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M, BHUTAN AND CEYLON

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ology, Peabody Museum of Natural History

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN
CALCUTTA
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INTRODUCTION

THE preparation of a new list of the birds of India and Pakistan is a necessary prerequisite to a Handbook of Birds of this geographical area, which Dr Sálim Ali and I have been hoping to produce in the future. Such a list is now many years overdue. Since the publication of the monumental work of E. C. Stuart Baker in seven volumes, THE FAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA INCLUDING CEYLON AND BURMA, 1922-1930, there has been no single volume attempting to relate all the current advances in the knowledge of distribution and nomenclature of Indian birds.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

It is perhaps unfortunate but true that no such listing as this or Baker's earlier work is ever final. No sooner had the FAUNA of 1922-1930 appeared than fresh impetus was given to bird study in India by the collaboration of Mr Arthur Vernay, the financial sponsor, and officials of the British Museum (Natural History) and the Bombay Natural History Society, to undertake an avifaunal survey of the Eastern Ghats, an area encompassing the then Madras Presidency, one of the least-known parts of India from the ornithological point of view. This Survey marked the commencement of what was to be a series of area surveys. The outstanding report on the results of the Eastern Ghats Survey, published in the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* (hereinafter called the *Journal*) by Messrs Whistler and Kinnear in 1930 and 1933-1937, was followed in rapid succession by well-planned collecting expeditions sponsored jointly by the Bombay Natural History Society and the erstwhile Indian States concerned. The regional reports based on these collections appeared in the *Journal* as follows: 'The Hyderabad State Ornithological Survey' by Sálim Ali and Hugh Whistler (1933-34), 'The Ornithology of Travancore and Cochin' by Sálim Ali and Hugh Whistler (1934-37), 'The Ornithological Survey of Jodhpur State' by Hugh Whistler (1938), 'The Birds of Central India' by Sálim Ali and Hugh Whistler (1939-40), 'The Birds of Bombay and Salsette' by Sálim Ali, Humayun Abdulali, and Hugh Whistler (1939-40), 'The Birds of Bahawalpur (Punjab)' by Sálim Ali (1941), 'The Birds of Mysore' by Sálim Ali and Hugh Whistler (1942-43). This rash of important faunal papers with their invaluable field notes meticulously prepared by Sálim Ali, and with the important taxonomic notes by Hugh Whistler based on sixteen years' collecting and field experience in northwestern India, as well as many years' study of

collections in India and Great Britain, immediately changed radically the state of knowledge of Indian birds which had seemed so lately to have reached its apogee in Mr Baker's works. In addition, Stuart Baker himself continued to be most productive, writing THE NIDIFICATION OF BIRDS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, in four volumes, 1932-1934, as well as articles in the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* on various game birds of India. Dr C. B. Ticehurst wrote comments and notes on the Baker publications in the *Journal*, taking issue with many of Baker's conclusions, and later producing his superb A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE GENUS PHYLLOSCOPUS, 1938, dealing with many Indian species. In addition, Dr Ticehurst, Mr N. B. Kinnear (later Sir Norman Kinnear) and Mr Whistler, as well as Mr J. K. Stanford and Professor Ernst Mayr, published important papers in the *Ibis* on birds from Bhutan, 1937, and bird collections from Burma, 1938-1941. More recently, Mr Frank Ludlow has continued this series in the *Ibis* with his reports on birds of southern and southeast Tibet, 1944, 1950, and 1951.

Dr Sálim Ali has expanded the State or regional concept in several books which have proved invaluable for public reading and the development of popular interest in Indian birds; THE BOOK OF INDIAN BIRDS published by the Bombay Natural History Society, 1941, and various succeeding editions, dealing with common lowland birds; INDIAN HILL BIRDS, Oxford University Press, 1949, covering common birds of the hill stations; THE BIRDS OF KUTCH, Oxford University Press, 1945, THE BIRDS OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, Oxford University Press, 1953, and now his forthcoming BIRDS OF SIKKIM. Mr Whistler published the POPULAR HANDBOOK OF INDIAN BIRDS, Gurney and Jackson, 1941, and succeeding editions of which the latest (4th, 1949) was revised and edited by Sir Norman Kinnear after the author's decease.

Other important volumes have been those by Messrs R. S. P. Bates and E. H. N. Lowther on BREEDING BIRDS OF KASHMIR, Oxford University Press, 1952, and A (1952) REVISED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF CEYLON, Ceylon National Museums, 1953, by Mr W. W. A. Phillips, the premier authority on the vertebrate fauna of that island.

ADDITIONAL PUBLICATIONS

The publication of THE BIRDS OF BURMA by Mr B. E. Smythies, Oliver and Boyd, 1953, a reissue as well, has amended and brought up to date the first BIRDS OF BURMA by Smythies, edited by H. C. Smith and P. F. Garthwaite, Rangoon, American Baptist Mission Press, 1940, many copies of which were destroyed during World War II (see Ripley, 1946, *Auk* 63 : 631-32, and Smythies, 1953, Introd. to 2nd ed.).

This important publication on Burma as well as present and forth-

coming works by H. G. Deignan (THE BIRDS OF NORTHERN THAILAND, 1945, Bull. 186, U. S. Nat. Mus. Washington, and a new volume in press), have seemed to the author to incorporate so much of the recent literature on the birds of the Indochinese subregion, that it was not necessary to include Burma in the present check-list as Baker had done. However, the bird fauna of the Republic of Pakistan fits so appositely with the birds of India, as do the birds of Ceylon, that it is appropriate to include them. In addition, the area known roughly as southeast Tibet, the districts of Charme, Takpo, Kongbo, Pemakö and Pome especially, lying as they do along the upper reaches of valleys and waterways of Bhutan and the hills of northern Assam, contain so many species in common with the adjacent areas of India that it seems important to include this separate political entity. The birds of the Andaman and especially the Nicobar Islands on the other hand, are essentially Malaysian in affinity and are included solely for political reasons as a part of the territory of the Indian Republic.

PUBLICATIONS SINCE WORLD WAR II

The end of World War II saw a great decline in publications on the birds of southwestern Asia by distinguished British naturalists. This area was one in which they had long held a sort of hegemony. The world of ornithology suffered greatly from the deaths of Claude Buchanan Ticehurst, E. C. Stuart Baker, and Hugh Whistler during this period. Sir Norman Kinnear was caught up in administrative duties in the British Museum and largely discontinued his publications, although he contributed an important article on the history of ornithology in India in the pages of the *Journal* in 1952. Sir Norman Kinnear died in the summer of 1957.

During the immediate pre-War period, several figures made their entrance into Indian ornithology. Dr Walter Koelz, a representative of the U. S. Agriculture Department, seeking species of tropical grains, and also collecting birds for the Museum of Zoology at the University of Michigan, commenced a residence in southwest Asia, including India, Pakistan, Nepal, Afghanistan, and Iran, which was not to terminate until 1953, when he left, taking with him from these several countries a very large collection of bird skins. It is unfortunate that Dr Koelz's interests have been of a taxonomic rather than a biological nature. Had the collection survived entire, as one, and had the documentation of the specimens been of biological interest, this massive representation would have been of the most paramount importance, not inferior to the classic collections of Hodgson, Hume, Blanford, Oates and Jerdon together. Such, however, was not to be their fate. Many recent papers have appeared (the latest in a privately-printed publication, *Contributions from the Institute of*

Regional Exploration, No. 1, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1954), based on this material, under the authorship or attribution of Dr Koelz, as well as workers at the American Museum of Natural History in New York where, for some fifteen years, the Koelz collection remained in temporary storage. Additional authors who have worked on this material include Professor Ernst Mayr (now of Harvard University), Dr Biswamoy Biswas of the Zoological Survey of India, as well as Dr Dean Amadon and Dr Charles Vaurie of the New York Museum.

Through the courtesy of the authorities of the Museum in New York as well as the University of Michigan Museum, I have been privileged to study the Koelz types and usually the series collected by him, in order to reach a decision as to the final ascription of the many new names proposed, all of which are listed in the following pages. It is unfortunate from a taxonomic point of view that so many of these new names have been proposed on the basis of inadequate series, often entirely from one locality at one date giving a superficial impression of a new uniform character, or have been based on morphological feather changes ascribable to wear, foxing, or seasonal variation.

In the immediate post-World War II period, chance afforded me the opportunity of visiting India and collecting avian material for the Smithsonian Institution of Washington and Yale University's Peabody Museum of Natural History. My principal endeavours were in Assam, still the least-worked part of India, on the avifauna of which there had been only two classically important papers, besides Baker's work, that of Allan O. Hume in *Stray Feathers* in 1888, and Herbert Stevens in the *Journal* in 1914-1915. As a distant connection of Mr Hume and as a devoted colleague of Dr Sálim Ali, I have felt privileged to work in the Mishmi Hills in 1946-47 and in the Naga Hills in 1950-51. Later I journeyed to Nepal where I was able to work in 1947 and again in 1948-49. Brief visits to the southern Peninsula and other parts of India, as well as a wartime sojourn in Ceylon, have helped still further to give me rewarding opportunities for field experience. In addition, several visits to the British Museum in London and the Paris Museum have given me the needed opportunity to examine types. I have also studied types housed during the War by the Zoological Survey of India in Kaiser Castle in Banaras, as well as the collections of the Bombay Natural History Society in the Prince of Wales Museum in Bombay, and the National Museums, Colombo.

More recently, Mr Robert L. Fleming, now living in Kathmandu, Nepal, has been collecting for the Chicago Museum of Natural History, and one of his important collections has been reported on by Dr Austin L. Rand and himself in *Fieldiana*, the Chicago Museum publication, in 1957.

Finally, Dr Sálim Ali has been continuing his most valuable series of regional papers, the latest being 'The Birds of Gujarat'

Chitral
Gilgit
N.W.F.D
Safed Koh
Peshawar
Srinagar
KASHMIR
AND
JAMMU
Ladakh
Zaskar
AFGHANISTAN
Rupshu
Chamba
PUNJAB
Quetta
Simla
Garhwal
PATIALA
Kumaon
Ambala
BAHAWALPUR
BALUCHISTAN
Delhi
UNITED
PROVINCES
RAJPUTANA
Jaipur
Jodhpur
Ajmer
Mekran
SIND
GWALIOR
Karachi
Jhansi
Bundelkhand
CUTCH
Jubbulpo
INDORE
BARODA
CENTRAL PROV
KATHIAWAR
Nagpur
Berar
Bombay
HYDERABAD
BOMBAY
Secunderabad
Belgaum
GOA
North
Kanara
MADRAS
MYSORE
Bangalore
Coorg
LACCADIVE
ISLANDS
Calicut
TRAVANCORE
Trivandrum
Cape Comorin
H= Hills

INDIA AND PAKISTAN BEFORE THE 1956
RE-ORGANIZATION OF INDIAN STATES
MIR
Ladakh
MU Zaskar
Rupshu
TIBET
Simla
Garhwal
Kumaon
Lhasa
Mishmi H.
Miri H.
UNITED
PROVINCES
NEPAL
Katmandu
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
Dafla H.
Patkoi
Lucknow
Darjeeling
ASSAM
Naga H.
ALIOR
Patna
Garo H.
Khasi H.
Cachar H.
MANIPUR
Jhansi
Bundelkhand
BIHAR
BENGAL
Lushai H.
BURMA
Chin H.
Jubbulpore
Calcutta
Sundarbans
CENTRAL PROVINCES
Nagpur
ORISSA
Cuttack
Chilka
Lake
ERABAD
Secunderabad
Eastern Ghats
Vizagapatam
MADRAS
Coco Is.
Madras
ANDAMAN
ISLANDS
S. Andaman
Port Blair
Pondicherry
Car
Nicobar
CEYLON
NICOBAR
ISLANDS
Comorin

in the *Journal* (1954-55) and 'The Birds of Bastar and Orissa' (MS., 1957). The most recent regional volume is a splendidly illustrated and sumptuous work by the well-known naturalist and student of wildlife, Shri Raol S. Dharmakumarsinhji, BIRDS OF SAURASHTRA, Bombay, 1954. It is to be hoped that the tradition of interest in the avifauna of the Indian region, one so rich for the ecologist and ethologist of the future, will continue to be on an international level, with Indian, Pakistani, Ceylonese, and Nepali citizens taking part with their foreign colleagues in advancing the knowledge and understanding of this fauna.

ILLUSTRATIONS

The two sets of maps are political, orographic and ecological. The first plate (in two sections) represents the old political divisions of the Indian subregion as familiar to students prior to the separation of Pakistan in 1947. In a pocket inside the back cover is a map in transparent form (also in two sections) for superimposition on the plate to give the reorganised states of India since 1956, including the present administrative districts listed by number (see p. xxxiii). A further bifurcation of Bombay into the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat was effected in 1960.

The second plate, in colour, shows the relief features of India, Nepal, and Pakistan, the main tectonic feature of the massif of the Himalayas, with, at lower elevations adjacent to the Gangetic plain, the older, lower Siwalik range, and the elevated ancient granitic plateau of the Deccan forming the principal structure of the Peninsula, with its old, worn ranges thrusting north, the Aravallis on the west in Rajasthan, and the Satpura chain of central India, running east and west, and approaching the western Assam Hills so closely at the Rajmahal-Garo gap. The pocket at back similarly holds two sections of a transparent map which, overlaid on the coloured plate, outlines the main forest types of the Indian subregion derived mainly from the important work of H. G. Champion, 'A Preliminary Survey of the Forest Types of India and Burma', 1936, *Indian Forest Records* 1, No. 1 : 1-286.

Under many species in the following pages a number of different forest types are particularized. These are not meant to be taken in too literal a sense. My object is merely to indicate roughly the wide range of ecotolerance of which some birds are capable. Thus the word 'forest', e.g. in 'Himalayan Moist Temperate Forest' carries the wider connotation of 'biotope' which, in fact, it is intended to imply in this context. It would perhaps be valuable here to define these main types as follows:

(1) *Tropical Wet Evergreen.* Very hot and winterless climate, the mean annual temperature over 75°F., and with the mean January temperature

over 65°F.[1] Dense tall forest, 150 feet (45-72 m.) or more high, entirely evergreen or nearly so, canopy very dense, epiphytes numerous, ground vegetation sparse, often *Strobilanthes* or *Selaginella*, with ferns, canes, creeping bamboo, and palms. DISTRIBUTION: throughout the tropical portion of the country wherever the rainfall is adequate, usually not below 80″ (203 cm.) annually [100″ (254 cm.) annually in Bengal and Assam], without a prolonged dry season, on flat or hilly country, rarely to 3500 feet (*c.* 1067 m.) above sea level [occasionally in the Western Ghats to 4500 feet (*c.* 1372 m.)] essentially on red tropical soil devoid of dark humus; found from nearly up to Bombay south along the Western Ghats to Tirunelveli in southwest Madras including inland parts of Goa, Mysore, and Kerala, not normally much below 1500 feet (*c.* 457 m.) in the southwestern coastal districts probably due to intensive cultivation; in Ceylon in the southwestern low country and southern hill zone, and in Assam in the Brahmaputra Valley (except the dry Nowgong area, and in cultivated areas) south through the Naga Hills to Manipur, south face of the Khasia and Cachar Hills, Lushai Hills and the hills of East Pakistan to Arakan; Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(2) *Tropical Semi-Evergreen.* A closed high forest, including a mixture of evergreen and deciduous trees, encountered as an edaphic subclimax to tropical evergreen often on shallow porous soils, the mean annual temperature over 78°F., and with the mean January temperature over 70° (extreme minimum not below 50°F.). Less dense than evergreen, and undergrowth more copious, climbers tending to be very heavy, epiphytes abundant. DISTRIBUTION: from 200 feet to 3500 feet (*c.* 61-1067 m.), associated with true evergreen in the Western Ghats as a narrow strip due to steep rainfall gradient, north along the coast north of Bombay City to Surat district, south to Trivandrum; in eastern India in Bengal, Buxa, Jalpaiguri south to Orissa and extreme northeastern Andhra in Srikakulam, occurring to the tops of the moist hills of Orissa on alluvial soils as well as the covering of gneiss and metamorphic rocks, east in Assam in the plains centering in the Sibsagar district, lower slopes of Cachar, Lushai and Manipur hills and in East Pakistan from Mymensingh and Sylhet south through the Chittagong hills to Arakan; Ceylon in the zones of lower rainfall in the south and southeast.

(3) *Tropical Moist Deciduous.* A closed high forest, usually from 100 to 120 feet (*c.* 30-36 m.) or more in height, dominant species being deciduous, often with bamboo undergrowth, with many climbers; epiphytes limited to damp shady places. Fire is an important factor in this forest type and controls abundance of undergrowth and understory or replacement trees. Characteristically, this type develops a 'monsoon forest' in which there is a leafless period during the dry season,

[1] For equivalents of temperature °F. and °C. see p. 637

most typically March-April or earlier in more northern latitudes. At the end of this season new leaves or flowers are often produced in a burst. Flowering species often have their inflorescence while more or less leafless, notably *Salmalia*, *Cassia fistula*, *Erythrina*. The mean annual temperature ranges from 75° to 80°F. (maximum 95°-110°F.). Mean January temperature does not fall below 50°F. Rainfall not normally under 50″ (127 cm.) [average not below 56″ (142 cm.)] annually. Occurs on lateritic, recent sandy alluvium and old red soils. DISTRIBUTION: throughout the Peninsula from Surat and Hoshangabad south, primarily on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats with patches in M.P., Pachmarhi and Chanda, east in U.P., Bihar, Orissa, northeastern Andhra, Bengal, Assam, notably in Kamrup and Mikir districts; Ceylon, and Andaman Islands on drier rocks; from the plains to 2000 feet (*c.* 610 m.).

(4) A subdivision of this forest found in northern and eastern peninsular India from the plains up to about 3000 feet (914-40 m.), is the Sāl forest, of which the moist sāl is a climax type. DISTRIBUTION: found from western U.P. along the Siwalik foothills, on sandstone, crystalline rocks with yellow soil, loams, sandy alluvium, laterite, extending through the bhabar and terai of Kumaon, Nepal, Bihar, south in Orissa and eastern and central M.P. and with a patch in the Mikir Hills area of Assam. Sāl (*Shorea robusta*) is the gregarious dominant. A wet sāl type extends from the east Nepal terai to upper Bengal, Bhutan, and northwestern Assam.

Many moist deciduous forests in areas of the Western Ghats, Gangetic plain, Orissa, Bengal and Assam are found in conditions of climate appropriate to tropical evergreen and very evidently represent secondary forests, the result of shifting cultivation, often associated with shallow stony soil, and of past exposure and erosion.

(*a*) A further subdivision is that of *Tropical valley freshwater swamp forest*. This is often not a true forest, being perhaps in a stable subclimax. It consists of very open evergreen trees, generally 30 to 60 feet (*c.* 9-18 m.) high, rainfall usually exceeding 50″ (127 cm.) annually, and with a high water table, large areas being under water during the rains. Hence extensive swamps are often created and the growth consists mostly of heavy stands of dense cane, grasses, and gingers. DISTRIBUTION: large areas of freshwater swamp occur in U.P., Bengal, Assam, Madras and East Pakistan.

(5) *Tropical Dry Deciduous*. A closed forest, though uneven and not particularly dense, reaching 50-75 feet (*c.* 15-23 m.), containing an undergrowth of shrubs, often with grass, enhanced by burning, occasionally resulting in savannah or park-like formations. Bamboos are reduced, canes absent, and epiphytes and ferns inconspicuous. Rainfall 30″-50″ (76-127 cm.) [rarely to 70″ (178 cm.)] annually. Mean annual temperature is 75°-80°F. reaching a maximum of 110°F. and a minimum between 30°-40°F. DISTRIBUTION: a characteristic

feature of the alluvial soils of the Indo-Gangetic plain and the tertiary Siwalik formations adjoining it, spreading south on the older crystalline and sedimentary rocks south of the plains of Bihar and Orissa, reaching the west coast in northern Gujarat, southern Rajasthan in Banswara district and south in the Peninsula, east of the W. Ghats in the Deccan (except one area in the lee of the Ghats where the rainfall drops below 30″ (76 cm.) and it is replaced by thorn forest), southern Bombay, Andhra, Mysore, and Madras; northern Ceylon; plains and hills to 2000 feet (*c.* 610 m.). Characteristic species: *Tectona grandis* (Peninsula), *Acacia catechu*, *Anogeissus latifolia*.

(6) *Tropical Thorn Forest.* A low open forest, characterized by *Acacia* spp. reaching 20-30 feet (*c.* 6-9 m.) in height, undergrowth pronouncedly xerophytic in character, grass thin, mean annual temperature typically 78°F., reaching a maximum of 105° and a minimum of 40°F. Annual rainfall from 19-30″ (48-76 cm.)—rarely as low as 10″ (25 cm.), found on shallow dry soils, often alkaline, in the plains primarily, occasionally reaching 1500-2000 feet (*c.* 457-610 m.). DISTRIBUTION: this type occupies a large part of western India which is not actual desert, western East Punjab, Rajasthan, Kutch and Saurashtra, and a strip in southwestern M.P. running south in Bombay in East Khandesh, Aurangabad south to northern Mysore and east in Andhra to Guntur district; extreme northern Ceylon in the Jaffna area and the northwest.

(*a*) An important stage of this thorn forest from the point of view of the avifauna is the saline scrub in the lower levels of the Gangetic plain. This irregular savannah growth, covered with heavy grass with scattered palms, and often with patches of nearly bare ground where the soil is most saline is a notable feature of the plains. DISTRIBUTION: plains of West Pakistan along the Indus system and West Punjab, and eastern Rajasthan.

(7) *Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest.* A low forest forming a complete canopy of small evergreen trees with shrubby understory, numerous climbers, no bamboo, and little grass, usually showing the effect of cutting or browsing. Found in the plains and low hills with a mean annual temperature of 74-76°F. and a rainfall between 30″ (76 cm.) and 40″ (102 cm.) annually. DISTRIBUTION: found in India on the Carnatic coast of southern Andhra and Madras, and in Ceylon in the low-country dry zone, characteristically on the east coast in the Trincomalee area.

(8) *Subtropical Wet Forest.* Hill forest of good height, 70-100 (*c.* 21-31 m.) (rarely 150) feet, canopy thick but not dense, middle story generally recognizable, shrubby undergrowth and no grass; bamboo occasionally present, climbers and epiphytes numerous, tree ferns occur locally; usually on brown earth, some lateritic soil in the Peninsula, over crystalline and metamorphic rocks. The mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 72°F., minimum reaching 40°, the

maximum 85°. Found normally above 3000 feet to 6000 feet (*c.* 915-1830 m.). Annual rainfall generally over 60″ (152 cm.), and may reach over 200″ (508 cm.) [Cherrapunji, 441.7″ (1123 cm.)]. DISTRIBUTION: lower slopes of the eastern Himalayas from extreme East Nepal through the hills of the Darjeeling district, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Assam; central India about 3500 ft. (*c.* 1067 m.) in M.P., notably in patches in the Satpura Range, Pachmarhi, Wainganga; Orissa, Parasnath, Chhota Nagpur, and northern end of Eastern Ghats; Bombay (Mount Abu ?), northern Kolaba, Mahableshwar; Coorg in Mysore, and the Nilgiri, Anamalai and Palni hills of Madras and Kerala; central hills of Ceylon.

(9) *Subtropical Pine Forest.* Typically a nearly pure association of *Pinus longifolia*, much influenced by fire, sometimes with an underwood of oaks, much grass and many annuals. Mean annual temperature between 60°-72°F. with a minimum down to 30° and a maximum to 86°. Annual rainfall from 37 to 51″ (94-130 cm.). Occurs from 3000 (*c.* 915 m.) feet [exceptionally to 2000 (*c.* 610 m.)] up to 7500 feet (*c.* 2286 m.). DISTRIBUTION: from southern Kashmir and East Punjab to the hilly parts of U.P. and to eastern Nepal. In Assam, the similar *Pinus khasya* occurs in the Khasia, Naga, and Manipur hills.

(10) *Subtropical Dry Forest.* A low scrub forest of small-leaved evergreen trees and shrubs including thorny species, found on hilly ground on shallow dry soil over marl, limestone and sedimentary rocks and sandstones from 1500 to 5000 feet (*c.* 457-1524 m.), with temperature ranges from 21° to 114°F. and an annual rainfall between 20″ and 40″ (51 and 102 cm.) in a limited season. *Olea cuspidata* and *Acacia* spp. predominate. There is a fairly marked resemblance to the dry evergreen types of the Mediterranean area. DISTRIBUTION: Himalayan foothills in West Punjab, Salt Range, Kala Chitta hills, Hazara, western Kashmir, NW.F.P., and Baluchistan.

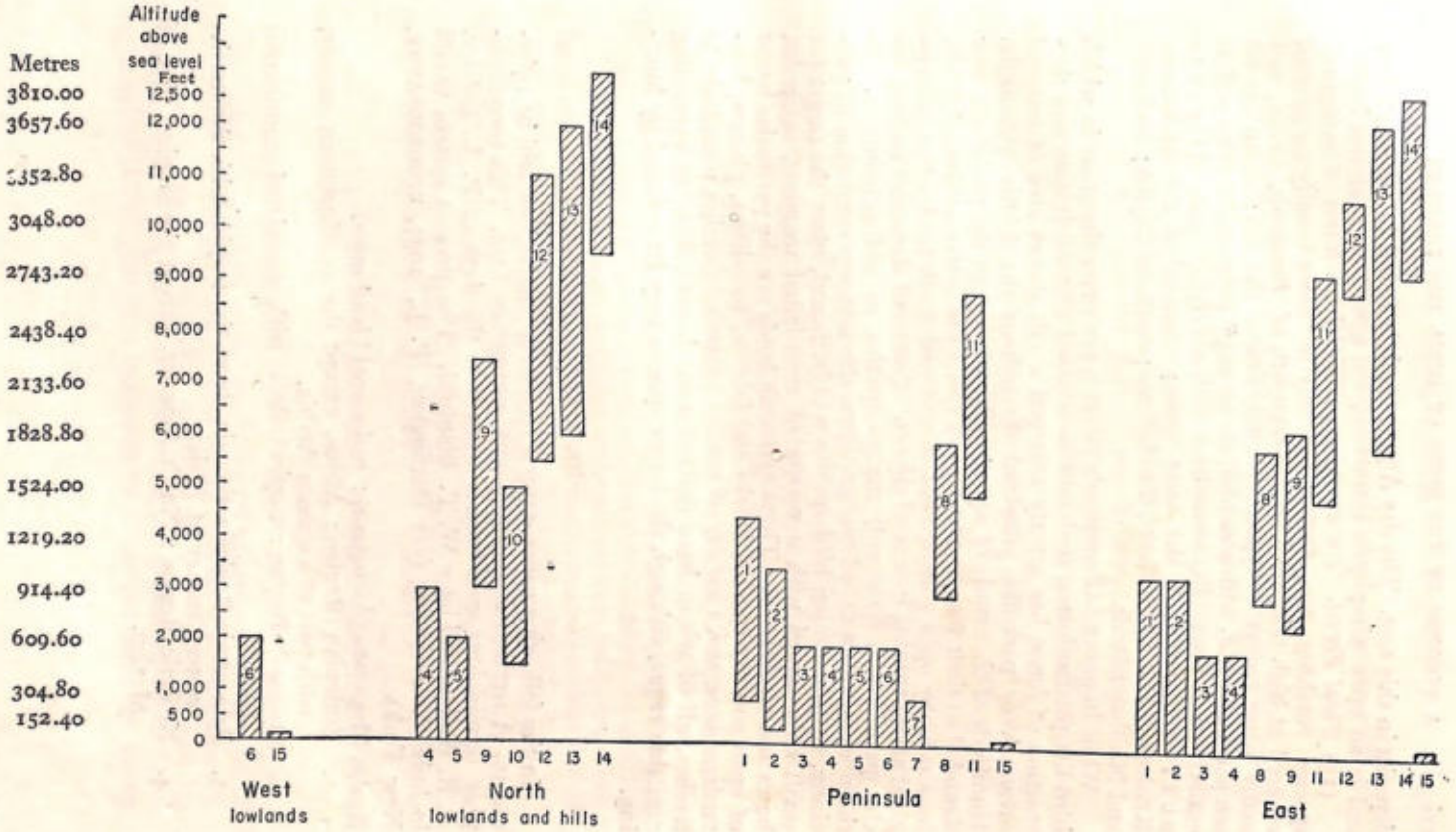
(11) *Wet Temperate Forest.* A closed evergreen forest reaching 50 to 60 feet (*c.* 15-18 m.), crowns dense and rounded, branches clothed with mosses, ferns, epiphytes, climbers numerous; dwarf bamboo may occur. A mean annual temperature from 46° to 71°, minimum 25°, maximum 80°. Annual rainfall from 48″ (122 cm.), normally from 60″ to 250″ (152-635 cm.) or more, and mists prevalent. On gneissic or crystalline rocks with dark humus soil, normally from 5000 to 9500 feet (*c.* 1525-2895 m.). A varied flora is characterized by *Rhododendron arboreum*, *Quercus* spp., *Viburnum* spp., and *Eugenia* spp. (south), *Mahonia*, *Ilex*, etc. DISTRIBUTION: eastern Himalayas from eastern Nepal to Assam; higher hills of south India, Nilgiris, Anamalais and Palnis, and the central hills of Ceylon.

(12) *Himalayan Moist Temperate Forest.* A coniferous and oak forest extending along the Himalayas, similar to other parts of the

north temperate regions of Eurasia and America, with conifers reaching a height of 100 feet (*c.* 30 m.) or more with mostly evergreen underwood, oaks predominating, deciduous shrubby undergrowth including *Strobilanthes*, many climbers such as *Rosa*, *Clematis*, mosses common but woody epiphytes few, dwarf bamboos common locally; the whole forest subject in many areas to extensive grazing and continual lopping for firewood with a succession to mountain ringal bamboo. Temperature extremes range from 24° to 93° with an annual mean from 41°-64°F. The altitudinal range is from 5000 to 11,000 feet (*c.* 1525-3350 m.), the higher altitude only being found in the moister eastern Himalayas above zone 11, the wet temperate forest. Dominant conifers are *Abies*, *Cedrus*, *Picea*, *Tsuga* and *Pinus excelsa* with many *Quercus* spp., laurels, and *Acer*, *Prunus*, *Ulmus* and *Betula* among the deciduous temperate genera. The upper zone of this association in the western Himalayas, 8000-11,000 feet (*c.* 2438-3353 m.), is the so-called Kharsu oak forest (*Q. semecarpifolia*), while the lowest zone, 6000-8000 feet (*c.* 1829-2438 m.), in the central Himalayas, Kumaon and west Nepal, is called the Ban oak forest (*Q. incana*). From Garhwal west, the Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), replaces the Ban oak at lower zone, 5500 to 8000 feet (*c.* 1676-2438 m.), replaced again still farther west in the Pir Panjal by *Abies-Taxus-Quercus* association. DISTRIBUTION: Himalayas from Chitral, Hazara and Kashmir east to southeast Tibet and Assam.

(13) *Himalayan Dry Temperate Forest.* An open forest with loosely closed canopy, conifers predominating, scattered broadleafed trees, and many xerophytic shrubs; very few epiphytes or climbers, mean annual temperature around 59°F., minimum unknown, maximum 88°F., annual rainfall about 30″ (76 cm.) expressed primarily in a winter snowfall which may reach 18 feet (549 cm.) or more; found in the inner hills from 6000 to 12,000 feet (*c.* 1829-3658 m.) on thin-soiled rocky slopes, land-slips frequent. DISTRIBUTION: West Pakistan from Safed Koh east to Kashmir and east to Assam, in the inner hills above the moister temperate forests, where the influence of the southwest summer monsoon is feebly felt.

(14) *Alpine Forest.* Dense growth of small crooked trees or large shrubs often with conifer overwood, *Abies*, rarely exceeding 60 feet (18.29 m.), variable broadleafed understory, predominantly *Betula*, and many flowers in the open away from the *Rhododendron* thickets including primulas and, in the east, *Meconopsis*; many epiphytic mosses and lichens, severe winter, the snow reaching 15 feet (457 cm.) or more. Found above, 9500 feet to 12,500 feet (*c.* 2895-3810 m.) in the eastern Himalayas. This zone terminates in alpine scrub or grassland in the higher and drier areas. DISTRIBUTION: along the Himalayas from NW.F.P. in the west to east Assam and southeast Tibet. The Himalayan larch (*Larix griffithii*) is found on moraine



A correlation between vegetation types and altitudes in various parts of the Indian subregion.

deposits in this area. The dry Alpine scrub is found in western Tibet and is an open xerophytic formation, not usually over 10 feet high.

(15) *Tidal Forest.* An evergreen closed high forest of mangrove species reaching 100 feet (*c.* 30 m.) or more usually on ground covered at high tide, with an undergrowth of *Pandanus*, canes, and many lower mangrove types, especially nearer the sea; mean annual temperature 80°F. with a rainfall about 105″ (267 cm.). The soil is entirely river-borne silt, sometimes with overlying sand. DISTRIBUTION: creeks of the west coast; mouths of the Mahanadi, Krishna and Godavari rivers, Sundarbans; creeks in Ceylon; Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

While in general Champion's forest types cover the areas in which bird life predominates, it should be stressed that cultivation and destruction of forest has greatly enlarged a sub-climax area of induced savannah or park-like grassland throughout the Indian peninsula. Hundreds of thousands of square miles of land in the plains are now denuded of their former growth and consist of active cultivated fields, bare scrubby open grazing land, abandoned scrub land, often in marginal areas, turning into semi-desert. Scattered through this area are clumps of trees, commonly mango species, as well as bamboos. In these areas, often called mango-topes, the sole representation of perching, tree-inhabiting bird species will be found, often the target for small boys armed with a variety of semi-lethal weapons, catapults, bows and arrows, etc. These savannah lands are the particular haunt of open country species, hawks and falcons, partridges, plovers, bustards, cranes, and a variety of smaller passerine families from larks to finches, all of whom have derived some benefit from an expanding available range, although the larger species may be reduced by hunting.

REGIONS

In the following pages, several regions or subregions will be referred to. A word of definition seems appropriate here. This zoogeographic terminology goes back a century to the days of P. L. Sclater, A. R. Wallace and later W. T. Blanford. The present system would include the following (see Darlington, P. J., 1957, ZOOGEOGRAPHY, New York).

Realm Megagaea (Arctogaea): main world land mass.

1. Ethiopian Region: Africa, except the northwestern corner, with part of southern Arabia.
2. Oriental Region: tropical Asia with associated continental islands.
3. Palaearctic Region: Eurasia above the tropics with the northwestern corner of Africa.
4. Nearctic Region: North America, except the tropical part of Mexico.

Realm Neogaea.

5. Neotropical Region: South and Central America with the tropical part of Mexico.

Realm Notogaea.

6. Australian Region: Australia with New Guinea and islands.

The Palaearctic and Nearctic regions together are called the Holarctic Region. Subregions of the Oriental Region include the Indian subregion, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Nepal with a gradual merging into the Palaearctic in the Himalayas. The Indochinese subregion includes eastern Assam, the Andaman Islands, Burma, Thailand, Indochina, parts of southern and southwest China and Formosa, with a gradual merging into the Palaearctic in western and north central China.

The Malaysian subregion includes the Nicobar Islands, the Malay Peninsula from southern Burma and Thailand south, and the Greater Sunda and associated islands, principally Sumatra, Borneo, and Java, on the submerged continental Sunda shelf. Where the word Malaya alone is used in the following text, it is intended to mean only the Malay Peninsula.

East of this area come the connecting island chains, the Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi (Celebes) and the Moluccas which form the zoogeographic transition between Malaysia and the Australian Region.

Distribution of Bird Species

The area delimited by this volume, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, SE. Tibet, Ceylon and neighbouring islands, covers some 1200 species. In all there appear to be 2061 forms including species and subspecies, of which the occurrence or identification of 16 is questionable. About 1750 of these forms are resident, the rest being migrants. The majority of migrants are those in the traditional sense, birds which include this area in their non-breeding range. In addition, there are occasional wanderers, vagrants, or rare strays which may have been recorded no more than once, far out of their presumed normal migratory pattern. Besides, there are the pelagic families such as the shearwaters or petrels, species found only at sea, whose occurrence in the coastal waters of these countries may be unusual or sporadic. Baker (1930, FAUNA 7 : v) recorded 2346 species and subspecies from the area covered by his volumes, which, of course, included Burma, not dealt with here.

Genera of Birds in the Indian Subregion

For those interested in the statistics of taxonomic treatment of birds, it is worthwhile to record that Baker in his last two volumes of the FAUNA, (1930, 7, 8) included the birds of the region treated by me hereafter in 573 genera. In the following pages the birds listed are included in 402 genera, a reduction of thirty per cent, the direct

result of the mass of literature on classification and revisionary studies of the thirty years that have elapsed between the publication of these volumes.

Zoogeographic Considerations

The species recorded from the Indian subregion belong to seventy-seven families as listed by me (I include as subfamilies of the Muscicapidae several families formerly listed separately by Baker). Of these, seven families represent pelagic migrants or land migrants or vagrants, leaving 68 families composing resident species. In a paper published in March 1953 ('Considerations on the Origin of the Indian Avifauna', *Nat. Inst. of Sciences of India, Bull.* 7: Symposium on Organic Evolution), I attempted to list these families in a series of categories to show their relation to the various adjacent regions. In that paper, I was able to show a strong Ethiopian connection, with the Indian fauna, a finding of considerable interest in view of the discussions of Meinertzhagen, R. (1951, *Ibis* **93**: 443-59) and Moreau, R. E. (1952, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* **121**: 869-913) showing not only the connection between the South Asian and African fauna, but also Moreau's thesis that Africa itself has been a centre of evolution. This is a point which has never been adequately stressed in considering the origins of the fauna of the Indian subregion.

Remarkable in all this has been the influence of the Palaearctic fauna itself. In spite of the nearness of that region and its zone of overlap, relatively few Palaearctic species seem to have spread into the Indian subregion proper. Few of these species have become resident except in the northern fringing area between the Palaearctic and subtropical and tropical subregions. Sálim Ali (1949, *Proc. Nat. Inst. Sci. India* **15**: 379-86) lists only one Palaearctic avian species, *Zoothera dauma*, which has developed resident subspecies in southern India and Ceylon. This history of the Pleistocene and Recent periods in lowland and sub-montane India, the periods during which the main speciation trends in the lower categories have become established in birds, shows that the cycles of alternating warm and cold climates have never been severe enough to eliminate the subtropical avifauna. The available niches for the avifauna have always been open to incursions from neighbouring tropical areas.

In this connection, the special zoogeographic problems created by the Himalayan chain deserve further interpretation. The Himalayas are recent in a geological sense. It seems unlikely that avian endemics confined to this montane barrier area can date farther back than late Pliocene time, and may well be considerably later. The suggestion has been made by Mani, M.S. (1956, *Nature* **177**: 124) that the insect fauna of the high-altitude Himalayas represents a geographical relict fauna of the Pleistocene of central Asia (relict in this sense means a survivor that persists locally after the extinction of its near relatives elsewhere). Mani remarks on the deep penetration of the Himalayan

chain by forms of the subtropics and tropics up to high altitudes, to 11,000 feet in some cases, a phenomenon associated with local microclimates, humidity and the penetration to relatively high altitudes of tropical evergreen forest types. This phenomenon appears to apply equally to the avifauna.

Indian Endemic Species

A brief review of the endemic species of the Indian subregion might be helpful here. (An endemic species is one which is confined only to the area in question, an exclusive or peculiar species.) By family, these are as follows:

Family	Species	Affinity
Phalacrocoracidae : Cormorants	*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*	related to Palaearctic species
Ardeidae : Herons	*Ardea imperialis*	related to Indochinese species
Threskiornithidae : Ibises	*Pseudibis papillosa*	Indochinese
Anatidae : Waterfowl	**Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*	A relict species of the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the Peninsula, perhaps Mediterranean-Palaearctic in affinity. A vestige of an earlier Tertiary fauna.
Accipitridae : Hawks	*Butastur teesa*	Palaearctic
Phasianidae : Pheasants, Partridges	*Francolinus pictus*	Ethiopian
	,, *pondicerianus*	,,
	,, *gularis*	,,
	Coturnix coromandelica	Palaearctic
	Perdicula asiatica	Indochinese
	,, *argoondah*	,,
	,, *erythrorhyncha*	,,
	,, *manipurensis*	,,
	Arborophila mandellii	,,
	Galloperdix spadicea	,,
	,, *lunulata*	,,
	,, *bicalcarata*	,,
	**Ophrysia superciliosa*	Palaearctic relict
	Tragopan melanocephalus	Indochinese
	,, *satyra*	,,
	Gallus sonneratii	,,
	,, *lafayettii*	,,
	**Catreus wallichii*	Palaearctic relict
	Pavo cristatus	Indochinese
Otididae : Bustards	*Choriotis nigriceps*	Ethiopian
	**Sypheotides indica*	,,
Charadriidae : Plovers, Snipes	*Vanellus malabaricus*	Ethiopian
	Capella nemoricola	Palaearctic relict
Glareolidae : Swallow-plovers, Coursers	*Cursorius coromandelicus*	Ethiopian

*denotes endemic genus

Family	Species	Affinity
	Cursorius bitorquatus	Ethiopian
Columbidae : Pigeons	*Columba elphinstonii*	Indochinese
	,, *torringtoni*	,,
	,, *palumboides*	,,
	Macropygia rufipennis	,,
Psittacidae : Parrots	*Psittacula caniceps*	,,
	,, *cyanocephala*	,,
	,, *intermedia*	,,
	,, *columboides*	,,
	,, *calthorpae*	,,
	Loriculus beryllinus	,,
Cuculidae : Cuckoos	*Cuculus varius*	,,
	Rhopodytes viridirostris	,,
	**Taccocua leschenaultii*	,,
	Phaenicophaeus pyrrhocephalus	,,
	Centropus chlororhynchus	Indochinese or Ethiopian ?
Strigidae : Owls	*Otus balli*	Indochinese
	Glaucidium radiatum	,,
	Ninox affinis	,,
	Athene blewitti	,,
	Strix ocellata	,,
Podargidae : Frogmouths	*Batrachostomus moniliger*	,,
Apodidae : Swifts	*Chaetura sylvatica*	,,
Trogonidae : Trogons	*Harpactes fasciatus*	,,
Bucerotidae : Hornbills	*Tockus birostris*	Ethiopian
	Tockus griseus	,,
	Anthracoceros coronatus	Indochinese
Capitonidae : Barbets	*Megalaima zeylanica*	,,
	,, *viridis*	,,
	,, *flavifrons*	,,
	,, *rubricapilla*	,,
Indicatoridae : Honey-guides	*Indicator xanthonotus*	Ethiopian
Picidae : Woodpeckers	*Dinopium benghalense*	Indochinese
	Dendrocopos himalayensis	Palaearctic relict
	Dendrocopos auriceps	,,
	Chrysocolaptes festivus	Indochinese
Pittidae : Pittas	*Pitta brachyura*	,,
Alaudidae : Larks	*Mirafra erythroptera*	,,
	Eremopterix grisea	Ethiopian
	Galerida deva	Southern Palaearctic or Ethiopian ?
	Galerida malabarica	Ethiopian
Hirundinidae : Swallows	*Hirundo fluvicola*	Ethiopian
Dicruridae : Drongos	*Dicrurus caerulescens*	Indochinese
	,, *andamanensis*	,,
Sturnidae : Starlings	*Saroglossa spiloptera*	Ethiopian
	Sturnus erythropygius	Indochinese
	,, *senex*	,,
	,, *pagodarum*	,,

Family	Species	Affinity
	Acridotheres ginginianus	Indochinese
	Gracula ptilogenys	,,
Corvidae : Crows, Jays, Pies	*Garrulus lanceolatus*	Palaearctic relict
	Kitta ornata	Indochinese
	Dendrocitta leucogastra	,,
	,, *bayleyi*	,,
Campephagidae : Cuckoo-Shrikes	*Coracina melanoptera*	,,
Irenidae : Ioras	*Aegithina nigrolutea*	,,
Pycnonotidae : Bulbuls	*Pycnonotus priocephalus*	,,
	,, *xantholaemus*	,,
	,, *penicillatus*	,,
	,, *luteolus*	,,
	Hypsipetes nicobariensis	,,
	,, *indicus*	,,
Muscicapidae :		
Timaliinae : Babblers	*Pellorneum palustre*	,,
	,, *fuscocapillum*	,,
	Spelaeornis caudatus	,,
	,, *badeigularis*	,,
	,, *longicaudatus*	,,
	**Sphenocichla humei*	,,
	Stachyris pyrrhops	,,
	,, *oglei*	,,
	**Dumetia hyperythra*	,,
	**Rhopocichla atriceps*	,,
	Chrysomma altirostre	,,
	Turdoides earlei	Ethiopian
	,, *longirostris*	,,
	,, *malcolmi*	,,
	,, *subrufus*	,,
	,, *striatus*	,,
	,, *affinis*	,,
	,, *nipalensis*	,,
	Garrulax cinereifrons	Indochinese
	,, *striatus*	,,
	,, *nuchalis*	,,
	,, *variegatum*	,,
	,, *cachinnans*	,,
	,, *jerdoni*	,,
	,, *virgatus*	,,
	,, *austeni*	,,
	Actinodura egertoni	,,
	,, *nipalensis*	,,
	Heterophasia capistrata	,,
Muscicapinae : Flycatchers	*Muscicapa ruficauda*	Palaearctic
	,, *nigrorufa*	Indochinese
	,, *pallipes*	,,
	,, *poliogenys*	,,
	,, *sordida*	,,
	,, *albicaudata*	,,
	Rhipidura aureola	,,
	,, *albogularis*	,,
Sylviinae : Warblers	*Bradypterus palliseri*	,,

FAMILY	SPECIES	AFFINITY
	Prinia buchanani	Ethiopian
	,, *cinereocapilla*	,,
	,, *socialis*	,,
	,, *sylvatica*	Indochinese
	,, *burnesii*	Ethiopian
	Schoenicola platyura	,,
	**Chaetornis striatus*	A relict of uncertain affinities, perhaps Mediterranean-Palaearctic.
	Acrocephalus orinus	Palaearctic
	Phylloscopus tytleri	,,
	,, *fuligiventer*	,,
	,, *subviridis*	,,
	Seicercus xanthoschistos	Indochinese
Turdinae : Thrushes	*Brachypteryx hyperythra*	,,
	,, *major*	,,
	Erithacus hyperythrus	,,
	Cercomela fusca	Ethiopian
	Saxicola leucura	Palaearctic
	**Saxicoloides fulicata*	A relict species of Mediterranean-Palaearctic affinity?
	Myiophoneus blighi	Indochinese
	Zoothera wardii	Palaearctic
	,, *spiloptera*	Indochinese
	Turdus unicolor	Palaearctic
	,, *albocinctus*	,,
Paridae : Titmice	*Parus nuchalis*	,,
	,, *melanolophus*	,,
	Aegithalos leucogenys	,,
	,, *niveogularis*	,,
	,, *iouschistos*	,,
Sittidae : Nuthatches	*Sitta formosa*	,,
Certhiidae : Treecreepers	*Certhia nipalensis*	,,
Motacillidae : Pipits, Wagtails	*Anthus nilghiriensis*	Ethiopian
	Motacilla maderaspatensis	Palaearctic
Dicaeidae : Flowerpeckers	*Dicaeum vincens*	Indochinese
	,, *erythrorhynchos*	,,
Nectariniidae : Sunbirds	*Nectarinia zeylonica*	,,
	,, *minima*	,,
	,, *lotenia*	,,
Zosteropidae : White-eyes	*Zosterops ceylonensis*	,,
Ploceidae : Weaver Finches	*Passer pyrrhonotus*	Relict of Mediterranean-Palaearctic affinity
	Ploceus megarhynchus	Ethiopian
	,, *benghalensis*	,,
	Estrilda formosa	Indochinese
	Lonchura kelaarti	,,
Fringillidae : Finches	**Callacanthis burtoni*	Palaearctic
	Carpodacus rhodochrous	,,
	Pyrrhula erythrocephala	,,
	,, *aurantiaca*	,,

It is interesting to note that of the above listed 176 species endemic to the Indian subregion or its immediate environs (one or two species counted reach Afghanistan or Burma), the following affinities appear:

		No.	Per cent of total
1.	(a) Palaearctic	30	17
	(b) questionable ?	2	1
2.	Indochinese	109	62
3.	(a) Ethiopian	30	17
	(b) questionable	1	1
4.	Relict species of uncertain affinities, perhaps a special Mediterranean-Palaearctic type (includes 3 of the 11 endemic Indian genera, *Rhodonessa*, *Chaetornis*, *Saxicoloides*).	4	2

There is thus no statistical difference between the number of endemic species estimated to be derived from the Palaearctic and those from the Ethiopian regions. From the above it appears that the statements of Mani (*tom. cit. supra*), Voous (1947, *Limosa* **20**: 19-21), Wadia (1939, GEOLOGY OF INDIA, London), and Pax (1926, Acer L. (1), Die Pflanzenareale, **1**, Reihe 1, Karte 4, Jena) are valid that in spite of the evidence of glaciation in the Himalayas during the Pleistocene, the recent distribution of animals and broadleafed plants (e.g. *Aesculus indica*) would indicate that, climatically, conditions were not too severe during the glacial periods. Furthermore, the survival of trees in this area would presuppose that the Himalayas could act as a Palaearctic *refugium*, and that many of the animal species found there today do in fact represent Palaearctic relicts, rather than end products of a continuous chain of related forms from geographically contiguous areas to the north.

Evidence from Endemic Genera

It is noteworthy in this regard that three of the endemic Indian genera are Palaearctic in origin and are found in the Himalayas. These are *Ophrysia*, *Catreus*, and *Callacanthis*. In addition, some 14 of the Palaearctic endemic species are confined to the Himalayas, without adjacent relatives, and give every evidence of being relict forms. Notable among these are *Capella nemoricola*, *Dendrocopos himalayensis*, *Garrulus lanceolatus*, *Phylloscopus fuligiventer*, *Zoothera wardi*, *Parus melanolophus*, *Sitta formosa* and the two species of *Pyrrhula*, namely *erythrocephala* and *aurantiaca*.

The remaining endemic genera in the Indian subregion consist of one Ethiopian, the bustard *Sypheotides*, and 4 of Indochinese affinity.

Conclusions

The influence of the Indochinese elements in the Indian avifauna is thus paramount. It is this fauna which has spread west along the Himalayas, correlated in its spread rather characteristically with conditions of suitable rainfall and forest types. It is this fauna which has predominantly populated the Peninsula and Ceylon, and in which the route of the Satpura chain of hills has been so clearly followed during damp or cold-wet phases of recent geological history, presumably correlated with the pluvial stages of late Pleistocene times.

These hills with their increased elevation and chances of holding rainfall and encouraging the persistence of more moist tropical forest types, have apparently served as stepping stones for faunistic incursions of an Indochinese nature into the presently drier zone of southern India, witness the zoogeographic papers of Sálim Ali in the *Journal* for 1934, as well as subsequent papers (1948, *Gujarat Research Society, Monog.* No. 2), Sunder Lal Hora (1938-1953, various papers), William C. Dilger (1952, *Evolution*) and the author (1949, *Evolution*). This phenomenon culminates in the high moist ranges of Kerala and adjacent western Madras with their wealth of Indochinese and Palaearctic relict biota as well as tropical isolated forms. Ceylon has, of course, a similar zonation due to climate, orographic features and the alternating, drier-warmer, colder more-moist cycles presumably associated with the climatological history of late Pleistocene and recent pluvial and interpluvial times.

Finally, the Ethiopian influence is found in the open dry plains areas, the western deserts, the dry parts of the Gangetic Plain and Deccan Plateau and the dry areas of the Peninsula. This fauna is primarily related to the Somali Arid District of Chapin's zoogeographic divisions of Africa (1932, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* **65**: 89-91). However, certain species show a Malagasy or tropical African relationship which is presumably much older, correlated with a moist, damp late Tertiary stage. Characteristic of these forms are *Centropus toulou*, *Indicator xanthonotus*, *Saroglossa spiloptera*, *Hypsipetes madagascariensis*, and *Schoenicola platyura*. That the Ethiopian connection has existed more than once is attested by these old damp forest forms, separated from the latest Somali Arid relatives, by a third type, indicative of a possible third connection, dry-deciduous or deciduous semi-moist stage species (Savannah species) such as *Treron phoenicoptera* (*vide* Husain, 1958, Ibis **100**: 344-347), *Galerida malabarica*, *Hirundo fluvicola*, *Turdoides subrufus* and *T. nipalensis*, and *Anthus nilghiriensis*.

The above evidence, not only of the high percentage of forms with Ethiopian affinity, 17%, but also the existence of forms related to more than one type of Ethiopian biota, would seem to point clearly to Africa

as a centre of speciation and dispersal which has not heretofore been recognized or appreciated. There is no doubt that the African continent has provided a major source of the Indian fauna.

In addition, the relatively minor influence of the adjacent Palaearctic fauna should be stressed. The Indian subregion belongs conclusively to the Oriental tropical region. In spite of seasonal migrants, the avifauna is and remains primarily pan-tropical.

References

In connection with subdivisions of India or Pakistan, I have where possible used abbreviations as they are commonly understood. Thus, U.P. stands for Uttar Pradesh (formerly United Provinces); H.P. for Himachal Pradesh; M.P. for Madhya Pradesh (formerly Central Provinces); NW.F.P. for Northwest Frontier Province, etc.

From time to time I have cited particular recent records in the text. Where such records are later than the publication of Stuart Baker's 'Birds' in the FAUNA series, I have included an abbreviated citation; abbreviated as it is assumed that serious bird students know that J.B.N.H.S. can stand only for the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, S.Z. for *Spolia Zeylanica*, S.F. for *Stray Feathers*. Where the record is an older one included in the volumes of Baker, I have for the most part merely cited the name of the author, as in the case of Inglis, Scully, Ticehurst, or Baker himself. Occasionally there may be an old record which has escaped Baker, or Ticehurst in the latter's notes on the Fauna series (J.B.N.H.S., various dates). I have also abbreviated Stuart Baker's name to Baker in cases where it is used in connection with a scientific name, assuming that it is the only Baker[1] commonly cited in Indian ornithology.

List of terms used for geographical areas or types of typical forest

In the following list I have referred from time to time to birds inhabiting areas which are described by certain names in Indian languages. These are:

Bhabar. A type of high, dense sal forest containing also 'sisoo' (*Dalbergia*) and *Salmalia*, found on alluvial and loamy soil with high rainfall (over 80″ annually) extending from the northern edge of the terai to *c.* 2000 feet (*c.* 610 m.) in the Himalayan foothills, characteristically in U.P. (Kumaon), but also east through Nepal to Assam.

Terai. The undulating, alluvial, often marshy strip of land stretching along the southern edge of the bhabar, between

[1] H. R. Baker, co-author with Chas. M. Inglis of BIRDS OF SOUTHERN INDIA (1930), is seldom cited in the ornithological literature.

it and the north Indian plains, composed of grassland (sabai-grass) and cultivated tracts, interspersed with dense tracts of forest. Found in U.P., Nepal, and east to northern West Bengal.

Duars. The easternmost parts of the terai, found in northern West Bengal (Jalpaiguri), Bhutan, and Assam in the adjacent areas to Bhutan.

Duns. The broad valleys within the outer ranges of the Himalayas, e.g. Dehra Dun (lying between the Siwalik Hills and the Himalayas proper, and between the Jumna and Ganga Rivers), and the Patli Dun drained by Ramganga River. There are many other smaller and lesser known duns.

Sholas. Patches of montane wet temperate forest, of dense evergreen type usually in sheltered nalas or hill-stream valleys amongst rolling grassland hills in South India (Nilgiri, Anamalai, and Palni hills particularly), and Ceylon, from about 5000 feet (1524 m.) up.

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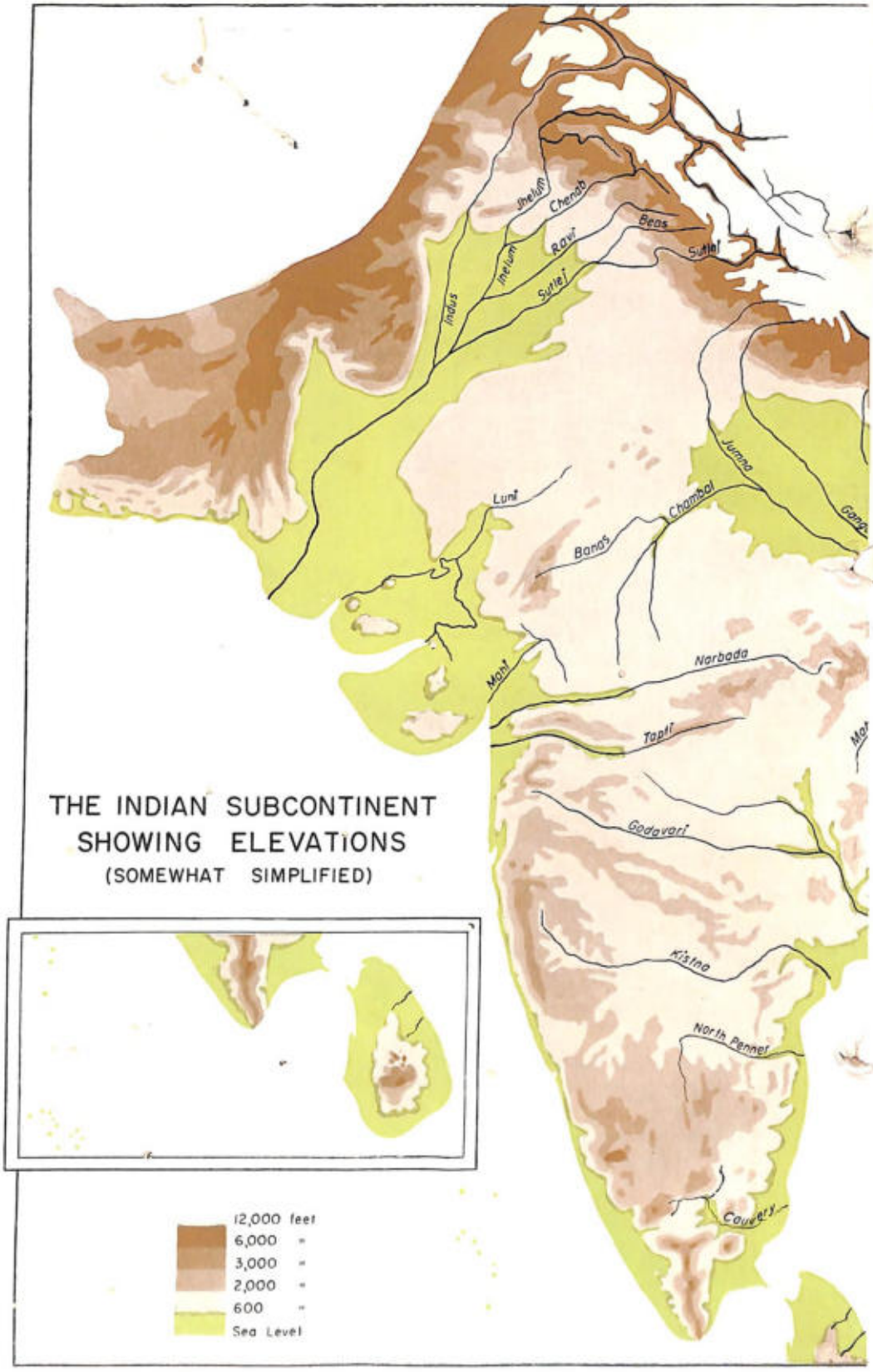
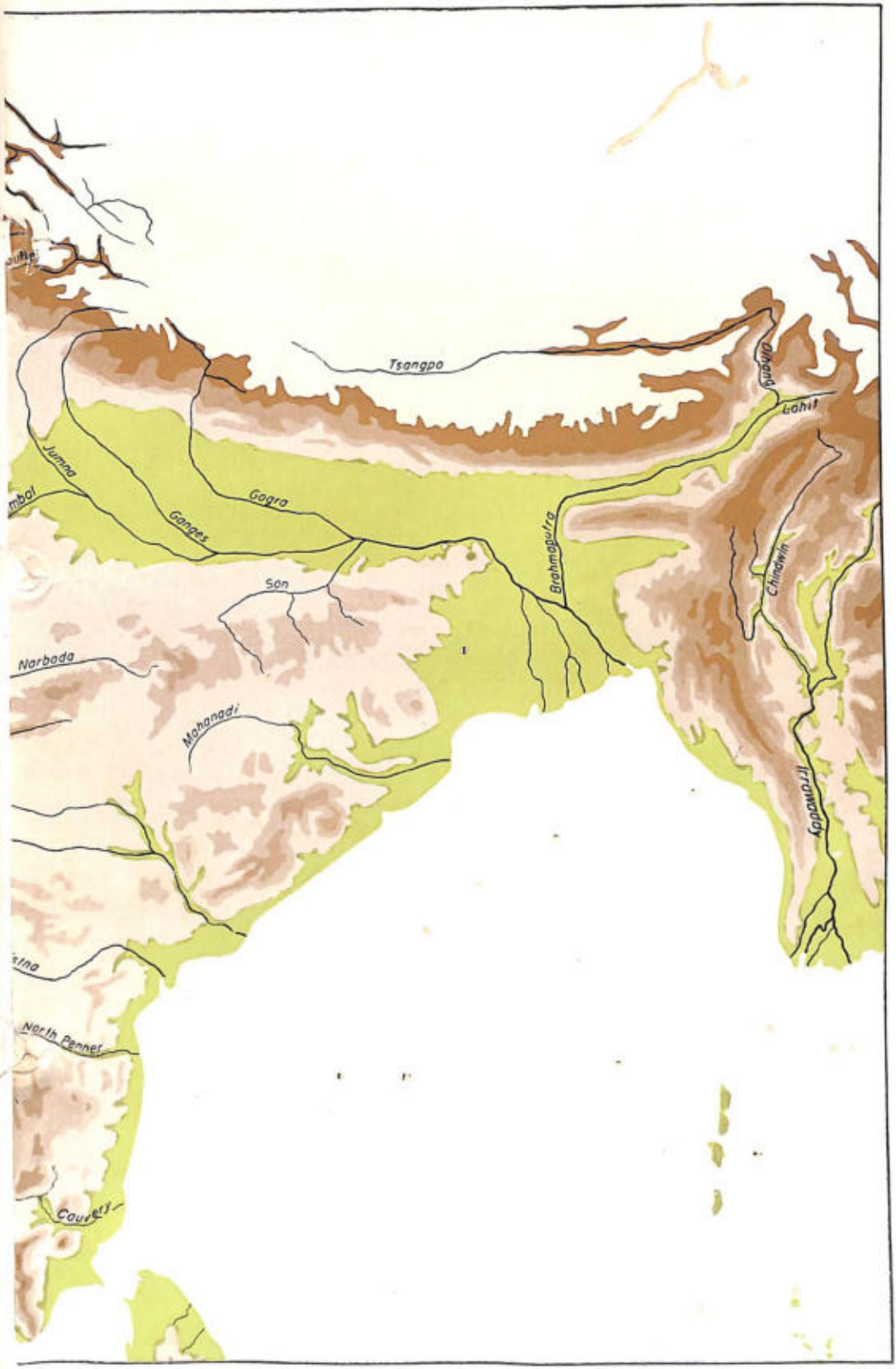


THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT
SHOWING ELEVATIONS
(SOMEWHAT SIMPLIFIED)


Tsangpo
Dihang
Lohit
Jumna
Ganges
Gogra
Brahmaputra
Chindwin
San
Narbada
Mahanadi
Irrowaddy
North Pennet
Cauvery

Nearer home, Miss Shirley Glaser deserves great credit for her carefully executed charts and maps, and the late Mrs Mildred Cloud and Mrs Jean Richards have typed the various drafts of the manuscript with great care. Finally, I must acknowledge my great debt to my wife, Mary, who accompanied me on part of my field work, sometimes to her considerable detriment and hardship, and who has been an uncomplaining participant in many long and lonely night vigils while this manuscript was in preparation.

Arrangement

The List of Contents which follows shows the arrangement of orders and families which I have preferred to follow. This reflects to a considerable extent the current ferment on avian classification and arrangement, particularly in the Order Passeriformes or perching birds. A good deal of this discussion began with the publication of Professor Stresemann's monumental volume in the Kükenthal edition of the HANDBUCH DER ZOOLOGIE of 1934. Much of the systematic arrangement in that volume was (and still is) controversial. While the British HANDBOOK of Witherby, Jourdain, Ticehurst and Tucker (1938 and various dates) was essentially a handbook, it also contained important systematic conclusions. An important French volume is that of 1950, 'Oiseaux' from TRAITE DE ZOOLOGIE **15**, Paris, with contributions by Mayaŭd, Berlioz and others.

More recently there have been many revisionary papers on families particularly in the Passeres and from this have come a number of revisions of classification, including Wetmore, A. (1934-1957, *Smithsonian Misc. Coll.* **89, 99, 117**, *Condor* **59**), four important papers on the classification of birds: Mayr, E., and Amadon, D. (1951, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 1496), on bird classification; Mayr, E. and Greenway, J. C., Jr. (1956, *Breviora*, Mus. Comp. Zöol. Harvard, No. 56) on the sequential arrangement of Passerine families; Delacour, J., and Vaurie, C. (1957, *Contrib. Sci. Los Angeles County Mus.*, No. 16) on the classification of the Oscines; and Amadon, D. (1957, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Calcutta*, Mookerjee Mem. Vol.) on the classification of the perching birds. Many of these papers reflect important ethological or anatomical résumés, such as the recent one of Jollie, M. (1958, *Auk* **75**: 26-35), on the phylogeny and skull of the Passeriformes. My arrangement herewith, which reflects my own preferences, has, I hope, benefited from this active discussion, which has by no means solved the problem of linear arrangement of biological species, or the true relationships of many families or subfamilies.

Recently two important arrangements of Indian or Eurasian faunas have been those of Biswas, B. (1952, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **50**: 1-62), 'A Check-list of Genera of Indian Birds,' and Wynne, O. (1953-1955, *North Western Naturalist*) 'Key-List of the Palaearctic and Oriental

Passerine Birds'. These works both deserve attention by the specialist.

In the following pages I have listed under families or species references to recent revisions or treatments of the groups concerned which may be referred to by those interested. I have listed also here references to the various papers, some thirty-eight in the last fourteen years, which I have published from time to time on various aspects of the Indian avifauna, including my 'Notes on Indian Birds' series in the *Journal* or in *Postilla*. From time to time I have included footnotes with additional comments where they seemed appropriate.

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3. Amritsar
4. Hoshiarpur
5. Jullundur
6. Ludhiana
7. Ferozepur
8. Hissar
9. Simla
10. Ambala
11. Karnal
12. Rohtak
13. Gurgaon
14. Kapurthala
15. Kandaghat
16. Bhatinda
17. Barnala
18. Fatehgarh Sahib
19. Patiala
20. Sangrur
21. Mohindergarh

Himachal Pradesh

22. Chamba
23. Mandi
24. Mahasu
25. Sirmoor
26. Bilaspur

Rajasthan

27. Ganganagar
28. Bikaner
29. Churu
30. Jhunjhunu
31. Sikar
    Jaisalmer
    Jodhpur
    Barmer
35. Jalore
36. Sirohi
37. Nagore
38. Jaipur
39. Alwar
40. Bharatpur
41. Sawai Madhopur
42. Tonk
43. Pali
44. Bhilwara
45. Bundi
46. Kotah
47. Jhalawar
48. Chittorgarh
49. Udaipur
50. Dungarpur
51. Banswara
52. Ajmer

Delhi

Madhya Pradesh

53. Morena
54. Bhind
55. Gird
56. Shivpuri
57. Goona
58. Bhilsa
59. Rajgarh
60. Shajapur
61. Mandsaur
62. Ratlam
63. Ujjain
64. Jhabua
65. Dhar
66. Indore
67. Dewas
68. Nimar
69. Raisen
70. Sehore
157. Tikamgarh
158. Chhatarpur
159. Panna
160. Satna
161. Rewa
162. Shahdol
163. Sidhi
164. Datia
231. Sagar
232. Jabalpur
233. Hoshangabad
234. Chhindwara
235. Mandla
236. Bilaspur
237. Surguja
238. Raigarh
239. Raipur
240. Drug
241. Balaghat
244. Betul
245. Nimar
252. Bastar

Uttar Pradesh

106. Tehri-Garhwal
107. Dehra Dun
108. Garhwal
109. Almora
110. Saharanpur
111. Muzaffarnagar
112. Meerut
113. Bijnor
114. Nainital
115. Moradabad
116. Rampur
117. Bareilly
118. Pilibhit
119. Budaun
120. Bulandshahr
121. Aligarh

122. Mathura
123. Etah
124. Agra
125. Mainpuri
126. Farrukhabad
127. Shahjahanpur
128. Kheri
129. Hardoi
130. Sitapur
131. Bahraich
132. Barabanki
133. Lucknow
134. Unnao
135. Kanpur
136. Etawah
137. Jalaun
138. Jhansi
139. Hamirpur
140. Banda
141. Fatehpur
142. Rae-Bareli
143. Pratapgarh
144. Sultanpur
145. Faizabad
146. Gonda
147. Basti
148. Gorakhpur
149. Deoria
150. Azamgarh
151. Jaunpur
152. Allahabad
153. Mirzapur
154. Banaras
155. Ghazipur
156. Ballia

Bombay[1]

71. Halar
72. Central Saurashtra
73. Zalwad
74. Gohilwad
75. Sorath
76. Kutch
77. Banaskantha
78. Mehsana
79. Sabarkantha
80. Ahmedabad
81. Kaira
82. Panch Mahals
83. Baroda
84. Amreli
85. Broach
86. West Khandesh
87. East Khandesh
88. Surat
89. Dangs
90. Nasik
91. Thana
92. Greater Bombay
93. Ahmednagar
94. Poona
95. Kolaba
96. Ratnagiri
97. Satara North
98. Satara South
99. Sholapur
100. Kolhapur
242. Bhandara
243. Nagpur
246. Amravati
247. Buldana
248. Akola
249. Yeotmal
250. Wardha
251. Chanda
253. Aurangabad
254. Parbhani
255. Bhir
256. Osmanabad
258. Nanded

Bihar

165. Champaran
166. Saran
167. Muzaffarpur
168. Darbhanga
169. Bhagalpur
170. Purnea
171. Monghyr
172. Shahabad
173. Patna
174. Gaya
175. Palamau
176. Hazaribagh
177. Saharsa
178. Santhal Parganas
179. Ranchi
180. Dhanbad
181. Manbhum
182. Singhbhum

Andhra Pradesh

259. Adilabad
260. Nizamabad
262. Medak
263. Karimnagar
264. Warangal
265. Nalgonda
266. Hyderabad
267. Mahbubnagar
278. Srikakulam
279. Visakhapatnam
280. Godavari East
281. Godavari West
282. Krishna
283. Guntur
284. Kurnool
286. Anantapur
287. Cuddapah
288. Nellore
289. Chittoor

Madras

290. Chingleput
291. Madras
292. North Arcot
293. South Arcot
294. Salem

[1]Bifurcated into Gujarat and Maharashtra States, May 1960.

295. Coimbatore
298. Nilgiris
299. Tiruchirapalli
300. Tanjore
301. Madurai
302. Ramanathapuram
303. Tirunelveli
303-A. Kanyakumari

Assam

212. Goalpara
213. Garo Hills
214. Kamrup
215. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills
216. United Mikir and N. Cachar Hills
217. Cachar
218. Lushai Hills
219. Naga Hills
220. Sibsagar
221. Nowgong
222. Darrang
223. Balipara Frontier
224. Abor Hills
225. Lakhimpur
226. Mishmi Hills
227. Tirap Frontier
228. Naga Tribal Area

West Bengal

196. Darjeeling
197. Jalpaiguri
198. Cooch Behar
199. West Dinajpur
200. Malda
201. Murshidabad
202. Birbhum
203. Burdwan
204. Bankura
204-A. Purulia
205. Nadia
206. Hoogly
207. Howrah
208. Calcutta
209. 24-Parganas
210. Midnapore

Manipur

Tripura

Mysore

101. Belgaum
102. Bijapur
103. Dharwar
104. North Kanara
257. Bidar
261. Gulbarga
268. Raichur
269. Shimoga
270. Chitaldrug
271. Chickmagalur
272. Tumkur
273. Hassan
274. Mysore
275. Mandya
276. Bangalore
277. Kolar
285. Bellary
296. South Kanara
304. Coorg

Kerala

297. Malabar
305. Trichur
306. Kottayam
307. Quilon
308. Trivandrum

Kashmir

310. Jammu
311. Udhampur
312. Rajori
313. Kathua
314. Doda
315. Anantnag
316. Baramulla
317. Uri
318. Frontier District

Orissa

183. Sundergarh
184. Sambalpur
185. Keonjhar
186. Mayurbhanj
187. Balasore
188. Cuttack
189. Dhenkanal
190. Bolangir
191. Kalahandi
192. Phulbani
193. Puri
194. Koraput
195. Ganjam

LIST OF THE DISTRICTS OF PAKISTAN

West Pakistan

1. Malakand
2. Kurram
3. Khyber
4. Peshawar
5. Mardan
6. Hazara
7. Kohat
8. North Waziristan
9. South Waziristan
10. Bannu
11. Dera Ismail Khan
12. Zhob
13. Quetta-Pishin
14. Loralai
15. Sibi
16. Kalat
17. Chagai
18. Kharan
19. Mekran
20. Lasbela
21. Rawalpindi
22. Campbellpur
23. Jhelum
24. Mianwali
25. Shahpur
26. Gujrat
27. Sialkot
28. Gujranwala
29. Sheikhupura
30. Lyallpur
31. Jhang
32. Muzaffargarh
33. Dera Ghazi Khan
34. Multan
35. Montgomery
36. Lahore
37. Bahawalpur
38. Rahimyarkhan
39. Upper Sind Frontier
40. Sukkur
41. Larkana
42. Khairpur
43. Dadu
44. Nawabshah
45. Tharparkar
46. Hyderabad
47. Thatta
48. Karachi

East Pakistan

49. Dinajpur
50. Rangpur
51. Rajshahi
52. Bogra
53. Mymensingh
54. Sylhet
55. Tippera
56. Dacca
57. Pabna
58. Kushtia
59. Jessore
60. Faridpur
61. Khulna
62. Bakerganj
63. Noakhali
64. Chittagong
65. Chittagong Hill Tracts

Family GAVIIDAE: Divers, Loons[1]

Genus **GAVIA** J. R. Forster

Gavia J. R. Forster, 1788, Enchirid. Hist. Nat.: 38. Type, by subsequent designation, *Colymbus Immer* Brünnich.

Gavia arctica (Linnaeus)
Blackthroated Diver

A Palaearctic breeding species ranging from northern Europe across Siberia to western Alaska.

1. **Gavia arctica suschkini** (Sarudny)

Urinator arcticus suschkini Sarudny, 1912, Orn. Mitt. 3: 111. (Russian Turkestan.)

Range.—Siberia, one record from Ambala, Punjab, 1922.

Gavia stellata (Pontoppidan)
Redthroated Diver

An Holarctic species breeding in the Arctic of North America, Greenland, Europe and Asia, wintering south to Mexico, the Mediterranean, Egypt, Caspian Sea, China, Formosa and Japan.

2. **Gavia stellata** (Pontoppidan)

Colymbus Stellatus Pontoppidan, 1763, Dansk. Atlas 1: 621. (Denmark.)

Range.—A vagrant, recorded once from the Mekran Coast of Baluchistan.

Family PODICIPEDIDAE: Grebes

Genus **PODICEPS** Latham

Podiceps Latham, 1787, Gen. Syn. Birds, Suppl., 1: 294. Type, by subsequent designation, *Colymbus cristatus* Linnaeus.

[1] Under Opinion 401 (1956, Opns. Decls. Comm. Zool. Nomencl. 13, pt. 1: 64) the generic name *Colymbus* Linnaeus 1758, is suppressed under the Plenary Powers, and *Gavia* Forster 1788, as the name for the divers or loons, and *Podiceps* Latham 1787, as the name for the grebes, are added to the official list of generic names in zoology.

Podiceps cristatus (Linnaeus)
Great Crested Grebe

Breeds from Europe to Siberia, south in Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

3. **Podiceps cristatus cristatus** (Linnaeus)

Colymbus cristatus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 135. (Sweden.)

Range.—Europe to China. Breeds in Kashmir and probably Nepal (Pehra Tal, 1953, J.B.N.H.S. 51 : 942); winters in Kutch, Saurashtra (Bhavnagar, 1947, J.B.N.H.S. 47 : 385), Oudh, Bihar, Bengal, and Assam.

Podiceps caspicus (Hablizl)
Blacknecked Grebe

Occurs in Europe and Asia, south through Africa and east to western Canada and the United States.

4. **Podiceps caspicus caspicus** (Hablizl)

Colymbus caspicus Hablizl, 1783, Neue Nord. Bey. 4 : 9. (Enzeli Bay, Caspian Sea, Gilan, Iran.)

Podiceps nigricollis C. L. Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturg. Vög. Deutschl. : 963. (Germany.)

Range.—Breeds in Baluchistan; winters uncommonly in West Pakistan and northern India, in Nepal (Rand & Fleming, 1957, Fieldiana, Zoology, 41 : 48), Saurashtra (1952, J.B.N.H.S. 50 : 664), and a specimen from Calcutta market.

Podiceps ruficollis (Pallas)
Little Grebe

From Europe to Japan and south through Africa, southern Asia and the Philippines to Australia and New Caledonia.

5. **Podiceps ruficollis capensis** Salvadori

Podiceps capensis Salvadori, 1884, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2), 1 : 252. (Shoa.)

Range.—A year-round resident in both Pakistans, India, and Ceylon, from the plains to 6000 feet in the hills of Kashmir and southern India; on lakes and tanks.

Family PROCELLARIIDAE: Petrels and Shearwaters

Genus **DAPTION** Stephens

Daption Stephens, 1826, *in* Shaw's Gen. Zool. **13**(1): 239. Type, by original designation, *Procellaria capensis* Linnaeus.

Daption capensis (Linnaeus)
Cape Pigeon or Cape Petrel

Breeds in the Antarctic Zone, wandering throughout the southern oceans.

6. **Daption capensis** (Linnaeus)

Procellaria capensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:32. (Cape of Good Hope.)

Range.—Southern seas. One record, Gulf of Mannar, Ceylon.

Genus **PROCELLARIA** Linnaeus

Procellaria Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:131. Type, by subsequent designation, *Procellaria aequinoctialis* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840, cf. Ibis, 1949 : 512).

Cf. Phillips, W. W. A., 1951, Spolia Zeylanica **26**(2) : 151-153.

Procellaria leucomelaena Temminck
Whitefronted Shearwater

Western Pacific from Japan south to Malaya and New Guinea.

7. **Procellaria leucomelaena** Temminck

Procellaria leucomelas Temminck, 1835, Planch Col. d'Ois., livr. **99**: 587. (Seas of Japan and Nagasaki Bay.)

Range.—Western Pacific; a single specimen was obtained off Ceylon in 1884.

Procellaria carneipes (Gould)
Pinkfooted Shearwater

Pacific from Australia and Chile north to Japan and California.

8. **Procellaria carneipes** (Gould)

Puffinus carneipes Gould, 1844, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. **13** : 365. (small islands off Cape Leeuwin, West Australia.)

Range.—Western Australian seas. Two records for Ceylon, 1879 and 1945. Maldives (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55** : 216).

Procellaria pacifica Gmelin
Wedgetailed Shearwater

Indian and Pacific oceans, from the Seychelles east to the Hawaiian Islands.

9. **Procellaria pacifica chlororhyncha** (Lesson)[1]

Puffinus chlororhynchus Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Orn. Livr. **8**: 613. (Sharks Bay, Western Australia.)

Range.—Throughout the warmer part of the Indian Ocean. This species has been seen and collected off Ceylon. Maldives (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55**: 216).

Procellaria tenuirostris Temminck
Slenderbilled Shearwater

Breeds off Australia, wanders north to Bering Sea.

10. **Procellaria tenuirostris** Temminck

Procellaria tenuirostris Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col., livr. **99** : text to pl. 587. (Seas north of Japan and shores of Korea = Japan.)

Range.—Western Pacific; once obtained on the Mekran Coast and Ceylon (1949, S.Z. **26**: 151).

Procellaria lherminieri (Lesson)
Audubon's Shearwater

Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans in mid-latitudes in temperate and tropical zones.

11. **Procellaria lherminieri bailloni** Bonaparte

Procellaria nugax a. bailloni Bonaparte, 1857, Consp. Av. **2**: 205. (*ex Insula Franciae* = Mauritius.)

Range.—Breeds in the Maldive Islands (Phillips, W. W. A. & Sims, R. W., 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55**: 201).

12. **Procellaria lherminieri persica** (Hume)[2]: Persian Shearwater

Puffinus persicus Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers **1**: 5. (At sea between Guadar and Muscat.)

Range.—Breeding place unknown; may be seen off the coast of northwestern India; has recently been taken off Bombay harbour (1940, J.B.N.H.S. **42**: 197).

[1] The previous record for this species from the Mekran Coast of Baluchistan has been shown to be an error (Ticehurst, 1927, J.B.N.H.S. **32**: 89), but it may well turn up along the coast of West Pakistan.

[2] According to Murphy (personal communication), the Persian Shearwater is a subspecies of *lherminieri* or Audubon's Shearwater.

Genus **BULWERIA** Bonaparte

Bulweria Bonaparte, 1843 (1842), Nouv. Ann. Sci. Nat. Bologna **8**: 426. Type, by monotypy, *Procellaria bulwerii* Jardine & Selby.

Bulweria aterrima (Bonaparte)
Mascarene Black Petrel

Indian Ocean.

13. **Bulweria aterrima** (Bonaparte)

Procellaria aterrima "Verr." = Bonaparte, 1857, Consp. Av. **2**:191. (*ex Insula Borbonica, Afr. occ.* = Réunion.)

Range.—Breeding locality uncertain. Obtained off Bombay in 1940 (J.B.N.H.S. **42**:193).

Family HYDROBATIDAE: Storm Petrels

Genus **OCEANITES** Keyserling & Blasius

Oceanites Keyserling & Blasius, 1840, Wirbelth. Eur. **1**: xciii, 131, 238. Type, by subsequent designation, *Procellaria wilsonii* Bonaparte = *Procellaria oceanica* Kuhl.

Oceanites oceanicus (Kuhl)
Wilson's Storm Petrel

Breeds in the Antarctic Zone; wandering north in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

14. **Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus** (Kuhl)[1]

Pro[*cellaria*] *oceanica* Kuhl, 1820, Beitr. Zoöl., Abth. **1**: 136, pl. 10, f.1. (No type locality. South Georgia designated by Murphy, 1918, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. **38**: 128.)

Cf. Phillips, W. W. A., 1955, J.B.N.H.S. **53**: 132-133.

Range.—Antarctica to the Indian Ocean. Specimens have been taken off the Mekran Coast and Bombay as well as off Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) and Ceylon, where it is apparently common in summer (May-November, Gulf of Mannar). Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55**: 202).

Genus **FREGETTA** Bonaparte

Fregetta Bonaparte, 1855, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris **41**: 1113. Type, by original designation, *Thalassidroma leucogaster* Gould.

[1] According to Murphy (personal communication), the race *exasperatus* is not currently recognizable on existing material.

Fregetta tropica (Gould)
Duskyvented Storm Petrel

Breeds on islands in the Antarctic Zone north to Tristan da Cunha.

15. **Fregetta tropica melanogaster** (Gould)

Thalassidroma melanogaster Gould, 1844, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. **13**:367. (Southern Indian Ocean.)

Range.—Southern seas of Australia. One specimen has been obtained in the Bay of Bengal.

Genus **OCEANODROMA** Reichenbach

Oceanodroma Reichenbach, 1853 (1852), Av. Syst. Nat.: iv. Type, by original designation, *Procellaria furcata* Gmelin.

Cf. Austin, O. L., Jr., 1952, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Harvard, **107**:399-401.

Oceanodroma leucorhoa (Vieillot)
Leach's Petrel, Forktailed Storm Petrel

Breeds in the north Atlantic, and in the north Pacific south to Lower California, and to islets off Formosa. Winters south across the Equator.

16. **Oceanodroma leucorhoa monorhis** (Swinhoe)

Thalassidroma monorhis Swinhoe, 1867, Ibis: 386. (Amoy, China.)

Range.—Breeds on islets from Korea and coastal Japan (?), south to Quelpart Island and islets off Formosa; winters south to Singapore. Although the specimen has now been lost, Gibson-Hill (1952, S.Z. **27**:89), has pointed out that the petrel recorded from Mutwal, Colombo on July 3, 1927, was wrongly identified as *O. l. socorroensis*, and should be recorded as *monorhis*.

Family PHAËTHONTIDAE: Tropic-birds

Genus **PHAËTHON** Linnaeus

Phaëthon Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:134. Type, by subsequent designation, *Phaëthon aethereus* Linnaeus.

Cf. Gibson-Hill, C. A., 1950, J.B.N.H.S. **49**: 67-80.

Phaëthon aethereus Linnaeus
Short-tailed Tropic-bird

Mid-Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

17. **Phaëthon aethereus indicus** Hume

Phaëthon indicus Hume, 1876, Stray Feathers 4 : 481, 483. (Mekran Coast.)

Range.—Northern Indian Ocean. Visual records exist for the coasts of India, primarily from the northwest, Ceylon, and the Laccadive Islands. One specimen secured, Feb. 3, 1956, lat. 07°52′N., long. 77°26′ E. (Phillips, W. W. A., Ceylon Check-list supplement, in press).

Phaëthon rubricauda Boddaert
Redtailed Tropic-bird

Pacific and Indian oceans.

18. **Phaëthon rubricauda rubricauda** Boddaert

Phaëthon rubricauda Boddaert, 1783, Table. Pl. enlum. : 57. (Mauritius.)

Range.—Tropical western Indian Ocean. Breeds on Mauritius, Assumption, and the Aldabra group ; Nicobars (?). Stragglers have been collected in the Bay of Bengal.

Phaëthon lepturus Daudin
Longtailed Tropic-bird

Mid-Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

19. **Phaëthon lepturus lepturus** Daudin

Phaëthon lepturus Daudin, 1802, Buffon Hist. Nat., ed. Didot., Quadr., 14 : 319. (Mauritius.)

Range.—Indian Ocean. Breeds in the Mascarene, Seychelles, and Maldive islands. Stragglers have been collected on Ceylon, in Assam (Hume, 1888-89, S.F. 11 : 351) and on the Andaman Islands.

Family PELECANIDAE : Pelicans

Genus **PELECANUS** Linnaeus

Pelecanus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 132. Type, by subsequent designation, *Pelecanus onocrotalus* Linnaeus.

Pelecanus onocrotalus Linnaeus
White or Rosy Pelican

Southeastern Europe, south to central Africa, and east to India.

20. Pelecanus onocrotalus Linnaeus

Pelecanus onocrotalus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 132. (Africa, Asia.)

Range.—Recorded in winter from India and West Pakistan, from Baluchistan, Sind, Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat, Madras, and near Visakhapatnam ; on large bodies of water.

Pelecanus philippensis Gmelin
Grey or Spottedbilled Pelican

From the coasts of Africa east to southern Asia and the Philippines.

21. Pelecanus philippensis philippensis Gmelin

Pelecanus philippensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2) : 571. (Philippines = Manila, *vide* Stresemann, 1952, Ibis 94 : 514.)

Pelecanus roseus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2) : 570. (Manila, P.I.)

Cf. Chapin, J. P., and Amadon, D., 1950, Ostrich 21 : 15-18.

Range.—Occurs in W. Pakistan in Sind, and resident and breeding in India (Tirunelveli and W. Godavari districts of Madras and Andhra States) and Ceylon. Winters in peninsular India, East Pakistan and Assam ; on large lakes, rivers and tanks.

22. Pelecanus philippensis crispus Bruch

Pelecanus crispus Bruch, 1832, Isis, col. 1109. (Dalmatia.)

Range.—A winter migrant which has been obtained in West Pakistan in Baluchistan and Sind, and in India in Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat, Oudh, Bihar, Bengal, and northern Assam.

Family SULIDAE : Boobies

Genus **SULA** Brisson

Sula Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1 : 60 ; 6 : 494. Type, by tautonymy, *Sula* Brisson = *Pelecanus piscator* Linnaeus

Sula dactylatra Lesson
Masked Booby

Resident near islands in the West Indies, mid-Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

23. Sula dactylatra melanops Heuglin

Sula melanops Heuglin, 1859, Isis, 351, pl. 10, f. 2 and 3. (Burda-Rebschi, Somali Coast.)

Range.—Western Indian Ocean. Obtained off the coasts of West Pakistan and India at Karachi, Bombay, Cannanore, Madras State, and Ceylon. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 203).

Sula sula (Linnaeus)
Redfooted Booby

Resident near islands in the West Indies, Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

24. **Sula sula rubripes** Gould

Sula rubripes Gould, 1838, Syn. Bds. Austr., app., pt. 4:7. (New South Wales, Raine Island, northern Queensland.)

Range.—Indian and western Pacific oceans. Has been seen in the Laccadive Islands. The only Indian specimen in the British Museum collection was obtained in the Bay of Bengal (1929, 'Fauna' 6 : 289).

Sula leucogaster (Boddaert)
Brown Booby

Breeds in the mid-Atlantic and Pacific latitudes, south to Australia.

25. **Sula leucogaster plotus** (Forster)

Pelecanus plotus Forster, 1844, Descr. Anim., ed. Licht. : 278. (Near New Caledonia.)

Range.—Western Pacific and Australian seas. Has been recorded off the Malabar and Ceylon coasts in the northeast monsoon. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 202).

Family PHALACROCORACIDAE : Cormorants and Snake-birds

Genus **PHALACROCORAX** Brisson

Phalacrocorax Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1 : 60. Type, by tautonymy, *Phalacrocorax* Brisson = *Pelecanus carbo* Linnaeus.

Phalacrocorax carbo (Linnaeus)
Cormorant

Found in North America, Europe, Asia, northern Africa, and Australia.

26. **Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis** (Shaw)

Pelecanus sinensis Shaw, 1801, Nat. Misc. 13 : pl. 529, text. (China.)

Range.—Both Pakistans and India ; on large bodies of water. Breeding from Sind to Assam, south to Ceylon.

Phalacrocorax fuscicollis Stephens
Indian Shag

From Pakistan east through Burma.

27. **Phalacrocorax fuscicollis** Stephens

Phalacrocorax fuscicollis Stephens, 1826, *in* Shaw's Gen. Zoöl. 13(1) : 91. (Bengal.)

Range.—Both Pakistans, and India. Breeds from Sind and Rajasthan east through Assam, south to Ceylon.

Phalacrocorax niger (Vieillot)
Little or Pygmy Cormorant

From West Pakistan east through the Indochinese subregion to the Greater Sunda Islands.

28. **Phalacrocorax niger** (Vieillot)

Hydrocorax niger Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. 8 : 88. (East Indies = Bengal.)

Range.—Resident throughout both Pakistans, India, and Ceylon ; breeding on suitable lakes or tanks.

Genus **ANHINGA** Brisson

Anhinga Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1 : 60 ; 6 : 476. Type, by tautonymy and monotypy, *Anhinga* Brisson = *Plotus anhinga* Linnaeus.

Anhinga rufa (Daudin)
Darter, Snake Bird

From Africa through southern Asia to the Indochinese subregion, Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes), New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand.

29. **Anhinga rufa melanogaster** Pennant

Anhinga melanogaster Pennant, 1769, Indian Zool. : 13, pl. 12. (Ceylon and Java.)

Range.—A resident throughout the Indian Peninsula north to Sind, Punjab, Delhi and Nepal, and south to Ceylon ; on lakes or tanks.

Family FREGATIDAE : Frigate Birds, Man O'War Birds

Genus **FREGATA** Lacépède

Fregata Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Ois. : 15. Type, by subsequent designation, *Pelecanus aquilus* Linnaeus.

Fregata andrewsi Mathews
Christmas Island Frigate Bird

Eastern Indian Ocean and South China Sea, breeding on Christmas Island, Cocos Keeling, and Anamba Is.

30. **Fregata andrewsi** Mathews

Fregata andrewsi Mathews, 1914, Austr. Av. Rec. **2** : 120. (Christmas Island, Indian Ocean.)

Range.—Occurs off Indian waters. Recorded from the coast of Kerala and Ceylon.

Fregata minor (Gmelin)
Lesser Frigate Bird

Mid-Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

31. **Fregata minor aldabrensis** Mathews

Fregata minor aldabrensis Mathews, 1914, Austr. Av. Rec. **2** : 199. (Aldabra Island.)

Range.—Western Indian Ocean; recorded from Ceylon. Maldive Is. ? (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55** : 203).

Fregata ariel (G. R. Gray)
Frigate Bird

Indian Ocean, tropical Pacific, south to north Australia, and tropical Atlantic.

32. **Fregata ariel iredalei** Mathews

Fregata ariel iredalei Mathews, 1914, Austr. Av. Rec. **2** : 121. (Aldabra Island.)

Range.—Western Indian Ocean; recorded from Ceylon and Kerala. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55** : 203).

Family ARDEIDAE : Herons

Genus **ARDEA** Linnaeus

Ardea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 141. Type, by subsequent designation, *Ardea cinerea* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Ardea imperialis Baker
Great Whitebellied Heron

Nepal, Sikkim, eastern India, East Pakistan, and Burma.

33. **Ardea imperialis** Baker

Ardea imperialis Baker, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 49 : 40. (Sikkim Terai, Bhutan Duars.) New name for *Ardea insignis* Hume *ex* Hodgson, *nomen nudum*.

Range.—From the Nepal and Sikkim terai east along the Himalayan foothills through northeast Assam, south to East Pakistan and Arakan and east to northern Burma ; near large swamps, lakes, or rivers.

Ardea goliath Cretzschmar
Giant Heron

Africa from Senegal south to the Cape and east to Sudan, wandering to India.

34. **Ardea goliath** Cretzschmar

Ardea goliath Cretzschmar, 1826, *in* Rüppell's Atlas, Vögel, : 39, pl. 26. (White Nile, Bahhar Abiad.)

Range.—A vagrant in both Pakistans, India, and Ceylon ; recorded from Baluchistan, Sind, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal, Assam, and Ceylon.

Ardea cinerea Linnaeus
Grey Heron

Breeds from Europe to Siberia and Japan, south to Madagascar, India, and Formosa.

35. **Ardea cinerea cinerea** Linnaeus

Ardea cinerea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 143. (Europe, restricted to Sweden.)

Range.—A straggler to Sind, Baluchistan, and Kutch in winter.

36. **Ardea cinerea rectirostris** Gould

Ardea rectirostris Gould, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 22. (New South Wales ' = India ? ', Stone, 1913, Austral. Av. Rec. 1 : 142, hereby restricted to India.)

Ardea leucophaea Gould, 1848, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 58. (India.)

Ardea cinerea jouyi Clark, 1907, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 32 : 468. (Seoul, Korea.)

Cf. Baker, E.C.S., 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 49 : 39-40.

Range.—Resident in both Pakistans, India, Nepal, and Ceylon ; around tanks and wooded lakes. Breeds from plains level to *c.* 5000 feet (Vale of Kashmir). Maldive Is. (1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 203).

Ardea purpurea Linnaeus
Purple Heron

From Europe and Madagascar east to China, Philippines, and Sulawesi (Celebes).

37. **Ardea purpurea manilensis** Meyen

Ardea purpurea var. *manilensis* Meyen, 1834, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop. Carol. **16**, suppl., : 102-103. (Philippines.)

Range.—Breeds in India, Nepal, both Pakistans, and Ceylon, in the lowlands in reedy swamps and lakes.

Genus **BUTORIDES** Blyth

Butorides Blyth, 1852 (1849), Cat. Bds. Mus. Asiat. Soc.: 281. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea javanica* Horsfield.

Butorides striatus (Linnaeus)
Little Green Heron

South America, Africa, Indian Ocean islands, and eastern Asia south to Australia, and south Pacific islands.

38. **Butorides striatus javanicus** (Horsfield)

Ardea Javanica Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13**(1): 190. (Western Java.)

Range.—Both Pakistans, India, Nepal, Laccadive Islands, Ceylon; near lakes and streams.

39. **Butorides striatus spodiogaster** Sharpe

Butorides spodiogaster Sharpe, 1894, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **3**: xvii. (Andamans and Nicobars.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

40. **Butorides striatus didii** Phillips & Sims [1]

Butorides striatus didii Phillips & Sims, 1958, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **78**: 51. (Malé Island, North Malé Atoll, Maldive archipelago.)

Range.—Northern atolls of the Maldive archipelago.

[1] Examination of more material of these small herons is needed to determine if albinism is not the cause of the reported differences between these races and *albolimbatus* Reichenow of the Chagos archipelago, as in the case of the two supposed forms of *Anas gibberifrons* in the Andaman Is.

41. **Butorides striatus albidulus** Bangs

Butorides albidulus Bangs, 1913, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 26: 93. (Suadiva Atoll, Maldive Islands.)

Range.—Southern atolls of the Maldive archipelago.

Genus **ARDEOLA** Boie

Ardeola Boie, 1822, Isis von Oken, col. 559. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea ralliodes* Scopoli.

Cf. Bock, W. J., 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit. No. 1779: 35-57.

Ardeola grayii (Sykes)
Pond Heron or Paddybird

From the Persian Gulf to Burma and Malaya.

42. **Ardeola grayii** (Sykes)

Ardea Grayii Sykes, 1832, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London: 158. (Dukhun.)

Range.—Both Pakistans, India, Nepal, Ceylon; Laccadive, Maldive, Andaman, and Nicobar islands; from the plains to 5000 feet, in low-lying wet areas.

Ardeola bacchus (Bonaparte)
Chinese Pond Heron

China south to the Indochinese subregion, Malaya, and Borneo.

43. **Ardeola bacchus** (Bonaparte)

Buphus bacchus Bonaparte, 1855, Consp. Av. 2(1): 127. (Malay Peninsula.)

Range.—Eastern Assam, Manipur, East Pakistan, and the Andamans; in moist ditches and paddy fields.

Genus **BUBULCUS** Bonaparte[1]

Bubulcus Bonaparte, 1855, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris 40: 722. Type, by tautonymy, *Ardea ibis* Linnaeus = *Ardea bubulcus* Audouin.

[1] Recent authors, i.e. Bock, 1956, *tom. cit.* in his taxonomic review of the Ardeidae would include *Bubulcus* in the genus *Ardeola*. The Cattle Egret in its behaviour seems more of an egret, less of a paddybird to me, and I prefer to leave it as previous authors have done.

Bubulcus ibis (Linnaeus)
Cattle Egret

Spain, Africa, Middle East to China and Japan south to the Philippines, Australia, British Guiana, Venezuela, and southeastern U.S.A.

44. **Bubulcus ibis coromandus** (Boddaert)

Cancroma coromanda Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum.: 54. (Coromandel.)

Range.—Both Pakistans, India, Nepal, and Ceylon; in the plains in pastures and wet areas. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55**: 204).

Genus **EGRETTA** Forster

Egretta T. Forster, 1817, Syn. Cat. Brit. Bds: 59. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea garzetta* Linnaeus.

Egretta alba (Linnaeus)
Large Egret

The Americas, Europe, and Asia south to Australia and New Zealand.

45. **Egretta alba alba** (Linnaeus)

Ardea alba Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 144. (*in Europa* = Sweden.)

Range.—A straggler into West Pakistan and north India, east to U.P.

46. **Egretta alba modesta** (J. E. Gray)

Ardea modesta J. E. Gray, 1831, Zool. Misc.: 19. (India.)

Range.—Both Pakistans, India, Nepal and Ceylon, in the plains to the base of the hills about 1000 feet; in swampy areas.

Egretta intermedia (Wagler)
Smaller Egret

Africa, southern Asia and the Philippines, to Australia.

47. **Egretta intermedia intermedia** (Wagler)

Ardea intermedia Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, col. 659. (Java.)

Range.—Peninsular India and Ceylon; in low-lying wet places.

48. **Egretta intermedia palleuca** Deignan [1]

Egretta intermedia palleuca Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **60**(1) : 97. (Muang Chiang Rai, Siam.)

Range.—Eastern Bengal, Assam, East Pakistan, and Burma.

Egretta garzetta (Linnaeus)
Little Egret

Found from southern Europe and Africa east to China, United States and South America, south to Australia.

49. **Egretta garzetta garzetta** (Linnaeus)

Ardea Garzetta Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1** : 237. (' Oriente '= northeast Italy.)

Range.—Breeds in both Pakistans, India, Nepal, and Ceylon ; in the plains near lakes and ponds.

Egretta gularis (Bosc)
Indian Reef Heron

West Africa, the Red Sea area, and the western coasts of the Indian Ocean. Cf. Amadon, D., Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. **100**, Art. 3 : 406.

50. **Egretta gularis schistacea** (Hemprich & Ehrenberg)

Ardea (*Lepterodas*) *schistacea* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1832, Symb. Phys. Aves, [p. 12], pl. 6. (Red Sea.)

Ardea Asha Sykes, 1832, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London : 157. (Dukhun.)

Range.—The coasts of the Red and Arabian Seas, south along the western seaboard of India to Ceylon, including the Laccadive Islands ; on tidal mud-flats.

Egretta sacra (Gmelin)
Reef Heron

From the eastern Bay of Bengal (Burma coast) to the coasts of south China Sea, south to Australia and south Pacific islands.

51. **Egretta sacra** (Gmelin)

Ardea sacra Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. **1**(2) : 640. (Tahiti.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

[1] The name of the Smaller Egret in India is obscure. Deignan's *palleuca* differs from *intermedia* by having the bill yellow at all seasons. Perhaps all Indian examples fit this condition.

Genus **NYCTICORAX** T. Forster

Nycticorax T. Forster, 1817, Syn. Cat. Brit. Bds. : 59. Type, by tautonymy and monotypy, *Nycticorax infaustus* Forster = *Ardea nycticorax* Linnaeus.

Nycticorax nycticorax (Linnaeus)
Night Heron

The Americas and Europe east to Japan, south to Africa, India, and the Sunda Islands.

52. **Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax** (Linnaeus)

Ardea Nycticorax Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 142. (Southern Europe.)

Range.—A nesting species throughout both Pakistans, India, and Ceylon ; often near cultivation or habitation.

Genus **GORSACHIUS** Bonaparte

Gorsachius Bonaparte, 1855, Consp. Av. 2 : 138. Type, by monotypy, *Nycticorax goisagi* Temminck.

Gorsachius melanolophus (Raffles)
Malay or Tiger Bittern

A tropical species ranging from India east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

53. **Gorsachius melanolophus melanolophus** (Raffles)

Ardea melanolopha Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 13(2) : 326. (Western Sumatra.)

Range.—From southern Bombay to Ceylon, east to Assam, Manipur, and East Pakistan ; in swampy forests or reed-beds.

54. **Gorsachius melanolophus minor** Hachisuka

Gorsachius melanolophus minor Hachisuka, 1926, Ibis : 592. (Katchel Island, Nicobar Islands.)

Range.—Nicobar Islands.

Genus **IXOBRYCHUS** Billberg

Ixobrychus Billberg, 1828, Syn. Faun. Scand. 1(2) : 166. Type, by subsequent designation, *Ardea minuta* Linnaeus. (Stone, 1907, Auk 24 : 192.)

Ixobrychus minutus (Linnaeus)
Little Bittern

Europe, north Africa east to western Asia and India.

55. **Ixobrychus minutus minutus** (Linnaeus)

Ardea minuta Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1 : 240. (Switzerland.)

Range.—Resident in West Pakistan and India from Sind and Kashmir to U.P. and Nepal; in swamps and marshy reed-beds.

Ixobrychus cinnamomeus (Gmelin)
Chestnut Bittern

Eastern Asia from China south to the Philippines and Sunda Islands, west to India.

56. **Ixobrychus cinnamomeus** (Gmelin)

Ardea cinnamomea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2) : 643. (China.)

Range.—A breeding species in both Pakistans, India and Ceylon during the rains; Maldive, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Ixobrychus sinensis (Gmelin)
Yellow Bittern

From China and Japan south to New Guinea and the Caroline Islands, west to India.

57. **Ixobrychus sinensis** (Gmelin)

Ardea Sinensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2) : 642. (China.)

Range.—Both Pakistans and India; resident in Kerala, Malabar, Maldive Is., Ceylon, Bengal, and Assam; found in Sind, and once in northern Bombay (Deesa, August) during the rains when it may nest;' in reed-beds and marshy areas.

Genus **DUPETOR** Heine & Reichenow

Dupetor Heine & Reichenow, 1890, Nomencl. Mus. Hein. : 308. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea flavicollis* Latham.

Dupetor flavicollis (Latham)
Black Bittern

From China south through the Indochinese and Malaysian sub-regions to Australia and west to India.

58. **Dupetor flavicollis flavicollis** (Latham)

Ardea flavicollis Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **2** : 701. (India.)

Range.—Both Pakistans, India, and Ceylon ; in Sind, Malabar, Kerala, Bengal and Assam; from the plains to 4000 feet, (rarely) ; in wooded swamps, reeds, and bamboo clumps, Maldive Is. (Phillips and Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55** : 205).

Genus **BOTAURUS** Stephens

Botaurus Stephens, 1819, *in* Shaw, Gen. Zoöl. **11**(2) : 592. Type, by subsequent designation, *Ardea stellaris* Linnaeus.

Botaurus stellaris (Linnaeus)
Bittern

A Palaearctic species with a race in South Africa. Winters in subtropical zone from the Mediterranean east to the Indochinese subregion.

59. **Botaurus stellaris stellaris** (Linnaeus)

Ardea stellaris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 144. (Europe, restricted to Sweden.)

Range.—A migratory species found in winter in West Pakistan and India, straggling as far south and east as Bombay, Madras, and Bengal.

Family CICONIIDAE : Storks

Genus **IBIS** Lacépède

Ibis Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Ois.: 18. Type, by tautonymy, *Ibis candidus* Daudin = *Tantalus ibis* Linnaeus.

Ibis leucocephalus (Pennant)
Painted Stork

From West Pakistan east through the Indochinese subregion.

60. **Ibis leucocephalus** (Pennant)

Tantalus leucocephalus Pennant, 1769, Indian Zool. : 11, pl. 10. (Ceylon.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Sind, India from the Punjab south, Ceylon, and East Pakistan ; in larger marshy areas or lakes.

Genus **ANASTOMUS** Bonnaterre

Anastomus Bonnaterre, 1791, Tabl. Encyc. Méth. Orn. 1 : xciii. Type, by subsequent designation, *Ardea oscitans* Boddaert.

Anastomus oscitans (Boddaert)
Openbill Stork

From West Pakistan east through the Indochinese subregion.

61. **Anastomus oscitans** (Boddaert)

Ardea oscitans Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum.: 55. (Pondicherry.)

Range.—Both Pakistans, India, Nepal and Ceylon; around tanks, lakes, and large streams.

Genus **CICONIA** Brisson

Ciconia Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1 : 48; 5 : 361. Type, by tautonymy, *Ciconia* = *Ardea Ciconia* Linnaeus.

Ciconia episcopus (Boddaert)
Whitenecked Stork

From Africa east through the Indochinese subregion, Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes) and Borneo.

62. **Ciconia episcopus episcopus** (Boddaert)

Ardea episcopus Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum.: 54. (Coromandel Coast.)

Range.—Both Pakistans, India, Nepal, Ceylon, and Burma, from the plains to 2000 feet; in moist areas, at tanks and rivers.

Ciconia ciconia (Linnaeus)
White Stork

A Palaearctic species wintering south to Africa, India, and China.

63. **Ciconia ciconia ciconia** (Linnaeus)

Ardea Ciconia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 142. (Sweden.)

Range.—In winter to northwest India and West Pakistan, commonly, straggling south to Ceylon where there is one breeding record (1880); fields and low-lying paddy areas, often near tanks.

64. **Ciconia ciconia asiatica** Severtzov

Ciconia alba asiatica Severtzov, 1873, Bull. Imp. Soc. Friends Nat. Sci. Anthr. and Ethnogr. Moscow **8**(2) : 145. (Turkestan.)

Range.—Winters in Burma, Assam, East Pakistan, south to the Sundarbans.

Ciconia nigra (Linnaeus)
Black Stork

A Palaearctic species wintering south to Africa and India.

65. **Ciconia nigra** (Linnaeus)

Ardea nigra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 142. (Sweden.)

Range.—A winter visitor to West Pakistan, India, and Nepal not south of the Deccan or Assam, normally; Ceylon, one record (1940, Ibis : 333-334); from the plains to 3000 feet; in moist fields, along rivers or near tanks.

Genus **XENORHYNCHUS** Bonaparte

Xenorhynchus Bonaparte, 1855, Consp. Av. **2** : 106. Type, by subsequent designation, *Mycteria australis* Shaw.

Xenorhynchus asiaticus (Latham)
Blacknecked Stork

From India east through the Indochinese subregion and south to Australia.

66. **Xenorhynchus asiaticus asiaticus** (Latham)

Mycteria asiatica Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **2** : 670. (India.)

Range.—A solitary species found in both Pakistans, India, Nepal, and Ceylon; in swampy areas about larger rivers or lakes.

Genus **LEPTOPTILOS** Lesson

Leptoptilos Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Orn., livr. **8** : 583. Type, by subsequent designation, *Ardea dubia* Gmelin.

Leptoptilos dubius (Gmelin)
Adjutant

From India through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

67. **Leptoptilos dubius** (Gmelin)

Ardea dubia Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 624. (India.)

Range.—Both Pakistans and India, breeding principally from U.P. east through Bengal and Assam, and vagrant during the rains; probably occurs in Nepal.

Leptoptilos javanicus (Horsfield)
Lesser Adjutant

From India east to southern China and the Malaysian subregion.

68. **Leptoptilos javanicus** (Horsfield)

Ciconia Javanica Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 13(1): 188. (Java.)

Range.—India from southern Bombay, M.P., Bengal duars and Assam south to Ceylon; eastern Nepal and East Pakistan; plains and foothills to 1000 feet; near marshes and lakes.

Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE: Ibises and Spoonbills

Genus **THRESKIORNIS** G. R. Gray

Threskiornis G. R. Gray, 1842, App. to List Gen. Bds: 13. Type, by original designation, *Tantalus aethiopicus* Latham.

Threskiornis melanocephala (Latham)
White Ibis

From India east through Burma to China and Japan.

69. **Threskiornis melanocephala** (Latham)

Tantalus melanocephalus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 2: 709. (India.)

Range.—India, both Pakistans, and Ceylon; on lakes and tanks.

Genus **PSEUDIBIS** Hodgson

Pseudibis Hodgson, 1844, in Gray's Zool. Misc.: 86. Type, by monotypy, *Ibis papillosa* Temminck.

Pseudibis papillosa (Temminck)
Black Ibis

Pakistan, Nepal, India, and southwest Burma.

70. **Pseudibis papillosa papillosa** (Temminck)

Ibis papillosa Temminck, 1824, Pl. Col., livr. 51 : pl. 304. (India.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Sind and the Punjab, and north Indian plains east through West Bengal, East Pakistan, Assam, and Arakan (Burma) ; Nepal. South through Rajasthan, Kutch, M.P., Orissa, and the Deccan plateau to Mysore and Madras. Not recorded on the west coast or in southern Kerala. In stubble fields, and near lakes, tanks, or large rivers.

Genus **PLEGADIS** Kaup

Plegadis Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. : 82. Type, by monotypy, *Tantalus falcinellus* Linnaeus.

Plegadis falcinellus (Linnaeus)

Glossy Ibis

From the Americas, southern Europe and Asia to Africa and Australia.

71. **Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus** (Linnaeus)

Tantalus Falcinellus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, : 241. (Austria and Italy.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Sind, and India in U.P., Rajasthan, Kutch, Orissa and Assam, east to Burma. Formerly also Ceylon where apparently not observed in recent years. Often locally migratory, and vagrant.

Genus **PLATALEA** Linnaeus

Platalea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 139. Type, by subsequent designation, *Platalea leucorodia* Linnaeus.

Platalea leucorodia Linnaeus

Spoonbill

Southern Europe to Africa and central and eastern Asia.

72. **Platalea leucorodia major** Temminck & Schlegel

Platalea major Temminck & Schlegel, 1849, *in* Siebold, Fauna Jap., Aves, : 119, pl. 73. (Japan.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in Sind, India, and Ceylon; in swampy areas, often locally vagrant.

Family PHOENICOPTERIDAE : Flamingos

Genus **PHOENICOPTERUS** Linnaeus

Phoenicopterus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 139. Type, by monotypy, *Phoenicopterus ruber* Linnaeus.

Phoenicopterus roseus Pallas
Flamingo

From the Iberian Peninsula and the Cape Verde Islands east through parts of Africa to west Siberia and south to Ceylon.

73. **Phoenicopterus roseus** Pallas

Phoenicopterus roseus Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Russo-Asiat. 2 : 207. (Mouth of the River Volga, south Russia.)

Phoenicopterus antiquorum Temminck, 1820, Man. d'Orn. 2 : 587. (Europe and Africa.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Sind, Punjab, Rajasthan, Kutch, south to Gujarat, and sparingly in the Peninsula, rarely to Bengal and Ceylon; in brackish swampy areas. Breeds in the Rann of Kutch.

Genus **PHOENICONAIAS** Gray

Phoeniconaias Gray, 1869, Isis : 440. Type, by monotypy, *Phoenicopterus minor* Geoffroy.

Phoeniconaias minor (Geoffroy)
Lesser Flamingo

From Africa, Madagascar, and the Persian Gulf to NW. India.

74. **Phoeniconaias minor** (Geoffroy)

Phoenicopterus minor Geoffroy, 1798, Bull. Soc. Phil. Paris 1 : 98. (East Africa.)

Range.—Winters in West Pakistan and India in Sind, Kutch, Rajasthan, and near Delhi; irregularly near lakes and brackish swamps. May breed in the Little Rann of Kutch?.

Family ANATIDAE: Ducks, Geese, and Swans

Cf. Delacour, J. and Mayr, E., 1945, Wilson Bull. 57(1): 3-55.

Genus **BRANTA** Scopoli

Branta Scopoli, 1769, Annus I, Hist. Nat.: 67. Type, by subsequent designation, *Anas bernicla* Linnaeus. (Bannister, 1870.)

Branta ruficollis (Pallas)
Siberian Redbreasted Goose

Breeds in western Siberia, wintering in southeast Europe, Middle East to Iran.

75. **Branta ruficollis** (Pallas)

Anser ruficollis Pallas, 1769, Spic. Zool., fasc. 6: 21, pl. 4. (Lower Ob, Southern Russia.)

Range.—A wintering species in the Caspian Sea and adjacent areas, casual to India. Recorded from Assam on the Brahmaputra.

Genus **ANSER** Brisson

Anser Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1: 58, 6: 261. Type, by tautonymy, *Anser domestica* = *Anas anser* Linnaeus.

Anser fabalis (Latham)
Bean Goose (of which one form is the Pinkfooted Goose)

Breeds in Siberia wintering south to Europe, central Asia, and China.

76. ? **Anser fabalis middendorffi** Severtzov: Forest Bean Goose[1]

Anser middendorffi Severtzov, 1873, Vert. goriz. rosprostr. tark zhiv: 149. (Sibérie Orientale = Oudskoi Ostrog.)

Melanoyx arvensis sibiricus Alphéraky, 1905, Geese: 104, pls. 10, 23. (Taimyr.)

Cf. Delacour, J., 1951, Ardea 39: 135-142.

Range.—Breeds in northeast Siberia on the Taimyr Peninsula, migrates to Japan and China. Recorded from Burma by Oates. Should be looked for in eastern India or East Pakistan along rivers or large lakes.

[1] Sushkin's Bean Goose, *A. f. neglectus*, recorded in winter from Assam, is now considered merely a colour phase of the mixed population *fabalis rossicus* breeding in northern U.S.S.R. This and the following form of Bean Goose may well occur in winter in the Indian area.

77.? **Anser fabalis rossicus** Buturlin : Tundra Bean Goose

Anser serrirostris rossicus Buturlin, 1933, Opredelitel promyslovikh pitz. d. h. Best, Buch der jagdbaren Vögel : 60. (West Siberian Tundra. Locality restricted by Dementiev, 1936, Alauda : 190, to Beluchia Guba, Jamal, Taimyr.)

Range.—Winters from western Europe to Turkestan and China. May turn up in winter in northern India.

78. **Anser fabalis brachyrhynchus** Baillon : Pinkfooted Goose

Anser brachyrhynchus Baillon, 1833, Mem. Soc. Roy. Emul. Abbeville 1(2) : 74.

Range.—Breeds in Spitzbergen and Franz Joseph Land. Has been collected rarely in the Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan and Assam, during winter.

Anser albifrons (Scopoli)
Whitefronted Goose

An Holarctic breeding species wintering in North America, Europe, North Africa, and Asia.

79. **Anser albifrons albifrons** (Scopoli)

Branta albifrons Scopoli, 1789, Annus I, Hist. Nat. : 69. (North Italy.)

Range.—Breeds from Lapland through northern Europe to Siberia. Winters in Europe, North Africa, India, and Burma. Recorded from the northwest in West Pakistan, Kutch, U.P., Assam, Manipur, and Orissa (1948, J.B.N.H.S. 48 : 365). Found on large lakes.

Anser erythropus (Linnaeus)
Lesser Whitefronted Goose

A Palaearctic species wintering in Europe and Asia.

80. **Anser erythropus** (Linnaeus)

Anas erythropus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 123. (North Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds from Lapland to eastern Siberia. Winters from central Europe to central Asia. In India recorded from Sind, Kashmir, NW.F.P., U.P., Bengal, Bihar (1948, J.B.N.H.S. 47 : 747-48) and Assam.

Anser anser (Linnaeus)
Greylag Goose

A Palaearctic species wintering from the Mediterranean to China.

81. **Anser anser rubrirostris** Swinhoe

Anser cinereus var. *rubrirostris* Swinhoe, 1871, P.Z.S.: 416, *ex.* Gray, 1846, Cat. Bds. Nepal, 144, *nom. nud.*, *ex* Hodgson, 1844, Zool. Misc.: 86, *nom. nud.* (Shanghai.)

Range.—Northern Asia migrating south to both Pakistans, India, Burma, and China. Occurs commonly in winter in the northwest, south to Bombay, and on the eastern side of the Peninsula as far south as Chilka Lake; Assam, and East Pakistan. Straggler to Ceylon (1922).

Anser indicus (Latham)
Barheaded Goose

Breeds in central Asia migrating to Pakistan and India.

82. **Anser indicus** (Latham)

Anas indicus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 2: 839. (Taimyr = India, *vide* Ticehurst, 1930, J.B.N.H.S. 34: 489.)

Range.—A breeding bird of Tibet and Ladakh. Found in winter in northern India and both Pakistans, from Sind to Assam, and south to Orissa (Chilka Lake). Uncommon in central India but a frequent straggler as far south as Mysore, Coimbatore, and the Nelliampathys.

Anser caerulescens (Linnaeus)
Snow Goose

Breeds from northeastern Siberia across northern North America to Baffin Island, wintering in the United States and coasts of eastern Asia.

83. **Anser caerulescens caerulescens** (Linnaeus)

Anas caerulescens Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 124. (Hudson Bay.)

Anser hyperboreus Pallas, 1769, Spic. Zool., fasc. 6: 25 (northeastern Siberia.)

Range.—One record for Kashmir (1950, J.B.N.H.S. 49: 311-312).

Genus **CYGNUS** Bechstein

Cygnus Bechstein, 1803, Orn. Taschenb. **2**: 404, note. Type, by monotypy, *Anas olor* Gmelin.

Cygnus columbianus (Ord)
Bewick's or Whistling Swan

Breeds in Russia and North America wintering in Europe, Asia, Canada, and the United States.

84. **Cygnus columbianus bewickii** Yarrell

Cygnus bewickii Yarrell, 1850, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **16**: 453. (Yarmouth, England.)

Range.—Winters in southern Europe and Russia, Iran, West Pakistan, and parts of China. Has been collected in Sind and on the northwest frontier.

85. **Cygnus columbianus jankowskii** Alphéraky

Cygnus bewickii jankowskii Alphéraky, 1904, Priroda i Okhota, Sept.: 10. (Ussuriland.) In Russian: cf. Buturlin, 1907, Ibis: 651.

Range.—Breeds in eastern Siberia and winters in China. One record for India, Kutch (1947, J.B.N.H.S. **47**: 167-68).

Cygnus cygnus (Linnaeus)
Whooper Swan

A Palaearctic breeding species, wintering from southern Europe to China.

86. **Cygnus cygnus** (Linnaeus)

Anas cygnus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 122. (Sweden.)

Range.—Recorded as a straggler in winter in West Pakistan, India, and Nepal, from Sind, Punjab, Kashmir, and Rajasthan; on large lakes and rivers.

Cygnus olor (Gmelin)
Mute Swan

Breeds in eastern Europe and western Asia wintering south to the Mediterranean area and Iran.

87. **Cygnus olor** (Gmelin)

Anas olor Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. **1**: 502. (Russia.)

Range.—A vagrant to West Pakistan and India, recorded from Baluchistan, Sind, NW.F.P., and the Punjab.

Genus **DENDROCYGNA** Swainson

Dendrocygna Swainson, 1837, Classif. Bds. 2: 365. Type, by subsequent designation, *Anas arcuata* Horsfield.

Dendrocygna javanica (Horsfield)
Lesser Whistling Teal, Tree Duck

Southern and southeast Asia east to the Riu Kiu Islands.

88. **Dendrocygna javanica** (Horsfield)

Anas javanica Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 13: 199, pl. 1. (Java.)

Range.—Both Pakistans, India, Nepal and Ceylon, Andamans, from the plains to 1000 feet excluding northern temperate or desert areas; on large swamps, lakes and tanks.

Dendrocygna bicolor (Vieillot)
Large Whistling Teal

North and South America, eastern Africa, Madagascar, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, and Burma.

89. **Dendrocygna bicolor** (Vieillot)

Anas bicolor Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. 5: 136. (Paraguay.)

Range.—Both Pakistans, and India as far south as Madras State and Ceylon. Uncommon in north and northwest, common in Bengal and Assam.

Genus **TADORNA** von Oken

Tadorna L. von Oken, 1817, Isis 1: 1183. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas tadorna* Linnaeus.

Casarca Bonaparte, 1838, Geogr. and Comp. List: 56. Type, by monotypy and tautonymy, *Anas rutila* Pallas = *A ferruginea* Pallas.

Tadorna ferruginea (Pallas)
Ruddy Sheld-duck, Brahminy Duck

Southern Europe, Middle East to Tibet, China, Transbaikalia, Korea and Japan (casual).

90. **Tadorna ferruginea** (Pallas)

Anas (*ferruginea*) Pallas, 1764, *in* Vroeg, Cat. d'Ois., Adumbr.: 5. (Tartary.)

Range.—Breeds in the Himalayas and Tibet. Winters south through both Pakistans and India except the extreme south of the Peninsula; Ceylon (rarely); on large lakes and rivers.

Tadorna tadorna (Linnaeus)
Common Sheld-duck

A Palaearctic breeding species, wintering south to North Africa, Arabia and south China, and Japan.

91. **Tadorna tadorna** (Linnaeus)

Anas Tadorna Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 122. (Sweden.)

Range.—A wintering species in West Pakistan, in Sind, NW.F.P., West Punjab, and in India in East Punjab, Oudh, south rarely to the Deccan, and east to Bihar, Orissa (Chilka Lake), Bengal?, and Assam; East Pakistan; on the Brahmaputra River.

Genus **ANAS** Linnaeus

Anas Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 122. Type, by subsequent designation, *Anas boschas* Linnaeus = *Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus. (Lesson, 1828, Man. d' Orn. **2**: 417.)

Anas angustirostris Ménétriès
Marbled Teal

Mediterranean region east to Iran and India.

92. **Anas angustirostris** Ménétriès

Anas angustirostris Ménétriès, 1832, Cat. Rais. Obj. Zool. Caucase: 58. (Lenkoran, Transcaspia.)

Range.—Breeds in Baluchistan and Sind, wintering in NW.F.P. and West Punjab. In India has been recorded from Kutch, Saurashtra and northern Gujarat; on tanks. Stragglers have been found in U.P., M.P., Bihar, Bengal, and Assam.

Anas acuta (Linnaeus)
Pintail

An Holarctic species wintering in southern North America, Africa, and southern Asia.

93. **Anas acuta** Linnaeus

Anas acuta Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 126. (Sweden.)

Range.—Winters all over both Pakistans, India, and Ceylon; in lakes, tanks, and larger rivers.

Anas crecca Linnaeus
Common Teal

An Holarctic species wintering in southern North America, Africa and Asia.

94. **Anas crecca crecca** Linnaeus

Anas Crecca Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 126. (Sweden.)

Range.—Occurs in winter throughout both Pakistans, India, Nepal, Ceylon, Maldives, Andamans, and Nicobars.

Anas formosa Georgi
Baikal or Clucking Teal, Formosa Teal

Breeds from east Siberia to Kamchatka, wintering in east Asia.

95. **Anas formosa** Georgi

Anas formosa Georgi, 1775, Bemerk. Reise Russ. Reich 1 : 168. (Lake Baikal, Siberia.)

Range.—A vagrant in West Pakistan and India, recorded from Sind, Gujarat, Delhi, U.P., Bihar, Bengal, Assam, and Manipur.

Anas gibberifrons (Müller)
Grey Teal

From the Andamans south to Greater Sunda Islands, Moluccas, Australia, and New Zealand.

96. **Anas gibberifrons albogularis** (Hume)

Mareca albogularis Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 303. (Andamans.)

Polionetta albogularis leucoparea Fleming, 1911, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 24 : 215. (North Reef and Middle Andaman Island, Andaman Islands.)

Range.—North Reef, Middle Andaman and southern Andaman Islands.

Anas poecilorhyncha J. R. Forster
Spotbill Duck

India, Burma, South China, and eastern Asia.

97. **Anas poecilorhyncha poecilorhyncha** Forster

Anas poecilorhyncha Forster, 1781, Indian Zoöl. : 23, pl. 13, f. 1. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Resident throughout both Pakistans and India, from Sind, NW.F.P., and Kashmir to western Assam. In monsoons and winter widely but sparsely dispersed in peninsular India (found breeding in Mysore in 1940, J.B.N.H.S. **44**: 218-9) and Ceylon (rarely); on swamps, lakes, and tanks.

98. **Anas poecilorhyncha haringtoni** (Oates)

Polionetta haringtoni Oates, 1907, J.B.N.H.S. **17** : 558. (Shan States.)

Range.—Eastern Assam, Burma, and the Indochinese subregion. An intermediate recorded from Sadiya area (1937, J.B.N.H.S. **39** : 638.)

99. **Anas poecilorhyncha zonorhyncha** Swinhoe

Anas zonorhyncha Swinhoe, 1866, Ibis : 394. (Ningpo, China.)

Range.—Eastern Asia south to southern China and Formosa. One record for Bihar (Inglis); apparently winters in small numbers on the Tsangpo near Lhasa and in southeast Tibet, (Ludlow, F., 1951, Ibis **93** : 578).

Anas platyrhynchos Linnaeus
Mallard

An Holarctic breeding species wintering in south temperate and subtropical latitudes around the world.

100. **Anas platyrhynchos** Linnaeus

Anas platyrhynchos Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 125. (Sweden.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India. Breeds in Kashmir at *c.* 5000 feet (? and higher) wintering and on passage wherever water conditions are suitable from the plains to 9000 feet (Nepal, November). Common south to Sind and the Punjab; less common or rare in Rajasthan, M.P., Bombay, U.P., Bihar, Orissa, Bengal, and Assam.

Anas strepera Linnaeus
Gadwall

An Holarctic breeding species wintering around the world in temperate, subtropical, and tropical latitudes.

101. **Anas strepera strepera** Linnaeus

Anas strepera Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 125. (Sweden.)

Range.—An abundant wintering bird in India and both Pakistans from Sind to Assam, gradually decreasing southwards to Ceylon (one record).

Anas falcata Georgi
Falcated Teal

A breeding species in northeast Asia wintering south through China.

102. **Anas falcata** Georgi

Anas falcata Georgi, 1775, Bemerk. Reise Russ. Reich 1: 167. (Asiatic Russia.)

Range.—A straggler to West Pakistan and India, recorded from Baluchistan, Sind, Kutch, Rajasthan, East Punjab, U.P., Bihar, Assam (numerous records), and Manipur.

Anas penelope Linnaeus
Wigeon

Breeds in the Palaearctic region and winters in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

103. **Anas penelope** Linnaeus

Anas penelope Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 126. (Sweden.)

Range.—Winters commonly in West Pakistan and India, becoming scarce in the south and in Ceylon ; on large lakes and tanks.

Anas querquedula Linnaeus
Garganey Teal

A Palaearctic breeding species wintering in Europe, Africa, and southern Asia.

104. **Anas querquedula** Linnaeus

Anas querquedula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 126. (Sweden.)

Range.—Winters throughout both Pakistans, India, Nepal and Ceylon; in suitable ponds and reedy swamps. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55: 217).

Anas clypeata Linnaeus
Shoveller

Breeds throughout the Holarctic Region, wintering in the temperate and tropical zones.

105. **Anas clypeata** Linnaeus

Anas clypeata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 124. (South Sweden.)

Range.—A common wintering species in both Pakistans, India, and Ceylon.

Genus **RHODONESSA** Reichenbach

Rhodonessa Reichenbach, 1853 (1852), Av. Syst. Nat.: ix. Type, by original designation, *Anas caryophyllacea* Latham.

Rhodonessa caryophyllacea (Latham)
Pinkheaded Duck

106. **Rhodonessa caryophyllacea** (Latham)

Anas caryophyllacea Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 2: 866. (India.)

Cf. Bucknill, J. A., 1924, Ibis: 146-151, 593-94.
Ripley, S. D., 1952, J.B.N.H.S. 50: 903-904.

Range.—At present unknown. Formerly occurred from Oudh and Nepal to Bengal, Assam, and Manipur, breeding in the Himalayan foothills and terai in forest ponds and swamps. Has appeared sporadically in places as far distant as the Punjab and Madras State. Not authentically reported since the mid-1930s.

Genus **NETTA** Kaup

Netta Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw.: 102. Type, by monotypy, *Anas rufina* Pallas.

Netta rufina (Pallas)
Redcrested Pochard

Breeds in the Mediterranean area east to Iran.

107. **Netta rufina** (Pallas)

Anas rufina Pallas, 1773, Reise Russ. Reich **2**: 713. (Caspian Sea.)

Range.—Winters throughout West Pakistan and India more commonly in the north, rarely south to Madras; on large reedy lakes or brackish lagoons. Unconfirmed record for Ceylon.

Genus **AYTHYA** Boie

Aythya Boie, 1822, (before May 1), Tagebuch Reise durch Norwegen: 308, 351. Type, by monotypy, *Anas marila* Linnaeus.

Nyroca Fleming, 1822, Philos. Zool. **2**: 260. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas nyroca* Güldenstädt.

Cf. Sharpe, 1899, Handlist **1**: 222-223. (*Aythya, Aristonetta, Fuligula.*)

Ibis, 1939: 521-522.

Aythya ferina (Linnaeus)
Common Pochard

A Palaearctic breeding species, wintering in southern Europe, Africa, and southern Asia.

108. **Aythya ferina** (Linnaeus)

Anas ferina Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 126. (Sweden.)

Range.—Common in West Pakistan, India in the north, becoming less common towards the south, Mysore (scarce); on lakes and tanks.

Aythya nyroca (Güldenstädt)
White-eyed Pochard[1]

Breeds in the western Palaearctic region wintering in southern Europe, North Africa, and western Asia.

109. **Aythya nyroca** (Güldenstädt)

Anas nyroca Güldenstädt, 1770, Novi Comm. Sci. Petropol **14**: 403. (' — regionibus Tanaicensibus inter gradum 54°-55° . . . = S. Russia.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India. Breeds in Kashmir and Ladakh, wintering as far south as Ratnagiri and Mysore (occasional records); on large ponds and lakes, rarely on rivers.

[1] *Nyroca rufa* of the ' Fauna ', 1929, **6**: 453.

Aythya baeri (Radde)
Baer's Pochard

Breeds from Transbaikalia to the Amur, wintering in China, north Thailand, and Japan

110. **Aythya baeri** (Radde)

Anas (*Fuligula*) *Baeri* Radde, 1863, Reise Süd von Ost-Sibirien **2** : 376, pl. 15. (upper Salbatch Plain, middle Amur River, Siberia.)

Range.—An uncommon wintering species in Burma, occasionally in East Pakistan, and India in West Bengal, Assam, and Manipur ; on lakes and backwaters.

Aythya fuligula (Linnaeus)
Tufted Duck

A Palaearctic breeding species wintering in southern Europe and Asia.

111. **Aythya fuligula** (Linnaeus)

Anas fuligula Linnaeus 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 128. (Sweden.)

Range.—Winters in India and both Pakistans from Sind to Nepal and Assam, south through M.P., the Deccan and Mysore. Ceylon, one record (1949, Loris **5** : 88). Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55** : 205).

Aythya marila (Linnaeus)
Scaup Duck

Breeds in the Holarctic Region, winters in North America, the Mediterranean east to Iran.

112. **Aythya marila marila** (Linnaeus)

Anas Marila Linnaeus, 1761, Fn. svec., ed. 2 : 39. (Lapland.)

Range.—A casual winter visitor to West Pakistan and India from Kashmir along the Himalayas to Nepal and Assam. Rare records from Saurashtra, Bombay, U.P., Bengal, and East Pakistan (Chittagong) ; on lakes and brackish water.

Genus **AIX** Boie

Aix Boie, 1828, Isis **21**, col. 329. Type, by subsequent designation, *Anas sponsa* Linnaeus. (Eyton, 1838, Monogr. Anat. : 35.)

Aix galericulata (Linnaeus)
Mandarin Duck

A breeding species from northeastern Asia to Japan, wintering south of lat. 40°N.

113. **Aix galericulata** (Linnaeus)

Anas galericulata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 128. (China.)

Range.—One record from Lakhimpur district, Assam.

Genus **NETTAPUS** Brandt

Nettapus Brandt, 1836, Descr. Icon. Anim. Ross. Nov., Aves, fasc. 1: 5. Type, by monotypy, *Anas madagascariensis* Gmelin = *Anas aurita* Boddaert.

Nettapus coromandelianus (Gmelin)
Cotton Teal or Quacky-duck

Southern Asia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and eastern Australia.

114. **Nettapus coromandelianus coromandelianus** (Gmelin)

Anas coromandelianus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 522. (Coromandel, India.)

Range.—Resident in both Pakistans, India, Nepal, and Ceylon, from the plains to 1000 feet; in suitable swamps, tanks, and ponds.

Genus **SARKIDIORNIS** Eyton

Sarkidiornis Eyton, 1838, Monogr. Anat.: 20. Type, by original designation, *Anser melanotos* Pennant.

Sarkidiornis melanotos (Pennant)
Nukhta, Comb Duck

A tropical species in South America, Africa, Madagascar east to Burma, and the Indochinese subregion.

115. **Sarkidiornis melanotos melanotos** (Pennant)

Anser melanotos Pennant, 1769, Ind. Zool.: 12, pl. 11. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Both Pakistans, India, and Ceylon, except in parts of Sind and northern Punjab. Breeds in summer throughout the area. In Ceylon it has not been observed in the 20th century and may be extinct there now.

Genus **CAIRINA** Fleming

Cairina Fleming, 1822, Philos. Zool. **2** : 260. Type, by monotypy, *Anas moschata* Linnaeus.

Asarcornis Salvadori, 1895, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **27** : 46 (in key), 59. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Anas scutulata* S. Müller.

Cairina scutulata (S. Müller)
Whitewinged Wood Duck

Assam east to the Malaysian subregion.

116. **Cairina scutulata** (S. Müller)

Anas scutulata S. Müller, 1842, Verh. Nat. Ges. Ned. Land-en Volkenk. : 159. (Java.)

Range.—Northern and eastern Assam to the Greater Sunda Islands. Breeds in trees in dense swampy forest.

Genus **CLANGULA** Leach

Clangula Leach, 1819, in Ross, Voy. Disc., App., : xlviii. Type, by monotypy, *Anas glacialis* Linnaeus = *Anas hyemalis* Linnaeus.

Clangula hyemalis (Linnaeus)
Longtail or Old Squaw Duck

An Holarctic breeding species wintering in the north temperate zone.

117. **Clangula hyemalis** (Linnaeus)

Anas hyemalis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 126. (Northern Sweden.)

Range.—Recorded in West Pakistan from Sind and Baluchistan, and in India from the Sadiya frontier tract of northeast Assam.

Genus **BUCEPHALA** Baird

Bucephala Baird, 1858, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac. **9** : L, 788, 795. Type, by original designation, *Anas albeola* Linnaeus.

Bucephala clangula (Linnaeus)
Goldeneye Duck

An Holarctic breeding species wintering in North America, Mediterranean, and southern Asia.

118. **Bucephala clangula clangula** (Linnaeus)

Anas Clangula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 125. (Sweden.)

Range.—A vagrant in West Pakistan and India in winter, in Sind, NW.F.P., Punjab, U.P., and northern Assam.

Genus **MERGUS** Linnaeus

Mergus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 129. Type, by subsequent designation, *Mergus castor* Linnaeus = *Mergus serrator* Linnaeus.

Mergus albellus Linnaeus
Smew

A Palaearctic breeding species wintering in the Mediterranean area, north Africa, Middle East to Japan.

119. **Mergus albellus** Linnaeus

Mergus Albellus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 129. (Mediterranean Sea near Smyrna.)

Range.—A sparse but regular winter visitor to West Pakistan and northern India as far east as the Bhutan duars, south to Gujarat and Orissa (Cuttack); on small ponds and rivers. Has been recorded as breeding in Ladakh.

Mergus merganser Linnaeus
Goosander, Common Merganser

An Holarctic breeding species wintering in North America, southern Europe, north Africa, and southern Asia.

120. **Mergus merganser merganser** Linnaeus

Mergus Merganser Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 129. (Sweden.)

Range.—A winter visitant in West Pakistan and India, from Sind and the Mekran coast east to northern Assam; on larger rivers and lakes.

121. **Mergus merganser orientalis** Gould

Mergus Orientalis Gould, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 1. (Amoy, China.)

Range.—Breeds in the Himalayas from Ladakh east through southern and southeast Tibet, to 15,000 feet. Winters from Kashmir, east along the Himalayas through Nepal to Assam, down to the plains at the base of the hills.

Mergus serrator Linnaeus
Redbreasted Merganser

An Holarctic breeding species, wintering in temperate zones.

122. **Mergus serrator** Linnaeus

Mergus Serrator Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 129. (Sweden.)

Range.—Four records from the Indian subregion more especially in the vicinity of Karachi and the Mekran Coast, but as far east as Bengal (Calcutta bazaar).

Genus **OXYURA** Bonaparte

Oxyura Bonaparte, 1828, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York 2 : 390. Type, by monotypy, *Anas rubidus* Wilson.

Erismatura Bonaparte, 1832, Giorn. Arcad. Sci. Lett. Arti, Roma 53 (54) : 208, new name for *Oxyura* Bonaparte.

Oxyura leucocephala (Scopoli)
Whiteheaded Stifftailed Duck

Mediterranean region east to Turkestan, wintering irregularly to Middle East.

123. **Oxyura leucocephala** (Scopoli)

Anas leucocephala Scopoli, 1769, Annus I, Hist.-Nat. : 65. (Probably from northern Italy.)

Range.—A fairly regular winter visitor to West Pakistan in the NW.F.P., and to India in Kashmir. Scattered records from Punjab, Delhi, and U.P. On reedy lakes and brackish lagoons.

Family ACCIPITRIDAE : Hawks, Vultures

Genus **ELANUS** Savigny

Elanus Savigny, 1809, Descr. Egypte 1 : 69, 97. Type, by monotypy, *Elanus caesius* Savigny = *Falco caeruleus* Desfontaines.

Elanus caeruleus (Desfontaines)
Blackwinged Kite

Africa east to southern Asia, Philippines, and New Guinea.

124. **Elanus caeruleus vociferus** (Latham)

Falco vociferus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1 : 46. (India = Coromandel Coast, *ex* Sonnerat, *apud* Hartert.)

Range.—India, Nepal, Ceylon, and the Laccadives; in tropical and subtropical forest and cultivated areas.

Genus **AVICEDA** Swainson

Aviceda Swainson, 1836, Classif. Bds. 1 : 300. Type, by subsequent designation, *Aviceda cuculoides* Swainson, 1837, *op. cit.* 2 : 214.

Baza Hodgson, 1837, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 5 : 777. Type, by original designation, *Baza syama* Hodgson.

Aviceda jerdoni (Blyth)
Blyth's Baza

Sikkim east through the Indochinese subregion to Philippines and Sulawesi (Celebes).

125. **Aviceda jerdoni jerdoni** (Blyth)

Pernis Jerdoni Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 11 : 464. (No type locality = Malacca.)

Range.—Sikkim east through Assam, East Pakistan, and Burma; in tropical evergreen and moist deciduous tropical forest.

126. **Aviceda jerdoni ceylonensis** (Legge)

Baza ceylonensis Legge, 1876, Stray Feathers 4 : 247. (Near Kandy, Ceylon.)

Range.—Wynaad (one record), Kerala, and Ceylon from the plains to 7000 feet; in tropical and subtropical evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

Aviceda leuphotes (Dumont)
Indian Black-crested Baza

Nepal and southern India east through the Indochinese subregion to south China and Malaya.

Cf. Deignan, H. G., 1948, Auk 65 : 285.

127. **Aviceda leuphotes leuphotes** (Dumont)

Falco leuphotes Dumont, 1820, Dict. Sci. Nat. 16 : 217. (Pondicherry.)

Range.—Peninsular India in western Mysore (?), and Kerala; Ceylon (winter visitor only); east in southern Burma, in

tropical evergreen and moist deciduous forest. In the rest of its southern range it appears to be a migrant, but the distribution remains to be worked out. (Deignan, *op. cit.*)

128. **Aviceda leuphotes syama** (Hodgson)

Baza Syama Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **5**: 777. (Lower region of Nepal.)

Baza lophotes burmana W. L. Sclater, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **41**: 31. (Malewoon, Patchan Estuary, Tenasserim.)

Range.—Breeds from Nepal east along the Himalayas through Assam and northern Burma to China. A winter migrant to the Indochinese and Malayan subregions and possibly Ceylon (?); in tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen, and moist deciduous foothill forest.

Genus **PERNIS** Cuvier

Pernis Cuvier, 1817 (1816), Règne Animal. **1**: 322. Type, by monotypy, *Falco apivorus* Linnaeus.

Cf. Stresemann, E., 1940, Archiv. f. Naturges. : 137-193.

Pernis ptilorhyncus (Temminck)
Honey Buzzard

From east Asia south through the Indochinese subregion to Malaya, Philippines, and Sulawesi (Celebes).

129. **Pernis ptilorhyncus orientalis** Taczanowski

Pernis apivorus orientalis Taczanowski, 1891, Fauna Orn. Sib.-Orient., pt. 1: 50 [*in* Mèm. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pètersb. (7), **39**]. (Eastern Siberia.)

Range.—A winter migrant to northern India, recorded once (1944, Loris **3**: 132) from as far south as Ceylon.

130. **Pernis ptilorhyncus ruficollis** Lesson

Pernis ruficollis Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Orn., livr. **1**: 77. ("Patrie inconnue" = Bengal.)

Range.—India from the Punjab, east through Assam, East Pakistan, and south to Ceylon; in open semi-evergreen and deciduous wooded country.

Genus **MILVUS** Lacépède

Milvus Lacépède, 1799, Table Ois. : 4. Type, by tautonymy, *Falco milvus* Linnaeus.

Milvus milvus (Linnaeus)
Kite

Europe to western Asia, south to north Africa, the Canary and Cape Verde Islands.

131. **Milvus milvus milvus** (Linnaeus)

Falco milvus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:89. (South Sweden.)

Range.—A European form, recorded by sight by Sálim Ali (1954, J.B.N.H.S. 52:393) in March 1945 in Kutch. Specimens not yet secured.

Milvus migrans (Boddaert)
Pariah or Black Kite

From southern Europe and north Africa east to northeastern Asia, New Guinea and Australia.

132. **Milvus migrans migrans** (Boddaert)

Falco migrans Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum. : 28. (Restricted type locality, France, *apud* Hartert, *ex* Daubenton, pl. 472.)

Range.—Breeds in northeastern Baluchistan; in winter wandering south in West Pakistan and India to Kutch.

133. **Milvus migrans govinda** Sykes

Milvus Govinda Sykes, 1832, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London: 81. (Dukhun.)

Range.—Breeds from the lowlands to 7000 feet, wandering higher in the non-breeding season, throughout India, both Pakistans, Nepal, and Ceylon (in the low-country, dry zone); near habitation or in open country.

134. **Milvus migrans lineatus** (Gray): Blackeared or Large Indian Kite

Haliaetus lineatus J. E. Gray, 1831, *in* Hardwicke, Ill. Ind. Zool. 1(8):1, pl. 18. (China.)

Range.—Breeds in Ladakh, northern Kashmir, and Tibet as low as 7000 feet, and in the higher hill ranges of Assam south of the Brahmaputra (*vide* Baker). Winters in the plains in open wooded country. (Hybrids between this form and *migrans* have been reported from Turkestan.)

Genus **HALIASTUR** Selby

Haliastur Selby, 1840, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Types Aves, : 2 (note), 3. Type, by original designation, *Hal. pondicerianus* = *Falco indus* Boddaert.

Haliastur indus (Boddaert)
Brahminy Kite

From West Pakistan east to southern China, and south through the Malaysian subregion and Philippines to Australia.

135. **Haliastur indus indus** (Boddaert)

Falco Indus Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum. : 25. (Pondichéry, *ex* Daubenton, pl. 416 and Buffon, 1 : 490.)

Range.—Throughout both Pakistans, India, Nepal, and Ceylon, from the plains to 1000 feet; near water in open country.

Genus **ACCIPITER** Brisson

Accipiter Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1 : 28, 6 : 310. Type, by tautonymy, *Accipiter* Brisson = *Falco nisus* Linnaeus.

Astur Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Ois. : 4. Type, by subsequent designation, Vigors, 1824, *Falco palumbarius* Linnaeus = *F. gentilis* Linnaeus.

Accipiter gentilis (Linnaeus)
Goshawk

An Holarctic breeding species wandering south in winter to northern Africa, the northwest Himalayas, northern Mexico, and southern U.S.A.

136. **Accipiter gentilis schvedowi** (Menzbier)

Astur palumbarius schvedowi Menzbier, 1882, Orn. Geogr. Eur. Russl.: 439. (Transbaikalia.)

Range.—A winter vagrant from Kashmir to northern Sikkim and Assam, above 8000 feet; in subtropical and temperate forest. Occasionally recorded nesting (Garhwal; Assam). Winter record for Sind, West Pakistan (1923, Ibis : 256), and Saurashtra (1954, J.B.N.H.S. 52 : 211).

Accipiter badius (Gmelin)
Shikra

Africa east through the Middle East to southern U.S.S.R. and the Indochinese subregion.

137. **Accipiter badius cenchroides** (Severtzov)

Astur cenchroides Severtzov, 1873, Bull. Imp. Soc. Friends Nat. Sci. Anthr. and Ethnogr. Moscow 8(2) : 113. (Auljeata and Chimkent, Russian Turkestan; restricted to the lower Syr-Darja by Heptner & Stachanov.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in Baluchistan and NW.F.P., wintering south to Sind, and the Punjab; in thorn and dry forest.

138. **Accipiter badius dussumieri** (Temminck)

Falco dussumieri Temminck, 1824, Pl. Col. livr. 52, text to pl. 308 (adult), pl. 336 (immature). (India, type from Bengal.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Sind (?), the whole of India except Kerala and Assam; East Pakistan; in open country, cultivation, or groves of trees.

139. **Accipiter badius badius** (Gmelin)

Falco badius Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1) : 280. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Kerala and Ceylon; in light forest.

140. **Accipiter badius poliopsis** (Hume)

Micronisus poliopsis Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers 2 : 325. (Northern Pegu.)

Range.—Assam east through Burma; in wooded and semi-open areas.

141. **Accipiter badius butleri** (Gurney)

Astur butleri Gurney, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 7 : 27. (Car Nicobar Island.)

Range.—Car Nicobar, Nicobar Islands.

142. **Accipiter badius obsoletus** (Richmond)

Astur obsoletus Richmond, 1902, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 25 : 306. (Katchal Island.)

Range.—Katchal Island, Nicobar Islands.

Accipiter soloënsis (Horsfield)
Horsfield's Goshawk

Breeds in China and Korea, wintering in Malaysia.

143. **Accipiter soloënsis** (Horsfield)

Falco Soloënsis Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 13:137. (Java.)

Range.—A winter visitant to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Accipiter trivirgatus (Temminck)
Crested Goshawk

Northern India east through the Indochinese subregion to Formosa and the Philippines south through the Malaysian subregion.

Cf. Mayr, E., 1949, Am. Mus. Novit., No. 1415 : 1-12.

144. **Accipiter trivirgatus indicus** (Hodgson)

Astur indicus Hodgson, 1836, Bengal Sporting Mag. 8 : 177. (Nepal.)

Spizaëtus rufitinctus Horsfield, 1839, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 7:153. (Banks of the Brahmaputra, Assam.)

Range.—From Garhwal along the Himalayas through Nepal, Sikkim, and Assam south to the Godavari River, from the plains to *c.* 6500 feet; in tropical evergreen, sal, and mixed deciduous forest.

145. **Accipiter trivirgatus peninsulae** Koelz[1]

Accipiter trivirgatus peninsulae Koelz, 1949, Auk 66 : 83. (Londa, Bombay district, peninsular India.)

Range.—Southern India from Bombay (Khandesh) to the west Mysore hills, Nilgiris, and Travancore, from the plains to 3500 feet; in evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

146. **Accipiter trivirgatus layardi** (Whistler & Kinnear)

Astur trivirgatus layardi Whistler & Kinnear, 1936, J.B.N.H.S. 38 : 434. (Gillymally, Peak Forest, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the hills and the wet zone.

Accipiter nisus (Linnaeus)
Sparrow-Hawk

A Palaearctic breeding species occurring in Europe south to the Canary Islands and wintering in Asia south to India, Burma, and southern China.

[1] This is presumably the name for the population found in Malaya from which south Indian birds seem inseparable.

147. **Accipiter nisus nisosimilis** (Tickell)

Falco Nisosimilis Tickell, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **2** : 571. (Marcha, Borabhúm, India.)

Range.—A northern Asian species breeding south to Gilgit, wintering in India as far south as the Nilgiris, and Travancore; in wooded country.

148. **Accipiter nisus melaschistos** Hume

Accipiter Melaschistos Hume, 1869, Rough Notes, March : 128. (Interior of the Himalayas.)

Range.—Breeds in Baluchistan, and from Kashmir along the Himalayas to Nepal and Assam, and north into Tibet, from 4000 to 10,000 feet. A resident, wandering into open areas and forest edges in the lower hills and adjacent plains in the cold weather.

Accipiter virgatus (Temminck)
Besra Sparrow-Hawk

Ranges from the western Himalayas to west China, south to the Philippines, and Sulawesi (Celebes).

149. **Accipiter virgatus kashmiriensis** Whistler & Kinnear

Accipiter virgatus kashmiriensis Whistler & Kinnear, 1936, J.B.N.H.S. **38** : 435. (Murree.)

Range.—Northern and western Himalayas, wintering south; primarily in forested areas.

150. **Accipiter virgatus affinis** Hodgson

Accipiter affinis Hodgson, 1836, Bengal Sporting Mag., n. s., **8** : 179. (Nepal.)

Range.—Himalayas from Nepal east to China, south to Manipur; wintering to the south of its breeding range.

151. **Accipiter virgatus besra** Jerdon

Accipiter Besra Jerdon, 1839, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **10** : 84. (Soonda Jungles, South India.)

Range.—The Western and Eastern Ghats of India, south to Ceylon; in moist deciduous forest. One record for Saurashtra (1956, J.B.N.H.S. **53**: 699).

152. **Accipiter virgatus gularis** (Temminck & Schlegel): Eastern Sparrow-Hawk

Astur (*Nisus*) *gularis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1845, *in* Siebold, Fauna Jap., Aves,: 5, pl. 2. (Japan.)

Accipiter nisoides Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 727. (Malacca.)

Range.—An occasional winter migrant as far west as Burma, East Pakistan, and India; in open country.

Genus **BUTEO** Lacépède

Buteo Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Ois. : 4. Type, by tautonymy, *Falco buteo* Linnaeus.

Buteo rufinus (Cretzschmar)
Longlegged Buzzard

From southern Russia to eastern Asia and south to North Africa.

153. **Buteo rufinus rufinus** (Cretzschmar)

Falco rufinus Cretzschmar, 1826, *in* Rüppell's Atlas, Vög. : 40, pl. 27. (Upper Nubia, Schendi and Sennar, and Ethiopia.)

Range.—Breeds from Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Kashmir, Garhwal, south to Nowshera. Wanders in winter in the plains to the Punjab, occasionally to Kutch, northern Gujarat, M.P., and rarely as far east as Sikkim, upper Assam and upper Burma; in open country.

Buteo hemilasius Temminck & Schlegel
Upland Buzzard

Breeds from northeastern Asia south to the Himalayas and Tibet, wintering south to India, Burma, and China.

154. **Buteo hemilasius** Temminck & Schlegel

Buteo hemilasius Temminck & Schlegel, 1845 (1844), *in* Siebold, Fauna Jap., Aves, : 18, pl. 7. (Japan.)

Range.—Said to breed south of Tibet into the Himalayas from Kashmir (?) to Kumaon and the highlands of Nepal. In winter south to northern India and West Pakistan; in open countryside and farming areas.

Buteo vulpinus (Gloger)
Desert Buzzard

Breeds from Scandinavia to Turkestan wintering south to Africa and Arabia.

155. **Buteo vulpinus vulpinus** (Gloger)

Falco vulpinus 'Licht.' = Gloger, 1833, Das Abändern der Vög.: 141. (Africa.)

Range.—Breeds in NW.F.P. in West Pakistan, and Kashmir. In winter south to West Pakistan and northern India.

Buteo buteo (Linnaeus)
Buzzard

A Palaearctic breeding species, wintering in southern Europe, India, Burma (rarely), Ceylon, and China.

156. **Buteo buteo burmanicus** Hume

Buteo burmanicus Hume, 1875, Stray Feathers **3**: 30, in text. (Thayetmyo, Upper Pegu.)

Range.—Breeds in Tibet and Ladakh; south in winter through the western side of the Peninsula to Ceylon; in open high country to 7000 feet.

Genus **BUTASTUR** Hodgson

Butastur Hodgson, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12**: 311. Type, by original designation, *Circus teesa* Franklin.

Butastur teesa (Franklin)
White-eyed Buzzard-Eagle

West Pakistan, India, East Pakistan, and Burma.

157. **Butastur teesa** (Franklin)

Circus Teesa Franklin, 1832 (1831), Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1: 115. (Farther India = Ganges-Nerbudda, *apud* Baker.)

Range.—From West Pakistan throughout India, Nepal, and East Pakistan to Burma; in open country from the plains into the foothills and open uplands.

Genus **SPIZAËTUS** Vieillot

Spizaëtus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse: 24. Type, by subsequent designation, *Falco ornatus* Daudin. (Gray, 1840, List Gen. Bds.: 2).

Limnaëtops Baker, 1930, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds., ed. 2, **7**: 408. Type, by original designation, *Limnaëtops c. cirrhatus* (Gmelin) = *Falco cirrhatus* Gmelin.

Cf. Amadon, D., 1953, Ibis **95**: 492-500.

Spizaëtus nipalensis (Hodgson)
Hodgson's Hawk-Eagle

Himalayas east to China and Japan, south in the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, and Sulawesi (Celebes).

158. **Spizaëtus nipalensis nipalensis** (Hodgson)
Nisaëtus Nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 5:229, pl. 7. (Nepal.)
Range.—Breeds from Kashmir to Nepal and east Assam, south to Cachar and Manipur, from 2000 to 7000 feet; in forest. Straggles to the plains in winter.

159. **Spizaëtus nipalensis kelaarti** Legge
Spizaëtus kelaarti Legge, 1878, Ibis: 202. (Ceylon.)
Range.—Hills of Mysore and western Madras, south through Kerala and Ceylon, in the forests of the hill zone.

Spizaëtus (cirrhatus) limnæetus (Horsfield)
Changeable Hawk-Eagle

India, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

160. **Spizaëtus (cirrhatus) limnæetus** (Horsfield)
Falco Limnæetus Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 13(1): 138. (Java.)
Range.—Breeds from Garhwal to Assam along the Himalayas, from the plains to 6000 feet.

Spizaëtus cirrhatus (Gmelin)
Crested Hawk-Eagle

India, the Andamans, and the Lesser Sunda islands.

161. **Spizaëtus cirrhatus cirrhatus** (Gmelin)
Falco cirrhatus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 275. (Ceylon.)
Range.—Recorded from Gujarat, southern Kerala and Ceylon; in well wooded areas.

162. **Spizaëtus cirrhatus andamanensis** Tytler
Spizaëtus Andamanensis Tytler, 1865, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal: 112. (Port Blair, South Andaman Island.)
Range.—Andaman Islands.

Genus **NISAËTUS** Hodgson

Nisaëtus Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **5** : 227. Type, by subsequent designation, *Aquila fasciata* Vieillot.

Nisaëtus fasciatus (Vieillot)
Bonelli's Hawk-Eagle

Southern Europe, North Africa, east to India and southern China.

