top of head, chestnut, with a dark grey stripe on each side; face and mantle, grey; back and rump, olive yellow; wings, dark greenish grey, browner at edges and with a yellow bar; tail, greyish brown; chin, throat, and breast, grey; rest of underparts, yellow; bill, dusky; feet, brownish yellow; 3½ in.

A mountain bird, occurring from 3,000 ft. upwards, with the usual habits of its genus. Recorded only from a few localities, including Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands, where I have seen it moving along with *bird waves*. Nesting recorded.

478. **Yellow-breasted Flycatcher-Warbler** (*Seicercus montis davisoni*). Head and face, chestnut; a black streak each side of crown; ring round eye, white; rump, yellowish; rest of upperparts, deep olive green, browner on tail; yellow bar on wings; below, clear deep yellow; bill, brownish; feet, dull wax yellow; 4 in.

A rather local mountain bird occurring above 4,500 ft. in Perak, Selangor, and Pahang. Frequents gullies and the undergrowth of the more open spaces. Occurs singly, in pairs, and in small parties. I have seen the Sumatran form in a *bird wave*. Has a pretty, trilling song, opening its bill very wide and exposing the bright, brownish inside of its mouth and throat. Nesting recorded.

479. **White-throated Flycatcher-Warbler** (*Seicercus superciliaris sakaiorum*).[1] Head, greyish brown; rump, yellowish; rest of upperparts, brown, washed with green; white stripe above eye; chin, throat, and neck, white; rest of underparts, yellow; bill, blackish; feet, yellowish brown; 4 in.

An inhabitant of bamboo country up to 4,500 ft. Common at Cameron's Highlands and Fraser's Hill, where its high, acid trill can often be heard in suitable situations. Ranges south to Negri Sembilan and Pahang. *Malay:* Kĕlichap buloh (?).

480. **Ashy-naped Tailor-Bird** (*Orthotomus cucullatus cinereicollis*).[2] Forehead and crown, orange chestnut; nape, face, and rest of upperparts, dark ashy grey; wings and tail, brown; flanks and under tail, yellow; rest of underparts, white, washed with grey, darker on breast; bill, black; feet, yellowish brown; 4¾ in.

Fairly common above about 3,500 ft. in scrub, gullies, and undergrowth fringing high jungle. Not yet recorded below 2,700 ft. Common at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands, where I have heard it sing a little trill in a high, thin tone. Nesting recorded.

481. **Black-necked Tailor-Bird** (*Orthotomus a. atrogularis*). Forehead, crown and nape, orange chestnut; above, yellowish green; wing with yellow edge; below, greyish white; greyer on flanks and yellowish under tail; throat, black; bill, dark horn; feet, flesh; 4½ in. *Fem.:* lacks the black throat, and the orange chestnut does not extend to nape.

[1] *Abroscopus superciliaris schwaneri.* [2] *Phyllergates c. c.*

Habits and all note similar to those of the Malay Long-tailed Tailor-Bird (482). Ranges up to about 5,000 ft. Commoner in the south than its long-tailed relative and not so common in the north. Nesting recorded. Another form, *O. a. major*, is found on Tioman Isle. *Malay:* Kĕlichap puchat pisang; kachichi: laki padi.

482. **Long-tailed Tailor-Bird** (*Orthotomus sutorius maculicollis*). *Male:* forehead and crown, orange chestnut; nape, greyish; rest of upperparts, olive green, browner on wings and tail; two central feathers of tail much elongated, seasonally; face and chin, white; some dark grey markings on side of neck; rest of underparts, dirty white; bill, long, grey; feet, pinkish; 5½ in., of which tail is nearly half. *Fem.:* lacks elongated feathers. *Plate VI.*

Frequents orchard and scrub land up to 3,000 ft., and has been recorded as high as 5,000 ft. A common visitor to gardens, where it proclaims its presence by a loud, metallic *chee-yup, chee-yup, chee-yup.* It has several other loud and metallic calls, less frequently used. It often searches for insects in the plant-house and amongst creepers on the veranda and has little fear of man. Very active, it usually hops and flits about the bushes with its tail cocked up at a characteristically jaunty angle. It also has a pretty habit of bathing in the dew collected on plants. It is very set in its habits and makes regular rounds in its search for food.

Tailor-Birds owe their name and fame to their skill in making nests by sewing the edges of a leaf or two leaves together, the leaf being first pierced and the thread or vegetable fibre drawn through. Nests are not easy to find, but I have come across them in Perak in creepers growing on verandas—one on some steps leading to the entrance of a house, the sitting bird being quite unperturbed by the passers-by. *Malay:* Kĕlichap puchat pisang; laki padi.

483. **Red-headed Tailor-Bird** (*Orthotomus sericeus hesperius*). *Male:* head, upper half of face and nape, orange chestnut; lower half of face, white; mantle, back and rump, grey; wings, brown; tail, orange chestnut, blackish at base; below, white, with a greyish mark on throat and breast; bill, horn; feet, brownish flesh; 5 in. *Fem.:* duller, with more black on tail.

Rather uncommon and very local. Call notes resembles those of the preceding Tailor-Birds (481 and 482), but it keeps more to the scrub and secondary jungle and does not normally visit gardens. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap puchat pisang; laki padi.

484. **Ashy Tailor-Bird** (*Orthotomus sepium ruficeps*). *Male:* forehead, crown, face, and chin, orange chestnut; wings and tail, brown; neck, nape, and rest of upperparts, dark ashy grey; below, pale grey, darker on breast; bill and feet, brown; 4¾ in. *Fem.:* paler.

A locally common bird of secondary jungle and mangrove areas which I have known visit gardens. Much the same habits as the other

Tailor-Birds, but commonest call a plaintive *wee-wee wee-wee*, uttered as it flits from bush to bush. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap puchat pisang; laki padi.

Family 62. Muscicapidae (Flycatchers)

485. **Mountain Fantail-Flycatcher** (*Rhipidura albicollis atrata*). Dark grey; head, black; wings, dark brown; throat and narrow streak above eye, white; tail, dark grey edged with white; bill and feet, black; 7¼ in., of which tail is nearly half. *Plate VII.*

Common at Fraser's Hill, Cameron's Highlands, and other high hill stations, but rarely found below 2,500 ft. Not recorded south of Selangor. Attracts attention by its restless activity, erratic flight, squeaky call, and habit of crouching forward, with wings dropped and white-edged tail fanned. A regular member of *bird waves*. I have seen it in most types of vegetation, sometimes on the ground, but most often in fairly high, creeper-covered jungle. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Mĕrbah gila gunong.

486. **Spotted Fantail-Flycatcher** (*Rhipidura p. perlata*). Above, dark grey, darker on head and rump; streak above eye, white; tail, black, with white edges; chin, throat, and breast, dark grey, spotted with white; rest of underparts, white; bill, black; feet, plumbeous brown; 7 in.

Common in high jungle, particularly that of the lower hills. Rarely in open country or on ground. Ranges up to 2,500 ft.

487. **Pied Fantail-Flycatcher** (*Rhipidura javanica longicauda*). Dark brown, with black head, and white underparts tinged with buff towards the tail; streak above eye, white; chin, black; band across breast, sooty black; tail, blackish brown, with white tips to all but the centre feathers; bill and feet, black; 7¼ in., of which tail is nearly half.

Common in the more open country of the lowlands and an occasional visitor to gardens, where it spends much of its time chasing insects on or near the ground, uttering its squeaky note, and opening and shutting its tail in a characteristically restless fashion. It sometimes perches on a branch and *hawks* for flies, but rarely remains in one place for long. Its restless activity and eccentric movements fully justify its Malay name of 'Mad Thrush'. It is fond of bathing, and is often to be found amongst the bushes and tall grasses adjoining rivers and pools. Also found amongst mangroves. In addition to its squeak, it has a pleasant chuckling note and a short, sweet-sounding, trilling song. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Mĕrbok gila; mĕrbah gila.

488. **Grey-headed Flycatcher** (*Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea*).[1] Above, dark yellowish green; below, bright yellow; head, throat, and breast, dark grey; bill, black; feet, brownish yellow; 4¾ in.

[1] *C. c. ceylonensis.*

Ranges up to about 4,000 ft., but commonest in the lower hill areas. Usually, singly or in pairs, but, at Brastagi (Sumatra), I have often seen it moving with a *bird wave*. Its call note—a low twitter, frequently uttered—is very pleasing to the ear, and its mastery of the air, as it *hawks* for insects, is amazing.

489. **Blue-Grey Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa thalassina thalassoides*).[1] *Male:* verditer blue, duller beneath; patch at base of bill, and a thin line across forehead, black; bill and feet, black; 5¾ in. *Fem.:* greyish blue.

Rather uncommon. Rarer in the south. Recorded from the lowlands and up to 4,000 ft., but prefers the lower hills. I have come across it at Fraser's Hill.

490. **Blue-and-White Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa cyanomelena cumatilis*).[2] *Male:* above, greenish blue, bluer on head; below, greenish blue, but abdomen and vent, white; 6½ in. *Fem.:* brown, greyer on breast; rest of underparts, white; ring round eye, buff.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Usually uncommon, but fairly numerous at times on the western coast and islands. Also recorded inland as high as 3,000 ft.

491. **Niltava** (*Muscicapa grandis decipiens*).[3] *Male:* above, dark shining blue, brighter on head, side of neck, and rump; wings, brownish black; forehead and face, black; below, black, strongly washed with blue; bill and feet, black; 7¾ in. *Fem.:* bright brown, greyer, with a bluish tinge on top of head; a shining blue spot on side of neck. *Plate I.*

Confined to the mountains above about 3,000 ft. Not recorded south of Selangor. One of the birds most frequently seen on jungle paths near Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands. Much given to perching on or near the ground, often rising silently at the approach of a walker and flitting ahead, accompanying him for some distance. Appears to have little fear of man and will often sit on some vantage-point in full view of an observer, with its bill slightly elevated and tail very much down, gently swaying backwards and forwards as if uncertain of its balance. Very silent in all its movements, its appearances and disappearances having almost a magical quality. It is the author of one of the most characteristic sounds of the mountain jungle—a plaintive, soft, yet far carrying, musical whistle of three ascending notes. Usually encountered, singly or in pairs, in shady jungle but near hill stations it shows a growing tendency to venture into the open. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Burong kubong padi?

492. **Sooty Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa s. sibirica*).[4] Above, sooty brown, darker on wings and tail; thin white ring round eye; below, including throat, white, brownish on breast; bill and feet, black; 5¼ in.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Common on the western coast

[1] *Stoporala t. t.* [2] *Cyanoptila c. c.* [3] *Niltava g. d.* [4] *Hemichelidon s. s.*

and islands, and in the mountains, but less so in the inland lowland areas.

493. **Ferruginous Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa ferruginea*).[1] Above, brown, darker, and greyer on the head and becoming rufous towards the tail; wings, darker, with chestnut markings; tail, bright rusty brown; whitish ring round the eye; below, rusty white, rufous on breast; throat, white; bill, black; feet, flesh; 4¾ in.



Fig. 47. Ferruginous Flycatcher (493).

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, ranging as far south as Negri Sembilan. Common on some of the northern islands and above 3,000 ft. in the central mountain range. Not often met with in the lowlands, except in the Dindings.

494. **Brown Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa l. latirostris*).[2] Above, greyish brown; below, white; greyish brown on sides of breast; wings and tail darker brown, with some lighter markings on the former; whitish ring round the eye; bill, dark brown; feet, greyish white; 5¼ in.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, but some individuals possibly resident in the mountains. Fairly common throughout the area, up to 4,000 ft. Fond of cover, but I have found it friendly and easy to observe. On migration, sometimes visits gardens.

495. **Blue-and-Orange Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa sundara sumatrana*).[3] *Male:* top of head, cobalt blue; forehead, face, chin, and throat, black; rest of underparts, orange chestnut; mantle, back, and wings, dark purplish blue; rump, cobalt blue; tail, black, washed with blue; bill, black; feet, blackish brown; 5¾ in. *Fem.:* face and chin, dark brown, speckled with lighter brown; top of head, nape, and rest of underparts, grey; rest of upperparts, brown.

Very rare. Known in Malaya only from a few specimens collected high up in the mountains.

496. **White-tailed Blue Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa c. concreta*).[4] *Male:* above, including wings, blue, lighter on crown; forehead and side of face, black; tail, dark blue, showing some white when expanded; below, blue; abdomen and vent, greyish white; flanks, grey; bill, black; feet, greyish black; 7 in. *Fem.:* bright brown, patch on throat and markings on rump, white; abdomen and vent, white.

Not very common, but it frequents thick jungle and may often be overlooked. Ranges from Kedah to Negri Sembilan, at elevations from 500 to 5,000 ft. Not so active as most small flycatchers, but I have seen it moving through the hill jungle with a *bird wave*.

497. **Pale Blue Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa unicolor infuscata*).[5] *Male:* pale blue, brighter on head and greyer on underparts; bill and feet, horny brown; 6½ in. *Fem.:* above, ashy brown; below, ashy grey; tail and wings, brown.

[1] *Hemichelidon f.* [2] *Alseonax l. l.* [3] *Cyornis vivida s.* [4] *Cyornis c. c.* [5] *Cyornis u. i.*

A jungle bird, nowhere common. Occurs up to about 3,000 ft., but most frequently in the lower hills. Ranges south to Negri Sembilan and possibly Malacca.

498. **Blue-throated Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa rubeculoides glaucicomans*).[1] *Male:* above, dark blue, paler on the rump and shoulder of the wing; forehead, pale blue; sides of throat and breast, dark blue; centre of throat and breast and remainder of underparts, ferruginous; 5½ in. *Fem.:* lacks the blue and, except for the white throat and abdomen, is brown.

Occasional Visitor. Recorded twice from the mountains of the northern Malay States. Doubtful if it penetrates further south than Perak.

499. **Malaysian Blue Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa turcosa rupatensis*).[2] *Male:* above, rich blue, brighter on rump; throat, pale blue; breast, rufous buff; rest of underparts, whitish, with a fulvous tinge; bill, black; feet, greyish; 5¾ in. *Fem.:* lighter in colour; throat, rufous buff.

A rather rare bird of the lowland jungle. Not recorded north of Perak or south of northern Johore.

500. **Mangrove Blue Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa r. rufigastra*).[3] *Male:* above, blue, including the sides of the face and neck; chin, black; tail and end of wings, darker; underparts, rufous orange, becoming paler towards the tail; bill, black; feet, grey; 6¼ in. *Fem.:* chin, pale rufous and upperparts slightly paler. *Plate X.*

Confined to the coastal mangrove areas south of about the latitude of Penang. Nesting recorded.

