

GOATSUCKERS

Family CAPRIMULGIDÆ

Vol. I., p. 116.

BIRDS of nocturnal or crepuscular habit, of soft moth-like plumage, with short depressed bills, very wide in the gape.

Two species only are known from the mountains, which may be recognized by the following key.

KEY TO THE SPECIES

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|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | { | With elongated ear-tufts, no bristles | |
| | | at gape | <i>Lyncornis temmincki</i> , p 60. |
| 2 | { | With no elongated ear-tufts, bristles | |
| | | at gape | |
| | | Four outer pairs of tail feathers, with | <i>Caprimulgus indicus jotaka</i> ² |
| | | white tips | (male), p. 59. |
| | | Outer feathers with no pale tips | <i>Caprimulgus indicus jotaka</i>
(female), p. 59 |

Caprimulgus indicus jotaka

The Migratory Nightjar

Vol. I., p. 118.

Male.—Above, greyish, vermiculated with black and brown and with black stripes on the crown; beneath, with a white gorget on the throat; abdomen, golden buff, barred with brown, outer four pairs of tail feathers with broad subterminal white bands.

Female.—The throat gorget more buffy and without white on the tail.

Total length of both sexes, about 12 in.

This nightjar has been obtained at the Semangko Pass, rather below Fraser's Hill, in February, and on Cameron's Highlands in November and January. During the winter months it will probably be found in fair numbers at all stations where a sufficiently large cleared area exists. Information is required as to its call, which is said to be different from that of the common species, *C. macrourus bimaculatus*.

*Lyncornis temmincki***The Malaysian Great-eared Nightjar**

Vol. I., p. 119, pl. 8.

The large ear-tufts, absence of bristles at the gape, and the richer colouring, without white on either wings or tail, separate this bird from the species of *Caprimulgus*. In actual dimensions it does not differ much from them, but is more heavily built, and in the air appears considerably larger.

It is of rare occurrence on the higher hills, though its characteristic note, "teet-ta-bu," is occasionally heard on Maxwell's Hill and on the Semangko Pass. Hartert records it from a height of 1500 ft. in Gunong Tahan, and it is common at Ginting Simpah, between Kuala Lumpur and Bentong, at a slightly higher elevation, and also on the Negri Sembilan hills.