163. **Nisaëtus fasciatus fasciatus** (Vieillot)

Aquila fasciata Vieillot, 1822, Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris **2**(2) : 152. (Montpellier, France.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Kashmir east through Kumaon to Nepal and the Bhutan duars, south through the Peninsula to Travancore; in well-wooded country. Ceylon once, (1944, S.Z. **23** : 242). Imperfectly known on the eastern side: Madras (Jerdon), Orissa (Mahendragiri, sight, Sálim Ali). East Pakistan ?, Assam ?.

Genus **HIERAAËTUS** Kaup

Hieraaëtus Kaup, 1844, Classif. Säugeth. u. Vög. : 120. Type, by original designation, *Falco pennata* Gmelin.

Hieraaëtus pennatus (Gmelin)
Booted Hawk-Eagle

Southern Europe, North Africa, east to Transbaikalia, India, and Malaya.

164. **Hieraaëtus pennatus** (Gmelin)

Falco pennatus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. **1**(1) : 272. (No type locality given.)

Range.—Occasional breeding records from India in the north (Punjab), and a common winter visitor in the plains and foothills south through the Peninsula to Ceylon (occasional).

Genus **LOPHOTRIORCHIS** Sharpe

Lophotriorchis Sharpe, 1874, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **1** : 255. Type, by monotypy, *Astur kienerii* E. Geoffroy.

Lophotriorchis kienerii (E. Geoffroy)
Rufousbellied Hawk-Eagle

From the Himalayas to Burma and the Malaysian subregion, Philippines, and Sulawesi (Celebes).

165. **Lophotriorchis kienerii kienerii** (E. Geoffroy)

Astur Kienerii G. S. [= E. Geoffroy], 1835, Mag. Zool., cl. 2, pl. 35. (Himalayas.)

Range.—Breeds from Nepal to eastern Assam, East Pakistan, and in the Western Ghats strip from northern Mysore south to Kerala; Ceylon; in the foothills, in moist deciduous and evergreen forest.

Genus **AQUILA** Brisson

Aquila Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1:28, 419. Type, by tautonymy, *Aquila* Brisson = *Falco chrysaëtos* Linnaeus.

Aquila chrysaëtos (Linnaeus)
Golden Eagle

An Holarctic breeding species, south to India and North Africa, and the U.S.A.

166. **Aquila chrysaëtos hodgsoni** Ticehurst

Aquila chrysaëtos hodgsoni Ticehurst, 1932, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 52:25. (Hazara.) New name for *A. daphanea* Hodgson, 1844, in Gray's Zool. Misc.: 81, *nomen nudum.*

Aquila daphanea Severtzov, 1888, Nouv. Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou 15 (livr. 5): 190. (Russian Turkestan, Mongolia, Himalayas, Transbaikalia, and Ala-shan Mountains.)

Range.—Breeds from central Asia south to the Himalayas as far east as Assam, and west to the hills of Baluchistan. Open alpine forest and tundra from 7000 feet up.

Aquila heliaca Savigny
Imperial Eagle

From Europe to China south to Spain, India, and southeast China.

167. **Aquila heliaca heliaca** Savigny

Aquila heliaca Savigny, 1809, Descr. Egypte, Ois., : 82, pl. 12. (Upper Egypt.)

Range.—Breeds from the Balüchistan-Sind hills in West Pakistan to Kashmir in India. Winters as far south as Kutch, northern Gujarat, the Deccan, and the plains to East Pakistan.

Aquila rapax (Temminck)
Tawny Eagle

Africa east to Burma.

168. **Aquila rapax vindhiana** Franklin

Aquila Vindhiana Franklin, 1831, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1 : 114. (Vindhya Hills, central India.)

Range.—India in the drier areas excluding the higher hills, south to the Carnatic.

Aquila nipalensis (Hodgson)
Steppe Eagle

Southern Russia and Siberia south to Egypt, India, and China.

169. **Aquila nipalensis nipalensis** (Hodgson)

Circaëtus nipalensis Hodgson, 1833, Asiat. Res. **18**(2) : 13, pl. 1. (Nepal.)

Range.—Breeds in central Asia south to West Pakistan and the Himalayas. In winter wanders as far south as Bombay (Salsette) and Orissa.

Aquila clanga Pallas
Greater Spotted Eagle

From Eastern Russia to China, wintering in northeast Africa, India, and southern China.

170. **Aquila clanga** Pallas

Aquila Clanga Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. **1** : 351. (Russia and Siberia.)

Range.—Breeds from southeast Europe to China, south to West Pakistan, Rajasthan, and Gujarat (?). Winters throughout India in well-watered country.

Aquila pomarina C. L. Brehm
Lesser Spotted Eagle

Europe to the Caucasus and India, wintering to northeast Africa and Burma.

171. **Aquila pomarina hastata** (Lesson)

Morphnus hastatus Lesson, 1834, in Bélanger, Voy. Ind.-Orient., Zool., : 217. (Bengal.)

Range.—Throughout both Pakistans (excepting Sind) and India south to Madras. Most common in Bihar, Bengal, and East Pakistan.

Genus **ICTINAËTUS** Blyth

Ictinaëtus Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12**: 128. Type, by monotypy, *Ictinaëtus ovivorus* Blyth = *Aquila pernigra* Hodgson.

Ictinaëtus malayensis (Temminck)
Black Eagle

Himalayas to Burma and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, east to Sulawesi (Celebes).

172. **Ictinaëtus malayensis perniger** (Hodgson)

Aquila Pernigra Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **5**: 227. (Nepal.)

Range.—Breeds in evergreen and deciduous forest from the foothills to 6000 feet in the Himalayas, south in suitable areas in Bengal, central India, Western and Eastern Ghats to Kerala, and Ceylon.

Genus **HALIAEETUS** Savigny

Haliaeetus Savigny, 1809, Descr. Egypte, Ois., **1**: 68, 85. Type, by monotypy, *Haliaeetus nisus* Savigny = *Falco albicilla* Linnaeus.

Haliaeetus leucogaster (Gmelin)
Whitebellied Sea Eagle

Coasts of India to Malaysia, Australia and SW. Pacific.

173. **Haliaeetus leucogaster** (Gmelin)

Falco leucogaster Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. **1**(1): 257. (Prince's Island, Indonesia, designated by Stresemann, 1950, Auk **67**: 82.)

Range.—Coasts of India and Ceylon, Andaman and Nicobar islands; occasionally up the tidal rivers to large tanks or lakes.

Haliaeetus leucoryphus (Pallas)
Pallas's Fishing Eagle

Southern Russia to Transbaikalia south to Persian Gulf, India, and north Burma.

174. **Haliaeetus leucoryphus** (Pallas)

Aquila leucorypha Pallas, 1771, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs **1**: 454. (Lower Ural River.)

Range.—India, Nepal, both Pakistans, and Burma; breeding in coastal areas and into the foothills along rivers, but not found in peninsular India south of Gujarat and M.P. (Gwalior).

Genus **ICTHYOPHAGA** Lesson

Icthyophaga Lesson, 1843, Echo du Monde Savant (2), **7**, col. 14. Type, by monotypy, *Icthyophaga javana* Lesson = *Falco ichthyaetus* Horsfield.

Icthyophaga ichthyaetus (Horsfield)
Greyheaded Fishing Eagle

India, east through the Malaysian and Indochinese subregions, Philippines, and Sulawesi (Celebes).

175. **Icthyophaga ichthyaetus ichthyaetus** (Horsfield)

Falco Ichthyaetus Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13**(1): 136. (Java.)

Range.—India and East Pakistan; in the plains, along rivers and tanks in well-wooded areas.

176. **Icthyophaga ichthyaetus plumbeiceps** Baker

Ichthyophaga ichthyaëtus plumbeiceps Baker, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **47**: 150. (Trincomalee, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country dry zone.

Icthyophaga nana (Blyth)
Himalayan Greyheaded Fishing Eagle

Himalayas, east to Burma, Malaya, and Sumatra.

177. **Icthyophaga nana plumbea** (Jerdon)

Polioaëtus plumbeus 'Hodgson' = Jerdon, 1871, Ibis: 336. (North-western Himalayas.)

Range.—Himalayas, from Kashmir to Assam and Burma; in well-watered wooded areas from the foothills to 5000 feet. In winter wanders to the adjacent plains.

Genus **TORGOS** Kaup

Torgos Kaup, 1828, Isis **21**, col. 1144. Type, by monotypy, *Vultur auricularis* Daudin = *Vultur tracheliotus* Forster.

Sarcogyps Lesson, 1842, Echo du Monde Savant (2), **6**, col. 1038. Type, by monotypy, *Vultur ponticerianus* Latham = *Vultur calvus* Scopoli.

Torgos calvus (Scopoli)
Black or Pondicherry Vulture

India east to the Indochinese subregion and Malaya.

178. **Torgos calvus** (Scopoli)

Vultur calvus Scopoli, 1786, Del. Faun. et Flor. Insubr. **2** : 85. (Pondicherry, *ex* Sonnerat.)

Range.—Throughout India, Nepal and both Pakistans; in open cultivated country. Not Ceylon.

Genus **AEGYPIUS** Savigny

Aegypius Savigny, 1809, Descr. Egypte, Ois., **1** : 68, 73. Type, by monotypy, *Vultur niger* Daudin = *Vultur monachus* Linnaeus.

Aegypius monachus (Linnaeus)
Cinereous Vulture

Southern Europe, to northeast Tibet and east China, south to North Africa and India.

179. **Aegypius monachus** (Linnaeus)

Vultur Monachus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. **12**, **1** : 122 (Arabia, *ex* Edwards, pl. 290.)

Range.—Breeds in Baluchistan and perhaps along the Himalayas, (Nepal ?), (Bhutan ?) to Assam (Cachar ? Baker). Winters from West Pakistan and northern Gujarat (Ahmedabad, twice) through the lowlands of U.P. and Nepal to Bengal.

Genus **GYPS** Savigny

Gyps Savigny, 1809, Descr. Egypte, Ois., **1** : 68, 71. Type, by monotypy, *Gyps vulgaris* Savigny = *Vultur fulvus* Hablizl.

Pseudogyps Sharpe, 1873, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. **11**(4) : 133. Type, by subsequent designation, *Vultur bengalensis* Gmelin. (Sharpe, 1874, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **1** : 11.)

Gyps fulvus (Hablizl)
Griffon Vulture

From southeast Europe to Turkestan, south to Africa and India.

180. **Gyps fulvus fulvescens** Hume

Gyps Fulvescens Hume, 1869, Rough Notes **1** : 15, 19. (Punjab.)

Range.—West Pakistan and north India east to Assam, south

through Kutch, northern Gujarat and Khandesh to Orissa; in the plains near the foothills. Bombay (Salsette, once); East Pakistan ?.

Gyps himalayensis Hume
Himalayan Griffon

Central Asia from Turkestan to West China, south to the Himalayas.

181. Gyps himalayensis Hume

Gyps Himalayensis Hume, 1869, Rough Notes : 12, 15. (Himalayas from Kabul to Bhutan.)

Range.—Mountains of central Asia, south to the Himalayas, east to western Assam between 4000 and 8000 feet, occasionally higher ; in open country near cliffs.

Gyps indicus (Scopoli)
Indian Longbilled Vulture

Pakistan and India, east through the Indochinese subregion, and Malaya.

182. Gyps indicus indicus (Scopoli)

Vultur indicus Scopoli, 1786, Del. Faun. et Flor. Insubr. 2 : 85. (India, *ex* Sonnerat.)

Range.—Peninsular India. Breeds mostly on cliffs. Absent in Ceylon.

183. Gyps indicus jonesi Whistler

Gyps indicus jonesi Whistler, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 47 : 74. (Margala Range, Rawal Pindi district.)

Range.—West Pakistan, breeding chiefly in trees between the Salt Range and the Indus River.

184. Gyps indicus tenuirostris G. R. Gray

Gyps tenuirostris ' Hodgson ' = G. R. Gray, 1844, Genera of Birds 1 : 6, pl. 3. (Nepal.)

Gyps indicus nudiceps Baker, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 47 : 151. (New name for *Gyps tenuirostris* Hume, Khatmandoo, Nepal.)

Range.—Lower Himalayas from Kashmir to eastern Assam.

Gyps bengalensis (Gmelin)
Indian Whitebacked Vulture

India east through the Indochinese subregion, and Malaya.

185. **Gyps bengalensis** (Gmelin)

Vultur bengalensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1) : 245. (Bengal.)

Range.—All India and East Pakistan; in open cultivated areas and into the foothills to 4500 feet. Absent in Ceylon.

Genus **NEOPHRON** Savigny

Neophron Savigny, 1809, Descr. Egypte, Ois., 1 : 68, 75 and 76. Type, by monotypy, *Vultur percnopterus* Linnaeus.

Neophron percnopterus (Linnaeus)
Egyptian or Scavenger Vulture

Southern Europe, east to Turkestan and south to North Africa, the Middle East, and India.

186. **Neophron percnopterus percnopterus** (Linnaeus)

Vultur Perenopterus [*sic*] Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 87. (Egypt.)

Range.—West Pakistan and northwestern India roughly from Kutch to Delhi District; near towns and villages.

187. **Neophron percnopterus ginginianus** (Latham)

Vultur ginginianus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1 : 7. (Gingee, Coromandel, *ex* Sonnerat.)

Range.—Throughout India (overlapping in the northwest with the preceding form), east to West Bengal, south to Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin). In dry, open, inhabited country. Two records for Ceylon. East Pakistan?, Assam?.

Genus **GYPAËTUS** Storr

Gypaëtus Storr, 1784, Alpenreise : 69. Type, by monotypy, *Gypaëtus grandis* Storr = *Vultur aureus* Hablizl.

Gypaëtus barbatus (Linnaeus)
Bearded Vulture or Lämmergeier

Southeastern Europe, Africa east to southern Arabia, and the Himalayas.

188. **Gypaëtus barbatus aureus** (Hablizl)

Vultur aureus Hablizl, 1783, Neue Nord. Beytr. **4** : 64. (Province of Gilan, northern Persia.)

Gypaëtus hemachalanus Hutton, 1838, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **7** : 22. (Himalayas.)

Gypaëtus altaicus Sharpe, 1874, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. **1** : 229, *ex* Gebler, 1840, Bull. Soc. Acad. St. Petersb. **6** : 292. (Altai.)

Range.—Himalayas from Kashmir to Assam, above 4000 feet, soaring to 24,000 feet and higher.

Genus **CIRCUS** Lacépède

Circus Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Ois. : 4. Type, by subsequent designation, *Falco aeruginosus* Linnaeus. (Lesson, Man. d'Orn. **1** : 105.)

Circus cyaneus (Linnaeus)
Hen-Harrier

A Palaearctic breeding species, wintering south to the Mediterranean, India, and China.

189. **Circus cyaneus cyaneus** (Linnaeus)

Falco cyaneus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1** : 126. (Europe, Africa = vicinity of London, England, *ex* Edwards, pl. 225.)

Range.—A wintering species in West Pakistan and northern India, east to north Burma; in the plains often near lakes and open cultivation.

Circus macrourus (S. G. Gmelin)
Pale Harrier

Breeds from eastern Europe to west central Asia, wintering in Africa, India, and Ceylon.

190. **Circus macrourus** (S. G. Gmelin)

Falco macrourus S. G. Gmelin, 1770, Reise d. Russl. th. **1** : 48. (Voronezh, southern Russia.)

Range.—Fairly common winter visitor to both Pakistans, India, and Ceylon; in open country often near cultivation.

Circus pygargus (Linnaeus)
Montagu's Harrier

A Palaearctic breeding species, wintering in Africa and southern Asia.

191. **Circus pygargus** (Linnaeus)

Falco Pygargus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 89. (Europe = England, *ex* Albin.)

Range.—A wintering species in both Pakistans, India, and Ceylon; in swampy coastal areas, open grassy plains and cultivated country.

Circus melanoleucos (Pennant)
Pied Harrier

Breeds in eastern Asia from Transbaikalia to the Amur, wintering in eastern India, the Indochinese subregion, south China, Borneo and the Philippines.

192. **Circus melanoleucos** (Pennant)

Falco melanoleucos Pennant, 1769, Ind. Zool.: 12, pl. 2. (Ceylon).

Range.—A winter visitant throughout India and East Pakistan (less commonly in West Pakistan, Nepal, and southwest India); Ceylon. Apparently breeds rarely in Assam, Dibrugarh Dist. (Cripps, 1888, S.F. 11 : 13-14), and northeast Cachar (?, 1935, ' Nidification ' 4 : 96).

Circus aeruginosus (Linnaeus)
Marsh Harrier

A Palaearctic breeding species, wintering to Africa, India, China, and the Philippines.

193. **Circus aeruginosus aeruginosus** (Linnaeus)

Falco aeruginosus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:91. (Europe, restricted type locality, Sweden.)

Range.—A wintering species in both Pakistans, India, Nepal, and Ceylon, in the plains to 1000 feet; mostly near swamps or jheels. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 206).

194. **Circus aeruginosus spilonotus** Kaup

Circus spilonotus Kaup, 1847, Isis von Oken, col. 953. (Asia.)

Range.—An eastern Asian winter migrant, recorded from Assam (1928, ' Fauna ' 5 : 136).

Genus **CIRCAËTUS** Vieillot

Circaëtus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse: 23. Type, by monotypy, 'Jean-le-Blanc' Buffon = *Falco gallicus* Gmelin.

Circaëtus gallicus (Gmelin)
Short-toed Eagle

A Palaearctic and African species, wintering south of its northern range.

195. **Circaëtus gallicus gallicus** (Gmelin)

Accipiter ferox S. G. Gmelin, 1771, Novi Comm. Acad. Petrop. **15**: 442, pl. 10. (Astrakan, south Russia.) [Unidentifiable, *vide* Mayr, E., 1944, Emu **43**: 303.]

Falco gallicus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 259. (France.)

Range.—Breeds in both Pakistans and India, in the sub-Himalayas and plains; in open deciduous and scrub and tropical thorn forest country.

Genus **SPILORNIS** G. R. Gray

Spilornis G. R. Gray, 1840, List Gen. Bds.: 3. Type, by original designation, *Falco bacha* 'Shaw' = *Falco bassus* J. R. Forster.

Haematornis Vigors, March 1832 (1831), Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1: 170. Not *Haematornis* Swainson, Feb. 1832. (Turdidae.)

Cf. Meise, W., 1939, J.f.O. **87**: 65-74.

Spilornis cheela (Latham)
Crested Serpent Eagle

From West Pakistan east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to the Riu Kiu Islands and Philippines.

196. **Spilornis cheela cheela** (Latham)

Falco Cheela Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1: 14. (India = Lucknow.)

Range.—West Pakistan and northern India, from Sind and Kashmir to Assam; north of the Brahmaputra. Breeding in the Himalayan foothills, wintering south to the Ganges plain; in forested and open country from plains level to 7000 feet.

197. **Spilornis cheela melanotis** (Jerdon)

Buteo melanotis Jerdon, 1844, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **13**: 166. (At the foot of the Nilgiris.)

Falco albidus Temminck, 1820, Planch. Color. d'Ois. **4**: pl. 19. (Pondicherry.) Not *Falco albidus* Gmelin, 1788: 267.

Spilornis minor Hume, 1873, Nests and Eggs Ind. Birds: 42.

Range.—India, in the Peninsula from Gujarat and Bengal south to Kerala, from the plains to at least 5000 feet; in lightly wooded areas and deciduous forest.

198. **Spilornis cheela spilogaster** (Blyth)

Haematornis spilogaster Blyth, 1853, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **21**: 351. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, from the plains to 7000 feet; in evergreen areas.

199. **Spilornis cheela burmanicus** Swann

Spilornis cheela burmanicus Swann, 1920, Syn. List Accip.: 81. (Jobin, Thayetmyo, Burma.)

Range.—Assam, south of the Brahmaputra to Burma; in forested and scrub country.

200. **Spilornis cheela elgini** (Blyth)

Haematornis elgini 'Tytler' = Blyth, 1863, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **32**: 87. (South Andaman Island.)

Spilornis Davisoni Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers **1**: 307. (Neighbourhood of Port Blair, South Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman Islands.

201. **Spilornis cheela minimus** Hume

Spilornis minimus Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers **1**: 464. (Camorta, Nicobar Islands.)

Range.—Northern Nicobar Islands of Camorta, Trinkat, Nancowry, and Katchall.

202. **Spilornis cheela klossi** Richmond

Spilornis klossi Richmond, 1902, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. **25**: 304. (Pulo Kunyi, Great Nicobar Island.)

Range.—Great Nicobar, southern Nicobar Islands.

Genus **PANDION** Savigny

Pandion Savigny, 1809, Descr. Egypte, Ois., **1**: 69, 96. Type, by monotypy, *Pandion fluvialis* Savigny = *Falco haliætus* Linnaeus.

Pandion haliætus (Linnaeus)
Osprey

A species of continental world-wide distribution in tropical, temperate, and boreal latitudes.

203. **Pandion haliætus haliætus** (Linnaeus)

Falco Haliætus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:91. (Europe, restricted type locality, Sweden *ex* Fn. Suec.)

Range.—Wintering in India and both Pakistans, south to Ceylon; in coastal areas or near large bodies of water. Reports of breeding in the Himalayas not yet confirmed.

Family FALCONIDAE: Falcons

Genus **MICROHIERAX** Sharpe

Microhierax Sharpe, 1874, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. 1:350 (in key), 366. Type, by original designation, *Falco fringillarius* Drapiez.

Microhierax caerulescens (Linnaeus)
Redbreasted Falconet

India east to Burma, Thailand, and southern Indochina.

204. **Microhierax caerulescens caerulescens** (Linnaeus)

Falco caerulescens Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:88. (Asia = Bengal, *ex* Edwards, pl. 108.)

Range.—Himalayan foothills and terai from Kumaon to Assam; in deciduous, sal, and evergreen forest.

Microhierax melanoleucos (Blyth)
Whitelegged Falconet

India in Assam, southeast China, and Tonkin.

205. **Microhierax melanoleucos** (Blyth)

Ierax melanoleucos Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 12: 179. (Assam.)

Range.—Assam, south to the East Pakistan hill tracts, from the foothills to 5000 feet; in wooded country.

Genus **FALCO** Linnaeus

Falco Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:88. Type, by subsequent designation, *Falco subbuteo* Linnaeus. (A.O.U. Committee, 1886.)

Falco biarmicus Temminck
Lanner Falcon

From southern Europe east across central Asia, south through Africa, India, and China.

206. **Falco biarmicus cherrug** J. E. Gray: Saker or Cherrug Falcon
Falco cherrug J. E. Gray, 1834, *in* Hardwicke's Ill. Ind. Zool. **2**: pl. 25. (India.)
Range.—A winter visitant south to West Pakistan and northern India; in open desert country.

207. **Falco biarmicus milvipes** Jerdon: Shanghar Falcon
Falco milvipes Jerdon, 1871, Ibis: 240. (Umballa, India.)
Range.—A winter migrant to West Pakistan and northern India in foothill country.

208. **Falco biarmicus jugger** J. E. Gray: Laggar Falcon
Falco jugger, J. E. Gray, 1834, *in* Hardwicke's Ill. Ind. Zool. **2**: pl. 26. (India.)
Range.—Resident throughout both Pakistans, India, and the Nepal lowlands, from Baluchistan south to Madras, from the plains to 1000 feet; in open country.

Falco peregrinus Tunstall
Peregrine Falcon

An Holarctic breeding species found in the Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Australasian islands and Australia.

209. **Falco peregrinus japonensis** Gmelin
Falco japonensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. **1**(1): 257, no. 44, *ex* 'Japonese Hawk', Latham, J., Gen. Syn. Bds. **1**: 33, no. 7b ('flew on board off Japan').
Falco calidus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **1**: 41. (India.)
Falco peregrinus ussuriensis Buturlin, 1907, Psov. i Ruzejn. Okhota **13**: 100. (Ussuriland and Japan.)
Falco peregrinus harterti Buturlin, 1907, Psov. i Ruzejn. Okhota **13**: 100. (Lower Lena to Anadyr, common on the Kolyma.)
Cf. Stresemann, E., 1949, Ibis **87**: 253.
Range.—A winter migrant in both Pakistans, India, Ceylon, the Laccadive and Andaman Islands.

210. **Falco peregrinus babylonicus** P. L. Sclater: Redcapped Falcon
Falco babylonicus P. L. Sclater, 1861, Ibis: 218, pl. 7. (Oudh, in India, Babylonia and Abyssinia. Type from Oudh.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in Baluchistan south to Dera Ismail Khan, West Punjab, wintering south to Rajasthan, Gujarat, and U.P.; in rocky desert country.

211. **Falco peregrinus peregrinator** Sundevall: Shahin Falcon

Falco peregrinator Sundevall, 1837, Physiogr. Sällskapets Tidsskr. 1 (2): 177, pl. 4. (At sea in lat. 6°20'N. between Ceylon and Sumatra, 70 Swedish miles [= about 700 English miles] off the Nicobars.)

Range.—Breeds throughout India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, favouring open foothills up to 8000 feet.

Falco subbuteo Linnaeus
Hobby

A Palaearctic and North African species, wintering south in Africa, India, and China.

212. **Falco subbuteo subbuteo** Linnaeus

Falco Subbuteo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:89. (Europe, restricted type locality, Sweden.)

Hypotriorchis subbuteo jakutensis Buturlin, 1910, Nascha Okhota: 71. (Chuckche, northeastern Siberia.)

Range.—A winter visitant to West Pakistan and India in wooded and stony country.

213. **Falco subbuteo centralasiae** (Buturlin)

Hypotriorchis subbuteo centralasiae Buturlin, 1911, Orn. Mitt. 2:175, new name for *Falco subbuteo cyanescens* Lönnberg, 1905, Ark. Zool. 6 (9): 6. (Baimgol, Tianshan) *nec Falco cyanescens* Vieillot.

Hypotriorchis subbuteo planicola Portenko, 1930, Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR., ser. 7. Cl. Physico-Math.: 308. (Yarkand Oasis, Kashgaria.)

Range.—Breeds in the Himalayas of West Pakistan and India from NW.F.P., Hazara, Kashmir, Ladakh, east to Simla and the higher hills east to southern Tibet, from 6000 to 14,000 feet, probably wintering to the adjacent plains.

Falco severus Horsfield
Oriental Hobby

India east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to Philippines, Moluccas, and New Guinea.

214. **Falco severus rufipedoides** Hodgson

Falco Rufipedoides Anonymous = Hodgson, 1844, Calcutta Jour. Nat. Hist. 4:238. (Hills of India, restricted to Nepal by Baker, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 47:107.)

Range.—The Himalayas of West Pakistan and India, from Murree to Assam, wintering south to Bengal and Kerala; in well-wooded country. Three records for Ceylon in the hill zone.

215. **Falco severus severus** Horsfield

Falco severus Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 13(1): 135. (Java.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra, and East Pakistan hills; in wooded and scrub country.

Falco concolor Temminck
Sooty Falcon

Red Sea coasts and Somaliland south to Mozambique, Madagascar.

216. **Falco concolor** Temminck

Falco concolor Temminck, 1825, Pl. Col.; livr. 56, text (but not pl. 330). (Senegal, Barbary Coast, Egypt, Arabia. Barakan Island, Gulf of Aqaba, suggested by Meinertzhagen, 1954, Birds of Arabia: 340.)

Range.—One record, Baluchistan, 1912 (1927, J.B.N.H.S. 32:71).

Falco columbarius Linnaeus
Merlin

A Palaearctic breeding species occurring also in western North America, wintering south to North Africa, India, China, and Mexico.

217. **Falco columbarius insignis** (Clark)

Aesalon regulus insignis Clark, 1907, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 32: 470. (Fusan, Korea.)

Range.—A winter migrant to West Pakistan, in Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab; in open country, often near the coasts or marshy areas.

218. **Falco columbarius christiani-ludovici** Kleinschmidt[1]

Falco christiani-ludovici Kleinschmidt, 1917, Falco **13** (2) : 10. (Caucasus.)

Range.—An uncommon winter visitant to West Pakistan, Sind, Gilgit; southern Tibet; in desert facies.

Falco chicquera Daudin
Redheaded Merlin, Turumti

India and eastern and southern Africa.

219. **Falco chicquera chicquera** Daudin

Falco chicquera Daudin, 1800, Traité d' Orn. **2**: 121. (Bengal.)

Range.—Breeds from NW.F.P. and Sind in West Pakistan to the Himalayas, east to Assam and south through the Peninsula; in arid open plains country, often near cultivation.

Falco vespertinus Linnaeus
Redlegged Falcon

A Palaearctic breeding species wintering in Africa, on passage in India.

220. **Falco vespertinus amurensis** Radde

Falco vespertinus var. *amurensis* Radde, 1863, Reisen süd von Ost.-Sibir. **2**: 102, pl. 1, f. 2a, 2b. (Amur.)

Range.—Two breeding records for Assam, North Cachar, 1935, 'Nidification' **4**: 40-41; normally on passage in India, Nepal, and East Pakistan, south as far as Madras. Also Nilgiris and coastal southern Bombay State. Two records for Ceylon (1944, S.Z. **23**: 241).

Falco naumanni Fleischer
Lesser Kestrel

Eastern Mediterranean, southern Russia to north China. Winters in Africa and India.

[1] According to Dr. E. Stresemann this name is *not* a nomen novum for *Falco pallidus* (Sushkin). Its type are two specimens from the Caucasus (shot on migration) in the Kleinschmidt Collection, now in Bonn (Mus. Alex. Koenig). Kleinschmidt believes that these migrants are identical with the birds breeding in the Kirgiz-Steppes and on the Ural River which are equally pale.

221. Falco naumanni pekinensis Swinhoe

Falco cenchris var. *pekinensis* Swinhoe, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 442. (Near Peking, China.)

Range.—A winter visitant to India, south to Orissa and possibly to Madras; in open country. Probably also East Pakistan.

Falco tinnunculus Linnaeus
Kestrel

Europe, Asia, and Africa and off-lying islands, Canary and Cape Verde Islands, east to Japan, wintering south to the Philippines.

Cf. Whistler & Kinnear, 1937, J.B.N.H.S. 38: 420-422.

222. Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus Linnaeus

Falco Tinnunculus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 90. (Europe, restricted type locality, Sweden, *apud* Hartert.)

Range.—Breeds in the western Himalayas from Kashmir, Ladakh and H. P. to Nepal, migrating in winter south through the Peninsula to Ceylon, from the plains to 8500 feet; in grassland and open hillsides.

223. Falco tinnunculus interstinctus McClelland

Falco interstinctus McClelland, 1840 (1839), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 7: 154. (Assam.)

Falco tinnunculus japonensis Ticehurst, 1929, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 50: 10. (New name for *Falco tinnunculus japonicus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844, *in* Siebold, Fauna Jap., Aves, : 2, pl. 1 and 1B [Japan] *nec Falco japonicus* Gmelin.)

Range.—Breeds in southeast Tibet and the eastern Himalayas of Assam and Burma, wintering south through the Peninsula from the plains to 8000 feet; in open country.

224. Falco tinnunculus objurgatus (Baker)

Cerchneis tinnunculus objurgatus Baker, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 47: 106. (Ootacamund, Nilgiris, southern India.)

Range.—The Western Ghats south to Kerala, and the Ceylon hills, from the plains to 8000 feet; in open patanas or scrub country. Breeds on cliffs.

Family MEGAPODIIDAE: Megapodes

Genus **MEGAPODIUS** Gaimard

Megapodius Gaimard, 1823, Bull. Gén. Univ. Annon. Nouv. Sci. 2:450. Type, by subsequent designation, *Megapodius freycinet* Gaimard.

Megapodius freycinet Gaimard
Megapode

Nicobar Islands, Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes), Lesser Sunda Is., Moluccas to New Guinea and northern Australia.

Cf. Mayr, E., 1938, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 1006:1-15.

225. **Megapodius freycinet nicobariensis** Blyth

Megapodius nicobariensis Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 15:52. (Nicobar Islands.)

Range.—Islands of the Nicobar group (except Choura and Car Nicobar) lying north of the Sombrero Channel.

226. **Megapodius freycinet abbotti** Oberholser

Megapodius nicobariensis abbotti Oberholser, 1919, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 55:401. (Little Nicobar Island.)

Range.—Great and Little Nicobar Islands.

Family PHASIANIDAE: Pheasants, Quail

Genus **LERWA** Hodgson

Lerwa Hodgson, 1837, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. 5:300. Type, by monotypy and tautonymy, *Perdix lerwa* Hodgson.

Lerwa lerwa (Hodgson)
Snow Partridge

Afghanistan east along the Himalayas and southern Tibet to west China.

Cf. Marien, D., 1951, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 1518:1-3.

227. **Lerwa lerwa** (Hodgson)

Perdix lerwa Hodgson, 1833, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1:107. (Northern region of Nepal.)

Range.—Baluchistan and the border hills of Afghanistan east to the Himalayas from Kashmir east through Nepal, Sikkim, and southern Tibet; above the forest line from 10,000 to 17,000 feet.

Genus **AMMOPERDIX** Gould

Ammoperdix Gould, 1851, Bds. Asia, vi, pt. 3:pl. 4, 5 and text. Type, by subsequent designation, *Perdix heyi* Temminck. (Reichenbach, 1853 (1852), Av. Syst. Nat. xxviii.)

Ammoperdix griseogularis (J. F. Brandt)
Seesee Partridge

From Iran to Afghanistan and West Pakistan north to Bokhara. Cf. Marien, D., *op. cit.*: 3-11.

228. **Ammoperdix griseogularis griseogularis** (J. F. Brandt)

Perdix griseogularis J. F. Brandt, 1843, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., Physico-Math. Cl. 1:col. 365. (Transcaspia and Persia; restricted type locality, Persia, *apud* Hartert, 1921, Vög. pal. Fauna 3: 1916.)

Range.—West Pakistan, in Baluchistan, Sind (Kirthar Range), NW.F.P., and the Punjab Salt Range; on barren stony hills from the plains to 7000 feet.

Genus **TETRAOGALLUS** J. E. Gray

Tetraogallus J. E. Gray, 1832, *in* Hardwicke's Ill. Ind. Zool. 2 (11): pl. 46. Type, by monotypy, *Tetraogallus nigellii* J. E. Gray (not *Lophophorus nigelli* Jardine & Selby) = *Tetraogallus himalayensis* G. R. Gray.

Tetraogallus tibetanus Gould
Tibetan Snow Cock

From the Pamirs through Tibet and west China south to Sikkim. Cf. Marien, D., *op. cit.*: 11-19.

229. **Tetraogallus tibetanus tibetanus** Gould

Tetraogallus Tibetanus Gould, 1854 (1853) Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 21: 47. (Tibet, type from Ladakh.)

Range.—From Ladakh, south to Rupshu in the Himalayas; in grassland from 10,000 to 19,000 feet.

230. **Tetraogallus tibetanus aquilonifer** R. & A. Meinertzhagen

Tetraogallus tibetanus aquilonifer R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 46: 99. (Interior of Sikkim.)

Range.—Nepal, Sikkim and immediately adjacent Tibet, from 15,000 to 16,700 feet; in open plateau country.

231. **Tetraogallus tibetanus centralis** Sushkin

Tetraogallus tibetanus centralis Sushkin, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 47:37. (Tang-la Pass, Tang-la Range, central Tibet.)

Range.—Tibet from the central areas east and south to the Abor and Mishmi Hills, from 12,000 feet up; in grassland.

Tetraogallus himalayensis G. R. Gray
Himalayan Snow Cock

From Turkestan east to Kuku Nor and south to the northern Himalayas.

232. **Tetraogallus himalayensis himalayensis** G. R. Gray

Tetraogallus Himalayensis G. R. Gray, 1843 (1842), Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 105. (Himalayas. New name for the bird figured in Jardine & Selby, Ill. Orn. pl. 141 as *Lophophorus nigelli* not *L. nigelli* id., *op. cit.*, pl. 76.)

Range.—Kashmir, Ladakh, and along the Himalayas to Garhwal and Nepal, from 10,000 to 18,000 feet; in open country.

Genus **TETRAOPHASIS** Elliot

Tetraophasis Elliot, 1871, Monog. Phasian. 1:xix, pl. 21 and text. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Lophophorus obscurus* J. Verreaux.

Tetraophasis széchenyii Madarász
Pheasant-Grouse

East and southeast Tibet and western China in Szechwan and Yunnan.

233. **Tetraophasis széchenyii** Madarász

Tetraophasis Széchenyii Madarász, 1885, Zeitsch. f. ges. Orn. 2:50, pl. 2. (Szii-csuan = Szechwan or eastern Tibet.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet in the Upper Subansiri and Siyom drainage areas, eastern Charme and Pachakshiri dists., from 11,000 to 15,000 feet; in alpine forest.

Genus **ALECTORIS** Kaup

Alectoris Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw.: 180, 193. Type, by monotypy, *Perdix petrosa* auct. not of Gmelin = *Perdix barbara* Bonnaterre.

Alectoris graeca (Meisner)
Chukor Partridge

Europe from the Alps to the Mediterranean, Middle East, Caucasus, Transcaspia, Tadzhik and Kirgiz S.S.R. (Turkestan), Tian Shan, Altai, Mongolia south to Iran, India, and Tibet.

234. **Alectoris graeca koroviakovi** (Zarudny)

Caccabis kakelik koroviakovi Zarudny, 1914, Orn. Mitt. 5:55. (Mountains of Birdjan, eastern Persia, and Persian Baluchistan.)

Range.—Baluchistan, from 5000 to 12,000 feet; in open country.

235. **Alectoris graeca pallescens** (Hume)[1]

Caccabis pallescens Hume, 1873, *in* Henderson & Hume, Lahore to Yarkand: 283. (Karbu, Ladakh.)

Range.—From Wakhan south to northern Kashmir and Ladakh, from 6000 to 12,000 feet; in willow clumps and stream-edge vegetation.

236. **Alectoris graeca chukar** (J. E. Gray)

Perdix Chukar J. E. Gray, 1830, *in* Gray & Hardwicke, Ill. Ind. Zool. 1 (2): 54. (India, no exact locality given, but Srinagar, Kashmir, accepted as type locality by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 17:136.)

Range.—Himalayas from Ladakh into central Nepal, and hill ranges of the Punjab, from the foothills to 16,000 feet; in open country.

Genus **FRANCOLINUS** Stephens

Francolinus Stephens, 1819, *in* Shaw's Gen. Zool. 11 (2): 316. Type, by tautonymy, *Francolinus vulgaris* Stephens = *Tetrao francolinus* Linnaeus.

Francolinus francolinus (Linnaeus)
Black Partridge

From Cyprus east through the Middle East and Transcaucasia to India and Pakistan.

237. **Francolinus francolinus henrici** Bonaparte

Francolinus henrici Bonaparte, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris 42:882. (Sind.)

[1] The ranges of this and the following form are still not well worked out in the Ladakh area.

Range.—West Pakistan in Sind and Chitral, in grasslands. (Introduced birds occur in Kutch *vide* Ali, S., 1954, J.B.N.H.S. 52: 404.)

238. **Francolinus francolinus asiae** Bonaparte

Francolinus asiae Bonaparte, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris 42: 882. (Asia, restricted to Gurgaon by Baker, 1922, J.B.N.H.S. 28: 202.)[1]

Francolinus francolinus parkerae Van Tyne & Koelz, 1936, Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 334: 1. (Arsu, Kulu, Punjab.)

Range.—Northern India along the foothills to central Nepal and Bihar, south to the Deccan, U.P., and West Bengal, from the plains to 4000 feet; in grassland.

239. **Francolinus francolinus melanonotus** Hume

Francolinus melanonotus Hume, 1888, Stray Feathers 11: 305. (Sylhet, Cachar, Garo and Khasi Hills, and the Assam Valley.)

Range.—From eastern Nepal through Assam and East Pakistan south to Orissa, from the plains to 7000 feet; in grassland.

Francolinus pictus (Jardine & Selby)
Painted Partridge

North central India south to Ceylon.

240. **Francolinus pictus pallidus** (J. E. Gray)

Perdix hepburnii var. *pallida* J. E. Gray, 1831, *in* Gray & Hardwicke, Ill. Ind. Zool. 1 (8): pl. 55. (Odypore = Udaipur.)

Range.—Central India south of the range of the preceding species, primarily in U.P. west to Mt. Abu and Gujarat, in semi-moist scrub areas near cultivation. Possibly hybridizes with the Black Partridge on the margin of their ranges.

241. **Francolinus pictus pictus** (Jardine & Selby)

Perdix picta Jardine & Selby, 1828, Ill. Orn. 1: sig. G, pl. 50. (Bangalore, India.)

Range.—South of the preceding form in Berar, the Deccan, Hyderabad, east to Orissa, and south to Coimbatore, and possibly Chitaldrug (Mysore); in semi-moist scrub and grass areas.

[1] *F. vulgaris* ? v. *brevipes* Hodgson *in* Gray, 1844, Zool. Misc. No. 3: 85 (Nipal) is a *nomen nudum*, its only 'indication' being a qualified synonymic reference, see Copenhagen Decisions on Zool. Nomencl. 1953: 66.

242. **Francolinus pictus watsoni** Legge

Francolinus Watsoni Legge, 1880, Birds of Ceylon **3**: 745. (Wellemade, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the grasslands of the Uva Hills and the lowland areas around Nilgala and Bibile.

Francolinus pintadeanus (Scopoli)
Chinese Francolin

Manipur east through the Indochinese subregion to southeast China.

243. **Francolinus pintadeanus phayrei** (Blyth)

Perdix Phayrei Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** (2): 1011. (Arrakan.)

Range.—Manipur south to Arakan; in dry lowland scrub.

Francolinus pondicerianus (Gmelin)
Grey Partridge

From southern Iran to Ceylon; introduced in the Andamans.

244. **Francolinus pondicerianus mecranensis** Zarudny & Härms

Francolinus (*Ortygornis*) *pondicerianus mecranensis* Zarudny & Härms, 1913, Orn. Monatsb. **21**: 53. (Valley of the Rud-i-Sarbas River, Persian Baluchistan.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Baluchistan and Sind west of the Indus; in scrub and water-edge vegetation, and tropical thorn forest.

245. **Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus** Hartert

Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus Hartert, 1917, Nov. Zool. **24**: 288. (Oudh.)

Francolinus pondicerianus prepositus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 31. (Kotla, Kangra Dist., Punjab.)

Francolinus pondicerianus paganus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 31. (Sihor, Saurashtra.)

Francolinus pondicerianus titar Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 31. (Ramanujganj, Surguja.)[1]

[1] Intermediates between the extremes of paleness and darkness in this species are so numerous and geographically unassignable that the naming of anything more than these extremes seems useless.

Range.—Northern India and West Pakistan, from Sind to Bihar and West Bengal, south through Gujarat to Poona and the Godavari River, plains to 1500 feet; in tropical thorn, subtropical and temperate dry forest, often near cultivation.

246. **Francolinus pondicerianus pondicerianus** (Gmelin)

Tetrao pondicerianus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 (2): 760. (Pondicherry, India.)

Francolinus pondicerianus ceylonensis Whistler, 1941, Ibis: 319. (Illuppaikkadavai, northern Ceylon.)

Range.—India, south of the range of *interpositus* to Rameswaram Island, and Ceylon in the northwest only and adjacent islets; introduced into the Andaman Islands. A bird of dry scrub, thorn forest, and light dry jungle.

Francolinus gularis (Temminck)
Swamp Partridge, Kyah

Eastern India, Nepal, and East Pakistan.

247. **Francolinus gularis** (Temminck)

Perdix gularis Temminck, 1815, Pig. et Gall. 3: 401, 731. (Vicinity of Calcutta.)

Francolinus gularis ridibundus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 31. (Kalnahi, U.P.)

Range.—From the Nepal terai and U.P. to Assam and East Pakistan, in the alluvial plains of the Ganges and Brahmaputra River systems; in high cane or elephant grass.

Genus **PERDIX** Brisson

Perdix Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1: 26, 219. Type, by tautonymy, *Perdix cinerea* Brisson = *Tetrao perdix* Linnaeus.

Perdix hodgsoniae (Hodgson)
Tibetan Partridge

From the Nan-Shans to Kuku Nor, south to Kansu, southeast Tibet and the Himalayas.

248. **Perdix hodgsoniae caraganae** R. & A. Meinertzhagen

Perdix hodgsoniae caraganae R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 46: 86. (Shushal, 15,000 feet, eastern Ladakh.)

Range.—Ladakh; Kumaon at about 15,000 feet; in gorse bushes.

249. **Perdix hodgsoniae hodgsoniae** (Hodgson)

Sacfa Hodgsoniae Hodgson, 1857, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 25: 165, and pl. (Tibet.)

Range.—Tibet, south to Nepal, Sikkim and the Abor and Mishmi Hills, from 12,000 feet up; in open, thorny scrub.

Genus **COTURNIX** Bonnaterre

Coturnix Bonnaterre, 1791, Tabl. Encyc. Méth., Orn., pt. 1: 87, 216. Type, by tautonymy, "Caille" = *Tetrao coturnix* Linnaeus.

Excalfactoria Bonaparte, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris 42: 881. Type, by tautonymy, *Tetrao chinensis* Linnaeus [*Coturnix excalfactoria* Temminck in synonymy].

Coturnix coturnix (Linnaeus)
Common Quail

A Palaearctic species, south to Africa and India, migratory in parts of its range.

250. **Coturnix coturnix coturnix** (Linnaeus)

Tetrao Coturnix Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 161. (Europe, Asia, Africa. Restricted type locality, Sweden, *ex* Fn. Svec.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan, India, and Nepal, east as far as Cachar and south to the Deccan, in open grassland. Migrant in winter throughout northern and central India south to the Nilgiri Hills, plains to 12,000 feet; in grassland and cultivation, cotton fields and standing crops.

251. **Coturnix coturnix japonica** Temminck & Schlegel

Coturnix vulgaris japonica Temminck & Schlegel, 1849, *in* Siebold, Fauna Jap., Aves,: 103, pl. 61. (Japan.)

Range.—A winter visitant in Assam south of the Brahmaputra River.

Coturnix coromandelica (Gmelin)
Blackbreasted or Rain Quail

India, Burma, and Ceylon.

252. **Coturnix coromandelica** (Gmelin)

Tetrao coromandelicus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 (2): 764. (Coromandel Coast.)

Range.—Throughout India from the plains to 7000 feet; in dry thorn scrub, grassland, or cultivated crops. Records from Ceylon indicate this may be a winter vagrant to the Island.

Coturnix chinensis (Linnaeus)
Bluebreasted Quail

India east to southeast China and south in the Indochinese subregion and Malaya.

253. **Coturnix chinensis chinensis** (Linnaeus)

Tetrao chinensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1:277. (China and the Philippines = Nanking, China, *ex* Edwards.)

Range.—Throughout India, East Pakistan, and Ceylon, becoming uncommon in the northwest above a line drawn from Bombay to Simla; in swampy grassland.

254. **Coturnix chinensis trinkutensis** (Richmond)

Excalfactoria trinkutensis Richmond, 1902, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 25:310. (Trinkut Island, Nicobar group.)

Range.—Nicobar Islands; Car Nicobar, Trinkut, Camorta.

Genus **PERDICULA** Hodgson

Perdicula Hodgson, 1837, Bengal Sport. Mag. 9:344. Type, by original designation, *Perdicula rubicola* Hodgson = *Perdix asiatica* Latham.

Cryptoplectron Streubel, 1842, *in* Ersch & Gruber, Allg. Encycl., sect. 3, 16:291. Type, by monotypy, *Coturnix erythrorhyncha* Sykes.

Perdicula asiatica (Latham)
Jungle Bush Quail

India and Ceylon.

255. **Perdicula asiatica asiatica** (Latham)

Perdix asiatica Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 2:649. (Mahratta region, India.)

Range.—Rajasthan, Bombay, M.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, and south through Andhra to Madras and Mysore, from the plains to 4000 feet; in deciduous biotope, scrub and semi-cultivation.

256. **Perdicula asiatica punjaubi** Whistler

Perdicula asiatica punjaubi Whistler, 1939, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 59 : 76. (Ambala, Punjab.)

Range.—Kashmir, East Punjab, H.P., Delhi, and U.P.; plains to 4000 feet in open scrub country, subtropical pine and dry forest.

257. **Perdicula asiatica vidali** Whistler & Kinnear

Perdicula asiatica vidali Whistler & Kinnear, 1936, J.B.N.H.S. 38 : 686. (Kelsi, S. Konkan.)

Range.—Malabar Coast through Kerala, from the plains to 5000 feet; in dry deciduous jungle.

258. **Perdicula asiatica ceylonensis** Whistler & Kinnear

Perdicula asiatica ceylonensis Whistler & Kinnear, 1936, J.B.N.H.S. 38 : 686. (Cocoawatte, Ceylon.)

Range.—Southeast Ceylon south of the Mahaweli Ganga and west to the Uva Hills; in grassy deciduous jungle.

Perdicula argoondah (Sykes)
Rock Bush Quail

India, except the eastern part.

259. **Perdicula argoondah meinertzhageni** Whistler

Perdicula argoondah meinertzhageni Whistler, 1937, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 58 : 9. (Nasirabad, Rajputana.)

Range.—From southeast Punjab and U.P. across Rajasthan to Kutch and Saurashtra, and east to western and northern M.P.; in open, stony country.

260. **Perdicula argoondah argoondah** (Sykes)

Coturnix Argoondah Sykes, 1832, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London : 153. (Dukhun.)

Range.—From Berar south through the Deccan to Madras; in dry, deciduous biotope.

261. **Perdicula argoondah sálimalii** Whistler

Perdicula argoondah sálimalii Whistler, 1943, J.B.N.H.S. 44 : 208. (Marikanive, Mysore.)

Range.—Mysore, Chitaldrug District; in stony, laterite, deciduous biotope.

Perdicula erythrorhyncha (Sykes)
Painted Bush Quail

Peninsular India.

262. **Perdicula erythrorhyncha erythrorhyncha** (Sykes)

Coturnix erythrorhyncha Sykes, 1832, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London: 153. (Karli Valley, North Konkan.)

Range.—Western Ghats from Poona to Kerala and east to Yercaud, Madras, from 2500 feet up; in the foothills in grassland and deciduous forest.

263. **Perdicula erythrorhyncha blewitti** (Hume)

Microperdix Blewitti Anonymous = Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers **2**: 512. (Raipur.)

Range.—M.P. and Orissa; in deciduous forest and grasslands.

Perdicula manipurensis Hume
Manipur Bush Quail

Eastern India.

264. **Perdicula manipurensis inglisi** (Ogilvie-Grant)

Microperdix inglisi Ogilvie-Grant, 1909, J.B.N.H.S. **19**: 1 and pl. (Goalpara, Assam.)

Range.—West Bengal and Assam north of the Brahmaputra, from Jalpaiguri to Sadiya; in grasslands and deciduous scrub.

265. **Perdicula manipurensis manipurensis** Hume

Perdicula manipurensis Hume, 1881, Stray Feathers **9**: 467. (Bases of the hills in the southeastern portion of the Manipur plain.)

Range.—Assam hill ranges south of the Brahmaputra; from the foothills to 3000 feet; in grassland.

Genus **ARBOROPHILA** Hodgson

Arborophila Hodgson, 1837, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **5**: 303. Type, by monotypy, '*Perdix olivacea* Latham' = *Perdix torqueola* Valenciennes.

Arborophila torqueola (Valenciennes)
Common Hill Partridge

From northwest India east along the Himalayas to Assam, southeast Tibet, Burma, Yunnan, and Tonkin.

266. **Arborophila torqueola millardi** (Baker)

Arboricola torqueola millardi Baker, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 41 : 101. (Koteghur.)

Range.—From Chamba in H.P. to the Simla Hills (intergrading into the following form in western U.P.), from 5000 to 10,000 feet; in moist and dry temperate forest.

267. **Arborophila torqueola torqueola** (Valenciennes)

Perdix torqueola Valenciennes, 1826 (1825), Dict. Sci. Nat., éd. Levrault, 38 : 435. (Bengal.)

Range.—Garhwal to eastern Assam north of the Brahmaputra and southeastern Tibet, from 4000 feet up, possibly to 14,000 feet; in moist and dry temperate forest and scrub to the edge of the alpine zone.

268. **Arborophila torqueola interstincta** Ripley

Arborophila torqueola interstincta Ripley, 1951, Postilla, Yale Peabody Museum, No. 6 : 1. (Mt. Zephu, 93 miles east of Kohima, eastern Naga Hills, Assam.)

Range.—Assam and Burma, south of the Brahmaputra in the upper Chindwin River drainage area of the Naga Hills. Presumably this is the form of the Barail and higher hill ranges of north Cachar and north Manipur. In wet temperate forest from 7500 to 8400 feet.

269. **Arborophila torqueola batemani** (Ogilvie-Grant)

Arboricola batemani Ogilvie-Grant, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 16 : 68. (Tiddim, near Fort White, Chin Hills.)

Range.—Chin Hills and north to the Kachin Hills in Burma. This may be the form of the hills of south Manipur.

Arborophila rufogularis (Blyth)
Rufousthroated Hill Partridge

Northern India east through Burma and the Indochinese subregion.

270. **Arborophila rufogularis rufogularis** (Blyth)

Arboricola rufogularis Blyth, 1850, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 18 : 819. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Kumaon in U.P., and Nepal, east to the Mishmi Hills from 3000 to 8000 feet; in moist and wet temperate forest.

271. **Arborophila rufogularis intermedia** (Blyth)

Arboricola intermedia Blyth, 1856, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 24 : 277. (Arrakan.)

Arborophila rufogularis tenebrarum Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 30. (Tura Mountain, Garo Hills.)

Range.—Assam, east and south of the Brahmaputra, south through Manipur to the hills of East Pakistan and the Arakan hills of Burma, from 2000 to 6000 feet; in wet and moist temperate forest.

Arborophila atrogularis (Blyth)
Whitecheeked Hill Partridge

Assam and northern Burma.

272. **Arborophila atrogularis** (Blyth)

Arboricola atrogularis Blyth, 1850, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 18(2) : 819. (Assam, Sylhet, and Arrakan.)

Arborophila atrogularis rupchandi Koelz, 1953, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4 : 155. (Bhutan at Menoka, Assam.)

Range.—Eastern Assam, south to Arakan and probably in the East Pakistan hills, from the plains to 5000 feet; in scrub adjacent to tropical evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

Arborophila mandellii Hume
Redbreasted Hill Partridge

From Sikkim to southeast Tibet and the north Assam hills.

273. **Arborophila mandellii** Hume

Arborophila Mandellii Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers 2 : 449. (Bhutan Duars.)

Range.—Hills north of the Brahmaputra, from Sikkim to the Mishmi Hills and southeast Tibet, from 1000 to 8000 feet and possibly higher; in evergreen and moist temperate forest.

Genus **BAMBUSICOLA** Gould

Bambusicola Gould, 1863 (1862), Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 285. Type, by subsequent designation, *Perdix thoracica* Temminck.

Bambusicola fytchii Anderson
Bamboo Partridge

Assam east to Burma, Yunnan, and Szechwan.

274. **Bambusicola fytchii hopkinsoni** Godwin-Austen

Bambusicola hopkinsoni Godwin-Austen, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 44. (Khasia Hills, Assam.)

Bambusicola fytchii rincheni Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 30. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—From Lakhimpur south through the Naga Hills, Cachar, Sylhet and Manipur in Assam, to the East Pakistan hills, and to the Arakan hills of Burma, from the plains to 7000 feet ; in open scrub, bamboo jungle, and abandoned cultivation.

Genus **GALLOPERDIX** Blyth

Galloperdix Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** (2) : 936, note. Type, by monotypy, *P. spadiceus* = *Tetrao spadicea* Gmelin.

Galloperdix spadicea (Gmelin)
Red Spurfowl

India and Nepal.

275. **Galloperdix spadicea spadicea** (Gmelin)

Tetrao spadiceus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. **1** (2) : 759. (Madagascar, *ex* Sonnerat, error = India.)

Range.—U.P. and Nepal terai, M.P., Bombay, north as far as Palanpur, Orissa south through Andhra and Madras to Mysore (Coorg, Wynaad and the Nilgiris), from the plains to the tops of the hills ; in dry deciduous biotope.

276. **Galloperdix spadicea caurina** Blanford

Galloperdix spadicea var. *caurina* Blanford, 1898, Avif. Brit. Ind. **4** : 107. (Mt. Abu, in southern Rajputana.)

Range.—Southern Rajasthan in the Aravalli Hills and Udaipur, (intergrading with the preceding form in northern Bombay round Hathidhara, Banaskantha) ; in light deciduous and dry interzone scrub.

277. **Galloperdix spadicea stewarti** Baker

Galloperdix spadicea stewarti Baker, 1919, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **40** : 18. (Aneichardi, Travancore.)

Range.—Kerala, foothills to 3500 feet ; in deciduous jungle and mixed scrub.

Galloperdix lunulata (Valenciennes)
Painted Spurfowl

Central and peninsular India.

278. **Galloperdix lunulata** (Valenciennes)

Perdix lunulata Valenciennes, 1825, Dict. Sci. Nat., éd. Levrault, **38** : 446. (Bengale.)

Range.—Practically the entire Peninsula south of the Chambal, Jumna and Ganges rivers (except the western hilly strip), east to West Bengal, south (at least) to the Shevaroy Hills, Madras State. An unconfirmed sight record from Aramboli, south Travancore (now in Tirunelveli Dist., Madras) 1937, J.B.N.H.S. **29** : 571. In broken rocky country from the plains to 4000 feet.

Galloperdix bicalcarata (J. R. Forster)
Ceylon Spurfowl

Ceylon.

279. **Galloperdix bicalcarata** (J. R. Forster)

Perdix bicalcarata J. R. Forster, 1781, Indian Zool. : 25, pl. 14. (Ceylon.)

Range.—A forest resident in Ceylon in all zones to 6000 feet.

Genus **OPHRYSIA** Bonaparte

Ophrysia Bonaparte, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris **43** : 414. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Rollulus superciliosus* J. E. Gray.

Ophrysia superciliosa (J. E. Gray)
Mountain Quail

Himalayas of Uttar Pradesh.

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1952, J.B.N.H.S. **50** : 904-905.

280. **Ophrysia superciliosa** (J. E. Gray)

Rollulus superciliosus J. E. Gray, 1846, Knowsley Menagerie **1** : 8, pl. 16. (India = Mussoorie.)

Range.—Known only from Mussoorie and Naini Tal, from 5000 to 7000 feet in grassland and brush. No recent valid information has been obtained on this species which may possibly occur still in Kumaon and other parts of Himalayan U.P., or in Himachal Pradesh.

Genus **ITHAGINIS** Wagler

Ithaginis Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, col. 1228. Type, by monotypy, *Phasianus cruentus* Hardwicke and *Phasianus gardneri* Hardwicke. (The former is the ♂, the latter the ♀ of the same bird.)

Cf. Delacour, J., 1951, The Pheasants of the World, London. (Genera of pheasants.)

Ithaginis cruentus (Hardwicke)
Blood Pheasant

From Nepal and the eastern Himalayas to Tibet, northern Burma, and western China.

281. Ithaginis cruentus cruentus (Hardwicke)

Phasianus cruentus Hardwicke, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 13 (1) : 237. (Mountains of Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal from 6000 to 14,000 feet; in subtropical pine forest to snow line.

282. Ithaginis cruentus affinis Beebe

Ithaginis cruentus affinis Beebe, 1912, Zoologica 1 : 191. (British Sikkim.)

Range.—Sikkim and western Bhutan *c.* 10,500 to 14,000 feet.

283. Ithaginis cruentus tibetanus (Baker)

Ithagines tibetanus Baker, 1914, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 35 : 18. (Sela [or Tela] Range, 13,000 feet, above Tawang [or Tavanz], eastern Bhutan-Tibet boundary.)

Range.—Eastern Bhutan and southeast Tibet in the Manas River drainage system, meeting the following form between the 92nd and 93rd meridian, from 9000 to 11,000 feet; in rhododendron scrub.

284. Ithaginis cruentus kuseri Beebe

Ithaginis kuseri Beebe, 1912, Zoologica 1 : 190. (Yunnan.)

Range.—Assam in the Abor and Mishmi Hills and southeast Tibet in the Subansiri drainage area, from 8000 to 14,000 feet; in scrub and alpine forest.

Genus **TRAGOPAN** Cuvier

Tragopan Cuvier, 1829, Règne Anim., nouv. éd., 1 : 479. Type, by monotypy, *Meleagris satyra* Linnaeus.

Tragopan melanocephalus (J. E. Gray)
Western Tragopan

Himalayas of West Pakistan and northwestern India.

285. **Tragopan melanocephalus** (J. E. Gray)

Phasianus Melanocephalus J. E. Gray, 1829, *in* Griffith, Anim. Kingd. 8 (Aves, 3) : 29. (Almorah, India.)

Range.—From the Duber Valley in Swat, and Kashmir to Garhwal, from 4000 to 11,000 feet; in subtropical pine and dry temperate forest.

Tragopan satyra (Linnaeus)
Crimson or Satyr Tragopan

Central and eastern Himalayas.

286. **Tragopan satyra** (Linnaeus)

Meleagris Satyra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 157. (Bengal, *ex* Edwards, pl. 116. Error, the drawing on which Edwards's plate was based was probably made from a specimen from Nepal.)

Range.—Eastern Garhwal, Nepal, Sikkim, and the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra as far as Darrang, from 8000 to 12,000 feet; in moist and dry temperate and coniferous forest.

Tragopan blythii (Jerdon)
Blyth's Tragopan

Southeast Tibet south to northern and western Burma.

287. **Tragopan blythii molesworthi** Baker

Tragopan blythii molesworthi Baker, 1914, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 35 : 18. (Dengan La, 8000 ft., Tibet.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet, Bhutan, and the upper ranges of the Assam hills east to the Mishmi Hills, from 6000 to 12,000 feet; in moist temperate and coniferous forest.

288. **Tragopan blythii blythii** (Jerdon)

Ceriornis Blythii Jerdon, 1870, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal : 60. (Hills at the head of the valley of Assam, i.e. Henema, Naga Hills, Assam.)

Tragopan blythii rupchandi Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 29. (Blue Mountain, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra River in the Patkoi, Naga, and Barail Ranges, south to Manipur, Lushai Hills, and the adjacent hills of Burma, from 6000 feet up; in moist temperate forest.

Tragopan temminckii (J. E. Gray)
Temminck's Tragopan

From southeast Tibet east to northeast Burma, west China, and Tonkin.

289. **Tragopan temminckii** (J. E. Gray)

Satyra Temminckii J. E. Gray, 1831, *in* Hardwicke's Ill. Ind. Zool. 1(9) : pl. 50. (No locality; the type in the British Museum is from 'China' = Szechuan *apud* Baker, 1928, 'Fauna' 5:350.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet and the northernmost Mishmi Hills east into western China, from 4000 feet up; in coniferous and temperate forest to the tree limit. Rare below 7000 feet in the southern part of its range.

Genus **LOPHOPHORUS** Temminck

Lophophorus Temminck, 1813, Pig. et Gall. 2 : 355. Type, by monotypy, *Lophophorus refulgens* Temminck = *Phasianus impejanus* Latham.

Lophophorus impejanus (Latham)
Impeyan or Monal Pheasant

Himalayas from Afghanistan east to Bhutan, and southeast Tibet.

290. **Lophophorus impejanus** (Latham)

Phasianus impejanus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 2:632. (India = Sikkim, type locality fixed by Meinertzhagen, 1952, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 72 : 85.)

Lophophorus chambanus Marshall, 1884, Ibis:421, pl. 10. (Chamba.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Afghanistan-NW.F.P. boundary, Safed Koh, east to Chitral, Kashmir, H.P., Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and southeast Tibet from 7000 feet to the forest limit; on precipitous slopes in dry temperate, moist temperate and coniferous forests.

Lophophorus sclateri Jerdon
Sclater's Monal

Assam, southeast Tibet, northern Burma and Yunnan.

291. **Lophophorus sclateri** Jerdon

Lophophorus sclateri Jerdon, 1870, Ibis : 148. (Mishmi Hills.)

Range.—Eastern Dafla Hills, Abor and Mishmi Hills into southeast Tibet and Yunnan, from 9000 feet to forest limit; in moist temperate and coniferous forests.

Genus **CROSSOPTILON** Hodgson

Crossoptilon Hodgson, 1838 (Oct.), Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 7: 864. Type, by monotypy and tautonymy, *Phasianus crossoptilon* Hodgson.

Crossoptilon crossoptilon (Hodgson)
Eared Pheasant

Southeast Tibet and mountains of west China, from Ala Shan and Kuku Nor south to Kansu, Szechwan and Yunnan.

292. **Crossoptilon crossoptilon harmani** Elwes

Crossoptilon harmani Elwes, 1881, Ibis: 399, pl. 13. (Eastern Tibet, about 150 miles east of Lhasa.)

Range.—Southeastern Tibet, north of the main Himalayan axis, west to longitude 91°E., east to 94°E. [Ludlow (Ibis, 1944, 86: 377-379) reports that this species does not get into the Abor and Mishmi Hills proper as previously thought by Baker.][1]

Genus **LOPHURA** Fleming

Lophura Fleming, 1822, Philos. Zool. 2:230. Type, by monotypy, *Phasianus ignitus* [Shaw].

Gennaeus Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, col. 1228. Type, by monotypy, *Phasianus nycthemerus* Linnaeus.

Cf. Delacour, J., 1949, Ibis: 188-220.

Lophura leucomelana (Latham)
Kalij Pheasant

From northern West Pakistan east through Burma and the Indochinese subregion to south China and Hainan Island.

293. **Lophura leucomelana hamiltonii** (J. E. Gray): Whitecrested Kalij

Phasianus Hamiltonii J. E. Gray, 1829, *in* Griffith's Anim. Kingd. 8 (Aves, 3): 27. (India; the type probably came from Nepal, *fide* N. B. Kinnear, *in litt.*)

[1] Ludlow, 1951, Ibis 93: 574-5, reports another subspecies of *Crossoptilon crossoptilon* from Showa Dzong (8500 feet) on the Po Tsangpo River in Pome dist., SE. Tibet, long. 95° 23′ E., lat. 29° 55′ N. which he cannot satisfactorily identify, but which appears to be either *C. c. leucurum* or *drouynii*.

Range.—Western Himalayas from the Indus and northern NW.F.P. in West Pakistan east through the Punjab to western Nepal, from 900 to 10,000 feet; from tropical moist deciduous and sal forest to the dry temperate zone.

294. **Lophura leucomelana leucomelana** (Latham): Nepal Kalij

Phasianus leucomelanos Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **2**: 633. (India, restricted type locality, Nepal, *apud* Baker, 1928, *op. cit.*: 322.)

Phasianus Nipalensis Hodgson, 1827 (Dec.), Quart. Oriental Mag. Rev. and Regist. **8**, (Sci.): 44. (Nepal.)

Gennaeus fockelmanni Ghigi, 1913, Riv. ital Ornitol. **2**: 192. (no locality.)

Cf. Rand, A. L., and Fleming, R. L., 1952, Fieldiana, Zool., **41**: 62.

Range.—Nepal, probably from the Gogra to the Arun Kosi Rivers; in sal, subtropical pine and moist temperate forest.

295. **Lophura leucomelana melanota** (Hutton): Blackbacked Kalij

Euplocomus melanotus 'Blyth' = Hutton, 1848, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **17** (2): 694, in text. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim and western Bhutan to the Sankosh River, from the foothills at 350 to 9000 feet; in tropical semi-evergreen, subtropical wet, and wet temperate forest.

296. **Lophura leucomelana lathami** (J. E. Gray): Blackbreasted Kalij

Phasianus lathami J. E. Gray, 1829, *ex* Griffith, Cuvier, Anim. Kingd. **8** (Aves, 3): 26. (Sylhet.)

Gallophasis Horsfieldii G. R. Gray, 1845, Gen. Bds. **3**: 498, col. pl. 127. (No locality.)

Range.—Eastern Bhutan, Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra, Garo, Khasia, Cachar, Naga and Patkoi Hills, Sylhet, Manipur and east to Burma, from 300 to 5000 feet; in evergreen, deciduous, and moist temperate forest.

297. ? **Lophura leucomelana williamsi** (Oates): Williams's Kalij

Gennaeus williamsi Oates, 1898, Man. Game Bds. India, pt. 1: 342. (Kalewa, Chin Hills, Upper Burma.)

Range.—Chin Hills of Burma, possibly extending to southeast Manipur or the Lushai Hills.

298. **Lophura leucomelana moffitti** (Hachisuka): Moffitt's Kalij

Gennaeus moffitti Hachisuka, 1938, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **58** : 19. (No locality.)

Range.—A cage bird whose all-black plumage in the male is unique. Shipped from Calcutta occasionally from 1934 to as late as 1949. May possibly occur in southwest Assam or the East Pakistan hills.

Genus **GALLUS** Brisson

Gallus Brisson, 1760, Orn. **1** : 26, 166. Type, by tautonymy, '*Gallus*' = *Phasianus gallus* Linnaeus.

Cf. Delacour, J., 1948, Ibis : 462-464.

Gallus gallus (Linnaeus)
Red Junglefowl

From the northwestern Himalayas east through Burma and the Indochinese subregion, south China and Java. Introduced into the Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes), Lesser Sunda, and many Polynesian islands.

299. **Gallus gallus murghi** Robinson & Kloss

Gallus ferrugineus murghi Robinson & Kloss, 1920, Rec. Ind. Mus. **19** : 14, 15. (Chirala, Gya District, Bihar.)

Gallus gallus gallina Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 29. (Kotla, Kangra.)

Range.—Terai from northeastern West Pakistan foothills to Kashmir, east to Assam, south to M.P. (where intergrades with *sonneratii* have been collected at Bheraghat), west to the Western Ghats (? reported from Khandala) and east to Bihar and West Bengal, south through Orissa to Polavaram on the south bank of the Godavari River, Andhra. From the plains to 7000 feet (rarely), normally not above the foothills; in sal forest and adjacent scrub.

300. **Gallus gallus spadiceus** (Bonnaterre)

Perdix spadicea Bonnaterre, 1791, Table Encycl. Méth. **1** : 208. (Malacca.)

Range.—Eastern Mishmi Hills and the Indochinese subregion; in moist evergreen and deciduous forest.

Gallus sonneratii Temminck
Grey or Sonnerat's Junglefowl

Western and southern India.

301. **Gallus sonneratii** Temminck

Gallus Sonneratii Temminck, 1813, Pig. et Gall. **2**: 246. (India = Eastern Ghats near Madras, restricted by Whistler & Kinnear, 1936, J.B.N.H.S. **38**: 682.)

Phasianus indicus Leach, 1815, Zool. Miscellany **2**, pl. 61: 6. (India, hereby restricted to Madras.)

Gallus sonneratii wangyeli Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 29. (Oria [Mt. Abu], Sirohi.)[1]

Range.—Peninsular India north to southern Rajasthan (Mt. Abu), Gujarat, M.P. and Andhra east to Polavaram (E. Godavari Dist.) from plains level to 5000 feet; in evergreen as well as scrub, bamboo, teak, and mixed deciduous forest.

Gallus lafayettii Lesson
Ceylon Junglefowl

Ceylon.

302. **Gallus lafayettii** Lesson

Gallus Lafayettii Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Orn., livr. 7: 491. (Ceylon.)

Gallus lafayetti xanthimaculatus Deraniyagala, 1955, Admin. Rept. of the Dir. Nat. Museums, Ceylon, for 1954, Pt. IV, Educ., Sci., and Art (E): E5. (Mankulam, N.P., Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in deciduous and evergreen forest, at all elevations.

Genus **PUCRASIA** G. R. Gray

Pucrasia G. R. Gray, 1841, List Gen. Bds., ed. 2: 79. New name for *Eulophus* Lesson 1836 (not of E. L. Geoffroy 1762). Type, by monotypy, *Satyra macrolopha* Lesson.

Pucrasia macrolopha (Lesson)
Koklas Pheasant

From Afghanistan and West Pakistan east along the Himalayas to southeast Tibet, west China north to southeast Mongolia.

[1] Comparison of specimens in the U.S.A. and in the British Museum (courtesy of Mrs. B. P. Hall), reveals a continuous cline from paler to darker plumage. Darker birds occur in the southwest with the population becoming ever paler as it radiates towards the southeast, the northeast, and the north. It would seem unwise to attempt to delimit this phenomenon taxonomically. All names presently applied seem to refer to the paler phenotypes except Leach's which I have restricted (*supra*) to Madras, as this is the only locality specified in India in his volumes.

303. **Pucrasia macrolopha castanea** Gould: Chestnutmantled Koklas Pheasant

Pucrasia castanea Gould, 1855 (1854), Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 99. (Kafiristan.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Chitral, in dry temperate forest at 7000 feet.

304. **Pucrasia macrolopha biddulphi** Marshall[1]

Pucrasia biddulphi Marshall, 1879, Ibis : 461. (Kashmir.)

Pucrasia macrolopha bethelae R. L. Fleming, 1947, Fieldiana, Zool. 31 : 93. (Manali.)

Range.—Northern Kashmir southeast to Chamba and Kulu north to the Rohtang Pass from 6500 to 11,000 feet. Intergrades with *castanea* in the west and *macrolopha* in the east.

305. **Pucrasia macrolopha macrolopha** (Lesson)

Satyra macrolopha Lesson, 1829, Dict. Sci. Nat., éd. Levrault, 59 : 196. (Bengal, error = Almorah Hills, Kumaon.)

Range.—Lahul and northeast Jammu north of the range of the preceding form from 6000 to 14,000 feet; in dry temperate forest.

306. **Pucrasia macrolopha nipalensis** Gould

Pucrasia Nipalensis Gould, 1855 (1854), Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 100. (Nepal and Bhutan = Nepal.)

Range.—Western Nepal, at least to Pokhara, above 6000 feet.

Genus **CATREUS** Cabanis

Catreus Cabanis, 1851, *in* Ersch & Gruber, Allg. Encyc., sect. 1, 53 : 221. Type, by monotypy, *Phasianus wallichii* Hardwicke.

Catreus wallichii (Hardwicke)
Cheer Pheasant

Himalayas from northeast West Pakistan to Nepal.

[1] Examination of the type male and a series of three females of '*bethelae*' shows that these birds possess the chocolate tone and general coloration of *biddulphi*, males of which seem to lack the chestnut hindneck spoken of in the original description, 1879, *tom. cit.*:461-463. This serves to extend the range of *biddulphi* to the southeast, south of the northwesternmost part of the range of *macrolopha*.

307. **Catreus wallichii** (Hardwicke)

Lophophorus (*Phasianus*) *Wallichii* Hardwicke, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 15: 166. (Almorah Hills.)

Range.—Hazara and Kashmir, east to west-central Nepal, at least as far as the Pokhara area, from 4000 to 11,000 feet; in moist and dry temperate forest, scrub, and open meadows.

Genus **SYRMATICUS** Wagler

Syrmaticus Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, col. 1229. Type, by monotypy, *Phasianus reevesii* J. E. Gray.

Syrmaticus humiae (Hume)
Mrs. Hume's Barredback Pheasant

Assam, north Burma, and southwest Yunnan.

308. **Syrmaticus humiae humiae** (Hume)

Callophasis humiae Hume, 1881, Stray Feathers 9: 461. (Manipur.)

Range.—Barail and Patkoi Naga Hills, Lushai and Manipur hills, parts of the Burma hills west of the Irrawady, the Chin Hills, and perhaps in the East Pakistan hills, from 4000 to 10,000 feet; in steep wet and moist temperate forest.

Genus **POLYPLECTRON** Temminck

Polyplectron Temminck, 1813, Pig. et. Gall. 2: 363. Type, by monotypy, *Polyplectron chinquis* = *Pavo bicalcaratus* Linnaeus.

Polyplectron bicalcaratum (Linnaeus)
Peacock-Pheasant

Sikkim east through Burma and the Indochinese subregion to Hainan Island.

309. **Polyplectron bicalcaratum bakeri** Lowe

Polyplectron bicalcaratum bakeri Lowe, 1925, Ibis: 477. (Bhutan Duars.)

Range.—Sikkim, Bhutan and the Assam Hills south through Cachar and Manipur to Comilla and East Pakistan hills. Chittagong area birds approach Burmese *bicalcaratum*. From the plains to 4000 feet; in tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen forest.

310. **Polyplectron bicalcaratum bicalcaratum** (Linnaeus)

Pavo bicalcaratus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 156. (China, restricted type locality Tonkin or Yunnan *vide* Stresemann, 1952, Ibis 94 : 510 = Yunnan.)

Range.—Burma west to northeastern Assam in Lakhimpur. Birds from the Mishmi Hills may be different (cf. Ripley, S.D., 1952, J.B.N.H.S. 50 : 479-80 ; Delacour, J., 1951, The Pheasants of the World : 289).

Genus **PAVO** Linnaeus

Pavo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 156. Type, by tautonymy, *Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus.

Pavo cristatus Linnaeus
Common Peafowl

West Pakistan, India, and Ceylon.

311. **Pavo cristatus** Linnaeus

Pavo cristatus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 156. ('India orientali, Zeylona' = India.)

Range.—India, south of the Indus and east to long. 95°E., Nepal, and Ceylon, from sea level to 5000 feet; in scrub jungle, sal forest, and semi-cultivation.

Pavo muticus Linnaeus
Burmese Peafowl

Assam east through Burma, Thailand and Cochinchina to Malaya and Java.

312. **Pavo muticus spicifer** Shaw & Nodder

Pavo spicifer Shaw & Nodder, 1804, Nat. Misc. 16 : pl. 642. (India.)

Range.—Western Burma, East Pakistan in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and north in Assam to the Lushai Hills, Manipur, and rarely in north Cachar, from the plains to 3000 feet ; in evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

Family TURNICIDAE : Bustard-Quail

Genus **TURNIX** Bonnaterre

Turnix Bonnaterre, 1791, Tabl. Encyc. Méth., Orn., pt. 1 : lxxxii, 5. Type, by subsequent designation, *Tetrao gibraltaricus* Gmelin = *Tetrao sylvaticus* Desfontaines.

Turnix sylvatica (Desfontaines)
Little Bustard-Quail

From southern Spain south and east through Africa to India, the Indochinese subregion, Formosa, Java, and the Philippines.

313. **Turnix sylvatica dussumier** (Temminck)

Hemipodius Dussumier Temminck, 1828, Pl. col., livr. 76, pl. 454, f. 2. (Bengale.)

Range.—From the Himalayas south to Mysore (Marikanive) and east through Assam and East Pakistan to Burma, from the plains to 8000 feet; in scrub jungle and near cultivation.

Turnix tanki Blyth
Button Quail

Southern Siberia, Manchuria, West China, the Indochinese subregion to India and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

314. **Turnix tanki tanki** Blyth

Turnix tanki Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12**: 180. No locality = Bengal, based on drawing by Buchanan Hamilton. [Not *Turnix maculatus* Vieillot = synonym of *Turnix maculosa* (Temm.).]

Range.—From Rawalpindi (?), West Pakistan east to Punjab, Nepal, and from Rajasthan east to Calcutta and Assam, south through Madras to Kerala (rare). Andaman and Nicobar Islands; plains to 4000 feet, in scrub and grassland.

315. **Turnix tanki blanfordii** Blyth

Turnix Blanfordii Blyth, 1863, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **32**: 80. (Burma and Arrakan, type from Thayetmyo.)

Range.—A winter migrant to Assam south of the Brahmaputra east to Burma, plains to 6000 feet; in grassland and scrub.

Turnix suscitator (Gmelin)
Common Bustard-Quail

Nepal, India, Ceylon east to China, Riu Kiu Islands, Formosa, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes), and Lesser Sunda Islands.

316. **Turnix suscitator plumbipes** (Hodgson)

Coturnix Plumbipes 'Parbattiah' = Hodgson, 1837, Bengal Sport. Mag. **9**: 346. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal and Bihar east through Assam, East Pakistan, (Mymensingh) to Burma, from the plains to 8000 feet; in grassland and open scrub.

317. **Turnix suscitator bengalensis** Blyth

Turnix bengalensis Blyth, 1852 (1849), Cat. Bds. Mus. Asiat. Soc.: 256, in text. (Lower Bengal.)

Turnix suscitator isabellinus Robinson & Baker, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 48:62. (Calcutta.)

Range.—West Bengal in Twenty-four Parganas, Hooghly and Nadia districts; in gardens and cultivation.

318. **Turnix suscitator taigoor** (Sykes)

Hemipodius Taigoor Sykes, 1832, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London: 155. (Dukhun.)

Range.—India south of ranges of preceding forms in Bombay, M.P., U.P., southern Bihar, Orissa, Andhra, Madras and south through Kerala. (This form may occur in extreme north Ceylon?)

319. **Turnix suscitator leggei** Baker

Turnix javanica leggei Baker, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 43:9. (Cocowatta, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, at all elevations; in grassland and cut-over jungle.

Family GRUIDAE: Cranes

Genus **GRUS** Pallas

Grus Pallas, 1766, Misc. Zool.: 66. Type, by tautonymy, *Ardea grus* Linnaeus.

Grus grus (Linnaeus)
Common Crane

A Palaearctic breeding species wintering to the Mediterranean, North Africa, and China.

320. **Grus grus lilfordi** Sharpe

Grus lilfordi Sharpe, 1894, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. 23:250. (Type locality fixed by Whistler and Kinnear, 1936, J.B.N.H.S. 38:695, Jhelum River near Jelalpur, Punjab.)

Range.—Siberia, migrating in winter to China, West Pakistan and northern India, Nepal. It has been recorded from Bombay, Orissa, and the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam. Near large rivers and open lakes.

Grus nigricollis Przevalski
Blacknecked Crane

Central Asia, wintering south to Yunnan and Tonkin.

321. **Grus nigricollis** Przevalski

Grus nigricollis Przevalski, 1876, Mongol. i Strana Tangut. 2:135. (Koko-nor.)

Range.—Breeds from Ladakh through Tibet to Szechwan, at altitudes above 11,000 feet. Winters in Yunnan. One winter record for Apa Tani Valley, Dafla Hills, Subansiri, Frontier Tract, Assam where apparently sparse regular visitor (Betts, 1954, J.B.N.H.S. 52:605-06).

Grus monacha Temminck
Hooded Crane

Siberia to China and Japan, wintering in China.

322. **Grus monacha** Temminck

Grus monacha Temminck, 1835, Pl. col., livr. 94, pl. 555. (Hokkaido and Korea.)

Range.—Breeds in Siberia, winters in China. A few scattered records for eastern Assam.

Grus antigone (Linnaeus)
Sarus Crane

West Pakistan, India to Burma, Thailand and Cochinchina.

323. **Grus antigone antigone** (Linnaeus)

Ardea Antigone Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:142. (Asia = Farther India, as restricted by Hartert, 1921.)

Range.—West Pakistan, Nepal, and India from the Indus to Gauhati in Assam, south to Bombay and east to Madras north of the Godavari, in the plains; breeding in swampy areas.

324. **Grus antigone sharpii** Blanford

Grus (*Antigone*) *sharpii* Blanford, 1895, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 5:7. (Burma.)

Range.—East of Kamrup, Assam south to Manipur, east to Burma and Cochinchina; near large lakes, swamps and very large rivers.

Grus leucogeranus Pallas
Siberian or Great White Crane

Southeast Russia and Siberia to Turkestan, wintering to northwest India and China.

325. **Grus leucogeranus** Pallas

Grus Leucogeranus Pallas, 1773, Reise Russ. Reichs **2**: 714. (Swamps bordering the Ischim, Irtych, and Ob rivers.)

Range.—A scarce winter visitant in West Pakistan and northern India as far as Delhi and Bihar (Inglis).

Genus **ANTHROPOÏDES** Vieillot

Anthropoïdes Vieillot, 1816, Analyse: 59. Type, by monotypy, *Demoiselle* of Buffon = *Ardea virgo* Linnaeus.

Anthropoïdes virgo (Linnaeus)
Demoiselle Crane

Ranges from southeast Europe to Mongolia south to north Africa, wintering in northeast Africa, India, Burma, and China.

326. **Anthropoïdes virgo** (Linnaeus)

Ardea virgo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 141. ('In Oriente' = India.)

Range.—A winter migrant to West Pakistan, India, and Nepal, south to Madras and Mysore, and occasionally east to East Pakistan, Assam, and Burma; in marshes and on cultivated fields and semi-cultivation.

Family RALLIDAE: Rails, Coots

Genus **RALLUS** Linnaeus

Rallus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 153. Type, by subsequent designation, *Rallus aquaticus* Linnaeus.

Hypotaenidia Reichenbach, 1852, Av. Syst. Nat.: 23. Type, by original designation, *Rallus pectoralis* 'Cuvier' not *Rallus pectoralis* Temminck = *Hypotaenidia australis* Pelzeln.

Rallus aquaticus Linnaeus
Water Rail

A Palaearctic species west to Iceland, wintering in the south of its range to the Mediterranean, India, and China.

327. **Rallus aquaticus korejewi** Zarudny

Rallus aquaticus korejewi Zarudny, 1905, Orn. Monatsb. **13**: 209. (Northeastern Turkestan, Buchara, Transcaspia and east Persia.)

Range.—Breeds in Kashmir and Ladakh (?) in marshy areas above 4500 feet, straggling in winter to West Pakistan and northwestern India, occasionally south to M.P.; in swamps and marshy places.

328. **Rallus aquaticus indicus** Blyth

Rallus indicus Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18** (2): 820. (Lower Bengal and India generally.)

Range.—A winter visitant as far west as East Pakistan, Assam, and Burma, otherwise in the Chinese subregion. A rare vagrant to Ceylon.

Rallus striatus Linnaeus
Bluebreasted Banded Rail

India east through the Indochinese subregion to the Philippines and Formosa.

329. **Rallus striatus albiventer** Swainson[1]

Rallus albiventer Swainson, 1838, Animals in Menageries: 337. (India.)

Range.—India, Ceylon, and Burma, in swamps and village ponds.

330. **Rallus striatus obscurior** (Hume)

Hypotaenidia obscuriora Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers **2**: 302. (Andaman Islands.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar islands.

[1] The subspecific name *gularis* Horsfield (Java) has been used for this form by Baker in the 'Fauna' and by Peters (1934, Check-List of Birds of the World **2**: 163), but I follow Deignan, (1945, Bull. 186, U.S. Nat. Mus.: 103-104) in keeping these populations separate.

Genus **RALLINA** G. R. Gray

Rallina 'Reichenbach' = G. R. Gray, 1846, Gen. Bds. **3** : 595. Type, by original designation, *Rallus fasciatus* Raffles.

Rallina fasciata (Raffles)
Redlegged Banded Crake

The Malaysian subregion and the Philippines reaching Tenasserim, Burma.

331. **Rallina fasciata** (Raffles)

Rallus fasciatus Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13**(2): 328. (Benkulen, western Sumatra.)

Range.—A breeding bird of southern Burma and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, recorded from North Cachar (1929, 'Fauna' **6**: 17-18).

Rallina eurizonoïdes (Lafresnaye)
Banded Crake

India, Ceylon, Indochinese subregion to Formosa, Riu Kiu Islands, Philippines, and Sulawesi (Celebes).

332. **Rallina eurizonoïdes amauroptera** (Jerdon)

Z.(*apornia*) *nigrolineata* Hodgson, *in* Gray, G. R., 1844, Zool. Misc.: 86. (Nepal.) *nomen nudum*, see comment, footnote, p. 73.

Rallus superciliaris Eyton, 1845, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. **16**: 230. (Malacca.) *nec Rallus superciliaris* Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. **28**: 565.

Zapornia nigrolineata 'Hodgs.' = G. R. Gray, 1846, Cat. Bds. Nepal: 143. (Nepal.) In synonymy of *Rallus superciliaris* Eyton, *nomen nudum*.

Porzana amauroptera 'Blyth' = Jerdon, 1864, Bds. India **3**: 725. (Northern India.)

Range.—Locally throughout India from the Himalayan terai to Madras, Kerala, and Ceylon; in dense scrub.

Rallina canningi (Blyth)
Andaman Banded Crake

Andaman Islands.

333. **Rallina canningi** (Blyth)

Euryzona canningi 'Tytler' = Blyth, 1863, Ibis: 119. (Andaman Islands; type from Port Canning.)

Range.—Andaman Islands.

Genus **CREX** Bechstein

Crex Bechstein, 1803, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl., Th. 2: 336. Type, by monotypy and tautonymy, *Crex pratensis* Bechstein = *Rallus crex* Linnaeus.

Crex crex (Linnaeus)
Corn Crake

A Palaearctic breeding species migrating to Africa. Numerous accidental records in other areas on migration.

334. **Crex crex** (Linnaeus)

Rallus Crex Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 153. (Europe, restricted type locality Sweden, *ex* Fn. Svec.)

Range.—Breeds in the Palaearctic Region. Migrates south to North Africa. A record from Gilgit (Scully).

Genus **PORZANA** Vieillot

Porzana Vieillot, 1816, Analyse: 61. Type, by monotypy and tautonymy, Marouette of Buffon = *Rallus porzana* Linnaeus.

Porzana parva (Scopoli)
Little Crake

A breeding species in eastern Europe and western Asia wintering in the Middle East.

335. **Porzana parva parva** (Scopoli)

Rallus parvus Scopoli, 1769, Annus I, Hist.-Nat.: 108. (Probably from Carniola.)

Range.—Breeds in southeastern Europe and the Middle East. A few wintering records for West Pakistan in Sind and Baluchistan, and Gilgit.

336. ? **Porzana parva illustris** Gavrilenko

Porzana parva illustris Gavrilenko, 1926, Jour. f. Orn. 74: 700. (Tarim River, Turkestan.)

Range.—Eastern Turkestan, south in winter probably to West Pakistan and perhaps may be found in northern India.

Porzana pusilla (Pallas)
Baillon's Crake

A Palaearctic species breeding also in Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

337. **Porzana pusilla pusilla** (Pallas)

Rallus pusillus Pallas, 1776, Reise Russ. Reichs **3**: 700. (Dauria.)

Range.—Breeds in Kashmir. Winters throughout India and Ceylon, in reedy swamps near lakes.

Porzana porzana (Linnaeus)
Spotted Crake

Breeds in Europe and western Asia, wintering in North Africa, both Pakistans, and India.

338. **Porzana porzana** (Linnaeus)

Rallus Porzana Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**: 262. (Europe = France, *ex* Brissonian reference.)

Range.—Winters in both Pakistans, and India through southern Bengal as far east as the Arakan coast in Burma. South through Bombay to Belgaum (Mysore). Eastern peninsular India ?.

Genus **AMAURORNIS** Reichenbach

Amaurornis Reichenbach, 1853 (1852), Av. Syst. Nat.: xxi. Type, by original designation, *Gallinula olivacea* Meyen.

Amaurornis fuscus (Linnaeus)
Ruddy Crake

India and the Indochinese subregion through China and Japan, south to Malaya, Philippines and Sulawesi (Celebes).

339. **Amaurornis fuscus bakeri** (Hartert)

Porzana fusca bakeri Hartert, 1917, Nov. Zool. **24**: 272. (Bhim-Tal, Kumaon.)

Range.—West Pakistan from the Afghan frontier, India in Kashmir and in suitable areas to Assam, south to Bengal, East Pakistan and Burma; in swamps and paddy fields.

340. **Amaurornis fuscus zeylonicus** Baker

Amaurornis fuscus zeylonicus Baker, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 47:73. (Ceylon.)

Range.—The Western Ghats strip from about Belgaum (Mysore) south through Kerala and Ceylon; in suitable swampy biotope.

Amaurornis bicolor (Walden)
Elwes's Crake

Nepal east to west China and south to Burma and Laos.

341. **Amaurornis bicolor** (Walden)

Porzana bicolor Walden, 1872, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 9 (4):47. (Rungbee, Darjeeling.)

Range.—From Nepal to Assam, south through the hills to East Pakistan, from the foothills to 6000 feet; in swampy forest edges and paddy fields.

Amaurornis akool (Sykes)
Brown Crake

India, southeast China, and Tonkin.

342. **Amaurornis akool akool** (Sykes)

Rallus Akool Sykes, 1832, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London: 164. (Dukhun.)

Range.—Kashmir east to Nepal and Assam (Gauhati), south to Gujarat, M.P., Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Hyderabad, and Mysore; in dense swamps in the plains.

Amaurornis phoenicurus (Pennant)
Whitebreasted Waterhen

India, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions and Indonesian islands.

343. **Amaurornis phoenicurus chinensis** (Boddaert)

Fulica chinensis Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum.: 54. (China, *ex* Daubenton, pl. 896; restricted to Hongkong by Stresemann, 1913, Nov. Zool. 20:304.)

Range.—Throughout West Pakistan (decreasing in the northwest) and India north of an arbitrary boundary along lat. 20°N., Nepal, east to Burma and China, from the plains to 3000 feet; in suitable swampy tracts and paddy fields.

344. **Amaurornis phoenicurus phoenicurus** (Pennant)

Gallinula phoenicurus Pennant, 1769, Indian Zool.: 10, pl. 9. (Ceylon.)

Amaurornis phoenicurus maldivus Phillips & Sims, 1958, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 78: 53. (Hulule Island, North Malé Atoll, Maldive archipelago.)

Range.—Peninsular India south of an arbitrary boundary along lat. 20°N. Ceylon, Maldive archipelago; in swamps and paddy fields.

345. **Amaurornis phoenicurus insularis** Sharpe

Amaurornis insularis Sharpe, 1894, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **23**: 162. (Andaman Islands and Nicobars.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Genus **GALLICREX** Blyth

Gallicrex Blyth, 1852 (1849), Cat. Bds. Mus. Asiat. Soc.: 283. Type, by monotypy, *G. cristatus* = *Fulica cinerea* Gmelin.

Gallicrex cinerea (Gmelin)
Water Cock, Kora

India, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to Japan, south China, Philippines, and Sulawesi (Celebes).

346. **Gallicrex cinerea cinerea** (Gmelin)

Fulica cinerea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 (2): 702. (China, *ex* Latham.)

Range.—West Pakistan (rare north of Sind and W. Punjab) and India, especially in the wetter swampy areas. Ceylon; Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55: 206).

Genus **GALLINULA** Brisson

Gallinula Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1: 50; 6: 2. Type, by tautonym y *Gallinula* Brisson = *Fulica chloropus* Linnaeus.

Gallinula chloropus (Linnaeus)
Moorhen

A New World and Palaearctic species to Africa, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Philippines, Madagascar, Seychelles, and some islands of Oceania.

347. Gallinula chloropus indica Blyth

Gallinula chloropus ? var. *indicus* Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 887. (Calcutta.)

Range.—Throughout India, both Pakistans, and Ceylon, from the plains to over 12,000 feet; in suitable well-watered localities.

Genus **PORPHYRIO** Brisson

Porphyrio Brisson, 1760, Orn. **1** : 48 ; **5** : 522. Type, by tautonymy, *Porphyrio* Brisson = *Fulica porphyrio* Linnaeus.

Porphyrio porphyrio (Linnaeus)
Purple Moorhen

From southern Europe east across Asia south to Malaysia, Australia, and the Pacific islands.

348. Porphyrio porphyrio seistanicus Zarudny & Härms

Porphyrio poliocephalus seistanicus Zarudny & Härms, 1911, Jour. f. Orn. **59** : 240. (Seistan.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Baluchistan, Kalat and Nushki, from the plains to 5000 feet ; in reeds along streams and jheels.

349. Porphyrio porphyrio poliocephalus (Latham)

Gallinula poliocephala Latham, 1801, Index Orn., Suppl., : 68. (India.)

Range.—West Pakistan from southern Baluchistan, Hingol, Las Bela, Sibi ; India, and Ceylon ; in swampy areas.

Genus **FULICA** Linnaeus

Fulica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 152. Type, by subsequent designation, *Fulica atra* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Fulica atra Linnaeus
Coot

A Palaearctic species found also in Australia and New Guinea.

350. Fulica atra atra Linnaeus

Fulica atra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 152. (Europe, restricted type locality Sweden, *ex* ref. to Fn. Svec.)

Range.—Throughout both Pakistans, India, Nepal and Burma, south to the dry zone of northern Ceylon, from the plains to 5000 feet ; in large areas of water and swamp.

Family HELIORNITHIDAE: Finfeet

Genus **HELIOPAIS** Sharpe

Heliopais Sharpe, 1893, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 1:37. Type, by original designation, *Podica personata* G. R. Gray.

Heliopais personata G. R. Gray
Masked Finfoot

Eastern India, East Pakistan, Burma, Malaya, and Sumatra.

351. **Heliopais personata** (G. R. Gray)

Podica personata G. R. Gray, 1849 (1848), Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 90. (Malacca.)

Range.—Eastern Assam, East Pakistan; in dense lowland jungle swamps and ponds.

Family OTIDIDAE: Bustards

Genus **OTIS** Linnaeus

Otis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:154. Type, by subsequent designation, *Otis tarda* Linnaeus.

Tetrax T. Forster, 1817, Syn. Cat. Brit. Bds.: 20. Type, by tautonymy, *Otis tetrax* Linnaeus.

Otis tarda Linnaeus
Great Bustard

Central Europe east through central and northern Africa.

352. **Otis tarda dybowskii** Taczanowski

Otis Dybowskii Taczanowski, 1874, Jour. f. Orn. **22**:331. (Dauria.)

Range.—A few winter records from West Pakistan near Mardan and Peshawar.

Otis tetrax Linnaeus
Little Bustard

Southern and eastern Europe, North Africa and central Asia; partially migratory.

353. **Otis tetrax orientalis** Hartert

Otis tetrax orientalis Hartert, 1916, Nov. Zool. **23**:339, pl. 2. (Sarepta, southern Russia.)

Range.—A migrant in winter to northwestern Pakistan, Baluchistan, Mekran, NW.F.P., rarely in Kashmir; on open plains.

Genus **CHORIOTIS** G. R. Gray

Choriotis 'Pr. B.' = G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds.: 109. Type, by original designation, *Otis arabs* Linnaeus.

Choriotis nigriceps (Vigors)
Great Indian Bustard

West Pakistan and India.

354. **Choriotis nigriceps** (Vigors)

Otis nigriceps Vigors, 1831 (2 March), 1830-1831, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London: 35. (Himalayas.)

Range.—West Pakistan in West Punjab and Sind, and India from East Punjab south through Rajasthan, Bombay, M.P., and Hyderabad to Madras and Mysore; in open, grassy or waste country. Casual in U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, and Ceylon. Now rare and decreasing.

Genus **CHLAMYDOTIS** Lesson

Chlamydotis Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool.: 47. Type, by monotypy, *Otis houbara* Desfontaines = *Psophia undulata* Jacquin.

Chlamydotis undulata (Jacquin)
Houbara

Canary Islands, North Africa, Middle East to central Asia.

355. **Chlamydotis undulata macqueenii** (J. E. Gray)

Otis Macqueenii J. E. Gray, 1832, *in* Hardwicke's Ill. Indian Zool. 2 (12): pl. 47. (Himalayas.)

Range.—In West Pakistan breeds in Baluchistan, Mekran, winters in Sind and West Punjab. In northwestern India winters south from Kutch to Rajasthan; in dry sandy semi-desert country.

Genus **EUPODOTIS** Lesson

Eupodotis Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool.: 47. Type, by subsequent designation, *Otis rhaad* Rüppell not of Gmelin = *Otis senegalensis* Vieillot.

Eupodotis bengalensis (Gmelin)
Bengal Florican

India, East Pakistan, and Cambodia.

356. **Eupodotis bengalensis bengalensis** (Gmelin)

Otis bengalensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 (2) : 724. (Bengal.)

Range.—Northern India and East Pakistan. From Kumaon east through Bihar, Bengal, and Assam, south through Cachar, Sylhet, and Chittagong ; in the terai and low-lying wet grasslands.

Genus **SYPHEOTIDES** Lesson

Sypheotides Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. : 47. Type, by subsequent designation, *Otis aurita* Latham = *Otis indica* J. F. Miller.

Sypheotides indica (J. F. Miller)
Likh or Lesser Florican

India.

357. **Sypheotides indica** (J. F. Miller)

Otis indica J. F. Miller, 1782, Icon. Anim., pl. 33. (India.)

Range.—From southern West Pakistan in Sind, and northwestern India in Kutch, Saurashtra, and Gujarat through U.P. and Nepal, Orissa, M.P., and Andhra to northern Madras. Casual in southern Madras, Mysore, and Kerala, and in the Bengal duars ; in grassland and millet fields.

Family JACANIDAE : Jaçanas

Genus **HYDROPHASIANUS** Wagler

Hydrophasianus Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, col. 279. Type, by original designation, *Parra chinensis* auct. = *Tringa chirurgus* Scopoli.

Hydrophasianus chirurgus (Scopoli)
Pheasant-tailed Jaçana

India east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions and the Philippines.

358. **Hydrophasianus chirurgus** (Scopoli)

Tringa Chirurgus Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2 : 92. (' In nova Guiana ' = Luzon *ex* Sonnerat.)

Range.—India from Kashmir to Ceylon, and both Pakistans, from the plains normally to 5000 feet; recorded at 12,000 feet (Vishensar Lake, Kashmir); in swamps and tanks.

Genus **METOPIDIUS** Wagler

Metopidius Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, col. 279. Type, by subsequent designation, *Parra aenea* Cuvier = *Parra indica* Latham.

Metopidius indicus (Latham)
Bronzewinged Jaçana

India east through Burma and southern Indochinese subregion, Malaya, Java, Sumatra.

359. **Metopidius indicus** (Latham)

Parra indica Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 2 : 765. (India.)

Range.—West Pakistan, (rare in West Punjab), India, from the southern Punjab east to Assam and East Pakistan and south sparingly to Madras, and Kerala; Nepal. Uncommon to rare in the northwest, northern Gujarat, and Rajasthan; from the plains to 1000 feet, in ponds and tanks.

Family HAEMATOPODIDAE : Oystercatchers

Genus **HAEMATOPUS** Linnaeus

Haematopus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 152. Type, by monotypy, *Haematopus ostralegus* Linnaeus.

Haematopus ostralegus Linnaeus
Oystercatcher

An Holarctic breeding species occurring also in tropical latitudes in the Americas, Africa, and SW. Pacific.

360. **Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus** Linnaeus

Haematopus Ostralegus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 152. (Europe and America = Öland.)

Range.—A winter migrant reaching the western coastal shores of India and West Pakistan, south to Ceylon (sight records).

361. **Haematopus ostralegus osculans** Swinhoe

Haematopus osculans Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 405. (North China.)

Range.—A straggler to eastern India in winter and East Pakistan where it is recorded as having bred in the eastern Sundarbans, (1929, 'Fauna' 6 : 167). No recent information exists on the status of this subspecies.

Family CHARADRIIDAE : Plovers, Sandpipers, Snipe

Subfamily CHARADRIINAE : Plovers

Genus **VANELLUS** Brisson

Vanellus Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1 : 48 ; 5 : 94. Type, by subsequent designation and tautonymy, *Vanellus* Brisson = *Tringa vanellus* Linnaeus.

Hoplopterus Bonaparte, 1831, Giorn. Arcad. Sci. Lett. Arti, Roma 49 : 55. Type, by monotypy (id. 1838), *Charadrius spinosus* Linnaeus.

Lobivanellus 'Strickl.' = G. R. Gray, 1841, List. Gen. Bds., ed. 2, : 84. Type, by original designation, *L. goensis* (Gm.) = *Parra goensis* Gmelin = *Tringa indica* Boddaert.

Chettusia Bonaparte, 1841, Iconogr. Faun. Ital., Uccelli, Intr. : 12, 115. Type, by monotypy, *Charadrius gregarius* Pallas.

Lobipluvia Bonaparte, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris 43 : 418. Type, by monotypy, *Charadrius bilobus* Gmelin = *Charadrius malabaricus* Boddaert.

Microsarcops Sharpe, 1896, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. 24 : 123. (in key), 133. Type, by monotypy, *Pluvianus cinerea* Blyth.

Cf. Stresemann, E., 1934, in Handbuch der Zoologie, Aves, Berlin : 777 (alternative suggestions of classification).

Delacour, J., 1951, L' Oiseau et la Rev. Fr. d' Orn. 22 : 7.

Bock, W., 1958, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl. 118 (2) : 57-66 (Genera of lapwings).

Vanellus leucurus (Lichtenstein)
Whitetailed Lapwing

Breeds in parts of the Middle East and Transcaspia, wintering to northwest Africa.

362. **Venellus leucurus** (Lichtenstein)

Charadrius leucurus Lichtenstein, 1823, *in* Eversmann's Reise von Orenburg nach Buchara : 137. (Between the Kuwan and Ian Daria, Turkestan.)

Range.—A wintering species in West Pakistan, Nepal, and India in Rajasthan, Kutch, and Gujarat and straggling south to Mysore and east to East Pakistan, plains to 1000 feet; in marshy areas near water.

Vanellus gregarius (Pallas)
Sociable Lapwing

Breeds in U.S.S.R., wintering in northeastern Africa east to northern India.

363. **Vanellus gregarius** (Pallas)

Charadrius gregarius Pallas, 1771, Reise Russ. Reichs 1 : 456. (Volga, Jaiku, and Samara.)

Range.—An irregular winter visitor, found in West Pakistan and India from Punjab, Sind and Kutch south to Bombay, Kerala (one record), and east to West Bengal; Ceylon, Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 207). In open country in semi-cultivation.

Vanellus vanellus (Linnaeus)
Lapwing, Peewit

A Palaearctic breeding species south to the Mediterranean, Turkestan and northern China, wintering to the south of its breeding range.

364. **Vanellus vanellus** (Linnaeus)

Tringa Vanellus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 148. (Europe, Africa. Restricted type locality, Sweden.)

Range.—A wintering species in West Pakistan and India in the northwest south to U.P., uncommon in Assam, East Pakistan, and Burma; in open country.

Vanellus cinereus (Blyth)
Greyheaded Lapwing

Breeds in Mongolia and north China, Korea, and Japan, wintering from eastern India to Malaya and the Indochinese subregion.

365. **Vanellus cinereus** (Blyth)

Pluvianus cinereus Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 11 : 587. (Calcutta.)

Range.—A winter migrant in the Indochinese subregion west to Kashmir, Bihar, Assam, East Pakistan, and the Andaman Islands; in marshy areas.

Vanellus indicus (Boddaert)
Redwattled Lapwing

From Transcaspia and Iraq east to the Indochinese subregion, Yunnan, and Malaya.

366. **Vanellus indicus indicus** (Boddaert)

Tringa Indica Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum. : 50. (Goa, *ex* Daubenton, pl. 807.)

Sarcogrammus indicus aigneri Laubmann, 1913, Falco **9** : 30. (Sonmiani, Mekran.)

Cf. Ripley, S.D., 1946, Spolia Zeylanica **24** : 203-204.

Range.—Both Pakistans, Nepal, and India as far east as Assam and throughout the Peninsula, from the plains to 5000 feet; near rivers, semi-cultivation and swamps.

367. **Vanellus indicus lankae** (Koelz)

Lobivanellus indicus lankae Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 82. (Galgamuwa, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, up to 1000 feet; in wet and dry zones.

368. **Vanellus indicus atronuchalis** (Jerdon)

Lobivanellus atronuchalis 'Blyth' = Jerdon, 1864, Bds. India **3** : 648. (Burma.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra, eastern East Pakistan; lowlands, near water.

Vanellus spinosus (Linnaeus)
Spurwinged Lapwing

From the eastern Mediterranean and Middle East through the Indochinese subregion.

369. **Vanellus spinosus duvaucelii** (Lesson)

Charadrius Duvaucelii Lesson, 1826, Dict. Sci. Nat., éd. Levrault, **42** : 38. (Calcutta.)

Charadrius ventralis Wagler, 1827, Syst. Av. no. 2. (Calcutta.)

Range.—India from Kashmir through the Garhwal, Nepal and Sikkim terai, U.P., M.P., east through Assam and East Pakistan, from the plains to 3500 feet; on sand and shingle banks in rivers.

Vanellus malabaricus (Boddaert)
Yellow-wattled Lapwing

India, Pakistan, and Ceylon.

370. **Vanellus malabaricus** (Boddaert)[1]

Charadrius malabaricus Boddaert, 1783, Table. Pl. enlum. : 53. (Malabar Coast, *ex* Daubenton, pl. 880.)

Range.—West Pakistan from Sind, all India, East Pakistan and Ceylon; in open dry areas usually near marshes, abandoned paddy, or semi-cultivation.

Genus **PLUVIALIS** Brisson

Pluvialis Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1 : 46 ; 5 : 42. Type, by tautonymy, *Pluvialis aurea* Brisson = *Charadrius pluvialis* Linnaeus.

Squatarola Cuvier, 1817 (1816), Règne Anim. 1 : 467. Type, by tautonymy, *Tringa squatarola* Linnaeus.

Pluvialis squatarola (Linnaeus)
Grey Plover, Blackbellied Plover

An Holarctic breeding species wintering in the southern latitudes around the world.

371. **Pluvialis squatarola** (Linnaeus)

Tringa Squatarola Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 149. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Charadrius hypomelus Pallas, 1776, Reise Russ. Reichs 3 : 699. ('Colit paludes borealis orae.') New name for *Charadrius helvetica* Linnaeus.

Cf. Delacour, J., 1951, *antea* : 6.

Range.—A wintering species found in Pakistan, India, and Ceylon; Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 207); in coastal marshy areas and cultivation.

Pluvialis apricaria Linnaeus
Golden Plover

Breeds in northern Europe and western Asia, wintering principally in the Mediterranean area.

[1] I do not feel that the absence of a hind toe is a sufficient generic criterion among these Lapwings to demonstrate the necessity of the genus *Lobipluvia* Bonaparte.

372. **Pluvialis apricaria apricaria** (Linnaeus)

Charadrius apricarius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 150. ('Oelandia, Canada' restricted type locality, Lapland *ex* Fn. Suec., where based on a Rudbeck drawing.)

Cf. Lönnberg, E., 1931, Ibis : 306-307.

Range.—An uncommon wintering species recorded from West Pakistan (Baluchistan, Sind) and rarely in India (U.P., and Assam) (1929, 'Fauna' 6 : 177).

Pluvialis dominica (P.L.S. Müller)
Eastern Golden Plover

Breeds in eastern Asia and North America, wintering in southern latitudes in Asia, Oceania, and South America.

373. **Pluvialis dominica fulva** (Gmelin)

Charadrius fulvus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 (2) : 687. (Tahiti.)

Range.—Winters in India south to Madras and Kerala, Ceylon, the Maldive Is., and East Pakistan ; in marshes and wet cultivated areas.

Genus **CHARADRIUS** Linnaeus

Charadrius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 150. Type, by tautonymy, *Charadrius hiaticula* Linnaeus.

Cirrepidesmus Bonaparte, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris 43 : 417. Type, by tautonymy, *Charadrius pyrrhothorax* 'Temminck' = Gould = *Charadrius cirrehepidesmos* Wagler = *Charadrius atrifrons* Wagler.

Leucopolius Bonaparte, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris 43 : 417. Type, by tautonymy, *Charadrius nivifrons* Cuvier = *Charadrius leucopolius* Wagler = *Charadrius marginatus* Vieillot.

Elseya Mathews, 1913, Bds. Austr. 3 : 125, 135. Type, by original designation, *Charadrius melanops* Vieillot, *nec Elseya* Grandidier, 1867.

Elseyornis Mathews, 1914, Austr. Av. Rec. 2 : 87. New name for *Elseya* Mathews, preoccupied.

Eupoda J. F. Brandt, 1845, in Tchihatchev's Voy. Sci. Altai Orient. : 444. Type, by monotypy, *Charadrius asiaticus* Pallas.

Charadrius leschenaultii Lesson
Large Sand Plover

Breeds in northern Asia, wintering to South Africa, southern Asia, Australia, and the Solomon Islands.

374. **Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii** Lesson

Charadrius Leschenaultii Lesson, 1826, Dict. Sci. Nat., ed. Levrault, **42** : 36. (Pondicherry, India.)

Range.—A wintering species in both Pakistans, India, Ceylon and the Maldives; on seashores, salt pans, or stony plains.

? Charadrius melanops Vieillot
Australian Blackfronted Plover

Australia and Tasmania.

375. **? Charadrius melanops** Vieillot

Charadrius melanops Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. **27** : 139. ('Terres Australes' = New South Wales *apud* Mathews.)

Range.—Australia and Tasmania. One highly circumstantial record for India from Madras (cf. Whistler & Kinnear, 1937, J.B.N.H.S. **39** : 251).

Charadrius asiaticus Pallas
Sand Plover

Breeds from southeast European Russia to Mongolia and north China, wintering in Africa, southern Asia, and Australia.

376. **Charadrius asiaticus asiaticus** Pallas

Charadrius asiaticus Pallas, 1773, Reise Russ. Reichs **2** : 715. (Salt lakes of the South Tartar Steppes.)

Range.—A record each from Bombay State and Ceylon; coasts and river banks.

377. **Charadrius asiaticus veredus** Gould

Charadrius veredus Gould, 1848, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 38. (Northern Australia.)

Range.—One record for the Andamans (Ball, 1872).

Charadrius hiaticula Linnaeus
Ringed Plover

An Holarctic breeding species wintering in the Mediterranean area, Africa, and middle America.

378. **Charadrius hiaticula tundrae** (Lowe)

Aegialitis hiaticula tundrae Lowe, 1915, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **36** : 7. (Valley of the Yenessei.)

Range.—A winter migrant to West Pakistan, along beaches. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 207).

Charadrius dubius Scopoli
Little Ringed Plover

A Palaearctic breeding species south through southern Asia to New Guinea and the Sunda Islands, wintering in Africa as well as southern Asia.

379. **Charadrius dubius curonicus** Gmelin

Charadrius curonicus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 (2) : 692. (Kurland.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in Baluchistan (Quetta dist.) perhaps east at high elevations to Ladakh (?). Winters in both Pakistans, India, and Ceylon; along the seashore or large lakes.

380. **Charadrius dubius jerdoni** (Legge)

Aegialitis jerdoni Legge, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 39. (Ceylon and middle India.) New name for *Aegialitis minuta* Jerdon *nec Charadrius minutus* Pallas.

Range.—Breeds in both Pakistans, India, Nepal, Ceylon and Burma, from the plains to 5000 feet; on riverine sand banks or ocean beaches.

Charadrius alexandrinus Linnaeus
Kentish Plover

An Holarctic breeding species found also in Africa, South America, and Australia.

381. **Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus** Linnaeus

Charadrius alexandrinus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 150. (Egypt, *ex* Hasselquist.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in Sind, and India in Kutch and Saurashtra (subspecies ?), south in winter throughout the Peninsula, Nepal in the terai, and Ceylon ; along streams and seashore.

382. **Charadrius alexandrinus seebohmi** Hartert & Jackson

Charadrius alexandrinus seebohmi Hartert & Jackson, 1915, Ibis : 529. New name for *Charadrius cantianus minutus* Seebohm. (Aripo, N. Ceylon), *nec Charadrius minutus* Pallas.

Leucopolius alexandrinus leggei Whistler & Kinnear, 1937, J.B.N.H.S. 39 : 251. (Hambantotta, SE. Coast, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon in the low-country dry zone; near lagoons and the seashore.

Charadrius placidus J. E. & G. R. Gray
Longbilled Ringed Plover

Breeds in northeastern Asia, wintering in India, Burma.

383. **Charadrius placidus** J. E. & G. R. Gray

Charadrius placidus J. E. & G. R. Gray, 1863, Cat. etc. Mamm. Bds. Nepal and Tibet . . . Brit. Mus., ed. 2, : 70. (Nepal.)

Range.—Winters south to Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, and East Pakistan; along river banks and coasts.

Charadrius mongolus Pallas
Lesser Sand Plover

Breeds in northern Asia wintering in eastern Africa, southern Asia, Indonesia, New Guinea, and Australia.

384. **Charadrius mongolus atrifrons** Wagler

Charadrius atrifrons Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken **22**, col. 650. (Bengal.)

Range.—Breeds in Kashmir, Ladakh, Spiti, and northern Sikkim, from 12,500 feet up. Winters in the Peninsula south to Kerala, Madras, Ceylon, and the Andamans; Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 207).

Subfamily SCOLOPACINAE:
Curlews, Sandpipers, Snipe, Woodcock

Genus **NUMENIUS** Brisson

Numenius Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1 : 48 ; 5 : 311. Type, by tautonymy, *Numenius* Brisson = *Scolopax arquata* Linnaeus.

Numenius phaeopus (Linnaeus)
Whimbrel

An Holarctic breeding species wintering in tropical and southern latitudes in the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Australia.

385. **Numenius phaeopus phaeopus** (Linnaeus)

Scolopax Phaeopus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 146. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—In winter occurs along the coasts of West Pakistan, western India, and Ceylon. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 208).

386. **Numenius phaeopus variegatus** (Scopoli)

Tantalus variegatus Scopoli, 1786, Del Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2 : 92. (No locality = Luzon, *ex* Sonnerat.)

Range.—Has been recorded in winter from north Cachar, and Margherita (Lakhimpur) Assam, and may occur in the Sundarbans.

Numenius arquata (Linnaeus)
Curlew

A Palaearctic breeding species, wintering in southern Europe, Africa, and southern Asia.

387. **Numenius arquata arquata** (Linnaeus)

Scolopax Arquata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 145. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—Winters (uncommonly) in West Pakistan and western India, east to Delhi, and south to Kerala and Ceylon.

388. **Numenius arquata orientalis** C. L. Brehm

Numenius orientalis C. L. Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturg. Vög. Deutschl. : 610. (East Indies.)

Range.—Winters throughout coastal India, more commonly in the east, East Pakistan and Ceylon. (Should be looked for in Kutch in spring ?.)

Genus **LIMOSA** Brisson

Limosa Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1 : 48 ; 5 : 261. Type, by tautonymy, *Limosa* Brisson = *Scolopax limosa* Linnaeus.

Limosa limosa (Linnaeus)
Blacktailed Godwit

A Palaearctic breeding species, wintering in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

389. **Limosa limosa limosa** (Linnaeus)

Scolopax Limosa Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 147. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—A winter visitor in West Pakistan and western India, common as far east as U.P. and West Bengal, south to Bombay (Salsette), less common to very rare in the Peninsula and Ceylon. On edges of tanks and jheels, and on tidal marshes.

390. **Limosa limosa melanuroides** Gould

Limosa Melanuroides Gould, 1846, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 84. (Port Essington, Australia.)

Range.—A wintering form found west to East Pakistan, Assam, Ceylon (Phillips, W.W.A., 1953, Checklist : 36), and Burma.

Limosa lapponica (Linnaeus)
Bartailed Godwit

An Holarctic breeding species, wintering in Africa, Asia, Australia and Oceania.

391. **Limosa lapponica lapponica** (Linnaeus)

Scolopax lapponica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 147. (Lapland.)

Range.—A winter migrant to the coasts of West Pakistan, western India and Ceylon, uncommonly. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 208).

Genus **TRINGA** Linnaeus

Tringa Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 148. Type, by tautonymy, *Tringa ochropus* (emend. of *ocrophus*) Linnaeus.

Totanus Bechstein, 1803, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl. 2 : 282. Type, by tautonymy, *Totanus maculatus* Bechstein = *Scolopax totanus* Linnaeus.

Glottis Koch, 1816, Syst. Zool. : 42, 304. Type, by monotypy, *Scolopax nebularia* Gunnerus.

Xenus Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw. : 115. Type, by monotypy, *Scolopax cinerea* Güldenstädt.

Tringa erythropus (Pallas)
Spotted or Dusky Redshank

A Palaearctic breeding species wintering in Africa and southern Asia.

392. **Tringa erythropus** (Pallas)

Scolopax erythropus Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg's Cat., Adumbr.,: 6. (Holland.)

Range.—Winters in India and both Pakistans, south to Ceylon; in marshes and along river banks.

Tringa totanus (Linnaeus)
Common Redshank

Breeds from Iceland throughout the Palaearctic zone south to the Himalayas, wintering in southern Europe, Asia, and Indonesia.

393. **Tringa totanus totanus** (Linnaeus)

Scolopax Totanus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:145. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—Winters south in India and both Pakistans, along the coasts.

394. **Tringa totanus eurhinus** (Oberholser)

Totanus totanus eurhinus Oberholser, 1900, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. **22**: 207. (Tso Moriri Lake, 15,000 feet, Ladakh.)

Tringa totanus terrignotae R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46**: 85. (Koko Nor.)

Range.—Breeds in Kashmir, Ladakh and Tibet from 11,000 feet up, in marshes. Winters south in India, both Pakistans, Ceylon, Nepal, and Burma, from the plains to 3000 feet; along rivers and in coastal areas. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55**: 208).

Tringa stagnatilis (Bechstein)
Marsh Sandpiper

Breeds from southeast Europe across central Asia, wintering south to Africa, southern Asia and Australia.

395. **Tringa stagnatilis** (Bechstein)

Totanus stagnatilis Bechstein, 1803, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl. **2**: 292, pl. 29. (Germany.)

Range.—A winter migrant to both Pakistans, India, and Ceylon; in inland lakes, swamps, and salt pans.

Tringa nebularia (Gunnerus)
Greenshank

A Palaearctic breeding species wintering to Africa, southern Asia, and the islands to Australia and New Zealand.

396. **Tringa nebularia** (Gunnerus)

Scolopax nebularia Gunnerus, 1767, *in* Leem, Beskr. Finm. Lapper : 251. (District of Trondhjem, Norway.)

Range.—A winter migrant to both Pakistans, India, Nepal, Ceylon, and the Maldive Is., plains to 3000 feet; in marshes, along large rivers, and open moorland.

Tringa ochropus Linnaeus
Green Sandpiper

A Palaearctic breeding species, wintering in the Mediterranean region, Africa, southern Asia, and the Philippines.

397. **Tringa ochropus** Linnaeus

Tringa Ocrophus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 149. (in Europa = Sweden.) [Name emended to *ochropus*.]

Range.—A winter migrant to both Pakistans, Nepal, India, Ceylon ; on ponds, rivers, and in swampy places.

Tringa glareola Linnaeus
Wood Sandpiper

A Palaearctic breeding species wintering in Africa, southern Asia, the Philippines, and Australia.

398. **Tringa glareola** Linnaeus

Tringa Glareola Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 149. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—A winter migrant to both Pakistans, India, Nepal, Ceylon, and the Maldive and Andaman islands ; in marshy places and on rivers and streams.

? **Tringa guttifer** (Nordmann)
Armstrong's Sandpiper

Probably breeds in eastern Siberia. Unconfirmed report of breeding in Tibet (1929, ' Fauna ' 6 : 227). Winters in the Indochinese subregion.

399. ? **Tringa guttifer** (Nordmann)

Totanus guttifer Nordmann, 1835, in Erman's Reise, Naturh. Atlas : 17. (Okhotsk.)

Range.—Winters west to northeast Burma and possibly East Pakistan ; on estuarine sand banks and mudflats.

Tringa terek (Latham)
Terek Sandpiper

Breeds from Finland east to Lake Baikal, wintering to eastern Africa, Madagascar, southern Asia, and Australia.

400. **Tringa terek** (Latham)

Scolopax cinerea Güldenstädt, 1774, Novi Comm. Sci. Petropol. **19**:437, pl. 19, preoccupied in genus *Tringa* by *T. cinerea* Brünnich, 1764. (Shores of the Caspian Sea about the mouth of the Terek River.)

Scolopax terek Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **2**:724, new name for *Scolopax cinerea.*

Range.—Winters in both Pakistans, India, Ceylon, and the Andaman Islands; in coastal and tidal areas.

Tringa hypoleucos Linnaeus
Common Sandpiper

A Palaearctic breeding species, wintering in southern Europe, Africa, southern Asia, Philippines, and Australia.

401. **Tringa hypoleucos hypoleucos** Linnaeus

Tringa hypoleucos Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**:149. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds south in Asia to Baluchistan, Kashmir, Garhwal, Kumaon, Nepal and Tibet from plains level to 5000 feet. Winters throughout India and both Pakistans, Ceylon, Laccadive, Maldive, Andaman and Nicobar islands; in swamps, marshes and paddy fields, or sea shores.

Genus **ARENARIA** Brisson

Arenaria Brisson, 1760, Orn. **1**: 48, **5**: 132. Type, by tautonymy, *Arenaria* Brisson = *Tringa interpres* Linnaeus.

Arenaria interpres (Linnaeus)
Turnstone

An Holarctic breeding species migrating south through tropical and temperate latitudes.

402. **Arenaria interpres interpres** (Linnaeus)

Tringa Interpres Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 148. (in Europa and America Septentrionali = Gotland, Sweden.)

Range.—Winters in India, both Pakistans, Ceylon, the Laccadive, Maldive, Andaman, and Nicobar islands; along the seashore.

Genus **LIMNODROMUS** Wied

Limnodromus Wied, 1833, Beitr. Naturg. Brasil, 4, Abth. 2 : 716. Type, by monotypy, *Scolopax noveboracensis* Gmelin = *Scolopax grisea* Gmelin.

Pseudoscolopax Blyth, 1859, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **28** (1) : 280. Type, by monotypy, *Macrorhamphus semipalmatus* 'Jerdon' = Blyth.

Cf. Rand, A. L., 1950, Condor **52** : 228-231.

Limnodromus semipalmatus (Blyth)
Snipebilled Godwit or Asian Dowitcher

Breeds in northeastern Asia in Siberia and Mongolia, wintering in China, Japan, and the Indochinese subregion.

403. **Limnodromus semipalmatus** (Blyth)

Macrorhamphus semipalmatus 'Jerdon' = Blyth, 1848, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **17** (1) : 252. (Madras.)

Micropalama tacksanowskia (*sic*) Verreaux, 1860, Rev. Ung. de Zool., May-June: 206, pl. 14. (Dauria.)

Range—A rare winter migrant to eastern India and presumably East Pakistan, in Assam (Dibrugarh, Shillong), West Bengal (live specimen, Calcutta market), Orissa (Chilka Lake), Madras (live specimen, type, Madras market); in rice paddies and muddy estuaries.

Genus **CAPELLA** Frenzel

Capella Frenzel, 1801, Vög. und. Eyer Wittenberg : 58. Type, by monotypy, *Scolopax coelestis* Frenzel = *Scolopax gallinago* Linnaeus.

Gallinago Koch, 1816, Syst. baier. Zool. **1**: 312. Type, by tautonymy, *Gallinago media* Koch = *Scolopax gallinago* Linnaeus.

Lymnocryptes Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw.: 118. Type, by monotypy, *Scolopax gallinula* Linnaeus = *Scolopax minima* Brünnich.

Cf. Wetmore, A., 1958, Ibis **100** : 125-127.

Capella solitaria (Hodgson)
Solitary Snipe

Breeds in northern and central Asia, wintering south to Japan, China, Burma, and eastern India.

404. **Capella solitaria solitaria** (Hodgson)

Gallinago solitaria Hodgson, 1831, Gleanings in Science 3 : 238. (Nepal.)

Range.—Breeds in Sikkim above 9000 feet where it is uncommon. Taken on migration in Gilgit, Nepal, Sikkim and south, rarely in the plains to Assam and Chilka Lake. Probably occurs in East Pakistan.

Capella nemoricola (Hodgson)
Wood Snipe

India, East Pakistan, and Burma.

405. **Capella nemoricola** (Hodgson)

Gallinago nemoricola 'Ej.' = Hodgson, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 8. (Nepal.)

Range.—Breeds in the Himalayas from Dalhousie east, from 2000 feet up. Winters from the lower Himalayas south through the plains to the southern hills in Assam, the Peninsula west to Bombay (Poona, Thana), and the hills in South India and Ceylon; in reeds, swamps, and the wet edges of sholas.

Capella stenura (Bonaparte)
Pintail Snipe

Breeds in eastern Siberia south to Tibet; winters to China, India, Indonesia, and the Indochinese subregion.

406. **Capella stenura** (Bonaparte)

Scolopax stenura 'Kuhl' = Bonaparte, 1830, Ann. Stor. Nat. Bologna 4 : 335. (Sunda Islands.)

Range.—Winters throughout India, more abundantly in the east, East Pakistan, Ceylon and the Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 209); in light jungle, abandoned paddy, and swampy areas.

Capella megala (Swinhoe)
Swinhoe's Snipe

Breeds in east central Asia, south on migration to southern Asia and Indonesia.

407. **Capella megala** (Swinhoe)

Gallinago megala Swinhoe, 1861, Ibis: 343. (Between Takoo and Peking, China.)

Range.—A regular winter visitor in small numbers in Assam, Madras, Mysore, and Ceylon; associated with other snipe.

Capella media (Latham)
Great Snipe

Breeds in northern Europe and western Asia south to south-western Asia. Winters in Africa.

408. **Capella media** (Latham)

Scolopax media Latham, 1787, Gen. Syn., Suppl., : 292. (England; based on Gen. Syn. 3 (1): 133, no. 4.)

Range.—Winters in Africa and the Middle East. Recorded from Madras (1937, J.B.N.H.S. 39: 261), Mysore, and Ceylon.

Capella gallinago (Linnaeus)
Fantail Snipe

Breeds in Europe and Asia, wintering to the Mediterranean, East Africa, and southern Asia.

409. **Capella gallinago gallinago** (Linnaeus)

Scolopax Gallinago Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 147. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Scolopax (*Gallinago*) *gallinago raddei* Buturlin, 1912, Psovaia i Ruzheinaia Okhota, author's reprints, p. 54. (East Siberia.)

Range.—Breeds to Vale of Kashmir, *c.* 5000 feet. Winters south through India, both Pakistans, Ceylon; in similar biotope to the Pintail Snipe.

Capella minima (Brünnich)
Jack Snipe

A Palaearctic breeding species, wintering in southern Europe, Middle East to Burma.

410. **Capella minima** (Brünnich)

Scolopax Minima Brünnich, 1764, Orn. Boreal.: 49. (E. Christiansö, Denmark.)

Range.—A winter migrant to both Pakistans, India, Ceylon, and the Andamans; in low-lying wet areas.

Genus **SCOLOPAX** Linnaeus

Scolopax Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 145. Type, by tautonymy, *Scolopax rusticola* Linnaeus (*Scolopax*, prebinomial specific name in synonymy).

Scolopax rusticola Linnaeus
Woodcock

A Palaearctic breeding species (south of lat. 70°N. in Europe), south to Kashmir and perhaps northern Burma, east to China and Japan. Winters in southern part of its range.

411. **Scolopax rusticola rusticola** Linnaeus

Scolopax Rusticola Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 146. (Europe, restricted type locality, Sweden.)

Scolopax indicus Hodgson, 1837, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 6: 490. (Nepal.)

Scolopax rusticola ultimus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration No. 1 : 31. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)

Cf. Hartert, E., 1921, Vög. pal. Fauna 2 : 1651-4.

Range.—Breeds in the Himalayas from Kashmir to Kumaon east through Nepal to Sikkim (4000 to 9000 feet), and perhaps Bhutan above 8000 feet. In winter primarily resident but straggles south from the Himalayas below 10,000 feet to the East Pakistan and southern Indian hills, and Ceylon. Found in damp places near forest.

Genus **CALIDRIS** Merrem

Calidris Anonymous = Merrem, 1804, Allg. Lit. Zeitung 2 (168): col. 542. Type, by tautonymy, *Tringa calidris* Gmelin = *Tringa canutus* Linnaeus.

Erolia Vieillot, 1816, Analyse : 55. Type, by monotypy, *Erolia variegata* Vieillot = *Scolopax testacea* Pallas.

Crocethia Billberg, 1828, Syn. Faun. Scand. 1 (2): 132. Type, by monotypy, *Charadrius calidris* Linnaeus = *Trynga alba* Pallas.

Cf. Ibis, 1949 : 509.

Delacour, J., 1951, L'Oiseau 21 : 6.

Calidris canutus (Linnaeus)
Knot

An Holarctic breeding species, wintering in Africa, eastern Asia, Australia, and the Americas.

412. **Calidris canutus canutus** (Linnaeus)

Tringa Canutus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 149. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—A March record for Baluchistan (1930, 'Fauna' 8: 698) and a December record for Ceylon (Wait, 1931, *antea*: 365).

Calidris tenuirostris (Horsfield)
Eastern Knot

Probably breeds in northeast Siberia, wintering in southeastern Asia, Moluccas, and Australia.

413. **Calidris tenuirostris** (Horsfield)

Totanus tenuirostris Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 13 (1) : 192. (Java.)

Range.—Winters in both Pakistans, India, the Laccadive and Andaman islands, and east to Burma, Malaya, and Australia; on mudflats and seashore.

Calidris albus (Pallas)
Sanderling

An Holarctic breeding species, wintering in Europe, Madagascar, southern Asia, Australia, and the Americas in temperate latitudes.

414. **Calidris albus** (Pallas)

Trynga (*alba*) Pallas, 1764, *in* Vroeg's Cat., Adumbr., : 7. (Coast of the North Sea.)

Range.—In winter along the coasts of both Pakistans, and India, south to Kerala and Madras, the Laccadive and Maldive islands, and Ceylon.

Calidris ruficollis (Pallas)
Eastern Little Stint

Breeds in northeast Siberia and northwest Alaska, wintering in eastern Asia south to Australia.

415. **Calidris ruficollis** (Pallas)

Trynga ruficollis Pallas, 1776, Reise Russ. Reichs 3 : 700. ('circa lacus salsos Dauuriae campestris' = Kulussutai, southern Transbaikalia, *fide* Ridgway, 1919, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. no. 50, pt. 8 : 292.)

Range.—Winters in eastern Asia south to the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Calidris minutus (Leisler)
Little Stint

A Palaearctic breeding species, wintering in Africa, southern Asia, and the Middle East.

416. **Calidris minutus** (Leisler)

Tringa minuta Leisler, 1812, Nachträge zu Bechstein's Naturg. Deutschl. : 74. (Hanau am Main, Germany.)

Range.—A wintering species along the coasts of both Pakistans India, Ceylon and the Maldives. Occasionally found inland on mudflats and river banks.

Calidris temminckii (Leisler)
Temminck's Stint

A Palaearctic species breeding north from the Alpine zone of Europe and Asia, wintering in the Mediterranean area, Africa, Middle East, and southern Asia.

417. **Calidris temminckii** (Leisler)

Tringa Temminckii Leisler, 1812, Nachträge zu Bechstein's Naturg. Deutschl. : 64. (Hanau am Main, Germany.)

Range.—In winter throughout both Pakistans, India and Nepal in the lowlands ; along the edges of large bodies of water, marshes, and the sea shore. Less commonly south to Ceylon in the northern and southern coastal districts; Maldive Is.

Calidris subminutus (Middendorff)
Longtoed Stint

Breeds in east Siberia and the neighbouring islands, wintering in eastern Asia to the Philippines.

418. **Calidris subminutus** (Middendorff)

Tringa subminuta Middendorff, 1853, Reise Nord. und Ost. Siberien **2**, Th. 2, : 222, pl. 19. f. 6. (Western slopes of the Stanovoi Mountains and mouth of the Udá.)

Range.—On winter migration, occurs in Assam, East Pakistan and Ceylon.

Calidris acuminatus (Horsfield)
Asian Pectoral Sandpiper

Breeds on the Chukchi Peninsula in Siberia. Winters in eastern Asia and Malaysia.

419. **Calidris acuminatus** (Horsfield)

Totanus acuminatus Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13** (1) : 192. (Java.)

Range.—A record each for Gilgit (1929, 'Fauna' **6** : 239), and Ceylon (Phillips, W. W. A., Ceylon Checklist supplement, in press).

Calidris alpinus (Linnaeus)
Dunlin

An Holarctic breeding species, wintering in the Mediterranean, northeast Africa, Middle East, southern Asia, and North America.

420. **Calidris alpinus alpinus** (Linnaeus)

Tringa alpina Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 149. (Lapland.)

Range.—A wintering species along the seaboard in West Pakistan and India, south at least to Bombay.

421. ? **Calidris alpinus centralis** (Buturlin)

Erolia alpina centralis Buturlin, 1932, Alauda (2), **4** : 265. (Yakutsk, eastern Siberia.)

Range.—In winter perhaps to India, East Pakistan, and Assam. Identification of wintering birds in India uncertain.

Calidris testaceus (Pallas)
Curlew-Sandpiper

Breeds in extreme northern Asia from about 80°E. longitude, wintering in Africa, Madagascar, southern Asia to Australia.

422. **Calidris testaceus** (Pallas)

Scolopax testacea Pallas, 1764, *in* Vroeg's Cat., Adumbr., : 5. (Holland.)

Range.—Winters in India, both Pakistans, and Ceylon; along the coasts and lake shores. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 217).

Genus **EURYNORHYNCHUS** Nilsson

Eurynorhynchus Nilsson, 1821, Orn. Svecica 2 : 29. Type, by monotypy, *Eurynorhynchus griseus* Nilsson = *Platalea pygmea* Linnaeus.

Eurynorhynchus pygmeum (Linnaeus)
Spoonbilled Sandpiper

Breeds on the Chukchi Peninsula in Siberia, winters in eastern and southern Asia.

423. **Eurynorhynchus pygmeum** (Linnaeus)

Platalea pygmea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 140. (in Surinami = eastern Asia.)

Range.—A winter vagrant recorded from the coasts of Burma, and in India from Assam and West Bengal, and in the Megna Sundarbans of East Pakistan (1929, 'Fauna' 6 : 233).

Genus **LIMICOLA** Koch

Limicola Koch, 1816, Syst. baier. Zool. : 316. Type, by monotypy, *Numenius pygmaeus* Bechstein (not of Latham) = *Scolopax falcinellus* Pontoppidan.

Limicola falcinellus (Pontoppidan)
Broadbilled Sandpiper

A Palaearctic breeding species, wintering from the Mediterranean and Middle East to the Indochinese subregion, Malaysia, and Australia.

424. **Limicola falcinellus falcinellus** (Pontoppidan)

Scolopax Falcinellus Pontoppidan, 1763, Dansk. Atlas 1 : 623, pl. 25. (No locality, Siaelandia *ex* Orn. Boreal. : 49 = Denmark.)

Range.—A winter migrant to the western coasts and tidal mudflats of West Pakistan, India, and Ceylon.

425. **Limicola falcinellus sibirica** Dresser

Limicola sibirica Dresser, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 674. (Siberia and China.)

Range.—A wintering form in Malaysia and the coasts of eastern India (range not entirely clear), and East Pakistan.

Genus **PHILOMACHUS** Merrem

Philomachus Anonymous = Merrem, 1804, Allg. Lit. Zeitung 2 (168): col. 542. Type, by monotypy, *Tringa pugnax* Linnaeus.

Philomachus pugnax (Linnaeus)
Ruff and Reeve

Breeds in northern Europe and western Siberia, wintering in Africa east to India and China, rarely.

426. **Philomachus pugnax** (Linnaeus)

Tringa Pugnax Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 148. (in Europa minus boreali = Southern Sweden.)

Range.—A wintering species in India, Ceylon, and both Pakistans; along the seashore, and inland on marshes and river banks.

Subfamily PHALAROPINAE: Phalaropes

Genus **PHALAROPUS** Brisson

Phalaropus Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1: 50; 6: 12. Type, by tautonymy, *Phalaropus* Brisson = *Tringa fulicaria* Linnaeus.

Lobipes Cuvier, 1817 (1816), Règne Anim. 1: 495. Type, by original designation, *Tringa hyperborea* Linnaeus = *Tringa lobata* Linnaeus.

Phalaropus fulicarius (Linnaeus)
Grey Phalarope

An Holarctic breeding species wintering at sea off the coasts of Chile and Africa.

427. **Phalaropus fulicarius** (Linnaeus)

Tringa Fulicaria Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 148. (in America = Hudson Bay.)

Phalaropus fulicarius jourdaini Iredale, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 42: 8. (Liefde Bay, Spitzbergen.)

Range.—A wintering species found off the west coast of Africa and the Chilean coast. One record from the Calcutta market (Blyth, 1846).

Phalaropus lobatus (Linnaeus)
Rednecked Phalarope

An Holarctic breeding species, wintering off the South American coast, Indian Ocean, and Moluccan and Banda seas.

428. **Phalaropus lobatus** (Linnaeus)

Tringa tobata (*sic*) Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 148. (in America septentrionali = Hudson Bay.)

Range.—A wintering species in the Arabian Sea off northern India and West Pakistan. Stragglers in passage have been taken in Baluchistan, Karachi harbour, Kutch (1956, J.B.N.H.S. 54: 190) and Saurashtra (1957, J.B.N.H.S. 54: 465), Rajasthan (Sambhar Lake), U.P. (Rae Bareli District), Delhi District, and Madras harbour.

Family ROSTRATULIDAE: Painted Snipe [1]

Genus **ROSTRATULA** Vieillot

Rostratula Vieillot, 1816, Analyse: 56. Type, by monotypy, Bécassine de Madagascar, Buffon = *Rallus benghalensis* Linnaeus.

Rostratula benghalensis (Linnaeus)
Painted Snipe

Africa, south of the Sahara to the Cape, Madagascar, southern Asia, Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Formosa, Philippines, and Australia.

429. **Rostratula benghalensis benghalensis** (Linnaeus)

Rallus benghalensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 153. (Asia.)

Range.—From West Pakistan and Kashmir throughout India, Ceylon, and East Pakistan, from the plains to 5000 feet; in swampy places.

[1] Current authors are in dispute over the position of the Painted Snipe, made a subgroup of the family Charadriidae by Stresemann (1934, *antea*: 775), and kept as a family next to the Oystercatchers by Wetmore (1951, *antea*: 18).

Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE: Stilts, Avocets

Genus **HIMANTOPUS** Brisson

Himantopus Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1 : 46; 5 : 33. Type, by tautonymy, *Himantopus* Brisson = *Charadrius himantopus* Linnaeus.

Himantopus himantopus (Linnaeus)
Blackwinged Stilt

A world-wide species breeding in temperate and tropical latitudes in Europe, Asia, Australasia, New Zealand, and the Americas.

430. **Himantopus himantopus himantopus** (Linnaeus)

Charadrius Himantopus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 151. (Southern Europe.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and northern India south to Kutch, Saurashtra and Bombay, east to Bengal and East Pakistan in the Sundarbans. Found in brackish estuaries, tanks, and along larger rivers.

431. **Himantopus himantopus ceylonensis** Whistler

Himantopus himantopus ceylonensis Whistler, 1944, Spolia Zeylanica **23** (3, 4) : 277. (Kalawewa, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, near tanks and estuaries in the low-country dry zone.

Genus **RECURVIROSTRA** Linnaeus

Recurvirostra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 151. Type, by monotypy, *Recurvirostra avosetta* Linnaeus.

Recurvirostra avosetta Linnaeus
Avocet

Breeds in western Europe and western Asia south to the Middle East and parts of Africa.

432. **Recurvirostra avosetta** Linnaeus

Recurvirostra Avosetta Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 151. (in Europa australiore = Italy.)

Range.—Breeds in northern Baluchistan and the Great Rann of Kutch (Ali, 1945, J.B.N.H.S. **45** : 420). Winters in West Pakistan, India (uncommon in the south), and Ceylon; Assam (rare; 2 records, J.B.N.H.S. **50** : 947). On tidal estuaries and mudflats.

Genus **IBIDORHYNCHA** Vigors[1]

Ibidorhyncha Vigors, 1832 (1830-31), Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London : 174. Type, by monotypy, *Ibidorhyncha struthersii* Vigors.

Ibidorhyncha struthersii Vigors
Ibisbill

Central Asia from western Turkestan to Chihli south to Kashmir and the Himalayas.

433. **Ibidorhyncha struthersii** Vigors

Ibidorhyncha Struthersii Vigors, 1832 (1830-31), Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London : 174. (Himalayas.)

Range.—Breeds from Gilgit and Kashmir east to Sikkim and probably farther east above 6000 feet, wintering from the Tibetan plateau south to the lowest Himalayan foothills east to eastern Assam, from a few hundred feet above sea level to 12,000 feet. Found usually on rock and pebble islands in the large river beds.

Family DROMADIDAE : Crab Plover

Genus **DROMAS** Paykull

Dromas Paykull, 1805, Kongl. Vet.-Acad. Nya Handl. **26** : 182. Type, by monotypy, *Dromas ardeola* Paykull.

Dromas ardeola Paykull
Crab Plover

Red Sea, Persian Gulf and northern shores of the Indian Ocean south to Natal, east to Ceylon.

434. **Dromas ardeola** Paykull

Dromas Ardeola Paykull, 1805, Kongl. Vet.-Acad. Nya Handl. **26** : 182, 188, pl. 8. (India.)

Range.—Breeds off Ceylon at Adam's Bridge, and found on the Laccadive Islands and along the coast of West Pakistan, western India, Ceylon and the Maldive Is.; on sea beaches.

[1] The familial relationships of this genus are uncertain, see Verheyen, R., 1958, Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg. **34** (18) : 1-31.

Family BURHINIDAE: Stone Curlews, Thick-knees

Genus **BURHINUS** Illiger

Burhinus Illiger, 1811, Prodromus: 250. Type, by monotypy, *Charadrius magnirostris* Latham.

Burhinus oedicnemus (Linnaeus)
Stone Curlew

From the Canary Islands across southern Europe and northern Africa to India and the Indochinese subregion.

435. **Burhinus oedicnemus saharae** (Reichenow)

Oedicnemus oedicnemus saharae Reichenow, 1894, Jour. f. Orn. **42**: 102. (Tunis.)

Burhinus oedicnemus astutus Hartert, 1916, Nov. Zool. **23**: 93. (Fao, Persian Gulf.)

Cf. Whistler, H., 1938, J.B.N.H.S. **40**: 231.

Range.—West Pakistan and northern India, south to Rajasthan and northern U.P.; in stony desert areas.

436. **Burhinus oedicnemus indicus** (Salvadori)

Oedicnemus indicus Salvadori, 1865, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. Milano **8**: 381. (India.)

Burhinus oedicnemus mayri Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52**: 82. (Londa, Bombay.)

Range.—India, intergrading with the preceding form in Kutch and Saurashtra, south from Bombay and M.P., through the Peninsula to Ceylon, east to Nepal, East Pakistan and Burma; in suitable dry open stony biotope.

Genus **ESACUS** Lesson

Esacus Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Orn., livr. **7**: 547. Type, by monotypy, *Oedicnemus recurvirostris* Cuvier.

Orthorhamphus Salvadori, 1874, Ucc. Borneo, in Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova **5**: 312. Type, by monotypy, *Oedicnemus magnirostris* Vieillot.

Esacus magnirostris (Vieillot)
Great Stone Plover

From West Pakistan east to Burma and the Indochinese subregion, Hainan Island, Philippines, Malaysia, and Australia.

437. **Esacus magnirostris recurvirostris** (Cuvier)

Oedicnemus recurvirostris Cuvier, 1829, Règne Anim., ed. 2, 1 : 500, note 2. (No locality = Nepal, *fide* Baker.)

Range.—From West Pakistan through India and Ceylon to Burma ; along sea coasts and inland river beds.

438. **Esacus magnirostris magnirostris** (Vieillot)

Oedicnemus magnirostris ' Geoffroy St. Hilaire ' = Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. 23 : 231. (No locality = Australia, 1819, *ex* pl. G 39, f. 1, 28.)

Range.—Andaman Islands ; along the sea beaches.

Family GLAREOLIDAE : Coursers, Pratincoles

Genus **CURSORIUS** Latham

Cursorius Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 2 : 751. Type, by subsequent designation, *Charadrius europaeus* Latham = *Charadrius cursor* Latham.

Macrotarsius ' Jerdon ' = Blyth, 1848, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 17 : 254. Type, by monotypy, *Macrotarsius bitorquatus* ' Jerdon ' = Blyth. Not *Macrotarsus* Lacépède, 1799, 1800, 1801, or *Macrotarsus* Link, 1795. See also *Macrotarsius bitorquatus* Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 18 : 260.[1]

Rhinoptilus Strickland, 1852 (1850), Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 220. New name for *Macrotarsus* (*sic*) of Blyth, preoccupied by *Macrotarsus* Lacépède, *in errore* (Blyth, *tom. cit. supra*, spelled his name *Macrotarsius*). Type, by subsequent designation, *Cursorius chalcopterus*. (Sharpe, 1896, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. 24 : 43, *errore*, an invalid designation under Art. 30, Rule (f.), International Rules of Nomenclature.)[2]

[1] Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature, 1953 : 81, para. 159, footnote 77, and *see* page 78, para. 152, ref. art. 34, recommends retention of a genus as valid if it differs from another genus ' in spelling by even one letter'.

[2] I concur with Blanford, 1898, ' Fauna', Bds., 4 : 212, that the genus *Macrotarsius* Blyth (*Rhinoptilus* auct.) is a very weak one, the differences between the species being scarcely of generic value; for example, *Cursorius temminckii* in its shorter bill and longer second primary bridges the alleged anatomical differences between the supposed genera, while also possessing a darker patch on the breast approaching a breast band, common to *africanus*, *chalcopterus*, *cinctus* and *bitorquatus*.

Cursorius cursor (Latham)
Creamcoloured Courser

Cape Verde and Canary Is., North Africa east through Middle East to Transcaspia and Iran, wintering south in Africa and India; casual in Europe.

439. **Cursorius cursor cursor** (Latham)

Charadrius Cursor Latham, 1787, Gen. Syn. Bds., Suppl., 1 : 293. (Kent.)

Range.—A winter visitant to West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan (vicinity of Quetta), Mekran, and Sind, and in Kutch, Saurashtra, Rajasthan, and northern Gujarat; in desert country and sandy fallow land. May breed in Baluchistan (?).

Cursorius coromandelicus (Gmelin)
Indian Courser

West Pakistan, India, and Ceylon.

440. **Cursorius coromandelicus** (Gmelin)

Charadrius coromandelicus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 (2) : 692. (Coromandel Coast.)

Range.—Ranges through West Pakistan (less common in Baluchistan), India east to West Bengal, and northern Ceylon in the low-country dry zone. In the plains up to the base of the Himalayas and in the foothills to 1000 feet; in open sandy, cultivated country. Absent from forest and from open desert lacking stony features.

Cursorius bitorquatus (Blyth)
Jerdon's or Doublebanded Courser

India.
Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1952, J.B.N.H.S. 50 : 905-906, pl. 1.

441. **Cursorius bitorquatus** (Blyth)

Macrotarsius bitorquatus 'Jerdon' = Blyth, 1848, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 17 : 254. (Eastern Ghāts of the peninsula of India.)

Range.—At present unknown; previously recorded from Bhadrachalam north of the Godavari River, south to Anantpur and Cuddapah in Andhra. No specimen since 1871; last sight record 1900.

Genus **GLAREOLA** Brisson

Glareola Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1 : 48 ; 5 : 141. Type, by tautonymy, *Glareola* Brisson = *Hirundo pratincola* Linnaeus.

Glareola pratincola (Linnaeus)
Collared Pratincole

Africa and the Mediterranean area east to India and the Indochinese subregion, north to Mongolia ; on migration to Australia.

442. **Glareola pratincola pratincola** (Linnaeus)

Hirundo Pratincola Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1 : 345. (Shores of southern Europe and in Austria ; restricted type locality, Austria, B.O.U. Committee.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in Sind. Wintering birds wander as far south as the Deccan, Mysore (Abdulali, H., 1956, J.B.N.H.S. 53 : 701-2) and Ceylon; in thin scrub, dry pasture and open river areas.

443. **Glareola pratincola maldivarum** J. R. Forster

Glareola (*Pratincola*) *Maldivarum* J. R. Forster, 1795, Faunula Indica, ed. 2, : 11. (Open sea in the latitude of the Maldive Islands, *ex* Latham, Gen. Syn. 5 : 224, var. B.)

Range.—Breeds irregularly in India, East Pakistan, and Ceylon, on mudflats, burned-over grassland or near rivers. Winters locally in India in suitable open country as far west as Bombay and Saurashtra.

Glareola lactea Temminck
Small Indian Pratincole

Pakistan, India, Ceylon, and the Indochinese subregion.

444. **Glareola lactea** Temminck

Glareola lactea Temminck, 1820, Man. d'Orn., ed. 2, 2 : 503. (Bengal.)

Range.—From West Pakistan (Sind, Punjab), Kashmir along the Himalayan foothills to Assam and East Pakistan, south locally to Mysore, Kerala, and Ceylon; on sand banks and river beds.

Family STERCORARIIDAE : Skuas, Jaegers

Genus **CATHARACTA** Brünnich

Catharacta Brünnich, 1764, Orn. Boreal. : 32. Type, by subsequent designation, *Catharacta skua* Brünnich.

Cf. Handbook of British Birds, 1947, **5** : 122.
Ibis, 1956, **98** : 161.

Catharacta skua Brünnich
Antarctic Skua

Breeds in the Arctic zone on islands in the north Atlantic, and in the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic zones, wintering into temperate and tropical seas.

445. **Catharacta skua antarctica** (Lesson)[1]

Lestris antarcticus Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Orn., livr. 8 : 616. (Falkland Islands and New Zealand : restricted to the former by Mathews, 1912, Nov. Zool. **18** : 212.)

Range.—An occasional straggler to Ceylon in September and October (6 records, Phillips, 1953, *antea* : 46). This or other subspecies of this wide-ranging antarctic and sub-antarctic bird may occur in the Indian Ocean as regular stragglers.

446. **Catharacta skua lönnbergi** Mathews

Catharacta antarctica lönnbergi Mathews, 1912, Nov. Zool. **18** : 212. (New Zealand Seas.)

Range.—A straggler picked up in Kerala in September 1933, (Whistler, 1937, J.B.N.H.S. **38** : 577) ; another in Ratnagiri Dist., W. coast of India in June 1957 (1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55** : 356).

Genus **STERCORARIUS** Brisson

Stercorarius Brisson, 1760, Orn. **1** : 56 ; **6** : 149. Type, by tautonymy, *Stercorarius* Brisson = *Larus parasiticus* Linnaeus.

Stercorarius pomarinus (Temminck)
Pomatorhine Skua or Jaeger

Breeds in Siberia and western North America, wintering in north temperate and tropical seas, rarely in the Indian Ocean.

[1] The identification of one of the Ceylon specimens of Skua as *C. s. maccormicki* Saunders cited by Whistler (1944, S.Z. **23** : 266) appears to be an error, and the specimen belongs to the subspecies *antarctica*.

447. **Stercorarius pomarinus** (Temminck)

Lestris pomarinus Temminck, 1815 (1814), Man. d'Orn. : 514. (Arctic regions of Europe.)

Range.—A very rare straggler. One record for Burma and one for Ceylon (Wait, 1931, *antea* : 395).

Stercorarius parasiticus (Linnaeus)
Parasitic or Richardson's Skua or Jaeger

An Holarctic breeding species wintering off the coast of western Africa, Mediterranean, Indian and Australian seas, and eastern Pacific and western coastal Atlantic Oceans.

448. **Stercorarius parasiticus** (Linnaeus)

Larus parasiticus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 136. (Within the Tropic of Cancer of Europe, America, and Asia = coast of Sweden.)

Range.—A winter straggler to the Arabian Sea and the coast of West Pakistan.

Family LARIDAE : Gulls, Terns

Genus **LARUS** Linnaeus

Larus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 136. Type, by subsequent designation, *Larus marinus* Linnaeus.

Cf. Stegmann, B., 1934, Jour. f. Orn. **82** : 340-380.

Larus hemprichii Bruch
Sooty Gull

Breeds in the Red Sea and on Astola Island off the coast of Iranian Baluchistan, ranging along the African coast, and east to Sind.

449. **Larus hemprichii** Bruch

Larus (*Adelarus*) *Hemprichii* 'Bp.' = Bruch, 1853, Jour. f. Orn. 1 : 106. (Red Sea.) New name for *Larus crassirostris* Vigors, not of Vieillot.

Range.—Wanders as far east and south as the coasts of West Pakistan and western India to Bombay in the non-breeding season.

Larus argentatus Pontoppidan
Herring Gull[1]

An Holarctic breeding species from the temperate to the arctic zones, wintering south to the Mediterranean, southern Asia, and southern Mexico.

450. **Larus argentatus heuglini** Bree

Larus Heuglini Bree, 1876, Bds. Eur., ed. 2, 5 : 58 and pl. (New name for *Larus cachinnans* Pallas, not of Pallas, Heuglin, 1873, Orn. Nord-Ost Afr., 2, Abth. 2, no. 892, part ; type from Zeyla, Somaliland.)

Larus affinis taimyrensis Buturlin, 1911, Orn. Mitt. 2 : 149. (Western shores of the Gulf of Yenessei.)

Range.—Winters along the northern Indian Ocean coasts east to the Mekran coast and south along the coast of West Pakistan and western India to Bombay, rarely to Kerala and Ceylon.

451. **Larus argentatus mongolicus** Sushkin

Larus argentatus mongolicus Sushkin, 1925, Bds. Russian Altai, etc. : 63. (lake Uriug-noor, NW. Mongolia.)

Range.— A wintering species along the China coast and west as far as the coast of Bombay and West Pakistan in Sind. In passage may occur inland on large lakes. Birds previously referred to *cachinnans* in Indian lists probably belong to this race.

Larus fuscus Linnaeus
Lesser Blackbacked Gull

Breeds in western and northern Europe, wintering from Africa to the Persian Gulf.

452. **Larus fuscus fuscus** Linnaeus

Larus fuscus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 136. (Europa, restricted type locality, Sweden.)

Range.—A wintering species in the Persian Gulf. This is the form which evidently straggles south to the coasts of Kerala and Madras, and has been variously identified as *affinis* (= *graellsii*) the British form of the Lesser Blackbacked Gull. Immature specimens of this species and *argentatus* are difficult to identify, and should probably not be attempted in the field.

[1] Races of the Herring Gull seem not to be satisfactorily worked out in northern Asia. Russian workers differ on recognition of the various forms.

Larus ichthyaetus Pallas
Great Blackheaded Gull

Breeds in southern Russia east to Mongolia, wintering to the eastern Mediterranean, Red Sea, and the coast of Burma.

453. **Larus ichthyaetus** Pallas

Larus Ichthyaetus Pallas, 1773, Reise Russ. Reich **2** : 713. (Caspian Sea.)

Range.—Winters south to the coasts of India, both Pakistans, Ceylon, and Burma; occasionally inland on large lakes or rivers.

Larus brunnicephalus Jerdon
Brownheaded Gull

Breeds on the inland lakes of central Asia from Turkestan to Mongolia, wintering on the coasts of southern Asia.

