

# An Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Malaya

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## Introduction

*Finality is death. Perfection is finality. Nothing is perfect.*  
James Stephens (The Crock of Gold).

The following list has been drawn up to show what, on the data available, can be regarded as the birds occurring, or definitely known to have occurred, in Malaya and, even more, their status and range in this area. To a very great extent the first part of this proposition has been covered by previous workers, particularly Chasen (1935), and only minor changes and small additions have been found necessary here. On the other hand the information now in print on status and range is far less adequate. The existing lists seldom give any indication of the frequency of occurrence of the birds concerned, and accept vagrants with one or two records of undoubted validity to their credit on the same footing as the commonest species. Many of the shorter published papers, of which there are a fair number, are based on collecting expeditions and merely report that a bird was seen, or so many specimens were taken, in a particular locality. The only previous attempt to deal with distribution in our area over the whole field is the *Birds of the Malay Peninsula* (4 vols, 1927-39). Unfortunately in a number of instances the data is handled uncritically, and the resultant passages give a rather false impression of what would seem to have been the information actually available to the authors.

In drawing up the notes to this present list, I have had the great advantage of access to a considerable volume of hitherto unpublished data supplied by field naturalists living in different parts of Malaya. In addition four of these men, E. H. Bromley, A. T. Edgar, G. C. Madoc and Dr. B. D. Molesworth, have read through the first draft of this paper, and supplied liberal comments based on their personal experiences. Many passages were subsequently completely re-written in the light of the information which they produced. On the one hand references to particular localities have been omitted where the general consensus of our opinions is that the bird occurs in reasonable numbers over a wide area. On the other it has been possible to add appreciably to the localities established by published

references or skins in the Raffles Museum collection in the case of the scarcer birds. In spite of this help, however, the present summaries cannot in any way be regarded as final. There are still many small areas in the country, particularly on the east side, about whose avifauna nothing is known for certain, and we are very short of data on the movements of the passage migrants and winter visitors. In the former respect we suffer sadly from the death while a prisoner in Japanese hands of the late G. C. Young, a fine field naturalist who had moved over to a rubber estate in Kelantan shortly before the war began. On the matter of migrants we are now without the information which A. T. Edgar had collected over the many years when he was planting at Sitiawan, in southern Perak, during the inter-war period. Nevertheless it is hoped that there is sufficient information here to give ornithologists outside Malaya a fairer and fuller summary of the range and status of our birds than was previously available to them; and even more that by this indication of the limitations of our knowledge, observers in this country will be able to appreciate readily when they have information on distribution and frequency of occurrence that is of value, and so be prompted to place it on record. To a very large extent this list will have failed in its purpose if it is regarded as final. It is no more than a summary of what is known at present, to provide a foundation on which those in a position to do so can continue to build.

The field covered is reduced to the territories of the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore, excluding the distant dependencies of Christmas and the Cocos-Keeling Islands. The area is in effect the Malay Peninsula south of the Siamese frontier, together with its adjacent islands. It differs from that selected in nearly all previous works dealing with this part of the world in not extending through Peninsular Siam to the Isthmus of Kra. The change from a zoo-geographical to a political boundary has been made in consideration of the nature of the data available. In general the records from the areas south of the Siamese frontier differ markedly in quantity and quality from those north of it, and it was felt that the two would not mix well in a work of this kind. Several important collections have been made in Peninsular Siam, including those by W. Davison and J. Darling (Hume, 1879-90), August Müller (Müller, 1882), W. L. Abbott (Riley, 1938), the Skeat Expedition (Bonhote, 1901), Nelson Annandale and H. C. Robinson (Ogilvie-Grant, 1905), H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss (Robinson and Kloss, 1921-24) and Hugh M. Smith (Riley, 1938), but the material obtained is of necessity less than that which has been gathered within the Federation of Malaya. In several cases these men worked on both sides of the present

frontier, and built up an appreciable part of their collections in the Malay States. In addition there is a great shortage of field notes and visual records from the northern third of the Peninsula, and very little data based on a prolonged residence in the localities concerned. As a result much more doubt still exists as to the exact status of many of the birds in Peninsular Siam, and in most instances there is little evidence on which to assess the frequency of their occurrence there.

In broad outline the order adopted here follows that established in Wetmore's *Systematic Classification for the Birds of the World* (1940) and in more detail in the earlier portions that of the first six volumes of Peters's *Checklist of the Birds of the World* (1931-48, continuing). In some measure this arrangement differs from that in Chasen's *Handlist of Malaysian Birds* (1935), which follows Sharpe, but the change seems desirable, both for the arguments advanced in favour of the revised order and for the advantages of having a list that conforms broadly to the order that is being used in much of the work on the birds of the surrounding countries. For the most part the nomenclature is that of Chasen (1935), except for a few modifications in accordance with researches published after 1935, and for a lumping of genera in some of the Passerine families. A large number of points in taxonomy have been considered in the production of this list, but changes have been made only when the arguments appeared to be overwhelmingly in favour of revision. A few alterations have been made in the trivial names, but again only after due consideration and in this case with the support of at least a majority of those who read the first draft of this list.

Birds accepted for the Malayan list are shown in 10-point type. They are numbered by species, and where more than one subspecies occurs in our area these are indicated by "a", "b" etc. after the species number. These numbers, and not the page numbers, are used in the index and, as far as possible, in the cross-references. No attempt has been made to give even a partial synonymy. References in the heading are restricted to the citation of the first description, followed by references to Chasen's *Handlist* (shown as "Chasen 1935") and the principal entry in the *Birds of the Malay Peninsula* (shown by the author of the particular volume followed by its date of publication). The first two volumes of the latter work appeared before the *Handlist*, and the last two after it<sup>1</sup>. For the convenience of readers the reference to the *Handlist* (Chasen 1935) always appears first, followed by the reference to the appropriate

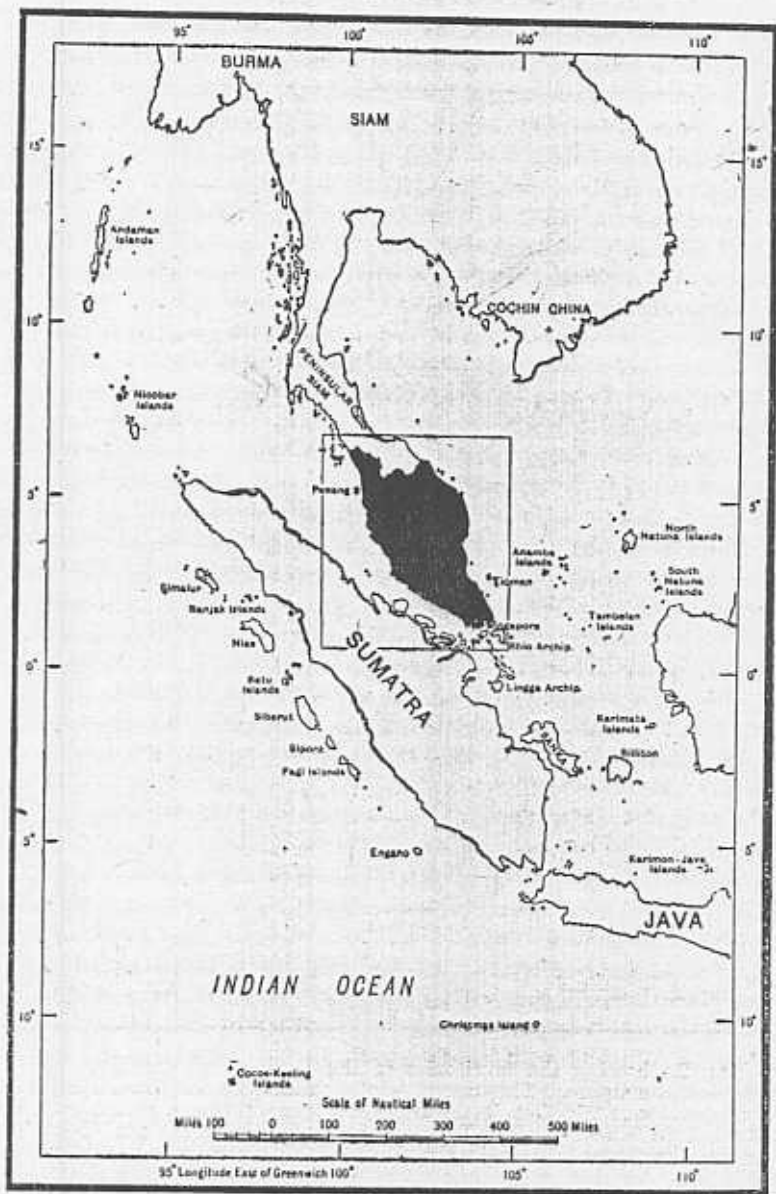
<sup>1</sup> Vol. 1, Robinson 1927. Vol. 2, Robinson 1928. Vol. 3, Robinson (posthumous) and Chasen 1936. Vol. 4, Chasen 1939. A fifth volume, by Chasen, was planned, but it is doubtful if work was ever started on it. No trace of the MS or notes could be found in the Raffles Museum in 1947.

volume of the *Birds of the Malay Peninsula*. In all cases the names accepted by these authorities are indexed, with the numbers in light type, where they differ from the name accepted here, while numbers against the names used in this list are shown in heavy type. In some instances very different names appear in the earlier writings on Malayan birds, including naturally the two previous lists, those of Hume (1879-80) and Robinson (1907, revised 1910), and the British Museum catalogue. For the most part it is assumed that anyone approaching this list from such an angle would be sufficiently acquainted with recent terminology to recognise the bird in question under the name, or one of the names, given in the present heading. Where it seemed that this might not be so the name used in Robinson's lists, and hence his earlier writings, is mentioned in the note on the bird and, subject to the limitations of human fallibility, appears in the index, with the number in light type.

Every bird which has been considered for inclusion in this list on the strength of published references or records, but not accepted here as truly occurring in our area, is discussed in a short note in the text. Such notes are printed in 8-point type in the position which the bird would have occupied in the systematic order if its claim had been allowed. These notes are marked in the index by the number of the bird preceding the place that they occupy followed by a stroke and then the number of the next bird. All the birds occurring in Robinson's second version of his list (1910), Chasen's Handlist (1935) and the *Birds of the Malay Peninsula* (1927-39) that are not accepted here are dealt with in this manner, unless it is clear from the original text that the author was claiming the bird for the Siamese part of the Peninsula only. So far as they have been detected, unacceptable claims appearing in the major modern works which include this area in their field are treated similarly. So also are some of such records in Hume's tentative list (1879-80).

Hume's list was based partly on earlier published records and partly on skins taken for him in Malaya by Davison and Darling. The majority of the skins were ultimately transferred to the British Museum in the Hume collection, but some do not appear to be quoted in the Catalogue of Birds, under Hume's name or Davison's, and presumably never reached London. In most cases where they are listed reference is made here to the British Museum catalogue, rather than to Hume's list, as this indicates their presumed present location.

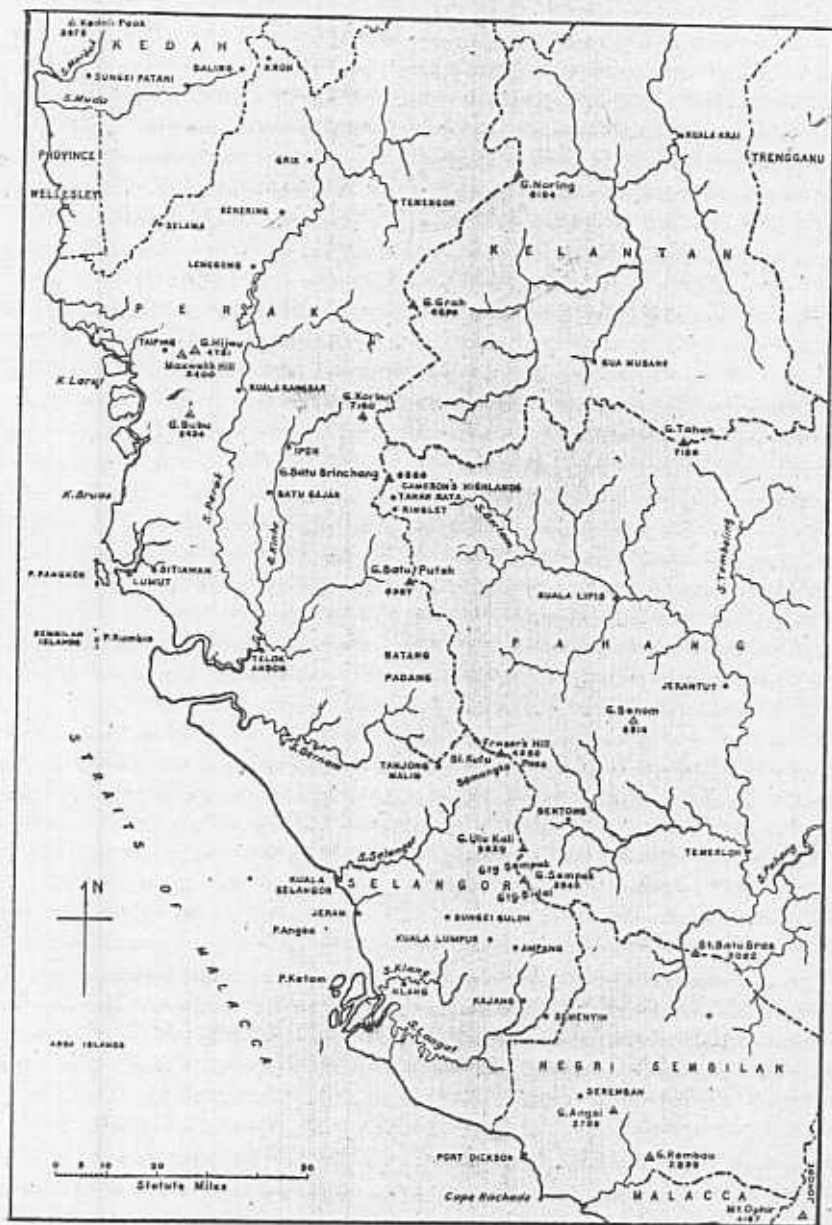
In the introduction to his first list (1907) Robinson says, "My sources of information have been the collections of the Perak, Selangor and Singapore Museums (the two former of which are



Map 1, showing the position of the Malay Peninsula. The territory covered by this checklist is marked in black. The thin line enclosing it shows approximately the area covered by Map 2.



Map 2, showing the territories of the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore. The approximate extent of the ground above an altitude of about 750 feet is shown in half-tone shading, and above about 3,000 feet in black. Pulau Terutau, north of the Langkawi Islands, is Siamese; the Aroa Islands in the Straits of Malacca belong to Sumatra; islands south of the broken line south of Singapore are part of the Rho-Lingga Archipelago. The remaining islands named on this map are part of the Federation of Malaya.



Map 3, showing the principal peaks and hills to which reference is made in the text, together with the more important towns and villages in the lowlands of south Kedah, Perak and Selangor.

very rich in birds), the "Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum", and various papers on recent collections which I have cited in a former article<sup>1</sup> and need not here repeat".

His second list (1910) is substantially the same, and differs only in giving a few additions and the correction of some errors in identification, but it lacks the explanatory note at the beginning. Unfortunately Robinson seldom quotes his evidence against a record brought forward in either list, and it is thus not clear when it is based on material in one of the local Museums, and when on published data. For the most part the section covering distribution in the *Birds of the Malay Peninsula* is handled in the same manner. Where particular records would seem to be of interest and the skins are still in the Raffles Museum collection this is shown, as indicated below, in the notes in this paper. Where it has been possible to trace a published reference to a skin not here this is cited. In the remaining cases the locality is merely quoted against one of Robinson's lists or the *Birds of the Malay Peninsula*. There is no doubt that some skins passed out of the Malayan Museums' collections prior to 1942, by exchange, gift or loan material that was not returned. Unfortunately there is no record of these movements in the Raffles Museum, and no catalogue has ever been made of the complete collection, which now numbers nearly 29,000 skins. It is also probable that some specimens were lost during the period 1942-46, either from the Raffles Museum, or when the Kuala Lumpur (Selangor) Museum was destroyed by a bomb in 1945. In theory the latter contained no vertebrate material of importance, but this may not have been completely so. The entire F.M.S. reference collection (i.e. the combined Perak and Selangor collections referred to above) was moved down to Singapore when Robinson retired in 1928, but the Kuala Lumpur Museum retained a number of mounted specimens. Formerly it was not unusual for rarities to be set up for the delectation, or confusion, of the general public. Several of the exhibition skins in the Raffles Museum are those of the only, or one of the only two or three, birds of their kind known from our area. The Kuala Lumpur Museum may have retained material of this nature, but there is no one living who can say whether this was so or not.

It will be seen that some of the old records which have not been confirmed subsequently are treated with a certain severity, and in several cases are not accepted. These fall into two categories, specimens labelled Penang, Malacca, Kessang (*sic*) and Singapore on the one hand, and birds very similar to others which are known definitely to occur in our area on the other. The

1. *Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus.*, 1, p. 45 (1906). (This is the paper shown in the references at the end of this volume as Robinson, H.C., 1905-6, pt. 1).

argument against the records in the first category is that the earlier collectors were frequently indifferent to the precise localities from which they obtained their specimens, and secondly that they must inevitably, in some instances at least, have been dealing with birds brought to them, not birds which they had actually collected. Malacca is, of course, well-known as a former source of trade skins from other parts of the Malaysian sub-region, and probably even further east. From an analysis of Bouvier's collection of flycatchers from Kesang (see page 207, footnote), listed in the British Museum Catalogue, it would seem that there must have been some trade in skins there also. Without doubt specimens were occasionally taken to Singapore and Penang, if it were known that there was a collector in the town willing to buy them. Even to-day one does not get a correct, or even an honest, answer three times out of four if one asks the source of a bird in one of the Singapore bird-shops. Further it is extremely likely that these early collectors paid their local assistants, or at least gave them bonuses, on results. If they had not worked that way they might well have found themselves with little more than a heap of Yellowvented Bulbuls; if they did, then it was only reasonable for the native collector to buy apparent rarities and pass them on at a slight profit. Finally, of course, the term "Malacca" was at one time applied to the whole western sea-board of the peninsula, and in this context was no more precise or binding than "Borneo", "Sunda (Islands)" or "Moluccas".