501. **White-bellied Blue Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa tickelliae sumatrensis*).[4] *Male:* above, blue, very dark on face and chin; throat and breast, ferruginous, the latter bluish at the sides; rest of underparts, white; bill, black; feet, purplish flesh; 5½ in. *Fem.:* duller, with brownish wings and grey face.

Frequents small trees and bushes, and sometimes visits gardens. Commonest in coastal areas of the north-west, but not found in mangroves. South of Perak it becomes rarer, and there are no records south of the latitude of Malacca. *Malay:* Kĕlichap ranting.

502. **Hill Blue Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa banyumas coerulifrons*).[5] *Male:* similar to the White-bellied Blue Flycatcher (501), but with the ferruginous extending farther down the underparts and the flanks marked with ferruginous and grey; bill, black; feet, purplish; 6 in. *Fem.:* above, brown; below, breast ferruginous, flank brownish, rest white.

A jungle bird with a preference for bamboo areas and rather local in its distribution. Ranges as far south as Selangor, and has been recorded from the higher hill stations down to 1,500 ft. Commonest between that level and about 2,500 ft.

[1] *Cyornis r. g.* [2] *Cyornis t. r.* [3] *Cyornis r. r.* [4] *Cyornis rufigastra s.* [5] *Cyornis b. c.*

503. **Pygmy Blue Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa hodgsoni sondaica*).[1] *Male:* above bright blue, darker on wings and tail; face and lower forehead, black; below, orange, lighter towards the tail; bill, black; feet, lavender; 4 in. *Fem.:* above, brown; below, white, washed with buffish brown, darker on breast.

Rare. Apparently confined to the higher hills.

504. **Rufous-breasted Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa hyperythra malayana*).[2] *Male:* above, dark grey-blue, with a black face and a white stripe from bill to above the eye; below, rusty buff, except for a black chin; bill, black; feet, lilac; 5¼ in. *Fem.:* above, brown; face and stripe, buff; below, buff, paler on throat and under tail.

A mountain bird uncommon below 5,000 ft. and ranging from Central Perak to Selangor and Pahang.

505. **Black-and-Orange Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa mugimaki*).[3] *Male:* above, black; patches behind eye and on wing, white; below, orange, becoming paler towards vent; bill, black; feet, yellowish brown; 5¼ in. *Fem.:* above, brown, with two whitish bars on the wing; a thin white ring round the eye; below, buff. *Plate X.*

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor as far south as Negri Sembilan and possibly beyond; except during migration, confined to above about 4,000 ft. A small bird with a confiding manner and a habit of flirting its wings and tail. Often flits ahead of a walker for some distance uttering its low note, *crik, crik.*

506. **Orange-breasted Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa dumetoria muelleri*).[4] *Male:* above, black; streak behind the eye and another on the wings, white; below, rufous, grading into white on the abdomen; bill, black; feet, greyish; 4½ in. *Fem.:* ashy brown above and paler below.

A rather uncommon bird of the jungle. Not recorded south of Selangor and Pahang. Most often met with in the lower hills of the main range up to about 2,500 ft., but there are visual records from Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands.

507. **Black-and-Yellow Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa narcissina zanthopygia*).[5] *Male:* above, black; rump, yellow; eyebrow and patches on wing, white; below, bright yellow, white under tail; bill, black; feet, bluish; 5 in. *Fem.:* olive-brown; rump, yellow; below, whitish yellow.

An uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the lowlands of the western coast.

508. **Little Pied Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa melanoleuca westermanni*).[6] *Male:* above, glossy black; below, white; streak above eye and patches on wing and tail, white; bill and feet, black; 4 in. *Fem.:* above, grey, tinged with brown on wings, rump, and tail; below, greyish white, greyer on breast.

Common, singly or in pairs, in the neighbourhood of Fraser's Hill,

[1] *Muscicapella h. s.* [2] *Dendrobiastes h. m.* [3] *Poliomyias m.*
[4] *Oreicola d. m.* [5] *Zanthopygia n. z.* [6] *Muscicapula m. w.*

A jungle bird, nowhere common. Occurs up to about 3,000 ft., but most frequently in the lower hills. Ranges south to Negri Sembilan and possibly Malacca.

498. **Blue-throated Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa rubeculoides glaucicomans*).[1] *Male:* above, dark blue, paler on the rump and shoulder of the wing; forehead, pale blue; sides of throat and breast, dark blue; centre of throat and breast and remainder of underparts, ferruginous; 5½ in. *Fem.:* lacks the blue and, except for the white throat and abdomen, is brown.

Occasional Visitor. Recorded twice from the mountains of the northern Malay States. Doubtful if it penetrates further south than Perak.

499. **Malaysian Blue Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa turcosa rupatensis*).[2] *Male:* above, rich blue, brighter on rump; throat, pale blue; breast, rufous buff; rest of underparts, whitish, with a fulvous tinge; bill, black; feet, greyish; 5¾ in. *Fem.:* lighter in colour; throat, rufous buff.

A rather rare bird of the lowland jungle. Not recorded north of Perak or south of northern Johore.

500. **Mangrove Blue Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa r. rufigastra*).[3] *Male:* above, blue, including the sides of the face and neck; chin, black; tail and end of wings, darker; underparts, rufous orange, becoming paler towards the tail; bill, black; feet, grey; 6¼ in. *Fem.:* chin, pale rufous and upperparts slightly paler. *Plate X.*

Confined to the coastal mangrove areas south of about the latitude of Penang. Nesting recorded.

501. **White-bellied Blue Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa tickelliae sumatrensis*).[4] *Male:* above, blue, very dark on face and chin; throat and breast, ferruginous, the latter bluish at the sides; rest of underparts, white; bill, black; feet, purplish flesh; 5½ in. *Fem.:* duller, with brownish wings and grey face.

Frequents small trees and bushes, and sometimes visits gardens. Commonest in coastal areas of the north-west, but not found in mangroves. South of Perak it becomes rarer, and there are no records south of the latitude of Malacca. *Malay:* Kĕlichap ranting.

502. **Hill Blue Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa banyumas coerulifrons*).[5] *Male:* similar to the White-bellied Blue Flycatcher (501), but with the ferruginous extending farther down the underparts and the flanks marked with ferruginous and grey; bill, black; feet, purplish; 6 in. *Fem.:* above, brown; below, breast ferruginous, flank brownish, rest white.

A jungle bird with a preference for bamboo areas and rather local in its distribution. Ranges as far south as Selangor, and has been recorded from the higher hill stations down to 1,500 ft. Commonest between that level and about 2,500 ft.

[1] *Cyornis r. g.* [2] *Cyornis t. ru* [3] *Cyornis r. r.* [4] *Cyornis rufigastra s.* [5] *Cyornis b. c.*

503. **Pygmy Blue Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa hodgsoni sondaicc*).[1] *Male:* above bright blue, darker on wings and tail; face and lower forehead, black; below, orange, lighter towards the tail; bill, black; feet, lavender; 4 in. *Fem.:* above, brown; below, white, washed with buffish brown, darker on breast.

Rare. Apparently confined to the higher hills.

504. **Rufous-breasted Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa hyperythra malayana*).[2] *Male:* above, dark grey-blue, with a black face and a white stripe from bill to above the eye; below, rusty buff, except for a black chin; bill, black; feet, lilac; 5¼ in. *Fem.:* above, brown; face and stripe, buff; below, buff, paler on throat and under tail.

A mountain bird uncommon below 5,000 ft. and ranging from Central Perak to Selangor and Pahang.

505. **Black-and-Orange Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa mugimaki*).[3] *Male:* above, black; patches behind eye and on wing, white; below, orange, becoming paler towards vent; bill, black; feet, yellowish brown; 5¼ in. *Fem.:* above, brown, with two whitish bars on the wing; a thin white ring round the eye; below, buff. *Plate X.*

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor as far south as Negri Sembilan and possibly beyond; except during migration, confined to above about 4,000 ft. A small bird with a confiding manner and a habit of flirting its wings and tail. Often flits ahead of a walker for some distance uttering its low note, *crik, crik.*

506. **Orange-breasted Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa dumetoria muelleri*).[4] *Male:* above, black; streak behind the eye and another on the wings, white; below, rufous, grading into white on the abdomen; bill, black; feet, greyish; 4½ in. *Fem.:* ashy brown above and paler below.

A rather uncommon bird of the jungle. Not recorded south of Selangor and Pahang. Most often met with in the lower hills of the main range up to about 2,500 ft., but there are visual records from Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands.

507. **Black-and-Yellow Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa narcissina zanthopygia*).[5] *Male:* above, black; rump, yellow; eyebrow and patches on wing, white; below, bright yellow, white under tail; bill, black; feet, bluish; 5 in. *Fem.:* olive-brown; rump, yellow; below, whitish yellow.

An uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the lowlands of the western coast.

508. **Little Pied Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa melanoleuca westermanni*).[6] *Male:* above, glossy black; below, white; streak above eye and patches on wing and tail, white; bill and feet, black; 4 in. *Fem.:* above, grey, tinged with brown on wings, rump, and tail; below, greyish white, greyer on breast.

Common, singly or in pairs, in the neighbourhood of Fraser's Hill,

[1] *Muscicapella h. s.* [2] *Dendrobiastes h. m.* [3] *Poliomyias m.*
[4] *Oreicola d. m.* [5] *Zanthopygia n. z.* [6] *Muscicapula m. w.*

Cameron's Highlands, and other high hill stations; rarely met with below 3,500 ft. and does not range south of Selangor. A friendly little bird easy to approach and observe, especially when it is hunting for insects. A regular participant in *bird waves*, and I have often seen it searching the branches for insects. Has a pleasant trilling song. Nesting recorded.



Fig. 48. Little Pied Flycatcher (508).

509. **White-throated Flycatcher** (*Anthipes solitaris malayana*). Above, olive-brown; face and stripe over eye, orange-brown; chin and throat, white, edged by narrow black lines; breast, ferruginous brown, becoming whiter towards the tail; bill, horn; feet, pale purplish flesh; 4¾ in.

Fairly common above 3,000 ft. in Perak, Selangor, and Pahang. Prefers gullies and streams and is sometimes seen on the ground. Nesting recorded.

510. **Migratory Jungle-Flycatcher** (*Rhinomyias brunneata*). Above, dark brown; below, white, except for the breast and sides, which are pale brown; bill, blackish above and pale below; 5¾ in.

Rare Passage Migrant. Known in Malaya only from a few specimens obtained on the small islands in the Straits of Malacca and on a low hill in Negri Sembilan.

511. **White-throated Jungle-Flycatcher** (*Rhinomyias u. umbratilis*). Dark brown, with white throat and underparts, but grey breast; bill, black; feet, flesh; 6 in.

A rather rare jungle bird. Recorded up to 3,000 ft., but usually met with in the lower hill areas.

512. **Chestnut-winged Flycatcher** (*Drymophila p. pyrhoptera*). *Male:* greyish blue; wings and tail, chestnut; abdomen and vent, white; occasionally, all blue specimens are found; bill, black; feet, purplish; 6¾ in. *Fem.:* above, brown; head and mantle, dark grey, washed with olive; below, buffish.

A bird of the low country jungle and scrub, but it has been recorded as high as 3,000 ft. Common in most jungle areas, but more so in the south.

513. **Maroon-breasted Flycatcher** (*Drymophila velata caesia*). *Male:* light indigo blue; face, forehead, and chin, black; throat and breast, maroon; bill and feet, black; 8 in. *Fem.:* very like male, but throat and breast blue.

Fairly common in swampy and other dense jungle up to 3,000 ft. *Malay:* Mĕrbah batu (?).

514. **Black-naped Blue Flycatcher** (*Hypothymis azurea prophata*).

Male: blue; forehead, a patch on the nape and a thin line across the breast, black; abdomen and vent, white; bill, smalt; feet, greyish blue; 6¼ in. *Fem.:* a greyer blue, with no black nape-patch and the back, wings, and tail, brownish. *Plate V.*

Common in secondary and virgin jungle up to 3,000 ft. Frequents bushes and small trees, sometimes near gardens. I have also found it common on Penang Hill. Call notes, *tweet-tweet-tweet* and *zzz-zzz-zzz*. Replaced by a larger form, *H. a. styani*, from Kedah northwards. *Malay:* kĕlichap ranting.

515. **Resident Paradise Flycatcher** (*Tersiphone paradisi affinis*). *Male:* when young resembles the female, but later develops into one of two phases: (*a*) chestnut, with a black head, throat and crest, grey breast and greyish white abdomen; (*b*) white, with a black head, throat and crest, and thin black lines on the mantle wings and tail. In both phases, the centre tail feathers are much elongated, and in phase (*a*) are chestnut, in phase (*b*) white. Bill, smalt blue; feet, slaty grey; length 5 in., plus the elongated tail, which may bring it up to 15 in. *Fem.:* similar to male in phase (*a*), but crest shorter and no elongated tail feathers.



Fig. 49. Resident Paradise Flycatcher (515).

Common in jungle and clearings up to about 2,000 ft., but has been recorded up to 4,000 ft. Sometimes visits gardens—I have seen it in my Ipoh garden—but, further south, keeps more to the jungle. A fascinating bird to watch as it appears to rather float than fly when *hawking* for insects. Nesting recorded. It is replaced in the north by another resident form, *T. p. indochinensis*, with paler underparts. In addition, two forms, the duller Occasional Vagrant Salomonsen's Paradise Flycatcher (*T. p. saturatior*), and the darker Chinese Paradise Flycatcher (*T. p. incei*), are visitors to Malaya, the former to the north of the area. *Malay:* Burong murai bangau; murai (or mĕrbah) ekor gading.

516. **Japanese Paradise Flycatcher** (*Tersi phone a. atrocaudata*). *Male:* not unlike *T. paradisi* (515) in phase (*a*), but the mantle, back, and rump are dark metallic purple, the flanks dark brown, and the tail blackish. *Fem.:* resembles that of *T. paradisi* but tail darker.

A rather uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the western side of the Peninsula.

517. **Mangrove Flycatcher-Shrike** (*Pachycephala cinerea butaloides*). Above, grey-brown, greyer on head and browner on wings; chin,

throat, and breast, grey; rest of underparts, white; bill, black; feet, slate; 6½ in.

Common among the mangroves and casuarinas of the coast and islands. I have found it very scarce, but Robinson records that it has a short song. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Murai bakau.