454. **Larus brunnicephalus** Jerdon

Larus brunnicephalus Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. and Sci. **12** : 225. (West coast of Indian peninsula.)

Range.—Breeds on upland lakes as far south as Ladakh and Tibet. Winters along the coasts and inland on passage through India, both Pakistans, and Burma, south to Ceylon.

Larus ridibundus Linnaeus
Blackheaded Gull

A Palaearctic breeding species, wintering south to the Azores, Mediterranean, Persian Gulf, south China coast, Japan, and the Philippines.

455. **Larus ridibundus ridibundus** Linnaeus

Larus ridibundus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1** : 225. (European seas = England.)

Range.—Winters in both Pakistans, and India south to Kerala; on inland waters and along the coasts.

Larus genei Brème
Slenderbilled Gull

Breeds on Black and Caspian seas south to the Persian Gulf and Sind, ranging west to the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

456. **Larus geneï** Brème

Larus Geneï Brème, 1839, Rev. Zool. : 321. (Sardinia.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan on the Mekran coast irregularly on Sonmeani Lake, and in Sind, ranging along tidal creeks and estuaries in the non-breeding season.

Larus minutus Pallas
Little Gull

Breeds in the Palaearctic zone, wintering along the coasts of Europe and Asia, wandering casually inland.

457. **Larus minutus** Pallas

Larus minutus Pallas, 1776, Reise Russ. Reich **3** : 702. (Rivers of Siberia and in Russia = Berezovo, Tobolsk, Siberia.)

Range.—An accidental vagrant in India (Ladakh, Koelz Coll., Oudh).[1]

Genus **CHLIDONIAS** Rafinesque[2]

Chlidonias Rafinesque, 1822, Kentucky Gazette, n.s., **1** (8), Feb. 21 : 3, col. 5. Type, by monotypy, *Sterna melanops* Rafinesque = *Sterna surinamensis* Gmelin.

Chlidonias hybrida (Pallas)
Whiskered Tern

Breeds in southern Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines.

458. **Chlidonias hybrida indica** (Stephens)

Viralva Indica Stephens, 1826, *in* Shaw's Gen. Zool. **13** (1): 169. (Cawnpore, India.)

Hydrochelidon leucopareia leggei Mathews, 1912, Bds. Austr. **2** : 320. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Breeds on swamps and lakes in West Pakistan, Kashmir, and northern India. Winters from Kutch east to West Bengal and south to Ceylon ; on backwaters, flooded rice fields, tanks, and rivers.

[1] A specimen of the Holarctic breeding *Larus marinus* Linnaeus is recorded by R. Meinertzhagen from Nasirabad, Rajasthan, 16.ix.1899 (J.B.N.H.S. **13** : 374).

[2] *Chlidonias niger niger* (Linnaeus), the Black Tern, has been reported by H. Alexander (1950, J.B.N.H.S. **49** : 120-21) from near Delhi. This tern breeds from Europe east to Siberia and may be expected to wander accidentally to India. Confirmation awaits a specimen.

Chlidonias leucoptera (Temminck)
Whitewinged Black Tern

Breeds in southern Europe and central Asia, wintering in Africa, India and Malaysia to Australia.

459. **Chlidonias leucoptera** (Temminck)

Sterna leucoptera Temminck, 1815, Man. d'Orn.: 483. (Coasts of the Mediterranean.)

Range.—A winter straggler, recorded from West Bengal (Calcutta), Tripura, East Pakistan, South Andaman Island, Ceylon and Burma. Sight record for Bombay, 1950, J.B.N.H.S. **49**: 310 and Saurashtra, 1955, ibid. **53**: 130.

Genus **GELOCHELIDON** Brehm

Gelochelidon C. L. Brehm, 1830, Isis von Oken **23**, col. 994. Type, by monotypy, *Gelochelidon meridionalis* Brehm = *Sterna nilotica* Gmelin.

Gelochelidon nilotica (Gmelin)
Gullbilled Tern

Breeds in Europe, North Africa, the Middle East, and western Asia, wintering in Africa, India, and occasionally to the Sunda Islands.

460. **Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica** (Gmelin)

Sterna nilotica Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. **1** (2): 606. (Egypt.)

Range.—Breeds near rivers, swamps, and lakes in West Pakistan, and in India from Kashmir south to the Ganges. Thought to breed on Adam's Bridge and in Burma (unconfirmed). Winters south of its breeding range to Ceylon in small numbers, on large areas of fresh water. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55**: 210).

461. **Gelochelidon nilotica affinis** (Horsfield)

Sterna affinis Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13** (1): 199. (Java.)

Range.—One record for the Andamans (1929, 'Fauna' **6**: 118). West Bengal (Abdulali, H., 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55**: 169). Breeds in Khulna Sundarbans, E. Pakistan (Stanford, 1937, ibid. **39**: 867)—presumably this smaller race.

Genus **HYDROPROGNE** Kaup

Hydroprogne Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw. : 91. Type, by subsequent designation, *Sterna caspia* Pallas = *Sterna tschegrava* Lepechin.

Hydroprogne caspia (Pallas)
Caspian Tern

An Holarctic breeding species, south through temperate and subtropical zones to Australia and New Zealand, wintering south to Africa, Sunda Islands, and New Mexico.

462. **Hydroprogne caspia caspia** (Pallas)

Sterna caspia Pallas, 1770, Novi Comm. Acad. Sci. Petropol. 14 (1) : 582, pl. 22. (Caspian Sea.)

Range.—A breeding species found both on fresh water and along the coasts south to the Mekran Coast, and on the islets off Mannar, Ceylon. Winters throughout India and both Pakistans ; near large rivers and lakes. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 210).

Genus **STERNA** Linnaeus

Sterna Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 137. Type, by tautonymy, *Sterna hirundo* Linnaeus (*Sterna*, prebinomial specific name in synonymy).

Thalasseus Boie, 1822, Isis von Oken, Bd. 1, col. 563. Type, by subsequent designation, '*Th. cantiacus*' = *Sterna cantiaca* Gmelin = *Sterna sandvicensis* Latham.

Sterna aurantia J. E. Gray
Indian River Tern

India, both Pakistans, Burma, Malaya, and Thailand east to the Mekong River.

463. **Sterna aurantia** J. E. Gray

Sterna aurantia J. E. Gray, 1831, *in* Hardwicke's Ill. Ind. Zool. 1 (5) : pl. 69, f. 2. (India.)

Range.—A breeding species on the larger rivers of West Pakistan and northern India, east to Burma. May breed casually to the south as far as Bezwada in Andhra, and M.P. Winters throughout its range.

Sterna hirundo Linnaeus
Common Tern

An Holarctic breeding species south through temperate and tropical latitudes to Venezuela, north Africa, Ladakh; wintering in South America, Africa, Malaya, and New Guinea.

464. **Sterna hirundo hirundo** Linnaeus

Sterna Hirundo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 137. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—Winters south to the Mekran and Sind coast of West Pakistan, and probably farther south into India.

465. **Sterna hirundo tibetana** Saunders

Sterna tibetana Saunders, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 649. (Tibet.)

Range.—A breeding species on the lakes of central Asia south to Ladakh and Tibet, wandering south in winter along the larger rivers of eastern and southern India, East Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon.

Sterna dougallii Montagu
Roseate or Rosy Tern

Breeds in eastern North America, western Europe, Ceylon, China coast, Philippines, and Australia.

466. **Sterna dougallii korustes** (Hume)

Sternula korustes Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers 2 : 318. (Andaman Islands.)

Range.—Breeds on Vengurla Rocks off Malvan (Bombay coast), and islets and sand bars off Ceylon and the Andamans. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 211; breeding ?). May occur in winter off the eastern coast of India.

Sterna repressa Hartert
Whitecheeked Tern

Red Sea, Somaliland and Kenya east to the Persian Gulf and Malabar Coast.

467. **Sterna repressa** Hartert

Sterna repressa Hartert, 1916, Nov. Zool. **23**: 298. (Fao, Persian Gulf.) New name for *Sterna albigena* of authors, not Reichenbach.

Range.—Breeds on Vengurla Rocks off Malvan (Bombay coast). Winters casually south to the Malabar Coast and the Laccadive Islands.

Sterna sumatrana Raffles
Blacknaped Tern

Breeds on islands in the Indian Ocean, western Pacific north to the China Sea, south to New Caledonia.

468. **Sterna sumatrana sumatrana** Raffles

Sterna Sumatrana Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13** (2): 329. (Sumatra.)

Range.—Breeds on the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the coasts of southern Burma. May occur at sea in the Bay of Bengal and adjacent seas.

469. **Sterna sumatrana mathewsi** Stresemann

Sterna sumatrana mathewsi Stresemann, 1914, Nov. Zool. **21**: 60. (Aldabra Islands, type from Ile Piquart.)

Range.—Reported breeding in Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55**: 211).

Sterna acuticauda J. E. Gray
Blackbellied Tern

Both Pakistans, India, Burma, Thailand, and Laos.

470. **Sterna acuticauda** J. E. Gray

Sterna acuticauda J. E. Gray, 1831 ? (1830-1832), *in* Hardwicke's Ill. Ind. Zool. **1** (6): pl. 70, f. 3. (Cawnpore, India.)

Sterna melanogaster Temminck, 1827, Pl. col. livr. 72: pl. 434. [Islands of Ceylon and Java (error) and the coasts of India.]

Cf. Deignan, H. G., 1945, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. No. 186: 133-34 (use of name).

Range.—Breeds on sand banks in the larger rivers of both Pakistans and India south to Bezwada in Andhra and M.P. Recorded from the Godavari River delta.

Sterna anaethetus Scopoli
Brownwinged Tern

Breeds in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean, China Sea and west coasts of Africa and Mexico, ranging widely in the non-breeding season.

471. **Sterna anaethetus anaethetus** Scopoli

Sterna Anaethetus Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. **2** : 92. ('In Guinea' = Panay, Philippine Islands, *ex* Sonnerat.)

Range.—Wanders as a pelagic species as far west as the coast of Ceylon. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55**: 211).

472. **Sterna anaethetus fuligula** Lichtenstein

Sterna fuligula Lichtenstein, 1844, *in* Forster, Descr. Anim., ed. Licht.: 276, note. (Red Sea.)

Range.—Breeds on islands on the Mekran coast of West Pakistan. Wanders southward to the coasts of western India as far as Bombay.

473. **Sterna anaethetus antarctica** Lesson

Sterna antarctica Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Orn., livr. **8** : 621. (Mauritius and Calcutta.)

Range.—Breeds in the Laccadive and Maldive islands, and on Vengurla Rocks off the southern coast of Bombay State. Wanders off the coasts of southern India.

Sterna fuscata Linnaeus
Sooty Tern

Breeds in the Caribbean, tropical Atlantic, western and southern Pacific, Indian Ocean, China Sea, and Australasia.

474. **Sterna fuscata nubilosa** Sparrman

Sterna nubilosa Sparrman, 1788, Mus. Carls., fasc. 3, no. 63. (Finland, error = 'India Orientalis' according to Sundevall.)

Sterna infuscata Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Mus. Berl.: 81. (East Indies.)

Range.—A pelagic species breeding on Vengurla Rocks off Malvan (Bombay coast), and on the Laccadive, Maldive, and Andaman islands. May occur as a straggler from Ceylon and the coasts of India to East Pakistan and Burma.

Sterna albifrons Pallas
Little Tern

Breeds in North America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia, wintering south to South America, Africa, and Australasia.

475. **Sterna albifrons albifrons** Pallas

Sterna albifrons Pallas, 1764, *in* Vroeg's Cat., Adumbr., : 6. (Holland.)

Sterna minuta innominata Zarudny & Loudon, 1902, Orn. Monatsb. **10** : 150. (Bampur and Espossafar, Persian Baluchistan.)

Sterna albifrons praetermissa Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **49** : 39. (Buna Island, Persian Gulf.)

Range.—Breeds in the marshes along the Mekran Coast, on a rocky islet off Salsette Island, Bombay (1939, J.B.N.H.S. **40** : 635) and Masulipatam, Andhra (recorded 1937, J.B.N.H.S. **39** : 249). Winters throughout the southern part of its range south to the Malabar Coast.

476. **Sterna albifrons saundersi** Hume

Sterna Saundersi Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers **5** : 324, note, 325. (Karachi, Sind.)

Range.—Breeds along the coast of West Pakistan east to Karachi, and Ceylon on Karativu Island, northwest coast (Phillips, 1953, *antea* : 50), probably wintering along the coasts of western India. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55** : 211).

477. **Sterna albifrons pusilla** Temminck

Sterna Pusilla Temminck, 1839 (1840), Man. d'Orn., ed. 2, **4** : 464. (Sunda Islands and the Moluccas to New Guinea = Java.)

Range.—A river-breeding species in northern India and East Pakistan, east to Burma.

Sterna bergii Lichtenstein
Large Crested Tern

Coasts of Africa, Indian Ocean, Malaysia, and Australasia.

478. **Sterna bergii velox** Cretzschmar

Sterna Velox Cretzschmar, 1827 (1826), *in* Rüppell's Atlas, Vögel, : 21, pl. 13. (Red Sea coasts.)

Thalasseus bergii bakeri Mathews, 1912, Bds. Austr. **2**: 346. (Mekran Coast.)

Thalasseus bergii edwardsi Mathews, 1912, Bds. Austr. **2**: 347. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Breeds on islets off the Mekran and Sind coasts, Ceylon, Maldive Is., and the Sundarbans, wandering along the sea coasts of both Pakistans, India, Ceylon, the Laccadives and Maldives, and the Burma coast.

Sterna bengalensis Lesson
Indian Lesser Crested Tern

Mediterranean, coasts of east Africa, southeast Asia, and Malaysia to Australia.

479. **Sterna bengalensis bengalensis** Lesson

Sterna bengalensis Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Orn., livr. **8**: 621. (Coasts of India.)

Range.—Sea coasts of both Pakistans, India, and Ceylon, to Burma. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55**: 212).

Sterna sandvicensis Latham
Sandwich Tern

Breeds in Europe, north Africa east to the Caspian Sea; North America; wintering to the Red Sea, northern India, and South America.

480. **Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis** Latham

Sterna sandvicensis Latham, 1787, Gen. Syn., Suppl., **1**: 296. (Sandwich, Kent, England, based on the Sandwich Tern, Gen. Syn. **5**: 356.)

Range.—A winter wanderer to the Mekran Coast and Sind in West Pakistan. Saurashtra (Dharmakumarsinhji, R.S., 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55**: 357).

Genus **ANOÜS** Stephens

Anoüs Stephens, 1826, *in* Shaw's Gen. Zool. **13** (1): 139. Type, by subsequent designation, *Anoüs niger* Stephens = *Sterna stolida* Linnaeus.

Anoüs stolidus (Linnaeus)
Noddy Tern

From the Caribbean and mid-latitudes of the Atlantic Ocean east through the Indian Ocean to the eastern Pacific.

481. **Anoüs stolidus pileatus** (Scopoli)

Sterna pileata Scopoli, 1786, Del. Faun. et Flor. Insubr., fasc. **2** : 92. (No locality = Philippines, *ex* Sonnerat.)

Range.—A pelagic species breeding on small islets in the Laccadives, Nicobars, and throughout a large part of the Indian Ocean. Stragglers have been seen on the Mekran Coast, and collected storm-driven off the southwest coast of Ceylon. Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55** : 212).

Anoüs tenuirostris (Temminck)
Whitecapped Noddy

Indian and tropical Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

482. **Anoüs tenuirostris worcesteri** (McGregor)

Micranous worcesteri McGregor, 1911, Phil. Jour. Sci., 6, sect. D : 183. (Cavilli Island, Sulu Sea.)

Range.—A rare wanderer into the Bay of Bengal (three records, 1929, 'Fauna' **6** : 147).

Genus **GYGIS** Wagler

Gygis Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, col. 1223. Type, by monotypy, *Sterna candida* Gmelin.

Leucanous Mathews, 1912, Bds. Austr. **2** : 432. Type, by original designation, *Gygis microrhyncha* Saunders.

Gygis alba (Sparrman)
Indian Ocean White Tern, Fairy Tern

Tropical latitudes of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

483. **Gygis alba monte** Mathews

Gygis alba monte Mathews, 1912, Bds. Austr. **2** : 443. (Seychelles.)

Range.—Breeds in the Chagos Archipelago and Addu Atoll, Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55** : 212). Has been obtained in the Bay of Bengal (1929, 'Fauna' **6** : 149).

Genus **RYNCHOPS** Linnaeus

Rynchops Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 138. Type, by monotypy, *Rynchops nigra* Linnaeus.

Rynchops albicollis Swainson
Indian Skimmer

Both Pakistans, India, Burma, and Indochina.

484. **Rynchops albicollis** Swainson

Rynchops albicollis Swainson, 1837 (1838), Anim. in Menag.: 360. (India.)

Range.—A breeding and resident species on the larger Indian rivers and rarely on large lakes; from Sind in West Pakistan, south in India from Kutch (one record, 1956, J.B.N.H.S. 54: 190) and Rajasthan to the Indravati River in M.P., the Kistna River in Andhra, and east through U.P., Orissa, and Bengal, East Pakistan, and Assam to Burma. A straggler to Bombay and the Deccan; unrecorded in the south and Ceylon.

Family PTEROCLIDIDAE: Sandgrouse

Genus **SYRRHAPTES** Illiger

Syrrhaptes Illiger, 1811, Prodromus: 243. Type, by monotypy, *Tetrao paradoxus* 'Lin. Gmel.' = Pallas.

Syrrhaptes tibetanus Gould
Tibetan Sandgrouse

Central Asia from the Pamirs to Kuku Nor, south to Lahul and Sikkim.

485. **Syrrhaptes tibetanus** Gould

Syrrhaptes tibetanus Gould, 1850, Bds. Asia, pt. 2: pl. and text [= 6, pl. 61 of bound vol.]. (Tsomoriri Lake, Ladak, Tibet.)

Range.—Breeds in Ladakh, Lahul, Tibet, and Sikkim from 12,000 to 16,000 feet, on stony ridges and open steppes.

Genus **PTEROCLES** Temminck

Pterocles Temminck, 1815, Pig. et Gall. 3: 238, 712. Type, by subsequent designation, *Tetrao alchata* Linnaeus.

Pterocles alchata (Linnaeus)
Large Pintail Sandgrouse

Southwest Europe and north Africa east to the Caucasus, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan.

486. **Pterocles alchata caudacutus** (S. G. Gmelin)

Tetrao caudacutus S. G. Gmelin, 1774, Reise Russl. 3 : 93, pl. 18. (Northern Persia.)

Range.—A breeding bird on grasslands near Quetta and the Peshawar Valley in West Pakistan. Winters farther south sporadically in Sind, Kutch (one record ? Ali, S., 1945, Bds. of Kutch : 99), Rajasthan, and east to Punjab and Delhi.

Pterocles exustus Temminck
Indian Sandgrouse

Northern and eastern Africa, Arabia east to Baluchistan, and India.

487. **Pterocles exustus erlangeri** (Neumann)

Pteroclurus exustus erlangeri Neumann, 1909, Orn. Monatsb. 17 : 154. (El Hota, Lahej, southern Arabia.)

Pterocles exustus hindustan Meinertzhagen, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 43 : 158. (Sambhar, Rajputana.)

Range.—Resident and breeds in West Pakistan in Baluchistan, Sind and West Punjab, and India from Kashmir east to Bihar, south to Kerala. In fallow land or newly ploughed fields, in stony semi-desert areas.

Pterocles senegallus (Linnæus)
Spotted Sandgrouse

From northern Africa east to the Middle East, Afghanistan, and north west India.

488. **Pterocles senegallus** (Linnaeus)

Tetrao senegallus Linnaeus, 1771, Mantissa : 526. (Senegal, *errore*, Algeria accepted as type locality by Hartert, 1924, Nov. Zool. 31 : 7.)

Pterocles senegallus remotus Neumann, 1934, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern 20 : 471. (Kunaria, Kutch, NW. India.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Sind and West Punjab to Kutch near the Rann, Rajasthan, northern Gujarat and Saurashtra. Breeds on bare desert or sun-baked mudflats. Breeding in India awaits confirmation.

Pterocles orientalis (Linnaeus)
Imperial Sandgrouse

Canary Islands, Iberian Peninsula, northwest Africa, Middle East, and southeast Russia to the Iranian frontier and Afghanistan.

489. **Pterocles orientalis orientalis** (Linnaeus)

Tetrao orientalis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:161. ('In Oriente' = Anatolia, *ex* Hasselquist.)

Pterocles orientalis enigmaticus Neumann, 1934, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 55:73. (Rann of Kutch, NW. India.)

Range.—Breeds in Baluchistan in the Quetta area, wintering in semi-desert areas in West Pakistan and India, south to Kutch, Saurashtra, Rajasthan.

Pterocles coronatus Lichtenstein
Coronetted Sandgrouse

From northern Africa to the Middle East and West Pakistan.

490. **Pterocles coronatus atratus** Hartert

Pterocles coronatus atratus Hartert, 1902, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 12: 48. (Eastern Persia.)

Pterocles coronatus ladas Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1:29. (Soneri Lake, Sind.)

Cf. Ticehurst, C. B., 1923, Ibis:470-473.

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in Baluchistan, Chaman, Quetta, and presumably in Sind, on open stony plains.

Pterocles indicus (Gmelin)
Closebarred or Painted Sandgrouse

From the Sahara east across northern and eastern Africa to Arabia, Afghanistan, and India.

491. **Pterocles indicus arabicus** Neumann

Pterocles lichtensteini arabicus Neumann, 1909, Orn. Monatsb. 17:152. (Lahej, Arabia.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in Baluchistan and probably the upper Sind hills west of the Indus, in semi-desert scrub and rocky nullahs; wintering south to the Karachi area.

492. **Pterocles indicus indicus** (Gmelin)

Tetrao indicus J. F. Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 (2):755. (Coromandel, India.)

Range.—From the Punjab Salt Range in West Pakistan south through the Punjab to Kutch, Saurashtra, Rajasthan, and the Deccan through M.P. to Bihar and West Bengal (rarely), south to Madras and Mysore; breeding in stony ravines and light open scrub forest.

Family COLUMBIDAE: Pigeons, Doves

Genus **TRERON** Vieillot

Treron Vieillot, 1816, Analyse: 49. Type, by monotypy, *Columba curvirostra* Gmelin.

Sphenurus Swainson, 1837, Classif. Bds. **2**: 348. Type, by monotypy, *S. semitorquatus* (Pl. enl. 240) = *Columba oxyura* Temminck.

Dendrophassa Gloger, 1842, Hand.-u. Hilfsb.: 359. Type, by original designation, *Columba aromatica* Gmelin.

Crocopus Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris **39**: 973. Type, by original designation, *Columba phoenicoptera* Latham.

Sphenocercus G.R. Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds: 57. Type, by original designation, *Columba oxyura* Temminck.

Treron apicauda Blyth
Pintailed Green Pigeon

From the Kumaon Himalayas east through the Indochinese subregion.

493. **Treron apicauda apicauda** Blyth

Treron apicauda 'Hodgson' = Blyth, after May 1846 (1845), Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** (2): 854. (Southeastern Himalayas and hill ranges of Assam—common at Darjeeling.)

Range.—From Kumaon to eastern Assam, in the foothills of the Himalayas to 6000 feet; in secondary growth and subtropical wet, pine, and tropical wet evergreen forest.

Treron sphenura (Vigors)
Wedgetailed Green Pigeon

From the Kashmir Himalayas east to Yunnan, the Indochinese subregion, Malaya, and Hainan Island.

494. **Treron sphenura sphenura** (Vigors)

Vinago sphenura Vigors, 1832 (1831), Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London: 173. (Himalayas.)

Range.—From Kashmir along the Himalayas to extreme northeast Assam, south in the Khasia Hills, Cachar, and the Naga Hills to Burma, from 2000 feet to 8000 feet; in tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen, moist deciduous, and pine forest.

Treron curvirostra (Gmelin)
Thickbilled Green Pigeon

From Nepal east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to the Philippines.

495. **Treron curvirostra nipalensis** (Hodgson)
Toria Nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** (1) : 164. (Nepal.)
Range.—Western Nepal to Assam, and the Indochinese subregion, from the edge of the plains to 5000 feet; in evergreen, semi-evergreen, moist, and dry deciduous forest, occasionally to open reedy areas.

Treron pompadora (Gmelin)
Pompadour or Greyfronted Green Pigeon

India, Ceylon, the Indochinese subregion, Malaysia, Philippines to the southern Moluccas and Sulawesi (Celebes).

496. **Treron pompadora affinis** (Jerdon)
Vinago affinis Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **12** : 13. (West coast of the Indian Peninsula.)
Range.—From Thana in Bombay, south through Coorg and the Wynaad, western hills of Mysore to Kerala, from the foothills to 4000 feet; in tropical evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

497. **Treron pompadora pompadora** (Gmelin)
Columba Pompadora Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. **1** (2) : 775. (Ceylon.)
Range.—Ceylon, low country and hill forests to 4000 feet.

498. **Treron pompadora conoveri** Rand & Fleming
Treron pompadora conoveri Rand & Fleming, 1953, Fieldiana, Zool., Chicago, **34**, No. 19 : 201-2. (Butwal, Nepal.)
Range.—Butwal, west central Nepal; tropical sal forest.

499. **Treron pompadora phayrei** (Blyth)
Osmotreron Phayrei Blyth, 1862, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **31** : 344. (Tounghoo, Burma.)
Range.—Bengal, Assam, East Pakistan to Burma, from the plains to 5000 feet; in evergreen, deciduous, and secondary scrub.

500. **Treron pompadora chloroptera** Blyth

Treron chloroptera Blyth, 1840, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** : 852. (Nicobars.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Treron bicincta (Jerdon)
Orangebreasted Green Pigeon

From India and Ceylon east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to Hainan Island.

501. **Treron bicincta bicincta** (Jerdon)

Vinago bicincta Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **12** : 13. (Seacoast south of Tellicherry.)

Treron bicincta [*sic*] *praetermissa* Robinson & Kloss, 1921, Jour. Fed. Malay States Mus. **10** : 203. (Koh Lak, southwestern Siam.)

Range.—From Bombay and U.P., south and east through peninsular India and the Eastern Ghats, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, and East Pakistan, from the plains to the foothills; in scrub and secondary growth, dry and moist deciduous forest.

502. **Treron bicincta leggei** Hartert

Treron bicincta leggei Hartert, 1910, Nov. Zool. **17** : 193. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low country wet and dry zones.

Treron phoenicoptera (Latham)
Green Pigeon

From India east through the Indochinese subregion.

503. **Treron phoenicoptera phoenicoptera** (Latham)

Columba phoenicoptera Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **2** : 597. (India.)

Range.—Himalayan foothills and adjacent plains, from U.P. east through Bengal, Assam, and East Pakistan, wandering up to 4000 feet with the seasons; in gardens, cultivated areas, and scrub jungle.

504. **Treron phoenicoptera chlorigaster** (Blyth)

Vinago chlorigaster Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** (1) : 167, note. (No locality = Indian Peninsula.)

Range.—From parts of Rajasthan and southern Punjab, M. P., Gujarat, and Bombay, south through the Indian Peninsula

including Orissa, and the Eastern Ghats. In southern U.P. and Bihar, intergrades between this and the typical race occur. In open scrub and farmland, wandering into forest occasionally.

505. **Treron phoenicoptera phillipsi** Ripley

Treron phoenicoptera phillipsi Ripley, 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **62** : 9. (Nilgala, Uva, Ceylon.)

Range.—Southeast Ceylon in Uva Province; in open dry deciduous forest.

Genus **DUCULA** Hodgson

Ducula Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 160. Type, by monotypy, *Ducula insignis* Hodgson.

Muscadivora Schlegel, 1872, Dier. K. zool. Genoot. Amsterdam : 209. Type, by subsequent designation, *Columba aenea* Linnaeus.[1]

Myristicivora Reichenbach, 1852, Nat. Syst., Vög., : 26. Type, by original designation, *Columba littoralis* Temminck = *C. bicolor* Scopoli.

Ducula aenea (Linnaeus)
Green Imperial Pigeon

From India east through the Indochinese subregion, Malaysia, Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes) and Sula Islands.

506. **Ducula aenea sylvatica** (Tickell)

Columba Sylvatica Tickell, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **2** : 581. (Borabhúm.)

Range.—From Nepal east along the terai to Assam, East Pakistan, and south to lat. 20°N., from the foothills to 5000 feet; in evergreen and moist deciduous forest. Also Andaman Islands[2].

507. **Ducula aenea pusilla** (Blyth)

Carpophaga pusilla Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18** : 816. (Nilgiris.)

Range.—Peninsular India from lat. 20°N. southward, and Ceylon; in the low country and foothills, in dry and moist deciduous and evergreen forest.

[1] Baker, 1928, 'Fauna' **5** : 206 mistakenly cites Selby as the author of *Muscadivora*.
[2] Specimens examined.

508. **Ducula aenea nicobarica** (Pelzeln)

Carpophaga insularis Blyth, 1858, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **27** : 270. (Nicobar Islands.) *Nomen nudum.*

Carpophaga aenea var. *nicobarica* Pelzeln, 1865, Reise 'Novara', Zool. Th. **1** : 105, Vög. (Nicobars.)

Range.—Nicobar Islands.

Ducula bicolor (Scopoli)
Pied Imperial Pigeon

Small islands from the Bay of Bengal east to the Philippines and New Guinea.

509. **Ducula bicolor** (Scopoli)

Columba bicolor Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. **2** : 94. ('Nova Guina', i.e. New Guinea.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar islands; on small islands.

Ducula badia (Raffles)
Imperial Pigeon

From Nepal and India east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

510. **Ducula badia insignis** Hodgson

Ducula Insignis Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** (1) : 162, pl. 9. (Nepal.)

Ducula badia carolinae Ripley, 1953, Postilla, Yale Peabody Museum, No. 17 : 1-2. (Phek, eastern Naga Hills.)[1]

Range.—Nepal, east through the terai and foothills to the Mishmi Hills, and south in the Khasia Hills, Cachar, Naga Hills, Manipur, to the hills of East Pakistan; from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet, in dry and wet deciduous and tropical evergreen forest.

511. **Ducula badia cuprea** (Jerdon)

Carpophaga cuprea Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **12** : 12. (Wynaad.)

Range.—From southern Bombay State south along the Western Ghats to Mysore, Kerala and Madras; from the foothills to 4000 feet; in secondary growth, deciduous and evergreen forest.

[1] Additional specimens indicate that the characters of this form are inconstant.

512. ? **Ducula badia griseicapilla** Walden

Ducula griseicapilla Walden, 1875, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), **16** : 228. (Karen Hills, between 4000 and 4200 feet.)

Range.—Hills of Burma possibly reaching the Indian border in the extreme northeast, east through the Indochinese subregion; in cut-over secondary scrub, deciduous and evergreen biotope.

Genus **COLUMBA** Linnaeus

Columba Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 162. Type, by subsequent designation, *Columba oenas* Linnaeus. (Vigors, 1825.)

Alsocomus Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 461. Type, by monotypy, *Columba puniceus* Blyth.

Ianthoenas Reichenbach, 1852, Nat. Syst., Vög., : 25. Type, by original designation, *Columba ianthina* Temminck & Schlegel.

Dendrotreron Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 937. Type, by monotypy, *Columba hodgsonii* Vigors.

Columba leuconota Vigors
Snow Pigeon

From western Afghanistan east to southeast Turkestan, eastern Tibet, west China, and extreme northwest Burma.

513. **Columba leuconota leuconota** Vigors

Columba leuconota Vigors, 1831, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1 : 23. (Himalayas, type probably from Nepal.)

Range.—Mountains of northern West Pakistan, east to Sikkim; from 5350 feet to 14,000 feet in summer. Intergrades with the next form in Sikkim in the Chumbi Valley.

514. **Columba leuconota gradaria** Hartert

Columba leuconota gradaria Hartert, 1916, Nov. Zool. **23** : 85. (Sungpan, Szechuan.)

Range.—From the Chumbi Valley east through Bhutan and Tibet, from 9000 feet up; in open country and cultivated areas.

Columba rupestris Pallas
Hill Pigeon

Central Asia from the Altai east to China and Korea, south to the Himalayas.

515. **Columba rupestris turkestanica** Buturlin

Columba rupestris turkestanica Buturlin, 1908, Orn. Monatsb. **16** : 45. (Altai.) New name for *Columba rupestris pallida* Rothschild & Hartert, preoccupied.

Range.—From the Wakhan south to Kashmir, Tibet, and the higher Himalayas, above 12,500 feet; in open rocky country, often near villages.

Columba livia Gmelin
Blue Rock Pigeon

A Palaearctic breeding species south to central Africa. Introduced and feral in many parts of the World.

516. **Columba livia neglecta** Hume

Columba neglecta Hume, 1873, *in* Henderson and Hume's Lahore to Yarkand : 272. (Ladak.)

Range.—From Baluchistan and Sind in West Pakistan, east to the Punjab, from the plains to 9000 feet; in stony country. Intergrades with the next form have been reported as far east as Bhutan in the higher hills.

517. **Columba livia intermedia** Strickland

Columba intermedia Strickland, 1844, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. **13** : 39. (India = Calcutta.)

Range.—India, Nepal, Ceylon, East Pakistan, and east to southern Burma, up to 9000 feet; in open stony areas and cultivated country.

Columba eversmanni Bonaparte
Eastern Stock Pigeon

Western Asia in Turkestan and Afghanistan, wintering south to West Pakistan and India.

518. **Columba eversmanni** Bonaparte

Columba eversmanni Bonaparte, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris **43** : 838. (Western and central Asia.)

Range.—A winter migrant south to West Pakistan and India as far south as Sind, southern Punjab, U.P., and Bihar; in open cultivated country.

Columba palumbus Linnaeus
Wood Pigeon, Ring Dove, or Cushat

Europe, western Asia, north Africa, Azores and Madeira, wintering south in the Mediterranean area, Middle East and India.

519. **Columba palumbus casiotis** (Bonaparte)

Palumbus casiotis Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris **39** : 1103. (Chinese Tartary.)

Range.—Breeds from Kashmir and the northern Himalayas east to Sikkim, from 2500 to 12,000 feet. In migration occurs south to NW.F.P. and Sind in West Pakistan and east to the Punjab and U.P.; in lightly wooded areas.

Columba hodgsonii Vigors
Speckled Wood Pigeon

India, Burma, and western China.

520. **Columba hodgsonii** Vigors

Columba Hodgsonii Vigors, 1832, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. **2** : 16. (Nepal.)

Range.—Himalayas from Kashmir to Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and hills of Assam to Burma, from 5500 to 13,000 feet; in moist temperate, dry and moist deciduous, subtropical wet and tropical semi-evergreen forest.

Columba elphinstonii (Sykes)
Nilgiri Wood Pigeon

Peninsular India.

521. **Columba elphinstonii** (Sykes)

Ptilinopus Elphinstonii Sykes, 1833 (1832), Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. **2** : 149. (The Ghauts of Dukhun.)

Range.—Southern Bombay State, western Madras, Mysore, and Kerala, in the hills from 2000 feet up; in evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

Columba torringtoni Bonaparte
Ceylon Wood Pigeon

Ceylon.

522. **Columba torringtoni** Bonaparte

Columba torringtoni 'Layard' = Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris **39** : 1103. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the hill zone, from 3000 feet up; in evergreen and moist deciduous forest. Sporadic records as low as 1500 feet.

Columba pulchricollis Blyth
Nepal or Ashy Wood Pigeon

Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Burma, Thailand, Formosa.

523. **Columba pulchricollis** Blyth

Columba pulchricollis 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1846 (1845), Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** (2) : 866. (Wooded region of eastern Himalaya, i.e. Nepal.)

Range.—From west central Nepal (Dana) east to Sikkim, southern Tibet and Assam, from 4700 up to 9000 feet; in moist deciduous and evergreen forest, occasionally descending lower to the hills of the terai area (east of the Tista River, *vide* Inglis).

Columba punicea Blyth
Purple Wood Pigeon

Eastern India, East Pakistan, Burma, and the Indochinese subregion.

524. **Columba punicea** Blyth

Columba (*Alsocomus*) *puniceus* 'Tickell' = Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** (1) : 461. (Chyebassa.)

Range.—Assam and East Pakistan, a rare vagrant to Ceylon. Found up to 5000 feet; in scrub and cultivated areas near forest.

Columba palumboides (Hume)
Andaman Wood Pigeon

Andaman and Nicobar islands.

525. **Columba palumboides** (Hume)

Carpophaga palumboides Anonymous = Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers **1** : 302. (Port Mouat, Andaman Islands.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar islands; in evergreen forest.

Genus **MACROPYGIA** Swainson

Macropygia Swainson, 1837, Classif. Bds. **2** : 348. Type, by subsequent designation, *Columba phasianella* Temminck, 1824, pl. col. 100.

Macropygia unchall (Wagler)
Bartailed Cuckoo-Dove

From Kashmir east through the Indochinese subregion to southeast China and Hainan Island.

526. **Macropygia unchall tusalia** (Blyth)

Columba tusalia 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** (2) : 936. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—From Kashmir to eastern Assam, East Pakistan, and Burma, in the hills from 3000 to 7000 feet; in evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

Macropygia rufipennis Blyth
Andaman Cuckoo-Dove

Andaman and Nicobar islands.

527. **Macropygia rufipennis** Blyth

Macropygia rufipennis Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **15** : 371. (Southern Nicobars.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Genus **STREPTOPELIA** Bonaparte

Streptopelia Bonaparte, 1855, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris **40** : 17 ; id., Consp. Av. **2** : 63. Type, by subsequent designation, *Columba risoria* Linnaeus.

Oenopopelia Blanford, 1898, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds., **4** : 28, (in key) : 47. Type, by monotypy, *Columba tranquebarica* Hermann.

Streptopelia turtur (Linnaeus)
Turtle Dove

Breeds in Europe, northern Africa and southwestern and southern Asia east to Siberia, Sakhalin, and Japan; wintering in the Mediterranean area, northeastern Africa and southern Asia.

Cf. Meinertzhagen, R., 1954, Birds of Arabia : 445-448.

528. **Streptopelia turtur turtur** (Linnaeus)

Columba Turtur Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 164. (India, error = England.)

Range.—One record for Baluchistan (1928, 'Fauna' **5** : 237). Two specimens from Gilgit in the British Museum may be referable to this form (Biddulph coll. June, 1879).

529. **Streptopelia turtur arenicola** (Hartert)

Turtur turtur arenicola Hartert, 1894, Nov. Zool. 1 : 42. (Fao on the Persian Gulf.)

Range.—A winter straggler to Baluchistan and NW.F.P. in West Pakistan ; taken in N. Baluchistan on passage in May.

Streptopelia orientalis (Latham)
Rufous Turtle Dove

Breeds from central Siberia east to Sakhalin, south to the Himalayas, west China, Burma, Japan, Riu Kiu Is., Formosa; wintering south in the Indochinese subregion and Hainan I.

530. **Streptopelia orientalis orientalis** (Latham)

Columba orientalis Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 2 : 606. (China, *ex* Sonnerat.)

Streptopelia orientalis baicalensis Buturlin, 1934, Polnyi opredelitel' ptits S.S.S.R. 1 : 224. New name for *S. o. orientalis* (Pallas).

Cf. Whistler, H., & Kinnear, N.B., 1936, J.B.N.H.S. 38 : 677-679.

Range.—Breeds in the northern Himalayas in southeast Tibet and the adjacent areas of Sikkim, Bhutan, and northern Assam, above 7000 feet, in open country. In winter may migrate into the lower hills and terai, but the winter range needs confirmation.

531. **Streptopelia orientalis meena** (Sykes)

Columba Meena Sykes, 1833 (1832), Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2 : 149. (Dukhun.)

Columba ferrago Eversmann, 1842, Addenda Pallas Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., fasc. 3 : 17. (Songaria and mountains of Targabatai.)

Range.—Himalayas from Kashmir as far east as the central Valley of Nepal, from the foothills to 9000 feet ; in deciduous forest and scrub. Winters in northern India, south to Gujarat, the Deccan, M.P., and western Madras (Wynaad) ; vagrant to Sind ; Ceylon (four records).

532. **Streptopelia orientalis agricola** (Tickell)

Columba agricola Tickell, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 2 : 581. (Jungles of Borabhúm and Dholbhúm.)

Streptopelia orientalis meridionalis Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 28. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)

Streptopelia orientalis khasiana Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 28. (Mawryngkneng, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, Bihar, duars of West Bengal, Assam and East Pakistan to Burma ; in scrub forest, from the foothills to 7000 feet. Winters south to Orissa, the Eastern Ghats in Andhra, and probably eastern Hyderabad.

533. **Streptopelia orientalis erythrocephala** (Bonaparte)

Turtur erythrocephalus Bonaparte, 1855, Consp. Gen. Av. 2 : 60. (South Africa *in errore* = southern India *vide* Whistler, 1943, J.B.N.H.S. 44 : 26, hereby restricted to Mysore. Type in British Museum.)

Streptopelia orientalis sylvicola Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52 : 81. (Castle Rock, Bombay Presidency.)

Range.—Breeds in peninsular India in Bombay from Mahableshwar south to Londa, M.P., Raipur, Seoni, Nagpur and Mysore, probably also in adjacent States although specimens are lacking.

Streptopelia decaocto (Frivaldszky)
Indian Ring Dove or Collared Turtle Dove

Breeds in north-central and eastern Europe east to Japan, south to the Middle East, Ceylon, and Burma.

534. **Streptopelia decaocto decaocto** (Frivaldszky)

Columba risoria Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 65. (India.) [Based on a pale domesticated bird.]

Columba risoria L. var. *decaocto* Frivaldszky, 1838 (1834-36), K. Magyar Tudos Târsaság Evkönyvi 3 : 183, pl. 8. (Turkey.)

Range.—Breeds in both Pakistans, India, and Ceylon, in the plains and lower hills to 8000 feet ; in cultivated areas, open country, and dry deciduous forest throughout India, except in the wet zones of the Malabar Coast and Assam. In Ceylon found only in the dry zone of the north and northwest.

Streptopelia tranquebarica (Hermann)
Red Turtle Dove

Eastern and southeast Asia from Tibet and north China south through the Indian and Indochinese subregions to the northern Philippines.

535. **Streptopelia tranquebarica tranquebarica** (Hermann)

Columba tranquebarica Hermann, 1804, Obs. Zool. : 200. (Tranquebaria, India.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Baluchistan (hot weather visitant), Sind, and west Punjab. Thence all India east to western Nepal and Bihar, south to Madras and Mysore; in open country near cultivation, and in dry deciduous biotope. Vagrant in Ceylon, once reported breeding.

536. **Streptopelia tranquebarica humilis** (Temminck)

Columba humilis Temminck, 1824, Pl. Col., livr. 44 : 259. [but not pl. 258]. (Bengal and Luzon.)

T.[*urtur*] *murvensis* 'Hodgs.' = Bonaparte, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris 43, no. 20 : 942. ('continent [de l'Asie]' = Nepal *ex* Hodgson), *vide* Hartert, 1922, Vög. pal. Fauna 3 : 2222.

Range.—From east Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, and East Pakistan east to eastern Tibet and Andaman Islands; in open country and scrub jungle.

Streptopelia chinensis (Scopoli)
Spotted Dove

Parts of Pakistan, India, Ceylon, east to Burma and the Indochinese subregion, southern China and Hainan Island. Introduced into the Hawaiian and eastern Indonesian islands.

537. **Streptopelia chinensis suratensis** (Gmelin)

Columba suratensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 (2) : 778. (Surat, Gulf of Cambay, India.)

Range.—West Pakistan, Nepal, and India except in desert areas, as far east as West Bengal and Cachar in Assam, up to 5800 feet. Naga Hills birds are intermediate between this form and *edwardi*. Open country, cultivation and scrub jungle in dry and moist deciduous and evergreen areas.

538. **Streptopelia chinensis ceylonensis** (Reichenbach)

Turtur ceylonensis Reichenbach, 1851, Vollst. Natursyst., Tauben, pl. 253b. ff. 3373-74. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones to 3000 feet.

539. **Streptopelia chinensis tigrina** (Temminck)

Columba Tigrina Temminck, 1810, *in* Knip, Les Pigeons, les colombes : 94, pl. 43. (Timor and Batavia; type from Java.)

Range.—East Pakistan east to Burma; in the plains.

540. **Streptopelia chinensis edwardi** Ripley

Streptopelia chinensis edwardi Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **61** : 99. (Chabua, Lakhimpur Dist., NE. Assam.)

Range.—Lakhimpur District, northeast Assam, north and south of the Brahmaputra and Lohit rivers, intergrading with *suratensis* in the Naga Hills.

Streptopelia senegalensis (Linnaeus)
Little Brown Dove or Sengal Dove

Africa, Arabia, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkestan, West Pakistan, and India.

541. **Streptopelia senegalensis cambayensis** (Gmelin)

Columba cambayensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. **1** (2) : 779. ('Cambaya', i.e. Gulf of Cambay, northwestern India.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India east to the Kosi and Ganges rivers and the Calcutta area; Andaman Islands. West Pakistan birds in Sind and the NW.F.P. intergrade into the race *ermanni* (Bonaparte) of Turkestan and Afghanistan. Found in open cultivation, scrub and semi-desert facies, usually near human habitation.

Genus **CHALCOPHAPS** Gould

Chalcophaps Gould, 1843, Bds. Austr., pt. 13; pl. [8] (= 5, pl. 62 of bound vol.). Type, by monotypy, *Columba chrysochlora* Wagler.

Chalcophaps indica (Linnaeus)
Emerald, Greenwinged, or Bronzewinged, Dove

From Kashmir east throughout southeast Asia, Philippines, Malaysia, and Australasia to New Caledonia.

542. **Chalcophaps indica indica** (Linnaeus)

Columba indica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 164. (India *orientali* = Amboina *vide* Stresemann, 1952, Ibis **94** : 511.)

Range.—India and East Pakistan, from the plains to 6000 feet; in evergreen and moist deciduous forest and plantations.

543. **Chalcophaps indica robinsoni** Baker

Chalcophaps indica robinsoni Baker, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **48** : 58. (Cocawatte Estate, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, all zones to 6000 feet.

544. **Chalcophaps indica maxima** Hartert

Chalcophaps indica maxima Hartert, 1931, Orn. Monatsb. **39**: 145. (Golapabung, South Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman Islands.

Family PSITTACIDAE : Parrots

Genus **PSITTACULA** Cuvier

Psittacula Cuvier, 1800, Leçons d'Anat. Comp. 1, table at end. Type, by subsequent designation, *Psittacus alexandri* Linnaeus. (Mathews, 1917, Bds. Austr. **6**: 169.)

Psittacula eupatria (Linnaeus)
Large Indian, or Alexandrine, Parakeet

From West Pakistan east through the Indochinese subregion; Seychelles Islands.

545. **Psittacula eupatria nipalensis** (Hodgson)

Palaeornis Nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** (1): 177. (Nepal.)

P.[*alaeornis*] *indoburmanicus* Hume, 1878, Stray Feathers **7**: 459. (No locality; restricted to Sikkim by Kloss.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Sind (Karachi), Bahawalpur, and western Punjab. Northern India from Kangra along the Himalayan foothills of U.P., east to Assam, south to Bombay, M.P., northern Andhra and Orissa; East Pakistan; wandering locally. In well-wooded country and cultivation, from plains to 1000 feet. Around such cities as Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta, the resident birds may largely be escapes.

546. **Psittacula eupatria eupatria** (Linnaeus)

Psittacus Eupatria Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**: 140. (No locality = Gingi, India *ex* Brisson.)

Range.—From Hyderabad in Andhra south to Mysore, Kerala, and western Madras; in tropical moist and dry deciduous forest, and cultivation. Ceylon in the low-country dry zone.

547. **Psittacula eupatria avensis** (Kloss)

Palaeornis eupatria avensis Kloss, 1917, Jour. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam **2**: 219. (Bhamo, Upper Burma.)

Range.—From the extreme eastern Himalayas of north Burma south to Amherst. The exact western limits of this form in Assam remain to be worked out, but it is presumably the population of the Naga Hills and Cachar.

548. **Psittacula eupatria magnirostris** (Ball)

Palaeornis magnirostris Ball, 1872, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 41 (2) : 278. (Andaman Islands.)

Range.—Andaman Islands.

Psittacula krameri (Scopoli)
Roseringed Parakeet

Central Africa from Lake Chad and Guinea east through Ethiopia, Mauritius, Muscat, both Pakistans, India, east to southeast China.

549. **Psittacula krameri borealis** (Neumann)

Palaeornis krameri borealis Neumann, 1915, Orn. Monatsb. 23 : 178. (Assam.)

Psittacula krameri fragosa Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 25. (Anadra, Sirohi, Rajasthan.)

Range.—West Pakistan in the NW. F.P., Sind and Punjab; along the Himalayan terai and foothills, through Nepal east to East Pakistan and Assam, south through the Peninsula to lat. 20°N.; in light, deciduous forest, and mango topes, near cultivation.

550. **Psittacula krameri manillensis** (Bechstein)

Psittacus Manillensis Bechstein, 1800, Stubenvögel, 2d Gotha ed., : 612. (Philippines, *errore* = Ceylon.)

Range.—Indian peninsula south of lat. 20°N. in light forest and near cultivation. Ceylon in the low-country wet and dry zones.

Psittacula alexandri (Linnaeus)
Redbreasted Parakeet

From India through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to southern China and Hainan Island.

551. **Psittacula alexandri fasciata** (P. L. S. Müller)

Psittacus fasciatus P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl.,: 74. (Pondicherry, *errore*, restricted to Arakan by Ticehurst, 1933, J.B.N.H.S. 36 : 934.)

Range.—U.P., Dehra Dun (1956, J.B.N.H.S. 54: 185) through Kumaon, Nepal, and the lower Himalayas east to Assam and south into East Pakistan and Burma, from the plains to 5000 feet; in sal, tropical semi-evergreen, and secondary scrub forest.

552. **Psittacula alexandri abbotti** (Oberholser)

Conurus fasciatus abbotti Oberholser, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **32** : 29. (South Andaman Island.)

Range.—Andaman Islands.

Psittacula caniceps (Blyth)
Blyth's Nicobar Parakeet

Nicobar Islands.

553. **Psittacula caniceps** (Blyth)

Palaeornis caniceps Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **15** : 23. (Nicobars.)

Range.—Nicobar Islands.

Psittacula derbyana (Fraser)
Lord Derby's Parakeet

Southeast Tibet, southwest China in Yunnan and Szechuan.

554. **Psittacula derbyana** (Fraser)

Palaeornis Derbyanus Fraser, 1852 (1850), Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 245, Aves, pl. 25. (No locality, cage bird.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet, from 9000 to 11,500 feet; in pine and rhododendron alpine forest.

Psittacula longicauda (Boddaert)
Redcheeked Parakeet

Andaman and Nicobar islands and Malaysian subregion.

555. **Psittacula longicauda tytleri** (Hume)

Palaeornis Tytleri Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers **2** : 454. (Andaman Islands; new name for *Palaeornis affinis* Beavan 1867, not of Gould 1858.)

Range.—Throughout the Andaman Islands.

556. **Psittacula longicauda nicobarica** (Gould)

Palaeornis Nicobaricus Gould, 1857, Bds. Asia, pt. 9, pl. 13 [=**6**, pl. 6 of bound vol.]. (Nicobars; new name for *Palaeornis erythrogenys* Blyth 1846, not of Lesson 1831.)

Range.—Nicobar Islands.

Psittacula cyanocephala (Linnaeus)
Blossomheaded Parakeet

West Pakistan, India (except the eastern part), Ceylon.

Cf. Whistler, H., & Kinnear, N. B., 1935, J.B.N.H.S. 37: 752-3.
Biswas, B., 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1500: 1-8.

557. **Psittacula cyanocephala bengalensis** (Forster)

Psittacus bengalensis Forster, 1781, *in* Pennant's Indian Zool.: 40. (Bengal, restricted to Calcutta.)

Range.—West Pakistan in the Punjab, east through the U.P. and Nepal terai to the Bhutan duars and West Bengal, south through Kutch (Hume, 1875, S.F. 3: 458), Saurashtra, Gujarat, M.P., and Orissa, to about lat. 20°N. where it intergrades with the next form. From the plains to 6000 feet; in open scrub and light deciduous forest often near cultivation.

558. **Psittacula cyanocephala cyanocephala** (Linnaeus)

Psittacus cyanocephalus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 141. (East Indies = Gingi, South Arcot District, Madras.)

Psittacus rosa Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum.: 53. [Mahé, restricted to Chittagong (Whistler & Kinnear, 1935), re-restricted to Malabar coast (Biswas, *tom. cit.*, 1951).]

Range.—Peninsular India south of the range of the preceding form through Madras and Kerala. Ceylon, all zones.

Psittacula roseata Biswas
Eastern Blossomheaded Parakeet

Eastern India, East Pakistan east through the Indochinese subregion.

559. **Psittacula roseata roseata** Biswas

Psittacula roseata Biswas, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1500: 4 (Gunjong, N. Cachar, Assam.)

Range.—Lower Himalayas in West Bengal and Assam, East Pakistan, and northern Burma, intergrading with the next form in Tripura.

560. **Psittacula roseata juneae** Biswas

Psittacula roseata juneae Biswas, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1500 : 5. (Arakan, Burma.)

Range.—The Tripura area where it intergrades with the preceding form, and Lower Burma.

Psittacula intermedia (Rothschild)
Rothschild's Parakeet

'India'.

561. **Psittacula intermedia** (Rothschild)

Palaeornis intermedia Rothschild, 1895, Nov. Zool. 2 : 492. (India.)

Cf. Hartert, E., 1924, Nov. Zool. 31 : 126.

Range.—'India, Native Sikkim' (specimens examined). Distribution and status unclear.

Psittacula himalayana (Lesson)
Slatyheaded Parakeet

From India east through the Indochinese subregion.

562. **Psittacula himalayana himalayana** (Lesson)

Psittacus (*Conurus*) *Himalayanus* Lesson, 1832, *in* Bélanger's Voy. Ind. Orient., Zool., : 239. (Valleys of the Himalayas.)

Palaeornis schisticeps Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. 19 : 178. (Nepal.)

Range.—Himalayas from Kashmir to west Assam, in the foothills from 2000 to 8000 feet; in moist and dry deciduous forest and scrub, often near cultivation.

563. **Psittacula himalayana finschii** (Hume)

Palaeornis Finschii Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers 2 : 509. (Kollidoo, 3500-5000 feet, upper Salween River, Burma.)

Range.—Eastern Assam north and south of the Brahmaputra, south to the hill ranges of East Pakistan, from the foothills to 7000 feet; in tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen forest and secondary scrub.

Psittacula columboides (Vigors)
Bluewinged Parakeet

Southern India.

564. **Psittacula columboides** (Vigors)

Palaeornis columboides Vigors, 1830, Zool. Jour. 5 : 274. (No locality = Aneichardi, Travancore.)

Range.—The Western Ghats strip from Bombay (Thana) south to Mysore and Kerala, up to 5000 feet; in tropical evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

Psittacula calthorpae (Blyth)
Layard's Parakeet

Ceylon.

565. **Psittacula calthorpae** (Blyth)

Palaeornis Calthrapae (*sic*) 'Layard' = Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18** (2) : 800. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, up to 6000 feet; in forest.

Genus **LORICULUS** Blyth

Loriculus Blyth, 1850, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **19** : 236. Type, by monotypy, *Psittacus galgulus* Linnaeus.

Loriculus vernalis (Sparrman)
Indian Lorikeet

Southwestern India; eastern Himalayas east through the Indochinese subregion.

566. **Loriculus vernalis vernalis** (Sparrman)

Psittacus vernalis Sparrman, 1787, Mus. Carls., fasc. 2, no. xxix and pl. (No locality = Cachar.)

Range.—Sikkim, Bhutan, and Assam south to Sylhet in East Pakistan; Andaman Islands. Open country near cultivation and light forest up to 5000 feet.

567. **Loriculus vernalis rubropygialis** (Baker)

Coryllis vernalis rubropygialis Baker, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 47 : 44. (Belgaum district, India.)

Range.—Bombay (Thana) south to Kanyakumari (= Cape Comorin), and east to the Eastern Ghats in Madras, Andhra, and Orissa, up to 6000 feet; in moist deciduous biotope, forest tracts or cultivated groves.

Loriculus beryllinus (J. R. Forster)
Ceylon Lorikeet

Ceylon.

568. **Loriculus beryllinus** (J. R. Forster)

Psittacus beryllinus J. R. Forster, 1781, Indische Zool. : 40. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones up to 4000 feet.

Family CUCULIDAE : Cuckoos

Genus **CLAMATOR** Kaup

Clamator Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw. : 53. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Cuculus glandarius* Linnaeus.

Clamator coromandus (Linnaeus)
Redwinged Crested Cuckoo

Southern Asia from the Himalayas east to southern China, south through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions. Straggles to the Philippines and Sulawesi (Celebes).

569. **Clamator coromandus** (Linnaeus)

Cuculus coromandus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1 : 171. (Coromandel = Pondichéry.)

Range.—Breeds along the Himalayan foothills from Garhwal east through Nepal to Assam from 2500 to 8000 feet. In winter recorded on migration from Chota Nagpur (Jerdon), Madras (rains—Aug./Sept.), Mysore, Kerala, and somewhat more commonly in Ceylon, from the lowlands to 4000 feet; in scrub and lightly forested country.

Clamator jacobinus (Boddaert)
Pied Crested Cuckoo

Africa south and east of the Sahara, eastern Iran, Afghanistan, both Pakistans, India, Burma, and Ceylon.

570. **Clamator jacobinus serratus** (Sparrman)

Cuculus serratus Sparrman, 1786, Mus. Carls., fasc. 1, no. 3 and pl. (Cape of Good Hope = Cape Peninsula, Cape Province, S. Africa.)

Cuculus pica Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833, Symb. Phys., Aves, sig. r. note 2. (Ambukohl, Dongola.)

Range.—Breeds in the Kashmir Himalayas west to West Pakistan, up to 8000 feet (rarely higher, to 14,000 feet), and south to Nepal, U.P. and Kutch during the southwest monsoon months; in open scrub often near cultivation. On winter migration reaches M.P., Gujarat, Bombay, Andhra and northwestern Madras. The main wintering range appears to be to the west, south of the Sahara in Africa. Rainy season wanderings of this form and the next prevent exact definition of the breeding zones in central India.

571. **Clamator jacobinus jacobinus** (Boddaert)

Cuculus Jacobinus Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum. : 53. (Coromandel Coast, *ex* Daubenton, Pl. enlum., pl. 872.)

Clamator jacobinus taprobanus Hartert, 1915, Nov. Zool. **22** : 254. (Northwestern Ceylon.)

Range.—Breeds in peninsular India south of the Nallamalai Hills. Ranges south to Mysore, Kerala, and Ceylon, to 6000 feet ; in areas of dry and moist deciduous forest, often near cultivation.

Genus **CUCULUS** Linnaeus

Cuculus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 110. Type, by tautonymy, *Cuculus canorus* Linnaeus (*Cuculus*, prebinomial specific name in synonymy).

Hierococcyx S. Müller, 1842, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Land-en Volkenk. : 223. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus fugax* Horsfield.

Cuculus sparverioïdes Vigors
Large Hawk-Cuckoo

Himalayas east to western China, south through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to the Philippines and Sulawesi (Celebes).

572. **Cuculus sparverioïdes sparverioïdes** Vigors

Cuculus sparverioïdes Vigors, 1832 (1831), Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London **1** : 173. (Himalayas.)

Range.—Breeds in the Himalayas up to 9000 feet, from Kashmir to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, southeast Tibet and eastern Assam, migrating in winter south to M.P., Madras, Mysore, and Kerala.

Cuculus varius Vahl
Common Hawk-Cuckoo, Brain-fever Bird

India, East Pakistan, and Ceylon.

573. **Cuculus varius varius** Vahl

Cuculus varius Vahl, 1797, Skriv. Naturhist.-Selsk., Kjobenhavn 4 (1) : 60. (Tranquebar.)

Range.—Breeds throughout most of India at lower altitudes than the preceding species. A straggler in Rajasthan. Occurs east to Assam and East Pakistan, from the plains to 3000 feet; in open scrub land, light forest, and near cultivation.

574. **Cuculus varius ciceliae** (Phillips)

Hierococcyx varius ciceliae Phillips, 1949, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 69 : 56. (Caledonia Estate [4400 ft.], Lindula, Dimbula, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the tea estate area of the Central Province, from 2000 to 6000 feet, perhaps locally migratory.

Cuculus fugax Horsfield
Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo

Himalayas to southern Siberia, China, and Japan, south to the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions and the Philippines.

575. **Cuculus fugax nisicolor** Blyth

Cuculus nisicolor Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 12 (2) : 943. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal east to Assam and East Pakistan, from 2000 to 6000 feet; in wet deciduous, tropical semi-evergreen, and evergreen forest.

Cuculus micropterus Gould
Indian Cuckoo

From West Pakistan east to China and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

576. **Cuculus micropterus micropterus** Gould

Cuculus micropterus Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 137. (Himalayas.)

Cuculus micropterus fatidicus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 24. (Laikul, N. Cachar.)

Range.—West Pakistan in the Punjab, and northern India east through Nepal and West Bengal to Assam, south to Bombay, M.P., and Orissa ; East Pakistan. In winter sparsely through the southern Peninsula to Ceylon where may rarely be resident (Phillips, 1952, J.B.N.H.S. 51 : 274-5). In deciduous and evergreen biotope up to 7000 (occasionally 9000) feet.

Cuculus canorus Linnaeus
The Cuckoo

A Palaearctic breeding species south to Africa, southeast Tibet, northern Burma, wintering south of its breeding range through Africa and to Australasia.

577. **Cuculus canorus subtelephonus** Zarudny

Cuculus canorus subtelephonus Zarudny, 1914, Orn. Mitt. **5**: 108, 115. (Turkestan.)

Range.—A possible winter visitant to Baluchistan (Ticehurst, 1927, J.B.N.H.S. **31**: 881). May also occur in southeast Tibet.

578. **Cuculus canorus canorus** Linnaeus

Cuculus canorus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 110. (Europa = Sweden, *ex* Fn. Suec.)

Cuculus telephonus Heine, 1863, Jour. f. Orn. **11**: 352. (Japan.)

Range.—Breeds in Baluchistan (breeding not fully confirmed), Gilgit, Tibet, Kashmir, and the Punjab Himalayas up to at least 12,000 feet, wintering throughout India, both Pakistans, and Ceylon (rarely). This form breeds occasionally in the hills of M.P. and Orissa, but definite records are still lacking. In the plains found in scrub forest, semi-cultivation and dry and moist deciduous forest.

579. **Cuculus canorus bakeri** Hartert

Cuculus canorus bakeri Hartert, 1912, Vög. pal. Fauna **2**: 948. (Shillong, Assam.)

Range.—Breeds in Burma, southeast Tibet and Assam south of the Brahmaputra in the hill ranges. Evidently also in Sikkim. In winter occurs over the adjacent plains of Assam and East Pakistan; in dry and moist deciduous and tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest. May occasionally turn up as a vagrant in other parts of India. [Ahmednagar Dist., Bombay, (H. Abdulali, 1954, J.B.N.H.S. **52**: 210)].

Cuculus saturatus Blyth
Himalayan Cuckoo

Breeds in eastern and southern Asia, wintering south to the Philippines, Malaysia, and Australasia.

580. **Cuculus saturatus saturatus** Blyth

Cuculus saturatus 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** (2): 942. (Nepal.)

Cuculus optatus Gould, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 18. (Port Essington, Northern Territory.)

Range.—Breeds in the Himalayas from Kashmir, H.P., U.P., and Nepal to eastern Assam, southeast Tibet and Burma, from 5000 to 10,000 feet. Winters in the plains from West Pakistan through Rajasthan, U.P., Bihar, Assam, and the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Cuculus poliocephalus Latham
Small Cuckoo

Breeds from Afghanistan east to Japan, wintering south to Ceylon, Andamans, and Formosa.

581. **Cuculus poliocephalus poliocephalus** Latham

Cuculus poliocephalus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1 : 214. (India.)

Cuculus poliocephalus assamicus Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4 : 45. (Kohima, Naga Hills.)

Range.—Breeds from Gilgit through the Himalayas to Assam north and south of the Brahmaputra. In winter occurs south through the plains of both Pakistans and India to Madras, Ceylon (scarce), and the Andaman Islands ; from open scrub to heavy wet evergreen forest.

Genus **CACOMANTIS** S. Müller

Cacomantis S. Müller, 1843, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Land-en Volkenk., pt. 6 : 177, note. Type, by subsequent designation, *Cuculus flavus* Gmelin = *Cuculus merulinus* Scopoli.

Penthoceryx Cabanis & Heine, 1862-63 (1863), Mus. Hein., Th. 4 (1) : 16. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus sonneratii* Latham.

Cacomantis sonneratii (Latham)
Indian Banded Bay Cuckoo

From India through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

582. **Cacomantis sonneratii sonneratii** (Latham)

Cuculus Sonneratii Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1 : 215. (India.)

Range.—From the sub-Himalayas of northern U.P., east to Assam and East Pakistan south throughout India, west to Gujarat. In wooded and hilly areas, up to 8000 feet, preferring moist deciduous or wet evergreen forest.

583. **Cacomantis sonneratii waiti** (Baker)

Penthoceryx sonnerati waiti Baker, 1919, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 39 : 47. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones to 2500 feet.

Cacomantis merulinus (Scopoli)
Indian Plaintive Cuckoo

From India east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to Hainan Island, the Philippines, and Sulawesi (Celebes).

584. **Cacomantis merulinus passerinus** (Vahl)

Cuculus passerinus Vahl, 1797, Skriv. Naturhist.-Selsk., Kjobenhavn, 4 (1) : 57. (Tranquebar.)

Range.—From Abbottabad in West Pakistan east and south along the Himalayas, east to West Bengal and Sikkim, south through Rajasthan, Bombay, Hyderabad, and Orissa to Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Ceylon (winter visitor), up to 8000 feet ; in wooded country of all types and near cultivation. Seasonal movements imperfectly known.

585. **Cacomantis merulinus querulus** Heine

Cacomantis querulus Heine, 1863, Jour. f. Orn. 11 : 352. New name for *Pŏlyphasia tenuirostris* Jerdon, 1862, not *Cuculus tenuirostris* Gray, 1834, which = *Cacomantis passerinus* (Vahl). (Lower Bengal, Assam, Sylhet, Burma, and China.)

Range.—Assam and East Pakistan south to Raipur, M.P., and the Nallamalai Hills in Andhra (vagrant ?), from the foothills to 6000 feet ; in open country and forest.

Genus **CHALCITES** Lesson

Chalcites Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2 : 152. Type, by tautonymy, *Cuculus chalcites* Illiger, i.e. Lichtenstein, 1818 (Temminck, 1821, Pl. col., livr. 17, pl. 102, f. 2) = *Cuculus plagosus* Latham.

Chalcites maculatus (Gmelin)
Emerald Cuckoo

Himalayas east through southeast Tibet to southern China and the Indochinese subregion, wintering south to Malaya and Sumatra.

586. **Chalcites maculatus** (Gmelin)

Trogon maculatus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 (1): 404. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Breeds from Kumaon to Assam in the hills up to 5000 feet; in semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest. Recorded from Madras and Ceylon (one record, type specimen).

Chalcites xanthorhynchus (Horsfield)
Violet Cuckoo

From Assam east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to the Philippines.

587. **Chalcites xanthorhynchus xanthorhynchus** (Horsfield)

Cuculus xanthorhynchus Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13** (1) : 179. (Java.)

Range.—Assam up to 5000 feet, and the Andaman and Nicobar islands; in tropical wet evergreen forest.

Genus **SURNICULUS** Lesson

Surniculus Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2 : 151. Type, by subsequent designation, *Cuculus lugubris* Horsfield.

Surniculus lugubris (Horsfield)
Drongo-Cuckoo

From northern India and southern China south through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to the Philippines and Sulawesi (Celebes).

588. **Surniculus lugubris dicruroïdes** (Hodgson)

Pseudornis Dicruroïdes Hodgson, 1839, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **8** : 136 and pl. (Mountains of Nepal.)

Range.—Himalayas from U.P. and Nepal east to Assam, south to Bombay, M.P., Madras, and Kerala, up to 5000 feet; in open scrub or secondary growth and dry and moist deciduous forest.

589. **Surniculus lugubris stewarti** Baker

Surniculus lugubris stewarti Baker, 1919, Nov. Zool. **26** : 293. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones to 4000 feet.

Genus **EUDYNAMYS** Vigors & Horsfield

Eudynamys Vigors & Horsfield, 1826, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **15** (1) : 303. Type, by subsequent designation, *Cuculus orientalis* Linnaeus.

Eudynamys scolopacea (Linnaeus)
Koel

From West Pakistan east to southern China, Hainan Island, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Philippines, and Australasia.

590. **Eudynamys scolopacea scolopacea** (Linnaeus)

Cuculus scolopaceus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 111. (Malabar.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India, except Assam; rare in the northwestern dry areas; Ceylon, Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, *tom. cit.* : 213). From the plains to 5000 feet; in open scrub country often near cultivation.

591. **Eudynamys scolopacea malayana** Cabanis & Heine

Eudynamys malayana Cabanis & Heine, 1863 (1862-63), Mus. Hein., Th. 4 (1) : 52. (Sunda Islands and Sumatra.)

Range.—Assam, East Pakistan, and Burma, from the plains to 2500 feet; usually near cultivation.

592. **Eudynamys scolopacea dolosa** Ripley

Eudynamys scolopacea dolosa Ripley, 1946, Auk 63 : 241. (Barren Island, Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Genus **RHOPODYTES** Cabanis & Heine

Rhopodytes Cabanis & Heine, 1863 (1862-63), Mus. Hein., Th. 4 (1) : 61. Type, by subsequent designation, *R. diardi* = *Melias diardi* Lesson.

Rhopodytes tristis (Lesson)
Large Greenbilled Malkoha

From India east to southern China, the Indochinese subregion, Malaya, Sumatra, and Kangean Island.

593. **Rhopodytes tristis tristis** (Lesson)

Melias tristis Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2 : 132. (Sumatra, error = Bengal.)

Range.—Himalayas from Garhwal east to the Mishmi Hills where it intergrades with the next form, south as far as Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and the Northern Circars. East Pakistan (Khulna Sunderbans, J.B.N.H.S. 41 : 542; 48 : 152), chiefly from the foothills to 6000 feet; in cut-over scrub and deciduous and tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

594. **Rhopodytes tristis saliens** Mayr

Rhopodytes tristis saliens Mayr, 1938, Ibis : 306. (Chapa, Tonkin.)

Range.—Intergrades with the typical subspecies in the Mishmi Hills, northeastern Assam.

Rhopodytes viridirostris (Jerdon)
Small Greenbilled Malkoha

Peninsular India and Ceylon.

595. **Rhopodytes viridirostris** (Jerdon)

Zanclostomus viridirostris Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. 11 : 223. (Bottom of the Coonoor Pass.)

Range.—From northern Bombay State (Surat Dangs ; Daulatabad, sight, Sálim Ali, 1954, J.B.N.H.S. 52 : 435), western M.P. east to southern Orissa, south to Kerala and Ceylon, up to 3000 feet ; in heavy scrub, deciduous and evergreen forest.

Genus **TACCOCUA** Lesson

Taccocua Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2 : 143. Type, by monotypy, *Taccocua leschenaultii* Lesson.

Taccocua leschenaultii Lesson
Sirkeer Cuckoo

Both Pakistans, Nepal and India.

596. **Taccocua leschenaultii sirkee** (J. E. Gray)

Centropus sirkee J. E. Gray, 1831, *in* Hardwicke's Ill. Ind. Zool. 1 (6), pl. 28. (No locality = Cawnpore.)

Taccocua leschenaultii vantynei Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 24. (Sasan, Junagadh, Saurashtra.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Rajasthan, Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat (south to Cambay), M.P., and southern U.P. ; in scrub, cultivation, and secondary growth.

597. **Taccocua leschenaultii infuscata** Blyth

Taccocua infuscata Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14 (1) : 200. (Sub-Himalayan region ; type from the terai region near Darjeeling.)

Taccocua affinis Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **15** : 19. (Rajmahal and Monghyr Hills.)

Range.—Terai from Simla, Kumaon, and Nepal to the Bhutan duars, south in Bihar, Orissa, northern Andhra, West Bengal, western Assam and East Pakistan up to 7000 feet; in open scrub, often near cultivation.

598. **Taccocua leschenaultii leschenaultii** Lesson

Taccocua Leschenaultii Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Orn., livr. **2** : 144. (India = Madras.)

Range.—Peninsular India from the Cambay area of Gujarat in a line to Hyderabad, southeast to southern Andhra (intergrading with the preceding form on the edges of this zone), south to Kerala, from the plains to 3000 feet; in open deciduous scrub.

Genus **PHAENICOPHAEUS** Stephens[1]

Phaenicophaeus Stephens, 1815, *in* Shaw's Gen. Zool. **9** (1) : 58. Type, by subsequent designation, *Cuculus pyrrhocephalus* Pennant.

Cf. Whistler, H., 1936, J.B.N.H.S. **39** : 7.

Phaenicophaeus pyrrhocephalus (Pennant)
Redfaced Malkoha

Ceylon.

599. **Phaenicophaeus pyrrhocephalus** (Pennant)

Cuculus pyrrhocephalus Pennant, 1769, Ind. Zool. : 6, pl. 6. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in heavy forest up to 4500 feet. Doubtful breeding records for south Travancore ('Nidification' **3** : 364); a more authentic sight record for Madurai District, Madras (C. H. Biddulph, 1956, J.B.N.H.S. **53** : 697).

Genus **CENTROPUS** Illiger

Centropus Illiger, 1811, Prodromus : 205. Type, by subsequent designation, *Cuculus aegyptius* Gmelin.

[1] I cannot agree with Delacour (1945, Zoologica **30** : 107) that this genus should harbour the aberrant species from the Philippines generally placed in *Dasylophus* and *Lepidogrammus* as well as the more familiar *Rhopodytes*, *Taccocua*, and *Rhinortha*. I would, however, include *Rhamphococcyx* of which the species *curvirostris* reaches southern Burma (Baker, 1927, 'Fauna' **4** : 181, lists this as *Rhamphococcyx erythrognathus* = *P. curvirostris erythrognathus*).

Centropus sinensis (Stephens)
Crow-Pheasant or Coucal

From West Pakistan east to southern China, Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, and the Philippines.

600. **Centropus sinensis sinensis** (Stephens)

Polophilus sinensis Stephens, 1815, *in* Shaw's Gen. Zool. **9** (1) : 51. ('Said to inhabit China' = Ning Po, China, by designation of Stresemann, 1913, Nov. Zool. **20** : 321.)

Range.—From Sind in West Pakistan and Kashmir, east to Assam and China, and south to U.P. and the Brahmaputra River (Manipur Hills ?), from the plains to 7000 feet; in grassland and scrub forest, often near cultivation.

601. **Centropus sinensis intermedius** (Hume)

Centrococcyx intermedius A. O. H. (= Hume), 1873, Stray Feathers **1** : 454, in text. (Dhoon, Dacca, and Thayetmyo.)

Range.—West Bengal, Cachar, and East Pakistan hills; in the foothills and adjacent plains in grasslands.

602. **Centropus sinensis parroti** Stresemann

Centropus sinensis parroti Stresemann, 1913, Nov. Zool. **20** : 323. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Peninsular India, from Kutch in Bombay, east through M.P., and Andhra to Orissa, south to Kerala and Ceylon, up to 7000 feet; in open scrub country, cultivation, and grassland.

603. **Centropus (sinensis) andamanensis** Beavan

Centropus andamanensis 'Tytler' = Beavan, 1867, Ibis : 321. (Andaman Islands.)

Range.—Great and Little Coco Islands, Andaman Islands.

Centropus chlororhynchus Blyth
Ceylon Coucal

Ceylon.

604. **Centropus chlororhynchus** Blyth

Centropus chlororhynchus Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18** (2) : 805. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the southwest wet zone and associated hills, in evergreen forest, up to 2500 feet.

Centropus toulou (P.L.S. Müller)
Lesser Coucal

From Madagascar east to India, southern China, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Moluccas, and Philippines.

Cf. Grant, C. H. B., and Mackworth-Praed, C. W., 1939, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 59 : 51.

605. **Centropus toulou bengalensis** (Gmelin)

Cuculus bengalensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 (1) : 412. (Bengal.)

Cf. Whistler, H., & Kinnear, N. B., 1935, J.B.N.H.S. 37 : 528.

Range.—From Bombay to Bihar, Orissa, and Assam, south to the Wynaad and Kerala; East Pakistan. From the plains to 5000 feet; in scrub jungle and grassland.

Family STRIGIDAE : Owls

Subfamily TYTONINAE : Barn Owls

Genus **TYTO** Billberg

Tyto Billberg, 1828, Syn. Faun. Scand., 1, Pt. 2, tab. A. Type, by monotypy, *Strix flammea* auct. = *Strix alba* Scopoli.

Tyto alba (Scopoli)
Barn Owl

A world-wide species breeding throughout the temperate and tropical zones on all continents, also most of the larger continental and many of the oceanic islands.

606. **Tyto alba stertens** Hartert

Tyto alba stertens Hartert, 1929, Nov. Zool. 35 : 98. (Cachar.)

Ranges.—Both Pakistans, India, Nepal, Ceylon, and northern Burma. Uncommon above 5000 feet; in Ceylon only in the low-country dry zone. Usually near buildings and cultivated areas.

607. **Tyto alba de-roepstorffi** (Hume)

Strix De-Roepstorffi Anonymous = Hume, 1875, Stray Feathers 3 : 390. (Aberdeen, South Andaman Islands.)

Range.—South Andaman Islands.

Tyto capensis (A. Smith)
Grass Owl

Eastern and southern Africa east to India, the Indochinese subregion, southern China, Philippines, Australasia, and Fiji Islands.

608. **Tyto capensis longimembris** (Jerdon)

Strix longimembris Jerdon, 1839, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **10** : 86. (Neilgherries, India.)

Range.—From the U.P. Himalayas east and south to Bengal, Assam, M.P., Madras, and perhaps Kerala (sight record, Terry, 1887, S.F. : 469). Presumably also East Pakistan. From the plains to 6000 feet; in long grass. Rare or difficult to observe everywhere.

Genus **PHODILUS** G. Saint-Hilaire

Phodilus Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1830, Ann. Sci. Nat. **21** : 199. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Strix badia* Horsfield.

Phodilus badius (Horsfield)
Bay Owl

From Nepal east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

609. **Phodilus badius saturatus** Robinson

Phodilus badius saturatus Robinson, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **47** : 121. (Native Sikkim.)

Range.—From Nepal and perhaps U.P. east through Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, north and south of the Brahmaputra, from the plains to 5000 feet; in sal and moist deciduous and tropical evergreen forest.

610. **Phodilus badius assimilis** Hume

Phodilus assimilis Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers **5** : 138. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the wet zone and the hill zone forest to 3000 feet.

Subfamily STRIGINAE : Owls

Genus **OTUS** Pennant

Otus Pennant, 1769, Ind. Zool. : 3. Type, by monotypy, *Otus bakkamoena* Pennant.

Cf. Delacour, J., 1941, Zoologica **26** : 133-142.
Deignan, H. G., 1950, Auk **67** : 189-201.

Otus spilocephalus (Blyth)
Spotted Scops Owl

From the Indian Himalayas east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to Formosa.

611. **Otus spilocephalus huttoni** (Hume)

Ephialtes Huttoni Hume, 1870, Rough Notes, pt. 1, no. 2 : 393. (Near Mussoorie, Garhwal and below Simla, i.e. Jerripani, Mussoorie.)

Range.—The West Pakistan and Indian Himalayas from Murree to Kumaon and central Nepal from 2000 to 6000 feet; in pine and moist temperate, sal and evergreen forest.

612. **Otus spilocephalus spilocephalus** (Blyth)

Ephialtes spilocephalus Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 15 : 8. (Darjeeling.)

Otus spilocephalus rupchandi Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4 : 45. (Kohima, Naga Hills.)

Range.—From eastern Nepal east through Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan to Assam north and south of the Brahmaputra, the East Pakistan hills and Burma, from 2000 to 7500 feet; in pine, subtropical, and tropical evergreen forest.

Otus balli (Hume)
Andaman Scops Owl

Andaman Islands.

613. **Otus balli** (Hume)

Ephialtes Balli Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 407. (South Andaman Island.)

Range.—Andaman Islands.

Otus brucei (Hume)
Striated, or Pallid, Scops Owl

From the Middle East to Turkestan, south to Baluchistan, and Gilgit.

614. **Otus brucei** (Hume)

Ephialtes Brucei Hume, 1872, Stray Feathers 1 : 8. (Rahuri, Ahmednagar.)

Range.—Baluchistan and Gilgit, rarely to Sind in West Pakistan. Occasional records of vagrants in India from Bombay and Oudh.

Otus scops (Linnaeus)
Scops Owl

Breeds in Europe, Africa, and Asia south to southern Asia, and the Philippines, migrating south in winter from the northern parts of the range.

615. **Otus scops pulchellus** (Pallas)

Stryx pulchella Pallas, 1801, Reise Russ. Reich 1 : 456. ('Copiosius in australioribus ad Volgam, Samaram, Iaicum'.)

Range.—Has been recorded as a winter straggler as far south as Sind and Baluchistan in West Pakistan.

616. **Otus scops sunia** (Hodgson)

Scops sunia Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 175. (Nepal.)

Otus sunia khasiensis Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 27. (Mawphlang, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—From Garhwal east through the hills to Assam and Burma, south through East Punjab, U.P., M.P., Bihar, West Bengal, and East Pakistan; up to 5000 feet, in pine, sal, subtropical, and tropical moist deciduous forest.

617. **Otus scops rufipennis** (Sharpe)

Scops rufipennis Sharpe, 1875, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **2** : 60. (Eastern Ghats, Madras.)

Range.—Peninsular India from Bombay east to the Eastern Ghats, south through Madras and Kerala, plains to 5000 feet; in tropical dry, moist deciduous, and wet evergreen forest.

618. **Otus scops leggei** Ticehurst

Otus sunia leggei Ticehurst, 1923, Ibis : 242. (Ceylon.) New name for *Scops minutus* Legge, preoccupied.

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones to 4500 feet.

Otus bakkamoena Pennant
Collared Scops Owl

Southern and southeast Asia east to southern China, Hainan Island, Philippines, and the Malaysian subregion.

619. **Otus bakkamoena plumipes** (Hume)

Ephialtes plumipes Hume, 1870, Ibis, ser. 2, 6 (July): 439. (India = Murree, Punjab.)

Range.—Western Himalayas from Murree east to Kumaon, from 3000 to 7000 feet; in scrub often near cultivation, pine, sal, and moist temperate forest.

620. **Otus bakkamoena deserticolor** Ticehurst

Otus bakkamoena deserticolor Ticehurst, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **42**: 57. (Hyderabad, Hyderabad District, Sind Province, India.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Baluchistan and Sind, in tropical thorn forest. This form may occur as far south as Kutch.

621. **Otus bakkamoena gangeticus** Ticehurst

Otus bakkamoena gangeticus Ticehurst, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **42**: 122. (Fatehgarh, U.P.)

Otus bakkamoena stewarti Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52**: 80. (Baijnath, Kangra, Punjab.)

Range.—Punjab south to Rajasthan and U.P., in the plains; in semi-cultivation, scrub and mango topes, and thorn and tropical dry deciduous forest.

622. **Otus bakkamoena marathae** Ticehurst

Otus bakkamoena marathae Ticehurst, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **42**: 122. (Raipur, Central Provinces.)

Range.—Gujarat (?), Khandesh, M.P. east to Orissa (?) and southwest Bengal. The ranges of this and the following subspecies in the northern part of the Peninsula need to be worked out.

623. **Otus bakkamoena bakkamoena** Pennant

Otus bakkamoena Pennant, 1769, Ind. Zool.: 3, pl. 3. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Southern Bombay, Hyderabad, Andhra, and Madras, south to Kerala and Ceylon to 4000 feet; in open scrub, semi-cultivation, and gardens, [Whistler (1934, J.B.N.H.S. **38**: 141) suggests that the birds of Hyderabad and the Eastern Ghats may belong to an intermediate race for which the name *grisea* Jerdon is available].

624. **Otus bakkamoena lettia** (Hodgson)

Scops lettia Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19**: 176. (Nepal.)

Otus bakkamoena manipurensis Roonwal & Nath, 1949, Rec. Ind. Mus. **46**: 162. (6 miles north of Imphal, Manipur.)

Otus bakkamoena alboniger Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4 : 45. (Hmuntha, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Nepal east through Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam and East Pakistan, from the plains adjoining the hills to 8000 feet; in open scrub near cultivation, and sal, deciduous and semi-evergreen forest.

Genus **BUBO** Duméril

Bubo Duméril, 1806, Zool. Analytique : 34. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix bubo* Linnaeus.

Ketupa Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2 : 114. Type, by tautonymy, *Ketupa javanensis* Lesson = *Strix ketupu* Horsfield.

Huhua Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. 19 : 171-174. Type, by original designation, *Bubo nipalensis* Hodgson.

Bubo bubo (Linnaeus)
Eagle-Owl, Great Horned Owl

A Palaearctic species breeding throughout Europe, north Africa, Middle East, and southern Asia to Arakan in Burma.

625. **Bubo bubo turcomanus** (Eversmann)

Strix turcomana Eversmann, 1835, Addenda Pallas Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., fasc. 1 : 3. (Ust Urt.)

Range.—Baluchistan and the northern Himalayas (Gilgit), where it has been found above 8000 feet; on open rocky hillsides.

626. **Bubo bubo tibetanus** Bianchi

Bubo bubo tibetanus Bianchi, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 16 : 69. (Upper Yangtse River in southeastern Tibet.)

Range.—Sikkim and southeast Tibet above 8000 feet; on open hillsides.

627. **Bubo bubo bengalensis** (Franklin)

Otus Bengalensis Franklin, 1831 (1830-31), Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London : 115. (The Ganges between Calcutta and Benares and in the Vindhyan Hills between the latter place and Gurra Mundela.)

? *B.* [*ubo*] *Hemachalana* A. O. H. [= Hume], 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 315. (Kulu, 12,000 feet, India.)

Range.—West Pakistan, Nepal and northern India in Sind, Kashmir, the Punjab, Rajasthan, Kutch, northern Bombay, and M.P., east through Assam and East Pakistan, south to Madras and Kerala; from the plains to 5000 feet; in semi-cultivation, mango topes, and in tropical thorn, sal, deciduous and semi-evergreen forest.

Bubo nipalensis Hodgson
Forest Eagle-Owl

Himalayas east through the Indochinese subregion, south to Ceylon.

628. **Bubo nipalensis nipalensis** Hodgson

Bubo nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19**: 172. (Nepal.)

Huhua pectoralis Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **10**: 89. (Malabar.)

Range.—Himalayas from Kumaon and Nepal east through Assam and East Pakistan, south through the Peninsula to Madras and Kerala, from the plains to 5000 feet; in dense sal, pine, and tropical deciduous or evergreen forest.

629. **Bubo nipalensis blighi** Legge

Bubo blighi Legge, 1878, Bds. Ceylon, pt. 1: 133. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country and hill zone to over 6000 feet.

Bubo coromandus (Latham)
Dusky Horned Owl

West Pakistan, India, and the Indochinese subregion.

630. **Bubo coromandus coromandus** (Latham)

Strix coromanda Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **1**: 53. (Coromandel Coast.)

Range.—From Sind in West Pakistan east through the Punjab, Rajasthan, and U.P. to West Bengal, south practically throughout the Peninsula (not yet recorded from the extreme south), from the plains to 6000 feet; chiefly in well-wooded plains country near water.

Bubo zeylonensis (Gmelin)
Brown Fish Owl

Middle East eastwards through southeast Asia, the Indochinese subregion to southeast Yunnan.

631. **Bubo zeylonensis leschenault** (Temminck)

Strix leschenault Temminck, 1820, Pl. col., livr. 4, pl. 20. (Eastern provinces of India = Chandernagore.)

Strix hardwickii Griffith, 1829, Anim. Kingd., Aves, 1 : 77, *ex* Gray MS. (Futteghur.)

Range.—Both Pakistans, India, Nepal, and Burma, from the plains to 5000 feet ; in semi-cultivation and forest of all types, usually near water.

632. **Bubo zeylonensis zeylonensis** (Gmelin)

Strix zeylonensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 (1) : 287. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones.

Bubo flavipes (Hodgson)
Tawny Fish Owl

Himalayas from Kashmir east to southern China, Formosa, and the Indochinese subregion.

633. **Bubo flavipes** (Hodgson)

Cultrunguis Flavipes Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 5 : 364, pl. 26. (Nepal.)

Range.—Himalayas from Kashmir, Nepal and Bhutan east to Assam and the hills of East Pakistan, from the plains to 6000 feet; in tropical semi-evergreen, sal, subtropical wet, and pine forest.

Genus **NYCTEA** Stephens

Nyctea Stephens, 1826, (1825), *in* Shaw's Gen. Zool. 13 (2) : 62. Type, by tautonymy and monotypy, *Strix erminea* Shaw = *Strix nyctea* Linnaeus = *Strix scandiaca* Linnaeus.

Nyctea scandiaca (Linnaeus)
Snowy Owl

An Holarctic breeding species, wandering irregularly southwards in ' irruption ' years, presumably correlated with the food-chain cycle.

634. **Nyctea scandiaca** (Linnaeus)

Strix scandiaca Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 92. (' Habitat in Alpibus Lapponiae ' *ex* Fn. Suec., Aves no. 46, there based on a drawing by Rudbeck.)

Range.—One record for Mardan in West Pakistan (1927, ' Fauna ' 4 : 421).

Genus **GLAUCIDIUM** Boie

Glaucidium Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, Bd. 2, col. 970. Type, by subsequent designation, *Strix passerina* Linnaeus (Gray, 1840, List Gen. Bds. : 6.).

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1948, Zoologica **33** : 199-202.

Glaucidium brodiei (Burton)
Collared Pigmy Owlet

From the Himalayas east through the Indochinese subregion to Formosa, Hainan Island, Malaya, Sumatra, and Borneo.

635. **Glaucidium brodiei brodiei** (Burton)

Noctua Brodiei Burton, 1836 (1835), Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 152. (Himalayas, restricted to Simla by Baker, 1927, 'Fauna' **4** : 450.)

Noctua tubiger Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 175. (Nepal.)

Glaucidium brodiei garoense Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 45. (Tura.)

Range.—Himalayas from West Pakistan, NW.F.P., east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam south to East Pakistan, from 3000 to 7000 feet; in pine, dry and moist deciduous, subtropical wet, and semi-evergreen forest.

Glaucidium radiatum (Tickell)
Jungle Owlet

India, Nepal, and Ceylon.

636. **Glaucidium radiatum radiatum** (Tickell)

Strix Radiata Tickell, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **2** : 572. (Jungles of Borabhúm and Dholbhúm.)

Range.—Sub-Himalayas from U.P., Nepal and Sikkim, south to Rajasthan (Mt. Abu), Bombay north through Gujarat, south to Madras, plains to 4000 feet; in scrub, near cultivation and deciduous forest; Ceylon, in the low-country dry zone and dry Uva hills to 3500 feet.

637. **Glaucidium radiatum malabaricum** (Blyth)

Athene malabaricus Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **15** : 280. (Malabar Coast and Travancore.)

Range.—Coorg in Mysore, and Kerala, up to 4500 feet; in deciduous forest.

638. **Glaucidium radiatum castanonotum** (Blyth)

Athene castanonota Blyth, 1852, Cat. Bds. Mus. Asiat. Soc. 1 : 39. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country wet zone and hill zone, to 6300 feet.

Glaucidium cuculoides (Vigors)
Barred Owlet

India east through the Indochinese subregion to southern China, Hainan Island, Java, and Bali.

639. **Glaucidium cuculoides cuculoides** (Vigors)

Noctua cuculoides Vigors, 1831, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London : 8. (Himalayas, i.e. Simla-Almora district.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Murree east through Nepal, Darjeeling and Sikkim, from the foothills to 8000 feet; in pine, sal, subtropical wet, and semi-evergreen forest.

640. **Glaucidium cuculoides austerum** Ripley

Glaucidium cuculoides austerum Ripley, 1948, Zoologica **33** : 200. (Tezu, Mishmi Hills.)

Range.—Bhutan, Assam in the hills north of the Brahmaputra, and the Patkoi and Naga ranges, upper Hukawng valley of northwest Burma, from the foothills to 8000 feet; in subtropical and tropical semi-evergreen and evergreen forest.

641. **Glaucidium cuculoides rufescens** Baker

Glaucidium cuculoides rufescens Baker, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **47** : 59. (Noong-zai-ban, = lat. 24°48′N., long. 93°12′ E., Manipur.)

Range.—Assam in Cachar and Manipur (lowlands ?), East Pakistan, and in Burma south of the range of *austerum*, from the plains to 6000 feet; in tropical semi-evergreen, and wet evergreen forest.

Genus **NINOX** Hodgson

Ninox Hodgson, 1837, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. 5 : 23. Type, by monotypy, *Ninox nipalensis* Hodgson = *Strix lugubris* Tickell.

Ninox scutulata (Raffles)
Brown Hawk-Owl

Northern India east to China and Japan, south through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions and Philippines, migrating southwards in the northern part of its range.

642. **Ninox scutulata lugubris** (Tickell)

Strix Lugubris Tickell, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **2** : 572. (Dampara, Dholbhúm, Bengal.)

Range.—From Murree through Nepal to Sikkim and western Assam north of the Brahmaputra, south to Bombay, M.P., West Bengal, Orissa, and Andhra, from the plains to 3000 feet; in open deciduous, mixed, and evergreen forest.

643. **Ninox scutulata burmanica** Hume

Ninox burmanica Hume, 1876, Stray Feathers **4** : 285. (Pegu and Tenasserim.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra and East Pakistan, from the lowlands to 5000 feet; in semi-cultivation, open forest of all types.

644. **Ninox scutulata hirsuta** (Temminck)

Strix hirsuta Temminck, 1824, Pl. col., livr. 49, pl. 289. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Western Madras, Mysore, Kerala, and Ceylon; from the lowlands to 4000 feet; in semi-cultivation, deciduous, and evergreen forest.

645. **Ninox scutulata obscura** Hume

Ninox obscurus Hume, 1872, Stray Feathers **1** : 11. (Camorta, Nicobars.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Ninox affinis Beavan
Andaman Brown Hawk-Owl

Andaman and Nicobar islands.

646. **Ninox affinis affinis** Beavan

Ninox affinis 'Tytler' = Beavan, 1867, Ibis : 316. (Aberdeen Point, Port Blair, Andaman Islands.)

Range.—Andaman Islands.

647. **Ninox affinis isolata** Baker

Ninox scutulata isolata Baker, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **47** : 60. (Car Nicobar.)

Range.—Nicobar Islands.

Genus **ATHENE** Boie

Athene Boie, 1822, Isis von Oken, Bd. 1, col. 549. Type, by subsequent designation, *A. noctua* (Retz.) Boie, Pl. enl. 439. *Str. passerina* auct. = *Strix noctua* Scopoli.

Heteroglaux Anonymous = Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 467. Type, by monotypy, *Heteroglaux blewitti* Hume.

Athene noctua (Scopoli)
Hutton's Owlet, or Little Owl

A Palaearctic species breeding south to the Mediterranean, Middle East, Tibet, and Korea.

648. Athene noctua bactriana Blyth

Athene bactrianus Blyth, 1848, *in* Hutton, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** (2) : 776. (Old Kandahar, Afghanistan.)

Range.—Straggler to the extreme northwest of West Pakistan; presumably breeds in northern Baluchistan, Chaman, Quetta.

649. Athene noctua ludlowi Baker

Athene noctua ludlowi Baker, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **47** : 58. (Dochen, 15,000 feet, Rhamtso Lake, Tibet.)

Range.—Ladakh, Tibet, and northern Mishmi Hills (?), from 10,000 to 12,000 feet; near cultivation.

Athene brama (Temminck)
Spotted Owlet

Both Pakistans, India, and the Indochinese subregion.

650. Athene brama indica (Franklin)

Noctua Indica Franklin, 1831, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London : 115. (Banks of the Ganges and in the mountain chain of upper Hindoostan, i.e. Uttar Pradesh.)

Range.—From Sind in West Pakistan south to about lat. 20°N. and east to Assam, except the Lakhimpur District, from the plains to 5000 feet; in open country, often near houses and cultivation.

651. Athene brama ultra Ripley

Athene brama ultra Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **61** : 100. (Chabua, N. Lakhimpur Dist., NE. Assam.)

Range.—Lakhimpur District, NE. Assam north and south of the Brahmaputra and Lohit Rivers.

652. **Athene brama brama** (Temminck)

Strix brama Temminck, 1821, Pl. col., livr. 12, pl. 68. (Pondicherry and west coast of India.)

Carine brama fryi Baker, 1919, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **40**: 60. (Rameswaram, Madras, India.)

Range.—India south of lat. 20°N.; in open country, often near villages and cultivation.

Athene blewitti (Hume)
Forest Spotted Owlet

Central India.

653. **Athene blewitti** (Hume)

Heteroglaux Blewitti Anonymous = Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers **1**: 468. (Busnah, Phooljan State, India.)

Range.—Khandesh (eastern Bombay), M.P., and near Sambalpur in Orissa. Apparently extends along the entire Satpura mountain trend in moist deciduous or evergreen forest. Not recorded in recent years.

Genus **STRIX** Linnaeus

Strix Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 92. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix stridula* Linnaeus (*Strix*, prebinomial specific name in synonymy) = *Strix aluco* Linnaeus.

Strix butleri (Hume)
Hume's Wood Owl

Middle East and southwest Asia.

654. **Strix butleri** (Hume)

Asio butleri Anonymous = Hume, 1878, Stray Feathers **7**: 316. (Omara [= Ormara], Mekran Coast, southern Baluchistan.)

Range.—Type from the Mekran coast of Baluchistan. Other specimens have been taken in Sinai, Israel and western Arabia; near palm groves and in ruins and rocky places.

Strix ocellata (Lesson)
Mottled Wood Owl

India.

655. **Strix ocellata grandis** Koelz

Strix ocellata grandis Koelz, 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1452 : 4. (Sasan, Junagadh, Kathiawar.)

Range.—Saurashtra; in mango-topes.

656. **Strix ocellata grisescens** Koelz

Strix ocellata grisescens Koelz, 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1452 : 4. (Nichlaul, U.P.)

Range.—Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., and Bihar, and probably the Nepal terai, from the plains to 2500 feet; in semi-cultivation, mango and tamarind groves.

657. **Strix ocellata ocellata** (Lesson)

Syrnium ocellatum Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. : 289. (Pondicherry.)

Range.—Bombay (Gujarat), M.P., Hyderabad, West Bengal south to Madras; in open, semi-cultivated areas, and mango-topes.

Strix leptogrammica Temminck
Brown Wood Owl

India east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to southern China, Formosa, and Hainan Island.

658. **Strix leptogrammica newarensis** (Hodgson)

Ulula newarensis Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 168. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas from H.P., U.P., Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and Assam, from 2500 to 8600 feet commonly (recorded to 13,000 feet); in pine, deciduous, moist temperate, and evergreen forest.

659. **Strix leptogrammica indranee** Sykes

Strix Indranee Sykes, 1832, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London : 82. (The Ghauts = Lonauli, Western Ghats.)

Range.—Bombay, south to Kerala and east to Madras and Andhra, from the plains to 6000 feet; in tropical dry deciduous and evergreen forest.

660. **Strix leptogrammica connectens** Koelz

Strix leptogrammica connectens Koelz, 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1452 : 3. (Amrasti [*sic*] = Amraoti, Bastar, Central Provinces.)

Range.—Known only from a single specimen from Amraoti in Bastar District, M.P. Possibly this is the race of Orissa, and it may intergrade with *indranee* in Andhra.

Strix aluco Linnaeus
Tawny Wood Owl

Europe to western Siberia, south to north Africa, Iran, Turkestan, India, China, Korea, and Formosa.

661. **Strix aluco biddulphi** Scully

Strix biddulphi Scully, 1881, Ibis : 423, pl. 14. (Gilgit.)

Range.—From the NW. Frontier and Baluchistan in West Pakistan to Gilgit and Kashmir, foothills to 8000 feet; in subtropical dry, pine, and dry temperate forest.

662. **Strix aluco nivicola** (Blyth)

Syrnium nivicolum ' Hodgson ' = Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** (1) : 185. (' Himalaya,' i.e. Nepal.)

Strix nivicola obrieni Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 27. (Blue Mountain, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Himalayas from Murree to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, southeast Tibet and Assam north of the Brahmaputra, and the Lushai Hills, up to 9000 feet; in evergreen, wet and moist temperate pine forest.

Genus **ASIO** Brisson

Asio Brisson, 1760, Orn. **1** : 28. Type, by tautonymy, *Asio* Brisson = *Strix otus* Linnaeus.

Asio otus (Linnaeus)
Longeared Owl

An Holarctic species breeding south to the Azores and Canary Islands, north Africa, Kashmir, and Japan, migrating south in winter.

663. **Asio otus otus** (Linnaeus)

Strix Otus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 92. (Europa, restricted type locality = Sweden, *ex* Faun. Svec.)

Range.—A single breeding record for Kashmir (1927, ' Fauna ' **4** : 393). Winter visitor to West Pakistan in Baluchistan and Sind, and to India in Kutch (? Hume, 1875, S.F. **3** : 450) and the Punjab, from the plains to 5000 feet; in tropical thorn and deciduous forest and babool clumps.

Asio flammeus (Pontoppidan)
Shorteared Owl

An Holarctic species occurring in South America, Hawaii, the Galapagos Islands, and Ponapé Island, wintering south in Africa, India, and China.

664. **Asio flammeus flammeus** (Pontoppidan)

Strix Flammea Pontoppidan, 1763, Dansk. Atlas 1 : 617, pl. 25. (Sweden.)

Range.—An irregular local winter visitor south through both Pakistans, India, and Nepal, to Ceylon and Burma, plains to 4000 feet; in tall grass, open plains country, and semi-cultivated areas.

Genus **AEGOLIUS** Kaup

Aegolius Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw. : 34. Type, by monotypy, *Strix tengmalmi* Gmelin = *Strix funereus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Aegolius funereus (Linnaeus)
Tengmalm's Owl

An Holarctic species breeding south to the Balkans, Sakhalin, western China and the Himalayas.

665. **Aegolius funereus juniperi** Koelz

Aegolius funerea juniperi Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52 : 80. (Kyelang, Lahul, Punjab.)

Range.—Known from two specimens taken in Lahul by the describer. A species of pine forests.

Family PODARGIDAE : Frogmouths

Genus **BATRACHOSTOMUS** Gould

Batrachostomus Gould, 1838, Icones Avium, pt. 2, pl. (17) and text. Type, by monotypy, *Podargus auritus* J. E. Gray.

Batrachostomus moniliger Blyth
Ceylon Frogmouth

Southwest India and Ceylon.

666. **Batrachostomus moniliger** Blyth

Batrachostomus moniliger 'Layard' = Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 18 : 806. (Ceylon.)

Range.—The Western Ghats strip from North Kanara in Mysore to southern Kerala; Ceylon. From the plains to 3000 and even 6000 feet; in dense evergreen forest and cane brakes.

Batrachostomus hodgsoni (G. R. Gray)
Hodgson's Frogmouth

From Sikkim east through the Indochinese subregion.

667. **Batrachostomus hodgsoni hodgsoni** (G. R. Gray)

Otothrix hodgsoni G. R. Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 101, pl. 152, Aves. (Northern India = Darjeeling.)

Batrachostomus hodgsoni rupchandi Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 27. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam north and south of the Brahmaputra, East Pakistan in the foothills, from 1000 to 6000 feet; in subtropical evergreen forest.

Family CAPRIMULGIDAE: Nightjars, Goatsuckers

Genus **EUROSTOPODUS** Gould

Eurostopodus Gould, 1838, April, Syn. Bds. Austr., app., (4) : 1. Type, by subsequent designation, *Caprimulgus guttatus* Vigors & Horsfield.

Lyncornis Gould, 1838, Icones Avium, (2), pl. 19. Type, by monotypy, *Lyncornis cerviniceps* Gould.

Eurostopodus macrotis (Vigors)
Great Eared Nightjar

From Assam east through the Indochinese subregion to Malaya, Simalur Island, Philippines, and Sulawesi (Celebes).

668. **Eurostopodus macrotis cerviniceps** (Gould)

Lyncornis cerviniceps Gould, 1838, Icones Avium, (2), pl. [14] and text. ('Said to be a native of China or the adjacent islands' = Trang, Peninsular Siam, by designation of Robinson & Kloss, 1923, Jour. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam 5 : 140.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra River, east through Burma, from the plains to 3000 feet; in scrub, deciduous and evergreen forest.

669. **Eurostopodus macrotis bourdilloni** (Hume)

Lyncornis Bourdilloni Anonymous = Hume, 1875, Stray Feathers 3 : 302. (Kalland, Khaumi, Travancore.)

Range.—Central and south Kerala, to 3000 feet; in moist deciduous and evergreen forest.

Genus **CAPRIMULGUS** Linnaeus

Caprimulgus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 193. Type, by tautonymy, *Caprimulgus europaeus* Linnaeus.

Caprimulgus indicus Latham
Indian Jungle Nightjar

India, Ceylon, southeast Siberia, west China, Japan, and the Palau Islands, migrating south in winter from the northern parts of its range.

670. **Caprimulgus indicus hazarae** Whistler & Kinnear

Caprimulgus indicus hazarae Whistler & Kinnear, 1935, J.B.N.H.S. **38** : 37. (Abbottabad, Hazara, Himalayas.)

Caprimulgus indicus memnon Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 27. (Blue Mountain, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Himalayas from West Pakistan, Abbottabad, NW.F.P., east through Simla and Mussoorie to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, Assam, and Burma, from the foothills to *c.* 10,000 feet; in open scrub and dry and moist deciduous forest.

671. **Caprimulgus indicus indicus** Latham

Caprimulgus indicus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **2** : 588. (India.)

Range.—All India south of the Himalayas, from the plains to 7500 feet; in open scrub and dry and moist deciduous forest.

672. **Caprimulgus indicus kelaarti** Blyth

Caprimulgus Kelaarti Blyth, 1852 (1851), Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **20** : 175. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the hill zone in open cultivation and scrub forest.

Caprimulgus europaeus Linnaeus
European Nightjar

From Europe to western Siberia and Turkestan south to north Africa and southwest Asia, wintering to tropical Africa.

673. **Caprimulgus europaeus unwini** Hume

Caprimulgus unwini Hume, 1871, Ibis : 406. (Agrore Valley and the neighbourhood of Abbottabad. The specimens listed as types in the Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. are from the former locality.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, Sind, West Punjab, Kashmir and along the Himalayas to Garhwal, from 1000 to 9000 feet; in desert areas and also in scrub, pine and dry deciduous forest. Migrates in winter to West Pakistan and eastern Africa. Recorded in autumn passage from Rajasthan, Kutch, Saurashtra, and Bombay.

Caprimulgus mahrattensis Sykes
Sykes's Nightjar

Afghanistan, West Pakistan, and India in migration.

674. **Caprimulgus mahrattensis** Sykes

Caprimulgus Mahrattensis Sykes, 1832, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London : 83. (Mahrattas.)

Range.—A breeding species of West Pakistan in Sind, Baluchistan, and NW.F.P., straggling in winter as far south as Gujarat, Bombay, and West Bengal. Occurs in cultivated fields and stony arid scrub country.

Caprimulgus macrurus Horsfield
Longtailed Nightjar

From West Pakistan east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to Hainan Island, Philippines, Lesser Sundas, Sulawesi (Celebes), Moluccas, New Guinea, and northern Australia.

675. **Caprimulgus macrurus albonotatus** Tickell

Caprimulgus Albonotatus Tickell, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **2** : 580. (Dampara, Dholbhúm, Bengal.)

Caprimulgus nepalensis Hartert, 1892, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **16** : 540. (*Ex* Hodgson MS., a *nomen nudum* cited in synonymy of *C. albonotatus* by Hodgson, 1844, *in* Zool. Misc. : 82.)

Caprimulgus macrourus hodgsoni Baker, 1930, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds., ed. 2, **7** : 372. New name for *Caprimulgus nepalensis* Hartert, not available.

Caprimulgus macrurus noctuvigilus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 26. (Bhadwar, Kangra Dist., Punjab.)

Range.—West Pakistan, northern India, and Nepal, south to northern Bombay and east to Borabhúm, Visakhapatnam ghats, West Bengal, and Assam (except in the southeast) and western East Pakistan, from the foothills to 8000 feet; in open scrub and cultivated country, often at night along roads.

676. **Caprimulgus macrurus atripennis** Jerdon

Caprimulgus atripennis Jerdon, 1845, Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 24. (Eastern Ghats to west of Nellore.)

Range.—South Bombay east to the Godavari and Nellore, grading gradually north of that into the preceding race, and south throughout the Peninsula, from the edge of the hills to 8000 feet; in open scrub and cultivated country.

677. **Caprimulgus macrurus aequabilis** Ripley

Caprimulgus macrurus aequabilis Ripley, 1945, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **65**: 40. (Trincomalee, northeast Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones; in open scrub and semicultivation.

678. **Caprimulgus macrurus ambiguus** Hartert

Caprimulgus macrurus ambiguus Hartert, 1896, Ibis: 373. (Malay Peninsula, Burma, Assam, and the eastern Himalayas. Restricted to southern Tenasserim by Kloss, 1918, Ibis: 95-96.)

Caprimulgus macrurus silvanus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 26. (Kohima, Naga Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the southern Naga Hills, Manipur and Lushai Hills. Possibly in the hills of eastern East Pakistan. From the foothills to 8000 feet; in secondary scrub and open semicultivation.

679. **Caprimulgus macrurus andamanicus** Hume

Caprimulgus andamanicus Anonymous = Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers **1**: 470. (Jolly Boys Island, Andaman Islands.)

Range.—Andaman Islands.

Caprimulgus asiaticus Latham
Common Indian Nightjar

From West Pakistan east through the Indochinese subregion.

680. **Caprimulgus asiaticus asiaticus** Latham

Caprimulgus asiaticus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **2**: 588. (India = Bombay.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India, in the plains; in cultivated and scrub areas, often near villages.

681. **Caprimulgus asiaticus eidos** Peters

Caprimulgus asiaticus eidos Peters, 1940, Check-list of Birds of the World **4**: 211. New name for *Caprimulgus asiaticus*

minor Parrot, 1907, Orn. Monatsb. **15** : 170. (Vavuniya, northern Ceylon.) *Nec Caprimulgus minor* J. R. Forster.

Range.—Ceylon in all zones, doubtfully distinct from *asiaticus*.

Caprimulgus affinis Horsfield
Franklin's, or Allied, Nightjar

From southern West Pakistan east through the Indochinese subregion to southeast China, Formosa, Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes) and Greater Sunda Is.

Cf. Ticehurst, C. B., 1939, Ibis : 32.
Deignan, H. G., 1945, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 186 : 188.

682. **Caprimulgus affinis monticolus** Franklin

Caprimulgus monticolus Franklin, 1831, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London : 116. (Ganges between Calcutta and Benares.)

Caprimulgus monticolus burmanicus Baker, 1931, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **51** : 102. (Upper Chindwin, Burma.)

Range.—India from the Punjab south to Madras and Kerala and from Bombay to Assam, East Pakistan, and Burma; in well-wooded areas or in clearings near forest.

Family APODIDAE : Swifts

Subfamily APODINAE: Swifts

Genus **COLLOCALIA** G. R. Gray

Collocalia G. R. Gray, 1840, List Gen. Bds. : 8. Type, by original designation, *Hirundo esculenta* Linnaeus.

Collocalia brevirostris (McClelland)
Indian Edible-nest Swiftlet

From the Himalayas east through the Indochinese subregion and central and western China.

Cf. Deignan, H. G., 1955, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **75** : 116-118.

683. **Collocalia brevirostris brevirostris** (McClelland)

Hirundo brevirostris McClelland, 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 155. (Assam.)

Range.—Himalayas from east Punjab to Assam, north and south of the Brahmaputra, from the foothills to 12,000 feet; in open areas near forest. An uncommon winter visitant to the Andaman Islands.

684. **Collocalia brevirostris innominata** Hume

Collocalia innominata Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 294. (Andaman Islands; type from Port Mouat, South Andaman I.)

Collocalia inopina Thayer & Bangs, 1909, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 52 : 139. (Mafuling, 5000 feet, Hupeh, China.)

Collocalia fusciphaga [*sic*] *capnitis* Thayer & Bangs, 1909, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 52 : 139. (Hupeh Prov., China.)

Range.—A winter straggler to the Andaman Is. This larger subspecies should be looked for in northeast India or East Pakistan as an occasional winter visitant.

Collocalia fuciphaga (Thunberg)
Malaysian Edible-nest Swiftlet

From southern India and Ceylon across the Bay of Bengal to the Malaysian subregion.

685. **Collocalia fuciphaga unicolor** (Jerdon)

Hirundo unicolor Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. 11 : 238. (Coonoor Pass.)

Range.—Extreme southern Bombay south through Madras and western Mysore, Kerala and Ceylon, from the coasts to 7000 feet; in open country.

Collocalia inexpectata Hume
Greyrumped Swiftlet

Andaman Islands; coasts of the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Philippines, Lesser Sunda Islands, Palau, and Marianas Islands.

686. **Collocalia inexpectata inexpectata** Hume[1]

Collocalia inexpectata Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 296, in text. (Andaman Islands.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Collocalia esculenta (Linnaeus)
Whitebreasted Swiftlet

From the Andamans through the Malaysian subregion, Philippines, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi (Celebes), Moluccas, New Guinea to New Caledonia.

[1] *Collocalia francica*, the Mauritius Swiftlet of Mauritius and Reunion, has been recorded from Ceylon. This seems a doubtful record, perhaps better discarded.

687. **Collocalia esculenta affinis** Beavan

Collocalia affinis 'Tytler' = Beavan, 1867, Ibis : 318. (Port Blair, South Andaman Island.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Genus **CHAETURA** Stephens

Chaetura Stephens, 1826, *in* Shaw's Gen. Zool. **13** (2) : 76. Type, by subsequent designation, *Chaetura pelasgia* Stevens [*sic*] = *Hirundo pelagica* Linnaeus.

Rhaphidura Oates, 1883, Bds. Burma **2** : 6. Type, by monotypy, *Acanthylis leucopygialis* Blyth.

Indicapus Mathews, 1918, Bds. Austr. **7** : 265. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Acanthylis sylvatica* Tickell.

Hirund-apus Hodgson, 1837 (1836), Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **5** : 780. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Cypselus* (*Chaetura*) *nudipes* Hodgson.

Cf. Lack, D., 1956, Auk **73** : 9-12, 26.

Chaetura caudacuta (Latham)
Whitethroated Spinetail Swift

Breeds from northern Asia south to the Himalayas, the Indochinese subregion and Formosa, northern birds migrating in winter to Australia, occasionally Europe.

688. **Chaetura caudacuta nudipes** (Hodgson)

Cypselus (*Chaetura*) *nudipes* Hodgson, 1837 (1836), Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **5** : 779. (Nepal.)

Range.—Himalayas from Hazara east through Assam to Yunnan, in the hills, probably breeding above 5000 feet, near cliffs.

689. **Chaetura (caudacuta) rupchandi** Biswas

Chaetura cochinchinensis rupchandi Biswas, 1951, Ardea **39** : 320. (Hitaura, central upper Nepal Terai.)

Range.—Central Nepal terai at 2000 feet.

690. **Chaetura (caudacuta) cochinchinensis** Oustalet

Chaetura cochinchinensis Oustalet, 1878, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris (7) **2** : 52. (Saigon, Cochinchina.)

Range.—Assam hills south of the Brahmaputra, and probably the hills of East Pakistan and southern Burma to the Malaysian subregion, Indochina, and Sumatra and Java.

Chaetura gigantea (Temminck)
Large Brownthroated Spinetail Swift

Assam east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Philippines, and Sulawesi (Celebes).

691. **Chaetura gigantea indica** Hume

Chaetura indica Anonymous = Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 471. (Andaman Islands and southern India.)

Range.—Assam and East Pakistan; Indian Peninsula in the Western Ghats strip from North Kanara south to Kerala, from the seacoast to the mountain tops, near evergreen and moist deciduous forest; Ceylon in the hill zone; Andaman Islands.

Chaetura sylvatica (Tickell)
Whiterumped Spinetail

India, East Pakistan, and Burma.

692. **Chaetura sylvatica** (Tickell)

Acanthylis sylvatica Tickell, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 15 : 284. (Central India, restricted to Maunbhum by Whistler & Kinnear, 1935, J.B.N.H.S. 38 : 33.)

Range.—Garhwal, Sikkim, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, M.P., Madras, Mysore, and Kerala, from the plains to 5000 feet; locally in palm groves and dry and moist deciduous forest.

Genus **APUS** Scopoli

Apus Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat. : 483. Type, by tautonymy, *Hirundo apus* Linnaeus.

Apus melba (Linnaeus)
Alpine Swift

Eastern and southern Europe, Africa, Madagascar east to southwest Asia.

693. **Apus melba melba** (Linnaeus)

Hirundo Melba Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 192. (Gibraltar.)

Range.—Wintering birds occur in West Pakistan and northwestern India. Specimens taken in Saurashtra and Mt. Abu in B.N.H.S. coll. May breed in Baluchistan.

694. **Apus melba nubifuga** Koelz

Apus melba nubifuga Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 25. (Rathi, Kumaon.)

Range.—All India south to Kerala, east to Assam and East Pakistan. Breeds in the Himalayas, and in Mysore (Jog or Gairsoppa Falls); possibly also in M.P. (? Mandu, Ali, S., 1940, J.B.N.H.S. 41 : 474) in the hills among cliffs.

695. **Apus melba bakeri** Hartert

Apus melba bakeri Hartert, 1928, Nov. Zool. 34 : 363. (Catton Estate, 4500 feet, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon. Subject to considerable erratic local movements.

Apus apus (Linnaeus)
The Swift

A Palaearctic species occurring south through Africa, the northern forms migrating south in winter.

696. **Apus apus pekinensis** (Swinhoe)

Cypselus pekinensis Swinhoe, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 435. (Pekin, China.)

Range.—Breeds in Baluchistan and Kashmir. Recorded in winter from Assam and the Andamans.

697. **Apus apus pallidus** (Shelley)

Cypselus murinus A. & L. Brehm, 1855, Vogelfang : 46. (North Africa and southern Europe, Suit, Egypt.) Not *Cypselus murinus* Voigt, 1831, which = *Cypsiurus parvus* (Lichtenstein).

Cypselus pallidus Shelley, 1870, Ibis : 445. (Egypt.)

Range.—A winter visitant to Baluchistan and Sind in West Pakistan. May be recorded in India.

Apus acuticaudus (Jerdon)
Darkbacked or Khasi Hills Swift

Nepal and Assam.

698. **Apus acuticaudus** (Jerdon)

C.(ypselus) acuticanda [*sic*] 'Blyth (MSS)' = Jerdon, 1864, Bds. India 3 : 870. With reference to vol. 1 : 177, No. 99. (Nepal.) Misprint for *acuticauda*.

Cypselus acuticauda Blyth, 1865, Ibis : 45. (Nepal.)

Apus acuticaudus rupchandi Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 26. (Blue Mountain, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Nepal, and Assam in the Khasia and Lushai hills, near cliffs.

Apus pacificus (Latham)
Large Whiterumped Swift

Eastern Asia south to the Himalayas, northern Indochinese subregion, and southern Japan. Northern birds migrate to Australia.

699. **Apus pacificus pacificus** (Latham)

Hirundo pacifica Latham, 1801, Index Orn., Suppl., : lviii. (New Holland = New South Wales *apud* Mathews); the *terra typica* has been fixed as the vicinity of Vladivostock by Domaniewski, 1933, Acta Orn. Mus. Zool. Polonici **1** : 80.)

Range.—Winter migrants of this form have been taken in Assam, Manipur, and Burma.

700. **Apus pacificus leuconyx** (Blyth)

Cypselus leuconyx Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** (1) : 212. (Deccan.)

Range.—Breeds in the Himalayas from Murree to Bhutan and the Khasia Hills; south in winter to Bombay, Hyderabad, Kanara, Malabar (once), and possibly Madras. Winters near its breeding range and probably southward in the Peninsula.

701. **Apus pacificus kanoi** (Yamashina)

Micropus pacificus kanoi Yamashina, 1942, Bull. Biogeogr. Soc. Japan **12** (2) : 72. (Botel Tobago.)

Apus pacificus sálimalii Lack, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55** : 160-61. (Molo, Chu Valley, SE. Tibet.)

Range.—Breeds in the lower Tsangpo Valley of southeast Tibet at Molo and Nanda, from 11, 200 to 11,500 feet under house eaves and in stone towers. May be looked for as a winter visitant south into the northern Assam hills.

Apus affinis (J. E. Gray)
House Swift

Africa, Middle East, India through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to Philippines, south China, and Formosa.

702. **Apus affinis galilejensis** (Antinori)

Cypselus Galilejensis ? Antinori, 1855, Naumannia : 307. (Sea of Galilee, Palestine.)

Range.—Breeds in Baluchistan, Sind and West Punjab (Dera Ghazi Khan) in West Pakistan.

703. **Apus affinis affinis** (J. E. Gray)

Cypselus affinis J. E. Gray, 1830, *in* Gray & Hardwicke's Ill. Ind. Zool. 1 (2), pl. 35, f. 2. (No locality = Ganges.)

Range.—India from the Punjab, U.P., Bihar, and West Bengal south through the Peninsula, except perhaps in Kerala (? next race), from the plains to 7000 feet; often near buildings where the species nests.

704. **Apus affinis singalensis** Madarász

Apus singalensis Madarász, 1911, Ann. Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hungar. 9 : 420, pl. 16 f. 4. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, and possibly Kerala (?).

705. **Apus affinis nipalensis** (Hodgson)

Cypselus Nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 5 : 780. (Central region of Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal east through the Himalayas to western Assam in the Kamrup district.

706. **Apus affinis subfurcatus** (Blyth)

Cypselus subfurcatus Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 18 (2) : 807. (Penang.)

Range.—Assam, except Kamrup district, south through Manipur and East Pakistan to Burma.

Genus **CYPSIURUS** Lesson

Cypsiurus Lesson, 1843, Écho du Monde Savant, Ann. 10, 2me sem.: 134. Type, by monotypy, *Cypselus ambrosiacus* Temminck = *Cypselus parvus* Lichtenstein.

Cypsiurus parvus (Lichtenstein)
Palm Swift

Tropical Africa and Madagascar; India and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to Hainan Island and the Philippines.

707. **Cypsiurus parvus batasiensis** (J. E. Gray)

Cyp.(selus) Balasiensis [*sic*] J. E. Gray, 1829, *in* Griffith's Anim. Kingdom 7 : 60. (India, restricted to Calcutta by Baker, 1927, 'Fauna' 4 : 336.)

Cypselus palmarum J. E. Gray, 1830, *in* Gray & Hardwicke's Ill. Ind. Zool. 1 (2), pl. 35, figs. 1a and 1b. (No locality = Cawnpore.)

Range.—India, except the range of the next form, and Ceylon; dry lowlands, associated with the *Borassus* palm.

708. **Cypsiurus parvus infumatus** (Sclater)

Cypselus infumatus Sclater, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 602. (Banjermassing, Borneo.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra, and East Pakistan, east through Burma.

Subfamily HEMIPROCNINAE : Crested Swifts

Genus **HEMIPROCNE** Nitzsch

Hemiprocnes [nominative plural] Nitzsch, 1829, Obs. Av. Arter. Carot. Comm. : 15 and note. Type, by subsequent designation, *Cypselus longipennis* Temminck = *Hirundo longipennis* Rafinesque.

Hemiprocne longipennis (Rafinesque)
Crested Swift

India east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to Sulawesi (Celebes).

709. **Hemiprocne longipennis coronata** (Tickell)

Hirundo Coronata Tickell, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **2** : 580. (Jungles of Borabhúm and Dholbhúm.)

Hemiprocne longipennis dryas Ripley, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **63** : 101. (Juna Rajpipla, South Gujarat.)

Range.—India (except the northwest), Nepal, Ceylon, and East Pakistan ; confined to well-wooded areas of deciduous forest often near clearings.

Family TROGONIDAE : Trogons

Genus **HARPACTES** Swainson

Harpactes Swainson, 1833 (1832-33), Zool. Ill. (2), **3** : 107 (in key). Diagnosis only, no type or included species. Species added, Swainson, 1837, Classif. Bds. **2** : 337. Type, by subsequent designation, *Trogon malabaricus* Gould.

Harpactes fasciatus (Pennant)
Malabar Trogon

India and Ceylon.

710. **Harpactes fasciatus legerli** Koelz

Harpactes fasciatus legerli Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 79. (Foot of Mahendra Giri, Orissa.)

Cf. Ali, S., 1949, J.B.N.H.S. **48** : 806-808.

Range.—From (Saurashtra ?), Surat Dangs and Khandesh in Bombay south to lat. 20°N., M.P. (Bastar Dist.), and Orissa, plains to 4000 feet; in moist deciduous and evergreen forest.

711. **Harpactes fasciatus malabaricus** (Gould)

Trogon Malabaricus Gould, 1834, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2 : 26. (Malabar Coast.)

Range.—Peninsular India south of lat. 20° in Bombay, Kerala, Mysore, and western Madras, plains to 5000 feet; in dense evergreen and mixed evergreen-moist deciduous forest.

712. **Harpactes fasciatus fasciatus** (Pennant)

Trogon fasciatus Pennant, 1769, Indian Zool.: 4, pl. 5. (Ceylon.)

Harpactes fasciatus parvus Deraniyagala, 1954, Admin. Rept. of the Dir. Nat. Museums, Ceylon, for 1953, Pt. IV, Educ., Sci., and Art (E): E9. (Thanni arripu, N.P., Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, to 6000 feet; in deciduous and evergreen jungle.

Harpactes erythrocephalus (Gould)
Redheaded Trogon

Kumaon east through the Indochinese subregion, Malaya, Sumatra, southern China, and Hainan Island.

713. **Harpactes erythrocephalus hodgsonii** (Gould)

Trogon (*Harpactes*) *Hodgsonii* Gould, 1838, Monog. Trogonidae, List of pl. No. 34. (Nepal.) Restricted by Biswas to Hitaura, Chisapani Garhi Province, Nepal.

Range.—Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, intergrading with the following form in Bhutan and the central Assam hill ranges, Khasia, Naga, Manipur; from 500 (Buxa Duars) to 5000 feet; in deciduous and evergreen forest and scrub.

714. **Harpactes erythrocephalus helenae** Mayr

Harpactes erythrocephalus helenae Mayr, 1941, Ibis : 495. (Nyetmawhka, 8500 ft. Myitkina district, upper Burma.)

Range.—Mishmi Hills, northeastern Assam, from 1500 to 8000 feet; in tropical moist evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

715. **Harpactes erythrocephalus erythrocephalus** (Gould)

Trogon erythrocephalus Gould, 1834, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2 : 25. (Rangoon.)

Range.—East Pakistan hills and perhaps the Lushai Hills of southeastern Assam, probably intergrading into *hodgsonii* in that area; from 800 to 5000 feet.

Harpactes wardi (Kinnear)

Bhutan, Mishmi Hills, northern Burma, northeast Tonkin.

716. **Harpactes wardi** (Kinnear)

Pyrotrogon wardi Kinnear, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 47 : 112. (Seinghku Valley, 8000 feet, Burma.)

Range.—Bhutan and the Mishmi Hills of eastern Assam, from 6000 to 8000 feet; in subtropical wet and wet temperate forest.

Family ALCEDINIDAE : Kingfishers

Genus **CERYLE** Boie

Ceryle Boie, 1828, Isis von Oken 21, col. 316. Type, by subsequent designation, *C. rudis* (Gm.) = *Alcedo rudis* Linnaeus.

Ceryle lugubris (Temminck)
Pied Kingfisher

From the Himalayas east through Burma, southern China, northern Indochinese subregion to Japan.

717. **Ceryle lugubris continentalis** Hartert

Ceryle lugubris continentalis Hartert, 1900, Nov. Zool. 7 : 534. (Sikkim.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Kashmir to Nepal and Sikkim; from the edge of the plains or terai up to 7000 feet; along rocky streams, usually in forested areas.

718. **Ceryle lugubris guttulata** Stejneger

Ceryle guttulata Stejneger, 1892, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 15 : 294, in text. (India and China, here restricted to Ningpo, China.) New name for *Alcedo guttata* Vigors, 1831, not *Alcedo guttata* Boddaert, 1783.

Cf. Ali, S. & Ripley, S. D., 1948, J.B.N.H.S. 48 : 15.

Range.—East Bhutan, Assam north and south of the Brahmaputra, and East Pakistan hills, in the foothills to 6000 feet.

Ceryle rudis (Linnaeus)
Lesser Pied Kingfisher

Africa south and east of the Sahara, Middle East to India, the Indochinese subregion, southern China, and Hainan Island.

719. **Ceryle rudis leucomelanura** Reichenbach

Ceryle leucomelanura Reichenbach, 1851, Handb. spec. Orn.: 21, pl. CCIX b, f. 3488. (Ceylon.)

Range.—From Baluchistan to Kashmir and Nepal, and south through the plains to East Pakistan. Occurs throughout peninsular India (except in the range of the following form), and Ceylon. At tanks and placid waterways in open plains country and low foothills.

720. **Ceryle rudis travancoreensis** Whistler & Kinnear

Ceryle rudis travancoreensis Whistler & Kinnear, 1935, J.B.N.H.S. **37**: 760. (Travancore.)

Range.—Southwestern India from Kozhikode (= Calicut) in Malabar south throughout Kerala; on backwaters and streams in the low country.

Genus **ALCEDO** Linnaeus

Alcedo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 115. Type, by subsequent designation, *Alcedo ispida* Linnaeus. (Swainson, 1821 (1820-21), Zool. Ill. **1**: text to pl. 26.)

Alcedo hercules Laubmann
Blyth's Kingfisher

From Sikkim through Assam to the Chin Hills, Tonkin, Hainan Island.

721. **Alcedo hercules** Laubmann

Alcedo grandis Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** (1): 190. (Darjeeling.) Not *Alcedo grandis* Gmelin, 1788.

Alcedo hercules Laubmann, 1917, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern **13**: 105. New name for *Alcedo grandis* Blyth, preoccupied.

Range.—From Sikkim and Bhutan east through Assam and East Pakistan to the Chin Hills; at the edge of the foothills to 4000 feet, on streams in deep forest.

Alcedo atthis (Linnaeus)
Common Kingfisher

Found throughout Europe and Asia except the Arctic zone, south through Malaysia to Australia as far as the Solomon Islands.

722. **Alcedo atthis pallasii** Reichenbach

Alcedo Pallasii Reichenbach, 1851, Handb. spec. Orn.: 3, pl. CCCXCII, figs. 3043-46. (Siberia.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, Sind, Kashmir and the Punjab, migrating erratically with the cold

or dry seasons, south to Rajasthan, northern M.P., U.P., and Bihar, in the plains. In summer may occur as high as 14,000 feet.

723. **Alcedo atthis bengalensis** Gmelin

Alcedo bengalensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 (1): 450. (Bengala.)

Range.—West Pakistan, Nepal and India, south of the breeding range of the preceding form, east through East Pakistan; Andaman and Nicobar islands. In the plains and foothills up to 5000 feet; near tanks and streams in open country.

724. **Alcedo atthis taprobana** Kleinschmidt

Alcedo ispida var. *taprobana* Kleinschmidt, 1894, Orn. Monatsb. 2: 126. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon and south India north to central Bombay, M.P. (Bhopal), Rajasthan (Mt. Abu), and Orissa, where it meets and intergrades with the preceding form. Lowlands to 6000 feet (uncommonly).

Alcedo meninting Horsfield
Blue-eared Kingfisher

Eastern and southern India east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to Palawan and the Sulu Islands in the Philippines, Lombok, and the Sula Islands.

725. **Alcedo meninting coltarti** Baker

Alcedo Asiatica Swainson, 1821, Zool. Ill., 1, pl. 50. ('Some part of India' = Bengal.) Not *Alcedo asiatica* Menschen, 1787, Mus. Geversianum: 54, no. 262.

Alcedo meninting coltarti Baker, 1919, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 39: 39. (Saddya, Assam.)

Alcedo laubmanni Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 46: 21. New name for *Alcedo qsiatica* Swainson, preoccupied.

Range.—From Sikkim east through Assam, south to Bengal, Orissa, western Mysore, western Madras (Nilgiris), and Kerala; locally to 3500 feet; on forest streams in mixed evergreen-deciduous biotope.

726. **Alcedo meninting phillipsi** Baker

Alcedo meninting phillipsi Baker, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 47: 72. (Cocoawatte Estate, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, low country to 2000 feet; in dry and moist deciduous and evergreen forest.

Genus **CEYX** Lacépède

Ceyx Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Ois. : 10. Type, by monotypy, *Alcedo tridactyla* Pallas = *Alcedo erithaca* Linnaeus (species added, Daudin, *in* Buffon, 1802, Hist. Nat. [ed. Didot] **14** : 287).

Ceyx erithacus (Linnaeus)
Threetoed Kingfisher

From India east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to southeastern China, Hainan Island, and Mindoro Island in the Philippines.

727. **Ceyx erithacus erithacus** (Linnaeus)

Alcedo erithaca Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 115. (Benghala.)

Range.—Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan through Assam, West Bengal, and East Pakistan. Also the Western Ghats strip from Thana District (Bombay) south through western Mysore, western Madras (Nilgiris), and Kerala; in many areas only as a breeding SW. monsoon visitor; Ceylon. From the foothills to 3000 feet; on wooded forest streamlets in moist deciduous to evergreen biotope.

728. **Ceyx erithacus macrocarus** Oberholser

Ceyx tridactylus macrocarus Oberholser, 1917, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., No. 98 : 24. (Great Nicobar Island, Nicobar Islands.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Genus **PELARGOPSIS** Gloger

Pelargopsis Gloger, 1842 (1841), Hand und Hilfsb. Naturg. : 338. Diagnosis only, no type nor included species. Species added, Cabanis & Heine, 1860, Mus. Hein., Th. 2, : 156-157. Type, *Alcedo javana* Boddaert.

Ramphalcyon Reichenbach, 1851, Handb. spec. Orn. : 16. Type, by subsequent designation, *Alcedo capensis* Linnaeus.

Pelargopsis amauroptera (Pearson)
Brownwinged Kingfisher

A species confined to the estuarine area of the Bay of Bengal from the eastern Sundarbans to the northern Malay Peninsula.

729. **Pelargopsis amauroptera** (Pearson)

Halcyon amauropterus Pearson, 1841, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **10** (2) : 635. (Calcutta, India.)

Range.—East Pakistan and extreme southern Assam; on muddy coastal rivers, and in tidal forest.

Pelargopsis capensis (Linnaeus)
Storkbilled Kingfisher

India, East Pakistan through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to the Lesser Sunda Islands, Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes) and Sula Islands.

730. **Pelargopsis capensis capensis** (Linnaeus)

Alcedo capensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1 : 180. (Cape of Good Hope = Chandernagor, *fide* Stresemann, 1952, Ibis 94 : 517-521.)

Alcedo gurial Pearson, 1841, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 10 (2) : 633. (Midnapore, Bengal, India.)

Range.—From U.P. east along the lower Himalayas through Nepal to Assam and East Pakistan, and through Orissa, Andhra and M.P. to Khandesh and Surat Dangs (Bombay). South to Mysore, Madras and Kerala, and Ceylon. Occasionally to 4000 feet; on forest streams and in wooded areas near water.

731. **Pelargopsis capensis burmanica** Sharpe

Pelargopsis burmanica Sharpe, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 62 (in key), p. 67. (Tavoy, Tenasserim, Burma, Siam, Andaman Islands = Tonghoo, Burma.)

Range.—Burma and the Andaman Islands.

732. **Pelargopsis capensis intermedia** Hume

Pelargopsis intermedia Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers 2 : 166. (Southern Nicobars; restricted to Galatea Bay, Great Nicobar Island, by Oberholser, 1909, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 35 : 666.)

Range.—Nicobar Islands.

Genus **HALCYON** Swainson

Halcyon Swainson, 1821 (1820-21), Zool. Ill., 1, text to pl. 27. Type, by original designation, *Alcedo senegalensis* Linnaeus.

Halcyon coromanda (Latham)
Ruddy Kingfisher

From Nepal east to Korea and Japan, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, islands in the China Sea, Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes) and Sula Islands.

733. **Halcyon coromanda coromanda** (Latham)

Alcedo coromanda Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1 : 252. (Coromandel, India.)

Range.—Nepal, Sikkim, northern Bengal, Assam, south to Madras (one record, Whistler & Kinnear, 1935, J.B.N.H.S. 38 : 763) in evergreen forest near streams to 6000 feet. May occur in suitable biotope in other parts of the Peninsula.

734. **Halcyon coromanda mizorhina** (Oberholser)

Entomothera coromanda mizorhina Oberholser, 1915, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 48 : 645. (North Andaman Island.)

Range.—Andaman and probably also the Nicobar islands.

Halcyon smyrnensis (Linnaeus)
Whitebreasted Kingfisher

From the Middle East through the Indochinese subregion to southern China, Hainan Island, Formosa, and the Philippines.

735. **Halcyon smyrnensis smyrnensis** (Linnaeus)

Alcedo smyrnensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 116. (Africa and Asia = Smyrna, *ex* Albin.)

Range.—From West Pakistan to northwestern India in Kutch and Saurashtra, east to U.P., Nepal, and south through Bombay, M.P., and Andhra, where it intergrades with the following forms ; from the plains to 6000 feet, in deciduous and evergreen biotope, often near gardens and cultivated areas, paddies, and tanks.

736. **Halcyon smyrnensis fusca** (Boddaert)

Alcedo fusca Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum. : 54. (Malabar Coast, *ex* Daubenton, Pl. enlum., no. 894.)

Halcyon generosa Madarász, 1904, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungar. 2 : 85. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Western India from Mysore (Coorg, Biligirirangan Hills, and probably Western Ghats), and Goa, to extreme western Madras, Kerala, and Ceylon. Intergrades with the preceding race in southern Bombay and Andhra.

737. **Halcyon smyrnensis perpulchra** Madarász

Halcyon perpulchra Madarász, 1904, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungar. 2 : 85. (Singapore.)

Halcyon (*Entomobia*) *smyrnensis fokiensis* Laubmann & Götz, 1926, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern 17 : 42. (Foochow, Fohkien.)

Range.—From eastern M.P. and Andhra, where it intergrades with the preceding forms, east through Orissa, W. Bengal, Assam, and East Pakistan, from the plains to 6000 feet; in cut-over scrub, swampy areas, and near cultivation.

738. **Halcyon smyrnensis saturatior** Hume

Halcyon saturatior Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers **2** : 168, in text : 531. (Andaman Islands.)

Range.—Andaman Islands.

Halcyon pileata (Boddaert)
Blackcapped Kingfisher

India east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to southern China and Korea, Hainan Island, Philippines, migrating south from northern part of its range as far as Sulawesi (Celebes).

739. **Halcyon pileata** (Boddaert)

Alcedo pileata Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum. : 41. (China, *ex* Daubenton, Pl. enlum., no. 673.)

Range.—Coastal India following the tidal rivers far inland in some areas (Monghyr on the Ganges; eastern Assam, probably near the Barak River [Hume, 1888, S.F. **11** : 45]), in Bombay (cold weather visitor as far north as Surat Dangs), Goa, Mysore, Madras, Kerala, W. Bengal, East Pakistan, Ceylon, and the Andaman and Nicobar islands; usually in wooded areas along streams and tidal creeks, and seashore.

Halcyon chloris (Boddaert)
Whitecollared Kingfisher

From the Red Sea east to the coasts of the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Lesser Sunda Islands, Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes) and Australasia, Micronesia and western Polynesia.

740. **Halcyon chloris vidali** Sharpe

Halcyon vidali Sharpe, 1892, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **17** : 217 (in key) : 278. (Ratnagiri and Kelsi Creek, South Konkan, India.)

Range.—Mangrove swamps near Ratnagiri, southern Bombay.

741. **Halcyon chloris humii** Sharpe

Halcyon humii Sharpe, 1892, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **17** : 217 (in key) : 281, pl. 8. (Siam to the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra; type from Jaram, Selangor, Malay Peninsula, *fide* Oberholser, 1919, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. **55** : 373.)

Range.—Sundarbans of West Bengal and East Pakistan.

742. **Halcyon chloris davisoni** Sharpe

Halcyon davisoni Sharpe, 1892, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **17** : 217 (in key) : 282. (Aberdeen, South Andaman.)

Range.—Andaman Islands.

743. **Halcyon chloris occipitalis** (Blyth)

Todiramphus occipitalis Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **15** : 23, note : 51. (Nicobar Islands.)

Range.—Nicobar Islands.

Family MEROPIDAE : Bee-eaters

Genus **MEROPS** Linnaeus

Merops Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 117. Type, by tautonymy, *Merops apiaster* Linnaeus, (*Merops*, prebinomial specific name in synonymy).

Cf. Marien, D., 1950, J.B.N.H.S. **49** : 151-164.

Merops leschenaulti Vieillot
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater

From India through the Indochinese subregion to Yunnan, Malaya, Java, and Bali.

744. **Merops leschenaulti leschenaulti** Vieillot

Merops Leschenaulti Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. **14** : 17. (Java, error = Ceylon.)

Range.—Western India from Belgaum (Mysore) south through Kerala, eastward in Madras (Shevaroys, one specimen, Madras Museum), eastern M.P. (Surguja), Orissa, U.P., Nepal, Bengal, Assam, and East Pakistan ; Ceylon. From the plains to 5000 feet, in well-wooded country.

745. **Merops leschenaulti andamanensis** Marien

Merops leschenaulti andamanensis Marien, 1950, J.B.N.H.S. **49** : 155. (Port Blair, South Andaman Island.)

Range.—Andaman Islands.

Merops apiaster Linnaeus
European Bee-eater

Breeds from southern Europe across western Asia to Afghanistan and Kashmir.

746. **Merops apiaster** Linnaeus

Merops Apiaster Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 117. ('Europa australi ; Oriente'.)

Range.—Breeds in Kashmir, up to 7000 feet in forested areas. In migration has been recorded from the sub-Himalayas as far as East Punjab and Garhwal. Also from Rajasthan, Bombay, Maldive Is. (Phillips *in litt.*) and across West Pakistan on passage to Arabia and southern Africa where the species commonly winters.

Merops superciliosus Linnaeus
Bluecheeked Bee-eater

Breeds from North Africa, Israel, and Iran south to Egypt, Iraq and East Africa, and east to India.

747. **Merops superciliosus persicus** Pallas

Merops persica Pallas, 1773, Reise Russ. Reich **2** : 708. (Shores of the Caspian Sea.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in Baluchistan and Sind, and in India in Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Punjab, Delhi, and U.P., in the dry open plains country. Passes through Kutch, Gujarat, Bombay, and the coastal areas of western India and West Pakistan, to winter in Arabia, the Nile Valley, and tropical and southern Africa.

Merops philippinus Linnaeus
Bluetailed Bee-eater

Breeds from India through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to southeastern China and New Britain Islands, wintering in Lesser Sunda Islands, Philippines, and Sulawesi (Celebes), (breeding *vide* Stresemann, 1940, Jour. f. Orn. **88** : 404).

748. **Merops philippinus philippinus** Linnaeus

Merops philippinus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1 : 183, errata at end of volume ; name for *Merops* 5th sp. (Philippine Islands.)

Merops Javanicus Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13** (1) : 171. (Java.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in NW.F.P. and West Punjab, and in India, in Punjab, U.P., Nepal, Assam, Bihar, M.P., Madras, Andhra, southern Bombay, and Coorg (Mysore), and presumably East Pakistan; in open country in the plains. Winters in the southern part of its range to Ceylon, Andaman Islands, Malaysia, and the Indonesian islands.

Merops orientalis Latham
Green Bee-eater

From northern and central Africa through Arabia to Iran, southwest Asia and the Indochinese subregion.

749. **Merops orientalis beludschicus** Neumann

Merops viridis beludschicus Neumann, 1910, Orn. Monatsb. **18**: 80. (Sarbac, Persian Baluchistan.)

Range.—Southeast Iran and West Pakistan (Baluchistan, Sind) and probably into northern Rajasthan; in open semi-desert and tropical thorn scrub country.

750. **Merops orientalis orientalis** Latham

Merops orientalis Latham, 1801, Index Orn., Suppl.,: xxxiii. (India = Pondichéry *vide* Stresemann, 1952, Ibis **94**: 515.)

Range.—Throughout India (excepting northern Rajasthan), Nepal, eastern Assam and East Pakistan, from the lowlands to 5000 feet; in open country and cultivated areas.

751. **Merops orientalis birmanus** Neumann

Merops viridis birmanus Neumann, 1910, Orn. Monatsb. **18**: 80. (Myingan [=Myingyan], Irrawaddy River, Birma.)

Range.—Eastern Assam east of Cachar, and Burma; in the lowlands.

752. **Merops orientalis ceylonicus** Whistler

Merops orientalis ceylonicus Whistler, 1944, Spolia Zeylanica **23**: 223. (Kalawewa, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the dry zone to 1000 feet.

Genus **NYCTYORNIS** Jardine & Selby

Nyctyornis Swainson MS., Jardine & Selby, 1830, Ill. Orn. **2**. Addenda, sign. D 2. Type, by diagnosis, *Merops amictus* Temminck.

Nyctyornis athertoni (Jardine & Selby)
Bluebearded Bee-eater

India east through the Indochinese subregion to Hainan Island.

753. **Nyctyornis athertoni athertoni** (Jardine & Selby)[1]

Merops athertoni Jardine & Selby, 1830, Ill. Orn. **2**, pl. 58 and text. (India = near Bangalore.)

[1] Koelz (1954, *antea*: 25) revives Hodgson's name for north Indian birds and separates the eastern birds as *bartletti*. Examination of the type and a

Bucia nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 5 : 361. (Nepal.)

Nyctyornis athertoni bartletti Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 25. (Keitum, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—The Western Ghats strip from Khandesh and the Surat Dangs (?) south through western Mysore, western Madras and Kerala, Andhra, M.P., Orissa, Bihar, U.P., West Bengal and Assam. Nepal ; East Pakistan. Plains and foothills to 5000 feet; in moist deciduous to evergreen biotope.

Family CORACIIDAE : Rollers, Blue Jays, or Dollar Birds

Genus **CORACIAS** Linnaeus

Coracias Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 107. Type, by subsequent designation, *Coracias garrulus* Linnaeus.

Coracias garrulus Linnaeus
European Roller

Breeds in Europe and western Asia south to north Africa, Middle East, Turkestan and Iran, wintering in southern and tropical Africa.

754. **Coracias garrulus semenowi** Loudon & Tschudi

Coracias garrulus semenowi Loudon & Tschudi, 1902, Orn. Jahrb. 13 : 148. (Transcaspia.)

Range.—Breeds in Baluchistan, Gilgit, and Kashmir, in open country from 5000 to 7000 feet (straggler to 10,500 ft.). Migrates primarily in autumn across Rajasthan, Kutch, Saurashtra, and West Pakistan to Arabia, and presumably to Africa. (Meinertzhagen, 1954, Bds. of Arabia : 296, states this eastern subspecies has not yet been collected wintering in Africa.)

Coracias benghalensis (Linnaeus)
Indian Roller or Blue Jay

From Muscat and southern Iran east through the Indochinese subregion.

755. **Coracias benghalensis benghalensis** (Linnaeus)

Corvus benghalensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 106. (Benghala, i.e. Pondichéry *fide* Stresemann, 1952, Ibis 94 : 515.)

large series reveals great variation in worn or fresh plumage tones, and small variations of a continuous clinal type which seem to make it unwise to segregate these contiguous populations. (See also Marien, 1950, *antea* : 164.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India south to lat. 20°N. and east through Nepal. In West Bengal, Sikkim duars and East Pakistan (Dacca) this form intergrades with *affinis*. In open country in the lowlands to 3000 feet, often near mango groves and cultivation.

756. **Coracias benghalensis indica** Linnaeus

Coracias indica Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1 : 159. (East Indies = Ceylon, *ex* Edwards.)

Range.—Indian peninsula south of lat. 20°N., and Ceylon, up to 4000 feet; in open and scrub country.

757. **Coracias benghalensis affinis** McClelland

Coracias affinis McClelland, 1840 (1839), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 7 : 164. (Assam.)

Range.—From Sikkim duars, West Bengal and East Pakistan where it intergrades with *benghalensis*, east through Bhutan duars, Assam, and East Pakistan, plains to 2000 feet; in lightly forested areas on the edges of scrub or deciduous forest.

Genus **EURYSTOMUS** Vieillot

Eurystomus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse : 37. Type, by monotypy, Rolle des Indes, Buffon = *Coracias orientalis* Linnaeus.

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1942, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **55** : 169-176

Meise, W., 1950, J.B.N.H.S. **49** : 305-306.

Deraniyagala, P. E. P., 1951, Spolia Zeylanica **26** : 155-157.

Eurystomus orientalis (Linnaeus)
Broadbilled Roller or Dollar Bird

Nepal and eastern India east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, China, Korea, Manchuria, Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes), Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas and Australasia; northern forms wintering in the southern part of the range.

758. **Eurystomus orientalis cyanicollis** Vieillot

Eurystomus cyanicollis Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. **29** : 425. ('les Indes' = Chandernagor, Bengal, *fide* Stresemann, 1952, Ibis **94** : 511, 519.)

Range.—The Himalayan foothills from Kumaon and Nepal through Assam and East Pakistan; plains to 3000 feet, in or near heavy deciduous and evergreen forest.

759. **Eurystomus orientalis laetior** Sharpe

Eurystomus orientalis laetior Sharpe, 1890, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 551. (Forests of Malabar, the Nilgiries and Ceylon, restricted to Eridge, Travancore.)

Range.—Western Madras, western Mysore and Kerala, plains to 3000 feet ; in heavy moist deciduous and evergreen forest.

760. **Eurystomus orientalis irisi** Deraniyagala

Eurystomus orientalis irisi Deraniyagala, 1951, Admin. Rept. of the Dir. Nat. Museums, Ceylon, for 1950, Pt. IV, Educ., Sci., and Art (E) : E14. (Maha-oya, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in forested areas to 2500 feet; very rare.

761. **Eurystomus orientalis calonyx** Sharpe

Eurystomus calornyx [*sic*] Hodgson, 1844, *in* Gray's Zool. Misc. : 82. *Nomen nudum.* (Nepal.)

Eurystomus calornyx [*sic*] Hodgs., G. R. Gray, 1848, List Gen. Spec. Bds. Brit. Mus., Fissirostres : 32. In synonymy of *Eurystomus calonyx* (Linnaeus).

Eurystomus calonyx Sharpe, 1890, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 551. (Himalayan terai from Kumaon to Darjeeling and upper Assam.)

Eurystomus orientalis abundus Ripley, 1942, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **55** : 170. (Nanking, China.) New name for *calonyx* Sharpe, not *calornyx* of Hodgson.

Range.—Breeds from the lower Amur River, northern China and Korea south to upper Assam and Nepal. Migrates in winter to northeastern India and East Pakistan, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, and Japan.

762. **Eurystomus orientalis gigas** Stresemann

Eurystomus orientalis gigas Stresemann, 1913, Nov. Zool. **20** : 297 (in key), 299. (Rutland Island, Andaman Islands.)

Range.—South Andaman Island.

Family UPUPIDAE : Hoopoes

Genus **UPUPA** Linnaeus

Upupa Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 117. Type, by tautonymy, *Upupa epops* Linnaeus.

Upupa epops Linnaeus
Hoopoe, Hudhud

Breeds in Europe and Asia south to Africa, Middle East, China, the Indochinese subregion, Malaya, Sumatra, and Madagascar.

763. **Upupa epops epops** Linnaeus

Upupa Epops Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 117. (Europae *sylvis* = Sweden.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in Baluchistan, and in India from Kashmir along the Himalayan foothills in the Punjab, H.P. and U.P. Winters south through West Pakistan and India in Rajasthan, Kutch, Saurashtra, northern Bombay, M.P., U.P., and Bihar, from the plains to 7000 feet; in open country near cultivation.

764. **Upupa epops saturata** Lönnberg

Upupa epops saturata Lönnberg, 1909, Ark. Zool. 5, no. 9 : 29. (Kjachta, southern Transbaicalia.)

Range.—Tibet and the higher Himalayan ranges above 9000 feet in Nepal and Sikkim. Migrates in winter to the plains in Nepal, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Assam and East Pakistan.

765. **Upupa epops ceylonensis** Reichenbach

Upupa ceylonensis Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. spec. Orn., Scansoriae : 320, pl. DXCV, f. 4036. (Ceylon.)

Upupa indica Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. spec. Orn., Scansoriae : 320. (Bengal, Nepal, Nilghiris, and Tenasserim.) Not *Upupa indica* Latham.

Upupa epops orientalis Baker, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 42 : 29. New name for *U. indica* Reichenbach, not *Upupa indica* Latham. (Ambala [Punjab] fixed as type locality by Baker, 1927, 'Fauna' 4 : 311, *in errore*, = Nilgiri Hills, hereby restricted.)

Range.—Breeds in the Himalayas in Nepal, West Bengal and Sikkim south through central India to Bombay and western M.P., and south through the Peninsula to Ceylon; in dry open country, up to 5000 feet, breeding up to 7000 feet.

766. **Upupa epops longirostris** Jerdon

Upupa longirostris Jerdon, 1862, Bds. India 1 : 393. (Burma.)

Range.—Assam and East Pakistan, plains to 5000 feet; in grasslands or forest glades.

Family BUCEROTIDAE : Hornbills

Genus **TOCKUS** Lesson

Tockus Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Orn., livr. 4 : 252. Type, by subsequent designation, *Buceros erythrorhynchus* Brisson, i.e. Temminck.

Tockus birostris (Scopoli)
Common Grey Hornbill

West Pakistan and India.

767. **Tockus birostris** (Scopoli)

Buceros birostris Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2 : 87. (Coromandel, India.)

Tockus birostris pergriseus Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 79. (Lahore, Punjab.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from the Punjab and U.P., south through Nepal, Bihar, M.P., West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra, Madras, Mysore ; on the west from Mt. Abu and Gujarat south to Coonoor Ghat and the town of Palni, plains to 1000 feet (normally) ; in tropical moist and dry deciduous and sal forest.

Tockus griseus (Latham)
Malabar Grey Hornbill

India and Ceylon.

768. **Tockus griseus griseus** (Latham)

Buceros griseus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **1** : 147. (New Holland = Malabar.)

Range.—The Western Ghats strip from Salsette and Khandala in Bombay south to Kerala, from the plains up to 5000 feet ; in evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

769. **Tockus griseus gingalensis** (Shaw)

Buceros gingalensis Shaw, 1811, Gen. Zool. **8** (1) : 37. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in deciduous and evergreen forest to 4000 feet.[1]

[1] There is an unconfirmed sight record for *Berenicornis comatus*, the Long-crested Hornbill, from the Mishmi Hills (Ali, S., *in* Ali & Ripley, 1948, J.B.N.H.S. **48** : 15).

Genus **PTILOLAEMUS** Ogilvie-Grant

Ptilolaemus Ogilvie-Grant, 1892, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **17** : 349 (in key), 392. Type, by subsequent designation, *Buceros tickelli* Blyth. (Richmond, 1902, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. **24** : 711.)

Ptilolaemus tickelli (Blyth)
Whitethroated Brown Hornbill

Assam east through the Indochinese subregion.

770. **Ptilolaemus tickelli austeni** (Jerdon)

Anorhinus [*sic*] *austeni* Jerdon, 1872, Ibis : 6. (Asalu, Cachar Hills.)

Range.—Assam Hills south of the Lohit and Brahmaputra rivers, from 1000 to 3500 feet; in evergreen and cut-over scrub forest.

Genus **ACEROS** J. E. Gray

Aceros J. E. Gray, 1844, Zool. Misc. : 85. Type, by monotypy, *Aceros nipalensis* = *Buceros nipalensis* Hodgson.

Aceros nipalensis (Hodgson)
Rufousnecked Hornbill

Himalayas from Nepal east through the Indochinese subregion.

771. **Aceros nipalensis** (Hodgson)

Buceros nipalensis Hodgson, 1829, Asiat. Res. **18** (1) : 178, 2 pls. (Nepal.)

Range.—From Nepal to eastern Assam, Cachar, Manipur, Lushai Hills, and probably the East Pakistan hills, from the terai and foothills to 6000 feet; in dense sal and deciduous and evergreen forest.

Genus **RHYTICEROS** Reichenbach

Rhyticeros Reichenbach, [1849], Av. Syst. Nat., pl. L. No species; generic details only. Species added, Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Italiano **2** : 312. Type, by subsequent designation, *Buceros plicatus* Latham, i.e. Forster.

Rhyticeros undulatus (Shaw)
Wreathed Hornbill

West Bengal and Assam east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

772. **Rhyticeros undulatus ticehursti** Deignan

Rhyticeros undulatus ticehursti Deignan, 1941, Auk 58 : 397. (Huai Oi, 14 km. north of the Ban Pak Li, Nan Province, Thailand.)

Range.—West Bengal (Daniel, J. C., 1957, Jour. Bengal Nat. Hist. Soc. 29 (3) : 108), Assam south of the Brahmaputra, and East Pakistan, from the edge of the plains to 8000 feet; in tropical semi-evergreen, wet evergreen and subtropical wet forest.[1]

773. **Rhyticeros (undulatus) narcondami** (Hume): Narcondam Hornbill

Rhytidoceros narcondami Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 411. (Narcondam Island.)

Range.—Narcondam Island, Andaman Islands.

Genus **ANTHRACOCEROS** Reichenbach

Anthracoceros Reichenbach, [1849], Av. Syst. Nat., pl. XLIX. No species; generic details only. Type, by subsequent designation, *Buceros malabaricus* Gmelin.