The earlier workers, as their writings show in some cases, suffered grievously from the absence of adequate descriptions and a lack of comparative material. Hume admits the handicap, by implication, on several occasions. It is clear that Robinson had some difficulties in this respect until after 1910 at least, and birds occur on his two lists which were afterwards admitted to be due to erroneous identifications of accepted local species. Unfortunately it is apparent that some of his earlier observations are repeated in the *Birds of the Malay Peninsula* (1927-39), both in the parts that he contributed and in the later sections, without further reference to the material. Where the specimen, or specimens, concerned could be traced in the present Raffles Museum collection they have been examined again during the preparation of this list. In several instances where no skin could be found of a bird known only from one of these early records, and very similar to an accepted bird, the single record is not allowed here. Injustice may have been done in one or two cases, but it would seem that the balance of probability is against the validity of the record. Subsequent revisers can, in any case, easily reverse the decision, since the evidence at the present

writer's disposal is given in small type in the following list. It will be apparent to them if any important facts have been overlooked.

The birds accepted for this list have been classified on the following basis,

**Rare Vagrant** (one or two records only, and not likely to be breeding here).

**Occasional Vagrant** (two to four records, and not likely to be breeding here).

**Occasional Visitor** (Four or more records, and not likely to be breeding here or occurring regularly).

**Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, or Non-breeding Visitor** (the Malay Peninsula lies north of the equator, and winter signifies the northern winter. Visitors arriving regularly at other periods are shown as Non-breeding Visitors; at the present time there is nothing to prove that we have any birds coming here to nest and then leaving our area completely outside the breeding season. The term Winter Visitor is retained for birds from further north which spend the northern winter and adjacent months here, to distinguish them from the other visitors).

**Resident** (where a bird is known, or may reasonably be assumed, to be breeding in this country. Those residents for which breeding has been reported in our area are marked with an asterisk. The source of the record is given in the subsequent note, largely, at this stage, so that my submission can be checked. Work is in progress on a summary of the nidification data available for the birds of this country, which will appear in a subsequent Bulletin of the Raffles Museum (No. 23, ?1950). The references given here are not necessarily to the first or the fullest account published, but as far as possible they are to the most, or the more, accessible accounts. No attempt has been made to give all the references in the case of the commoner birds).

**Introduced** (Birds known, or believed, to have been introduced to this country are given a place on this checklist if it seems certain that they have succeeded in establishing themselves here. Introduced birds which do not seem to have bred in Malaya to-date in a feral condition are not accepted).

Certain of the scarcer birds have been placed in categories higher than the actual formal records justify when there are good visual records, or where it seems reasonable to assume that they are occurring more frequently than the limited number of skins

suggests. In a few cases birds have been accepted on visual records only, where the identification would seem to have been established beyond reasonable doubt.

The treatment of records of occurrence in the notes varies with the scarcity of the bird in our area. No details are given in the case of the commoner birds beyond the apparent limits of their range. This procedure has also been adopted for some of the rarer birds where it is generally accepted that they are occurring sparsely over a fairly wide area, or in a particular habitat. Where it would seem that only a few records are available, or where any might be considered to be of particular interest, they are defined more precisely. Records based on skins in the Raffles Museum collection which have been examined during the production of this list have the collector's name, when known, shown in italics in brackets: when it is not known it is shown as (*c.n.k.*) (collector not known): the other abbreviations used are *nat. coll.* (collected by a native collector employed by one of the local museums)<sup>1</sup> and *purchased skin* (= purchased as a skin). A published reference is shown where the skin is not now in our collections, either by the author, year of publication of the book or paper and page number, as (Robinson, 1927: 496), or for skins quoted from the British Museum catalogue, B.M.cat., followed by the collection or collector through which or whom the Museum obtained the skin, as (B.M.cat., Gould coll.). Visual records, or proof of breeding, are cited against a reference to their publication where they have appeared in print, as (Edgar, 1933: 32), or as (Edgar *in litt.*) where they have been submitted in letters or in comments on this text.

The name of the state, or an important town, has been added to localities cited on the mainland to show their approximate position in the country. Map No. 2 is inserted for the benefit of readers not resident in Malaya. It is not possible to mark the various small villages to which occasional reference is made in the text, but it gives the states and the principal places cited

1. No doubt in some cases I have attributed skins to local collectors when the birds were actually taken by Robinson, Kloss or Chasen. Dayak collectors often put their own names or initials on a label when the bird is merely handed to them for skinning, and unless the man who took it adds his mark it passes into the collection as *nat. coll.* The point is important only when one is trying to equate published references with the skins themselves. Then one has to allow for the text of the paper saying "I took two skins" or "Robinson took two skins" when the two obvious skins in the Museum collection bear only a native collector's mark on them. Also *c.n.k.* in the subsequent notes probably covers a native collector in several instances. A number of the Raffles Museum reference specimen labels were re-written, in a beautiful copper-plate script, shortly before the recent war, and the old labels destroyed. Unfortunately the man employed to do the work left a blank when he could not read the old label, and naturally Dayak signatures, though individually distinctive, often to a marked degree, tend to be illegible.

in the lowlands, together with the off-lying islands. Map No. 3 shows the peaks to which reference is made most frequently in discussing the distribution of the hill-country birds. As far as possible errors of spelling in place-names in earlier works have been corrected to accord with the recent maps produced by the Survey Department of the Federation of Malaya.

A broad outline of the geography of the Malay Peninsula, and a short history of the ornithological work carried out in this area up to the middle nineteen-twenties, are given by Robinson (1927: xiii-xxxiv). The same author also provides a short account of the principal hills which have been the scene of active collecting (1928: xiii-xviii). A summary of the ornithology of the Malaysian sub-region and its sections is given by Chasen (1935: v-xiv).

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The production of this work in its present form would not have been possible without the assistance and co-operation of various observers with an intimate knowledge of the ornithology of different parts of Malaya. In particular I am deeply grateful to E. H. Bromley, A. T. Edgar, G. C. Madoc and Dr. B. D. Molesworth, who read through the first draft of these notes and devoted considerable time to supplying me with comments and further data of very great value. In addition I have received assistance from many others, including E. F. Allen, F. G. H. Allen; E. K. Allin, E. J. H. Berwick, J. Cairns, H. E. S. Lewin and R. J. Spittle, who supplied records and lists of varying length. I am also much indebted to Miss C. Foster Barham, of the Newton Library, Cambridge, for checking references for me in works not available here, to Mrs. G. G. Hough and Miss M. Nagle for typing the drafts of this list, and to Mrs. G. Hoyland and E. H. Bromley (again) for reading copies of the proofs. Finally I owe a great debt to the late F. N. Chasen for his *Handlist of Malaysian Birds* which made the preparation of this list immeasurably easier, and to M. W. F. Tweedie, the present director of the Raffles Museum, whose assistance in official matters enabled me to complete this work at a time when a multiplicity of routine duties might have forced me to abandon it.

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## Family HYDROBATIDAE

Genus *Oceanites* Keyserling & Blasius1. *Oceanites oceanicus* (Kuhl). Wilson's Petrel.

*Procellaria oceanica* Kuhl, Beitr. Zool., 1820, Abth. 1, p. 136, pl. 10, fig. 1: no type locality = South Georgia (des. Murphy, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 38, 1918, p. 128).

*Oceanites oceanicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 51, footnote 1.

*Oceanites o. oceanicus*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 87.

Occasional Visitor.

This bird has never been taken within our area, but there are several undated visual records from various parts of the Straits of Malacca (Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 87), and dated records from the waters off the Langkawi Islands (12 December, 1938, Bromley, 1949: 131), and the neighbourhood of the Aroa Islands (September, 1936, Madoc, *in litt.*; 19 September, 1945, Gibson-Hill). There is no other species likely to occur here with which this might be confused, and it must therefore be accepted on these records. The race is probably *Oceanites o. parvus* Falla, which breeds on Kerguelen, but this certainly cannot be confirmed on the present evidence, and might well remain uncertain in the presence of a skin. (Summary of movements in Indian Ocean in Gibson-Hill, 1948: 444).

Genus *Oceanodroma* Reichenbach2. *Oceanodroma monorhis monorhis* (Swinh.). Swinhoe's Petrel.

*Thalassidroma monorhis* Swinhoe, Ibis, 1867, p. 386: near Amoy, China.

*Oceanodroma leucorhoa monorhis*, Chasen 1935, p. 51: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 86.

Winter Visitor.

Probably not uncommon at the eastern end of the Singapore Strait from September to May. The Raffles Museum collection contains specimens taken at the Horsburgh Lighthouse in September, October, November, April and May. Occasionally it travels further west: there is a visual record off Singapore Island for November (Boden Kloss), a specimen taken on a ship in the harbour in May, 1913, and one taken at the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse in the Straits of Malacca in November, 1918 (*see* Gibson-Hill, 1948: 447).

## Family COLYMBIDAE

## Genus Podiceps Latham

3. *Podiceps ruficollis philippensis* (Bonnaterre). Little Grebe.

*Colymbus Philippensis* Bonnaterre, Tabl. Encyc. Meth., 1, 1790 (1791), p. 58: Fresh waters of the Philippine Islands.

*Podiceps ruficollis philippensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 50; Chasen 1939, p. 4.

Rare Vagrant.

Known in our area only from a single specimen taken on Pulau Pisang, in the Straits of Malacca, on 15 January, 1934 (*nat. coll.*). It is certainly resident in Siam proper, and has been found to be fairly plentiful as far south as the reed-beds of the Talé Sap, near Singgora. Further specimens might well turn up in swampy country in the Malay States during the period corresponding to the northern autumn and winter, but it is not likely that the records will ever justify Delacour's "locally common in Malaya" (Delacour, 1947: 20).

## Family PHAËTHONTIDAE

## Genus Phaëthon Linné

There is only one formal record for a tropic-bird from our area: this is given below. If, as here, it is accepted it raises the possibility that representatives of one, or both, of the other species might also stray into our area. *Phaëthon l. lepturus* Daudin breeds on the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, and an example of *P. rubricauda* subsp., passing from immature to adult plumage, was taken north of Sumatra in March 1947 (see Gibson-Hill, 1949: 100-104). Finally there is an unconfirmed report that a tropic-bird is present on Pulau Perak, 70 miles west of Penang Island.<sup>1</sup>

4. *Phaëthon æthereus indicus* Hume. Short-tailed Tropic-bird.

*Phaëton indicus* Hume, Stray Feath., 4, 1876, pp. 481 & 483: Mekran coast, Baluchistan.

*Phaëthon æthereus indicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 68; Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 235.

Rare Vagrant.

Known in our area only from a single specimen in the British Museum collection, taken by Cantor in the Straits of Malacca, probably off Penang. There is also a visual record by

1. On 9 April 1949, while this paper was in the press, T. W. Burdon, Acting Director of Fisheries F.o.M., and the writer landed on Pulau Perak, and spent four hours ashore there. No tropic-birds were seen, nor was any indication found that they are nesting on the island.

Davison off the southern point of Tenasserim (Hume & Davison, 1878: 493), but his bird may possibly have been *lepturus* from the Andaman Islands. The nearest breeding grounds of *athereus* are in the Persian Gulf, and its appearance in or near our area must be regarded as an extremely rare occurrence.

### Family PELECANIDAE

#### Genus *Pelecanus* Linné

It is generally believed that pelicans were fairly common in parts of Malaya about the middle of the last century.<sup>1</sup> Madoc (1947: 26) was told that birds still visit Pulau Ketam, in Selangor, and the Singapore reservoirs occasionally, but the formal records for our area, as shown below, are very meagre.

✓ 5. *Pelecanus onocrotalus* Linn. White Pelican.

*Pelecanus Onocrotalus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 132:  
Caspian Sea, Russian Asia.

*Pelecanus onocrotalus*, Chasen 1935, p. 68.

*Pelecanus onocrotalus roseus*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 237.

#### Occasional Vagrant.

The few formal records from our area are from Penang (B.M. cat., Cantor coll.), Kuala Lumpur (*nat. coll.*), Klang, Selangor (B.M. cat., Davison coll.), Malacca (B.M. cat., Cantor coll.) and Singapore (*nat. coll.*). The most recent of these is the Singapore bird, which was taken in January, 1903.

6. *Pelecanus roseus* Gmel. Spottedbilled Pelican.

*Pelecanus roseus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 570: Manila  
Philippine Islands.

*Pelecanus roseus*, Chasen 1935, p. 69.

*Pelecanus philippensis*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 239.

#### Occasional Vagrant.

Known in our area only from a few specimens taken in Province Wellesley (B.M. cat., Cantor coll.), Penang (*ibid*), the vicinity of Taiping, Perak (*nat. coll.*), and Malacca (B.M. cat., Cantor, Pinwell and Davison coll.). None of these records are recent, and all except the one from Perak are based on old specimens in the British Museum collection.

1. Hume (1880: 119) writes "some years Pelicans appear in prodigious numbers on the coasts of the Malay Peninsula, but since we have been regularly collecting there, they have been extremely rare". He quotes only two specimens, one of each of the birds accepted on this list, and presumably the skins attributed to Davison in the B.M. cat. Earlier Maingay (1868: 194) writes of *P. Philippensis* (= *P. roseus*) that it generally appears in large flocks and at irregular intervals. He only mentions the one species, of which he got 2 specimens. It is also the only one listed in Hume's first paper (1879: 72).

Family SULIDAE<sup>1</sup>Genus *Sula* Brisson

- 7.
- Sula leucogaster plotus*
- (Forst.). Brown Booby.

*Pelecanus Plotus* Forster, Descr. Anim., ed. Licht., 1844, p. 278:  
near New Caledonia (south-west Pacific Ocean).

*Sula leucogaster plotus*, Chasen 1935, p. 66; Robinson & Chasen  
1936, p. 241.

Resident\*.

Normally frequents blue water stacks and islands, and seldom approaches shallow-shored mainlands. It would appear to be fairly common in the central portion of the Straits of Malacca throughout its whole length. Specimens have been taken on the Langkawi Islands, off the coast of Perak, on Pulau Jarak, the Aroa Islands, the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse and at Pulau Pisang, Johore (all *nat. coll.*). Davison (Hume & Davison, 1878: 493) claims to have taken a specimen at Singapore; there is also a visual record for one of the aerodromes on the island (Le Mare). It is known to be breeding on a small island in the Aroa group (Madoc, 1947: 26), and in some numbers on Pulau Perak, west of Penang Island (Gibson-Hill). There are no records from the east side of the Peninsula south of Patani.

Robinson & Chasen (1936: 242) suggest that the Redfooted Booby, *Sula sula rubripes* Gould, though not at present recorded, is likely to occur on the east coast of Malaya. One would point out that the nearest breeding grounds are over 1,000 miles away, across the South China Sea. The *Sula sula* of Robinson's lists (1907: 71; and 1910: 5), Robinson & Kloss (1911: 19) etc., is *S. leucogaster*.

## Family PHALACROCORIDAE

Genus *Phalacrocorax* Brisson

- 8.
- Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis*
- (Blum.). Common Cormorant.

*Pelecanus sinensis* J. F. Blumenbach, Abb. Nat. Gegen. No. 25, 1798:  
China.

*Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 63; Robinson & Chasen  
1936, p. 245.

<sup>1</sup>. A visit was paid to Pulau Perak (see footnote on page 16) on 9 April 1949, while this paper was in the press. In addition to the very large number of *Sula leucogaster plotus*, amounting to some 6,000-7,500 birds, there were two examples, in company together, of the Masked Booby, *Sula dactylatra* subsp. No nest was detected. This record will be discussed in more detail in a later paper; in the meantime it is inserted here as it presumably gives *S. dactylatra* a claim to inclusion in the Malayan list.

Occasional Vagrant.

Said to be fairly common on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula north of the Kelantan River. It also occurs, though less frequently, on the west coast as far south as Kedah. South of these points it is only an occasional vagrant. It has been taken inland at Taiping and near Tapah, both in Perak; and on the Pahang River (Hartert, 1902: 541). It is also known from Pulau Lalang, in the Sembilan Islands, and a solitary specimen was shot at Johore Bahru in 1905 by Boden Kloss (Robinson, 1910: 5). The British Museum contains examples said to have come from Kedah (Cantor coll.) and Malacca (Maingay coll.).

Family ANHINGIDAE

Genus *Anhinga* Brisson

9. *Anhinga melanogaster* Pennant. Indian Darter.

*Anhinga melanogaster* Pennant, Ind. Zool., 1769, p. 13, pl. 12: Ceylon.

*Anhinga rufa melanogaster*, Chasen 1935, p. 65: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 243.

Occasional Visitor.

Has been recorded from the Langkawi Islands, Penang (B.M. cat., Cantor coll.), Province Wellesley (*ibid*), Perak, Selangor and Malacca (B.M. cat., Maingay coll.) and Johore (Wallace coll.). There are also uncertain sight records from the head waters of the Perak and Pahang Rivers.

Family FREGATIDAE

Genus *Fregata* Lacépède

Only one species of frigate-bird, accepted below, has been taken in our area, but there are other doubtful sight records. Robinson (1910: 5) lists "*Fregata aquila* (Linn.)" as noted near Pulau Tioman in September, 1907, and off the coast of Singgora in November, 1901. *F. aquila* as it now stands is not, of course, acceptable, but the record may refer to *Fregata andrewsi* Math., which is noted below. There are also several notices of "*minor*" in or near to Malayan waters, including Davison (1880: 119) and Kelham's record of "*Attagen minor*" from the Rhio Archipelago (Kelham, 1882: 202); but these cannot now be assigned to any species, and certainly not to *Fregata minor* (Gmel.).