Family 63. Motacillidae (Wagtails, Pipits)

518. **Grey Wagtail** (*Motacilla cinerea melanope*). *Winter Plumage:* above, brownish grey; streak above eye, white; rump, greenish yellow; edge of wing, black, streaked with white; tail, black, with white edges; below, yellow, becoming brighter under tail; chin and throat, white; bill, black; feet, pinkish flesh; 8 in. *Breeding Plumage: Male,* the upper plumage becomes clear grey and the chin and throat, black, with a white streak from base of bill to neck. *Fem.:* similar, but duller. *Plate VII.*

A common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, ranging up to 4,000 ft. Fond of the vicinity of water, but is found almost everywhere in the more open country—gardens, golf-courses, and alongside roads and streams. Usually seen singly or in pairs, except at round about the migration periods, when it forms large flocks. Its dipping flight and its habits of *wagging* its tail up and down when at rest, and of making short rushes about the ground after insects, are very characteristic. A common visitor to gardens and to the hill stations, where it often occurs in large numbers, both actually at them and along the roads leading up to them. *Malay:* Mentua pĕlandok; pipit (batu).

519. **Blue-headed Yellow Wagtail** (*Motacilla flava simillima*). *Winter Plumage:* above, olive-brown; top of head, brownish grey; streak above eye, white; wings, darker, marked with pale buff; tail, black, edged with white; below, yellow, paler on chin and under tail; bill, black; feet, dark brown; 6½ in. *Breeding Plumage:* top of head, greyish blue and underparts a brighter yellow.

A fairly common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, but nothing like so plentiful as the Grey Wagtail (518). Two other forms occur more rarely, the Green-headed Yellow Wagtail (*M. f. taivana*), which is also a Passage Migrant, and the Grey-headed Wagtail (*M. f. plexa*)[1] which is an Occasional Visitor.

520. **Forest Wagtail** (*Dendronanthus indicus*). Above, brownish olive, paler on face; stripe above eye, white; wings, black, with two white bars and a white patch; tail, dark brownish grey, edges, white; below, whitish; a black, crescent-shaped mark on the upper breast joined to similar one lower down by a short vertical black streak; bill, horn; feet, flesh; 7 in.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to jungle areas and also, in my experience, to gardens. It was a regular visitor to my Ipoh garden

[1] *M. f. macronyx.*

over many years, usually in January and February, and I found it a fearless bird which would allow a quite close approach before taking to flight. Very fond of searching newly dug and manured flower-beds for insects; it also runs after and catches the small blue butterflies so common on lawns in Malaya. When on the ground it has a very characteristic habit of slowly rocking its body from side to side. Usually alone or in pairs, but, at times, forms large flocks.

521. **Tree-Pipit** (*Anthus hodgsoni inopinatus*). Resembles the Malay Pipit (522), but the plumage has a more greenish tinge; 5 in.

A very rare Winter Visitor, only known formally from one specimen obtained in the north. From several visual records, it appears to range up to about 5,000 ft.

522. **Malay Pipit** (*Anthus novaeseelandiae malayensis*). Above, pale brown, streaked, and mottled with dark brown; tail, darker, with white on the outer feathers showing in flight; throat, whitish; breast, pale fawn, streaked with dark brown; remainder below, pale buff, darker on flanks; bill, greyish brown; legs and feet, pinkish; 6½ in.

A common bird of garden lawns, golf-courses, and other open grassy areas. Reported up to 5,000 ft. Essentially a ground-frequenting bird, but much given to short, soaring flights and occasionally to be seen in low bushes. Has a strong sense of tefritory and battles furiously with intruders of its own kind. Very difficult to see when at rest; its confidence in its protective colouring is such that it will let one almost tread on it before rising in its short, rapid, jerky, twisting flight. Its other most noticeable features are its pinkish legs and its characteristic gait when running about after insects: a few short quick steps followed by pause. Usually seen alone or in pairs, but a large open space will contain large numbers, each with its own little territory, and in no sense part of a flock. Its note is a cheerful twitter, which it utters as it rises from the ground. When in the air it frequently makes a *tikking* sound, not unlike that made by some Warblers. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Apit apit; laki padi; chak tanah; lanchar lanchar; sri lanchar; chak padang; pipit padang.

Family 64. Laniidae (Shrikes)

523. **Grey-backed Shrike** (*Lanius schach behtet*). Crown, nape, mantle, and upper back, clear grey, merging into rufous on lower back, rump, and sides; forehead and a line extending across upper part of face as a wide eye-streak, black; lower part of face and neck, white; wings and tail, black; an indistinct white bar on wings; below, white; bill and feet, black; 9½ in., of which nearly half is tail. *Plate IX.*

Rather uncommon and very local. Partial to open country and to perching on telegraph wires, &c. Has a variety of notes, most of them harsh, but some quite pleasing and showing traces of mimicry.

524. **Brown Shrike** (*Lanius c. cristatus*). Above, brown, warmer

on head, rump and tail; wings darker, paler at edges; forehead, white; a black eye-streak, surmounted by a white stripe; below, dirty white; washed with buff on flanks; bill and feet, greyish; 7½ in. In *winter* the plumage is duller. Immature birds have the rump, sides of breast, and flanks, barred; most birds seen in Malaya are in winter or immature plumage.



Fig. 50. Brown Shrike (524).

A common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, frequenting open country and gardens, where it attracts attention by its harsh chattering and habit of sitting on telegraph wires and other exposed vantage-points. From these, it frequently dives to pick up an insect from the ground. It also has a mewing note, more noticeable when it first arrives. It is quarrelsome, with a strong sense of territory, and it often swoops at passing birds. In flight, the brighter brown of the rump and tail are noticeable. Feeds on insects, which it holds in its claws and tears with its bill. Three other forms also visit Malaya: the brighter-coloured *L. c. superciliosus*, the paler *L. c. confusus*, and *L. c. lucionensis*, which has the top of the head greyish. *Malay:* Mĕrbah tana (?); mĕrbah.

525. **Thick-billed Shrike** (*Lanius tigrinus*). Top of head and mantle, grey; rest of upperparts, rich chestnut-brown, obscurely marked with black, except on the tail and edge of the wings; wide black eye-streak; below, white, slightly barred on flanks; bill, blackish; feet, grey; 6½ in. Immature birds are commoner and are rich brown above and white below, irregularly barred above and below, with black.

A Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Commoner in the south and in coastal districts, but I have seen it, in fully mature plumage, in my Ipoh garden. *Malay:* Burong tirjup; burong papak; burong balai.

Family 65. Sturnidae (Starlings, Mynas)

526. **Glossy Tree-Starling** (*Aplonis panayensis strigatus*). Very dark glossy green, almost black on wings and tail; bill and feet, black; eye, red; 8½ in. Immature birds have brown wings and the face and underparts, white, boldly streaked with dark green.

Common in open country, particularly near towns and villages. A frequent visitor to gardens, and flocks, sometimes containing one or two Daurian Starlings (527), often came to my Ipoh garden when a certain fig-tree was fruiting. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Pĕrling; burong koran.

527. **Daurian Starling** (*Sturnus sturninus*).[1] *Male:* head and upper mantle, grey; patch on nape, black; lower mantle and back, metallic blackish purple; rump, rusty white, marked with black; wings and tail, metallic black, a white bar on wing; below, white, pale grey on

[1] *Sturnia sturnina.*

chin, throat, and breast; bill and feet, horny brown, the bill, bluish at its base; 7½ in. *Fem.:* above, brownish grey; patch on nape, dark brown; rump, buffish; wings, buff, marked with dark brown and white; tail, blackish; below, similar to male.

A fairly common Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to open country. A not uncommon visitor to my Ipoh garden, in company with flocks of the Glossy Tree-Starling (526).

528. **Chinese Starling** (*Sturnus sinensis*).[1] Above, pale grey; wings and white-tipped tail, metallic black: a white patch at shoulder of wing; below, white, pale grey on breast; bill, grey, slaty blue at base; feet, leaden grey; 7½ in.

A not uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor occurring in flocks in the more open areas, particularly in the north.

529. **Gold-crested Myna** (*Ampeliceps coronatus*). Glossy black; top of head, crest, face, chin, throat, and patch on wings, clear yellow; bill, orange; feet, dull orange; 8½ in.

Common in the north of Peninsular Thailand. Recently reported from Kedah and northern Perak.

530. **Buffalo Myna** (*Acridotheres fuscus torquatus*). Above, dark grey; head, face, and crest, black; eye, yellow; wings, rich dark brown, with a white patch in the middle of the darker edges; tail, black, with white tip; below, grey, darker on the chin, throat, and upper breast, almost white on the abdomen and washed with buff under the tail; bill and feet, orange yellow, former blue at base; 9 in.

Common in the open, grassy country of the north. Further south, very local and, except on Singapore Island, it probably does not occur south of Selangor. Ground-frequenting birds, often seen accompanying a herd of grazing buffaloes, with some perched on the buffalos' backs. Nesting recorded. Another form, the Javanese Myna (*A. f. javanicus*),[2] has been introduced into Singapore and has established itself. *Malay:* Burong gĕmbala kĕrbau.

531. **Chinese Crested Myna** (*Acridotheres cristatellus brevipennis*). *Male:* above, dark chocolate brown; below, dark grey; a thick tuft of feathers rising like a crest from the forehead; a small white patch in the centre of the wing edge; bill and feet, yellow; about 8 in. *Fem.:* a little browner.

Introduced, Penang Island only. In the field, this bird appears to be black, but the white on the wing is conspicuous in flight. Nesting recorded. Any occurrences of this species outside the Penang area should be carefully noted and the Museum authorities informed.

532. **Common Myna** (*Acridotheres t. tristis*). Lavender brown, paler on the abdomen and white under the tail; head, throat, and upper breast, black; wings, brownish, with a white patch and black outer

[1] *Sturnia s.* [2] *Aethiopsar grandis j.*

edges; tail, black with a white tip; skin round eye, bill, and feet, yellow; 9¾ in.

Fairly common in the more developed districts and towns on the western side of the Peninsula, and on Penang and Singapore Islands. Nesting recorded.

533. **Grackle** or **Tiong** (*Gracula r. religiosa*). Glossy, metallic black, with bright yellow eye-patch and lappets and a white patch on the wings; bill, orange; feet, pale chrome yellow; 12 in. *Plate II.*

A common submontane bird, with a preference for partially cleared jungle where only the larger trees remain. I have also seen it occasionally in some flat, open valleys, where mine tailings have killed off the undergrowth, leaving standing only the dead trunks of the larger trees. Most usually seen in small parties, which, particularly at sunset time, are rather noisy. The note is a loud, clear whistle. A splendid mimic, it can, in captivity, be taught to imitate a particular human voice with extraordinary precision. Flies with its head stretched well out in front, and the noise made by its wings can be heard for some distance. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Tiong mas; tiong.

Family 66. Nectariniidae (Sunbirds, Spider-hunters)

534. **Plain-coloured Sunbird** (*Anthreptes s. simplex*). *Male:* above, darkish olive green; dark metallic patch on forehead; face, greyish green; below, greyish green, becoming yellowish towards tail; bill, black; feet, greenish; 4¾ in. *Fem.:* without frontal patch.

A rather uncommon bird, most frequently met with in foothill jungle, but ranging up to 2,000 ft. *Malay:* Kelichap kelabu (?).

535. **Brown-throated Sunbird** (*Anthreptes m. malacensis*). *Male:* Top of head, neck, and mantle, shining metallic green; back and rump, metallic violet; wings, metallic violet on shoulder, rest brown; tail, black, glossed with metallic green; face, olive brown; chin and throat, brown, bordered by a streak of metallic violet; rest of underparts, yellow, greenish on flanks; pectoral tuft, yellow; bill, blackish; feet, greenish; 5½ in. *Fem.:* above, dark olive green washed with yellow; wings, brown, yellowish at edges; tail, blackish brown; below, yellow, washed with grey on throat and breast. *Plate VI.*

The common Sunbird of inland gardens, especially where there are cannas and coconut palms. Also common in coastal districts, but rivalled in numbers there by the Yellow-breasted Sunbird (541). Usually moves in pairs, and is much given to piercing the flowers of cannas at their base so that it can extract the nectar through its long, tubular tongue. Pugnacious and quarrelsome, often attacking birds larger than itself. The usual calls are an oft-repeated *too-tee, too-tee*, a quiet *twit-twit*, usually uttered in flight, a *wheeoo*, normally uttered when feeding, and a *chit-chit-chit* when quarrelling. Young birds, when

calling for food, keep up a continuous *chip-chip-chip*, accompanied by a fluttering of wings. Sometimes bathes in pools of water contained in hollows in tree-trunks, or by diving into a thick bush creeper after rain and shaking the raindrops over itself. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap mayang kĕlapa.

536. **Rufous-throated Sunbird** (*Anthreptes r. rhodolaema*). *Male:* top of head, nape, and mantle, dark metallic green, glossed with bluish purple; back and rump, metallic bluish purple; wings, brown, washed with maroon at shoulder; tail, brown; throat and face, brown washed with rufous; rest of underparts, olive yellow; pectoral tuft, yellow; bill, black; feet, greenish; 5¼ in. *Fem.:* closely resembles that of the Brown-throated Sunbird (535).

An uncommon lowland jungle bird ranging up to 2,500 ft. and not recorded definitely, south of Selangor. *Malay:* Kĕlichap.

537. **Purple-naped Sunbird** (*Anthreptes m. macularia*). *Male:* above, olive green; back, rump, and band across nape, metallic purple; tail, black; wings, olive green, browner at edges; below, yellowish grey boldly streaked with greenish black, except on flanks and under tail; bill, black; feet, greenish; 5½ in. *Fem.:* without the metallic purple.

Most frequently met with in deep jungle between 500 and 1,500 ft., but ranging up to 3,500 ft. Rather commoner in the south than in the north. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap rimba.

538. **Ruby-cheeked Sunbird** (*Anthreptes s. singalensis*).[1] *Male:* above, metallic green; lower half of wings and centre of tail, black; face, metallic coppery red; below, clear yellow; chin, throat, and breast, rufous buff; bill, black; feet, greenish; 4½ in. *Fem.:* above, including face, olive green; below, yellow, with a greenish tinge; chin, throat, and breast, pale rusty buff. *Plate I.*

Common locally from Penang and central Perak to Johore. Most numerous along the coast and in the foothills up to about 2,500 ft., where it mostly frequents bushes in the more open jungle. I have seen it on the lower slopes of Gunong Kledang and amongst other foothills near Ipoh. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap bulu-ar.