Hydrocissa Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Av. 1 : 90. Type, by subsequent designation, *Buceros monoceros* Shaw = *Buceros coronatus* Boddaert.

Anthracoceros malabaricus (Gmelin)
Indian Pied Hornbill

From India east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to southern China.

774. **Anthracoceros malabaricus malabaricus** (Gmelin)

Buceros malabaricus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 (1) : 359. (India = Chandernagore, *apud* Baker.)

Range.—U.P., Nepal, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, and East Pakistan, in the terai and edge of the plains to 1000 feet; in sal, semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

Anthracoceros coronatus (Boddaert)
Malabar Pied Hornbill

India and Ceylon.

[1] Stanford *in* Stanford & Ticehurst (1939, Ibis 81 : 27) records *Rhyticeros plicatus subruficollis*, Blyth's Wreathed Hornbill, from north Burma and reports, apparently mistakenly, that the Vernay Expedition obtained a specimen on the Chindwin (= *undulatus*). If *subruficollis* does occur in northwest Burma it should be looked for in extreme eastern Assam or East Pakistan.

775. **Anthracoceros coronatus coronatus** (Boddaert)

Buceros Coronatus Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum. : 53. (Malabar.)

Range.—Evergreen and deciduous forest of central India to Bihar and Chota Nagpur where its range overlaps with *malabaricus*, south to Andhra (Ganjam), and on the west coast from Bombay to Kerala, occasionally to 2000 feet, in tropical thorn, dry deciduous and semi-evergreen forest. Ceylon, in the dry zone.

Genus **BUCEROS** Linnaeus

Buceros Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 104. Type, by subsequent designation, *Buceros rhinoceros* Linnaeus.

Buceros bicornis Linnaeus
Great Pied Hornbill

India east through the Indochinese subregion to Malaya and Sumatra.

776. **Buceros bicornis homrai** Hodgson

Buceros cavatus Shaw, 1812, Gen. Zool. 8 : 18-19. Philippines, *errore* India *vide* Baker; restricted to Travancore by Deignan, 1945, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., No. 186 : 216.[1]

Buceros homrai Hodgson, 1832, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 1 : 251. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Western Ghats strip from southern Bombay, through western Mysore, western Madras, and Kerala, and in the Himalayas from Kumaon and Nepal to Assam and East Pakistan, up to 3500 feet; in sal, moist deciduous, and evergreen forest.

Family CAPITONIDAE : Barbets

Genus **MEGALAIMA** G. R. Gray

Megalaima G. R. Gray, 1842, Appendix to List Gen. Bds. : 12. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Bucco grandis* Gmelin = *Bucco virens* Boddaert.

Megalaima virens (Boddaert)
Great Hill Barbet

Himalayas from Kashmir east through the northern Indochinese subregion to southern China.

[1] H.G. Deignan (*in litt.*) informs me that the name *cavatus* cannot be used for the Great Indian Hornbill.

777. **Megalaima virens marshallorum** Swinhoe

Megalaima marshallorum Swinhoe, 1870, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **6** (4) : 348. (Himalayas.)

Range.—Hill ranges of the western Himalayas from Kashmir east to west-central Nepal where it intergrades with the following subspecies; from 3000 to 9500 feet, in subtropical pine, wet and moist temperate forest.

778. **Megalaima virens magnifica** Baker Great Assam Barbet

Megalaima virens magnifica Baker, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **47** : 43. (Machi, Manipur.)

Range.—Hill ranges of the Himalayas from west-central Nepal to Assam in the Abor Hills, Mishmi Hills, south to Cachar and Manipur, from 3000 to 9500 feet; in subtropical pine, wet and moist temperate forest.

779. **Megalaima virens mayri** Ripley

Megalaima virens mayri Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **61** : 100. (Dreyi, Mishmi Hills, northeast Assam.)

Range.—Assam in the Mishmi Hills above 4000 feet; in wet subtropical and temperate forest.

Megalaima zeylanica (Gmelin)
Green Barbet

India and Ceylon.

Cf. Mukherjee, A. K., 1952, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **72** : 34-36.
Rand, A. L., & Fleming, R. L., 1957, *tom. cit.* : 87-88.

780. **Megalaima zeylanica caniceps** (Franklin)

Bucco caniceps Franklin, 1831 (1830-31), Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London (1) : 121. ('On the Ganges between Calcutta and Benares, and the Vindhyian Hills between the latter place and Gurrah Mundela on the Nerbudda'.)

Thereiceryx zeylanicus kangrae Whistler & Kinnear, 1934, J.B.N.H.S. **37** : 516. (Ranital, 2000 ft., Kangra.)

Range.—India in the western Himalayas up to 2500 feet from Kangra to Kumaon, and reaching the western Nepal terai (up to 900 feet). All over the plains of central India as far east as Bihar and Orissa, west to Mt. Abu, Gujarat and the Deccan, and south to the Godavari River; in tropical dry forest, thorn forest, and groves.

781. **Megalaima zeylanica inornata** Walden

Megalaima inornata Walden, 1870, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 5 (4) : 219. (Malabar.)

Range.—Western India from the Godavari River south through Mysore, Goa, and Coorg ; in lowland forested areas, both deciduous and evergreen.

782. **Megalaima zeylanica zeylanica** (Gmelin)

Bucco Zeylanicus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 (1) : 408. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Kerala and Ceylon, in the low country and occasionally up to 5000 feet ; in light forest, and gardens.

Megalaima lineata (Vieillot)
Lineated Barbet

Himalayan foothills east through Nepal, eastern India, East Pakistan, the Indochinese subregion to Malaya, Java and Bali.

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1950, *tom. cit. infra* : 101-102 (ranges of forms in Nepal).

783. **Megalaima lineata rana** Ripley

Megalaima zeylanica rana Ripley, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 63 : 101. (Bajora, Dailekh Dist., west Nepal.)

Range.—Western and west-central Nepal, from the edge of the terai in the extreme west (in winter) to 3000 feet (Marek, west-central Nepal), replacing *hodgsoni* at higher levels in west-central Nepal ; in sal and subtropical pine forest.

784. **Megalaima lineata hodgsoni** (Bonaparte)

Megalaimus hodgsoni [*sic*] Bp. = Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Av. 1 : 144. (Nepal, restricted to Simra, central Nepal, by Ripley, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 63 : 102.)

Thereiceryx lineatus intermedius Baker, 1918, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 39 : 19. (Pahpoon, Burma.)

Megalaima lineata kutru Mukherjee, 1952, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 72 : 36. (Chahala, Simlipal Hills, Orissa.)

Range.—West-central Nepal east through northern Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim, and Assam, from 2500 feet down to the terai lowlands and duars and south to the hills of Orissa ; in sal and tropical moist and dry deciduous forest.

Megalaima viridis (Boddaert)
Small Green Barbet

Peninsular India.

785. **Megalaima viridis** (Boddaert)

Bucco viridis Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum. : 53. (Mahé, India *ex* Daubenton, pl. 870.)

Range.—The Western Ghats and peninsular hills, east to the Shevaroy and Chitteri Hills, north to the Surat Dangs of Gujarat, up to 2500 feet; in well-wooded moist deciduous biotope.

Megalaima flavifrons (Cuvier)
Yellowfronted Barbet

Ceylon.

786. **Megalaima flavifrons** (Cuvier)

Bucco flavifrons Cuvier, 1817, (1816), Règne Anim. : 428, note 2. (Ceylon. Based on LeVaillant, Ois. de Paradis, pl. 55.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the wet zone up to 6500 feet; in light forest.

Megalaima franklinii (Blyth)
Goldenthroated Barbet

The Himalayas from Nepal east through the Indochinese subregion and southern Yunnan to Malaya.

787. **Megalaima franklinii franklinii** (Blyth)

Bucco Franklinii Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** (1) : 167. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Nepal and Sikkim east to Assam in the Mishmi Hills, Cachar, Naga Hills, and Manipur, from 2000 to 8000 feet; in evergreen forest.

Megalaima asiatica (Latham)
Bluethroated Barbet

India east through the Indochinese subregion to southern China; northern Borneo.

788. **Megalaima asiatica asiatica** (Latham)

Trogon asiaticus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **1** : 201. (India = Calcutta, *fide* Baker.)

Cyanops rubescens Baker, 1896, Nov. Zool. **3** : 257. (Highest ranges in the east of the Cachar Hills.), [erythristic form].

Range.—The Himalayas from Kashmir to Bengal, eastern Assam and the central Assam ranges, from almost sea-level (Calcutta) to 6000 feet; in light deciduous and evergreen forest, and groves.

Megalaima australis (Horsfield)
Blue-eared Barbet

Eastern India, East Pakistan, and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

789. **Megalaima australis cyanotis** (Blyth)

Bucco cyanotis Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** (1): 465. (Arrakan.)

Cyanops australis invisa Deignan, 1941, Auk **58**: 398. (Pang Makham Phong, foot of Doi Pha, Sakaeng, Siam.)

Cyanops robustirostris Baker, 1896, J.B.N.H.S. **10**: 356, pl. F. (North Cachar Hills.)

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1953, Ibis **95**: 547-548.

Range.—Sikkim, and east through Assam and East Pakistan, duars and foothills up to 4000 feet (rarely); in forest.

Megalaima rubricapilla (Gmelin)
Crimsonthroated Barbet

Southern India and Ceylon.

790. **Megalaima rubricapilla malabarica** (Blyth)

Bucco malabaricus Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** (1): 465. (Malabar.)

Range.—The Western Ghats strip from Goa to southern Kerala, foothills to 4000 feet; in evergreen forest biotope.

791. **Megalaima rubricapilla rubricapilla** (Gmelin)

Bucco rubricapillus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. **1** (1): 408. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country wet zone and hills to 4000 feet.

Megalaima haemacephala (P. L. S. Müller)
Crimsonbreasted Barbet, Coppersmith

West Pakistan, India, Ceylon, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to southern Yunnan and the Philippines.

792. **Megalaima haemacephala indica** (Latham)

Bucco indicus Latham, 1788, Index Orn. **1** (1): 408. (Ceylon.)

Bucco luteus Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Orn. **3**: 163. (Pondicherry.)

Xantholaema haemacephala confusa Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52**: 78. (Londa, Bombay State.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Sind (rare), and India in the plains and foothills to 6000 feet (rare in the Punjab and Kutch); Nepal, East Pakistan, Ceylon. In southwestern India and Ceylon this subspecies infringes on the range of *rubricapilla*, of similar size and habits, but occupies primarily drier areas. In Ceylon found in the dry zone and along the fringes of the wet zone, and into the hills to 4000 feet. Open forest, gardens, and cultivated areas.

Family INDICATORIDAE: Honeyguides

Genus **INDICATOR** Stephens

Indicator Stephens, 1815, *in* Shaw's Gen. Zool. 9 (1): 131. Type, by tautonymy, *Indicator Sparrmanii* Stephens = *Cuculus indicator* Sparrman.

Indicator xanthonotus Blyth
Honeyguide

West Pakistan, India, and north Burma.

793. **Indicator xanthonotus radcliffi** Hume

Indicator radcliffi Hume, 1870, Ibis: 528. (Kalabagh, Bannu Dist., west Punjab.)

Range.—The West Pakistan and Indian Himalayas from Bannu, Hazara, and Murree, east to Garhwal and possibly Nepal, from 5000 to 9000 feet; in dry, pine, and moist temperate forest.

794. **Indicator xanthonotus xanthonotus** Blyth

Indicator xanthonotus Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 11 (1): 116. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Nepal to Bhutan, from 5000 to 9000 feet; usually near cliffs in forest. Probably migrates altitudinally with the seasons.

795. **Indicator xanthonotus fulvus** Ripley

Indicator xanthonotus fulvus Ripley, 1951, Postilla, no. 6, Feb. 28, : 2. (Pfutsero, eastern Naga Hills, Assam.)

Range.—Naga Hills, Margherita (?) and Myitkyina District, north Burma, from 5000 to 7000 feet; in subtropical wet forest.

Family PICIDAE : Woodpeckers

Genus **JYNX** Linnaeus

Jynx Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 112. Type, by monotypy, *Jynx torquilla* Linnaeus.

Jynx torquilla Linnaeus
Wryneck

A Palaearctic breeding species, south through Europe and Asia to Japan. Wintering in the Mediterranean area, northern Africa, India, and the Indochinese subregion.

796. **Jynx torquilla torquilla** Linnaeus

Jynx Torquilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 112. (Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—Winters in West Pakistan, Nepal terai and through western and central India, south to Mysore (Ali, S., 1943, J.B.N.H.S. **43** : 595).

797. **Jynx torquilla chinensis** Hesse

Jynx torquilla chinensis Hesse, 1911, Orn. Monatsb. **19** : 181. (China, Tsingtao, Shantung.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan from Baluchistan and NW.F.P. to Kashmir. Winters in eastern India and East Pakistan. Winter ranges of the two populations not clearly worked out.

Genus **PICUMNUS** Temminck

Picumnus Temminck, 1825, Pl. col., livr. 62, text to pl. 371. Type, by subsequent designation, *Picus minutissimus* (Gmel.) Temm., pl. enl. 786, f. 1 = *Picumnus buffoni* Lafresnaye.

Picumnus innominatus Burton
Speckled Piculet

From the Punjab Himalayas east through Assam, East Pakistan, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to western and southern China.

798. **Picumnus innominatus innominatus** Burton

Picumnus innominatus Burton, 1836 (1835), Proc. Zool. Soc. London (3) : 154. (Himalayas = Sikkim.)

Vivia innominata simlaensis Ticehurst, 1933, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **54** : 20. (Murree.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in the Himalayas from Murree east to Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Assam, north and west of the Brahmaputra, and in the Khasia Hills, foothills to 6000 feet; in subtropical dry, pine, wet and tropical sal, moist, semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest and secondary scrub.

799. **Picumnus innominatus malayorum** Hartert

Picumnus innominatus malayorum Hartert, 1912, Vög. pal. Fauna **2** : 937. (Gunong Ijau, Perak, Malaya.)

Picumnus innominatus avunculorum Hartert, 1912, Vög. pal. Fauna **2** : 937. (Kotagiri, Nilgiri Hills.)

Range.—From North Kanara south to Kerala; Eastern Ghats, Bastar, Orissa, southern Bengal, eastern Assam through Manipur, the Barail and Naga ranges north to the Mishmi Hills east of the Brahmaputra, and East Pakistan; in scrub forest, mostly tropical moist deciduous or semi-evergreen.

Genus **SASIA** Hodgson

Sasia Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **5** : 778. Type, by original designation, *Sasia ochracea* Hodgson.

Sasia ochracea Hodgson
Rufous Piculet

The Himalayas east through the Indochinese subregion to southern China and south in the Malay Peninsula to the Isthmus of Kra.

800. **Sasia ochracea ochracea** Hodgson

Sasia ochracea Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **5** : 778. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Garhwal through Assam north of the Brahmaputra to the Dibrugarh area, from the foothills to 6000 feet; in scrub jungle, bamboo clumps, and moist semi-evergreen forest.

801. **Sasia ochracea reichenowi** Hesse

Sasia ochracea reichenowi Hesse, 1911, Orn. Monatsb. **19** : 181. (Burma, type from Thayetchaung, Tenasserim.)

Sasia ochracea querulivox Baker, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **47** : 43. (Tipperah Hills, eastern Bengal.)

Sasia ochracea ferruginea Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 44. (Kohima, Naga Hills.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra, Manipur and the Lushai Hills, and East Pakistan, from the plains to 5000 feet; in moist subtropical, and tropical forest biotope.

Genus **MICROPTERNUS** Blyth

Micropternus Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** (1) : 194. Type, by original designation, *Picus badius* Raffles.

Micropternus brachyurus (Vieillot)
Rufous Woodpecker

The Himalayas south through Ceylon, east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to Hainan Island.

802. **Micropternus brachyurus humei** Kloss

Micropternus brachyurus humei Kloss, 1918, Ibis : 109. (Rohilkund; restricted by Baker, 1921, J.B.N.H.S. **28** (1) : 133.)

Range.—The Himalayas of western U.P. from the foothills to 3000 feet; in subtropical sal, pine, and moist temperate biotope.

803. **Micropternus brachyurus phaioceps** Blyth

Micropternus phaioceps Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** (1) : 195. (Arrakan.)

Micropternus brachyurus mesos Kloss, 1918, Ibis : 109. (Cuttack, Orissa.)

Range.—Nepal and the eastern Himalayas south through the foothill ranges to East Pakistan, W. Bengal and Orissa, to the Visakhapatnam Ghats (Anantgiri). In deciduous forest, sal, bamboos and cut-over scrub.

804. **Micropternus brachyurus jerdonii** (Malherbe)

Phaiopicos jerdonii Malherbe, 1849, Rev. et Mag. Zool. **1** (2) : 535. (Indian Peninsula; restricted to Travancore.)

Micropternus brachyurus kanarae Koelz, 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1452 : 5. (Londa, Belgaum Dist., Bombay.)[1]

Range.—From the Surat Dangs in Gujarat south along the Western Ghats strip to Kerala, wooded plains and foothills to 3000 feet; in tropical dry deciduous forest. Ceylon, all zones.

[1] The proposed race *kanarae* represents a size-cline of a continuous nature without effective delimitations.

Genus **PICUS** Linnaeus

Picus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 112. Type, by subsequent designation, *Picus viridis* Linnaeus.

Picus viridis Linnaeus
Green Woodpecker

Europe north to the tree line south to Spain, the Caucasus, Iran, and Baluchistan.

805. **Picus viridis bampurensis** (Zarudny)

Gecinus viridis bampurensis Zarudny, 1911, Jour. f. Orn. **59** : 240. (Sources of the Bampur River, Baluchistan.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Baluchistan at the sources of the Bampur River, in poplar forest.

Picus squamatus Vigors
Scalybellied Green Woodpecker

Transcaspia south to Baluchistan and the Himalayas.

806. **Picus squamatus flavirostris** (Menzbier)

Gecinus flavirostris Menzbier, 1886, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou **62** (1) : 439. (Murghab, Transcaspia.)

Gecinus gorii Hargitt, 1887, Ibis : 75. ('In Afghania meridionali'.)

Range.—West Pakistan in the Baluchistan hills to 9000 feet. (Quetta and Chagai); in oak and poplar forest.

807. **Picus squamatus squamatus** Vigors

Picus squamatus Vigors, 1831 (1830-31), Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London (1) : 8. (Himalayas, restricted to Simla-Almora Dist.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Kashmir and Gilgit to Sikkim, from 3000 to 8000 feet; in deciduous and evergreen forest.

Picus xanthopygaeus (J. E. & G. R. Gray)
Little Scalybellied Green Woodpecker

India, East Pakistan, Ceylon, and the Indochinese subregion.

808. **Picus xanthopygaeus** (J. E. & G. R. Gray)

Picus striolatus Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 1000. (Himalaya and Central India.), *nec Picus striolatus* Lesson, 1831.

Brachylophus xanthopygaeus 'Hodgs.' = J. E. & G. R. Gray, 1846, Cat. Spec. Mamm. Bds. Nepal and Tibet: 117, *ex* Hodgson *in* J. E. Gray, 1844, Zool. Misc.; *nomen nudum* quoted in synonymy of *Gecinus striolatus* (Blyth), preoccupied.

Picus myrmecophoneus Stresemann, 1920, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern **14**: 289. New name for *Picus striolatus* Blyth, preoccupied.

Picus vittatus dehrae Baker, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46**: 69. (Dehra Dun.)

Picus vittatus dawae Van Tyne & Koelz, 1936, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, No. 334: 3. (Bhadwar, Kangra District, Punjab, British India.)

Range.—The Himalayas (terai to 5000 feet) from the Punjab to east Assam, south throughout the Peninsula, East Pakistan, and Ceylon; in scrub, riverain, and dry deciduous foothill forest.[1]

Picus canus Gmelin
Blacknaped Green Woodpecker

Northern and central Europe east through Transcaspia to China, Japan, India, the Indochinese subregion, Hainan Island, Formosa, Malaya, and Sumatra.

809. **Picus canus sanguiniceps** Baker

Picus canus sanguiniceps Baker, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46**: 70. New name for *Picus occipitalis* Vigors, preoccupied. (Himalayas, Simla-Almora Dist.)

Range.—The Punjab Himalayas to western and central Nepal (where it intergrades with the next form), from the terai to 8000 feet; in moist subtropical and temperate forest biotope.

810. **Picus canus gyldenstolpei** Baker

Picus canus gyldenstolpei Baker, 1918, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **39**: 19. (Sadiya, north Lakhimpur, Assam.)

Range.—From central Nepal (where it intergrades with the preceding form) east through Assam, and south to the hill tracts of East Pakistan and the Assam-Burma border, from the plains to 7000 feet; in light, semi-evergreen forest biotope.

811. **Picus canus kogo** (Bianchi)

Gecinus guerini kogo Bianchi, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **16**: 69. (Bartschou, affluent. fl. Nomu-tschu, tribut. fl. Mekong sup.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet in Pome dist., from 7000 to 9500 feet; in alpine and pine forest.

[1] The correct species name is *myrmecophoneus* Stresemann. According to Copenhagen Decision a subjective synonym is not an indication in the sense of Art. 25. Hence Gray & Gray's *xanthopygaeus* is also *nom. nud.*

Picus flavinucha Gould
Large Yellownaped Woodpecker

The Himalayas east through the Indochinese subregion to southern China, Hainan Island, Malaya, and Sumatra.

812. **Picus flavinucha kumaonensis** (Koelz)

Chrysophlegma flavinucha kumaonensis Koelz, 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1452 : 4. (Kathgodam, Naini Tal Dist., U.P.)

Range.—Northern U.P., in foothill sal forest.

813. **Picus flavinucha flavinucha** Gould

Picus flavinucha Gould, 1834 (1833), Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1) : 120. (Himalayas, Darjeeling.)

Picus flavinucha marianae Biswas, 1952, Ibis **94** : 213. (Mount Victoria, Chin Hills, upper Burma.)

Range.—Nepal, Sikkim, east through Assam and East Pakistan and south in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa (Simlipal Hills); in tropical moist deciduous and semi-evergreen, and foothill sal forest.

Picus chlorolophus Vieillot
Small Yellownaped Woodpecker

India, Ceylon, the Indochinese subregion to southern China, Hainan Island, Malaya, and Sumatra.

814. **Picus chlorolophus simlae** Meinertzhagen

Picus chlorolophus simlae Meinertzhagen, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **44** : 54. (Dehra Dun.)

Range.—The Western Himalayas from Chamba (H.P.) and Mussoorie to central Nepal, up to 5000 feet; in light foothill forest. Intergrades with the next form in east-central Nepal.

815. **Picus chlorolophus chlorolophus** Vieillot

Picus chlorolophus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. **26** : 78. (Bengal.)

Range.—From eastern Nepal through the Himalayan foothills to Assam and East Pakistan. Occurs sparingly in the forested evergreen and heavy deciduous areas in southern Bengal, Orissa, and northern Andhra (Anantgiri and Lamasinghi, Abdulali, H., 1945, J.B.N.H.S. **45** : 340).

816. **Picus chlorolophus chlorigaster** Jerdon

Picus chlorigaster Jerdon, 1844, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **13** (2): 139. (Southern India.)

Range.—The Western Ghats strip from the Surat Dangs of Gujarat south through Kerala, including the west Mysore hills, Nilgiris, Palnis, and Nallamalai Range, to 4000 feet; chiefly in moist deciduous biotope.

817. **Picus chlorolophus wellsi** Meinertzhagen

Picus chlorolophus wellsi Meinertzhagen, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **44**: 56. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in light forest, up to 5000 feet.

Genus **DINOPIUM** Rafinesque

Dinopium Rafinesque, 1814, Principes Fondamentaux de Somiologie: 2 of cover. Type, by monotypy, *Dinopium* (*Picoides*) *erythronotus* Rafinesque, based on 'le picoide á dos rouge' = *Picus javanensis* Ljungh.

Dinopium benghalense (Linnaeus)
Lesser Goldenbacked Woodpecker

Both Pakistans, India, Nepal, and Ceylon.

818. **Dinopium benghalense dilutum** (Blyth)

Br.[*achypternus*] *aurantius* var. *Br.*[*achypternus*] *dilutus* Blyth, 1849, Cat. Bds. Mus. Asiat. Soc.: 56. (Sind.)

Brachypternus benghalensis girensis Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 23. (Sasan, Junagadh.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, Sind, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and the lower Punjab, intergrading with the next form; wooded foothills in tropical dry deciduous and thorn forest.

819. **Dinopium benghalense benghalense** (Linnaeus)

Picus benghalensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 113. (Benghala = Chandernagor *vide* Stresemann, 1952, Ibis **94**: 517.)

Brachypternus benghalensis palliolatus Van Tyne & Koelz, 1936, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, No. 334: 2. (Bhadwar, 2000 feet, Kangra Dist., Punjab.)

Range.—Punjab (where it intergrades with the preceding form), U.P., Nepal, Bihar, East Pakistan and Assam, south to M.P., Orissa and W. Bengal, plains to 3000 feet; in tropical dry deciduous, sal, and semi-evergreen forest.

820. **Dinopium benghalense puncticolle** (Malherbe)

Picus (*Brachypternopicus*) *puncticollis* Malherbe, 1845, Rev. Zool. : 404. (India = slopes of the Nilgiris Hills.)

Range.—Eastern and southern India north to the Godavari River excluding the range of the next form; in tropical, dry deciduous areas. Intergrades with *D. b. benghalense* in eastern Hyderabad.

821. **Dinopium benghalense tehminae** (Whistler & Kinnear)

Brachypternus benghalensis tehminae Whistler & Kinnear, 1934, J.B.N.H.S. **37** : 293. (Rajampara, 1350 feet, Panthalam Hills, Travancore.)

Brachypternus benghalensis woodi Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 78. (Jagalbed, Bombay State.)

Range.—West coast of India, from lat. 16°N. (Savantvadi and Belgaum) south through Kerala. In deciduous and semi-evergreen biotope, coastal plain and foothills to 3000 feet.

822. **Dinopium benghalense jaffnense** (Whistler)

Brachypternus benghalensis jaffnensis Whistler, 1944, Spolia Zeylanica **23** : 206. (Illuppaikkadavai, Ceylon.)

Range.—Northern Ceylon, south to Trincomalee and Puttalam, in the low, arid portions.

823. **Dinopium benghalense psarodes** (A. Lichtenstein)

Picus psarodes A. Lichtenstein, 1793, Catalogus rerum rarissimarum Hanburgi : 18. ('Ostindien', restricted to Ceylon by Meise, 1950, Ardea **38** : 187.)

Picus erithronothos Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. **26**: 73. (Java, *errore* = Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the central and southern portions, up to 2000 feet; primarily in deciduous forest.

Dinopium shorii (Vigors)

Himalayan Goldenbacked Threetoed Woodpecker

India, Nepal, East Pakistan, and Burma.

824. **Dinopium shorii shorii** (Vigors)

Picus shorii Vigors, 1832 (1830-31), Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London (1) : 175. (Himalayas.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Garhwal and Nepal through Sikkim to northern Assam, occasionally to 4000 feet. Terai

and foothills, in tropical and subtropical moist deciduous sal and semi-evergreen forest. (*Angustum* Ripley of northern Burma, may occur in the Mishmi and Chindwin drainage areas.)

Dinopium javanense (Ljungh)
Indian Goldenbacked Threetoed Woodpecker

Western India and Assam, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Philippines.

825. **Dinopium javanense malabaricum** Whistler & Kinnear

Dinopium javanense malabaricum Whistler & Kinnear, 1934, J.B.N.H.S. **37** : 294. (Manantoddy, Wynaad.) New name for *Picus rubropygialis* auct., not of Malherbe, 1845.

Range.—Southwestern India, from lat. 16°N. (Savantvadi and Belgaum), Mysore, extreme western Madras, and Kerala, up to 4000 feet. In moist deciduous and evergreen foothill forest.

826. **Dinopium javanense intermedium** (Blyth)

Picus (*Tiga*) *intermedius* Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** (1) : 193. (Nepal, Assam, . . . Tenasserim,=Arakan, *vide* Baker, 1919. Restricted to Ramree Island by Robinson & Kloss, 1923, Jour. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam **5** : 187.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra through Manipur and East Pakistan ; in foothill forest and wooded open areas.

Genus **GECINULUS** Blyth

Gecinulus Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** (1) : 192. Type, by monotypy, *Picus grantia* McClelland.

Gecinulus grantia (McClelland)
Paleheaded Woodpecker

From Nepal east through the Indochinese subregion to southern China.

827. **Gecinulus grantia grantia** (McClelland)

Picus (*Chrysonotus*) *grantia* McClelland, 1840 (1839), Proc. Zool. Soc. London (7) : 165. (Assam.)

Gecinulus grantia aristus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 22. (Hmuntha, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—From eastern Nepal through Assam, south through Manipur, East Pakistan and the Chin Hills. From the upper parts of the plains and foothills to 3000 feet ; in secondary scrub jungle.

Genus **MULLERIPICUS** Bonaparte

Hemilophus a Mulleripicus Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Italiano **2** : 122. (Consp. Volucr. Zygodact. : 7.) Type, by monotypy, *Picus pulverulentus* Temminck.

Mulleripicus pulverulentus (Temminck)
Himalayan Great Slaty Woodpecker

The Himalayan foothills of India through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to Palawan and Balabac islands.

828. **Mulleripicus pulverulentus mohun** Ripley

Mulleripicus pulverulentus mohun Ripley, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **63** : 103. (Jamu Ghat, Bheri River, western Nepal.)

Range.—From U.P. through Nepal to Assam, north of the Brahmaputra, from the terai and foothills to 3000 feet; in climax sal and tropical semi-evergreen forest.

829. **Mulleripicus pulverulentus harterti** Hesse

Mülleripicus pulverulentus harterti Hesse, 1911, Orn. Monatsb. **19** : 182. (Type from Pya, upper Chindwin River, Burma.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra River, Mishmi Hills (?) and probably East Pakistan; in climax moist deciduous and evergreen foothill forest.

Genus **DRYOCOPUS** Boie

Dryocopus Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, Bd. 2, col. 977. Type, by monotypy, *Picus martius* Linnaeus.

Dryocopus javensis (Horsfield)
Indian Great Black Woodpecker

Western India, Andamans, Burma through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to western China, Korea, and the Philippines.

830. **Dryocopus javensis hodgsonii** (Jerdon)

Malacolophus (*Hemilophus*) *Hodgsonii* Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **11** (1) : 215, pl. 2. (Indian peninsula ; restricted type locality Telicherry.)

Cf. Ali, S., 1951, J.B.N.H.S. **49** : 787.

Range.—From the Surat Dangs and Khandesh in Bombay, east to Bastar (eastern M.P.) and presumably the entire intervening Satpura mountain trend; south along the Western Ghats strip to Kerala. In evergreen and moist deciduous biotope, from 500 to 3500 feet.

831. **Dryocopus javensis hodgei** (Blyth)

Mulleripicus Hodgei Blyth, 1860, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **29** : 105. (Andaman Islands.)

Range.—Andaman Islands; in climax forest.

Genus **HYPOPICUS** Bonaparte

Hypopicus Bonaparte, 1854, Consp. Volucr. Zygodact., No. 62 : 8. Type, by original designation, *Picus hyperythrus* Vigors.

Hypopicus hyperythrus (Vigors)
Rufousbellied Woodpecker or Sapsucker

The Himalayas from Kashmir and Assam to Burma, north Thailand, Indochina, China, and Korea.

832. **Hypopicus hyperythrus marshalli** (Hartert)

Dryobates hyperythrus marshalli Hartert, 1912, Vög. pal. Fauna **2** (7) : 926. (Murree.)

Range.—From Kashmir and Ladakh, east through the Punjab and H.P. to Kumaon from 5000 feet up; in subtropical pine and moist temperate forest.

833. **Hypopicus hyperythrus hyperythrus** (Vigors)

Picus hyperythrus Vigors, 1831 (1830-31), Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London (1) : 23. (Himalayas, restricted to the eastern Himalayas by Hartert, 1912.)

Dryobates hyperythrus sikkimensis Ticehurst & Whistler, 1924, Ibis : 473. (Sikkim.)

Dryobates hyperythrus minakorum Meise, 1934, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden **18** (2) : 53. (Tatsienlu, Szechuan = Kang-ting, Sikang, China.)

Dryobates hyperythrus heinrichi Stresemann & Heinrich, 1940, Mitt. Zoolog. Mus. Berlin **24** (2) : 235. (Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills.)

Hypopicus hyperythrus haemorrhous Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 44. (Karong, Manipur.)

Hypopicus hyperythrus henoticus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 22. (Mawryngkneng, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—Eastern Kumaon (Lohaghat), Nepal, east throughout the Himalayas, Cachar, Naga Hills, Manipur, south through hill tracts of East Pakistan, from 2500 to 10,000 feet, in pine, moist temperate, and subtropical forest.

Genus **DENDROCOPOS** Koch

Dendrocopos Koch, 1816, Syst. baierischen Zool. **1** : xxvii, 72, pl. 1A, f. a. Type, by subsequent designation, *D. major* = *Picus major* Linnaeus.

Dryobates Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, Bd. 2, col. 977. Type, by monotypy, *Picus pubescens* Linnaeus.

Leiopicus Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Italiano **2** : 123. Type, by monotypy, *Picus mahrattensis* Latham.

Yungipicus Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Italiano **2** : 123. Type, by monotypy, *Picus hardwickii* Jerdon.

Cf. Greenway, J. C., 1947, Proc. New England Zool. Club **24** : 93.
Voous, K. H., 1947, Limosa **20** : 1-142.
Delacour, J., 1951, Auk **68** : 50.[1]

Dendrocopos major (Linnaeus)
Redcrowned Pied Woodpecker

A Palaearctic species breeding south to north Africa and the Canary Islands, Middle East, the Himalayas, northern Indochinese subregion and Hainan Island.

834. **Dendrocopos major stresemanni** (Rensch)

Dryobates major stresemanni Rensch, 1924, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden **16** (2) : 38. (Tsalila, on the Yunnan-Sikang border.)

Dryobates cabanisi stephensoni Baker, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46** : 70. (Lichiang Range, Yunnan.)

Range.—Assam in Cachar and Manipur from 8000 to 10,000 feet; in oak, pine, and subtropical wet forest.

Dendrocopos assimilis (Blyth)
Sind Pied Woodpecker

Iran, Baluchistan, West Pakistan.

835. **Dendrocopos assimilis** (Blyth)

Picus assimilis 'Natterer' = Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18** (2) : 803. (Himalayas, Rawal Pindi.)

Picus scindeanus 'Gould MS.' = Horsfield & Moore, 1858 (1856-58), Cat. Bds. Mus. E.I.Co. **2** : 671. (Shikarpore, Sind.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Sind, Baluchistan, and West Punjab in tamarisk jungle, babul or mango groves. May occur within Indian limits.

[1] Although Delacour's arguments are cogent for uniting *Dendrocopos* with *Picoides* Lacépède, I feel that the Palaearctic three-toed woodpeckers form a natural group.

Dendrocopos himalayensis (Jardine & Selby)
Himalayan Pied Woodpecker

Afghanistan in the northeast, West Pakistan, Kashmir, India to Kumaon.

836. **Dendrocopos himalayensis albescens** (Baker)

Dryobates himalayensis albescens Baker, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46**: 70. (Goona [=Guna], Kashmir.)

Range.—In Chitral and West Punjab in West Pakistan, and in Kashmir and the hills of the Punjab (Dharmsala) and H.P. (Chamba), from 5000 to 10,000 feet; in subtropical dry and pine forest.

837. **Dendrocopos himalayensis himalayensis** (Jardine & Selby)

Picus himalayensis Jardine & Selby, 1836, *in* Jardine's Ill. Orn. **3**, Sig. D., pl. 116 and text. (Mussoorie, 6500 feet.)

Range.—The Himalayas from the Simla area through Kumaon, from 3000 to 8000 feet; in pine, heavy oak and rhododendron forest.

Dendrocopos darjellensis (Blyth)
Darjeeling Pied Woodpecker

Nepal east through northern Burma to Tonkin and western China in Sikang and Yunnan.

838. **Dendrocopos darjellensis darjellensis** (Blyth)

Picus (*Dendrocopus*) *darjellensis* Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** (1): 196. (Darjeeling and Nepal.)

Range.—From west-central Nepal east through the Himalayas of Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and northern Burma, from 5000 to 10,000 feet; in moist and wet temperate forest.

839. **Dendrocopos darjellensis fumidus** (Ripley)

Dendrocopus darjellensis fumidus Ripley, 1951, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 6: 3. (Mt. Japvo, Naga Hills, Assam.)

Dendrocopos darjellensis diatropus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 22. (Blue Mountain, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the higher hills of Cachar, Naga Hills, Manipur, and Lushai Hills, from 5000 to 9000 feet; in subtropical wet forest.

Dendrocopos cathpharius (Blyth)
Crimsonbreasted Pied Woodpecker

Nepal east through the northern Indochinese subregion to southern and western China.

840. **Dendrocopos cathpharius cathpharius** (Blyth)

Picus (*Dendrocopus*) *cathpharius* 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** (2) : 1006. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Nepal east through Sikkim, Darjeeling and Bhutan, to the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra, and southeast Tibet, from 2000 to 13,000 feet; in deciduous and evergreen forest.

841. **Dendrocopos cathpharius pyrrhothorax** (Hume)

Picus pyrrhothorax Hume, 1881, Stray Feathers **10** : 150. (Aimole, eastern Manipur Hills.)

Dendrocopos cathpharius cruentipectus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 22. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the Khasia Hills, Cachar, Naga Hills, Manipur and Lushai Hills, from 4000 feet up; in mixed deciduous, tropical semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Dendrocopos auriceps (Vigors)
Brownfronted Pied Woodpecker

Afghanistan, West Pakistan, and Kashmir east in northern India to Nepal.

842. **Dendrocopos auriceps auriceps** (Vigors)

Picus auriceps Vigors, 1831, [Apr. 6], (1830-31), Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London (1) : 44. (Simla, restricted by Baker, 1921, J.B.N.H.S. **28** : 97.)

Picus brunnifrons Vigors, *in* Gould, 1831, Century of Birds, Himalaya Mts., text to pl. 52. (Hilly districts of India = Simla *vide* Rand & Fleming, 1956, *tom. cit.*)

Range.—From Afghanistan and Baluchistan, east along the Himalayas to Kashmir, Garhwal, Kumaon, and extreme western Nepal, from 2000 to 8000 feet; in open, moist and dry temperate, and pine forest.

843. **Dendrocopos auriceps incognitus** (Scully)

Picus incognitus Scully, 1879, Stray Feathers **8** : 246. (Valley of Nepal.)

Dendrocopus auriceps conoveri Rand & Fleming, 1956, Fieldiana, Zool., **39** : 1. (15 miles west of Tansen, West Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal except in the extreme west, presumably from Dailekh Dist. west, in the foothills from 2000 to 8000 feet; in pine and moist and dry temperate forest.

Dendrocopos atratus (Blyth)
Stripebreasted Pied Woodpecker

Assam (one record), Burma, northern Thailand, and Laos. Yunnan (one record).

844. **Dendrocopos atratui** (Blyth)

Picus atratus Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18** (2) : 803. (Tenasserim.)

Range.—Recorded from Aimole, east Manipur Hills by Hume, 1888. May occur in the East Pakistan hills. A bird of open woods of oak or pine, from the plains to 5000 feet.

Dendrocopos macei (Vieillot)
Fulvousbreasted Pied Woodpecker

West Pakistan, India, Nepal, East Pakistan, Burma, Thailand, southern Indochina, Andamans, Sumatra, Java, and Bali.

845. **Dendrocopos macei macei** (Vieillot)

Picus Macei Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. **26** : 80. (Bengal.)

Picus analis 'Temm.' = Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Av. **1** : 137. (Java.)

Picus Westermani Blyth, 1870, Ibis : 163. ('Himalaya.')

Dendrocopos macei humei Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 22. (Mawryngkneng, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—Western Himalayas from Murree east through Nepal and Bengal, south to northern Madras in the Eastern Ghats, East Pakistan, Assam, Bhutan, and into northern Burma, from the plains to 5300 feet; in scrub, subtropical wet, and pine forest.

846. **Dendrocopos macei andamanensis** (Blyth)

Picus andamanensis Blyth, 1859, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **28** : 412, note. (Port Blair, Andaman Islands.)

Range.—Andaman Islands.

Dendrocopos mahrattensis (Latham)
Yellowfronted Pied Woodpecker

West Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Burma, Laos.

847. **Dendrocopos mahrattensis mahrattensis** (Latham)

Picus Mahrattensis Latham, 1801, Index Orn., Suppl., : xxxi. (India = the Mahratta country *ex* Gen. Syn., Suppl., **2** : 142, No. 7.)

Picus Aurocristatus Tickell, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **2** : 579. (Jungles of Borabhúm and Dholbhúm.)

Dendrocopos mahrattensis pallescens Biswas, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1500 : 8. (Lucknow, U.P., India.)

Dendrocopos mahrattensis koelzi Biswas, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1500 : 10. (Aripo, northwestern Ceylon.)

Range.—From Sind in West Pakistan to Nepal and Assam, and south through the Peninsula, East Pakistan and Burma; Ceylon. In dry semi-desert to moist deciduous plains biotope; wandering into the foothills, occasionally to 4000 feet.

Dendrocopos canicapillus (Blyth)
Greycrowned Pigmy Woodpecker

From West Pakistan and Nepal east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to China, Korea, Formosa, and Hainan Island.

Cf. Greenway, J. C., 1943, Auk **60** : 564-574.
Biswas, B., 1950, Proc. Zool. Soc. Bengal **3** (1) : 1-37.

848. **Dendrocopos canicapillus mitchellii** (Malherbe)

Picus mitchellii Malherbe, 1849, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), **1** : 530. (Nepal.)

Range.—From Murree, Rawalpindi, and Mussoorie east throughout Nepal, from the terai to 5000 feet; in tropical moist and dry deciduous and subtropical pine forest biotope. Intergrades with the next form in southeast Nepal (*vide* Biswas, *antea* : 26).

849. **Dendrocopos canicapillus semicoronatus** (Malherbe)

Picus semicoronatus Malherbe, 1849 (1848-49), Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Moselle, 5e cahier : 22 in text. (Himalayas = Darjeeling.)

Dendrocopos nanus gigantisculus Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 44. (Mawryngkneng, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—Darjeeling and Sikkim east through northern Assam; hill forests from the edge of the plains to 5000 feet. Intergrades with the next form in Cachar and the Naga Hills.

850. **Dendrocopos canicapillus canicapillus** (Blyth)

Picus canicapillus Blyth, 1845 (after 12 July), Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** (1) : 197. (Arrakan ; type from Ramree Island.)

Range.—Manipur south through the hill tracts of East Pakistan to Burma, from the plains to 5000 feet ; in tropical semi-evergreen, and subtropical wet forest. Intergrades with the previous form in Cachar and Naga Hills.

Dendrocopos nanus (Vigors)
Pigmy Woodpecker

Both Pakistans, India, Ceylon, Malaysian subregion, and Lesser Sunda Islands.

851. **Dendrocopos nanus nanus** (Vigors)

Picus nanus Vigors, 1832 (1831-32), Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London (1) : 172. (Himalayas.)

Range.—From Kahuta, Rawalpindi Dist., West Pakistan to Nepal and India in U.P. and Bihar south to Orissa, West Bengal, and East Pakistan ; plains, terai, and foothills, in light forest and mango groves.

852. **Dendrocopos nanus hardwickii** (Jerdon)

Picus (*Dendrocopus*) *Hardwickii* Jerdon, 1844, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **13** (2) : 138. (Southern India = Goomsoor, Ganjam.)

Range.—Saurashtra (where it intergrades with *nanus*), Bombay, M.P., Andhra, Madras, south to Coorg in Mysore ; in tropical dry deciduous and thorn forest.

853. **Dendrocopos nanus cinereigula** (Malherbe)

Picus cinereigula Malherbe, 1849, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), **1** : 531. (Madras = Alleppy, Travancore.)

Range.—From Coorg in Mysore (where it intergrades with *hardwickii*), and slopes of the Nilgiris, south through Kerala ; in suitable deciduous biotope.

854. **Dendrocopos nanus gymnopthalmus** (Blyth)

Picus gymnopthalmus Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18** (2) : 804. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, up to 4000 feet, primarily in deciduous forest or in heavy patches of cut-over scrub jungle.

Genus **PICOÏDES** Lacépède

Picoides Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Ois. : 7. Type, by subsequent designation, *Picus tridactylus* Linnaeus.

Picoïdes tridactylus (Linnaeus)
Threetoed Woodpecker

An Holarctic species found across northern Europe and Asia to Kamchatka, Japan, Alaska southeast through western and extreme northeastern United States.

855. **Picoïdes tridactylus funebris** Verreaux

Picoïdes funebris J. Verreaux, 1870, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris **6** Bull. : 33. (Mountains of Chinese Tibet = Sikang.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet in Kongbo and Takpo, from 10,000 feet to 12,500 feet; in deciduous and pine forest.

Genus **HEMICIRCUS** Swainson

Hemicircus Swainson, 1837, Classif. Bds. **2** : 306. Type, by monotypy, *H. concretus* Pl. col. 90 = *Picus concretus* Temminck.

Hemicircus canente (Lesson)
Heartspotted Woodpecker

India, Burma, Thailand, southern Indochina, and Malaya.

Cf. Ali, S., 1951, J.B.N.H.S. **49** : 786.

856. **Hemicircus canente canente** (Lesson)

Picus canente Lesson, 1830, Cent. Zool. : 215, pl. 73. (Pegu.)

Picus cordatus Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **11** (1) : 211. (Forests of Malabar and in the Wynaad.)

Range.—Along the Western Ghats strip from the Surat Dangs and Khandesh area in Bombay, south to Kerala; east across the forested hills of central India (Satpura trend) through Chanda, Bastar, Orissa, and Bengal, East Pakistan to Assam, south of the Brahmaputra. In deciduous and light evergreen forest from the plains to 4000 feet.

Genus **BLYTHIPICUS** Bonaparte

Blythipicus Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Italiano **2** : 124. (Separately paged reprint, Consp. Volucr. Zygodact. 1854 : 9). Type, by subsequent designation, *Picus* [i.e. *Hemicircus*] *rubiginosus* Swainson.

Blythipicus pyrrhotis (Hodgson)
Redeared Bay Woodpecker

From Nepal east through the Indochinese subregion, Malaya, southeastern China, and Hainan Island.

857. **Blythipicus pyrrhotis pyrrhotis** (Hodgson)

Picus Pyrrhotis Hodgson, 1837, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **6**: 108. (Nepal.)

Blythipicus pyrrhotis porphyreus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 23. (Nongpoh, Khasi Hills.)

Blythipicus pyrrhotis pyrrhopipra Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 23. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—Central and eastern Nepal east through Assam, Manipur and Lushai Hills to East Pakistan, foothills to 6000 feet; in thick forest and cut-over jungle.

Genus **CHRYSOCOLAPTES** Blyth

Chrysocolaptes Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** (2) : 1004. Type, by subsequent designation, *C. strictus* = *Picus strictus* Horsfield.

Chrysocolaptes festivus (Boddaert)
Blackbacked Woodpecker

India and Ceylon.

858. **Chrysocolaptes festivus festivus** (Boddaert)

Picus festivus Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum. : 43. (Goa, *ex* Daubenton, pl. 696.)

Range.—The Western Ghats strip from the Surat Dangs and Khandesh area in Bombay south to Kerala, east along the Satpura mountain trend through central India, north to Dehra Dun in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. Less common on the eastern side of the Peninsula. In deciduous forest biotope, foothills and up to 4000 feet.

859. **Chrysocolaptes festivus tantus** Ripley

Chrysocolaptes festivus tantus Ripley, 1946, Spolia Zeylanica **24** : 214. (Embilipitiya, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon; primarily in the drier deciduous forest areas.

Chrysocolaptes lucidus (Scopoli)
Larger Goldenbacked Woodpecker

India and East Pakistan, east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to the Philippines.

860. **Chrysocolaptes lucidus sultaneus** (Hodgson)

Picus Sultaneus Hodgson, 1837, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **6**: 105. (Nepal, restricted to Simra, central Nepal, Ripley, 1950, J.B.N.H.S. **49**: 380.)

Range.—From Garhwal through central Nepal; in terai, evergreen forest, and foothills, up to 5000 feet.

861. **Chrysocolaptes lucidus guttacristatus** (Tickell)

Picus Guttacristatus Tickell, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **2**: 578. (Jungles of Borabhúm and Dholbhúm.)

Indopicus delesserti Malherbe, 1849 (1848-49), Mém. Acad. Nat. Metz **30**: 343. (India, hereby restricted to Calcutta.)[1]

Range.—From eastern Nepal east through Assam; north Andhra (Visakhapatnam Dist.), Bastar, Orissa, West Bengal, and East Pakistan; in heavy forest, occasionally in scrub jungle, or bamboo thickets.

862. **Chrysocolaptes lucidus chersonesus** Kloss

Chrysocolaptes strictus chersonesus Kloss, 1918, Ibis: 113. (Johore, Malaya.)

Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus socialis Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52**: 78. (Jagalbed, Bombay Presidency.)

Range.—From the Surat Dangs area in Bombay south along the Western Ghats strip through Mysore and Kerala, from the plains to about 5000 feet; in evergreen and moist deciduous biotope.

863. **Chrysocolaptes lucidus stricklandi** (Layard)

Brachypternus Stricklandi Layard, 1854, (June), Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **13** (2): 449. (Gillymalle, Ceylon.)

Indopicus Carlotta Malherbe, 1854, (July), Rev. et Mag. de Zool., ser. 2, **6**: 379. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, dry and wet zones, from the plains to the higher hills; in deciduous and evergreen forest.

[1] Baker, 1921, J.B.N.H.S. **28**: 101 restricts the type locality of *delesserti* to Malabar, but this is without foundation as Malherbe, 1862, Monog. des Picidées, texte, **2**: 78, comments that his specimens resemble most the intermediate sized birds of 'Assam, Arakan, Calcutta,' etc., and not those of southern India, i.e. 'Madras'.

Family EURYLAIMIDAE: Broadbills

Genus **SERILOPHUS** Swainson

Serilophus Swainson, 1837, Classif. Bds. **2**: 262. Type, by monotypy, '*S. lunulatus* Zool. Tr. 1, pl. 25' = *Eurylaimus lunatus* Gould.

Serilophus lunatus (Gould)
Hodgson's Broadbill

From Nepal east through the Indochinese subregion to Malaya, Sumatra, and Hainan Island.

864. **Serilophus lunatus rubropygius** (Hodgson)

Raya Rubropygia Hodgson, 1839, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **8**: 36. (No locality = Nepal.)

Range.—From Nepal east through Assam and East Pakistan, from the plains to 5000 feet; in scrub, sal, tropical semi-evergreen and evergreen jungle.

Genus **PSARISOMUS** Swainson

Psarisomus Swainson, 1837, Classif. Bds. **2**: 261. Type, by monotypy, '*P. dalhousiae* Wilson, Ill. Zool.' = *Eurylaimus dalhousiae* Jameson.

Psarisomus dalhousiae (Jameson)
Longtailed Broadbill

The Himalayas east through the Indochinese subregion to Malaya, Sumatra, and Borneo.

865. **Psarisomus dalhousiae dalhousiae** (Jameson)

Eurylaimus dalhousiae Jameson, 1835, Edinburgh New Philos. Jour. **18**: 589. (Northern India, probably near Simla.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Mussoorie to Nepal and Assam, and south through the hills south of the Brahmaputra and Manipur, from the plains to 6000 feet; in bamboo clumps, scrub jungle, and evergreen forest.

Family PITTIDAE: Pittas

Genus **PITTA** Vieillot

Pitta Vieillot, 1816, Anal. nouv. orn. : 42. Type, by subsequent designation, *Corvus brachyurus* Linnaeus.

Pitta nipalensis (Hodgson)
Bluenaped Pitta

Nepal, eastern India, East Pakistan, Burma, Tonkin, Yunnan (?).

866. **Pitta nipalensis nipalensis** (Hodgson)

Paludicola nipalensis Hodgson, 1837, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **6** : 103. (Nepal.)

Range.—Central Nepal east through Assam and the hills of East Pakistan, from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet; in dense scrub jungle, edges of cultivation, and secondary growth.

Pitta brachyura (Linnaeus)
Indian Pitta

India, East Pakistan, Ceylon.

867. **Pitta brachyura brachyura** (Linnaeus)

Corvus brachyurus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1** : 158. (Moluccas = Ceylon.)

Pitta brachyura pulchra Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 77. (Bhadwar, Kangra, Punjab.)[1]

Range.—Sub-Himalayas from Simla to Assam, breeding in the lower hills. In the plains, breeds as far south as Saurashtra, the outskirts of Bombay, Mt. Abu, U.P., and East Pakistan in the SW. monsoon. A winter visitor throughout south India and Ceylon, migrating presumably along the chains of hills in the Peninsula. Occurs in scrub jungle semi-cultivation, and patches of deciduous and evergreen forest.

Pitta moluccensis (P. L. S. Müller)
Bluewinged Pitta

Tropical and eastern Africa, Burma and the Indochinese subregion, Malaya, Sumatra, Banka Islands.

868. **Pitta moluccensis megarhyncha** Schlegel

Pitta megarhyncha Schlegel, 1863, Vög. Ned. Ind., Pitta, : 32. (Banka.)

Range.—Extralimital in Tenasserim and Malaya, Sumatra, and Banka. Whistler (1934, J.B.N.H.S. **37** : 222) records a specimen of this form from Barisal, East Pakistan.

[1] Birds from the Punjab show a tendency to paler plumage, but this can be matched in series by central Indian specimens (Mrs. B. P. Hall, personal communication).

Pitta sordida (P. L. S. Müller)
Hooded, or Greenbreasted, Pitta

India, East Pakistan, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, and the Philippines.

869. **Pitta sordida cucullata** Hartlaub

Pitta cucullata Hartlaub, 1843, Rev. Zool. : 65. (Malacca.)

Range.—The Himalayas from 6000 feet down through the terai and adjacent plains in U.P. (Gonda), Nepal, Bihar, Bengal, Assam, East Pakistan; in scrub, grassland forest edges, and sal, deciduous and evergreen forest.

870. **Pitta sordida abbotti** Richmond

Pitta abbotti Richmond, 1902, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. **25** : 298. (Nicobars.)

Range.—Great and Little Nicobar islands.

Pitta cyanea Blyth
Blue Pitta

Eastern India and the Indochinese subregion.

871. **Pitta cyanea cyanea** Blyth

Pitta cyanea Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 1008. (Arrakan.)

Range.—Bhutan, Assam, and East Pakistan, from the edge of the plains to 5000 feet; in scrub jungle, bamboo brakes, and evergreen forest.

Family ALAUDIDAE : Larks

Cf. Meinertzhagen, R., 1951, Proc. Zool. Soc. London **121** : 81-132.
Vaurie, C., 1951, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. **97** : 435-526.

Genus **MIRAFRA** Horsfield

Mirafra Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13** : 159. Type, by monotypy, *Mirafra javanica* Horsfield.

Mirafra javanica Horsfield
Singing Bush Lark

From West Pakistan across India to southern Burma, Thailand, Cochinchina, Borneo, Java, and Bali.

872. **Mirafra javanica cantillans** Blyth

Mirafra cantillans Blyth, 1844-1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 960. (Bengal.)

Range.—Locally distributed in West Pakistan (Sind, NW. F.P., Kohat, West Punjab), Kashmir, south through east Punjab, Kutch, Gujarat, western Rajasthan, M.P., West Bengal, Andhra and Mysore (?); in open grassland and cultivation.

Mirafra assamica Horsfield
Bush Lark

From north-central India south and east to Ceylon and the Indochinese subregion.

873. **Mirafra assamica assamica** Horsfield

Mirafra assamica Horsfield, 1839, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 162. (Assam.)

Range.—From northern U.P. (Naini Tal) east through Nepal and Bihar to Assam, and south to M.P., Orissa, and East Pakistan ; in open grassland and cultivation.

874. **Mirafra assamica affinis** Blyth

Mirafra affinis 'Jerdon' = Blyth, 1844-1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 959. (Southern part of the peninsula of India.)

M.(irafra) affinis Jerdon, 1845, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **13** (2): 136. (Goomsoor.)

Mirafra affinis ceylonensis Whistler, 1936, J.B.N.H.S. **38** : 769. (Colombo, Ceylon.)

Range.—From southern Orissa and Andhra (including Hyderabad) south through Madras, Mysore, and Kerala to Ceylon ; in open grassy fields at low elevations.

Mirafra erythroptera Blyth
Redwinged Bush Lark

West Pakistan and India.

875. **Mirafra erythroptera sindiana** Ticehurst

Mirafra erythroptera sindianus Ticehurst, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **41** : 56. (Karachi, Sind.)

Range.—From Sind in West Pakistan to East Punjab, Rajasthan, and U.P. ; in arid, sparse, dry deciduous scrub and forest areas.

876. **Mirafra erythroptera furva** Koelz

Mirafra erythroptera furva Koelz, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1510 : 2. (Sihor, Kathiawar.)

Range.—Saurashtra, Sihor in Bhavnagar.

877. **Mirafra erythroptera erythroptera** Blyth

Mirafra erythroptera Blyth, 1844-1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 958. (Northern portion of the peninsula of India = northern Deccan.)

Range.—Bombay (where this form may intergrade in the north with *sindiana*), M.P., western Bihar, West Bengal, south through Orissa, Hyderabad, Andhra to Madras (?), and Mysore; in arid sparsely-scrubbed plains and broken country.

Genus **EREMOPTERIX** Kaup

Eremopterix Kaup, 1836, Das Thierreich **2** : 139. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla otoleuca* Temminck=*Alauda melanocephala* Lichtenstein.

Pyrrhulauda Swainson, 1873, Classif. Bds. **2** : 125. New name for *Megalotis* Swainson, 1827. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla otoleuca* Temminck.

Eremopterix grisea (Scopoli)
Ashycrowned Finch-Lark

West Pakistan, India, Nepal, and Ceylon.

878. **Eremopterix grisea** (Scopoli)

Alauda grisea Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr. **2** : 95. (Gingee, S. Arcot Dist., India.)

Pyrrhulauda grisea siccata Ticehurst, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **45** : 87. (Deesa, Rajputana.) [Banaskantha, Gujarat].

Eremopterix grisea ceylonensis Whistler & Kinnear, 1934, J.B.N.H.S. **37** : 105. (Eight miles north of Palatupana, east coast, Ceylon.)

Range.—West Pakistan, India (excepting northern Punjab), Nepal terai; Ceylon; in dry deciduous biotope, usually in grassland near cultivation, up to 3000 feet.

Eremopterix nigriceps (Gould)
Blackcrowned Finch-Lark

Cape Verde Is., north Africa and Arabia, east to India.

879. **Eremopterix nigriceps affinis** (Blyth)

Pyrrhulauda affinis Blyth, 1867, Ibis : 185. (Madras, emended to Karachi, Ticehurst, 1921, J.B.N.H.S. **28** : 235.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Sind and West Punjab; East Punjab and Rajasthan (Jodhpur); in semi-desert and sparse cultivation. Locally migratory.

Genus **AMMOMANES** Cabanis

Ammomanes Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein. **1** : 125. Type, by original designation, *Alauda arenicolor* Sundevall.

Ammomanes deserti (Lichtenstein)
Desert Finch-Lark

North Africa, east to Arabia, Iran, and northwest India.

880. **Ammomanes deserti phoenicuroides** (Blyth)

M.[*irafra*] *phoenicuroides* Blyth, 1853, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **22** : 583. (Kashmir.)

Range.—West Pakistan and northern India in Baluchistan (where in the west and north intergrades with *iranica* Zarudny may occur), Sind, and lower West Punjab, northeast to Kashmir; in zerophytic limestone hills, straggling to the adjacent plains in winter.

Ammomanes phoenicurus (Franklin)
Rufoustailed Finch-Lark

Cape Verde Is., north Africa, Egypt, Arabia, Iran, West Pakistan, and India.

881. **Ammomanes phoenicurus zarudnyi** Hartert

Ammomanes cinctura zarudnyi Hartert, 1902, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **12** : 43. (Mudjnabad, E. Persia.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Baluchistan (Quetta) and Sind (south of Sehwan, Blanford); in desert areas.

882. **Ammomanes phoenicurus phoenicurus** (Franklin)

Mirafra phoenicura Franklin, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 119. (Between Calcutta and Benares.)

Range.—From Saurashtra, Rajasthan, and Delhi, south and east to Bombay (except the southern parts), M.P., U.P., Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal south of the Ganges, Hyderabad and Andhra south to the northern Penner River; in dry country and stubble fields.

883. **Ammomanes phoenicurus testaceus** Koelz

Ammomanes phoenicurus testaceus Koelz, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1510 : 3. (Salem, Madras.)

Range.—From southern Bombay south of Hubli, east in a line through Bellary and the Penner River, south in Madras, and Mysore; in patches of semi-desert and dry scrub.

Genus **ALAEMON** Keyserling & Blasius

Alaemon Keyserling & Blasius, 1840, Die Wirbelth. Europas : 36. Type, by monotypy, *Alauda desertorum* Stanley.

Alaemon alaudipes (Desfontaines)
Hoopoe-Lark or Large Desert Lark

From the Cape Verde Is. across north Africa and Arabia to India.

884. **Alaemon alaudipes doriae** (Salvadori)

Certhilauda doriae Salvadori, 1867-1868, Atti R. Accad. Torino **3** : 292. (Persia.)

Range.—West Pakistan and Kutch; in open desert and the Rann.

Genus **CALANDRELLA** Kaup

Calandrella Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entwick. Nat. Syst. : 39. Type, by monotypy, *Alauda brachydactyla* Leisler.

Alaudula Horsfield & Moore, 1858, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. **2** : 471. Type, by monotypy, *Alauda raytal* Blyth.

Calandrella cinerea (Gmelin)
Short-toed Lark[1]

From the Mediterranean region, north Africa, and southern Russia east to northwest Manchuria, migrating to the Sudan, Arabia, India, and northern Burma.

885. **Calandrella cinerea longipennis** (Eversmann)[2]

Alauda longipennis Eversmann, 1848, Bull. Soc. Imp. Sci. Nat. Moscow **21** : 219. (Sangara, Dzungaria.)

Range.—A winter migrant to West Pakistan in Sind and the Punjab, and northern India in East Punjab, Delhi, and Rajasthan; in sandy areas and cultivation.

[1] Both Meinertzhagen and Vaurie (*op. cit.*) combine this species with *brachydactyla*.

[2] Occasional wintering, paler, thinner and longer-billed examples from West Pakistan may indicate a trend toward *artemisiana* Banjkovski, the breeding subspecies of the Caucasus and northern and western Iran.

886. **Calandrella cinerea dukhunensis** (Sykes)

Alauda dukhunensis Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 93. (Dukhun.)

Range.—Breeds in Ladakh and Tibet, wintering from Kashmir and Baltistan south along the Himalayas in the Punjab, Delhi, U.P., Nepal, Sikkim, Bihar, West Bengal, and south through the Peninsula to Kerala; in sandy areas, semi-cultivation and waste land.

Calandrella acutirostris Hume
Hume's Short-toed Lark

From Iran and Afghanistan to eastern Tibet.

887. **Calandrella acutirostris acutirostris** Hume

Calandrella acutirostris Hume, 1872, Lahore to Yarkand : 265. (Balakchi, upper Karakash Valley, north of Sughet Pass, Karakoram.)

Range.—Breeds in Gilgit, and the Sughet Range in Kuenlun to Zaskar and Rupshu (up to 15,000 feet) where it intergrades with the next form. Winters south to northern Punjab, U.P., and M.P.; in stony areas.

888. **Calandrella acutirostris tibetana** Brooks

Calandrella tibetana Brooks, 1879, Stray Feathers **8** : 488. (Thibet, beyond Sikkim.)

Range.—From Baltistan, Zaskar, Rupshu, and Lahul where it intergrades with the preceding form, east through Ladakh to southeast Tibet, breeding above 11,000 feet. Migrates in winter south to the Punjab, U.P., M.P., Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, and East Pakistan; in open dry country.

Calandrella raytal (Blyth)
Sand Lark

From Bandar Abbas in Iran along the Mekran Coast to India and east in Burma to the lower Irrawady (Yandoon Island).

889. **Calandrella raytal adamsi** (Hume)

Alauda adamsi Hume, 1871, Ibis **13** : 405. (Agore Valley, Hazara.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Sind and West Punjab; Kutch, East Punjab to the Jumna River; on sandy banks and islands in big rivers.

890. **Calandrella raytal krishnakumarsinhji** Vaurie & Dharmakumarsinhji

Calandrella raytal krishnakumarsinhji Vaurie & Dharmakumarsinhji, 1954, J.B.N.H.S. **52**: 8. (Bhavnagar, Saurashtra.)

Range.—Bhavnagar, Saurashtra; at sea level on the marine mud flats.

891. **Calandrella raytal raytal** (Blyth)

Alauda raytal 'Buch.-Hamilton' = Blyth, 1844-1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13**: 962. (Lucknow.)

Calandrella raytal vauriei Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 20. (Palasbari, Assam.)

Range.—East of the Jumna River from East Punjab south through U.P., Nepal terai, Bihar, northern Bengal, and the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam; Burma; on sandy river banks and islands in streams.

Genus **MELANOCORYPHA** Boie

Melanocorypha Boie, 1828, Isis, col. 322. Type, by subsequent designation, *Alauda yeltoniensis* J. R. Forster.

Melanocorypha bimaculata (Ménétries)
Eastern Calandra Lark

Breeds in western Asia from the Taurus east to Afghanistan, wintering in northeast Africa, Arabia, and West Pakistan.

892. **Melanocorypha bimaculata torquata** Blyth

Melanocorypha torquata Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 476. (Afghanistan.)

Range.—Breeds in Baluchistan. Winters south in West Pakistan to Sind and West Punjab, and in India in Rajasthan, East Punjab, and U.P., flocking in barren uplands and sparse cultivation.

Melanocorypha maxima Blyth
Longbilled Calandra Lark

From the Kuku Nor to Kansu, south to Tibet and the Indian border.

893. **Melanocorypha maxima holdereri** Reichenow

Melanocorypha holdereri Reichenow, 1911, Orn. Monatsb. **19**: 34. (Kloster Shinse, Kansu.)

Melanocorypha maxima subgrisea Stegmann, 1937, Orn. Monatsb. **45** (2): 55. (Oring Nor, east Nanshan.)

Melanocorypha maxima kashmirica Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52**: 122. (Kashmir, Rupshu, Hanle.)

Range.—From northeast Tibet to Gartok and Rupshu in northeast Kashmir; breeding in open pastural and semi-desert country, from 12,000 feet up.

894. **Melanocorypha maxima maxima** Blyth

Melanocorypha maxima Blyth, 1867 (Jan.), Ibis: 46, footnote. (Afghanistan, *errore*, restricted to borders of Sikkim by Hartert, 1904.)

Range.—Sikkim and southern Tibet; on barren ground and boggy land above 12,000 feet.

Genus **EREMOPHILA** Brehm

Eremophila Brehm, 1828, Isis, col. 322. Type, by subsequent designation, *Alauda alpestris* Linnaeus.

Otocoris Bonaparte, 1838, Nouv. Ann. Sci. Nat. Bologna **2**: 407. Type, by subsequent designation, Gray, 1842, *A. alpestris* Linnaeus.

Eremophila alpestris (Linnaeus)
Horned Lark

An Holarctic species, found in Europe, northwest Africa, Asia, and North America.

895. **Eremophila alpestris albigula** (Bonaparte)

Otocoris albigula Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. **1**: 246. (Russian Alps, restricted to Hissar Range by Meinertzhagen, 1928, Ibis: 523.)

Otocorys diluta Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **13**: 670. (Kashgar and Yarkand.)

Range.—Breeds in Gilgit in northern Kashmir, on stony plateaux down to 5000 feet. Two records of accidentals: Leh, Ladakh, (Meinertzhagen, *in* Baker, 1930, Fauna **7**: 662) and Rawalpindi (Whistler, 1927, J.B.N.H.S. **32**: 218).

896. **Eremophila alpestris longirostris** (Moore)

Otocoris longirostris Moore, 1856, (Feb.), *ex* Gould MS., Proc. Zool. Soc. London **23**: 215, pl. 3. ('Neighbourhood of Agra' corrected to Kulu.)

Eremophila alpestris deosai R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46**: 84. (Deosai Plateau, between Baltistan and Kashmir.)

Cf. Whistler, H., 1932, Ibis: 470-478.

Range.—Baluchistan, and northwest Kashmir, from the Karakorum south to Zaskar and Kulu, intergrading with the next form at Leh and Rupshu. Resident in open country from 11,000 feet up.

897. **Eremophila alpestris elwesi** (Blanford)

Otocoris Elwesi Blanford, 1872, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **41** (2): 62. (Kongra Lama Pass, Sikkim.)

Range.—From Rupshu and central Ladakh in Kashmir where it intergrades with the preceding form, east through Ladakh and the Himalayas of India, Nepal, Sikkim, and Tibet; breeding from 12,000 feet up, descending to 10,000 feet in winter, occasionally lower.

Genus **GALERIDA** Boie

Galerida Boie, 1828, Isis, col. 321. Type, by subsequent designation, *Alauda cristata* Linnaeus.

Galerida cristata (Linnaeus)
Crested Lark

From Europe, northern Africa, and Arabia, east across central Asia to China and Korea.

898. **Galerida cristata magna** Hume

Galerida magna Hume, 1871, Ibis: 407. (Yarkand.)

Range.—Breeds in Baluchistan and the frontier mountains of West Pakistan above 7000 feet; winters south into Sind, in semi-desert areas.

899. **Galerida cristata chendoola** (Franklin)

Alauda Chendoola Franklin, 1831 (1830-1831), Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 119. (Between Calcutta and Benares.)

Range.—From West Pakistan (Sind and the NW.F.P.) south and east through the Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan, Kutch, U.P., Nepal terai, Bihar, M.P.; in open semi-cultivation and arid country.

900. **Galerida cristata lynesi** Whistler

Galerida cristata lynesi Whistler, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 49 : 52. (Gilgit.)

Range.—Gilgit Valley, Kashmir.

Galerida malabarica (Scopoli)
Malabar Crested Lark

Peninsular India.

901. **Galerida malabarica** (Scopoli)

Alauda malabarica Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun., Insubr., 2 : 94. (Malabar.)

Galerida malabarica propinqua Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52 : 76. (Londa, Bombay.)

Cf. Koelz, W., 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 33 (further comments on *propinqua*).

Range.—Bombay south through western Madras, and Mysore to Kerala, in open country, grassland, and semi-cultivation; breeding in the hills up to 6000 feet.

Galerida deva (Sykes)
Sykes's Crested Lark

India.

902. **Galerida deva** (Sykes)

Alauda deva Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 92. (Dukhun.)

Mirafra cantillans bangsi Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52 : 76. (Hospet, Madras.)

Range.—East Punjab south to Kutch and Saurashtra, Rajasthan, M.P., U.P., Bombay, Mysore, Andhra, and Madras; in bare stony sparsely scrubbed plateau country or semi-cultivation.

Genus **ALAUDA** Linnaeus

Alauda Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 165. Type, by original designation, *Alauda arvensis* Linnaeus.

Alauda arvensis Linnaeus
Skylark

From Europe and North Africa across Asia to the Kuriles and Japan.

903. **Alauda arvensis dulcivox** Brooks

Alauda Dulcivox Brooks, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 484. ('Himalayas and plains of North-Western Punjab', emended to Djarkent, Russian Turkestan, by Vaurie, 1951, *op. cit.* : 511.)

Alauda cinerascens Ehmcke, 1904, Jour. f. Orn. : 313. (Barnaul, west Siberia.)

Range.—Winters in West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan (Quetta), NW. F.P., northern Kashmir (Gilgit) south to U.P. (Roorkee); in open semi-cultivation.

Alauda gulgula Franklin
Eastern Skylark

From India east to China and south to the Indochinese subregion and the Philippines.

904. **Alauda gulgula inconspicua** Severtzov

Alauda inconspicua Severtzov, 1872, Vertik. Turkest. Zhivotn. (1873): 142. (Turkestan.)

Alauda gulgula punjaubi Whistler, 1936, J.B.N.H.S. **38**: 767. (Ferozepore, Sutlej River.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Baluchistan (Quetta), India in East Punjab, and U.P. (east to Mogalserai and Dinapore); in open dry semi-cultivated areas, moving irregularly with the seasons.

905. **Alauda gulgula lhamarum** R. & A. Meinertzhagen

Alauda arvensis lhamarum R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46**: 100. (Ladak.)

Alauda guttata Brooks, 1872, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **41**: 84. (Kashmir.) *nec Alauda guttata* Lafresnaye, 1839, Rev. Zool. : 259.

Range.—The western Himalayas, from Gilgit to Kashmir, in Baltistan, Ladakh, and Zaskar, northern Punjab, Spiti, Lahul, Garhwal, Kumaon, east to Nepal, breeding above 5000 feet; in dry stony areas, grassland, and semi-cultivation.

906. **Alauda gulgula inopinata** Bianchi

Alauda japonica inopinata Bianchi, 1905, Ann. Mus. St. Pétersbourg **9**: 24, 30, 31. (Tibet.)

Range.—Breeds in southeast Tibet; winters in Nepal, Darjeeling, Assam, and northern Burma, as low as 5000 feet; in pasture land and open stony country.

907. **Alauda gulgula gulgula** Franklin

Alauda gulgula Franklin, 1831 (1830-1831), Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 119. (The Ganges between Calcutta and Benares.)

Range.—From Bombay and M.P., south to Madras, Andhra, Mysore and the low country in Ceylon, east through Bihar and Bengal to Assam, East Pakistan, and northern Burma, at low elevations (below 6000 ft.); in open grassland, near rivers and semi-cultivation.

908. **Alauda gulgula australis** Brooks

Alauda australis Brooks, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 486. (Ootacamund, Nilgiris.)

Range.—Andhra (Hyderabad, 1933, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 913-4), Madras (in the Nilgiris), Kerala, and Ceylon in the hill zone; in grassland in the low country and hills up to 4000 feet or higher.

909. **Alauda gulgula vernayi** Mayr

Alauda arvensis vernayi Mayr, 1941, Ibis : 375. (Changyinhku, Burma-Yunnan border.)

Range.—Eastern Bhutan, southern Tibet, and north Burma, in the hills above 5000 feet. This form probably breeds in the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra.

Family HIRUNDINIDAE : Swallows

Cf. Mayr, E., (*in* Mayr, E., & Bond, J.), 1943, Ibis **85** : 334-339. Vaurie, C., 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1529 : 1-47.

Genus **RIPARIA** Forster

Riparia Forster, 1817, Syn. Cat. Brit. Bds. : 17. Type, by monotypy, *Hirundo riparia* Linnaeus.

Riparia riparia (Linnaeus)
Collared Sand Martin

A Palaearctic breeding species occurring from northern Europe to northeast Asia, wintering south to northern Africa, the Middle East, India, and southern China.

910. **Riparia riparia diluta** (Sharpe & Wyatt)

Cotile diluta Sharpe & Wyatt, 1893, Monogr. Hirund. 1 : 63. (Chimkent north of Tashkent.)

Cotyle subsoccata Adams, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 176, *nomen nudum*. (Quoted in synonymy of *Riparia sinensis* by Horsfield & Moore, 1854.)

Riparia riparia plumipes Zarudny, 1916, Mess. Orn. : 34. (Turkestan.)

Riparia riparia indica Ticehurst, 1916, Ibis : 71. (Punjab, Jhelum.)

Riparia riparia taczanowskii Stegmann, 1925, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. URSS., ser. A : 39. (Sidemi, near Vladivostock.)

Riparia riparia tibetana Stegmann, 1925, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. URSS., ser. A : 39. (Dza Chu R., Sikang, restricted by Meise, 1937, Jour. f. Orn. **85** : 575.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan (Sind, Punjab, NW.F.P.), and in India Kashmir, Ladakh (sight), East Punjab, Garhwal, U.P., Bihar, Nepal, and northern West Bengal; near river banks.

911. **Riparia riparia ijimae** (Lönnberg)

Clivicola riparia ijimae Lönnberg, 1908, Jour. Coll. Sci. Tokyo **23** (14) : 38. (Tretia Padi, Sakhalin.)

Range.—Assam east through Burma and western China to northeastern Asia ; usually near cliffs or over bodies of water.

Riparia paludicola (Vieillot)
Plain Sand Martin

From south Africa and Madagascar across east Africa, India, the Indochinese subregion, Formosa, and the Philippines.

912. **Riparia paludicola chinensis** (J. E. Gray)

Hirundo chinensis J. E. Gray, 1830-32, *in* Hardwicke's Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 35. (China.)

Hirundo brevicaudata Horsfield, 1839, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 156. (Assam.)

Clivicola bilkewitchi Zarudny, 1910, Orn. Monatsb. **18** : 147. (Termez.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India, south to Bombay and the Deccan, M.P., Orissa, and east through Assam and East Pakistan ; near water and river banks.

Genus **HIRUNDO** Linnaeus

Hirundo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 191. Type, by subsequent designation, *Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus.

Ptyonoprogne Reichenbach, 1850, Syst. Av., Pl. 87, fig. 6. Type, by monotypy, *Hirundo rupestris* Scopoli.

Krimnochelidon Walden, 1876, Ibis : 356. Type, by subsequent designation, *Hirundo concolor* Sykes. (Baker, 1930, ' Fauna ' **7** : 255.)

Hirundo rupestris Scopoli
Crag Martin

Southern Europe and northern Africa, east to western China.

913. **Hirundo rupestris** Scopoli

Hirundo rupestris Scopoli, 1769, Annus I, Hist. Nat.: 167. (Tyrol.)

Range.—Breeds on cliffs in the Himalayas from Ladakh and Kashmir to Nepal, Bhutan and southeast Tibet, from 6000 to 15,000 feet. In winter in the foothills up to 3000 feet, and south to West Pakistan, and in the Peninsula to Mysore and Madras.

Hirundo concolor Sykes
Dusky Crag Martin

From India east to Burma and the hills of northern Thailand.

914. **Hirundo concolor concolor** Sykes

Hirundo concolor Sykes, 1833, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 83. (Dukhun.)

Range.—Recorded from Phillaur and Hissar in East Punjab. Himalayan terai south to Rajasthan and Kutch, Bombay, Hyderabad, south locally to Madras, Mysore, Kerala, and east to Bihar and West Bengal, from the plains adjacent to the foothills to 6000 feet; in open grassy areas near ruins, rock caves, or cliffs.

Hirundo obsoleta (Cabanis)
Pale Crag Martin

Deserts of Africa and Asia, from the Sahara to Sind.

915. **Hirundo obsoleta pallida** (Hume)

Ptionoprogne Pallida Hume, 1872, Stray Feathers 1: 1. (Along the Gaj . . . Sindh . . . Kurrachee . . . Mekran coast = Sind.)

Range.—Sind, Baluchistan and the NW.F.P. in West Pakistan; breeding in the higher hills.

Hirundo rustica Linnaeus
Swallow

An Holarctic species wintering in equatorial and semi-tropical areas.

916. **Hirundo rustica rustica** Linnaeus

Hirundo rustica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 191. (Sweden.)

Hirundo rustica afghanica Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52 : 75. (Baghlan, Afghanistan.)

Cf. Ticehurst, C. B., 1927, J.B.N.H.S. 32 : 349.

Range.—Breeds in Baluchistan, north and west of a line from Guadar to Sibi, Bannu, Chitral, Vale of Kashmir, Chamba, and along the U.P. Himalayas to the Nepal Valley, plains to 9000 feet; nesting in buildings. Migrates in winter to West Pakistan (coastal Baluchistan, Sind, NW.F.P.), and northern India east to West Bengal and south down the western side to Kanara, ; Ceylon, in the hill zone (one record, Whistler, 1944, Spolia Zeylanica 23 : 190). Open country, often over water.

917. **Hirundo rustica gutturalis** Scopoli

Hirundo (*gutturalis*) Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr. 2 : 96. (New Guinea, *errore*, Panay = Philippines, Hartert, 1910.)

Hirundo rustica ambigua Stresemann, 1940, Orn. Monatsb. 48 : 89. (Sikkim.)[1]

Range.—Breeds in the Nepal Himalayas (where it intergrades with the preceding form) east through Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam hills, Burma. On passage in southeast Tibet. Winters in the Peninsula and south to Ceylon and the Maldive (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 214), Andaman, and Nicobar islands, in open spaces often near water. In winter this race overlaps with the preceding form and the exact degree of overlap is not satisfactorily known, partly due to the winter moult.

918. **Hirundo rustica tytleri** Jerdon

Hirundo Tytleri Jerdon, 1864, Bds. India 3 : 870. (Dacca.)

Range.—Breeds in extreme northeast Asia and Kamchatka. Winters south to Bhutan, Assam, East Pakistan (Dacca, Mymensingh), and Burma; in open places near habitation.

[1] Vaurie (1951, *tom. cit. supra* : 20) suggests that *ambigua* should be a synonym of typical *rustica* rather than *gutturalis*. In this I do not agree as birds from E. Nepal and Sikkim show a cline between the two forms in the breast band, and small size seems to be the only valid character here. Stresemann's birds were small, fitting in thus with *gutturalis*. My feeling is supported by Whistler (unpublished MS.), who also claims size to be the only criterion in this marginal geographical area.

Hirundo tahitica Gmelin
House Swallow

From southern India and Burma through the Malaysian subregion and the Australasian islands to Tahiti.

919. **Hirundo tahitica domicola** Jerdon

Hirundo domicola Jerdon, 1844, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **13** : 173. (Nilgiri Hills.)

Range.—From Coorg in Mysore and the Nilgiri Hills south through Kerala to Ceylon (in the hill zone), from 2000 feet up; usually near habitation.

920. **Hirundo tahitica javanica** Sparrman

Hirundo javanica Sparrman, 1789, Mus. Carls., fasc. 4, pl. 100. (Java.)

Range.—Coastal Burma in Arakan, Andaman Islands; along the sea coasts.

Hirundo smithii Leach
Wiretailed Swallow

Central and south-central Africa, east to India and central Asia.

921. **Hirundo smithii filifera** Stephens

H.?(irundo) filifera Stephens, 1825, *in* Shaw's Gen. Zool. **13** : 78. (India, *ex* Latham.)

Hirundo smithi bobrinskoii Stachanow, 1930, Orn. Monatsb. **38** : 76. (Tchubek, Bokhara.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Baluchistan, and India, south to Saurashtra, southern Bombay (Londa), Mysore, Coorg, and northern Kerala, southwestern Madras, M.P., Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal. In the plains and hills to 6500 feet; usually near water.

Hirundo fluvicola Blyth
Indian Cliff Swallow

Afghanistan, West Pakistan, and India.

922. **Hirundo fluvicola** Blyth

Hirundo fluvicola Blyth, 1855, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **24** : 470. (Bundelkund *ex* Jerdon.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Kashmir south and west to Rawalpindi, Sambhar Lake (Rajasthan), and the Gulf of Cambay (Gujarat), east to U.P., (through the foothills up to 6000 feet), south to Hyderabad and Belgaum. Recorded

outside this area in Kutch, Saurashtra, the Bombay Deccan, western Madras (Coimbatore) and Ceylon (Phillips, 1948, J.B.N.H.S. **47** : 740). Usually near water.

Hirundo daurica Linnaeus
Striated Swallow

Southern Europe, north Africa, and the Middle East to Mongolia and Asian U.S.S.R., south to Ceylon.

923. **Hirundo daurica daurica** Linnaeus

Hirundo daurica Linnaeus, 1771, Mantissa Plant. : 528. (Siberia.)

Range.—Tibet, migrating in winter to the Himalayas in Nepal, Bhutan and Assam where birds may linger as late as June. (Recorded as breeding by Baker, but no such specimens exist ?)

924. **Hirundo daurica rufula** Temminck

Hirundo rufula Temminck, 1835, Man. d'Orn. **3** : 298. (Egypt.)

Lillia temminckii Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers **5** : 259. New name for *rufula*.

Hirundo scullii Seebohm, 1883, Ibis : 167. (Gilgit.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, Punjab, Gilgit and Kashmir ; largely resident, breeding in the lower hills.

925. **Hirundo daurica nipalensis** Hodgson

Hirundo Nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **5** : 780. (Nepal.)

Lillia substriolata Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers **5** : 268. (Cachar.)

Range.—Breeds in the Himalayas from Kulu to Nepal and Sikkim, and east to Assam and southeast Tibet, up to 10,500 feet. (The breeding population of Assam needs to be determined.) Migrates in winter in large flocks south through U.P., M.P., Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan, east to Orissa. (Kerala, four immature birds, 1936, J.B.N.H.S. **38** : 514).

926. **Hirundo daurica japonica** Temminck & Schlegel

Hirundo alpestris japonica Temminck & Schlegel, 1847, *in* Siebold's Fauna Jap., Aves, Pl. 11 : 33. (Japan.)

Range.—A winter migrant to U.P., M.P., Saurashtra, Bombay (Londa), northern Madras, West Bengal, and Assam, and presumably East Pakistan.

927. **Hirundo daurica erythropygia** Sykes

Hirundo erythropygia Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 83. (Dukhun, Poona.)

Range.—Indian plains from the terai all over the Peninsula to the Nilgiri Hills and the ranges of Kerala, and east to West Bengal up to 5000 feet; in open country. In the rains may wander west to drier areas such as Rajasthan. In winter stragglers have been taken in Ceylon.

928. **Hirundo daurica hyperythra** Blyth

Hirundo hyperythra Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18**: 814. (Ceylon, *ex* Layard MS.)

Range.—Ceylon, usually in rather wet areas, up to 4500 feet.

Hirundo striolata Temminck & Schlegel
Larger Striated Swallow

From Assam through the Indochinese subregion to Formosa, Philippines, Java, and the Lesser Sunda Islands.

929. **Hirundo striolata mayri** Hall

Hirundo striolata mayri Hall, 1953, Ibis **95**: 547. (Singhaling Hkamti, Upper Chindwin, Burma.)

Hirundo daurica khasica Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 20. (Boko, Assam.)

Cf. Mayr, E., 1941, Ibis: 367.

Range.—Assam in Margherita and the hills south of the Brahmaputra, and probably the hills of East Pakistan; near cliffs or buildings.

Genus **DELICHON** Horsfield & Moore

Delichon Horsfield & Moore, 1854, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. **1**: 384. Type, by monotypy, *Delichon nipalensis* Horsfield & Moore.

Delichon urbica (Linnaeus)
House Martin

A Palaearctic species wintering south to southern Africa and India.

930. **Delichon urbica urbica** (Linnaeus)

Hirundo urbica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 192. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—A winter migrant to West Pakistan and India, where it has been recorded from Ladakh, East Punjab, and less commonly south to Bombay, M.P., Madras (and Kerala ?); in open valleys, often near cliffs.

931. **Delichon urbica cashmeriensis** (Gould)

Chelidon Cashmeriensis Gould, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 356. (Kashmir.)

Range.—Breeds from 4500 to 13,000 feet, in the hills of West Pakistan (Chitral), and Kashmir south to Kumaon, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and southeast Tibet. Winters south of this range from Ambala east to Garhwal, Bengal duars, Assam, and Burma, and south to M.P. (Breeding ranges of this and the preceding form are unclear in the northwest Himalayas.)

Delichon nipalensis Horsfield & Moore
Nepal House Martin

Central and eastern Himalayas, hills south of the Brahmaputra, and Burma in the north and Arakan.

932. **Delichon nipalensis nipalensis** Horsfield & Moore

Delichon nipalensis 'Hodgson' = Horsfield & Moore, 1854, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. 1 : 384. (Nepal.)

Delichon nipalensis bartletti Koelz, 1952, (Sept.), Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4 : 43. (Hmuntha, Lushai Hills.)

Hirundo cuttingi ernstmayri Wolters, 1953 [Feb.], (1952), Bonner Zool. Beitr. 3 : 280. (New name for *D. nipalensis* Horsfield & Moore if placed in genus *Hirundo*, preoccupied.)

Range.—Breeds in the Himalayas from Garhwal to Nepal, east to Bhutan and the Dafla Hills, the hills south of the Brahmaputra and perhaps the East Pakistan hills, and Arakan in Burma, from 4000 to 13,000 feet; usually near cliffs.

Family LANIIDAE : Shrikes

Genus **LANIUS** Linnaeus

Lanius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 93. Type, by subsequent designation, *Lanius excubitor* Linnaeus.

Cf. Olivier, G., 1944, Monogr. des Pies-Grièches du genre *Lanius*, Rouen, : 1-324.

Lanius excubitor Linnaeus
Grey Shrike

A Palaearctic species from Europe, north Africa and the Canary Is. across Siberia throughout northern Asia, Middle East to Sakhalin, wintering to eastern Africa and southwest Asia.

933. **Lanius excubitor lahtora** (Sykes)

Collurio Lahtora Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 86. (Dukhun.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, (Las Bela to Nal in south Kalat, Sibi plain), Sind, NW.F.P., Punjab, Rajasthan, Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat, and through the Bombay Deccan south to Belgaum (Mysore), east through M.P., Hyderabad, Andhra (north of the Kistna River) east to West Bengal, from the plains to 2000 feet (rarely to 3500 feet); in open semi-desert country on the edges of tropical thorn and dry deciduous forest. [Ceylon, one sight record; needs confirmation.]

934. **Lanius excubitor pallidirostris** Cassin

Lanius pallidirostris Cassin, 1852, Proc. Acad. Sci. Philadelphia **5** : 244. (East Africa = Eritrea *vide* Meinertzhagen, 1954, Bds. Arabia : 164.)

Range.—A breeding bird in north Baluchistan from Kalat to Fort Sandeman, and coastal Mekran, from 5000 to 7000 feet, straggling to the Sibi plain in winter; Rajasthan (stragglers); in open semi-desert country.

935. **Lanius excubitor aucheri** Bonaparte

Lanius aucheri Bonaparte, 1853, Rev. Mag. Zool. **5** : 294. (Persia.)

Range.—An occasional winter migrant to northern Baluchistan and the Mekran coast from the valley of Hingoh westwards; in semi-desert scrub.

936. **Lanius excubitor homeyeri** Cabanis

Lanius Homeyeri Cabanis, 1873, Jour. f. Orn. **21**: 75. (Sarepta.)

Lanius excubitor var. *leucoptera* Severtzov, 1875, Stray Feathers **3** : 430. (Upper Naryn River, Turkestan.)

Lanius Przewalskii Bogdanov, 1881, Wur. der Russ. Faun. : 147. (Tashkent.)

Range.—A winter vagrant from central Asia to West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan (Quetta), Gilgit, Kashmir (Ludlow, 1932), perhaps moving south in hard weather.

? Lanius minor Gmelin
Lesser Grey Shrike

Breeds in south and central Europe, Asia Minor east to Turkestan, wintering in southern Africa.

937. **? Lanius minor** Gmelin

Lanius minor Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 : 308. (Italy.)

Range.—Said to have been obtained in Baluchistan, at Quetta (Cumming) and Chaman (Cumming, 1880); specimen not known to be in existence.

Lanius collurioides Lesson
Burmese Shrike

Assam east to Burma, Yunnan and the Indochinese subregion.

938. **Lanius collurioides** Lesson

Lanius collurioides Lesson, 1832, *in* Bélanger, Voy. Ind.-Orient., Zool., : 250-251. (Pegu.)

Range.—Breeds in the Burmese hills (records from Assam in north Cachar need confirmation). Winters in the dry zone plains, preferably in tropical dry deciduous and thorn scrub forest; on passage in the plains and foothills of eastern Assam, Cachar and Manipur, and perhaps in eastern East Pakistan; in scrub and semi-cultivation.

Lanius vittatus Valenciennes
Baybacked Shrike

Transcaspia, Iran, Afghanistan, West Pakistan, and India.

939. **Lanius vittatus nargianus** Vaurie

Lanius vittatus nargianus Vaurie, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1752 : 10. (Champ, southern Persian Baluchistan.)

Range.—Persian Baluchistan, Afghanistan and probably West Pakistan in Baluchistan, intergrading with the next form in NW.F.P. and Sind; in scrub and semi-cultivated areas. Breeding up to 5000 feet.

940. **Lanius vittatus vittatus** Valenciennes

Lanius vittatus Valenciennes, 1826, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault) 40 : 227. (Pondichéry.)

Range.—West Pakistan (excepting the range of the preceding form), Kashmir, and practically throughout India from *c.* 6000 feet in the outer Himalayas, peninsular foothills and plains, east through Nepal terai to West Bengal, south to Kerala. Seasonal local migrant in parts of its range. In tropical dry deciduous biotope: thorn scrub, babul groves and semi-desert facies.

933. **Lanius excubitor lahtora** (Sykes)

Collurio Lahtora Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 86. (Dukhun.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, (Las Bela to Nal in south Kalat, Sibi plain), Sind, NW.F.P., Punjab, Rajasthan, Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat, and through the Bombay Deccan south to Belgaum (Mysore), east through M.P., Hyderabad, Andhra (north of the Kistna River) east to West Bengal, from the plains to 2000 feet (rarely to 3500 feet); in open semi-desert country on the edges of tropical thorn and dry deciduous forest. [Ceylon, one sight record; needs confirmation.]

934. **Lanius excubitor pallidirostris** Cassin

Lanius pallidirostris Cassin, 1852, Proc. Acad. Sci. Philadelphia **5** : 244. (East Africa = Eritrea *vide* Meinertzhagen, 1954, Bds. Arabia : 164.)

Range.—A breeding bird in north Baluchistan from Kalat to Fort Sandeman, and coastal Mekran, from 5000 to 7000 feet, straggling to the Sibi plain in winter; Rajasthan (stragglers); in open semi-desert country.

935. **Lanius excubitor aucheri** Bonaparte

Lanius aucheri Bonaparte, 1853, Rev. Mag. Zool. **5** : 294. (Persia.)

Range.—An occasional winter migrant to northern Baluchistan and the Mekran coast from the valley of Hingoh westwards; in semi-desert scrub.

936. **Lanius excubitor homeyeri** Cabanis

Lanius Homeyeri Cabanis, 1873, Jour. f. Orn. **21**: 75. (Sarepta.)

Lanius excubitor var. *leucoptera* Severtzov, 1875, Stray Feathers **3** : 430. (Upper Naryn River, Turkestan.)

Lanius Przewalskii Bogdanov, 1881, Wur. der Russ. Faun. : 147. (Tashkent.)

Range.—A winter vagrant from central Asia to West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan (Quetta), Gilgit, Kashmir (Ludlow, 1932), perhaps moving south in hard weather.

? Lanius minor Gmelin
Lesser Grey Shrike

Breeds in south and central Europe, Asia Minor east to Turkestan, wintering in southern Africa.

937. ? **Lanius minor** Gmelin

Lanius minor Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 : 308. (Italy.)

Range.—Said to have been obtained in Baluchistan, at Quetta (Cumming) and Chaman (Cumming, 1880); specimen not known to be in existence.

Lanius collurioides Lesson
Burmese Shrike

Assam east to Burma, Yunnan and the Indochinese subregion.

938. **Lanius collurioides** Lesson

Lanius collurioides Lesson, 1832, *in* Bélanger, Voy. Ind.-Orient., Zool., : 250-251. (Pegu.)

Range.—Breeds in the Burmese hills (records from Assam in north Cachar need confirmation). Winters in the dry zone plains, preferably in tropical dry deciduous and thorn scrub forest; on passage in the plains and foothills of eastern Assam, Cachar and Manipur, and perhaps in eastern East Pakistan; in scrub and semi-cultivation.

Lanius vittatus Valenciennes
Baybacked Shrike

Transcaspia, Iran, Afghanistan, West Pakistan, and India.

939. **Lanius vittatus nargianus** Vaurie

Lanius vittatus nargianus Vaurie, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1752 : 10. (Champ, southern Persian Baluchistan.)

Range.—Persian Baluchistan, Afghanistan and probably West Pakistan in Baluchistan, intergrading with the next form in NW.F.P. and Sind; in scrub and semi-cultivated areas. Breeding up to 5000 feet.

940. **Lanius vittatus vittatus** Valenciennes

Lanius vittatus Valenciennes, 1826, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault) **40** : 227. (Pondichéry.)

Range.—West Pakistan (excepting the range of the preceding form), Kashmir, and practically throughout India from *c.* 6000 feet in the outer Himalayas, peninsular foothills and plains, east through Nepal terai to West Bengal, south to Kerala. Seasonal local migrant in parts of its range. In tropical dry deciduous biotope: thorn scrub, babul groves and semi-desert facies.

Lanius collurio Linnaeus
Redbacked Shrike

A Palaearctic species found in Europe east to Altai, Issyk Kul, Dzungaria and Tsinghai, south to Caucasus, Transcaspia and Tian Shan, wintering in Africa and southwest Asia.

Cf. Stegmann, B., 1930, Orn. Monatsb. **38** : 106-118.

941. **Lanius collurio collurio** Linnaeus

Lanius Collurio Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 94. (Sweden.)

L.(anius) collurio pallidifrons Johansen, 1952, Jour. f. Orn. **92** : 199. (Tomsk, West Siberia.)

Range.—An autumn passage migrant recorded from West Pakistan and India in Gilgit, Sind, Kutch, and northern Gujarat (Deesa); in open semi-desert or cultivated country.

942. **Lanius collurio phoenicuroides** (Schalow)

Otomela phoenicuroides Schalow, 1875, Jour. f. Orn. **23** : 148. (Tschimkent.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in the hills of northeast Baluchistan near Quetta (Murdan, Takatu, Khaliphat, Ziarat) from 6000 to 9000 feet; on passage in NW.F.P., Gilgit, southern West Punjab and the Mekran coast, south to Rajasthan, Kutch and Gujarat, where intermediates between this and the next form have been collected; in semi-cultivation and scrub jungle.

943. **Lanius collurio isabellinus** Hemprich & Ehrenberg

Lanius isabellinus Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833, Symb. Phys. fol. e. Ann. (Kunfuda, Arabia.)

Range.—A winter visitor to West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, Sind, Kutch and Gujarat south to Greater Bombay and east in a line from Khandesh through Sehore to Gorakhpur; stragglers noted from Nepal, M.P. (Raipur) and West Bengal; occurs in the Punjab on passage but not normally in the northwest Himalayas or yet recorded from Kashmir; open country, tropical dry deciduous and thorn scrub.

Lanius tephronotus (Vigors)
Greybacked or Tibetan Shrike

The Himalayas from Kashmir to Kumaon, south Tibet, Yunnan, Szechuan north to Kuku Nor, wintering in India and the Indochinese subregion.

Cf. Dunajewski, A., 1939, Jour. f. Orn. **87** : 38.
Mayr, E., 1947, J.B.N.H.S. **47** : 125-127.

944. **Lanius tephronotus lahulensis** Koelz

Lanius tephronotus lahulensis Koelz, 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1452 : 7. (Kolung, Lahul, Punjab, India.)

Range.—Northern Kashmir east to Ladakh (Kargil and Suru Valleys), and northern Punjab (Lahul, Spiti, Kulu). Probably also W. Tibet. Altitudinal migrant.

945. **Lanius tephronotus tephronotus** (Vigors)

Collurio tephronotus Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 43. (Himalayas, restricted to Gyantse, Tibet, by Baker, 1924, 'Fauna' 2 : 297, re-restricted to 'Foothills of the Himalayas near Darjeeling, where breeding birds of the Gyantse district may be expected to winter', by Mayr, 1947, *op. cit.* : 127.)

Lanius nipalensis Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. 1 : 445. (Nepal.)

Range.—Garhwal, Kumaon, east to Sikkim, northern Bhutan and Assam Himalayas. Winters in U.P., Nepal, Bihar, M.P. (straggler), West Bengal, Assam, and probably northern East Pakistan. Breeding from 9000 to 15,000 feet, wintering in the plains and foothills; in gardens, semi-cultivation and open scrub.

Lanius schach Linnaeus
Rufousbacked Shrike

From Transcaspia, Kirghiz and Tadzhik S.S.R., Pamirs, and Tian Shan south to Afghanistan, West Pakistan, India, Burma, Yunnan, and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

Cf. Biswas, B., 1950, J.B.N.H.S. 49 : 444-455.

Vaurie, C., 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1752 : 13.

Rand, A. L., & Fleming, R. L., 1957, Fieldiana, Zoology, 41 : 189-192.[1]

946. **Lanius schach erythronotus** (Vigors)

Collurio erythronotus Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 42. (Himalayas, restricted to Lucknow by Baker, 1924, 'Fauna' 2 : 295, re-restricted to Simla-Almora dist. by Ticehurst & Whistler, 1924, Ibis : 468-473.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India in northeast Baluchistan, NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit, Astor, Kashmir, Ladakh (?), Murree hills, Salt Range, Punjab (rare), south to Sind and Rajasthan. Also the western Himalayas to Almora

[1] Rand & Fleming, 1957, *tom. cit.* question the most recent studies and suggest combining the species *schach* and *tephronotus*. Perhaps a more comprehensive series of specimens may yet prove whether these forms should be considered conspecific.

and Kumaon, intergrading with the following forms on the southern edges of its range, from 4000 to 10,000 feet and in occasional areas in the plains (avoiding desert); in gardens, orchards and roadside trees.

947. **Lanius schach caniceps** Blyth

Lanius caniceps Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 15 : 302. (India, restricted to Madras by Whistler & Kinnear, 1930, J.B.N.H.S. 34 : 396.)

Lanius schach kathiawarensis Koelz, 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1452 : 7. (Jamwala, Junagadh, Kathiawar Peninsula, India.)

Range.—Breeds from Kutch and Saurashtra east to M.P. and Andhra thence south in the Peninsula to Madras, Mysore, and Kerala, and Ceylon in the northwestern low-country dry zone, from the plains to 5000 feet; on fallow land, cultivation and edges of forest. Intergrades with the preceding form on the northern limits of its range.

948. **Lanius schach tricolor** (Hodgson)[1]

(*Collurio*) *Tricolor* Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. 1 (10) : 446. (Nepal, restricted to Kathmandu, Nepal Valley, by Biswas, 1950, *op. cit.* : 451.)

Range.—Breeds in Nepal east to Burma from 9000 to 14,000 feet. Winters in the plains (to 5000 feet) in U.P., Nepal, Bihar, W. Bengal, Assam, East Pakistan; in gardens and open country.

A large hybrid zone between this and the preceding form occurs in the hills of eastern U.P. and western Nepal, and wintering specimens showing intermediate characteristics have been taken in U.P., Nepal, Bihar, M.P., south to Orissa and northern Andhra in the Eastern Ghats.

Lanius cristatus Linnaeus
Brown Shrike

Breeds in Asia from Altai across Siberia to Kamchatka, Amur, Transbaikalia, Japan, Korea, eastern China, migrating to India, Ceylon, Celebes (Sulawesi) and the Moluccas.

[1] The name *Collurio nigriceps* Franklin, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 117 (Ganges between Calcutta and Benares and Vindhyian hills between the latter place and Gurrah Mundela, on the Nerbudda, restricted to Vindhyian Hills by Whistler & Kinnear, 1932, J.B.N.H.S. 36 : 334-335) is a clear description of a hybrid between typical *tricolor* and *erythronotus*.

949. **Lanius cristatus cristatus** Linnaeus

Lanius cristatus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 93. (Benghala.)

Range.—A winter visitor in India and East Pakistan to the south and east of a line from Ahmednagar and Surat Dangs of Gujarat to Mhow, Lucknow and Nepal; found throughout the Peninsula east to East Pakistan and Assam, south to Ceylon and the Laccadive, Andaman and Nicobar islands; from the plains to 7000 feet (Kerala and Sikkim); in secondary scrub jungle, tropical dry deciduous, and semi-evergreen biotope.

950. **Lanius cristatus lucionensis** Linnaeus

Lanius lucionensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1 : 135. (Luzon.)

Range.—A winter migrant to southeast Asia recorded from Kerala (once, Whistler, 1944, Spolia Zeylanica 23 : 159), Andaman and Nicobar Is., and Ceylon (several records) in the low-country wet and hill zones.

? Lanius senator Linnaeus
Woodchat Shrike

Europe, western Asia and north Africa, migrating to tropical Africa.

951. ? **Lanius senator niloticus** (Bonaparte)

Enneoctonus niloticus Bonaparte 1853, Rev. Mag. Zool. 5 : 439. (White Nile.)

Range.—The record from Sind was shown by Ticehurst, 1922, Ibis : 610, to be erroneous; however, Baker, 1924, 'Fauna' 2 : 299, lists an unconfirmed record of a specimen from Quetta. The occurrence of this species in the Pakistans and India needs confirmation.

Family ORIOLIDAE : Orioles

Genus **ORIOLUS** Linnaeus

Oriolus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1 : 160. Type, by tautonymy, *Coracias Oriolus* Linnaeus.

Oriolus oriolus (Linnaeus)
Golden Oriole

A Palaearctic species ranging across Europe and Asia to Iran, Turkestan and the Altai, wintering in Africa.

952. **Oriolus oriolus oriolus** (Linnaeus)

Coracias Oriolus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 107. (Sweden.)

Range.—A vagrant on passage in West Pakistan on the Mekran coast and Karachi; one record for Ceylon (Ripley, 1944, Ibis : 409).

953. **Oriolus oriolus kundoo** Sykes

Oriolus Kundoo Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 87. (Dukhun.)

Oriolus oriolus baltistanicus Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52 : 72. (Dagoni, Baltistan.)

Range.—Breeds from the foothills to 11,500 feet in West Pakistan and India, in Quetta, NE. Baluchistan, NW.F.P. hills, Chitral, Gilgit, Kashmir, Ladakh (rare), N. and E. Punjab, Himalayas east to Nepal, and Bihar (Darbhanga), Rajasthan (Sambhar Lake, Mt. Abu), Bombay (recorded from Poona), M.P. south to Hyderabad, Mysore (Manzeerabad). A scarce passage migrant in the desert of West Pakistan. Winters in the Punjab plains and south to Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat, east in the Gangetic plain to eastern Bihar, and south in the Peninsula (sparse in Kerala); occasional in Ceylon in the Jaffna Peninsula, up to 3500 feet. In gardens, mango-topes and clumps of trees, tropical dry deciduous and the edges of semi-evergreen forest.

Oriolus chinensis Linnaeus
Blacknaped Oriole

Breeds in eastern Asia from Manchuria and Korea to Ussuriland and central China, south to the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Philippines and Sulawesi (Celebes), northern forms wintering from India east through southeastern Asia.

954. **Oriolus chinensis diffusus** Sharpe

Oriolus diffusus Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. 3 : 197. New name for *Oriolus indicus* Jerdon, 1845 (Malabar.), preoccupied.

Range.—An occasional winter visitant, recorded from the Peninsula in Mysore, Kerala, Madras, Andhra, East Pakistan and Assam, and Ceylon (one record).

955. **Oriolus chinensis tenuirostris** Blyth

O.(riolus) tenuirostris Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **15**: 48. (Central India, restricted to Assam by Deignan, 1945, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 186 : 296.)

Range.—Breeds in the Himalayas in east Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Assam. Winters in the adjacent plains and foothills up to 7000 feet; in well-wooded country.

956. **Oriolus chinensis andamanensis** Tytler

Oriolus andamanensis Tytler, *in* Beavan, 1867, Ibis : 326. (South Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman Is.

957. **Oriolus chinensis macrourus** Blyth

O.(riolus) macrourus Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **15**: 46, 370. (Nicobar Islands.)

Range.—Nicobar Is.; in forested and open areas.

Oriolus xanthornus (Linnaeus)
Blackheaded Oriole

India and East Pakistan east through the Indochinese subregion, Sumatra and Borneo.

958. **Oriolus xanthornus xanthornus** (Linnaeus)

(*Coracias*) *Xanthornus* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 108. (in America = Chandernagor, Bengal.)

Range.—The Himalayan foothills from Kangra to Nepal, Bengal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam, East Pakistan and Burma, south through the Gangetic plain and in summer to the Andaman Islands, from the plains to 4500 feet; in tropical moist deciduous, sal, semi-evergreen and evergreen forest.

959. **Oriolus xanthornus maderaspatanus** Franklin

Oriolus Maderaspatanus Franklin, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 118. (Ganges between Calcutta and Benares, and in the Vindhyian Hills, etc., restricted to Jubbulpore by Whistler & Kinnear, 1934, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 585.)

Range.—Peninsular India south of the Gangetic plain, from Gujarat and M.P. east to southern Bihar, Orissa, Andhra, from the plains to 5000 feet (occasional, Nilgiri and Palni hills); in dry and moist deciduous, and less commonly in evergreen forest.

960. **Oriolus xanthornus ceylonensis** Bonaparte

O.(riolus) ceylonensis Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. 1 : 347. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones to 4000 feet.

Oriolus traillii (Vigors)
Maroon Oriole

The Himalayas east to Burma and the Indochinese subregion.

961. **Oriolus traillii traillii** (Vigors)

Pastor Traillii Vigors, 1832, Proc. Comm. Sci. Corr. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1 : 175. (Himalayas = Darjeeling *vide* Baker, 1921, J.B.N.H.S. **27** : 69.)

Range.—The Himalayan foothills from East Punjab and H.P. (Rampur, Bilaspur), east through Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and Assam, from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet; in sub-tropical pine and wet tropical moist and dry deciduous, sal, semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

Family DICRURIDAE: Drongos

Genus **DICRURUS** Vieillot

Dicrurus Vieillot, 1816, Anal. nouv. orn. : 41. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray), *Corvus Balicassius* Linnaeus.

Chibia Hodgson, 1836, Ind. Rev. 1 : 324. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray), *Edolius barbatus* J. E. Gray = *Corvus hottentottus* Linnaeus.

Bhringa Hodgson, 1836, Ind. Rev. 1 : 325. Type, by monotypy, *Bhringa tectirostris* Hodgson.

Chaptia Hodgson, 1836, Ind. Rev. 1 : 326. Type, by monotypy, *Chaptia muscipetoides* Hodgson = *Dicrurus aeneus* Vieillot.

Dissemurus Gloger, 1841, Gemein. Hand. Hilfs. Naturg. : 347. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus paradiseus* Linnaeus.

Dissemuroides Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 408. Type, by original designation, *Dissemuroides dicruriformis* Hume.

Dissemurulus Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. 1 : 322. Type, by monotypy, *Dicrurus lophorhinus* Vieillot.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1949, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. **93** : 205-342.

Dicrurus adsimilis (Bechstein)
Black Drongo or King-Crow[1]

Africa south of the Sahara and from southeast Afghanistan, both Pakistans, India, east and south to Ceylon, the Indochinese subregion, northern Malaya, Java, Bali, south China, Hainan, Formosa and the Marianas Is. (Rota, introduced), migrating in the northern part of the range.

Cf. Ticehurst, C. B., 1933, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 927-929.

962. **Dicrurus adsimilis albirictus** (Hodgson)

(*Bhùchanga*) *Albirictus* Hodgson, 1836, Ind. Rev. **1** (8) : 326. (Nepal.)

Dicrurus macrocercus tsipi Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 15. (Palasbari, Assam.)[2]

Range.—West Pakistan and northern India from Baluchistan east to Kashmir, east along the Himalayas to Nepal, Darjeeling, and Assam, south to Rajasthan, Delhi, U.P., Bihar, Bengal and East Pakistan, grading into the next form in Sind, southern Rajasthan and U.P. From the plains to 7000 feet in the breeding season, migrating to lower altitudes in winter ; in open countryside often near towns and cultivation.

963. **Dicrurus adsimilis macrocercus** Vieillot

Dicrurus macrocercus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., **9** : 588, based on ' Le Drongolon ' of Levaillant, 1805, Ois. d'Afr. **4**, pl. 174 : 72. (India, restricted to Orissa by Baker, 1924, ' Fauna ' **2** : 356, re-restricted to Madras City by Vaurie, 1949, *tom. cit.* : 237.)[3]

[1] Vaurie, C., 1949, *tom. cit.* : 221-222, feels that the African species *adsimilis* should not be combined with the Asian forms more generally grouped under *macrocercus*, but I believe that his reasons are not compelling. For example, the white rictal spot is *not* found in all Asian forms, one of the characters cited by Vaurie for keeping the species separate, and the tail fork is overlapping in size in some populations. The forms are so closely allied they are better placed together as first proposed by Sharpe, 1877 (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **3** : 248). The case is very similar to that of the Bulbuls, now placed in *Hypsipetes madagascariensis*.

[2] This name refers to the easternmost population of *albirictus* which here begins to show a trend towards *cathoecus* of Burma.

[3] Chasen, F. N., 1935, Bull. Raffles Mus. Singapore, No. 11 : 302, footnote, points out that Stephens, 1826, Gen. Zool. **13** : 139, had already fixed the type locality of *Dicrurus indicus* as ' India ' for ' Le Drongolon ' of Levaillant, and this action precedes that of Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Hein. (1) : 111 for *Muscicapa biloba* Licht. based on the same plate.

Dicrurus macrocercus peninsularis Ticehurst, 1932, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **53** : 20. (Madras City.)

Range.—Peninsular India from Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat east through M.P. and Orissa to southwest Bengal (intergrading with the preceding form to the north of this area), south throughout, rarer in the Western Ghat hill ranges, from the plains to 7000 feet; in open cultivated country.

964. **Dicrurus adsimilis minor** Blyth

Dicrurus minor Blyth, 1854, Cat. Bds. Mus. Asiat. Soc., Pref. app. 3, No. 1219 : 22. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon in the low-country dry zone, occasionally in the wet zone and hills.

Dicrurus leucophaeus Vieillot
Grey or Ashy Drongo

Eastern Afghanistan, both Pakistans, India, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, west and south China north to Manchuria, Hainan, Palawan and Lombok Is.

965. **Dicrurus leucophaeus longicaudatus** Hay

(*Dicrurus*) *longicaudatus* Lord Arthur Hay, *in* Jerdon, 1845, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **13** : 121. *nom. nud.*

Dicrurus longicaudatus A. Hay, *in* Horsfield & Moore, 1854, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. **1** : 152. (Segour Pass, Neilgherries.); also A. Hay, *in* Jerdon, 1862, Bds. India **1** : 430.[1]

Dicrurus leucophaeus minimus Baker, 1918, Novit. Zool. **25** : 296. (Ceylon.)

Dicrurus leucophaeus beavani Vaurie, 1949, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. **93** : 243. (Khudi Khel, eastern Afghanistan.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from the Afghanistan-NW.F.P. boundary (Safed Koh), east to the Murree hills, Kashmir, Punjab, H.P., U.P., Nepal to the Darjeeling district (where it intergrades with the next form). Apparently migrating south in winter into the plains in the Punjab, Rajasthan, Kutch (vagrant only), Saurashtra, Gujarat, M.P., U.P. (plains), West Bengal, southern Bombay, Madras, Andhra, and peninsular India, migrating to Ceylon in win-

[1] Under Article 21 as amended of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature the author of this name is Hay, and the first citation as an 'indication' would appear to be that in Horsfield & Moore, 1854, although a full description appears in Jerdon, 1862.

ter. From the foothills to 7000 feet; on the edges of tropical dry and moist deciduous, semi-evergreen, and subtropical pine, wet and moist forest, plantations, and groves. Some individuals may breed in the southern part of the range. More information needed.

966. **Dicrurus leucophaeus hopwoodi** Baker

Dicrurus leucophaeus hopwoodi Baker, 1918, Novit. Zool. **25**: 294. (Dacca.)

Dicrurus leucophaeus stevensi Baker, 1918, Novit. Zool. **25**: 295. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Darjeeling (where it intergrades with the preceding form), Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam east to Burma, breeding from the edge of the plains to 7000 feet. In winter south to the plains in West Bengal, Assam and East Pakistan; in tropical moist deciduous, sal, semi-evergreen, subtropical wet and pine forest edges and heavy scrub.

Dicrurus caerulescens (Linnaeus)
Whitebellied Drongo

India, Nepal, and Ceylon.

967. **Dicrurus caerulescens caerulescens** (Linnaeus)

Lanius caerulescens Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 95. (Benghala.)

Range.—India from Saurashtra (Ohka) and Gujarat, M.P. to Garhwal, U.P., Nepal, Bihar, West Bengal, south in Hyderabad, Andhra, and through the remainder of the Peninsula, from the plains to 6000 feet; in tropical dry deciduous and bamboo forest.

968. **Dicrurus caerulescens insularis** (Sharpe)

Buchanga insularis Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **3**: 253. (Lunugalla, Madodouna, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country dry zone and hill zone to 5000 feet.

969. **Dicrurus caerulescens leucopygialis** Blyth

Dicrurus leucopygialis Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **15**: 298. (Colombo, W.P., Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country wet zone to about 1500 feet, intergrading with the preceding form in the central and eastern districts.

Dicrurus annectans (Hodgson)
Crowbilled Drongo

Nepal, Sikkim, eastern India, East Pakistan east to Burma and northern Thailand, migrating to the Malaysian subregion.

970. **Dicrurus annectans** (Hodgson)

(*Bhùchanga*) *Annectans* Hodgson, 1836, Ind. Rev. 1 (8) : 326. (Nepal.)

Range.—Almora, U.P., Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bengal duars, East Pakistan, Assam, migrating to the Nicobar Is. From the plains to 2000 feet, (between 3000-4000 feet, Cachar); in tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen, moist, wet deciduous and sal forest.

Dicrurus aeneus Vieillot
Bronzed Drongo

India, East Pakistan, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, south China, Hainan and Formosa.

971. **Dicrurus aeneus aeneus** Vieillot[1]

Dicrurus aeneus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. 9: 586. (Bengal, restricted to Dacca by Baker, 1924, 'Fauna' 2 : 368.)

Range.—Peninsular India from Bombay (Khandala), southern M.P. (Bastar), Orissa and Andhra south to Kerala; the Himalayas from Mussoorie east through Nepal to Sikkim, Bhutan duars, northern East Pakistan and Assam. From the plains to 5000 feet; in cultivated plantations, bamboo groves, in tropical evergreen, deciduous, sal and subtropical wet forest.

Dicrurus remifer (Temminck)
Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo

India, Nepal, East Pakistan to Burma, western China and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

972. **Dicrurus remifer tectirostris** (Hodgson)

(*Bhringa*) *Tectirostris* Hodgson, 1836, Ind. Rev. 1 (8) : 325. (Nepal.)

[1] Vaurie, C., 1949, *tom. cit.* : 267-269, keeps *aeneus* for all India, and leaves the name *malayensis* (Blyth) only for birds from southern Malaya, Sumatra and Borneo.

Range.—The Himalayas from Kumaon east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam and East Pakistan, from the foothills to 6000 feet; in heavy cut-over scrub and second growth, tropical evergreen, deciduous and subtropical wet and pine forest.

Dicrurus hottentottus (Linnaeus)
Haircrested, or Spangled, Drongo

Both Pakistans, India east to China, and south in the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes), Moluccas, Lesser Sunda Is., New Guinea, northern Australia and the Solomon Is.

973. **Dicrurus hottentottus hottentottus** (Linnaeus)

Corvus hottentottus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1 : 155. (Cape of Good Hope, restricted to Sikkim by Baker, 1919, re-restricted to 'region between Ayuthia and the head of the Gulf', Siam, by Kloss, 1921, Jour. Fed. Malay States Mus. 10 : 223. Re-restricted to Chandernagor by Stresemann, 1952, Ibis 94 : 517, 521.)

Edolius Crishna Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 5. (Nepaliâ.)

Chibia hottentotta londae Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52 : 70. (Londa, Bombay Presidency.)

Range.—Both Pakistans, India, and Nepal from Murree east along the foothills to East Punjab, U.P., Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, and south in the Peninsula to Bombay, M.P., Orissa, Coorg, Madras, Andhra, Mysore, and Kerala (Thattakad, sight record), from the edge of the plains to 4000, occasionally 6000 feet; in heavy deciduous and evergreen forest, often in clearings on flowering *Salmalia* or *Erythrina* trees.

Dicrurus andamanensis Tytler
Andaman Drongo

Andaman Is.

974. **Dicrurus andamanensis dicruriformis** (Hume)

Dissemuroides dicruriformis Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 408. (Great Cocos and Table Island.)

Range.—Great Cocos and Table Island, northern Andaman Is.

975. **Dicrurus andamanensis andamanensis** Tytler

Dicrurus andamanensis Tytler, *in* Beavan, 1867, Ibis : 323. (Andaman Is., restricted to Port Blair by Baker, 1923, Hand-List : 48.)

Range.—Southern Andaman Is.

Dicrurus paradiseus (Linnaeus)
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo

India, Nepal, East Pakistan, Ceylon, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to south China and Hainan Island.

976. **Dicrurus paradiseus grandis** (Gould)

Edolius grandis Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 5. (Nepaliâ.)

Range.—From Kashmir east along the Himalayas to Nepal, Assam and Burma, south in central India from northern Bombay in Gujarat and the Surat Dangs east to M.P., Bihar, Bengal, East Pakistan, south in Orissa, Hyderabad, and Andhra, (intergrading with the next form in south central India), from the plains to 4500 feet; in deciduous and evergreen forest, bamboo and cultivation edges.

977. **Dicrurus paradiseus paradiseus** (Linnaeus)

Cuculus paradiseus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1 : 172. (Siam, restricted to 'the region between Ayuthia and the head of the Gulf', by Kloss, 1919, Jour. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam 3 : 453.)

Lanius malabaricus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1 : 66. (Malabar.)

Range.—Peninsular India from southern Bombay east to the Godavari, south to Kanyakumari, from the plains to 3000 feet; in bamboo facies, deciduous and evergreen forest.

978. **Dicrurus paradiseus ceylonicus** Vaurie

Dicrurus paradiseus ceylonicus Vaurie, 1949, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 93 : 329, new name for *Dissemurus ceylonensis* Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. 3 : 264. (NE. Province, Ceylon), preoccupied by *Dicrurus ceylonensis* Stephens, 1826.

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country dry zone in heavy deciduous forest, intergrading with the next form on the borders of the wet zone.

979. **Dicrurus paradiseus lophorhinus** Vieillot

Dicrurus lophorhinus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. 9 : 587. (Africa, restricted to Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country wet zone to 1500 feet; in evergreen forest. Intergrading with the preceding form on the edge of the dry zone.

980. **Dicrurus paradiseus otiosus** (Richmond)

Dissemurus malabaricus otiosus Richmond, 1903, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 25 : 290. (Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman Is.

981. **Dicrurus paradiseus nicobariensis** (Baker)

Dissemurus paradiseus nicobariensis Baker, 1918, Novit. Zool. 25 : 302. (Kondel, Nicobars.)

Range.—Nicobar Is.

Family ARTAMIDAE : Wood Swallows or Swallow-Shrikes

Genus **ARTAMUS** Vieillot

Artamus Vieillot, 1816, Anal. nouv. orn. : 41. Type, by monotypy, *Lanius leucorhynchus* Linnaeus.

Artamus fuscus Vieillot
Ashy Swallow-Shrike

India east through the Indochinese subregion to Yunnan and southwest China.

982. **Artamus fuscus** Vieillot

Artamus fuscus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. 17 : 297. (Bengal.)

Range.—India from Simla and Naini Tal south along the Himalayan terai to Nepal, Sikkim, Bengal, Assam; local and uncommon in U.P., M.P., and the Deccan; in the Peninsula from Bombay and the Satpuras south to Kerala, thence on the east in Madras, Andhra, Orissa, Ceylon; East Pakistan. From the plains to 3000 feet, occasionally 5000 feet; usually associated with the palm trees, in open country, old clearings and scrub.

Artamus leucorhynchus (Linnaeus)
Whiterumped, or Whitebreasted, Wood Swallow or Swallow-Shrike

Islands in the Bay of Bengal east through the Malaysian subregion, Philippines, Celebes (Sulawesi), Moluccas, Lesser Sunda Is., New Guinea, and the Palau Archipelago.

983. **Artamus leucorhynchus humei** Stresemann

Artamus leucorhynchus humei Stresemann, 1913, Novit. Zool. **20** : 291. (Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman and Great and Little Coco Is.

Family STURNIDAE : Starlings[1]

Cf. Amadon, D., 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1247 : 1-16.
Marien, D., 1950, J.B.N.H.S. **49** : 471-487.
Amadon, D., 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1803 : 1-41.

Genus **SAROGLOSSA** Hodgson

Saroglossa Hodgson, 1844, *in* Blyth, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 367. Type, by monotypy, *Lamprotornis spilopterus* Vigors.

Saroglossa spiloptera (Vigors)
Spottedwinged Stare

India, East Pakistan and Burma.

984. **Saroglossa spiloptera** (Vigors)

Lamprotornis spilopterus Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 35. (Himalayan Mountains, restricted to Simla-Almora.)

Psaroglossa spiloptera assamensis Baker, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **45** : 14. (Khasia Hills.)

Range.—The Himalayas, breeding from Mandi in H.P. to Kumaon, stragglers recorded west to Dharmsala (East Punjab) and east to Nepal; on passage in Sikkim, Assam, Manipur, and East Pakistan in Dacca and Chittagong. Winters erratically in southern Burma, from the foothills to 3000 feet; on passage in the plains, in open country, cultivation and forest edges. Baker's record, 1933, 'Nidification' **2** : 514, of a nest taken in Assam (north Cachar), is unique and should be further verified.

[1] includes Graculidae (Eulabetidae) of the 'Fauna', 1926, **3** : 16, 1930, **7** : 207, **8** : 648.

Genus **APLONIS** Gould

Aplonis Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 73. Type, by original designation, *Aplonis marginata* Gould = *Lanius tabuensis* Gmelin.

Lamprocorax Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris **38** : 830. Type, by original designation, *Lamprotornis fulvipennis* Pucheran = *L. grandis* Salvadori.

Aplonis panayensis (Scopoli)
Glossy Stare or Starling

Assam, East Pakistan, southern Burma, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, and the Philippines.

985. **Aplonis panayensis affinis** (Blyth)

Calornis affinis 'A. Hay' = Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **15** : 36. (Tipperah.)

Range.—Assam in the Garo, Khasia and Cachar hills and Tripura, south to East Pakistan (Chittagong and Dacca) and Burma (Arakan); in semi-cultivation, fig trees and forest edges. (Madras, one record, straggler, 1880).

986. **Aplonis panayensis tytleri** (Hume)

Calornis Tytleri Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers **1** : 480. (Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar Is. in coconut groves and forest edges.

Genus **STURNUS** Linnaeus

Sturnus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 167. Type, by subsequent designation, *Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus.

Pastor Temminck, 1815, Man. d'Orn. : 82. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus roseus* Linnaeus.

Gracupica Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Orn. : 401. Type, by monotypy, *Gracupica melanoleuca* Lesson = *Gracula nigricollis* Paykull.

Sturnia Lesson, 1837, Compl. de Buffon **9** : 53. Type, by original designation, *Sturnus sericeus* Gmelin.

Sturnopastor Hodgson, *in* Blyth, 1843, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **12** : 97. Type, by monotypy, *Sturnus contra* Linnaeus.

Temenuchus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein. **1** : 204. Type, by subsequent designation, *Turdus pagodarum* Gmelin.

Sturnornis Legge, 1879, Bds. Ceylon : 679, pl. 28. Type, by monotypy, *Heterornis senex* Bonaparte.

Sturnus malabaricus (Gmelin)
Greyheaded Myna

India east through Burma, Yunnan and the Indochinese subregion.

987. **Sturnus malabaricus malabaricus** (Gmelin)

Turdus malabaricus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 : 816. (Malabar Coast.)

Sturnia malabarica assamica Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 19. (Nichuguard, Naga Hills.)[1]

Range.—A breeding form in north India from northern East Punjab (straggler ?), Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam (except Manipur), south in India possibly to latitude 17°N., and East Pakistan, perhaps intergrading with the next form in central Bombay State. Winters south in the Peninsula to Hyderabad, Andhra, Madras, Mysore and Kerala, from the plains to 4500 feet; in trees in secondary forest, scrub, and semi-cultivation.

988. **Sturnus malabaricus blythii** (Jerdon)

Pastor Blythii Jerdon, 1844, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **13** : 133. (Malabar.)

Range.—Breeds in the Peninsula from North Kanara south in Wynaad, borders of Mysore, Coorg and Kerala, wandering north to Belgaum and Gujarat (straggler), from the plains to 3500 feet in trees in semi-cultivation and forest edges.

989. **Sturnus malabaricus nemoricola** (Jerdon)

Sturnia nemoricola Jerdon, 1862, Ibis : 22. (Thayetmyo, Upper Burmah.)

Range.—North Cachar, Manipur and east through Burma, Thailand, Yunnan and Indochina, in the foothills to 3500 feet; on flowering *Salmalia* trees, in semi-cultivation and secondary forest.

Sturnus erythropygius (Blyth)
Whiteheaded Myna

Andaman and Nicobar Is.

[1] Examination of the type and a series from Assam convinces me that this form is a variable one, insufficiently distinct to deserve recognition.

990. **Sturnus erythropygius andamanensis** (Tytler)

Temenuchus andamanensis Tytler, *in* Beavan, 1867, Ibis : 329. (Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman Is. ; introduced on Camorta I., Nicobars ; in paddy fields, grassland and secondary forest.

991. **Sturnus erythropygius erythropygius** (Blyth)

Sturnia erythropygia Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 15 : 34. (Nicobar Islands, hereby restricted to Car Nicobar.)

Range.—Nicobar Is., apparently found only on Car Nicobar Island ; in casuarinas and coconut palms.

992. **Sturnus erythropygius katchalensis** (Richmond)

Sturnia erythropygia katchalensis Richmond, 1902, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 25 : 293. (Katchal, Nicobars.)

Range.—Katchal I., Nicobars, perhaps a hybrid between the preceding forms ; not found previously by Davison in 1873.

Sturnus senex (Bonaparte)
Ceylon Whiteheaded Myna or Starling

Ceylon.

Cf. Ticehurst, C. B., 1940, Ibis : 148-9.

993. **Sturnus senex** (Bonaparte)

Heterornis (*Pastor*) *senex* Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. 1 : 419. (' *ex* Beng.' *errore* = Ceylon.)

Range.—Southwest Ceylon in the Ratnapura District and the adjacent foothills from 1500 to 3500 feet ; in tea estate trees, semi-cultivation and forest edges.

Sturnus pagodarum (Gmelin)
Blackheaded, or Brahminy, Myna

Afghanistan, both Pakistans, India and Ceylon.

994. **Sturnus pagodarum** (Gmelin)

Turdus pagodarum Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 : 816. (Malabar.)

Temenuchus pagodarum sylvestris Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52 : 73. (Lucknow.), *lapsus* for (*Maina*) *Sylvestris* Hodgson, 1837, *nec Sturnus sylvestris* Brehm, 1831.

Temenuchus pagodarum afghanorum Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52 : 73. (Tagan, Afghanistan.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India (excluding Baluchistan, NW.F.P. and the arid areas of Sind, Rajasthan and Punjab) in Kutch (local), Saurashtra, Gujarat, M.P., U.P., H.P., Kashmir

(Jhelum Valley), Gilgit, Chitral, east to Nepal, and Bihar; Bengal, Assam, East Pakistan (uncommon); Andhra, Madras, and Kerala (only in the drier zones); Ceylon, in the dry coastal zone. Plains, and up to 8000 feet in the outer Himalayas; near cultivation and in cut-over scrub, and tropical dry and moist deciduous forest.

Sturnus sturninus (Pallas)
Daurian Myna

Breeds in extreme eastern Transbaikalia, Manchuria south to Korea, on passage in China, wintering in the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

995. **Sturnus sturninus** (Pallas)

Gracula sturnina Pallas, 1776, Reise Russ. Reich **3**: 695. (Dauria.)

Range.—A winter vagrant recorded from Chitral (11,000 feet, once); probably a regular winter visitor to the Nicobars; common in winter in southern Burma; in small flocks in open country.

Sturnus roseus (Linnaeus)
Rosy Pastor

Breeds in southeast Europe, Transcaspia south to Iran and Afghanistan and in western Siberia east to Kazakhstan; wintering to Iran, West Pakistan, India and Ceylon, sporadic in Europe and north Africa.

996. **Sturnus roseus** (Linnaeus)

Turdus roseus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 171. (Lapland, Switzerland.)

Range.—A common winter visitor in West Pakistan, India east to Bihar, Assam (very rare), and south through the Peninsula, less commonly in Kerala; Andaman Is., Ceylon in the drier areas (erratic). From the plains into the hills to 5000 feet; in open country, often in cereal crops.

Sturnus vulgaris Linnaeus
Starling

Throughout Europe, north Africa and east in Asia south of the tree line to Lake Baikal, wintering south to the Middle East and India; introduced in North America.

997. **Sturnis vulgaris poltaratskyi** Finsch

St.(urnus) poltaratskyi Finsch, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 713. (Marka-kul, Eastern Kazakhstan.)

Range.—A winter visitor to West Pakistan and India in the plains from Sind, Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan, Kutch, northern Gujarat, M.P., and Assam (?); two records for Madras; probably on passage in Kashmir and the Himalayas; in open country near marshy land and jheels, and on outskirts of towns and cultivation.

998. **Sturnus vulgaris nobilior** Hume

St.(urnus) nobilior Hume, 1879, Stray Feathers **8** : 175. (Kandahar.)

Range.—A breeding form in Afghanistan, apparently wintering south in West Pakistan in Sind and NW.F.P. (Peshawar).

999. **Sturnus vulgaris porphyronotus** Sharpe[1]

Sturnus porphyronotus Sharpe, 1888, Ibis : 438. (Yarkand.)

Sturnus purpurascens dresseri Buturlin, 1904, Orn. Jahrb. : 208. (Askabad.)

Range.—A winter visitant to West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, NW.F.P., Sind, and Kangra; Nepal terai, Dhangarhi, 900 feet (Rand & Fleming, 1957, Fieldiana, Zoology, **41** : 193).

1000. **Sturnus vulgaris minor** Hume

St.(urnus) minor Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers **1** : 207. (Larkhana, Sind.)

Range.—Breeds in Sind in the vicinity of canals and water courses, East Narra, Rohri, Manchar Lake; one record for U.P., Etawah (Brooks, 1872).

1001. **Sturnus vulgaris indicus** Blyth

Sturnus indicus Blyth, 1843, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **12** : 97, *ex* Hodgson, *in* Gray, 1844, Zool. Misc. : 84 *nom. nud.* (Nepal, restricted herewith; based on only specimens available to Blyth in 1843.)

[1] Baker, 1926, 'Fauna' **3** : 35, records *S. v. dzungaricus* Buturlin, 1904, Orn. Jahrb. : 208 (Urungu), a breeding form of the Dzungarian Mountains of eastern Alma Ata, as occurring in winter casually in West Pakistan and India at Rawalpindi, Mardan, Meerut and Lucknow, although he seems uncertain of this identification. More collecting of wintering starlings should be undertaken before definitely recording this form in the Indian fauna.

Sturnus humii Brooks, 1876, Ibis : 500, new name for *Sturnus nitens* Hume, 1871. (Cashmere.)

Range.—Breeds in Kashmir in the Vale, and presumably east through Himalayan Punjab to Garhwal and perhaps Nepal (?), wintering in the plains of West Pakistan and India from Sind, NW.F.P., Punjab south apparently to Bihar, up to 5000 feet in the breeding season; near towns and in cultivation and orchards.

Sturnus contra Linnaeus
Pied Myna

India, Burma east in the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1002. **Sturnus contra contra** Linnaeus

Sturnus Contra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 167. (India, restricted to Chandernagor by Stresemann, 1952, Ibis 94 : 517.)

Sturnopastor capensis dehrae Baker, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 45 : 103. (Dehra Dun.)

Range.—East Punjab east through U.P., Bihar, Nepal, M.P. (west to Bhopal, south to Hyderabad), Orissa, Andhra, Bengal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan duars, Assam east to Lakhimpur and north Cachar (where some intergradation occurs with the next form), and East Pakistan; in the plains and up to 2000 feet, in cultivated areas, open country and near villages.

1003. **Sturnus contra sordidus** Ripley

Sturnus contra sordidus Ripley, 1950, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 1 : 3. (Sadiya, Northeastern Assam.)

Range.—Northeastern Assam from Dibrugarh and Margherita north to the foothills around the Brahmaputra gorges and the Lohit Valley, presumably south in the Patkoi and Naga hills ; from the plains to 2000 feet, in open and cultivated country.

1004. **Sturnus contra superciliaris** (Blyth)

Sturnopastor superciliaris Blyth, 1863, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 32 : 77. (Burma.)

Range.—Manipur Valley in open country from 2000 to 2500 feet, east through Burma.

?Sturnus sinensis (Gmelin)
Chinese Myna or Greybacked Starlet

Eastern Siberia in Transbaikalia, north China, on passage in southern and southwestern China, wintering in Formosa and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, straggler to Japan and irregular in northern Philippines.

1005. **?Sturnus sinensis** (Gmelin)

Oriolus sinensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 : 394. (China.)

Oriolus buffonianus Shaw, 1809, Gen. Zool. 7 : 437, new name for *O. sinensis* Gmelin.

Pastor turdiformis Wagler, 1827, Syst. Av. *Pastor* sp. 15, new name for *O. sinensis* Gmelin.

Range.—Hume, 1888, S.F. 11 : 267, saw this species in Matchi, Manipur, but apparently actual specimens have not been secured in India; rare vagrant in Burma.

Genus **ACRIDOTHERES** Vieillot

Acridotheres Vieillot, 1816, Anal. nouv. orn. : 42. Type, by subsequent designation, *Paradisea tristis* Linnaeus.

Aethiopsar Sharpe, 1889, *in* Oates, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. 1 : 518, 539. Type, by original designation, *Pastor fuscus* Wagler.

Acridotheres tristis (Linnaeus)
Common Myna

Southern Uzbek S.S.R., Afghanistan, West Pakistan, India, Nepal and the Indochinese subregion, Yunnan; introduced into Malaya, Natal, Seychelles, Australia, Hawaii and many Pacific Islands.

1006. **Acridotheres tristis tristis** (Linnaeus)

Paradisea tristis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1 : 167. (Philippines, *errore* = Calcutta *vide* Baker, 1926, 'Fauna' 3 : 53 = Pondichéry *vide* Stresemann, 1952, Ibis : 515.)

Range.—Both Pakistans, India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, throughout except in extreme desert, from the plains to 7000 feet (rarely to 9000 feet in Kashmir); near cultivation, towns and flowering trees.

1007. **Acridotheres tristis melanosternus** Legge

Acridotheres melanosternus Legge, 1879, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 3 : 168. (Pasdun Korale, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones to over 5000 feet.

Acridotheres ginginianus (Latham)
Bank Myna

Both Pakistans and India.

1008. **Acridotheres ginginianus** (Latham)

Turdus ginginianus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1 : 362. (Gingee.)

Range.—Locally distributed in both Pakistans and India from NW.F.P., Punjab, Sind, south to Rajasthan, Kutch, Gujarat east to the Himalayan foothills, Delhi, U.P., Nepal terai, northern M.P., Bihar, Bengal east to Faridpur, East Pakistan; wanderer to Madras. Plains to 4000 feet in open country, cultivation, and villages.

Acridotheres fuscus (Wagler)
Jungle Myna

Both Pakistans, India, Nepal, and Burma east to Thailand south to Singapore and Sumatra.

Cf. Amadon, D., 1956, *tom. cit.* : 32-34.

1009. **Acridotheres fuscus fuscus** (Wagler)

Pastor fuscus Wagler, 1827, Syst. Av. *Pastor* sp. 6. (India, = East Bengal.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Poonch and the Murree ridge east along the Himalayas to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and western Assam, south to M.P., Orissa, Bengal and East Pakistan, from the plains to 7000 feet (rarely); in tropical semi-evergreen, dry deciduous, subtropical wet, pine and moist temperate forest, and fields and semi-cultivation.

1010. **Acridotheres fuscus mahrattensis** (Sykes)

Pastor mahrattensis Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 95. (the Ghauts [near Poona].)

Range.—Western peninsular India from Bombay, Ahmedabad, south to the Nilgiri and Palni hills and Kerala, east to Mysore and in Madras to the Shevaroy and Chitteri hills, from the plains to 5000 feet; in deciduous forest and open cultivation.

1011. **Acridotheres fuscus fumidus** Ripley

Acridotheres cristatellus fumidus Ripley, 1950, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 1 : 4. (Sadiya, northeastern Assam.)

Range.—Assam in north Cachar, Naga, Patkoi, Margherita, Lakhimpur and the Mishmi hills, from the plains to 2000 feet; in fields, open cultivation, and tropical semi-evergreen forest.

Acridotheres javanicus Cabanis
Orangebilled Jungle Myna

Assam, East Pakistan, Burma, the Indochinese subregion, Java, Sulawesi (Celebes); introduced in Sumatra and Christmas Island.

1012. **Acridotheres javanicus infuscatus** (Baker)[1]

Aethiopsar fuscus infuscatus Baker, 1918, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 38: 70. (Lower Chindwin.)

Range.—Assam in the Naga Hills (scarce), Manipur, and Lushai Hills, and East Pakistan in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, in the foothills from 300 to 4000 feet; in long grass, semi-cultivation and near villages. (Some intergradation may occur in east Assam and northern Burma at low elevations between this form and the species *fuscus* and, perhaps, to the east with *cristatellus*. I follow Amadon, 1956, *tom. cit. supra* in keeping these three species separate.)

Acridotheres albocinctus Godwin-Austen & Walden
Collared Myna

Eastern Assam, Burma and northwest Yunnan.

1013. **Acridotheres albocinctus** Godwin-Austen & Walden

Acridotheres albocinctus Godwin-Austen & Walden, 1875, Ibis: 251. (Munipur Valley.)

Range.—Assam in Manipur only; may straggle into Cachar or the hills to the south, from 2500 to 3500 feet; in open country, sugar cane, wet meadows and fruiting trees.

Genus **MINO** Lesson

Mino Lesson, 1827, Bull. Sci. Nat. (Ferussac) **10**: 159. Type, by monotypy, *Mino Dumontii* Lesson.

Ampeliceps Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11**: 194. Type, by monotypy, *A. coronatus* Blyth.

Mino coronatus (Blyth)
Goldcrested Myna

Assam, Burma and the Indochinese subregion.

[1] This subspecies seems a valid one, based on a shorter crest primarily.

1014. **Mino coronatus** (Blyth)

Ampeliceps coronatus Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 194. (Tenasserim.)

Range.—Assam in northern Cachar and Manipur, from the plains to 3000 feet ; in moist deciduous and semi-evergreen forest.

Genus **GRACULA** Linnaeus

Gracula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 108. Type, by subsequent designation, *Gracula religiosa* Linnaeus.

Eulabes Cuvier, 1816, Régne Anim. **1** : 401. Type, by monotypy, *Gracula religiosa* Linnaeus.

Gracula religiosa Linnaeus
Grackle or Hill Myna

India, Nepal, Ceylon, East Pakistan to Burma and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions north to the south China Sea and Palawan I.

1015. **Gracula religiosa intermedia** A. Hay

Gracula intermedia A. Hay, 1844, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **13**: 157. (Cachar.)

Range.—Kumaon bhabar and Himalayan foothills east in Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam and the East Pakistan hills, from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet ; in subtropical wet, tropical moist deciduous and sal, semi-evergreen and tropical moist evergreen forest.

1016. **Gracula religiosa indica** (Cuvier)

Eulabes indicus Cuvier, 1829, Régne Anim., ed. 2, **1**: 377. (India = S. India *vide* Whistler & Kinnear, 1933, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 585.)

Range.—Peninsular India in the Western Ghats strip from lat. 17°N., south to Coorg, Wynaad, Nilgiris, western Mysore hills, and the hills of Kerala ; Ceylon ; from the edge of the plains to 4000 feet (5000 feet occasionally). In tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest and edges of coffee and cardamom plantations.

1017. **Gracula religiosa peninsularis** Whistler & Kinnear

Gracula religiosa peninsularis Whistler & Kinnear, 1933, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 586. (Sambalpur.)

Range.—Northern Sircars of Orissa and southeastern M.P. in Bastar, Sambalpur and Ganjam from the plains to 2500 feet ; in tropical semi-evergreen forest.

1018. **Gracula religiosa andamanensis** Beavan

Eulabes andamanensis 'Tytler'=Beavan, 1867, Ibis : 331. (Andamans.)

Gracula javana halibrecta Oberholser, 1926, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. **16** : 516. (Little Nicobar Island.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar Is.

Gracula ptilogenys Blyth
Ceylon Grackle, or Hill Myna

Ceylon.

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1946, Spolia Zeylanica **24** : 237.

1019. **Gracula ptilogenys** Blyth

Gr.(acula) ptilogenys Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **15**: 285. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country wet zone and hill zone to 7000 feet; in subtropical wet and tropical wet evergreen forest.

Family CORVIDAE : Crows, Magpies, Jays, etc.

Cf. Amadon, D., 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1251 : 1-21.

Genus **GARRULUS** Brisson

Garrulus Brisson, 1760, Orn. **1** : 30, **2** : 47. Type, by tautonymy, *Corvus glandarius* Linnaeus.

Garrulus glandarius (Linnaeus)
Jay

A Palaearctic species from Europe across Asia to eastern Siberia and Japan.

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1952, J.B.N.H.S. **50** : 513.

1020. **Garrulus glandarius bispecularis** Vigors

Garrulus bispecularis Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 7. (Himalayan mountains = Simla-Almora Dist.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Hazara, East Punjab (Chini), east to Naini Tal, Kumaon and Nepal, from 5000 to 8000 feet, descending in winter to 3500 feet occasionally. In subtropical, dry, pine, wet and wet temperate forest.

1021. **Garrulus glandarius interstinctus** Hartert

Garrulus bispecularis interstinctus Hartert, 1918, Novit. Zool. 25 : 430. (Darjeeling.)

Garrulus bispecularis persaturatus Hartert, 1918, Novit. Zool. 25 : 430. (Khasia Hills.)

Garrulus bispecularis azureitinctus Koelz, 1951, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 3 : 30. (Karong [Sungtun], Manipur, Assam.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and Assam in the hills from 4500 to 10,000 feet (to 12,000 feet, rarely), in winter to 3600 feet ; in subtropical dry, pine and wet, and wet and moist temperate forest.

Garrulus lanceolatus Vigors
Blackthroated Jay

Eastern Afghanistan, West Pakistan, India, and Nepal.

1022. **Garrulus lanceolatus** Vigors

Garrulus lanceolatus Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 7. (Himalayan mountains = Simla-Almora Dist.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from NW.F.P. (Samana, Kurram, hills near Thal), Chitral, Darel, Kashmir in the Kishenganga and Lolab valleys, Hazara east to central Nepal, from 4500 to 10,000 feet (as low as 1700 in winter, Kohat). In subtropical pine, dry, and wet, moist and dry temperate forest, gardens and scrub near hill stations.

Genus **KITTA** Temminck

Kitta Temminck, 1826, Pl. Col. d'Ois. : 395. Type, by monotypy, *Kitta thalassina* Temminck.

Cissa Boie, 1826, Isis, col. 975. Type, by monotypy, *Coracias chinensis* Boddaert.

Urocissa Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein., pt. 1,: 87. Type, by original designation, *Corvus erythrorhynchus* Boddaert.

Kitta chinensis (Boddaert)
Green Magpie

The Himalayas east to Burma and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1023. **Kitta chinensis chinensis** (Boddaert)

Coracias chinensis Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. enlum. : 38. (China, corrected to southern Thailand by Robinson & Kloss, 1923 = Mergui *vide* Stresemann, 1952, Ibis 94: 516.)

Range.—Garhwal, Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam from the edge of the plains to 3000 feet, (less commonly to 5500 feet); in bamboo clumps, heavy cut-over scrub and subtropical wet, tropical dry and moist deciduous, sal, semi-evergreen, and wet evergreen forest.

Kitta ornata (Wagler)
Ceylon Magpie

Ceylon.

1024. **Kitta ornata** (Wagler)

Pica ornata Wagler, 1829, Isis : 749. (India Orientali = Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country wet zone and hill zone from 500 to 7000 feet.

Kitta flavirostris (Blyth)
Yellowbilled Blue Magpie

West Pakistan, India, Nepal, Burma, southeast Tibet and Yunnan.

1025. **Kitta flavirostris cucullata** (Gould)

Urocissa cucullata Gould, 1861, Bds. Asia 5, pl. 51. (Kuloo Valley.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Hazara, Murree, the Galis, Kashmir east to Chamba, H.P., East Punjab, to Kumaon (Almora) and east central Nepal (Patale); normally above 5000 feet, to 10,500 feet. In subtropical dry pine and wet and wet and moist temperate forest.

1026. **Kitta flavirostris flavirostris** (Blyth)

Ps.(ilorhinus) flavirostris Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 15 : 28. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and Assam (Balipara Tract) from 6000 to 11,000 feet, occasionally as low as 3000 feet (Khoplang, central Nepal); in subtropical pine and wet, and wet and moist temperate forest, sometimes in cultivation and alpine meadow edges.[1]

[1] *Kitta flavirostris schäferi* Sick, 1939, Orn. Monatsb. 47 : 78. (Mt. Victoria) is recorded in the Chin Hills of Burma from Mount Victoria north to Falam. It is quite likely to occur in the Lushai Hills or the southeast Manipur hills of southeast Assam.

Kitta erythrorhyncha (Boddaert)
Redbilled Blue Magpie

The Himalayas east to Burma, the Indochinese subregion and south and southwest China.

1027. **Kitta erythrorhyncha occipitalis** (Blyth)

Ps.(ilorhinus) occipitalis Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 15 : 27. (Nepal and to the N.W., as at Mussoorie.)

Range.—The Indian Himalayas from Kulu east to eastern Nepal (Okhaldhunga dist.), from 950 to 7000 feet; in clearings, semi-cultivation and subtropical pine, dry and wet, moist and dry temperate forest.

1028. **Kitta erythrorhyncha magnirostris** (Blyth)

Ps.(ilorhinus) magnirostris Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 15 : 27, 28. (Ya-ma-dong Mountains, separating Arracan from Pegu.)

Range.—Assam in the hills south of the Brahmaputra, south into Burma and probably the higher hill tracts of East Pakistan, from the edge of the plains to 5000 feet; in clearings, scrub, tropical dry deciduous, sal and subtropical pine forest.

Genus **PICA** Brisson

Pica Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1 : 30, 2 : 35. Type, by tautonymy, *Corvus pica* Linnaeus.

Pica pica (Linnaeus)
Magpie

An Holarctic species found in Europe, north Asia and western North America.

1029. **Pica pica bactriana** Bonaparte

P.(ica) bactriana Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. 1 : 383. (Kandahar *ex* Hutton.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from the hills of north Baluchistan south to Kalat, NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit, Baltistan, Ladakh east to Chimre, south to Gya, north to Nubra and Shyok valleys, Chamba (Panji), Kashmir (vagrant) from 5000 to 13,500 feet, descending in winter; in cultivated fields, often near villages, orchards and juniper forest.

1030. **Pica pica bottanensis** Delessert

Pica Bottanensis Delessert, 1840, Rev. Zool. : 100. (Butan.)

Range.—South and southeast Tibet, north of the main range, not apparently occurring south of the Tang La into Sikkim ; Bhutan (Bumthang dist.), from 10,000 to 15,000 feet ; in bushes, cultivation and scattered alpine forest.

Genus **DENDROCITTA** Gould

Dendrocitta Gould, 1833, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 57. Type, by monotypy, *Dendrocitta leucogastra* Gould.

Dendrocitta vagabunda (Latham)
Indian Tree Pie

Both Pakistans, Nepal, India, Burma and the Indochinese subregion.

1031. **Dendrocitta vagabunda pallida** (Blyth)

Cr.(ypsirina) pallida Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **15** : 30. (Western Himalaya.)

Range.—The outer Himalayas in West Pakistan and India from Baluchistan (Las Bela), NW.F.P., Sind, Punjab, H.P., U.P., Rajasthan south to Saurashtra and Gujarat, intergrading into *parvula* in southern Bombay, and into the next form in extreme western Nepal, from the plains to 7000 feet ; in plantations, scrub, gardens, and tropical moist and dry deciduous, sal, thorn and subtropical pine and dry forest.

1032. **Dendrocitta vagabunda vagabunda** (Latham)

Coracias vagabunda Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **1** : 171. (India, restricted to Calcutta by Ticehurst, 1922, Ibis : 537.)

Range.—U.P. plains and Nepal, where it intergrades with the preceding form, Bengal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, East Pakistan, south to M.P., northern Hyderabad, Bihar and Orissa, from the plains to 7000 feet ; in gardens, cultivation, and subtropical pine and wet, tropical moist deciduous, sal and semi-evergreen forest.

1033. **Dendrocitta vagabunda parvula** Whistler & Kinnear

Corvus rufus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **1** : 161, based on 'La Pie rouse de la Chiné' *ex* Sonnerat. (Malabar, fixed by Baker, preoccupied.)

Dendrocitta vagabunda parvula Whistler & Kinnear, 1932, J.B.N.H.S. 35 : 515, new name for *Corvus rufus* Latham. (Malabar.)

Range.—Southwest India from southern Bombay, where it intergrades with *pallida*, south along the west coast to Cape Comorin, from the plains to 3000 feet (5000 feet, Palni Hills); in gardens, plantations, and open dry and moist deciduous forest.

1034. **Dendrocitta vagabunda vernayi** Kinnear & Whistler

Dendrocitta rufa vernayi Kinnear & Whistler, 1930, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 51 : 17. (Nallamalai Range, 2000 ft., S. Kurnool.)

Range.—Andhra, south of the Godavari, southeast Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras, from the plains to 4500 feet (6500 ft., Ootacamund); in gardens, scrub and tropical dry evergreen, thorn and dry deciduous forest.

Dendrocitta frontalis Horsfield
Blackbrowed Tree Pie

Nepal, India, Burma and Tonkin.

1035. **Dendrocitta frontalis frontalis** Horsfield

Dendrocitta frontalis Horsfield, 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 163. (Assam.)

Range.—Sikkim and Assam in the Dafla Hills, round the head of the Brahmaputra Valley, north Cachar, Khasia Hills (?) and Manipur, from the plains to 7000 feet. In subtropical wet, tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

Dendrocitta leucogastra Gould
Southern Tree Pie

Peninsular India.

1036. **Dendrocitta leucogastra** Gould

Dendrocitta leucogastra Gould, 1833, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 57. (Eastern Asia = Malabar Coast.)

Range.—The Western Ghats strip from North Kanara south through western Mysore (including Coorg and Wynaad), the Nilgiri Hills, and Kerala. Recorded from Bangalore and east to Palmaner in Chittoor Dist., S. Andhra. From 200 to 5000 feet; in cardamom sholas and moist deciduous to wet evergreen biotope.

Dendrocitta formosae Swinhoe
Himalayan Tree Pie

Both Pakistans, India, Nepal, Burma, the Indochinese subregion, southwest and south China, Hainan and Formosa.

1037. **Dendrocitta formosae occidentalis** Ticehurst

Dendrocitta formosae occidentalis Ticehurst, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46** : 22. (Simla.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Murree and the Jhelum Valley to Almora, commoner from Mussoorie east, from 2000 to 5000 feet (7000, rarely), descending to the duns in winter; in semi-cultivation in tropical dry deciduous thorn, evergreen, subtropical wet, pine and dry forest.

1038. **Dendrocitta formosae himalayensis** Blyth

Dendrocitta himalayensis Blyth, 1865, Ibis : 45. (Sikkim, restricted by Ticehurst, 1925, *tom. cit. supra.*)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam, probably in the hills of East Pakistan, from 2000 to 5000 feet, (7000 ft. rarely); in semi-cultivation, cut-over scrub, and subtropical wet and pine forest, sal, and tropical moist deciduous and semi-evergreen forest.

1039. **Dendrocitta formosae sarkari** Kinnear & Whistler

Dendrocitta formosae sarkari Kinnear & Whistler, 1930, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **51** : 17. (Anantagiri, Vizagapatam.)

Range.—Eastern Ghats of northern Andhra and southern Orissa in Visakhapatnam and Koraput (Jeypore) at *c.* 3000 feet; in tropical semi-evergreen forest.

Dendrocitta bayleyi Tytler
Andaman Tree Pie

Andaman Is.

1040. **Dendrocitta bayleyi** Tytler

Dendrocitta bayleyi Tytler, 1863, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **32** : 88. (Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman Is.; in evergreen forest.

Genus **PODOCES** Fischer

Podoces Fischer, 1821, Lettre addressée... Pander : 6. Type, by monotypy, *Podoces panderi* Fischer.

Pseudopodoces Zarudny & Loudon, 1902, Orn. Monatsb. **10** : 185. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *P. humilis* Hume.

Podoces humilis Hume
Hume's Ground Chough[1]

Tibet and west China from Tsinghai to Kansu and south to Sikang and Sikkim.

1041. **Podoces humilis** Hume

Podoces humilis Hume, 1871, Ibis : 408. (Kitchik-Yilak = Sanju Pass, Hill Yarkand.)

Range.—North Sikkim (Gyagong and Thangu) from 14,800 to 15,750 feet; in Tibetan steppe country.

Genus **NUCIFRAGA** Brisson

Nucifraga Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1 : 30, 2 : 59. Type, by tautonymy, *Corvus caryocatactes* Linnaeus.

Nucifraga caryocatactes (Linnaeus)
Nutcracker

A Palaearctic species found in northern and mountainous Europe and Asia south to the Himalayas.

Cf. Biswas, B., 1950, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 2 : 26.

1042. **Nucifraga caryocatactes multipunctata** Gould

Nucifraga multipunctata Gould, 1849, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 23. (NW. Himalayas, restricted to Kashmir north of the Pir Panjal Range by Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1668 : 13.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Fort Sandeman, Safed Koh, Chitral, Gilgit, Astor, Hazara, Kashmir in the Sind Valley, Pir Panjal, Kishtwar and Badrawar, to Lahul (Chandra-Bhaga Valley); stragglers recorded from Peshawar and Bilaspur, Sutlej Valley. Resident from 6000 to 9000 feet, straggling as low as 3000, and occasionally up to 13,000 feet; in subtropical pine, moist and dry temperate forest, usually near pine or spruce.