10. *Fregata andrewsi* Math. Christmas Island Frigate-bird.

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

*Fregata andrewsi*, Chasen 1935, p. 66; Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
p. 231.

Occasional Visitor.

This bird would appear to be resident in the Anamba Islands, and it has been taken off the coast of Sarawak. There are at present no specimens from our area, but there are several visual records claimed for *F. andrewsi* or apparently ascribable to it. Chasen, who had visited the Anamba Islands and collected specimens there, says that he saw it at sea less than 40 miles east of Singapore Island (quoted in Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 232). Young (1940: 62) gives four sight records for the east coast of the Peninsula between Singgora and Bachok, in Kelantan. Finally it would seem that the two records quoted by Robinson, and noted above, most probably apply to this bird: Robinson (*loc. cit.*) also lists three sight records and a skin for *Fregata ariel*. In earlier summaries on this subject I have expressed the view that certain of these records could not be regarded as conclusive, in view of the fact that they do not give the sex or maturity of the birds—points which affect their plumage at least as much as the species to which they belong. On a fuller consideration I feel that when taken together they must be accepted. The Anamba Islands are also the nearest known breeding ground of *Fregata ariel*, and there is no doubt that it is a fairly regular visitor to our area. In addition, the Sarawak coast, on which *F. andrewsi* has been taken, is further from these islands than the east coast of Malaya is.

11. *Fregata ariel ariel* (G. R. Gray). Least Frigate-bird.

*Atagen* (sic) *Ariel* G. R. Gray, List. Gen. Birds, 3, 1845, p. 669,  
pl. 183: Raine Island, North Queensland.

*Fregata a. ariel*, Chasen 1935, p. 67; Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 233.

Non-breeding Visitor.

From a number of observations it would seem that this bird is a fairly regular visitor to the Johore-Pahang Archipelago, sometimes in considerable numbers, at least during the period May to July. Extensive searches by Madoc and Gibson-Hill have, however, failed to find any indication of nesting in this area, though Madoc did obtain evidence that the birds were in the habit of roosting on a small island off the west side of Pulau Tioman. It would also seem that *F. ariel* is common at times at the eastern end of the Singapore Strait, and it has been recorded as far up the east coast as the Pahang River. There are several visual records for Singapore Island, including July, 1940 (Molesworth, *in litt.*), March, 1942 (Bromley, *in litt.*) and

1948 (F. G. H. Allen). It does not appear to be so plentiful at any time in the Straits of Malacca, but there are a number of visual records north to the Langkawi Islands. The Raffles Museum collection contains specimens from the Langkawi Islands, the vicinity of the Aroa Islands, Horsburgh Lighthouse and the Pahang River.

#### Family ARDEIDAE

The majority of the members of this family occurring in Malaya indulge in local movements, or are known only as winter visitors from areas far to the north. Some at least of the former may well be reaching little-known parts of the country, and in reality be more numerous and widespread than the present records show. The summaries for the true winter visitors must also be tentative, and may remain so indefinitely, in consequence of the difficulty of distinguishing some of the species in the field, or even in skins, when in non-breeding plumage.

#### Genus *Ardea* Linné

12. *Ardea sumatrana sumatrana* Raffles. Dusky-Grey Heron.

*Ardea Sumatrana* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 325: Bencoolen, West Sumatra.

*Ardea s. sumatrana*, Chasen 1935, p. 54; Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 178.

Resident\*.

Fairly plentiful, occurring mostly in mangrove areas edging the tidal rivers, on both coasts of the Malay Peninsula. Edgar (*in litt.*) reports it only from rocky coasts on Pangkor and in the Dindings. It has also been recorded from a number of the other off-lying islands, including the Langkawi, Sembilan, Tioman and Redang groups. Breeding reported from Sri Buat, off the mouth of the Endau River (Madoc & Ryves, quoted in Madoc, 1936: 127; and in Madoc, 1947: 15).

13. *Ardea cinerea rectirostris* Gould Grey Heron.

*Ardea rectirostris* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1843, p. 22: New South Wales, error = South India.

*Ardea cinerea rectirostris*, Chasen 1935, p. 55; Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 180.

Resident\*.

Much less numerous than the Dusky-Grey Heron in our area. It has been recorded from scattered coastal areas on the west side from Perak south to Singapore Island. It apparently reaches its greatest concentration on the Selangor coast, where Madoc found several nests in the Pulau Ketam heronry (Madoc, 1936: 129). Berwick (*in litt.*) reports a few pairs breeding in a mixed heronry on the Perak coast near Port Weld.

Molesworth (*in litt.*) says that it is not uncommon at Sungei Buloh, also in Selangor. It is almost certainly present on the east coast, but there is at present only a doubtful visual record from that area (F. G. H. Allen).

14. *Ardea purpurea manilensis* Meyen. Purple Heron.

*Ardea purpurea* var. *manilensis* Meyen, Acta Acad. Leop. Carol, 16, Suppl., 1834, p. 102: Manila, Philippine Islands.

*Ardea purpurea manilensis* (sic), Chasen 1935, p. 54: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 177.

Resident\*, and Winter Visitor.

Probably fairly common in suitable areas (reed-beds, swamps and the neighbourhood of large rivers) in the north-western Malay States, during the months of the northern winter. Kelham found it plentiful in Perak. It has been recorded occasionally from the remainder of our area as far south as Singapore (Edgar, *in litt.*; Molesworth, *in litt.*). The British Museum collection contains several specimens taken by Cantor and labelled Penang, which probably came from the adjacent portions of the mainland. Apparently a few birds breed in our area, though I can trace no records of adults taken or seen between May and September. Madoc (*in litt.*), however, reports a young chick collected by a Malay on the Sala River, in the Kota Star district of Kedah, and Berwick (*in litt.*) reports about 20 pairs nesting in the mangrove belt on the Perak coast near Port Weld.

Genus *Butorides* Blyth

15a. *Butorides striatus javanicus* (Horsf.).

Little Green Heron.

*Ardea Javanica* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 190: Java.

*Butorides striatus javanicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 58: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 191.

Resident\*.

Widely distributed in coastal regions throughout the Malay Peninsula, occurring most commonly in mangrove areas and on muddy beaches, and to a lesser extent on coral reefs, in open swamps and on the banks of the larger rivers. Also present on the majority of the off-lying islands. The commonest heron in Malaya. Breeding confirmed by Edgar (1933: 125) for Perak, and Madoc (1947: 14) for Selangor.

15b. *Butorides striatus amurensis* Schrenck.

*Ardea (Butorides) virescens* var. *amurensis* Schrenck, Reise Amur Lande, 1, pt. 2, 1860, p. 441: Amurland.

*Butorides striatus amurensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 58.

## Rare Vagrant.

The resident Little Green Herons are augmented by immigrants during the winter months. The majority undoubtedly belong to the local race *B. s. javanicus*, but the collection of the Raffles Museum contains a male ascribable to the northern race, *B. s. amurensis*, taken on Singapore Island in January, 1921 (*de Fontaine*).

Genus *Ardeola* Boie

16. *Ardeola bacchus* (Bp.) Chinese Pond-Heron.

*Buphus bacchus* Bonaparte, *Consp. Gen. Av.*, 2, 1855, p. 127: Malay Peninsula.

*Ardeola ralloides bacchus*, Chasen 1935, p. 59.

*Ardeola bacchus*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 192.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Fairly plentiful in the vicinity of rice fields and open swamps in the north-western Malay States, south to the latitude of Penang, during the winter months. Small numbers have been recorded from Perak (swamps and Dindings mangroves, Edgar, *in litt.*), and the inland districts of Selangor (Sungei Buloh and Kuala Lumpur, Molesworth, *in litt.*; Kuala Lumpur, Edgar, *in litt.*). It has been taken once on Singapore Island, and there is a further visual record (Molesworth, *in litt.*); the British Museum collection contains a specimen ascribed to Malacca (Cantor coll.). On the east coast of Malaya there are visual records from Kelantan (Young, 1941: 154), and Kuantan in Pahang ("a regular and fairly plentiful winter visitor", Madoc, *in litt.*).

*(Ardeola grayii* (Sykes).

## Gray's Pond-Heron.

This species breeds in Siam proper, and according to Riley (1938: 27) is appreciably more plentiful there at all times than *A. bacchus*. Here the Pond-Heron is undoubtedly only a winter visitor. Robinson (1910: 5) lists a specimen identified as *A. grayii* from Klang, Selangor, and an *A. bacchus* from the Langkawi Islands. There does not seem to be any reliable character by which winter and immature birds of the two species can be separated with certainty. Naturally the very great majority of the Malayan skins fall into these categories. Chasen made a careful examination of all the local material available, and came to the conclusion that all the specimens which could be assigned to one or other species were *A. bacchus* (Chasen, 1935: 59, footnote 1). Little has been added to the collection since he worked over it, but I have examined all the material again, and also can only find *A. bacchus* among the skins from the Malay States. Accordingly I have followed Chasen here in excluding *grayii* from the Malayan list.)

*(Ardeola speciosa* (Horsfield).

## Javanese Pond-Heron.

There was formerly a specimen of this bird in the Berlin Museum, which was said to have come from Singapore, but the provenance is doubtful. It seems advisable to exclude *speciosa* until further evidence is forthcoming (*see* Chasen, 1935: 59, footnote 1.)

17. *Ardeola ibis coromanda* (Bodd.). Cattle Egret.

*Cancroma Coromanda* Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enlum., 1783, p. 54:  
Coromandel Coast, southern India.

*Ardeola ibis coromanda*, Chasen 1935, p. 59.

*Bubulcus ibis coromandus*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 194.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

From September to April occurs widely in open country throughout the mainland of our area, and in suitable localities on all the larger off-lying islands. On the mainland it is rather more plentiful in the north-eastern Malay States than elsewhere, but it is often very numerous in parts of the west coast plain. Taken in general it is much the commonest egret in Malaya during the winter months. Bromley (*in litt.*) gives 26 and 29 September and 2 May for the first and last birds seen at Alor Star, and 7 October and 5 April for Kajang, in Selangor. Edgar (*in litt.*) gives 28 March for the last bird seen near Kuala Lumpur in 1948, and says that in the Sitiawan district of Perak they were always on the move about April. Young (1941: 154) has no notes of birds seen between May and September: he gives 23 September to 17 October for arrival dates in southern Perak, and 1 October to 11 November for Kelantan: he quotes only one record for May, 5 May 1931, Province Wellesley. The Cattle Egret breeds in Siam proper (Herbert, 1926: 352), and may well do so in Peninsular Siam, but there is little accurate information available about this area. There are at present no reports of nesting in the Federation of Malaya, though it seems that a few birds do remain here during the northern summer, in spite of the paucity of records for this period.

Genus *Egretta* T. Forster18. *Egretta alba modesta* (Gray). Large Egret.

*Ardea modesta* J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc., 1831, p. 19: India.

*Egretta alba modesta*, Chasen 1935, p. 56; Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 183.

Resident\*, and Winter Visitor.

The only formal records are from Perak and Selangor. Madoc (1947: 16) records nesting on Pulau Ketam, in the latter state, and there is a colony of 50-100 pairs off Port Weld, in Perak (Berwick, *in litt.*). Even if these two places represent the extent of the breeding range in our area, which is unlikely, the resident birds are certainly augmented by visitors during the winter months. In this period it probably occurs in small numbers over the greater part of the area occupied by the other white egrets. Bromley (1949: 122-23) records it from Kedah, arriving in October and leaving as late as the beginning of June.

There are also several visual records from Singapore Island between November and March (Molesworth, *in litt.*; F. G. H. Allen and Gibson-Hill).

19. *Egretta garzetta garzetta* (Linn.). Little Egret.  
*Ardea Garzetta* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, p. 237: "Oriente".  
*Egretta g. garzetta*, Chasen 1935, p. 56: Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
 p. 184.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs sparsely during the winter months along the whole length of the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, and along the east coast at least as far south as Trengganu. There are relatively few formal records, but it would appear to be more plentiful in the extreme north than it is further south. Visual records for Singapore (Bromley, *in litt.*). Data collected by Bromley (1949: 122-23) suggest that in Kedah the birds arrive towards the end of October and leave in May.

20. *Egretta eulophotes* (Swinh.). Chinese Egret.  
*Herodias eulophotes* Swinhoe, Ibis, 1860, p. 64: Amoy, China.  
*Egretta eulophotes*, Chasen, 1935, p. 56: Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
 p. 187.

Rare Vagrant.

One record: an unsexed adult shot by Dr. Molesworth from a pair of birds seen on the mud-flats at Seletar air base, Singapore Island, on 29 September, 1940 (*see* Gibson-Hill, 1949: 99). Hume (1879: 158) gives a doubtful record from Peninsular Siam.

21. *Egretta intermedia intermedia* (Wagl.). Lesser Egret.  
*Ardea intermedia* Wagler, Isis, 1829, p. 659: Java.  
*Egretta i. intermedia*, Chasen 1935, p. 55: Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
 p. 181.

Winter Visitor.

There are only two formal records for this bird from the Malay States, both of doubtful authenticity: two specimens in the British Museum collected by Dr. Cantor are said to have come from "Penang", and the Kuala Lumpur Museum formerly contained an unlocalized skin. On the other hand Bromley (1949: 122-23) records its wintering in Kedah in small numbers with the other white egrets. In view of the possibility of its having been overlooked by previous collectors and observers, it seems advisable to consider it a winter visitor in small numbers in the north.

Genus *Demigretta* Blyth

22. *Demigretta sacra* (Gmel.). Reef Heron.  
*Ardea sacra* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 640: Tahiti.  
*Demigretta s. sacra*, Chasen 1935, p. 56: Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
 p. 185.

Resident.\*

Plentiful on rocky coasts throughout the whole length of the Malay Peninsula. It is occasionally seen on sandy shores, but very rarely on mud or among mangroves. It has also been recorded from the majority of the off-lying islands. The dark phase is apparently much commoner than the white in our area (Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 187; Madoc, 1947: 14). Breeding reported from the Tioman group (Madoc, 1936: 127), Langkawi and Redang groups (Madoc, 1947: 14), and again noted in Tioman and Redang, July, 1948 (Gibson-Hill).

Genus *Nycticorax* T. Forster

23. *Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax* (Linn.). Night Heron.  
*Ardea Nycticorax* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 142: South Europe.  
*Nycticorax n. nycticorax*, Chasen, 1935, p. 57: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 187.

Resident.

The Raffles Museum collection contains no local specimens of this bird, and there would appear to be few published formal records from our area. Robinson & Chasen (1936: 188) cite only an immature male shot at Ponggol, Singapore Island, 13 December, 1915, and two skins in the B.M. cat., Penang (Cantor coll.) and Malacca (Maingay coll.). Nevertheless Hamilton (1923: 378) says that it occurs in some numbers in parts of Kedah, and Young (1941: 154) refers to records for Lower Perak, Province Wellesley and Kelantan, all between 11 November and 30 April. Bromley (*in litt.*) suggests that it is "probably resident and not uncommon in localised pockets". E. F. Allen (1948: 83) notes the possibility of breeding in the mangrove swamps near Bagan Sungei Burong, in the Krian district of Perak: he found 1-200 birds there on a visit on 10 May, 1946, and was told that the nesting season was in August. Should more settled conditions return to this country it ought to be possible to investigate this point. In the meantime, the Night Heron is accepted here provisionally as a resident in limited, suitable localities. This is also Riley's conclusion for Siam proper (1938: 32).

Genus *Gorsachius* Bonaparte

24. *Gorsachius melanolophus melanolophus* (Raffles). Tiger Bittern.

*Ardea melanolopha* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 326:  
West Sumatra.

*Gorsachius m. melanolophus*, Chasen 1935, p. 57.

*Gorsachius m. melanolophus*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 189.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs sparsely on the western side of the Malay Peninsula during the winter months. It is also known from Penang and Singapore Islands, and the small islands in the Straits of Malacca, on which it is said to be common in November and December.

Genus *Ixobrychus* Billberg

25. *Ixobrychus sinensis sinensis* (Gmel.). Yellow Bittern.

*Ardea Sinensis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 642: China.

*Ixobrychus s. sinensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 60; Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
p. 195.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Apparently fairly widely distributed throughout the lowlands of the Peninsula during the winter months, from October to March. Bromley gives 2 September, Province Wellesley, as an early date (1949: 123). It is rather more plentiful in the north than in the south. Edgar (*in litt.*) describes it as common in Perak during the winter. According to Robinson & Chasen (1936: 196) it is common in the inland districts of Selangor, and on Singapore Island. Edgar merely quotes it as seen in Selangor, and there are few recent records for Singapore. Reported from the islands of the Straits of Malacca in November-December.

26. *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* (Gmel.). Chestnut Bittern.

*Ardea cinnamomea* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 643: China.

*Ixobrychus c. cinnamomeus*, Chasen 1935, p. 60; Robinson & Chasen  
1936, p. 197.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed and fairly plentiful in the immediate vicinity of rice-fields and other areas of fresh water throughout the Malay Peninsula. It also occurs in small numbers on the islands of Penang and Singapore. It is probable, as with the other bitterns and egrets, that the resident birds are augmented by winter visitors from November to March, but formal data are not obtainable. Breeding in Penang and Province Wellesley reported by Cairns (1940: 29), and in Kedah by Bromley (1949: 123).

27. *Ixobrychus eurhythmus* (Swinh.). Schrenck's Bittern.

*Ardetta eurhythma* Swinhoe, Ibis, 1873, p. 74, pl. 2: Amoy, South China.

*Ixobrychus eurhythmus*, Chasen 1935, p. 60: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 199.

Winter Visitor.

Apparently occurs in small numbers in company with the two previous species during the winter months. Formal records exist only from Penang Island, Perak, the vicinity of Kuala Lumpur, Malacca and Pulau Angsa, off the coast of Selangor. Two of these birds were taken in April, and Robinson has recorded one collected in June (Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 200), but it is most unlikely that it is breeding here. Edgar (*in litt.*) cites only a winter bird, from the Dindings. Appears as *Ardetta pulchra* Hume in Robinson's lists (1907: 70; and 1910: 5) and in Robinson (1909: 131).