539. **Purple-throated Sunbird** (*Leptocoma b. brasiliana*). *Male:* head, back, and rump, dark metallic green; face, eye-streak and mantle, black; wings, blackish brown, glossed with purple at the shoulder; tail, black, glossed with metallic purple; chin, throat, and upper breast, metallic crimson-purple; lower breast and abdomen, dark crimson merging into greyish black under tail; bill and feet, black; 4 in. *Fem.:* above, olive grey; wings and tail, dark brown; below, dull yellow.

Generally rare inland, but not uncommon on the coasts. I have found it common on Penang Hill and on the lower slopes of Gunong

[1] *Chalcoparia s. s.*

Kledang near Ipoh. Sometimes visits gardens near coast. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap biacham.

540. **Copper-throated Sunbird** (*Leptocoma c. calcostetha*).[1] *Male:* above, black, with a strong metallic green sheen on crown, nape, back, rump, and shoulder of wing, and a purple sheen on the tail; chin, throat, and upper breast, metallic ruby copper, edged by a metallic purple line; lower breast and abdomen, metallic purple; flanks, dark grey; a yellow tuft at side of breast; bill and feet, black; 5½ in. *Fem.:* above, olive brown; top of head, dark grey; tail, black; below, grey, paler on throat, browner on breast, and yellowish in centre of abdomen.

Locally common on or near coast and islands. Very rare further inland, but recorded from Penang Hill. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap bakau.

541. **Yellow-breasted Sunbird** (*Leptocoma jugularis microleuca*). *Male:* above, olive brown; below, yellow; forehead, chin, throat, and upper breast, metallic blue-black; pectoral tuft, orange; tail, blackish brown, white at tip; bill and feet, black; 4½ in. *Fem.:* has no black or orange markings. *Plate XVI.*

Normally confined to coastal districts and a common visitor to gardens, particularly in Singapore. Has little fear of man, and I have known it build its nest just outside a window. The call when flying is *twit-twit*, which is changed to *whee-wheet* when at rest. It is common at Brastagi, the inland hill station in Sumatra, where it frequents the vicinity of cultivation and the more open, bracken-covered country. Nesting recorded. North of Penang, *L. j. flammaxillaris* replaces it. This form is paler below, lacks the black on the forehead and has the black breast bordered by a band of orange chestnut. *Malay:* Kĕlichap.

542. **Black-breasted Sunbird** (*Aethopyga saturata wrayi*). *Male:* forehead, black; crown and nape, metallic violet; mantle, deep crimson, extending over to the sides of the breast; rump, metallic violet, a small, clear yellow patch between back and rump; tail, long, dark metallic violet blue; chin and throat, black, bordered above by a wide metallic violet moustachial streak; rest of underparts, black, merging into pale yellowish olive grey on lower breast and abdomen; sides of lower breast and some obscure streaks on upper breast, deep crimson; tuft on flank, yellow; bill, black; feet, brownish; 5½ in., of which tail is nearly half. *Fem.:* above, olive grey; patch on rump, yellow; below, greenish grey.

Confined to the mountains, and not found below 3,000 ft. or south of Selangor. Common at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands, where it is a constant visitor to gardens. Extremely tame and easy to observe as it hovers in the air or flits among the flowers. I once took a cinematograph picture of one at a distance of only 6 ft. Usual note

[1] *Chalcostetha c. c.*

PLATE XVI



343. MOUNTAIN MINIVET; 554. ORANGE-BELLIED FLOWER-PECKER; 541. YELLOW-BREASTED SUNBIRD; 552. SCARLET-BACKED FLOWER-PECKER; 544. SCARLET SUNBIRD; 567. WHITE-HEADED MUNIA; 562. WHITE-EYE; 543. CRIMSON SUNBIRD

About $\frac{2}{3}$ Nat. Size

is *tu-tee-tee-tee*, with an accent on the *tu* and the first *tee* the highest note. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap gunong.

543. **Crimson Sunbird** (*Aethopyga s. siparaja*). *Male:* crimson; forehead, crown, rump, tail, and streak down side of throat, metallic violet; lower back, orange yellow; wings, brown; flanks, abdomen, and vent, darkish grey, with a greenish tinge; bill, black; feet, brownish; 5 in., of which tail is about 2 in. *Fem.:* above, olive green, browner on wings and tail; below, yellowish; tail, shorter, blackish, and white at tip. *Plate XVI.*

A low-country bird with a preference for coastal districts. Occurs on Penang Hill and is common on both Penang and Singapore Islands, where it occasionally visits gardens. Nesting recorded. North of Penang, another form intermediate with *A. s. cara*, with greenish reflections in its plumage, occurs. *Malay:* Burong sĕpah raja; kĕlichap merah.

544. **Scarlet Sunbird** (*Aethopyga mystacalis temminckii*). *Male:* scarlet, including tail; lower back, clear yellow; rump, metallic violet; wing, dark brown, scarlet at shoulder; flanks, abdomen, and vent, clear grey; moustachial streak and a horseshoe-shaped mark extending from base of bill around crown, metallic purple; bill and feet, brownish; 5 in., of which nearly half is tail. *Fem.:* head and nape, grey; mantle, olive green; back and rump, olive gold; wings, brown, washed with olive yellow and red; tail, shorter, brown, marked with scarlet; below, grey, washed with yellow. *Plate XVI.*

Occurs sparingly in hills up to about 3,590 ft., especially on Bukit Kutu and Gunong Angsi. Does not appear to range south of Negri Sembilan. I have also seen it on the lower slopes of Gunong Kledang near Ipoh, and it has been recorded from the lowlands of Pahang. Call is a soft *tweet-tweet*, and its flight is swift and direct. Also hovers and, like other sunbirds, is very pugnacious. *Malay:* Kĕlichap merah.

545. **Little Spider-hunter** (*Arachnothera l. longirostra*). *Male:* above, dull olive green, wings with dark brown edges; face, greyish; tail, short, dark brown, outer feathers with white tips; chin, throat, and upper breast, grey; rest of underparts, yellow; pectoral tuft, chrome yellow; bill, blackish; feet, dark grey; 6¼ in., of which the bill is 1½ in. *Fem.:* without pectoral tuft.

Common in the more open spaces of the lowland jungle up to 4,000 ft., where it frequents the edges of clearings, jungle paths, &c. Particularly fond of wild banana country and has been known to visit gardens. The flight is very swift, and I have often met it dashing along a jungle path at great speed; on one occasion one actually flew right under my armpit when I was observing another bird through field-glasses. On many occasions I have seen it hover fluttering over flowers. Its note is a clicking *chouk-chouk* uttered on the wing. In flight

its length of bill and shortness of tail are very noticeable. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap jantong.

546. **Lesser Thick-billed Spider-hunter** (*Arachnothera crassirostris*). Above, olive brown, with some dark streaks on top of head; a dark eye-streak, bordered above and below with yellow; rump, yellowish olive; wings and tail, dark brown; tail, short; chin, throat, and breast, grey; abdomen and under tail, yellow; bill, black; feet, dark olive green, orange on soles; 6½ in. *Male* has orange pectoral tufts.

A very rare jungle bird which has been recorded as high as about 4,000 ft., at Cameron's Highlands.

547. **Long-billed Spider-hunter** (*Arachnothera l. robusta*). Above, olive green, lighter, and indistinctly speckled with black on top of head; tail and edge of wings, dark brown; tail, short; below, yellow, finely streaked with brown on chin, throat, and breast; bill and feet, brownish black; 8¾ in. *Male* has orange yellow pectoral tufts.

A rare jungle bird recorded, visually, up to about 4,000 ft. Chasen met with it at Fraser's Hill at Christmas and noted that it kept to the tops of trees and that its call is *chit-chit, chit-chit.* Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap jantong (?).

548. **Greater Yellow-eared Spider-hunter** (*Arachnothera flavigaster*). Above, olive brown, browner on wings and tail; face, yellowish; ring round eye, yellow; below, yellowish green; tail, short; bill, dark; feet, yellowish; 8½ in.

Locally common, but, in most places, one of the least often seen of its family. Common in Johore, and I have seen it near Port Dickson. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap jantong (?).

549. **Yellow-eared Spider-hunter** (*Arachnothera c. chrysogenys*). Above, olive green; a thin ring round the eye and a patch over the ears, yellow; wings and tail, brown, washed with olive green; below, greyish-green on chin, throat, and breast, and largely yellow on abdomen and under the tail; tail, short; bill, black; feet, pinkish brown; 7 in.

A fairly common lowland bird ranging up to about 3,000 ft. Frequents jungle, usually in the vicinity of gullies and wild bananas. *Malay:* Kĕlichap pisang.

550. **Grey-breasted Spider-hunter** (*Arachnothera affinis modesta*). Above, yellowish green, with dark speckles on forehead and crown; wings, brownish, edged with yellow; tail, short, spotted with white; below, grey, obscurely streaked with black on throat and breast, and becoming yellowish towards tail; bill, brown; feet, flesh; 6¾ in.

Common in lowland jungle, with a preference for the lower hills and ranging up to 3,500 ft. Shows the usual family liking for gullies and wild banana areas. Usually met with singly or in pairs. Sometimes strays into orchards and gardens in suitable localities. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Kĕlichap jantong (?).

551. **Streaked Spider-hunter** (*Arachnothera m. magna*). Above, yellowish green, heavily streaked with black on head, neck, mantle, and upper wing; fewer streaks on back and rump; edge of wings, yellowish; tail, short, brownish green, with black bar near end; below, pale yellowish grey, heavily streaked with black; bill, black; feet, orange yellow; 7¼ in.



Fig. 51. Streaked Spider-hunter (551).

Confined to the mountains above 3,000 ft. and not recorded south of Selangor. A common, but not very conspicuous, bird at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands, where it frequents jungle paths, and gullies. Very fond of the vicinity of wild bananas. The flight is short, swift, and direct, and in searching the trees and flowers for insects it will sometimes hang upside down. Very active and noisy, its loud *tweet-tweet-tweet*, *twee-ee* being uttered continuously on wing and at rest.

Family 67. Dicaeidae (Flower-peckers)

552. **Scarlet-backed Flower-pecker** (*Dicaeum cruentatum ignitum*). *Male:* above, scarlet; tail and wings, glossy black; face and sides of neck and breast, black; flanks, dark grey; rest of underparts, white; bill and feet, black; 3⅜ in. *Fem.:* above, greyish brown, but upper tail coverts, scarlet; tail and wings, black; below, white. *Plate XVI.*

Common in the more open tree and scrub country near the coast and, to a lesser degree, inland. Recorded on Penang Hill at 2,700 ft. A frequent visitor to Ipoh gardens, especially those containing the Chinese cherry-tree. Feeds mostly on mistletoe and insects. The small flocks attract notice by the *clicking* sound so typical of the family, and there is also a high thin twittering note. *Malay:* Burong sĕpa putri.

553. **Fire-breasted Flower-pecker** (*Dicaeum sanguinolentum dolichorhynchum*).[1] *Male:* above, dark metallic blue-green; side of face, black; below, buff, greenish on flanks; patch on breast, scarlet, with a central streak of black extending from it towards the belly; bill, black; feet, dark slate; 4 in. *Fem.:* above, olive grey, brownish on wings and darker on tail; below, buff.

A mountain bird found usually above 3,500 ft., although it sometimes ranges lower. Recorded from Perak, Selangor, and Pahang. Common at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands, where it frequents both virgin and secondary jungle. There it keeps mostly to the top of the trees and attracts notice by its constant *clicking* note. One of the smallest birds in Malaya, but one of the most pugnacious. I found its nest, containing two young birds, at Fraser's Hill in the second week

[1] *D. s. ignipectus.*

of August 1928; the shape was that of an old-fashioned man's purse, the top being woven over a horizontal branch, almost 20 ft. up in a small tree among secondary growth. The entrance was at the side and the young were fed, at frequent intervals, by both parents with small globules of a sticky, transparent substance, which glistened in the sun and left silvery threads connecting the mouths of the young and parent until stretched to beyond their limit by the departure of the latter. *Malay:* Burong supa putri gunong or sĕpah putĕri gunong.

554. **Orange-bellied Flower-pecker** (*Dicæum ? trigonostigmum*). *Male:* above, dark grey; chin and throat, pale grey; back, rump, and underparts, orange, yellower towards tail; bill, black; feet, grey; 3½ in. *Fem.:* above, olive green; chin and throat, pale grey; rump and underparts, yellow. *Plate XVI.*

A common low-country and submontane bird which keeps mainly to trees in the more open, scrub-covered areas; visits gardens, and I have seen it in small parties on Gunong Kledang and Penang Hill. Much the same notes and habits as the others of its family. Recorded up to 3,000 ft. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Sĕpah pĕtĕri; sĕpah putri.

555. **Yellow-vented Flower-pecker** (*Dicæum c. chrysorrheum*). *Male:* above, olive yellow; tail and edges of wings, blackish brown; below, white, streaked with black except on vent; patch under tail, orange; bill, black; feet, slaty; 3¾ in. *Fem.:* similar, but patch under tail yellower.

Frequents scrub, but sometimes visits gardens. Like others of the same family, it is apparently quarrelsome, the different members of a flock pursuing one another in a most aggressive fashion. The only note I have heard uttered by this species is a thin whistle.

556. **Plain-coloured Flower-pecker** (*Dicæum concolor borneanum*). Above, dark green, blackish on wings and tail; below, dark grey, with a greenish tinge; centre of abdomen, buff; bill and feet, black; 3¼ in.

Not many specimens obtained, but may be commoner than supposed. Appears to range up to about 2,500 ft. *Malay:* Burong supa putri or sĕpah putĕri kĕchil.

557. **Crimson-breasted Flower-pecker** (*Anaimos percussus ignicapillus*). *Male:* above, bluish grey, browner on wings; patch on crown, fiery red; below, clear yellow, with a white chin and a red patch on breast; bill and feet, black; 4¼ in. *Fem.:* olive grey; patch on crown, dull orange; patch on breast and abdomen, pale orange.

Frequents thick jungle up to about 2,000 ft. Keeps to the tops of trees and has the habits of the family. I have met with it in the lower foothills, alongside fairly open jungle paths, and have recorded *za-za-za-zea* as one of its notes.

558. **Scarlet-breasted Flower-pecker** (*Anaimos thoracicus*). *Male:* head, neck, and breast, black; patch on crown and in centre

of breast, scarlet; wings, dark brown; tail, black; rest of upperparts, olive yellow, yellower towards tail; rest of underparts, yellow, with some grey on flanks; bill and feet, black; 4 in. *Fem.*: above, olive grey, browner on wings and blackish on tail; throat, grey; breast, yellow; rest of underparts, grey washed with yellow.