1043. **Nucifraga caryocatactes hemispila** Vigors

Nucifraga hemispila Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 8. (Himalayan mountains, restricted to Simla-Almora dist. by Ticehurst & Whistler, 1924, *tom. cit.*)

[1] *Podoces pleskei* Zarudny, 1896, (Alkor, Eastern Persia) probably enters West Pakistan near the Iran-Baluchistan boundary at Nokkundi (Ludlow, 1945, J.B.N.H.S. 45 : 233).

Range.—The Indian Himalayas from Chamba, Kulu, Simla hills, upper Sutlej Valley, Garhwal to Nepal, from 6000 to 11,000 feet, occasionally straggling lower or higher; in moist and wet temperate forest.

1044. **Nucifraga caryocatactes macella** Thayer & Bangs

Nucifraga hemispila macella Thayer & Bangs, 1909, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. **52** : 140. (Hsien-shan-hsien, Hupeh, China, 7000 feet.)

Nucifraga yunnanensis Ingram, 1910, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **25** : 86. (Mountains of Yunnan.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and Assam in the Dafla Hills (Balipara Tract, Se La) and Mishmi Hills, from 6000 to 12,000 feet; in moist, wet temperate and alpine forest.

Genus **PYRRHOCORAX** Tunstall

Pyrrhocorax Tunstall, 1771, Orn. Brit. : 2. Type, by monotypy, *Upupa pyrrhocorax* Linnaeus.

Cf. Hemming, F., 1952, Bull. Zool. Nomencl. **9** : 54-61.
Vaurie, C., 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1658 : 1-7.

Pyrrhocorax graculus (Linnaeus)
Yellowbilled, or Alpine, Chough

Southern Europe east to the Near East, Caucasus, Iran, Pamirs, Turkestan and Tibet.

1045. **Pyrrhocorax graculus digitatus** Hemprich & Ehrenberg

Pyrrhocorax alpinus var. *digitatus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833, Symb. Phys. fol. 2. (Syria.)

P.(yrrhocorax) Forsythi Stoliczka, 1874, Stray Feathers **2** : 462. (Lamaguru to the Indus.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Safed Koh through Chitral, Gilgit, Baltistan, Astor, Ladakh, Kashmir, Kishtwar, Chamba, Kulu, Lahul, Spiti, Pir Panjal, Duala Dhar, Garhwal, Kumaon, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and southeast Tibet, from 8000 to 16,500 feet (27,000 ft., Mt. Everest); in moist and dry temperate and alpine forest and pastures often, near cultivation.

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax (Linnaeus)
Redbilled Chough

A Palaearctic species in Europe, north Africa, Ethiopia, Middle East to central and eastern Asia.

Cf. Rand, A. L., & Fleming, R. L., 1957, *tom. cit. supra* : 111-113.

1046. **Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax centralis** Stresemann

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax centralis Stresemann, 1928, Jour. f. Orn. **76** : 344. (Semirjetschensk. Gebirge bei Dscharkent [Tschischkan].)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Chitral and Gilgit and Baltistan to Kashmir and Ladakh, east to Chamba and northern Punjab, from 5500 feet (winter, Punjab) to 15,000 feet; on rocky hillsides, often near cultivation. Limits of this form and the next in the western Himalayas not worked out.

1047. **Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax himalayanus** (Gould)

Fregilus himalayanus Gould, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 125. (Himalaya Mountains = Kumaon, restricted by Meinertzhagen, 1927, Ibis : 372.)

Range.—India from Garhwal and Kumaon to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and southeast Tibet, from 8000 to 15,000 feet (occasionally to 5000, or up to 20,000 feet); on rocky slopes, near cultivation, and in moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

Genus **CORVUS** Linnaeus

Corvus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 105. Type, by tautonymy *Corvus corax* Linnaeus.

Cf. Meinertzhagen, R., 1926, Novit. Zool. **33** : 57-121.

Corvus splendens Vieillot
House Crow

Both Pakistans, India, Nepal, Ceylon and Burma and the Malaysian subregion; introduced in Zanzibar, Aden, and Mauritius; Muscat (status ?).

1048. **Corvus splendens zugmayeri** Laubmann

Corvus zugmayeri Laubmann, 1919, Orn. Monatsb. **21** : 93. (Las Bela, Baluchistan.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, Sibi Plain, Las Bela, Mekran (in part), Sind, NW.F.P., West Punjab east to southern Kashmir, from the plains to 5000 feet. Near human habitation in all types of country.

1049. **Corvus splendens splendens** Vieillot

Corvus splendens Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. **8**:44. (Bengal.)

Range.—All India from Kashmir and Kutch south through the Peninsula except in Kerala, east through Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam and East Pakistan; Laccadive Is. From the plains to 5000 feet (Darjeeling 7000 feet); near human habitation. Absent from Mount Abu, and the higher Western Ghats and southern peninsular hills.

1050. **Corvus splendens protegatus** Madarász

Corvus splendens protegatus Madarász, 1904, Orn. Monatsb. **12**: 195. (Mt. Lavinia W.P., Ceylon.)

Range.—Kerala and Ceylon, from the plains to 5000 feet; mostly near the coastal areas, in gardens and near human habitation and settled areas. Intergrades into the preceding form in southwest Madras, in the southern Nilgiris and the Palghat Gap area.

1051. **Corvus splendens maledivicus** Reichenow

Corvus splendens maledivicus Reichenow, 1904, Wiss. Ergebn. Deutsch. Tiefsee Exped.: 356. (Maldives.)

Range.—Maldive Is.

Corvus frugilegus Linnaeus
Rook

A Palaearctic species breeding from Europe to Iran, Transcaspia, the Amur and Japan, wintering south to north Africa, the Mediterranean and southern China.

1052. **Corvus frugilegus frugilegus** Linnaeus

Corvus frugilegus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 105. (Sweden.)

Corvus frugilegus tschusii Hartert, 1903, Vög. pal. Fauna **1**: 14. (Gilgit.)

Range.—A winter visitor to West Pakistan and India, from northeast Baluchistan, Chitral, Gilgit, Hazara, NW.F.P. (Mardan to Kohat) and Kashmir south to West Punjab, Rawalpindi plateau, to Sialkot, occasionally to Lyallpur and Hoshiarpur; in irrigated fields and near human habitation.

Corvus monedula Linnaeus
Jackdaw

A Palaearctic species from Europe and north Africa east through the Middle East, Transcaspia, Iran to the Yenesei, Japan and China.

1053. **Corvus monedula monedula** Linnaeus

Corvus monedula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 106. (Sweden.)

Corvus soemmeringii Fischer, 1811, Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscow 1 : 3. (Moscow.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India from Baluchistan (Quetta Valley), NW.F.P., Chitral (?), Gilgit, Kashmir (in the Vale, Lolab and side valleys), and Punjab, (NW. and Dera Ghazi Khan). Winters to Ladakh (straggler), Rawalpindi and Jhelum districts, reaching U.P. occasionally and East Punjab (Amritsar; Ambala); in fields, ploughed land, often near houses.

Corvus macrorhynchos Wagler
Jungle Crow

Afghanistan east to the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, west and south China, the Amur, Sakhalin, Japan, Formosa and Hainan Is.

Cf. Whistler, H., & Kinnear, N.B., 1936, J.B.N.H.S. **35** : 510-513.

1054. **Corvus macrorhynchos intermedius** Adams

Corvus intermedius Adams, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 171. (Kashmir, Dagshai and Simla, restricted to Kashmir by Stresemann, 1916, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern **12** : 282.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Baluchistan east along the Himalayas from Kashmir to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and Bhutan, from the terai and the foothills to 10,000 feet. In semi-cultivation, cut-over scrub, and tropical thorn, dry deciduous, sal, semi-evergreen, subtropical wet, pine, dry, moist and dry temperate forest.

1055. **Corvus macrorhynchos levaillanti** Lesson

Corvus levaillanti Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Orn. : 328. (Bengal.)

Range.—Eastern India and East Pakistan, in Bengal, Sikkim, the Duars and Assam, except for the range of the next form, in the plains and foothills to 3000 feet. Near cultivation and villages in tropical moist deciduous, sal, semi-evergreen, wet evergreen and tidal forest.

1056. **Corvus macrorhynchos tibetosinensis** Kleinschmidt & Weigold

Corvus macrorhynchus tibetosinensis Kleinschmidt & Weigold, 1922, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden **15** (3) : 2. (Southeast Tibet in the Sifan region.)

Cf. Ali, S. & Ripley, S. D., 1948, J.B.N.H.S. **48** : 36-37.

Range.—Southeast Tibet, Assam in the Mishmi Hills east to north Burma, from the edge of the plains to 10,000 feet. In semi-cultivation, tropical wet evergreen, wet temperate and alpine forest.

1057. **Corvus macrorhynchos culminatus** Sykes

Corvus culminatus Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 96. (Dukhun = Poona, *vide* Whistler & Kinnear, 1936, J.B.N.H.S. **35** : 512.)

Range.—The Gangetic Plain, peninsular India south of the Himalayan foothills, and Ceylon, from the plains to 6000 feet in the Peninsula (very rare in the hills of south Kerala). Near cultivation, human habitation and in all zones from tropical dry and moist deciduous, semi-evergreen to wet evergreen forest.

Corvus corone Linnaeus
Carrion Crow

A Palaearctic species from Europe east across U.S.S.R. to Siberia in Anadyr, south in Kashgaria, Transcaspia, Altai, Mongolia, China, northern Tonkin, Afghanistan, and the northern Himalayas.

1058. **Corvus corone orientalis** Eversmann

Corvus orientalis Eversmann, 1841, Add. Pallas Zoogr. **2** : 7. (Naryn R., Turkestan.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India, breeding in Gilgit and Ladakh, wintering from Baluchistan (Quetta, once), NW. F.P. (upper Kurram Valley, breeds, Bannu), Baltistan, and Kashmir, from 8000 to 11,700 feet. In open barren country and alpine forest, often near camps and villages.

Corvus corax Linnaeus
Raven

An Holarctic species found in Iceland, Europe, Asia, North America and Greenland south to the Canary Is., Mediterranean, Middle East, the Himalayas, and China.

1059. **Corvus corax subcorax** Severtzov

Corvus subcorax Severtzov, 1872, Vertik. Turkest. Zhivotn.: 115. (N.W. and S.E. Turkestan.)

Corvus Laurencei Hume, 1873, Lahore to Yarkand : 235. (Punjab.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from northern Baluchistan, NW.F.P., Sind, Kutch, western Rajasthan east to the Punjab Salt Range and the outer foothills of the Himalayas, (Kashmir, rarely), from the plains to 2000 feet. Near towns, camps and along canals, tropical thorn and dry deciduous forest.

1060. **Corvus corax tibetanus** Hodgson

Corvus Tibetanus Hodgson, 1849, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 3: 203. (Tibet.)

Range.—Himalayas from Ladakh, Spiti, Lahul, Garhwal to Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and southeast Tibet, from 9000 to 21,000 feet (Mt. Everest); on steep slopes, open country and alpine forest.

1061. **Corvus corax ruficollis** Lesson

Corvus ruficollis Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Orn. : 329. (Cape Verde Islands *vide* Hartert, 1921.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Baluchistan (Mekran, Chagai, Quetta, vagrant), and Sind (Larkhana, Jacobabad), replacing *subcorax* in pure desert facies.

Family BOMBYCILLIDAE: Waxwings, Silky Flycatchers

Subfamily BOMBYCILLINAE: Waxwings

Genus **BOMBYCILLA** Vieillot

Bombycilla Vieillot, 1808 Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept.1 : 88. Type, by monotypy, *Bombycilla cedrorum* Vieillot.

Bombycilla garrulus (Linnaeus)

An Holarctic species, ranging from northern Europe across Asia to North America, wintering south to British Isles, central Europe, northern Iran, and northwestern and western U.S.A.; accidental in Greenland.

1062. **Bombycilla garrulus garrulus** (Linnaeus)

Lanius Garrulus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 95. (in Europa et America boreali = Sweden.)

Range.—A rare straggler to West Pakistan in Baluchistan, (Quetta) and NW.F.P. (Bannu).

Subfamily HYPOCOLIINAE

Genus **HYPOCOLIUS** Bonaparte

Hypocolius Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. 1 : 336. Type, by monotypy, *H. ampelinus* Bonaparte.

Hypocolius ampelinus Bonaparte
Grey Hypocolius

Red Sea coasts of northeast Africa, Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, to Mekran Coast and Baluchistan.

Cf. Meinertzhagen, R., 1947, Ibis **89** : 666-667.

Delacour, J., & Amadon, D., 1949, Ibis **91** : 427-429.

1063. **Hypocolius ampelinus** Bonaparte

H.(ypocolius) ampelinus Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. 1 : 336. ('*ex* California' = NE. Africa (Botta coll.), restricted by Baker *et al.*, v.d. Re-restrictions to 'Fao' and Iraq by later authors seem unnecessary in view of the occurrence of this species on the Red Sea coast of northeastern Africa.)

Hypocolius ampelinus orientalis Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 64. (Kandahar, Afghanistan.)

Range.—Solitary vagrants recorded in West Pakistan and India from Baluchistan on the Mekran Coast and at Khalat, Sind, M.P. (Indore), and Bombay (Kihim); usually in date gardens and semi-cultivation.

Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE : Cuckoo-Shrikes and Minivets

Genus **HEMIPUS** Hodgson

Hemipus Hodgson, 1844, Zool. Misc. : 84. Type, by monotypy, *Hemipus picœcolor* (= *Muscipeta picata* Sykes).

Hemipus picatus (Sykes)
Pied Flycatcher-Shrike

From India throughout the Indochinese subregion, and the Malaysian subregion to Borneo and Sumatra.

1064. **Hemipus picatus capitalis** (McClelland)

Muscicapa capitalis McClelland, 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 157. (Assam.)

Range.—From Simla (rare) east along the Himalayas to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam in the Abor and Mishmi hills, south through the hills south of the Brahmaputra to east Manipur, from the edge of the plains to 7000 feet; in scrub and original dry and moist deciduous and evergreen forest.

1065. **Hemipus picatus picatus** (Sykes)

Muscicapa picata Sykes, 1832, Proc. Comm. Sci. Corr. Zool. Soc. London : 85. (Dukhun.)

Range.—Central and peninsular India from Narbada River and northern M.P. south and east (except Kerala where it intergrades with the next form), lower Bengal east through East Pakistan, in the foothills up to 5000 feet; in scrub, dry and moist deciduous forest.

1066. **Hemipus picatus leggei** Whistler

Hemipus picatus leggei Whistler, 1939, (May 15), Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **59** : 101. (Ohiya, Ceylon.)

Hemipus picatus insulae Koelz, 1939, (June 5), Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 69. (Wavenden, Ceylon.)

Range.—Kerala, where it intergrades with the preceding form (females are apparently dimorphic), and Ceylon; in forest, in all zones to 6000 feet.[1]

Genus **TEPHRODORNIS** Swainson[2]

Tephrodornis Swainson, 1832 [Feb.] (1831), Fauna Boreal-Amer., Birds, App. : 482. Type, by original designation, *Lanius virgatus* Temminck.

[1] *Hemipus hirundinaceus* (Temminck), the Malay Pied Cuckoo-Shrike, was reported by Baker (1924, 'Fauna' **2** : 308) from Laisang, North Cachar, and the specimens were said to be in the museum at Sophia. The catalogue of that museum does not record them (*vide* Whistler, unpublished MSS.) and the record should be treated as unsubstantiated.

[2] Beecher (1953, Auk **70** : 300) feels that *Tephrodornis* should be placed with the African Helmet Shrikes, Prionopidae, because it has similar cheek musculature and a free lacrymal process on the ectethmoidal plate of the skull, features not possessed by the Campephagidae. In plumage and habits, however, *Tephrodornis* seems like a cuckoo-shrike, and, in addition *Pericrocotus*, a member of the cuckoo-shrikes, has a free lacrymal (*vide* Beecher, p. 287) so that it seems unwise to adopt a theory of relationship involving such an extreme geographical separation.

Tephrodornis virgatus (Temminck)
Large Wood Shrike

From the central Himalayas south through India and east in the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1067. **Tephrodornis virgatus pelvica** (Hodgson)

Ténthaca Pelvica Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. 1 (10) : 447. (Nepal.)

Range.—From Nepal east through Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam, south in Bihar and Orissa to the Eastern Ghats and northern Andhra, W. Bengal, East Pakistan, and northern Burma; in dry and moist deciduous and evergreen forest from the plains to 5000 feet.

1068. **Tephrodornis virgatus sylvicola** Jerdon

Tephrodornis sylvicola Jerdon, 1839, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. 10 : 236. (Malabar coast.)

Range.—Bombay from the Narbada River south to Madras, western Mysore (Coorg, Wynaad), and Kerala, from 200 to 4000 feet; in evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

Tephrodornis pondicerianus (Gmelin)
Common Wood Shrike

Throughout India, Ceylon, and east to the Indochinese subregion.

1069. **Tephrodornis pondicerianus pallidus** Ticehurst

Tephrodornis pondicerianus pallidus Ticehurst, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 41 : 56. (Larkhana, Sind.)

Tephrodornis pondiceriana freta Van Tyne & Koelz, 1936, Occ. Papers, Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, No. 334 : 5. (Bhadwar, Kangra Dist., Punjab.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Sind, NW.F.P., Punjab, Delhi, western U.P., Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch, south to a line from Cambay north and east to Kumaon. From the plains to 2500 feet, rarely to 4000 feet; in open country, scrub, light and dry deciduous forest.

1070. **Tephrodornis pondicerianus pondicerianus** (Gmelin)

Muscicapa pondiceriana Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 : 939. (Coromandel.)

Lanius griseus Tickell, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 2 : 573. (Borabhûm and Dholbhûm.)

Tephrodornis pondicerianus thai Kloss & Chasen, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46**: 58. (Ta Chang Thai, Raheng, west Siam.)

Tephrodornis pondiceriana warei Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52**: 69. (Londa, Bombay Presidency.)

Range.—South and east of a line from Cambay to Kumaon throughout peninsular India and through Nepal, Assam, East Pakistan, from the plains to about 2500 feet; in open country, scrub, and dry zone forest and semi-cultivation.

1071. **Tephrodornis pondicerianus affinis** Blyth

Tephrodornis affinis Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 473. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones to 4000 feet.

Genus **CORACINA** Vieillot

Coracina Vieillot, 1816, Analyse nouv. orn.: 37. Type, by subsequent designation, *Corvus papuensis* Gmelin (Gray, 1840).

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1941, Auk **58**: 381-395.
Delacour, J., 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1497: 1-15.

Coracina novaehollandiae (Gmelin)
Large Cuckoo-Shrike

From India to southern China and south across Malaysia to Australia and adjacent islands.

1072. **Coracina novaehollandiae macei** (Lesson)

Graucalus macei Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Orn.: 349. (Calcutta, Bengal.)

Range.—From Saurashtra and Bombay east to Rajasthan (Mt. Abu)., M.P., southern U.P., Orissa, and southwestern Bengal, south through the Peninsula, plains and lower hills, to 3000 feet; in semi-cultivated areas, light scrub, deciduous and mixed forest.

1073. **Coracina novaehollandiae nipalensis** (Hodgson)

Graucalus Nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Ind. Rev. **1** (8): 327. (Nepal.)

Coracina javensis lushaiensis Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 15. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)[1]

[1] Baker, (1924, 'Fauna' **2**: 345-6) lists Assam in the range of *siamensis*. Series of specimens examined by me including the type series of '*lushaiensis*' indicate that barred-breasted females occur throughout Assam.

Range.—The Himalayas from Rawalpindi in West Pakistan east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and Assam, from the plains to 7000 feet, straggling southwards or downwards in winter; in open country, scrub jungle and deciduous and mixed forest.

1074. **Coracina novaehollandiae layardi** (Blyth)

Graucalus layardi Blyth, 1866, Ibis : 368. (southern India and Ceylon, hereby restricted to Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country dry zone and hill zone to 3000 feet.

1075. **Coracina novaehollandiae andamana** (Neumann)

Graucalus macei andamanus Neumann, 1915, Orn. Monatsb. **23** : 181. (Andaman Islands.)

Graucalus javensis andamanensis Whistler, 1940, Ibis : 731. (S. Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman Islands ; in open scrub and light forest.

Coracina striata (Boddaert)
Barred Cuckoo-Shrike

From the Andaman Islands southeast through Malaysia and the Philippines.

1076. **Coracina striata dobsoni** (Ball)

Graucalus dobsoni Ball, 1872, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **41** : 281. (Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman Islands ; in heavy and moist evergreen forest.

Coracina melaschistos (Hodgson)
Smaller Grey Cuckoo-Shrike

From India east to the Indochinese subregion, southern China and Hainan Island.

1077. **Coracina melaschistos melaschistos** (Hodgson)

Volvocivora Melaschistos Hodgson, 1836, Ind. Rev. **1** (8): 328. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Murree in West Pakistan east to Nepal and Assam and the hills of East Pakistan, from 2000 to 7000 feet ; in semi-open scrub forest and cultivated areas, descending in winter to the foothills below 4000 feet and in the adjacent plains. Straggling as far south in the Peninsula as southern Bombay (Londa), M.P., Orissa (Goomsur), and Andhra.

Coracina melanoptera (Rüppell)
Blackheaded Cuckoo-Shrike

India, parts of Pakistan, and Ceylon.

1078. **Coracina melanoptera melanoptera** (Rüppell)

Ceblepyris melanoptera Rüppell, 1839, Mus. Senckenbergianum **3** : 25, pl. 2, fig. 1. (Neu Holland, *errore*, Bhadwar, Punjab, fixed by Delacour, *tom. cit. supra.*)

Lalage sykesi eximia Van Tyne & Koelz, 1936, Occ. Papers, Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, No. 334 : 4. (Bhadwar, Kangra District, Punjab, British India.)

Range.—From Kangra district of East Punjab east to the Himalayan districts of U.P., up to 3200 feet, in the foothills in open deciduous forest and scrub. Winters in the adjacent plains, although this range, which might include adjacent districts of West Pakistan, has not been worked out.

1079. **Coracina melanoptera sykesi** (Strickland)

Lalage sykesi Strickland, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **13** : 36. (Calcutta, *vide* Baker = Dukhun, Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2 : 77, 87.)

Range.—Ceylon and peninsular India north to a line from northern Bombay (Ahmedabad) and Mt. Abu to Bareilly, southern Nepal, West Bengal, and Assam south of the Brahmaputra, in the plains and hills to 5000 feet; in open country and light forest. Within this range the breeding and wintering areas have not been worked out. Known to breed in Ceylon (up to 4000 feet), and in Kerala, Mysore, Hyderabad and southern Bombay.

Genus **PERICROCOTUS** Boie

Pericrocotus Boie, 1826, Isis, col. 972. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa miniata* Temminck.

Pericrocotus flammeus (Forster)
Scarlet Minivet

From India and Ceylon east to Malaysia, the Indochinese subregion and the Philippines.

1080. **Pericrocotus flammeus speciosus** (Latham)

Turdus speciosus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **1** : 363. (India, restricted to Darjeeling by Baker.)

Phaenicornis elegans McClelland, 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 156-157. (Assam ; type locality restricted by Deignan, 1946, to the neighbourhood of Sadiya, north-eastern Assam.)[1]

Cf. Deignan, H. G., 1946, Auk **63** : 512-533.

Range.—From Kulu east through Nepal to Sikkim, and the hills of Assam, north of the Brahmaputra River south to the Patkoi Hills, breeding as high as 6000 feet ; in open dry and moist deciduous and evergreen forest.

1081. **Pericrocotus flammeus flammeus** (Forster)

Muscicapa flammea Forster, 1781, Ind. Zool. : 25-26, pl. 15. (No locality = Ceylon, *vide* Whistler & Kinnear, 1933, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 341.)

Range.—Northern Bombay from the Narbada River south to Madras west to the Shevaroy Hills; Mysore; Ceylon. From the plains to 7000 feet ; in deciduous, mixed and evergreen forest.

1082. **Pericrocotus flammeus fraterculus** Swinhoe

Pericrocotus fraterculus Swinhoe, 1870, Ibis : 244. (Hainan.)

Pericrocotus speciosus bakeri La Touche, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **42** : 54. (Southeast Yunnan.)

Range.—Garo, Khasia, N. Cachar and Naga hills of Assam south through the East Pakistan hills. From the plains to 6000 feet ; in deciduous and evergreen forest.

1083. **Pericrocotus flammeus semiruber** Whistler & Kinnear

Pericrocotus speciosus semiruber Whistler & Kinnear, 1933, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 340. (Sankrametta, Vizagapatam.)

Range.—From eastern M.P. to Orissa, southern Bihar and West Bengal, and northern Andhra; in the moist deciduous and evergreen forest facies of the hill tracts.

Pericrocotus brevirostris (Vigors)
Shortbilled Minivet

Nepal east through the Indochinese subregion and Yunnan.
Cf. Mayr, E., 1940, Ibis : 712-722.

[1] In 1948 and again in 1952, J.B.N.H.S. **48** : 19 and **50** : 486, I suggested that Deignan's restriction to Sadiya of the type locality be changed as McClelland's itinerary could not have included that town (*vide* Sir Norman Kinnear, personal comm.). I now find that Kinnear (1937, Ibis : 30) has stated categorically that McClelland *did* visit Sadiya, and therefore there is no reason to amend Deignan's restriction.

1084. **Pericrocotus brevirostris brevirostris** (Vigors)

Muscipeta brevirostris Vigors, 1830, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 43. (Himalayas = Sikkim foothills, *vide* Mayr, 1940.)

Phaenicornis affinis McClelland, 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 157. (Sadiya, Assam.)

Pericrocotus brevirostris sanguineus Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4: 42. (Shillong Peak, Khasia Hills.)

Range.—From west central Nepal (Beni) east along the Himalayas through Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam and the hills of East Pakistan. From the foothills to 8000 feet; in open scrub and secondary growth, near cultivation, deciduous and evergreen forest.

Pericrocotus ethologus Bangs & Phillips
Longtailed Minivet

From Afghanistan to Annam and northeastern China.

1085. **Pericrocotus ethologus favillaceus** Bangs & Phillips

Pericrocotus brevirostris flavillaceus (*sic*) Bangs & Phillips, 1914, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard Univ., 58: 283. (Koolloo Valley, northern India.)

Range.—From Safed Koh and NW.F.P., Kashmir, and the western Himalayas to east central Nepal (Okhaldhunga Dist.) up to 10,000 feet, wintering down to the adjacent terai and plains as far south as M.P. and west to Sind; in open cut-over scrub near cultivation, secondary growth, subtropical pine, dry and wet, deciduous and moist forest.

1086. **Pericrocotus ethologus laetus** Mayr

Pericrocotus ethologus laetus Mayr, 1940, Ibis: 717. (Jeyluk, Sikkim.)

Range.—From eastern Nepal east to Assam north of the Brahmaputra and the Khasia Hills; southeast Tibet; in the foothills and up to 8000 feet; in open country, scrub, subtropical pine, wet, dry and moist, deciduous and evergreen forest.

1087. **Pericrocotus ethologus mariae** Ripley

Pericrocotus ethologus mariae Ripley, 1952 (May 20), J.B.N.H.S. 50: 486. (Phek, eastern Naga Hills.)

Pericrocotus brevirostris aureus Koelz, 1952 (Sept.), Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4: 42. (Hmuntha, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Southeastern Assam in Cachar, the Naga Hills, Manipur, the Lushai Hills and the Chin Hills of Burma, from the foothills to 6000 feet. In open secondary growth near cultivation, scrub, and deciduous and evergreen forest.

Pericrocotus solaris Blyth
Yellowthroated Minivet

From Nepal to Burma, the Indochinese subregion, and southern China.

1088. **Pericrocotus solaris solaris** Blyth

Pericrocotus solaris Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **15** : 310. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—From Nepal to Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam, the hills of East Pakistan, and Burma, from the foothills to 10,000 feet; in subtropical pine, wet and dry, deciduous and evergreen forest, descending to the adjacent plains and foothills in semi-open country.

Pericrocotus roseus (Vieillot)
Rosy Minivet

Afghanistan, parts of West Pakistan, irregularly throughout India to the Indochinese subregion and southern China.

1089. **Pericrocotus roseus roseus** (Vieillot)

Muscicapa rosea Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., **21** : 486. (Bengal.)

Range.—West Pakistan in NW.F.P., the Himalayas from Kashmir through Assam to Burma, and U.P., south to M.P., Hyderabad, Madras, Orissa and Kerala (no recent records), irregularly. Breeding range in the Indian plains not worked out, but probably only wintering birds occur there. Found to 6000 feet, in light dry, wet, deciduous and evergreen forest.

Pericrocotus cinnamomeus (Linnaeus)
Small Minivet

From West Pakistan to the Indochinese subregion and the Malaysian islands east to Flores.

1090. **Pericrocotus cinnamomeus pallidus** Baker

Pericrocotus peregrinus pallidus Baker, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **40** : 115. (Larkhana, Sind.)

Range.—West Pakistan along the valley of the Indus to West Punjab, and Kutch; in clumps of thorn and subtropical dry forest, mango-topes and acacias.

1091. **Pericrocotus cinnamomeus peregrinus** (Linnaeus)

Parus peregrinus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1 : 342. (No locality, Ambala, Punjab, fixed by Baker, 1920.)

Pericrocotus cinnamomeus iredalei Baker, 1929, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 49 : 64. (Ambala, Punjab.)

Pericrocotus peregrinus galbinus Van Tyne & Koelz, 1936, Occ. Papers, Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, No. 334 : 4. (Bhadwar, Kangra.)

Range.—Northern India from East Punjab, east along the Himalayas to Nepal and Bihar, south to northern M.P. and northern Orissa, up to 2000 feet; in well-wooded areas near cultivation.

1092. **Pericrocotus cinnamomeus thai** Deignan

Pericrocotus peregrinus thai Deignan, 1947, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 37 : 254. (Amphoe Chom Thong = Ban Luang (lat. 18°25′ N., long. 98°40′E., Chiang Mai Province, northwestern Siam.)

Range.—From northern West Bengal where it intergrades with the preceding form, east through Bhutan and Assam.

1093. **Pericrocotus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus** (Linnaeus)

Motacilla cinnamomea Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1 : 335. (Ceylon.)

Pericrocotus peregrinus ceylonensis Whistler & Kinnear, 1933, J.B.N.H.S. 36 : 344. (Cocawattee, Ceylon.)

Pericrocotus cinnamomeus sidhoutensis Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52 : 69. (Sidhout, Cuddapah, Madras.)

Pericrocotus peregrinus dharmakumari Koelz, 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1452 : 6. (Jamwala, Junagadh, Kathiawar.)

Range.—From Saurashtra and southern Rajasthan, south to Bombay, M.P., southern Orissa and peninsular India (exclusive of the range of *malabaricus*), and Ceylon, from the plains to 4500 feet; in open scrub near cultivation and deciduous forest.

1094. **Pericrocotus cinnamomeus malabaricus** (Gmelin)

Parus malabaricus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 : 1012. (Malabar Coast, type locality restricted to Mahé by Deignan.)

Range.—Kerala north to northwestern Mysore as far as Belgaum, and Goa; in deciduous and mixed forest, plantations and cultivated areas.

1095. **Pericrocotus cinnamomeus vividus** Baker

Pericrocotus peregrinus vividus Baker, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **40** : 114. ('Attaran River', Amherst Dist., Tenasserim Div., Burma, restricted to Pabyouk, 22 m. SE. of Moulmein, by Deignan, *tom. cit. supra.*)

Range.—Andaman Is.

Pericrocotus erythropygius (Jerdon)
Whitebellied Minivet

From Sind in West Pakistan through India to Burma.

1096. **Pericrocotus erythropygius erythropygius** (Jerdon)

Muscicapa erythropygia Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **11** : 17. (S. India = Ajanta.)

Range.—From Sind in West Pakistan south and east to Kutch, Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Bombay, M.P., Hyderabad, Tirhut (Bihar), and West Bengal (?) ; in thorn, wet and dry subtropical, scrub and deciduous forest.

Family IRENIDAE : Fairy Bluebirds, Ioras, and Leaf Birds

Genus **AEGITHINA** Vieillot

AEgithina Vieillot, 1816, Analyse nouv. orn. : 44. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia leucoptera* Vieillot.

Cf. Whistler, H., & Kinnear, N. B., 1932, J.B.N.H.S. **35** : 749-751.
Marien, D., 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1589 : 1-18.
Hall, B. P., 1957, Ibis **99** : 143-156.

Aegithina tiphia (Linnaeus)
Common Iora

From India east through the Indochinese subregion and southern Yunnan, and south to Malaya, Sumatra and Borneo.

1097. **Aegithina tiphia septentrionalis** Koelz

Aegithina tiphia septentrionalis Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 63. (Bhadwar, Kangra, Punjab.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in NW.F.P., West Punjab and East Punjab, from the plains to 2000 feet ; in scrub, brush and forest fringe.

1098. **Aegithina tiphia tiphia** (Linnaeus)

Motacilla Tiphia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 186. (Benghala = neighbourhood of Calcutta.)

Range.—The Himalayan foothills from U.P. east through Nepal, Sikkim and northern Bengal to Assam and Arakan, intergrading with *humei* in southern U.P. and Bihar, from the plains to 2000 feet, rarely to 5500 feet (Nepal); in semicultivation and riverine acacia scrub and forest edges.

1099. **Aegithina tiphia humei** Baker

Ægithina tiphia humei Baker, 1922, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. 1 : 343. (Raipur. [M.P.])

Range.—From Saurashtra and the Gulf of Cambay, north and east to Mount Abu (in Rajasthan), southern U.P. and Bihar (where it intergrades with the preceding form), south to lat. 20°N. and east to northern Orissa and south-western West Bengal, to 3500 feet; in open scrub, near cultivation and forest edges.

1100. **Aegithina tiphia deignani** Hall

Aegithina tiphia deignani Hall, 1957, Ibis 99 : 148. (Yawdwin, Pakokku dist., Central Burma.)

Range.—Peninsular India south of lat. 20°N. excluding Kerala except central and northern Malabar district, from the plains to 3000 feet; in semi-cultivation and light tropical dry deciduous, and semi-evergreen forest.

1101. **Aegithina tiphia multicolor** (Gmelin)

Fringilla multicolor Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 : 924. (Ceylon.)

Motacilla zeylonica Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 : 964. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Kerala from southern Malabar district, south of the Palghat Gap (where it intergrades with the preceding form), Rameswaram Island and Ceylon, in all zones to 3000 feet; in light secondary or deciduous and bamboo forest.

Aegithina nigrolutea (Marshall)
Marshall's Iora

West Pakistan and India.

1102. **Aegithina nigrolutea** (Marshall)

Iora nigrolutea Marshall, 1876, Stray Feathers 4 : 410. (Meerut.)

Aegithina nigrolutea sulfurea Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 9. (Sihor, Saurashtra.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in NW.F.P., west and east Punjab, southern H.P., Delhi, Rajasthan, west to Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat, east to northern M.P., U.P., southern Bihar and West Bengal (occasionally). Recorded from Khandesh in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore. Hall (1957, *tom. cit.* : 146) points out that *nigrolutea* may be a true species with a distinct range in northwest India and West Pakistan and occasional occurrences in central and southern India, or it may be a colour phase or variant. Occurs in similar biotope as *tiphia*, usually drier facies.

Genus **CHLOROPSIS** Jardine & Selby

Chloropsis Jardine & Selby, 1827, Ill. Orn., Pt. 1, text to pl. 5. Type, by original designation, *Turdus cochinchinensis* Gmelin.

Chloropsis aurifrons (Temminck)
Goldfronted Chloropsis, or Leaf Bird

The Himalayas east to the Indochinese subregion and Sumatra.

1103. **Chloropsis aurifrons aurifrons** (Temminck)

Phyllornis aurifrons Temminck, 1829, Pl. Col. d'Ois., livr. 81, pl. 484, fig. 1. (Sumatra, India = Cachar.)

Phyllornis hodgsoni Gould, 1861, Bds. Asia **3** (13), pl. **15**, text. (Northern India, Himalayas, restricted to Nepal by Deignan, 1946, Smith. Misc. Coll. **106** : 3.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Garhwal and Simla to Nepal and Assam south to Chota Nagpur and the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar and northern Orissa (Chahala), from the foothills to 6000 feet ; in lightly wooded open country, secondary scrub and pine, dry and wet, deciduous and evergreen forest.

1104. **Chloropsis aurifrons frontalis** (Pelzeln)

Phyllornis frontalis Pelzeln, 1856, Sitzungs. math. Acad. Wiss. Wien **20**: 157, pl. 2, fig. 1, *ex* Natterer MS. (Khelgate, near Goa.)

Chloropsis aurifrons davidsoni Baker, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **41** : 8. (Malabar.) *nom. nov.* for *Turdus malabaricus* Gmelin, 1788, preoccupied.

Range.—Bombay from the Tapti River south through Goa, western Mysore and western Madras to the Palghat Gap, and the Eastern Ghats in Madras and Andhra, from the plains to 4000 feet ; in heavy scrub and dry and moist deciduous forest.

1105. **Chloropsis aurifrons insularis** Whistler & Kinnear

Chloropsis aurifrons insularis Whistler & Kinnear, 1932, J.B.N.H.S. 35 : 752. (Cotta, N.P. Ceylon.)

Range.—Kerala south of the Palghat Gap, and Ceylon, from the plains to 4000 feet; in mixed deciduous and evergreen forest.

Chloropsis hardwickii Jardine & Selby
Orangebellied Chloropsis, or Leaf Bird

From the Himalayas through the Indochinese subregion to Malaya.

1106. **Chloropsis hardwickii hardwickii** Jardine & Selby

Chloropsis hardwickii Jardine & Selby, 1830, Ill. Orn., Add., 2 : 1. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Simla east through Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, and the hills of East Pakistan to Burma and Thailand, from the foothills to 6000 feet; in open scrub, pine, dry and wet, deciduous and evergreen forest.

Chloropsis cochinchinensis (Gmelin)
Goldmantled Chloropsis, or Leaf Bird

From peninsular India through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1107. **Chloropsis cochinchinensis jerdoni** (Blyth)

Phyllornis jerdoni Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 13 : 392. (Central India.)

Range.—From the Narbada River south through the Western Ghats to Kerala and Ceylon, and across M.P. and southern U.P. to Hyderabad, SW. Bengal, Orissa, and Andhra, up to 3500 feet; in cultivated areas, scrub, and forest edges.

1108. **Chloropsis cochinchinensis cochinchinensis** (Gmelin)

Turdus cochinchinensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 (2) : 825. (Cochin China.)

Phyllornis chlorocephalus Walden, 1871, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 7 : 241. (Toungoo.)

Chloropsis cochinchinensis chloreus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No.1 : 10. (Hahim Bazaar, Assam.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra in the hills, East Pakistan, Burma, and parts of the Indochinese subregion, from the plains to 6000 feet; in deciduous and evergreen forest.

Genus **IRENA** Horsfield

Irena Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13** : 153. Type, by original designation, *Coracias puella* Latham.

Irena puella (Latham)
Fairy Bluebird

From India east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1109. **Irena puella puella** (Latham)

Coracias puella Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **1** : 171. (India, restricted to Travancore.)

Range.—Kerala north through western Madras (Nilgiri, Palni, Shevaroy and associated hills) and western Mysore to the Belgaum neighbourhood, and Andhra (Chitteri Hills), from the plains to 6000 feet; in wet evergreen forest biotope. Probably still occurs in evergreen forested areas along the Bombay Ghats and Satpura Hills whence there are old records for Mahableshwar, Khandesh, and Vidarbha (Berar). Ceylon (three records in the nineteenth century).

1110. **Irena puella sikkimensis** Whistler & Kinnear

Irena puella sikkimensis Whistler & Kinnear, 1933, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 582. (Sukna, Darjeeling.)

Range.—Sikkim foothills east through Assam, the East Pakistan hills, and Burma to S. Tenasserim and the Indochinese subregion. Andaman and Nicobar islands. From the plains to 4000 feet; in heavy moist deciduous and evergreen forest.

Family PYCNONOTIDAE : Bulbuls

Cf. Delacour, J., 1943, Zoologica **28**, pt. 1, : 17-28.

Genus **SPIZIXOS** Blyth

Spizixos Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** : 571. Type, by monotypy, *Spizixos canifrons* Blyth.

Spizixos canifrons Blyth
Finchbilled Bulbul

From Assam and Burma east to southwestern China and northern Indochina.

1111. **Spizixos canifrons canifrons** Blyth

Spizixos canifrons Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14**: 571. (Khasia Hills.)

Spizixos canifrons nobilis Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4**: 154. (Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Hills south of the Brahmaputra in Assam and East Pakistan, east to the Chin Hills and Arakan, from 3000 to 7000 feet; in cut-over scrub, semi-cultivation, deciduous, and evergreen forest.

Genus **PYCNONOTUS** Boie

Pycnonotus Boie, 1826, Isis, col. 973. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus capensis* Linnaeus.

Brachypodius Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14**: 576. Type, by original designation, *Lanius melanocephalus* Gmelin.

Rubigula Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14**: 576. Type, by original designation, *Turdus dispar* Horsfield.

Microtarsus Eyton, 1839, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 102. Type, by monotypy, *Microtarsus melanoleucus* Eyton.

Elathea Gistel, 1848, Naturges. Hohere Schulen: 8. Type, by original designation, *Brachypus plumifer* Gould = *Vanga flaviventris* Tickell.

Otocompsa Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein. **1**: 109. Type, by monotypy, *Lanius jocosus* Linnaeus.

Molpastes Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers **1**: 378. Type, by original designation, *Haematornis chrysorrhoides* Lafresnaye.

Alcurus Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12**: 930-955. Type, by monotypy, *Trichophorus striatus* Blyth.

Xanthixus Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **1**: 274. Type, by monotypy, *Pycnonotus flavescens* Blyth.

Kelaartia Jerdon, 1863, Bds. Ind. **2**: 86. Type, by monotypy, *Pycnonotus penicillatus* Blyth.

Cf. Deignan, H. G., 1948, 1949, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. **38**; **39**: 245-248, 279-281; 273-279.

Pycnonotus atriceps (Temminck)
Blackheaded Bulbul

Assam and East Pakistan east to Indochina, the Malaysian subregion, Palawan and the Andaman Islands.

1112. **Pycnonotus atriceps cinereoventris** (Blyth)

Brachypodius cinereoventris Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14**: 576. (Tipperah.)

Pycnonotus atriceps major Robinson & Kloss, 1923, Jour. Fed. Malay States Mus. **11** : 55. (Cachar.)

Cf. Ticehurst, C. B., 1939, Ibis **81** : 563.

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra, East Pakistan, east to Burma and the Indochinese subregion; in the lowlands and foothills, in dry and moist deciduous forest.

1113. **Pycnonotus atriceps fuscoflavescens** (Hume)

Brachypodius fuscoflavescens Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers **1** : 297. (Port Mouat and Mount Harriet, Andamans.)

Range.—South Andaman Island; in light forest.

Pycnonotus priocephalus (Jerdon)
Greyheaded Bulbul

Peninsular India.

1114. **Pycnonotus priocephalus** (Jerdon)

B.(rachypus) priocephalus Jerdon, 1839, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **10** : 246. (Peria Pass, Malabar.)

Range.—From western Mysore (Belgaum), and Goa south through Kerala and east to the Nilgiris (Coonoor), western Mysore and Coorg, from the lowlands to 6000 feet rarely; in moist interzone and evergreen forest.

Pycnonotus melanicterus (Gmelin)
Blackheaded Yellow Bulbul

India, Nepal east through Burma, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1115. **Pycnonotus melanicterus flaviventris** (Tickell)

Vanga flaviventris Tickell, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **2** : 573. (Dampara in Dholbhúm.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Mussoorie east through Nepal to Assam and East Pakistan, south to M.P. (Pachmarhi), Orissa and Andhra, and east to Burma, from the plains to 5000 feet (rarely 8000 feet); in scrub and semi-cultivation, dry and moist deciduous and margins of evergreen forest.

1116. **Pycnonotus melanicterus gularis** (Gould)

Brachypus gularis Gould, 1835, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 186. (Travancore.)

Range.—Southwestern India from western Mysore (Belgaum) to Kerala and the adjacent foothills of Madras and Mysore, from the lowlands to 4000 feet; near the edges of evergreen forest.

1117. **Pycnonotus melanicterus melanicterus** (Gmelin)

Muscicapa melanictera Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 : 941. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones, from the lowlands to 3000 feet ; in forest.

Pycnonotus jocosus (Linnaeus)
Redwhiskered Bulbul

India, Nepal, East Pakistan, and east through the Andaman and Nicobar islands and Burma, the Indochinese subregion to Hongkong and the adjacent south China coast.

1118. **Pycnonotus jocosus pyrrhotis** (Bonaparte)

Ixos pyrrhotis ' Hodgs.' = Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. 1 : 265. (*ex* India = Nepal *ex* Hodgson, 1844.)

Otocompsa jocosa provincialis Whistler, 1931, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 52 : 40. (Kumaon Bhabar.)

Range.—From East Punjab to U.P., Nepal, and Bihar, in the lowlands ; in villages, semi-cultivation, and open scrub.

1119. **Pycnonotus jocosus abuensis** (Whistler)

Otocompsa jocosa abuensis Whistler, 1931, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 52 : 40. (Mount Abu.)

Range.—Southeastern Rajasthan; in cultivated and scrub areas.

1120. **Pycnonotus jocosus fuscicaudatus** (Gould)

Otocompsa fuscicaudata Gould, 1866 (1865), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 3 : 664. (Southern India and Madras, restricted to Nilgiri Hills by Whistler & Kinnear, 1932, J.B.N.H.S. 35 : 756.)

Range.—Western India from the Tapti River south to Cape Comorin (Kanyakumari) and the Salem District of Madras, east to M.P. (Pachmarhi, Chikalda) ; in village topes, cultivation and cut-over scrub.

1121. **Pycnonotus jocosus emeria** (Linnaeus)

Motacilla Emeria Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. 1 : 187. (Benghala.)

Range.—Eastern Madras, Andhra, and Orissa east to West Bengal; in semi-cultivation and forest edges.

1122. **Pycnonotus jocosus whistleri** Deignan

Pycnonotus jocosus whistleri Deignan, 1948, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 38 : 280. (Cinque Is., Andaman Is.)

Range.—Andaman Islands ; Nicobar Is. (introduced).

Pycnonotus leucogenys (Gray)
Whitecheeked Bulbul

From Arabia east through Iraq and Iran, to central India, and the Himalayas from Afghanistan to Assam; Tadzhik S.S.R. (vagrant ?).

Cf. Ripley, S.D., 1958, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 35 : 1-5.

1123. **Pycnonotus leucogenys leucotis** (Gould)[1]

Ixos leucotis Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 6. (Karachi, Sind.)

Molpastes leucotis farahensis Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 64. (Farah, Afghanistan.)

Range.—Southern and western Afghanistan, West Pakistan in Baluchistan, Sind and west Punjab (except the range of the next form, i.e. south of the Salt Range), south and east to Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat (Ajwa, Deesa), Rajasthan, east Punjab, U.P., and northern M.P., in the plains only; in scrub and semi-desert tracts.

1124. **Pycnonotus leucogenys humii** (Oates)

Molpastes humii Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **1** : 274. (Jalálpoor, Punjab.)

Range.—Eastern Afghanistan (Jalalabad), West Pakistan in NW.F.P. from Bannu and Kohat east to Campbellpur, Rawalpindi, Jhelum and the Salt Range in west Punjab; in low foothills in semi-cultivation and hedgerows.

1125. **Pycnonotus leucogenys leucogenys** (Gray)

Brachypus leucogenys Gray, 1835, *in* Hardwicke's Ill. Zool. **2**, pl. 35, fig. 3. (Himalaya and in Kashmir, *vide* Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** : 567, restricted to Kashmir by Vaurie, 1958, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1869 : 19.)

Molpastes leucogenys picru Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 11. (Laghman, Afghanistan.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India (reaching NE. Afghanistan and the valley of the Kunar R.), from Chitral (where it is a summer visitor), Kashmir, east Punjab hills, Dharmsala, H.P., Simla, and Mussoorie through Nepal to Bhutan and the hills of Assam north of the Brahmaputra, from the foothills to 8000 feet; in wooded areas, often near cultivation in subtropical dry, pine, and moist temperate forest.

[1] *Molpastes magrathi* Whitehead (1908, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **21** : 48 [Bannu]) is a hybrid between *leucogenys* and *cafer*.

Pycnonotus cafer (Linnaeus)
Redvented Bulbul

From West Pakistan east through India and Ceylon to the Indo-chinese subregion and Java ; Fiji Islands (introduced).

Cf. Deignan, H. G., 1949, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. **39** : 277-279.

1126. **Pycnonotus cafer intermedius** Blyth

Pycnonotus intermedius Blyth, 1846, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **15** : 50. (Upper Provinces = Murree.)

Range.—West Pakistan in NW.F.P. east through the Salt Range foothills to east Punjab and U.P. as far as Kumaon, from the plains to 5000 feet ; in semi-cultivation, cut-over scrub and wooded ravines.

1127. **Pycnonotus cafer humayuni** Deignan

Pycnonotus cafer humayuni Deignan, 1951, Auk **68** : 110. (Deesa.)

Molpastes haemorrhous pallidus Baker, 1917, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **38** : 15. (Deesa.) *nec Pycnonotus layardi pallidus* (Roberts), 1912.

Range.—Central Punjab and eastern Sind in West Pakistan, central and southern east Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan, south to Bombay in Kutch, Saurashtra, Khandesh, and western M.P.; in lightly wooded areas of thorn and acacia scrub, semi-cultivation and gardens in the plains and foothills.

1128. **Pycnonotus cafer cafer** (Linnaeus)

Turdus cafer Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1** : 295. (Cape of Good Hope = Pondichéry *fide* Stresemann, 1952, Ibis **94** : 515, 520.)

H.(aematornis) pusillus Blyth, 1841, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **10** : 841. (Chingleput, Madras.)

Pycnonotus cafer vicinus Ripley, 1946, Spolia Zeylanica **24** : 228. (Mysore.)

Range.—From Khandesh in Bombay south through Goa, Madras, Mysore, and Kerala north on the east side through Andhra to the Godavari River, from sea level to 5000 feet; in light mixed deciduous and evergreen forest.

1129. **Pycnonotus cafer haemorrhousus** (Gmelin)

Muscicapa haemorrhousa Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. **1**, pt. 2, : 941. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones to 6000 feet.

1130. **Pycnonotus cafer saturatus** (Whistler & Kinnear)

Molpastes cafer saturatus Whistler & Kinnear, 1932, J.B.N.H.S. **35** : 754. (Anantagiri. [Visakhapatnam Dist.])

Range.—Andhra from the Godavari River northward into Orissa and possibly eastern M.P., from the sea coast to 3000 feet; in scrub, semi-cultivation, gardens, and village edges.

1131. **Pycnonotus cafer bengalensis** Blyth

Pycnonotus bengalensis Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** : 566. (Bengal.)

Ixos pygaeus 'Hodgs.' = Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. **1** : 265. (*ex* Him. Assam, Bengal.)

Pycnonotus cafer primrosei Deignan, 1949, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. **39** : 278. (Surma Tea Estate, Sylhet.)[1]

Molpastes cafer afer Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 11. (Mawphlang, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—Nepal, eastern U.P. (grading into *intermedius* in the western part of the State), Bihar, West Bengal, East Pakistan, and Assam; lowlands and up to 7000 feet; in gardens, roadside scrub, secondary growth, and forest edges.

1132. **Pycnonotus cafer stanfordi** Deignan

Pycnonotus cafer stanfordi Deignan, 1949, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. **39** : 277. (Taro or Dalu, upper Chindwin Dist., Burma.)

Pycnonotus burmanicus Sharpe, 1881, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **6** : 125. ('Burmese countries, ranging from Cachar into Pegu', = Composite and hybrid population from northeast Burma, *vide* Deignan, 1949, *op. cit.*)

Range.—Northern Burma and western Yunnan, possibly reaching Assam in the eastern Naga Hills (?). Birds identified by me as *stanfordi* from the central Naga Hills (1952, J.B.N.H.S. **50** : 488) appear better assigned to *bengalensis*.

Pycnonotus striatus (Blyth)
Striated Green Bulbul

From Nepal along the Himalayas east to Yunnan and south to Manipur and southern Burma.

[1] Series of specimens from Assam, Bengal, and Nepal show too much variation in the ear-coverts to support this proposed form.

1133. **Pycnonotus striatus striatus** (Blyth)

Trichophorus striatus Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 184. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal east to Bhutan in the Himalayas and south to the Khasia Hills, N. Cachar, Manipur and the Chin Hills, from about 4000 to 8000 feet; in dry and moist deciduous and evergreen forest.

1134. **Pycnonotus striatus arctus** Ripley

Pycnonotus striatus arctus Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **61** : 101. (Dreyi, Mishmi Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the Mishmi, Patkoi, and Naga hills and the adjacent areas of northern Burma, from 5000 to 9000 feet; in deciduous and evergreen forest.

Pycnonotus xantholaemus (Jerdon)
Yellowthroated Bulbul

India.

1135. **Pycnonotus xantholaemus** (Jerdon)

Brachypus xantholaemus Jerdon, 1844, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **13** : 122. (Eastern Ghats west of Nellore.)

Range.—Southern Andhra, Madras, Mysore in the Chitaldrug and Bangalore districts, and Kerala (Anaimalai Hills, one record), in sparse thorn scrub and light deciduous forest, from 2000 to 4000 feet. (Delacour, 1943, *op. cit.* : 23, suggests that this species may be related to *Pycnonotus finlaysoni* of Burma and Indochina.)

Pycnonotus penicillatus Blyth
Yellow-eared Bulbul

Ceylon.

1136. **Pycnonotus penicillatus** Blyth

Pycnonotus penicillatus Blyth, 1851, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **20** : 178. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the hill zone above 3000 feet.

Pycnonotus flavescens Blyth
Blyth's Bulbul

From Assam east to the Indochinese subregion and Borneo.

1137. **Pycnonotus flavescens flavescens** Blyth

Pycnonotus flavescens Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14 : 568. (Arakan.)

Xanthixus flavescens fugans Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4 : 40. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra, East Pakistan and Burma in the Chin Hills and Arakan, from 1500 to 7000 feet; in scrub jungle, semi-cultivation and deciduous and evergreen forest edges.

Pycnonotus luteolus (Lesson)
Whitebrowed Bulbul

India and Ceylon.

1138. **Pycnonotus luteolus luteolus** (Lesson)

Haematornis luteolus Lesson, 1841 [Jan.], (1840), Rev. Zool. : 354. (Bombay.)

Range.—Central India from the Gulf of Cambay east to southwestern Bengal and Orissa, south throughout the Peninsula. A bird of dry areas: scrub jungle, gardens, and cut-over thickets.

1139. **Pycnonotus luteolus insulae** Whistler & Kinnear

Pycnonotus luteolus insulae Whistler & Kinnear, 1932, J.B. N.H.S. 35 : 759. (Tellula, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, up to 3500 feet.

Genus **CRINIGER** Temminck

Criniger Temminck, 1821, Pl. Col. d'Ois., livr. 15. Type, by monotypy, *Criniger barbatus* Temminck.

Criniger flaveolus (Gould)
Whitethroated Bulbul

From the Garhwal Himalayas east through Assam to Burma, Java, and Bali.

1140. **Criniger flaveolus flaveolus** (Gould)

Trichophorus flaveolus Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 6. (Cachar.)

Criniger flaveolus viridulus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 10. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)

Criniger flaveolus aureolus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 10. (Kohima, Naga Hills.)

Range.—The Garhwal Himalayas east through Nepal to Assam and south to Tripura and the hills of East Pakistan, from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet; in cut-over scrub, sal, tropical wet and semi-evergreen, and wet and moist temperate forest.

Genus **HYPSIPETES** Vigors[1]

Hypsipetes Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 43. Type, by monotypy, *Hypsipetes Psaroïdes* Vigors.

Microscelis Gray, 1840, List Gen. Bds. : 28. Type, by subsequent designation, *Hypsipetes amaurotis* (Temminck).

Iole Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 286. Type, by monotypy, *Iole olivacea* Blyth = *I. virescens* Blyth.

Hypsipetes viridescens (Blyth)
Olive Bulbul[2]

From Assam in Cachar and Sylhet east through Burma.

1141. **Hypsipetes viridescens cacharensis** (Deignan)

Microscelis viridescens cacharensis Deignan, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **61** : 3. ('Chutla Bhil', Surma Valley and Hill Division, Cachar.)

Range.—Khasia Hills, Cachar, Sylhet south to Tripura in Assam, from the plains to 2000 feet; in second growth and dry and moist forest.

Hypsipetes nicobariensis Moore
Nicobar Bulbul

Nicobar Islands.

1142. **Hypsipetes nicobariensis** Moore

Hypsipetes nicobariensis Moore, *in* Horsfield & Moore, 1854, Cat. Bds. Mus. E.I.Co. **1** : 257. (Nicobars.)

Range.—Nicobar Islands.

Hypsipetes indicus (Jerdon)
Yellowbrowed Bulbul

Peninsular India and Ceylon.

[1] *Hypsipetes* Vigors, 1831, Aves, is not preoccupied by *Ypsipetes* Stephens, 1829, Lepidoptera, *vide* Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature, 1953 : 81, para. 159, footnote 77, based on a difference in spelling, see subsequent footnote, p. 500.

[2] *Criniger charlottae* Finsch, 1867, replaces *Iole olivacea* Blyth, 1844, and *Iole virescens* Blyth, 1845, preoccupied, *vide* Deignan, 1942, Auk **59** : 313.

1143. **Hypsipetes indicus ictericus** (Strickland)

Criniger ictericus Strickland, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **13**: 411. (East Indies = Mahableshwar.)

Range.—Western Ghats from Khandala south to Castle Rock and Goa, from 2000 to 6000 feet; in gardens, scrub, and deciduous and evergreen forest.

1144. **Hypsipetes indicus indicus** (Jerdon)

T.(richophorus) Indicus 'auct.'=Jerdon, 1839, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **10**: 249. (West Coast, hereby restricted to Wynaad.)

Iole icterica intensior Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52**: 64. (Kunjapani, Nilgiri Hills.)

Range.—Western Ghats south of Castle Rock through Mysore, western Madras, the Nilgiris and Kerala, and Ceylon (except the southwest), from the plains to 6000 feet; in moist scrub and deciduous and evergreen forest.

1145. **Hypsipetes indicus guglielmi** (Ripley)

Microscelis ictericus guglielmi Ripley, 1946, Spolia Zeylanica **24**: 230. (Depedene Estate, Rakwana, Ceylon.)

Range.—Southwest Ceylon in the Rakwana and Pelmadulla areas, in the low-country wet zone.

Hypsipetes virescens (Blyth)
Rufousbellied Bulbul

From the Himalayas east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1146. **Hypsipetes virescens mcclellandi** Horsfield

Hypsipetes mcclellandi Horsfield, 1840 [March], (1839), Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 159. (Assam.)

Ixos mcclellandi vargus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 10. (Bhimpedi, Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Mussoorie east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam south to the hills of East Pakistan, from the edge of the plains to 7000 feet; in light gallery forest and semi-cultivation, usually near pine, deciduous and evergreen forest.

Hypsipetes flavalus (Blyth)
Browneared Bulbul

A Himalayan species ranging east through the Burma hills.

1147. **Hypsipetes flavalus flavalus** (Blyth)

Hemixos flavala Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14**: 572. (Sub-Himalayan Ranges.)

Range.—From between Simla and Mussoorie east through Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and the hills of Assam south through the eastern East Pakistan hills to Arakan, from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet; primarily in deciduous and evergreen forest and forest edges and tea estates.

Hypsipetes madagascariensis (P. L. S. Müller)
Black Bulbul

From the Comoro Islands, Madagascar, and the Mascarene Islands east to India, Ceylon, the Indochinese subregion, southern China and Formosa.

1148. **Hypsipetes madagascariensis psaroïdes** Vigors

Hypsipetes Psaroïdes Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 43. (Himalayan Mountains = Simla.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Chitral in West Pakistan and Kashmir east to Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and the hills north of the Brahmaputra in Assam to the Dafla Hills (where the form intergrades with *nigrescens*), from 2000 feet in winter, up to 10,000 feet; in gardens, semi-cultivation, open glades, and subtropical pine, dry and wet deciduous, and evergreen forest.

1149. **Hypsipetes madagascariensis ganeesa** Sykes

Hypsipetes Ganeesa Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 86. (Ghauts, Dukhun.)

Range.—Western Ghats from Matheran in Bombay south to Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) east to the Shevaroy Hills, Berar (McMaster, 1871). Found from 2500 feet up, in secondary growth and introduced shade tree species on estates and in tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

1150. **Hypsipetes madagascariensis humii** (Whistler & Kinnear)

Microscelis psaroïdes humii Whistler & Kinnear, 1932, J.B. N.H.S. **35**: 754. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the hills and the low-country wet zone.

1151. **Hypsipetes madagascariensis nigrescens** Baker

Hypsipetes psaroïdes nigrescens Baker, 1917, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **38**: 15. (Upper Chindwin.)

Range.—From the Dafla Hills (where it intergrades with *psaroides*) east and south through the Assam hills and the hills of East Pakistan to the Chin Hills and Arakan, from 1000 to over 8000 feet; in scrub, secondary and deciduous and evergreen forest.

Family MUSCICAPIDAE: Babblers, Flycatchers, Warblers, Thrushes

Subfamily TIMALIINAE: Babblers

Cf. Delacour, J., 1946, L'Oiseau **16**: 7-36.

Genus **PELLORNEUM** Swainson

Pellorneum Swainson, 1832, Fauna Boreali-Americana: 487. Type, by original designation, *Pellorneum ruficeps* Swainson.

Pellorneum ruficeps Swainson
Spotted Babbler

Through India, Yunnan, and the Indochinese subregion.

Cf. Deignan, H. G., 1947, Smith. Misc. Coll. **107**: 1-20.

1152. **Pellorneum ruficeps punctatum** (Gould)

Cinclidia punctata Gould, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 137. (Himalayas = Kalka, Baghat, Simla, restricted by Deignan, *op. cit.*)

Pellorneum ruficeps jonesi Baker, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **41**: 9. (Kalka, Baghat, Simla.)

Range.—The western Himalayas from Kangra to Garhwal, from 1000 to 4000 feet; in heavy cut-over scrub, deciduous and evergreen forest.

1153. **Pellorneum ruficeps mandellii** Blanford

Pellorneum Mandellii Blanford, 1871, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, No. 9: 216. (Sikkim.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim duars to Bhutan, from 1000 to 4500 feet, higher to 6000 feet in the Nepal Valley; in cut-over scrub, heavy brush, secondary growth and deciduous and evergreen forest.

1154. **Pellorneum ruficeps ruficeps** Swainson

Pellorneum ruficeps Swainson, 1832, Fauna Boreali-Americana: 487. (India = Coonoor, Nilgiris, restricted by Deignan, *op. cit.*)

Range.—Western India from the Narbada River south to Malabar, Nilgiris, Eastern Ghats and adjacent lowlands, from Coimbatore to North Arcot and Visakhapatnam, isolated hill tracts of Bihar, Orissa, and West Bengal, from the plains to 4500 feet; in scrub, bamboo groves, deciduous and evergreen forest.

1155. **Pellorneum ruficeps olivaceum** Jerdon

Pellorneum olivaceum Jerdon, 1839, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **10** : 255. (Trichur, Cochin State, restricted by Deignan, *op. cit.*)

Pellorneum ruficeps granti Harington, 1913, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **33** : 81. (Mynall, Travancore.)

Range.—Kerala from the lowlands to 6000 feet; in sholas and mixed deciduous-evergreen forest.

1156. **Pellorneum ruficeps chamelum** Deignan

Pellorneum ruficeps chamelum Deignan, 1947, Smith. Misc. Coll. **107** : 6. (Gunjong, Cachar.)

Range.—Garo and Khasia hills east to the Naga Hills east of Kohima, from the plains to 4800 feet; in cut-over scrub and forest.

1157. **Pellorneum ruficeps pectorale** Godwin-Austen

Pellorneum pectoralis Godwin-Austen, 1877, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **46** : 41. (Sadiya, Assam.)

Range.—Northeastern Assam in the Sadiya Frontier Tract, perhaps west in the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra; in moist deciduous and evergreen forest.

1158. **Pellorneum ruficeps ripleyi** Deignan

Pellorneum ruficeps ripleyi Deignan, 1947, Smith. Misc. Coll. **107** : 7. (Margherita, Assam.)

Range.—Northeastern Assam in the Lakhimpur District.

1159. **Pellorneum ruficeps vocale** Deignan

Pellorneum ruficeps vocale Deignan, 1951, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 7 : 2. (Kanglatongbi, Manipur.)

Range.—Valley of central Manipur; in grass, cut-over scrub and deciduous and evergreen forest.

Pellorneum palustre Gould
Marsh Spotted Babbler

Central and eastern Assam.

1160. **Pellorneum palustre** Gould

Pellorneum palustre Gould, 1872, Bds. Asia **3** : pl. 65, pt. 24. (Cachar, Assam.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra east to north Lakhimpur, from the plains to 2500 feet ; in grass and reeds.

Pellorneum fuscocapillum (Blyth)
Browncapped Babbler

Ceylon.

1161. **Pellorneum fuscocapillum fuscocapillum** (Blyth)

Drymocataphus fuscocapillus Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18** : 815. (Colombo, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, from the foothills to 5500 feet from the northern dry zone in the west to the southwest wet zone and east through the hills.

1162. **Pellorneum fuscocapillum babaulti** (Wells)

Scotocichla fuscicapilla babaulti Wells, 1919, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **39** : 69. (Trincomalee, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country dry zone in dry deciduous forest and scrub.

1163. **Pellorneum fuscocapillum scortillum** Ripley

Pellorneum fuscocapillum scortillum Ripley, 1946, Spolia Zeylanica **24** : 226. (Rakwana, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country wet zone and the southwest face of the hills.

Pellorneum albiventre (Godwin-Austen)
Brown Babbler

Bhutan and Assam, east to Burma and the Indochinese subregion.

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1949, Ibis **91** : 414-421.
Ripley, S. D., & Hall, B. P., 1954, Ibis **96** : 486-487.

1164. **Pellorneum albiventre albiventre** (Godwin-Austen)

Neornis albiventris Godwin-Austen, 1876, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **45** : 199. (Manipur Valley.)

Turdinus nagaensis Godwin-Austen, 1877, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **20** : 519. (Naga Hills.)

Range.—Bhutan and adjacent Assam foothills and Cachar, east to Manipur, south to the Chin Hills (Mt. Victoria) in Burma, from the lowlands to 5000 feet ; in evergreen and moist deciduous forest and scrub.

1165. **Pellorneum albiventre ignotum** Hume

Pellorneum ignotum Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers 5 : 334. (Sadiya, N.E. Assam.)

Range.—Mishmi Hills north and east of the Brahmaputra River.

Genus **TRICHASTOMA** Blyth

Trichastoma Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 11 : 795. Type, by original designation, *Tr.(ichastoma) rostratum* Blyth.

Malacocincla Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14 : 600. Type, by monotypy, *Malacocincla Abbotti* Blyth.

Trichastoma tickelli (Blyth)
Tickell's Babbler

Assam east through the Indochinese subregion to Malaya.

1166. **Trichastoma tickelli assamensis** (Sharpe)

Drymocataphus assamensis Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. 7 : 557. (Dhollah, Assam.)

Range.—Assam, north and south of the Brahmaputra, from the foothills to 7000 feet; in evergreen and deciduous forest and heavy cut-over scrub.

Trichastoma abbotti (Blyth)
Abbott's Babbler

Nepal, east to Malaya and Thailand.

1167. **Trichastoma abbotti abbotti** (Blyth)

Malacocincla Abbotti Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14 : 601. (Ramree Island, Arakan.)

Malacocincla abbotti amabilis Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4 : 39. (Nichuguard, Naga Hills.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal along the foothills of the Himalayas to Sikkim, south through West Bengal to Jessore and Khulna in East Pakistan, and Assam, from the plains to 2000 feet; in evergreen and deciduous forest, bamboo jungle, cane cultivation and heavy scrub.

Genus **POMATORHINUS** Horsfield

Pomatorhinus Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 13 : 164. Type, by monotypy, *Pomatorhinus montanus* Horsfield.

Pomatorhinus schisticeps Hodgson
Slatyheaded Scimitar Babbler

India and Ceylon, east through the Indochinese subregion to Formosa and south through the Malaysian subregion.

1168. **Pomatorhinus schisticeps leucogaster** Gould

Pomatorhinus leucogaster Gould, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 137. (Himalayas = Simla.)

Pomatorhinus pinwilli Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **7** : 413. (N.W. Himalayas.)

Range.—Northwest Himalayas, from H. P. to Garhwal, from the foothills to 5000 feet ; in dry and moist deciduous forest, bamboo, and heavy patches of scrub.

1169. **Pomatorhinus schisticeps schisticeps** Hodgson

Pomatorhinus schisticeps Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 181. (Nepal.)

Pomatorhinus assamensis Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 451. (Assam, hereby restricted to the Khasia Hills.)

Range.—From Kumaon east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Buxa duars, to Bhutan, and the hills of Assam north and west of the Brahmaputra, (except the range of the next form) and south in Cachar, the Mikir Hills, east to Tamanthi on the central Chindwin River in Burma, from the edge of the plains to 5000 feet; in evergreen, moist and dry deciduous forest and heavy secondary growth.

1170. **Pomatorhinus schisticeps sálimalii** Ripley

Pomatorhinus montanus sálimalii Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **61** : 101. (Tezu, Mishmi Hills, NE. Assam.)

Range.—Mishmi Hills, NE. Assam ; in evergreen forest.

1171. **Pomatorhinus schisticeps cryptanthus** Hartert

Pomatorhinus schisticeps cryptanthus Hartert, 1915, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **36** : 35. (Margherita, Assam.)

Range.—North Lakhimpur Division of Assam from Dibrugarh to Margherita, from the plains to the foothills ; in evergreen forest and dense scrub.

1172. **Pomatorhinus schisticeps obscurus** Hume

Pomatorhinus Obscurus Hume, 1872, Stray Feathers 1 : 7. (Mount Aboo.)

Range.—Southwest Rajasthan (Mount Abu), northern Bombay (Dangs) south to Tapti R., western and northwest M.P., perhaps as far as Balaghat and Pachmarhi, merging into *horsfieldii* in the southern part of its range. From the plains to 2000 feet; in dense bamboo groves, dry and moist deciduous and semi-evergreen forest and tropical thorn jungle.

1173. **Pomatorhinus schisticeps horsfieldii** Sykes

Pomatorhinus horsfieldii Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 89. (Mahableshwar, Western Ghats.)

Range.—Northern and central Bombay, and M.P., intergrading with the previous form, south through the Deccan, to northern Hyderabad, Andhra and southern Orissa, from the plains to 3500 feet; in bamboo jungle, dry and moist deciduous and semi-evergreen forest.

1174. **Pomatorhinus schisticeps travancoreensis** Harington

Pomatorhinus horsfieldii travancoreensis Harington, 1914, J.B.N.H.S. **23** : 333. (Peermell (*sic*) [= Peermed.] Travancore.)

Range.—Southern Bombay from Londa (intergrading with *horsfieldii* north of this area) south through western Madras, western Mysore and Kerala, from the foothills to 6000 feet; in bamboo, deciduous and evergreen forest, and thorn scrub.

1175. **Pomatorhinus schisticeps maderaspatensis** Whistler

Pomatorhinus horsfieldii maderaspatensis Whistler, 1936, J.B.N.H.S. **38** : 699. (Kurumbapatti, Salem District, Madras.)

Range.—Hyderabad from the Ambrabad Plateau southeast through Andhra and Madras in the lower Eastern Ghats, Shevaroy, Palkonda, and Nallamalai hills, from the plains to 4500 feet; in bamboo, thick thorn scrub, dry and moist deciduous and semi-evergreen forest.

1176. **Pomatorhinus schisticeps holdsworthi** Whistler

Pomatorhinus horsfieldii holdsworthi Whistler, 1942, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **62** : 51-52. (Ohiya, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, low-country dry zone and eastern hill zone, from the plains to 6000 feet; in dry and moist deciduous and evergreen forest.

1177. **Pomatorhinus schisticeps melanurus** Blyth

Pomatorhinus melanurus Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 481. (Uragaha [restricted by Whistler], Ceylon.)

Range.—Low-country wet zone and western hill zone from the hills east of Matale south through the Peak Range to the Sinharadja Forest area, west to Uragaha and east to Ratnapura; from the plains to 6500 feet; in dry and moist deciduous and tropical moist evergreen forest.

Pomatorhinus ruficollis Hodgson
Rufousnecked Scimitar Babbler

From Kumaon east through Assam to northern Burma, Yunnan, the northern Indochinese subregion, Hainan, and Formosa.

1178. **Pomatorhinus ruficollis ruficollis** Hodgson

Pomatorhinus ruficollis Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19**: 182. (Nepal, hereby restricted to Kathmandu Valley.)

Range.—From Kumaon (Lohaghat, 1951, specimen in Yale Peabody Museum; Almora, 1942, J.B.N.H.S. **43**: 257) east through western and central Nepal, from 4700 to 11,000 feet, sometimes wandering as low as 2700 feet in winter. In tropical moist deciduous, subtropical pine, and moist temperate forest.

1179. **Pomatorhinus ruficollis godwini** Kinnear

Pomatorhinus ruficollis godwini Kinnear, 1944, Ibis **86**: 79. (Chungkar, Trashigong-Duwengiri Road, S.E. Bhutan, 6000 ft.)

Range.—East Nepal east of the Arun Kosi River, east through Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, and Dafla Hills of Assam, from 5000 to 9000 feet; in tropical wet evergreen, subtropical wet, and wet temperate forest.

1180. **Pomatorhinus ruficollis bakeri** Harington

Pomatorhinus ruficollis bakeri Harington, 1914, J.B.N.H.S. **23**: 336. (Shillong, Khasia Hills.)

Pomatorhinus ruficollis recter Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 4. (Blue Mountain, Lushai Hills, Assam.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra, south to the hills of East Pakistan and southwest Burma, from the foothills to 6000 feet; in secondary scrub, bamboo clumps in tropical wet and semi-evergreen, sal, and subtropical wet and pine forest.

Pomatorhinus erythrogenys Vigors
Rustycheeked Scimitar Babbler

The northwest Himalayas, east to west China and south to Burma and northwest Thailand.

1181. **Pomatorhinus erythrogenys erythrogenys** Vigors

Pomatorhinus erythrogenys Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 172. (Himalayas = Simla-Almora area.)

Range.—From Kohala in the Jhelum Valley and Kishtwar and the Murree hills east through Kangra to Simla and Naini Tal, from 2000 to 9000 feet; in thick scrub, subtropical dry, pine and moist temperate forest.

1182. **Pomatorhinus erythrogenys ferrugilatus** Hodgson

Pomatorhinus Ferrugilatus Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19**: 180. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, from 3800 to 7500 feet; in secondary scrub, sal, pine, and moist temperate forest.

1183. **Pomatorhinus erythrogenys haringtoni** Baker

Pomatorhinus haringtoni Baker, 1914, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **33**: 123. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, from 1200 to 7000 feet; in scrub, subtropical wet, pine, and wet temperate forest.

1184. **Pomatorhinus erythrogenys mcclellandi** Godwin-Austen

Pomatorhinus McClellandi Godwin-Austen, 1873, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **39**: 103, pl. 2. (Khasia Hills.)

Pomatorhinus erythrogenys erythrotis Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4**: 38. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—Assam hills from the Miri Hills east to the Mishmi Hills, and the head of the Assam Valley, and south of the Brahmaputra south to the hills of East Pakistan and southwest Burma, from the plains to 5000 feet; in thick scrub, subtropical wet, moist deciduous, and moist evergreen forest.

Pomatorhinus hypoleucos (Blyth)
Large Scimitar Babbler

Assam, East Pakistan and Burma south to Malaya, and the Indochinese subregion.

1185. **Pomatorhinus hypoleucos hypoleucos** (Blyth)

Orthorhinus hypoleucos Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13**: 371. (Arakan.)

Range.—From the Dafla Hills east around the head of the Assam Valley; hills south of the Brahmaputra, East Pakistan, and hills of west and southwest Burma, from the plains to 4000 feet; in dense cane brakes and subtropical wet, semi-evergreen and moist evergreen forest.

Pomatorhinus ferruginosus Blyth
Coralbilled Scimitar Babbler

From Nepal east through the Indochinese subregion.

1186. **Pomatorhinus ferruginosus ferruginosus** Blyth

Pomatorhinus ferruginosus Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14**: 597. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Nepal, east through Sikkim and Bhutan to the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra, from 2000 to 12,000 feet; in dense undergrowth in pine, wet, moist and dry temperate and subtropical wet forest.

1187. **Pomatorhinus ferruginosus formosus** Koelz

Pomatorhinus ferruginosus formosus Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4**: 39. (Tura Mountain, Garo Hills.)

Range.—Assam hills south and east of the Brahmaputra, Garo, Khasia, Naga and Manipur, from 3000 feet up; in forest edges and subtropical wet, semi-evergreen and moist evergreen forest.

1188. **Pomatorhinus ferruginosus phayrei** Blyth

P.(omatorhinus) Phayrei Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 452. (Arracan.)

Range.—Assam in the Lushai Hills above 3000 feet; in evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps Walden
Lloyd's Scimitar Babbler

Assam east to Burma, Thailand, and northern Indochina.

1189. **Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps stenorhynchus** Godwin-Austen

Pomatorhinus stenorhynchus Godwin-Austen, 1877, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **46** : 43. (Near Sadiya, Assam.)

Range.—Assam in the Mishmi Hills and north Burma in the upper Chindwin and Myitkyina areas, from 2290 to 6000 feet; in tropical evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

1190. **Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps austeni** Hume

Pomatorhinus austeni Hume, 1881, Stray Feathers **10** : 152. (E. Manipur.)

Range.—From north Cachar east and north to Margherita, Naga Hills, south to Manipur and probably lower Chindwin of Burma, from 2000 to 6000 feet; in mixed deciduous, evergreen, tropical evergreen, and subtropical wet forest.

Genus **XIPHIRHYNCHUS** Blyth

Xiphirhynchus Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 175. Type, by monotypy, *Xiphirhynchus superciliaris* Blyth. (Not *Xiphorhynchus* Swainson, 1827.)

Xiphorhamphus Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 929-947. Type, by monotypy, *Xiphirhynchus superciliaris* Blyth.

Xiphirhynchus superciliaris Blyth
Slenderbilled Scimitar Babbler

The Himalayas, from eastern Nepal through Assam to Burma and the Indochinese subregion.

1191. **Xiphirhynchus superciliaris superciliaris** Blyth

Xiphirhynchus superciliaris Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 176. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, and probably to the Miri and Dafla hills of north Assam, from about 2000 feet in cold weather up to 11,000 feet; in bamboo groves in semi-evergreen, subtropical wet and wet temperate forest.

1192. **Xiphirhynchus superciliaris intextus** Ripley

Xiphirhynchus superciliaris intextus Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **61** : 105. (Dreyi, Mishmi Hills, NE. Assam.)

Xiphorhamphus superciliaris arquatellus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 4. (Blue Mountain, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—From the Mishmi Hills south through the hills south of the Brahmaputra in Assam and probably the neighbouring hills of East Pakistan and west Burma, from the foothills to 9000 feet; in tropical evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Genus **RIMATOR** Blyth

Rimator Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 154. Type, by monotypy, *Rimator malacoptilus* Blyth.

Rimator malacoptilus Blyth
Longbilled Wren-Babbler

Sikkim, Darjeeling, Assam, north Burma (sight records), Tonkin, and Sumatra.

1193. **Rimator malacoptilus malacoptilus** Blyth

Rimator malacoptilus Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 154. (Darjeeling.)

Rimator malacoptilus amadoni Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 5. (Mawphlang, Khasia Hills.)

Range.—Sikkim, Darjeeling, Assam, and probably the adjacent hills of East Pakistan and west Burma, from 3000 to 9000 feet; in scrub, secondary growth, and evergreen and subtropical forest.

Genus **NAPOTHERA** G. R. Gray

Napothera G.R. Gray, 1842, Appendix List Gen. Bds.: 8. Type, by original designation, *Myiothera epilepidota* Temminck. [*Nopthera* Macklot, 1830, *Napothera* Boie, 1832, *Nopothera* S. Müller, 1835, *Napothera* G. R. Gray, 1840, are all *nomina nuda*.]

Turdinus Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13**: 382. Type, by monotypy, *Malacopteron macrodactylum* Strickland.

Turdinulus Hume, 1878, Stray Feathers **6**: 235. Type, by monotypy, *Pnoepyga roberti* Godwin-Austen & Walden.

Gypsophila Oates, 1883, Handb. Bds. Brit. Burma **1**: 61. Type, by monotypy, *Turdinus crispifrons* Blyth.

Napothera brevicaudata (Blyth)
Streaked, or Short-tailed, Wren-Babbler

From the hills of northeastern and central Assam, east through Burma and the Indochinese subregion and south to Malaya and Borneo.

1194. **Napothera brevicaudata striata** (Blyth)

Turdinus striatus Blyth, 1870, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **39**: 269. (Khasia Hills.)

Napothera brevicaudata naphaea Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 5. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the Khasia Hills east and north through north Lakhimpur to the Mishmi Hills and south to Manipur, possibly in the adjacent hills of west Burma, from 2250 feet up; in tropical, wet and semi-evergreen forest, bamboo clumps, and dense cut-over scrub.

Napothera epilepidota (Temminck)
Small Wren-Babbler

From Assam east through Burma and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1195. **Napothera epilepidota roberti** (Godwin-Austen & Walden)

Pnoepyga roberti Godwin-Austen & Walden, 1875, Ibis: 252. (Chakha, Manipur.)

Range.—Assam from the Khasia Hills east through Cachar to Manipur and the Naga Hills, from 3000 feet up; in tropical, wet and semi-evergreen forest.

1196. **Napothera epilepidota guttaticollis** (Ogilvie-Grant)

Turdinulus guttaticollis Ogilvie-Grant, 1895, Ibis: 432. (Miri Hills, Assam.)

Range.—Bhutan (Diwangiri) and Miri Hills of Assam east to Margherita and the upper Chindwin in Burma, from the edge of the plains to 5000 feet; in tropical, wet and semi-evergreen forest.

Genus **MICROURA** Gould

Microura Gould, 1837, Icones Av., pl. 5. Type, by monotypy, *Microura squamata* Gould. *Nec Microura* Ehrenberg, 1831.[1]

Pnoepyga Hodgson, 1844, Zool. Misc.: 82. Type, by subsequent designation, Zimmer & Vaurie, 1954, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **74**: 41, *Tesia albiventer* Hodgson.

[1] Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature 1953: 81, para. 159, footnote 77, and *see* page 78, para. 152, ref. art. 34, recommends retention of a genus as valid if it differs from another genus 'in spelling by even one letter.'

Microura albiventer (Hodgson)
Scalybreasted Wren-Babbler

From the northwestern Himalayas east through Assam to west China in Yunnan, Szechuan, and Formosa.

1197. **Microura albiventer pallidior** (Kinnear)

Pnoepyga albiventer pallidior Kinnear, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 45 : 10. (Dharmsala, Punjab, 4000 feet.)

Range.—Northwest Himalayas in the Punjab from Duala Dhar east to Kumaon and Nepal east as far as Okhaldunga district, from the edge of the plains in winter to 12,000 feet; in sal, subtropical pine, and moist temperate forest.

1198. **Microura albiventer albiventer** (Hodgson)

Tesia albiventer Hodgson, Feb. 1837, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 6: 102. (Nepal, hereby restricted to Ilam dist., eastern Nepal.)

Microura squamata Gould, Aug. 1837, Icones Av., pl. 5. (Cachar.)

Pnoepyga albiventer vegeta Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 11. (Kohima, Naga Hills.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, Assam, and Burma in the Chin Hills and hills of northeast Burma, from about 2000 feet in winter up to 12,000 feet; in tropical wet evergreen, semi-evergreen, subtropical wet, and wet temperate forest.

Microura pusilla (Hodgson)
Brown, or Lesser Scalybreasted, Wren-Babbler

From Nepal east through Assam, Burma, Yunnan, and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1199. **Microura pusilla pusilla** (Hodgson)

Pnoepyga pusillus Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 13, : 25. (Nepal.)

Pnoepyga pusilla pygmaea Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4 : 40. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet (Pachakshiri), Assam, and probably in the East Pakistan hills, south through Burma; from the base of the hills in winter to 11,000 feet, in dense scrub and tropical wet, semi-evergreen, and subtropical wet forest.

Genus **SPELAEORNIS** David & Oustalet

Spelaeornis David & Oustalet, 1877, Oiseaux de la chine : 228. Type, by subsequent designation, *Pnoepyga troglodytoides* Verreaux.

Elachura Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. 1 : 339. Type, by original designation, *Troglodytes punctatus* Blyth.

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1950, Auk 67 : 390-391.
Ripley, S. D., 1952, J.B.N.H.S. 50 : 492-494.
Ripley, S. D., 1954, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 20: 1-4.

Spelaeornis caudatus (Blyth)
Tailed Wren-Babbler

Nepal, Sikkim, Darjeeling, and Bhutan.

1200. **Spelaeornis caudatus** (Blyth)

Tesia caudata Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14 : 588. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and Bhutan, from 6000 to 10,000 feet; in tropical semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Spelaeornis badeigularis Ripley
Mishmi Wren

Mishmi Hills, northeast Assam.

1201. **Spelaeornis badeigularis** Ripley

Spelaeornis badeigularis Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 61 : 103. (Dreyi, Mishmi Hills, NE. Assam.)

Range.—Known only from the type from Dreyi, 5140 feet, in subtropical wet forest.

Spelaeornis longicaudatus (Horsfield & Moore)
Longtailed Wren-Babbler

Assam hills south of the Brahmaputra.

1202. **Spelaeornis longicaudatus** (Horsfield & Moore)

Pnoepyga longicaudata Horsfield & Moore, 1854, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. 1 : 398. (Afghanistan *errore* = Khasia Hills.)

Range.—Khasia Hills, north Cachar and Kedimai in Manipur, from 3500 to 6500 feet; in tropical wet evergreen, subtropical wet, and pine forest.

Spelaeornis chocolatinus (Godwin-Austen & Walden)
Streaked Longtailed Wren-Babbler

Hills of eastern Assam south and east of the Brahmaputra, Burma, and Tonkin.

1203. **Spelaeornis chocolatinus chocolatinus** (Godwin-Austen & Walden)

Pnoepyga chocolatina Godwin-Austen & Walden, 1875, Ibis: 252. (Kedimai, Manipur.)

Elachura haplonota Baker, 1892, Ibis: 62. (Hangrum, N. Cachar.)

Spelaeornis chocolatinus nagaensis Ripley, 1951, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 6: 4. (Mt. Japvo, Naga Hills.)

Range.—Assam in north Cachar from Hangrum east to the Naga Hills, east to Pfutsero, south to Kedimai in Manipur, from 5500 up to 8000 feet; in tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen forest.

1204. **Spelaeornis chocolatinus oatesi** (Rippon)

Urocichla oatesi Rippon, 1904, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 14: 83. (Mount Victoria.)

Range.—Southeast Assam in the Lushai Hills from about 4500 to 8000 feet; in subtropical wet, semi-evergreen and evergreen forest.

Spelaeornis troglodytoides (Verreaux)
Longtailed Spotted Wren-Babbler

From eastern Bhutan and southeast Tibet north and east to north Burma, Yunnan, Szechuan, Kansu and Shensi.

1205. **Spelaeornis troglodytoides sherriffi** Kinnear

Spelaeornis souliei sherriffi Kinnear, 1934, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 54: 107. (Dongna La, between Lingtse and Trashi Yangtsi, East Bhutan, 10,500 ft.)

Range.—East Bhutan at about 10,000 feet, in subtropical wet and wet temperate forest.

Spelaeornis formosus (Walden)
Spotted Wren-Babbler

Sikkim, Bhutan, north Assam, Burma (Mount Victoria), and Fokien, south China.

1206. **Spelaeornis formosus** (Walden)

Troglodytes formosus Walden, 1874, Ibis : 91. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim and Assam in Dafla Hills, Khasia Hills, Manipur and northern Lushai Hills, from the edge of the plains to 9000 feet ; in long grass, scrub, and tropical semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Genus **SPHENOCICHLA** Godwin-Austen & Walden

Sphenocichla Godwin-Austen & Walden, 1875, Ibis : 250. Type, by monotypy, *Sphenocichla roberti* Godwin-Austen & Walden.

Sphenocichla humei (Mandelli)
Wedgebilled Wren

From the hills of Sikkim east to northern Burma.

1207. **Sphenocichla humei humei** (Mandelli)

Heterorhynchus humei Mandelli, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 415. (Sikkim.)

Range.—Sikkim and the Aka and Mishmi hills of north Assam, from 4000 feet up ; in bamboo, dense scrub, and tropical wet and semi-evergreen forest.

1208. **Sphenocichla humei roberti** Godwin-Austen & Walden

Sphenocichla roberti Godwin-Austen & Walden, 1875, Ibis : 251. (Hemes Peak, North Cachar hills.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra in north Cachar, Naga and Manipur hills and northern Burma, from 3000 feet up ; in dense scrub and bamboo clumps and evergreen forest.

Genus **STACHYRIS** Hodgson

Stachyris Hodgson, *in* Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 378. Type, by original designation, *Stachyris nigriceps* Hodgson.

Stachyridopsis Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **7** : 596-597. Type, by original designation, *Stachyris ruficeps* Blyth.

Thringorhina Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. 1 : 155. Type, by original designation, *Turdinus guttatus* Blyth.

Stachyris rufifrons Hume
Redfronted Babbler

From Sikkim east through Assam and Burma to the Indochinese subregion.

1209. **Stachyris rufifrons ambigua** (Harington)

Stachyridopsis rufifrons ambigua Harington, 1915, J.B.N.H.S. **23**: 631. (Gunjong, north Cachar.)

Range.—Sikkim, Bhutan duars and the foothills of Assam, south to East Pakistan, from the edge of the plains to 4000 feet; in dense undergrowth and jungle patches of grass, in tropical wet and semi-evergreen forest.

Stachyris ruficeps Blyth
Redheaded Babbler

Nepal east through the Himalayas to Assam, south and west China and Formosa, and the Indochinese subregion.

1210. **Stachyris ruficeps ruficeps** Blyth

Stachyris ruficeps Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 452. (Darjeeling.)

Stachyris ruficeps rufipectus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 6. (Kohima, Naga Hills.)[1]

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and the Assam hills, Orissa (Simlipal Hills, specimen, Sálim Ali, 1949, B.N.H.S. coll.). From 3000 to 8000 feet (in winter to 2000 feet); in secondary scrub, bamboo, and subtropical wet and pine, and tropical semi-evergreen and wet forest.

Stachyris pyrrhops Blyth
Redbilled Babbler

The Himalayas in West Pakistan, India, and Nepal.

1211. **Stachyris pyrrhops** Blyth

Stachyris pyrrhops Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13**: 379. (Nepal.)

Stachyris pyrrhops ochrops Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 6. (Kotla, Kangra Dist., Punjab.)

Range.—West Pakistan from Murree east along the Himalayas through east Punjab, U.P. to east central Nepal, from 3000 to 8000 feet; in subtropical dry, and pine forest.

Stachyris chrysaea Blyth
Goldheaded Babbler

Nepal east through Assam to Burma and Malaya, and Sumatra.

[1] This subspecies described by Koelz (1954, *tom. cit.*: 6) is an example of considerable confusion on the author's part. Two separate species were used in his comparison. Obviously his form could only belong to one. The characters he cites represent an indication only and disappear when series of fresh specimens are compared.

1212. **Stachyris chrysaea chrysaea** Blyth

Stachyris chrysaea Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13**: 379. (Nepal.)

Stachyris chrysaea chrysocoma Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 5. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—Nepal (probably east Nepal), Darjeeling, Sikkim, and Assam south to Manipur, from 4000 to 7000 feet; in subtropical wet and tropical semi-evergreen, and wet forest.

1213. **Stachyris chrysaea binghami** Rippon

Stachyris binghami Rippon, 1904, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **14** : 84. (Mount Victoria, Chin Hills.)

Stachyris chrysaea crocina Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 6. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the Lushai Hills south to the hills of East Pakistan and the Chin Hills and Arakan in Burma; from 4000 to 7500 feet, in tropical semi- and wet-evergreen, and subtropical wet forest.

Stachyris nigriceps Blyth
Blackthroated Babbler

From Nepal, east through Assam and Burma, to the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1214. **Stachyris nigriceps nigriceps** Blyth

Stachyris nigriceps Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13**: 378. (Nepal.)

Range.—From central Nepal east along the Himalayas, through Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, and the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra, east to the Miri Hills, ranging from about 3500 to 6000 feet (rarely to 10,000 feet) in the western part, gradually descending farther east to the edge of the plains; in subtropical wet and pine, tropical moist, sal, and semi-evergreen forest.

1215. **Stachyris nigriceps coei** Ripley

Stachyris nigriceps coei Ripley, 1952, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 14 : 2. (Dreyi, Mishmi Hills.)

Range.—Mishmi Hills, northeast Assam, from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet; in tropical wet evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

1216. **Stachyris nigriceps spadix** Ripley

Stachyris nigriceps spadix Ripley, 1948, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 68 : 89. (Laisung, north Cachar.)

Stachyris nigriceps ravida Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 5. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)

Cf. Hall, B. P., 1954, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 74 : 73-74.

Range.—Assam in the Garo, Khasia, Cachar, Lushai hills south to upper Burma in the Chin Hills, extreme southwest of Shan States and north Tenasserim; from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet, in subtropical wet and pine, tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

1217. **Stachyris nigriceps coltarti** Harington

Stachyris nigriceps coltarti Harington, 1913, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 33 : 61. (Margherita, Assam.)

Range.—Northeast Assam in the Margherita area, Naga Hills, and northern Burma, from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet; in subtropical wet, semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

Stachyris oglei (Godwin-Austen)
Austen's Spotted Babbler

Eastern Assam.

1218. **Stachyris oglei** (Godwin-Austen)

Actinura oglei Godwin-Austen, 1877, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 46 : 42. (Sadiya, Assam.)

Range.—Margherita area north to Sadiya in the Mishmi Hills; tropical wet evergreen and subtropical wet forest, at 6000 feet.

Genus **DUMETIA** Blyth

Dumetia Blyth, 1849, Cat. Bds. Mus. Asiat. Soc. : 140, 185. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds. Brit. Mus. : 45), *Timalia hyperythra* Franklin.

Dumetia hyperythra (Franklin)
Rufousbellied Babbler

India and Ceylon.

1219. **Dumetia hyperythra abuensis** Harington

Dumetia albigularis abuensis Harington, 1915, J.B.N.H.S. 23 : 429. (Mount Abu.)

Range.—Southern Rajasthan (Sambhar Lake and Mount Abu), Saurashtra, and south in Gujarat along the foothills and coastal plains to Bombay City and Salsette Island.

1220. **Dumetia hyperythra navarroi** Abdulali

Dumetia hyperythra navarroi Abdulali, 1959, J.B.N.H.S. 56 : 333. (Khandala, Western Ghats, Poona District, Bombay State.)

Range.—From Kihim in Kolaba District up the Ghats to Thana and Poona Districts, Bombay State; sea level to 2000 feet, in open country, scrub, deciduous and evergreen forest.

1221. **Dumetia hyperythra albogularis** (Blyth)

M.(alacocercus) (?) *albogularis* Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 16 : 453. ('southern India,' restricted to Mysore by Baker, 1921, Handlist : 24.)

Range.—Bombay State south of the preceding forms, Goa, Madras to Mysore and Kerala in the Nilgiri and Palni Hills; in central India extends north and east to a line Jhansi-Mhow-Jalna-Hyderabad in southern U.P., M.P., eastern Bombay, and Andhra south to the Krishna River; from the plains to 3000 feet in tall grass, deciduous scrub and tropical thorn forest.

1222. **Dumetia hyperythra hyperythra** (Franklin)

Timalia hyperythra Franklin, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 118. (Ganges near Benares.)

Range.—From the Himalayan foothills of U.P. in Kumaon, and Nepal south to M.P., east of the preceding race, east to Orissa, West Bengal, and the Sikkim duars; in scrub, semi-cultivation, tropical dry deciduous and sal forest.

1223. **Dumetia hyperythra phillipsi** Whistler

Dumetia hyperythra phillipsi Whistler, 1941, Ibis : 319. (Kumbalgamuwa, Ceylon, 3000 feet.)

Range.—Ceylon, in scrub and high grasslands, from the plains to 5000 feet.

Genus **RHOPOCICHLA** Oates[1]

Rhopocichla Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **1** : 159. Type, by original designation, *Brachypteryx atriceps* Jerdon.

Rhopocichla atriceps (Jerdon)
Blackheaded Babbler

India and Ceylon.

1224. **Rhopocichla atriceps atriceps** (Jerdon)

Brachypteryx atriceps Jerdon, 1839, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **10** : 250. (Trichoor = Wynaad *vide* Whistler, 1935, J.B.N.H.S. **38** : 82.)

Range.—Western Mysore and part of western Madras from Belgaum south to the Palghat Gap including Coorg, Wynaad and the Bababudan, Biligirirangan and Nilgiri hills, from the foothills to 6000 feet; in tropical wet and semi-evergreen forest.

1225. **Rhopocichla atriceps bourdilloni** (Hume)

Alcippe bourdilloni Hume, 1876, Stray Feathers **4** : 485. (Mynall, Travancore.)

Range.—Kerala from the Palghat Gap south, and including, the High Wavy and adjacent Palni hills of extreme western Madras, Madurai District, from the foothills to 6000 feet; in tropical wet and semi-evergreen forest.

1226. **Rhopocichla atriceps siccatus** Whistler

Rhopocichla atriceps siccatus Whistler, 1941, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **62** : 37. (Kalawewa, N. C. P., Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country dry zone and hill zone, to over 7000 feet; in scrub and evergreen forest.

1227. **Rhopocichla atriceps nigrifrons** (Blyth)

Alcippe nigrifrons Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18** : 815. (Uragaha, S. P., Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country wet zone and the hills of the southwest, probably into the Peak Range.

[1] Delacour, J. (*op. cit.*) prefers to keep the genus *Rhopocichla* as a monotypic genus for the species *atriceps*, feeling that it is near *Timalia* and *Stachyris*. My own feeling is that it is very close to *Alcippe*, but failing some conclusive indication, it is perhaps better to leave it as *Rhopocichla*.

Genus **MACRONOUS** Jardine & Selby

Macronous Jardine & Selby, 1835, Ill. Orn., text to pl. 150. Type, by monotypy, *Macronous ptilosus* Jardine & Selby.

Mixornis Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 749. Footnote. Type, by original designation, *Iora chloris* Hodgson MS.= *Timalia chloris* Blyth.

Macronous gularis (Horsfield)
Yellowbreasted Babbler

Eastern India, East Pakistan, and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1228. **Macronous gularis rubricapilla** (Tickell)

Motacilla rubricapilla Tickell, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **2** : 576. (Manbhum.)

Macronus gularis mayri Koelz, 1951, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **3** : 27. (Sukna, Darjeeling District, Bengal.)

Macronus gularis assamicus Koelz, 1951, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **3** : 27. (Tura, Garo Hills, Assam.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim duars, West Bengal, Assam, and East Pakistan ; Orissa, Andhra (Visakhapatnam Ghats), eastern M.P. (Bastar Distr.), western Mysore (Antarsante). From the plains to 3000 feet ; in mango-topes, bamboo, scrub, and semi-cultivation and the edges of tropical wet and semi-evergreen forest.

Genus **TIMALIA** Horsfield

Timalia Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13** : 150, pl. 1. Type, by monotypy, *Timalia pileata* Horsfield.

Timalia pileata Horsfield
Redcapped Babbler

Nepal, east through Burma and the Indochinese subregion.

1229. **Timalia pileata bengalensis** Godwin-Austen

Timalia bengalensis Godwin-Austen, 1872, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **41** : 143. (Khasia Hills.)

Timalia pileata arundicola [*sic*] Koelz, [='*arundinicola*', properly.] 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 153. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—From Nepal east through Bengal, Assam, and East Pakistan, from the plains to 3000 feet; in long grass, swampy areas, scrub and semi-evergreen, and tropical wet evergreen forest edges.

Genus **CHRYSOMMA** Blyth

Chrysomma Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 181. Type, by original designation, *Timalia hypoleuca* Franklin = *C. sinensis hypoleuca* (Franklin).

Chrysomma sinensis (Gmelin)
Yelloweyed Babbler

Both Pakistans, India, Ceylon east through the Indochinese subregion to south China.

1230. **Chrysomma sinensis hypoleuca** (Franklin)

Timalia hypoleuca Franklin, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 118. (between Calcutta and Benares = U.P., restricted by Ticehurst, 1922, Ibis : 543.)

Chrysomma sinensis saurashtrense Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 4. (Sasan, Saurashtra.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Sind, NW.F.P. and west Punjab, Saurashtra, Kutch, Rajasthan (Jodhpur and eastern and southern portions), east Punjab, Delhi, U.P., northwestern M.P., and Bombay south to Khandesh, from the plains to 2500 feet ; in tropical thorn, dry deciduous and sal forest edges in grass, scrub and semi-cultivation.

1231. **Chrysomma sinensis sinensis** (Gmelin)

Parus sinensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 : 1012. (China.)

Pyctorhis sinensis saturatior Ticehurst, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **42** : 57. (Bhutan Duars.)

Chrysomma sinensis nagaense Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 4. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—India south and east of the preceding form to Mysore (Belgaum), Madras, eastern M.P., Andhra, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, East Pakistan, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan to Burma. From the plains to 6000 feet ; in grassy areas and scrub and deciduous and tropical wet forest edges.

1232. **Chrysomma sinensis nasalis** (Legge)

Pyctorhis nasalis Legge, 1879, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3 : 169. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones, in scrub and high grassland.

Chrysomma altirostre Jerdon
Jerdon's Babbler

West Pakistan, Assam, and lower Burma.

1233. **Chrysomma altirostre scindicum** (Harington)

Pyctorhis altirostris scindicus Harington, 1918, J.B.N.H.S. **23**: 424. (Sukkur, Sind.)

Range.—Mangrani between Shikarpur and Sukkur in Sind, West Pakistan. Known only from the type taken in dense grass jungle.

1234. **Chrysomma altirostre griseigularis** (Hume)

Pyctorhis griseigularis Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers **5**: 116. (Assam.)

Range.—From the Bhutan duars east through Assam; in the plains in ekra and other high grass-jungle facies.

Genus **PANURUS** Koch

Panurus Koch, 1816, Syst. baier. Zool.: 201. Type, by monotypy, *Parus biarmicus* Linnaeus.

Panurus biarmicus (Linnaeus)
Bearded Tit-Babbler, or Reedling

Central and southern Europe, from England east to the Balkans, southern Russia, Middle East, Iran, Turkestan, and southern Manchuria.

1235. **Panurus biarmicus russicus** (Brehm)

Mystacinus Russicus Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturg. Vög. Deutschl.: 472. (Russia.)

Range.—Accidental; one record, Indus River near Attock, West Punjab, West Pakistan (1927, Whistler, J.B.N.H.S. **32**: 217-8).

Genus **CONOSTOMA** Hodgson

Conostoma Hodgson, 1841, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **10**: 856-7. Type, by original designation, *Conostoma aemodius* Hodgson.

Conostoma aemodium Hodgson
Great Parrotbill

The Himalayas from Nepal to Burma, Yunnan and Szechuan, west China.

1236. **Conostoma aemodium** Hodgson

Conostoma aemodius Hodgson, 1841, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **10** : 857. (Nepal.)

Range.—The higher Himalayas from Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan east, probably in the hills of Assam north of the Brahmaputra, from 9000 to 12,000 feet; in bamboos and rhododendrons in moist temperate forest.

Genus **PARADOXORNIS** Gould

Paradoxornis Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 17. Type, by monotypy, *Paradoxornis flavirostris* Gould.

Suthora Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. **2** (1) : 32. Type, by monotypy, *Suthora nipalensis* Hodgson.

Psittiparus Hellmayr, 1903, Das Tierreich, lief. 18 : 163. New name for *Scaeorhynchus* Oates, 1889. Type, by original designation, *Paradoxornis ruficeps* Blyth.

Neosuthora Hellmayr, 1911, Genera Avium (Wytsman), pl. 18 : 74. Type, by original designation, *Suthora davidiana* Sclater.

Paradoxornis unicolor (Hodgson)
Brown Suthora or Parrotbill

Nepal east to north Burma, Yunnan and Sikang in western China.

1237. **Paradoxornis unicolor unicolor** (Hodgson)

H.(eteromorpha) unicolor Hodgson, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 448. (the Cachâr, Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal east through Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and probably the hills north of the Brahmaputra in Assam, from 7000 to 11,000 feet; in bamboo, rhododendron, pine and moist temperate forest.

Paradoxornis fulvifrons (Hodgson)
Fulvousfronted Suthora or Parrotbill

Nepal east to northern Burma and Yunnan.

1238. **Paradoxornis fulvifrons fulvifrons** (Hodgson)

T.(emnoris) fulvifrons Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 31. (Nepal.)

Range.—From Nepal, Sikkim and Darjeeling east through Bhutan, from 8500 to 11,900 feet; in bamboo and moist temperate forest.

1239. **Paradoxornis fulvifrons chayulensis** (Kinnear)

Suthora fulvifrons chayulensis Kinnear, 1940, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **60**: 56. (Lung, Chayul Valley, S.E. Tibet.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet, south of the main range in the hills adjacent to northeast Bhutan and the northern Dafla-Miri hill tracts of Assam, from 10,000 to 11,500 feet; in bamboo jungle.

Paradoxornis nipalensis (Hodgson)
Orange Suthora or Parrotbill

Nepal east through Assam to Burma and Yunnan.

1240. **Paradoxornis nipalensis nipalensis** (Hodgson)

Suthora Nipalensis Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. **2** (1): 32. (Nepal; hereby restricted to Kathmandu Valley, Nepal.)

Range.—Central Nepal in the hills adjacent to the Kathmandu Valley, from 7000 to 8500 feet ; in bamboos, oaks and moist temperate forest.

1241. **Paradoxornis nipalensis humii** (Sharpe)

Suthora humii Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **7**: 487. (Nepal; here restricted to Ilam District, East Nepal.)[1]

Range.—From east Nepal, Sikkim, Darjeeling to east Bhutan (where it intergrades with the next form), from 4000 to 9400 feet; in subtropical pine, wet and moist temperate forest.

1242. **Paradoxornis nipalensis poliotis** (Blyth)

Suthora poliotis Blyth, 1851, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **20**: 522. (Cherrapoonji, Khasia Hills.)

Suthora munipurensis Godwin-Austen & Walden, 1875, Ibis: 250. (near Karakhul, Munipur hills.)

Suthora daflaensis Godwin-Austen, 1876, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **17**: 32. (Toruputu Peak, Dafla Hills.)

[1] Hodgson's specimens from 'Nepal' in the British Museum, grouped with birds from Sikkim by Sharpe in his description of *Suthora humii* (*tom. cit.*), are not listed in his 'Catalogue of Specimens and Drawings of Mammals and Birds of Nepal and Tibet', 1846, London, and were probably acquired after he left Nepal in 1843 and went to live in North Bengal. I, therefore, feel that *nipalensis* and *humii*, which are phenotypically very close, are in fact, representative forms, one found in central Nepal, the other in extreme east Nepal, east of the Arun Kosi River drainage system, Sikkim, etc.

Range.—Extreme east Bhutan (where it intergrades with the preceding form), east through the Assam hills south to Manipur, from 2000 to 4000 feet in east Bhutan, ranging higher farther east to 8700 feet; in subtropical wet and tropical semi-evergreen forest.

1243. **Paradoxornis nipalensis crocotius** Kinnear

Paradoxornis poliotis crocotius Kinnear, 1954, Ibis **96**: 484, new name for *Suthora poliotis intermedia* Kinnear, 1944, Ibis **86**: 69, 70, (Yönpu La, near Trashigong, E. Bhutan), preoccupied.

Range.—East Bhutan and southeast Tibet (Shakti, Mönyul) at 7000 to 8000 feet in tall grass, deciduous and bamboo jungle; at higher altitudes in Bhutan than the preceding form.

1244. **Paradoxornis nipalensis patriciae** (Koelz)

Suthora poliotis patriciae Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 2. (Blue Mountain, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Southeastern Assam in the Lushai Hills, from 5000 to 8000 feet; in tropical and semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Paradoxornis atrosuperciliaris (Godwin-Austen)
Lesser Redheaded Suthora or Parrotbill

Sikkim east through Assam north and east of the Brahmaputra River to Yunnan.

1245. **Paradoxornis atrosuperciliaris oatesi** (Sharpe)

Suthora oatesi Sharpe, 1903, Handl. Gen. Bds. **4**: 70. New name for *Chleuasicus ruficeps* Blyth (1845), *nec Paradoxornis ruficeps* Blyth (1842).

Chleuasicus ruficeps Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14**: 578. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Sikkim and Darjeeling, about 7000 feet.

1246. **Paradoxornis atrosuperciliaris atrosuperciliaris** (Godwin-Austen)

Chleuasicus ruficeps var. *atrosuperciliaris* Godwin-Austen, 1877, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **46**: 147. (Sadiya, Assam.)

Suthora ruficeps rufina Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4**: 37. (Laikul, N. Cachar.)

Range.—Assam in the Abor, Miri, Mishmi and Patkoi hills south to Cachar and the Khasia Hills, from 700 to 5000 feet; in grass, bamboo and cut-over scrub.

Paradoxornis ruficeps Blyth
Greater Redheaded Parrotbill

From Sikkim east through Assam to Burma, Yunnan and Tonkin.

1247. **Paradoxornis ruficeps ruficeps** Blyth

Paradoxornis ruficeps Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 177. (Bootan.)

Range.—Darjeeling district, Sikkim, Bhutan east to Miri and Abor hills, Assam, from 2000 to 4500 feet; in grassland, cultivated areas and cut-over scrub.

1248. **Paradoxornis ruficeps bakeri** (Hartert)

Scaeorhynchus ruficeps bakeri Hartert, 1900, Novit. Zool. **7**: 548. (Hungrum, N. Cachar.)

Psittiparus ruficeps psithyrus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 2. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)[1]

Psittiparus ruficeps rufitinctus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 2. (Cherrapunji, Khasia Hills.)

Range.—From northeastern Assam (Sadiya and Margherita) south through the Khasia, Naga, Cachar and Lushai hills to south Sylhet, the hills of East Pakistan and the adjacent hills of Burma, from the foothills (rarely), more usually from 2500 to 5000 feet; in grassland, reeds, semi-cultivation and scrub.

Paradoxornis gularis Gray
Greyheaded Parrotbill

From Sikkim east through Assam to Burma, northern Thailand, Laos, Annam, Szechuan, southern China and Hainan I.

1249. **Paradoxornis gularis gularis** Gray

Paradoxornis gularis Gray, 1845, Gen. Bds. **2** : 389. (Bhutan, *ex* Horsfield MS.)

Range.—From Darjeeling and Sikkim to Bhutan and the hills of northern Assam and the adjacent plains (Charduar, Sadiya). From the plains (winter?) to 5200 feet, once to 8000 feet (Sikkim, Mandelli); in semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest and dense cut-over scrub.

[1] In my paper on the Naga Hills (1952, J.B.N.H.S. **50** : 495), I remarked on the variation in shade of colour of head and upper parts of this form. The type and other specimens of '*psithyrus*' examined come within this range of variation.

1250. **Paradoxornis gularis transfluvialis** (Hartert)

Scaeorhynchus gularis transfluvialis Hartert, 1900, Novit. Zool. 7 : 584. (Guilang, N. Cachar.)

Psittiparus gularis schoeniparus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 2. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—Assam in the hills south of the Brahmaputra and east into Burma, from the edge of the plains (winter ?) to 5200 feet; in semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest and heavy second growth scrub.

Paradoxornis flavirostris Gould
Gould's Parrotbill

Eastern Nepal through Sikkim, Assam to the Indochinese subregion, Szechuan and south China.

1251. **Paradoxornis flavirostris flavirostris** Gould

Paradoxornis flavirostris Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 17. (Nepal.)

Range.—From eastern Nepal east along the edges of the hills throughout Assam north and south of the Brahmaputra, south to Sylhet, from the plains to 3000 feet; in reeds, ekra and bamboo facies, occasionally in overgrown scrub patches in forest.

1252. **Paradoxornis flavirostris guttaticollis** David

Paradoxornis guttaticollis David, 1871, Nouv. Arch. du Mus. Paris 7 : 14. (Moupin, east Chwanben, China.)

Range.—Assam in the hills south of the Brahmaputra from the Khasia Hills east and south to Burma, from 3000 to 7300 feet; in scrub, cultivated fields, heavy grass and thick bamboo clumps.

Genus **TURDOIDES** Cretzschmar

Turdoides Cretzschmar, 1826, *in* Rüppell's Atlas zu der Reise im n.Afrika, (Vög.): 7, pl. 4. Type, by monotypy, *Turdoides leucocephala* Cretzschmar.

Argya Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Orn. : 402. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1855), *Malurus squamiceps* Cretzschmar.

Acanthoptila Blyth, 1855, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 24 : 478. Type, by original designation, *Timalia nipalensis* Hodgson.[1]

[1] Although I originally felt that this genus should be maintained as an intermediate one between *Turdoides* and *Garrulax* (1950, J.B.N.H.S. 49 : 393-4), subsequent study inclines me to the belief that the species is too close in morphology and habits to the *Turdoides*-'*Argya*' assemblage, to be maintained.

Turdoides caudatus (Dumont)
Common Babbler

From Iraq and parts of Iran east through southern Afghanistan to West Pakistan and India.

1253. **Turdoides caudatus huttoni** (Blyth)

Malacocercus Huttoni Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 476. (Kandahar, Afghanistan.)

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1953, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1642 : 5-8.

Range.—Baluchistan from Kalat south to the Khirthar and Jhelawan, west through central Mekran, from sea level to 4000 feet; in open scrub, tropical thorn and subtropical dry forest, usually in low bushes.

1254. **Turdoides caudatus caudatus** (Dumont)

Cossyphus caudatus Dumont, 1823, Dict. sci. nat. (ed. Levrault) **29** : 268. (India.)

Chatorhea eclipes Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers **5** : 337. ('Punjab, Trans-Indus' etc. = Peshawar.)[1]

Range.—West Pakistan from coastal Mekran (west to Basul River, Las Bela and the Sibi plain), NW.F.P. and West Punjab to the Kashmir foothills, and in India from the north and northwest south throughout the Gangetic Plain east to Madhubani and western West Bengal, south to Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Gujarat, M.P. and, more locally, south of the Krishna River from Belgaum and North Kanara, drier parts of Andhra and Madras to the foot of the Palni Hills and Rameswarm Island, from sea level to 3000 feet; in the foothills in scrub, tropical thorn, dry deciduous and sal forest; Laccadive Islands.

Turdoides earlei (Blyth)
Striated Babbler

West Pakistan, parts of northern India, Nepal, east to East Pakistan and lowlands of Burma.

1255. **Turdoides earlei sonivia** (Koelz)

Argya earlei sonivia Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 3. (Khinjar Lake, Sind.)

[1] I consider the race *eclipes* so poorly differentiated in size, with so much overlap in the Punjab, that I do not believe it should be recognized. Whistler (unpublished MSS.) seemed to agree with this view.

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Sind, Sibi in Baluchistan plains, NW.F.P., West Punjab and East Punjab; in the plains in tall grass or reeds near water.

1256. **Turdoides earlei earlei** (Blyth)

Malacocercus earlei Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13**: 369. (Vicinity of Calcutta.)

Range.—U.P., Nepal terai east through Bengal and the Duars to Assam and East Pakistan; in the lowlands in tall grass and swampy areas near water.

Turdoides longirostris (Hodgson)
Slenderbilled Babbler

Nepal and eastern India.

1257. **Turdoides longirostris** (Hodgson)

Pyctorhis longirostris Hodgson, 1854, *in* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. **1**: 408. (Nepal.)

Argya longirostris arcana Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 3. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—Nepal terai, Sikkim, northern Bengal, Bhutan duars, Assam east to Sadiya, and Manipur; in the lowlands in long grass usually near water.

Turdoides malcolmi (Sykes)
Large Grey Babbler

India.

1258. **Turdoides malcolmi** (Sykes)

Timalia malcolmi Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 88. (Dukhun = Poona.)

Range.—From the Deccan tableland of central India in M.P. and Hyderabad, radiates out in a patchy distribution to the northwest from Kutch through Rajasthan (Jodhpur) to northern U.P. north to the Sutlej River; Delhi; east to Allahabad and south through Saurashtra and Gujarat to Poona, Andhra, dry parts of Mysore, Madras, from Kurnool south to the edge of the Nilgiri Hills, Palni village, and Tiruchirapalli (=Trichinopoly); absent from the Western, and most of the Eastern Ghats. Found in groves of trees near cultivation in tropical dry deciduous and thorn forest biotope. (One record for West Pakistan, Sehwan, Sind, Ticehurst, 1922, Ibis: 541.)

Turdoides subrufus (Jerdon)
Rufous Babbler

Peninsular India.
Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1953, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 17 : 3-4.

1259. **Turdoides subrufus subrufus** (Jerdon)

Timalia subrufa Jerdon, 1839, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **10** : 259. (Manantoddy, Wynaad.)

Timalia poecilorhyncha Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool. : 65. (Nilgiris, restricted, 1953, *tom. cit. supra*, to the northern slopes of the Nilgiris.)

Range.—Bombay in the Western Ghats from Mahableshwar south through Goa, Coorg, western Mysore and western Madras south to the northern slopes of the Nilgiri Hills, and east to the Shevaroy Hills; from the plains to 3500 feet in dense scrub, abandoned coffee plantations, tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

1260. **Turdoides subrufus hyperythrus** (Sharpe)

Argya hyperythra Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **7** : 390. (Madras, restricted, 1953, *tom. cit. supra*, to Palghat.)

Range.—Southwestern Madras and Kerala, from the plains to 3500 feet; in heavy secondary growth, forest edges and evergreen forest.

Turdoides striatus (Dumont)
Jungle Babbler

West Pakistan, India, Nepal and East Pakistan.

1261. **Turdoides striatus sindianus** (Ticehurst)

Crateropus terricolor sindianus Ticehurst, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **40** : 156. (Karachi, Sind.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Sind and NW.F.P. north to Kohat, south to the northern Himalayan foothills from (Jhelum Valley, 4000 feet, *vide* Ward ?), Jammu and the Jumna Valley to Rawalpindi and the Salt Range, south in India to Kutch and the Little Rann (Kharaghoda), Rajasthan (Mt. Abu) north to Delhi, (intergrading south of this into neighbouring subspecies). Found patchily in mango-topes, gardens and cultivated areas (not in semi-desert scrub or tropical thorn forest), from the plains to 6000 feet.

1262. **Turdoides striatus orientalis** (Jerdon)

M.(*alacocircus*) *orientalis* Jerdon, 1847, Ill. Ind. Orn., text to pl. 19. ('jungles of the Carnatic, and .... Eastern Ghauts,' restricted to Horsleykonda, west of Nellore, by Ripley, 1958, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 35 : 9.)

Range.—Intergrades with the preceding form in the Little Rann of Kutch and Saurashtra, thence northeast to Agra, south and east to the Narbada River, M.P., the Deccan plateau, and the Indian peninsula, intergrading with *terricolor* along the Jumna River in northwestern M.P., southern U.P., and a line southeast to the Godavari delta ; eastern Madras, eastern Mysore; plains to 4000 feet, in tropical dry deciduous forest, scrub, and cultivated areas.

1263. **Turdoides striatus somervillei** (Sykes)

Timalia Somervillei Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 88. ('Ghauts' = Bombay Ghats.)

Range.—Bombay from the Surat Dangs (possibly intergrades with *orientalis* north of this to the Narbada ?) south along the coast and westward flank of the Western Ghats (Sahyadris), intergrading with the next form in Goa. From the coast to 4000 feet ; in gardens, scrub and patches of moist deciduous forest.

1264. **Turdoides striatus malabaricus** (Jerdon)

M.(*alacocircus*) *malabaricus* Jerdon, 1847, Ill. Ind. Orn., text to pl. 19. ('forests of Malabar and on the side of the Neilgherries' = Travancore *vide* Whistler, 1935, J.B.N.H.S. 38 : 72.)

Range.—Western Mysore and Goa (where it intergrades with the preceding form), south through coastal Mysore and Kerala, intergrading with *orientalis* at Tenmalai near the Ariankivu Gap in the hills of eastern central Kerala ; coast to 4000 feet, in scrub jungle and mixed deciduous bamboo forest and gardens.

1265. **Turdoides striatus striatus** (Dumont)

Cossyphus striatus Dumont, 1823, Dict. sci. nat. (ed. Levrault) 29 : 268. (Bengale.)

Maina Terricolor Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 5 : 711. (Nipal.) *nom. nud.*

M.(*alacocercus*) *terricolor* 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 13 : 367. (Bengal, Nepâl and Assam = Nepal.)

Range.—Northern and eastern India from the Jumna River and U.P. east through the Nepal terai along the foothills of the Himalayas to Dibrugarh in Assam, and southeast to the Brahmaputra and Ganges drainage area of western East Pakistan, south to Orissa, Andhra and the Godavari delta; sea coast to 4000 feet, in gardens, cultivated areas and secondary scrub forest.

1266. **Turdoides striatus rufescens** (Blyth)

M.(alacocercus) rufescens Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 453. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country wet zone and hill zone in the southwest, from sea level to 7000 feet; in secondary scrub and edges of wet tropical and subtropical forest.

Turdoides affinis (Jerdon)
Whiteheaded Babbler

Peninsular India and Ceylon.

1267. **Turdoides affinis affinis** (Jerdon)

M.(alacocircus) affinis Jerdon, 1847, Ill. Ind. Orn., text to pl. 19. (Travancore.)

Turdoides polioplocamus Oberholser, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **33**: 84, new name for *Turdus griseus* Gmelin (Coromandel Coast, India), *nec Turdus griseus* Boddaert.

Range.—From eastern Bombay (Chanda) and the Godavari River valley (Ellore and Dumagudiam) south through Andhra, Madras, Mysore, drier parts of Kerala to Cape Comorin, and on the west coast from Mangalore north to the Ghatprabha River, from sea level to 2500 feet; in gardens, hedgerows, secondary scrub and occasionally tropical dry deciduous and thorn forest.

1268. **Turdoides affinis taprobanus** Ripley

Malacocircus striatus Swainson, 1833, Zool. Ill., ser. 2, 3, pl. 127 and text. (Ceylon.), *nec Cossyphus striatus* Dumont, 1823 = *Turdoides striatus* (Dumont).

Turdoides affinis taprobanus Ripley, 1958, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 35: 10. (Alawna, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon in all zones, from sea level to 5000 feet.

Turdoides nipalensis (Hodgson)
Spiny Babbler

Kumaon-Nepal border, Nepal.

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1950, J.B.N.H.S. 49 : 393-394.
Fleming, R. L., 1953, J.B.N.H.S. 51 : 941-942.
Rand, A. L., & Fleming, R. L., Fieldiana, Zool., 41 : 126-27.

1269. **Turdoides nipalensis** (Hodgson)

Timalia nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. 19 : 182. (Nepal.)

Range.—Kumaon-Nepal border, Lohoo Ghat (Pinwill) east through western and central Nepal to the Kathmandu Valley (1957, J.B.N.H.S. 54 : 766-767), from 3000 to 5000 feet; in semi-cultivation, cut-over scrub and second growth.[1]

Genus **BABAX** David

Babax David, 1875, Jour. troisième Voy. Expl. Chine 1 : 181. Type, by original designation, *Pterorhinus lanceolatus* Verreaux.

Babax lanceolatus (Verreaux)
Chinese Babax

Eastern Tibet east to west China as far as Kwangsi, south to Burma and extreme east Assam.

1270. **Babax lanceolatus woodi** Finn

Babax woodi Finn, 1902, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 71 : 125. (Kanpetlet, Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills.)

Babax victoriae Rippon, 1905, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 15 : 97. (Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills.)

Babax lanceolatus oribata Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 3. (Blue Mountain, Lushai Hills.)[2]

Range.—Lushai Hills, and Chin Hills of Burma, from 7700 to 9000 feet; in subtropical wet forest. This form may range further north along the India-Burma border.

Babax waddelli Dresser
Giant Tibetan Babax

Southern and southeast Tibet and extreme northeast Sikkim.

[1] Baker's record (1894, J.B.N.H.S. 9 : 16) for the Spiny Babbler in the Assam Valley is evidently based on a mis-identification.

[2] Examination of the type of *oribata* convinces me that the differences cited for this form are due to wear.

1271. **Babax waddelli waddelli** Dresser[1]

Babax waddelli Dresser, 1905, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 54. (Tsangpo Valley, Tibet = Chaksam, long. 90° 32′ E., lat. 29° 12′ N. *vide* Meinertzhagen, *cit. infra.*)

Babax lanceolatus lumsdeni Kinnear, 1938, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **58** : 76. (Le La, between Chayul Dzong and Charme, S.E. Tibet.)

Cf. Meinertzhagen, R., 1948-49, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **69** : 4-5.

Range.—Southern and southeast Tibet, Chaksam, (southwest of Lhasa), and Lhasa east to Luti on the Tsangpo River and 94° E. long. at least, and south to extreme northeastern Sikkim, from 10,000 to 12,000 feet; in pines and arid scrub of the Tibetan plateau.

Genus **GARRULAX** Lesson

Garrulax Lesson, 1831 (June), Traité d'Orn. : 647. Type, by subsequent designation, Gray, 1846, *Garrulax Belangeri* Lesson, but *nomen nudum*, type hereby designated, *Garrulax rufifrons* Lesson.

Ianthocincla Gould, 1835, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 48. Type, by original designation, *Cinclosoma ocellatum* Vigors.

Trochalopteron Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 952, *ex* Hodgson MS. Type, by subsequent designation, *Trochalopteron subunicolor* Hodgson.

Grammatoptila Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds. : 48. Type, by original designation, *Garrulus striatus* Vigors.

Stactocichla Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **7** : 328, 449. Type, by monotypy, *Garrulax merulinus* Blyth.

Dryonastes Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **7** : 453. Type, by original designation, *Ianthocincla ruficollis* Jardine & Selby.

Garrulax cinereifrons Blyth
Ashyheaded Laughing Thrush

Ceylon.

1272. **Garrulax cinereifrons** Blyth

Garrulax cinereifrons Blyth, 1851, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **20** : 176. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country wet zone and hill zone to 3500 feet; in tropical wet forest.

[1] Vaurie, C., 1955, (Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1753 : 5) has recently described *Babax waddelli jomo* from the vicinity of Gyangtse. It is therefore uncertain, pending examination of specimens from Sikkim, (there are none in the B.M. *vide* Mrs. Hall) which form occurs within Indian limits.

Garrulax albogularis (Gould)
Whitethroated Laughing Thrush

The northwestern Himalayas from Murree east to Bhutan, southeast Tibet, Yunnan, Tonkin, and Szechuan.

1273. **Garrulax albogularis whistleri** Baker

Garrulax albogularis whistleri Baker, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 42 : 29. (Simla.)

Range.—Outer ranges of the northwestern Himalayas from Murree and Changla Gali (recorded from Domel, Jhelum Valley, Kashmir, *vide* Ward, *in* Bates & Lowther, 1952 : 344) east to Kumaon, from 4000 to 9000 feet; in subtropical pine and moist temperate forest.

1274. **Garrulax albogularis albogularis** (Gould)

Ianthocincla albogularis Gould, 1836 (8 April), Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 187. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and southeast Tibet (recorded from Barail Range in N. Cachar, Assam, by Baker 1922, 'Fauna' 1 : 153. Specimens ?) from 3000 to 11,000 feet; in subtropical wet, wet and moist temperate forest.

Garrulax moniligerus (Hodgson)
Necklaced Laughing Thrush

From Nepal east in the Himalayas and hills south of the Brahmaputra to Burma and Thailand.

1275. **Garrulax moniligerus moniligerus** (Hodgson)

Cinclosoma moniligera Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. 19 : 147. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam hills north and south of the Brahmaputra (except the range of the next form), Manipur, adjacent hills of East Pakistan, and Burma, from the edge of the plains to 3000 feet; in second-growth scrub, bamboo, sal, tropical semi-evergreen and tropical wet evergreen forest.

1276. **Garrulax moniligerus badius** Ripley

Garrulax moniliger badius Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 61 : 102. (Tezu, Mishmi Hills, N.E. Assam.)

Range.—Lakhimpur Division of northeast Assam in the region of Margherita and the Mishmi Hills, from the edge of the plains to 3000 feet; in tropical wet evergreen forest.

Garrulax pectoralis (Gould)
Blackgorgeted Laughing Thrush

Nepal east through Assam to Burma and the Indochinese subregion north to Yunnan and southern China.

1277. **Garrulax pectoralis pectoralis** (Gould)

Ianthocincla pectoralis Gould, 1836 (8 April), Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 186. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, from the edge of the terai to 5500 feet; in cut-over scrub, secondary growth, sal, and pine forest.

1278. **Garrulax pectoralis melanotis** Blyth

Garrulax melanotis Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12**: 949. (Arracan.)

Garrulax uropygialis Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. **1**: 371. (Assam.)[1]

G.(arrulax) McClellandi Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 949. (Assam.)

Garrulax waddelli Ogilvie-Grant, 1894, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **3** : xxix. (Rungeet [Rangit] River, Sikkim.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan duars, Assam, from edge of the plains to 5600 feet; in secondary scrub, bamboo clumps, sal, tropical wet evergreen, pine, and subtropical wet forest.

Garrulax striatus Vigors
Striated Laughing Thrush

From Kulu east along the Himalayas to Assam north and east of the Brahmaputra, and northern Burma.

1279. **Garrulax striatus striatus** Vigors

Garrulax striatus Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 7. (Himalaya Mountains, restricted by Baker to Naini Tal, 1920, J.B.N.H.S. **27** : 245.)

Range.—The northwest Himalayas from Mandi and Kulu to Naini Tal, from 4000 to 8000 feet ; in pine and moist temperate forest.

[1] In our paper on the Mishmi Hills, 1948, J.B.N.H.S. **48** : 26, Sâlim Ali and I declared that Arakan birds belonged with typical *pectoralis*. This is wrong, as they also possess the dark ear coverts and darker tone, so that Blyth's *melanotis* should be used for this form.

1280. **Garrulax striatus vibex** Ripley

Garrulax striatus vibex Ripley, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 63 : 103. (Godavari, Central Valley, Nepal.)

Range.—Eastern Kumaon (Whistler MSS.), western and central Nepal, from 3500 to 9000 feet; in pine and moist and dry temperate forest.

1281. **Garrulax striatus sikkimensis** (Ticehurst)

Grammatoptila striata sikkimensis Ticehurst, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 44 : 104. (Sikkim.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, presumably east of the Arun Kosi River, Sikkim and Bhutan (intergrading into the next form in east Bhutan), from 3500 to 9000 feet; in subtropical wet and pine, wet and moist temperate forest.

1282. **Garrulax striatus brahmaputra** Hachisuka

Garrulax striatus brahmaputra Hachisuka, 1953, Auk 70 : 92. New name for *Grammatoptila austeni* Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. 1 : 104, (Dafla and eastern Naga Hills), *nec Trochalopteron austeni* Godwin-Austen, 1870.

Range.—Eastern Bhutan (where it intergrades with the preceding form), Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra and south to the Naga Hills and adjacent ranges to the west, Cachar and Khasia hills: Chin Hills (Hopwood, *in* Baker, 1932, 'Nidification' 1 : 147), from 4500 to 8000 feet; in pine, subtropical wet and wet temperate forest.

Garrulax leucolophus (Hardwicke)
Whitecrested Laughing Thrush

The northwest Himalayas east through the Indochinese subregion.

1283. **Garrulax leucolophus leucolophus** (Hardwicke)

Corvus leucolophus Hardwicke, 1815, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 11 : 208, pl. 15. (Mts. above Hardwar.)

Range.—The northwest Himalayas from Chamba and Simla east to Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra as far east as the Mishmi Hills, from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet; in heavy scrub in sal, tropical, wet evergreen, pine, subtropical wet, wet and moist temperate forest.

1284. **Garrulax leucolophus patkaicus** Reichenow

G.(arrulax) patkaicus Reichenow, 1913, Jour. f. Orn. 61 : 557. (Patkai-Mountains, Upper-Burma.)

Garrulax leucolophus hardwickii Ticehurst, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 46 : 113. (Naga Hills.)

Range.—Assam hills south and east of the Brahmaputra extending into the Chin Hills and north and east into Burma and Yunnan, from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet; in dense cut-over scrub and secondary growth, tropical wet evergreen, sal, subtropical wet, pine and wet temperate forest.

Garrulax nuchalis Godwin-Austen
Ogle's, or Chestnutbacked, Laughing Thrush

The Mishmi Hills, south to the Naga Hills, and the upper Chindwin and Myitkyina districts of Burma.

1285. **Garrulax nuchalis** Godwin-Austen

Garrulax nuchalis Godwin-Austen, 1876, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 18 : 411. (Khasi-Naga Hills, North Bengal.)

Range.—Mishmi Hills south through East Lakhimpur, Patkoi and Naga hills, from the plains edge to 2500 feet; in dense cut-over scrub and tropical wet evergreen jungle.

Garrulax galbanus Godwin-Austen
Austen's, or Yellowthroated, Laughing Thrush

Southeastern Assam, Chin Hills of Burma, and southeast China.

1286. **Garrulax galbanus galbanus** Godwin-Austen

Garrulax galbanus Godwin-Austen, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 44, pl. 10. (Manipur Valley, N.E. Bengal.)

Garrulax galbanus galbanatus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 2. (Blue Mountain, Lushai Hills.)[1]

Range.—Assam in Cachar, Naga Hills, Manipur, Lushai Hills and perhaps the adjacent hills of East Pakistan, from the edge of the plains to 5000 feet; in long grass, marshy dense scrub and tropical wet evergreen, semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

[1] Comparison of Manipur and Naga birds with the type series of *galbanatus* shows only the slightest tendency towards paler colour, too small to warrant separation of the populations.

Garrulax delesserti (Jerdon) Necklaced Laughing Thrush

Southwest India; Bhutan, Assam, northern Burma, and Laos.

1287. **Garrulax delesserti delesserti** (Jerdon): Wynaad Laughing Thrush

Crateropus delesserti Jerdon, 1839 (Oct.), Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **10**: 256. (Wynaad, S. India.)

Range.—The southern section of the Western Ghats strip and associated hills from Goa and Belgaum south through western Mysore, western Madras, and Kerala (including the Nelliampathies, Brahmagiris and Nilgiris), from 200 to 5000 feet; in dense cane brakes and tropical wet evergreen forest.

1288. **Garrulax delesserti gularis** (Horsfield): McClelland's, or Yellowthroated, Laughing Thrush

Ianthocincla gularis Horsfield, 1840, (Oct. 22, 1839 = March, 1840), Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 159. (Assam.)

Garrulax gularis gratior Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 2. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)[1]

Range.—Eastern Bhutan, Assam in the hills north of the Brahmaputra, Khasia Hills, Cachar, Naga Hills, Manipur, Lushai Hills and perhaps the adjacent hills of East Pakistan; from 300 to 6000 feet; in dense secondary growth, cut-over brakes and tropical wet evergreen, semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Garrulax variegatum (Vigors)
Variegated Laughing Thrush

The northwest Himalayas in West Pakistan, India and Nepal.

1289. **Garrulax variegatum simile** (Hume)

Trochalopteron simile Hume, 1871, Ibis: 408. (Far Northwest = Gilgit.)

Range.—Samana, NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit, and Murree hills in West Pakistan east through Pir Panjal, Kishtwar, Chamba, Lahul (meeting the next form in Saraj), from 4000 feet in winter to 6000 and up to 11,000 feet; on steep hillsides in dense undergrowth in subtropical dry, pine, and moist and dry temperate forest.

[1] Examination of the type series of this form reveals that they have been compared with a very faded specimen from Cherrapunji. This subspecies has highly transitory colours.

1290. **Garrulax variegatum variegatum** (Vigors)

Cinclosoma variegatum Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 56. (Himalaya Mts., restricted to eastern Nepal by Baker, 1920, J.B.N.H.S. **27** : 243 = Nepal.)

Range.—From the Kareri Lake between Dharmsala and Dalhousie east along the Duala Dhar to Mandi, Kulu, Saraj, Simla hills, Mussoorie to central Nepal (Gandak-Kosi watershed) from 3500 feet in winter to 7000 and up to 13,500 feet in summer; in heavy scrub undergrowth in pine, moist, and dry temperate forest.

Garrulax cineraceus (Godwin-Austen)
Ashy Laughing Thrush

Eastern Assam south of the Brahmaputra, Burma in the Chin Hills and northern Shan States, and southwest and south China.

1291. **Garrulax cineraceus cineraceus** (Godwin-Austen)

Trochalopteron cineraceum Godwin-Austen, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 45. (Manipur Valley, N.E. Bengal.)

Range.—Cachar, Naga Hills, Manipur, south to the Chin Hills, from 4000 to 8000 feet; in cut-over scrub, secondary growth and tropical wet evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Garrulax rufogularis (Gould)
Rufouschinned Laughing Thrush

From the northwest Himalayas east through Nepal to Assam, north Burma and Indochina in Tonkin.

1292. **Garrulax rufogularis occidentalis** (Hartert)

Ianthocincla rufogularis occidentalis Hartert, 1909, Vög. pal. Fauna **1** : 635. (Dehra Dun.)

Range.—Kashmir at Lolab ; northwest Himalayas from Almora to Simla, Chamba, Mussoorie, and Kumaon (where specimens show a tendency towards the next form), from 3000 to 6000 feet; in dense thickets, edges of cultivation, and pine and moist temperate forest.

1293. **Garrulax rufogularis grosvenori** Ripley

Garrulax rufogularis grosvenori Ripley, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **63** : 104. (Rekcha, Dailekh Dist., western Nepal.)

Range.—Western and west central Nepal (Pokhara); from 4000 to 6000 feet; in heavy cut-over scrub near cultivation, and pine and moist temperate forest. (Birds from neighbouring Kumaon show a tendency towards this form.)

1294. **Garrulax rufogularis rufogularis** (Gould)

Ianthocincla rufogularis Gould, 1835, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 48. (Himalayas = Sikkim.)

Cinclosoma rufimenta Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 148. (Nepal = Kathmandu, *vide* Ripley, 1950, *op. cit.*)

Range.—Central and eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Dafla and Miri hills of northern Assam; Jade Mines, north Burma(?), normally from 3000 to 6000 feet; in dense thickets in subtropical wet pine and wet temperate forest. Has occurred in the Buxa duars (Inglis), and in Sikkim at 11,600 feet in winter (Meinertzhagen).

1295. **Garrulax rufogularis rufitincta** (Koelz)

Ianthocincla rufogularis rufitincta Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 37. (Pynursla, Khasia Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the Khasia and probably the Garo hills.

1296. **Garrulax rufogularis assamensis** (Hartert)

Ianthocincla rufogularis assamensis Hartert, 1909, Vög. pal. Fauna **1** : 635. (Margherita, Assam.)

Range.—Assam in Cachar, Naga and Patkoi hills and south to the Chin Hills, from 3000 to perhaps 7000 feet; in heavy scrub in subtropical wet forest.

Garrulax maximus (Verreaux)
Giant Laughing Thrush

Southeast Tibet and western China in Szechuan and Kansu.

1297. **Garrulax maximus** (Verreaux)

Pterorhinus maximus Verreaux, 1871, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris **6**, Bull. 36, pl. 3 fig. 1. (Montagnes du Thibet chinois = Mouping.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet in Pome dist., from 7000 to 9500 feet; in alpine forest.

Garrulax ocellatus (Vigors)
Whitespotted Laughing Thrush

Garhwal east through Nepal and Sikkim to southeast Tibet and southwest China in Yunnan and Szechuan.

1298. **Garrulax ocellatus griseicauda** Koelz

Garrulax ocellatus griseicauda Koelz, 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1452 : 7. (Wan, Garhwal, United Provinces, India.)

Range.—Garhwal and Kumaon, above 6000 feet; in temperate forest.

1299. **Garrulax ocellatus ocellatus** (Vigors)

Cinclosoma ocellatum Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 55. (Himalaya Mts., restricted to Darjeeling by Baker, 1922, 'Fauna' 1 : 56, an action which takes precedence over the re-restriction to Simla-Almora Dist. by Ticehurst & Whistler, 1924, Ibis : 468-473, or the re-restriction to Sikkim by Meinertzhagen, 1928, Ibis : 508.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, south Tibet from 7000 to 12,000 feet; in moist and dry temperate forest.

Garrulax caerulatus (Hodgson)
Greysided Laughing Thrush

From Nepal east to Assam south and east of the Brahmaputra, north Burma and Yunnan.

1300. **Garrulax caerulatus caerulatus** (Hodgson)

Cinclosoma caerulatus Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 147. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and Bhutan, from 4000 to 8000 feet; in pine, subtropical wet and moist temperate forest.

1301. **Garrulax caerulatus subcaerulatus** Hume

Garrulax subcaerulatus Hume, 1878, Stray Feathers **7** : 140. (Shillong.)

Range.—Assam in the Khasia Hills, from 4000 to 6000 feet ; in pine forest.

1302. **Garrulax caerulatus livingstoni** Ripley

Garrulax caerulatus livingstoni Ripley, 1952, J.B.N.H.S. **50** : 497. (Mt. Japvo, Naga Hills, Assam.)

Dryonastes caerulatus biswasi Koelz, 1953, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 153. (Kohima, Naga Hills.)

Range.—The Naga Hills and possibly Manipur, from 4000 to 7700 feet ; in subtropical wet forest.

Garrulax ruficollis (Jardine & Selby)
Rufousnecked Laughing Thrush

Nepal east through Assam, hills of East Pakistan to Burma.

1303. **Garrulax ruficollis** (Jardine & Selby)

Ianthocincla ruficollis Jardine & Selby, 1838, Ill. Orn. **2**, pl. 21. (Himalayas = Sikkim, restricted by Meinertzhagen, 1928, Ibis : 515.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam north and south of the Brahmaputra, south to the hills of East Pakistan, from the edge of the plains to 4000 feet; in scrub, second-growth, edges of cultivation and tropical wet evergreen, tropical semi-evergreen, sal, and subtropical wet forest.

Garrulax merulinus Blyth
Spottedbreasted Laughing Thrush

Assam south and east of the Brahmaputra, adjacent hills of Burma, Yunnan and northern Indochina.

1304. **Garrulax merulinus merulinus** Blyth

Garrulax merulinus Blyth, 1851, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **20**: 521. (Cherra Punji, Khasia Hills.)

Range.—Khasia and Lushai hills, from 3000 to at least 6000 feet; in dense scrub, bamboo clumps, secondary growth and subtropical wet and pine forest.[1]

1305. **Garrulax merulinus toxostominus** (Koelz)

Stactocichla merulina toxostomina Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 38. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—North Cachar, Naga Hills, Manipur and south and presumably east to the Chin and Kachin hills of Burma, from 3000 to 8000 feet; in dense secondary scrub and subtropical wet and wet temperate forest.

[1] The range of this form is discontinuous, the two populations concerned being differentiated from each other only on the basis of paleness or richness of general coloration. Koelz has also described a race, *minima* (1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 3) from Tasubum, north Burma. I have examined the type and other material used in this description and find that the supposed form is not smaller as described, and the alleged differences in coloration are due to more freshly-moulted plumage.

Garrulax sannio Swinhoe
Whitebrowed Laughing Thrush

Southeastern Assam hills east to Burma, southwestern and southern China and Indochina.

Cf. Deignan, H. G., 1952, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 11: 1-5.

1306. **Garrulax sannio albosuperciliaris** Godwin-Austen

Garrulax albosuperciliaris Godwin-Austen, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 45. (Manipur Valley, N.E. Bengal.)

Range.—Assam in Cachar, Manipur and the Naga Hills, from 3000 to 6000 feet; near cultivation in scrub, secondary growth and subtropical wet forest.

Garrulax cachinnans (Jerdon)
Nilgiri, or Rufousbreasted, Laughing Thrush

Western Madras.

1307. **Garrulax cachinnans cachinnans** (Jerdon)

Crateropus cachinnans Jerdon, 1839, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **10**: 255. (Nilgiris.)

Range.—Nilgiri Hills, western Madras, from 4500 feet up; in sholas in subtropical wet and wet temperate forest.

1308. ? **Garrulax cachinnans cinnamomeum** (Davison)

Trochalopteron cinnamomeum Davison, 1886, Ibis: 204. (Locality unknown.)

Range.—Unknown; suggested as Palghat Hills. A form possibly based on stained specimens.

Garrulax jerdoni Blyth
Whitebreasted Laughing Thrush

Hills of western Madras and Kerala.

1309. **Garrulax jerdoni jerdoni** Blyth

Garrulax (?) *jerdoni* Blyth, 1851, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **20**: 522. (Banasore Peak.)

Range.—Known only from western Mysore in the Brahmagiri Hills and Banasore Peak in Coorg district, between 4000 and 6000 feet; in subtropical wet forest.

1310. **Garrulax jerdoni fairbanki** (Blanford)

Trochalopteron fairbanki Blanford, 1869, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **38** : 175. (Palni Hills.)

Range.—Western Madras and central Kerala in the Palni Hills, High Wavy Mountains, Anaimalai Hills, and High Range south to the Achankovil Gap (lat. 9°5′ N.); from 3500 feet up; in scrub and raspberry thickets, sholas, and semi-evergreen and evergreen forest.

1311. **Garrulax jerdoni meridionale** (Blanford)

Trochalopteron meridionale Blanford, 1880, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal : 184. (Mynall, S. Travancore Hills.)

Range.—The southernmost section of the Kerala Ghats from the Achankovil Gap south to the Ashambu Hills, above 3500 feet; in eeta growth, dense bracken, raspberry thickets and subtropical wet forest.

Garrulax lineatus (Vigors)
Streaked Laughing Thrush

Tadzhikistan, Afghanistan, West Pakistan, India and southeast Tibet.

1312. **Garrulax lineatus bilkevitchi** (Zarudny)

Trochalopteron (*Ianthocincla*) *lineatum bilkevitchi* Zarudny, 1910, Orn. Monatsb. **18** : 188. (Kulyab, Tadzhikistan.)

Ianthocincla lineatum ziaratensis Ticehurst, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **41** : 55. (Ziarat.)

Range.—West Pakistan hills east of Quetta in Baluchistan descending in winter to the Quetta Valley, but normally not below 8000 feet; in brush-covered nullahs and gardens and juniper forest.

1313. **Garrulax lineatus gilgit** (Hartert)

Ianthocincla lineatum gilgit Hartert, 1909, Vög. pal. Fauna **1** : 636. (Gilgit.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Parachinar and the Samana, NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit, Astor east to Skardo and south to Baltit on the north side of the Burzil Pass, in wooded valleys from 4600 to 12,000 feet, descending in winter as low as Kohat; in thorn scrub, semi-cultivation and pine forest.

1314. **Garrulax lineatus lineatus** (Vigors)

Cinclosoma lineatum Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 56. (Himalaya Mts. = N.W. Himalayas *vide* Hume, 1875, Stray Feathers **3** : 396, = Simla-Almora Dist.)

Ianthocincla lineatum grisescentior Hartert, 1909, Vög. pal. Fauna 1 : 636. (Western Himalayas, Simla.)

Range.—Kashmir from the Kishenganga and Tilel valleys south ; not over the main Himalayan range ; Hazara, Murree Hills, West Pakistan and east along the Pir Panjal through Kishtwar and Chamba to Kulu, Lahul, Duala Dhar to Simla, Almora and Kumaon, from 2000 feet (winter) to 12,000 ; in wooded nullahs, edges of cultivation and heavy undergrowth in subtropical dry, pine and moist and dry temperate forest.

1315. **Garrulax lineatus setafer** (Hodgson)

Cinc.(losoma) setafer Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. 19 : 148. (Nepal.)[1]

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling and Sikkim, from 4300 to 7000 feet; in heavy scrub, semi-cultivation, pine and moist temperate forest.

1316. **Garrulax lineatus imbricatus** Blyth

G.(arrulax) imbricatus Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 12 : 951. (Bhutan.)

Range.—Buxa duars, 3000 feet (once), Bhutan (not found west of Black Mountain), and southeast Tibet, commonly from 5000 to 10,000 feet; in scrub near cultivation, long grass and edges of subtropical wet, moist and wet temperate forest.

Garrulax virgatus (Godwin-Austen)
Manipur Streaked Laughing Thrush

Southeastern Assam, and Chin Hills of Burma.

1317. **Garrulax virgatus** (Godwin-Austen)

Trochalopteron virgatum Godwin-Austen, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 46. (Razami under the Kopamedza Ridge, Naga Hills.)

Trochalopteron virgatum querulum Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4 : 38. (Hmuntha, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Assam in Cachar, Naga Hills, Manipur, Lushai Hills to the Chin Hills of Burma. May occur in the neighbouring hills of East Pakistan. From 3000 to 8000 feet in dense subtropical wet forest.

[1] The name *lineatum* Vigors was restricted to the population of Nepal by Hartert, *op. cit.* : 635, who had evidently overlooked the definite statement by Hume in 1875.

Garrulax austeni (Godwin-Austen)
Browncapped Laughing Thrush

Assam south of the Brahmaputra River and Mount Victoria, Chin Hills, Burma.

1318. **Garrulax austeni austeni** (Godwin-Austen)

Trochalopteron austeni Godwin-Austen, 1870, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **39** : 105. (Hengdan Peak, N. Cachar.)

Range.—Assam in the Khasia Hills, Cachar, Naga Hills, Manipur and Lushai Hills, from 5000 feet, more commonly, above 6000, up to 9000 feet or more on the highest hills; in dense subtropical wet and pine forest.

Garrulax squamatus (Gould)
Bluewinged Laughing Thrush

From Nepal east through Assam to Burma, Yunnan and Tonkin.

1319. **Garrulax squamatus** (Gould)

Ianthocincla squamata Gould, 1835, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 48. (Sikkim.)

Trochalopteron squamatum subsquamatum Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 38. (Pynursla, Khasia Hills.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam and south and east to Burma, in the hills from 3500 to 11,900 feet, more usually between 4000-8000 feet; in subtropical wet, pine and wet temperate forest.

Garrulax subunicolor (Blyth)
Plaincoloured Laughing Thrush

The Himalayas from Nepal east to the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra, north Burma, Yunnan, and Tonkin.

1320. **Garrulax subunicolor subunicolor** (Blyth)

Trochalopteron subunicolor Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 952. (Nepal.)

Ianthocincla subunicolor griseata Rothschild, 1921, Novit. Zool. **28** : 33. (Shweli-Salween Divide, Yunnan.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra east through the Mishmi Hills, from 6000 feet up (Sikkim, 2700 feet once, Meinertzhagen) to 11,300 feet; in open cut-over scrub and subtropical wet, pine, wet temperate and moist temperate forest.

Garrulax henrici (Oustalet)
Prince Henry's Laughing Thrush

South and southeast Tibet.
Cf. Ludlow, F., 1944, Ibis **86**: 76-77.

1321. **Garrulax henrici** (Oustalet)

Trochalopteron Henrici Oustalet, 1892, Ann. Sci. Nat. **12**: 274. (South Tibet = Aio and Soutu *vide* Oustalet, 1893.)

Range.—South and southeast Tibet. Probably will be found to occur in extreme northern Assam in the upper Tsangpo and Subansiri watersheds above 9000 feet in moist or dry temperate forest.

Garrulax affinis Blyth
Blackfaced Laughing Thrush

From Nepal east along the Himalayas to Bhutan, southeast Tibet, northwest Burma, Tonkin, and western China.

1322. **Garrulax affinis affinis** Blyth

Garrulax affinis Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12**: 950. (Nepal = Central Nepal.)

Garrulax affinis flemingi Rand, 1953, Natural History Miscellanea, No. 116: 2. (Lete, Baglung Dist., West Nepal.)

Range.—Western Nepal east perhaps to the western slopes of the central valley of Kathmandu, above 8000 feet, descending lower in winter; in rhododendron thickets in moist and dry temperate forest.

1323. **Garrulax affinis bethelae** Rand & Fleming

Garrulax affinis bethelae Rand & Fleming, 1956, Fieldiana, Zool., **39**, No. 1: 2. (Thangu, Sikkim.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, and probably the higher hills of Assam north of the Brahmaputra, from 8000 to 14,000 feet, occasionally descending as low as 5400 feet in winter; in dense thickets and scrub in wet, moist and dry temperate forest.

Garrulax erythrocephalus (Vigors)
Redheaded Laughing Thrush

The western Himalayas from Chamba and Murree in West Pakistan east through Nepal to Assam, Burma, Yunnan, the Indochinese subregion and Malaya.

1324. **Garrulax erythrocephalus erythrocephalus** (Vigors)

Cinclosoma erythrocephalum Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 171. (Himalayas, restricted to Chamba by Baker, 1920, 'Handlist' : 15, an action which takes precedence over the restriction to Simla-Almora by Ticehurst & Whistler, 1924, Ibis : 468-473, or to Simla by Vaurie, 1953, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 73 : 78.)

Range.—From Chamba and perhaps Murree and Duala Dhar in West Pakistan east to Kumaon (where a tendency to intergrading into the next form occurs), from 6500 to 11,000 feet, descending to 3000 to 4000 feet in winter ; in dense undergrowth, overgrown nullahs and pine, dry and moist temperate forest.

1325. **Garrulax erythrocephalus kali** Vaurie

Garrulax erythrocephalus kali Vaurie, 1953, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 73 : 78. (Lete, Kali River Valley, Baglung dist., west central Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal in the west and central areas from 4000 to 11,000 feet ; in scrub, dense secondary growth and pine and moist temperate forest.

1326. **Garrulax erythrocephalus nigrimentum** (Oates)

Trochalopteron nigrimentum Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds., ed. 1, 1 : 91. (The Himalayas from Nepal to the Dafla Hills in Assam, restricted to Sikkim inferentially by Kinnear, 1937, Ibis : 32.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, (intergrading with the preceding form west of the Arun-Kosi River), Darjeeling, Sikkim, Buxa, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, from 4000 to 11,000 feet ; in subtropical wet, wet, moist and dry temperate forest.

1327. **Garrulax erythrocephalus imprudens** Ripley

Garrulax erythrocephalus imprudens Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 61 : 102. (Tidding Saddle above Dreyi, Mishmi Hills, northeast Assam.)

Range.—Miri, Dafla and Mishmi hills, northeast Assam, above 4000 feet ; in subtropical wet, moist and dry temperate forest.

1328. **Garrulax erythrocephalus chrysopterus** (Gould)

Ianthocincla chrysoptera Gould, 1835, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 48. (Himalayas *in errore* = Khasia Hills.)

Range.—Khasia and perhaps Garo hills, central Assam, above 4000 feet; in subtropical pine forest.

1329. **Garrulax erythrocephalus godwini** (Harington)

Trochalopoteron erythrocephalum godwini Harington, 1914, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **33**: 92. (Hengdan Peak, N. Cachar Hills.)

Range.—Assam in Cachar, Naga and western Manipur hills, from 5250 to 9200 feet; in dense subtropical wet forest.

1330. **Garrulax erythrocephalus erythrolaema** (Hume)

Trochalopteron erythrolaema Hume, 1881, Stray Feathers **10**: 153. (Matchi, E. Manipur Hills.)

Range.—East Manipur hills south through the Lushai Hills to the Chin Hills and Arakan Yomas; perhaps in the adjacent hills of East Pakistan as the species has been recorded down to 4900 feet; normally between 5000 and 9000 feet in subtropical wet forest.

Garrulax phoeniceus (Gould)
Crimsonwinged Laughing Thrush

The Himalayas from Nepal east through Assam to Burma, Yunnan and the Indochinese subregion.

1331. **Garrulax phoeniceus phoeniceus** (Gould)

Ianthocincla phoenicea Gould, 1837, Icones Av. pl. 3. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal (Whistler MSS. lists 'Naini Tal ?'), Sikkim, Darjeeling, the Duars, Bhutan and the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra east to the Mishmi Hills, from the foothills to 6000 feet; in dense undergrowth in tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen, sal and subtropical wet and pine forest.

1332. **Garrulax phoeniceus bakeri** (Hartert)

Trochalopteron phoeniceum bakeri Hartert, 1908, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **23**: 10. (Laisung, North Cachar.)

Trochalopteron phoeniceum khasium Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4**: 38. (Laitlyngkot, Khasi Hills.)[1]

[1] Examination of a series shows that the differences described are due to wear.

Range.—Assam hills south of the Brahmaputra south to Manipur, and perhaps the adjacent hills of East Pakistan, Lushai Hills and Burma, from the edge of the hills to 6000 feet; in tropical wet evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Genus **LEIOTHRIX** Swainson

Leiothrix Swainson, 1832, Fauna Boreali-Americana, Bds.: 490. Type, by original designation, *Parus furcatus* Temminck = *Sylvia lutea* Scopoli.

Mesia Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. **2** (1): 34; (2): 88. Type, by original designation, *Mesia argentauris* Hodgson.

Leiothrix argentauris (Hodgson)
Silver-ear, or Silvereared Mesia

The Himalayas from Garhwal through Assam, East Pakistan hills, Burma and the Indochinese subregion.

Cf. Mayr, E., & Greenway, J. C., Jr., 1938, Proc. New England Zoöl. Cl. **17**: 1-7.

1333. **Leiothrix argentauris argentauris** (Hodgson)

Mesia Argentauris Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. **2** (2): 88. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Garhwal and Nepal east to the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra as far east probably as the Dihang River; Khasia Hills (where intergrades with the next form occur), Lushai, adjacent hills of East Pakistan and the Chin Hills and southern Burma, from 3000 to 7000 feet; in scrub, secondary growth and subtropical pine and wet forest.