#### Genus *Dupetor* Heine and Reichenow

28. *Dupetor flavicollis flavicollis* (Lath.). Black Bittern.

*Ardea flavicollis* Latham, Ind. Orn., 2, 1790, p. 701: India.

*Dupetor f. flavicollis*, Chasen 1935, p. 60: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 200.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Apparently widely distributed in reed-beds and inland swamps over the west side of Malaya, from November to February. Allin (1941: 111) gives dates of 2 April and 19 May for central Perak. It has also been recorded from several of the smaller islands in the Straits of Malacca; and from Singapore (Molesworth, *in litt.*). There are still no formal records from the east side of the Peninsula, or the Tioman Archipelago, and its status in this area is uncertain.

#### Genus *Botaurus* Stephens

29. *Botaurus stellaris stellaris* Linné. Great Bittern.

*Ardea stellaris* Linn., Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 144: Sweden.

*Botaurus s. stellaris*, Chasen 1935, p. 61: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 201.

Rare Vagrant.

Known within our area from only two specimens: Singapore Island, autumn of 1908, and Malacca, March 1909 (both *nat. coll.*).

## Family CICONIIDAE

Genus *Ibis* Lacépède

30. *Ibis cinereus* (Raffles). Milky Stork.

*Tantalus cinereus* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 327:  
Bencoolen, Sumatra.

*Ibis cinereus*, Chasen 1935, p. 53; Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 205.

Resident.\*

Occurs sparsely in coastal districts in parts of the Malay States, but the full extent of its range is uncertain. It is known from the coasts of Kedah, Perak, Selangor and Malacca, and nests have been found on Pulau Ketam, off Selangor (Madoc, 1947: 18). Edgar (*in litt.*) notes young birds taken from a nest on the Perak coast, somewhere near Port Weld, and kept as pets by a Malay. Berwick (*in litt.*) reports four nests seen in a mixed heronry in this area.

31. *Ibis leucocephalus* (Penn.). Painted Stork.

*Tantalus leucocephalus* Pennant, Ind. Zool., 1769, p. 11, pl. 10:  
Ceylon.

*Ibis leucocephalus*, Chasen 1935, p. 53; Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
p. 204.

Rare Vagrant.

Fairly common in parts of Peninsular Siam during the winter months. Within this period occasional strays occur further south, and it has been formally recorded from the Langkawi islands and the vicinity of Kuala Lumpur (Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 204).

Genus *Dissoura* Cabanis,

32. *Dissoura episcopus episcopus* (Bodd.). Whitenecked Stork.

*Ardea Episcopus* Boddaert, Tabl. Planch. Enlum., 1783, p. 54, 906:  
Coromandel Coast.

*Dissoura e. episcopus*, Chasen 1935, p. 53; Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
p. 206.

Winter Visitor.

Probably occurs in small numbers in rice fields and open country in the north-western Malay States, south to the latitude of Penang, during the winter months. Possibly also in Kelantan and northern Trengganu (Edgar, *in litt.*). The only formal record is a specimen labelled "Penang" in the British Museum collection taken by Cantor. Robinson (1910: 4) says it was common at Langkawi in March, 1909. Peters (1931: 128) refers birds from the Malay Peninsula to the sub-species *D.e.neglecta* Finsch.

33. *Dissoura stormi* (Blas.). Storm's Stork.  
*Melanopelargus episcopus stormi* W. Blasius, Mitt. Geogr. Ges. Nat.  
 Mus. Lubeck, 1896, p. 120: Pontianak, Borneo.  
*Dissoura stormi*, Chasen 1935, p. 53; Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 207.  
 Rare Vagrant.

Only one formal record for the Malay Peninsula; a head of a recently killed bird obtained from a Malay in the Sitiawan district of Perak in 1934 by Edgar (Chasen, 1934: 90; Edgar, *in litt.*). Hubback is believed to have photographed a Storm's Stork at a salt-lick in Pahang, ? circa 1940 (Molesworth, *in litt.*).

#### Genus *Xenorhynchus* Bonaparte

- (*Xenorhynchus asiaticus asiaticus* (Lath.). Blacknecked Stork.

This bird is said to be fairly common in the extreme north of the Malay Peninsula. The British Museum collection contains specimens collected by Cantor, and said to have come from Penang, but in the absence of other records they are considered here to be wrongly localised).

#### Genus *Leptoptilos* Lesson

34. *Leptoptilos javanicus* (Horsf.). Lesser Adjutant.  
*Ciconia javanica* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 188:  
 Java.  
*Leptoptilos javanicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 54.  
*Leptoptilos javanicus*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 209.

Resident.\*

Occurs sparsely on the flat, muddy stretches along both coasts of the peninsula and sparingly in rice country except in the extreme south. No recent records for Malacca, Johore and Pahang. In Kedah comes inland in the dry season, December to March, regularly though in small numbers (Bromley, *in litt.*). It is generally rare or absent on the off-lying islands, but it has been recorded from Penang and Singapore (Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 209). Madoc (1947: 18) records breeding at Sekinchang, north of Kuala Selangor. By no means uncommon on the mudflats between Bruas and Kuala Perak, and, according to the local Malays, breeding in swamp forest near Sitiawan (Edgar, *in litt.*). Berwick (*in litt.*) records three nests in the neighbourhood of Kuala Perak.

#### Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE

#### Genus *Threskiornis* G. R. Gray

35. *Threskiornis melanocephala* (Lath.). White Ibis.  
*Tantalus melanocephalus* Latham, Ind. Orn., 2, 1790, p. 709: India.  
*Threskiornis aethiopicus melanocephalus*, Chasen 1935, p. 51.  
*Threskiornis m. melanocephalus*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 211.

## Winter Visitor.

Occurs sparsely along the west coast as far south as Selangor, usually on mud-flats bordering mangrove swamps and during the winter months. Edgar and Madoc, however, saw it over the Pulau Ketam heronry on 18 August, 1933 (Edgar, *in litt.*), which is early for a visitor. It has not yet been recorded from the eastern states.

## Family ANATIDAE

Genus *Dendrocygna* Swainson.36. *Dendrocygna javanica javanica* (Horsf.). Whistling Teal.

*Anas Javanica* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 200: Java.

*Dendrocygna j. javanica*, Chasen 1935, p. 61; Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 219.

## Resident.\*

Common in suitable areas in the lowlands down to the Selangor-Negri border on the west side, and Pahang on the east. South of these regions its distribution is patchy, and it is nowhere numerous, except possibly in parts of Malacca territory. It is still taken occasionally on the Langkawi Islands, Penang and Singapore. In general it would appear to have decreased considerably in numbers in the last fifty years, with a slight temporary increase during the recent war. Breeding reported for all the northern states by Cairns (1941: 124), and Pahang by Madoc (1947: 13).

Genus *Asarcornis* Salvadori37. *Asarcornis scutulata* (S. Müll.). Whitewinged Wood-Duck.

*Anas scutulata* S. Müller, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Land en Volk., 1842, p. 159: Java.

*Asarcornis scutulata*, Chasen 1935, p. 61.

*Asarcornis scutulatus*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 225.

## Rare Vagrant.

Fairly common in the lowlands of Peninsular Siam from Trang northwards. It also occurs in lesser numbers in Patani, but in the Malay States it is known formally only from a single specimen taken near Ipoh in Perak, about fifty years ago (Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 225). It may occasionally reach Kedah, as the Malays there speak of it (Edgar, *in litt.*).

Genus *Anas* Linné

38. *Anas querquedula* Linn. Garganey.

*Anas Querquedula* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 126: Sweden.  
*Anas querquedula*, Chasen 1935, p. 62: Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
 p. 222.

Occasional Vagrant.

Robinson (1907: 70; and 1910: 5) says that this bird is occasionally met with on the Perak River, but that it is rare. The record is accepted by Robinson & Chasen (1936: 222), where it is given as a few birds shot on the Perak River. No additional details are available, and I cannot trace any skins from this locality. Robinson & Chasen (*loc. cit.*) also refer to a mounted specimen said to have been shot near Singapore by a Chinese sportsman, but regard the record as dubious. At present, therefore, the bird's place on this list rests on the Perak data.

39. *Anas crecca crecca* Linn. European Teal.

*Anas Crecca* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 125: Sweden.  
*Anas c. crecca*, Chasen 1935, p. 62: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 221.

Rare Vagrant.

Known within our area from only two records: a specimen taken near Malacca, December, 1866 (B.M. cat., Maingay coll.), and a female near Kuala Lumpur, April, 1912 (Robinson, 1913: 18).

(*Anas formosa* Georgi.

Baikal Teal.

Robinson (1913: 18) mentions two pairs of the Baikal Teal brought to him by his Malay assistant after a visit to his home on the Bruas River, in Perak. He had purchased them from a man who claimed to have caught them as ducklings with a casting net. Robinson considers that they were probably the offspring of a domesticated pair. Subsequent writers appear to have ignored the record.)

Genus *Spatula* Boie

40. *Spatula clypeata* (Linn.). Common Shoveller.

*Anas clypeata* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 124: Sweden.  
*Spatula clypeata*, Chasen 1935, p. 63: Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
 p. 223.

Rare Vagrant.

Known in our area from only one authentic record, a male taken near Kuala Lumpur in 1896 (Robinson, 1910: 5). There were formerly two further specimens in the country said to have been killed locally, one from the Bernam River and the other from Singapore Island: both these records are dubious.

Genus *Nettapus* Brandt

41. *Nettapus coromandelianus coromandelianus* (Gmel.). Cotton Teal.

*Anas coromandeliana* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 522:  
Coromandel, India.

*Nettapus c. coromandelianus*, Chasen 1935, p. 61; Robinson & Chasen  
1936, p. 226.

## Resident

Considerably less plentiful than the Whistling Teal in the northern Malay States, though its general distribution in the country as a whole is more even. It occurs in small numbers at scattered points over the whole length of the lowlands on both sides of the Peninsula, where there are suitable stretches of open water, and has been taken in south Johore and on Singapore Island on several occasions. Like the Whistling Teal it would seem to have become appreciably less numerous since the beginning of the present century.

Genus *Nyroca* Fleming

- (*Nyroca fuligula* (Linn.)). Tufted Duck.

This bird was formerly on the Malayan list, and is included dubiously by Chasen (1935: 63) on the strength of a specimen supposed to have been shot at Temerloh, in Pahang, and subsequently purchased by Butler (see Robinson, 1910: 5). In view of the considerable doubt attached to this record, it seems advisable to omit this species until further evidence is forthcoming).

## Family ACCIPITRIDAE

Genus *Elanus* Savigny

42. *Elanus caeruleus caeruleus* (Desfont.) Blackwinged Kite.

*Falco caeruleus* Desfontaines, Hist. (Mem.) Acad. Paris for 1787,  
(1789), p. 503: Algiers.

*Elanus c. caeruleus*, Chasen 1935, p. 78.

*Elanus caeruleus vociferus*, Chasen 1939, p. 42.

## Resident,\* and Winter Visitor.

Widely spread, though nowhere plentiful, over open country throughout the lowlands mostly during the northern autumn and winter. Probably most numerous in this period in Kedah (Bromley, *in litt.*), and Selangor. It has also been recorded from Singapore Island (*nat. coll.*), and Penang (B.M. cat., Cantor coll.; and Cairns, 1941: 118). Breeding known from the Sitiawan district of Perak (Edgar, 1933: 128), Penang and Province Wellesley (Cairns, *loc. cit.*), and north Kedah (Madoc, *in litt.*).

Genus *Machærhamphus*

43. *Machærhamphus alcinus alcinus* Wester. Bat Hawk.  
*Machærhamphus alcinus* Westerman, Bijd. tot de Dierk., 1, 1848,  
 p. 29, pl. 12: Malacca.  
*Machærhamphus a. alcinus*, Chasen 1935, p. 79; Chasen 1939, p. 44.  
 Resident.\*

Widely but sparsely distributed throughout the Malay states, occurring mostly in wooded country in the vicinity of the limestone hills, but likely to be present anywhere where there are bats in sufficient quantities. Robinson is said to have seen it in the Botanic Gardens in Singapore, but it has never been taken on any of the islands. The only definite record of breeding in our area is a nest at Batu Caves, near Kuala Lumpur, about forty years ago (Chasen, 1939: 44).

Genus *Aviceda* Swainson

44. *Aviceda jerdoni jerdoni* (Blyth). Jerdon's Baza.  
*Pernis Jerdoni* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Vol. 11, 1842, p. 464:  
 Malacca.  
*Aviceda j. jerdoni*, Chasen 1935, p. 80; Chasen 1939, p. 48.  
 Occasional Vagrant.

Only three authentic specimens are known from our area, two from the Langkawi Islands and one from the vicinity of Taiping in Perak, none of which are now in the Raffles Museum collection (Robinson, 1910: 7; and Chasen, 1939: 48). The Taiping bird and one of the two from Langkawi are said to have been immature. The designation of the type locality is of little value. It is not given in the original description, which merely says that the specimen was presented to the Bengal Society's collection by Capt. C. S. Bonnevie of the Norwegian Royal Navy. He gave three other skins at the same time, and the only one for which Blyth mentions a locality was taken in Bengal. The designation "From Malacca" for the type appears first in Blyth's catalogue (1848: 18), and may well mean anywhere in the Malay Peninsula.

45. *Aviceda leuphotes* (Dumont).<sup>1</sup> Blackcrested Baza.  
*Falco leuphotes* Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat., 16, 1820, p. 217: Pondicherry.  
*Aviceda leuphotes*, Chasen 1935, p. 79; Chasen 1939, p. 46.  
 Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

The only formal records for our area are from Selangor, the territory of Malacca, Singapore Island and Pulau Ubin, dating from November to 20 March. Visual records suggest that small flocks are by no means uncommon in Perak (Edgar, 1947: 6),

<sup>1</sup>. This becomes *Aviceda leuphotes syama* (Hodgson) if the tentative arrangement put forward by Deignan (Auk, 65, 1948: 284-5) is accepted.

Sungei Buloh area of Selangor (Molesworth, *in litt.*) and on Singapore Island (Chasen, 1939: 46), at least, during this period. Undoubtedly it must be more widespread than the scant formal records would suggest. Edgar (*loc. cit.*) considers that the birds are seen most frequently in early autumn and March. Brömley (*in litt.*) gives three January records from Selangor. Latest date is a single bird in April (Molesworth, Sungei Buloh).

Genus *Pernis* Cuvier46a. *Pernis apivorus ptilorhyncus* (Temm.).

Resident Honey-Buzzard.

*Falco ptilorhyncus* Temminck, Pl. Col., Livr. 8, 1821, pl. 44: Java.  
*Pernis apivorus ptilorhyncus*, Chasen 1935, p. 79; Robinson 1928,  
 p. 25.

Resident.

This bird is widely, but sparsely, distributed throughout the whole length of the Malay Peninsula, occurring mostly in old jungle and among the hills. There are no formal records from any of the islands except Singapore (*de Fontaine*).

46b. *Pernis apivorus orientalis* Tacz.

Siberian Honey-Buzzard.

*Pernis apivorus orientalis* Taczanowski, Fauna Orn. Sib.-Orient.,  
 pt. 1, 1891, p. 50: Eastern Siberia.  
*Pernis apivorus japonicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 79.  
*Pernis (apivorus) orientalis*, Robinson 1928, p. 26.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

The majority of the *Pernis* skins in the Raffles Museum collection are ascribable to this race. The Kuala Lumpur specimens range from 5 October to 28 March, and those from Singapore from 12 December to 2 February; the latest date is 30 March, on a bird taken on the Langkawi Islands. It would seem that during the winter months the immigrants greatly outnumber the residents. They are likely to be met with anywhere in the lowlands, but especially in the neighbourhood of small patches of forest left standing in cleared areas or in secondary jungle. The migrating birds in autumn and spring are usually seen in fairly large, widely spread flocks.

(Pernis apivorus ruficollis Less.

Indian Honey-Buzzard.

Both Robinson (1928: 26) and Chasen (1939: 45) refer to immigrants of this race as occurring in Malaya during the winter months, in addition to *P. a. orientalis*. There are, however, no skins from the Malay States in the extensive series of examples of *Pernis apivorus* in the Raffles Museum collection. It might possibly be reaching our area in small numbers, but it seems inadvisable to include it in this list in the absence of a formal record.)

Genus *Milvus* Lacépède

- 47.
- Milvus migrans govinda*
- Sykes. Pariah Kite.

*Milvus Govinda* Sykes, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc., 1832, p. 81: Deccan.  
*Milvus migrans govinda*, Chasen 1935, p. 78: Chasen 1939, p. 42.

Occasional Visitor.

Within our area known formally only from a few specimens from coastal districts in Kedah and Perak and one from Singapore Island. Only one of the former, taken near Taiping, Perak, in November, 1910 (*nat. coll.*), is still in the Raffles Museum reference collection. The Singapore specimen is on display in the public gallery, labelled "Singapore, 1879", no other data; probably it is the kite that Kelham shot in that year.<sup>1</sup> Both Madoc (*in litt.*) and Bromley (*in litt.*) give several visual records of birds seen in Kedah, between December and April, near Alor Star and, more frequently, at Sanglang; the latter is a skate-curing village. Bromley also quotes one record for Kepala Batas, Province Wellesley.

Genus *Haliastur* Selby

- 48.
- Haliastur indus intermedius*
- Gurney. Brahminy Kite.