A rare bird about which little is known. Recorded up to 3,300 ft.

559. **Yellow-throated Flower-pecker** (*Anaimos m. maculatus*). Above, olive green, browner on wings and tail; patch on crown, flame; chin, whitish; throat, yellow; rest of underparts, yellow, closely streaked with dark olive; bill, black; feet, slate; 3¾ in.

A rather uncommon bird of the lowland jungle, recorded up to about 2,000 ft. Nesting recorded.

560. **Striped Flower-pecker** (*Piprisoma modestum finschii*). Above, olive brown; tail, grey brown; chin and throat, whitish; below, yellowish white, streaked with dark grey; bill and feet, plumbeous; 4 in.

Very rare. Only known from a few specimens obtained in the south.

561. **Thick-billed Flower-pecker** (*Piprisoma agile sordidum*). Above, dark olive brown, greener on rump; tail, brown; face, chin, and throat, whitish; rest of underparts, pale grey; bill, horn; feet, blackish; 4 in.

Very rare. Recorded only from Selangor. Nesting recorded.

Family 68. Zosteropidae (White-eyes)

562. **Coast White-eye** (*Zosterops palpebrosa williamsoni*). Above, olive yellow; tail, brownish black; ring round eye, white; chin and throat, yellow, merging into grey on breast and abdomen; vent, and a streak along centre of abdomen, yellow; bill, black; feet, pale grey; 4 in. *Plate XVI.*

This subspecies is found only near the west coast, where flocks are often encountered searching the mangroves and casuarinas for insects. Nesting recorded. Inland, it is replaced by the somewhat darker form, the Jungle White-eye (*z. p. auriventer*), a jungle bird, ranging up to 5,000 ft. or even higher. I have seen White-eyes in some numbers on both Penang Hill and Gunong Kledang. *Malay*: Kĕlichap kunyet.

Family 69. Ploceidae (Sparrows, Munias)

563. **Tree-Sparrow** (*Passer montanus malaccensis*). Above, brown, streaked with black on mantle and with black and white on wings. Top of head, chestnut brown; face, white, with black patch in centre; a short thin black streak below the eye; chin and throat, black; streak from gape down side of throat, white; rest of underparts, brown, greyer on breast and paler on abdomen; bill, black; feet, brownish; 5¼ in.

A noisy, cheeky, quarrelsome frequenter of town areas, houses, and gardens. Not found in jungle, but has penetrated to Cameron's Highlands. Very bold, and, if allowed to do so, will cheerfully raise a family under the shelter of the eaves of a house. Most usual call is an incessant *chiap, chiap*, but also *churrs*, especially when quarrelling. *Malay:* Pipit rumah.

564. **Pegu House-Sparrow** (*Passer flaveolus*). *Male:* top of head, hind-neck, and rump, greyish olive; back, chestnut; tail, brown; a broad chestnut streak behind the eye; chin and throat, black; rest of plumage, yellowish; bill, blackish horn; feet, brown; 5¾ in. *Fem.:* duller, browner, and without the black chin and throat; eye-streak, yellowish.

Recorded from only just within the extreme northern border of Peninsular Thailand until just before the war, when it spread into Kedah. It has now been seen as far south as Central Perak. Nesting recorded.



Fig. 52. Java Sparrow (565).

565. **Java Sparrow** (*Padda o. oryzivora*). Lavender grey; pinkish tinge on abdomen; top of head, chin, rump, and tail, black; large patch on side of head, white; bill and feet, pink; 5½ in. Introduced. Often seen associating with other Munias round about the house and garden. In towns it is very tame and bold. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Bĕlatek; jĕlatek.

566. **Black-headed Munia** (*Munia atricapilla sinensis*). All head, neck, and upper breast, black; rest, chestnut, brighter on rump and darker, almost black, on abdomen and under tail; bill, pale grey; feet, dark grey; 4¼ in.

Common locally in gardens and open grassy country, especially in rice-growing districts. Usually in flocks and often associated with other Munias. Nesting recorded.

567. **White-headed Munia** (*Munia m. maja*). Head, neck, and throat, white (immature birds, chestnut); rest, reddish brown; brighter and deeper on rump and tail, and blackish on the abdomen; bill and feet, grey; 4 in. *Plate XVI.*

Very common in gardens, rice-fields, and open country generally, where it hops about the ground or flies from tree to tree in flocks, which are often of considerable size and contain other Munias. When feeding on lawns, the flocks progress by the individuals at the back hopping and fluttering over the heads of those in front. Call, a soft, musical *peep, peep, peep*, uttered frequently. Nesting reported. *Malay:* Pipit padi; chiak; chak padi; pipit uban.

568. **Spotted Munia** (*Munia punctulata jretensis*). Above, brown, barred with darker brown on the lower back and rump; chin, throat, and face, chocolate brown; rest of underparts, white, closely marked

with dark horseshoe markings on breast and flanks; bill and feet, grey; 4¼ in. *Plate VII.*

Common in gardens, rice-fields, and open country often in flocks containing other Munias, particularly the White-headed Munia (567), to which it has similar habits, except that it is more given to frequenting coconut palms and the higher trees. *Malay:* Pipit pinang.

569. **Sharp-tailed Munia** (*Munia striata subsquamicollis*). Above dark brown, darker on face, forehead, and wings; mantle and back, obscurely streaked with white; rump, white; tail, black, and pointed; chin, throat, and centre of upper breast, blackish; sides of neck and upper breast, and the upper tail coverts, dark brown, scaled with white; lower breast and abdomen, whitish, streaked with dark brown; vent, brown; bill and feet, greyish black; 4½ in.

Fairly common in open country, secondary jungle, and open jungle clearings up to about 5,000 ft. I have often seen it alongside roads and have known it visit gardens in Ipoh. It is, however, more noticeable at places like the Gap and Fraser's Hill than in the lowlands, where it is not so often seen as the other common Munias. Nesting recorded. *Malay:* Pipit padi; chiak; chak padi; pipit utan; pipit tuli.

570. **White-bellied Munia** (*Munia l. leucogastra*). Blackish brown; centre of breast and abdomen, white; bill and feet, dark grey; 4¼ in.

Common in the hills of Negri Sembilan and on the lowlands of western Pahang. Elsewhere, very local; more frequently met with in the vicinity of scrub and at the edge of jungle than in more open country. Nesting recorded. In Singapore, some introduced birds of another form, with the breast all white—the Javanese White-bellied Munia (*M. leucogastra leucogastroides*)—may be seen, and nesting has been recorded.

571. **Long-tailed Munia** (*Erythura p. prasina*). *Male:* above, grass green; rump and tail, bright crimson; forehead, face, chin, and throat, blue; rest of underparts, bright buff, a patch of bright crimson on lower breast and abdomen; bill, black; feet, pinkish flesh; 6 in., of which tail is nearly half. Some individuals have the crimson replaced by yellowish orange. *Fem.:* above a duller green, except for some blue on the face and dark crimson on the rump; tail, yellowish red brown; below, buff, greyer on throat and breast and yellower on abdomen.

Very rare in the Malay States, where it appears to range up to about 4,000 ft. I once bought some live males in both phases of plumage from a Malay, who said he had caught them at the foot of a hill near Kampar in Perak, but I was unable to verify this. *Malay:* Chiak pĕrut merah.

572. **Bamboo-Munia** (*Erythura hyperythra malayana.*) *Fem.:* above, green; forehead, bluish; face, chestnut; below, chestnut; bill, black; feet, greenish yellowish brown; 4¼ in.

Extremely rare. One female has been obtained amongst bamboo at Cameron's Highlands at a height of nearly 4,000 ft.

573. **Weaver-Finch** (*Ploceus philippinus infortunatus*). *Male:* above, rich brown with darker streaks; top of head and nape, yellow; face, side of neck, chin, and throat, blackish brown; upper breast, buffy brown; rest of underparts, pale buff, richer on sides and flanks; bill, black; feet, pinkish horn; 6 in. *Fem. and Male in Non-breeding Plumage:* top of head, brown, with darker streaks; yellow and dark colouring on head absent. *Plate X.*

Common in flocks near rivers, rice-fields, and in open swampy ground, where its colonies of bottle-shaped nests, suspended from isolated, and usually red-ant infested bushes and trees, often attract notice. Very sociable and, when nest-building, keeps up a continuous sparrow-like chatter. *Malay:* Burong tempua; chak raya.

Family 70. Fringillidae (Finches, Buntings)

574. **Brown Bullfinch** (*Pyrrhula nipalensis waterstradti*). *Male:* above, brown, darker round eye and obscurely speckled with black on top of head; patch on face, white; lower back, black; rump, white; wings, upper part, brown, red streak on inner secondary, remainder, dark metallic purple; tail, slightly forked, dark metallic purple, greenish black at tip; chin, dark brown; centre of abdomen and under tail, white; rest of underparts, brown; bill, black; feet, pinkish flesh; 6 in. *Fem.:* similar, but streak on inner secondary, yellow.



Fig. 53. Brown Bullfinch (574).

Found only above 4,500 ft. in the mountains of Perak, Selangor, and Pahang, where it frequents the more open areas. Recorded from Cameron's Highlands, and a visual record from Fraser's Hill. *Malay:* Pipit gunong.

575. **Yellow-breasted Bunting** (*Emberiza c. aureola*). *Male:* above, dark chestnut; below, yellow, with a chestnut band between throat and breast and, in spring, a black chin and throat; face, blackish; line over eye, buff; tail, dark brown with some white at tip; bill, dark brown; feet, fleshy brown; 5¾ in. *Fem.:* above, brown, with blackish streaks; below, yellow streaked on flanks.

Occasional Vagrant. Very rare in Malaya.

ADDENDUM TO PART II

Short Descriptions and Accounts of all the Species recorded from Peninsular Thailand (Siam), but not yet recorded from Malaya.

8x. **Lesser Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax pygmeus niger*).[1] Glossy black; chin, throat, and front of face, white; throat, bare black skin; bill, horny-brown, black at tip, purplish at base; feet, black; 20 in. In *Breeding Plumage* there is a tuft of white feathers at side of head and the crown is streaked with white.

Occasional Visitor. Recorded from the headwaters of some of the larger rivers on the east coast of Peninsular Thailand and from Junk Zeylon.

16x. **Gray's Pond-Heron** (*Ardeola grayii*). Very similar to the Chinese Pond-Heron (16) and indistinguishable from it in *Winter Plumage* in the field. In *Breeding Plumage* the head and neck are paler, being yellowish brown instead of chestnut.

Winter Visitor to Peninsular Thailand. It may stray over the border into Malaya, but its presence there has not yet been established.

33x. **Black-necked Stork** (*Xenorhyncus a. asiaticus*).[2] General colour white, but head, neck, a large patch on the wings and tail, black, with bluish green and other metallic reflections; bill, black, long; feet, deep pink; bare skin on throat and face, crimson spotted with black; 52 in.

Not uncommon in the flat areas of Peninsular Thailand. I have seen it, both singly and in pairs, standing still or stalking about in a rather solemn fashion.

35x. **Black Ibis** (*Pseudibis davisoni*).[3] Head, bare and bluish; wings and tail, dark metallic blue, a white patch on the shoulder of the wings; rest of plumage, brown; bill, horn-coloured, long and down-curved; feet, red; 31½ in.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Recorded from the flat open country and swampy areas of Peninsula Thailand.

35y. **Giant Ibis** (*Thaumatibus gigantea*). A large greenish-black bird, browner below and with silvery grey wings; neck, long, bare, grey at the base; head and upper neck, bare and blackish blue; bill, dull crimson, long and down-curved; feet, red; about 42 in.

Occasional Vagrant. Very rare. Recorded only three times from the flat areas of Peninsular Thailand.

65x. **Egyptian Vulture** (*Neophron percnopterus ginginianus*). Head

[1] *P. n.* [2] *X. ?.* [3] *P. papillosa d.*

bare and yellowish grey; wings, white, with black outer edges; rest of plumage, white; bill, horny yellow; feet, dirty yellow; 24 in.

Of very doubtful occurrence. Readers seeing a Vulture with this colouring should communicate with Raffles Museum, Singapore.

91x. **Burmese Bustard Quail** (*Turnix tanki blandfordii*). *Male:* above, greyish brown and red, spotted and patched with black and buff; below, buff, spotted with black at the sides; bill, horn, yellowish at base; feet, yellow; 6½ in. *Fem.:* slightly larger and brighter coloured, the hind neck being chestnut red.

Recorded only from grasslands of the extreme north of Peninsular Thailand.

107x. **Spur-winged Plover** (*Hoplopterus duvaucelii*).[1] Crown, crest, sides of head, chin, and throat, black; fore-neck, white; hind-neck, grey; upperparts, pale brown; tail, white at base, black at end; underparts, white, but brownish on breast and a black patch on the abdomen; bill, black; feet, brown; 12 in.

Not unlike the Red-Wattled Lapwing (108) in general outline, but with a sharp spur on the wing and lacking the wattles. Rare. Possibly Resident in Peninsular Thailand.

146x. **Reef Thick-knee** (*Orthorhamphus magnirostris*).[2] Above, dull brown, streaked with darker brown; below, whitish, merging with grey on the breast and washed with buff on the abdomen; a line above the eye and a patch below it, white; rest of face, blackish; a greyish patch on the wing, surmounted by a light and dark streak; outer edge of wing and tip of tail, very dark brown; bill, large and black, yellowish at base; feet, yellowish; 21 in.



Fig. 54. Reef Thick-knee (146x).

Rare Vagrant. Recorded from the sea-shore on islands off the coast of Peninsular Thailand. Stray birds may occasionally visit the southern parts of the coast of the Peninsula.

148x. **Brown-headed Gull** (*Larus brunnicephalus*). Similar to the Black-headed Gull (148) in general appearance but, slightly larger and in *Summer*, the head is, if anything, darker; bill and feet, red; 17 in.

Possibly an Occasional Visitor. Only one visual record, from the coast of Peninsular Thailand. Difficult to distinguish in the field from the Black-headed Gull (148), which it resembles in habits, appearance, and call.

171x. **Purple Wood-Pigeon** (*Columba punicea*). General colour, purplish chestnut; rump, grey; top of head, pale grey; throat, reddish;

[1] *H. stinosus d.* [2] *Tscus m.*

edge of wings and tail, blackish grey; ring round eye, purple; bill, plum-coloured; feet, pinkish maroon; 15 in.