1334. **Leiothrix argentauris vernayi** (Mayr & Greenway)

Mesia argentauris vernayi Mayr & Greenway, 1938, Proc. New England Zöol. Cl. **17**: 3. (Hai Bum, Upper Burma.)

Leiothrix argentauris gertrudis Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **61**: 103. (Dening, Mishmi Hills.)

Mesia argentauris aureigularis Koelz, 1953, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4**: 153. (Tura Mountain, Garo Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the Mishmi and Naga hills, Cachar and the Garo Hills, (intergrading into the previous form in the western Khasia Hills), from 2500 to 5000 feet; in cut-

over scrub, secondary growth and tropical wet evergreen and subtropical wet forest.[1]

Leiothrix lutea (Scopoli)
Redbilled Leiothrix

The northwestern Himalayas east to Assam and Burma, west, central and southern China and Tonkin.

1335. **Leiothrix lutea kumaiensis** Whistler

Leiothrix lutea kumaiensis Whistler, 1943, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **63** : 62. (Dehra Dun, United Provinces.)

Range.—The western Himalayas from Kashmir (?), Dharmsala east to Kumaon, from 4000 to 9000 feet; in scrub, secondary growth and wet temperate forest.

1336. **Leiothrix lutea calipyga** (Hodgson)

Bahila Calipyga Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. **2** (2) : 88. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Kasauli in the west, east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan to the Abor and Miri hills of Assam north of the Brahmaputra; north Cachar, Manipur south to the Chin Hills, from 3400 to 9000 feet (summer); in scrub and secondary growth often near cultivation, and edges of pine, wet and moist temperate forest.

1337. **Leiothrix lutea luteola** Koelz

Leiothrix lutea luteola Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 39. (Mawryngkneng, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—Khasia Hills, above 3000 feet.

Genus **MYZORNIS** Blyth

Myzornis Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 984. Type, by monotypy, *Myzornis pyrrhoura* Blyth.

Myzornis pyrrhoura Blyth
Firetailed Myzornis

Nepal east to Sikkim, Bhutan, north Burma and northwest Yunnan.

1338. **Myzornis pyrrhoura** Blyth

Myzornis pyrrhoura Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 984. (Nepal.)

[1] The discontinuous range of this form in the Assam hills seems biologically inadmissible. Examination of Koelz's material, however, shows that more richly coloured birds do occur in the Garo Hills, which are inseparable from *vernayi*.

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, and east into Burma (not yet recorded from Assam), from 8000 to 12,000 feet; in rhododendrons in wet and moist temperate forest.

Genus **CUTIA** Hodgson

Cutia Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 5 : 773. Type, by original designation, *Cutia nipalensis* Hodgson.

Cutia nipalensis Hodgson
Nepal Cutia

From the U.P. and Nepal Himalayas east through Burma, the Indochinese subregion and Malaya.

1339. **Cutia nipalensis nipalensis** Hodgson

Cutia nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 5 : 774. (Nepal.)

Cutia nipalensis nagaensis Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 9. (Kohima, Naga Hills.)

Range.—From Kumaon (specimens in Chicago Mus. Nat. Hist.) and Nepal east through Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, hills of Assam north and east of the Brahmaputra, Dafla, Abor, Miri, Naga, north Cachar, Manipur, Lushai to Chin hills of Burma from 5000 to 8500 feet in subtropical wet, pine, wet and moist temperate forest.

Genus **PTERUTHIUS** Swainson

Pteruthius Swainson, 1832, Fauna Boreali-Americana, Bds. : 491. Type, by original designation, *Lanius erythropterus* Vigors.

Hilarocichla Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. 1 : 243. Type, by monotypy, *Pteruthius rufiventer* Blyth.

Pteruthius rufiventer Blyth
Rufousbellied Shrike-Babbler

Eastern Nepal east through Assam to Burma, Yunnan and Tonkin.

1340. **Pteruthius rufiventer** Blyth

Pteruthius rufiventer Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 11 : 183. (no locality = Darjeeling.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Assam in the Miri, Mishmi, Naga and Manipur hills, and Burma, from 6000 to 8000 feet; in heavy subtropical wet and wet temperate forest.

Pteruthius flaviscapis (Temminck)
Redwinged, or Greater, Shrike-Babbler

The Himalayas from Murree in West Pakistan east through Assam, Burma, northwest Yunnan and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1341. **Pteruthius flaviscapis validirostris** Koelz

Lanius erythropterus Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 22. (Himalaya Mountains = Murree, Punjab, *vide* Baker, 1922, 'Fauna' 1: 331.), *nec Lanius erythropterus* Shaw, 1809, preoccupied.

Pteruthius erythropterus validirostris Koelz, 1951, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 3: 28. (Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam.)

Pteruthius erythropterus nocrecus Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4: 40. (Tura Mountain, Garo Hills.)

Pteruthius erythropterus glauconotus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 9. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.) [Type dated February = April.][1]

Range.—The Himalayas from Murree in West Pakistan east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim to Assam and southeast Tibet, from the edge of the plains (300 feet in Assam), up to 8000 feet (exceptionally 10,000 feet Sutlej Valley); in tropical wet evergreen, semi-evergreen, subtropical wet, dry, pine and moist temperate forest.

Pteruthius xanthochloris Gray
Green Shrike-Babbler

The Himalayas from Murree in West Pakistan east through Nepal to Assam, Burma and western China and Yunnan.

1342. **Pteruthius xanthochloris occidentalis** Harington

Pterythius (*sic*) *xanthochloris occidentalis* Harington, 1913, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 33: 82. (Dehra Dun.)

Range.—The northwest Himalayas from Murree in West Pakistan east to Naini Tal, from 4000 feet (winter) up to 7000-9000 feet in the breeding season; in pine and moist temperate forest.

[1] I have examined this multiplicity of forms and find them all equal in series to typical birds from the Himalayas, individuals varying considerably in the tones and shades enumerated by the author.

1343. **Pteruthius xanthochloris xanthochloris** Gray

Pteruthius xanthochlorus (*sic*) Gray, 1846, Cat. Mamms. Bds. Nepal : 95, 155. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and Bhutan, perhaps occurring in the hills of Assam north of the Brahmaputra, from 6000 feet (winter) to 8000-9000 feet in breeding season (recorded at 10,000, Towang); in pine, subtropical wet, wet, moist and dry temperate forest.

1344. **Pteruthius xanthochloris hybrida** Harington

Pteruthius xanthochloris hybrida Harington, 1913, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 33 : 82. (Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills.)

Range.—Chin Hills of Burma, and in Assam, Lushai and Naga hills (specimens in the Koelz coll.).

Pteruthius melanotis Hodgson
Chestnut-throated Shrike-Babbler

The Himalayas from Nepal east through Assam to Burma, Yunnan and the Indochinese subregion.

1345. **Pteruthius melanotis melanotis** Hodgson

Pteruthius melanotis Hodgson, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 16 : 448. (Terai, Southeast Himalaya.)

Pteruthius melanotis melanops Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4 : 40. (Kohima, Naga Hills.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam in the hills, south probably to the adjacent hills of East Pakistan, from the edge of the plains (Assam), to 5000-8000 feet; in tropical wet and semi-evergreen, pine and subtropical wet forest.

Pteruthius aenobarbus (Temminck)
Chestnutfronted Shrike-Babbler

Assam, Burma, the Indochinese subregion to south China and the Malaysian subregion in Malaya, Sumatra and Java.

1346. **Pteruthius aenobarbus aenobarbulus** Koelz

Pteruthius aenobarbus aenobarbulus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 9. (Nokrek, Garo Hills.)

Range.—Nokrek Mountain east-southeast of Tura, Garo Hills. One specimen.

Genus **GAMPSORHYNCHUS** Blyth

Gampsorhynchus Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** (1) : 370. Type, by monotypy, *G. rufulus* Blyth.

Gampsorhynchus rufulus Blyth
Whiteheaded Shrike-Babbler

The Himalayan foothills of West Bengal east through Assam, Burma, the Indochinese subregion, and Malaya.

1347. **Gampsorhynchus rufulus rufulus** Blyth

Gampsorhynchus rufulus Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** (1) : 371. (Darjeeling.)

Gampsorhynchus rufulus ahomensis Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 4. (Nichuguard, Naga Hills.)

Range.—The duars and Himalayan foothills from the Tista River area (may occur in east Nepal terai), Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, from the edge of the plains to 4000 feet; in tropical wet evergreen, tropical semi-evergreen, pine and subtropical wet forest.

Genus **ACTINODURA** Gould

Actinodura Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 17. Type, by original designation, *Actinodura Egertoni* Gould.

Sibia Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 145. Type, by monotypy, *Sibia* ? *Nipalensis* = *Cinclosoma* ? *Nipalensis* Hodgson.

Ixops 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 929, 953. Type, by monotypy, *Cinclosoma Nipalense* Hodgson = *Sibia Nipalensis* Hodgson.

Actinodura egertoni Gould
Spectacled Barwing

Nepal east along the Himalayas through Assam to the Chin Hills of Burma.

1348. **Actinodura egertoni egertoni** Gould

Actinodura Egertoni Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 18. (Nepaliâ.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan to the Dafla and Miri hills of Assam, from 3500 to 6000 feet; in cut-over scrub and secondary growth and pine and subtropical wet forest.

1349. **Actinodura egertoni lewisi** Ripley

Actinodura egertoni lewisi Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **61** : 105. (Dreyi, Mishmi Hills.)

Range.—Mishmi Hills (and perhaps in north Lakhimpur), northeastern Assam from 5000 to 6000 feet; in dense subtropical wet forest.

1350. **Actinodura egertoni khasiana** Godwin-Austen

Actinodura khasiana Godwin-Austen, 1876, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **45** : 76. (Khasia Hills.)

Actinodura egertoni montivaga Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 7. (Kohima, Naga Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the Khasia Hills, Cachar, Naga Hills and Manipur, from 4500 feet up to about 7000 feet; in overgrown fields, secondary scrub and dense subtropical wet forest.

1351. **Actinodura egertoni ripponi** Ogilvie-Grant

Actinodura ripponi Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Ibis : 186. (Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills, 6000-7000 feet.)

Range.—Assam in the Lushai Hills, south to the Chin and Kachin hills and Arakan in Burma; in subtropical wet forest.

Actinodura nipalensis (Hodgson)
Hoary Barwing

The Himalayas from Nepal to Assam, and northern Burma.

1352. **Actinodura nipalensis nipalensis** (Hodgson)

Cinclosoma ? *Nipalensis* Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 145. (Nepal, restricted to slopes of Kathmandu Valley, central Nepal, by Ripley, 1950, *op. cit.* : 104.)

Range.—Central and west-central Nepal from 7000 to 10,000 feet; in moist temperate forest.

1353. **Actinodura nipalensis vinctura** Ripley

Actinodura nipalensis vinctura Ripley, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **63** : 104. (Mangalbaré, Dhankuta District, east Nepal.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal from Okhaldhunga Dist. east, Darjeeling, Sikkim and Bhutan from 7000 to 10,000 feet; in moist and wet temperate forest.

Actinodura waldeni Godwin-Austen
Austen's Barwing

Eastern Assam, Burma and Yunnan.

1354. **Actinodura waldeni daflaensis** Godwin-Austen

Actinodura daflaensis Godwin-Austen, 1875, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **16** : 340. (Dafla Hills, N.E. Bengal.)

Range.—Assam in the Dafla, Miri and Mishmi hills, from 5000 to 7000 feet; in subtropical wet and wet temperate forest.

1355. **Actinodura waldeni waldeni** Godwin-Austen

Actinodura waldeni Godwin-Austen, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pl. 12, : 46. (Japoo Peak, Naga Hills.)

Range.—Assam on the peaks of the Naga Hills and Manipur, from 7700 feet up; in subtropical wet forest.

1356. **Actinodura waldeni poliotis** (Rippon)

Ixops poliotis Rippon, 1905, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **15** : 97. (Mt. Victoria, 7000-8000 feet.)

Range.—Burma in the Chin Hills, and perhaps the adjacent Lushai Hills of Assam.

Genus **MINLA** Hodgson

Minla Hodgson, 1837 (Apr. 13), Ind. Rev. **2** (1) : 32, 44. Type, by original designation, *Minla ignotincta* Hodgson.

Siva Hodgson, 1837 (May 13), Ind. Rev. **2** (2) : 88. Type, by original designation, *Siva cyanouroptera* Hodgson.

Staphida Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 373. Type, by original designation, *Siva torqueola* Swinhoe.

Minla ignotincta Hodgson
Redtailed Minla

The Himalayas from Nepal through Assam; hills of Burma, western and southern China and Tonkin.

1357. **Minla ignotincta ignotincta** Hodgson

Minla ignotincta Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. **2** (1) : 32, 44. (Central and northern regions of the hills, Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, and Assam, north and south of the Brahmaputra from the edge of the plains in the Duars, Bhutan and Assam (uncommonly in cold weather), to 6000-10,000 feet; in evergreen, pine, subtropical wet, wet and moist temperate forest.

Minla strigula (Hodgson)
Stripethroated, or Chestnut-tailed, Siva or Minla

The Himalayas from northwest, east through Assam, Burma, Yunnan, the Indochinese subregion and Malaya.

1358. **Minla strigula simlaensis** (Meinertzhagen)

Siva strigula simlaensis Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46**: 128. (Simla.)

Range.—The northwest Himalayas from Kangra to Naini Tal, from 5500 to 11,500 feet in summer (down to 4700 feet in winter); in pine and moist temperate forest.

1359. **Minla strigula strigula** (Hodgson)

Siva Strigula Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. **2** (2): 89. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, and Bhutan, from 5500 to 11,000 feet (down to 2800 feet in winter); in pine, subtropical wet, wet and moist temperate forest.

1360. **Minla strigula yunnanensis** (Rothschild)

Siva strigula yunnanensis Rothschild, 1921, Novit. Zool. **28**: 40. (Lichiang Range, N.W. Yunnan.)

Siva strigula victoriae Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **26**: 128. (Mount Victoria, Chin Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the Dafla and Mishmi hills south, presumably in the Patkoi Hills, to the eastern Naga Hills (east of the range of the next form), south through eastern Manipur to the Chin Hills; central and northern Burma; from 6000 to 8000 feet in subtropical wet forest.

1361. **Minla strigula cinereigenae** (Ripley)

Siva strigula cinereigenae Ripley, 1952, J.B.N.H.S. **50**: 500. (Mt. Japvo, western Naga Hills, Assam.)

Range.—Barail Range in western Naga Hills, and perhaps the highest hills in North Cachar, above 6000 feet; in subtropical wet forest.

Minla cyanouroptera (Hodgson)
Bluewinged Siva, or Minla

The Himalayas from Naini Tal east through Assam, Burma, north Yunnan, the Indochinese subregion and Malaya.

1362. **Minla cyanouroptera cyanouroptera** (Hodgson)

Siva Cyanouroptera Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. **2** (2) : 88. (Nepal.)

Leiothrix lepida Horsfield, 1839, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 162 *ex* McClelland MS. (Assam = Naga Hills, *fide* Koelz, 1954, *op. cit.* : 8.)

Siva cyanouroptera aglaë Deignan, 1942, Notulae Naturae, Philadelphia, No. 100 : 2. (Mt. Victoria, 2600 metres, Chin Hills, near Pakokku, Burma.)

Siva cyanuroptera thalia Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 8. (Mawphlang, Khasi Hills.)

Siva cyanuroptera rama Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 8. (near Nokrek, Garo Hills.)[1]

Range.—The Himalayas from Naini Tal east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam, from the edge of the plains in winter to 7500 feet; in tropical wet evergreen, semi-evergreen, sal, and subtropical wet forest and dense patches of secondary growth or cut-over scrub.

Genus **YUHINA** Hodgson

Yuhina Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 165. Type, by subsequent designation, (Gray, 1841), *Yuhina gularis* Hodgson.

Erpornis Hodgson, 1844, *in* Blyth, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 379. Type, by original designation, *Erpornis zantholeuca* Hodgson.

Yuhina castaniceps (Moore)
Chestnut-headed Yuhina

From Darjeeling and Sikkim east through Assam to Burma, the Indochinese subregion, southern China and Mount Kinabalu, north Borneo.

1363. **Yuhina castaniceps rufigenis** (Hume)[2]

Ixulus rufigenis Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers **5** : 108. (Himalayas = Darjeeling.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan duars, and perhaps into the northwestern Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra, from the foothills to 5000 feet; in tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen, and subtropical wet forest.

[1] Examination of birds from Assam of various age groups and seasons makes it very difficult to distinguish races based on shades or tones of plumage.

[2] For note on the placing of this species, see Ripley, 1952, J.B.N.H.S. **50** : 501.

1364. **Yuhina castaniceps plumbeiceps** (Godwin-Austen)

Staphida plumbeiceps Godwin-Austen, 1877, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **20** : 519. (near Sadya and Brahmakhend, Eastern Assam.)

Staphida castaneiceps conjuncta Mayr, 1941, Ibis : 86. (Chipwi-Laukkaung Road, Myitkyina district, Burma.)

Range.—Assam in the hills north of the Brahmaputra, Miri, Dafla and Mishmi hills, south to the eastern Naga Hills (Ripley, 1952, *op. cit.* : 501), northern Burma and Yunnan, from the foothills to 5000 feet; in scrub, undergrowth, tropical wet evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

1365. **Yuhina castaniceps castaniceps** (Moore)

Ixulus castaniceps Moore, 1854, *in* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. **1** : 411. (Afghanistan, *in errore* = Cachar.)

Range.—Assam hills south of the Brahmaputra, Garo, Khasia, North Cachar, perhaps western Naga hills (Barail Range), south to Manipur, Lushai Hills, possibly adjacent hills of East Pakistan, and the Chin Hills and Arakan in Burma, from 2000 to 6000 feet; in secondary scrub, tropical wet evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Yuhina bakeri Rothschild
Chestnut-headed Yuhina

The Himalayas from Nepal east through Assam to north Burma and Yunnan.

1366. **Yuhina bakeri** Rothschild

Siva occipitalis Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 937. (Darjeeling.)

Yuhina bakeri Rothschild, 1926, Novit. Zool. **33** : 276. New name for *Siva occipitalis* Blyth, 1844, preoccupied.

Yuhina occipitalis atrovinacea Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 8. (Laikul, Cachar.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan duars, Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra and south in the Khasia Hills, North Cachar, Naga Hills and Manipur, from the foothills (winter) to 7000 feet; in secondary growth, tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Yuhina flavicollis Hodgson
Yellownaped Yuhina

The Himalayas from East Punjab through Assam, and northern Burma to Yunnan.

1367. **Yuhina flavicollis albicollis** (Ticehurst & Whistler)

Ixulus flavicollis albicollis Ticehurst & Whistler, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 44 : 71. (Dharmsala, 4000 feet, Kangra.)

Range.—The western Himalayas from Dharmsala, Kulu, Simla east through U. P. to western Nepal (Rekcha), from 4000 to 8000 feet; in subtropical pine and moist temperate forest.

1368. **Yuhina flavicollis flavicollis** Hodgson

Yuhina? flavicollis Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. 19 : 167. (Nepal; hereby restricted to Central Nepal.)

Range.—Central Nepal east through Darjeeling, Sikkim and Bhutan to the Dafla Hills (Apa Tani Valley, Betts, 1956, J.B.N.H.S. 53 : 402), from 4000 to 8000 feet; in subtropical pine and wet, and wet temperate forest.

1369. **Yuhina flavicollis baileyi** (Baker)[1]

Ixulus flavicollis baileyi Baker, 1914, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 35 : 17. (Mishmi Hills.)

Range.—The Mishmi Hills, from 6000 to 7000 feet; in subtropical wet forest.

1370. **Yuhina flavicollis rouxi** (Oustalet)

Ixulus rouxi Oustalet, 1896, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris 2 : 184, 186. (Ly-Sien-Kiang or Black River, Yunnan.)

Ixulus flavicollis harterti Harington, 1913, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 33 : 62. (Sinlum, Bhamo.)

Range.—Assam hills south of the Brahmaputra through Manipur, south to the Chin Hills, from 3000 to 8000 feet; in subtropical wet forest.

Yuhina gularis Hodgson
Stripethroated Yuhina

The Himalayas from Garhwal east to Assam, Burma, Yunnan, western Szechuan and northern Indochina.

1371. **Yuhina gularis vivax** Koelz

Yuhina gularis vivax Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 8. (above Luni, Tehri, United Provinces, 10,000 feet.)

[1] Subsequent collecting has proved this race is entirely valid *contra* Ticehurst, 1939, Ibis : 157.

Range.—Garhwal, Kumaon, and perhaps into extreme western Nepal (?), from 8000 to 10,000 feet, lower in winter to 2000 feet occasionally; in moist temperate and subtropical pine forest.

1372. **Yuhina gularis gularis** Hodgson

Yuhina gularis Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19**: 166. (Nepal.)

Yuhina yangpiensis Sharpe, 1902, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **13**: 12. (Yang-pi, Tali-fu road, Yunnan.)

Yuhina gularis griseotincta Rothschild, 1921, Novit. Zool. **28**: 42. (Shweli-Salwin Divide, Yunnan.)

Cf. Mayr, E., 1941, Ibis: 87-89.

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and Assam, north and south of the Brahmaputra from 3000 feet (in winter; once in the duars at 800 feet) to 11,000 feet; in subtropical wet and wet temperate forest.

Yuhina occipitalis Hodgson
Rufousvented Yuhina

Nepal east through Assam to northern Burma and Yunnan.

1373. **Yuhina occipitalis occipitalis** Hodgson

Yuhina occipitalis Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19**: 166. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, Dafla Hills of Assam, from 7000 to 11,500 feet; in subtropical wet, wet and moist temperate, and dry temperate forest.

Yuhina nigrimenta Hodgson
Blackchinned Yuhina

The Himalayas from U.P. east through Assam to Burma, Yunnan, south China and northern Indochina.

1374. **Yuhina nigrimenta nigrimenta** Hodgson

Yuhina nigrimenta Hodgson, 1845, *in* Blyth, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14**: 562. (Nepal.)

Yuhina nigrimentum titania Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 9. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—Garhwal, Naini Tal to Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan duars, Assam in the hills north and south of the Brahmaputra south through Manipur, Lushai Hills, perhaps the adjacent hills of East Pakistan, to Arakan, from 1000 feet in the foothills, up to 4000 feet; in secondary scrub, sal, and subtropical wet forest.

Yuhina zantholeuca (Hodgson)
Whitebellied Yuhina or Herpornis

The Himalayas from Nepal east to Assam and Burma and through the Indochinese subregion, Malaya, Borneo and north Sumatra.

1375. **Yuhina zantholeuca zantholeuca** (Hodgson)

Erpornis zantholeuca Hodgson, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 380. (central region of Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal east through the hills to Bhutan and Assam, probably the hills of East Pakistan, from the edge of the plains to 7500 feet (8700 feet, Burma); in scrub and tropical wet evergreen, semi-evergreen, sal, pine and subtropical wet and occasionally in wet temperate forest.

Genus **ALCIPPE** Blyth

Alcippe Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 370, 384. Type, by monotypy, *T. poioicephala* Jerdon.

Proparus Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 938. Type, by original designation, *Pr. vinipectus*, *nec Proparus* Hodgson, 1841 (= *Minla*).

Schaeniparus Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers **2** : 449. Type, by original designation, *Proparus dubius* Hume.

Fulvetta David & Oustalet, 1877, Ois. Chine, text : 220. Type, by subsequent designation, (Sharpe, 1883), *Siva cinereiceps* Verreaux.

Lioparus Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **1** : 174. Type, by original designation, *Proparus? chrysaeus* = *chrysotis* Blyth.

Pseudominla Oates, 1894, Ibis : 480; new name for *Sittiparus* Oates. Type, by original designation, *Minla cinerea* Blyth.

Alcippornis Oberholser, 1922, Smith. Misc. Coll. **74** : 1. New name for *Alcippe* Blyth (based on type, *Alcippe cinerea* Blyth *nec* Eyton).

Cf. Riley, J. H., 1933, Auk **50** : 363-4 (use of *Alcippe* and genotype).

Alcippe chrysotis (Blyth)
Goldenbreasted Tit-Babbler, or Golden Fulvetta

The Himalayas from Nepal east through the higher hills of Assam to Burma and western China in Yunnan, Szechuan and Shensi; north Tonkin.

1376. **Alcippe chrysotis chrysotis** (Blyth)

Pr.(oparus) chrysotis Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 938. (Himalaya = Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra, from 6500 to 10,000 feet; in bamboo clumps, dense scrub and pine, subtropical wet, and wet and moist temperate forest.

1377. **Alcippe chrysotis albilineatus** (Koelz)

Lioparus chrysotis albilineatus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 7. (Karong [Sungtun], Manipur.)

Range.—The higher Assam hills south of the Brahmaputra, Naga Hills, North Cachar and Manipur, from 6000 to 9000 feet; in scrub and subtropical wet forest.

Alcippe cinerea (Blyth)
Dusky-green, or Yellowthroated, Tit-Babbler

Nepal east to Assam, northern Burma and northern Indochina.

1378. **Alcippe cinerea** (Blyth)

Minla cinerea Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 449. (Darjeeling.)

Alcippe delacouri Yen, 1936, L'Oiseau **6** : 449. New name for *Minla cinerea* Blyth, not preoccupied.

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Assam, north and south of the Brahmaputra, from 3000 to 7000 feet; in bamboo clumps, cut-over scrub and wet and moist temperate forest.

Alcippe castaneceps (Hodgson)
Chestnut-headed Tit-Babbler

The Himalayas from Nepal east through Assam to Burma and Yunnan.

1379. **Alcippe castaneceps castaneceps** (Hodgson)

Minla Castaneceps Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. **2** (1):33. (Nepal, restricted to Chandragiri Pass, Central Nepal, by Ripley, 1950, J.B.N.H.S. **49** : 397.)

Minla brunneicauda Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **7**:609. (Shillong.)

Pseudominla castaneiceps garoensis Koelz, 1951, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **3** : 29. (Tura Mt., Garo Hills.)[1]

Alcippe castaneiceps wagstaffei Wynne, 1954, North Western Naturalist, Key-List of Palaearc. and Oriental Pass. Bds., pt. 3, : 397. New name for *A. c. brunneicauda* Sharpe, preoccupied.

[1] Examined; based on worn birds.

Range.—From Nepal east along the Himalayas, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam north and south of the Brahmaputra, from 1000 feet (Assam in winter), not below 2400 feet in Sikkim or 3000 feet in Nepal, up to 9000 feet; in subtropical pine, wet and moist temperate forest.

Alcippe vinipectus (Hodgson)
Whitebrowed Tit-Babbler, or Hodgson's Fulvetta

The Himalayas from Dharmsala east through Assam to Burma, Yunnan and Tonkin.

1380. **Alcippe vinipectus kangrae** (Ticehurst & Whistler)

Fulvetta vinipecta kangrae Ticehurst & Whistler, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 44 : 71. (Palumpur, 6000 ft., Kangra.)

Range.—From Dharmsala east along the Himalayas at least to central Garhwal, from 5000 feet (winter), to 8000 to 11,000 feet; in scrub, bushy nullahs, subtropical pine and moist temperate forest.

1381. **Alcippe vinipectus vinipectus** (Hodgson)

Siva Vinipectus Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. 2 (2) : 89. (Nepal, hereby restricted to Central Nepal.)

Range.—Western and central Nepal, from 6500 to 12,000 feet; in scrub, patches of rhododendron and subtropical pine, wet, wet and moist temperate forest.

1382. **Alcippe vinipectus chumbiensis** (Kinnear)

Fulvetta vinipectus chumbiensis Kinnear, 1939, Ibis : 751. (Yatung, Chumbi Valley.)

Range.—From eastern Nepal (intergrading with the preceding form in Okhaldhunga Dist.), Darjeeling, Sikkim, and Bhutan to southeast Tibet, and probably in the higher hills of Assam north of the Brahmaputra, from 6500 to 12,000 feet; in subtropical wet and wet and moist temperate forest.

1383. **Alcippe vinipectus austeni** (Ogilvie-Grant)

Proparus austeni Ogilvie-Grant, 1895, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 5 : 3. (Manipur and the Naga Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the Barail Range, Mount Japvo, Naga Hills and probably adjacent hills in North Cachar and Manipur at 9000 feet; in dense subtropical wet forest.

Alcippe cinereiceps (Verreaux)
Brownheaded Tit-Babbler

East Bhutan and southeast Tibet, Naga Hills, Manipur east through northern Burma, west China in Kansu, Szechuan, Sikang, Yunnan, and northern Indochina.

1384. **Alcippe cinereiceps ludlowi** (Kinnear)

Fulvetta ludlowi Kinnear, 1935, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 55 : 134. (Sakden, eastern Bhutan, 9000 feet.)

Range.—Eastern Bhutan and southeast Tibet in Pachakshiri district and the upper Subansiri; probably in the higher hills of the Dafla-Abor-Miri ranges of northern Assam; from 7000 to 11,500 feet, in subtropical wet, moist and dry temperate forest.

1385. **Alcippe cinereiceps manipurensis** (Ogilvie-Grant)

Proparus manipurensis Ogilvie-Grant, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 16 : 123. (Owenkulno Peak, Manipur Hills.)

Range.—Barail and eastern Naga Hills (Mt. Japvo, Mt. Zephu), Manipur hills, east to northern Burma and Yunnan, from 6000 to 8000 feet; in subtropical wet forest.

Alcippe rufogularis (Mandelli)
Redthroated Tit-Babbler

The eastern Himalayas from Bhutan to Assam, northern Burma, northern Thailand and S. Viet Nam (Annam).

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1950, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 1 : 1.

1386. **Alcippe rufogularis rufogularis** (Mandelli)

Minla rufogularis Mandelli, 1873, Stray Feathers 1: 416. (Bhutan Duars.)

Range.—Bhutan duars and northern Assam north of the Brahmaputra, east presumably to the Dihang River, from the edge of the plains to 3000 feet; in tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

1387. **Alcippe rufogularis collaris** Walden

Alcippe collaris Walden, 1874, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 14 : 156. (Sadiya, upper Assam.)

Range.—Northeastern Assam in the Mishmi Hills south to Manipur and the hill tracts of East Pakistan, from the edge of the plains to 3500 feet; in tropical wet evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Alcippe brunnea Gould
Rufousheaded Tit-Babbler, or Quaker Babbler

Assam hills south and east of the Brahmaputra east through Burma, Yunnan, the Indochinese subregion, south China, Hainan I. and Formosa.

1388. **Alcippe brunnea mandelli** (Godwin-Austen)

Minla mandelli Godwin-Austen, 1876, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **18** : 33. (Naga Hills, Northeast Bengal.)

Schoeniparus dubius certus Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 39. (Shillong Peak, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the Khasia, Cachar, Naga and Manipur hills (Dafla Hills, Godwin-Austen ?), and adjacent areas of Burma, from 3000 to 6000 feet; in brush heaps, secondary scrub and subtropical wet forest.

Alcippe poioicephala (Jerdon)
Quaker Babbler

From peninsular India east through Burma and the Indochinese subregion to southern peninsular Thailand and Java.

1389. **Alcippe poioicephala brucei** Hume

Alcippe brucei Hume, 1870, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **39** : 122. (Mahableshwar.)

Range.—Bombay from Gujarat, Rajkot and the Surat Dangs, south along the Ghats to Goa, northern and eastern Mysore and northern Madras (Shevaroy Hills), east across southern M.P. and southern Bihar (Parasnath) to Orissa and the Eastern Ghats of Andhra, from the plains to 5000 feet; in teak, bamboo groves, and tropical dry deciduous forest.

1390. **Alcippe poioicephala poioicephala** (Jerdon)

Thimalia (*sic*) *poioicephala* Jerdon, 1844, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **13** : 169. (Coonoor Ghat, Nilgiris.)

Range.—Western Mysore along the Ghats south to Kerala and western Madras (Nilgiris), from the low country to 7000 feet; in cane-brakes, bamboo jungle, sholas and tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

1391. **Alcippe poioicephala fusca** Godwin-Austen

Alcippe fusca Godwin-Austen, 1877, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **45** : 197. (Naga Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the foothills south of the Brahmaputra, Naga Hills, Cachar, and south in Manipur and Tripura to

Sylhet in East Pakistan, grading into *phayrei* in the area towards the Arakan Yomas and Chin Hills, and into *haringtoni* (*vide* Mayr, 1941, Ibis: 75) in western upper Burma; from the edge of the plains to 3500 feet, in bamboo jungle, cut-over scrub and tropical moist semi-evergreen and evergreen forest.

Alcippe nipalensis (Hodgson)
Nepal Babbler

Central Nepal east along the Himalayas through Assam, Burma in the hills to Yunnan, the Indochinese subregion and Malaya.

Cf. Mayr, E., 1941, *tom. cit. supra* (species limits).

1392. **Alcippe nipalensis nipalensis** (Hodgson)

Siva Nipalensis Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. **2** (2): 89. (Nepal.)

Alcippe nipalensis turensis Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4**: 39. (Tura Mountain, Garo Hills.)

Range.—Central Nepal east through Sikkim and Bhutan to extreme western Assam (where intergrades with the next form occur in Darrang District), the Garo Hills and the western Khasia Hills, from the foothills to 6000 feet; in sal, subtropical pine and wet forest.

1393. **Alcippe nipalensis commoda** Ripley

Alcippe nipalensis commoda Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **61**: 104. (Dening, Mishmi Hills, N.E. Assam.)

Alcippe nipalensis khasiensis Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 16. (Cherrapunji, Khasia Hills.)

Range.—Assam from Darrang District (where it intergrades with the preceding form), along the foothills and edge of the plains to the Mishmi Hills, south through the Naga Hills, Cachar, the Khasia Hills, where it intergrades with the preceding form in the western parts of the range, Manipur and south to the Lushai and Chittagong Hill Tracts of East Pakistan (where it probably intergrades with the next form), from the edge of the plains to 4800 feet; in cut-over scrub, bamboo clumps and tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen forest.

1394. **Alcippe nipalensis stanfordi** Ticehurst

Alcippe nepalensis stanfordi Ticehurst, 1930, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **50**: 84. (Taungup-Prome Cart Road, Arakan Yoma, 2900 ft.)

Range.—The Chin Hills and Arakan Yomas of Burma; probably intergrades with the preceding form in the Lushai Hills of southern Assam, and the adjacent hills of East Pakistan; from 2000 to 6000 feet in subtropical wet and tropical wet evergreen forest.

Genus **HETEROPHASIA** Blyth

Heterophasia Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 186. Type, by monotypy, *H. cuculopsis* Blyth = *Sibia picaoides* Hodgson.

Leioptila Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 449. Type, by monotypy, *L. annectans* Blyth.

Heterophasia annectens (Blyth)
Chestnutbacked Sibia

From Sikkim east through Bhutan, higher Assam hills, Burma, the Indochinese subregion and southern Yunnan.

1395. **Heterophasia annectens annectens** (Blyth)

Leioptila annectans [*sic*] Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 450. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam in the Abor, Miri, and Naga hills, Cachar, Khasia Hills, Manipur, from 2000 to 5000 feet; in subtropical wet and tropical wet evergreen forest.

Heterophasia capistrata (Vigors)
Blackcapped Sibia

The Himalayas from Murree east to Bhutan and southeast Tibet. Cf. Kinnear, N. B., 1939, Ibis : 751-752.

1396. **Heterophasia capistrata capistrata** (Vigors)

Cinclosoma capistratum Vigors, 1830-31, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 56. (Himalayas = Darjeeling *vide* Baker, 1922, 'Fauna' **1** : 296, but description fits western bird; re-restricted to Naini Tal by Ticehurst, C. B., & Whistler, H., 1924, Ibis : 473; re-restricted herewith to Simla.)

Malacias capistrata pallida Hartert, 1891, Kat. Vög. Senckenb. Mus. : 21. (Simla.)

Range.—The northwest Himalayas from Murree and Dunga Gali in West Pakistan east to Garhwal, from 6000 to 8000 feet; in subtropical dry, pine and moist temperate forest.

1397. **Heterophasia capistrata nigriceps** (Hodgson)

Sibia nigriceps Hodgson, 1839, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **8** : 38. (Nepal, restricted to central Nepal by Ripley, 1950, J.B.N.H.S. **49** : 399.)

Range.—Kumaon, western and central Nepal from 5000 to 8000 feet; in subtropical pine and moist temperate forest.

1398. **Heterophasia capistrata bayleyi** (Kinnear)

Leioptila capistrata bayleyi Kinnear, 1939, Ibis : 752. (Taktoo, near Sakdan, E. Bhutan.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, from Okhaldhunga Dist. east through Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and Assam in the Dafla Hills north of the Brahmaputra River, from 5000 to 8000 feet (down to 1700 feet in winter, Sikkim, and to the plains-edge in the Duars irregularly); in sal, subtropical wet, and wet and moist temperate forest.

Heterophasia gracilis (McClelland)
Grey Sibia

Assam east to Burma and western Yunnan.

1399. **Heterophasia gracilis gracilis** (McClelland)[1]

Hypsipetes gracilis McClelland, 1840, *in* Horsfield, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 159. (Assam, restricted to Naga Hills by Koelz, 1954, *tom. cit. infra.*)

Leioptila gracilis ardosiaca Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 7. (Mawphlang, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—Assam hills south of the Brahmaputra River (? sight record, Apa Tani Valley, Dafla Hills, 7000 ft., Betts, F.N., 1956, J.B.N.H.S. **53**:401), from the Khasia Hills east to the Naga Hills and south in Manipur to the Lushai Hills, from 3000 to 7500 feet (winter to edge of plains irregularly); in tropical wet and semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Heterophasia pulchella (Godwin-Austen)
Beautiful Sibia

From Assam and southeast Tibet east to northern Burma and Yunnan.

[1] I agree with Smythies, B. E., 1953, Bds. Burma : 77, that it is unwise to combine *gracilis, melanoleuca* and *desgodinsi* with *capistrata*. Koelz's *ardosiaca* has a slight tendency to paleness below approaching *dorsalis*, but examination of over fifty specimens from Assam shows too much variation to warrant separation in this population.

1400. **Heterophasia pulchella** (Godwin-Austen)

Sibia pulchella Godwin-Austen, 1874, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **13** : 160. (Kunho Peak, eastern Barail Range, Naga Hills.)

Lioptila pulchella coeruleotincta Rothschild, 1921, Novit. Zool. **28** : 38. (Shweli-Salwin Divide.)

Leioptila pulchella nigroaurita Kinnear, 1944, Ibis **86** : 83. (Lhalung, Pachakshiri dist., S.E. Tibet, 7000 ft.)[1]

Range.—Southeast Tibet and Assam in the Dafla, Abor, Miri, Mishmi, Naga and Cachar hills (reported by Baker, 1922, 'Fauna' **1** : 303, on the higher peaks of the Khasia Hills in winter above 5000 ft.), from 7000 to 8600 feet (specimen in B.M. from Brahmakund, Lohit River, *c.* 700 ft. possibly in winter, or *in errore*); in subtropical wet forest.

Heterophasia picaoides (Hodgson)
Longtailed Sibia

Nepal east through Assam and the Indochinese subregion.

1401. **Heterophasia picaoides picaoides** (Hodgson)

Sibia picaoides Hodgson, 1839, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **8** : 38. (Nepal.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam in the hills north and east of the Brahmaputra River, Dafla, Miri, Mishmi, south to the eastern Naga Hills, from 3000 to 5000 feet (descending to the edge of the plains irregularly in winter); in tropical moist evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Subfamily MUSCICAPINAE : Flycatchers

Cf. Mayr, E., *in* Delacour & Mayr, 1945, Zoologica **30** (3) : 113.
Delacour, J., 1946, Zoologica **31** (1) : 4.
Deignan, H. G., 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **60** : 165-168.
Vaurie, C., 1953, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. **100** : 491-521. (Muscicapini.)
Ripley, S. D., 1955, Auk **72** : 86-88. (Muscicapinae.)

Genus **RHINOMYIAS** Sharpe

Rhinomyias Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **4** : 367. Type, by subsequent designation, *Alcippe pectoralis* Salvadori = *Rhinomyias umbratilis* (Strickland).

[1] Kinnear's race is separated on the basis of black ear-coverts, a variable character which appears in birds from the Naga Hills as well as other parts of the range.

Olcyornis Baker, 1930, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **7** : 137. Type, by original designation, *Cyornis olivacea* Hume.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1570 : 1-36.

Rhinomyias brunneata (H. H. Slater)
Olive Flycatcher

China in northwest Fukien, Kwangtung, Chekiang, and Kwangsi, migrating to Malaya and the Nicobar Islands.

Cf. White, C. M. N., 1953, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **73** : 83.

1402. **Rhinomyias brunneata nicobarica** Richmond

Rhinomyias nicobarica Richmond, 1902, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. **25** : 295. (Great Nicobar.)

Range.—Breeding range in China unknown; wintering on Great and Little Nicobar islands. Perhaps a resident form (?).

Genus **MUSCICAPA** Brisson

Muscicapa Brisson, 1760, Orn. **1** : 32 ; **2** : 357. Type, by tautonymy, '*Muscicapa*', i.e. *Muscicapa striata*, ibid.

Niltava Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. **1** (12) : 650. Type, by original designation, *Niltava Sundara* Hodgson.

Siphia Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. **1** (12) : 651. Type, by monotypy, *Siphia strophiata* Hodgson.

Muscicapula Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 939. Type, by subsequent designation, Gray, 1855, : 52, *Muscicapa sapphira* Tickell = Blyth.

Cyornis Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 940. Type, by subsequent designation, Gray, 1855, : 53, *Phoenicura rubeculoides* Vigors.

Hemichelidon Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 32, *ex* Zool. Misc. 1844, : 84, *nom. nud.* Type, by original designation, *Hemichelidon fuliginosa* Hodgson.

Anthipes Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 122. Type, by monotypy, *Anthipes gularis* Blyth = *A. moniliger* Hodgson.

Ochromela Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**, pl. 1, : 121. Type, by monotypy, *Saxicola nigrorufa* Jerdon.

Alseonax Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein. **1** : 52. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa undulata* Vieillot.

Eumyias Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein. **1** : 53. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa indigo* Horsfield.

Muscicapa striata (Pallas)
Spotted Flycatcher

A Palaearctic species found across Europe and Asia to Lake Baikal, south to the western Himalayas, migrating farther south in winter.

1403. **Muscicapa striata neumanni** Poche

Muscicapa griseola neumanni Poche, 1904, Orn. Monatsb. **12**: 26. New name for *Muscicapa griseola sibirica* Neumann, 1900, Jour. f. Orn. **48**: 259. (NW. Masailand, East Africa.), *nec Muscicapa sibirica* Gmelin, 1789.

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan, northern Baluchistan, Chitral, Gilgit, and Astor and probably on the Afghan-NW.F.P. border from 5000 to 11,000 feet, migrating in spring through Peshawar and the Mekran coast, and in autumn in West Punjab, Sind, and in India in the Simla hills, Rajasthan, Kutch, Saurashtra, and Gujarat (uncommon to rare in India except on autumn passage); wintering in Africa.

1404. **Muscicapa striata sarudnyi** Snigirewski

Muscicapa striata sarudnyi Snigirewski, 1928, Jour. f. Orn. **76**: 595, new name for *Butalis griseola* var. *pallida* Zarudny, 1903, *nec Muscicapa pallida* Müller. (Eastern Iran and Transcaspia.)

Range.—Breeding range uncertain. Migration as listed in preceding form presumably applies to *sarudnyi* also. (Not worked out.)

Muscicapa sibirica Gmelin
Sooty Flycatcher

The eastern Palaearctic from Altai to Kamchatka and Japan south to the Himalayas, wintering to the Indochinese subregion.

1405. **Muscicapa sibirica gulmergi** (Baker)

Hemichelidon sibirica gulmergi Baker, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **43**: 155. (Gulmerg, Kashmir.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Safed Koh on NW.F.P. boundary east through Chitral and Gilgit to Kashmir, thence to Garhwal, from 7500 to 11,000 feet wandering to the edge of the plains in winter to Kohat, Rawalpindi east to Hoshiarpur, straggling to Lahul; in tall trees near clearings.

1406. **Muscicapa sibirica cacabata** Penard

H.(emichelidon) fuliginosa Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 32, *ex* Zool. Misc., 1844, : 84, *nom. nud.*

Muscicapa sibirica cacabata Penard, 1919, Proc. New Eng. Zoöl. Cl. 7 : 22. New name for *Hemichelidon fuliginosa* Hodgson, 1844 (Nepal), preoccupied in *Muscicapa* by *M. fuliginosa* Sparrman, 1787, and *M. fuliginosa* Gmelin, 1789.

Range.—Nepal east to Assam, southeast Tibet, and northern Burma, breeding from 7000 to 10,000 feet, wintering in the duars and adjacent plains from the terai to the Khasia Hills, Manipur, and south Burma; on tall trees in open country.

Muscicapa latirostris Raffles
Brown Flycatcher

An eastern Palaearctic species breeding from Minusinsk to Japan, south to the Himalayas and parts of India, migrating south in winter through southern and southeast Asia.

1407. **Muscicapa latirostris** Raffles

Muscicapa latirostris Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13** : 312. (Sumatra.)

Muscicapa Poonensis Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 85. (Poona.)

Butalis terricolor Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 120, *ex* Hodgson MS. (Nepal.)

Range.—Breeds in Kulu, Kangra, Nepal, M.P. (Mhow, Sehore), and North Kanara. Has been recorded from Chamba to the Duars and from southern Rajasthan, Bengal, and Assam south through Kerala, wintering to Ceylon, the Andamans, and southern Burma. Straggler to West Pakistan (Ludhiana), and in India, Kashmir, and Ladakh. Breeding range in India not worked out. Found in woodland, scrub, plantations, and mango-topes.

Muscicapa muttui (Layard)
Brownbreasted Flycatcher

From the eastern Himalayas to Szechuan and Thailand (two specimens), wintering south through the Peninsula, Ceylon, and Burma.

1408. **Muscicapa muttui muttui** (Layard)

Butalis muttui Layard, 1854, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **13** : 127. (Pt. Pedro, Ceylon.)

Alseonax muttui khosrovi Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 14. (Aijal, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Recorded as breeding in Assam in North Cachar and the Khasia Hills. Has been taken in Sikkim, Manipur and northern Burma, and on passage in Bengal and Hyderabad, wintering in south India and Ceylon, from 1000 to 3000 feet; in dense evergreen forest, scrub, and tangles on forest edges.

Muscicapa ruficauda Swainson
Rufoustailed Flycatcher

Afghanistan, West Pakistan and India.

1409. **Muscicapa ruficauda** Swainson

Muscicapa ruficauda Swainson, 1838, Nat. Library, Flycatchers, : 251. (India = Kashmir.)

Range.—Breeds from the Afghanistan border, Safed Koh in West Pakistan, east through Chitral, Gilgit and Kashmir in India, to Kulu, probably the Mussoorie hills; Nepal. Winters south in peninsular India, from the lower Himalayas, Mount Abu, and Bengal to Bombay, Goa, Madras (uncommon), and Kerala. Breeding from 7000 to 10,000 feet, in mixed deciduous and pine woods, wintering from 1000 to 3000 feet on evergreen forest edges.

Muscicapa ferruginea (Hodgson)
Ferruginous Flycatcher

From the Himalayas to western China, wintering in the Indochinese and Malayan subregions.

1410. **Muscicapa ferruginea** (Hodgson)[1]

Hemichelidon ferruginea Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 32. *Ex* Zool. Misc., 1844, : 84. *Nom. nud.* (Nepal.)

Hemichelidon rufilata Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis : 57. (Amoy, Fukien, China.)

Hemichelidon ferruginea russata Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 13. (Kohima, Naga Hills.)

Range.—Breeds from eastern Nepal to Sikkim, Bhutan, and probably in Assam north of the Brahmaputra as well as in the hills to the south. Migrates south to the Doimara and Dibrugarh districts of Assam; Nellore (one record).

[1] Deignan, H.G. (1947, *op. cit.*) notes that Hodgson's name is preoccupied by *Muscicapa ferruginea* Merrem, 1784, unidentifiable. Since then, however, the latter has been placed in the list of *nomina rejecta* by the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature (*Opinion*, 1956, 13 (7) : 267).

Muscicapa parva Bechstein
Redbreasted Flycatcher

A Palaearctic species ranging to the Himalayas, and south in winter to northeast Africa, India and Indochina.

1411. **Muscicapa parva parva** Bechstein

Muscicapa parva Bechstein, 1794, Allg. ueber Vög. **2** : 356. (Thüringerwald.)

Range.—A wintering form in West Pakistan in Sind, NW.F.P., and Punjab, and in India from U.P. south and west to Mysore (Belgaum), straggling east to Bhutan duars and West Bengal where its winter range overlaps at lower elevations with the next form in a manner not yet worked out; on shade trees usually near cultivation.

1412. **Muscicapa parva albicilla** Pallas

Muscicapa Albicilla Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. **1** : 462, Aves, pl. 1. (Dauria.)

Range.—A wintering form in eastern India primarily in Assam and Manipur, occurring as far west as Nepal and U.P., south to Bombay (Satara), Kerala (two records) and Madras. Found also in East Pakistan, Burma and the Indochinese subregion; in shade trees near cultivation, at low elevations. West Pakistan (a straggler collected by Dr. Raymond Paynter at Parachinar, Kurram dist.).

1413. **Muscicapa parva subrubra** Hartert & Steinbacher

Muscicapa parva subrubra Hartert & Steinbacher, 1934, Vög. pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsband (3) : 233. New name for *Siphia hyperythra* Cabanis, 1886, Jour. f. Orn. **14** : 391. (Ceylon.), *nec Muscicapa hyperythra* Blyth.

Muscicapa migrator Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **60** : 166. New name for *S. hyperythra* Cabanis, 1886.

Range.—Breeds in the higher hills encircling the Vale of Kashmir, from 6000 to 8000 feet, in dry deciduous forest, associated particularly with *Parrotia*. Winters in Ceylon, passing in migration at lower altitudes through Kashmir and recorded from Dharmsala, Chakrata, Darbhanga, Dhulia, Khandesh, and Secunderabad, Palni Hills.

Muscicapa strophiata (Hodgson)
Orangegorgetted Flycatcher

The Himalayas from Kashmir to western China, migrating to the Indochinese subregion.

1414. **Muscicapa strophiata strophiata** (Hodgson)

Siphia Strophiata Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. 1 (12) : 651-2. (Nepal.)

Muscicapa strophiata euphonia Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 67. (Kulu, Kangra Dt., Punjab.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Kashmir to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and the Abor and Mishmi hills of Assam, south to eastern Manipur, from 6000 to 12,500 feet, wintering in the foothills to the edge of the plains, commonly in the Assam hills south of the Brahmaputra and Burma; in mixed forest, forest edges and semi-cultivation.

Muscicapa monileger (Hodgson)
Whitegorgetted Flycatcher

Eastern Nepal and Sikkim to the Indochinese subregion and Malaya and Sumatra.

1415. **Muscicapa monileger monileger** (Hodgson)

Dimorpha monileger Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 26. (Nepal.)

Range.—Central Nepal east to the northern hills of Assam as far as the Brahmaputra, from 2000 to 8000 feet; in dry and moist deciduous forest.

1416. **Muscicapa monileger leucops** (Sharpe)

Digenea leucops Sharpe, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 246. (Shillong.)

Range.—The Mishmi Hills and hills of Assam south of the Brahmaputra south to the Chin Hills and Karenni in Burma; in deciduous and scrub forest, from 2000 to 6500 feet.

Muscicapa hyperythra Blyth
Redbreasted Blue Flycatcher

Kashmir, wintering in Ceylon east to the Malaysian Islands and the Philippines.

1417. **Muscicapa hyperythra hyperythra** Blyth

M.(uscicapa) hyperythra Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 885, new name for *D.(imorpha) superciliaris* Blyth, 1841, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 190 (Darjeeling.), *nec M. superciliaris* Jerdon, 1840.

Range.—Kumaon, Nepal, Sikkim, east through the Assam hills and in Burma, Yunnan, and the Indochinese subregion, from 5000 to 9000 feet, descending vertically as far as the edge of the plains in winter. In evergreen, dry, and moist deciduous forest.

Muscicapa hodgsonii (Verreaux)
Rustybreasted Blue Flycatcher

From Nepal east to western China, Burma, and northern Thailand and Indochina.

1418. **Muscicapa hodgsonii** (Verreaux)

Siphia hodgsonii Verreaux, 1871, Bull. Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris **6** : 34. (Chinese Tibet = Paohing, eastern Sikang.)

Muscicapa amabilis Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **60** : 166. New name for *S. hodgsonii* Verreaux, 1871, *nec Nemura hodgsoni* Moore, 1854.[1]

Muscicapa erwini Wolters, 1950, Beitr. Gattungssyst. d. Vög. **2** (2) : 35. New name for *S. hodgsonii* Verreaux.

Range.—Breeds from Nepal east through Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, southeast Tibet, and Burma from 4000 to 13,000 feet; winters south of its range down to 3000 feet or less. In pine, temperate, wet, and dry deciduous and evergreen forest, often near forest streams.

Muscicapa westermanni (Sharpe)
Little Pied Flycatcher

Kumaon east along the Himalayas to Assam and in the Indochinese, Malaysian, Indo-Australian, and Philippine subregions.

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **65** : 71-74.

1419. **Muscicapa westermanni collini** Rothschild

Muscicapa collini Rothschild, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **45** : 90, substitute name for *Muscicapa blythi* Rothschild, 1921, Novit. Zool. **28** : 48, *nec Muscicapa blythi* Giebel, 1875. New name for *Muscicapula melanoleuca* Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 940. (Nepal, Darjeeling.), *nec Muscicapa melanoleuca* Forster, 1817, or *Muscicapa melanoleuca* Güldenstädt, 1775.

Range.—The Himalayas from Kumaon east through Nepal and Sikkim, breeding from 4000 to 7000 feet in deciduous and evergreen forest wandering to the plains in winter where migrants (named *pusilla* by Blyth, 1849, a name preoccupied by *M. pusilla* Wilson, 1811) have been taken in M.P., West Bengal, and Madras.

[1] Deignan's name should be used if *Muscicapella hodgsoni* (Moore) is placed in *Muscicapa*.

1420. **Muscicapa westermanni australorientis** Ripley

Muscicapa westermanni australorientis Ripley, 1952 (April 25), Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **65** : 72. (Phou Kobo, Laos, French Indochina.)

Muscicapa westermanni indochinensis Ripley, 1952 (May 20), J.B.N.H.S. **50** : 507. *Nom. nud.* (cf. 1952, J.B.N.H.S. **51** : 272.)

Cyornis westermanni exquisitus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 14. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—Bhutan, Assam east to Burma, in the hills from 4000 to 7000 feet in mixed forest, descending to the adjacent plains in winter; in open scrub and semi-cultivation.

Muscicapa superciliaris Jerdon
Whitebrowed Blue Flycatcher

The northwestern Himalayas, east to west China and Burma.

1421. **Muscicapa superciliaris superciliaris** Jerdon

M.(uscicapa) superciliaris Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **11** : 16. (Ajunta, N. Ghats.)

Range.—The northwestern Himalayas from West Pakistan in NW.F.P., in the hills surrounding Vale of Kashmir east to Kumaon, from 5500 to 10,000 feet in pine, dry and moist deciduous forest. Migrates in winter, from southern U.P. and West Bengal south to M.P., Hyderabad, Andhra, and Mysore; in passage along the Siwaliks, in gardens and open forests. Stragglers in the Punjab foothills, Nepal, and Kohat.

1422. **Muscicapa superciliaris aestigma** Gray

Muscicapa aestigma Gray, 1846, Cat. Mamms. Bds. Nepal: 90, 155. *Ex* Hodgson *in* Gray, *Muscicapa Astigma* (*sic*), 1844, Zool. Misc. : 84, *nom. nud.* (Nepal.)

Cyornis superciliaris cleta Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 14. (Mawphlang, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—Breeds from Nepal east through Assam and southeast Tibet, from 7000 to 9000 feet, in deciduous forest. Winters from 4000 feet down to the adjacent plains of Bengal, northern Orissa, Assam, East Pakistan, and Burma.

Muscicapa leucomelanura (Hodgson)
Slaty Blue Flycatcher

The Himalayas from Kashmir and northeast Punjab to west China, south to Yunnan, Manipur, and the Chin Hills.

1423. **Muscicapa leucomelanura notata** (Whistler)

Cyornis tricolor notatus Whistler, 1930, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **50** : 70. (Gund, Kashmir.)

Range.—From the hills around the Vale of Kashmir east to central Nepal, from 6500 to 10,000 feet in pine, temperate and dry deciduous forest, wandering in winter to 4000 feet or lower in scrub and semi-cultivation. Stragglers have been taken at Kohat and in West Punjab in West Pakistan.

1424. **Muscicapa leucomelanura leucomelanura** (Hodgson)

Digenea leucomelanura Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 26. (Nepal, restricted to eastern Nepal by Vaurie, 1953, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1641 : 4.)

D.(igenea) tricolor Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 26. (Nepal = eastern Nepal.) Preoccupied by *Muscicapa tricolor* Hartlaub, 1845, and *Muscicapa tricolor* Vieillot, 1818.

Range.—Eastern Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, presumably east to the Miri Hills, southeast Tibet and south to the Khasia Hills from 9000 to 12,500 feet; in deciduous, temperate and pine forest. Wandering to the foothills and plains of Assam in winter; in thick evergreen jungle, high grass, or dense bamboo thickets.

1425. **Muscicapa leucomelanura cerviniventris** (Sharpe)

Digenea cerviniventris Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **4** : 460. (Manipur.)

Range.—Manipur and the Chin Hills of Burma and possibly the neighbouring Naga Hills; wintering in the adjacent plains, in reeds and high grass.

Muscicapa sapphira (Blyth)
Sapphircheaded Flycatcher

From the eastern Himalayas to Yunnan and Laos.

1426. **Muscicapa sapphira** (Blyth)

Muscicapula sapphira Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 939. (Darjeeling.)

Cyornis sapphira coelicolor Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 42. (Tura, Garo Hills.)

Range.—Breeds from eastern Nepal, Sikkim, Duars, Bhutan, Assam, in the hills north and east of the Brahmaputra and North Cachar, to Manipur, Burma, Yunnan, and the

northern Indochinese subregion, from 5000 to 7000 feet; in deciduous and evergreen forest, moving to the edge of the plains in winter.[1]

Muscicapa nigrorufa (Jerdon)
Black-and-Orange Flycatcher

Western peninsular India.

1427. **Muscicapa nigrorufa** (Jerdon)

Saxicola nigrorufa Jerdon, 1839, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **10**: 266. (Nilgiris.)

Range.—The southernmost section of the Western Ghats strip in Kerala (from the Wynaad south), and associated hills—Nilgiris, Palnis, Biligirirangans—from 2500 to 6000 feet; in evergreen and heavy moist deciduous forest.

Muscicapa grandis (Blyth)
Large Niltava

Nepal to Assam, Yunnan and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1428. **Muscicapa grandis grandis** (Blyth)

Chaitaris grandis Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11**: 189. (Darjeeling.)

Niltava grandis pangpui Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 14. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Central Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, and the hills of Assam north and south of the Brahmaputra, south to Manipur and Burma, from 3000 to 8300 feet, moving to the edge of the plains in winter; in evergreen and deciduous forest.

Muscicapa macgrigoriae (Burton)
Small Niltava

The Himalayas east to Burma, the Indochinese subregion and southern China.

1429. **Muscicapa macgrigoriae macgrigoriae** (Burton)

Phoenicura macgrigoriae Burton, 1835, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 152. (Himalayas, restricted to western Himalayas by Rand & Fleming, 1957, *tom. cit.*: 178.)

[1] The breeding status of this species in the southern Assam hills is unclear. There is no evidence that Koelz's *coelicolor* is not a migrant from the northern hills.

Range.—The Himalayas from Mussoorie east through the hills of Nepal and Darjeeling (where it intergrades with the next form), from 3000 to 6000 feet; in dry and moist deciduous pine and evergreen jungle, descending to the adjacent plains in winter.

1430. **Muscicapa macgrigoriae signata** Horsfield

Leiothrix signata Horsfield, 1840 (1839), Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 162. (Assam.)

Range.—From Darjeeling (where it intergrades with the preceding form) east through Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam in the Abor, Mishmi, Naga, Cachar, Khasia and Manipur hills, from 3000 to 8000 feet; in tropical evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Muscicapa sundara (Hodgson)
Rufousbellied Niltava

The Himalayas east to Burma and the Indochinese subregion.

1431. **Muscicapa sundara fastuosa** (Lesson)

Cyanecula fastuosa Lesson, 1840, Rev. Zool. : 266. (Himalayas, Murree.)

Niltava sundara whistleri Ticehurst, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46** : 113. (Murree.)

Range.—Murree hills east to Kumaon, from 5000 to 9000 feet; in the galis, in pine and temperate forest.

1432. **Muscicapa sundara sundara** (Hodgson)

Niltava Sundara Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. **1** (12): 650. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, and the hills of Assam, through Manipur to Burma, from 5000 to 8000 feet; in evergreen and moist deciduous forest descending in winter to the edge of the plains and terai.

Muscicapa vivida (Swinhoe)
Rufousbellied Blue Flycatcher

Assam east to the Indochinese subregion and Formosa, and south to Sumatra.

1433. **Muscicapa vivida oatesi** (Salvadori)

Niltava oatesi Salvadori, 1887, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genoa **5** (2) : 514. (Muleyit.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra in North Cachar and Manipur east to Burma, from 4000 to 6500 feet; in evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

Muscicapa concreta (Müller)
Whitetailed Blue Flycatcher

Assam east through Burma to Laos and Tonkin south through the Malaysian subregion.

1434. **Muscicapa concreta cyanea** (Hume)

Muscitrea cyanea Hume, 1877 (June), Stray Feathers **5** : 101. (Muleyit.)

Range.—Recorded from Assam (Margherita) and said to breed in the Patkoi Hills. Occurs on the upper Chindwin and probably in the Naga Hills; in moist deciduous and evergreen hill forest.

Muscicapa pallipes Jerdon
Whitebellied Blue Flycatcher

Western peninsular India.

1435. **Muscicapa pallipes** Jerdon

Muscicapa pallipes Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **11** : 15. (Coonoor Ghat.)

Range.—The Western Ghats strip from south of *c.* lat. 19° N. in Bombay, through Goa, Wynaad, Nilgiris, Nelliampathies and hill ranges of western Mysore and Kerala, from 1000 to 6000 feet; in evergreen sholas and patches of moist interzone forest.

Muscicapa poliogenys (Brooks)
Brooks's Flycatcher

Nepal east to the Assam and East Pakistan hills and Arakan in Burma.

1436. **Muscicapa poliogenys poliogenys** (Brooks)

Cyornis poliogenys Brooks, 1879, Stray Feathers **8** : 469. (Salbari, Sikkim Terai.)

Range.—West central Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan (where it probably intergrades into the next form) and Assam in the Garo and Khasia hills and the hills of East Pakistan south to the Arakan Yomas of Burma, from 5000 feet to the edge of the plains; in evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

1437. **Muscicapa poliogenys cachariensis** (Madarâsz)

Siphia cachariensis Madarâsz, 1884, Zeitschr. Ges. Orn. : 52, pl. 1, fig. 2. (Dhilkusha, Cachar.)

Cyornis poliogenys saturatior Robinson & Kinnear, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **48** : 43. (Dibrugarh, Assam.)

Range.—Assam (perhaps intergrading with the previous form in eastern Bhutan) in the hills north of the Brahmaputra south to the Naga Hills, North Cachar and Manipur and east to Burma in the northern foothills from the plains to 3000 feet; in scrub, deciduous and evergreen forest.

1438. **Muscicapa poliogenys vernayi** (Whistler)

Cyornis poliogenys vernayi Whistler, 1931, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **52**: 24. (Vizagapatam, Eastern Ghats.)

Range.—The Eastern Ghats in Andhra to northern Orissa (Mayurbhanj), foothills to 3500 feet; in patches of deciduous and evergreen forest.

Muscicapa unicolor (Blyth)
Pale Blue Flycatcher

From Garhwal east to Burma and the Indochinese subregion, and south to the Malaysian subregion.

1439. **Muscicapa unicolor unicolor** (Blyth)

Cyornis unicolor Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12**: 1007. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Garhwal, Nepal, Sikkim, Assam hills, Burma, and the Indochinese subregion, from 3000 to 6000 feet; in moist deciduous and evergreen forest descending to the edge of the plains in winter.

Muscicapa rubeculoides (Vigors)
Bluethroated Flycatcher

The Himalayas east through the Indochinese subregion and western China, migrating in winter through India to Ceylon.

1440. **Muscicapa rubeculoides rubeculoides** (Vigors)

Phoenicura rubeculoides Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 35. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—From the Kashmir ranges of the Himalayas where it is rare, east to the Miri Hills of Assam, hills south of the Brahmaputra and hills of East Pakistan, from the foothills to 6000 feet; in temperate, dry and moist deciduous and evergreen forest. Migrates in winter to U.P., Bengal, the Western Ghats strip from Khandesh to Kerala, Eastern Ghats, Nilgiris, Ceylon, and Burma.

Muscicapa banyumas Horsfield
Largebilled Blue Flycatcher

From Nepal east to Burma, Yunnan and the Indochinese subregion south to Malaya, Java, Borneo and Palawan.

1441. **Muscicapa banyumas magnirostris** (Blyth)

Cyornis magnirostris Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18** : 814. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—From Nepal east through Darjeeling and Sikkim to the Assam hills and Burma, from the edge of the plains to 5000 feet; in evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

Muscicapa tickelliae (Blyth)
Tickell's Blue Flycatcher

India, Ceylon, East Pakistan, east to Burma and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Philippines and Celebes.

1442. **Muscicapa tickelliae tickelliae** (Blyth)

C.(yornis) Tickelliae Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 941. (Central India = Borabhúm.)

Range.—India from Saurashtra and southern Rajasthan north to Ambala and east to Assam, East Pakistan, and Burma, south in the Peninsula through Madras and Kerala, from the plains to 5000 feet; in cultivation, bamboo scrub, dry and moist deciduous and evergreen forest.

1443. **Muscicapa tickelliae jerdoni** (Holdsworth)

Cyornis jerdoni 'G. R. Gray' = Blyth, 1866, Ibis : 371, *nom. nud.*

Cyornis jerdoni 'G. R. Gray' = Holdsworth, 1872, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 442. (few miles from Colombo, Ceylon.)

Cyornis tickelliae nesaea Oberholser, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **33** : 86. (Walgama, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones up to 4000 feet.

Muscicapa sordida (Walden)
Dusky Blue Flycatcher

Ceylon.

1444. **Muscicapa sordida** (Walden)

Glaucomyias sordida Walden, 1870, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **5** : 218. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the hill zone above 2000 feet.

Muscicapa thalassina Swainson
Verditer Flycatcher

The Himalayas to western China and Malayasia.

1445. **Muscicapa thalassina thalassina** Swainson

Muscicapa thalassina Swainson, 1838, Nat. Library, Flycatchers, **21** : 252. (India.)

Muscicapa melanops Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 172, *nec M. melanops* Vieillot, 1818.

Range.—From the Pir Panjal east along the Himalayas to the Miri Hills, south through Assam to East Pakistan and Burma. Breeding from 4000 to 10,000 feet in pine, temperate, deciduous and evergreen forest edges; migrating into the plains and foothills and into peninsular India in an area from Khandesh to Mount Abu and Delhi south to Madras and Kerala.

Muscicapa albicaudata Jerdon
Nilgiri Flycatcher

Peninsular India.

1446. **Muscicapa albicaudata** Jerdon

Muscicapa albicaudata Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **11** : 16. (Nilgiris.)

Range.—The Bababudan and other hills of western Mysore south through the Nilgiris, Palnis, and Travancore High Range, from 2500 feet up; in sholas and heavy scrub and gardens.

Genus **MUSCICAPELLA** Bianchi

Muscicapella Bianchi, 1907, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Petersb. **12** : 14, 43, new name for *Nitidula* Blyth, *nec Nitidula* Fabricius, 1775.

Nitidula Blyth, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 201. Type, by monotypy, *N. campbelli* Blyth = *Nemura hodgsoni* Moore.

Muscicapella hodgsoni (Moore)
Pigmy Blue Flycatcher

Nepal east to northern Burma and northern Thailand, south to the Malaysian subregion.

1447. **Muscicapella hodgsoni hodgsoni** (Moore)

Nemura hodgsoni Moore, 1854, *in* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. **1** : 300. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, North Cachar and the Naga Hills, east to Burma, from the edge of the plains to 9000 feet; in moist deciduous and evergreen forest.

Genus **CULICICAPA** Swinhoe

Culicicapa Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 381. Type, by monotypy, *Platyrhynchus ceylonensis* Swainson.

Culicicapa ceylonensis (Swainson)
Greyheaded Flycatcher

The Himalayas to western China and the Indochinese subregion, south to Ceylon, the Malaysian subregion, Palawan, Sumba, and Flores.

1448. **Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea** Oberholser

'*Cryptolopha cinereocapilla* (Vieillot)' Hutton, 1848, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **17**: 689. (Himalayas.) *Nom. nud.*

Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea Oberholser, 1923, Smith. Misc. Coll. **76**: 8. (Quaymoo Choung = Left bank of Thaungyin River, lat. 17°15'N. Amherst Dist., Tenasserim.)

Culicicapa ceylonensis orientalis Baker, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **44**: 11. (Szechwan Prov., China.)

Culicicapa ceylonensis pallidior Ticehurst, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **47**: 108. (Simla.)

Range.—West Pakistan in the northwest from the Afghan border along the Himalayas to Nepal and the hills of Assam, from the edge of the plains to 7000 feet, descending in winter into peninsular India as far south as M.P., Hyderabad, and Orissa; in temperate, deciduous and evergreen forest.

1449. **Culicicapa ceylonensis ceylonensis** (Swainson)

Platyrhynchus ceylonensis Swainson, 1820, Zool. Ill. **1**, No. 3, pl. 13 and text. (Ceylon.)

Cryptolopha poiocephala Swainson, 1838, *in* Nat. Library, Flycatchers, **21**: 200. New name for *P. ceylonensis* Swainson.

Range.—From southern Bombay south through Madras, Mysore, and Kerala to Ceylon, from 1000 feet up into the hills; in evergreen forest.

Genus **RHIPIDURA** Vigors & Horsfield

Rhipidura Vigors & Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **15**: 246. Type, by subsequent designation, *Muscicapa flabellifera* Gmelin.

Leucocirca Swainson, 1838, Nat. Library, Flycatchers, **21** : 126. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus leucophrys* Latham.

Chelidorynx 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 930, 936 footnote. Type, by monotypy, *Rhipidura hypoxantha* Blyth.

Rhipidura hypoxantha Blyth
Yellowbellied Fantail Flycatcher

The Himalayas from Duala Dhar and Simla east through Assam to southern Tibet, Yunnan, Burma, and the Indochinese subregion.

1450. **Rhipidura hypoxantha** Blyth

Rhipidura hypoxantha Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 930, 935. (Darjeeling.)

Chelidorhynx hypoxantha noa Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 68. (Naggar, Kulu.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Kareri Lake east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam and southeast Tibet south to the hills of East Pakistan and Burma, in the hills to 11,000 feet, migrating to the edge of the plains in winter; in pine, temperate, and dry and moist deciduous forest and cut-over secondary growth.

Rhipidura aureola Lesson
Whitebrowed Fantail Flycatcher

West Pakistan and India.

1451. **Rhipidura aureola aureola** Lesson

Rhipidura aureola Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Orn. : 290. (Bengal.)

Range.—From Murree to Dehra Dun and the Nepal terai, south to North Kanara, M.P., and Orissa and northeast to the Bhutan duars, up to 2000 feet, occasionally higher; in dry and moist deciduous forest and groves near villages.

1452. **Rhipidura aureola compressirostris** (Blyth)

Leucocerca compressirostris Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18** : 815. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Hyderabad, Andhra, and Berar (where it intergrades with *aureola*), south through the Peninsula to Ceylon, up to 5000 feet; in scrub, light forest, and cultivated areas.

1453. **Rhipidura aureola burmanica** (Hume)

Leucocerca burmanica Hume, 1880, Stray Feathers **9** : 175 footnote. (Thoungyeen valley.)

Range.—Assam, in the hills south of the Brahmaputra, East Pakistan hills to Burma; in dry areas of scrub and secondary growth.

Rhipidura albicollis (Vieillot)
Whitethroated Fantail Flycatcher

West Pakistan, Kashmir, and India, through Yunnan, southwest Szechuan, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1955, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **68** : 41-46.

1454. **Rhipidura albicollis canescens** (Koelz)

Leucocirca albicollis canescens Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 68. (Bhadwar, Punjab.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Kashmir along the Himalayas to western Nepal (where it intergrades with the next form), from the plains of West and East Punjab, (Jhelum and Ambala), east to U.P.; in scrub, bamboo, and temperate, deciduous, and evergreen forest.

1455. **Rhipidura albicollis albicollis** (Vieillot)

Platyrhynchus albicollis Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. **27** : 13. (Bengale.)

Range.—Western Nepal (where it intergrades with *canescens*), east along the Himalayas to Darjeeling and Sikkim, south to U.P., Bihar, and West Bengal to the vicinity of Calcutta, East Pakistan in the Sunderbans, from the lowlands to 5500 feet; in scrub, deciduous and evergreen forest.

1456. **Rhipidura albicollis stanleyi** Baker

Rhipidura albicollis stanleyi Baker, 1916, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **36** : 81. New name for *R. albicollis kempi* Baker, 1913 (Sept.), Rec. Ind. Mus. **8** : 275 (Abor Hills), preoccupied by *R. flabellifera kempi* Mathews & Iredale, 1913 (July).

Range.—Bhutan east through Assam, hills of northeast East Pakistan to northern Burma; in scrub and heavy forest.

1457. **Rhipidura albicollis orissae** Ripley

Rhipidura albicollis orissae Ripley, 1955, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **68** : 42. (Toda, Bonai, Orissa.)

Range.—Orissa in Boad, Sambalpur, the Simlipal Hills, Keonjhar and Bonai, and presumably in M.P. in the upper Godavari Valley (Bastar and Raipur).

Rhipidura albogularis (Lesson)
Whitespotted Fantail Flycatcher

Peninsular India.

1458. **Rhipidura albogularis albogularis** (Lesson)

Muscicapa (*Muscylva*) *albogularis* Lesson, 1832, *in* Bélanger, Voy. Ind.-Orient., Zool.,: 264. ('le continent de l' Inde, les environs de Pondichéry' = Salem dist., Madras.)[1]

Leucocirca pectoralis Jerdon, 1847, Ill. Ind. Orn., text to pl. 2. (Nilgiris.)

Range.—Western peninsular India from southern Rajasthan, Gujarat, northwestern and central M.P. south to the Nilgiris, and in the east from the Nallamalai Range in Andhra south to the Cauvery River, from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet; in gardens, bamboo second growth and dry deciduous forest.

1459. **Rhipidura albogularis vernayi** (Whistler)

Leucocirca pectoralis vernayi Whistler, 1931, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **52** : 40. (Jeypore Agency.)

Range.—Northern Eastern Ghats from southern Orissa south in Andhra to the Godavari River, from the plains to 3000 feet; in dry deciduous forest and cultivated areas.

Subfamily MONARCHINAE: Monarch Flycatchers

Genus **TERPSIPHONE** Gloger

Terpsiphone Gloger, 1827, *in* Froriep's Notizen **16** col. 278. Type, by subsequent designation, *Corvus paradisi* Linnaeus.

Tchitrea Lesson, 1830 Traité d'Orn. : 386. Type, by subsequent designation, *Corvus paradisi* Linnaeus.

Terpsiphone paradisi (Linnaeus)
Paradise Flycatcher

Eastern Africa east to Afghanistan, West Pakistan, India and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, to southern China, Manchuria and Korea.

1460. **Terpsiphone paradisi leucogaster** (Swainson)

Muscipeta leucogaster Swainson, 1838, Nat. Library, Flycatchers, **21** : 205. (Simla, *vide* Kinnear, 1929, Ibis : 131.)

Range.—From Afghanistan, southern Turkestan and Kashmir, south to NW.F.P. and Baluchistan in West Pakistan and along the Himalayas to Nepal. Breeding in the foothills from 3000

[1] Pucheran, 1855, Arch. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris **7** : 372, says that this form is the same as *albicollis* Vieillot, but at that time only one species was known to occur in India. Lesson's description (1832, *tom. cit.*) unfortunately fits the species known as *pectoralis* perfectly, and his type locality of 'the environs of Pondichéry' restricts it to this species.

to 8000 feet; migrating south in winter through central and peninsular India west to Kutch, east to Bengal, south to Kerala; in wooded localities, gardens, scrub and semi-cultivation.

1461. **Terpsiphone paradisi paradisi** (Linnaeus)

Corvus paradisi Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 107. (*in* India = Chandernagor, *vide* Stresemann, 1952, Ibis **94** : 517.)

Range.—India from Saurashtra (1948, J.B.N.H.S. **48** : 188) through M.P. to Bengal and south through the Peninsula, from the plains to 8000 feet; in mixed bamboo, gardens, plantations and evergreen forest. Winter migrant to Ceylon.

1462. **Terpsiphone paradisi ceylonensis** (Zarudny & Härms)

Tchitrea paradisi ceylonensis Zarudny & Härms, 1912, Orn. Monatsb. **20** : 60. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, nesting in the dry zone and Uva foothills to 3000 feet; wandering to the low-country wet zone in winter.

1463. **Terpsiphone paradisi saturatior** (Salomonsen)

Tchitrea affinis saturatior Salomonsen, 1933, Ibis : 732. (Buxa Duars, Bhutan.)

Range.—Sikkim, Bhutan, east through Assam and East Pakistan to northern Burma, in the hills to 6000 feet, migrating to the plains in winter in semi-cultivation, scrub, and bamboo. The status of this form in Burma *vis-à-vis burmae* (Salomonsen, 1933) is obscure.

1464. **Terpsiphone paradisi nicobarica** Oates

Terpsiphone nicobarica Oates, 1890, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **2** : 48. (Nicobars.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Genus **MONARCHA** Vigors & Horsfield

Monarcha Vigors & Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **15** : 254. Type, by monotypy, *Muscipeta carinata* Swainson = *Muscicapa melanopsis* Vigors.

Hypothymis Boie, 1826, Isis, col. 973. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa caerulea* Gmelin = *M. azurea* Boddaert.

Monarcha azurea (Boddaert)
Blacknaped Flycatcher

India, Ceylon, and Burma, east through the Indochinese subregion to Hainan Island, and south to the Philippines and Malaysia.

1465. **Monarcha azurea styani** (Hartlaub)

Siphia styani Hartlaub, 1898, Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen **16** : 248. (Harhow, Hainan.)

Hypothymis azurea sykesi Baker, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **41** : 8. New name for *Muscicapa caeruleocephala* Sykes, 1832, *nec M. caeruleocephala* Scopoli, 1786.

Hypothymis azurea similis Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 68. (Londa, Bombay Presidency.)

Range.—India, south and east of a line from Dwarka (western Saurashtra) through Mount Abu (probably) to Dehra Dun, throughout the Peninsula and east through the Indochinese subregion to Hainan, from the plains to 4000 feet; in plantations, bamboo, deciduous and evergreen forest.

1466. **Monarcha azurea ceylonensis** (Sharpe)

Hypothymis ceylonensis Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **4** : 277. (Cotta, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones occasionally to 5500 feet; in scrub, semi-cultivation and forest.

1467. **Monarcha azurea tytleri** (Beavan)

Myiagra tytleri Beavan, 1867, Ibis : 324. (Port Blair, Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman and Great and Little Cocos islands.

1468. **Monarcha azurea idiochroa** (Oberholser)

Hypothymis azurea idiochroa Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. **39** : 604. (Car Nicobar.)

Range.—Car Nicobar Island, Nicobar Islands.

1469. **Monarcha azurea nicobarica** (Bianchi)

Hypothymis azurea nicobarica Bianchi, 1907, Ann. Mus. Zool. St. Petersb. **12** : 76. (Nicobars = Nancowry.)

Hypothymis azurea calocara Oberholser, 1911, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. **39** : 610. (Nankauri I., Nicobar Is.)

Range.—Nicobar Islands except Car Nicobar.

Subfamily PACHYCEPHALINAE: Thickheads, or Shrikebilled Flycatchers

Genus **PACHYCEPHALA** Vigors

Pachycephala Vigors, 1825, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **14** : 444. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa pectoralis* Latham.

Muscitrea Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 121. Type, by monotypy, *Muscitrea cinerea* Blyth.

Pachycephala cinerea (Blyth)
Grey Thickhead, or Mangrove Whistler

From India east in coastal areas through Burma, the southern Indochinese and the Malaysian subregions.

1470. **Pachycephala cinerea cinerea** (Blyth)

Tephrodornis grisola Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 180*, female described under *Tephrodornis superciliosus* Swainson, *v. Lanius Keroula* Hardwicke & Gray (*nom. nud.*), 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 799. (neighbourhood of Calcutta.) Unidentifiable.

M.(uscitrea) cinerea Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 122. (Island of Ramree, Arracan.)

Range.—Bay of Bengal from near Calcutta, east through the Sundarbans of East Pakistan to Burma ; Andaman Is.; in mangroves and nearby tidal and tropical semi-evergreen forest.

Subfamily SYLVIINAE: Warblers

Genus **TESIA** Hodgson

Tesia Hodgson, 1837, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **6** : 101. Type, by subsequent designation, Gray, 1840, List Gen. Bds. : 27, *T. cyaniventris* = *T. cyaniventer* Hodgson.

Oligura Hodgson, 1844, *in* Gray, Zool. Misc. : 82. Type, by subsequent designation, Zimmer & Vaurie, 1954, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **74** : 41, *Tesia flaviventer* Hodgson.

Chorotesia (*sic*) Delacour, 1942, Ibis : 515 = *Chlorotesia*, 1943, Ibis **85** : 125. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia? castaneocoronata* Burton.[1]

Tesia cyaniventer Hodgson
Dull Slatybellied Ground Warbler

The Himalayas from Garhwal, east to Assam, Burma, Yunnan, and Indochina ; Java.

Cf. Kinnear, N. B., 1937, Ibis : 258-261.

1471. **Tesia cyaniventer** Hodgson

Tesia cyaniventer Hodgson, 1837, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **6** : 101. (Nepal.)

[1] Sálim Ali and I have already expressed our view, 1948, J.B.N.H.S. **48** : 32, that on the basis of field experience these species should be included in the same genus. Our experience is similar to that of Heinrich, 1940, Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin **24** : 207-8.

Range.—Garhwal, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, and Assam in the hills, from the edge of the plains at 500 feet (winter) to 8000 feet; in dense sal, tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen, and subtropical moist, pine and wet temperate forest.

Tesia olivea (McClelland)
Slatybellied Ground Warbler

Sikkim, Bhutan and the Duars through Assam to Burma, Yunnan, and the Indochinese subregion.

1472. **Tesia olivea** (McClelland)

Saxicola ? olivea McClelland, 1840, *in* Horsfield, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 162. (Assam.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam from the plains to 4000 feet (Naga Hills, 4900 feet, specimen in Yale Peabody Mus.); in sal, tropical wet and semi-evergreen and subtropical moist forest.

Tesia castaneo-coronata (Burton)
Chestnut-headed Ground Warbler

The Himalayas from Kulu east through Nepal, Assam, Burma, Szechuan, Yunnan, and northern Indochina.

1473. **Tesia castaneo-coronata castaneo-coronata** (Burton)

Sylvia ? castaneo-coronata Burton, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 152. (Himalayas, here restricted to Nepal.)

Tesia castaneocoronata regia Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 11. (Blue Mountain, Lushai Hills.)[1]

Range.—From Kulu east along the Himalayas to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, and Assam in the hills, from 2000 to 10,500 feet; in subtropical pine and wet, wet and moist temperate forest.

Genus **CETTIA** Bonaparte

Cettia Bonaparte, 1834, Icon. Fauna Italica 1, text to pl. 29. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia Cetti* Marmora.

Horeites Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 30. Type, by subsequent designation, *H. pollicaris* = *brunnifrons* Hodgson.

Neornis Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14 : 590. Type, by monotypy, *N. flavolivacea* Blyth.

[1] type series examined.

Homochlamys Salvadori, 1870, Atti. R. Accad. Sci. Torino **5** : 510. Type, by monotypy, *H. luscinia* Salvad.=*Arundinax canturians* Swinhoe.

Urosphena Swinhoe, 1877, Ibis : 204, 205. Type, by monotypy, *Tribura squamiceps* Swinhoe.

Urophlexis Stejneger, 1892, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. **15** : 341. New name for *Urosphena* Swinhoe, not preoccupied.

Cf. Delacour, J., 1942, Ibis : 509-519 ; 1943, **85** : 27-31.

Cettia pallidipes (Blanford)
Palefooted, or Blanford's, Bush Warbler

The sub-Himalayas from Dehra Dun east to Burma and Yunnan, south China and northern Indochina ; Visakhapatnam Ghats ; Andaman Is.

1474. **Cettia pallidipes pallidipes** (Blanford)

Phylloscopus pallidipes Blanford, 1872, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **41** : 162. (Sikkim.)

Range.—Dehra Dun, west Nepal, Sikkim ; Visakhapatnam Ghats (1933, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 572), eastern Assam, south to Manipur and Burma. From the terai and edge of the plains in winter, to 4000 to 9000 feet ; in heavy scrub in sal, tropical wet evergreen and wet and moist temperate forest.

1475. **Cettia pallidipes osmastoni** (Hartert)

Horeites pallidipes osmastoni Hartert, 1908, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **21** : 107. (Andaman Is.)

Range.—South Andaman Island ; in heavy tropical evergreen and secondary forest.

Cettia diphone (Kittlitz)
Chinese Bush Warbler

A northeast-Asian species of Siberia, Manchuria, China, Japan, Korea, and the adjacent islands, Riu-Kiu and Bonins, wintering to the Philippines, Formosa, and parts of the Indochinese subregion, (not yet recorded from Burma).

1476. **Cettia diphone canturians** (Swinhoe)

Arundinax canturians Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis : 52. (Amoy in winter, Shanghai in summer.)

Range.—A rare winter vagrant to Assam (two records).

Cettia fortipes (Hodgson)
Strongfooted Bush Warbler

The Himalayas from Kashmir east through Assam to Burma, Szechuan, Kansu, Yunnan, northern Indochina and south China.

1477. **Cettia fortipes pallidus** (Brooks)

Horeites pallidus Brooks, 1872, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **41**: 78. (Kashmir.)

Range.—Hills around the Vale of Kashmir, the galis of Murree in West Pakistan, and eastward to Almora, from 5500 to 9500 feet; in thick grass, scrub and moist and dry temperate forest.

1478. **Cettia fortipes fortipes** (Hodgson)

Horornis fortipes Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 31. (Nepal.)

Homochlamys fortipes manis Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 18. (Mawphlang, Khasi Hills.)[1]

Homochlamys fortipes mizorum Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 18. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Garhwal, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam and southeast Tibet south and east to Burma, from 2500 (duars and edge of the plains to 500 feet irregularly in winter) to 8000 feet; in dense bamboo jungle, scrub, marshy areas and sal, tropical wet evergreen, subtropical wet, pine and moist temperate forest.

Cettia major (Moore)
Large Bush Warbler

The Himalayas from Garhwal to southeast Tibet, Yunnan and Szechuan; Garo Hills.

1479. **Cettia major major** (Moore)

Horeites major Moore, *in* Horsfield & Moore, 1854, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. **1**: 323. (Nepal.)

Range.—Garhwal, Kumaon, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and southeast Tibet, from 12,000 to 13,000 feet; in heavy rhododendron coverts in dry temperate forest. Probably occurs in the higher Assam hills in the Subansiri area.

[1] Specimens examined. Individuals are darker but the series is variable, many matching specimens from north of the Brahmaputra.

1480. **Cettia major vafer** (Koelz)

Homochlamys major vafer Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 18. (Phulbari, Garo Hills.)

Range.—Garo Hills, 4600 feet.

Cettia flavolivaceus (Hodgson)
Aberrant Bush Warbler

The Himalayas from Garhwal to east Bhutan, southeast Tibet and probably in the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra, east to Burma and Yunnan.

1481. **Cettia flavolivaceus flavolivaceus** (Hodgson)

N.(eornis) flavolivacea Hodgson, 1845, *in* Blyth, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14 : 590. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Garhwal (Tons Valley, Osmaston, 1898, J.B.N.H.S. 11 : 470), Nepal, Sikkim, to Bhutan and southeast Tibet; Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra (probably). From 3000 (winter) to 12,000 feet; in heavy grass slopes and thick scrub.

1482. **Cettia flavolivaceus stresemanni** (Koelz)

Neornis flavolivaceus stresemanni Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 17. (Mawryngkneng, Khasi Hills.)

Neornis flavolivaceus circumspectus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 18. (Mawphlang, Khasi Hills.)[1]

Range.—Assam hills south of the Brahmaputra in the Garo and Khasia hills as far east as the base of the Barail Range, from the edge of the plains to 5000 feet; in heavy grass and scrub.

1483. **Cettia flavolivaceus alexanderi** (Ripley)

Horeites flavolivaceus alexanderi Ripley, 1951, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 6 : 6. (Phek-Meluri Road, 60 miles east of Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam.)

Range.—Eastern Naga Hills, Manipur and Lushai hills, southeastern Assam, from 3750 to 8000 feet; in heavy grass and thick scrub.

[1] based on an immature specimen.

Cettia acanthizoides (Verreaux)
Verreaux's Bush Warbler

From Garhwal east along the Himalayas to Burma (one record), and southwest China; Yunnan, Szechuan, and Fukien.

1484. **Cettia acanthizoides brunnescens** (Hume)

Horeites brunnescens Hume, 1872, Ibis: 109. (neighbourhood of Darjeeling.)

Range.—Garhwal, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam hills, and southeast Tibet, from 8000 to 12,500 feet (winter down to 4500 feet); in dense ringal (*Arundinaria*) thickets or mixed oak scrub in wet and dry temperate forest.

Cettia brunnifrons (Hodgson)
Rufouscapped Bush Warbler[1]

The Himalayas from the Pir Panjal Range east to Assam, Burma Yunnan, and south China.

1485. **Cettia brunnifrons whistleri** (Ticehurst)

Horeites brunnifrons whistleri Ticehurst, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 44: 28. (Simla.)

Range.—The northwest Himalayas from the south side of the Pir Panjal Range and Duala Dhar east to about Mussoorie (where it intergrades with the next form), from 4000 feet (winter) to a breeding range of 10,500 to 11,500; in stunted oak, juniper, heavy brush and moist and dry temperate forest.

1486. **Cettia brunnifrons brunnifrons** (Hodgson)

Prinia brunnifrons Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 29. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Mussoorie (where it intergrades with the preceding form), east through Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and southeast Tibet, from 9000 to 13,000 feet, down to the edge of the plains on winter migration; in thick grass patches and scrub along rivers. In its breeding range in bamboo and rhododendron thickets in moist and dry temperate forest.

1487. **Cettia brunnifrons muroides** (Koelz)

Horeites brunnifrons muroides Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 18. (Bamanigaon, Assam.)

[1] Vaurie, C., 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1691: 5-6, using worn spring specimens from Nepal (Koelz coll.) could not recognize any races. More extensive fresh series confirms three populations in the Indian subregion.

Range.—Assam from the edge of the plains in winter, presumably breeding in the hills north of the Brahmaputra, perhaps intergrading into the population of southeast Tibet; in marshy scrub, bracken, reeds and thickets.

Cettia cetti (Marmora)
Bush Warbler, or Cetti's Warbler

Southern Europe and north Africa east through the Middle East and Iran to Afghanistan, Turkestan and West Pakistan.

1488. **Cettia cetti albiventris** Severtzov

Cettia albiventris Severtzov, 1872, Vertik. Turkest. Zhivotn: 131. (Kara Tau.)

Cettia Cettioides Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers 1: 194. (Sind.)

Range.—A winter visitant to West Pakistan in NW.F.P. (Peshawar and Kohat), Bahawalpur and Sind, perhaps migrating along the Indus Valley. Found in thick rushes, patches of acacia scrub or tamarisk in thorn forest.

Genus **BRADYPTERUS** Swainson

Bradypterus Swainson, 1837, Classif. Bds. 2: 241. Type, by monotypy, *Bradypterus platyurus* Swains. = *Sylvia brachyptera* Vieillot (= *S. baboecala* V.)

Tribura Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 30. Type, by original designation, *T. luteoventris* Hodgson.

Horornis Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 31. Type, by subsequent designation, Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds.: 351, *H. flaviventris* Hodgson, = *T. luteoventris* Hodgson.

Elaphrornis Legge, 1879, Bds. Ceylon: 514. Type, by monotypy, *Brachypteryx ? palliseri* Blyth.

Bradypterus thoracicus (Blyth)
Spotted Bush Warbler

Russian Altai east to Amurland, China and Manchuria, south to the Himalayas from Kashmir east to southern Tibet, northeast Burma and northern Thailand.

1489. **Bradypterus thoracicus przevalskii** (Sushkin)

Dumeticola thoracica przevalskii Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 38: 41. (Dshachar Mts., upper Hwangho.)

Dumeticola thoracica kashmirensis Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 38: 42. (northwestern Himalaya.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Kashmir to Kumaon, from 5000 to 12,500 feet; in rank grass, and heavy scrub on the edges of dry temperate forest.

1490. **Bradypterus thoracicus thoracicus** (Blyth)

D.(umeticola) thoracica Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14 : 584. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Nepal to Bhutan, southeast Tibet and possibly in the hills of northern Assam, from 5000 (uncommonly) to 14,500 feet, descending in winter as low as the Bhutan duars and Sylhet, East Pakistan. Found in rhododendron and scrub juniper, and in winter in heavy grass and reed jungle.

Bradypterus major (Brooks)
Largebilled Bush Warbler

From the Pir Panjal Range north through Kashmir and Ladakh to Turkestan, Sinkiang (Russkij Mts.), and west China in north Kansu and northwest Chihili.

1491. **Bradypterus major major** (Brooks)

Dumeticola major Brooks, 1871, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal : 210. (Cashmir.)

Range.—From the Khagan Valley (NW.F.P.) and Gulmarg to Sonamarg and Baltal in the Sind and Indus valleys of Kashmir and Ladakh, from 6000 to 10,000 feet, wintering to 4000; in grassland, cultivation, brambles, and heavy scrub and brush heaps in dry temperate forest.

Bradypterus tacsanowskius (Swinhoe)
Chinese Bush Warbler

Central Asia from Lake Baikal east to Kansk and Krasnoyarsk, Kentei and northwest Szechuan, wintering in south China and the northern Indochinese subregion.

1492. **Bradypterus tacsanowskius tacsanowskius** (Swinhoe)

Locustella tacsanowskia Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 355. (Transbaicalia.)

Range.—One specimen from the Bhutan duars (Seebohm); also southeast Tibet, 9500 ft., August (Ludlow, 1951, Ibis 93 : 563); local in Burma in the lowlands. Should be looked for in winter in standing or cut-over paddy and long grass, associated with *Locustella lanceolata.*

Bradypterus luteoventris (Hodgson)
Brown Bush Warbler

The Himalayas from Nepal east to Assam, Burma, northern Thailand, Fukien and Formosa.

1493. **Bradypterus luteoventris luteoventris** (Hodgson)

Tribura luteoventris Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 30. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and Assam in the Khasia, North Cachar and Naga hills, from 7000 to 11,000 feet, descending somewhat lower in winter; in grass and scrub.

Bradypterus palliseri (Blyth)
Palliser's Warbler

Ceylon.

1494. **Bradypterus palliseri** (Blyth)

Brachypteryx palliseri Blyth, 1852, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **20** : 178. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the hill zone above 3500 feet; in heavy scrub and tropical semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Genus **LUSCINIOLA** Gray

Lusciniola Gray, 1841, List Gen. Bds., 2nd ed., : 28. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia melanopogon* Temminck.

Lusciniola melanopogon (Temminck)
Moustached Sedge Warbler

A Mediterranean species ranging from Spain and north Africa east to SE. Russia, Arabia, Transcaspia, Turkestan, Iran, Afghanistan, West Pakistan, and northwest India.

1495. **Lusciniola melanopogon mimica** Madarász

Lusciniola mimica Madarász, 1903, Vorlauf neu. Rohrsänger. [a leaflet] (Transcaspia and Seistan = Tedjen in Transcaspia and Khorasan and Seistan in Iran.)

Range.—West Pakistan in north Baluchistan, Sind, NW.F.P. and West Punjab, and in India recorded from Etawah in U.P. and Sehore in M.P.; plains to 4700 feet in dense reeds, grass, tamarisk and rushes in very damp places, or in heavy growth on jheels or lakes.

Genus **CISTICOLA** Kaup

Cisticola Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entwick. Nat. Syst. : 119. Type, by monotypy and tautonymy, *Sylvia cisticola* Temminck = *Sylvia juncidis* Rafinesque.

Cisticola exilis (Vigors & Horsfield)
Fantail Warbler

India east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to Philippines, Celebes (Sulawesi), Lesser Sunda Is., Moluccas, New Guinea and Australia.

1496. **Cisticola exilis erythrocephala** Blyth

Cisticola erythrocephala 'Jerdon' = Blyth, 1851, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **20** : 523. (Nilgiris.)

Range.—Peninsular India from Ahmednagar and Saugor (M.P.), south to western Madras (Nilgiri and Palni hills), Mysore, (Coorg, Wynaad, Bababudan Hills) and Kerala in the High Range, from 2500 to 6000 feet; in grassland facies.

1497. **Cisticola exilis tytleri** Jerdon

Cisticola Tytleri 'Blyth' = Jerdon, 1863, Bds. India **2** : 176. (Dacca, Bengal.)

Range.—Kumaon terai, Nepal (Dhangarhi, 900 ft.), West Bengal, Bhutan duars, Assam, and East Pakistan east to Burma, from 900 to 5000 feet; in grassland.

Cisticola juncidis (Rafinesque)
Streaked Fantail Warbler

Southern Europe and Africa east to India, Yunnan, southern China and Japan, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Lesser Sunda Is., and Queensland, Australia.

1498. **Cisticola juncidis cursitans** (Franklin)

Prinia cursitans Franklin, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 118. (between Calcutta and Benares.)

Range.—Both Pakistans, Nepal terai and India, excluding Baluchistan, Kashmir and the Himalayas generally, and Kerala, (rare in Eastern Ghats and Andhra), east to Burma (where it intergrades into *malaya*), Ceylon in the low-country dry zone ; from the plains to 5700 feet (locally migratory in the northern parts of its range in NW.F.P. and Punjab). In paddy, tall grass, and swampy places.

1499. **Cisticola juncidis sâlimalii** Whistler

Cisticola juncidis sâlimalii Whistler, 1936, J.B.N.H.S. **38** : 487. (Peermade, Travancore.)

Range.—Kerala from the low country to 5000 feet; in standing paddy and heavy grass.

1500. **Cisticola juncidis omalura** Blyth

Cisticola omalura Blyth, 1851, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **20**: 176. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, from the lowlands in the wet zone to 7200 feet; in swampy areas and grassland.

Genus **PRINIA** Horsfield

Prinia Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13**: 165. Type, by monotypy, *Prinia familiaris* Horsfield.

Suya Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19**: 183. Type, by original designation, *Suya criniger* Hodgson.

Laticilla Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14**: 596, new name for *Eurycercus* Baird, 1843. Type, by monotypy, *E. burnesii* Blyth.

Franklinia 'Blyth' = Jerdon, 1863, Bds. India **2**: 186. Type, by monotypy, *Prinia buchanani* Blyth.

Cf. Deignan, H. G., 1942, Smith. Misc. Coll. **103**: 1-12.

Prinia rufescens Blyth
Beavan's Longtail Warbler

Nepal east to Assam, East Pakistan, Burma, the southern Indochinese subregion and Malaya.

Cf. Whistler, H., & Kinnear, N.B., 1933, J.B.N.H.S. **36**: 565-6.

1501. **Prinia rufescens rufescens** Blyth

Pr.(inia) rufescens Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 456. (Arracan.)

Franklinia rufescens austeni Baker, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **44**: 39. (Lhota, Naga Hills.)

Franklinia rufescens assamensis Baker, 1924, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **2**: 427. *Nom. nud.*

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, and East Pakistan, from the edge of the plains to 3000 feet; in sal, tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

Prinia hodgsonii Blyth
Franklin's Longtail Warbler

Kashmir and adjacent ranges of West Pakistan east and south throughout India, Ceylon, Burma, Yunnan and the Indochinese subregion.

Cf. Ticehurst, C. B., & Whistler, H., 1939, Ibis: 761-3.

1502. **Prinia hodgsonii rufula** Godwin-Austen

Prinia rufula Godwin-Austen, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 47. (Naga Hills, N.E. Bengal.)

Range.—The Himalayan foothills from West Pakistan (Murree) and the outer ranges of Kashmir east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan duars, Assam, south through the Lushai Hills and adjacent hills of East Pakistan, to the hills of western Burma, from the edge of the plains to 5000 feet; in long grass, acacia scrub, brush heaps on forest edges.

1503. **Prinia hodgsonii hodgsonii** Blyth

Pr.(inia) Hodgsonii Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13**: 376, new name for *Prinia gracilis* Franklin, 1831, *nec Sylvia* [= *Prinia*] *gracilis* Lichtenstein, 1823.

Prinia gracilis Franklin, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 119. (Mirzapur District, restricted by Ticehurst & Whistler, 1939, *cit. supra.*)

Prinia hodgsonii pallidior Koelz, 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1452: 8. (Sihor, Kathiawar.)[1]

Range.—Saurashtra, Rajasthan, north to Delhi district, south through Gujarat and Bombay, M.P., U.P., southern Bihar, Hyderabad, Orissa, lower Bengal; lower East Pakistan, and east to Arakan and the Burma lowlands of the Irawaddy River; in the plains excluding the Himalayan foothills; in more wooded areas in bamboo, mangrove, tall grass, scrub, and tropical dry deciduous and thorn forest.

1504. **Prinia hodgsonii albogularis** Walden

Prinia albogularis Walden, 1870, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **5**: 219. (Coorg.)

Range.—Southwestern parts of the Peninsula from Coorg, western Madras, Mysore to Kerala, east to Andhra, the Eastern Ghats and Visakhapatnam; low country to 5000 feet; in grass and scrub in tropical moist deciduous and thorn forest.

1505. **Prinia hodgsonii pectoralis** Legge

Prinia pectoralis Legge, 1874, Ceylon Blue Book: 9. (Hambantota District, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in low-country dry and hill zones up to 2500 feet.

[1] This form was separated from *rufula* on similar characters to those which separate the nominate form from *rufula*. It was not compared with the nominate form in the description.

Prinia buchanani Blyth
Rufousfronted Longtail Warbler

West Pakistan and India.

1506. **Prinia buchanani** Blyth

P.(rinia) Buchanani Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 376, new name for *Prinia rufifrons* Jerdon, 1840, *nec Prinia rufifrons* Rüppell, 1835.

Prinia rufifrons Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **11** : 4. (neighbourhood of Jalna, northwestern Hyderabad.)

F.(ranklinia) cleghorniae Blyth, 1867, Ibis : 24. (northwest of Delhi.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in the plains, from the foothills of the Salt Range, south through Gujarat, Kutch, Rajasthan and the Punjab to Bihar, West Bengal (once), as far as Bombay (Ahmednagar), M.P. and Hyderabad Deccan ; associated with semi-desert conditions, where it replaces the preceding species in acacia scrub, *Zizyphus*, coarse grass and tropical thorn forest, at lowland elevations.

Prinia cinereocapilla Hodgson
Hodgson's Longtail Warbler

India and Nepal.

1507. **Prinia cinereocapilla** Hodgson

Prinia cinereocapilla Hodgson, 1854, *in* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. **1** : 322. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayan foothills in Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, and the Bhutan duars, from the edge of the plains to 4500 feet ; in sal and subtropical pine forest.

Prinia gracilis (Lichtenstein)
Streaked, or Slender, Longtail Warbler

From Egypt and Sudan east through Arabia and the Middle East to Iran, Afghanistan, West Pakistan and India.

1508. **Prinia gracilis lepida** Blyth

P.[rinia] lepida Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 376. (Indus territories = Sind *vide* Whistler & Kinnear, 1933, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 579.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, (Mekran, Sibi plain, Quetta Valley), NW.F.P., Sind, West Punjab, Kutch, Rajasthan, U.P., Delhi, East Punjab south to Saurashtra (local movements), U.P. and West Bengal (?), from the

plains to 3500 feet (in Baluchistan only); in grass, tamarisk and scrub in sandy semi-desert riverain, sometimes near cultivation in tropical dry deciduous and tropical thorn forest.

1509. **Prinia gracilis stevensi** Hartert

Prinia gracilis stevensi Hartert, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **18**: 132. (N. Lakhimpur.)

Range.—Assam and East Pakistan, confined to the 'chopras', grassy patches on sandy 'churs' of the lower Ganges and Brahmaputra river systems.

Prinia subflava (Gmelin)
Plain, or Tawnyflanked, Longtail Warbler

Africa from Senegal east to the Sudan and in the east south to the Transvaal; West Pakistan, India and Ceylon east through Burma and the Indochinese subregion.

1510. **Prinia subflava terricolor** (Hume)

Drymoipus terricolor Hume, 1874, Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds: 349. (N.-W. India = Oudh, Agra.)

Range.—Eastern borders of Baluchistan and Sind, NW.F.P., West Punjab in West Pakistan, India from East Punjab, Rajasthan and Kutch south to Saurashtra, northern Gujarat as far as Cambay, Baroda, northwestern M.P. east to U.P. intergrading into the following forms south and east of this range, in the plains to 2500 feet (4000 feet rarely); in heavy grass, standing crops, tamarisk, acacia clumps and tropical thorn and dry deciduous forest.

1511. **Prinia subflava inornata** Sykes

Prinia inornata Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 89. (Dukhun.)

Range.—Bombay (south of the range of the preceding), central and southern M.P. and Hyderabad, east to southern U.P. southern Bihar and West Bengal (south of the range of the next form), south in the Peninsula to central Mysore, and Madras, (excluding the range of *franklinii*), from the plains to 2500 feet; in tussocks and grass clumps near cultivation, and tropical thorn and moist deciduous forest.

1512. **Prinia subflava fusca** (Hodgson)

Drymoica fusca Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 29. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal (intergrading with *terricolor* in the extreme western terai), Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, northern West Bengal, East Pakistan; Assam north of the Brahmaputra (intergrading into the preceding form in central Bengal), from the plains to 2000 feet; in swampy grass patches, edges of cultivation, and edges of tropical moist evergreen, semi-evergreen and sal forest.

1513. **Prinia subflava franklinii** Blyth

Pr.(inia) Franklinii Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13**: 376. Based on *Prinia macroura* 'Franklin' = Jerdon, 1840, *nec Prinia macroura* Franklin, 1831, preoccupied by *Motacilla macroura* Gmelin, 1789. [No locality (S. India) = Nilgiri Hills, *vide* Whistler & Kinnear, 1933, *tom. cit. supra.*]

Range.—Southwestern peninsular India (intergrading with *inornata* in southwest Mysore and probably western Madras), from the Nilgiri Hills south through Kerala from the lowlands to 4000 feet; in grassland and the edges of moist deciduous forest.

1514. **Prinia subflava insularis** (Legge)

Drymoeca insularis Legge, 1879, Bds. Ceylon: 529. (Hurellé Tank, N.C.P. Ceylon.)

Prinia inornata leucura Deraniyagala, 1956, Spolia Zeylanica **28**: 97. (Delft Island, North Ceylon.)[1]

Range.—Ceylon including Delft Island, from sea level to nearly 5000 feet; in tall grass and scrub.

Prinia socialis Sykes
Ashy Longtail Warbler

India, both Pakistans and Ceylon.

1515. **Prinia socialis stewarti** Blyth

Prinia Stewarti Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 455. (near Agra.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in West Punjab from Gujranwala south to Ferozepore, thence to Hissar and east along the Himalayan foothills from Kangra south to Kumaon, central U.P., northern M.P.; locally in Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Gujarat, from the plains to 4800 feet; in gardens, cultivated areas and edges of sal, tropical thorn and dry deciduous forest.

[1] Through the kindness of the Director of the Ceylon Museums, I have been able to examine this form, which I am unable to separate from the population of Ceylon in size or in colour.

1516. **Prinia socialis inglisi** Whistler & Kinnear

Primia (*sic*) *socialis inglisi* Whistler & Kinnear, 1933, J.B.N.H.S. 36 : 574. (Bhutan Duars.)

Range.—Nepal in the terai (1950, J.B.N.H.S. 49 : 403) east along the foothills of the Himalayas and adjacent plains to northern East Pakistan, Bhutan and Assam both north and south of the Brahmaputra, from the plains to 3000 feet; in grass, semi-cultivation, scrub jungle and edges of sal, tropical semi-evergreen and tropical wet evergreen forest.

1517. **Prinia socialis socialis** Sykes

Prinia socialis Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 89. (Dukhun.)

Range.—Peninsular India from western Khandesh, Satpuras and Pachmarhi to Lohardaga in southern Bihar at least, thence south, locally throughout, from the plains to 5000 feet; in bushy ground, long grass, cultivated patches and edge of tropical thorn, dry deciduous and subtropical wet forest.

1518. **Prinia socialis brevicauda** Legge

Prinia brevicauda Legge, 1879, Bds. Ceylon : 521. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones to 6000 feet; in grass patches, paddy, and edges of cultivation.

Prinia sylvatica Jerdon
Jungle Longtail Warbler

India, East Pakistan and Ceylon.

1519. **Prinia sylvatica gangetica** (Blyth)

Suya gangetica Blyth, 1867, Ibis : 23. (Upper Ganges.)

Range.—The Himalayan foothills from Kangra dist. in the Punjab south in the plains to Hissar and east along the hills and the terai of Nepal to Jalpaiguri and the northern area of East Pakistan; from the plains to 2000 feet, in tall grass along river banks, scrub jungle, sal and tropical dry deciduous forest.

1520. **Prinia sylvatica insignis** (Hume)

Drymoipus Insignis Hume, 1872, Stray Feathers 1 : 10. (Mount Aboo.)

Range.—Southern Rajasthan, Mt. Abu, west to Kutch, Saurashtra and northern Gujarat (Palanpur) and northwestern M.P. south to Bhopal and Indore, from the plains to 2000 feet; in long grass, scrub and tropical thorn and dry deciduous forest.

1521. **Prinia sylvatica sylvatica** Jerdon

Prinia sylvatica Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **11** : 4. (Seegore Ghat, Nilgiris.)

Prinia sylvatica palniensis Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 72. (Kodaikanal, Palni Hills.)

Range.—Peninsular India from southern Bombay (Mahableshwar) and Goa east to Hyderabad and probably eastern Bombay and southern M.P., south through Andhra, Mysore, Madras to Kerala, from the plains to 7000 feet (specimens taken in the Nilgiris and Palnis); in grass, scrub and edges of tropical thorn and tropical moist deciduous forest. Absent from the Malabar coast and heavy jungle areas.

1522. **Prinia sylvatica mahendrae** Koelz

Prinia sylvatica mahendrae Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 72. (Mahendra Giri, Orissa.)

Range.—Mahendra Giri, Orissa.

1523. **Prinia sylvatica valida** (Blyth)

Drymoica valida Blyth, 1851, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **20** : 180, new name for *D. robusta* Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18** : 812. (Ceylon.), *nec D. robusta* Rüppell, 1840.

Range.—Ceylon, all zones to 4000 feet; in long grass.

Prinia flaviventris (Delessert)
Yellowbellied Longtail Warbler

Both Pakistans, India, Burma, the Indochinese subregion, Malaya and Sumatra.

1524. **Prinia flaviventris sindiana** Ticehurst

Prinia flaviventris sindianus Ticehurst, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **40** : 157. (Sukkur, Sind.)

Range.—West Pakistan in NW.F.P. (Bannu), Sind at Sukkur and in the E. Narra canal system, and West Punjab between Dera Ghazi Khan and Ambala, in the plains; in tamarisk and grass jungle.

1525. **Prinia flaviventris flaviventris** (Delessert)

Orthotomus flaviventris Delessert, 1840, Rev. Zool. : 101. (N. Bengale.)

Prinia flaviventris fulviventris Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4 : 154. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—The Himalayan foothills from Nepal east through West Bengal, Bhutan duars, Assam and East Pakistan, from the plains to 4000 feet; in thick cover, heavy grass, swamps and edges of jheels or bhils.

Prinia criniger Hodgson
Brown Longtail Hill Warbler

Hills of both Pakistans, northern India, Nepal east through Burma to west China, Hainan I., Formosa, and the Indochinese subregion.

1526. **Prinia criniger striatula** (Hume)

Blandfordius (*sic*) *Striatulus* Hume, 1872, Stray Feathers 1 : 44 *nomen nudum.*

Blanfordius striatulus Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 300. (Karachi, Sind.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Baluchistan east to Hingol Valley in Kolwa, Mekran, Sind (Kirthar Range), NW.F.P., West Punjab in the Salt Range and Sulaimans, locally distributed to 6000 feet, descending to foothills in winter; in grass, bushes, acacia clumps and tropical thorn forest.

1527. **Prinia criniger criniger** Hodgson

Prinia ? *Suya criniger* Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. 19 : 183. (Népal.)

Range.—The outer Himalayas from the Kishenganga Valley and the Murree hills of West Pakistan, the south slopes of Pir Panjal, Kishtwar east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam north of the Brahmaputra, from 1000 to 7000 feet (8000 ft. occasionally) descending in winter; in long grass, open hillsides and bushes and the edges of pine and subtropical wet forest.

1528. **Prinia criniger yunnanensis** (Harington)

Suya criniger yunnanensis Harington, 1913, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 31 : 110. (Yunnan = Momien.)

Suya crinigera assamica Baker, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 44 : 80. (Shillong.)

Surya (*sic*) *crinigera nebulosa* Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4 : 43. (Cherrapunji, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra in the Khasia, North Cachar and Naga hills and Manipur east to northern Burma, from the plains to 6000 feet; in long grass, abandoned cultivation, brush and bushes and edges of semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Prinia atrogularis (Moore)
Blackthroated Longtail Hill Warbler

From eastern Nepal east through Assam, Burma, western and southern China, the Indochinese subregion, Malaya and west Sumatra.

1529. **Prinia atrogularis atrogularis** (Moore)

Suya atrogularis Moore, 1854, *in* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. Bds. E. I. Co. 1 : xviii, 326. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan to the Miri Hills of Assam north of the Brahmaputra, and southeast Tibet, from 3500 to 8000 feet; in heavy grass, scrub and edges of subtropical pine and wet forest.

1530. **Prinia atrogularis khasiana** (Godwin-Austen)

Suya khasiana Godwin-Austen, 1876, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 18 : 412. (Khasia Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the Khasia, Cachar and Naga hills, Manipur and Burma, from 3000 feet up; in grass, secondary scrub and edges of subtropical pine and wet forest.

Prinia burnesii (Blyth)
Longtailed Grass Warbler

Both Pakistans and India.

1531. **Prinia burnesii burnesii** (Blyth)

Eu.(rycercus) Burnesii Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 13 : 374. (Indus territories = Sind.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Sind and West Punjab in the plains along the Indus and its tributaries; adjacent areas of Rajasthan and U.P., Bihar (once, Monghyr). Found in heavy grass jungle and acacia scrub near watercourses.

1532. **Prinia burnesii cinerascens** (Walden)

Eurycercus cinerascens Walden, 1874, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 14 : 156. (Dhubri, Lower Bengal.)

Range.—Assam along the Brahmaputra from Dhubri to north Lakhimpur in dense grass and reeds. Probably occurs in adjacent areas of East Pakistan.

Genus **SCOTOCERCA** Sundevall

Scotocerca Sundevall, 1872, Meth. Av. Disp. Tent. : 7. Type, by original designation, *Malurus inquietus* Cretzschmar.

Scotocerca inquieta (Cretzschmar)
Streaked Scrub Warbler

North Africa through the Middle East to Transcaspia, Arabia, Iran, Afghanistan and West Pakistan.

1533. **Scotocerca inquieta striata** (Brooks)

Melizophilus striatus Brooks, 1872, Ibis : 180. (Naoshera, Punjab.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Baluchistan, Sind, (Kirthar Range), NW.F.P. and West Punjab near Attock, Sakesar, from 600 feet (Mekran) to 9000 feet (Fort Munro) ; on barren hillsides in grass tufts and coarse acacia scrub.

Genus **GRAMINICOLA** Jerdon

Graminicola Jerdon, 1863, Bds. India **2**: 177. Type, by monotypy, *Graminicola bengalensis* Jerdon.

Graminicola bengalensis Jerdon
Large Grass Warbler

Nepal, Bhutan, Assam, East Pakistan, Thailand, and Hainan Island.

1534. **Graminicola bengalensis bengalensis** Jerdon

Graminicola Bengalensis Jerdon, 1863, Bds. India **2** : 177. (Ganges.)

Range.—The Duars from the Nepal terai east through Bhutan to Assam, south to Manipur and Sylhet in East Pakistan ; in the plains in dense grass and reeds.

Genus **ORTHOTOMUS** Horsfield

Orthotomus Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13** : 165. Type, by monotypy, *Orthotomus sepium* Horsfield.

Phyllergates Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **7** : 176, 229. Type, by original designation, *Phyllergates cucullatus* Temminck.

Orthotomus sutorius (Pennant)
Tailor Bird

Both Pakistans, India, Nepal, Ceylon east through Burma, west and south China, the Indochinese subregion, Malaya and Java.

1535. **Orthotomus sutorius guzurata** (Latham)

Sylvia guzurata Latham, 1790, Index Orn. : 554. (Guzerat.)

Sylvia ruficapilla Hutton, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **2** : 504. (Simla, *vide* Koelz, 1939, *tom. cit. infra.*)

Orthotomus sutorius londae Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 70. (Londa, Bombay Presidency.)

Orthotomus sutorius sindiana Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 71. (Hyderabad, Sind, British India.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in NW.F.P. (Kohat), Sind, and the northwest Himalayan foothills from West Punjab east to Kumaon, south in Kutch, Saurashtra, Rajasthan (not in the desert) throughout the Peninsula from the plains to 6000 feet; in gardens, hedgerows, mango-topes, cultivation and edges of tropical thorn, dry and moist deciduous forest.

1536. **Orthotomus sutorius patia** Hodgson

Orthotomus patia Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 29. (Nepal, restricted to Katmandu by Ripley, 1950, J.B. N.H.S. **49** : 402.)

Range.—The terai of Nepal, northeastern U.P. and northern Bihar east through West Bengal, East Pakistan, Bhutan and Assam (excepting the range of the next form), to Burma, from the plains to 6000 feet; in cultivation and semi-cultivation and edges of sal, semi-evergreen and tropical wet evergreen forest.

1537. **Orthotomus sutorius luteus** Ripley

Orthotomus sutorius luteus Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **61** : 105. (Tezu, Mishmi Hills, N.E. Assam.)

Range.—Northeastern Assam in the Mishmi Hills, Margherita, and the Naga Hills and northern Manipur, from the edge of the plains to at least 3000 feet; in semi-cultivation, second growth scrub, and edges of tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

1538. **Orthotomus sutorius sutorius** (Pennant)

Motacilla sutoria Pennant, 1769, Ind. Zool.: pl. 7. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country dry and wet zones to 3000 feet.

1539. **Orthotomus sutorius fernandonis** Whistler

Orthotomus sutorius fernandonis Whistler, 1939, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **60** : 15. (Ohiya.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the central hill zone above 5000 feet.

Orthotomus atrogularis Temminck
Blacknecked Tailor Bird

Sikkim east through Assam to Burma, and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1540. **Orthotomus atrogularis nitidus** Hume

Orthotomus nitidus Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers **2** : 478, 507. (Pahpoon, Tenasserim.)

Orthotomus atrigularis latebricola Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 16. (Dimapur, Naga Hills.)

Range.—Sikkim (Mandelli) and Assam, in the foothills to 6000 feet (rarely); in bamboo clumps, heavy scrub, and edges of semi-evergreen and tropical wet evergreen forest.

Orthotomus cucullatus Temminck
Goldenheaded Tailor Bird

Sikkim east through Burma to Yunnan, south China and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1541. **Orthotomus cucullatus coronatus** Blyth

Orthotomus coronatus Blyth, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 200. (Sikkim.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal (?), Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan duars; (northern East Pakistan in winter ?) and Assam, from the foothills to 6000 feet; in light forest in sal, subtropical pine and wet, and tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

Genus **LOCUSTELLA** Kaup

Locustella Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entwick. Nat. Syst. : 115. Type, by tautonymy, *Sylvia Locustella* Latham.

Locustella certhiola (Pallas)
Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler

A breeding species in Siberia from the Ob to Krasnoyarsk, northwest Mongolia, northeast Altai and eastern Siberia to the basin of the Amur south through Turkestan, Tian Shan east to Tsaidam and north China; migrating in winter to northern Afghanistan, East Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1542. **Locustella certhiola centralasiae** Sushkin

Locustella certhiola centralasiae Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. **38** (1) : 46. (Khara Usu River, Khanghai, northwestern Mongolia.)

Range.—A winter visitant to the Andaman Islands, *vide* Sushkin (*tom. cit.*).

1543. **Locustella certhiola rubescens** Blyth

Locustella rubescens Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** : 582. (near Calcutta.)

Range.—A wintering form in Burma, East Pakistan, and India in the Calcutta region, Assam (Khasia Hills ?), Andaman Is. and Ceylon.

Locustella lanceolata (Temminck)
Streaked, or Temminck's, Grasshopper Warbler

A breeding species in Siberia from the Urals to Kamchatka, south to northern Korea, Sakhalin and northern Hokkaido in Japan. Vagrant to western Europe. Winters in India, Burma, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions and Hainan I.

1544. **Locustella lanceolata** (Temminck)

Sylvia lanceolata Temminck, 1840, Man. d'Orn. **4** : 614. (Mainz, [?].)

Range.—A wintering species in Burma, East Pakistan, and India, in the Andaman Is., Assam (?) and Etawah (U.P.); in marshy places and standing paddy.

Locustella naevia (Boddaert)
Grasshopper Warbler

A Palaearctic species found from northern Europe to the Caucasus, Urals, across Asia to Mongolia, wintering in Spain, north Africa and India.

1545. **Locustella naevia straminea** Seebohm

Locustella straminea Seebohm, 1881, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **5** : 117, *ex* Severtzov, 1872, *nom. nud.* (Turkestan.)

Range.—A wintering species in both Pakistans and India south to Coimbatore and east to Bengal, on passage through Kashmir, Punjab, and U.P. (Sikkim, specimen B.M.) Kutch (Sálim Ali, 1959, J.B.N.H.S. **56** (3): 635); found at low altitudes in grass, tamarisk, rice fields and damp brushy places.

Genus **SCHOENICOLA** Blyth

Schoenicola Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 374. Type, by monotypy, *Thimalia platyura* Jerdon.

Schoenicola platyura (Jerdon)
Broadtailed Grass Warbler

Southern India.

1546. **Schoenicola platyura** (Jerdon)

Thimalia platyura Jerdon, 1844, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **13**: 170. (Goodaloor, foot of the Neilgherries.)

Range.—Southwestern India from Belgaum, Wynaad, Nilgiris south to the Palnis and Kerala hills; Ceylon, hill zone (straggler ?); found from 3000 feet up, in tall coarse grass cover on steep hillsides.

Genus **CHAETORNIS** Gray

Chaetornis Gray, 1848, Gen. Bds. **1**, pl. 48, fig. 9 : 161. Type, by original designation, *Megalurus ? striatus* Jerdon.

Chaetornis striatus (Jerdon)
Bristled Grass Warbler

India and both Pakistans.

1547. **Chaetornis striatus** (Jerdon)

Megalurus ? striatus Jerdon, 1841, Suppl. Cat. Bds. : 88. (Nilgiris.)

Range.—India from the plains of East Punjab, through U.P., Nepal terai, Bihar, Darjeeling, Bengal, Bhutan duars, Assam and East Pakistan, south through Andhra (Warangal ; Nellore) and the Nilgiris. Perhaps a seasonal (rains ?) visitor to Gujarat, Deccan and, in the north, to West Punjab. In long grass in semi-swampy areas. Possibly widely distributed, but very local.

Genus **MEGALURUS** Horsfield

Megalurus Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13** : 158. Type, by monotypy, Gray, 1849, *Megalurus palustris* Horsfield.

Megalurus palustris Horsfield
Striated Marsh Warbler

From India east through Burma, Yunnan, and the Indochinese subregion to Java, Bali and the Philippine Is.

1548. **Megalurus palustris toklao** (Blyth)[1]

Turdus toklao 'Buchanan-Hamilton' = Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 179* ('in the bazaar,' Calcutta.), *ex* 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 603, and 1843, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **12**: 99; *ibid.* Blyth, 1844, J.A.S.B. **13**: 372.

[1] Deignan, H. G., 1946, Auk 63 : 382, used the name *isabellinus* Swainson for the mainland form of the Striated Marsh Warbler, but this name had been shown by Blyth, 1844, *tom. cit.* **13** : 369, to be a synonym of *Turdoides caudatus* (Dumont).

Megalurus palustris andrewsi Bangs, 1921, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 44: 592. (Malipa, Burma, = Mengting, Yunnan.)

Range.—Plains from East Punjab to Nepal terai, Assam and Manipur, south to western Khandesh on the west and Sambalpur, Orissa, in the east; East Pakistan; lowlands to 2500 feet, in long grass, paddy, damp reed jungle and tamarisk growth.

Genus **PHRAGAMATICOLA** Jerdon

Phragamaticola Jerdon, 1845, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **13**: 129. Type, by monotypy, *Phragamaticola olivacea* Jerdon = *Muscicapa Aëdon* Pallas.

Phragamaticola aëdon (Pallas)
Thickbilled Warbler

Breeds in U.S.S.R. from eastern Altai and Kemerovo to Manchuria and central Japan, wintering in India, East Pakistan, the Indochinese subregion and Malaya.

1549. **Phragamaticola aëdon aëdon** (Pallas)[1]

Muscicapa Aëdon Pallas, 1776, Reise Russ. Reichs **3**: 695. (Dauria.)

Range.—A wintering bird in Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan duars, Assam, and peninsular India in Orissa Andhra, Madras, Kutch (Sálim Ali, 1959, J.B.N.H.S. **56** (3): 635), southern Bombay, Mysore and Kerala; East Pakistan; Andaman and Nicobar Is. Found at low elevations to 3500 feet; in thick cover, grass tussocks, bracken, forest clearings and plantations.

Genus **ACROCEPHALUS** Naumann

Acrocephalus J.A. & F. Naumann, 1811, Naturg. Land-u. Wasserv. Deutschl. **4**: 199. Type, by subsequent designation, Gray, 1840, *Turdus arundinaceus* Linnaeus.

[1] An eastern race, *rufescens* Stresemann (1929, Jour. f. Orn. **77**: 250 [Radde, Amur.]) is upheld by Dementiev *et al.* (1954, Birds U.S.S.R. **6**: 237-8) with a range including the Andaman and Nicobar islands. The status of an eastern form in India remains to be worked out, but see Whistler & Kinnear (1933, J.B.N.H.S. **36**: 567) for comments on this proposed form, and its occurrence in India.

Acrocephalus stentoreus (Hemprich & Ehrenberg)
Indian Great Reed Warbler

Lower Egypt, Palestine, Iran, southern Turkestan, Afghanistan, both Pakistans, India, Ceylon, Burma, northern Thailand, southern Laos, southern China.

1550. **Acrocephalus stentoreus brunnescens** (Jerdon)

A.(grobates) brunnescens Jerdon, 1839, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **10** : 269. (Carnatic, near Trichinopoly.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from the Mekran Coast (breeds ?) and north Baluchistan (breeds, Quetta), Sind (migrant), NW.F.P., West Punjab, Kashmir in the Vale (breeds), East Punjab, northern U.P., Kutch, Gujarat, Bombay, M.P., West Bengal (migrant), and south through Andhra, Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Ceylon (migrant). In bushes near tanks, riverain tamarisk growth, coastal mangroves and thick scrub in damp places.

1551. **Acrocephalus stentoreus meridionalis** (Legge)

C.(alamodyta) meridionalis Legge, 1875, Stray Feathers **3** : 369. (Jaffna, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country dry and wet zones; local in dense reed beds.

1552. **Acrocephalus stentoreus amyae** Baker

Acrocephalus stentoreus amyae Baker, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **43** : 17. (Hessamara, Assam.)

Range.—Assam in the Subansiri River area and probably other heavy reed beds along the Brahmaputra, east into Burma.

Acrocephalus arundinaceus (Linnaeus)
Eurasian Great Reed Warbler

Europe to west Siberia, Transcaspia and west Turkestan south to north Africa, southeast Russia, wintering south to tropical and south Africa and southwest Asia.

Cf. Stresemann, E., & Arnold, J., 1949, J.B.N.H.S. **48** : 428-443.

1553. **Acrocephalus arundinaceus zarudnyi** Hartert

Acrocephalus arundinaceus zarudnyi Hartert, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **21** : 26. (Djarkent, Turkestan.)

Range.—One record in Kalat, northern Baluchistan (October).

Acrocephalus orientalis (Temminck & Schlegel)
Eastern Great Reed Warbler

Eastern Siberia, Japan, Korea, Manchuria, central and northern China and Chinese Turkestan; wintering in the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions and Philippine Is.

1554. **Acrocephalus orientalis** (Temminck & Schlegel)

Salicaria turdina orientalis Temminck & Schlegel, 1847, *in* Siebold, Fauna Japon., Aves, : 50-51, pl. 21B [= 20B]. (Japan.)

Range.—A winter migrant to Assam, Manipur, south Andamans and lower Burma; in dense grass and reed beds.

Acrocephalus bistrigiceps Swinhoe
Blackbrowed, or Schrenck's, Reed Warbler

Breeds from Transbaikalia and Chita to the Amur River, Ussuriland, south through Manchuria to north China, Sakhalin, northern and central Japan; wintering south through the Indochinese subregion.

1555. **Acrocephalus bistrigiceps** Swinhoe

Acrocephalus bistrigiceps Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis : 51. (Amoy.)

Range.—A winter visitor in Burma, recorded from Assam and Manipur; in wet paddy and thick cover near bhils.

Acrocephalus dumetorum Blyth
Blyth's Reed Warbler

A Palaearctic breeding species from Esthonia across Russia and Siberia to Irkutsk, Sayan Mts. and Ubsu Nor south to the Caspian Sea, northern Iran, Turkestan and northern Afghanistan.

1556. **Acrocephalus dumetorum** Blyth

Acrocephalus dumetorum Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 18 : 815. (India.)

Range.—A passage migrant through Baluchistan, West Pakistan, Kashmir, Ladakh, the Himalayas (up to 9500 ft.); wintering from Kutch to Lucknow and the Nepal terai, south through the Peninsula; Assam, East Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma. In bushes, hedgerows, ringal scrub and tree-tops in open semi-cultivation.

Acrocephalus agricola (Jerdon)
Paddyfield Warbler

Breeds in U.S.S.R. from Kirim and Kirghiz country, south Ural Mts., south to Transcaspia and east Iran east to Turkestan and the Altai, Mongolia and north China. Winters in India east through the Indochinese subregion to south China.

1557. **Acrocephalus agricola agricola** (Jerdon)

Sylvia (*acrocephalus*) *agricola* Jerdon, 1845, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. 13 : 131. (neighbourhood of Nellore.)

Range.—Winters in West Pakistan in Sind and West Punjab, and India throughout the Peninsula south to Wynaad and Nellore, east to the head of the Assam Valley; East Pakistan (?); on passage through Kashmir (once). In thick cover near water.

1558. **Acrocephalus agricola brevipennis** (Severtzov)

Salicaria brevipennis Severtzov, 1872, Vertik. Turkest. Zhivotn. 121. (Turkestan.)

Range.—A winter visitant to West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, Sind, U.P., M.P., and Nepal terai.

Acrocephalus concinens (Swinhoe)
Bluntwinged Paddyfield Warbler

Breeds in northern Afghanistan east to northern China; winters in the Indochinese subregion.

1559. **Acrocephalus concinens haringtoni** Witherby

Acrocephalus agricola haringtoni Witherby, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 41 : 26. (Buttakundi, Khagan.)

Acrocephalus concinens hokrae Whistler, 1930, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 50 : 71. (Hokra jheel, Kashmir.)

Range.—West Pakistan in the Khagan Valley, Gagai Pass between the Kishenganga and Astor valleys, Suknes and Dangail in upper Kishtwar; Vale of Kashmir at 5000 feet; in thick cover in jheels and swamps, and heavy weeds (*Sambucus*), occasionally remote from water.

1560. **Acrocephalus concinens stevensi** Baker

Acrocephalus concinens stevensi Baker, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 43 : 16. (Hessamara, N. Lakhimpur, extreme East Assam.)

Range.—Subansiri River in the 'churs' and probably related swamp country in the Assam Valley south to Sylhet in East Pakistan, and Burma.

Acrocephalus orinus Oberholser
Largebilled Reed Warbler

Northern India.

1561. **Acrocephalus orinus** Oberholser

Acrocephalus orinus Oberholser, 1905, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. **28** : 899, new name for *Acrocephalus macrorhynchus* Hume, 1871, Ibis : 31 (not far from Rampoor.), *ex Phyllopneuste macrorhyncha* Hume, 1869, Ibis : 357, *nom. nud. nec Calamoherpe macrorhyncha* Müller, 1853.

Range.—Known from the type obtained near Rampur, Sutlej Valley, H.P., by Hume.

Genus **Hippolais** Baldenstein

Hippolais Baldenstein, 1827, Neue Alpina **2** : 77. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia polyglotta* Vieillot.

Hippolais caligata (Lichtenstein)
Booted Warbler

U.S.S.R. from Olonetz, Moscow, Tula and Astrakhan east through middle Siberia to western Altai, Mongolia, Turkestan south to Transcaspia, Afghanistan, and northern India ; wintering in India, Ceylon and eastern Africa.

1562. **Hippolais caligata caligata** (Lichtenstein)

Sylvia caligata Lichtenstein, 1823, *in* Eversmann's Reise Orenburg Buchara : 128. (Ilek River, near Orenburg.)

Sylvia scita Eversmann, 1843, Add. Pallas Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., fasc. **3** : 12. (Ural Mts.)

Range.—On passage through West Pakistan and India in north Baluchistan, northern NW.F.P., Gilgit and northern West Punjab, East Punjab, Delhi, U.P., Gujarat, Sikkim ; Nepal. Winters south of a line from western Khandesh to Banaras, in the Peninsula south to Coimbatore, and in the Duars and east Bengal, East Pakistan ; Ceylon, one record (Phillips, 1953, Checklist : 96) ; in bushes, acacias and thick low trees.

1563. **Hippolais caligata rama** (Sykes)[1]

Sylvia Rama Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 89. (Dukhun.)

Range.—Breeds in northern Baluchistan, Peshawar, Multan, Sind near the Indus and canal system, and in the riverain

[1] *H. obsoleta* (Severtzov) 1872 and *H. r. annectens* Sushkin, 1925, represent intermediates between nominate *caligata* and *rama* from a zone of hybridization in the region of Kyzil-kum, Syr Daria, Djarkent, Tarbagatai, southwest Altai, and northern Mongolia. Such intermediates may occur in winter in India.

of West Punjab. Winters south of a line from Karachi to Delhi and thence to Calcutta, south through the Peninsula to Ceylon where it reaches the Manaar coast, Northern Province, in small numbers; occurs in semi-desert and arid country in babul and kandi scrub jungle and tropical thorn forest.

Hippolais languida (Hemprich & Ehrenberg)
Upcher's Warbler[1]

Breeds from southeastern Europe, Palestine, Syria, Transcaspia to Turkestan and north to the Aral Sea, south to Iran, Afghanistan and northern Baluchistan. Winters in east Africa and southern Arabia.

1564. **Hippolais languida** (Hemprich & Ehrenberg)

Curruca languida Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833, Symb. Phys. Aves, fol. cc. (Syria.)

Range.—A summer visitor in the higher hills about 7000 feet near Quetta, West Pakistan; on passage in south Baluchistan (Jalawan); in bushes on stony hillsides.

Genus **SYLVIA** Scopoli

Sylvia Scopoli, 1769, Annus I, Hist. Nat.: 154. Type, by subsequent designation, *Motacilla Atricapilla* Linnaeus.

Sylvia hortensis (Gmelin)
Orphean Warbler

Breeds in central and southern Europe, northwest Africa, the Middle East and Transcaspia to West Pakistan, wintering in tropical Africa, Arabia and India.

Cf. Ticehurst, C. B., & Whistler, H., 1929, Ibis: 673.

1565. **Sylvia hortensis jerdoni** (Blyth)

C.(urruca) Jerdoni Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 439. (Southern India.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and northern India in northeastern Baluchistan, NW.F.P. Gilgit, Punjab, Sind (on passage). Winters in India from Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat east to Raipur, and Maunbhúm (once) in Bihar, south to Belgaum, Mysore, and Madras (Tiruchirapalli) and Andhra. Breeding from 3000 to 10,000 feet; wintering in the plains and foothills to 2500 feet, in acacias and thick bushes in tropical thorn forest.

[1] *H. pallida elaeica* (Lindermayer) occurs in Afghanistan, but has been mistakenly recorded from India *vide* Ticehurst, 1926, J.B.N.H.S. **31**: 497.

Sylvia communis Latham
Whitethroat

Breeds in Europe, except northern Scandinavia, northwest Africa, and the Middle East and Transcaspia north to the Altai and northern Mongolia. Winters in Africa, migrating through parts of southwest Asia and Arabia.

1566. **Sylvia communis icterops** Ménétries

Sylvia icterops Ménétries, 1832, Cat. Rais. Caucase: 34. (Talych, eastern Caspian Sea.)

Sylvia communis rubicola Stresemann, 1928, Jour. f. Orn. **76**: 378. (Kuldja, Chinese Turkestan.)

Range.—Breeds in southern central Asia, perhaps south to Baluchistan and Ladakh (?); on passage in West Pakistan and India in Gilgit, Spiti, West Punjab, NW.F.P., Mekran coast, Baltistan and Ladakh south to Rajasthan, Kutch, Saurashtra, northern Gujarat, Deccan, U.P. (Kanpur, once). A more common passage migrant in autumn. Occurs in acacia and tropical thorn forest, and scrub.

Sylvia curruca (Linnaeus)
Lesser Whitethroat

Breeds in Europe, the Middle East and western Asia east to the Altai and Mongolia, wintering in central Africa, India and Ceylon.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1692: 9-11.

1567. **Sylvia curruca blythi** Ticehurst & Whistler

Sylvia curruca blythi Ticehurst & Whistler, 1933, Ibis: 556. (Cawnpore.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in Baluchistan, wintering south in India throughout the peninsular plains in Andhra, Madras and Mysore; Ceylon (one record); in brush and babul scrub in tropical thorn and dry deciduous forest.

[*S. c. telengitica* Sushkin should be looked for among the wintering populations of this species in West Pakistan and northern India.]

1568. **Sylvia curruca halimodendri** Sushkin

Syliva curruca halimodendri Sushkin, 1904, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **14**: 42. (Lower Irgiz and lower Turgai Rivers, southern Kirghiz Steppes.)

Range.—Wintering specimens have been taken in West Pakistan and the Punjab Salt Range.

Sylvia minula Hume
Small Whitethroat

Breeds in Transcaspia, Iran, Afghanistan, east through Turkestan to Kansu and western Sinkiang, wintering south to Arabia and India.

1569. **Sylvia minula minula** Hume

Sylvia minula Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 198. (Bhawulpore.)

Range.—Winters in West Pakistan and in India in the plains southeast to Rajasthan in similar facies to the preceding.

Sylvia althaea Hume
Hume's Lesser Whitethroat

Breeds in Transcaspia, eastern Iran, Afghanistan, Turkestan, Baluchistan and Kashmir, wintering south to West Pakistan, India and Ceylon.

Cf. Ticehurst, C.B., & Whistler, H., 1933, Ibis : 554-6.

1570. **Sylvia althaea althaea** Hume

C.(urruca) affinis Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14 : 564. (S. India.), preoccupied by *S. affinis* Hardy, 1841.

Sylvia althaea Hume, 1878, Stray Feathers 7 : 60, 62. (Kashmir.)[1]

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan and Ladakh (F. Ludlow, 1920, J.B.N.H.S. 27 : 142). Winters in Sind, NW.F.P., West Punjab, East Punjab south through Rajasthan to Gujarat, Deccan, Madras, Mysore, and Ceylon in the plains and central tableland to 1500 feet ; in tropical thorn forest.

Sylvia nana (Hemprich & Ehrenberg)
Desert Warbler

Breeds in north Africa and in Transcaspia, Iran to northern Baluchistan, thence to Russian and Chinese Turkestan.

1571. **Sylvia nana nana** (Hemprich & Ehrenberg)

Curruca nana Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833, Symb. Phys. Aves, fol. cc. (Sinai.)

Sylvia nana theresae Meinertzhagen, 1937, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 58 : 10. (Rohri, Sind.)[2]

[1] Dementiev, G., 1935, Syst. Av. Ross. : 236, and Dementiev, Gladkov *et al.*, 1954, Bds. U.S.S.R. 6 : 379-80, make Hume's Lesser Whitethroat a subspecies of *S. curruca*. I have not done so because I believe that these forms overlap on their breeding ranges.

[2] Alleged colour differences apparently due to grass fires (Whistler MS.).

Range.—Probably breeds in northern Baluchistan. Winters in West Pakistan and in northwest India in Kutch, Rajasthan and East Punjab, in desert facies in khip (*Leptadenia*), ber (*Zizyphus*), ak (*Calotropis*) bushes, sand dunes and occasionally edges of crops.

Genus **PHYLLOSCOPUS** Boie

Phylloscopus Boie, 1826, Isis, col. 972. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla Trochilus* Linnaeus.

Abrornis Hodgson, 1844, *in* Gray's Zool. Misc. : 82. Type, by subsequent designation, *Regulus modestus* Gould.

Acanthopneuste Blasius, 1858, Naumannia : 313. Type, by monotypy, *Phyllopneuste borealis* Blasius.

Herbivocula Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 353. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia schwarzi* Radde.

Cf. Ticehurst, C. B., 1938, Syst. Rev. Genus *Phylloscopus*, London.

Phylloscopus trochilus (Linnaeus)
Leaf Warbler

A Palaearctic species, breeding from the British Isles to the Kolyma River, east Siberia, on passage in southern Europe and the Middle East, wintering in eastern and central Africa.

1572. **Phylloscopus trochilus acredula** (Linnaeus)

Motacilla Acredula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 189. (Europa = Uppsala, Sweden.)

Range.—Recorded from Gujarat in March by Sálim Ali (1955, J.B.N.H.S. 52 : 760).

1573. **Phylloscopus trochilus yakutensis** Ticehurst

Phylloscopus trochilus yakutensis Ticehurst, 1935, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 55 : 178. (Verkhoiansk District, Yakut Land.)

Range.—Passage specimens taken in January 1952, at Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam (Meinertzhagen coll.).

Phylloscopus collybita (Vieillot)
Brown Leaf Warbler, or Chiffchaff

A Palaearctic species found in Europe and Asia north to 68° ranging to northwest Africa, Canary Is., Caucasus, Transcaspia east to upper Lena and northwest Mongolia, wintering south to tropical Africa, Middle East, Iran, Afghanistan, West Pakistan and India.

1574. **Phylloscopus collybita collybita** (Vieillot)

Sylvia collybita Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., 11 : 235. (France, restricted to Normandy by Mayaud, 1941, L'Oiseau : 89.)

Range.—A vagrant in Baluchistan, (specimen in Meinertzhagen coll. from Quetta, July 1914).

1575. **Phylloscopus collybita tristis** Blyth

P.(hylloscopus) tristis Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12**: 966. (Calcutta.)

Range.—Winters in Baluchistan, Gilgit, Vale of Kashmir and along the Himalayan valleys east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Buxa duars and East Pakistan; also in the plains south to Konkan, North Kanara and M.P.; (specimens in B.M. labelled 'Madras' and 'Assam' probably in error). From the plains to 5000 feet; in gardens, acacia groves, tamarisk, heavy crops and scrub jungle.

1576. **Phylloscopus collybita sindianus** Brooks

Phylloscopus sindianus Brooks, 1879, Stray Feathers **8**: 476. (Sukkur, Sind.)

Range.—Breeds in Gilgit, Baltistan and Ladakh. Winters in West Pakistan in the Indus Valley in Sind, Multan, Punjab (once), probably in NW.F.P.; in acacia groves, tamarisk and open tropical thorn forest.

Phylloscopus neglectus Hume
Plain Leaf Warbler

Breeds from northeastern Iran east through eastern Transcaspia, northern Afghanistan to Badakhshan and Tadzhik S.S.R. south to northern Baluchistan.

1577. **Phylloscopus neglectus** Hume

Phylloscopus neglectus Hume, 1870, Ibis: 143. (Punjab and Doab.)

Range.—Breeds in the hills of northern Baluchistan, wintering in western Punjab in the south, Bahawalpur and Sind, in tamarisk, acacia and tropical thorn forest.[1]

Phylloscopus tytleri Brooks
Tytler's Leaf Warbler

India and West Pakistan.

1578. **Phylloscopus tytleri** Brooks

Phylloscopus tytleri Brooks, 1872, Ibis: 23. (Kashmir and Simla.)

[1] Ticehurst (1938, *tom. cit.*: 61) showed that this species does not breed in Ladakh or Kashmir.

Range.—Breeds in Gilgit, Hazara and the higher parts of Kashmir; on passage in the northwest Himalayas from Kashmir to U.P. along the Siwalik Range, wintering in Gujarat, Bombay south to Goa, Madras in the Nilgiris, southern U.P. and M.P. Breeds in pine forest from 8000 to 10,000 feet, wintering in tropical moist deciduous and subtropical wet forest.

Phylloscopus affinis (Tickell)
Tickell's Leaf Warbler

Breeds from Gilgit east to southern Tibet, north to Nanshan Mountains, Kansu, Szechuan and northern Yunnan.

1579. **Phylloscopus affinis** (Tickell)

Motacilla Offinis [*sic*] Tickell, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **2** : 576. (Borabhúm and Dholbhúm.)

Range.—Breeds in Gilgit, Hazara, Kashmir north of Pir Panjal and Duala Dhar, Ladakh, Lahul, Kulu, Kumaon, northern Garhwal, Nepal, Sikkim, southeast Tibet (?) from 10,000-16,000 feet. Winters along the foothills from Nepal east through Sikkim and Bhutan to Assam (on passage along the Siwalik Range), south to U.P., West Bengal, M.P., southern Bombay, Madras, Kerala, Andhra and West Bengal; East Pakistan; from the plains to 6000 feet, in gardens, edges of sholas and secondary scrub.

Phylloscopus subaffinis (Ogilvie-Grant)
Grant's Leaf Warbler

Breeds from northern Yunnan north to Szechuan east to Kweichow and northwest Fukien, wintering in southwest China, north Burma, Laos, Tonkin and north Annam, and in the Nepal terai and foothills.

1580. **Phylloscopus subaffinis arcanus** Ripley

Phylloscopus subaffinis arcanus Ripley, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **63** : 105. (Tikapur, Kailali District, western Nepal.)

Range.—Known only from wintering specimens taken in western and central Nepal in secondary scrub and acacias from 500 to 6000 feet.

Phylloscopus griseolus Blyth
Olivaceous Leaf Warbler

A breeding species in Afghanistan, Baluchistan east to Gilgit, north to Kashgaria, Tian Shan Range, Targabatai and northern Mongolia, wintering south into both Pakistans and India.

1581. **Phylloscopus griseolus** Blyth

P.(hylloscopus) griseolus Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 443. (banks of the Hoogly River.)

Range.—Breeds in northeast Baluchistan, Afghan-Pakistan border, Chitral to Rupshu, Baltistan, Ladakh, Gilgit, Astor, northwest Himalayas from Lahul, Spiti, Zaskar and Suru. On passage in the Himalayas, west into the Punjab Salt Range and Rawalpindi area in West Pakistan south to U.P. Winters in Rajasthan, Gujarat south to North Kanara in Bombay, east across M.P. and Hyderabad Deccan to Calcutta. Nesting in sparse scrub and thin forest from 9000 to 15,000 feet; wintering in undergrowth, and on cliffs, ruins, and near ground.

Phylloscopus fuligiventer (Hodgson)
Smoky Willow Warbler

Probably breeds in northern Sikkim and Bhutan east to southeast Tibet, wintering south of that range.

1582. **Phylloscopus fuligiventer fuligiventer** (Hodgson)[1]

Horornis (?) *fuligiventer* Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 31. (Nepal.)

Range.—Probably breeds in northern Sikkim and Bhutan (Ticehurst, 1938, *tom. cit.* : 83, casts doubt on the record from Rhamtso, Tibet in the 'Fauna', 1924, **2** : 461). Winters at lower elevations in the Himalayas from Kumaon (specimen, Y.P.M.), Nepal east through Sikkim and Bhutan to Sadiya in Assam, thence south in the Duars and plains from Darbhanga east to lower West Bengal and Arakan (specimens). Probably also in East Pakistan. Breeding range 12,000-14,000 feet in rhododendron scrub; wintering up to 10,000 feet on open ground in scrub and bushes.

1583. **Phylloscopus fuligiventer tibetanus** Ticehurst

Phylloscopus tibetanus Ticehurst, 1937, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **57**: 109. (Bombi La, Tsari, S. Tibet.)

Range.—Presumably breeds in southeast Tibet in the alpine zone from 13,000-14,500 feet probably ranging down into the Dafla-Miri hills of northern Assam in the winter.

[1] Vaurie, C., (1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1685 : 9-10) unites the little-known local species *fuligiventer* with the wide-ranging *fuscatus;* based on dark colour and allopatry. I believe he is mistaken, based on my own observation of specimens in the field as well as museum study, and in this I agree with Ludlow (1951, Ibis : 564) who also keeps them distinct.

Phylloscopus fuscatus (Blyth)
Dusky Leaf Warbler

Breeds in Siberia from the Ob River east to Transbaikalia and the Amur, Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Mongolia, and in China from north Manchuria south to Szechuan, Tsinghai and Sikang. Winters in India, Burma, Andaman Is., the Indochinese subregion and southern China.

1584. **Phylloscopus fuscatus weigoldi** Stresemann

Phylloscopus weigoldi Stresemann, 1924, Abh. u. Ber. Mus. f. Tierk. u. Völkerk., Dresden **16**: 10. (Dschiesong, near Tatsienlu, S.E. Chwanben.)

Range.—Winters in Bhutan, south Tibet, Duars and northern Assam (Sibsagar and Lakhimpur); in scrub and swampy areas. Above 13,000 feet in the breeding season; to the plains in winter.

1585. ? **Phylloscopus fuscatus mariae** Ripley

Phylloscopus fuscatus mariae Ripley, 1951, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 6 : 5. (Moirang, Manipur.)

Range.—Based on wintering birds taken in Manipur and on passage in Szechuan. (These wintering birds which are nearest typical *fuscatus* in wing formula, are still, a number of years later, much richer and darker than other specimens in collections seen by me. They may represent an unknown breeding population from the China-Tibet-U.S.S.R. borders, or they may be an unusually dark form of intermediate population as suggested by Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1685 : 15-16.)

1586. **Phylloscopus fuscatus fuscatus** (Blyth)

Phyllopneuste fuscata Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 113. (Neighbourhood of Calcutta.)

Phyllopneuste homeyeri Dybowski, 1883, Bull. Soc. Zool. France : 358. (Tigil, Kamchatka Peninsula.)

Oreopneuste fuscata altaica Sushkin, 1925, Distrib. Bds. Russian Altai and nearest pts. of N.W. Mongolia : 73-4. (south slopes of Sailughem Range, Altai.)

Range.—Winters from U.P. and Nepal east through Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, south to East Pakistan and West Bengal and east through Burma; Andaman Is.; from the plains to the tree-line (on passage); in hedges, scrub, damp places and standing crops.

Phylloscopus pulcher Blyth
Orangebarred Leaf Warbler[1]

Breeds from the northwest Himalayas east through south Tibet to Chwanben, Yunnan, Szechuan, extreme north Burma, and perhaps Tonkin, wintering at lower elevations in the same hills.

1587. **Phylloscopus pulcher kangrae** Ticehurst

Phylloscopus pulcher kangrae Ticehurst, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 44 : 29. (Simla.)

Range.—Breeds from Kishtwar and Zaskar east to Garhwal and Kumaon, intergrading with the next form in Dailekh dist., west Nepal, from 9500 to 13,000 feet, moving lower in winter from 5000 feet up ; in moist and dry temperate, and pine forest.

1588. **Phylloscopus pulcher erochroa** (Gray)

Abrornis erochroa Gray, 1846, Cat. Mamms. Bds. Nepal : 66, 152. (Nepal, restricted to Chandragiri Pass, central Nepal Valley, by Ripley, 1950, J.B.N.H.S. 49 : 401.)

Range.—Western Nepal (where it intergrades with the preceding form) east to the Arun Kosi River, from 6000 feet (winter) up ; in secondary, and moist and dry temperate forest.

1589. **Phylloscopus pulcher pulcher** Blyth

Ph.(ylloscopus) pulcher Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14 : 592. (Nepal, restricted in Ilam dist., E. Nepal, by Ripley, 1950, *tom. cit. supra* : 400.)

Phylloscopus pulcher pernix Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 16. (Blue Mountain, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Assam north and south of the Brahmaputra, and Chumbi Valley, S. Tibet, in the hills. Breeding above 7000-8000 feet, descending in winter to 5000 and rarely to 3500 feet. In subtropical wet and wet temperate forest.

Phylloscopus inornatus (Blyth)
Plain, or Yellowbrowed, Leaf Warbler

Breeds across Siberia to the Amur and Korea, south to the northwest Himalayas, Afghanistan (?), Pamirs, Tian Shan to the mountains of west China and Mongolia. Winters south to both Pakistans, India, the Indochinese subregion, south China, Hainan, Formosa, and the Riukiu Is.

[1] I find three well-marked forms in the Himalayas *contra* Rand & Fleming, 1957, *tom. cit.*: 165, as stated by me earlier, (Ripley, 1950, J.B.N.H.S. 49 : 400-401).

1590. **Phylloscopus inornatus humei** (Brooks)

Reguloides humei Brooks, 1878, Stray Feathers **7** : 131. (Northwest India.)

Range.—Breeds from Gilgit and Wakhan, S. Baltistan, Mutyal, and Kharbos, along the Himalayas to Kulu and Garhwal from 8000 to 11,000 feet in subtropical dry and dry temperate forest. On passage in the lower hills from West Pakistan (Murree) east to Nepal; wintering in the foothills of NW.F.P., Punjab, east to the terai of U.P., Nepal and Sikkim, south in the plains to Gujarat and Bombay (as far as Belgaum), Hyderabad, M.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra (Visakhapatnam); in open parkland, sal and tropical dry deciduous forest.

1591. **Phylloscopus inornatus mandellii** (Brooks)

Reguloides Mandellii Brooks, 1879, Stray Feathers **8** : 389. (Sikhim.)

Range.—On passage in southeast Tibet and Yunnan; wintering from Sikkim and Bengal east through Assam to Burma, in deciduous scrub, sal and tropical semi-evergreen forest.

1592. **Phylloscopus inornatus inornatus** (Blyth)

Regulus inornatus Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 191. (near Calcutta.)

Phylloscopus humii praemium Mathews & Iredale, 1915, Aust. Av. Rec. **3** : 44, new name for *Motacilla superciliosa* Gmelin, 1789 (Russia.) *nec M. superciliosa* Boddaert, 1783.

Range.—A wintering form in Sikkim, Bengal, Bhutan, Assam, and northern East Pakistan; in open forest, gardens and secondary scrub.

Phylloscopus subviridis (Brooks)
Brooks's Leaf Warbler

Afghanistan border, West Pakistan and India.

1593. **Phylloscopus subviridis** (Brooks)

Reguloides subviridis Brooks, 1872, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal : 148. (Etawah, U.P.)

Range.—Breeds on the Afghan-NW.F.P. border, the Khagan Valley in Hazara, and Gilgit, from 7000 to 12,000 feet. On passage at lower elevations in these hills and northwest Himalayas; wintering in West Pakistan in NW.F.P. and

West Punjab, and in India in the foothills and adjacent plains of east Punjab, Delhi and U.P. east to Etawah and Fatehgarh.

Phylloscopus proregulus (Pallas)
Yellowrumped, or Pallas's, Leaf Warbler

Breeds from the Altai of western Siberia across to the Amur and Manchuria, south through Mongolia, Kansu, Kuku Nor, Sikang to the northwest Himalayas, Yunnan, northern Indochina and the China coast. Winters in the foothills and adjacent plains of West Pakistan, northern India, northern Indochina and southern China.

1594. **Phylloscopus proregulus simlaensis** Ticehurst

Phylloscopus proregulus simlaensis Ticehurst, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **41** : 55. (Simla.)

Range.—Breeds on the Afghan-NW.F.P. border, Safed Koh, Hazara, Kashmir and the Indian Himalayas east to Garhwal from 7500 to 11,000 feet; wintering at lower elevations in the same hills, east to west central Nepal, Pokhara, sometimes as low as Rawalpindi, but not into the plains or below about 900 feet. In subtropical pine, dry, moist, dry temperate, and the upper edges of sal forest.

1595. **Phylloscopus proregulus chloronotus** (Gray)

Abrornis chloronotus Gray, 1846, Cat. Mamms. Bds. Nepal : 66, 152. (Nepal, restricted to Central Valley of Katmandu by Ripley, 1950, J.B.N.H.S. **49** : 401.)

Range.—Nepal, probably breeds above 10,000 feet, from east of Dailekh dist. east to Ilam, wintering south to the edge of the terai; in sal, subtropical pine and moist temperate forest.

1596. **Phylloscopus proregulus newtoni** Gaëtke

Phylloscopus newtoni Gaëtke, 1889, Ibis : 579. (India = Darjeeling.)

Phylloscopus proregulus forresti Rothschild, 1921, Novit. Zool. **28** : 45. (Lichiang Range, Yunnan.)