*Haliastur intermedius* Gurney, Ibis, 1865, p. 28: Java.  
*Haliastur indus intermedius*, Chasen 1935, p. 78: Robinson 1927,  
 p. 73.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed and very plentiful throughout the coastal districts of the Malay Peninsula, and on the shores of all the off-lying islands. It even occurs some distance inland in the neighbourhood of the larger rivers, wherever they are bordered by rice fields or similar open country; Edgar (*in litt.*) suggests also the vicinity of lakes and swamps. Breeding reported by Edgar (1933: 128), Madoc (1947: 29) *et al.*

Genus *Accipiter* Brisson

- 49.
- Accipiter badius poliopsis*
- (Hume). Shikra.

*Micronisus poliopsis* Hume, Stray Feathers, 2, 1874, p. 325:  
 North Pegu.

*Accipiter badius poliopsis*, Chasen 1935, p. 71.  
*Accipiter badius bifasciatus*, Chasen 1939, p. 25.

1. The specimen is labelled *Milvus lineatus*, and not sexed, but it would seem to be an example, aged and worn, of *govinda*. The latter is certainly the race of *Milvus migrans* occurring in Siam (see Riley, 1938: 45). Madoc (*in litt.*) says it is common at Singgora in the winter months, and has recently sent a series, ♂ 5, ♀ 4, from Bangkok to confirm the identity of the Siamese bird.

## Occasional Vagrant.

The only authentic records from the Malay States are an immature female from Pulau Rumbia, Sembilan group, in the Straits of Malacca, (*nat. coll.*), a female taken off the Perak coast (*nat. coll.*), and a male from Sitiawan in Perak (*Edgar*). The Raffles Museum also contains a mounted specimen said to have been taken in Singapore in December, 1891. There is some doubt about the accuracy of the labelling, but it may possibly be the specimen that Robinson (1907: 71) lists as *Astur badius* (Gm.), with the footnote "Recorded from Singapore by Dr. Hanitsch, but probably belonging to the Burmese race, *A. poliopsis* Hume."

50. *Accipiter soloensis* (Horsf.). Chinese Goshawk.  
*Falco Soloensis* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 137:  
 Central Java.  
*Accipiter soloensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 71; Chasen 1939, p. 27.  
 Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs in small numbers during the winter months in the lowlands of the southern part of the Malay Peninsula. It is known from several of the islands in the Straits of Malacca, including Langkawi, Rumbia, Pulau Jarak and Pulau Pisang, and Singapore Island. On the mainland it has been taken in the neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur (*Seimund*), at Klang (B.M. cat., Davison coll.), and in the territory of Malacca (B.M. cat., Wallace coll.). There is also a good visual record for Kuala Tahan, Pahang, September, 1941 (Molesworth, *in litt.*).

51. *Accipiter trivirgatus rufinectus* (Horsf.). Crested Goshawk.  
*Spizetus rufinectus* Horsfield, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1839, p. 153: Banks  
 of the Brahmaputra, Assam.  
*Accipiter trivirgatus indicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 71; Chasen 1939, p. 23.  
 Resident.\*

Within our area is known formally from only a few specimens taken in the lowlands of Perak and Selangor, and an immature male collected by Wallace on the Johore-Malacca boundary (B.M. cat.). Breeding reported from Klang, Selangor, January, 1937, by Madoc (Chasen, 1939: 23; confirmed Madoc, *in litt.*).

- (*Accipiter virgatus virgatus* (Temm.). Lesser Sparrow-Hawk.

Chasen (1935: 72) includes the Malay States within the range of this race, but I know of no authentic specimen taken in the Malay Peninsula, and in the absence of definite evidence it would seem advisable to omit it from the Malayan list. Wallace's adult male "*Accipiter virgatus*" taken in Malacca (B.M. cat.) is much more likely to be *A.v. gularis* below.)

52. *Accipiter virgatus gularis* (Temm. and Schleg.).  
Japanese Sparrow-Hawk.

*Astur (Nisus) gularis* Temminck and Schlegel, Fauna Japon. Aves, 1845, p. 5, pl. 2: Japan.

*Accipiter virgatus gularis*, Chasen 1935, p. 72.

*Accipiter g. gularis*, Robinson 1927, p. 71.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Common during the autumn and spring migrations, from September to December and again in March and April, both in the western lowlands and on the small islands in the Straits of Malacca. It also occurs widely, though in slightly smaller numbers, on the mainland at least during the two intervening months, January and February. The range would appear to extend fully down the Peninsula, and there are two formal, and a number of visual, records for Singapore Island.

(*Accipiter virgatus nisoides* Blyth.

It seems probable that there is a resident race of the Lesser Sparrow-Hawk in the mountains of the Malay Peninsula, but it cannot be said at present that anything definite is known about it. Robinson (1928: 27) suggests that it is this bird, *A. gularis* (= *virgatus*) *nisoides* Blyth, and Peters (1931: 233) follows him in extending its range to the Malay Peninsula, but it is more likely that if *nisoides* is occurring in our area it is doing so as a scarce winter visitor. The locality given for Blyth's type specimen is "Malacca", not the mountains of the main range. Nor can one agree that 3 April (when the specimen which Robinson identified as *nisoides* was shot on Gunong Mengkuang Lebar, in Selangor) is too late for a winter visitor. The only recent visual records that we have for a Sparrow-Hawk in hill country are Cameron's Highlands, January and February (Edgar, 1947: 5; and *in litt.*) and Fraser's Hill, January (Bromley, *in litt.*). These might well have been visiting *A. virgatus gularis*. Certainly even if they were resident birds there is nothing to show that they were *nisoides*. A "Malacca" location of the first half of the nineteenth century is not a precise designation. For the present it would seem better to keep *nisoides* off the Malayan list, and wait for the name of the resident mountain bird until after an adult has definitely been taken there rather nearer to mid-summer, or from off a nest.)

(*Accipiter virgatus affinis* Hodgson.

Swann (1926: 327) includes the Malay Peninsula in the range of this bird. As Chasen (1935: 72, footnote 2) suggests, it seems probable that his remarks should be referred to *A. v. gularis*.)

(*Accipiter virgatus stevensoni* Gurney.

Peters (1931: 223) includes the Malay Peninsula in the range of this bird, which he marks as doubtfully distinct from *gularis*. *Stevensoni* is not given a place on the Malaysian list by Chasen (1935: 72), and after a careful examination of the local specimens of *A. virgatus* in the Raffles Museum collection it seems advisable to follow him here.)

Genus *Buteo* Lacépède

- 53.
- Buteo burmanicus burmanicus*
- Hume. Desert-Buzzard.

*Buteo burmanicus* Hume, Stray Feathers, 3, 1875, p. 30: Thayetmyo, Burma.

*Buteo b. burmanicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 72: Chasen 1939, p. 29.

Occasional Visitor.

Known within our area from only four authentic records, a female taken at Kuala Lumpur, October, 1906 (*Seimund*), a male in the same neighbourhood, 1911 (*Seimund*), an adult male at Sungei Gedong, Perak (*c.n.k.*), and an immature male near Taiping (*c.n.k.*). The last two specimens are not dated, but may reasonably be assumed to be the adult and immature specimens listed as *Buteo desertorum* (Daud.) by Robinson (1907: 72) with the note "obtained many years ago near Taiping."

Genus *Butastur* Hodgson

- 54.
- Butastur indicus*
- (Gmel). Greyfaced Buzzard.

*Falco indicus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, pt. 1, 1788, p. 264: Java.

*Butastur indicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 76: Chasen 1936, p. 39.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Probably occurs in small numbers throughout the greater part of the Malay states, during the winter months. Formal records exist only from Perlis, the Langkawi Islands, Perak including the Dindings, and Singapore Island.

Genus *Spizaëtus* Vieillot

- 55.
- Spizaëtus nipalensis alboniger*
- (Blyth).
- <sup>1</sup>
- Mountain Hawk-Eagle.

*Nisaëtus alboniger* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 14, 1845, p. 173: Malacca.

*Spizaëtus nipalensis alboniger*, Chasen 1935, p. 74.

*Spizaëtus alboniger*, Robinson 1928, p. 30.

Resident.

Widely, though sparsely, distributed throughout the Malay Peninsula in heavily forested areas, mostly in the highlands. The commonest hawk at the hill-stations. Immature birds move down to the lowlands for their first winter at least, and may turn up anywhere on the mainland in rather more open country. It has not been recorded from any of the islands, except dubiously from Penang, and from Singapore where it appears at rare intervals.

<sup>1</sup> There have been several revisions of the mountain hawk-eagles. Points brought forward by Stresemann (Journ. für Ornith., 1938) suggest that the bird resident in Malay is *Spizaëtus alboniger* (Blyth), and that skins of a second species, *S. nanus* Wall., occurring as a winter visitor or a vagrant, are known from our area. There is very little local material in the Raffles Museum, and accordingly Chasen (1935) is followed here.

56. *Spizaetus cirrhatus limnaetus* Horsf. Changeable Hawk-Eagle.

*Falco Limnaetus* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 138: Java.

*Spizaetus cirrhatus limnaetus*, Chasen 1935, p. 74; Robinson 1927, *Spizaetus cirrhatus limnaetus*, Robinson 1927, p. 69.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed throughout the length of the Malay Peninsula, occurring mostly in open but reasonably wooded country, or in the neighbourhood of jungle, in the lowlands and foothills. It has also been recorded from all the larger islands. Probably one of the commonest hawks in our area. Breeding reported by Edgar (1933: 127), Madoc (1947: 31) *et al.*

#### Genus *Hieraaetus* Kaup

57. *Hieraaetus pennatus* (Gmel.). Booted Eagle.

*Falco pennatus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1, pt. 1, 1788, p. 272: Spain (Stuart Baker, 1930).

*Hieraaetus p. pennatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 73; Chasen 1939, p. 31.

Occasional Visitor.

Known formally within our area from only three specimens a male taken at Kuala Lumpur in March, 1900 (*nat. coll.*), and two mounted specimens in the Raffles Museum taken in Singapore, one in January, 1889 (*c.n.k.*) and the other without precise data (*c.n.k.*). Molesworth, from visual records, suggests that it is resident in parts of Selangor at least, and had a nest believed to be of this species under observation at Sungei Buloh from March to 15 May, 1948 (Molesworth, *in litt.*).

58. *Hieraaetus kienerii formosus* Stres. Rufousbellied Hawk-Eagle.

*Hieraaetus kieneri formosus* Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., 32, 1924, p. 108: Celebes.

*Hieraaetus kieneri formosus*, Chasen 1935, p. 73; Chasen 1939, p. 32.

Occasional Visitor.

This bird, which is rare throughout its range, is known from the Malay states by seven specimens, one from the Dindings, Lower Perak (Edgar); three from the neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur, 1895 (*c.n.k.*), no date (Pendlebury) and February, 1936 (Seimund); one from Malacca territory (B.M. cat., Davison coll.); and two from Singapore Island, August, 1891 (*c.n.k.*) and May, 1925 (*c.n.k.*). There are no further visual records. The data are meagre, but it is possible that this species is occurring fairly regularly in small numbers.

Genus *Ictinaëtus* Blyth

59. *Ictinaëtus malayensis* (Temm.). Black Eagle.  
*Falco malayensis* Temminck, Pl. Col. 117, livr. 20, 1824: Java.  
*Ictinaëtus malayensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 73; Robinson 1928, p. 29.  
 Resident.

Widely spread, though not unduly plentiful, in hilly country as far south as Negri Sembilan and Pahang.

Genus *Haliaëtus* Lesson

60. *Haliaëtus leucogaster* (Gmel.). Whitebellied Sea-Eagle.  
*Falco leucogaster* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, p. 257: Java (Hart. 1902).  
*Haliaëtus leucogaster*, Chasen 1935, p. 77.  
*Cuncuma leucogaster*, Robinson 1927, p. 75.  
 Resident.\*

Widely distributed and fairly plentiful along both coasts of the Malay Peninsula, and on all the off-lying islands. Noted inland as far as Kuala Lumpur by Bromley (*in litt.*). Breeding reported by Edgar (1933: 127), Madoc (1947: 27) *et al.*

(*Haliaëtus leucoryphus* (Pallas). Pallas's Sea-Eagle.

Robinson (1907: 72; and again in 1910: 7) says that this bird was equally common with *H. leucogaster* (No. 60 above) at the Langkawi Islands in December 1907. It would see from Robinson & Kloss (1923: 100) that the record was based solely on an erroneous identification of two immature specimens of the latter.)

Genus *Icthyophaga* Lesson

61. *Icthyophaga ichthyætus ichthyætus* (Horsf.). Greyheaded Fishing-Eagle.  
*Falco Ichthyætus* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 136: Java.  
*Icthyophaga i. ichthyætus*, Chasen 1935, p. 77; Chasen 1939, p. 16.  
 Resident.

Occurs sparsely on the coast of the north-western Malay states. It has also been recorded from the islands of Langkawi and Penang. It is occasionally present, but less numerous, over the remainder of the coast. Molesworth (*in litt.*) records it as not uncommon round Kuala Tahan, Pahang.

62. *Icthyophaga nana nana* (Blyth.). Lesser Fishing-Eagle.  
*Ichthyætus nanus* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 11, 1842, p. 202: Singapore Island.  
*Icthyophaga n. nana*, Chasen 1935, p. 77; Chasen 1939, p. 17.

Resident.

Fairly widely distributed throughout the lowlands, but not now known from any of the islands. Unlike the preceding species it occurs almost entirely over inland waterways and forest country.

#### Genus *Torgos* Kaup

63. *Torgos calvus* (Scop.). King Vulture.

*Vultur calvus* Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., 2, 1786, p. 85: Pondicherry.

*Torgos calvus*, Chasen 1935, p. 69: Robinson 1927, p. 60.

Resident.

Fairly common in Kedah, occurring in company with the Whitebacked Vulture. A recent visual record suggests that on the east coast it ranges as far south as Dungun (Barkway). There are also visual records for Besut, near Kampong Raja (Gibson-Hill), and near Kuala Trengganu (Vinell).

#### Genus *Gyps* Savigny

64. *Gyps indicus nudiceps* Baker. Longbilled Vulture.

*Gyps indicus nudiceps* Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 47, 1927, p. 151. New name for *G. tenuirostris* Hume: Nepal.

*Gyps indicus nudiceps*, Chasen 1935, p. 69: Chasen 1939, p. 12.

Resident.

Frequency and range in the Malay states are uncertain. The only specimens known are an adult taken near Taiping about 1893 (*c.n.k.*), and one from Kuala Berang, Ulu Trengganu, taken in June, 1947 (*Dr. Wolfe*). The latter was produced in response to a request for the head of the first vulture that could be collected easily. Blyth (1849: 32-33) gives this species as the only vulture that he had seen from the Malay Peninsula, and from the Trengganu specimen and further visual records it would seem that it may be fairly plentiful in that area at least.

#### Genus *Pseudogyps* Sharpe

65. *Pseudogyps bengalensis* (Gmel.). Whitebacked Vulture.

*Vultur bengalensis* Gmelin. Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, p. 245: Bengal.

*Pseudogyps bengalensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 69: Robinson 1927, p. 62.

Resident.\*

Fairly common in the north-western corner of Malaya, as far south as north Perak, and probably in Kelantan. Edgar (*in litt.*) reports it from 5 miles north of Kuala Trengganu. It is

believed to have extended further south, possibly even to Singapore, during the last century, and to have moved down as far as Malacca during the Japanese occupation of Malaya. Breeding is recorded from northern Kedah (Madoc, 1947: 32).

### Genus *Neophron* Savingny

(*Neophron percnopterus ginginianus* (Lath.). Egyptian Vulture.

According to Dr. Abbott (quoted in Robinson, 1910: 6; and Chasen, 1939: 15) this bird was common in Penang at the time of his visit, but no specimens or additional visual records are known within our area. It seems advisable to omit it from the Malayan list until further evidence is forthcoming).

### Genus *Circus* Lacépède

66. *Circus cyaneus cyaneus* (Linn.). Hen-Harrier.

*Falco cyaneus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, p. 126: near London, England.

Rare Vagrant.

There is only one formal record for our area, an adult male taken near Paya Lebar, Singapore Island, in January, 1948 (Perreau). Two sight records provisionally ascribed to the Pallid Harrier, and Kelham's account of a male Montagu's Harrier shot over the Muar River, may possibly also refer to this species (see Gibson-Hill, 1948: 466).

(*Circus pygargus* (Linn.). Montagu's Harrier.

Kelham (1881: 368) claims to have killed an adult male of this species over the Muar River, north-western Johore, in August 1877. He did not retain the skin, and the record has not been considered acceptable subsequently (see Chasen, 1939: 23). There is no reason for doubting that Kelham did shoot a harrier in this group, but he may easily have failed to distinguish between *pygargus* and *cyaneus* in the cursory examination that he gave his specimen before abandoning it.)

67. *Circus melanoleucus* (Penn.). Pied Harrier.

*Falco melanoleucus* Pennant, Ind. Zool., 1769, p. 2, pl. 2: Ceylon.  
*Circus melanoleucus*, Chasen 1935, p. 70: Chasen 1939, p. 22.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs sparsely over open, lowland country during the winter months. In most areas it is less numerous than the Marsh Harrier, but according to Madoc and Bromley (*in litt.*) it is the commoner species in Kedah. It has been taken on several occasions in the neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur (*Seimund*) and once on Singapore Island in November, 1940 (*Molesworth*). Edgar (1947: 5) notes it as occurring not infrequently in the Dindings and Taiping districts of Perak between October and March. Molesworth gives a visual record of an adult male at Kuantan, Pahang, January, 1942 (*in litt.*).

68. *Circus æruginosus æruginosus* Linn. Marsh Harrier.  
*Falco æruginosus*, Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 91: Sweden.  
*Circus a. æruginosus*, Chasen 1935, p. 70: Chasen 1939, p. 19.  
 Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs in small numbers over open country, with a preference for wet padi fields, in the northern Malay States as far south as Selangor, between November and March. Below this it appears to be only an occasional visitor.

69. *Circus spilonotus spilonotus* Kaup. Eastern Marsh Harrier.  
*Circus spilonotus* Kaup, Isis, 1847, p. 953: East Siberia.  
*Circus s. spilonotus*, Chasen 1935, p. 70: Chasen 1939, p. 20.  
 Occasional Visitor.