Status unknown. Fairly common on the islands off the west coast of Peninsular Thailand in the winter months, but rare off the east coast and on the mainland.

178x. **Red-breasted Paroquet** (*Psittacula alexandri fasciata*). *Male:* head, bluish grey, with a narrow black band extending from forehead to eye; breast and upper abdomen pink, washed with blue; tail, green and long, with centre feathers blue; bill, red above, black below; feet, olive; 14 in., of which the tail is half. *Fem.:* lacks the bluish tinge on breast and abdomen and has a slightly shorter tail.

Rare Vagrant. Recorded only once from the north of Peninsular Thailand.

180x. **Indian Loriquet** (*Loriculus v. vernalis*). *Male:* throat, bluish; breast, yellowish green; rump, red; rest, green; bill, orange; feet, yellow; 5½ in. *Fem.:* rather duller, without bluish tinge on throat.

Recorded as far south as Trang, in Peninsular Thailand. Fairly common in small flocks.

186x. **Japanese Cuckoo** (*Cuculus canorus telephorus*). Very similar to Blyth's Cuckoo (187), but slightly larger, rather lighter above, with the bars on the under surface narrower. Bill, horn; feet, yellow; 13 in.

A very rare Winter Visitor to Peninsular Thailand.

284x. **Blue-throated Barbet** (*Megalaima asiatica chersonesus*).[1] Forehead, back of head and a small spot on the side of the throat, crimson; a black streak behind the eye; rest of head and throat, bright blue; outer edge of wings, dark brown; rest of plumage green, darker above; bill, blackish; feet, greenish lead; 9 in.

Recorded mostly from above 3,000 ft. in Peninsular Thailand.

294x. **Indian Rufous Piculet** (*Sasia ochracea reichenowi*). Very similar to the Rufous Piculet (294), but rather more golden on back and rump; skin round eye, blackish; bill, black above, grey below; feet, yellow; 3¼ in.

Recorded only from the north of Peninsular Thailand.

313x. **Heart-spotted Woodpecker** (*Hemicircus c. canente*). *Male:* above, including crest, black; below, dark grey; forehead and fore-crown, finely spotted with white; patch on shoulder and bar on wing, white; chin, throat, and patch on side of neck, whitish; rest of under-parts, blackish grey; bill and feet, black; 6 in. *Fem.:* forehead and fore-crown, white.

Recorded only from north Peninsular Thailand.

327x. **Gurney's Pitta** (*Pitta gurneyi*). *Male:* head, black, except for a shining blue patch on hind-crown and nape; chin, black; throat, white; upper breast, yellow; flanks, yellow, pencilled with black; rest of underparts, black; wings, and rest of upperparts, brown; tail,

[1] *Canops a. c.*

greenish blue; bill, black; legs, flesh; 7¼ in. *Fem.:* crown and nape, light orange buff; side of head and neck, black; chin and throat, white; underparts yellow, closely barred with black; upperparts and wings, brown; tail, blue. *Plate XIII.*

A jungle-loving bird, fairly common locally in the lowlands of Peninsular Thailand.

340x. **Large Grey Cuckoo-Shrike** (*Lalage melanoptera*). *Male:* dark grey, merging into dirty white under the tail; wings, black; tail, black, outside feathers with white ends; bill and feet, black; 9¼ in. *Fem.:* grey, with dark wings and tail, and a variable amount of obscure barring on the face and underparts.

Rare. Recorded only from the north of Peninsular Thailand.

342x. **Swinhoe's Minivet** (*Pericrocotus cantonensis*). Resembles the Ashy Minivet (342), but is browner on the upperparts and lacks the black on the back.

A rather uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to the north of Peninsular Thailand.

344x. **Lesser Minivet** (*Pericrocotus cinnamomeus vividus*). *Male:* Crown and back, grey; patch on the blackish-brown wings, orange; rump, red; chin, throat, and face, dark grey; breast and sides, flame; rest of underparts, yellow; bill and feet, black; 6 in. *Fem.:* above, paler and duller; patch on wing and rump, yellow; below, whitish, sides washed with yellow.

Recorded only from Peninsular Thailand, where it is said to be locally common.

346x. **Black Drongo** (*Dicrurus macrocercus cathoecus*). Resembles the Crow billed Drongo (346), but the bill is smaller. A Winter Visitor to Peninsular Thailand.

347x. **Ashy Drongo** (*Dicrurus leucophaeus leucogenis*). Pale ashy grey, paler on abdomen and slightly glossy on the upper surface; cheeks, white; tail, forked; bill and feet, black; 10½ in., of which 5 in. is tail. *Plate XII.*

Winter Visitor to Peninsular Thailand. This should be watched for in Malaya during the winter months. Distinguished in the field from the Grey Drongo (347) by its white cheeks.

380x. **Hartert's Scimitar-Babbler** (*Pomatorhinus schisticeps fastidiosus*). Brown, with white underparts; streak from base of bill over eye to chestnut sides of neck, white; a black eye-streak; sides of breast, reddish brown; flanks, grey brown; bill, yellow, long and down-curved; feet, greenish slate; 8¾ in.

A jungle bird recorded as far south as Trang, in Peninsular Thailand. Ranges from the lowlands up to 5,500 ft.

394x. **Spotted Tree-Babbler** (*Stachyris striolata guttata*). Above, rich brown; chin and throat, white, separated from a white patch on the face by a black moustachial streak; head and neck area, spotted

with white; some white streaks and spots on the mantle; a black-and-white streak above the eye; bill, slate; feet, greenish grey; 6¼ in.

Common in small parties amongst bushes and low trees up to about 3,000 ft. in Peninsular Thailand.

459x. **Horsfield's Mountain-Thrush** (*Oreocincla horsfieldi affinis*).[1] Very similar to the Gold-spangled Mountain-Thrush (459), but darker.

Very rare in Peninsular Thailand. Known only from a few specimens obtained in the mountains.

472x. **Schrenck's Reed-Warbler** (*Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*). Above, pale brown; below, very pale buff; a pale streak above eye edged above by black; bill, brown; feet, fleshy yellow; 5 in.

A rather uncommon Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to Peninsular Thailand.

472y. **Thick-billed Warbler** (*Phragmaticola aëdon*).[2] Similar to the Great Reed-Warbler (472), but with a heavier bill and no pale streak above eye; 7¾ in.

Winter Visitor. Recorded from Peninsular Thailand, which it visits in small numbers.

474x. **Green Willow-Warbler** (*Phylloscopus viridus plumbeitarsus*). Very similar to the Arctic Willow-Warbler (474), from which it is almost indistinguishable in the field, as the difference lies mainly in the length of the primaries of the wings.

A Winter Visitor to the north of Peninsular Thailand, where it occurs in small numbers.

474y. **Pale-legged Willow-Warbler** (*Phylloscopus tenellipes*). Above, brown, washed with olive, browner on rump and tail; below, greyish white; a dark line through the eye, surmounted by a pale streak; inconspicuous bars on the wings; bill, brown; feet, fleshy brown; 5 in.

A Winter Visitor in small numbers to Peninsular Thailand.

479x. **Swinhoe's Reed-Warbler** (*Urosphena s. squameiceps*). Above, brown; below, pale buff; the top of the head has a slightly scaly appearance and there is a black line through the eye, surmounted by a whitish buff streak; bill, brownish horn; feet, fleshy white; 4 in.

A Winter-Visitor to Peninsular Thailand, where it appears at times in the lowland areas.

494x. **Red-breasted Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa parva albicilla*).[3] Very similar to the Brown Flycatcher (494) in winter, but the outer tail feathers are white at the base. In the *Breeding Season* the male has the throat and breast bright reddish chestnut; 4¾ in.

A rare Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor to Peninsular Thailand. There have been two visual records reported from Malaya, but it has not been placed on the Malayan List pending further evidence.

[1] *O. dauma horsfieldi*. [2] *P. a. rufescens*. [3] *Siphia p. a.*

509x. **Hume's Jungle-Flycatcher** (*Rhinomyias o. olivacea*). Above, brown, richer on the tail; below, white, rusty brown on the breast; bill, black; feet, fleshy; 5¾ in.

A rare jungle-frequenting bird recorded from the north of Peninsular Thailand.

522x. **Red-throated Pipit** (*Anthus cervinus*).[1] A mixture of black, brown, and buff, heavily streaked, above and below; chin, throat, and side of head, rufous red; bill, brown; feet, fleshy white; 6½ in.

A rare Winter Visitor to northern Peninsular Thailand.

542x. **Yellow-backed Sunbird** (*Aethopyga nipalensis australis*). *Male:* head, chin, throat, and tail, dark; metallic green; mantle, dark red; back, brown; rump, yellow; wings, brown, washed with olive; breast, yellow, flecked with orange; rest of underparts, yellowish grey; bill, black; feet, brownish black; 5 in., of which tail is nearly half. *Fem.:* above, olive grey; below, grey, washed with yellow particularly on abdomen; tail, shorter, blackish brown.

Rare. Recorded only from between 3,500 and 5,800 ft. in Peninsular Thailand

[1] *A. rufogularis*

GLOSSARY OF MALAY BIRD NAMES

NOTE: The Malay word *burong*, which means *bird*, is prefixed to many Malay bird names, but, for the sake of quick reference has been omitted in all cases from this list. Some Malays use it more than others, and there appears to be no fixed rule about it. There are, however, a number of bird names in which it is nearly always used, and it has been included in such cases in the list of bird names given under the species accounts in Part II. There are a number of generic terms in use as prefixes, such as *lang*, which means a *bird of prey*, and they are given in the list, the first letter, followed by a full stop, being used to indicate its use where it is used in more than one bird name. For example: *lang*, *l. belalang*, *l. berjambul*, and so on. **The Malay name is followed by the species or family number** of the birds to which it is applied. I would advise an inquirer after the meaning of a Malay bird name to prefix it always with the word *burong*, as many of the words listed below mean something very different without the prefix. Some names are local only.

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tarom, 457
tatĕra, 84
tĕbang mĕntua, 280
tĕkukor, F. 30 (Doves)
t. api, 173
t. api bĕsar, 172
t. api gunong, 172
t. jĕrum, 175
t. mĕrbok, 176
tĕlanjor, 371
tĕmĕnggang, 358
tĕmpua, F. 48, 573
tĕratai, 195
tĕtabū, 226
tĕtirok, 132
tikus, 471
tiong, 533
t. blacham, 463
t. batu, 268
t. gajah, 268
t. mas, 533
tirjup, 525
torak, 280
tua pulih, 376
tuas, 445
tuju, F. 40 (smaller species)
tukang, 290
t. bĕsi, 289, 290
tumbok kĕtampi, 216–17
tuwu, 197
undan, 5–6
upeh, 30–1
upiah, 30
uwak uwak, 100

APPENDIX B

THE BIRDS OF SUMATRA, BORNEO, AND JAVA

THE following is a list of all the *species* known to occur in Sumatra, Borneo, and Java, according to the details of distribution given in Chasen's *A Handlist of Malaysian Birds* (Bulletin No. 11 of the Raffles Museum, Singapore, December 1935). Since that appeared, Mr. J. Delacour's *Birds of Malaysia* (1947) and Dr. Gibson-Hill's *Checklist* (September 1949) have been published, and both these authors have altered (but not always in the same way) the nomenclature to some extent and the sequence of the families; they have also transferred one or two species from one family to another. Chasen's *Handlist* remains, however, the latest publication by the Raffles Museum, Singapore, covering the whole of Malaysia and, as Mr. Delacour remarks in his Introduction, 'It will long remain the basis for further studies'.

As mentioned elsewhere, the numbering, classification, and nomenclature used in this book are based, as far as the Malayan species are concerned, on Dr. Gibson-Hill's *An Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Malaya*. In this list the same numbering has been used for the Malayan species, and the reader is reminded that, where the *species* name given in Chasen's *Handlist* does differ from that given in Dr. Gibson-Hill's *Checklist*, a note of the difference is given as a footnote on the page on which the account of that species appears in Part II. The order of the Bird Families is that followed elsewhere in this book, the families not represented in Malaya, but represented in Sumatra, Borneo, or Java, being added, as given by Chasen, and under the number of the preceding family plus an 'A' or a 'B', as necessary, e.g. the Swallow-Shrike Family, not represented in Malaya, follows F. 64 and is labelled F. 64A.

To facilitate reference, species not recorded from Malaya (and therefore without a number in the book) have been labelled, in each Family, with an (*a*) or (*b*), &c., e.g. (*b*) Tawny Pipit, which belongs to Family 63, can be briefly referred to as F. 63 (*b*). This method has been used in the Note at the end of this Appendix where certain differences in the nomenclature used by Mr. Delacour in his *The Birds of Malaysia* have been summarized.

Where the species, according to Chasen's *Handlist*, also occurs in Malaya (and there is accordingly a description of it, or one of its subspecies, in this book) only the number of the bird, and not the name, is given—thus, 431, S.B.J.; 433, S.B.J. It will be noted that the number 432 does not occur in this list—the absence of a number indicates that the species has not been recorded from either Sumatra, Borneo, or Java.

It must be emphasized that this list relates to *species* distribution only. As an example I will take the Yellow-vented Bulbul, which has the number 431 in this book. Chasen states (*Handlist*) that the Yellow-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus goiavier*) is distributed in Malaysia as follows: *P. g. analis* occurs in Java,

P. g. personatus occurs in the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra; and *P. g. gourdinii* occurs in Borneo. Since the species *Pycnonotus goiavier* occurs in Sumatra, Borneo, and Java, its distribution amongst the three island areas is summarized in this list, as 431, S.B.J.

In this list, S. stands for Sumatra, B. for Borneo, and J. for Java (each with their adjacent islands and, in the case of Java, Christmas Island and the Cocos-Keeling Islands also; see *Geographical* in the Introduction). The reader should note that, **outside this list,** S. stands for Singapore.

F. 1. **Storm-Petrels.** 1–2. Malaysian Seas.

F. 1A. **Shearwaters** (*Procellariidae*). (*a*) White-fronted Shearwater (*Puffinus leucomelas*), B.

F. 2. **Grebes.** 3, S.B.J.

F. 3. **Tropic-Birds.** 4. Malaysian Seas; (*a*) Red-tailed Tropic-bird (*Phaëthon rubricauda*), J.; (*b*) White-tailed Tropic-bird (*P. lepturus*), J.

F. 4. **Pelicans.** 5, S.J.; 6, S.J.

F. 5. **Boobies.** 7, S.B.J.; 7A, B.J.; (*a*) Abbott's Gannet (*Sula abbotti*), J.; (*b*) Red-footed Gannet (*S. sula*), S.B.J.