Range.—Breeds from Darjeeling and Sikkim east through Bhutan and the Assam hills to Yunnan and north to Kuku Nor and Szechuan above 8000 feet. Winters in the adjacent foothills above 2000 feet east into Burma; in subtropical wet, pine, wet and moist temperate forest.

Phylloscopus maculipennis (Blyth)
Greyfaced Leaf Warbler[1]

The Himalayas from Kashmir east to Burma, Yunnan, Szechuan, Sikang, Tonkin and Annam.

1597. **Phylloscopus maculipennis virens** Ticehurst

Phylloscopus maculipennis virens Ticehurst, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46** : 61. (Banjar, Saraj, Punjab Himalayas.)

Range.—Kashmir east along the Himalayas to Kumaon. Breeds above 7000 feet; winters occasionally as low as 1000 feet. In subtropical dry, pine and moist temperate forest.

1598. **Phylloscopus maculipennis centralis** Ripley

Phylloscopus maculipennis centralis Ripley, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **63** : 106. (Rekcha, Dailekh District, western Nepal.)

Range.—Western and central Nepal, probably breeding above 8000 feet, wintering to 5000 feet; in subtropical pine and moist temperate forest.

1599. **Phylloscopus maculipennis maculipennis** (Blyth)

Abrornis maculipennis Blyth, 1867, Ibis : 27. (Nepal, restricted to Ilam District, eastern Nepal by Ripley, 1950, *tom. cit. supra* : 106.)

Phylloscopus maculipennis papilio Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 42. (Mawphlang, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—East Nepal, east of the Arun Kosi River, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, Assam in the hills north and south of the Brahmaputra above 6000 feet up to 10,000. Winters down occasionally to 2500 (1000 feet once). In subtropical pine, wet and moist temperate forest.

Phylloscopus borealis (Blasius)
Arctic Leaf Warbler

Breeds from the Urals across Siberia to Kamchatka, Japan and Alaska, south to the Amur and Ussuriland. Winters from the eastern Indochinese subregion, China, Philippines to the Malaysian subregion and the Moluccas.

[1] I still prefer to break this cline into three populations *contra* Rand & Fleming, 1957, *tom. cit.* : 166-167, *vide* my Nepal report (1957, J.B.N.H.S. **49** : 401-402).

1600. **Phylloscopus borealis borealis** (Blasius)

Phyllopneuste borealis Blasius, 1853, Naumannia : 313. (Sea of Okhotsk.)

Range.—Recorded in winter from the Andaman Is. and Tenasserim.

Phylloscopus magnirostris Blyth
Largebilled Leaf Warbler

Breeds in northeast Tibet, west China in Szechuan, Sikang and Yunnan, south and west from Afghan-NW.F.P. border, Kashmir and the Himalayas east to northern Burma. Winters south to Ceylon and Tenasserim.

1601. **Phylloscopus magnirostris** Blyth

Ph.(ylloscopus) magnirostris Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 966. (Calcutta.)

Range.—Breeds from the Afghan-West Pakistan border in NW.F.P., Safed Koh, Kashmir, north Kumaon, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, south Tibet and the higher hills of Assam, presumably above 7-8000 feet. On passage at lower elevations in the same hills and in India from Bombay east through M.P. and U.P. to Bengal and the hills of Assam south of the Brahmaputra; wintering south through the Peninsula to Kerala, Ceylon, and the Andaman Is.; presumably occurs in East Pakistan. In wooded ravines and sholas in tropical semi-evergreen sal, dry deciduous, and subtropical and temperate forest.

Phylloscopus trochiloides (Sundevall)
Dull Green Leaf Warbler

A Palaearctic breeding species from Germany across Russia to Mongolia and Manchuria. South in winter through India, Ceylon, and the Indochinese subregion and Hainan I.

1602. **Phylloscopus trochiloides viridanus** Blyth

Ph.(ylloscopus) viridanus Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 967. (Calcutta.)

Range.—Breeds in Gilgit, Rupal, Astor, Nultar and Kashmir, Pir Panjal, Aliabad Serai, Hari Singh Bagh, Kishanganga, up to 11,500 feet. On passage in West Pakistan in Punjab, NW.F.P., and Baltistan; in India in Rajasthan, U.P., western Himalayas; wintering from Bombay northeast to Meerut, thence along the foothills including Nepal to Sikkim and Darjeeling south throughout the Peninsula to Kerala; Ceylon (one specimen). In the plains and foothills in wooded areas in sal, tropical deciduous, evergreen and temperate forest.

1603. **Phylloscopus trochiloides ludlowi** Whistler

Phylloscopus trochiloides ludlowi Whistler, 1931, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **52** : 62. (Maran River, near Kishtwar.)

Range.—Breeds in Baltistan above 8500 feet, intergrading with the previous form in Kashmir and Gilgit, and with the next form in Garhwal and north Kumaon. Winters in U.P. (Etawah, Fatehgarh), Bombay (Ahmednagar), and Andhra (Anantagiri, Sankrametta). In wooded areas.

1604. **Phylloscopus trochiloides trochiloides** (Sundevall)

Acanthiza trochiloides Sundevall, 1838, Fysiogr. Sällskap. Tidskr. Lund **1** : 76. (Calcutta.)

Range.—Breeds from Garhwal and Kumaon (where it intergrades with the preceding form) east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and perhaps the higher Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra above 6000 feet. On passage at lower elevations; wintering in Nepal (up to 7500 feet), and Sikkim terai, Duars, Assam south through East Pakistan, West Bengal, and Orissa (Mayurbhanj, specimen); straggler to Wynaad (one specimen), Madras, and Ceylon (one specimen); Andaman Is. In wooded areas.[1]

Phylloscopus nitidus Blyth
Bright Green Leaf Warbler[2]

Breeds from the Caucasus east to northern Iran, Transcaspia, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan; winters south to Ceylon.

1605. **Phylloscopus nitidus** Blyth

Ph.(ylloscopus) nitidus Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 965. (vicinity of Calcutta.)

Range.—On passage and/or wintering in West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, NW.F.P., Sind, West Punjab, Gilgit, Kashmir, NW. Himalayas, U.P., Rajasthan, Kutch, Gujarat, east to West Bengal, south from M.P., Khandesh (once), and Hyderabad to Wynaad, Madras, Kerala and Ceylon; Nepal. At all elevations, in wooded areas from cultivated gardens and groves to heavy forest.

[1] Ticehurst, 1938, *tom. cit.* : 150, shows that *plumbeitarsus* has probably not been actually recorded from Assam.

[2] Ticehurst, 1938, *tom. cit.* : 152, recorded this form as questionably belonging to the species *trochiloides*; Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1685 : 20, removes it on the basis of overlap in the breeding range of this form and *viridanus* in Afghanistan.

Phylloscopus occipitalis (Blyth)
Large Crowned Leaf Warbler

Breeds from southern Uzbek and Tadzhik S.S.R., south to western Pamirs, Afghan-NW.F.P. border, Gilgit, Kashmir and east to Kumaon; also in the Amur area of eastern Manchuria, Ussuriland, Jehol, Korea and parts of Japan. Winters in India, Burma (rarely), the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, and Formosa.

1606. **Phylloscopus occipitalis occipitalis** (Blyth)

Ph.(yllopneuste) occipitalis Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14 : 593. (Southern India.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India on the Afghan-NW.F.P. border, Gilgit, Astor, Baltistan, Hazara and Kashmir along the Himalayas to Garhwal and Kumaon; Nepal (?); from 6000 to 10,500 feet in subtropical dry and moist temperate forest. On passage in the foothills of eastern West Pakistan east to U.P., avoiding the plains; winters in Gujarat, Bombay south to North Kanara, M.P., Hyderabad, Andhra, Mysore, and Kerala in the hills, usually not below 3000 feet; in subtropical wet forest.

1607. **Phylloscopus occipitalis coronatus** (Temminck & Schlegel)[1]

Ficedula coronata Temminck & Schlegel, 1847, *in* Siebold's Fauna Japon., Aves, : 48, pl. 18. (Japan.)

Phylloscopus occipitalis extimus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 16. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—Winters in the hills south of Brahmaputra River in Assam, above 3000 feet; in subtropical wet forest.

Phylloscopus reguloides (Blyth)
Blyth's Leaf Warbler

Breeds from Kashmir along the Himalayas to southeast Tibet, Assam, north Burma, Yunnan, Sikang, Szechuan, Kansu, and southeast China and Annam. Winters in the adjacent foothills east through the Indochinese subregion.

1608. **Phylloscopus reguloides kashmiriensis** Ticehurst

Phylloscopus reguloides kashmiriensis Ticehurst, 1933, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 54 : 19. (Simla.)

[1] Ticehurst, 1938, *tom. cit.* : 159, keeps *coronatus* as a separate species due to the wide gap in the breeding ranges of the two forms. In appearance and habits, at least in wintering quarters, these birds appear so close that I would prefer to list them as subspecies until evidence to the contrary is forthcoming.

Range.—From Kashmir east to Tehri Garhwal (where it intergrades into the next form) from 8000 to 10,000 feet, wintering lower in the hills to the U.P. terai (occasionally). Breeding in moist temperate forest; wintering in subtropical pine and sal forest.

1609. **Phylloscopus reguloides reguloides** (Blyth)

Phyllopneuste reguloides Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 11 : 191. (Darjeeling.)[1]

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and southern Tibet, breeding from 4000 to 12,000 feet in subtropical pine, moist and dry temperate forest. Winters down to the terai, duars and adjacent areas of upper West Bengal, extreme west Assam and upper East Pakistan; in sal and tropical semi-evergreen forest.

1610. **Phylloscopus reguloides assamensis** Hartert

Phylloscopus trochiloides assamensis Hartert, 1921, Vög. pal. Fauna (3) : 2139, new name for *Acanthopneuste trochiloides harterti* Baker, 1913, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 31 : 36. (Peak near Shillong, Khasia Hills.) *nec Phylloscopus bonelli harterti* Zedlitz, 1912.

Phylloscopus reguloides terpsinus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 16. (Blue Mountain, Lushai Hills.)[2]

Range.—The hills of Assam north to southeast Tibet (where it presumably intergrades with the preceding form) east to north Burma, south to Mt. Victoria and the Chin Hills. Breeding above 7000 feet in subtropical wet and wet temperate forest; wintering from 4000 feet up in the same hills, occasionally west to Sikkim, Buxa and Bhutan duars.

1611. **Phylloscopus reguloides claudiae** (La Touche)

Acanthopneuste trochiloides claudiae La Touche, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 43 : 22. (Mengtz, Yunnan.)

Range.—Wintering specimens recorded by Ticehurst (1938, *tom. cit.* : 172) from Manipur and the Khasia Hills, Assam.

[1] Baker, 1930, 'Fauna' 7 : 189, and Ticehurst, 1938, *tom. cit.* : 165, list Calcutta as the type locality of this species, but reference to Blyth's paper shows that although a type locality was not designated in this case, he was reporting on a collection of birds from Darjeeling.

[2] Based on variations within an, at best, unstable population.

Phylloscopus cantator (Tickell)
Blackbrowed Leaf Warbler

Sikkim, Bengal, Assam, Burma and the northern Indochinese subregion to south China and Hainan I.

1612. **Phylloscopus cantator cantator** (Tickell)[1]

Motacilla Cantator Tickell, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **2** : 576. (Borabhúm and Dholbhúm.)

Range.—Presumably breeds in the hills in Sikkim and Assam, descending to the foothills in winter. Specimens recorded from Bihar (type lost), Assam, and Bengal. Probably occurs as a migrant in East Pakistan. Recorded from M.P. (Blyth), but requires confirmation *vide* Ticehurst (1938, *tom. cit.* : 185).

Genus **SEICERCUS** Swainson

Seicercus Swainson, 1837, Classif. Bds. **2** : 84, 259. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia Burkii* Burton.

Seicercus affinis (Hodgson)
Allied Flycatcher-Warbler

India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Burma and Annam.

1613. **Seicercus affinis** (Hodgson)

Abrornis affinis Hodgson, 1854, *in* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. **1** : 341. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal (presumably eastern part), Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam and presumably East Pakistan. Breeding from 5000 to 7500 feet in the hills, descending to the foothills and adjacent plains in winter; in heavy subtropical wet, and tropical semi-evergreen forest.

Seicercus burkii (Burton)
Yellow-eyed, or Blackbrowed, Flycatcher-Warbler

The Himalayas from West Pakistan and Kashmir east to Burma, Yunnan and the Indochinese subregion.

1614. **Seicercus burkii whistleri** Ticehurst

Seicercus burkii whistleri Ticehurst, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46** : 22. (Dharmsala, Punjab Himalayas.)

Range.—The Himalayas, from Murree in West Pakistan through Kashmir to Kumaon, from 6000 to 9000 feet; in moist temperate forest.

[1] This species is combined with *ricketti* by Delacour (1951, L'Oiseau **21**: 84) as the forms are said to be allopatric.

1615. **Seicercus burkii burkii** (Burton)

Sylvia Burkii Burton, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 153. (Himalaya Mts., restricted to Sikkim by Ticehurst, 1925, *tom. cit.* : 23.)

Seicercus burkii nemoralis Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 17. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and Assam, from 6000 to 12,000 feet ; in subtropical wet, wet and moist temperate forest.

Seicercus xanthoschistos (Gray)
Greyheaded Flycatcher-Warbler

The northwestern Himalayas in West Pakistan, India and Burma.

1616. **Seicercus xanthoschistos albo-superciliaris** (Jerdon)

Abrornis albo-superciliaris ' Blyth ' = Jerdon, 1863, Bds. India **2** : 202. (Cashmere.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from the galis of Murree east through Kashmir to Kumaon, breeding from 4000 to 6000 feet. Descends in winter to the foothills and edges of the plains in NW.F.P., Kohat, Punjab, northern U.P., and Nepal ; in scrub, near cultivation and subtropical dry, pine and moist temperate forest.

1617. **Seicercus xanthoschistos xanthoschistos** (Gray)

Phyllopneuste xanthoschistos ' Hodgs.' = Gray, 1846, Cat. Mamms. Bds. Nepal : 65, 151. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal (the breeding form of west Nepal is undefined), Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, perhaps farther east into western Assam in the Miri and Dafla hills north of the Brahmaputra (meeting place with the next form undefined). Breeds above 3500 feet, descending to the foothills in winter to 950 feet ; in tropical semi-evergreen and sal, subtropical pine and wet forest.

1618. **Seicercus xanthoschistos flavogularis** (Godwin-Austen)[1]

Abrornis flavogularis Godwin-Austen, 1877, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **46** : 44. (neighbourhood of Saddya, Assam.)

[1] Mrs. B. P. Hall has kindly examined the type and unique specimen described by Godwin-Austen, preserved in the British Museum, and has discovered a yellow feather among the whitish breast feathers. The rest of the plumage matches *xanthoschistos* so closely that it appears that this name, based on an abnormal specimen, must stand for the northeasternmost population of the Greyheaded Flycatcher-Warbler. See also Hume, 1888, S.F. **11** : 226.

Abrornis flavigularis Godwin-Austen, 1878, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **47** : 19. (Sadiya.)

Seicercus xanthoschistos pulla Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **61** : 106. (Dening, Mishmi Hills, N.E. Assam.)

Range.—Assam in the Mishmi Hills, Lakhimpur, and northwest Burma, wintering to the edge of the plains at 350 feet; in tropical wet evergreen forest. Presumably breeding at higher elevations.

1619. **Seicercus xanthoschistos tephrodiras** Sick

Seicercus xanthoschistos tephrodiras Sick, 1939, Orn. Monatsb. **47** : 78. (Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the hills south of the Brahmaputra, Khasia, Cachar, Naga, Manipur, Lushai to the Chin Hills of Burma. Breeding above 3500 feet, descending to the foothills in winter; in tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen, subtropical wet and pine forest.

Seicercus poliogenys (Blyth)
Greycheeked Flycatcher-Warbler

Sikkim, northeast India, north Burma, Yunnan, and the northern Indochinese subregion.

1620. **Seicercus poliogenys** (Blyth)

C.(ulicipeta) poliogenys Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 441. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam hills, from 2000 to 10,000 feet; in evergreen, subtropical wet and wet temperate forest.

Seicercus castaniceps (Hodgson)
Chestnut-headed Flycatcher-Warbler

From Nepal and Sikkim east to Burma, Yunnan, and the Indochinese subregion, Malaya and Sumatra.

1621. **Seicercus castaniceps castaniceps** (Hodgson)

Abrornis castaniceps Hodgson, 1845, *in* Blyth, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** : 593. (Nepal.)

Seicercus castaniceps nagaensis Koelz, 1951, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **3** : 29. (Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam.)[1]

[1] type examined.

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam in all the hills north and south of the Brahmaputra and east to the Chin and Kachin hills of Burma, from 2000 to 8000 feet and probably higher; in subtropical wet, pine and wet temperate forest.

Genus **ABROSCOPUS** Baker

Abroscopus Baker, 1930, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **7**: 192. Type, by original designation, *Abrornis superciliaris* Blyth.

Tickellia Blyth, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 199. Type, by monotypy, *Abrornis ? hodgsoni* Moore.

Abroscopus superciliaris (Blyth)
Yellowbellied Flycatcher-Warbler

The eastern Himalayas from Darjeeling district east to Burma, and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

Cf. Deignan, H. G., 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **60**: 19-26.

1622. **Abroscopus superciliaris albigularis** (Blyth)

Abrornis albigularis 'Jerdon and Blyth' = Blyth, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 200. (Sikkim.)

Abroscopus superciliaris bambusicola Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4**: 42. (Chhinchhip, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam in the hills south of the Brahmaputra, from plains level to 3000 feet; in tropical wet and semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

1623. **Abroscopus superciliaris drasticus** Deignan

Abroscopus superciliaris drasticus Deignan, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **60**: 20. (Margherita, Lakhimpur District, Assam Province, India.)

Range.—Assam in the hills north of the Brahmaputra (intergrading with the preceding form probably in the east Bhutan-Balipara area) east to the Mishmi Hills and north Burma, from the plains to 2250 feet; in tropical wet evergreen forest.

Abroscopus schisticeps (Gray)
Blackfaced Flycatcher-Warbler

Nepal east through Assam to Burma, Yunnan, Sikang and Tonkin.

1624. **Abroscopus schisticeps schisticeps** (Gray)

Culicipeta schisticeps Gray, 1846, Cat. Mamms. Bds. Nepal: 67, 153. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, from 5000 to 7000 feet; in subtropical wet forest.

1625. **Abroscopus schisticeps flavimentalis** (Baker)

Abrornis schisticeps flavimentalis Baker, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 44 : 63. (Mt. Victoria.)

Range.—Bhutan, southeast Tibet and the Assam hills (recorded so far only from Cachar and Manipur, but probably occurs throughout), to the Chin Hills of Burma, from 5000 to 6500 feet; in subtropical wet forest.

Abroscopus albogularis (Horsfield & Moore)
Whitethroated Flycatcher-Warbler

From Nepal east to Burma, the Indochinese subregion, Szechuan, Yunnan and south China.

1626. **Abroscopus albogularis albogularis** (Horsfield & Moore)

Abrornis albogularis ' Hodgson ' = Horsfield & Moore, 1854, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. 1 : 340. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Assam in the Miri Hills, Lakhimpur, Mishmi Hills, Garo Hills, North Cachar and Manipur, from the plains (winter) to 8000 feet; in tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen and sal, and subtropical pine and wet forest.

Abroscopus hodgsoni (Moore)
Broadbilled Flycatcher-Warbler

Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Burma, Tonkin.

1627. **Abroscopus hodgsoni hodgsoni** (Moore)

Abrornis ? hodgsoni Moore, 1854, *in* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. 1 : 412. (Nepal.)

Tickellia hodgsoni rupchandi Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 17. (Kohima, Naga Hills.)[1]

Range.—Nepal, Sikkim, Assam in the Naga Hills (probably occurs throughout the higher hills) east to Burma, from 6000 to 8000 feet; in dense scrub in subtropical wet forest.

[1] Examination of the type, which differs from the description by being if anything more saturated than Sikkim birds, makes me feel that this bird fits within the range of variation as expressed by Sikkim and Mount Victoria specimens.

Genus **REGULUS** Cuvier[1]

Regulus Cuvier, 1800, Leçons d'Anat. Comp. 1, tab. 2. Type, by tautonymy, *Motacilla Regulus* Linnaeus.

Regulus regulus (Linnaeus)
Goldcrest

A Palaearctic species ranging through western Europe and neighbouring islands, Azores, east across Asia to Japan.

1628. **Regulus regulus tristis** Pleske

Regulus tristis Pleske, 1882, Bull. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb. **35**: 146. (Merv.)

Range.—A straggler to Ladakh in winter (Meinertzhagen, 1927, Ibis: 415), and perhaps to the Hindu Kush and Baluchistan in West Pakistan, probably not below 8000 feet; in willows or pines.

1629. **Regulus regulus himalayensis** Bonaparte

Regulus himalayensis Bonaparte, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris **42**, No. 17: 767. ('les montes Himalaya,' restricted to Kotgarh, Simla Hill States by Deignan, 1956, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **76**: 106.)

Regulus Himalayensis Jerdon, 1863, Bds. India **2**: 206. (N.W. Himalayas = Kotgarh *vide* Ticehurst, 1926, J.B.N.H.S. **31**: 499.)

Regulus regulus sálimalii Deignan, 1954, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **74**: 104. (Kotgarh.) New name for *Regulus Himalayensis* 'Blyth' = Jerdon, 1863.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1684: 1-7.

Range.—The Himalayas from NW.F.P. boundary (Safed Koh), West Pakistan, east through Chitral, Khagan Valley, Gilgit, Astor, Skardu in Baltistan, through the Kashmir and Simla hills, Tehri Garhwal and west and central Nepal (where intergrades with the next form may occur), from 7500 to 12,000 feet. Descending in winter to 5000 feet; in subtropical pine and moist temperate forest and scrub.

1630. **Regulus regulus sikkimensis** R. & A. Meinertzhagen

Regulus regulus sikkimensis R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46**: 97. (Sikkim.)

[1] Recent authors differ on the retention of the Goldcrests as a separate family. My own inclination is to place them close to *Phylloscopus* and *Seicercus* in the Sylviinae.

Range.—Darjeeling Dist. (Tonglo, *vide* Vaurie, C., 1955, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **75**: 100), Sikkim, Bhutan, and Dafla and Abor hills of northern Assam. Found in winter from 9000 to 10,000 feet, in larch and mixed and moist temperate forest.

1631. **Regulus regulus yunnanensis** Rippon

Regulus yunnanensis Rippon, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **19**: 19. (Yangtze River, W. Yunnan.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet from 7500 to 11,500 feet in dry temperate and alpine forest.

Genus **LEPTOPOECILE** Severtzov

Leptopoecile Severtzov, 1872, Vertik. Turkest. Zhivotn.: 135, pl. 8. Type, by monotypy, *Leptopoecile Sophiae* Severtzov.

Lophobasileus Pleske, 1890, Wiss. Result. Przev. Reise, Zool. Th. **2** Vög.: 95. Type, by monotypy, *Leptopoecile elegans* Przevalski.

Leptopoecile elegans Przevalski
Crested Tit-Warbler

West China and east Tibet.

1632. **Leptopoecile elegans** Przevalski

Leptopoecile elegans Przevalski, 1887, Zap. Imp. Akad. Nauk. St. Petersb. **55**: 77. (upper Yellow River, southeast Tsinghai.)

Lophobasileus elegans meissneri Schäfer, 1938, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. **89**: 385. (Malashi country south of Litang, Sikang.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet in the Tsangpo gorges from 9500 to 14,000 feet; in silver fir (*Abies*) in dry temperate and alpine forest.

Leptopoecile sophiae Severtzov
Stoliczka's Tit-Warbler

From the Kirghiz S.S.R. and the Hindu Kush east across the Tian Shan to west China and south to eastern Tibet and Sikang.

1633. **Leptopoecile sophiae sophiae** Severtzov

Leptopoecile Sophiae Severtzov, 1872, Vertik. Turkest. Zhivotn.: 135, pl. 8. (Pinewoods at Issik-Kul.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Gilgit and Baltistan; Kashmir north of the Indus and Ladakh, from 9000 to 13,000 feet, descending to 5000 feet in winter; in dwarf juniper, tamarisk and dry temperate and alpine forest.

1634. **Leptopoecile sophiae obscura** Przevalski

Leptopoecile obscura Przevalski, 1887, Zap. Imp. Akad. Nauk. St. Petersb. **55** : 80. (Mountain forest of northeast Tibet near Ditschu = Dichu.)

Range.—Nepal, Sikkim (?), southeast Tibet, possibly occurs on the higher slopes in Bhutan and the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra, from 9500 to 13,500 feet; in scrub and bushes in dry temperate and alpine forest.

Subfamily TURDINAE: Thrushes and Chats

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1952, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 13: 1-48, *et ad.*

Genus **BRACHYPTERYX** Horsfield

Brachypteryx Horsfield, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London **13** : 157. Type, by original designation, *Brachypteryx montana* Horsfield.

Heteroxenicus Sharpe, 1902, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **12** : 55, new name for *Drymochares* Gould, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 218. Type, by monotypy, *Brachypteryx* (*Drymochares*) *stellatus* Gould, *nec Drymochares* Mulsant, 1817.

Brachypteryx stellata Gould
Gould's Shortwing

Nepal, northeast India, southeast Tibet, Burma and Tonkin.

1635. **Brachypteryx stellata stellata** Gould

Brachypteryx (*Drymochares*) *stellatus* Gould, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 218. (Nepal.)

Range.—Kumaon (Mussoorie, 1956, J.B.N.H.S. **53** : 468), eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, from 7000 feet (once), usually from 9000 to 14,000 feet; in bamboo and wet, moist and dry temperate forest.

Brachypteryx hyperythra Jerdon & Blyth
Rustybellied Shortwing

Northeastern India.

1636. **Brachypteryx hyperythra** Jerdon & Blyth

Brachypteryx hyperythra Jerdon & Blyth, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 201. (Darjheeling.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim, Assam in north Lakhimpur and Dafla Hills, Naga Hills (?), from the foothills to 9700 feet; in tropical wet evergreen and wet and moist temperate forest.

Brachypteryx major (Jerdon)
Rufousbellied Shortwing

The hills of southern India.

1637. **Brachypteryx major major** (Jerdon)

Phaenicura major Jerdon, 1844, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **13**: 170. (Neilgherries.)

Range.—Bababudan, Brahmagiri and Nilgiri hills of Mysore and western Madras, from 4500 to 7000 feet; in evergreen sholas.

1638. **Brachypteryx major albiventris** (Blanford)

Callene albiventris Blanford, 1867, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 833, pl. 39. (Palni Hills.)

Range.—Kerala and southwestern Madras hills from the Palnis south to Tirunelveli and Mynall (Ashambu Hills), from 3800 to 7000 feet; in evergreen sholas.

Brachypteryx leucophrys (Temminck)
Lesser Shortwing

The Himalayas from Garhwal east to Burma, Yunnan, Szechuan, southern China and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1639. **Brachypteryx leucophrys nipalensis** Hodgson

Brachypteryx nipalensis Hodgson, 1854, *in* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. **1**: 397. (Nepal.)

Brachypteryx leucophrys geokichla Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4**: 41. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—Garhwal, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan duars, Assam in the hills, from the edge of the plains to 5000 feet; in tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen, and subtropical wet and pine forest.

Brachypteryx montana Horsfield
Whitebrowed Shortwing

Nepal east to Burma, Yunnan, south China and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Philippines and Lesser Sunda Is.

1640. **Brachypteryx montana cruralis** (Blyth)

Calliope? cruralis Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12**: 929, 933. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam in the hills, from 1000 feet (winter) to 11,000 feet; in tropical wet evergreen, semi-evergreen, sal, subtropical wet and pine and wet temperate forest.

Genus **ERYTHROPYGIA** A. Smith

Erythropygia A. Smith, 1836, Rep. Exped. C. Africa : 46. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1883), *Erythropygia pectoralis* Smith = *Sylvia leucophrys* Vieillot.

Agrobates Swainson, 1836, Classif. Bds. **2** : 241. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia galactotes* Temminck.

Erythropygia galactotes (Temminck)
Rufous Chat

Portugal, Spain, north Africa, south to Senegal and Somaliland, Middle East, Transcaspia, Iraq, Arabia, Iran, Afghanistan and Turkestan.

1641. **Erythropygia galactotes familiaris** (Ménétriés)

Sylvia familiaris Ménétriés, 1832, Cat. Rais. Caucase : 32. (Kur, southern Caucasus.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in Baluchistan and NW.F.P. Migrates in spring through Baluchistan, and in autumn through West Punjab, Sind, Kutch, Saurashtra and Rajasthan, in the plains and lower foothills; in arid scrub in tropical thorn forest.

Genus **ERITHACUS** Cuvier

Erithacus Cuvier, 1800, Leçons d'Anat. Comp. **1**, tab. 2. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla Rubecula* Linnaeus.

Luscinia Forster, 1817, Synopt. Cat. Brit. Bds. : 14. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia luscinia* = *Luscinia megarhynchos* Brehm.

Cyanosylvia Brehm, 1828, Isis, col. 920. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla svecica* Linnaeus.

Calliope Gould, 1836, Bds. Europe **2**, pl. 118. Type, by tautonymy, *C. lathami* = *Motacilla calliope* Pallas.

Larvivora Hodgson, 1837, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **6** : 102. Type, by original designation, *Motacilla cyane* Pallas.

Tarsiger Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 28. Type, by monotypy, *Tarsiger chrysaeus* Hodgson.

Ianthia Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 132, new name for *Nemura* Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 27. Type, by original designation, *Nemura rufilatus* Hodgson, *nec Nemura* Latreille, 1789.[1]

Cf. Biswas, B., 1953, Rec. Ind. Mus. **50** : 46. (Genera combined in *Erithacus*).

Erithacus megarhynchos (Brehm)
Nightingale

Europe, north Africa, and western Asia to the Tian Shan, migrating in winter to northern Africa, Arabia and southwest Asia.

1642. **Erithacus megarhynchos hafizi** (Severtzov)

Luscinia Hafizi Severtzov, 1872, Vertik. Turkest. Zhivotn. **8** : 120. (Turkestan.)

Luscinia Golzii Cabanis, 1873, Jour. f. Orn. : 79. (Turkestan.)

Range.—A vagrant in winter, recorded three times from Quetta in West Pakistan, and twice from the Oudh terai in Bihar.

Erithacus calliope (Pallas)
Rubythroat

Breeds from west Siberia to Kamchatka, Bering Island and Sakhalin, wintering in India, the Indochinese subregion, south China, Hainan, Formosa and the Philippines.

1643. **Erithacus calliope** (Pallas)

Motacilla Calliope Pallas, 1776, Reise Russ. Reichs **3** : 697. (Yenesei.)

Range.—Irregular winter visitor to East Pakistan and eastern India, in Assam, Bhutan, Sikkim, Nepal, West Bengal, straggler to Andhra, Orissa, eastern M.P. and U.P., [once at sea south of Bombay (Jerdon)] ; in grass jungle, reeds, sugar cane and semi-cultivation.

Erithacus svecicus (Linnaeus)
Bluethroat

Breeds in Europe and Palaearctic Asia, wintering in Africa, southeastern Europe and southwest and southern Asia, Burma and south China.

[1] Lack, D. (1954, Ibis : 312-314), and Vaurie, C. (1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1731 : 1-14) have objected to my lumping of the genera listed above into *Erithacus*. Vaurie (*tom. cit.* : 1-3) suggests maintaining *Luscinia* and *Tarsiger*, although he admits that merging *Luscinia* with *Erithacus* may be the 'most constructive solution of the problem.' Whistler & Kinnear's remarks, (1936, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 69) on *Tarsiger*, *Larvivora*, etc., are typical of the uncertainty of generic limits in this group of chat-thrushes.

1644. **Erithacus svecicus svecicus** (Linnaeus)

Motacilla svecica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 187. (Sweden.)

Range.—A wintering bird in West Pakistan, Nepal and India at least to M.P., Madras (?) and Ceylon, but subspecific identification virtually impossible in winter plumage. Skulking in sugarcane, grass jungle, reeds and sea-holly in fresh and brackish marshes.

1645. **Erithacus svecicus pallidogularis** (Zarudny)

C.(yanecula) suecica var. *pallidogularis* Zarudny, 1897, Mat. K pozn. Faun. y Flor. Ross. Imp. 3 : 186. (Orenburg.)

Range.—Winter visitor to West Pakistan and India in Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, M.P., Bombay and probably in the Peninsula ; in moist scrub and long grass.

1646. **Erithacus svecicus abbotti** (Richmond)

Cyanecula abbotti Richmond, 1896, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 18 : 484. (Nubra Valley, Ladak.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India in Gilgit, Baltistan, Ladakh and Zaskar, from 10,000 to 14,000 feet in swampy areas. Winters south of its breeding range in the foothills and plains of West Pakistan and India in Kashmir, and south at least to Kutch, Saurashtra, Bombay, and east to Bihar and Assam (rarely).

Erithacus pectoralis (Gould)
Himalayan Rubythroat

Breeds from Ferghana and Tian Shan east to Yunnan, Chwanben, Szechuan and the Nan Shan, south to the Himalayas and north Burma, wintering at lower elevations.

1647. **Erithacus pectoralis pectoralis** (Gould)

Calliope pectoralis Gould, 1837, Icones Avium, pl. 4, text. (Himalayas = western Himalayas *vide* Hartert, 1909, Vög. pal. Fauna 1 : 739.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India in Gilgit, Baltistan, Khagan Valley, Kashmir, (not in Ladakh), Pir Panjal to upper Suru Valley, Kishtwar, Zaskar, Rhotang Range east to Kumaon from 9000 to 15,000 feet. On passage in Chitral, Kashmir valleys, Dharmsala to Simla, wintering in U.P. (Dehra Dun) and Nepal in the foothills to 5000 feet, on moraines, grassy hillsides and in overgrown nullahs.

1648. **Erithacus pectoralis confusus** (Hartert)

Luscinia pectoralis confusa Hartert, 1909, Vög. pal. Fauna **1** : 740. (Sikkim.)

Range.—Breeds in Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and Bhutan above 9000 feet, wintering in the terai and duars and plains of Bengal in India and East Pakistan ; in grass jungle.

1649. **Erithacus pectoralis tschebaiewi** (Przevalski)

Calliope Tschebaiewi Przevalski, 1876, Mongol. i Str. Tangut **2** : 44. (Kansu.)

Range.—Breeds from extreme east Ladakh east to southeast Tibet and extreme north Burma, from 12,000 to 15,000 feet, in dry temperate scrub. On passage in Kashmir, wintering in Sikkim, Bhutan duars, Assam and East Pakistan; in grass jungle.

Erithacus brunneus (Hodgson)
Blue Chat

Breeds from Afghan-West Pakistan border to Kashmir and thence to Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and southwest China north to the Szechuan border, and in Burma in the Chin Hills. Winters south in India through the Peninsula to Ceylon.

Cf. Whistler, H., & Kinnear, N. B., 1933, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 68. (Position of *brunneus* and its race *wickhami*).

1650. **Erithacus brunneus brunneus** (Hodgson)

Larvivora brunnea Hodgson, 1837, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **6** : 102. (Nepal.)

Larvivora brunnea angamea Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 41. (Tekhubama, Naga Hills.)

Range.—Breeds on the Afghan-West Pakistan border (Safed Koh), Murree, Kashmir, and the Himalayas east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan from 5000 feet to 11,000 feet. On passage in the lower Himalayas, Siwaliks, and Western and Eastern Ghats, wintering in the eastern Himalayan foothills (rarely)—presumably also in East Pakistan—south to southern Bombay, Madras, Andhra, Mysore, Kerala and Ceylon ; in thick undergrowth in dense forest.

1651. **Erithacus brunneus wickhami** (Baker)

Larvivora wickhami Baker, 1916, Novit. Zool. **23** : 298. (Chin Hills.)

Range.—Chin Hills, Burma, at about 5000 feet. This form may occur in the adjacent Lushai Hills of Assam.

Erithacus pectardens (David)
Firethroat

Breeds in west China in southern Szechuan, northern Yunnan, southeast Sikang, and southeast Tibet (presumably), wintering southwards rarely to northern Sikkim (once), Assam (once) and Burma (once).

Cf. Meise, W., 1932, Orn. Monatsb. **40** : 174.
Ludlow, F., 1944, Ibis **86** : 187-188.
Ripley, S. D., 1958, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 37: 1-3.

1652. **Erithacus pectardens** (David)

C.(alliope) pectardens David, 1871, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, Bull. cat. no. 167. *nom. nud.*

Calliope pectardens David, *in* David & Oustalet, 1877, Ois. de la Chine **1** : 236. (Moupin = Paohing, eastern Sikang.)

Luscinia Davidi Oustalet, 1892, Bull. Mus. Paris: 222. (Tatsien-lu.)

Luscinia daulias Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 12. (Phulbari, Garo Hills.)

Range.—Presumably breeds in southeast Tibet; a rare winter migrant recorded from Chumbi Valley east of Sikkim (*vide* Hartert & Steinbacher, 1935, Vög. pal. Fauna, Ergänzungs. (4): 326), and the Garo Hills of Assam (type of *daulias*), above 8000 feet; in dense thickets. May occur in hills of northeast India and Bhutan in winter.

Erithacus cyane (Pallas)
Siberian Blue Chat

Breeds in eastern Siberia and Japan, wintering in south China, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, straggling to India.

1653. **Erithacus cyane cyane** (Pallas)

Motacilla Cyane Pallas, 1776, Reise Russ. Reichs **3** : 697. (Dauria, between the Onon and Argon Rivers = southeastern Transbaicalia.)

Range.—A winter migrant to eastern Burma obtained rarely as a straggler in the Duars (Whistler MS.) and Manipur (Hume). May occur in East Pakistan, as there is a record from Arakan.

Erithacus cyanurus (Pallas)
Orangeflanked Bush Robin

Breeds in Lapland, and in U.S.S.R. from the sources of the Pechora River east to Sakhalin, Kamchatka, the Commander Is. and northern Japan; also in the Himalayas, China, and the Indochinese subregion.

1654. **Erithacus cyanurus pallidior** (Baker)[1]

Ianthia cyanura pallidiora Baker, 1924, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **2** : 101. (Simla.)

Range.—Breeds from the Afghan-West Pakistan boundary, (Safed Koh), Gilgit, Astor ; Kashmir in the higher hills (but not Ladakh) east to Kishtwar, Duala Dhar, Kulu to Garhwal and perhaps extreme western Nepal (winter specimen), from 7000 to 12,000 feet, (15,000 rarely), wintering as low as 4000 feet ; in subtropical pine, moist and dry temperate forest.

1655. **Erithacus cyanurus rufilatus** (Hodgson)

N.(emura) rufilatus Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 27. (Central and northern regions of hills, Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal (except perhaps the extreme western part), Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, and the hills of Assam, breeding from 10,000 to 13,000 feet ; in winter from 5000 feet up (as low as 1500 feet in Assam, rarely). In subtropical wet, pine and wet, moist and dry temperate forest.

1656. **Erithacus cyanurus cyanurus** (Pallas)

Motacilla Cyanurus Pallas, 1773, Reise Russ. Reichs **2** : 709. (Yenesei.)

Range.—A migrant to south China and Korea, reaching upper Burma and Assam (once, 1924, ' Fauna ' **2** : 99).

Erithacus chrysaeus (Hodgson)
Golden Bush Robin

From Kashmir along the Himalayas to north Burma, Yunnan, Sikang, western Szechuan and Tonkin.

1657. **Erithacus chrysaeus whistleri** (Ticehurst)

Tarsiger chrysaeus whistleri Ticehurst, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **42** : 121. (Simla, Punjab Himalayas.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Hazara and the border of Murree ; Sind Valley, Kashmir, and east to Duala Dhar, Simla to Garhwal (intergrading with the next form in Kumaon), from 9000 to 12,000 feet, descending in winter to 4000 feet (2300 feet, rarely); in subtropical pine, moist and dry temperate forest.

[1] Vaurie, C., 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1731 : 13, wishes to synonymize the west Himalayan form *pallidior*, but I agree with Whistler (MS.) that it is recognizable as paler, less intensely coloured above and below.

1658. **Erithacus chrysaeus chrysaeus** (Hodgson)

Tarsiger chrysaeus Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 28. (Nepal.)

Range.—From Kumaon (where it intergrades with the preceding race) east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and Assam, in the hills, from 7500 to 14,000 feet (winter down to 2400 feet, rarely); in subtropical wet, pine, and wet, moist and dry temperate forest.

Erithacus indicus (Vieillot)
Whitebrowed Bush Robin

The Himalayas from Nepal east to Burma, Yunnan, Sikang, Szechuan, Tonkin and Formosa.

1659. **Erithacus indicus indicus** (Vieillot)

Sylvia indica Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., **11**: 267. (India, *ex* Sonnerat = Darjeeling.)

Range.—Garhwal, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and Assam, in the hills, from 6600 to 11,000 feet (800 feet, once); in subtropical wet, pine, and wet, moist and dry temperate forest.

Erithacus hyperythrus (Blyth)
Rufousbellied Bush Robin

Nepal, northeast India and north Burma.

1660. **Erithacus hyperythrus** (Blyth)

Ianthia hyperythra Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 132. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, southeast Tibet, and Assam in the Abor-Miri and Khasia hills, presumably in all the intervening hill areas, from 5000 to 11,800 feet; in subtropical wet, pine and wet, moist and dry temperate forest.

Genus **COPSYCHUS** Wagler

Copsychus Wagler, 1827, Syst. Av., *Gracula*: 306. Type, by monotypy, *Gracula Saularis* Linnaeus.

Notodela Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Orn.: 374. Type, by subsequent designation, Baker, 1930, 'Fauna' 7: 112, 8: 622, *Turdus mindanensis* Gmelin.

Kittacincla Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 7, Apl. 9. Type, by original designation, *Turdus macrourus* Gmelin = *Muscicapa malabarica* Scopoli.

Copsychus saularis (Linnaeus)
Magpie-Robin or Dhyal Thrush

Both Pakistans, India, Ceylon, Burma, Yunnan, and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to the Philippine Islands.

1661. **Copsychus saularis saularis** (Linnaeus)

Gracula Saularis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. **1** : 109. (Asia = Bengal.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India (except the desert areas of Sind, West Punjab, western Rajasthan and Kutch), south to the Wynaad, Nilgiri Hills and Bangalore where it intergrades into the next form, east to Nepal, Bihar, M.P., West Bengal, Orissa, northern Andhra, and the Duars and East Pakistan (where it intergrades into *erimelas*). From the plains to 4600 feet; in gardens, semi-cultivation and cut-over scrub.

1662. **Copsychus saularis ceylonensis** Sclater

Copsychus ceylonensis Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 186. (Ceylon.)

Range.—From the Wynaad, Mysore and southern Madras (where it intergrades with the preceding form), south through Kerala and Ceylon. From the plains to 3500 feet (to 6000 feet in Ceylon); in gardens, tea estates and cut-over scrub.

1663. **Copsychus saularis erimelas** Oberholser

Copsychus saularis erimelas Oberholser, 1923, Smith. Misc. Coll. **76** : 1-2. (Kaukarit, Houndraw Branch, Tenasserim.)

Range.—Eastern Bengal, East Pakistan, Bhutan duars, and Assam (where it intergrades with *saularis*), east to Burma, lowlands to 4000 feet; in gardens and semi-cultivation.

1664. **Copsychus saularis andamanensis** Hume

Copsychus andamanensis Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers **2** : 231. (Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman Is.

Copsychus malabaricus (Scopoli)
Shama

India, Ceylon, East Pakistan and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

Cf. Whistler, H., & Kinnear, N. B., 1932, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 74-5.
Ripley, S. D., 1950, J.B.N.H.S. **49** : 388.

1665. **Copsychus malabaricus malabaricus** (Scopoli)

Muscicapa malabarica Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr. **2** : 96. (Mahé, Malabar.)

Range.—Gujarat (Surat Dangs) south through the Western Ghats strip to Mysore, western Madras and Kerala. From the plains to 2000 feet; in tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

1666. **Copsychus malabaricus leggei** (Whistler)

Kittacincla malabarica leggei Whistler, 1941, Ibis : 319. (Uragaha, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low country to nearly 3000 feet; in semi-evergreen and evergreen forest.

1667. **Copsychus malabaricus indicus** (Baker)

Kittacincla malabarica indica Baker, 1924, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **2** : 118. (Bhutan Duars.)

Range.—From Nepal east along the Himalayan foothills, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan duars, Assam; south in U.P., eastern M.P., Bihar (Rajmahal Hills), Orissa and northern Andhra (Palkonda Hills, Chitteri Range, Kurumbapatti), from the plains to 2000 feet; in suitable patches of sal, tropical moist deciduous and evergreen forest.

1668. **Copsychus malabaricus albiventris** (Blyth)

Kittacincla albiventris Blyth, 1859, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **27** : 269. (Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman Is.

Genus **PHOENICURUS** Forster

Phoenicurus Forster, 1817, Synopt. Cat. Brit. Bds. : 16, 53. Type, by tautonymy, *Motacilla Phoenicurus* Linnaeus.

Adelura Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris **38** : 8. Type, by original designation, *Phoenicura caeruleocephala* Vigors.

Phoenicurus erythronotus (Eversmann)
Eversmann's Redstart

Breeds from the mountains of the Tadzhik S.S.R. east through the Tian Shan to the region south of Lake Baikal; winters from Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan to Turkestan, West Pakistan and India.

1669. **Phoenicurus erythronotus** (Eversmann)

Sylvia erythronota Eversmann, 1841, Add. Pallas Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. **2** : 11. (Altai.)

Range.—Winter migrant in West Pakistan, Chitral, Hunza, Gilgit, Baltistan (straggler), south and west to NW.F.P., north Baluchistan, West Punjab south to Dera Ghazi Khan ; India in Kashmir, Chamba, Dharmsala, Simla, Kulu and west-central Nepal (Jomosum). From the plains to *c.* 9200 feet ; in open scrub country.

Phoenicurus caeruleocephalus (Vigors)
Blueheaded Redstart

Breeds from the Tian Shan, Bokhara and Pamirs south to Afghanistan, West Pakistan and northwest India.

1670. **Phoenicurus caeruleocephalus** (Vigors)

Phoenicura coeruleocephala (*sic*) Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 35. (Himalayas = Simla-Almora dist. *vied* Ticehurst & Whistler, 1924, Ibis : 411.)

Range.—Breeds on the Afghanistan-West Pakistan border in NW.F.P. (Safed Koh), Chitral, Hunza, Gilgit, Astor ; Kashmir northeast to Baltistan, east to Hazara, Lahul, Garhwal, from 4500 to 12,000 feet, wintering as low as 2000 feet. Also found east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and Bhutan (no breeding records) ; in open scrub near subtropical dry, pine, moist and dry temperate forest.

Phoenicurus ochruros (S. G. Gmelin)
Black Redstart

A Palaearctic species breeding in Europe, northwest Africa, Middle East, Transcaspia, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Altai, Tian Shan, Kazakhstan, to Sinkiang, Mongolia and northern China, wintering south to northeast Africa, Arabia, India, and Tonkin.

1671. **Phoenicurus ochruros phoenicuroïdes** (Moore)

Ruticilla phoenicuroïdes Moore, 1854, *in* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. : 301. (Shikarpore.)

Range.—Breeds in northern Baluchistan and the Afghanistan-West Pakistan border (Safed Koh) east to Chitral and the high mountains of Kashmir ; thence east to Ladakh, Zaskar,

Rupshu, Lahul and Spiti, from 7000 to 17,000 feet. Winters south of this range to the outer foothills and adjacent plains of West Pakistan and India south to southern Baluchistan and Kutch, and above a line (*c.* 20°30′ N. lat.) from Dwarka east to Baroda and thence northeast to Etawah, in open rocky terrain, garden orchards, and edges of tropical thorn and dry deciduous forest.

1672. **Phoenicurus ochruros rufiventris** (Vieillot)

Oenanthe rufiventris Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., **21** : 431. (S. Africa *errore* = Gyantse, Tibet *vide* Baker, 1921, Hand-list : 85.)

Range.—Breeds on the Garhwal-Tibet border, probably at higher elevations in Nepal, Sikkim and southeast Tibet. (On passage, Mount Everest, 20,000 feet). Wintering in India from Saurashtra and Gujarat east to Jhansi and thence to U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and south in the Peninsula to Madras City and Nilgiri foothills, in open stony country.[1]

Phoenicurus phoenicurus (Linnaeus)
Redstart

A Palaearctic breeding species found in Europe, Asia and northwest Africa, migrating to northern tropical Africa.

1673. **Phoenicurus phoenicurus phoenicurus** (Linnaeus)

Motacilla Phoenicurus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 187. (Europa = Sweden.)

Phoenicurus phoenicurus turkestanicus Zarudny, 1910, Orn. Monatsb. **18** : 189. (Bokhara.)

Range.—Specimens have been collected in northern Baluchistan and Chitral at 5500 feet.

Phoenicurus hodgsoni (Moore)
Hodgson's Redstart

A breeding species in west China, Kansu, Szechuan, eastern Tsinghai, Sikang, migrating to Yunnan, north Burma, and northeastern India.

[1] Whistler (MS.) states that some wintering birds taken in U.P. are 'intermediate' between this race and the previous form. It is conceivable that they might represent *P.o. xerophilus* Stegmann, 1928, Jour. f. Orn. **76**: 501. (Russki-Gebirge, Western Kwenlun Mts.)

1674. **Phoenicurus hodgsoni** (Moore)

Ruticilla Hodgsoni Moore, 1854, *in* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. 1 : 303. (Bootan.)

Range.—A winter visitor to Nepal, (Naini Tal, U.P., once), Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan duars (perhaps to East Pakistan), and Assam in the plains and the Dafla, Miri, Mishmi, Naga, Cachar and Manipur hills, from the plains to *c.* 9200 feet ; in river beds, bushes, stony places.

Phoenicurus frontalis (Vigors)
Bluefronted Redstart

Breeds from Chitral east along the higher hills to southeast Tibet and west China north to Kansu and east Kuku Nor, wintering in the same hills, north Burma, Yunnan and Tonkin.

1675. **Phoenicurus frontalis** (Vigors)

Phoenicura frontalis Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 172. (Himalayas = Garhwal *vide* Baker, 1924 (April), 'Fauna' 2 : 69.)

Phoenicurus frontalis perates Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 13. (Karong, Manipur.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India in Chitral, Hunza, Gilgit, Astor, higher hills of Kashmir, Chamba, Kulu, Lahul east to Garhwal, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, and perhaps the higher hills of Assam north of the Brahmaputra, from 9000-14,000 feet (6000 occasionally). Winters in the same hills at lower elevations, and also in Assam in the Mishmi, Naga, Cachar, Khasia, Manipur and Lushai hills, from 3500 to 10,000 feet ; in open country, stony ravines, swampy pastures and scrub.

Phoenicurus schisticeps (Gray)
Whitethroated Redstart

Found from Nepal east to southeast Tibet and west China in northern Yunnan, Sikang, Kansu and eastern Kuku Nor, wintering at slightly lower elevations in the same hills and in Assam, northern Burma, and Szechuan.

1676. **Phoenicurus schisticeps** (Gray)

Ruticilla schisticeps Gray, 1846, Cat. Mamms. Bds. Nepal : 69, 153. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet. Breeding on the northern slopes of the Himalayas and south of the main range in the upper Subansiri and the Tsangpo Valley, ranging from 9000-10,500 feet (as low as 5000, and as high as 14,000); in dry temperate and alpine forest.

Phoenicurus auroreus (Pallas)
Daurian Redstart

A breeding species around Lake Baikal and east in the Amur River area, Korea, Manchuria, and Jehol west to Kansu, Szechuan and Sikang, and southeast Tibet, wintering south to India, Burma, southern China, and the northern Indochinese subregion.

Cf. Birckhead, H., 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 966 : 8.
Vaurie, C., 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1731 : 16-18.

1677. **Phoenicurus auroreus leucopterus** (Blyth)

Phoenicura leucoptera Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 962. (Malay peninsula.)

Range.—Breeds on the northern slopes of the Himalayas in southeast and southern Tibet, above 9800 feet. Winters in Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, the Duars (perhaps northern East Pakistan), Assam in the plains and Dafla, Miri, and Manipur hills, south to the plains; in gardens, semicultivation and scrub.

Phoenicurus erythrogaster (Güldenstädt)
Güldenstädt's Redstart

Caucasus and the south Caspian region; southern Altai to Ferghana and the Pamirs, West Pakistan, India; Transbaicalia.

1678. **Phoenicurus erythrogaster grandis** (Gould)

Ruticilla grandis Gould, 1850, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 112. (Afghanistan and Thibet.)

Ruticilla vigorsi Moore, 1854, *in* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. 1 : 304. (Bootan.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Chitral, Gilgit, Baltistan, Ladakh, Rupshu, Lahul, Chamba (Ravi Valley), Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, northern Bhutan, and southeast Tibet, from 13,000 to 18,500 feet (Mt. Everest). Winters at lower elevations in the adjacent hills (Vale of Kashmir, once) down to 2900 feet; near streams and on stony hillsides and upland plateau country.

Genus **RHYACORNIS** Blanford[1]

Rhyacornis Blanford, 1872, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **41** : 51. Type, by monotypy, *Phoenicura fuliginosa* Vigors.

Rhyacornis fuliginosus (Vigors)
Plumbeous Redstart

West Pakistan, India, Burma, west and north China, Hainan and Formosa.

1679. **Rhyacornis fuliginosus fuliginosus** (Vigors)

Phoenicura fuliginosa Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 35. (Himalayas, restricted to Simla-Almora district by Ticehurst & Whistler, 1924, Ibis : 471.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in NW.F.P., Chitral, Kashmir hills, the Himalayas east to Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Assam and Burma in the hills. Breeds from 6000 to 10,000 feet (13,000, Spiti, Gilgit and Sikkim); winters down in the duars, duns, bhabar and terai from the edge of the plains to 8000 feet. Probably also in the foothills of East Pakistan. On torrents and hill streams.

Genus **HODGSONIUS** Bonaparte

Hodgsonius Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. **1** : 300. Type, by monotypy, *Brachypterus phaenicuroides* 'Hodgs.' = *Bradypterus phaenicuroides* (*sic*) Gray.

Hodgsonius phoenicuroides (Gray)
Whitebellied Redstart, (formerly Hodgson's Shortwing)

The northwestern Himalayas east to Bhutan, north Burma, Yunnan, Sikang, Szechuan, Kansu, east Kuku Nor and Shensi, south to Laos.

1680. **Hodgsonius phoenicuroides phoenicuroides** (Gray)

Bradypterus phaenicuroides (*sic*) Gray, 1846, Cat. Mamms. Bds. Nepal : 70, 153. (Nepal.)

Range.—Khagan Valley and Kashmir hills east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, Assam and northern Burma in the hills, from 6000 to 14,000 feet; in open scrub, bamboo, rhododendron and *Abies* forest.

[1] In 1950, *tom. cit.* : 12, I merged the genus *Rhyacornis* in *Phoenicurus*, but I am inclined to think that in plumage pattern and habits it is distinctive enough to be kept separate; see also Goodwin, 1957, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **77** : 112.

Genus **CINCLIDIUM** Blyth

Cinclidium Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 181. Type, by monotypy, *C. frontale* Blyth.

Muscisylvia Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 27. Type, by original designation, *M. leucura* Hodgson *nec Muscisylvia* Agassiz, 1841. (*vide* Mayr, 1938, Ibis : 293.)

Myiomela ' Hodgs.' = Gray, 1846, Gen. Bds. **1** : 178. New name for *Muscisylvia* Hodgson.

Callene Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 136. New name for *Cinclidium* Blyth, 1842.

Cinclidium leucurum (Hodgson)
Whitetailed Blue Robin

Nepal east through Assam to Burma, Yunnan, Sikang, south China and the Indochinese subregion.

1681. **Cinclidium leucurum** (Hodgson)

M.(uscisylvia) leucura Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 27. (Nepal.)

Notodela leucura rhipidura Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 41. (Tekhubama, Naga Hills.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Assam to Burma in the foothills, from the edge of the plains in winter to 8000 feet ; in dense tropical moist deciduous, sal, semi-evergreen, wet evergreen and subtropical wet and pine forest. May occur in the foothills of East Pakistan.

Cinclidium frontale Blyth
Bluefronted Longtailed Robin, or Callene

Sikkim, Tonkin and Laos.

1682. **Cinclidium frontale frontale** Blyth

Cinclidium frontale Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 181. (Sikkim.)

Range.—Nepal, Sikkim, between 6000 and 10,000 feet ; in subtropical wet forest.

Genus **GRANDALA** Hodgson

Grandala Hodgson, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 447. Type, by monotypy, *Grandala cœlicolor* Hodgson.

Grandala cœlicolor Hodgson
Hodgson's Grandala

Kashmir, the Himalayas to Bhutan, southeast Tibet and west China in Kansu, Szechuan and Sikang. A winter record for the Adung Valley, north Burma.

1683. **Grandala cœlicolor** Hodgson

Gr.(andala) cœlicolar (*sic*) Hodgson, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 447. (northern region or Cachâr, Nepâl.)

Range.—Kashmir in the Kishenganga and Lidar valleys, east through Spiti, Kulu, beyond Kotegarh, Garhwal, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and southeast Tibet. Breeds from 14,000 feet to 17,000 feet; winters rarely as low as 6000 feet, on rocky slopes, bushes and moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

Genus **ENICURUS** Temminck

Enicurus Temminck, 1822, Pl. col. (19), pl. 113. Type, by monotypy, *Enicurus coronatus* Temminck (= *Turdus Leschenaulti* Vieillot).

Microcichla Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **7** : 312, 322. Type, by monotypy, *Enicurus Scouleri* Vigors.

Enicurus scouleri Vigors
Little Forktail

The Himalayas from West Pakistan, Kashmir and India north to Turkestan and the Altai, east to north Burma, Yunnan, Chwanben, Tonkin, south China and Formosa.

1684. **Enicurus scouleri scouleri** Vigors

Enicurus Scouleri Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 174. (Himalayas = Simla.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Chitral, Gilgit, Kashmir, east along the Himalayas from the galis to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, to the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra, and the Khasia, Cachar and Naga hills, from 3500 to 10,000 feet, occasionally in winter down to 1200 feet; on rocky streams often near torrents and waterfalls.

Enicurus immaculatus (Hodgson)
Blackbacked Forktail

The Himalayas from Garhwal east to Burma and Thailand.

1685. **Enicurus immaculatus** (Hodgson)

Motacilla (*Enicurus*) *Immaculatus* Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 190. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Garhwal and Nepal east to Assam and East Pakistan in the foothills and edge of the plains up to 4000 feet; near streams, damp places and thickets, in sal, tropical moist deciduous, semi-evergreen and moist evergreen forest.

Enicurus schistaceus (Hodgson)
Slatybacked Forktail

The Himalayas from Kumaon east to Burma, Malaya, the Indochinese subregion, Yunnan and south China.

1686. **Enicurus schistaceus** (Hodgson)

Motacilla (*Enicurus*) *schistaceus* Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 189. (Nepal.)

Range.—Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, and probably East Pakistan, in the foothills from 950 to 3000 feet, breeding to 5000 feet (7000 feet, N. Burma); on open rocky streams.

Enicurus leschenaulti (Vieillot)
Leschenault's Forktail

The Himalayas from Sikkim east to Burma, the Malaysian and Indochinese subregions to Yunnan and south China.

1687. **Enicurus leschenaulti indicus** Hartert

Enicurus leschenaulti indicus Hartert, 1909, Vög. pal. Fauna **1** : 760. (Margherita, Upper Assam.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim, Assam, and East Pakistan in the foothills, from 1000 to 4100 feet; in thickets, ravines and along small streams in semi-evergreen, moist evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Enicurus maculatus Vigors
Spotted Forktail

Both Pakistans, India, Burma, the Indochinese subregion and Yunnan.

1688. **Enicurus maculatus maculatus** Vigors

Enicurus maculatus Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 9. (Himalayas = Simla.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Chitral, Kashmir (edge of the Vale, Jhelum and Kishenganga Valley), the Himalayas from the Pir Panjal to Kumaon and central Nepal, from 5000 to 9000 feet (down to 950 feet in winter, and up to 12,000 rarely); on hill streams in subtropical pine and moist temperate forest.

1689. **Enicurus maculatus guttatus** Gould

Enicurus guttatus Gould, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 664. (Sikkim = Darjeeling.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, and probably East Pakistan, from 3500 to 7500 feet (down to 2000 and up to 10,000 feet less commonly); on hill streams in subtropical pine and wet and moist temperate forest.

Genus **COCHOA** Hodgson

Cochoa Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **5** : 359. Type, by original designation, *Cochoa purpurea* Hodgson.

Cochoa purpurea Hodgson
Purple Cochoa

The Himalayas from Almora to Nepal east to Burma, the Indochinese subregion and Yunnan.

1690. **Cochoa purpurea** Hodgson

Cochoa purpurea Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **5** : 359. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Almora to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, and Assam, in the hills from 4500 to 10,000 feet; in subtropical pine, wet and wet temperate forest.

Cochoa viridis Hodgson
Green Cochoa

The Himalayas from U.P. east to Burma, the Indochinese subregion and Fokien.

1691. **Cochoa viridis** Hodgson

Co.(choa) Viridis Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **5**: 359-360. (Nepal.)

Cochoa rothschildi Baker, 1924, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **2** : 186. (Sikkim.)

Range.—Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and Assam in Cachar, Naga Hills and Manipur, from 2500 to 7500 feet; in subtropical pine, wet and wet temperate forest.

Genus **CERCOMELA** Bonaparte

Cercomela Bonaparte, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris **42** : 766. Type, by original designation, *Cercomela asthenia* Bonaparte = *Saxicola melanura* Temminck.

Cercomela fusca (Blyth)
Brown Rock Chat

West Pakistan and India.

1692. **Cercomela fusca** (Blyth)

Saxicola fusca Blyth, 1851, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **20** : 523. (Muttra.)

Cercomela fusca ruinarum Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 66. (Sanchi, Bhopal State.)

Range.—West Pakistan in West Punjab, India from East Punjab south to Delhi, Rajasthan, Kutch, northern Gujarat, M.P., U.P., Bihar and western West Bengal ; near boulders, rocky places, ruined forts and thorn forest scrub, sometimes near cultivation.

Genus **SAXICOLA** Bechstein

Saxicola Bechstein, 1803, Orn. Taschenb., (1802), **1** : 216. Type, by subsequent designation, Swainson, 1827, *Motacilla Rubicola* Linnaeus.

Oreicola Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris **38** : 6. Type, by original designation, Gray, 1855,: 143, *Saxicola Pyrrhonota* Müller.

Rhodophila Jerdon, 1863, Bds. India **2** : 128. Type, by monotypy, *Rhodophila melanoleuca* Jerdon.

Saxicola macrorhyncha (Stoliczka)
Stoliczka's Bush Chat

Afghanistan, West Pakistan and northern India.

1693. **Saxicola macrorhyncha** (Stoliczka)

Pratincola macrorhyncha Stoliczka, 1872, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **41** : 238. (Rápúr and Bhûj, Kachh = Kutch.)

Range.—West Pakistan and northwest India in northern Baluchistan, Sind, West and East Punjab south to Ambala and the Salt Range, Kutch, and Rajasthan ; in arid areas associated with meagre desert flora.

Saxicola insignis Gray
Hodgson's Bush Chat

Breeds in U.S.S.R. in the mountains of Kazakhstan, and in Tannu Tuva and Outer Mongolia; winters in northern India, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan.

1694. **Saxicola insignis** Gray

Saxicola insignis Gray, 1846, Cat. Mamms. Bds. Nepal : 71, 153. (Nepal.)

Range.—A wintering species in southern East Punjab (Ambala, one record), Nepal terai, Sikkim terai, Bhutan duars, south to southern U.P. (Fyzabad and Kanpur), Bihar (Patna), and probably the adjacent areas of northern West Bengal, and perhaps northern East Pakistan; in heavy grassland, reeds and tamarisk jungle or cane fields.

Saxicola torquata (Linnaeus)
Stone Chat

A widespread species in Europe, Africa (except the Sahara), Madagascar, and Asia east to Sakhalin and Japan, migrating in winter to the mainland of southern and southeast Asia, the Andamans, and Formosa.

Cf. Ticehurst, C. B., 1938, Ibis : 338-340.

1695. **Saxicola torquata maura** (Pallas)

Muscicapa maura Pallas, 1773, Reise Russ. Reichs **2** : 428, 708. (Karassun, Ishim River, W. Siberia.)

Range.—A wintering species in West Pakistan, Nepal and northern India south to Nasik in Bombay; in damp areas, meadows, pasture land and tamarisk jungle.

1696. **Saxicola torquata przevalskii** (Pleske)

Pratincola maura var. *Przevalskii* Pleske, 1889, Wiss. Res. Przevalski's Reise, Th. Vög. **2** : 46, pl. 4. (Kansu.)

Range.—Breeds in Tibet east to Sikang and Kansu, wintering south to Nepal, Sikkim, and Assam in the foothills, in similar biotope with the resident forms.

1697. **Saxicola torquata indica** (Blyth)

Pratincola indica Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 129. (India = Calcutta.)

Range.—Breeds in the Himalayas from Gilgit and Kashmir, east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and Assam, from the foothills to over 10,000 ft. Winters south in India from Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat east to U.P., Bihar and Bengal, south to southern Bombay (Londa; *maura*, *vide* Koelz = *indica*), Hyderabad, and Mysore (uncommon); Andaman Is. (record needs confirmation).

1698. **Saxicola torquata stejnegeri** (Parrot)

Pr.(atincola) rubicola stejnegeri Parrot, 1908, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern **8** : 124. (Etorofu and Hokkaido, Kuriles.)

Range.—An east-Asian form wintering west as far as Burma and eastern Assam, from the plains to 5000 feet; in damp pastures.

Saxicola leucura (Blyth)
Whitetailed Stone Chat[1]

West Pakistan, India and Burma.

Cf. Baker, E.C.S., 1953, Nidification **2** : 24-26.

1699. **Saxicola leucura** (Blyth)

Pratincola leucura Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 474. (upper Scinde.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Sind and West Punjab, India in the Himalayan terai from Garhwal and Kumaon through Nepal to Assam, and in Manipur, from the plains to 2500 feet; in heavy grass and swampy areas. (Orissa, winter, Mukherjee, 1952, Rec. Ind. Mus. **50** : 167.)

Saxicola caprata (Linnaeus)
Pied Bush Chat

Transcaspia, Iran, Afghanistan, both Pakistans, India, Ceylon east through the Indochinese subregion, Philippines, Java, Borneo (?), Bali, Lombok, Celebes (Sulawesi), Flores, Timor, and New Guinea.

1700. **Saxicola caprata bicolor** (Sykes)

Saxicola bicolor Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 92. (Dukhun.)

Saxicola caprata rupchandi Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 65. (Londa, Bombay Presidency.)

[1] Until it can be demonstrated that *leucura* is ecologically separated from *torquata* it seems wiser to keep these forms as separate species.

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan (where it intergrades with *rossorum* Hartert, 1910 [Merv]), NW.F.P., Sind, Punjab, Kashmir, H.P., Delhi east to U.P., Nepal, Bihar and northern Bengal. Winters south to Rajasthan, Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat, M.P. and Hyderabad as far as northern Mysore (uncommon), from the plains to 8000 feet; in grassland, scrub, often in gardens and cultivated areas.

1701. **Saxicola caprata burmanica** Baker

Saxicola caprata burmanica Baker, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **43**: 9. (Pegu.)

Range.—Breeds south of the preceding form in India from Gujarat east to M.P., southern Bihar, Bengal, Assam, East Pakistan, south to Hyderabad, Orissa, Andhra, Madras, Goa, Mysore (grading into the next form in western Mysore), from the plains to 6000 feet; in semi-cultivation and open scrub.

1702. **Saxicola caprata nilgiriensis** Whistler

Saxicola caprata nilgiriensis Whistler, 1940, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **60**: 90. (Ootacamund.)

Range.—Western Madras and Kerala in the Nilgiris, Palnis, and Travancore ranges, from 3000 feet up; on open plains, grassland and cultivated areas.

1703. **Saxicola caprata atrata** (Kelaart)

Pratincola atrata Kelaart, 1851, *in* Blyth, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **20**: 177. (Newera Elia, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the hill zone above 4000 feet; on the patanas, often near gardens.

Saxicola jerdoni (Blyth)
Jerdon's Bush Chat

Eastern India, East Pakistan, Burma, Laos and Tonkin.

1704. **Saxicola jerdoni** (Blyth)

Oreicola jerdoni Blyth, 1867, Ibis: 14, new name for *Rhodophila melanoleuca* Jerdon, 1863, Bds. India **2**: 128. (Purneah.), *nec Oenanthe melanoleuca* Vieillot, 1818.

Range.—Eastern Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and East Pakistan, from the plains to 3000 feet; in ekra grass, reeds and cane jungle.

Saxicola ferrea Gray
Dark-grey Bush Chat

West Pakistan, India east through the Indochinese subregion to Yunnan, southern Sikang, and south China.

1705. **Saxicola ferrea** Gray

Saxicola ferrea Gray, 1846, Cat. Mamms. Bds. Nepal : 71, 153. (Nepal.)

Oreicola ferrea haringtoni Hartert, 1910, Vög. pal. Fauna 1 : 711. (Lien-kiang near Fu-tschau, China.)

Range.—Breeds from the Afghan-NW.F.P. border in West Pakistan east to Murree, Kashmir (locally), along the outer ranges to Naini Tal, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet (Mönyul) and Assam, from 4000 to 9000 feet. Wanders to the plains in winter as far as Delhi, Punjab, U.P., Nepal terai, Bihar, and probably the Duars and northern plains of East Pakistan ; in tea gardens, scrub, pasture and forest edges.

Genus **OENANTHE** Vieillot

Oenanthe Vieillot, 1816, Analyse nouv. orn. : 43. Type, by monotypy, "Motteux" Buffon = *Turdus leucurus* Gmelin *ex* Latham.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1425 : 1-47.
Meinertzhagen, R., 1954, Bds. Arabia : 235-254.

Oenanthe isabellina (Temminck)
Isabelline Wheatear

A southern European and central Asian species from southern Russia south to Israel, and east across the Middle East and central Asia to eastern Siberia and northwest China.

1706. **Oenanthe isabellina** (Temminck)

Saxicola isabellina Temminck, 1829, Pl. col. (79), pl. 472, fig. 1. (Nubia, N. Africa.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in northern Baluchistan and NW.F.P. (Parachinar and Thall) ; on passage in Gilgit ; wintering in West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, Sind and south to Kutch, Rajasthan, Saurashtra as far as a line from northern Gujarat east through Sehore to Banaras (rare in the eastern and southern portions of this range). From the plains to 4500 feet ; in desert areas and fallow cultivation.

Oenanthe xanthoprymna (Hemprich & Ehrenberg)
Redtailed Chat or Wheatear

Iran, Afghanistan, wintering in Egypt, Red Sea province of Sudan, Sinai, Arabia, West Pakistan and India.

1707. **Oenanthe xanthoprymna kingi** (Hume)

Saxicola kingi Hume, 1871, Ibis : 29. (Jodhpur.)

Range.—Breeds in Afghanistan. Winters south in West Pakistan and India to Baluchistan (breeds Amran Khwajah, Barshor hills, Christison, 1942, J.B.N.H.S. **43** : 479), Sind, Punjab, east to Simla (vagrant), south to Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat (Patan, Mehsana Dist.) and Rajasthan. From the plains to 11,000 feet ; in rocky, broken semi-desert.

Oenanthe oenanthe (Linnaeus)
Wheatear

An Holarctic species breeding in Iceland, Europe, northwest Africa, Asia, Alaska, and Greenland; on passage in Arabia, Iran, West Pakistan, wintering in tropical Africa.

1708. **Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe** (Linnaeus)

Motacilla Oenanthe Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 186. (in Europae apricis lapidosis = Sweden.)

Range.—A straggler in West Pakistan, recorded in north Baluchistan, Chitral and Gilgit in March, April and October.

Oenanthe deserti (Temminck)
Desert Chat or Desert Wheatear

Breeds in north Africa from Morocco to Egypt, Arabia, southeast Caucasus, Iran, Afghanistan, Kashmir, Tibet, north to Transcaspia, the Pamirs, Tian Shan and east to northern Mongolia, wintering south to India, Arabia, and northeast Africa.

1709. **Oenanthe deserti oreophila** (Oberholser)

Saxicola oreophila Oberholser, 1900, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. **22** : 221. (Ladak.), new name for *Saxicola montana* Gould 1865. (Tibet.), *nec Saxicola montana* Koch, 1816.

Range.—Breeds in Kashmir, Baltistan, Ladakh east to Tibet, from 10,000 to 17,000 feet in stony wastes. Winters along the Mekran coast in Baluchistan, in desert coastal areas. [Records for wintering birds in eastern India need confirmation.]

1710. **Oenanthe deserti deserti** (Temminck)

Saxicola deserti Temminck, 1825, Pl. col. (60), pl. 359, fig. 2. (Egypt.)

Saxicola atrogularis Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 131. (Upper Provinces, Scinde, etc. = Agra.)

Cf. Ibis, 1948, **90** : 321.

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in northern Baluchistan. Winters in West Pakistan and India south to a line drawn from Greater Bombay to Ahmednagar thence northeast through Jabalpur to Ghazipur in U.P.; in the plains in barren, shrubby open areas.

Oenanthe finschi (Heuglin)
Barnes's Chat

Eastern Mediterranean, Cyprus and Palestine east to Iran, Afghanistan to West Pakistan.

1711. **Oenanthe finschi barnesi** (Oates)

Saxicola barnesi Oates, 1890, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **2** : 75. (Baluchistan and Afghanistan eastwards to Persia = Quetta.)

Range.—Winters in Baluchistan in West Pakistan in arid desert areas; an unsubstantiated breeding record for Quetta.

Oenanthe picata (Blyth)
Pied Chat

Transcaspia in southern Turkmen S.S.R., Iran, Afghanistan, West Pakistan, Kashmir and northwest India.

1712. **Oenanthe picata** (Blyth)

Saxicola picata Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 131. (Scinde.)

Saxicola opistholeuca Strickland, 1849, *in* Jardine's Contrib. Orn. : 60. (Northern India = Punjab.)

Saxicola capistrata Gould, 1865, Bds. Asia **4**, pl. 28. (Upper Provinces of Hindostan = Sind.)

Range.—Breeds along the Afghan-NW.F.P. frontier and in Gilgit, from 4500 to 11,000 feet. Winters in West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, Sind, NW.F.P., Punjab, Delhi, northwest U.P., Rajasthan, Kutch, Saurashtra, and northern Gujarat (south to Khandesh), in the plains and foothills; in sandy scrub and desert country.

Oenanthe monacha (Temminck)
Hooded Chat or Wheatear

Egypt, Sinai, southern Arabia, Iran, Afghanistan, and West Pakistan.

1713. **Oenanthe monacha** (Temminck)

Saxicola monacha Temminck, 1825, Pl. col. (60), pl. 359, fig. 1. (Nubia = Luxor.)

Range.—West Pakistan in the Mekran coast of Baluchistan and the Kirthar Range, Sind (Sehwan), in the foothills to 5000 feet; in desert areas.

Oenanthe alboniger (Hume)
Hume's Chat or Wheatear

Oman, Iran-Iraq frontier east to Afghanistan, West Pakistan, and Kashmir.

1714. **Oenanthe alboniger** (Hume)

Saxicola Alboniger Hume, 1872, Stray Feathers 1 : 2. (Stony hills which divide Kelat from Sindh . . . and Mekran Coast.)

Range.—Breeds in the Baluchistan hills, east to the Kirthar Range, Sind, probably in southern Afghanistan, and as far east as Gilgit, Astor, Baltistan and Zaskar, from 5000 to 10,000 feet. Winters to the foothills in the same areas, on boulder-strewn slopes of steep, bare nullahs.

Oenanthe pleschanka (Lepechin)
Pleschanka's Pied Chat or Wheatear

Cyprus, Caucasus, Aral Sea, Afghanistan, Kashmir, northern Punjab, Turkestan east to Mongolia, wintering in east Africa and western Arabia.

1715. **Oenanthe pleschanka pleschanka** (Lepechin)

Motacilla pleschanka Lepechin, 1770, Novi Comm. Acad. Petrop. 14 : 503, pl. 14, fig. 2. (Saratov, lower Volga.)

Motacilla leucomela Pallas, 1771, Novi Comm. Acad. Petrop. 14 : 584, pl. 22, fig. 3. (Samara, Russia.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India in Kurram Valley NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit, Astor and along the Indus to Ladakh, thence south to H.P. and northern East Punjab (Lahul and Zaskar), from 6800 to 15,500 feet in stony, barren areas. On passage in Kashmir, Kohat, south Punjab and north Baluchistan, (one record at sea between Ceylon and Somali coast, October).

Genus **CHAIMARRORNIS** Hodgson

Chaimarrornis Hodgson, 1844, *in* Gray's Zool. Misc. : 82. Type, by monotypy, *Phoenicura leucocephala* Vigors.

Chaimarrornis leucocephalus (Vigors)
Whitecapped Redstart or River Chat

Turkestan, West Pakistan, India east to Burma, Tonkin, west China, Yunnan and Kansu north to east Kuku Nor.

1716. **Chaimarrornis leucocephalus** (Vigors)

Phoenicura leucocephala Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 35. (Himalaya = Simla-Almora dist.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India from Safed Koh on the NW.F.P.-Afghan border, Chitral, Hunza, Gilgit, Baltistan, western Ladakh, Kashmir north and south of the Vale, Kulu, east along the Himalayas to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam in the hills from 8000 to 12,000 feet (17,000 rarely). Descends in winter to the edge of the plains in north Baluchistan (rare), NW.F.P., West Punjab and the Himalayan foothills, from 350 to 8500 feet; on mountain streams and damp, rocky places near rivers.

Genus **SAXICOLOIDES** Lesson

Saxicoloides Lesson, 1832, *in* Bélanger, Voy. Ind.-Orient., Zool., pt. 4 : 270. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus* (*Saxicoloides*) *erythrurus* Lesson.

Saxicoloides fulicata (Linnaeus)
Indian Robin

Both Pakistans, India and Ceylon.

1717. **Saxicoloides fulicata cambaiensis** (Latham)

Sylvia cambaiensis Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 2 : 554. (Guzerat, India.)

Saxicoloides fulicata munda Van Tyne & Koelz, 1936, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., No. 334 : 5. (Bhadwar, Kangra Dist. Punjab, British India.)

Saxicoloides fulicata lucknowensis Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52 : 66. (Lucknow, U.P.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Sind to Punjab and south to Kutch, Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Delhi, U.P. and the Nepal terai, south to the Tapti River in Bombay on the west, thence north and east across northern M.P. to the border of Bihar; in dry stony places often near cultivation and edges of towns.

1718. **Saxicoloides fulicata erythrura** (Lesson)

Turdus (*Saxicoloides*) *erythrurus* Lesson, 1832, *in* Bélanger, Voy. Ind.-Orient., Zool., pt. 4 : 270. (' le Bengale.')

Saxicoloides fulicata stuartbakeri Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 57. (Bodhgaya, Bihar.)

Range.—From Bihar (and perhaps the terai of eastern Nepal) east to West Bengal, from the plains to 2000 feet ; in dry open country and cultivation.

1719. **Saxicoloides fulicata intermedia** Whistler & Kinnear

Saxicoloides fulicata intermedia Whistler & Kinnear, 1932, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 73. (Rahuri, Ahmednagar.)

Range.—Central India from eastern central Bombay (Ahmednagar) east to southern M.P., Hyderabad, Orissa, and Andhra south to the Krishna River, from the plains to 2000 feet ; in open areas.

1720. **Saxicoloides fulicata fulicata** (Linnaeus)

Motacilla fulicata Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, : 336, *ex* Brisson, 1760, ' Le Traquet des Philippines.' (Philippines = Pondichéry *vide* Stresemann, 1952, Ibis **94** : 515, 520.)

Oenanthe ptymatura Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. **21** : 435, *ex* Levaillant, 1805, ' Le Traquet à queue striée.' (Le Bengale = Pondichéry *vide* Whistler, 1935, J.B.N.H.S. **38** : 286.)

Thamnobia rufiventer Swainson, 1832, Fauna Boreali Americana, Zool. : 489, *ex* Levaillant, 1805, ' Le Traquet à queue striée.' (' Le Bengale ', restricted to Pondichéry by Ripley, 1952, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 13 : 35.)

Range.—Southern Bombay, Goa, Madras, Andhra north to the Krishna River, Mysore, Kerala, from the plains to 3000 feet ; in open dry country near cultivation.

1721. **Saxicoloides fulicata leucoptera** (Lesson)

Micropus leucopterus Lesson, 1840, Rev. Zool. : 136. (Indes Orientales = Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in open country to 5000 feet.

Genus **MONTICOLA** Boie

Monticola Boie, 1822, Isis **1** : 552. Type, by subsequent designation, *Turdus saxatilis* Linnaeus.

Monticola saxatilis (Linnaeus)
Rock Thrush

Breeds in southern Europe and across southern Asia to Mongolia and north China, wintering in tropical Africa.

1722. **Monticola saxatilis** (Linnaeus)

Turdus saxatilis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, : 294. (Switzerland.)

Range.—Breeds in northern Baluchistan at 10,000 feet; a common passage migrant in autumn in Chitral, Gilgit, Ladakh, Kashmir, Baluchistan, NW.F.P., northern Punjab and Sind in the hills, occasionally in the adjacent plains, (rare in the spring, Karachi, Ladakh [once]); in rocky dry places, sometimes in dry scrub jungle.

Monticola cinclorhynchus (Vigors)
Blueheaded Rock Thrush

The hills of Afghanistan along the Himalayas east to Burma, wintering in peninsular India and Burma.

1723. **Monticola cinclorhynchus** (Vigors)

Petrocincla cinclorhyncha Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 172. (Himalayan Mountains = Simla.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India from Safed Koh on the Afghan-NW.F.P. boundary east to Chitral, Vale of Kashmir, Hazara, Thandiani and the galis, Kishtwar, Duala Dhar to Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Assam in the Khasia, North Cachar and Naga hills (?), from 4000 to 9000 feet (10,000 uncommon); in open pine and birch forest. On passage in the Siwaliks through U.P., Rajasthan (Mt. Abu, rare), Bombay in Gujarat (Surat Dangs and Salsette, rare), M.P. (Gwalior, once), and West Bengal (rare), Andhra (once), primarily via M.P. to the wintering area in the Western Ghats from Bombay (Poona) to Kerala, from the plains to 5000 feet; in wooded country, coffee plantations and cardamom sholas.

Monticola rufiventris (Jardine & Selby)
Chestnutbellied Rock Thrush

West Pakistan, India, Nepal, Burma, south China and the Indochinese subregion.

1724. **Monticola rufiventris** (Jardine & Selby)

Turdus erythrogaster Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 171. (Himalayan mountains.), *nec Turdus erythrogaster* Boddaert, 1783.

Petrocincla rufiventris Jardine & Selby, 1833, Ill. Orn. **3**, pl. 129. (Himalayan district, hereby restricted to Simla.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India from Thandiani and the galis to the Duala Dhar, along the Himalayas to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam, from 5000 to 7500 feet in W. Pakistan, eastwards to 11,000 feet. Moves to lower elevations in winter, rarely to the plains (Ambala, once ; Assam plains, rare) ; in open subtropical pine and wet forest.

Monticola solitarius (Linnaeus)
Blue Rock Thrush

From the Mediterranean area, north Africa, southern Europe, east to the Caucasus, Middle East, Iran to Afghanistan, West Pakistan, Turkestan, Tibet, China, eastern Siberia, Korea, Japan, Bonin Is., Formosa, and Malaya, wintering in Arabia, India, Ceylon, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, the Philippines, Celebes (Sulawesi), and the north Moluccas.

1725. **Monticola solitarius longirostris** (Blyth)

P.(etrocincla) longirostris Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 150. (from Scinde to Ferozpore.)

Monticola cyanus transcaspicus Hartert, 1909, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **23** : 43. (Sirax, Aschabad, near Tedjen.)

Range.—West Pakistan in Baluchistan and NW.F.P. (Quetta, Samana and Kurram Valleys), wintering to Kohat and Sind, [Saurashtra ?], at lower elevations ; near boulders in rocky open areas.

1726. **Monticola solitarius pandoo** (Sykes)

Petrocincla Pandoo Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 87. (Ghauts, Dukhun.)

Petrocincla affinis Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 177. (Tenasserim and Darjeeling.)[1]

[1] An intermediate population of wintering birds named *affinis* by Blyth, exists from the eastern Himalayas in the Darjeeling area across northern Burma to Thailand and Laos, exhibiting considerable variation in the degree of chestnut on the axillaries, flanks, abdomen or under tail-coverts showing a cline in colour towards *M. s. philippensis* of China and Japan.

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India from Chitral, Hunza, Gilgit, Kashmir, Baltistan, Ladakh east along the Himalayas to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam, from 4500 to 15,000 feet. On passage in West Pakistan in NW.F.P. and West Punjab, in India along the Siwaliks, less commonly (partly as winter visitant) west to Kutch, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Gujarat. Winters mainly in the Peninsula from M.P. to Kerala, less commonly in the east Bhutan duars, Assam in the plains to 2500 feet, Manipur, West Bengal, East Pakistan, (Andhra, rare), Ceylon (hill zone), Andaman and Nicobar Is. (race needs confirmation); in the foothills and plains; on rocky stream beds, near boulders, often on abandoned stone buildings and quarries.

Genus **MYIOPHONEUS** Temminck

Myiophoneus Temminck, 1822, Pl. col. 2 (29), pl. 170. Type, by original designation, *Myiophoneus metallicus* Temminck = *Turdus flavirostris* Horsfield.

Arrenga Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Orn. : 388. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus cyaneus* = *Sitta glaucina* Temminck.

Cf. Delacour, J., 1942, Auk 59 : 246-264.

Myiophoneus blighi (Holdsworth)
Blyth's Whistling Thrush, or Ceylon Arrenga

Ceylon.

1727. **Myiophoneus blighi** (Holdsworth)

Arrenga blighi Holdsworth, 1872, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 444, pl. 19. (Banks of Lemastota-Oya, 4200 ft., Haputale Dist. Uva, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the hill zone above 3000 feet; in tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen forest.

Myiophoneus horsfieldii (Vigors)
Malabar Whistling Thrush

Peninsular India and Formosa.

1728. **Myiophoneus horsfieldii horsfieldii** (Vigors)

Myophonus Horsfieldii Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 35. (Himalayan Mountains, restricted to Malabar by Baker, 1923, Hand-list : 93.)

Range.—Peninsular India from Mt. Abu and northern Bombay in the Surat Dangs, Khandesh, and Vidarbha (Melghat) east through M.P. (Pachmarhi ; Surguja) to Orissa (Bonai), and south along the Western Ghats strip through western Mysore, western Madras, and Kerala, including the Nilgiri, Palni, Shevaroy and associated hills. From the foothills to 6000 feet ; in tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest biotope.

Myiophoneus caeruleus (Scopoli)
Blue Whistling Thrush

Turkestan, northern Afghanistan, West Pakistan, Kashmir, east to Burma, the Indochinese subregion, south China, Malaya, Sumatra and Java.

1729. **Myiophoneus caeruleus temminckii** (Vigors)

Myophonus Temminckii Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 171. (Himalayan Mountains = Simla-Almora dist.)

Myophonus caeruleus euterpe Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 12. (Mawphlang, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India between 3000 and 10,000 feet, from northeast Baluchistan, NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit, Kashmir, Baltistan, Ladakh in the Indus Valley, east along the Himalayas through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, and Assam in the hills north and south of the Brahmaputra as far as the Dibang and Lohit rivers (where intergrades appear with the next form). Occurs from the foothills up to 12,000 feet (rarely); a few winter records in the plains (Punjab, Jhang, Rohtak). In tropical semi-evergreen, sal, subtropical dry, and subtropical wet, wet and moist temperate forest.

1730. **Myiophoneus caeruleus eugenei** Hume

Myiophoneus Eugenei Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 475. (Thayetmyo and the western Pegu Hills.)

Range.—Northeastern Assam, in the Mishmi Hills (where it intergrades with the preceding form), and Burma, from the foothills to 9000 feet ; in tropical wet evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Genus **ZOOTHERA** Vigors

Zoothera Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 172. Type, by monotypy, *Zoothera monticola* Vigors.

Geokichla Müller, 1835, Tyds Naturl. Gesch. Phys. 2, pl. 3 : 348. Type, by original designation, *Turdus citrinus* Latham.

Oreocincla Gould, 1838, Synops. Bds. Australia, pl. 55, App. : 3. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus varius* Horsfield.

Zoothera wardii (Blyth)
Pied Ground Thrush

India and Ceylon.

1731. **Zoothera wardii** (Blyth)

T.(urdus) Wardii Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 11 : 882. (Mysore.)

Range.—Breeds in the Himalayas from Kulu and Simla east to Assam about 6000 feet ; winters in Ceylon in the hill zone above 2500 feet. On passage in the Bhutan duars (April), Eastern Ghats (Jeypore, 3000 feet, April), Mysore, Nilgiris and Biligirirangan hills, 3000 feet (March, April), Kerala (High Range and Nelliampathy Hills), Palni Hills above 3000 feet (February, March); in subtropical wet forest.

Zoothera sibirica (Pallas)
Siberian Ground Thrush

Breeds in eastern Siberia, Amur, Sakhalin and Japan, wintering from Burma east through the Indochinese subregion, south China, Malaya and Sumatra.

1732. **Zoothera sibirica sibirica** (Pallas)

Turdus sibiricus Pallas, 1776, Reise Russ. Reichs 3 : 694. (Sibiriae = Dauria *vide* Hartert, i.e. SE. Transbaicalia.)

Range.—Uncommon winter visitant to the Manipur hills and Andaman Is. ; in heavy forest.

Zoothera citrina (Latham)
Orangeheaded Ground Thrush

Both Pakistans, India, Nepal, Ceylon east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to south China.

1733. **Zoothera citrina citrina** (Latham)

Turdus citrinus Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1 : 350. (India, Cachar.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India from Murree along the Himalayan outer ranges to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Assam north and south of the Brahmaputra (not known to breed in the Garo Hills and Manipur), south in Jalpaiguri and 24-Parganas in West Bengal, and Gonda (U.P.), foothills to 5000 feet. Winters in the Nepal terai and India from Etawah (U.P.), southeast to Gumsoor (Andhra), straggling to Sambhar Lake (Rajasthan), Rohtak (Punjab), Ratnagiri (Konkan), Madras, and the low-country dry zone of Ceylon, from the plains to 1000 feet; in subtropical dry, wet, sal and semi-evergreen forest.

1734. **Zoothera citrina cyanotus** (Jardine & Selby)

Turdus cyanotus Jardine & Selby, 1828, Ill. Orn. **1**, pl. 46. (India, Bangalore.)

Turdus citrinus amadoni Biswas, 1951, J.B.N.H.S. **49**: 661. (Chanda, Chanda dist., Central Provinces.)

Range.—Peninsular India from Gujarat (uncommon) east through M.P. to Andhra south in Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras and Kerala, commoner in the west. From the plains to 3500 feet; with a preference for tropical semi-evergreen, moist deciduous and wet evergreen forest, often in coffee plantations and dank cardamom sholas.

1735. **Zoothera citrina andamanensis** (Walden)

Geocichla andamanensis Walden, 1874, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **14**: 156. (Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman Is.; in tropical wet evergreen forest.

1736. **Zoothera citrina albogularis** (Blyth)

G.(eocichla) albogularis Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 146. (Nicobar Islands.)

Range.—Nicobar Is.; in forest and village clearings.

Zoothera spiloptera (Blyth)
Spottedwinged Ground Thrush

Ceylon.

1737. **Zoothera spiloptera** (Blyth)

O.(reocincla) spiloptera Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 142. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, from the lowlands to 4500 feet, more commonly in the wetter zone forests.

Zoothera mollissima (Blyth)
Plainbacked Mountain Thrush

West Pakistan, India east to Burma, western China, Sikang, Szechuan, Yunnan and northern Tonkin.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1706 : 1-8.

1738. **Zoothera mollissima whiteheadi** (Baker)

Oreocincla whiteheadi Baker, 1913, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **31** : 79. (Khagan Valley, Afridi Country, North-West Frontier Province of India.)

Oreocincla mollissima simlaensis Baker, 1924, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **2** : 164. (Simla, Punjab.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India from the Khagan Valley, NW.F.P. in Hazara east to Almora, Garhwal, and Nepal (where intergrades with the next form occur in west central Nepal) from 12,000 to 13,500 feet; wintering from 3300 to 8600 feet in subtropical dry and moist temperate forest.

1739. **Zoothera mollissima mollissima** (Blyth)

T.(urdus) mollissimus Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 188. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, and Assam in the hills, from 11,500 to 14,000 feet, wintering from 4500 to 10,000 feet; in forest clearings in pine, subtropical wet, and wet and moist temperate forest.

Zoothera dixoni (Seebohm)
Longtailed Mountain Thrush

The Himalayas from northern India east to Burma, Yunnan, Szechuan, and the northern Indochinese subregion.

Cf. Delacour, J., & Kinnear, N. B., 1930, Ibis: 579-581.

1740. **Zoothera dixoni** (Seebohm)

Geocichla dixoni Seebohm, 1881, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **5** : 161. (Himalayas, spp. from Nepal and Darjeeling.)

Range.—The Himalayas from H.P. east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam, from 7000 to 12,000 feet, descending lower to 4500 feet in winter (once, 500 feet Myitkyina Dist., Burma); in subtropical pine, wet, and wet and moist temperate forest.

Zoothera dauma (Latham)
White's, Golden, or Smallbilled, Mountain Thrush

A Palaearctic species breeding from western Siberia to Lake Baikal, the Amur River and the maritime provinces, Japan, the Riukiu Is., West Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Burma, the northern Indochinese subregion, Java, Bali, New Guinea, Australia and Tasmania. Vagrant in Europe; wintering in the Indochinese subregion and the Philippines.

1741. **Zoothera dauma dauma** (Latham)

Turdus Dauma Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1 : 362. (India = Kashmir.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India from Kashmir (Gulmarg, rare), Thandiani, the galis and Murree east to Almora, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Assam in the hills south of the Brahmaputra (Garo, Khasia, Cachar, Naga, Manipur), south to the Chin Hills, from 6000 to 12,000 feet. Winters down to 1000 feet or lower (Peshawar, and foothills below Ambala), into the plains of eastern India and East Pakistan, south to Orissa (Gurguria). Breeds in kharshu oak, silver fir and subtropical wet forest, wintering in evergreen, semi-evergreen and sal forest.

1742. **Zoothera dauma neilgherriensis** (Blyth)

O.(reocincla) neilgherriensis Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 141. (Neilgherries.)

Range.—Mysore in the Biligirirangan Hills, Coorg, Madras in the Nilgiris, Palnis, Nelliampathies, and southern ranges of Kerala, from 2000 feet up ; in sholas and heavy evergreen forest.

1743. **Zoothera dauma imbricata** Layard

Zoothera imbricata Layard, 1854, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **13** : 212. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the hill zone above 1500 feet; in evergreen forest.

1744. **Zoothera dauma aurea** (Holandre)

Turdus aureus Holandre, 1825, Faune dép. Moselle, Ann. de la Moselle : 60. (Metz.)

Range.—An east-Asian vagrant; record for Dibrugarh (Assam), 1905, winter. Four records for Burma.

Zoothera monticola Vigors
Large Longbilled Ground Thrush

The Himalayas from Kulu east to Assam, Burma and Tonkin.

1745. **Zoothera monticola monticola** Vigors

Zoothera monticola Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 172. (Himalayas = Simla-Almora dist.)

Zoothera monticola tenebricola Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 13. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Kulu east to Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Assam in the Dafla, Naga, Cachar, Khasia, Garo, Manipur and Lushai hills from 1000 feet (rarely) to 9000 feet; in dense subtropical wet, pine, wet and moist temperate forest.

Zoothera marginata Blyth
Lesser Longbilled Ground Thrush

Nepal east to Burma and the Indochinese subregion.

1746. **Zoothera marginata** Blyth

Z.(oothera) marginata Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 141. (Arracan.)

Zoothera marginata tenebrosa Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4 : 41. (Nichuguard, Naga Hills.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam in Lakhimpur and the hills south of the Brahmaputra (Naga, Manipur, Lushai). Breeding from 2500 to 7000 feet, wintering to the plains, at least in Assam; in dense evergreen, semi-evergreen, subtropical wet and pine forest.

Genus **TURDUS** Linnaeus

Turdus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 168. Type, by subsequent designation, *Turdus viscivorus* Linnaeus.

Arceuthornis Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entwick. Nat. Syst. : 93. Type, by original designation, *Turdus pilaris* Linnaeus.

Turdus dissimilis Blyth
Blackbreasted Thrush[1]

Assam east to Burma, Yunnan, and east Siberia, wintering south in Japan, Korea, south China and Tonkin.

[1] I include *hortulorum* Sclater in this species.

1747. **Turdus dissimilis dissimilis** Blyth

T.(urdus) dissimilis Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 144. (Lower Bengal.)

Range.—East Pakistan and India, in Hill Tippera and Assam in the Garo, Khasia, Cachar, Naga and Manipur hills. Breeding above 4000 feet in the Khasia, Cachar and Naga hills; wintering to the plains (Dibrugarh), in scrub jungle, forest roads, and tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Turdus unicolor Tickell
Tickell's Thrush

West Pakistan, India and Nepal.

1748. **Turdus unicolor** Tickell

T.(urdus) Unicolor T.(ickell), 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **2**: 577. (Bansígar in Borabhúm.)

Turdus unicolor subbicolor Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1: 12. (Mawphlang, Khasi Hills.)[1]

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India from Chitral, Murree, the galis, Kashmir Vale and surrounding hills, east to the Nepal Valley and possibly to Sikkim, from 4000 to 10,000 feet. Winters in the foothills of the Himalayas from the northwest to Assam in the Khasia Hills, south to Chota Nagpur, Orissa and the northern Eastern Ghats of Andhra; stragglers have been taken at Quetta, Dras in Ladakh, Jacobabad, Mt. Abu, Sambhar Lake, and Khandala. Wintering also to the plains in scrub, tropical moist deciduous, sal, subtropical pine and moist temperate forest.

Turdus albocinctus Royle
Whitecollared Blackbird

India, Nepal, southeast Tibet; straggler to north Burma.

1749. **Turdus albocinctus** Royle

Turdus Albicollis Royle, 1835, Ill. Bot. Himalayan Mountains **2** (1839), pl. 8, fig. 3. (Himalayas.), *nec Turdus albicollis* Vieillot.

T.(urdus) albocinctus Royle, 1840, Ill. Bot. Himalayan Mountains **1** (1839): lxxvii, lxxviii, applied to plate of *T. albicollis*, *nec Turdus albicollis* Vieillot. ('Hills' = Himalayas, restricted to Dehra Dun.)

This description is based on very freshly moulted, richly coloured birds taken on their fall migration, that can be matched by occasional migrants as far west as Mussoorie.

Range.—The Himalayas from the Duala Dhar in Kangra east to Garhwal, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and Assam in the Dafla and Naga hills, straggling in winter to North Lakhimpur, Cachar, Manipur and north Burma (Hukawng Valley), from 4700 to 12,000 feet; in subtropical pine, wet and moist temperate forest.

Turdus boulboul (Latham)
Greywinged Blackbird

West Pakistan, India, Nepal, Burma, Yunnan, Tonkin and Laos.

1750. **Turdus boulboul** (Latham)

Lanius boulboul Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1 : 80. (India = Darjeeling.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Thandiani and the galis of Murree, outer hills of Kashmir (scarce) east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, and probably the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra, and North Cachar, probably breeding in the hills south of the Brahmaputra, from 4500 to 9000 feet. Occasionally straggling in winter to the plains of the Punjab Salt Range, Nepal terai and Assam plains. In tropical thorn, sal, semi-evergreen, subtropical wet pine, and wet and moist temperate forest.

Turdus merula Linnaeus
Blackbird

Europe, north Africa, northern Middle East to Iran, Afghanistan Tadzhik and Kirghiz S.S.R., West Pakistan, India, west China from the Tian Shan and Tibet east to Yunnan, the northern Indochinese subregion and south China.

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1950, J.B.N.H.S. 49 : 50-51. (Races in India). Vaurie, C., 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1733 : 2-6. (Northern races).

1751. ?**Turdus merula intermedius** (Richmond)

Merula merula intermedia Richmond, 1896, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 18 : 585. (Aksu, Eastern Turkestan.)

Turdus merula brodkorbi Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52 : 67. (Farakar, Afghanistan.)

Range.—Afghanistan northeast to Tadzhikstan and the Tian Shan, possibly ranging in winter to West Pakistan, (Quetta, sight record, 1930, Whistler MSS., and Peshawar).

1752. **Turdus merula maximus** (Seebohm)

Merula maxima Seebohm, 1881, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **5** : 405. (Cashmere, restricted to Gulmerg.)

Turdus merula buddae R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46** : 98. (Gyangtse, Southern Tibet.)

Range.—West Pakistan in India in the Safed Koh (?), Hazara, Kashmir hills, Baltistan, Kangra (?), Garhwal (?), alpine Sikkim, Bhutan, and southeast Tibet. Breeds from 10,000 to 15,000 feet; winters in the same area, or perhaps on the northern slopes of the same range, in open rocky areas above tree line near dwarf juniper and rhododendron.

1753. **Turdus merula nigropileus** (Lafresnaye)

Merula nigropileus Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool. : 65. (Neilgherries, restricted, 1950, *tom. cit. supra* to Kalhatti, northern Nilgiri Plateau.)

Turdus simillimus mahrattensis Whistler & Kinnear, 1932, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 76. (Mahableshwar.)

Range.—Western Ghats from Gujarat (Panchmahals Dist., Cambay) south to Malabar (probably including Coorg), Mysore, Biligirirangan Hills and Bandipur, and the northern fringe of the Nilgiri Plateau, east in Andhra to the Nallamalai Hills (Farahabad) wandering in winter south as far as the Cardamom Hills and the Kerala ranges, from the plains to 7000 feet; in wet evergreen, and semi-evergreen forest.

1754. **Turdus merula spencei** Whistler & Kinnear

Turdus simillimus spencei Whistler & Kinnear, 1932, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 77. (Jeypore Agency.)

Range.—Eastern Ghats from southern M.P. (Bastar), Andhra, south to the Seshachalam Hills, apparently intergrading with the preceding form in the Nallamalai Hills; in evergreen sholas.

1755. **Turdus merula simillimus** Jerdon

Turdus simillimus Jerdon, 1839, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **10** : 253. (Neilgherries, restricted, 1950, *tom. cit. supra* to Avalanche, higher southern Nilgiri Plateau.)

Range.—Western Madras and western Mysore in the higher hills of the central and southern Nilgiri Plateau, the Brahmagiris, and south to the Palni Hills (where it intergrades with the next form), above 3000 feet; in evergreen sholas.

1756. **Turdus merula bourdilloni** (Seebohm)

Merula bourdilloni Seebohm, 1881, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. 5 : 251. (Travancore = Colathoorpolay Patnas, Travancore.)

Range.—Kerala in the southernmost section of the Western Ghats from the Palnis and Nelliampathies (where intergrades with the preceding form occur) south, above 3000 feet; in evergreen sholas.

1757. **Turdus merula kinnisii** (Kelaart)

Merula Kinnisii Kelaart *in* Blyth, 1851, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **20** : 177. (Newera Elia.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the hill zone above 4000 feet (down to 2500 feet, rarely); in wet evergreen and introduced pines.

Turdus rubrocanus Hodgson
Greyheaded Thrush

West Pakistan, India, Tibet east to west China in Yunnan, Sikang, Szechuan and Kansu.

1758. **Turdus rubrocanus rubrocanus** Hodgson

T.(urdus) rubrocanus Hodgson *in* Gray, 1844, Zool. Misc. : 83. (Nepal.) *nom. nud.*

Turdus rubrocanus 'Hodgs.' *in* Gray, 1846, Cat. Mamms. Bds. Nepal : 81. (Nepal.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Safed Koh on the Afghanistan-NW.F.P. boundary, Thandiani, the galis, hills about the Vale of Kashmir, Duala Dhar east to Tehri Garhwal and Nepal, Sikkim (?), Bhutan (?), straggler to Assam (specimens from Garo Hills, 'Assam' in the B.M.) and Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills. Breeding from 5000 to 10,000 feet; wintering down to 4000 feet. In subtropical pine and moist temperate forest.

1759. **Turdus rubrocanus gouldii** (Verreaux)

Merula Gouldii Verreaux, 1871, Nouv. Arch. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris **6** : 34. (Setchuan occidental = Paohing, eastern Sikang.)

Range.—A straggler to Nepal (once), head of Assam Valley (once), north Burma (once), common in SE. Tibet (winter). Baker's records, 'Fauna', 1924, **2** : 133 for the Khasia Hills and North Cachar cannot at present be substantiated by specimens. Occurs in similar biotope to the preceding form.

Turdus kessleri Przevalski
Kessler's Thrush

Eastern Tibet and west China in Sikang, Szechuan, Kansu and Kuku Nor.

1760. **Turdus kessleri** Przevalski

Turdus Kessleri Przevalski, 1876, Mongol. i Strana Tangut **2** : 62, pl. x. (Kansu.)

Range.—A straggler to Sikkim (Changu, 12,000 ft., 21 Dec. 1925), SE. Tibet (March, Ludlow, 1951, Ibis **93** : 561).

Turdus feai (Salvadori)
Fea's Thrush [1]

China, breeding north of Peiping, wintering irregularly south in Burma.

1761. **Turdus feai** (Salvadori)

Merula Feai Salvadori, 1887, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova (2) **5** : 514. (Mulayit Mt., Tenasserim.)

Turdus subpallidus Hume, 1888, Stray Feathers **11** : 132. (Eastern hills, Manipur.)

Range.—A rare winter visitant (between October and April) in Assam in the Khasia, North Cachar, Naga and Manipur hills, south to the Chin Hills, from 5000 to 7800 feet, presumably associated with winter flocks of *T. obscurus* which it resembles. Baker's records for nesting of this species in North Cachar and the Khasia Hills (1933, 'Nidification' **2** : 125-127) are not based on any specimens and, therefore, should be viewed as doubtful.

Turdus obscurus Gmelin
Dark Thrush

Breeds in southeast Siberia, Altai to Kamchatka and north Ussuriland, north China and Japan (Honshu), wintering in the Philippines, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, and eastern India.

Cf. Ticehurst, C. B., 1935, Ibis : 255. (Status of *subobscurus*).

1762. **Turdus obscurus** Gmelin

Turdus obscurus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. **1** : 816. (Siberia = Lake Baikal.)

Merula subobscurus Salvadori, 1889, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova (2) **7** : 413. (Karen Hills.)

[1] Baker, 1924, 'Fauna' **2** : 135-136, lists *Turdus pallidus* Gmelin as having been taken in Assam, but Ticehurst, 1939, Ibis : 350, points out that this record refers to *T. feai*.

Range.—A winter visitant in Assam in the Khasia, Cachar, Naga and Manipur hills, north Lakhimpur and the Subansiri area, from the plains to 9900 feet, in heavy forest. Straggler west in the Himalayas to Sikkim and Nepal, Belgaum (once), south Andaman Is.

Turdus ruficollis Pallas
Redthroated Thrush

Breeds in Siberia from the Yenesei to the Altai, Targabatai, Sayan Mts. and northwest Mongolia south to Turkestan, Transcaspia, Iran and Afghanistan, wintering in both Pakistans, India, and east to southeast Tibet and west China from Yunnan north to Kansu; casual visitor to Europe.

1763. **Turdus ruficollis atrogularis** Jarocki

Turdus atrogularis Jarocki, 1819, Spis. Ptaków Król. Warszawa: 14. (Poland.)

Range.—Winter migrant to West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, Sind, NW.F.P., Gilgit and Kashmir, east along the Himalayas to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Assam in the Dafla and Miri hills, plains, hills south of the Brahmaputra, Manipur, and East Pakistan. On passage in Chitral and Ladakh; may occur in hard weather into the plains where it has been recorded from the Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan, and M.P. From the plains to 12,500 feet; in forest, trees near cultivation, occasionally on stubble fields.

1764. **Turdus ruficollis ruficollis** Pallas

Turdus ruficollis Pallas, 1776, Reise Russ. Reichs 3: 694. (Dauria.)

Range.—Winter visitant in the eastern Himalayas, (a single hybrid with the preceding form recorded from Gilgit); Sikkim (uncommon), Bhutan (once) and Assam, commonly in the hills south of the Brahmaputra and at the head of the Valley and the Mishmi Hills. From the plains to 10,000 feet; on open ground, and in scrub, near cultivation.

Turdus naumanni Temminck
Dusky Thrush

A Palaearctic species breeding in Siberia from the Yenesei to the Gulf of Anadyr, south to Lake Baikal and Kamchatka and perhaps in Sakhalin, wintering in China, Japan, Korea, south to the northern Indochinese subregion; casual in Europe.

1765. **Turdus naumanni eunomus** Temminck

Turdus eunomus Temminck, 1831, Pl. Col. 5, livr. 87, pl. 514. (Japan.)

Range.—An occasional winter visitant to Burma, and Assam, Khasia and Cachar hills, Dibrugarh, Dafla Hills (once) west to Nepal (once), and West Pakistan in NW.F.P. (once), at all elevations, from the plains to 10,000 feet; in open fields and grassland.

Turdus pilaris Linnaeus
Fieldfare

A Palaearctic species breeding from Scandinavia east to eastern Siberia as far as the upper Amur, wintering south in Europe to north Africa and central Asia.

1766. **Turdus pilaris** Linnaeus

Turdus pilaris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 168. (in Europa=Sweden.)

Range.—A single specimen in the British Museum from Saharanpur, U.P., is the sole authentic record for this species within Indian limits, where it can only be regarded as a rare straggler.

Turdus iliacus Linnaeus [1]
Redwing

A Palaearctic species breeding from Iceland east to eastern Siberia, wintering in Europe, north Africa, the Caucasus, Iran, and Turkestan.

1767. **Turdus iliacus** Linnaeus

Turdus iliacus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, : 292. (Sweden.)

Range.—A few sight records for West Pakistan in the vicinity of Kohat, Drosh, so far unconfirmed by specimens.

Turdus viscivorus Linnaeus
Mistle Thrush

A Palaearctic species breeding in England, Europe, Scandinavia, east to Lake Baikal south to north Africa, northern Middle East, Iran, Afghanistan and the Himalayas, wintering somewhat to the south of its breeding range.

1768. **Turdus viscivorus bonapartei** Cabanis

T.(urdus) Bonapartei Cabanis, 1860, Jour. f. Orn. 8 : 183. (Himalayas.)

[1] *Turdus musicus, auctorum.*

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India from northern Baluchistan, NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit, Astor, Hazara, the hills around the Vale of Kashmir, east along the Himalayas to Kumaon and Nepal, from 7000 to 13,000 feet (occasionally to 6500 feet, Chitral); in fir, oak and juniper clumps in moist temperate forest. Winters to the plains of the Punjab irregularly, dependent on weather.

Family TROGLODYTIDAE: Wrens

Troglodytes troglodytes (Linnaeus)
Wren

An Holarctic species found from Iceland east across Europe and Asia to the Aleutian Islands, Alaska and northern North America, south to the Alps, north Africa, Cyprus, the Caucasus, Iran, West Pakistan, India, extreme northeast Burma, Japan, Korea and Formosa.

1769. **Troglodytes troglodytes magrathi** (Whitehead)

Anorthura magrathi Whitehead, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **21**: 19. (Safed Koh.)

Range.—Safed Koh on the Afghanistan-West Pakistan boundary in NW.F.P.

1770. **Troglodytes troglodytes neglectus** Brooks

Troglodytes neglectus Brooks, 1872, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **41**: 328. (Kashmir.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Chitral, Gilgit, Naltar Valley, Baltistan, Ladakh, Kashmir in the hills around the Vale, Duala Dhar, Kulu, Lahul, Sutlej Valley east to Garhwal, from 4000 feet (rarely, winter), usually 7500 to 13,000 feet; in moist and dry temperate forest, among boulders on open rocky ground and brambles.

1771. **Troglodytes troglodytes nipalensis** Blyth

Troglodytes nipalensis 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14**: 589. (Nepal.)

Anorthura tibetana Walton, 1905, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **15**: 93. (Khamba Jong, Tibet.)

Troglodytes troglodytes kinneari Biswas, 1955, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **75**: 87. (Thammu, Bhote Kosi Valley, Khumbu, Nepal.)

Range.—Tehri Garhwal, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan southern and southeast Tibet, Assam in the Dafla Hills,

from 7500 (6500 in Tibet north of the main range) to 15,000 feet; in wet, moist and dry temperate forest, usually in open patches with rock, dwarf fir and rhododendron.

Family CINCLIDAE: Dippers

Cinclus cinclus (Linnaeus)
Dipper

A Palaearctic species found in Europe and across Asia, Japan, Formosa, south to China, the Himalayas and north Africa.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1485 : 11-15.

1772. **Cinclus cinclus leucogaster** Bonaparte

Cinclus leucogaster 'Eversmann' = Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. 1 : 252. (West Siberia.)

Range.—A breeding form in Afghanistan; one record, July, 1880, Darel Valley, Gilgit, specimen in British Museum, (vagrant ?).

1773. **Cinclus cinclus cashmeriensis** Gould

Cinclus cashmeriensis Gould, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 494. (Kashmir.)

Range.—Kashmir (Lidar Valley, Sind Valley), Ladakh, Rupshu, Spiti, Lahul, breeding mostly north of the main range, wandering into West Pakistan in Astor, Gilgit and Baltistan, east to Sikkim and the adjacent areas of southern Tibet (where intermediates with the next form occur), from 11,000 to 16,000 feet, as low as 6600 feet in winter; on swift streams and occasional mountain lakes.

1774. **Cinclus cinclus przevalskii** Bianchi

Cinclus przewalskii Bianchi, 1905, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 15 : 91. (Den-chu, basin of the Yangtse-Kiang.)

Cinclus cinclus beicki Meise, 1928, Orn. Monatsb. 36 : 138. (Desen-laka, South Tatung Range.)

Range.—Bhutan and southeast Tibet above 9000 feet, on streams.

Cinclus pallasii Temminck
Brown Dipper

Transcaspia from Ferghana and Bokhara east through the Tian Shan and Pamirs, Afghanistan, the Himalayas of West Pakistan and India east to west China from Yunnan north to Szechuan, Fokien, Formosa, and east Siberia and Japan.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1751 : 16-17.
Greenway, J. C., & Vaurie, C., 1958, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, No. 89 : 6-8.

1775. **Cinclus pallasii tenuirostris** Bonaparte

Cinclus tenuirostris 'Gould' = Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. 1 : 252. (central Asia, hereby restricted to the Himalayas, Simla-Almora district.)

Cinclus pallasii kargasiensis Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 65. (Kargasi Pass, Afghanistan.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Safed Koh on the Afghanistan-NW.F.P. boundary east, Gilgit, Chitral, Baltistan, Kashmir, Ladakh, northern Punjab east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and the Chumbi Valley (where it intergrades with the next form), from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet; in rapid streams.

1776. **Cinclus pallasii dorjei** Kinnear

Cinclus pallasi dorjei Kinnear, 1937, Ibis : 263. (Sakden, E. Bhutan.)

Cinclus pallasii undina Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 12. (Bara Pani, Khasi Hills.)[1]

Range.—From the Chumbi Valley (where it intergrades with the preceding form) east through Bhutan, Assam, and southeast Tibet, from the foothills to 14,000 feet; on rapid streams.

Family PRUNELLIDAE: Accentors or 'Hedge-Sparrows'

Cf. Marien, D., 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1482 : 1-28.
Ripley, S. D., 1952, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 13 : 15, 35-6.
Vaurie, C., 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1751 : 17-25.

Genus **PRUNELLA** Vieillot

Prunella Vieillot, 1816, Analyse nouv. orn. : 43. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla modularis* Linnaeus.

Laiscopus Gloger, 1841, Handb. in Hilfsh. : 267. Type, by monotypy, *Sturnus collaris* Scopoli.

[1] Type examined.

Prunella collaris (Scopoli)
Alpine Accentor

Central Europe south to north Africa, east to Turkey, northern Iraq and Iran south of the Caspian, eastern Afghanistan, Kirghiz S.S.R., Tian Shan, the Himalayas of northern India and Nepal, Tibet and extreme north Burma east to eastern Siberia, western China, Korea and central Japan.

1777. **Prunella collaris rufilata** (Severtzov)

Accentor rufilatus Severtzov, 1879, Sapisti d. Turkest. **1** : 45. (Turkestan.)

Range.—A winter visitant on the Afghanistan-West Pakistan boundary, Safed Koh and Samana, NW.F.P., Gilgit and Astor, from 6000 to 12,000 feet; on open rocky slopes, often near water.

An Alpine Accentor is reported to breed at high elevations on the Safed Koh, and in Ladakh (Khardong Pass) and Baltistan (Satpura nullah), but specimens are lacking.

1778. **Prunella collaris whymperi** (Baker)

Laiscopus collaris whymperi Baker, 1915, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **35** : 61. (Garhwal.)

Range.—Barai Valley, Kishenganga, thence over the hills of Kashmir about the Vale, east along the Duala Dhar, Lahul, Chamba, Garhwal and Kumaon, from 11,000 to 16,500 feet descending in winter to 8000 feet in the Simla hills and Naini Tal area, U.P.; in open areas, near rocks and banks.

1779. **Prunella collaris nipalensis** (Blyth)

A.(ccentor) Nipalensis 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 958. (Kâchar region of Nepâl.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and southeast Tibet, from 12,000 to 15,000 feet (21,000 feet, slopes of Mt. Everest), descending to 9000 feet in winter, (Lachung Valley, 6500 to 8500 feet); on open rocky ground.

Prunella himalayana (Blyth)
Altai, or Rufousbreasted, Accentor

A breeding species in Mongolia and eastern Siberia from Altai, and Sayan to Khangai Mountains and Lake Baikal region, south to Turkestan, eastern Afghanistan, Tibet, and the Himalayas.

1780. **Prunella himalayana** (Blyth)

Accentor Himalayanus? Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 11 : 187. (Himalaya range.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from NW.F.P. (Samana), Gilgit, Kashmir, the outer Himalayan ranges, East Punjab, Kulu, east to Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling and Sikkim, from 5000 to 12,000 feet, occasionally as low as 3300 feet; flocking on rocky hillsides, edges of snow patches in kharsu oak facies in moist temperate forest.

Prunella rubeculoides (Horsfield & Moore)
Robin Accentor

The Himalayas of West Pakistan, India, Tibet and west China from Sikang and Kansu to east Kuku Nor and Shensi.

1781. **Prunella rubeculoides** (Horsfield & Moore)[1]

Accentor rubeculoides 'Hodgson' = Horsfield & Moore, 1854, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. 1 : 361. (Nepal.)

Prunella rubeculoides muraria R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 46 : 99. (Astor.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Astor, Deosai Plain, Baltistan, and Ladakh (not north of Sassir La) to Suru, Zaskar, Rupshu, Lahul, upper Spiti; Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and southern Tibet, wintering in the same area, rarely south of the main range in Baltistan, Rampur, Simla and hills above Mussoorie, from 9200 to 17,000 feet; on open bare ground.

Prunella strophiata (Blyth)
Rufousbreasted Accentor

Afghanistan, West Pakistan, India, north Burma, Tibet and west China from Yunnan to east Kuku Nor, Szechuan and Shensi.

1782. **Prunella strophiata jerdoni** (Brooks)

Accentor Jerdoni Brooks, 1872, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 41 : 327. (Kashmir.)

Prunella strophiatus sirotensis Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52 : 67. (Sirotai, Afghanistan.)

[1] Birds from the western part of the range described as *muraria* have a tendency to paler coloration, but this is a continuous cline accompanied by considerable colour variation among Sikkim examples, so that it would seem wiser not to recognize two subspecies.

Range.—West Pakistan and India from the Afghanistan boundary, Safed Koh, and south Waziristan, Gilgit, Khagan Valley and Deosai Plain, Kishenganga, Shingo-Shiggar watershed, Baltistan, to the main Himalayan range to Rampur, Garhwal and Kumaon; also in the Pir Panjal and Kishtwar, from 9000 to 13,500 feet. Wintering as low as 4500 feet round hill stations in NW.F.P., Samana Plain, H.P., U.P., Simla, Dharmsala, Mussoorie, and western Nepal; in moist and dry temperate forest, semi-cultivation and edges of gardens.

1783. **Prunella strophiata strophiata** (Blyth)

A.(ccentor) strophiatus 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12**: 959. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal (birds from eastern Kumaon and western Nepal show intergrading towards the preceding form); Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southern Tibet and northern Burma from 11,500 to 15,500 feet, descending in winter as low as 4300 feet, and straggling west to Mussoorie; in subtropical pine and wet, wet and moist temperate forest.

Prunella fulvescens (Severtzov)
Brown Accentor

Afghanistan, Russian Pamirs to Issyk-kul, Tian Shan, Altai to eastern Mongolia east to the Baikal region, south to the Himalayas and west China, Sikang and Kansu.

1784. **Prunella fulvescens fulvescens** (Severtzov)

Accentor fulvescens Severtzov, 1872, Vertik. Turkest. Zhivotn.: 66, 132. (Turkestan.)

Range.—Breeds in east Ladakh from the Sassir La to the Tso Moriri Lake, west to the Shyok Valley, wintering in the Indus Valley in Ladakh and into West Pakistan in Chitral, Gilgit, Hunza, Astor, Baltistan, from 10,000 to 17,000 feet, in winter to 4000 feet (Chitral), on rocky, furze-covered hillsides.

1785. **Prunella fulvescens suschkini** Collin & Hartert

Prunella fulvescens suschkini Collin & Hartert, 1927, Novit. Zool. **34**: 52. New name for *Prunella fulvescens tibetana* Sushkin, *nec Accentor collaris tibetanus* Bianchi.

Prunella fulvescens tibetana Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. **38**: 53. (Khambagjong, Tibet.)

Range.—Nepal (Jomosum, 9200 feet, Rand & Fleming, 1957, *tom. cit.*: 183), Sikkim? (one specimen, B.M. labelled 'Sikkim') south and southeast Tibet (presumably not occurring south of the main range), from 7000 to 14,000 feet; in wet, moist and dry temperate forest. Intergrades with the preceding form in western and southwestern Tibet (Gartok, western Gyantse).

Prunella atrogularis (Brandt)
Blackthroated Accentor

Northern Urals and southern Siberian S.S.R. from Karabil and Bokhara east to northern Tian Shan, Ala Shan, and Lake Zaisan, south to Afghanistan, northern India and Chinese Turkestan.

1786. **Prunella atrogularis huttoni** (Moore)

Accentor huttoni Moore, 1854, *in* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. **1**: 360, new name for *A. atrogularis* Hutton, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18**: 811. (Simla.), *nec A. atrogularis* Brandt, 1844.

Range.—A winter visitor to West Pakistan and India in northern Baluchistan, NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit, Baltistan, Kashmir, along the outer Himalayan range to western East Punjab and U.P., Dehra Dun and Jhang, from the foothills and Punjab plain to 6000 feet; in dense scrub, grass tussocks ('sarpat'), gardens and subtropical dry and moist temperate forest [Baker, 1933, 'Nidification' **2**: 168, records four nests of this species from Tibet, but specimens are lacking].

1787. **Prunella atrogularis atrogularis** (Brandt)

Accentor atragularis (*sic*) Brandt, 1844, Bull. Phys. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb. **2**, col. 140. (Semipalatinsk.)

Range.—A straggler to NW. India [Gilgit once (1879, Biddulph), Jhang (1919, Whistler), Jhelum once (1926, Waite), Bahawalpur (1939, Sálim Ali)].

Prunella immaculata (Hodgson)
Maroonbacked Accentor

Nepal east to southeast Tibet, northeast Burma, Yunnan and Szechuan.

1788. **Prunella immaculata** (Hodgson)

Acc.(entor) immaculatus Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 34. (central and northern regions of the Hills, Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra, and southeast Tibet, from 6000 feet (winter) to 15,000 feet; in subtropical wet, wet, moist and dry temperate forest. [Baker's record of a nest from Ladakh, 1933, 'Nidification' **2** : 166, seems to represent a misidentification.]

Family PARIDAE : Titmice

Subfamily PARINAE : True Titmice

Genus **MELANOCHLORA** Lesson

Melanochlora Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. **2** : 42. Type, by subsequent designation, *Melanochlora sumatrana* Lesson.

Melanochlora sultanea (Hodgson)
Sultan Tit

Nepal, northeastern India, Burma, the Indochinese subregion, Malaya and Sumatra.

1789. **Melanochlora sultanea sultanea** (Hodgson)

Parus sultaneus Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. **2** (1) : 31. (central and northern regions of the Hills, Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, from the plains to 2000 feet (rarely to 4800 feet); in tropical wet evergreen, semi-evergreen, moist deciduous, sal, and subtropical wet and pine forest.

Genus **PARUS** Linnaeus

Parus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 189. Type, by subsequent designation, *Parus major* Linnaeus.

Lophophanes Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Nat. Syst. : 92. Type, by original designation, *Parus cristatus* Linnaeus.

Sylviparus Burton, 1835, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 153. Type, by monotypy, *Sylviparus modestus* Burton.

Machlolophus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein. **1** : 91. Type, by subsequent designation, *Parus spilonotus* Bonaparte.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1459 : 1-66.

Parus major Linnaeus
Grey Tit, or Great Titmouse

A Palaearctic species found throughout Europe, north Africa, Middle East and Asia to Japan and the Riu Kiu Is., south in the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

Cf. Whistler, H., & Kinnear, N. B., 1936, J.B.N.H.S. **35** : 517-519.
de Schauensee, R. M., 1946, Notulae Naturae, Philadelphia, No. 169 : 1-9.
Delacour, J., et Vaurie, C., 1950, L'Oiseau **20** : 91-121.

1790. **Parus major ziaratensis** Whistler

Parus major ziaratensis Whistler, 1929, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **50** : 7. (Ziarat, Baluchistan.)

Range.—Baluchistan in the Khagan Valley, Ziarat and Kalhuttz, from 8000 to 12,000 feet; in alpine and dry temperate forest.

1791. **Parus major decolorans** Koelz

Parus major decolorans Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 62. (Jalalabad, Afghanistan.)

Range.—Afghanistan-NW.F.P. boundary in the Safed Koh area, above 8000 feet; in dry temperate forest.

1792. **Parus major caschmirensis** Hartert

Parus major caschmirensis Hartert, 1905, Vög. pal. Fauna **1** : 345. (Gilgit.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Chitral, Gilgit, Kashmir, Baltistan, Ladakh south to Kangra, Kulu and Lahul (intergrading with the next form in H.P.), Garhwal and northern U.P. as far as Kumaon, from 3500 to 9000 feet; in wet, moist and dry temperate forest, semi-cultivation and gardens.

1793. **Parus major nipalensis** Hodgson

Parus Nipalensis Hodgson, 1837, Ind. Rev. **2** (1) : 31. (Nepal.)
Parus major planorum Hartert, 1905, Novit. Zool. **12** : 499. (South Punjab.)

Range.—South of the range of the preceding form and intergrading in an area from the southern East Punjab to Kumaon, east in Nepal, U.P., Bihar, Darjeeling, Bengal, Bhutan duars, western and central Assam and East Pakistan, from the plains to 6000 feet; in tropical semi-evergreen, moist and dry deciduous, sal and subtropical wet and pine forest.

1794. **Parus major stupae** Koelz

Parus major stupae Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52**: 61. (Sanchi, Bhopal.)

Range.—India south of the preceding form, from Saurashtra and Gujarat east to Mount Abu, southern Rajasthan, M.P. and Orissa, south in the Peninsula in the Western Ghats and Deccan to Mysore, and Madras, more common in the western areas, apparently unknown north of the Nallamalai Hills in Andhra. From the foothills to 3500, occasionally to 6000 feet; in tropical dry and moist deciduous, edges of tropical semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest, and cultivation.

1795. **Parus major mahrattarum** Hartert

Parus major mahrattarum Hartert, 1905, Novit. Zool. **12**: 499. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Kerala and Ceylon from the lowlands, uncommonly to 7000 feet; in cultivated areas, open light deciduous and secondary growth, edges of tropical evergreen and wet temperate forest.

1796. **Parus major vauriei** Ripley

Parus major vauriei Ripley, 1950, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 1: 2. (Chabua, Northeastern Assam.)

Range.—Eastern Assam in Lakhimpur District and the adjacent foothills of the Mishmi and Patkoi hills, from the plains to 3000 feet; in tropical wet deciduous and sal forest.

1797. **Parus major tibetanus** Hartert

Parus major tibetanus Hartert, 1905, Vög. pal. Fauna **1**: 346. (Chaksam in Tsangpo Valley, Tibet.)

Range.—Eastern and southern Tibet south to Chumbi Valley, Sikkim, from 9000 to 11,000 feet; in dry temperate forest and thickets along river banks.

Parus nuchalis Jerdon
Whitewinged, or Whitenaped, Black Tit

India.

1798. **Parus nuchalis** Jerdon

Parus nuchalis Jerdon, 1844, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **13** : 131. (Eastern Ghauts.)

Range.—Kutch, Rajasthan (Marot, Sambhar, Ajmer, Nasirabad, Jhalawar, Pali), Gujarat (Palanpur), Andhra (Ghats west of Nellore), Mysore (Bangalore and Biligirirangan Hills). Patchily distributed, apparently replacing the preceding species, from the plains to 2000 feet; in tropical thorn forest.

Parus monticolus Vigors
Greenbacked Tit

West Pakistan, India, Nepal to north Burma, western China in Yunnan, Szechuan and Kansu, and Formosa.

1799. **Parus monticolus monticolus** Vigors [1]

Parus monticolus Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 22. (Himalayan Mountains = Simla.)

Parus monticolus lepcharum R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46** : 97. (Gangtok, Sikkim.)

Range.—The Himalayas of Pakistan and India from the Murree hills north to the Kishenganga Valley, sparingly to the hills on the north border of the Vale of Kashmir, more common in the southern hills, east through Chamba, Kangra, Kulu and Simla to Almora, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, and Assam in the hills, from 4000 to 11,500 feet. Occasionally descending in winter to the edges of the plains [Peshawar; West Punjab (Rawalpindi, Gujranwala); Bhutan duars]; in subtropical pine, dry, wet, and moist temperate forest and in cultivation and gardens.

Parus cyanus Pallas
Blue Tit

Central U.S.S.R. east across Siberia to Altai, Transbaikalia and northern Mongolia, south to the Tian Shan, Kunlun Shan, Kirghiz Mts. and northeastern Afghanistan.

[1] Vaurie, C., 1950, *tom. cit.* : 36, has attempted to revive Meinertzhagen's race, but I feel if birds in similar states of plumage are compared there is no appreciable difference between the populations of the western and eastern Himalayas.

1800. **Parus (cyanus) flavipectus** Severtzov

Parus flavipectus Severtzov, 1872, Vertik. Turkest. Zhivotn. : 133. (Turkestan, probably Ferghana, *vide* Vaurie, 1957, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1833 : 15.)

Range.—Recorded from Chitral in dry temperate forest at 10,000 feet. Fulton (1904, J.B.N.H.S. **16** : 47) identified his specimens as *tianshanicus* Menzbier, but according to Vaurie (1957, *tom. cit.* : 7) they belong with *flavipectus*.

Parus palustris Linnaeus
Marsh Tit

A Palaearctic species found in Europe south to the Balkans, U.S.S.R. from the Caucasus north and east across Siberia to northern Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea, and Sakhalin and the Kurile Is.

1801. **? Parus palustris hypermelas** (Berezovski & Bianchi)

Poecile hypermelaena Berezovski & Bianchi, 1891, Aves Exped. Potanini : 112, pl. 2, fig. 2. (Shensi and the border of Kansu.)

Range.—Found in Burma on Mount Victoria and Kanpetlet, Chin Hills. May occur in the Lushai or adjacent southeast Manipur hills. [1]

This form is called *poecilopsis* (Sharpe) by Baker, 1922, 1930, 'Fauna' **1** : 82, **8** : 597, a name synonymized with *P. p. dejeani* Oustalet by Hartert & Steinbacher, 1933, Vög. pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsband (2) : 190.

Parus melanolophus Vigors
Crested Black Tit

Northeast Afghanistan, West Pakistan and India.

1802. **Parus melanolophus** Vigors

Parus melanolophus Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 23. (Himalayan Mountains = Simla-Almora dist.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from the Safed Koh, Chitral, Gilgit, Baltistan, hills surrounding the Kashmir Valley and south of the main range, through Kishtwar, Chamba and the Duala Dhar to Kulu, Lahul, Simla hills, Garhwal and Kumaon, from 6500 to 12,000 feet, descending in winter as low as 4000 feet; in subtropical pine, dry, moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

[1] Baker's record of *Parus p. korejewi* Zarudny & Härms from Baluchistan and Afghanistan seems to be without foundation, *vide* Whistler, H., 1944, J.B.N.H.S. 44 : 516.

Parus ater Linnaeus
Coal Tit

A Palaearctic species found in Europe, north Africa and Asia east to Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Japan, China, east to Fukien and Formosa and south to Iran.

1803. **Parus ater aemodius** Hodgson

P.(arus) aemodius Hodgson, 1844, *in* Blyth, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 943. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas from west central Nepal, upper valley of the Kali Gandak River, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, and presumably in the higher hills of Assam north of the Brahmaputra, from 8800 to 12,600 feet; in moist temperate and alpine forest.

Parus rubidiventris Blyth
Rufousbellied Crested Tit

Northeast Afghanistan, West Pakistan, India, Nepal east to northern Burma and west China in Yunnan, Szechuan, Kansu and Shensi.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1459 : 41-47.

1804. **Parus rubidiventris rufonuchalis** Blyth

Parus rufonuchalis Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18** : 810. (range beyond Simla.)

Parus rufonuchalis blanchardi Meinertzhagen, 1938, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **58** : 95. (N.W. side of Gardez Forest, Afghanistan.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from northeast Baluchistan, Safed Koh, Chitral, Darel, Gilgit, Astor, Baltistan, ranges around the Kashmir Valley, Kulu, Koti, Lahul, Chamba east to Bashahr, from 8500 to 12,000 feet, occasionally in winter as low as 4000 feet; rare straggler in January to Rawalpindi, in December to west central Nepal (Rand & Fleming, 1957, *tom. cit.* : 116), in subtropical dry, moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

1805. **Parus rubidiventris rubidiventris** Blyth

P.(arus) rubidiventris Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 445. (Nepal and Sikkim, hereby restricted to Kathmandu Valley.)

Range.—Tehri Garhwal (Bhujeka, Diar, Jagora), Garhwal east to Kumaon and Nepal [perhaps intergrading with the previous form in the western part of the range (?)], from

8000 to 13,000 feet; in moist, dry temperate and alpine forest. Eastern limits obscure; specimen from 'Darjheeling' (Elwes) in the B.M.

1806. **Parus rubidiventris beavani** (Jerdon)

Lophophanes Beavani 'Blyth' = Jerdon, 1863, Bds. India **2**: 275. (Mount Tonglo, Sikhim.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, east of the Arun Kosi drainage system, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, presumably the higher hills of Assam north of the Brahmaputra, from 9000 to 14,000 feet; in moist, dry temperate alpine forest and rhododendron scrub above tree line.

Parus dichrous Hodgson
Brown Crested Tit

The Himalayas in India and Nepal east to north Burma, and west China in Yunnan, Szechuan, and Kansu.

1807. **Parus dichrous kangrae** (Whistler)

Lophophanes dichrous kangrae Whistler, 1932, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **53**: 20. (Koti State, near Simla.)

Range.—Kashmir (Adams) and the western Himalayas of West Pakistan and India from the Duala Dhar to Naini Tal, from 8000 to 11,000 feet; in moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

1808. **Parus dichrous dichrous** Hodgson

P.(arus) dichrous Hodgson, 1844, *in* Blyth, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13**: 943. (Nepal, restricted to the high altitude areas of north central Nepal by Biswas, 1955, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **75**: 88.)

Parus dichrous izzardi Biswas, 1955, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **75**: 88. (Thammu, Bhote Kosi Valley, Khumbu, Nepal.)

Range.—West central Nepal east to Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, Assam in the Aka Hills and probably other hills north of the Brahmaputra, from 9000 to 12,500 feet; in moist and dry temperate and alpine forest and rhododendron scrub.

Parus xanthogenys Vigors
Blackspotted Yellow Tit

West Pakistan, India, Nepal to Burma, Yunnan and the Indochinese subregion.

Cf. Whistler, H., & Kinnear, N. B., 1932, J.B.N.H.S. **35**: 519-521.
Vaurie, C., 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1459: 37-41.

1809. **Parus xanthogenys xanthogenys** Vigors

Parus xanthogenys Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 23. (Himalayan Mountains, restricted to Murree by Baker, 1923, Handlist : 9.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from the Murree ridge, the outer Himalayas from Chamba and Dalhousie to Nepal at least to the Arun Kosi drainage system, from 2000 feet (Salt Range) or 1000 feet (Nepal) in winter up to 4000 to 7000 feet ; in subtropical wet, pine, dry and wet temperate forest, pine and oak groves, and edges of cultivation.

1810. **Parus xanthogenys aplonotus** Blyth

P.(arus) aplonotus Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 444. (Mountains of central India, restricted to Chaibasa Singhbhum, by Whistler & Kinnear, 1932, *tom. cit.* : 520.)

Range.—Peninsular India south of the Gangetic Plain from Rajasthan (Mt. Abu) and Gujarat east in Baroda, M.P. to Bihar (Parasnath Hill), south to Mahableshwar and the Eastern Ghats, and Andhra to the Krishna River, from the plains to 4000 feet ; in tropical dry deciduous and subtropical wet forest.

1811. **Parus xanthogenys travancoreensis** (Whistler & Kinnear)

Machlolophus xanthogenys travancoreensis Whistler & Kinnear, 1932, J.B.N.H.S. **35** : 520. (Mynall, Travancore.)

Machlolophus xanthogenys xanthonotus Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 63. (Londa, Bombay Presidency.)

Range.—Hills of southwest India from southern Bombay (where it intergrades with the preceding form in the region from Goa to Mahableshwar) south in Coorg, Wynaad, western Mysore, western Madras, and Kerala, from 3000 to 6000 feet; in tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen, and subtropical wet and wet temperate forest.

1812. **Parus xanthogenys spilonotus** Bonaparte

P.(arus) spilonotus ' Blyth ' = Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. **1** : 228, new name for *P. xanthogenys* Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 444, *nec P. xanthogenys* Vigors, *supra*. (Himalaya, restricted to N. Cachar by Baker, 1922, ' Fauna ' **1** : 89.)

Range.—Extreme east Nepal in Ilam District, (Mai, Stevens), Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam in the Miri, Khasia, Cachar, Naga and Manipur hills, from 4700 (winter) to

8000 feet; (Sikkim, Changu, 12,050 feet, Meinertzhagen); in subtropical wet, pine and wet temperate forest biotope, scrub, gardens and cultivated areas.

Parus modestus (Burton)
Yellowbrowed Tit

The Himalayas from Kashmir east to Burma, the Indochinese subregion and west China in Yunnan, Szechuan and Fukien.

1813. **Parus modestus simlaensis** (Baker)

Sylviparus modestus simlaensis Baker, 1917, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **38**: 8. (Simla.)

Range.—The northwest Himalayas in Ladakh (Leh) and southeast Kashmir, H.P. and East Punjab from Chamba through Simla, normally from 6000 to 11,500 feet, descending lower rarely in winter; in alpine scrub and heavy subtropical pine and moist temperate forest.

1814. **Parus modestus modestus** (Burton)

Sylviparus modestus Burton, 1836 (1835), Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 154. (apud Montes Himalayensis = Nepal *vide* Baker, 1920, Handlist: 8.)

Sylviparus saturatior Rippon, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **16**: 87. (Mt. Victoria.)

Range.—Garhwal, Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam in the Abor, Khasia, Cachar, Naga and Manipur hills south to the Chin Hills of Burma, and SE. Tibet, from 6000 to 8500 feet; in subtropical pine, wet and moist temperate forest biotope. (Jerdon, 1863, Bds. India **2**: 267, records a specimen of this form from Ajanta in Aurangabad Dist., Bombay.)

Subfamily REMIZINAE: Penduline Titmice

Genus **CEPHALOPYRUS** Bonaparte

Cephalopyrus Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris **38**: 62. Type, by monotypy, *Aegithalus flammiceps* Burton.

Cephalopyrus flammiceps (Burton)
Firecapped Tit

Afghanistan (straggler), West Pakistan and India east to west China in Yunnan and Szechuan.

1815. **Cephalopyrus flammiceps flammiceps** (Burton)

Aegitalus (*sic*) *flammiceps* Burton, 1836 (1835), Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 153. (apud Montes Himalayensis, restricted to Mussoorie by Whistler, 1924, *tom. cit.* : 15.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Gilgit, Murree hills, Baltistan, Kashmir east to Dehra Dun ; on passage at lower elevations in Ladakh, Spiti, Lahul ; straggler to Ambala and Garhwal ; irregular winter visitant in U.P., Rajasthan, M.P. (Gwalior, Nagpur, Saugor, Raipur, Surguja). Found in the breeding season from 7000 to 11,000 feet in subtropical pine, moist and dry temperate forest ; in winter in semi-cultivated groves and tropical dry deciduous and evergreen forest.

1816. **Cephalopyrus flammiceps olivaceus** Rothschild

Cephalopyrus flammiceps olivaceus Rothschild, 1923, Novit. Zool. **30** : 263. (Vicinity of Tengyueh.)

Cephalopyrus flammiceps saturatus Whistler, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **45** : 15. (Native Sikkim.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, in winter to the terai, Duars, southeast Tibet, and Assam (Goalpara, specimen in Y.P.M.). Breeding from 6500 feet up to unknown altitude ; wintering to the plains in evergreen, deciduous, subtropical pine and temperate forest.

Genus **REMIZ** Jarocki

Remiz Jarocki, 1819, Spis. Ptaków Król. Warszawa : 21. Type, by subsequent designation, *Parus pendulinus* Cuvier = *Motacilla Pendulinus* Linnaeus.

Remiz pendulinus (Linnaeus)
Penduline Tit

Europe except western France, Denmark and U.K., east to Caucasus and Siberia, Iran, Transcaspia, Afghanistan, Tadzhik S.S.R., Tian Shan, Altai to Lake Baikal ; Manchuria, Korea and eastern China.

Cf. Dementiev, G. P., 1935, L'Oiseau **5** : 82-85.
Vaurie, C., 1957, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1853 : 4-6.

1817. **Remiz (pendulinus) coronatus** (Severtzov)

Aegithalus coronatus Severtzov, 1872, Vertik. Turkest. Zhivotn. : 136, pl. 9, fig. 3. (Khodzhent, Turkestan.)

Range.—West Pakistan in NW.F.P. (? breeding, Changchenmo, 14,800 feet, June, Meinertzhagen), on passage and/or wintering in Peshawar and Kohat, Punjab (Jhelum,

Shahpur, Lahore), Bahawalpur, upper Sind (Ruck); may occur in Baluchistan on passage; from the plains into the hills in winter, in tropical dry deciduous and thorn forest, tamarisk and acacia scrub, subtropical dry, dry temperate and alpine forest.

Subfamily AEGITHALINAE: Longtailed Titmice

Genus **AEGITHALOS** Hermann

Aegithalos Hermann, 1804, Obs. Zool.: 214. Type, by monotypy, *Pipra? europaea* Hermann = *Parus caudatus* Linnaeus.

AEgithaliscus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein. 1: 90. Type, by original designation, *Parus erythrocephalus* Vigors = *Psaltria concinna* Gould.

Aegithalos concinnus Gould
Redheaded Tit

West Pakistan, India, Nepal east to Burma, the Indochinese subregion and west and south China and Formosa.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1950, *tom. cit.*: 65-66.
Rand, A. L., & Fleming, R. L., 1957, Fieldiana, Zoology, **41**: 117.

1818. **Aegithalos concinnus iredalei** (Baker)

AEgithaliscus concinna iredalei Baker, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **41**: 8, new name for *Parus erythrocephalus* Vigors, 1831, *nec P. erythrocephalus* Linnaeus. (Himalayas, restricted to Simla.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from northeast Baluchistan, Hazara and the Murree hills east to Kumaon, from 4000 to 8000 feet; in subtropical pine, dry and wet, moist and dry temperate forest.

1819. **Aegithalos concinnus rubricapillus** (Ticehurst) [1]

AEgithaliscus concinna rubricapillus Ticehurst, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46**: 22. (Sikkim.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam in the hills north of the Brahmaputra east to the Mishmi Hills, from 3000 to 8000 feet; in subtropical wet and wet temperate forest.

[1] Rand & Fleming, 1957, *tom. cit.*: 117 agree with me (1950, J.B.N.H.S. **49**: 407-408), in recognizing this race *contra* Vaurie, 1957, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1853: 16.

1820. **Aegithalos concinnus manipurensis** (Hume)

AE.(githaliscus) manipurensis Hume, 1888, Stray Feathers 11 : 254. (Eastern hills, Manipur.)

Range.—Assam in the hills south of the Brahmaputra, Khasia, Cachar, Naga, Manipur and Lushai hills from 4000 to 9000 feet; in subtropical wet, pine and moist temperate forest.

Aegithalos leucogenys (Moore)
Whitecheeked Tit

Afghanistan, West Pakistan, and northwest India.

1821. **Aegithalos leucogenys** (Moore)

Orites leucogenys Moore, 1854, *in* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. 1 : 374. ('woods above Balu Chughur' = Bharowal above Bala Chaquar Serai, northeast Afghanistan *vide* Whistler, 1944, J.B.N.H.S. 44 : 516.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, Ziarat, Chauter (Loralai) to Fort Sandeman, upper Kurram Valley, Samana. In winter to Miranzai and Samilzai valleys, Mianwali, Attock (Kala Chitta), valleys of lower Chitral, Gilgit, Baltistan (Haramosh, February), Kashmir, Sind Valley (Kangan, March). From 1000 feet (winter) to 12,000 feet (Chitral); in moist and dry temperate and alpine forest and open juniper and ilex scrub on hillsides.

Aegithalos niveogularis (Gould)
Whitethroated Tit

West Pakistan and northwest India.

Cf. Bates, R. S. P., & Lowther, E. H. N., 1952, Breeding Bds. Kashmir : 29-30.

1822. **Aegithalos niveogularis** (Gould)

Acanthiparus niveogularis Gould, 1855, Bds. Asia 2 (7), pl. 67. (North India, restricted to northern Punjab by Vaurie, 1957, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1853 : 20.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Chitral (?), Kashmir ranges, Khagan Valley, Duala Dhar, Kulu and Simla hills to the Dhauli Valley, Garhwal, from 6000 to 12,000 feet, straggling to 4800 feet in winter; in subtropical pine, wet and dry temperate and alpine forest and scrub in clearings.

Aegithalos iouschistos (Hodgson)
Rufousfronted Tit

Nepal, India, and southeast Tibet.

1823. **Aegithalos iouschistos iouschistos** (Hodgson)

P.(arus) iouschistos Hodgson, 1844, *in* Blyth, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 943. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal (west at least to Okhaldhunga Dist.), Sikkim, Bhutan and southeast Tibet east to the bend of the Tsangpo River, from 9000 to 12,200 feet ; in moist and dry temperate and alpine forest, rhododendron scrub and low bushes. May occur in the higher ranges of the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra River.

Family SITTIDAE : Nuthatches and Wall Creepers

Subfamily SITTINAE

Genus **SITTA** Linnaeus

Sitta Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 115. Type, by monotypy, *Sitta europaea* Linnaeus.

Sitta europaea Linnaeus
Common Nuthatch

A Palaearctic species found in Europe, northwest Africa, northern Asia south to the northern Indochinese subregion.

Cf. Whistler, H., & Kinnear, N. B., 1936, J.B.N.H.S. **35** : 521-522.
Deignan, H. G., 1945, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., No. 186 : 315-317.
Vaurie, C., 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1472 : 2-9.
Voous, K. H., & Van Marle, J. G., 1953, Ardea **41**, Extra No. : 1-68.

1824. **Sitta europaea cashmirensis** Brooks

Sitta Cashmirensis Brooks, 1871, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal : 209. (Kashmir.)

Sitta hariabica 'Wardlaw-Ramsay'=Whistler, 1944, J.B.N.H.S. **44** : 517. (Byan Khel and Peiwar Kotal, Afghanistan-NW.F.P. border.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from the Zhob Valley in northeast Baluchistan, Peiwar Spur, Safed Koh, Chitral, Dir, Khagan Valley east in Kashmir, Kishenganga, Lolab, Sind and Lidar valleys, Kaj Nag and Pir Panjal, from 6000 to 11,000 feet ; in dry temperate and alpine forest. (Sight records in the Murree hills and Jhelum require confirmation as to race.)

1825. **Sitta europaea montium** La Touche

S.(itta) montium La Touche, 1899, Ibis : 404. (Kuatun.)

Sitta (europaea) tibetosinensis Kleinschmidt & Weigold, 1922,

Abh. zool. Mus. Dresden **15** : 10. (Samando, Sëurong, Atentsze.)

Sitta europaea konyboensis (*sic*) Kinnear, 1940, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **60** : 57, corrected to *kongboensis*, 1940, *ibid.* : 74. (Molo, S.E. Tibet.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet in Pome and the lower Tsangpo Valley from 4800 to 11,000 feet; in subtropical pine, dry, moist and dry temperate forest.

1826. **Sitta europaea nagaensis** Godwin-Austen

Sitta nagaensis Godwin-Austen, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 44. (Naga Hills, N.E. Frontier, Bengal.)

Range.—Assam from Hungrum Peak, North Cachar, Naga Hills, south in Manipur, presumably in the Lushai Hills, to the Chin Hills and Mount Victoria, from 4500 to 8500 feet, apparently altitudinally separated from *Sitta castanea koelzi*; in secondary scrub, subtropical wet, pine and dry forest.

Sitta castanea Lesson
Chestnutbellied Nuthatch

Lowlands and foothills of the Himalayas and lower hills of the peninsula in India and East Pakistan east to Burma and the Indochinese subregion ; straggler in West Pakistan.

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1959, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 42 : 1-11.

1827. **Sitta castanea almorae** Kinnear & Whistler

S.(itta) castaneoventris almorae Kinnear & Whistler, 1930, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **51** : 27. (Valley of Ramganga between Almora and Pethora.)

Range.—Lower ranges of the Indian Himalayas in Garhwal and Kumaon east to east-central Nepal where it intergrades with the next form, from the edge of the plains and terai in winter up to 6000 feet; in sal, subtropical wet and pine forest.

1828. **Sitta castanea cinnamoventris** Blyth

Sitta cinnamoventris Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 459. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam in the hills north of the Brahmaputra to Rhotung, Abor Hills, and south in the Garo, Khasia, Manipur, Lushai hills and the hills of East Pakistan, from the edge of the

plains (stragglers recorded from Dibrugarh and Hylakandy), to 4500 feet (occasionally 5000 feet); in tropical wet evergreen, semi-evergreen, sal, subtropical wet and pine forest.

1829. **Sitta castanea koelzi** Vaurie

Sitta europaea koelzi Vaurie, 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1472 : 5. (Patkai Hills, Assam-Burma border.)

Range.—Not completely defined. Specimens taken without altitude data in Patkoi Hills and North Cachar (Mahur and Guilang); also occurs in the Naga Hills at lower altitudes than *Sitta europaea nagaensis* from the edge of the plains to at least 4500 feet; in scrub and cut-over deciduous and semi-evergreen jungle.

1830. **Sitta castanea castanea** Lesson

Sitta castanea Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Orn.: 316. (Bengale.)

Range.—The Gangetic plain from Ambala and Gurgaon to Nadia and the 24-Parganas; a zone across central India from Dungarpur and the Akrani to the Rajmahal Hills and Singhbhum; Bastar, eastern Hyderabad (in Andhra), the Wynaad, extreme south Mysore and the Biligirirangan Hills, Palghat Hills; (stragglers have been taken in West Pakistan in Upper Sind [1905] [1] and in East Punjab at Ferozepur [1912]), from the plains to 3500 feet; in mango topes, roadside trees, gardens, and thin tropical dry deciduous and evergreen forest.

1831. **Sitta castanea prateri** Whistler & Kinnear [2]

Sitta castanea prateri Whistler & Kinnear, 1936, J.B.N.H.S. 35 : 522. (Anantagiri, Visakhapatnam Dist.)

Range.—Upper Eastern Ghats of southern Orissa and northern Andhra from Gumsoor south to Anantgiri, Sankrametta and Lamasinghi from 2000 to 3500 feet in tropical dry deciduous, and semi-evergreen forest.

Sitta leucopsis Gould
Whitecheeked Nuthatch

Afghanistan, West Pakistan and India, east to Tibet and western China in Tsinghai and Kansu.

[1] Very doubtful (*vide* Humayun Abdulali, 1950, J.B.N.H.S. 49 : 303).
[2] Sálim Ali and I recognize this form *contra* Vaurie, (1957, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1854 : 20).

1832. **Sitta leucopsis leucopsis** Gould

Sitta leucopsis Gould, 1850, Bds. Asia 2 (1), pl. 46. (Himalayas.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Safed Koh, Chitral, Gilgit, Khagan Valley, Hazara, ranges surrounding the Vale of Kashmir, Kishtwar, Kulu, Chamba, Lahul, Simla Hills, Garhwal as far east as the Dhauli Valley, from 8000 to 12,000 feet (in winter to 6000 feet), in subtropical pine, moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

1833. **Sitta leucopsis przevalskii** Berezovski & Bianchi

Sitta Przewalskii Berezovski & Bianchi, 1891, Ptitzi Kansus. Puteshest. G. N. Potanina : 119. (Mindsheu dist. upper Hwangho R., eastern Tsinghai, China.)

Range.—Taken in southeast Tibet in December and April at 9500 and 10,000 feet by Ludlow (1951, Ibis **93** : 555).

Sitta himalayensis Jardine & Selby
Whitetailed Nuthatch

India, Nepal east to Burma and Tonkin.

1834. **Sitta himalayensis himalayensis** Jardine & Selby

Sitta himalayensis Jardine & Selby, 1835, Ill. Orn. 3, pl. 144. (Himalaya Mts. = Simla *vide* Meinertzhagen.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Kangra and Chamba to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and the Aka and Mishmi hills of Assam north of the Brahmaputra, from 6000 to 10,000 feet (occasionally to 3100 feet in winter, Sikkim); in subtropical pine, dry and moist and dry temperate forest.

1835. **Sitta himalayensis australis** Koelz

Sitta himalayensis australis Koelz, 1951, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 3 : 29. (Tekhubama, Naga Hills, Assam.)

Sitta himalayensis lushaiensis Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4 : 37. (Hmuntha, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra from North Cachar and the Naga Hills, Manipur and Lushai Hills from 6000 to 8200 feet; in subtropical dry, moist and wet temperate forest. Ludlow (1944, Ibis **86** : 71-72), points out that *himalayensis* has been taken on Mount Victoria within the altitudinal range of *Sitta victoriae* which should thus be kept as a separate species.

Sitta tephronota Sharpe
Eastern Rock Nuthatch

Southeast U.S.S.R. and Iran from Azerbaijan and the Turkmen S.S.R., Caspian east to Afghanistan, Kirghiz and Tadzhik S.S.R., and the Tian Shan.

1836. **Sitta tephronota tephronota** Sharpe

Sitta tephronota Sharpe, 1872, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **10** : 450. (Kokand, Central Asia.)

Range.—West Pakistan in north Baluchistan from Shingar to Kalat Town, from 3000 to 8300 feet; in rocky valleys, cliffs, often rock slides near streams.

Sitta formosa Blyth
Beautiful Nuthatch

The Himalayas from Sikkim east to Burma.

1837. **Sitta formosa** Blyth

Sitta formosa Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 938. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, and the hills to the east, Dafla, Mishmi, south in Assam in the Khasia, Cachar, Naga, and Manipur hills; presumably the Lushai Hills, and (in winter) the higher hills of East Pakistan; occurs also in the southern Chin Hills and Arakan Yomas from 5000 to 6000 feet, wintering as low as 1100 feet; in subtropical wet and pine, semi-evergreen and tropical wet evergreen forest.

Sitta frontalis Swainson
Velvetfronted Nuthatch

India, Ceylon, Burma, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, and the Philippines.

1838. **Sitta frontalis frontalis** Swainson

Sitta frontalis Swainson, 1820, Zool. Ill. (1), pl. 2. (Ceylon.)

Sitta corallina Hodgson, 1836, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **5** : 779. (Nepal.)

Sitta frontalis simplex Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 63. (Londa, Bombay Presidency.)

Range.—Peninsular India from Gujarat and the Surat Dangs (Medha, Galkund) south along the Western Ghats to Kerala; Gwalior, M.P. (Saugor, Betul); submontane tracts of the Himalayas from Kumaon east to Nepal, Darjeeling,

Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam, south in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra, Hyderabad, western Madras and Mysore; Nilgiri, Palni and Biligirirangan hills; Ceylon; East Pakistan in the foothills. From the edge of the plains to 5000 feet (to 7000 feet in Ceylon); in tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen, moist and dry deciduous, dry evergreen, subtropical wet and pine forest, and patches of introduced forest and shade trees in the hills.

Subfamily TICHODROMADINAE

Genus **TICHODROMA** Illiger

Tichodroma Illiger, 1811, Prodromus : 210. Type, by monotypy, *Certhia muraria* Linnaeus.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1957, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1858 : 1-8.

Tichodroma muraria (Linnaeus)
Wall Creeper

Middle and southern Europe south to northern Africa, east to Afghanistan, Tibet, and Mongolia.