Known within our area only from a few specimens taken in the neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur in February and March. It is probable however that it occurs rather more frequently, and over a wider area. The Harriers are not always easy to separate in the field, and immature birds may be unascrivable.

#### Genus *Circaëtus* Vieillot

70. *Circaëtus gallicus gallicus* (Gmel.). Shorttoed Eagle.  
*Falco gallicus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, p. 259: France.  
*Circaëtus g. gallicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 74.  
*Circaëtus f. ferox*, Chasen 1939, p. 37.  
 Rare Vagrant.

Only one formal record for our area, a specimen taken at Ampang near Kuala Lumpur many years ago by A. L. Butler. No details are available. Robinson (1907: 72, *Circaëtus hypoleucus* (Pall.)) merely says that even then it was no longer extant.

#### Genus *Spilornis* G. R. Gray

71. *Spilornis cheela bassus* (Forst.). Serpent Eagle.  
*Falco Bassus* J. R. Forster, in Levaillant, Naturg. Afr. Vog., 1798, p. 55, pl. 15: Africa, error = Malacca or Sumatra.  
*Spilornis cheela bassus*, Chasen 1935, p. 75: Robinson 1927, p. 65, pl. 2.  
 Resident.\*

Widely spread and fairly plentiful over open lowlands throughout the mainland of the Malay States. It may also be met with at some elevation in hill country. Bromley (*in litt.*) records it at Fraser's Hill to altitudes above 4,300 ft., Berwick (1947: 38) to 4,700 ft. at Cameron's Highlands. It is also known from the islands of Langkawi, Penang and Singapore (Gibson-Hill). Breeding reported by Madoc (1947: 31). Appears in Robinson (1907: 72; and 1910: 6-7) as 158 *Spilornis pallidus* (Wald.), and 159 *Spilornis bacha* (Daud.).

## Family PANDIONIDAE

## Genus Pandion Savigny

- 72a. *Pandion haliaetus haliaetus* (Linn.). Northern Osprey.  
*Falco Haliaetus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 91: Sweden.  
*Pandion h. haliaetus*, Chasen 1935, p. 82: Robinson 1927, p. 63.
- 72b. *Pandion haliaetus cristatus* (Vieill.). Australian Osprey.  
*Buteo cristatus* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. D'Hist. Nat., 4, 1816, p. 481:  
 Tasmania.  
*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 82: Chasen 1939, p. 16.  
 Passage Migrant and Non-breeding Visitor.

The Osprey is likely to occur anywhere along the coasts of the Malay States and some distance inland up the tidal rivers or even over padi land, but it is not plentiful and there are relatively few formal records. It would seem that the majority of the birds belong to the typical race, which is fairly common in Siam proper, but at least a small proportion of those reaching the southern half of our area are of the Australian form, *P. h. cristatus*. It is doubtful if the two can normally be separated satisfactorily in the field, and they are therefore treated together here, but adult birds seen in the period May-September are most likely to be of the southern race.

## Family FALCONIDAE

## Genus Microhierax Sharpe

73. *Microhierax fringillarius* (Drap.). Falconet.  
*Falco fringillarius* Drapiez, Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat., 6, 1824, p. 412,  
 pl. 59: Sumatra (Hartert, 1902).  
*Microhierax carulescens fringillarius*, Chasen 1935, p. 80.  
*Microhierax fringillarius*, Robinson 1927, p. 67.  
 Resident.\*

Widely distributed and fairly common throughout the whole of the Malay Peninsula, and on most of the larger off-lying islands. It occurs in both open country and jungle, and may be found from sea level to an altitude of about 4,000 ft. Breeding reported by Madoc (1947: 32), *et al.*

## Genus Falco Linné

74. *Falco peregrinus calidus* Lath. Peregrine Falcon.  
*Falco calidus* Latham, Ind. Orn., 1, 1790, p. 41: India.  
*Falco peregrinus calidus*, Chasen 1935, p. 81: Chasen 1939, p. 49.  
 Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

There are relatively few formal records for our area, but this bird can certainly be said to occur widely but in

small numbers throughout the winter months. Two specimens taken on Pulau Jarak, in the Straits of Malacca, and one from the neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur were collected at the end of April.

(*Falco subbuteo* Linn., subsp.

Hobby.

The Raffles Museum reference collection includes a skin, wing flat 264 mm., of a Hobby, labelled "Singapore Island—1939—Purchased as a skin—sex?" No further data is available and, as the provenance of a skin purchased in Singapore must be open to doubt, it does not seem advisable to admit the Hobby to the Malayan list until further evidence is forthcoming.)

(*Falco severus severus* Horsf.

Horsfield's Hobby.

Robinson (1907: 72; and 1910: 7) lists *F. severus* Horsf., in 1907 without comment, and in 1910 with the foot-note "no recent collector appears to have obtained this species, which is recorded from Malacca." No other details are given. The only Malacca record that I can trace is Salvadori (Ucelli di Borneo, 1874: 2), quoted by Hume (1879: 43), but actually this is itself based on Jerdon (1862: 34) who merely says that the bird has been procured in the Malayan Peninsula. Later authors appear to have ignored it, including Peters (1931: 292) and Chasen (1935: 81), though they accept Siam proper, Java and Sumatra as valid localities. Chasen (*loc. cit.*) says it has been obtained at Bangkok, but there are no satisfactory records for the Malay Peninsula. Riley (1938: 59) gives no records for this area, but thinks that it may eventually be found in Peninsular Siam. In view of the absence of confirmation of the Malacca record it is noted but not accepted here.)

75. *Falco tinnunculus* Linn. subsp.

Kestrel.

*Falco Tinnunculus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 90: Sweden.

*Falco tinnunculus japonensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 81.

*Falco tinnunculus saturatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 82.

*Falco tinnunculus* subsp., Chasen 1939, p. 51.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs regularly but in small numbers during the winter months. Molesworth (*in litt.*) reports visual records from Singapore Island, Sungei Buloh and Fraser's Hill. Very few specimens have been taken, and I have only been able to locate two, one from the Langkawi Islands, and one from Singapore Island (immature, December; 1891). Chasen (1935: 81-82) ascribes these to the two subspecies *F. t. japonensis* Ticehurst, and *F. t. saturatus* Blyth. Later, in Chasen 1939, he refers to a paler form which he ascribes to the typical race, and a darker bird which he ascribes to *F. t. interstinctus* McClell (syn. *F. t. japonensis*). The skins are both on display in the public gallery, and of some age.<sup>1</sup> In view of their condition I do not

<sup>1</sup> As long ago as 1907 Robinson (1907: 72) described these specimens as very much faded. He ascribes them, nevertheless, to *Cerchneis saturata* (= *F. t. saturatus* Blyth, above), together with a fresh skin which he had obtained in November that year. Chasen may have seen this last example, but it cannot now be found in the Raffles Museum collection.

feel that they provide adequate material for determining the race of the visiting birds, and would prefer to leave the question open until further fresh skins are available.

## Family PHASIANIDAE

Genus *Rhizothera* Gray

76. *Rhizothera longirostris longirostris* (Temm.).  
Longbilled Partridge.

*Perdix longirostris* Temminck, Fig. et Gall., 3, 1815, pp. 323 & 721:  
Sumatra.

*Rhizothera l. longirostris*, Chasen 1935, p. 1; Robinson & Chasen  
1936, p. 4.

Resident.

Widely spread, mostly in submontane country, throughout the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, but local in its occurrences and nowhere plentiful. It appears to prefer areas of dry jungle, and is said to be most abundant where the undergrowth is largely composed of bamboos (Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 4).

Genus *Melanoperdix* Jerdon.

77. *Melanoperdix nigra nigra* (Vig.). Black Wood-Partridge.

*Cryptonyx niger* Vigors, Zool. Journ., 4, 1829, p. 349: Bencoolen,  
West Sumatra (Rob. and Kloss 1923).

*Melanoperdix n. nigra*, Chasen 1935, p. 4; Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
p. 11.

Resident.

Occurs in small numbers in dense lowland jungle, up to about 2,000 ft., on the mainland from Province Wellesley south to Johore. It is scarce in most areas, but Robinson found it not uncommon in the Pondok Tanjong Forest Reserve in north Perak, and on the Tahan and Triang Rivers in Pahang (Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 11); Edgar (*in litt.*) makes the same comment for the Dindings. The British Museum collection contains a pair of skins labelled "Singapore" (Davison coll.), but the bird is certainly not present on the island now.

Genus *Excalfactoria* Bonaparte

78. *Excalfactoria chinensis chinensis* (Linn.).  
Bluebreasted Button-Quail.

*Tetrao chinensis* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, p. 277: China.  
*Excalfactoria c. chinensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 5; Robinson & Chasen  
1936, p. 13.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed and common in open settled country throughout the Malay Peninsula. It also occurs on Penang and Singapore Islands. Breeding reported by Edgar (1933: 122), Madoc (1947: 1), *et al.*

Genus *Arborophila* Hodgson

79. *Arborophila javanica campbelli* (Rob.).

Barethroated Tree-Partridge.

*Arboricola campbelli* Robinson, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 15, 1904, p. 28:

Telom valley, 3,500-4,500 feet, Perak-Pahang boundary.

*Arborophila brunneopectus campbelli*, Chasen 1935, p. 2.

*Arborophila campbelli*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 6.

Resident.\*

At present known only from forest country on the hills of the main mountain range and on the Larut Hills in Perak (Edgar). It is said to be most plentiful between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. Shy and retiring, but probably not uncommon. Breeding reported from Gunong Mengkuang Lebar, Selangor by Robinson (1909: 167).

80. *Arborophila charltonii charltonii* (Eyton).

Chestnutbreasted Tree-Partridge.

*Perdix Charltonii* Eyton, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 16, 1845, p. 230:

Territory of Malacca.

*Arborophila c. charltonii*, Chasen 1935, p. 3.

*Tropicoperdix c. charltonii*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 7.

Resident.

Common in dry, lowland jungle in limited localities from the Siamese border south to central Perak and northern Pahang: recorded formally from the lower slopes of the Larut Hills and Lenggong in upper Perak (*see* Robinson, 1913: 15). An unknown collector (?Scott-Skovso) took a large series in north Kedah and south Siam in 1938-39. The types ( $\sigma$  &  $\varphi$ ) and two other specimens in the British Museum are said to have come from Malacca and two from Penang (B.M. cat., Cantor coll.), but it seems probable that in all cases the labelling is erroneous.

Genus *Caloperdix* Blyth

81. *Caloperdix oculea oculea* (Temm.).

Ferruginous Wood Partridge.

*Perdix oculea* Temminck, Fig. et Gall., 3, 1815, p. 408 & p. 732:

India, error = central parts of the Malay Peninsula (Rob. & Kloss, 1921).

*Caloperdix o. oculea*, Chasen 1935, p. 3; Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 8.

Resident.

Common in lowland jungle in Perlis and northern Kedah, but extremely rare or unknown further south. Single specimens

have been taken in Selangor at Ginting Bidai (*Boden Kloss*) and Menang Gasing, altitude 3,000 feet (*nat. coll.*). The British Museum collection also contains four skins ascribed to Malacca, but the localisation is probably erroneous.

Genus *Rollulus* Bonnaterra

82. *Rollulus roulroul* (Scop.). Crested Green Wood Partridge.  
*Phasianus roulroul* Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2, 1786,  
 p. 93: Malacca.  
*Rollulus roulroul*, Chasen 1935, p. 4: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 10.  
 Resident.\*

Widely distributed and common, occurring mostly in fairly open dry jungle, from sea-level to at least 4,000 feet. Breeding reported from near Jerantut, Pahang, by Madoc (Chasen, 1939: 423), and near Temerloh, Pahang, by Ogilvie (MS Notes).<sup>1</sup>

Genus *Houppifer* Guinn-Meneville

83. *Houppifer erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus* (Raffles).  
 Crestless Fireback Pheasant.  
*Phasianus erythrophthalmus* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822,  
 p. 321: Bencoolen, West Sumatra.  
*Houppifer e. erythrophthalmus*, Chasen 1935, p. 5: Robinson &  
 Chasen 1936, p. 14.  
 Resident.

Occurs in small numbers in lowland jungle throughout our area. Robinson & Chasen (1936: 14) suggest that it is relatively scarce in the central states, but Edgar (*in litt.*) describes it as not uncommon in the Dindings, southern Perak. The British Museum collection includes single specimens labelled Penang (Cantor coll.) and Singapore (Gould coll.), but there are no recent island records. Robinson & Chasen (*loc. cit.*) say that there are a number of Malacca trade skins in European Museums.

Genus *Lophura* Fleming

84. *Lophura ignita rufa* (Raffles). Crested Fireback Pheasant.  
*Phasianus rufus* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1822, p. 321:  
 Bencoolen, Sumatra (female).  
*Lophura rufa*, Chasen 1935, p. 6: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 16.  
 Resident.

Widely distributed in lowland jungle throughout the whole length of the mainland, though nowhere plentiful.

<sup>1</sup>. To be published in *Malayan Nat. Journ.*, 4, pt. 1, June 1949.

Genus *Gallus* Brisson

85. *Gallus gallus gallus* (Linn.). Red Junglefowl.  
*Phasianus gallus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 158: Pulau  
 Condore, off the mouth of the Mekong, Cochin-China.  
*Gallus g. gallus*, Chasen 1935, p. 7; Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 18.  
 Resident.\*

Widely distributed in suitable localities throughout the lowlands on the mainland up to about 1,000 feet. Occurs also in the Langkawi group. It is found in a wide range of habitats, but occurs most plentifully in secondary jungle in the neighbourhood of cultivated areas, particularly oil-palm estates, and on the banks of the larger rivers. Breeding reported by Edgar for Perak (Robinson & Chasen, 1935: 8), and by Madoc (1947: 3).

Genus *Polyplectron* Temminck

86. *Polyplectron malacensis* (Scop.). Peacock Pheasant.  
*Phasianus malacensis* (sic) Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., 2,  
 1786, p. 93: ex Sommerat, Malacca.  
*Polyplectron bicalcaratum malacensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 8.  
*Polyplectron malacensis*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 20.

Resident.

Widely but locally distributed throughout the mainland, occurring only in heavy jungle and mostly below 1,000 feet. The British Museum collection contains two specimens (Hume coll.) said to have been taken on Singapore Island, but these are almost certainly wrongly localised.

87. *Polyplectron inopinatus* (Rothsch.).  
 Mountain Peacock-Pheasant.

*Chalcurus inopinatus* Rothschild, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 13, 1903, p. 41:  
 Ulu Pahang, Pahang.  
*Polyplectron inopinatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 8; Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
 p. 22.

Resident.\*

Occurs in rugged mountainous country. It is known formally only from the main range from Fraser's Hill to Gunong Ulu Kali and Gunong Mengkuang Lebar, and from Gunong Tahan and Gunong Benom in Pahang. This is a difficult bird to collect, and its range may well be more extensive. Edgar (*in litt.*) gives a probable visual record for Gunong Terbakar alt. 3,800 feet, and report of a nest on Gunong Perdah, alt. 5,100 feet, in January, 1948, both at Cameron's Highlands. Molesworth (*in litt.*) gives a visual record for Cameron's Highlands, December, 1941. Robinson (1909: 168) refers to chicks just emerging from the downy stage obtained on Gunong Mengkuang Lebar in February, but there is no record of the eggs.

Genus *Rheinartia* Maingonnat

88. *Rheinardia ocellata nigrescens* Rothsch. Ocellated Pheasant.

*Rheinardius ocellatus nigrescens* Rothschild, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 12, 1902, p. 55: Sungei Ulu Dong, Ulu Pahang, Pahang.

*Rheinartia ocellata nigrescens*, Chasen 1935, p. 9.

*Rheinardius ocellatus nigrescens*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 26.

Resident.

Apparently very rare in museum collections and according to Robinson & Chasen (1936: 26) not more than ten specimens are extant. At present it is known with certainty only from the lower levels of Gunung Benom and Gunung Tahan in Pahang, where it is said to be plentiful in dense jungle up to about 3,000 feet (*idem*). Robinson (1910: 1) says it is possibly also present in the vicinity of Kuala Lipis, Pahang, but there do not appear to be any specimens from this neighbourhood. Elsewhere (1906: 130) he claims to have heard its readily recognisable call in the mountains of the Batang Padang district of Perak.

Genus *Argusianus* Gray

89. *Argusianus argus argus* (Linn.) Argus Pheasant.

*Phasianus argus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, p. 272: Chinese Tartary, error = Sumatra.

*Argusianus a. argus*, Chasen 1935, p. 8: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 23.

Resident.

Widely distributed throughout the mainland in old jungle up to about 4,000 ft. The call is heard frequently, but the bird is seldom seen, and it is not possible to make a fair assessment of its numbers (*see* Beebe, 1922: 111-157). It has not been recorded from any of the adjacent islands except Pangkor Besar, off the Dindings coast, where it is said to be abundant. No record of breeding for our area, but I have seen a young bird from Raub, Pahang, which was said to have been reared from an egg found in the jungle, and set under a domestic hen.

Genus *Pavo* Linné

90. *Pavo muticus* Linn. Green Peafowl.

*Pavo muticus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, p. 268: Japan, error = Java.

*Pavo muticus*, Chasen 1935, p. 9: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 27.

Resident.\*

Very plentiful on the edge of jungle on the lower reaches of the east coast rivers from Patani to northern Johore. It also occurs on the west side of the peninsula, but in smaller numbers

and only in limited localities: it is said to be common in Perlis, parts of Kedah and in the Perak river basin as far south as Lenggong: Leyne (1941: 113) reports it from near Kajang, Selangor: records from areas further south on the west coast are probably erroneous. Breeding reported in Robinson & Chasen (1936: 27), and by Madoc (1947: 3).

## Family TURNICIDAE

Genus *Turnix* Bonnaterra91a. *Turnix suscitator atrogularis* (Eyton).