F. 6. **Cormorants.** 8, S.; 8x, S?B.J.; (*a*) Little Black Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*), B.J.; (*b*) Pied Cormorant (*P. melanoleucos*), J.

F. 7. **Darters.** 9, S.B.J.

F. 8. **Frigate-birds.** 10, S?B.J.; 11, S.B.J.; (*a*) Frigate-bird (*Fregata minor*), B.J.

F. 9. **Herons, &c.** 12–15, S.B.J.; 16, B.J.; 17–19, S.B.J.; 20, S.B.J.; 21–8, S.B.J.; 29, B.; (*a*) Australian Night Heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*), B.J.

F. 10. **Storks.** 30, S.J.; 32, S.J.; 33, S.B.; 34, S.B.J.

F. 10A. **Spoonbills** (*Plataleidae*). (*a*) Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*), B.

F. 11. **Ibises.** 35, S.B.J.; 35x, B.; (*a*) Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), B.J.

F. 12. **Ducks.** 36, S.B.J.; 37, S.J.; 38, S.B.J.; 40, B.; 41, S.B.J.; (*a*) Mallard (*Anas platyrhyncos*), B.; (*b*) Australian Wild Duck (*A. superciliosa*), S.J.; (*c*) Wigeon (*A. penelope*), B.; (*d*) Wood-Teal (*A. gibberifrons*), J.; (*e*) Pintail (*A. acuta*), B.; (*f*) Tufted Duck (*Nyroca fuligula*), B.

F. 13. **Hawks, Eagles, &c.** 42, S.B.J.; 43–4, S.B.; 46, S.B.J.; 47, B.; 48, S.B.J.; 49, S.; 50–2, S.B.J.; 54, B.J.; 55–6, S.B.J.; 58–61, S.B.J.; 62, S.B.; 67, B.; 68, S.; 69, B.; 71, S.B.; (*a*) Australian Goshawk (*Accipiter fasciatus*), J.; (*b*) Sparrow-Hawk (*A. nisus*), B.; (*c*) Fulvous-winged Buzzard-Eagle (*Butastur liventer*), B.J.

F. 14. **Ospreys.** 72, S.B.J.

F. 15. **Falcons.** 73–4, S.B.J.; 75, B.; (*a*) White-fronted Falconet (*Microhierax latifrons*), B.; (*b*) Hobby (*Falco subbuteo*), J.; (*c*) Horsfield's Hobby (*F. severus*), S.B.J.; (*d*) Moluccan Kestrel (*F. moluccensis*), B.J.; (*e*) Nankeen Kestrel (*F. cenchroides*), J.

F. 15A. **Megapodes** (*Megapodiidae*). (*a*) Megapode (*Megapodius reinwardt*), B.J.

F. 16. **Pheasants, &c.** 76–7, S.B.; 78–9, S.B.J.; 80–4, S.B.; 85, S.J.; 86, S.; 89, S.B.; 90, J.; (*a*) Red-billed Hill-Partridge (*Arborophila rubirostris*), S.; (*b*) Crimson-headed Wood-Partridge (*Haematortyx sanguiniceps*), B.; (*c*) Salvador's Pheasant (*Houppifer inornatus*), S.; (*d*) Bülwer's Pheasant (*Lobiophasis bulweri*), B.; (*e*) Green Jungle-Fowl (*Gallus varius*), J.; (*f*) Bornean Peacock-Pheasant (*Polypectron schleiermacheri*), B.; (*g*) Sumatran Peacock-Pheasant (*P. chalcurum*), S.

F. 17. **Bustard-Quails.** 91, S.J.; (*a*) Little Bustard-Quail (*Turnix sylvatica*), J.

F. 19. **Rails.** 93, S.B.J.; 94, S.B.J.; 95, S.; 96–103, S.B.J.; (*a*) Philippine Rail (*Rallus philippensis*), J.; (*b*) Black Moor-Hen (*Gallinula tenebrosa*), B.; (*c*) Coot (*Fulica atra*), S.J.

F. 20. **Finfoots.** 104, S.

F. 21. **Jacanas.** 105, S.B.J.; 106, S.J.; (*a*) Lotus Bird (*Irediparra gallinacea*), B.

F. 22. **Painted Snipe.** 107, S.B.J.

F. 23. **Plovers.** 108, S.; 109–15, S.B.J.; 116, B.J.; (*a*) Black-thighed Wattled Lapwing (*Xiphidiopteros tricolor*), S.J.

F. 24. **Sandpipers, Snipe, &c.** 117–22, S.B.J.; 123, B.J.; 124–5, S.B.J.; 126, B.; 127–32, S.B.J.; 133, B.J.; 134, S.B.J.; 136, S.B.J.; 137–8, B.J.; 139, S.B.J.; 140, B.; 141, S.B.J.; 142, S.B.J.; 143, S.J.; 144, B.; (*a*) Pygmy Whimbrel (*Numenius minutus*), B.J.?; (*b*) Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*), B.; (*c*) Horsfield's Woodcock (*Scolopax saturata*), S.J.; (*d*) Siberian Pectoral Sandpiper (*Erolia acuminata*), J.; (*e*) Dunlin (*E. alpina*), B.J.; (*f*) Green Sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*), B.J.

F. 25. **Stilts.** 145, B.J.

F. 27. **Stone-Plovers.** 146x, S.B.J.

F. 28. **Pratincoles.** 147, S.B.J.; (*a*) Long-legged Pratincole (*Glareola isabella*), B.J.?

F. 29. **Gulls and Terns.** 148, B.[1] 149–56, S.B.J.; 157, S.J.; 158, S.B.J.; 159, S.B.; (*a*) Whiskered Tern (*Chlidonias hybrida*), B.J.; (*b*) Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuscata*), B.J.; (*c*) White Tern (*Gygis alba*), S.J.

[1] Harrisson, *Ibis*, Vol. 93, No. 2, p. 311.

F. 30. **Pigeons and Doves.** 161, S.J.; 16[illegible]–3, S.B.J.; 164, S.B.; 165–6, S.B.J.; 167, J.; 168, S.B.; 169–71, S.B.J.; 172, S.J.; 173, S.B.J.; 175–8, S.B.J.; (*a*) Pintail Pigeon (*Sphenurus oxyurus*), S.J.; (*b*) Pompadour Green Pigeon (*Treron pompadora*), S.J.; (*c*) Sunda Island Fruit-Dove (*Ptilinopus porphyreus*), S.J.; (*d*) White-headed Fruit-Dove (*P. cinctus*), J.; (*e*) Black-naped Fruit-Dove (*P. melanocephalus*), B.J.; (*f*) Island Imperial Pigeon (*Ducula rosacea*), J.; (*g*) Pickering's Imperial Pigeon (*D. pickeringii*), B.; (*h*) Grey Wood-Pigeon (*Columba argentina*), S.B.; (*i*) Grey-throated Wood-Pigeon (*C. vitiensis*), B.; (*j*) Sunda Island Cuckoo-Dove (*Macropygia phasianella*), S.B.J.; (*k*) Island Turtle-Dove (*Streptopelia bitorquata*), S.B.J.

F. 30A. **Lories** (*Loriidae*). (*a*) Lorikeet (*Trichoglossus ornatus*), J.

F. 30B. **Cockatoos** (*Kakatoeidae*). (*a*) White Cockatoo (*Kakatoë sulphurea*), J.

F. 31. **Parrots.** 178x, S.B.J.; 179–80, S.B.; 180x, J.; 181, S.B.; (*a*) Philippine Paroquet (*Tanygnathus lucionensis*), B.

F. 32. **Cuckoos.** 182–3, S.B.J.; 184, B.J.; 185–6, S.B.J.; 186x, S.B.J.; 187–91, S.B.J.; 192, S.; 193–7, S.B.J.; 198–9, S.B.; 200, S.J.; 201, S.B.; 202–3, S.B.J.; 204, S.B.; 205–6, S.B.J.; (*a*) Sunda Island Crow-Pheasant (*Centropus nigrorufus*), S.J.; (*b*) Celebes Crow-Pheasant (*C. celebensis*), J.; (*c*) Pheasant-Cuckoo (*Carpococcyx radiatus*), S.B.

F. 33. **Barn Owls.** 207, J.; 208, S.B.J.

F. 34. **Owls.** 210–11, S.B.J.; 212, B.; 213–14, S.B.J.; 217, S.B.J.; 218, S.B.; 219, S.B.J.; 220, J.; 221, S.B.J.; 222, B.; (*c*) Vandewater's Scops Owl (*Otus vanderwateri*), S.; (*d*) Barussan Scops Owl (*O. umbra*), S.; (*e*) Rajah's Scops Owl (*O. brookii*), S.B.J.; (*d*) The Island Hawk-Owl (*Ninox forbesi*), J.; (*e*) Barred Owlet (*Glaucidium cuculoides*), J.

F. 35. **Frogmouths.** 223–5, S.B.; (*a*) Hartert's Frogmouth (*Batrachostomus poliolophus*), S.; (*b*) Dulit Frogmouth (*B. harterti*), B.; (*c*) Sharpe's Frogmouth (*B. mixtus*), B.; (*d*) Horsfield's Frogmouth (*B. javensis*), S.B.J.

F. 36. **Nightjars.** 226, S.B.; 228–9, S.B.J.; (*a*) Bornean Nightjar (*Caprimulgus concretus*), S.B.; (*b*) Salvadori's Nightjar (*C. pulchellus*), S.J.; (*c*) Allied Nightjar (*C. affinis*), S.B.J.

F. 37. **Swifts.** 230, S.J.; 231, S.B.J.; 232, S.J.; 233, B.J.; 234, S.B.; 235, S.B.J.; 236, S.J.; 237–8, S.B.J.; 239, S.J.; 240–1, S.B.J.; (*a*) Bartel's Spinetail Swift (*Chaetura celebensis*), J.

F. 38. **Tree-Swifts.** 242, S.B.J.; 243, S.B.

F. 39. **Trogons.** 244–7, S.B.; 248, S.B.J.; 249, S.; (*a*) Whitehead's Trogon (*Harpactes whiteheadi*), B.; (*b*) Reinwardt's Trogon (*H. reinwardtii*), S.J.

F. 40. **Kingfishers.** 250–2, S.B.J.; 253, S.B.; 254, S.B.J.; 256–8, S.B.J.; 260, S.B.; 261, S.B.J.; 262, S.B.; (*a*) Small Blue Kingfisher (*Alcedo coerulescens*), J.; (*b*) Javan Kingfisher (*Halcyon cyanoventris*), J.; (*c*) Sacred Kingfisher (*H. sancta*), S.B.J.

F. 41. **Bee-eaters.** 263, S.J.; 264–5, S.B.J.; 266, S.B.

F. 42. **Rollers.** 268, S.B.J.

F. 43. **Hoopoes.** 269, S.B.

F. 44. **Hornbills.** 270–2, S.B.; 273, S.B.J.; 274–5, S.B.; 277–8, S.B.J.; 279, S.; 280, S.B.

F. 45. **Barbets.** 281, S.; 282, J.; 283–5, S.B.; 287, S.B.; 288–9, S.B.J.; 290, S.J.; 291, S.B.; (*a*) Brown-throated Barbet (*Chotorea corvina*), J.; (*b*) Black-banded Barbet (*C. javensis*), J.

F. 46. **Honey-Guides.** 292, S.B.

F. 47. **Woodpeckers.** 293, S.B.; 294–5, S.B.J.; 297, S.J.; 298–9, S.; 300, S.B.J.; 301, S.; 302–4, S.B.J.; 305, S.B.; 307, S.B.J.; 308, S.B.; 309–10, S.B.J.; 311, S.B.; 312–13, S.B.J.; 315, S.B.; 316, S.B.J.; 317, S.J.; (*a*) Spotted-breasted Pied Woodpecker (*Dryobates analis*), S?J.

F. 48. **Broadbills.** 318–20, S.B.; 321, S.; 322, S.B.; 323, S.B.J.; 324, S.B.; (*a*) Hose's Broadbill (*Calyptomena hosii*), B.; (*b*) Whitehead's Broadbill (*C. whiteheadi*), B.

F. 49. **Pittas.** 325–6, S.B.; 327–8, S.B.J.; 329, S.; 330, S.B.J.; (*a*) Schneider's Pitta (*Pitta nipalensis*), S.; (*b*) Chinese Blue-winged Pitta (*P. nympha*), B.; (*c*) Black-and-Scarlet Pitta (*P. venusta*), S.B.; (*d*) Blue-banded Pitta (*P. arcuata*), B.; (*e*) Blue-headed Pitta (*P. baudi*), B.

F. 50. **Swallows.** 331, B.J.; 332–3, S.B.J.; 334, B.J.; (*a*) Sand-Martin (*Riparia riparia*), B.

F. 51. **Cuckoo-Shrikes and Minivets.** 335, S.B.J.; 336, J.; 337–9, S.B.J.; 340, S.B.; 341, S.B.J.; 342–4, S.B.; 344x, S.B.J.; 345, S.B.J.; (*a*) Timor Cuckoo-Shrike (*Coracina personata*), S.B.J.; (*b*) Whitehead's Cuckoo-Shrike (*Chlamydochæra jeffreyi*), B.; (*c*) Sunda Minivet (*Pericrotus miniatus*), S.J.

F. 52. **Drongos.** 346, S.B.J.; 346x, J.; 347x, S.B.J.; 348, S.B.; 349, S.J.; 350, S.B.J.; (*a*) Hair-crested Drongo (*Dicrurus hottentottus*), S.B.J.

F. 53. **Orioles.** 351, S.B.J.; 352, S.B.; 353–4, S.B.J.; (*a*) Black Oriole (*Oriolus hosii*), B.

F. 54. **Crows.** 355–6, S.B.J.; 357, S.J.; 358, S.B.; 359, S.B?J.; 360, S.B.J.; (*a*) Malaysian Tree-pie (*Dendrocitta occipitalis*), S.B.