1839. **Tichodroma muraria nepalensis** Bonaparte

T.(ichodroma) nepalensis Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. 1 : 225. (Central Asia.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Safed Koh on the Afghanistan-NW.F.P. boundary, Chitral, Khagan Valley, Baltistan, Ladakh, Sain Valley, Zaskar, Lahul, Kulu, Kangra, Kotla, Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam in the Dafla, Miri and Lhota Naga hills; breeds from 11,000 to 15,000 feet (occasionally to 21,000 feet) winters from 1000 to 9000 feet or more. Straggler in winter occasionally to plains of northern Punjab, U.P. (Etawah), Delhi, upper Assam Valley; on rock cliffs, stone walls, road cuttings and ruined buildings.

Subfamily SALPORNITINAE: Spotted Creeper

Genus **SALPORNIS** Gray

Salpornis Gray, 1847, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 7. Type, by original designation, *Certhia spilonota* Franklin.

Salpornis spilonotus (Franklin)
Spotted Grey Creeper

Africa from the Congo and Angola east to Sudan, and British East Africa; India.

1840. **Salpornis spilonotus rajputanae** R. & A. Meinertzhagen

Salpornis spilonotus rajputanae R. &. A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 46 : 83. (Sambhur.)

Range.—Rajasthan (Ajmer, Sambhar, Nasirabad and Mount Abu); in tropical dry deciduous and thorn forest.

1841. **Salpornis spilonotus spilonotus** (Franklin)

Certhia spilonota Franklin, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 125. (Vindhyan Hills.)

Range.—The sub-Himalayan foothills and plains from Delhi and Gurgaon to Gonda, U.P.; eastern Rajasthan (Bharatpur), northern Gujarat (Deesa, Dediapada); central India from the Surat Dangs and Khandesh east to Bihar (Manbhum), Orissa?, eastern Bombay (Sironcha, Chanda Dist.), eastern M.P. (Bastar). In mango-topes, tropical dry deciduous and thorn forest.

Family CERTHIIDAE: Tree Creepers

Genus **CERTHIA** Linnaeus

Certhia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 118. Type, by subsequent designation, *Certhia familiaris* Linnaeus.

Cf. Kinnear, N. B., 1935, Ibis: 664-665.

Certhia familiaris Linnaeus
Tree Creeper

A Palaearctic species found throughout Europe north to the tree line east across U.S.S.R. to Korea, Sakhalin, Japan, and the Kurile Is., south to the Mediterranean, and across central Asia.

1842. **Certhia familiaris hodgsoni** Brooks

Certhia Hodgsoni Brooks, 1872, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **41**: 74. (Cashmir.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Gilgit, Astor and Naltor valleys, the higher valleys surrounding the Vale of Kashmir (Gulmarg, Wular, Sonamarg), east to Lahul, from 8000 to 12,000 feet; in silver-fir and birch in moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

1843. **Certhia familiaris mandellii** Brooks

Certhia Mandelli Brooks, 1874, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **42**: 256. (Sikkim.)

Range.—H.P. from Kulu east to Kumaon, Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan in Towang and Karma Valley, from 11,000 to 13,000 feet, descending occasionally as low as 6500, more normally 9000 feet in winter; in wet moist and dry temperate and alpine forest. May occur in the higher hills of northern Assam.

1844. **Certhia familiaris khamensis** Bianchi

Certhia khamensis Bianchi, 1903, *in* Sharpe, Handl. Gen. Sp. Bds. 4 : 355, 360. (Kansu . . . upper Mekong = Kham, upper Mekong.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet and extreme northeast Burma from 9600 to 13,000 feet in moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

Certhia himalayana Vigors
Himalayan Tree Creeper

Turkestan, Afghanistan east across the Himalayas to western Nepal; eastwards not recorded until the species reappears in Burma and west China in Yunnan, Sikang, and Kansu.

1845. **Certhia himalayana limes** Meinertzhagen

Certhia himalayana limes Meinertzhagen, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 42 : 141. (Gilgit.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India from northeast Baluchistan, NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit, Hunza, Astor, Baltistan (rare), Kashmir, the galis, Murree to Kishtwar (where it intergrades with the nominate form), from 6000 to 12,000 feet. Winters to lower hills in NW.F.P. and Punjab plains (south to Bahawalpur and east to Ferozepur); Vale of Kashmir. From dry deciduous and thorn forest (winter), to wet, moist and dry temperate and alpine forest, usually breeding in deodars.

1846. **Certhia himalayana taeniura** Severtzov

Certhia taeniura Severtzov, 1872 (1873), Vertik. Turkest. Zhivotn. : 138. (Chimkent, Turkestan.)

Range.—A vagrant taken at Dras, Ladakh in April, 1925, at 10,000 feet in stunted willows by Meinertzhagen (1927, Ibis : 408).

1847. **Certhia himalayana himalayana** Vigors[1]

Certhia Himalayana Vigors, 1832 (1831), Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 174. (Himalayan Mountains, restricted to Kumaon or Garhwal by Meinertzhagen, 1922, *tom. cit.* : 140.)

[1] As Stevens points out, 1924, J.B.N.H.S. 29 : 1011, the single recorded specimen from Sikkim is suspect, and this area should be excluded from the range of the species. The neighbouring form from the Chin Hills in Burma, *Certhia himalayana ripponi* Kinnear, 1929, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 49 : 109, new name for *Certhia himalayana intermedia* Kinnear, 1921, (Mount Victoria.) *nec Certhia intermedia* Raffles may possibly be found to occur in the adjacent Lushai Hills of southeast Assam.

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Kishtwar (where it intergrades with *limes*), east to Duala Dhar, Chamba, Kulu, Saraj, to the Simla hills and western U.P. (Mussoorie), intergrading into the next form in eastern Kumaon (Lohaghat). From the edge of the plains in winter to from 5500 to 10,000 feet, (12,200 feet uncommonly) in the breeding season; in acacia scrub, dry deciduous, subtropical pine and dry, and moist and dry temperate alpine forest.

1848. **Certhia himalayana infima** Ripley

Certhia himalayana infima Ripley, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **63**: 106. (Tikapur, Kailali District, western Nepal.)

Range.—Extreme eastern Kumaon (where it intergrades with the preceding form), and western Nepal in the Churia Range of Kanchanpur and Mulk Kailali dists., from the edge of the terai in winter to 6000 feet; in sal and subtropical pine forest. Not recorded from the remainder of Nepal, Sikkim or eastern India.

Certhia discolor Blyth
Sikkim Tree Creeper

Nepal east to Burma and the Indochinese subregion.

1849. **Certhia discolor discolor** Blyth

C.(erthia) discolor Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14**: 580. (Darjeeling.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam in the Dafla, and Abor hills, from 2300 feet (winter) to 8000 feet (11,900 feet, Sikkim, Meinertzhagen); in subtropical wet, pine, dry and wet temperate forest.

1850. **Certhia discolor manipurensis** Hume

Certhia manipurensis Hume, 1881, Stray Feathers **10**: 151. (Eastern Hills, Manipur.)

Certhia victoriae Rippon, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **16**: 87. (Mount Victoria.)

Cf. Ticehurst, C. B., 1939, Ibis: 158.
Ripley, S. D., 1952, J.B.N.H.S. **50**: 509.

Range.—Assam in the Naga, Manipur and Lushai hills south to the Chin Hills, from 4000 to 8000 feet; in cut-over secondary scrub and subtropical wet, pine and wet temperate forest.

Certhia nipalensis Blyth
Nepal Tree Creeper

Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan.

1851. **Certhia nipalensis** Blyth

C.(erthia) nipalensis 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** : 581. (Nepal.)

Certhia Stoliczkae Brooks, 1874, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **42** : 256. (Sikkim.)

Range.—Central Nepal east to Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and southeast Tibet, from 5200 to 10,400 feet in subtropical wet, pine and moist and dry temperate forest.

Family MOTACILLIDAE: Pipits and Wagtails

Genus **ANTHUS** Bechstein

Anthus Bechstein, 1805, Gen. Naturg. Deutsch. **2** : 247, 302, 465. Type, by subsequent designation, Selby, 1825, *Alauda pratensis* Linnaeus.

Oreocorys Sharpe, 1885, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **10** : 622, new name for *Heterura* Hodgson, 1845, *in* Blyth, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14** : 556. Type, by monotypy, *H. sylvana* Hodgson.

Anthus hodgsoni Richmond
Hodgson's Tree Pipit

Breeds in eastern Asia from Tomsk across Siberia to Ussuriland north to the Lena River, east to Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Kuriles northern Japan, south to Manchuria, Mongolia, China, Tibet, the Himalayas. Winters in India and the Indochinese subregion, Formosa, Philippines, Riu Kiu Is. and Korea.

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1948, J.B.N.H.S. **47** : 622-627.

1852. **Anthus hodgsoni hodgsoni** Richmond

Anthus trivialis hodgsoni Richmond, 1907, *in* Blackwelder, Res. in China, (2) : 493, new name for *Anthus maculatus* Jerdon, 1864, Bds. India **3** : 873. [Type locality from 1863, *ibid.* **2** : 228. (Calcutta.)], *nec Anthus maculatus* Vieillot.

Anthus maculatus berezowskii Zarudny, 1909, Orn. Monatsb. **17** : 41. (S.W. Kansu.)[1]

Range.—Breeds along the Himalayas from Garhwal east to west China, Yunnan, Szechuan, etc., above 8000 feet,

[1] Mrs B.P. Hall (in litt.) has pointed out to me that *berezowskii* cannot be recognized, and should be merged with nominate *hodgsoni*.

wintering in India south of a line from Agra to Mahableshwar (uncommonly north to Surat Dangs), south to Mysore and western Madras (Bababudan and Biligirirangan hills), West Bengal, Assam, East Pakistan to Burma, more often in the hills to 8000 feet; in semi-evergreen, moist and dry deciduous, subtropical wet and pine forest.

1853. **Anthus hodgsoni yunnanensis** Uchida & Kuroda

Anthus maculatus yunnanensis Uchida & Kuroda, 1916, Annot. Zool. Jap. 9 : 134. (Yunnan.)

Anthus hodgsoni inopinatus Hartert & Steinbacher, 1933, Vög. pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsband, (2) : 138. (Boatassin, Sachalin.)

Range.—Winters in India from Simla east to Nepal, Sikkim and Assam south in West Bengal, U.P., south to Orissa, Andhra, southern Mysore, Madras and Kerala, primarily in the hills above 4000 feet (especially in southern India); in subtropical wet and pine, wet and moist temperate forest.

Anthus trivialis (Linnaeus)
Tree Pipit

A Palaearctic breeding species in Europe east through the Caucasus to northern Iran, west Siberia to upper Lena and Yakutsk, southwest Transbaikalia, Khangai, Altai, Targabatai; on passage through southwest Asia to tropical Africa.

1854. **Anthus trivialis trivialis** (Linnaeus)

Alauda trivialis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 166. (Sweden.)

Range.—A passage migrant in West Pakistan and India from Baluchistan (Mekran coast, once), Sind (in south, occasional wintering), NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit, Kashmir, Ladakh, Punjab, and the Himalayas from Murree to Sikkim (once, Blanford), south as a winter visitor in the Punjab hills from Kangra to Delhi, east to Fareedpur, Nepal (Rand & Fleming, 1957, *tom. cit.* : 187), Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat, M.P., southern Orissa, Andhra, and to the Mysore and Madras hills as far as the Nilgiris; Maldive Is. (Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. 55 : 214). At all elevations, from plains level in winter to 16,400 on passage; often in semi-cultivation, damp crops and forest edges.

1855. **Anthus trivialis haringtoni** Witherby

Anthus trivialis haringtoni Witherby, 1917, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 37 : 44. (Gittidas, Kaghan Valley.)

Anthus hodgsoni burzil Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52**: 75. (Burzil Pass, edge of the Deosai Plain, Kashmir.)

Range.—Possibly breeds north to Tian Shan, but recorded from West Pakistan and India in Hazara, Chitral (?), Gilgit and the hills around the Vale of Kashmir east to the Zoji La and Kariskar, Duala Dhar and Saraj; on passage in the Vale of Kashmir, Spiti, Salsette Island, Bombay; as a vagrant in Ladakh and Bahawalpur, and wintering in Gujarat, M.P., Gwalior, Berar, and Hyderabad. Breeding from 9000 to 13,000 feet, in moist and dry temperate forest; wintering in the plains in cultivation, mango-topes and tropical dry deciduous forest.

Anthus pratensis (Linnaeus)
Meadow Pipit

Europe and western Asia, casually to Greenland (has bred), wintering in north Africa.

1856. **Anthus pratensis** (Linnaeus)

(*Alauda*) *pratensis* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 166. (Sweden.)

Anthus pratensis enigmaticus Zarudny, 1909, Orn. Monatsb. **17**: 56. (Taschkent, Turkestan.)

Range.—Scarce or irregular winter visitor to the extreme northwest of West Pakistan and India, NW.F.P. (Bannu and Kohat) and Vale of Kashmir (March), in foothills; in lucerne fields or grassy farming areas.

Anthus novaeseelandiae Gmelin
Paddyfield Pipit

A Palaearctic species breeding in Asia south to Africa, Australia and New Zealand, wintering in north Africa and southeast Asia, and on passage in Europe.

1857. **Anthus novaeseelandiae richardi** Vieillot

Anthus Richardi Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. **26**: 491. (France.)

Range.—Winter visitor in West Pakistan and India, from NW.F.P. (Kohat, straggler), normally east of a line from Fatehgarh to Goa, south in the Peninsula to Kerala and east to Nepal, the Duars, Assam, East Pakistan, Ceylon, Andaman Is. and Burma. Erratic and local, uncommon in most of central India and the eastern peninsula. Mostly at low elevations, on fallow land, edges of cultivation, and marshy margins of jheels, etc. On passage in the Himalayas to 20,000 feet (Mt. Everest).

1858. **Anthus novaeseelandiae waitei** Whistler

Anthus rufulus waitei Whistler, 1936, J.B.N.H.S. **38**: 766. (Jhelum, Punjab.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in NW.F.P., Sind, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi east to U.P., south to Saurashtra, western M.P. and the Narbada River; in abandoned fields and semi-cultivation.

1859. **Anthus novaeseelandiae rufulus** Vieillot

Anthus rufulus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. **26**: 494. (Bengal.)

Range.—Nepal and India from eastern U.P., Bihar, northern M.P. to Assam, and south in the Peninsula to Mysore and Madras, from the plains to 7000 feet; in cultivated areas and open country.

1860. **Anthus novaeseelandiae malayensis** Eyton

Anthus Malayensis Eyton, 1839, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 104. (Malaya.)

Range.—Kerala and Ceylon, from the plains to 7000 feet in grassland.

Anthus campestris (Linnaeus)
Tawny Pipit

A Palaearctic species breeding from Europe to Mongolia, south to the Mediterranean, northwest Africa, Middle East and Transcaspia, wintering in tropical Africa and southwest Asia.

Cf. Hall, B. P., 1957, J.B.N.H.S. **54**: 726-731.

1861. **Anthus campestris campestris** (Linnaeus)[1]

Alauda campestris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 166. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Anthus campestris griseus Nicoll, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **41**: 25. (Tischan, Turkestan.)

Range.—A wintering and passage migrant in West Pakistan and India from Baluchistan and NW.F.P. to Gilgit (once, straggler) south to Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat as far as North Kanara and Mysore (1943, J.B.N.H.S. **43**: 587), east in M.P., Hyderabad, and West Bengal; in semi-desert and fallow land near cultivation.

[1] I am unable to agree with Vaurie, 1959, Bds. of the Palaearctic Fauna: 63, that *griseus* Nicoll is worth recognizing on colour characters, whereas *kastschenkoi* Johansen seems clearly smaller.

1862. **Anthus campestris kastschenkoi** Johansen

Anthus campestris kastschenkoi Johansen, 1952 (1944), Jour. f. Orn. **92** : 147. (Novosibirsk, West Sibirien.)

Range.—A winter visitant in U.P. and Bihar in fallow land.

Anthus godlewskii (Taczanowski)
Blyth's Pipit

Breeds in Transbaikalia, west China in Mongolia and Shensi, wintering in India, Burma, Ceylon, and Yunnan.

1863. **Anthus godlewskii** (Taczanowski)

C.(ichlops) thermophilus Hodgson, *in* Gray, 1844, Zool. Misc.: 83. *nomen nudum.*

Anthus striolatus Blyth, *in* Gray, 1846, Cat. Mamms. Bds. Nepal : 77. *nomen nudum*, as a synonym of *Anthus rufescens* Temminck.

A.(nthus) striolatus Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16**: 435. (Darjeeling.)

Corydalla (*A.*) *thermophilus* 'Hodgson' = Jerdon, 1863, Bds. India **2** : 233.

Agrodroma Godlewskii Taczanowski, 1876, Bull. Soc. Zool. France : 158. (Argun River, south Dauria.)

Cf. Kinnear, N. B., *in* Ludlow & Kinnear, 1944, Ibis **86** : 364.

Range.—Reported to breed in the Khasia Hills ('Nidification', 1934, **3** : 145-146) and perhaps in the Naga Hills, but records uncertain; on passage in southeast Tibet; winters from the valley of the Sutlej (Hume coll.), Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and the Assam Valley south and west to Saurashtra (?), Bombay, M.P., Hyderabad and south in the Peninsula, less commonly, to Madras and Kerala; Andaman Is.; straggler to Ceylon (three sight records). From the plains to 10,600 feet, in open country.

Anthus cervinus (Pallas)
Redthroated Pipit

A Palaearctic breeding species in northern Europe and Siberia, migrating through Europe and western Asia to Africa, southwest Asia, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Hainan, Formosa, Japan, the Philippines, and Sulawesi (Celebes); straggler to Baja California.

1864. **Anthus cervinus** (Pallas)

Motacilla cervina Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. **2** : 511. (Siberia.)

Range.—A passage migrant in West Pakistan and India, in Gilgit, the northwest Himalayas, lower Sind (not uncommon in winter), Gujarat (1955, J.B.N.H.S. **52** : 777), Nepal, 17,000 feet, December (Rand & Fleming, 1957, *tom. cit.*: 188), Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Is. Maldive Is. (one record, Phillips & Sims, 1958, J.B.N.H.S. **55** : 214); commonly wintering in lower Burma. In the plains in damp cultivation, edges of jheels and tanks, and burned-over stubble.

Anthus pelopus J. E. Gray
Hodgson's Pipit

Afghanistan, both Pakistans, India, Nepal, southern Tibet, Burma, west China north to Kuku Nor, and Siberia in the hills south of the Tarim Basin ; straggler to Korea.

1865. **Anthus pelopus** J. E. Gray

A.(nthus) pelopus J. E. Gray, 1846, Cat. Mamms. Bds. Nepal : 154. (Nepal.)

A.(nthus) roseatus 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **16** : 437. (Nepal.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India from Safed Koh on the Afghanistan-NW.F.P. boundary, Darel and Deosai Plateau to Domel and Sar Sangri, hills round the Vale of Kashmir, Duala Dhar, Lahul and north Kulu, east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and north Burma; from 10,000 to 15,000 feet. On passage in Astor, Gilgit and Ladakh. Winters in lower hills of NW.F.P. and the Punjab Himalayas, Saurashtra (1955, J.B.N.H.S. **52**: 777), Gwalior, U.P., Nepal, Assam, Manipur, East Pakistan, to the plains ; in wet areas, open grass cover, often near streams.

Anthus similis Jerdon
Brown Rock Pipit

Breeds in dry parts of Africa, the Middle East north to Syria, Iran, Afghanistan, southwest Asia, both Pakistans, India and Burma.

1866. **Anthus similis decaptus** Meinertzhagen

Anthus sordidus decaptus Meinertzhagen, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **41** : 23. (Rud-I-Taman, East Persia.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in Baluchistan from Kalat to the northeast boundary, possibly also in central Mekran, NW.F.P. from Fort Munro to Samana, West Punjab in the Salt Range, to 9500 feet. Winters in the plains of West Punjab from Attock to Rawalpindi, Ambala south to Bahawalpur, Baluchistan foothills and Mekran coast, Sind,

Kutch, Rajasthan, to western M.P. and Khandesh; in the plains in old cultivation and stony semi-desert.

1867. **Anthus similis jerdoni** Finsch

Anthus jerdoni Finsch, 1870, Trans. Zool. Soc. London 7 (4): 241. (Kotegurh, in the northwest Himalaya.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India from Chitral, Hazara, slopes around the Vale of Kashmir, Murree to Chamba and Duala Dhar east to Almora, from 2000 to 6000 feet (occasionally 7000 feet). Winters in the adjacent foothills of the northwest Himalayas, Kohat (straggler), east to Nepal and Sikkim; southeast Punjab, U.P., M.P., Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat, northwest Bengal, and Burma, below 3000 feet; in cultivated and fallow land and scrub.

1868. **Anthus similis similis** Jerdon

Anthus similis Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **11**: 35. (Jálna, restricted by Whistler & Kinnear, 1934, J.B.N.H.S. **37**: 99, *vide* Jerdon, 1847, Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 45.)

Anthus cockburniae Oates, 1890, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **2**: 305. (Nilgiri hills.)

Range.—Peninsular India from Bombay, Ahmednagar and Poona south to Mysore (Biligirirangan and Bababudan hills) and western Madras (Nilgiri Hills), from 2300 to 4000 feet; on open slopes.

1869. **Anthus similis travancoriensis** Ripley

Anthus similis travancoriensis Ripley, 1953, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., No. 17: 2. (Road to Muthukuzhi, Ashambu Hills, Travancore-Cochin State, southern India.)

Range.—Kerala in the Ashambu Hills, perhaps as far north as the Palni and Anaimalai hills, from 3500 to 4500 feet; on open grassy slopes with rocky outcroppings.

Anthus nilghiriensis Sharpe
Nilgiri Pipit

Peninsular India.

1870. **Anthus nilghiriensis** Sharpe

Anthus nilghiriensis Sharpe, 1885, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **10**: 550. (Hills of Southern India = Nilgiri Hills.)

Range—.South India in western Madras (Nilgiris, Palnis) and Kerala (High Range, Ponmudi ?), between 5000 and 7500 feet; on open down land.

Anthus spinoletta (Linnaeus)
Water Pipit or Alpine Pipit

An Holarctic species breeding in Greenland, Europe, Asia and North America, wintering to north Africa, southern Asia and Central America.

1871. **Anthus spinoletta coutellii** Audouin

Anthus Coutellii Audouin, 1828, *in* Savigny, Descr. Egypte, Ois. 23, pl. 5 : 360. (Egypte.)

Anthus blakistoni Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 90. (Yangtze River, China.)

Range.—A common winter visitor to West Pakistan and north-west India in Baluchistan, NW.F.P., Gilgit, Kashmir, Punjab, Sind, Rajasthan, U.P. (east to Etawah), from the plains to 5500 feet ; on marshy ground.

1872. **Anthus spinoletta japonicus** Temminck & Schlegel

Anthus pratensis japonicus Temminck & Schlegel, 1847, *in* Siebold, Fauna Jap., Aves, pl. 24, : 59. (Japan.)

Range.—An erratic winter visitor to West Pakistan and India in NW.F.P. (Kohat, Bannu), Punjab, Sind, and near Darjeeling, Sikkim (Brooks), Manipur (Hume ?) from the foothills to 8000 feet ; in wet, marshy areas.

Anthus sylvanus (Hodgson)
Upland Pipit

Eastern Afghanistan, West Pakistan, India, Nepal, Yunnan and eastern Sikang.

1873. **Anthus sylvanus** (Hodgson)

H.(eterura) sylvana Hodgson, 1845 (Aug.), Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 33. (Bushy upland..central region..Nepal.)

H.(eterura) sylvana Hodgson, *in* Blyth, 1845 (after August), Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14 : 556. (Nepal.)

Oreocorys sylvanus oreinus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 21. (Kotla, Kangra District, Punjab.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from the border of Baluchistan and the Punjab (Sulaiman Range), NW.F.P. hills, Murree and the galis, Kashmir in the outer ranges, Chamba, Mandi, Kulu, Simla hills, U.P. hills, to Nepal, from 3000 to 10,000 feet, (one record, Etawah, U.P., in B.M. coll.) ; on grassy slopes and subtropical pine forest.

Genus **MOTACILLA** Linnaeus

Motacilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 184. Type, by tautonymy, "*Motacilla*" = *Motacilla alba* Linnaeus.

Dendronanthus Blyth, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 13 : 116. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla indica* Gmelin.

Motacilla indica Gmelin
Forest Wagtail

Breeds in Siberia and north China, wintering in the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions west to Burma and India.

1874. **Motacilla indica** Gmelin

Motacilla indica Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 : 962. (India, *ex* Sonnerat, hereby restricted to Malabar.)

Range.—A straggler on passage in the northwest Himalayas in Kashmir (once) and H.P. (once), Sikkim, the Duars, Calcutta, East Pakistan, Gujarat (rare), Assam, recorded in September and October; breeding in North Cachar *vide* Baker, 1934, 'Nidification' 3 : 136-7 (specimens lacking, needs verification). Winters in India from Saurashtra (Junagadh), Surat Dangs, Greater Bombay and adjacent mainland (W. Ghats) south to Kerala, east to Madras and southern Andhra (Nellore); Andaman Is. and Ceylon. From the plains to 4500 feet; in tropical semi-evergreen, moist deciduous, sal and dry deciduous forest.

Motacilla flava Linnaeus
Yellow Wagtail

A Palaearctic species breeding in Alaska, Europe, north Africa, and Asia to Sakhalin and the Kurile Is., wintering in tropical Africa and southwest Asia.

Cf. Meinertzhagen, R., 1954, Bds. Arabia : 145-156.
Vaurie, C., 1957, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1832 : 1-8.
Grant, C. H. B., & Mackworth-Praed, C. W., 1952, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Zool., 1 (9) : 255-268.

1875. **Motacilla flava thunbergi** Billberg

(*Motacilla*) *Thunbergi* Billberg, 1828, Syn. Faun. Scand. 1 (2) 50. (Lapland.)

Range.—A wintering form in West Pakistan, Nepal Valley, and India from Kutch and Gujarat east to Bengal and Assam, south to Mysore, Kerala, Ceylon and Andaman Is. From the plains to 6000 feet; in open cultivated country often near marshy areas.

1876. **Motacilla flava beema** (Sykes)

Budytes Beema Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 90. (Dukhun.)

Range.—Breeds in Ladakh and the higher ranges of northern Kashmir, wintering in West Pakistan and India in Sind, Saurashtra, Rajasthan (?), Bombay east to West Bengal, Nepal, and Assam, south in the Peninsula to Madras, Andhra (Godavari Delta) and Mysore ; Ceylon (?). From the plains to 5000 feet ; in marshy places.

1877. **Motacilla flava lutea** (Gmelin)

Parus luteus Gmelin, 1774, Reise d. Russ. **3** : 101. (Astrakhan.)

Range.—Winters in West Pakistan and India presumably in the same range as the preceding form from which it is indistinguishable in life.

1878. **Motacilla flava melanogrisea** (Homeyer)[1]

Budytes melanogriseus Homeyer, 1878, Jour. f. Orn. **26** : 128. (India.)

Range.—Winters in West Pakistan, Nepal, and India as far south as Belgaum in northern Mysore and east to Banaras ; Ceylon (rare vagrant) ; in open country.

1879. **Motacilla flava leucocephala** (Przevalski)

Budytes leucocephala Przevalski, 1887, Zap. Imp. Acad. St. Petersb. **55** : 85. (Altai.)

Range.—A vagrant in West Pakistan (once, 1913, Jhelum dist., W. Punjab, Whistler).

1880. **Motacilla flava taivana** (Swinhoe)

Budytes taivana Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 274, 334. (Formosa.)

Range.—A rare winter vagrant west to Burma (scarce) and West Bengal (Howrah, B.M. coll.).

Motacilla citreola Pallas
Yellowheaded Wagtail

Breeds from west Siberia to northwest Mongolia south to eastern Iran, Turkestan, Kashmir, the western Himalayas, Tian Shan to west China, in Kansu, Szechuan, Sikang and Yunnan. Winters in both Pakistans, India, the northern Indochinese subregion and southeast China.

[1] Vaurie, C., 1957, *tom. cit.* : 5 points out that this form is clearly separable from *feldegg* with which it has previously been synonymized.

1881. **Motacilla citreola citreola** Pallas

Motacilla citreola Pallas, 1776, Reise Russ. Reichs 3 : 696. (Siberia.)

Range.—A winter migrant to West Pakistan, Nepal, and India south as far as Mysore (North Kanara) and Hyderabad; in the terai and plains in open country, often near tanks and swamps. Ceylon (sight records).

1882. **Motacilla citreola werae** (Buturlin)

Budytes citreola werae Buturlin, 1907, Orn. Monatsb. 15 : 197. (Simbirsk, White Sea.)

Range.—A wintering form in West Pakistan and India south to Sind, Kutch, Gujarat, Bombay (Salsette), and M.P., associating with the preceding form in similar biotope.

1883. **Motacilla citreola calcarata** Hodgson

(*Motacilla*) *Calcarata* Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. 19 : 190. (Nepal.)

Range.—A central Asian breeding form found in West Pakistan and India from NW.F.P., Kashmir and Ladakh to Garhwal and southern Tibet, from 5000 to 15,000 feet. Wintering south to Sind, Kutch, east to M.P., Nepal, West Bengal, Assam and East Pakistan, in the plains and foothills; in open country.

Motacilla caspica (Gmelin)
Grey Wagtail

A Palaearctic species found from the British Isles north across Europe, Asia Minor, north Urals, Siberia, Kamchatka and Japan, wintering in Africa, Middle East, southern Asia, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, south China, Philippines, Celebes (Sulawesi), Moluccas and New Guinea.

1884. **Motacilla caspica caspica** (Gmelin)

Parus Caspicus Gmelin, 1774, Reise d. Russ. 3, pl. 20, fig. 2 : 104. (Enzeli on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea.)[1]

Motacilla Melanope Pallas, 1776, Reise Russ. Reichs 3 : 696. (Dauria, E. Siberia.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India in northern Baluchistan, NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit, Baltistan, Ladakh (along the Indus), hills round the Vale of Kashmir, Kishtwar, east to Nepal and Sikkim, from 4000 to 13,000 feet. Winters in the foothills and plains but commoner in the hills to 7000 feet, south throughout the Peninsula to Kerala,

[1] Replaces *cinerea* Tunstall *auct.*

Madras, Mysore and Andhra (commoner on the western side) to Ceylon, Andaman and Nicobar Is., east to Assam, Manipur, East Pakistan and Burma; on roads and paths near running water, in tropical semi-evergreen, dry deciduous, and temperate forest, and tea estates, usually in open areas.

Motacilla alba Linnaeus
Pied, or White, Wagtail

A Palaearctic species found in Greenland (has bred), Europe, north Africa, Asia, to Alaska, wintering in tropical Africa and Asia.

1885. **Motacilla alba dukhunensis** Sykes

Motacilla Dukhunensis Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 91. (Dukhun.)

Range.—A passage migrant in Tibet. Winters in West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan and the whole of the Peninsula, but uncommon in Andhra, Madras and Kerala, east to Assam, East Pakistan, and Burma; Ceylon (rare), usually below 3000 feet; on open roads, compounds and grassy maidans.

1886. **Motacilla alba personata** Gould : Masked Wagtail

Motacilla personata Gould, 1861, Bds. Asia 4, pl. 63. (Bengal.)

Range.—A breeding form in West Pakistan and India in northeast Baluchistan, NW.F.P., Chitral, Hazara, Gilgit, Rondu, Astor, Gurez, Sind Valley and Pir Panjal (reported to hybridize occasionally with the next form), from 5000 to 9000 feet. Descends to the foothills in winter migration, ranging also from the northwest Himalayas to Punjab, and through Rajasthan, Bombay, Mysore (Belgaum), M.P., Kerala (once), east to Calcutta, Assam, upper Burma (once); in open country. On passage in south-central Tibet as high as 18,000 feet.

1887. **Motacilla alba alboides** Hodgson

(*Motacilla*) *Alboides* Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19**: 191. (Nepal.)

Motacilla alba albula Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 20. (Bara Pani, Khasia Hills.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India from Chitral, Gilgit, Hunza and Nubtar Valley, Baltistan, Kashmir, Ladakh (to Changchengmo, east Nubra Valley), Lahul, Spiti, Kulu, east to Nepal, Bhutan, south Tibet, and Assam in the Khasia Hills, from 6000 to 14,700 feet. Winters in the

foothills from Rawalpindi east to Assam and East Pakistan, from the plains to 9000 feet; in open country, on shingly streams.

1888. **Motacilla alba leucopsis** Gould

Motacilla leucopsis Gould, 1838 (1837), Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 78. (India.)

Range.—Winters from the Nepal Valley, Darjeeling, Sikkim, eastern U.P., Bihar, Bengal, the Duars, Assam, Manipur, to East Pakistan and Burma; Andaman Is.; from the plains to 6000 feet in open country, lawns and gardens.

1889. **Motacilla alba ocularis** Swinhoe

Motacilla ocularis Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis: 55. (Amoy, China.)

Range.—Winters in Nepal (fairly common on passage, Proud, 1955, J.B.N.H.S. **53**: 67) and Assam in the Abor, Naga, Cachar and Manipur hills and Dibrugarh; often near water and gardens.

1890. **Motacilla alba baicalensis** Swinhoe

Motacilla baicalensis Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 363. (Eastern Asia = Lake Baikal.)

Range.—A winter straggler, taken in Sikkim and Bengal.

Motacilla maderaspatensis Gmelin
Large Pied Wagtail

West Pakistan and India.

1891. **Motacilla maderaspatensis** Gmelin

(*Motacilla*) *maderaspatensis* Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. **1**: 961. (India = Madras *vide* Whistler & Kinnear, 1933, J.B.N.H.S. **36**: 842.)

Motacilla maderaspatensis kangrae Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52**: 75. (Bhadwar, Kangra District, Punjab.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from NW.F.P. (Kohat and Thal) to outer southern Kashmir ranges, Rawalpindi, Salt Range, Chamba, H.P., Punjab east to Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan duars; plains from Punjab to Delhi; Rajasthan, Kutch and Saurashtra (local); Sind (East Narra); south in the Peninsula in Bombay, Goa, Madras, southern Andhra, Mysore, Kerala, east in M.P., Hyderabad and West Bengal as far as Burdwan, Orissa (Chilka Lake) and Bastar (sight) from the plains to 2500 feet, sometimes to 5000 (Kangra, Garhwal, Nilgiris); near village tanks, streams and rivers.

Family DICAEIDAE: Flowerpeckers

Genus **DICAEUM** Cuvier

Dicaeum Cuvier, 1817, Régne Anim. **1** : 410. Type, by subsequent designation, *Certhia erythronotos* 'Vieillot,' 1802, Ois. dor. **2**, pl. 35, : 70 = *Certhia erythronotos* Latham *ex* Sonn. = *Dicaeum cruentatum erythronotos* (Latham), (Gray, G. R., 1840, List Gen. Bds. : 13).

Pachyglossa ' Hodgson ' = Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 1009. Type, by monotypy, *P. melanozantha* Blyth.

Piprisoma Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 394. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla agilis* Tickell.

Acmonorhynchus Oates, 1890, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **2** : 381. Type, by monotypy, *Prionochilus vincens* Sclater.

Cf. Mayr, E., & Amadon, D., 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1360 : 16-29.

Dicaeum agile (Tickell)
Thickbilled Flowerpecker

India, Nepal, Ceylon east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Lesser Sunda and Philippine Is.

1892. **Dicaeum agile agile** (Tickell)

Fringilla Agilis Tickell, 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **2** : 578. (Borabhúm and Dholbhúm.)

Piprisoma agile saturatior Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 77. (Londa, Bombay Presidency.)

Range.—The Himalayas from east Punjab, Kangra east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim probably to Bhutan, south through the Peninsula from Gujarat east to Bengal and south in Hyderabad, Andhra, western Madras, Wynaad, Nilgiris, Mysore and Kerala, irregularly distributed from the plains to 3500 feet; often in groves of fig trees, edges of cultivation, and in tropical semi-evergreen dry and moist deciduous, sal, thorn and subtropical wet and dry forest.[1]

1893. **Dicaeum agile zeylonense** (Whistler)

Piprisoma agile zeylonicum Whistler, 1944, Spolia Zeylanica **23** : 201. (Kumbalgamuwa, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country dry zone and hill zone, from the plains to 4000 feet.

1894. **Dicaeum agile deignani** Ripley

Dicaeum agile deignani Ripley, 1952, J.B.N.H.S. **50** : 510. (Kohima, Assam.)

[1] An unsubstantiated sight record for this species from Sialkot, west Punjab (1943, J.B.N.H.S. **44** : 296-7), indicates that this flowerpecker may turn up in the adjacent areas of West Pakistan near the Punjab and H.P. foothills.

Range.—Assam and northern Burma, from the plains to 4500 feet; near cultivation in open cut-over scrub and edges of sal, semi-evergreen and tropical moist evergreen forest.

Dicaeum chrysorrheum Temminck
Yellow vented Flowerpecker

India east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1895. **Dicaeum chrysorrheum chrysochlore** Blyth [1]

Dicaeum chrysochlore Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 1009. (Arracan.)

Dicaeum chrysorrheum intensum Baker, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **41** : 108. (Sikkim.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam in the Khasia, Cachar, Naga and Manipur hills; Tripura (Comilla); probably occurs in the adjacent East Pakistan foothills; from the plains to 4000 feet, in tropical wet evergreen, semi-evergreen, sal and subtropical wet and pine forest.

Dicaeum melanozanthum (Blyth)
Yellowbellied Flowerpecker

Nepal east to northern Burma, Yunnan, Sikang and north Tonkin.

1896. **Dicaeum melanozanthum** (Blyth)

P.(achyglossa) melanozantha 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 1010. (Nepâl.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Assam in the Naga Hills and Dibrugarh Dist., from 2500 to 8000 feet; in tropical sal, semi-evergreen, wet evergreen, and subtropical wet and pine forest, usually in heavy clusters of creepers, flowers and epiphytes.

Dicaeum vincens (Sclater)
Legge's Flowerpecker

Ceylon.

1897. **Dicaeum vincens** (Sclater)

Prionochilus vincens Sclater, 1872, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 730. (Ceylon, Kottowe forest near Galle *vide* Legge, 1880, : 578.)

[1] Baker's original description separates the Asian mainland population from that of Java, but fails to indicate adequate characters for keeping two discrete populations in the Indochinese subregion and eastern India. In fact, all should be considered as a single form.

Range.—Ceylon, in the low-country wet zone and hill zone to 3000 feet; in heavy evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Dicaeum trigonostigma (Scopoli)
Orangebellied Flowerpecker

India, East Pakistan, southern Burma, southwest Thailand, the Malaysian subregion and Philippine Islands.

1898. **Dicaeum trigonostigma rubropygium** Baker

Dicaeum trigonostigma rubropygium Baker, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **41** : 108. (Mergui.)

Range.—Eastern Assam in Lakhimpur; East Pakistan (Burigoalni, Sundarbans. Harvard-Yale coll. 1958) from sea level to 1000 feet; in tropical moist deciduous and tidal forest.

Dicaeum erythrorhynchos (Latham)
Tickell's Flowerpecker

India, East Pakistan and Ceylon.

1899. **Dicaeum erythrorhynchos erythrorhynchos** (Latham)

Certhia erythrorhynchos Latham, 1790, Index Orn. **1** : 299. (India = Bombay *vide* Baker, 1930, 'Fauna' **7** : 293.)

Range.—The Himalayas from east Punjab, Kangra east through Nepal to Bhutan duars and in the Peninsula from Gujarat, M.P., southern U.P. and Bihar east to Bengal and East Pakistan (Dacca), south in the Peninsula to Andhra, Mysore, Coorg, Madras (Nilgiris), and Kerala, from the plains to 4000 feet; in tropical moist deciduous, sal, dry deciduous, and subtropical wet forest, to a large extent associated with the tree parasites, *Loranthus* and *Viscum*.

1900. **Dicaeum erythrorhynchos ceylonense** Babault

Dicaeum erythrorhynchus ceylonensis Babault, 1920, Mission Babault : 293. (Boista, Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones to 7000 feet.

Dicaeum concolor Jerdon
Plaincoloured Flowerpecker

India east to Burma, southern and western China, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Hainan and Formosa.

1901. **Dicaeum concolor olivaceum** Walden

Dicaeum olivaceum Walden, 1875, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **15** : 401. (Tounghoo.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Nepal east to Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan duars, Assam in the hills, south in the adjacent foothills and edge of the plains to East Pakistan, up to 7000 feet; in scrub, semi-cultivation, orange orchards, secondary growth and tropical sal, semi-evergreen and subtropical wet and pine forest.

1902. **Dicaeum concolor concolor** Jerdon

Dicaeum concolor Jerdon, 1840, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **11**: 277. (Malabar Coast.)

Dicaeum minullum subflavum Baker, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **42**: 12. (Belgaum.)

Dicaeum concolor unicolor Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52**: 121. (Kodaikanal, Palni Hills, Madras Presidency.)

Range.—Peninsular India from Bombay (northern limit unknown; may occur as far as the Surat Dangs-Songadh-Rajpipla area) south to Goa, Mysore (Belgaum; Biligiriran-gan Hills), western Madras, and Kerala, from the plains to 4000 feet; in groves of mango, clumps of acacia and 'nelli' (*Phyllanthus*) trees, tropical semi-evergreen, moist deciduous and subtropical wet forest, usually associated with the plant parasite *Loranthus*.

1903. **Dicaeum concolor virescens** Hume

Dicaeum virescens Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers **1**: 482. (Neighbourhood of Port Blair, Andamans.)

Range.—South Andaman Islands, associated with *Loranthus* in secondary and original forest.

Dicaeum cruentatum (Linnaeus)
Scarletbacked Flowerpecker

India, Nepal, east through East Pakistan, Burma and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to Hainan I.

1904. **Dicaeum cruentatum cruentatum** (Linnaeus)

Certhia cruentata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 119. (Benghala.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam and East Pakistan, from the plains to 4000 feet; in tea gardens, cultivated areas, and tropical wet evergreen, semi-evergreen, sal and subtropical wet forest.

Dicaeum ignipectus (Blyth)
Firebreasted Flowerpecker

India, Nepal, Burma to central and southern China, the Indochinese subregion, Malaya, Sumatra, Formosa and the Philippines.

1905. **Dicaeum ignipectus ignipectus** (Blyth)

M.(yzanthe) ignipectus 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 983. (Nepal and Bootan.)

Dicaeum ignipectus pulchellum Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 21. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Kashmir (Kishtwar), H.P., Chamba and east Punjab, Dharmsala, east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and Assam in the hills north and south of the Brahmaputra, from 2000 feet (winter) to 6500 (rarely to 10,000) feet in summer ; in tea plantations, gardens, semi-cultivation and subtropical wet, pine, dry and wet and moist temperate forest, often on clumps of mistletoe.

Family NECTARINIIDAE: Sunbirds

Genus **ANTHREPTES** Swainson

Anthreptes Swainson, 1837, Nat. Hist. Class. Bds. **2** : 329. Type by monotypy, *A. javanica* Horsfield = *Certhia malaccensis*, Scopoli.

Chalcoparia Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein. **1** : 103. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia singalensis* Gmelin.

Cf. Delacour, J., 1944, Zoologica **29** : 17-38. (Review of family).

Anthreptes singalensis (Gmelin)
Rubycheek[1]

Nepal and eastern India to Burma, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1906. **Anthreptes singalensis assamensis** (Kloss)

Chalcoparia singalensis assamensis Kloss, 1930 (May 7), Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **50** : 69-70, new name for *Chalcoparia singalensis lepida* (Latham), cited in Baker, 1926, 'Fauna' **3** : 370. ('India, now restricted to Cachar'.) *nec* [*Certhia*] *lepida* Latham, 1790, nor *Certhia lepida* Sparrman, 1787,=*Certhia malaccensis* Scopoli, 1786.

Chalcoparia singalensis rubinigentis Baker, 1930 (May 14), Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds. **7** : 282, new name for *Chalcoparia singalensis lepida* (Latham), cited in Baker, 1926, 'Fauna' **3** : 370.

Range.—Eastern Nepal, (Chatra, Ripley, 1950, J.B.N.H.S. **49** : 410), Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam and East

[1] Although this is currently the only species of *Anthreptes* known to occur in Indian and Pakistani limits, the possibility that *Anthreptes malaccensis* (Scopoli) may be discovered ranging west of its present western limit of Akyab along the coast into East Pakistan should not be ruled out.

Pakistan, from the plains adjacent to the hills to 2000 feet; in gardens and in tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

Genus **NECTARINIA** Illiger

Nectarinia Illiger, 1811, Prodromus : 210. Type, by subsequent designation, *Certhia famosa* Linnaeus.

Cinnyris Cuvier, 1817, Régne Anim. 1 : 411. Type, by subsequent designation, *Certhia superba* Shaw.

Chalcostetha Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein. 1 : 103. Type, by original designation, *Ch. pectoralis* Temm. = *Nectarinia chalcostetha* Jardine.

Leptocoma Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein. 1 : 104. Type, by original designation, *L. zeylonica* = *Certhia zeylonica* Linnaeus.

Nectarinia zeylonica (Linnaeus)
Purplerumped Sunbird [1]

India, East Pakistan and Ceylon.

1907. **Nectarinia zeylonica sola** (Vieillot)

Cinnyris sola Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. 31 : 512. (Pondichéry.)

Nectarinia zeylonica whistleri Ripley, 1946, Spolia Zeylanica 24 : 238. (Muddur, Mysore.)

Range.—Peninsular India from Nasik in a line east to Jabalpur and east to East Pakistan at Dacca, south in Bombay, (sight record for Panchmahals Dist., Gujarat, 1955, J.B.N.H.S. 52 : 787), M.P., Orissa, Andhra, to Goa, Mysore, Madras and Kerala, from the plains to 1500 feet [exceptionally to 3000-3500 feet (Nilgiris) and in Kerala (Maraiyur)] ; in gardens, semi-cultivation, and in tropical moist and dry deciduous forest.

1908. **Nectarinia zeylonica zeylonica** (Linnaeus)

Certhia zeylonica Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1 : 181. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones to about 4000 feet.

Nectarinia minima (Sykes)
Small Sunbird

India and Ceylon.

[1] *Nectarinia hypogrammica* (S. Müller), an uncommon species of Burma and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, may yet be recorded in extreme east Assam in the Chindwin drainage system or in the eastern Chittagong area of East Pakistan.

1909. **Nectarinia minima** (Sykes)

Cinnyris minima Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 99. (Ghauts, Dukhun.)

Range.—Western India in the Ghats strip from near Greater Bombay, south through Khandala, Mahableshwar, and Matheran to Goa, western Mysore (Wynaad ; Biligirirangan Hills) western Madras (Nilgiris ; Palnis), to Kerala, and Ceylon (so far unauthenticated, although nests ascribed to this species have been collected [Phillips], and Layard recorded it from Point Pedro). From the foothills to 7000 feet, in gardens, orchards, cardamom sholas, tea and coffee plantations, and in tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

Nectarinia sperata (Linnaeus)
Van Hasselt's Sunbird

Eastern India, East Pakistan through Burma, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to the Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes).

1910. **Nectarinia sperata brasiliana** (Gmelin)

Certhia brasiliana Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 : 474. (Brazilia *in errore* = Java.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra (Cachar) and East Pakistan (Hill Tippera, Sylhet, Chittagong), in the plains ; in gardens, mangroves coconut groves and open semi-evergreen jungle.

Nectarinia lotenia (Linnaeus)
Loten's Sunbird

India and Ceylon.

1911. **Nectarinia lotenia hindustanica** (Whistler)

Cinnyris lotenia hindustanicus Whistler, 1944, Spolia Zeylanica 23 : 199. (Kumta, North Kanara.)

Range.—Peninsular India from Bombay (Thana and Kolaba dists.), south to Kerala and east to Andhra (Nallamalai Hills), Mysore and Madras, from the plains to 4000 feet ; in gardens, semi-cultivation, and tropical wet evergreen, semi-evergreen, dry deciduous, and subtropical wet forest.

1912. **Nectarinia lotenia lotenia** (Linnaeus)

Certhia Lotenia Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1 : 188. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in all zones to 4000 (occasionally nearly 7000) feet.

Nectarinia jugularis Linnaeus
Yellowbreasted, or Olivebacked, Sunbird

Islands in the Bay of Bengal, Burma, east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to south China, Hainan I., Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes), Lesser Sunda Is., Moluccas, New Guinea, Solomon Is., N. Australia.

1913. **Nectarinia jugularis andamanica** (Hume)

Arachnechthra andamanica Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers 1 : 404. (Andaman group.)

Range.—Andaman Islands.

1914. **Nectarinia jugularis klossi** (Richmond)

Arachnechthra klossi Richmond, 1902, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 25 : 297. (Great Nicobar.)

Cyrtostomus pectoralis blanfordi Baker, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 41 : 71. (Kondol Is., Nicobars.)

Range.—Northern Nicobar Is., Great Nicobar, Little Nicobar, Tillanchong, Trinkut and Kondul.

1915. **Nectarinia jugularis procelia** (Oberholser)

Cinnyris ornata procelia Oberholser, 1923, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 13 : 230. (Car Nicobar Is.)

Range.—Car Nicobar, Nicobar Is.

Nectarinia asiatica (Latham)
Purple Sunbird

Muscat, SE. Arabia, eastern Iran, Afghanistan, both Pakistans, India, Ceylon east through Burma and the Indochinese subregion.

1916. **Nectarinia asiatica brevirostris** Blanford

Nectarinia (*Arachnechthra*) *brevirostris* Blanford, 1873, Ibis : 86. (near Jalk, Baluchistan.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, Mekran, Sibi plain, Bolan Pass, Sind, NW.F.P., Samana, western Punjab west of the Sutlej River, southern Kashmir (Domel), south to the Great Rann of Kutch, western Rajasthan to Jodhpur and to Lahore (south and east of which it intergrades with the next form), at lower elevations, migrating in the summer to higher or northern areas to 2600 feet (5000 feet rarely); in gardens, cultivation and tropical thorn and dry forest.

1917. **Nectarinia asiatica asiatica** (Latham)

Certhia asiatica Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1 : 288. (India = Gurgaon.)

Range.—India south of the range of the preceding, from the Great Rann of Kutch, southern Rajasthan, U.P., Delhi, east Punjab, H.P., east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim south throughout the Peninsula; Ceylon; from the plains to 4500 feet (Nepal), up to 7500 feet (Nilgiris); in gardens, compounds, semi-cultivation and tropical moist and dry deciduous, sal, thorn, semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

1918. **Nectarinia asiatica intermedia** (Hume)

Arachnechthra intermedia Hume, 1870, Ibis : 436. (Tippera.)

Range.—Assam and East Pakistan, from the plains to 5000 feet; in gardens, compounds, and edges of tropical semi-evergreen, wet evergreen, tidal and subtropical wet forest.

Genus **AETHOPYGA** Cabanis

Aethopyga Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein. 1 : 103. Type, by original designation, *A. siparaja* = *Certhia siparaja* Raffles.

Aethopyga gouldiae (Vigors)
Mrs. Gould's Sunbird

India, Nepal, southeast Tibet, Burma, China in Yunnan, Szechuan and Hupeh, and the Indochinese subregion.

Cf. Ripley, S. D., 1953, J.B.N.H.S. 51 : 690-696.

1919. **Aethopyga gouldiae gouldiae** (Vigors)

Cinnyris Gouldiae Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 44. (Himalayan mountains = Simla-Almora dist. *vide* Ticehurst & Whistler, 1924, Ibis : 471.)

Range.—The Himalayas from H.P., Simla hills east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, Chumbi Valley, and the Assam hills north of the Brahmaputra, from 4000 to 12,000 feet; in subtropical pine, wet, and wet, moist and dry temperate forest.

1920. **Aethopyga gouldiae isolata** Baker

Aethopyga gouldiae isolata Baker, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 46 : 13. (Manipur.)

Aethopyga gouldiae melittae Koelz, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 21. (Mt. Victoria.)

Aethopyga gouldiae trochiloidea Koelz, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 21. (Blue Mountain, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—Assam south of the Brahmaputra River in North Cachar, Naga Hills, Manipur, Lushai Hills, Tripura, and the adjacent hills of East Pakistan south to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, from 4000 to 7500 feet; in subtropical wet and pine forest.

1921. **Aethopyga gouldiae dabryii** (Verreaux)

Nectarinia Dabryii Verreaux, 1867, Rev. Mag. Zool. **19** : 173, pl. 15. (Tu-tsien-leou, Setchuan O.)

Range.—Assam in extreme east Naga Hills (Ripley, 1953, *tom. cit. supra*), and Manipur (sight record, Hume), from 4000 to 5000 feet ; presumably a winter migrant from western China.

Aethopyga nipalensis (Hodgson)
Nepal Yellowbacked Sunbird

Nepal and northeastern India east through the Indochinese subregion, southern China and Malaya.

1922. **Aethopyga nipalensis horsfieldi** (Blyth)

C.(innyris) Horsfielai (*sic*) Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 107. *nomen nudum.*

N.(ectarinia) Horsfieldi Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 975. (Himalayas = Mussoorie.)

Range.—The U.P. Himalayas from Mussoorie and Dehra Dun through Kumaon and western Nepal (where it intergrades with the next form), from 2000 to 6000 feet ; in gardens (Naini Tal) and semi-cultivation.

1923. **Aethopyga nipalensis nipalensis** (Hodgson)

Cinnyris Nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Ind. Rev. **1** (7) : 273. (Nepal, hereby restricted to Chandragiri Pass, central Nepal.)

Aethopyga griseiceps Bentham, 1908, Rec. Ind. Mus. **2** : 167. (Darjiling.)

Range.—Nepal east to Darjeeling and Sikkim (where it intergrades with the next form), from 4000 to 9000 feet ; in gardens, blossoming trees, rhododendron scrub, and subtropical pine and moist temperate forest.

1924. **Aethopyga nipalensis koelzi** Ripley

Aethopyga nipalensis koelzi Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **61** : 106. (Dening-Dreyi trail, Mishmi Hills, NE. Assam.)

Aethopyga nipalensis ripleyi Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 43. (Mawryngkneng, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—Bhutan and Assam east to northern Burma, from 4000 to 12,000 feet (rarely to the duars), in gardens, flowering shrubs, cut-over scrub and subtropical wet, and wet and moist temperate forest.

Aethopyga saturata (Hodgson)
Blackbreasted Sunbird

The Himalayas east to Burma, Yunnan, the Indochinese subregion and Malaya.

1925. **Aethopyga saturata saturata** (Hodgson)

Cinnyris Saturata Hodgson, 1836, Ind. Rev. 1 (7): 273, (Nepal.)

Range.—Garhwal, Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and Bhutan from the foothills and plains' edge (winter), to 4000 to 6000 feet in summer; in scrub, semi-cultivation and sal, semi-evergreen and subtropical pine and wet forest.

1926. **Aethopyga saturata assamensis** (Horsfield)

Cinnyris Assamensis Horsfield, 1839, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 167. (Assam.)

Aethopyga saturata ariel Koelz, 1953, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 4: 154. (near Nokrek, Garo Hills.)

Range.—Assam, and perhaps the neighbouring hills of East Pakistan, from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet; in semi-evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Aethopyga siparaja (Raffles)
Yellowbacked Sunbird

India, Nepal, East Pakistan east through Burma, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions to southern China, Philippines, and Sulawesi (Celebes).

1927. **Aethopyga siparaja seheriae** (Tickell)

Nectarinia (*sic*) *Seheriae* T.(ickell), 1833, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 2: 577. (near Seheria in Borabhúm.)

Aethopyga siparaja mussooriensis Baker, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 46: 12. (Mussoorie.)

Range.—The Himalayan foothills from H.P., Dharmsala, Garhwal and Kumaon east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, northern West Bengal, northern and eastern East Pakistan, and Bhutan (where it intergrades with the next form), south across the Gangetic plain to Borabhúm and Singhbhúm in the low hills of eastern M.P., Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal, from the plains (winter) to 7000 feet (Nepal); in gardens, orchards, mango-topes, scrub with flowering vines and trees, and thin tropical semi-evergreen, sal and subtropical wet and pine forest.

1928. **Aethopyga siparaja labecula** (Horsfield)

Cinnyris labecula Horsfield, 1839, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 167. (Assam.)

Range.—Intergrades with the preceding form in extreme northern West Bengal, Jalpaiguri; east in Bhutan, Assam and south in the adjacent foothills of East Pakistan, from the plains to 6000 feet; in patches of trees or flowering shrubbery in plantations, gardens, semi-cultivation and tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

1929. **Aethopyga siparaja vigorsii** (Sykes)

Cinnyris Vigorsii Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 98. (Ghauts, Dukhun.)

Range.—Western India from Gujarat (Juna Rajpipla) south through the Surat Dangs to Salsette, and south in Bombay to South Konkan, not apparently farther south, (*vide* Whistler & Kinnear, 1934, J.B.N.H.S. **37**: 282). Foothills to about 4500 feet; in gardens and tropical semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

Aethopyga ignicauda (Hodgson)
Firetailed Sunbird

India, Nepal, southeast Tibet, Burma and west China in Yunnan and Sikang.

1930. **Aethopyga ignicauda ignicauda** (Hodgson)

(*Cinnyris*) *Ignicauda* Hodgson, 1836, Ind. Rev. **1** (7): 273. (Nepal.)

Range.—Garhwal east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and Assam in the hills, from the edge of the plains in winter uncommonly (Lakhimpur, Stevens), normally from 6000 feet to 10,000 feet, sometimes to 13,000 feet; in birch, conifers, rhododendron scrub, in subtropical pine, wet, and wet, moist and dry temperate, and alpine forest.

Genus **ARACHNOTHERA** Temminck

Arachnothera Temminck, 1826, Pl. Col. d'Ois. **65**, text to pl. 388. Type, by monotypy, *Nectarinia chrysogenys* Temminck.

Arachnothera longirostris (Latham)
Little Spiderhunter

India east through Burma and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

1931. **Arachnothera longirostris longirostris** (Latham)

Certhia longirostra Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1 : 299. (Bengal.)

Arachnothera longirostra vantynei Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52 : 77. (Jagalbed, Bombay Presidency.)

Range.—The Western Ghats strip from Belgaum through Kerala including Wynaad, Nilgiri and Palni hills; Assam, Sylhet, Cachar, head of Assam Valley, Manipur ; probably in the adjacent foothills of East Pakistan. Locally from the plains to 5000 feet ; in cardamom sholas, banana plantations, on flowering trees (*Erythrina*, etc.) and in tropical wet evergreen forest.

Arachnothera magna (Hodgson)
Streaked Spiderhunter

India, Nepal, Burma, Yunnan, the Indochinese subregion and Malaya.

1932. **Arachnothera magna magna** (Hodgson)

(*Cinnyris*) *Magna* Hodgson, 1836, Ind. Rev. 1 (7) : 272. (Nepal.)

Range.—H.P., Bilaspur, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, East Pakistan in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet ; in gardens, tea plantations, round flowering trees (plantains, *Bombax*, etc.) and in clearings or edges of sal, tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forest.

Family ZOSTEROPIDAE: White-eyes

Genus **ZOSTEROPS** Vigors & Horsfield

Zosterops Vigors & Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 15 : 234. Type, by monotypy, *Zosterops dorsalis* Vigors & Horsfield = *Sylvia lateralis* Latham.

Zosterops palpebrosa (Temminck)
White-eye

Both Pakistans, India, Nepal east through Burma and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, southern China, Hainan I., Formosa, and the Philippines.

Cf. Stresemann, E., 1939, Jour. f. Orn. 87 : 156-164.
Ripley, S. D., 1950, J.B.N.H.S. 49 : 411.
Mees, G. F., 1957, Zool. Verhand. Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, No. 35 : 22-63.

1933. **Zosterops palpebrosa palpebrosa** (Temminck)

Sylvia palpebrosa Temminck, 1824, Pl. Col. d'Ois. **49**, pl. 293, fig. 3. (Bengale.)

Zosterops egregia Madarász, 1911, Ann. Mus. Hist.- Nat. Natl. Hung. **9** : 422, pl. 16, fig. 1. (Kandy, Ceylon.)

Zosterops palpebrosa elwesi Baker, 1922, Ibis : 144. (Sikkim.)

Zosterops palpebrosa cacharensis Baker, 1922, Ibis : 144. (Gunjong, N. Cachar.)

Zosterops palpebrosa occidentis Ticehurst, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **47** : 88. (Simla.)

Zosterops palpebrosa amabilis Koelz, 1950, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1452 : 9. (Sasan, Junagarh, Kathiawar, India.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from NW.F.P. and Kashmir south in Sind, Punjab, H.P., Delhi, U.P., Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Gujarat, M.P., east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, Assam, and East Pakistan, south in the Peninsula in Bombay, western Hyderabad, Orissa, northern Andhra (Anantagiri, Sankrametta), and in Mysore south to the Biligirirangan Hills where it intergrades with the Nilgiri form ; Ceylon ; Laccadive Is.; from the plains to 7000 feet. In gardens, orchards, mango-topes, bamboo clumps, and in thin tropical semi-evergreen, sal, dry deciduous, thorn and subtropical wet and pine forest.

1934. **Zosterops palpebrosa sálimalii** Whistler

Zosterops palpebrosa sálimalii Whistler, 1933, J.B.N.H.S. **36** : 811. (Farahabad, S.-E. Hyderabad.)

Range.—Southeast Hyderabad (Mananur, Farahabad), and the adjacent hills of southern Orissa (Bamra) and Andhra, Nallamallais, Shevaroys, Chitteri range, from 2000 to 4800 feet ; in gardens, plantations, and tropical dry deciduous and subtropical wet forest edges, often in Silver Oaks, *Acacia*.

1935. **Zosterops palpebrosa nilgiriensis** Ticehurst

Zosterops palpebrosa nilgiriensis Ticehurst, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **47** : 89. (Coonoor.)

Zosterops palpebrosa palniensis Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 76. (Kodaikanal, Palni Hills.)

Range.—Intergrades with the nominate form in the Biligirirangan Hills of Mysore, thence south and west to Coorg, Nilgiris and the southern hill ranges of Madras and Kerala, Nelliampathies and Palnis from 1500 (rarely 1000 feet) to 8650 feet ; in flowering trees in gardens, and sholas in evergreen and subtropical wet and wet temperate forest.

1936. **Zosterops palpebrosa nicobarica** Blyth

Zosterops nicobaricus Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14**: 563. (Nicobar Islands.)

Range.—Andaman and Nicobar Is. in the northern group, excluding Great and Little Nicobar (whence *Zosterops* is so far unrecorded); in gardens and tropical wet evergreen forest.

Zosterops ceylonensis Holdsworth
Ceylon White-eye

Ceylon.

1937. **Zosterops ceylonensis** Holdsworth

Zosterops ceylonensis Holdsworth, 1872, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 459, pl. 20, fig. 2. (Nuwara Eliya.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the hill zone from 3300 feet up (uncommonly as low as 1500 feet); in evergreen and subtropical wet forest.

Family PLOCEIDAE: Weaver Birds

Subfamily PASSERINAE: House, or Rock, Sparrows

Cf. Sushkin, P., 1927, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. **57**: 1-32. (Anatomy of finches; *Montifringilla*).

Tordoff, H. B., 1954, Misc. Pub. Mus. Zool. Michigan, No. 81: 14-32. (Anatomical study of finches and relatives).

Vaurie, C., 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1406: 1-31.

Vaurie, C., 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1814: 1-27.

Genus **PASSER** Brisson

Passer Brisson, 1760, Orn. **1**: 36, **3**: 71. Type, by subsequent designation, *Fringilla domestica* Linnaeus.

Passer domesticus (Linnaeus)
House Sparrow

A Palaearctic species found throughout Europe, north Africa, Egypt and the Sudan, east to Middle East, Arabia, Iran, central Asia east to northern Manchuria and northern Mongolia, south to Pakistan, India, Ceylon, and Burma, but not in China or the eastern Indochinese subregion; introduced in North America, Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa, Chile and elsewhere.

1938. **Passer domesticus indicus** Jardine & Selby

Passer indicus Jardine & Selby, 1835, Ill. Orn. **3**, pl. 118. (India, restricted to Bangalore by Kinnear, 1925, Ibis: 751.)

Pyrgita nigricollis Burton, 1838, Cat. Bds. Mus. Fort Pitt, Chatham : 23. (South India.)

Passer confucius Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris **37** : 915. (China, *errore* = Rangoon.)

Passer enigmaticus Sarudny, 1903, Orn. Monatsb. **11** : 130-131. (Hurmuk and Kamschar, Persian Baluchistan.) Specimens based on intersexes *vide* Mayr, 1949, Ibis **91** : 304-306.

Passer domesticus soror Ripley, 1946, Spolia Zeylanica **24** : 241. (Nikawella State Farm, Rattota, Matale district, Ceylon.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Baluchistan and NW.F.P. east to Gilgit, south in West Punjab and Sind to Rajasthan, Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat, M.P., southern U.P., Nepal terai, Bihar, Bengal, Assam, East Pakistan, and south throughout the Peninsula ; Ceylon. From the plains to 5000 feet (Palnis), 6000 feet (Ceylon) ; in and around human habitation, gardens, and in dry deciduous scrub.

1939. **Passer domesticus parkini** Whistler

Passer domesticus parkini Whistler, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **41** : 13. (Srinagar, Cashmere.)

Range.—Kashmir, Baltistan, Ladakh south and east along the Himalayas to the hills of East Punjab, H.P., U.P., Nepal in the hills, Darjeeling and Sikkim, from 5000 to 15,000 feet, many wandering irregularly south into the plains in winter ; near human habitation, gardens and adjacent scrub.

Passer hispaniolensis (Temminck)
Spanish Sparrow

Canary Islands, Spain, north Africa, Sardinia east to Egypt, Middle East, Transcaspia, Iran, Afghanistan and Turkestan.

1940. **Passer hispaniolensis transcaspicus** Tschusi

Passer hispaniolensis transcaspicus Tschusi, 1902, Orn. Monatsb. **10** : 96. ("Transcaucasia" = Iolotan, Transcaspia.)

Range.—A winter visitor to West Pakistan and India, straggling to northern Baluchistan, Chaman, Gilgit, Chitral, NW.F.P., Sind, Punjab, northern Rajasthan, U.P., east to Mirzapur, in the plains and low hills ; sometimes in flocks, in sarpat grass jungle, reed beds, edges of cultivation and scrub tropical thorn forest.

Passer montanus (Linnaeus)
Tree Sparrow

A Palaearctic species found in Europe east in Asia to the tree lines to Sakhalin, Japan and south to the Caspian, northern Iran across

central Asia to China, the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, the Philippines and Sulawesi (Celebes).

Cf. von Boetticher, H., 1953, Mitt. Thür. Orn., No. 1/2 : 1-4.

1941. **Passer montanus dilutus** Richmond

Passer montanus dilutus Richmond, 1896, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. (1895) **18** : 575. (Kashgar, Eastern Turkestan.)

Range.—West Pakistan in northern Baluchistan, west to Kalat, NW.F.P., Chitral, Hazara, straggling in winter south to Mekran coast, Chaman and Quetta, breeding from 3000 feet (Doaba, NW.F.P.) up to 7500 feet; nesting and roosting close to human habitation as a house sparrow.

1942. **Passer montanus malaccensis** Dubois

Passer malaccensis Dubois, 1885, Fauna, Ill. Vert. Belg. Ois. **1** : 572. (Malacca.)

Range.—Nepal east along the Himalayas, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam, in the Garo, Khasia and Cachar hills, from the edge of the plains to 6000 feet; invariably near human habitation, gardens, semi-cultivation and scrub.

1943. **Passer montanus tibetanus** Baker

Passer montanus tibetanus Baker, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **45** : 92. (Khumbajong, Tibet.)

Passer montanus maximus Schäfer, 1938, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia **89** : 385. (Jyekundo, southern Tsinghai.)

Range.—South and southeast Tibet south to northern Nepal (9000 feet, Rand & Fleming, 1957, *tom. cit.*: 200), Bhutan, and Assam in the Abor Hills, from 6000 to 14,500 feet; in the vicinity of hamlets and herders' huts, and in alpine scrub. This form probably occurs in extreme northern Sikkim.

1944. **Passer montanus hepaticus** Ripley

Passer montanus hepaticus Ripley, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **61** : 106. (Tezu, Mishmi Hills, N. E. Assam.)

Range.—Assam in the Mishmi Hills, north Lakhimpur, and south to Manipur, presumably along the eastern Assam hills, from 500 to 2500 feet; near villages and gardens.

Passer pyrrhonotus Blyth
Sind Jungle Sparrow

Eastern Iran, West Pakistan and India.

1945. **Passer pyrrhonotus** Blyth

P.(asser) pyrrhonotus Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 946. (Buhawalpore, in Scinde.)

Range.—West Pakistan in NW.F.P., Nowshera and Dera Ismail Khan, east along the Indus, Jhelum and Sutlej rivers as far as Mianwali, Lahore, and just into East Punjab at Gurdaspur, south to Sind (Hyderabad); in the plains, along rivers in groves of acacia, tamarisk, and high grass.

Passer rutilans Temminck
Cinnamon Tree Sparrow

The Himalayas east to southern Tibet, Burma, China in Yunnan, Szechuan, Japan and Formosa.

1946. **Passer rutilans cinnamomeus** (Gould)

Pyrgita cinnamomea Gould, 1835, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 185. ('apud montes Himalayenses', restricted to N. W. Himalayas by Ticehurst, 1927, J.B.N.H.S. **32**: 347.)

Passer rutilans debilis Hartert, 1904, Vög. pal. Fauna **1**: 162. (Sind-Tal in Kaschmir.)

Passer rutilans schaeferi Stresemann, 1939, Orn. Monatsb. **47**: 176. (Süd-Tibet: Schigatse.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Lower Chitral, the valleys and ranges south of the main Himalayan range in Kashmir, Hazara, Kulu, Kangra, northeastern Punjab, H.P. east to Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam in the hills north of the Brahmaputra, Dafla Hills, from the plains adjacent to the foothills (winter), to 9000 to 11,000 feet (Bhutan) as a breeding bird; round houses, gardens, cultivation and edges of sal, subtropical dry, pine, wet and moist and dry temperate forest.

1947. **Passer rutilans intensior** Rothschild

Passer rutilans intensior Rothschild, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **43**: 11. (Mekong Valley.)

Passer rutilans yunnanensis La Touche, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **43**: 120. (Lotukow, S. E. Yunnan.)

Passer rutilans lisarum Stresemann, 1940, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin **24**: 172. (Mt. Victoria.)

Passer rutilans annectans Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4**: 154. (Mawryngkneng, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—Assam in the hills south of the Brahmaputra, Khasia, North Cachar, Naga, Manipur, Lushai, south and east to Burma, from 3500 to 7000 feet; in tall clumps of trees round bungalows, camp sites, and on the edges of subtropical wet and pine forest.

Genus **PETRONIA** Kaup

Petronia Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entwick. Nat. Syst. : 158. Type, by tautonymy, *Fringilla Petronia* Linnaeus.

Gymnorhis 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 948. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla xanthocollis* Burton, new name for *Fringilla flavicollis* Franklin.

Petronia xanthocollis (Burton)
Yellowthroated Sparrow

Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, West Pakistan, Nepal and India.

1948. **Petronia xanthocollis transfuga** (Hartert)

Gymnorhis flavicollis transfuga Hartert, 1904, Vög. pal. Fauna **1** : 145. (Bagu Kelat, Baluchistan.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, NW.F.P., Sind, and the Punjab (where it intergrades with the next form), in a line south and west in Rajasthan, Kutch and northern Gujarat (Mehsana, Palanpur), from the plains up to about 4000 feet; in mango-topes, cultivation, tropical thorn and subtropical dry forest.

1949. **Petronia xanthocollis xanthocollis** (Burton)

Fringilla xanthocollis Burton, 1838, Cat. Bds. Mus. Fort Pitt, Chatham : 23, new name for *Fringilla flavicollis* Franklin, 1831 *nec F. flavicollis* Gmelin, 1789. (Ganges between Calcutta and Benares.)

Range.—A line from Gujarat northeast through southern Rajasthan, northern U.P., Delhi to the lower Himalayas from East Punjab (where it intergrades with the preceding form), east to Nepal, Bihar, Darbhanga, and south through the Peninsula to Kerala; rare vagrant to Ceylon. From the plains to 3000 feet; in groves of trees, cultivation and tropical dry deciduous, thorn and moist deciduous forest.

Petronia petronia (Linnaeus)
Rock Sparrow

From the Canary Is. east through the Mediterranean, north Africa to the Middle East, southern U.S.S.R., Iran, Transcaspia, Afghanistan to the Kirghiz S.S.R. and western China, Sikang, Tsinghai, Mongolia, Manchuria and East Siberia.

1950. **Petronia petronia intermedia** Hartert

Petronia petronia intermedia Hartert, 1901, Novit. Zool. **8** : 324. (Gilgit.)

Range.—A winter visitor to West Pakistan in Baluchistan (Quetta Dist.), NW.F.P. (Kohat Dist.), Gilgit, NW. Punjab, (Mianwali and Attock), from 5000 to 12,000 feet; on open stony ground, occasionally in stubble and old crops.

Genus **MONTIFRINGILLA** Brehm

Montifringilla Brehm, 1828, Isis, col. 1277. Type, by subsequent designation, (Gray, 1840), *Fringilla nivalis* Linnaeus.

? **Montifringilla nivalis** (Linnaeus)
Snow Finch

Southern Europe, Caucasus, Iran, Afghanistan, Tian Shan and Pamirs to northern Tibet.

1951. ? **Montifringilla nivalis alpicola** (Pallas)

Passer alpicola Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. **2** : 20. (Caucasus.)

Range.—A sight record of this species by Whitehead in August (Whistler, 1945, J.B.N.H.S. **45** : 119) for Safed Koh at 10,000 feet on the border of West Pakistan, NW.F.P.-Afghanistan requires confirmation.

Montifringilla adamsi Adams
Tibet Snow Finch

The northern Himalayas from Kashmir to Kashgar, eastwards through Tibet to Nan Shan and south Kuku Nor.

Cf. Stegmann, B., 1932, Jour. f. Orn. **80** : 99-105.

1952. **Montifringilla adamsi adamsi** Adams

Montifringilla Adamsi Adams, 1859 (1858), Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 482. (Ladakh.)

Range.—The northern Himalayas north of the main range in Ladakh, Suru Valley to Rupshu, Spiti, Kulu, Sutlej Valley, Kumaon-Tibet border ?, Nepal, Sikkim-Tibet border, from 12,000 to 17,000 feet; on open stony ground.

Montifringilla taczanowskii (Przevalski)
Mandelli's Snow Finch

Tibet, northern Sikang and Tsinghai.

1953. **Montifringilla taczanowskii** (Przevalski)

Onychospiza Taczanowskii Przevalski, 1876, Mongol. Strana Tangut **2** : 81, pl. 11. (Tetunga and Kuku Nor Steppe.)

Range.—A winter wanderer into extreme north Sikkim from south Tibet; may occur similarly in Ladakh; from 14,500 to 16,000 feet on open steppes, roosting in mouse-hare (*Ochotona*) burrows.

Montifringilla ruficollis Blanford
Rednecked Snow Finch

Tibet to Kansu and Kuku Nor.

1954. **Montifringilla ruficollis** Blanford

Montifringilla ruficollis Blanford, 1871, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal: 227. (Láchen Valley, N. Sikkim.)

Range.—Wanders into north Sikkim near the Tibet border from 14,000 to 16,000 feet; on bare ground.

Montifringilla blanfordi Hume
Blanford's Snow Finch

From the Karakoram Range across Tibet to Nan Shan and south Kuku Nor.

1955. **Montifringilla blanfordi blanfordi** Hume

Montifringilla Blanfordi Hume, 1876, Stray Feathers 4: 487. (borders of Thibet to the north of native Sikhim.)

Range.—From Tibet into Ladakh, Rupshu, northern East Punjab, Lahul, northern Sikkim; probably occurs in extreme northern Nepal; from 15,000 to 17,000 feet on open bare steppes and stony ground.

Montifringilla davidiana (Verreaux)
Père David's Snow Finch

From the borders of Russian Altai and Tannu Tuva east across Chinese Mongolia from Kobdo Basin to Ulan Bator and the central Gobi.

1956. **Montifringilla davidiana potanini** (Sushkin)

(*Pyrgilauda davidiana*)] *sic*] *potanini* Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 38: 20. (Khara-djamaty, basin of Kobdo.)

Range.—A single straggler taken from a flock of *Leucosticte brandti pallidior* by Meinertzhagen (1952, J.B.N.H.S. 51: 273) near Lachen *ca.* 9000 feet, north Sikkim.

Subfamily PLOCEINAE: Weaver Birds, Bayas

Genus **PLOCEUS** Cuvier

Ploceus Cuvier, 1816, Règne Anim. **1** : 383. Type, by subsequent designation, *Loxia Philippina* Linnaeus.

Ploceus philippinus (Linnaeus)
Baya

Both Pakistans, India, Nepal, Ceylon, Burma, and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions.

Cf. Ali, S., 1931, J.B.N.H.S. **34**: 947-964. (Breeding behaviour). Ticehurst, C. B., 1932, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **52** : 105. (Nomenclature).

1957. **Ploceus philippinus philippinus** (Linnaeus)

Loxia Philippina Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1** : 305. (Philippines, *errore* = Ceylon.)

Pl.(oceus) baya Blyth, 1844, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 945. (India.)

Ploceus passerinus Reichenow, 1886, *ex* Hodgson, Zool. Jahrb. **1** : 156. (Nepal.), *nec Ploceus passerinus* Gray, 1846, Cat. Bds. Mamms. Nepal: 105, synonym of *P. flaviceps* Swainson.

Ploceus atrigula Sharpe, 1890, *ex* Hodgson, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **13** : 491. (Nepal.)

Ploceus philippinus sardarpateli Koelz, 1952, Jour. Zool. Soc. India **4** : 43. (Ratnapur, Bhabanagar [*sic*], Saurashtra.)[1]

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Sind east to U.P. and Nepal, south in Saurashtra, Gujarat, M.P., through the Peninsula except the southwest (where the next form occurs); Ceylon; east to eastern Bihar and West Bengal (where it intergrades with *burmanicus*), from the plains to 4000 feet; in open cultivation often near paddy fields, grassland and secondary scrub.

1958. **Ploceus philippinus travancoreensis** Whistler

Ploceus philippinus travancoreensis Whistler, *in* Ali & Whistler, 1936, J.B.N.H.S. **38** : 504. (Kottāyam [Backwaters].)

Range.—Southwest India from Londa near the Goa border in southern Bombay south through Kerala, in the coastal low country to 3000 feet; near cultivation, shifting with the paddy crops.

[1] Examination of the type series shows that these birds are in very worn plumage. The type has a cut wing.

1959. **Ploceus philippinus burmanicus** Ticehurst

Ploceus infortunatus burmanicus Ticehurst, 1932, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **52** : 105. (Akyab.)

Range.—Intergrades with *philippinus* in eastern Bihar and West Bengal, thence east in the Duars, East Pakistan and Assam, from the plains to 3000 feet; near cultivation, bamboo clumps, palms and gardens.

Ploceus megarhynchus Hume
Finn's Baya

The sub-Himalayas in U.P., Bhutan and western Assam.

Cf. Abdulali, H., 1952, J.B.N.H.S. **51** : 200-204.
Ali, Sálim, & Crook, J. H., 1959, J.B.N.H.S. **56** : 457-483. (Ecology, breeding).

1960. **Ploceus megarhynchus** Hume

Ploceus megarhynchus Hume, 1869, Ibis : 356. ('terai' = Kaladoongi, sometimes Kaladhungi, below Naini Tal, U.P.)

Ploceus rutledgii Finn, 1899, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal : 78. (Naini Tal.)

Range.—U.P. in the Kumaon terai below Naini Tal, Bhutan duars and western Assam, Goalpara (Agia); may occur in the Nepal terai; in the plains up to 1500 feet, in tall grass and secondary scrub.

Ploceus benghalensis (Linnaeus)
Blackthroated Weaver Bird

Both Pakistans, Nepal and India.

1961. **Ploceus benghalensis** (Linnaeus)

Loxia benghalensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 175. (Benghala.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India, locally, in NW.F.P. (Thall), Sind, Indus Valley, East Punjab, Gujarat (Baroda), Bombay, U.P., Nepal, northern M.P., Bastar, northern West Bengal, and East Pakistan, Assam south to Manipur, in the plains; in grass, reeds, bamboo, sugar cane and swampy areas.

Ploceus manyar (Horsfield)
Streaked Weaver Bird

Both Pakistans, India, Ceylon, Burma, the Indochinese subregion Java and Bali islands.

1962. **Ploceus manyar flaviceps** Lesson

Ploceus flaviceps Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Orn. : 435. (Pondichéry.)

Euplectes striatus Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 873. (Sind.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Sind (Karachi), Bahawalpur, Punjab (Gurdaspur, Ferozepur), along the Himalayan terai and plains, Delhi, Kumaon terai, U.P. (Lucknow, Banaras), south to Hyderabad, Madras, Pondicherry, Mysore (Gundlupet), and Kerala; Ceylon. Local, in the lowlands; in tall grass, sugar cane, bulrushes, often near jheels.

1963. **Ploceus manyar peguensis** Baker

Ploceus manyar peguensis Baker, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **45** : 58. (Pegu.)

Range.—Intergrades with the preceding form in eastern Bihar and West Bengal, east through East Pakistan and Assam, locally in the plains ; in tall grass and swampy areas.

Subfamily ESTRILDINAE: Waxbills, Avadavats, Mannikins

Cf. Delacour, J., 1943, Zoologica **28** : 69-86. (Subfamily).

Genus **ESTRILDA** Swainson

Estrilda Swainson, 1827, Zool. Jour. **3** : 349. Type, by original designation, *Loxia astrild* Linnaeus.

Amandava Blyth, 1836, *in* White's Nat. Hist. Selborne : 44. Type, by tautonymy, *Fringilla amandava* Linnaeus.

Stictospiza Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **13** : xii, 287. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla formosa* Latham.

Estrilda amandava (Linnaeus)
Red Munia, or Avadavat, Tiger finch

West Pakistan, India, Nepal, east through the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions and Lesser Sunda Is.

Cf. Delacour, J., 1935, L'Oiseau **5** (N.S.) : 377-388.

1964. **Estrilda amandava amandava** (Linnaeus)

Fringilla Amandava Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 180. (india orientali, restricted to Northern Guzerat by Whistler & Kinnear, 1933, J.B.N.H.S. **86** : 837.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Baluchistan, Quetta Valley, Sind (Karachi), NW.F.P. and the riverain of the Punjab, along the Himalayan foothills to Nepal and the head of the Assam Valley; south in Gujarat, Rajasthan, M.P., Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Nilgiris, Palnis, Mysore, and Kerala, from the plains to 6000 feet; in reedy swampy areas and grassland.

Estrilda formosa (Latham)
Green Munia – Adavat

India.

1965. **Estrilda formosa** (Latham)

Fringilla formosa Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1 : 441. (India.)

Range.—From southern Rajasthan and northern Gujarat in the Rajpipla area east through the Malwa Plateau and central India (Vidarbha, Bhopal, Gwalior, Chanda, Wardha, Bastar, Hyderabad) north to southern U.P., Bihar, Orissa (Mayurbhanj) and West Bengal. Very local, in the plains and foothills; in tall grass and lantana scrub. A colony of escaped cage birds is said to be in the vicinity of Lahore, West Pakistan (Whistler MSS.).

Genus **LONCHURA** Sykes

Lonchura Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 94. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla nisoria* Temminck = *Loxia punctulata* Linnaeus.

Munia Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. 19 : 153. Type, by original designation, *M. Rubroniger* Hodgson = *Loxia atricapilla* Vieillot.

Uroloncha Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein. 1 : 173, new name for *Lonchura* Sykes.

Lonchura malabarica (Linnaeus)
Common Silverbill, Whitethroated Munia[1] ✓

Northern and central Africa, southern Arabia, Iran, Afghanistan, both Pakistans, India and Ceylon.

1966. **Lonchura malabarica malabarica** (Linnaeus)

Loxia malabarica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 175. (*in* Indiis = India.)

Range.—Both Pakistans and India from eastern Baluchistan northeast to the Himalayan foothills and thence east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim south to Dacca, south in the Peninsula from Sind, Kutch, Gujarat, Rajasthan, central India to Madras, Mysore, Kerala, except the wetter zone; Ceylon in the dry zone; from the plains to 4000 feet, in dry open country, tall grass, scrub and tropical dry deciduous and thorn forest.

[1] *Padda oryzivora* (Linnaeus), the Java Sparrow, has been introduced into parts of India at various times, but there is no record of its being established.

Lonchura striata (Linnaeus)
Striated Mannikin, Whitebacked Munia

India, Nepal, Ceylon, East Pakistan east to Burma and the Indochinese subregion, Malaya and Sumatra.

1967. **Lonchura striata acuticauda** (Hodgson)

M.(unia) Acuticauda Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 153. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayan foothills from Garhwal to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam, south in Bihar, Bengal and East Pakistan (intergrading into the next form in southern Bihar and Orissa), from the plains to 6000 feet; in semi-cultivation, cut-over scrub and sal, tropical semi-evergreen, wet evergreen and subtropical wet and pine forest.

1968. **Lonchura striata striata** (Linnaeus)

Loxia striata Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1** : 306. (Isle of Bourbon, *errore* = Ceylon.)

Lonchura striata estriata Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52** : 73. (Jagalbed, Bombay Presidency.)

Range.—Peninsular India from Gujarat and the Surat Dangs east across M.P. to Orissa and southern Bihar (where it intergrades with the preceding form), south to Ceylon, from the plains to 3500 feet (rarely to 5000 feet, Ceylon); in cultivated areas, near houses and gardens, paddy, and in light deciduous and evergreen forest biotope.

1969. **Lonchura striata fumigata** (Walden)

Munia fumigata Walden, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **12** : 488. (South Andamans.)

Range.—Andaman Is.

1970. **Lonchura striata semistriata** (Hume)

Munia semistriata Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers **2** : 257. (Nicobars.)

Range.—Nicobar Is., near gardens and fields.

Lonchura kelaarti (Jerdon)
Jerdon's, or Rufousbreasted, Mannikin

Peninsular India and Ceylon.

1971. **Lonchura kelaarti jerdoni** (Hume)

Munia Jerdoni Hume, 1873, Nests, Eggs Ind. Bds. **2** : 448. (Wynaad.)

Range.—Southwest India from Coorg, Wynaad, Nilgiris to Kerala, from the foothills above 2000 to 5000 feet, occasionally higher in the Nilgiris ; usually near paddy, gardens, edges of tea and coffee plantations.

1972. **Lonchura kelaarti vernayi** (Whistler & Kinnear)

Uroloncha kelaarti vernayi Whistler & Kinnear, 1933, J.B.N. H.S. **36** : 835. (Sankrametta.)

Range.—The Visakhapatnam ghats of Andhra at Sankrametta, 3500 feet.

1973. **Lonchura kelaarti kelaarti** (Jerdon)

M.(unia) Kelaarti ' Blyth ' = Jerdon, 1863, Bds. India **2** : 356. (Ceylon.)

Range.—Ceylon, in the hill zone, from 2500 to 7000 feet; in scrub and semi-cultivation.

Spice bird

Lonchura punctulata (Linnaeus)
Nutmeg Mannikin, Spotted Munia

India, Nepal, Ceylon, East Pakistan to Burma, Yunnan, and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Formosa, Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes) ; introduced on Micronesian islands.

Cf. Parkes, K.C., 1958, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. **108** : 284-290.

1974. **Lonchura punctulata punctulata** (Linnaeus)

Loxia punctulata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1** : 173. (Asia = Calcutta.)

M.(unia) Lineoventer Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 154. (Nepal.)

Range.—Northern India in a line from Gujarat (Mt. Abu), East Punjab (Dharmsala), south and east through the Peninsula and in the sub-Himalayas to Nepal, Darjeeling and Sikkim (intergrading with the next form in Bhutan and in East Pakistan ; Ceylon ; from the plains to 5500 feet (rarely to 7500 feet), in sarpat grass, paddy, semi-cultivation, usually near sal, tropical semi-evergreen, dry deciduous and subtropical wet forest.

1975. **Lonchura punctulata subundulata** (Godwin-Austen)

Munia subundulata Godwin-Austen, 1872, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 48. (Munipur Valley.)

Lonchura punctulata catervaria Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 19. (Mawphlang, Khasi Hills.)

Range.—Intergrades with the preceding form in Bhutan and East Pakistan, thence east through Assam, from the plains to 6000 feet; in gardens, compounds as well as semi-cultivation and tropical wet, semi-evergreen, sal, and subtropical wet forest.

Lonchura malacca (Linnaeus)
Blackheaded Munia, Chestnut Mannikin

Nepal, India, East Pakistan east through Burma and the Indochinese and Malaysian subregions, Formosa, Philippines, Sulawesi (Celebes), and Cape York, Australia; introduced on Halmahera I., Moluccas, and the Palau Is., Micronesia.

Cf. Parkes, K. C., 1958, (*tom. cit. supra*).

1976. **Lonchura malacca rubroniger** (Hodgson)

M.(unia) Rubroniger Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19**: 153. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Sub-Himalayas from Ambala to eastern Nepal and Bihar (beyond which it intergrades into the next form), from the plains to 4000 feet; in elephant grass, swampy areas and cultivation.

1977. **Lonchura malacca atricapilla** (Vieillot)

Loxia atricapilla Vieillot, 1807 (1805), Hist. nat. ois. chanteurs: 84, pl. 53. ('Les Grandes-Indes' restricted to Lower Bengal by Robinson & Kloss, 1924, Jour. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam **5**: 362.)

Range.—Southern Bihar and West Bengal (where it intergrades with the preceding form) east through Assam and East Pakistan, from the plains to 2500 feet; in tall grass and crops, probably moving locally with the season of cultivation.

1978. **Lonchura malacca malacca** (Linnaeus)

Loxia malacca Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**: 302. ('China, Java and Malacca,' *errore* = Belgaum, restricted by Baker, 1926, 'Fauna' **3**: 78.)

Munia malacca orientalis Baker, 1925, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **45**: 58. (Madras.), preoccupied by [*Loxia*] *orientalis* J. R. Forster, 1795, = *Loxia undulata* Latham, 1790 = *L. punctulata* (Linnaeus).

Range.—Locally distributed in M.P. (Pachmarhi, Raipur), Bombay (Ratnagiri), Andhra (Hyderabad, Pakhal Lake, Kolair Lake), Mysore (Belgaum, Wynaad, Coorg, Seringa-

patam), Madras (Coimbatore Dist., Pittur Valley, Palni Hills), Kerala (near Trivandrum), and Ceylon. From the plains to 6000 feet (Uva Plateau, Ceylon); in open grassland and reeds along rivers and lakes.

Family FRINGILLIDAE: Finches

Subfamily FRINGILLINAE: Chaffinches

Cf. Tordoff, H. B., 1954, Misc. Pub. Mus. Zool. Michigan, No. 81 : 7-39. (Anatomical study of finches).

Mayr, E., Andrew, R. J., & Hinde, R. A., 1956, Jour. f. Orn. **97** : 258-273. (Position of *Fringilla* and Carduelinae in Fringillidae).

Genus **FRINGILLA** Linnaeus[1]

Fringilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 179. Type, by tautonymy, '*Fringilla*' = *Fringilla coelebs* Linnaeus.

Fringilla coelebs Linnaeus
Chaffinch

A Palaearctic species found from the Azores across Europe, north-west Africa, Middle East, Transcaspia and Siberia east to Tomsk.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1775 : 1-5.

1979. **Fringilla coelebs coelebs** Linnaeus

Fringilla coelebs Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 179. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—An irregular vagrant to West Pakistan in NW.F.P., (Kohat; specimen secured by Whitehead, 1906).

Fringilla montifringilla Linnaeus
Brambling

A Palaearctic species found across Europe and Asia to Kamchatka and Japan, wintering in southern Europe, north Africa, Middle East, Afghanistan, China and Formosa.

[1] Recent studies by Tordoff *cit. supra*, Mayr *et al. cit. supra*, re-emphasize some of Sushkin's earlier work, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **45** : 36-39; 1927, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. **57** : 1-32, showing that the division between the Ploceidae and the Fringillidae with its New World allies is a very complicated one based on a number of often conflicting factors, and still somewhat unclear. Undoubtedly, *Fringilla* is near the stem line of development, and near the Carduelinae which should thus be aligned in the Fringillidae, but near the Ploceidae, in any linear arrangement.

1980. **Fringilla montifringilla** Linnaeus

Fringilla Montifringilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 179. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—A winter visitant in West Pakistan and India from northern Baluchistan NW.F.P. (one record Rawalpindi), Chitral, Gilgit and the Himalayas in Kashmir, East Punjab and H.P. and northern U.P. (Mussoorie). In the hill valleys to 7000 feet; in orchards, spinneys and along roads.

Subfamily CARDUELINAE: Goldfinches and allies

Genus **COCCOTHRAUSTES** Brisson

Coccothraustes Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1 : 36. Type, by subsequent designation and tautonymy, *Loxia coccothraustes* Linnaeus.

Coccothraustes coccothraustes (Linnaeus)
Hawfinch

A Palaearctic species found in Europe, northwest Africa and Asia from the Middle East to Japan.

1981. **Coccothraustes coccothraustes humei** Sharpe

Coccothraustes humii Sharpe, 1886, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 97. (Attock, N.W. Punjab.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from northern Baluchistan, NW.F.P. east to Chitral, from 4000 to 9000 feet, descending in winter to the level of Kohat, Attock, Abbotabad, Rawalpindi, the Jhelum Valley and Domel in Kashmir; in wild olive trees, orchards, gardens and subtropical dry forest.

Genus **MYCEROBAS** Cabanis

Mycerobas Cabanis, 1847, *in* Weigm. Archiv. f. Nat. (1) : 350. Type, by subsequent designation, (Gray, 1855) *Coccothraustes melanozanthos* Hodgson.

Perissospiza Oberholser, 1900, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. **22** : 227, new name for *Pycnorhamphus* Hume, 1874, Nests, Eggs Ind. Bds. **2** : 469. Type, by monotypy, *Coccothraustes icterioïdes* Vigors. (Under the present form of the International Rules for Zoological Nomenclature, Copenhagen Decisions, 1953, *cit. supra*, *Pycnorhamphus* Hume is available and Oberholser's renaming is needless. However, the species involved seem best combined in *Mycerobas* as Ticehurst pointed out, 1927, J.B.N.H.S. **32** : 345.)

Mycerobas icterioïdes (Vigors)
Black-and-Yellow Grosbeak

Afghanistan, West Pakistan and India.

1982. **Mycerobas icterioïdes** (Vigors)

Coccothraustes icterioïdes Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 8. (Himalayan Mountains = Simla-Almora dist.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Safed Koh on the Afghanistan-NW.F.P. boundary, Chitral, Astor, Murree, Kashmir, East Punjab, Kulu, H.P., Chamba, to Naini Tal, from 6000 to 10,000 feet, occasionally descending in winter to 2500 to 5000 feet (Dharmsala, Simla); in gardens, kharshu oak, pines, silver fir and subtropical pine, dry and moist, wet temperate and dry temperate forest.

Mycerobas affinis (Blyth)
Allied Grosbeak

West Pakistan, India, Nepal east to southern Tibet, western China in Yunnan and Kansu, and northeast Burma.

1983. **Mycerobas affinis** (Blyth)

Hesperiphona affinis Blyth, 1855, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **24** : 179. (Alpine Punjab, restricted to Hazara *vide* Whistler MSS.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Hazara and H.P., Duala Dhar (rare) to Garhwal, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, from 9000 to 14,000 feet, descending in winter as low as 6600 feet; in subtropical dry, pine, moist and dry temperate, and alpine forest.

Mycerobas carnipes (Hodgson)
Whitewinged Grosbeak

Transcaspia, Iran, Afghanistan, Targabatai, Tadzhikistan south to Tian Shan, south Tibet, Burma and western China in Sikang, Szechuan, Tsinghai and Kuku Nor.

1984. **Mycerobas carnipes speculigerus** (Brandt)

Coccothraustes speculigerus Brandt, 1841, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Petersb. **9**, col. 11. (N. Persia.)

Range.—West Pakistan in northern Baluchistan, Kalat to Ziarat and the Afghanistan-NW.F.P. boundary at Safed Koh, from 8000 to 12,000 feet; in juniper and subtropical dry and dry temperate forest.

1985. **Mycerobas carnipes carnipes** (Hodgson)[1]

Coc.(cothraustes) Carnipes Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 151. (Nepal.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Khagan Valley, Gilgit, Kishtwar, Duala Dhar, Lahul, Garhwal, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, from 8500 to 14,000 feet, occasionally descending as a vagrant to 5000 feet in winter (recorded from near Srinagar, Dharmsala and Simla); in orchards, junipers, and in moist, wet and dry temperate and alpine forest.

Mycerobas melanozanthos (Hodgson)
Spottedwinged Grosbeak

West Pakistan, India, Nepal, east to southern Tibet, Burma, the northern Indochinese subregion and west China in Sikang and Yunnan.

1986. **Mycerobas melanozanthos** (Hodgson)

Coc.(cothraustes) Melanozanthos Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 150. (Nepal.)

Mycerobas melanozanthus ossifragus Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 19. (Kohima, Naga Hills.)[2]

Mycerobas melanozanthus pangpui Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 20. (Sangau, Lushai Hills.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Hazara, the galis, Kashmir (?), along the Himalayas to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam, from 8000 to 12,000 feet, descending in winter as low as 2000 feet; in subtropical wet, pine, dry, and wet, moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

Genus **CARDUELIS** Brisson

Carduelis Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1 : 36, 3 : 53. Type, by tautonymy, '*Carduelis*' = *Fringilla carduelis* Linnaeus.

Spinus Koch, 1816, Syst. Baier. Zool. : 232. Type, by tautonymy, *Fringilla spinus* Linnaeus.

Hypacanthis Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein. 1 : 161. Type, by monotypy, *Carduelis spinoïdes* Vigors.

Chrysomitris Boie, 1828, Isis, col. 322. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla spinus* Linnaeus.

[1] Rand & Fleming (1957, *tom. cit.*: 207-208), point out that Sikkim birds show great variation in size, and that large individuals may represent migrants of *M. c. nanschanicus* Meise of Kansu and Szechuan. More material is needed to settle the status of these occasional large individuals.

[2] Types examined. Based on worn and individual variant specimens.

Carduelis carduelis (Linnaeus)
Goldfinch

A Palaearctic species found in Europe, northwest Africa, Mediterranean islands, Caucasus, Transcaspia, Iran, Afghanistan, Kirghiz S.S.R. east to Tian Shan and the Altai.

Cf. Johansen, H., 1944, Jour. f. Orn. **92** : 34-37.
Vaurie, C., 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1424 : 9-19.
Vaurie, C., 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1775 : 11-16.

1987. **Carduelis carduelis major** Taczanowski

Carduelis major Taczanowski, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 672. (Turkestan.)

Range.—A vagrant to West Pakistan in northern Baluchistan ; specimen collected at Quetta in February in a flock of grey-headed birds. (Meinertzhagen).

1988. **Carduelis carduelis subulata** (Gloger)

Fringilla subulata Gloger, 1833, Abändern Vög. : 153. (Yenisei.)

Range.—A vagrant to West Pakistan in northern Baluchistan ; specimens obtained at Quetta in December and March. (Meinertzhagen).

1989. **Carduelis carduelis caniceps** Vigors

Carduelis caniceps Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 23. (Himalayan Mountains = Simla-Almora dist.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from northern Baluchistan east to NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit, Astor, Baltistan, Deosai Plain, western Ladakh, Kashmir including the Vale, Hazara and the galis, Lahul east to Almora, from 5500 feet to 11,000, occasionally 13,000 feet (Chitral), wintering as low as 4500 feet, occasionally to the edge of the plains in the Punjab (Rawalpindi and Ambala) ; in willows, junipers, firs, orchards, and open wasteland.[1]

Carduelis spinoïdes Vigors
Himalayan Greenfinch

West Pakistan, India, Nepal, southern Tibet, east to Burma, Tonkin and west China in Yunnan and Sikang.

[1] A slightly paler form than *caniceps* is *Carduelis c. paropanisi* Kollibay, 1910, Orn. Monatsb. **18** : 148. (Tian Shan.), noted as occurring in Afghanistan by Whistler (1945, J.B.N.H.S. **45** : 116) near the western borders of West Pakistan and the Safed Koh. This subspecies may yet be found to occur in West Pakistan in mixed wintering flocks of goldfinches as a vagrant.

1990. **Carduelis spinoïdes spinoïdes** Vigors[1]

Carduelis spinoïdes Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 44. (Himalayas = Simla.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from NW.F.P., Murree, the galis, Hazara, Kashmir, north to Sind and Lidar valleys, excluding Baltistan and Ladakh, H.P., Chamba, East Punjab, Lahul, Kulu, Kangra, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and Bhutan, from 6500 to 11,000 feet (breeding). Wintering to the foothills and plains at Ambala, but normally not lower than 1500 feet in the north and 3400 feet in the east of its range; in roadside weeds, tea gardens, orchards, and subtropical pine, wet and moist temperate forest.

1991. **Carduelis spinoïdes taylori** (Kinnear)

Hypacanthis spinoides taylori Kinnear, 1939, Ibis: 752. (Lilung, Tsangpo Valley, S. E. Tibet.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet in the Tsangpo Valley and the Gyamda Chu; Pome (?); probably occurs in the higher hills of Assam north of the Brahmaputra River. From 7500 to 10,200 feet; in open fields and meadows, and edges of wet temperate forest.

1992. **Carduelis spinoïdes heinrichi** Stresemann

Carduelis spinoides heinrichi Stresemann, 1940, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin **24**: 153, 170. (Mt. Victoria.)

Range.—Assam in the hills south of the Brahmaputra, North Cachar, Naga Hills and Manipur, from 5700 to 7500 feet; in semi-cultivation, gardens and subtropical wet forest.

Carduelis thibetana (Hume)
Tibetan Siskin

Nepal, Sikkim, southern Tibet, Burma to west China in Sikang and Yunnan.

Cf. Ludlow, F., & Kinnear, N. B., 1944, Ibis **86**: 356-358.

1993. **Carduelis thibetana** (Hume)

Chrysomitris thibetana Hume, 1872, Ibis: 107. (borders of Sikkim and Thibet.)

[1] Vaurie, C., 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1424: 8, would group the forms of *Carduelis spinoïdes* from west China and Tonkin, *ambiguus* and *monguilloti* as separate species, but the eastern Indian races *taylori* and *heinrichi* serve to bridge the differences between these various geographical populations and I prefer to list them all as members of a single species.

Range.—Nepal (Proud, 1955, J.B.N.H.S. 53 : 66), Sikkim, southeast Tibet, from 4600 (N. Burma) to 11,000 feet; in low bushes, alder, birch, often near streams, and in moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

Genus **ACANTHIS** Borkhausen

Acanthis Borkhausen, 1797, Deutsche Fauna 1 : 248. Type, by subsequent designation, (Stejneger, 1884) *Fringilla Linaria* Linnaeus.

Acanthis cannabina (Linnaeus)
Linnet

A Palaearctic species in Europe, north Africa and western Asia from the Caucasus east to Altai, Targabatai and Tian Shan, south in winter to southern Iran, Afghanistan and the northern Himalayas.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1424 : 21-23.

1994. **Acanthis cannabina bella** (Brehm)

Fringilla bella Brehm, 1845, Isis, col. 348. (Beyrouth.)

Linota fringillirostris Bonaparte & Schlegel, 1850, Monogr. Loxiens : 45, pl. 49. (Nepaul, *errore* = Kashmir.)

Range.—An irregular winter visitant to West Pakistan in northern Baluchistan, Quetta, Chaman, Gilgit, Baltistan and northwestern West Punjab, Jhelum-Rawalpindi plateau and Salt Range, Sind (?), in the lower hills and plains; in open country, grassland and orchards.

Acanthis flavirostris (Linnaeus)
Twite

A Palaearctic species in northern Europe and Asia from the Caucasus east to Transcaspia, Kirghiz S.S.R., Afghanistan, and east to Ala Shan, the northern Himalayas, China from Tian Shan, Kun Lun and Nan Shan to Sikang and Tibet.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1775 : 16-19.

1995. **Acanthis flavirostris montanella** (Hume)

Linota montanella Hume, 1873, Lahore to Yarkand : 261, pl. 26. (Arpalak River, Yarkand.)

Acanthis flavirostris baltistanicus R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 46 : 97. (Sanpur, near Skardu.)

Range.—An irregular winter visitant to West Pakistan in Gilgit and Baltistan (one record *cit. supra*), above 5000 feet; in open country.

1996. **Acanthis flavirostris rufostrigata** (Walton)

Linota rufostrigata Walton, 1905, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 15 : 93. (Khamba Jong, Tibet.)

Acanthis flavirostris ladacensis R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 46 : 96. (Leh.)

Range.—Breeds in India in Ladakh ranging east into Tibet to Gyantse. Winters in West Pakistan and India from Baltistan, Kashmir, Ladakh, northern Punjab, Rupshu, and Kumaon (specimen, Y.P.M.), and in northern Sikkim, Chumbi Valley, from 9000 to 15,000 feet ; in pastures, open ground and alpine scrub.

Genus **CALLACANTHIS** Bonaparte

Callacanthis ' Reichenb.' = Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. 1 : 507. Type, by monotypy, *Carduelis Burtoni* Gould.

Callacanthis burtoni (Gould)

West Pakistan and India.

1997. **Callacanthis burtoni** (Gould)

Carduelis Burtoni Gould, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1837): 90. (Himalaya = Srinagar.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Safed Koh on the Afghan-NW.F.P. boundary, Chitral, Hazara, Kashmir, east to northern Punjab, H.P., Chamba, U.P., Kumaon ; west Sikkim (probably occurs in Nepal), from 6000 feet (winter) to 8000 to 10,000 feet (breeding), in heavy fir, deodar, subtropical pine, wet and moist temperate forest.

Genus **SERINUS** Koch

Serinus Koch, 1816, Syst. Baier. Zool. : 228, pl. 6A, fig. 50. Type, by monotypy, *Serinus hortulanus* Koch = *Fringilla serinus* Linnaeus.

Metoponia Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris 37 : 917, 918. Type, by monotypy, *Passer pusillus* Pallas.

Serinus pusillus (Pallas)
Goldfronted Finch

Caucasus, Transcaspia, Iran, Afghanistan, Tadzhik and Kirghiz S.S.R. to Tian Shan and Altai south to West Pakistan, India and Tibet.

1998. **Serinus pusillus** (Pallas)

Passer pusillus Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. 2 : 28, pl. 43, fig. 1. (Caucasus.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in northeast Baluchistan, Afghanistan-NW.F.P. boundary, Safed Koh, Chitral, Gilgit, Astor, Baltistan, Ladakh, Kashmir beyond the main range, Murree, Zaskar, Rupshu, Lahul, Spiti, Chamba, Simla hills, east to Garhwal. From 8000 to 13,600 feet, descending in winter as low as 2500 feet, very rarely to the edge of the plains; in upland meadows, junipers, briars, *Artemisia*, open ground and edges of cultivation. Winter vagrant to Peshawar and Sind, Sukkur.

Genus **LEUCOSTICTE** Swainson

Leucosticte Swainson, 1832, *in* Swainson & Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Americana, Bds. **2** : 265. Type, by monotypy, *Linaria* (*Leucosticte*) *tephrocotis* Swainson.

Fringilanda (*sic*), corrected to *Fringilauda* Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 158. Type, by monotypy, *F.*(*ringilauda*) *Nemoricola* Hodgson.

Leucosticte nemoricola (Hodgson)
Hodgson's Mountain Finch

Afghanistan east to Turkestan, Tian Shan, Altai, Tibet and west China in Szechuan, Kansu and Tsinghai, and northern Burma (winter).

1999. **Leucosticte nemoricola altaica** (Eversmann)

Fringilla altaica Eversmann, 1848, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. **21** : 223. (Uimon, Altai.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in NW.F.P., Kashmir, Baltistan, Ladakh, H.P., Chamba, East Punjab, Lahul, east to Kumaon, from 10,000 to 17,000 feet, descending in winter to 6000 feet; on open, stony ground.

2000. **Leucosticte nemoricola nemoricola** (Hodgson)

F.(*ringilauda*) *Nemoricola* Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 158. (Nepal.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and southeast Tibet, from 9300 to 15,000 feet; on bare hillsides and edges of alpine forest scrub.

Leucosticte brandti Bonaparte
Brandt's Mountain Finch

Afghanistan east to Tadzhik and Kirghiz S.S.R., Tian Shan, Tibet, west China in Sinkiang, Szechuan and eastern Siberia, Tarim Basin, and Nan Shan.

Cf. Stegmann, B., 1932, Jour. f. Orn. **80** : 111-114.
Vaurie, C., 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1424 : 24-28.
Meinertzhagen, R., 1952, J.B.N.H.S. **51** : 273-274.

2001. ? **Leucosticte brandti brandti** Bonaparte

Leucosticte brandti Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av. **1** : 537. (Siberia, *errore* = Turkestan, restricted to Zailiski Ala Tau by Vaurie, 1959, Bds. Pal. Fn. : 621.)

Range.—A straggler to Gilgit from Turkestan; status uncertain.

2002. **Leucosticte brandti pamirensis** Severtzov

Leucosticte pamirensis Severtzov, 1883, Ibis : 58. (Pamir, restricted to Tian-shan by Hartert, 1910.)

Range.—A wintering form in Gilgit (specimens in B.M.), presumably from the mountains of eastern Afghanistan, Pamirs and Wakhan Shan, at high altitudes usually above the tree line, on open ground.

2003. **Leucosticte brandti haematopygia** (Gould)

Montifringilla haematopygia Gould, 1853, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1851) : 115. (Thibet, restricted to Tso Morari Lake, Ladakh, by Kinnear, 1922, Ibis: 519.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Gilgit, northern Kashmir, Ladakh, northern East Punjab, Rupshu, Zaskar, east probably to Nepal, from 12,000 to 16,000 feet ; on steep open hillsides, rocky screes and patches of ground free of snow.

2004. **Leucosticte brandti audreyana** Stresemann

Leucosticte brandti audreyana Stresemann, 1939, Orn. Monatsb. **47** : 177. (Sikkim : Yabuk at Zemu Glacier.)

Range.—Sikkim, Bhutan and southeast Tibet, from 12,000 to 17,500 feet ; on open ground.

2005. **Leucosticte brandti pallidior** Bianchi

L.(eucosticte) haematopygia pallidior Bianchi, 1909, Ann. Mus. Pètersb. **13** : 38, 45, 55. (Karasai, Nan Shan.)

Range.—A straggler to north Sikkim from north Tibet and Sinkiang, taken in March, 1952, near Lachen (Meinertzhagen, 1952, *tom. cit. supra* : 273).

Genus **RHODOPECHYS** Cabanis

Rhodopechys Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein. **1** : 157. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla sanguinea* Gould.

Bucanetes Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein. **1** : 164. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla githaginea* Lichtenstein.

Rhodospiza Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **12** : 282. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla obsoleta* Lichtenstein.

Rhodopechys githaginea (Lichtenstein)
Trumpeter Bullfinch

Canary Is., north Africa, accidental in southern Europe, Middle East, Transcaspia, Iran, Afghanistan to southern Uzbek S.S.R., Bukhara.

2006. **Rhodopechys githaginea crassirostris** (Blyth)

Carpodacus crassirostris Blyth, 1847, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 16 : 476. (Afghanistan.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, NW.F.P. (Thal and Kohat), Chitral, West Punjab, Salt Range, Mianwali and Shahpur District, Gurgaon (vagrant), Sind, Kirthar Range, Rajasthan, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur, in low hills, occasionally to 10,000 feet (Chitral); in stony desert, often near pools or springs.

Rhodopechys mongolica (Swinhoe)
Mongolian Trumpeter Bullfinch

Eastern Iran, Afghanistan, Tadzhik and Kirghiz S.S.R., Tian Shan to Mongolia, eastern Gobi Desert, Sinkiang and Kansu.

2007. **Rhodopechys mongolica** (Swinhoe)

Carpodacus mongolicus Swinhoe, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 447. (Nankow Pass.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in north Baluchistan (Chaman, Quetta), Chitral, Wakhan, Gilgit, Astor, Baltistan to eastern Ladakh, from 9000 to 11,000 feet, descending in winter as low as 5000 feet; in stony semi-desert facies.

Rhodopechys obsoleta (Lichtenstein)
Lichtenstein's Desert Finch

Middle East to Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Kirghiz S.S.R., Tian Shan; Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang.

2008. **Rhodopechys obsoleta** (Lichtenstein)

Fringilla obsoleta Lichtenstein, 1823, *in* Eversmann, Reise von Oren. n. Buchara : 132. (Buchara.)

Range.—West Pakistan in northern Baluchistan in the Quetta Valley, NW.F.P., Kohat (irregular winter visitant), and Chitral, from 5000 feet to 9000 feet; in orchards and gardens.

Rhodopechys sanguinea (Gould)
Crimsonwinged Desert Finch

Northwest Africa, southern Turkey, Middle East, Iran, Afghanistan and Tian Shan.

2009. **Rhodopechys sanguinea sanguinea** (Gould)

Fringilla sanguinea Gould, 1838 (1837), Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 127. (Erzerum.)

Range.—Status unknown ; collected twice in West Pakistan and India in Chitral (Fulton, July, 10,000 feet), and Ladakh (Meinertzhagen, April, 11,900 feet) on open grassland.

Genus **CARPODACUS** Kaup

Carpodacus Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entwick. Gesch. Eur. Thierw. : 161. Type, by subsequent designation, *Fringilla rosea* Pallas.

Procarduelis Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **12** : 985. Type, by monotypy, *Carduelis Nipalensis* Hodgson.

Propasser Hodgson, 1844, *in* Gray's Zool. Misc. : 84. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla rodopepla* Vigors.

Pyrrhospiza ' Hodgson ' = Blyth, 1844, or 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 953. Type, by monotypy, *P. punicea* 'Hodgson '= Blyth.

Carpodacus erythrinus (Pallas)
Common Rosefinch, Scarlet Grosbeak

A Palaearctic species breeding in eastern Europe and across Asia from Iran to Kamchatka.

Cf. Kozlova, E. V., 1939, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, sect. biol., **48** : 63-70.

Vaurie, C., 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1424 : 36-44.

2010. **Carpodacus erythrinus ferghanensis** (Kozlova)

E.(rythrina) e.(rythrina) ferghanensis Kozlova, 1939, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou **48** : 63. (Shah-dara, Tadzhik S.S.R.)

Range.—A breeding form in West Pakistan and India in northern Baluchistan, NW.F.P.-Afghanistan border, Chitral, Hazara, higher hills of Kashmir, Gilgit, Baltistan, Ladakh, Spiti and Lahul (intergrading into the next form in northern H.P.-U.P.) ; near cultivation. Breeds as high as 16,400 feet, descending in winter to the foothills and plains in northern East Punjab ; rest of range not worked out.

2011. **Carpodacus erythrinus roseatus** (Blyth)

Pyrrhula roseata ' Tickell ' = Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **11** : 461. (Chyebassa.)

Range.—Breeds in the Himalayas from Garhwal east to northern Nepal, northern Sikkim, northern Bhutan, southeast Tibet and perhaps in the higher hills of Assam north of the Brahmaputra, up to 16,000 feet ; on passage in the Himalayas.

Winters from the Himalayan foothills out over the Peninsula, west to West Pakistan in Sind (rare), and to Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat, east through Rajasthan to Delhi, U.P., Nepal, Bihar, East Pakistan and Assam, south in M.P., Hyderabad (uncommon), Orissa, Andhra, Madras (west side), to Kerala as far as the High Range and Cardamom Hills, as high as 7000 feet; in cut-over scrub and edges of cultivation.

2012. **Carpodacus erythrinus kubanensis** Laubmann

Carpodacus erythrinus kubanensis Laubmann, 1915, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern **12**: 93. (Kuban dist., Caucasus.)

Range.—A wintering form identified from Nepal, but probably occurring in mixed flocks of wintering rosefinches in India.

2013. **Carpodacus erythrinus erythrinus** (Pallas)

Loxia erythrina Pallas, 1770, Nov. Comm. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb. **14**: 587, pl. 23, fig. 1. (Volga, south Russia.)

Range.—A wintering form found in Nepal and central India (1939, J.B.N.H.S. **41**: 101), presumably also the rest of India and both Pakistans, associated with flocks of rosefinches, from which out-of-colour and immature birds cannot be separated with certainty.

Carpodacus nipalensis (Hodgson)
Nepal Rosefinch

The Himalayas east to northern Burma and west China in Yunnan, Sikang and Szechuan; northern Tonkin.

2014. **Carpodacus nipalensis kangrae** (Whistler)

Procarduelis nipalensis kangrae Whistler, 1939, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **60**: 16. (Dharmsala, Kangra District, N.W. Himalayas.)

Range.—Kashmir in the Sind Valley and Kishtwar, East Punjab, H.P., northern U.P. east to Garhwal, from 9000 to 14,000 feet; in alpine pastures, kharshu oak and moist and dry temperate forest.

2015. **Carpodacus nipalensis nipalensis** (Hodgson)

C.(arduelis) Nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19**: 157. (Nepal, 'central and northern regions.')

Range.—Kumaon, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet and Assam in the higher hills north of the Brahmaputra, from 8000 to 14,000 feet, descending rarely to 4500 feet in winter; on paths in scrub or semi-cultivation, meadows or forest clearings.

Carpodacus rubescens (Blanford)
Blanford's Rosefinch

Nepal east to southeast Tibet and west China in Yunnan, Sikang and Kansu.

2016. **Carpodacus rubescens** (Blanford)

Procarduelis rubescens Blanford, 1872 (1871), Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 694, pl. 74. (Sikkim.)

Procarduelis rubescens saturatior Rothschild, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 43 : 12. (Schweli-Salwin Divide, Yunnan.)

Range.—Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and southern Tibet, from 4500 feet in winter (Sikkim, Stevens), to 9000 to 12,000 feet; normally in wet, moist and dry temperate and alpine forest, but sporadically in winter at lower elevations in conifers.

Carpodacus rhodochrous (Vigors)
Pinkbrowed Rosefinch

The Indian and Nepal Himalayas ; straggler to foothills of West Pakistan.

2017. **Carpodacus rhodochrous** (Vigors)

Fringilla rodochroa (*sic*) Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 23. (Himalayan Mountain = Simla-Almora district.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Kashmir east to East Punjab, H.P., U.P., Nepal, and western Sikkim, from 7500 to 12,000 feet; in kharshu oak, fir and birch clumps in subtropical wet, and wet, moist and dry temperate and alpine forest. A rare straggler in winter to gardens as low as 2000 feet near Rawalpindi, West Punjab.

Carpodacus rhodochlamys (Brandt)
Redmantled Rosefinch

Southern Uzbek S.S.R., Tadzhik and Kirghiz S.S.R. east to the Altai, NW. Mongolia, and south in Afghanistan, Pamirs, Tian Shan and the northwest Himalayas.

2018. **Carpodacus rhodochlamys grandis** Blyth

Carpodacus grandis Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 18 : 810. (Range beyond Simla.)

Carpodacus rhodochlamys bendi Koelz, 1949, Auk 66 : 209. (Burchao Pass, Bendi Turkestan Range, western Afghanistan.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from northeast Baluchistan, NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit, Astor, Baltistan, northern East

Punjab, and Kumaon, descending in winter erratically as low as 2000 feet in gardens and olive groves near hill stations or towns in NW.F.P., Murree, Rawalpindi foothills, Mianwali, the Salt Range, Chamba, Simla, from 6000 to 12,500 feet; in rose bushes, stands of juniper and subtropical dry, dry temperate and alpine forest.

Carpodacus rhodopeplus (Vigors)
Spottedwinged Rosefinch

Garhwal east to west China in Yunnan, Sikang and Szechuan.

2019. **Carpodacus rhodopeplus** (Vigors)

Fringilla rodopepla (*sic*) Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 23. (Himalayan Mountains, restricted to Simla-Almora district.)

Range.—U.P. in Garhwal and Dehra Dun, Chakrata, Kumaon (nesting ?), Nepal, and Sikkim (Mandelli), from 10,000 to 15,000 feet; in moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

Carpodacus thura Bonaparte & Schlegel
Whitebrowed Rosefinch

West Pakistan, India, Nepal east to western China in Yunnan Sikang, Szechuan, Kansu and Kuku Nor.

2020. **Carpodacus thura blythi** (Biddulph)

Propasser blythi Biddulph, 1882, Ibis: 283, pl. 9. (Gilgit, 'close to the Indus.')

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Safed Koh on the Afghanistan-NW.F.P. boundary, Chitral, Gilgit, Hazara, Khagan Valley, northern Kashmir, Kishtwar, East Punjab, H.P., and Kumaon, from 10,000 to 14,000 feet, descending to 6000 feet in winter (Simla hills); in dense juniper, moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

2021. **Carpodacus thura thura** Bonaparte & Schlegel

Carpodacus thura Bonaparte & Schlegel, 1850, Monogr. Loxiens: 21, pl. 23. (Himalayas = Sikkim.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, the south-facing ranges of lower southeast Tibet, and probably the highest hills of Assam north of the Brahmaputra, from 9000 to 14,000 feet; in wet, moist temperate, and alpine forest.

2022. **Carpodacus thura femininus** Rippon

Carpodacus femininus Rippon, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 19: 31. (Yangtze River, W. Yunnan.)

Carpodacus thura charmensis Kinnear, 1940, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **60** : 56. (Kyimpu Le La between Chayul and Charme, 13,000 feet.)

Propasser thura chayulensis Kinnear, 1944, *in* Ludlow, F., & Kinnear, N. B., Ibis **86** : 351. (Kyimpu.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet in Charme, Tsari and the Tsangpo Valley north of the main range, from 9800 to 14,000 feet; in rhododendrons in alpine forest.

Carpodacus pulcherrimus (Moore)
Beautiful Rosefinch

The Himalayas from Bashahr east to southern Tibet, west China in Yunnan, Sikang, Szechuan, Kansu to Kuku Nor, Ala Shan and Mongolian Altai.

2023. **Carpodacus pulcherrimus pulcherrimus** (Moore)

Propasser pulcherrimus Moore, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 216. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Bashahr east through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, probably Bhutan and the southern slopes of the main range in southeast Tibet, from 12,500 to 14,000 feet, descending in winter as low as 8800 feet; in juniper scrub, open hillsides, and moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

2024. **Carpodacus pulcherrimus waltoni** (Sharpe)

Propasser waltoni Sharpe, 1905, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **15** : 95. (Gyantse, S. Tibet.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet on the upper Subansiri and Tsangpo, from 9500 to 13,500 feet; on scrub oak-covered hillsides and dry temperate and alpine forest.

Carpodacus edwardsii Verreaux
Large Rosefinch

Nepal east to Burma, southeast Tibet, north Burma, west China in Yunnan, Sikang, Szechuan and Kansu.

2025. **Carpodacus edwardsii rubicunda** (Greenway)

Propasser saturatus Blanford, 1872, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **41** : 168, pl. 8. (Sikkim.) *nec Linota saturata* Blyth, 1842, a synonym of *Carpodacus nipalensis* Hodgson.

Erythrina edwardsii rubicunda Greenway, 1933, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl. Harvard **74**: 163. (Su-Wa-Tong, Tibet, Salween-Irrawaddy Divide.)

Carduelis edwardsii tongluensis Wolters, 1953, Bonn. Zool. Beitr. **3** : 279, new name for *Carpodacus edwardsii saturatus* Blanford, preoccupied.

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, Bhutia hills, from 3500 feet (winter), to 14,000 feet; in bamboo, rose bushes and wet, moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

Carpodacus trifasciatus Verreaux
Threebanded Rosefinch

West China in Kansu, Szechuan and Sikang, wintering south to southeast Tibet and Yunnan.

2026. **Carpodacus trifasciatus** Verreaux

Carpodacus trifasciatus Verreaux, 1871 (1870), Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris **6**, Bull. : 39. (Mountains of Chinese Tibet, restricted to Paohing, eastern Sikang, by Vaurie, 1959, Bds. Pal. Fn. : 637.)

Range.—A winter visitor to southeast Tibet along the Tsangpo from 6000 to 8000 feet; in hedges edging barley fields (Ludlow, F., 1951, Ibis **93** : 567-8).

Carpodacus rubicilla (Güldenstädt)
Great Rosefinch

Caucasus; Afghanistan, Wakhan, Pamirs, Tian Shan, south to Tibet and western China in Sikang, north to Nan Shan; north in Altai of Tannu Tuva and northwest Mongolia.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1786 : 16-17.

2027. **Carpodacus rubicilla severtzovi** Sharpe

Carpodacus severtzovi Sharpe, 1886, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 354. (Turkestan and Yarkand = Toghrasu near Shadulla, Karakoram.)

Erythrina rubicilla eblis Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **52**: 74. (Puga, Rupshu, Kashmir.)

Carpodacus rubicilla niethammeri Keve, 1943, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien **80** : 17. (Spiti to the Pamirs.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Chitral, Gilgit, Wakhan, Kashmir, Ladakh, Fotu-la to Zaskar, Rupshu, Spiti and Lahul; near Gyantse (March, September); from 10,000 to 15,000 feet; in rocky areas above tree level and below snow line.

Carpodacus rubicilloides Przevalski
Eastern Great Rosefinch

Ladakh east to southern Tibet and west China in Sikang, northern Yunnan, Kansu, Nan Shan and Kuku Nor.

2028. **Carpodacus rubicilloides lucifer** R. & A. Meinertzhagen

Carpodacus rubicilloides lucifer R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46**: 83. (Chusha, Southern Tibet.)

Carpodacus rubicilloides lapersonnei R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **46**: 83. (Shushal, Eastern Ladak.)[1]

Range.—Southeast and eastern Ladakh, northern Punjab, Spiti, Rampur-Bashahr, Lahul, Nepal (Rand & Fleming, 1957, *tom. cit.*: 205), and southern and southeast Tibet, from 7500 to 14,500 feet; in furze, buckthorn and willow thickets. Perhaps also on the northernmost dry side of the ranges in Sikkim, though not yet recorded.

Carpodacus puniceus (Blyth)
Redbreasted Rosefinch

West Pakistan, India, Nepal, southern Tibet north to west China in Sinkiang and east to Sikang, Szechuan, Nan Shan and Kuku Nor.

Cf. Ludlow, F., & Kinnear, N. B., 1944, Ibis **86**: 349-351. (Eastern population).

2029. **Carpodacus puniceus kilianensis** Vaurie

Carpodacus puniceus kilianensis Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1786: 20. (north side of the Kilian Pass at 15,000 feet, western Kun Lun, Sinkiang.)

Range.—India in extreme northeastern Ladakh, near Sumdo at 12,000 feet, above the tree line.

2030. **Carpodacus puniceus humii** (Sharpe)

Pyrrhospiza humii Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **12**: 433. (Kotegurh, restricted by Vaurie, 1956, *tom. cit. supra*: 18.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Gilgit and Khagan Valley, Baltistan, Kashmir, Ladakh (excluding the range of the preceding form), Zaskar, Rupshu, East Punjab, Chamba, Lahul, Spiti, Kulu east in H.P. and northern U.P. to Garhwal and Kumaon, from 12,000 to 17,000 feet; above the tree line on rocky hillsides.

[1] Vaurie, C. (1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1424: 52) would separate *lapersonnei* from *lucifer* on the basis of colour, but I agree with Kinnear, N. B., (1937, Ibis: 473) that size alone separates this population from *rubicilloides* of west China.

2031. **Carpodacus puniceus puniceus** (Blyth)

P.(yrrhospiza) punicea 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1845 (1844), Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13**: 953. (Himalaya = Nepal *vide* Sharpe, 1888, *tom. cit.*: 433.)

Range.—Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and southeast Tibet, intergrading at about long. 93°E. (on the Sikang border) with *sikangensis* Vaurie (1956, *tom. cit. supra*: 22, specimens not examined), from 10,000 to 17,000 feet; above the tree line in alpine meadows and rocky areas.

Genus **LOXIA** Linnaeus

Loxia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**: 171. Type, by subsequent designation, *Loxia Curvirostra* Linnaeus.

Loxia curvirostra Linnaeus
Crossbill, or Red Crossbill

An Holarctic species occurring in North and Central America, Europe, south to Spain, Mediterranean and the Caucasus, east across central Asian ranges to Japan, south to the Himalayas, west China, Viet Nam and the northern Philippines, Luzon I.

2032. **Loxia curvirostra himalayensis** Blyth

L.(oxia) himalayensis 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1845 (1844), Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13**: 952. (Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas in northern East Punjab, Chini, Lahul, Kulu, H.P., Simla, Nepal, Sikkim, southeast Tibet, Assam(?), from 10,000 to 15,000 feet in moist and dry temperate alpine forest, feeding in pine, spruce and larch. Confirmation of breeding not yet obtained.

Genus **PROPYRRHULA** Hodgson

Propyrrhula Hodgson, 1844, *in* Gray's Zool. Misc.: 85. Type, by subsequent designation, *Corythus Subhimachalus* Hodgson.

Propyrrhula subhimachala (Hodgson)
Redheaded Rosefinch

Nepal, Sikkim, east to northeast Burma and west China in Yunnan and Sikang.

2033. **Propyrrhula subhimachala** (Hodgson)

Corythus? Subhimáchalus Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19**: 152. (Nepal; northern region; in winter found in the central region.)

Propyrrhula subhimachala intensior Rothschild, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **43**: 12. (Lichiang Range, Yunnan.)

Range.—Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam in the Dafla, North Cachar, and Manipur hills from nearly 10,000 feet up; in rhododendron scrub and moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

Genus **HAEMATOSPIZA** Blyth

Haematospiza Blyth, 1845 (1844), Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13**: 950. Type, by monotypy, *H. boetonensis* Blyth = *Corythus Sipahi* Hodgson.

Haematospiza sipahi (Hodgson)
Scarlet Finch

The Himalayas from Garhwal and Nepal east to Burma, Yunnan and north Tonkin.

2034. **Haematospiza sipahi** (Hodgson)

C.(orythus) Sipahi Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19**: 151. (Nepal.)

Range.—Garhwal (Wan, Koelz coll.), Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam in the Abor, Miri, Khasia and Manipur hills, from 7000 to 8000 feet, occasionally straying as low as 6800, down to 1900 feet (rare straggler); in open subtropical wet, pine and wet, moist and dry temperate forest.

Genus **PYRRHOPLECTES** Hodgson

Pyrrhoplectes Hodgson, 1844, *in* Gray, Zool. Misc.: 85. Type, by monotypy, *Pyrrhula? Epauletta* Hodgson.

Pyrrhoplectes epauletta (Hodgson)
Goldheaded Black Finch

The Himalayas east to northern Burma and western China in Yunnan and Sikang.

2035. **Pyrrhoplectes epauletta** (Hodgson)

Pyrrhula ? Epauletta Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19**: 156. (Northern and central regions, Nepal.)

Range.—The Himalayas from H.P., Koteghar, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeast Tibet, Assam (?), from 4600 (winter), to 9000 to 13,000 feet in summer; in dense thickets, scrub rhododendrons, bamboo and nettles, in subtropical, temperate, and alpine forest.

Genus **PYRRHULA** Brisson

Pyrrhula Brisson, 1760, Orn. **1**: 36, **3**: 308. Type, by tautonymy, '*pyrrhula*' Brisson = *Loxia Pyrrhula* Linnaeus.

Cf. Voous, K. H., 1949, Condor **51** : 52-58.
Vaurie, C., 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1788 : 1-5.

Pyrrhula nipalensis Hodgson
Brown Bullfinch

West Pakistan, India, Nepal east to Burma, China in Yunnan, Fukien, Kwantung, south to the mountains of Tonkin, Formosa and Malaya.

2036. **Pyrrhula nipalensis nipalensis** Hodgson

P.(yrrhula) Nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Asiat. Res. **19** : 155. (Northern and central regions, Nepal.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from Gilgit (specimens ?), H.P., Kangra east to Garhwal, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and Bhutan (intergrading into the next form in the Bhutia hills), from 6000 to 10,000 feet; in clumps of fir and in subtropical pine, temperate, and alpine forest.

2037. **Pyrrhula nipalensis ricketti** La Touche

Pyrrhula ricketti La Touche, 1905, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **16** : 21. (Mountains of north-west Fokien, southeast China.)

Pyrrhula victoriae Rippon, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **16** : 47. (Mt. Victoria, S. Chin Hills.)

Range.—Southeast Tibet (intergrading with the preceding form in the hills at the Bhutan-Assam-southeast Tibet border), south of the main range; presumably in the higher northeastern and eastern Assam hills though not yet recorded; south to the Chin Hills of Burma, from 6500 to 8000 feet; in subtropical pine and wet temperate forest.

Pyrrhula erythaca Blyth
Beavan's Bullfinch

Sikkim east to northeast Burma and China in Yunnan, Sikang, Szechuan, Kansu, Shensi, Chihli; Formosa.

Cf. Ludlow, F., & Kinnear, N. B., 1944, Ibis **86** : 206-208.

2038. **Pyrrhula erythaca erythaca** Blyth

Pyrrhula erythaca Blyth, 1862, Ibis : 389. (Sikkim.)

Range.—Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and southeast Tibet from 5000 feet (winter) to 13,500 feet; in thick clumps of rhododendron, conifer, willow, buckthorn and in subtropical, temperate, and alpine forest.

Pyrrhula erythrocephala Vigors
Redheaded Bullfinch

The Himalayas from Kashmir to southeast Tibet.

2039. **Pyrrhula erythrocephala** Vigors

Pyrrhula erythrocephala Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 174. (Himalayan Mountains = Simla-Almora dist.)

Range.—Kashmir, Kishtwar, East Punjab, Chamba, Duala Dhar, H.P. east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and southeast Tibet from 9000 to 12,000 feet, descending in winter as low as 3500 to 5500 feet; in open glades, along streams, and in subtropical pine, temperate, and alpine forest.

Pyrrhula aurantiaca Gould
Orange Bullfinch

West Pakistan and India.

2040. **Pyrrhula aurantiaca** Gould

Pyrrhula aurantiaca Gould, 1858 (1857), Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 222. (Western Himalayas, restricted to Kashmir by Baker, 1926, 'Fauna' 3: 109.)

Range.—The Himalayas from Chitral, Hazara, Gilgit, hills around the Vale of Kashmir (rare in the southern hills) to Wardwan, Kishtwar and H.P., Chamba, from 6000 feet (Gilgit, 5000 feet) to 11,000 feet, rarely to 13,000; along edges of cultivation, weed clumps and in moist and dry temperate and alpine forest.

Family EMBERIZIDAE: Buntings

Genus **EMBERIZA** Linnaeus

Emberiza Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 176. Type, by subsequent designation, *Emberiza Citrinella* Linnaeus.

Emberiza calandra Linnaeus
Corn Bunting

A Palaearctic species found in Europe, north Africa and Asia east to the Tian Shan and central Altai.

2041. **Emberiza calandra** Linnaeus[1]

Emberiza Calandra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 176. (in Europa=Sweden.)

Emberiza calandra buturlini Johansen, 1907, Orn. Jahrb.: 202. (Kastek, Semirechia.)

Range.—A vagrant, recorded once in 1917 (Nov., Dec.) in Jhang dist., southwest Punjab, feeding on waste ground.

[1] Several races of this species have been proposed, but it seems wiser to keep it as monotypic.

Emberiza leucocephalos S. G. Gmelin
Pine Bunting

Eastern Europe in the Urals and Kazan east across Siberia to Transbaikalia, Khangai Mountains, Amur basin to Sea of Okhotsk, south to Tian Shan and west China in Tsinghai and Kansu, wintering in West Pakistan, India, China, Korea and Japan.

2042. **Emberiza leucocephalos leucocephalos** S. G. Gmelin[1]

Emberiza leucocephalos S. G. Gmelin, 1771, Novi Comm. Sci. Petropol. **15** : 480, pl. 23, fig. 3. (Astrakhan.)

Range.—A winter visitor to West Pakistan and India in northern Baluchistan, NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit, Kashmir east in H.P., East Punjab and U.P. to Mussoorie, descending rarely in winter to the plains of West Punjab (Jhang), normally in the hills from 3000 to 5000 feet; on grassy slopes and cultivated terraces and stubble-covered ground.

Emberiza melanocephala Scopoli
Blackheaded Bunting

Breeds in southeast Europe and the Middle East to eastern Iran, wintering in West Pakistan and India; straggler to western Europe.

2043. **Emberiza melanocephala** Scopoli

Emberiza melanocephala Scopoli, 1769, Annus I, Hist. Nat.: 142. (Carniola.)

Range.—A winter visitant to India, migrating through West Pakistan and northern India in Baluchistan via Mekran, central and lower Sind and southwest Rajasthan, wintering in Kutch, Gujarat, Bombay, North Kanara, M.P., Hyderabad, Mysore (sight records), Bihar (once Lohardaga); straggler in NW.F.P., Peshawar area, Gilgit (twice), western Punjab (irregular); in cultivated areas.

Emberiza bruniceps Brandt
Redheaded Bunting

Iran east to Afghanistan, Kirghiz and Tadzhik S.S.R. to Altai, Targabatai, Pamirs, wintering south to peninsular India.

2044. **Emberiza bruniceps** Brandt

Emberiza bruniceps Brandt, 1841, Bull. Sci. Ac. Imp. St. Petersb. 9, col. 12. (Turkmenia.)

[1] Hybrids between this species and *E. citrinella*, the Yellow Bunting, have been taken in winter in Baluchistan (Ticehurst, 1927, J.B.N.H.S. **31** : 867).

Emberiza icterica Eversmann, 1842, Add. Pallas Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. **2** : 10. (Transcaspia.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India, breeding in northern Baluchistan, Kalat highlands and Quetta dist., from 5500 to 8000 feet. On passage in Sind, NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit (rare), Kashmir east to Zaskar, Spiti and Rupshu and in West Punjab, southern East Punjab, Delhi and Rajasthan (occasional wintering records). Winters primarily south of the Ganges in the Peninsula from Saurashtra and Gujarat east to West Bengal, Bihar (Lohardaga), south to Mysore (Belgaum, rarely to North Kanara, Hiriyur), and Madras (specimens, B.M.); in millet and jowari fields. Once southeast Tibet at 12,200 feet, September (Ludlow, F., 1944, Ibis : 361).

Emberiza rutila Pallas
Chestnut Bunting

Breeds in Siberia, Transbaikalia to Stanovoi Mountains, south to Manchuria and north China, wintering in Korea, Japan, south China and the Indochinese subregion west to Burma and India.

2045. Emberiza rutila Pallas

Emberiza rutila Pallas, 1776, Reise Russ. Reichs **3** : 698. (Onon R., S.E. Transbaikalia.)

Range.—A wintering species in India, recorded as a straggler to West Pakistan, Chitral (7000 feet, April) and in north India, Ladakh (15,000 feet, June); Nepal, once (Rand & Fleming, 1957, *tom. cit.*: 210); Sikkim (uncommon), Bhutan duars (Mandelli), Assam in North Cachar and Manipur ; on burned-over grassland or low scrub and bushes.

Emberiza aureola Pallas
Yellowbreasted Bunting

A Palaearctic species breeding from Lapland east to the Kolyma River, Kamchatka, Korea and Japan, wintering casually in Europe, commonly in China, Formosa, the Indochinese subregion west to Burma and India.

Cf. Kozlova, E. V., 1933, Ibis : 74.

2046. Emberiza aureola aureola Pallas[1]

Emberiza Aureola Pallas, 1773, Reise Russ. Reichs **2** : 711. (Irtysh R., Siberia.)

[1] *Emberiza citrinella erythrogenys* Brehm, the eastern form of the Yellow Bunting, is listed by Baker, 1926, 'Fauna' **3** : 219-220, but as Ticehurst, points out, (1927, J.B.N.H.S. **32** : 348), the species has not so far been recorded from India.

Range.—A common winter visitant to eastern India and East Pakistan, West Bengal, elsewhere scarce as follows: West Pakistan, Baluchistan, Mekran coast (once, November), Punjab, Ambala (twice, February, March), U.P., Gorakhpur (once, January), Nepal, Kathmandu Valley (common, *vide* Proud, 1955, J.B.N.H.S. **53**: 66) and terai (Rand & Fleming, 1957, *tom. cit.*: 210), Sikkim (once, Mandelli), Bhutan duars, southeast Tibet (once, 1951, Ibis **93**: 569), Assam in the Khasia and Cachar hills and Manipur, from the plains to 4000 feet; near villages, cultivation, and hedgerows.

Emberiza spodocephala Pallas
Blackfaced Bunting

Breeds in Siberia, Altai east to the Amur River and Ussuriland, Korea, Japan, west China in Kansu and Szechuan, wintering in south China, Formosa, the Indochinese subregion west to Burma and India.

2047. **Emberiza spodocephala sordida** Blyth

E.(mberiza) sordida 'Hodgson' = Blyth, 1845 (1844), Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13**: 958. (Nepal.)

E.(mberiza) melanops Blyth, 1845, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **14**: 554. (Tipperah.)

Range.—A common winter visitant to eastern India and East Pakistan in Assam and Bengal, less commonly in the Bhutan duars, and irregular or a straggler to Sikkim, Darjeeling, and Nepal, from the plains to 1000 feet; in cultivated areas, reeds along streams, and cut-over scrub.

Emberiza stewarti (Blyth)
Whitecapped Bunting

Eastern Iran, Afghanistan, Tadzhik and Uzbek S.S.R., West Pakistan and northwestern India.

2048. **Emberiza stewarti** (Blyth)

Euspiza Stewarti Blyth, 1854, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **23**: 215. (Landour and Dehra Dun.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India. Breeds in northern Baluchistan, NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit, Baltistan, Kashmir, Hazara and the outer Himalayas east to Almora, from 2000 feet (Kashmir), normally from 4500 to 7500 feet, exceptionally from 7000-9000 feet (Baluchistan and Gilgit) and 10,000 feet (Samana). Winters in the adjacent foothills from the terai to 4500 feet; on passage via the Siwaliks and

adjacent plains in the Punjab, H.P., Delhi, U.P., from Kumaon to Etawah, Nepal, west and south to Rajasthan and M.P. (Nagpur). Straggler to Sind and plains of West Punjab. On grassy slopes; in winter in semi-cultivation and cut-over scrub.

Emberiza hortulana Linnaeus
Ortolan Bunting

A species of western Europe ranging east in Middle East to Iran, western Siberia to Altai, Yenesei and northwest Mongolia, wintering in the Mediterranean area, north Africa, southwest Asia and Afghanistan.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1805 : 10-11.

2049. **Emberiza hortulana** Linnaeus

Emberiza Hortulana Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1 : 177. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Range.—A vagrant obtained twice in Gilgit and once in Kashmir on spring migration, March and May.

Emberiza buchanani Blyth
Greynecked Bunting

Mugodzhary Mountains, east of the Urals; southeastern Caucasus and Transcaspia, Iran, Afghanistan, north in Kirghiz S.S.R. to Tian Shan and Altai of Mongolia.

Cf. Vaurie, C., 1956, *tom. cit. supra* : 11-12.

2050. **Emberiza buchanani buchanani** Blyth

E.(mberiza) Buchanani Blyth, 1845 (1844), Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **13** : 957. (Indian peninsula.)

Eu.(spiza) Huttoni Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal **18**: 811. (Afghanistan.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan in northern Baluchistan, Chaman, Kalat, Quetta from 5500 to 8000 feet; on passage in West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, Mekran, NW.F.P., Chitral, Gilgit (autumn), Punjab, Sind, Rajasthan. Winters in Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat, Bombay south to Mysore (Belgaum), east to M.P., Hyderabad and U.P. (Lucknow); in open stubble and stony foothills with *Euphorbia* and *Opuntia* scrub.

Emberiza cia Linnaeus
Rock Bunting

A breeding species of southern Europe, north Africa, Middle East, Iran, Afghanistan, Kirghiz and Tadzhik S.S.R. east along Tian Shan and Altai to Lake Baikal; northern Burma, west China in Sikang, Yunnan, Szechuan, Kansu, Tsinghai to Nan Shan and Kuku Nor; Tannu Tuva, northwest Mongolia and Tibet.

2051. **Emberiza cia par** Hartert

Emberiza cia par Hartert, 1904, Vög. pal. Fauna 1: 184. (Gudan, Transcaspia.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India from the Afghanistan-NW.F.P. boundary, Safed Koh, east along the northern outer Himalayan ranges (north of the breeding zone of the next form), Gilgit, Astor, Burzil Pass to Zaskar and the Suru Valley, Lahul, Sarcha, Tsarab River, Chandra and Bhaga valleys to Chatru, Spiti, perhaps the upper Sutlej Valley. Breeds on barren hillsides from 8000 to 14,000 feet, descending in winter irregularly through the outer ranges and plains of Baluchistan and West and East Punjab as far as Dera Ghazi Khan, Multan, Hissar and Ambala and into the Kotgarh area of the Simla hills; Delhi (once, February, Cole); Nepal? (Rand & Fleming, 1957, *tom. cit.* 210). In winter in irrigated tracts, cotton fields and grass jungle.

2052. **Emberiza cia stracheyi** Moore

Emberiza stracheyi Moore, 1856 (1855), Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 215, pl. 112. (Kumaon.)

Range.—South of the main Himalayan range (intergrading with the preceding form in Chitral, Ladakh (Baltal), from southern Chitral, Thandiani, the galis, Murree hills, Pir Panjal, Vale of Kashmir, Kishenganga, Sind, and Lidar valleys, east to Chamba, Dalhousie, Duala Dhar, Kulu, Kishtwar to Garhwal and Nepal, from 5000 to 11,000 feet, descending in winter to the foothills as low as 2000 feet (Jwala Mukhi, below Kangra Valley); on brushy slopes, gardens, roadsides and subtropical pine, dry temperate and alpine forest.

2053. **Emberiza cia khamensis** Sushkin[1]

Emberiza godlewskii khamensis Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. **38**: 26. (River Dza-chu [upper Mekong], Kham.)

[1] Referred to as *Emberiza cia godlewskii* in the 'Fauna', 1926, 1930, **3**, **7**: 207, 248, cf. Kinnear, N. B., 1937, Ibis: 478.

Range.—Breeds in southeast Tibet from 7500 to 13,000 feet along the Tsangpo and Subansiri rivers, wintering south to Bhutan, 10,000 feet; on bare open ground.

2054. **Emberiza cia yunnanensis** Sharpe

Emberiza yunnanensis Sharpe, 1902, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **13**: 12. (Gyi-dzin-Shán, east of Talifu.)

Range.—A winter visitant in southeast Tibet which may occasionally reach the higher hills of Bhutan or Assam. Found at about 8500 feet, in open country.

Emberiza fucata Pallas
Greyheaded Bunting

A breeding species in Transbaikalia, Manchuria, Korea, Japan and north China; the Himalayas of West Pakistan and India, Afghanistan, Wakhan Kush, wintering in south China, Hainan I., the Indochinese subregion, Burma and Assam.

2055. **Emberiza fucata arcuata** Sharpe

E.(mberiza) arcuata Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. **12**: 494. (Himalayas, restricted to Simla by Baker, 1926, 'Fauna' **3**: 199.)

Range.—The Himalayas of West Pakistan and India from Chitral, Kashmir, Duala Dhar, Kulu, H.P., upper Sutlej Valley, Simla, Kangra from 5500 to 9000 feet, descending in winter as low as Ambala and Jwala Mukhi, Kangra, 2000 feet; on brush-covered grassy hillsides and scrub, wild rose, barberries, *Cotoneaster* and juniper.

Emberiza pusilla Pallas
Little Bunting

A Palaearctic species ranging from Archangel across Siberia to Sea of Okhotsk, wintering in China, the Indochinese subregion, Burma and India, straggling to Europe, Middle East, Japan and the Philippines.

2056. **Emberiza pusilla** Pallas

Emberiza pusilla Pallas, 1776, Reise Russ. Reichs **3**: 697. (Transbaikalian Alps.)

Range.—A straggler to West Pakistan and northwestern India in the hills in winter, Hunza, Chamba and Kotgarh; commonly wintering from Nepal east—Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam; south Andaman Is.; from the plains to 6000 feet on grass-covered hillsides, semi-cultivation, tea estates, often along forest edges.

Emberiza striolata (Lichtenstein)
Striped, or Striolated, Bunting

North Africa south to Air, east to Eritrea, Ethiopia and the Sudan, Arabia, Middle East to southern Iran, West Pakistan and northwest India.

2057. **Emberiza striolata striolata** (Lichtenstein)

F.(ringilla) striolata Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Mus. Berlin : 24. (Ambukol, Nubia.)

Emberiza striolata tescicola Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration, No. 1 : 20. (Isin, Iran.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in Baluchistan, Sind, NW. F.P., Punjab, Delhi, U.P. to Etawah, Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat (Deesa), Rajasthan; M.P. (Saugor), Andhra (Hyderabad, Daulatabad, 1938, J.B.N.H.S. **40** : 497). Irregularly distributed and subject to local wandering; on stony, scrub-covered hillsides.

Emberiza schoeniclus (Linnaeus)
Reed Bunting

A Palaearctic species breeding from Europe across Asia to Kamchatka, Sakhalin, northern Japan south to the Caucasus, Syria, northern Iran, Kirghiz S.S.R., and northern Afghanistan, wintering in north Africa and northern West Pakistan and India.

Cf. Dementiev, Gladkov *et al.*, 1954, Bds. U.S.S.R. **5** : 482-495. Vaurie, C., 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1795 : 1-13.

2058. **Emberiza schoeniclus pallidior** Hartert

Emberiza schoeniclus pallidior Hartert, 1904, Vög. pal. Fauna 1 : 197. (Aiderli in Turkestan.)

Range.—A winter visitant to West Pakistan and India in NW.F.P., Gilgit and West and East Punjab south to the Indus, the Rawalpindi plateau, Jhang dist., Ambala and Rohtak (Hume coll.), from the plains to 9000 feet (Tiznaf Valley, Karakoram, Oct. on passage ?); in sarpat grass, reed beds, scrub, and dry stubble fields.

2059. **Emberiza schoeniclus pyrrhuloides** Pallas

Emberiza pyrrhuloides Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. **2** : 49. ('*ad Volgam et Rhymnum, versus mare caspium,*' restricted to Astrakhan by Vaurie, 1956, *tom. cit. supra.*)

Range.—A rare winter vagrant obtained once in Kashmir in March (Meinertzhagen, 1927, Ibis : 395).

Genus **MELOPHUS** Swainson

Melophus Swainson, 1837, Classif. Bds. **2**: 290. Type, by monotypy, *Emberiza erythropterus* Jardine & Selby, 1835 = *Emberiza lathami* Gray, 1831.

Melophus lathami (Gray)
Crested Bunting

Both (?) Pakistans, India, Nepal east to Burma, the Indochinese subregion and west and south China.

Cf. Ticehurst, C. B., 1932, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **53**: 15-16. (Nomenclature).

2060. **Melophus lathami subcristatus** (Sykes)

Emberiza subcristata Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 93. (Dukhun.)

Range.—West Pakistan and India in the lower Himalayas from Hazara, Kashmir and Chamba east to Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, and Bhutan, south in the Peninsula to Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat (uncommon), M.P., Bihar, Hyderabad, east in Assam, in the Apa Tani Valley, Dafla Hills (1956, J.B.N.H.S. **53**: 408-9), North Cachar, Naga Hills and Manipur, from the plains to 5000 feet (Assam to 8000 feet); in burnt-over stubble, sugar cane, semi-cultivation, grazing land and stony hillsides; probably occurs in suitable localities in Bengal and East Pakistan.

Equivalents of Temperature, °F. and °C.

Fahrenheit	Centigrade
0.0	− 17.8
+ 10.0	− 12.8
20.0	− 6.7
+ 32.0	0.0
40.0	+ 4.4
45.0	7.2
50.0	10.0
55.0	12.8
60.0	15.6
65.0	18.3
70.0	21.1
75.0	23.9
80.0	26.7
85.0	29.4
90.0	32.2
95.0	35.0
100.0	37.8
105.0	40.6
110.0	43.3
115.0	46.1
120.0	48.9

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ADDENDA

P. 130: After species 425, *Limicola falcinellus sibirica* Dresser, add

Genus **TRYNGITES** Cabanis

Tryngites Cabanis, 1856 (1857), Jour. f. Orn. 4:418. Type, by original designation, *Tringa rufescens* Vieillot=*Tringa subruficollis* Vieillot.

Tryngites subruficollis (Vieillot)
Buffbreasted Sandpiper

Breeds in northern Alaska and adjacent northern Canada and offshore islands wintering in Argentina; accidental or casual in England, western Europe, eastern Siberia, Japan and Egypt.

425a. **Tryngites subruficollis** (Vieillot)

Tringa subruficollis Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. 34:465. (Paraguay.)

Range.—Accidental in Ceylon; specimen collected Kalametiya Lagoon [De Zylva, March 5, 1960, Loris 8(5):330-331].

P. 167: After species 542, *Chalcophaps indica indica* (Linnaeus), add

542a. **Chalcophaps indica sálimalii** Mukherjee

Chalcophaps indica sálimalii Mukherjee, 1960, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 80:6. (Kerala.)

Range.—Kerala, humid zone.

P. 190: After species 626, *Bubo bubo tibetanus* Bianchi, add

626a. **Bubo bubo hemachalana** Hume

?*B.*[*ubo*] *Hemachalana* A.O.H. [=Hume], 1873, Stray Feathers 1:315. (Kulu, 12,000 feet, India.)

Range.—Northern Baluchistan and the western Himalayas above 5000 feet east to western Tibet and East Punjab.

P. 237: After species 797, *Jynx torquilla chinensis* Hesse, add

797a. **Jynx torquilla himalayana** Vaurie

Jynx torquilla himalayana Vaurie, 1959, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1963:9. (Inshan, Wardwan Valley, Kashmir.)

Range.—Breeds in West Pakistan and India from Kurram Valley (?), to Chitral, Gilgit and Kashmir; Ladakh (rare).

P. 241: To species 811, *Picus canus kogo* (Bianchi), add the following footnote:

Vaurie, C. (1959, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1945:16) calls the race of *Picus canus* occurring in southeast Tibet, *Picus canus sordidior* Rippon, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **19**:32, (Yangtze River, W. Yunnan.). This is a darker race and perhaps, therefore, a preferable name for this population.

P. 249: To species 839, *Dendrocopos darjellensis fumidus* (Ripley), add the following footnote:

Vaurie, C. (1959, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1946:21) does not recognize this subspecies on material examined by him on average measurements and on colour differences. His opinions are subjective as are mine, and for the time being I prefer to recognize this race.

P. 250: After species 840, *Dendrocopos cathpharius cathpharius* (Blyth), add

840a. **Dendrocopos cathpharius ludlowi** Vaurie

Dendrocopos cathpharius ludlowi Vaurie, 1959, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1946: 23. (Tsera; Pome, 'southeastern Tibet'=southwest Sikang.)

Range.—Valley of the Po Tsangpo, southeast Tibet.

P. 271: Under *Hirundo* Linnaeus, after first reference to the genus, add:

Cecropis Boie, 1826, Isis (10), col. 971. Type, by subsequent designation, *Hirundo capensis* Gmelin=*Hirundo cucullata* Boddaert.

P. 275: Species 923, *Hirundo daurica daurica* Linnaeus. As second reference add:

Lillia substriolata Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers **5**:268. (Cachar.)

After species 925, *Hirundo daurica nipalensis* Hodgson, add

925a.? **Hirundo daurica gephyra** Meise

Hirundo daurica gephyra Meise, 1934, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden **18**:48. (Sungpan, Szechwan.)

Range.—Breeds in west China in Kansu, Tsinghai, Szechuan and Sikang; may winter in eastern India or East Pakistan.

P. 400: To species 1341, *Pteruthius flaviscapis validirostris* Koelz, add the following footnote:

According to Biswas, B. [Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. **80**(6):106] the species name should be *Pteruthius validirostris* Koelz (type locality Kohima, Naga Hills.) since *Lanius erythropterus* of Vigors cannot be used. For the Himalayan populations he proposes a new name *Pteruthius validirostris ripleyi*.

P. 601: To species 1960, *Ploceus megarhynchus* Hume, add the following the footnote:

Abdulali, Humayun (1960, J.B.N.H.S. **57**: 659) proposes splitting up the species into an eastern and western race. For the eastern population he suggests the name *sálimalii* (type locality Bhutan duars.).

CORRIGENDA

. 30: For *Anas acuta* (Linnaeus), read *Anas acuta* Linnaeus.

. 61: Genus *Spilornis*. For type, under first citation, read '*Falco bido* Horsfield'. (*vide* Stresemann, E., 1959, Jour. f. Orn. 100: 35.)

. 109: For *Venellus leucurus* (Lichtenstein), read *Vanellus leucurus* (Lichtenstein).

. 190: Species 627, *Bubo bubo bengalensis* (Franklin), delete the reference ?*B.*[*ubo*] *Hemachalana* A.O.H. [=Hume], 1873, Stray Feathers 1:315. (Kulu 12,000 feet, India.)

. 240: For *Picus xanthopygaeus* (J. E. & G. R. Gray), read *Picus myrmecophoneus* Stresemann, *vide* footnote to page 241.

. 251: For *Dendrocopos atratui* (Blyth), read *Dendrocopos atratus* (Blyth).

. 275: Species 923, *Hirundo daurica daurica* Linnaeus, under Range delete ' Tibet '.

Species 925, *Hirundo daurica nipalensis* Hodgson, transpose he reference *Lillia substriolata* Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers 5:268. Cachar.) to species 923, *Hirundo daurica daurica* Linnaeus.

. 309: Species 1031, *Dendrocitta vagabunda pallida* (Blyth), under reference, read the type locality as :

(Western Himalaya = Simla, *vide* Ticehurst, 1922, Ibis:537.)

. 377: 10th line from top, under the range of species 1262, *Turdoides striatus orientalis* (Jerdon), for ' intergrading with *terricolor* ', read ' intergrading with *striatus* '.