Barred Bustard-Quail.

*Hemipodius atrogularis*, Eyton, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1893, p. 107: Malacca.

*Turnix javanica atrogularis*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 30.

*Turnix suscitator atrogularis*, Chasen 1935, p. 9.

91b. *Turnix suscitator interrumpens* Rob. and Baker.

*Turnix suscitator interrumpens* Robinson and Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 48, 1928, p. 60: Kossoom, Peninsular Siam.

*Turnix suscitator interrumpens*, Chasen 1935, p. 10: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 30.

Resident.\*

Common and widely distributed on the mainland in open country where there is much high grass. It also occurs on the islands of Penang and Singapore. The northern race, *T. s. interrumpens*, ranges about as far south as the latitude of Penang and Province Wellesley: the southern race covers the remaining Malay States. Breeding reported from Perak by Edgar (1933: 121; quoted in Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 30), and without localities by Madoc (1947: 2). Appears as *Turnix taigoor* Sykes in Robinson's lists (1907: 67; and 1910: 1).

## Family GRUIDAE

Genus *Grus* Pallas92. *Grus antigone sharpii* Blanford. Eastern Sarus Crane.

*Grus (Antigone) sharpii* Blanford, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 5, 1895, p. 7: Burma

*Grus antigone sharpii*, Chasen 1935, p. 29.

*Megalornis antigone sharpii*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 216.

Occasional Vagrant.

Apparently fairly widely distributed and not uncommon in Peninsular Siam as far south as Trang and Chumporn. Within our area single specimens have been recorded from Perlis and

Kuala Kangsar, in Perak (Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 216). The British Museum collection contains several examples said to have come from Penang (Cantor coll.), but it is almost certain that they were originally taken on the mainland and possibly in Siam.

#### Family RALLIDAE

All the members of this family occurring in Malaya are migratory, or at least subject to local movements, and accordingly the number and distribution of even the resident species show some seasonal variations.

#### Genus *Rallus* Linné

93. *Rallus striatus gularis* Horsf. Slatybreasted Rail.  
*Rallus gularis* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 196:  
 Java.  
*Rallus striatus gularis*, Chasen 1935, p. 24.  
*Hypotaenidia striata*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 81.

Resident.\*

The second commonest rail in Malaya. Widely distributed and fairly plentiful, occurring mostly in open swamps or comparatively dry areas where there are pools and ditches, throughout the peninsula and on the larger islands. It may also be met with in mangrove areas (Singapore Island; Gibson-Hill) and in lalang covered valleys (Sungei Buloh, Selangor; Molesworth). The birds of the southern states have been separated as *R. s. jouyi* (Stejn.), but this race does not appear to be tenable. Breeding reported from Perak (Edgar, 1933: 125), and without localities by Madoc (1947: 11).

#### Genus *Rallina* G. R. Gray

94. *Rallina fasciatus* Raffles. Malay Banded Crake.  
*Rallus fasciatus* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 328:  
 Bencoolen, West Sumatra.  
*Rallus fasciatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 25.  
*Rallina fasciata*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 75.

Resident \* and Winter Visitor.

Largely a winter visitor and passage migrant, though some birds are probably resident. In the winter months it is widely distributed, though nowhere particularly plentiful, in open country throughout the mainland of the peninsula. It also occurs on the islands of the Langkawi group, Penang and Singapore and is numerous at some of the lighthouses in the Malacca Straits—One Fathom Bank (*nat. coll.*) and Pulau Pisang (*nat. coll.*, Gibson-Hill)—during the same period. On the mainland it is probably most plentiful in the Kedah-Perak

coastal lowlands during the southward movement in October and November. Possibly breeding in the Sime Road Internment Camp, Singapore, 1944, but the record needs confirmation. Cairns (*in litt.*) cites nesting, one clutch of 8 eggs, on Penang Island, October 1948.

95. *Rallina eurizonoides nigrolineata* (G. R. Gray).  
Philippine Banded Crane.

*Zapornia nigrolineata* G. R. Gray, Cat. Bds. Nepal, 1846, p. 143:  
Nepal.

*Rallus eurizonoides nigrolineatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 25.

*Rallina s. superciliaris*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 76.

Winter Visitor.

Relatively rare, and, as it has only been recorded during the winter months, probably migratory, not resident. Robinson & Chasen (1936: 76) give its range on the mainland of the Peninsula as a whole as from the northern border south to Malacca, and refer to two specimens obtained at Cameron's Highlands, and one on Kedah Peak. Edgar (*in litt.*) gives a bird taken at Sitiawan, in the Dindings. The only specimens from our area now in the Raffles Museum collection are from the neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur on the mainland, and from the islands of Langkawi, Pulau Rumbia and the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse in the Straits of Malacca (all *nat. coll.*). The British Museum collection contains three specimens labelled Malacca (Cantor, Maingay, Hume<sup>1</sup> coll.), and one Singapore (Gould coll.). Robinson and Chasen cast doubt on the provenance of the last of these, but would seem to have accepted the Malacca records without further evidence, unless they had before them specimens which have since disappeared from the Raffles Museum collection.

#### Genus *Porzana* Vieillot

96. *Porzana pusilla pusilla* (Pall.). Dwarf Crane.

*Rallus pusillus* Pallas, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs., 3, 1776,  
p. 700: Dauria.

*Porzana p. pusilla*, Chasen 1935, p. 26; Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
p. 82.

Occasional Visitor.

Robinson (1910: 2) says common near Kuala Lumpur in reedy swamps in the early months of the year.<sup>2</sup> Later Robinson

<sup>1</sup>. Presumably the bird taken by Davison listed in Hume (1879: 40 & 70) as *Rallina superciliaris* Eyton.

<sup>2</sup>. Listed as *Porzana auricularis* Rehnw. Earlier (1907: 68) he says only recorded from Singapore (Raff. Mus.), but there is no further reference to this record; possibly it was one of Dr. Hanitsch's erroneous identifications.

and Chasen refer to about six birds obtained in this neighbourhood between the end of February and the beginning of April (Seimund). Two of these specimens (dated February and March) are still in the Raffles Museum collection. There are no other formal local records, but Molesworth (*in litt.*) considers that it is occurring at Sungei Buloh, Selangor, during the winter months.

97. *Porzana fusca fusca* (Linn.). Ruddy Crake.

*Rallus fuscus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, p. 262: Philippine Islands.

*Porzana f. fusca*, Chasen 1935, p. 26.

*Limnobænus f. fuscus*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 79.

Resident.\*

Occurs in open country from about the latitude of Penang to the southern extremity of the Peninsula: it has been recorded on Singapore Island. In general it is rather scarce, but Seimund found it fairly numerous in the vicinity of Kuala Lumpur, and Edgar round Sitiawan in the Dindings. Breeding reported by Edgar (1933: 124) for southern Perak.

98. *Porzana paykullii* (Ljungh.). Chinese Banded Crake.

*Rallus Paykullii* Ljungh, Kungl. Svenska Vet.—Akad. nya Handl., 34, 1813, p. 258, pl. 5: Banjarmasin (Borneo), and Batavia (Java)

*Rallus paykullii*, Chasen 1935, p. 26.

*Limnobænus paykulli*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 78.

Occasional Visitor.

Known in our area only from a few specimens taken near Taiping, in Perak, and Kuala Lumpur (*Seimund*), and one from Malacca (B.M. cat., Davison coll.). The Raffles Museum collection retains three Kuala Lumpur skins, dated December, March and 2 April. Davison's specimen appears as *Rallina mandarina* in Hume (1879: 158), with a footnote correcting the name to *paykulli*.

(*Porzana bicolor* Wald.

Elwe's Crake.

This bird is recorded doubtfully by Chasen (1935: 27) and Robinson and Chasen (1936: 78) on the strength of a single skin in the Raffles Museum collection, labelled Kota Tinggi, Johore. The location is almost certainly erroneous, and it is probable that the skin was part of a collection of non-Malayan specimens brought to Singapore by Davison.)

Genus *Poliolimnas* Sharpe99. *Poliolimnas cinereus cinereus* (Vieillot).

Greybellied Crake,

*Porphyrio cinereus* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 28, 1819, p. 29:  
Java (Mathews, 1911: 219).*Porzana c. cinerea*, Chasen 1935, p. 26.*Poliolimnas c. cinereus*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 83.

Resident.

Widely but locally distributed in open, swampy country throughout the Malay states. It also occurs on Penang and Singapore Islands.

Genus *Amaurornis* Reichenbach100a. *Amaurornis phœnicurus chinensis* (Bodd.).

Whitebreasted Water-Hen.

*Fulica chinensis* Boddart, Table Planch. enlum., 1783, p. 54: China =  
Hongkong (Stresemann, 1913: 304).*Amaurornis phœnicurus chinensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 27.*Amaurornis phœnicura*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 73.100b. *Amaurornis phœnicurus javanica* (Horsf.).*Gallinula javanica* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821,  
p. 196: Java.*Amaurornis phœnicurus javanicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 27.

Resident.\*

The commonest rail in the country, occurring fairly widely along the edges of rivers, in the thick vegetation bordering rice fields, in lalang wastes, light open scrub and even in gardens, throughout the Peninsula and on the majority of the larger off-lying islands. Edgar (1947: 2) also notes it from mangrove areas in the Dindings during the winter months. It is generally considered to be largely a lowland bird, but this would seem in part at least to be due to the absence of suitable habitats in the hill country. Berwick (1947: 39) and Molesworth (*in litt.*) both report single birds from open areas at Cameron's Highlands. The northern race, *A. p. chinensis*, extends down about as far as the latitude of Malacca. Below this its place is taken by *A. p. javanica*, which would appear to be indistinguishable from it in the field. The Whitebreasted Water-Hen is migratory, and has been recorded from the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse, the Aroa Islands and Pulau Jarak. In all cases where specimens were collected they are of the northern race. Breeding reported from Sitiawan, Perak, by Edgar (1933: 123), and without localities by Madoc (1947: 11).

Genus *Gallierex* Blyth101. *Gallierex cinerea* (Gmel.). Watercock.

*Fulica cinerea* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 2, 1789, p. 702: China.

*Gallierex cinerea plumbea*, Chasen 1935, p. 28.

*Gallierex cinerea*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 71.

Resident\* in the north: elsewhere winter visitor.

Occurs fairly widely throughout the lowlands of the Malay states, and on the islands in the Straits of Malacca, during the winter months. Nesting probably restricted to the area north of the latitude of Penang. Over the greater part of its range it breeds from June to September, and there is only one authentic specimen known from the remainder of Malaya dated between the end of May and the middle of November, an immature bird taken on Singapore Island in August, 1940 (*Molesworth*). Breeding reported for Kedah by Madoc (1947: 12), eggs in May, and Penang and Province Wellesley by Cairns (1941: 120), eggs mostly May to December.

Genus *Gallinula* Brisson102. *Gallinula chloropus orientalis* Horsf. Moorhen.

*Gallinula orientalis* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 195: Java.

*Gallinula chloropus orientalis*, Chasen 1935, p. 28: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 69.

Resident.\*

Relatively little is known of the distribution of this bird, though it appears to be fairly plentiful in the localities in which it has been taken. Butler, Seimund, Madoc, Bromley and Edgar have all found it common round Kuala Lumpur, and Cairns (1941: 1) reports it as numerous on Penang Island. It has also been seen in the vicinity of Taiping, near Kampar and at Batu Gajah (Edgar, *in litt.*). Sworder collected a single specimen on Singapore Island in October, 1922. Breeding reported for Penang Island by Cairns (*loc. cit.*).

Genus *Porphyrio* Brisson103. *Porphyrio poliocephalus viridis* Bebbie.<sup>1</sup> Purple Coot.

*Porphyrio viridis* Bebbie, The Malay Peninsula, 1834, p. 2: Malacca.

*Porphyrio albus viridis*, Chasen 1935, p. 28.

*Porphyrio poliocephalus viridis*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 68.

<sup>1</sup> *Porphyrio edwardsi* Elliot in Robinson's lists of 1907 & 1910, and other earlier authors.

Resident.\*

Irregularly distributed in small numbers throughout the north-western lowlands, occurring usually in thick, reedy swamps. It has not been recorded authentically from any of the off-lying islands, except for an immature bird shot at Paya Lebar, Singapore Island, in 1940 (Molesworth, *in litt.*). Apart from this we have no local records below six miles south of Kuala Lumpur (Edgar, *in litt.*). Breeding reported from the Kinta valley (E. F. Allen, 1948: 82).

Family HELIORNITHIDAE

Genus *Heliopais* Sharpe

104. *Heliopais personata* (Gray). Masked Finfoot.

*Podica personata* G. R. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc., for 1848 (1849), p. 90: Malacca.

*Heliopais personata*, Chasen 1935, p. 29: Chasen 1939, p. 1.

Resident.

Fairly widely distributed on the mainland, though nowhere common, as far south as the neighbourhood of Malacca. It frequents a wide range of habitats, and has been found in clear water streams far inland, and in brackish swamps near the coast: Madoc records a bird found wounded at sea off the Langkawi Islands (Madoc, 1947: 12).

Family JACANIDAE

Genus *Hydrophasianus* Wagler

105. *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scop.). Pheasant-tailed Jacana.

*Tringa Chirurgus* Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2, 1786, p. 92: Luzon, Philippine Islands (ex Sonnerat).

*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*, Chasen 1935, p. 30: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 113.

Occasional Visitor.

This bird is fairly common in Siam proper, but there are few formal records from the Malay Peninsula. It has been taken at Kuala Kangsar (Kelham), near Kuala Lumpur (*Seimund*), the lower reaches of the Pahang River (Butler), south Johore (*Heng Ah Leck*), and Singapore Island (Dr. Abbott<sup>1</sup> and Prof. Ransome). It is also said to have occurred in the neighbourhood of Malacca (B.M. cat., Maingay coll.). Edgar (*in litt.*) gives a visual record for near Kampar, Perak.

<sup>1</sup>. Quoted in Riley (1938: 33). F. G. H. Allen also has a visual record for Singapore; the bird was winged but he was not able to collect it (October, 1948).

Genus *Metopidius* Wagler

106. *Metopidius indicus* (Lath.). Bronzewinged Jacana.

*Parra indica* Latham, Index Orn., 2, 1790, p. 765: India.  
*Metopidius indicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 30: Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
 p. 111.

Rare Vagrant.

Only one authentic record of this bird within our area, a male in worn plumage shot in a swamp at Asam Kumbang, near Taiping, in December, 1911; a second bird was seen at the same time (Robinson, 1913: 18).

Family ROSTRATULIDAE

Genus *Rostratula* Vieillot.

107. *Rostratula benghalensis benghalensis* (Linn.). Painted Snipe.

*Rallus benghalensis* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 153: Asia.  
*Rostratula b. benghalensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 31: Robinson & Chasen  
 1936, p. 172.

Resident.\*

Widely but locally distributed throughout the mainland of Malaya. Probably most numerous in Kedah and Province Wellesley. It also occurs on the islands of Penang and Singapore, but in both cases would seem to have become relatively scarce in the last twenty years. Breeding reported from Province Wellesley and south-west corner of Penang Island (Cairns, 1940: 32; Madoc, 1947: 22).

Family CHARADRIIDAE

Genus *Lobivanellus* G. R. Gray

108. *Lobivanellus indicus atronuchalis* Jerd. Redwattled Lapwing.

*Lobivanellus atronuchalis* "Blyth" Jerdon, Birds of India, 3, 1864,  
 p. 648: Burma.  
*Lobivanellus indicus atronuchalis*, Chasen 1935, p. 32: Robinson &  
 Chasen 1936, p. 124.

Resident.\*

Occurs fairly widely in open country in suitable areas in northern Pahang, Trengganu, Kelantan and Kedah. It is also present on the Langkawi Islands, and is probably still on Singapore Island (visual record winter 1940/41, quoted by Molesworth, *in litt.*). Elsewhere in Malaya it would seem to be scarce or absent. Breeding reported from Kuantan district of Pahang by Madoc (1947: 20).

Genus *Squatarola* Cuviet

- 109.
- Squatarola squatarola*
- (Linn.). Grey Plover.

*Tringa Squatarola* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 149: Sweden.*Squatarola squatarola australis*, Chasen 1935, p. 32.*Squatarola squatarola hypomelæna*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 125.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs locally in small numbers along the whole length of the west coast of the Malay States, from the middle of September until about the middle of April. It is much less plentiful than the Golden Plover. It may be seen on open muddy and sandy shores, and occasionally on grassland near the sea, but it is unusual to find it far from the coast, or in among the mangroves. It has been taken on Singapore Island, but it does not appear to arrive there regularly or in appreciable numbers. There are at present no formal records from the east coast of the Peninsula.

Genus *Pluvialis* Brisson

- 110.
- Pluvialis dominica fulva*
- (Gmel.). Eastern Golden Plover.

*Charadrius fulvus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 687: Tahiti.*Charadrius apricarius fulvus*, Chasen 1935, p. 33.*Pluvialis apricarius fulvus*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 126.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs in some numbers on muddy shores of all kinds on both coasts of the Peninsula and the adjacent islands from late August to early May in the north, and from September to April in the south. It is also extremely plentiful inland during this period on suitable open areas, such as golf courses, playing fields, grazing grounds, waste mining land, and new clearings, particularly if the soil has been turned over recently. There are also a few records for June and July (Young, 1941: 150; Molesworth, *in litt.*). In general one of the most numerous of the immigrant waders in Malaya.

Genus *Charadrius* Linné

- 111a.
- Charadrius dubius curonicus*
- Gmel. Little Ringed Plover.

*Charadrius curonicus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 692: Curonia (Baltic Prov. of Russia).*Charadrius dubius curonicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 34: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 130.

111b. *Charadrius dubius jerdoni* (Legge).

*Aegialitis jerdoni* Legge, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1880, p. 29: Ceylon.