F. 55. **Tits.** 362, S.B.J.; 362, S.; (*a*) Pygmy Tit (*Psaltria exilis*), J.

F. 56. **Nuthatches.** 364, S.B.J.; 365, S.

F. 57. **Babblers.** 366, S.B.; 368, S.B.J.; 370–2, S.B.; 373–4, S.B.J.; 375, S.B.; 376, S.B.J.; 377, S.B.; 378, S.B.J.; 379, S.B.; 380, S.B.; 382, S.B.; 383, S.; 384, S.B.J.; 385, B.; 386, S.B.J.; 387, S.J.; 388, S.B.J.; 389–92, S.B.; 393, B.; 394x, S.; 394–6, S.B.; 397, S.; 398–9, S.B.; 401, S.; 403, S.B.J.; 404, S.J.; 407, S.B.; 410, B.; 412, S.; (*a*) White-crested Laughing-Thrush (*Garrulax leucolophus*), S.; (*b*) Plain-brown Laughing-Thrush (*G. rufifrons*), J.; (*c*) Grey-and-brown Laughing-Thrush (*G. palliatus*), S.B.; (*d*) Friendly Babbler (*Androphilus accentor*), B.; (*e*) Large Ashy-throated Babbler (*Malacocincla perspicillatus*), B.; (*f*) Temminck's Babbler (*Aethostoma pyrrhogenys*), S.B.J.; (*g*) Bornean Streaked Babbler (*Ptilocichla leucogrammica*), B.; (*h*) Long-billed Wren-Babbler (*Rimator malacoptilus*), S.; (*i*) Javan White-breasted Babbler (*Stachyris grammiceps*), J.; (*j*) White-collared Babbler (*S. thoracica*), S.J.; (*k*) Pearl-cheeked Babbler (*Cyanoderma melanothorax*), J.; (*l*) Bonaparte's Yellow-breasted Babbler (*Mixornis flavicollis*), J.; (*m*) Chestnut-headed Babbler (*Staphida castaniceps*), B.; (*n*) Red-capped Babbler (*Timalia pileata*), J.

F. 57A. **Wrens** (*Troglodytidae*). (*a*) Slaty-bellied Wren (*Tesia cyaniventer*), J.; (*b*) Whitehead's Wren (*T. whiteheadi*), B.

F. 58. **Ioras, Leaf-Birds.** 413, S.B.; 414, S.B.J.; 416, S.B.; 417–18, S.B.J.; 420, S.B.J.; (*a*) Sumatran Leaf-Bird (*Chloropsis venusta*), S.; (*b*) Gold-fronted Leaf-Bird (*C. aurifrons*), S.

F. 59. **Bulbuls.** 421–2, S.B.; 423, S.B.J.; 424, B.; 425, S.B.J.; 426, S.B.; 427–8, S.J.; 429, S.B.J.; 431, S.B.J.; 433, S.B.J.; 434, S.B.; 435, S.B.J.; 436, S.B.; 437, S.J.; 438–42, S.B., 444, S.B.; 445, S.B.; (*a*) Java Streaked Bulbul (*Ixos virescens*), S.J.; (*b*) Wattled Bulbul (*Euptilosus urosticius*), B.; (*c*) Van Bemmelen's Bulbul (*Setornis criniger*), S.B.; (*d*) Striated Green Bulbul (*Alcurus leucogrammicus*), S.; (*e*) Orange-spotted Bulbul (*Pycnonotus bimaculatus*), S.J.; (*f*) White-faced Mountain Bulbul (*P. leucops*), B.; (*g*) Small White-streaked Bulbul (*P. tympanistrigus*), S.

F. 60. **Thrushes.** 446, S.B.; 448, S.J.; 449, S.B.; 450–2, S.B.J.; 453, S.B.; 455, B.; 457, S.B.; 458, S.B.J.; 459, S.J.; 460–2, S.B.J. 463, S.J.; (*a*); Greater Short-wing (*Brachypteryx montana*), S.B.J.; (*b*) Black Stone-Chat (*Saxicola caprata*), B.J.; (*c*) Small Forktail (*Enicurus velatus*), S.J.; (*d*) Sunda Island Blue Robin (*Muscisylvia diana*), S.J.; (*e*) White-crowned Shama (*Kittacincla stricklandii*), B.; (*f*) Blue Thrush (*Cochoa azurea*), S.J.; (*g*) Javan Whistling Thrush (*Myophonus glaucinus*), J.; (*h*) Brown-winged Whistling Thrush (*M. castaneus*), S.; (*i*) Bornean Whistling Thrush (*M. borneensis*), B.; (*j*) Sumatran Whistling Thrush (*M. melanurus*), S.; (*k*) Horsfield's Thrush (*Turdus javanicus*), S.B.J.; (*l*) Everett's Ground Thrush (*Geokichla everetti*), B.; (*m*) Sunda Ground Thrush (*Zoothera andromedae*), S.J. Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*), B.[1]

[1] Harrisson, *Ibis*, Vol. 93, No. 2, p. 311.

F. 61. **Warblers, Tailor-birds.** 465, S.B.J.; 466, S.J.; 468, S.B.J.; 469, S.; 470–2, S.B.J.; 473–4, S.B.J.; 476, S.J.; 477, S.; 478, S.B.; 479–80, S.B.J.; 481, S.B.; 482, J.; 483, S.B.; 484, S.B.J.; (*a*) Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler (*Locustella ochotensis*), B.; (*b*) Red-headed Fantail Warbler (*Cisticola exilis*), J.; (*c*) Striated Marsh-Warbler (*Megalurus palustris*), J.; (*d*) Doherty's Warbler (*Bradypterus montis*), J.; (*e*) Sunda Island Flycatcher-Warbler (*Seicercus grammiceps*), S.J.; (*f*) Bush Warbler (*Cettia montana*), S.B.J.; (*g*) Wren-Warbler (*Prinia inornata*), J.; (*h*) Javan Wren-Warbler (*P. polychroa*), J.; (*i*) Bar-winged Wren-Warbler (*P. familiaris*), S.J.

F. 62. **Flycatchers.** 485, S.B.; 486–8, S.B.J.; 489, S.B.; 490, S.B.J.; 491, S.; 492–4, S.B.J.; 495, S.; 496, S.B.; 497, S.B.J.; 499, S.B.; 500, S.B.J.; 501, S.; 502, B.J.; 503, S.B.; 504–6, S.B.J.; 507, S.B.J.; 508, S.B.J.; 509, S.; 509x, S.B.J.; 511–13, S.B.; 514–15, S.B.J.; 516, S.; 517, S.B.J.; (*a*) Rueck's Blue Flycatcher (*Cyornis ruecki*), S.; (*b*) Large-billed Blue Flycatcher (*C. caerulata*), S.B.; (*c*) Bornean Blue Flycatcher (*C. superba*), B.; (*d*) Javan Mountain Fantail Flycatcher (*Rhipidura phoenicura*), J.; (*e*) Grey-breasted Jungle Flycatcher (*Rhinomyias ruficrissa*), B.; (*f*) Kinabalu Jungle-Flycatcher (*R. gularis*), B.; (*g*) Sunda Island Blue Flycatcher (*Stoporola indigo*), S.B.J.

F. 63. **Wagtails, Pipits.** 518–20, S.B.J.; 522, S.B.J.; (*a*) White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*), B.; (*b*) Tawny Pipit (*Anthus campestris*), J.?; (*c*) Siberian Pipit (*A. gustavi*), B.

F. 63A. **Larks** (*Alaudidae*). (*a*) Bush-Lark (*Mirafra javanica*), B.J.

F. 64. **Shrikes.** 523, S.J.; 524–5, S.B.J.; (*a*) Bald Shrike (*Pityriasis gymnocephala*), B.; (*b*) Spotted Shrike (*Crocias guttatus*), J.; (*c*) Philippine Grey-backed Shrike (*Lanius nasutus*), B.; (*d*) Thick-head (*Pachycephala pectoralis*), J.; (*e*) Kinabalu Flycatcher-Shrike (*P. hypoxantha*), B.

F. 64A. **Swallow-Shrikes** (*Artamidae*). (*a*) Swallow-Shrike (*Artamus leucorhyncus*), S.B.J.

F. 65. **Starlings, Mynas.** 526, S.B.J.; 527, S.J.; 530, S.J.; 533, S.B.J.; (*a*) Rose-coloured Starling (*Sturnopastor contra*), S.J.; (*b*) Violet Starling (*Sturnia philippensis*), L.; (*c*) Javan Myna (*Gracupica melanoptera*), J.; (*d*) Rothschild's Myna (*Leucopsar rothschildi*), J.; (*e*) Small Tree-Starling (*Aplonis minor*), J.

F. 66. **Sunbirds, Spider-hunters.** 534, S.B.; 535, S.B.J.; 536–7, S.B.; 538–41, S.B.J.; 543–5, S.B.J.; 546, S.B.; 547, S.B.J.; 548, S.B.; 549–50, S.B.J.; (*a*) Kuhl's Sunbird (*Aethopyga eximia*), J.; (*b*) Whitehead's Spider-hunter (*Arachnothera juliae*), B.

F. 66A. **Honey-suckers** (*Meliphagidae*). (*a*) Brown Honey-eater (*Lichmera indistincta*), J.

F. 67. **Flower-peckers.** 552, S.B.; 553–7, S.B.J.; 558–9, S.B.; 560, J.; 561, S.B.; (*a*) Scarlet-breasted Flower-pecker (*Dicaeum trochileum*), B.J.; (*b*) Yellow-rumped Flower-pecker (*Anaimos xanthopygius*), B.

F. 68. **White-eyes.** 562, S.B.J.; (*a*) Christmas Island White-eye (*Zosterops natalis*), J. (Christmas I.); (*b*) Black-capped White-eye (*Z. atricapilla*), S.B.; (*c*) Yellow White-eye (*Z. flava*), B.J.; (*d*) Small Bridled White-eye (*Z. melanura*), B.J.; (*e*) Greater Zosterops (*Z. chlorates*), S.J.; (*f*) Large Bridled White-eye (*Z. chloris*), S.J.; (*g*) Javan Zosterops (*Z. javanica*), J.; (*h*) Pygmy zosterops (*Z. squamifrons*), B.; (*i*) Sharpe's White-eye (*Chlorocharis emiliae*), B.

F. 69. **Sparrows and Munias.** 563, S.J.; 565–6, S.B.J.; 567–8, S.J.; 569, S.; 570–1, S.B.J.; 572, B.J.; 573, S.J.; (*a*) Amandavat (*Amandava amandava*), S.J.; (*b*) Brown Munia (*Munia fuscans*), B.; (*c*) Moluccan Munia (*M. molucca*), J.; (*d*) Golden Weaver-Finch (*Ploceëlla hypoxantha*), S.J.; (*e*) Streaked Weaver-Finch (*Ploceus manyar*), J.

F. 70. **Finches.** (*a*) Javan Greenfinch (*Serinus estherae*), J.; (*b*) Little Bunting (*Emberiza pusilla*), B.

Note

A few of the *species* mentioned above as occurring only in Sumatra, Borneo, or Java (i.e. those mentioned by name) were placed in a *genus* or *species* different from that given above, by Mr. J. Delacour in his book, *The Birds of Malaysia* (1947). The reader may find the following list of differences useful:

F. 12 (*f*), *Aythya f.*; F. 15A, *M. freycinet*; F. 16 (*c*), *Lophura i.*; F. 24 (*d*), and (*e*), *Ereunetes a*; F. 30 (*e*), *P. melanospila*; F. 30 (*j*), *D. pickeringi*; F. 30A (*a*), *T. haematodus*; F. 30B (*a*), *Cacatua s.*; F. 32 (*c*), *C. radiceus*; F. 34 (*b*), *O. scops*; F. 34 (*c*), *O. brookei*; F. 35 (*c*), *B. poliolophus*; F. 37 (*a*), *C gigantea*; F. 39 (*b*), *H. reinwardti*; F. 43 (*a*) and (*b*), *Megalaema* replaces *Chotorea*; F. 47 (*a*), *Dendrocopos macei*; F. 48 (*a*), *C. hosei*; F. 49 (*a*), *P. schneideri*; F. 49 (*b*), *P. brachyurus*; F. 49 (*c*), *P. granatina*; F. 51 (*a*), *C. larvatus*; F. 54 (*a*), *Crypsirina o.*; F. 57 (*d*), *Bradypterus a.*; F. 57 (*e*), *M. sepiaria*; F. 57 (*f*), *Malacocincla p.*; F. 57 (*k*), *Stachyris m.*; F. 57 (*l*), *Macronus f.*; F. 57 (*m*), *Siva c.*; F. 57A (*a*), *T. superciliaris*; F. 57A (*b*), *Cettia w.*; F. 59 (*a*), *Microscelis o.*; F. 59 (*b*), *Pycnonotus nieuwenhuisi*; F. 59 (*d*), *P. l.*; F. 59 (*f*), *P. flavescens*; F. 60 (*e*), *Copsychus malabaricus*; F. 61 (*a*), *L. serthiola*; F. 61 (*f*), *C. fortipes*; F. 62 (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), *Muscicapa* replaces *Cyornis*; F. 64 (*c*), *L. schach*; F. 65 (*b*), *Sturnus p.*; F. 65 (*c*) *Sturnus melanopterus*; F. 68 (*c*), *Z. lutea*; F. 68 (*d*), *Z. palpebrosa*; F. 68 (*e*), *Z. montana*; F. 68 (*f*), *Z. lutea*; F. 68 (*g*) and (*h*), *Apoia* replaces *Zosterops*; F. 69 (*a*), *Estrilda a.*; F. 69 (*b*) and (*c*), *Lonchura* replaces *Munia*; F. 69 (*d*), *Ploceus hypoxanthus*.

APPENDIX C

SOME MALAYAN HILL STATIONS, PEAKS AND PASSES

	Approx. height above sea-level
Kedah Peak (Gunong Jerai)	3,980 ft.
Penang Hill	2,530 ft.
Gunong Hijau	4,750 ft.
Taiping Hill: Maxwell's Hill	3,400–3,650 ft.
The Box	4,080 ft.
The Cottage	4,530 ft.
Gunong Bubu	5,430 ft.
Gunong Kerbau (Korbu)	7,160 ft.
Gunong Hledang	2,650 ft.
Cameron's Highlands	3,750–5,500 ft.
Gunong Brinchang	6,660 ft.
Gunong Berumban	6,040 ft.
Bukit Mentigi	5,130 ft.
Bukit Jasar	5,560 ft.
Gunong Perdah	5,170 ft.
Gunong Terbakar	4,480 ft.
Semangko Pass	2,700 ft.
The Gap	2,800 ft.
Fraser's Hill	4,300 ft.
Bukit Kutu	3,490 ft.
Gunong Ulu Kali	5,820 ft.
Ginting Sempak	2,080 ft.
Ginting Bidei	2,300 ft.
Gunong Angsi	2,710 ft.
Gunong Rembau	2,900 ft.
Mount Ophir	4,190 ft.
Gunong Tahan	7,190 ft.

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