*Charadrius dubius jerdoni*, Chasen 1935, p. 34: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 131.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

The northern race, *C. d. curonicus*, occurs widely and occasionally in some numbers on open grass and padi land inland and near the coast, and more rarely on the shore itself, throughout the Malay States, from September to April. The earliest date recorded appears to be 13 August, the Perak River below Teluk Anson (Young, 1941: 151). The tropical race, *C. d. jerdoni*, is difficult to distinguish, and cannot be separated in the field. It might possibly breed in the Malay Peninsula, but it appears to be much less plentiful than the northern form within our area. The only specimens from a large series of local *dubius* which can definitely be ascribed to it are one from Sitiawan, Perak (*Edgar*), a male from Kuala Tembeling, Pahang (*Chasen*) and two females from Kuala Lumpur (*Seimund*).

112a. *Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus* Linn.<sup>1</sup>

Kentish Plover.

*Charadrius alexandrinus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 150: Egypt.

*Charadrius a. alexandrinus*, Chasen 1935, p. 34: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 132.

112b. *Charadrius alexandrinus dealbatus* (Swinh.).

*Aegialitis dealbatus* Swinhoe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1870, p. 138: South coast of China, Formosa, Hainan.

*Charadrius alexandrinus dealbatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 34: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 133.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Relatively scarce in the Malay States. It has been recorded formally only from the Langkawi Islands, the Selangor coast (*nat. coll.*, 3) and Singapore Island (2, *de Fontaine*), from October to December. The two races are difficult to separate, and indistinguishable in the field. The Raffles Museum series of local birds is small; it includes both subspecies (*alexandrinus* 2, *dealbatus* 3), but on the material available it is not possible to assess their relative frequency in our area.

<sup>1</sup> Deignan (Journ. Wash. Ac. Sci., 31 (3), 1941: 105-6) describes a race *C. alexandrinus nihonensis* from Japan. It is possible that Malayan skins attributed to *C. a. alexandrinus* should be ascribed to *nihonensis*, if valid. Without doubt more material of this bird is required from our area.

113. *Charadrius peronii* Schleg. Malay Sand-Plover.

*Charadrius peronii* "Temminck" Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 4, 1865, p. 33: Borneo (Hartert, 1902).

*Charadrius peronii*, Chasen 1935, p. 35: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 134.

Resident.\*

Occurs sparingly on sandy beaches at a number of points on the coast of the Malay Peninsula. It has been recorded formally from the Langkawi Islands, Negri Sembilan, the east coast of Johore, and the Tioman Archipelago, but is obviously more widespread. Madoc found three nests on the shore near Kuantan, Pahang, in April, 1938 (Madoc, *in litt.*).

114. *Charadrius mongolus atrifrons* Wagl.

Lesser Sand-Plover.

*Charadrius atrifrons* Wagler, Isis, von Oken, 22, 1829, col. 650: Bengal.

*Charadrius mongolus atrifrons*, Chasen 1935, p. 33: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 129.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Common on mudflats and muddy shores all round the coast, and on the off-lying islands, from August to April or May. Present, but much less plentiful, during this period on sandy beaches and occasionally found inland. Edgar (*in litt.*) gives it as one of the first of the waders in the Dindings, coming in with the Common Sandpiper: a few birds recorded as early as June. First arrivals in Singapore in 1948 were seen on 7 August (F. G. H. Allen). The *Ochthodromus pyrrhothorax* of Robinson's lists should probably be ascribed to this bird.

(*Charadrius mongolus mongolus* Pallas. Eastern Lesser Sand-Plover.

This, the typical race, is difficult to separate from *C. m. atrifrons* in winter plumage. Its normal line of passage is well to the east of the Malay Peninsula, but there are authentic records of it from Siam, North Borneo and Java. It is said to have been recorded from "Malacca" (B.M. cat., Cantor coll.), but all the specimens in the Raffles Museum collection are undoubtedly *C. m. atrifrons*, and in the absence of further evidence the Malacca record is not accepted here.)

115. *Charadrius leschenaultii* Less. Large Sand-Plover.

*Charadrius Leschenaultii* Lesson, Dict. Sci. Nat., ed. Levr., 42, 1826, p. 36: Pondicherry, India.

*Charadrius l. leschenaultii*, Chasen 1935, p. 33: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 128.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs sparingly in small parties, mostly on sandy shores but occasionally on mud, on both coasts of the Malay Peninsula and the adjacent islands, from August to May. In most cases it is appreciably less plentiful than *C. mongolus*.

Genus *Eupoda* J. F. Brandt

- 116.
- Eupoda veredus*
- (Gould). Caspian Plover.

*Charadrius veredus* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1848, p. 38: North Australia.*Charadrius asiaticus veredus*, Chasen 1935, p. 34: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 136.

Rare Vagrant.

There are only two records of this bird within our area, a pair taken on Singapore Island, April, 1898 (*nat. coll.*) and a specimen from Wallace's collection in the British Museum, labelled "Penang."

## Family SCOLOPACIDAE

Genus *Numenius* Brisson

- 117.
- Numenius phaeopus variegatus*
- (Scop.). Eastern Whimbrel.

*Tantalus variegatus* Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., Fasc. 2, 1786, p. 92: Luzon, Philippine Islands.*Numenius phaeopus variegatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 36: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 141.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs in some numbers on both coasts of the Peninsula, throughout its length, and on the majority of the off-lying islands. Appreciably commoner than the Eastern Curlew within our area, and sometimes found on grassland and in mangrove creeks as well as on open mud flats and beaches. It normally appears in September and leaves in April, but occasional, single specimens have been recorded in May, June, and (one) the third week in July. The Eastern Whimbrel differs slightly from the typical race *N. ph. phaeopus* (Linn.), which ranges at least as far east as Burma. The majority of the birds occurring in the Malay Peninsula are undoubtedly *variegatus*, but some specimens approach closely to the European form, and two birds from the Langkawi Islands cannot be separated from it.

- 118.
- Numenius arquata orientalis*
- Brehm. Eastern Curlew.

*Numenius orientalis* C. L. Brehm, Handb. Naturg. Vog. Deutschl., 1831, p. 610: East Indies.*Numenius arquata orientalis*, Chasen 1935, p. 36: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 140.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs locally in small numbers on the open, muddy shores of all coasts from September to April.

119. *Numenius madagascariensis* (Linn.).

Australian Curlew.

*Scolopax madagascariensis* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, p. 242:  
Madagascar, error = Macassar, Celebes (Neumann, 1932).

*Numenius madagascariensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 36.

*Numenius cyanopus*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 141.

Rare Vagrant.

There are at present no formal records of this bird from our area, and its inclusion here rests on five sight records of an example seen at the east end of Singapore Island in October and November, 1948 (F. G. H. Allen). It breeds in eastern Siberia, and winters from China, Korea and Japan south to New Guinea and Australia. Its normal line of migration is east of Borneo, through Celebes and the Moluccas, but vagrants have been taken in Sumatra, the Rhio Archipelago and Java (Chasen, 1935: 36), and it would seem that stray individuals must occasionally reach at least the Singapore Straits.

Genus *Limosa* Brisson120. *Limosa limosa melanuroides* Gould.

Eastern Blacktailed Godwit.

*Limosa melanuroides* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1846, p. 84: Port  
Essington, Northern Territory, Australia.

*Limosa limosa melanuroides*, Chasen 1935, p. 37: Robinson & Chasen  
1936, p. 144.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs locally, generally in small numbers, from September to March. It is usually found on muddy creeks or swampy plains inland, or on the west coast mud flats. The earliest recorded date is 7 August, on Singapore Island (F. G. H. Allen). At present there are only a few formal records, the Dindings (*Edgar*), Temerloh, Pahang (*Seimund*), near Kuala Lumpur (*Seimund*) Sungei Tengah, Bernam, Selangor (*nat. coll.*) Malacca (B.M. cat., Davison coll.),<sup>1</sup> and Singapore Island (*Chasen, Molesworth*), but it is undoubtedly more numerous than these would suggest. *Edgar (in litt.)* says that small parties are present on the Bruas mud flats, in Perak, throughout the winter months, and that in spring there are great flocks of hundreds of birds on passage, in "red" plumage. It would seem to be consistently present in small numbers on Singapore Island from September to November, at least (*Molesworth, F. G. H. Allen, Gibson-Hill*).

1. Listed also by Hume (1879: 157).

121. *Limosa lapponica baueri* Naum.

Eastern Bartailed Godwit.

*Limosa Baueri* Naumann, Naturg. Vog. Deutschl., 8, 1836, p. 49:  
New Holland = Victoria (Mathews, 1912).*Limosa lapponica baueri*, Chasen 1935, p. 37; Robinson & Chasen  
1936, p. 142.

Rare Vagrant.

Known formally in our area only from two specimens,  
Singapore Island, November (B.M. cat., Davison coll.), and  
Pulau Pintu Gedong, Selangor, September 1912 (*Seimund*).Genus *Tringa* Linné(*Tringa erythropus* (Pall).

Spotted Redshank.

Peters (1934: 265) includes "the Malay States" in the winter  
range of this species, but I know of no formal, nor even visual,  
record for our area).122a. *Tringa totanus totanus* (Linn.).

Redshank.

*Scolopax Totanus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 145: Sweden.  
*Tringa t. totanus*, Chasen 1935, p. 42; Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
p. 146.122b. *Tringa totanus eurhinus* (Oberh.).*Totanus totanus eurhinus* Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 22, 1900,  
p. 207: Ladak.*Tringa totanus eurhinus*, Chasen 1935, p. 42; Robinson & Chasen  
1936, p. 146.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Widely spread over coastal mud-flats, mangrove areas and  
in much smaller numbers on sandy beaches, on both sides of the  
Peninsula and the majority of the off-lying islands. One of the  
commonest of the visiting waders. The birds usually arrive in  
September and leave in March; a few reach the Peninsula as  
early as August, and some stay on until May. Apparently quite  
common in the Mekong valley in Siam proper until at least the  
middle of June. Both the typical race *T. t. totanus*, and the  
eastern race, *T. t. eurhinus*, occur in the Malay States. The  
majority of the birds here undoubtedly belong to the latter, but  
a few specimens of the western race have been identified in  
collections from Malacca and Singapore. The differences are  
slight and the birds cannot be separated in the field.123. *Tringa stagnatilis* (Bechst.).

Marsh Sandpiper.

*Totanus stagnatilis* Bechstein, Orn. Taschenb, Deutschl., 1803, p. 292:  
Germany.*Tringa stagnatilis*, Chasen 1935, p. 42; Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
p. 148.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

There are few authentic records of this bird in the Malay States, but it occurs in Siam proper in some numbers in the autumn at least, and it is probably more numerous in our area than identified specimens suggest. The existing formal records are a female from the coast of Selangor, February, 1900 (Butler), and two unsexed specimens from Singapore Island, October, 1910 and April, 1911 (*nat. coll.*, mounted).

124. *Tringa nebularia* Gunn. Greenshank.

*Scolopaz nebularia* Gunnerus, in Leem, Beskr. Finn. Lapper, 1767, p. 251: Norway.

*Tringa nebularia*, Chasen 1935, p. 43: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 151.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs in rather similar situations to the Redshank, with a preference for mudflats or the neighbourhood of muddy, inland pools. It is by no means plentiful in our area, and is usually found solitary or in only small parties. It is probably fairly widely distributed on both coasts but formal records exist only from the west side from Kuala Kedah south to Malacca (B.M. cat., Maingay coll.), the vicinity of Kuala Lumpur (not uncommon, Molesworth, *in litt.*), and Singapore Island (*c.n.k.*). The majority of the specimens were obtained between October and January. Young (1941: 152) gives two visual records for Kelantan, covering March 14-22, and July 16. In Siam proper the Greenshank arrives at least as early as the first half of September, and stays till the beginning of April.

125. *Tringa glareola* Linn. Wood Sandpiper.

*Tringa Glareola* Linné, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 149: Sweden.

*Tringa glareola*, Chasen 1935, p. 43: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 153.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

One of the commonest of the migrant waders in our area. It is widely distributed throughout the length of the west coast from its northern limit to Singapore, and occurs also on the east coast and most of the off-lying islands. The earliest arrivals usually reach the country by the beginning of September (one late August record, F. G. H. Allen), and it is generally still common during the first week in April. It mostly frequents damp flat land near the coast, or even inland, rather than the shore itself, except possibly on the southward migration. For this period Edgar (*in litt.*) reports very large flocks on the mangrove edge at the mouth of the Bruas, in Perak.

126. *Tringa guttifer* (Nord.). Spotted Greenshank.  
*Totanus guttifer* Nordmann, in Erman's Reise, Naturh. Atlas, 1835,  
 p. 17: near Okhotsk.  
*Tringa guttifer*, Chasen 1935, p. 43: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 150.  
 Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

The records for our area are two specimens taken at Kuala Kedah, November, 1907 (*nat. coll.*), and three at Kuala Kurau in Perak, February, 1908, and an unknown number of specimens from the Selangor coast recorded by Robinson (Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 150). At the same time it should be remembered that this species is difficult to distinguish in the field from the Greenshank. As it usually occurs in company with the latter and the much more plentiful Redshank, it may well have been overlooked on a number of occasions.

Genus *Xenus* Kaup

127. *Xenus cinereus* (Guld.). Avocet-Sandpiper.  
*Scolopax cinerea* Guldénstædt, Novi Comm. Sci. Petropol., 19, 1774,  
 p. 473, pl. 19: Shores of Caspian Sea, about the mouth of the  
 Terek River.  
*Xenus cinereus*, Chasen 1935, p. 42.  
*Terekia cinerea*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 155.  
 Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Common at suitable points on both coasts, and on the majority of the off-lying islands, from late August to March or April. It usually frequents mudflats, in company with other waders, or mud channels in the mangrove zone, and is rarely seen on open sandy beaches; it does not normally occur inland, but Edgar (*in litt.*) records it on wet, marshy grassland some miles from the sea.

Genus *Actitis* Illiger

128. *Actitis hypoleucos* (Linn.). Common Sandpiper.  
*Tringa Hypoleucos* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 149: Sweden.  
*Tringa hypoleucos*, Chasen 1935, p. 43.  
*Tringoides hypoleucos*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 154.  
 Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs widely, usually singly or in very small parties, on the edges of streams and open water, and on beaches and mudflats, throughout the whole length of our area, during the winter months. It has even been recorded from the Bertam River, Cameron's Highlands, alt. 4,000 ft. (Berwick, 1947: 40). It is certainly the most widespread and best known of the immigrant waders, though possibly not the most plentiful. Young (1941: 153) gives 7-17 August for first-comers in lower Perak and 23-27 April for the last bird seen: for Kelantan he gives 4-18

August and 21 April—2 May. Earlier dates are 23 July, above Kuala Lipis (Molesworth, *in litt.*) and 27 July, near Marang, Trengganu (Gibson-Hill). The first-comers normally reach Singapore at the end of August, and the main body arrives in September. The majority leave in March, and a smaller number in April. Occasional individuals remain all through the northern summer, and it has been recorded in every month.

Genus *Heteroscelus* Baird

129. *Heteroscelus brevipes* (Vieill.). Greyrumped Tattler.

*Totanus brevipes* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 6, 1816, p. 140: Timor.

*Tringa incana brevipes*, Chasen 1935, p. 43: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 149.

Rare Vagrant.

Known in our area only from two specimens taken on the Sultan Shoal near Singapore, 11 September 1923 (A. W. Hamilton).

Genus *Arenaria* Brisson

130. *Arenaria interpres interpres* (Linn.). Turnstone.

*Tringa Interpres* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 148: Gotland, Sweden.

*Arenaria i. interpres*, Chasen 1935, p. 39: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 121.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs sparingly along the west coast throughout its length and on Singapore Island, from September to the beginning of May. It has not yet been recorded from any other islands, or from the east coast, but it no doubt occurs similarly in these areas.

Genus *Limnodromus* Wied

131. *Limnodromus griseus semipalmatus* (Blyth).

Redbreasted Snipe.

*Macrorhamphus semipalmatus* "Jerdon" Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 17, pt. 1, 1848, p. 252: near Calcutta.

*Limnodromus griseus semipalmatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 38: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 145.

Rare Vagrant.

Known in our area from only two records, an unsexed bird taken in the Dindings territory, December, 1903 (R. J. Wilkinson), and two birds taken near Kuala Lumpur, December, 1922 or 1923 (collector unknown, identified from their heads by Seimund); all quoted from Robinson & Chasen (1936: 145). Robinson (1907: 70; and 1910: 3) says that the Dindings specimen (listed as *Macrorhamphus taczonowskii* (Verr.)) was in the Singapore Museum, but it cannot be traced now.

Genus *Capella* Frenzel<sup>1</sup>132. *Capella stenura* (Bp.). Pintail Snipe.

*Scolopax stenura* "Kuhl" Bonaparte, Ann. Stor. Nat. Bologna, 1830, p. 335: Sunda Islands.

*Capella stenura*, Chasen 1935, p. 38: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 168.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

The common sporting snipe of the Malay Peninsula. It occurs widely throughout the whole length of the mainland, and on the islands of the west coast and Singapore. In the north it begins to arrive about the middle or end of August, and normally leaves in April. Occasionally it remains as late as May. Young (1941: 153) gives 12-16 August and 12-23 April for lower Perak, 8 September and 14 April for Province Wellesley, and 23 August and 12-28 April for Kelantan. Bromley (*in litt.*) gives a single record of 25 July for Alor Star, Kedah. Birds usually reach Singapore about the middle of September, and are away by the middle of April.

133. *Capella megala* (Swinh.). Swinhoe's Snipe.

*Gallinago megala* Swinhoe, Ibis, 1861, p. 343: near Pekin.

*Capella megala*, Chasen 1935, p. 38: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 170.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Far less plentiful than *C. stenura* in our area. It probably occurs in small numbers wherever the latter is found, in the proportion of about 1 to 200-250, but at present it is known only from the neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur (*Charters, Seimund, Chasen*), Sungei Buloh, Selangor (*Molesworth*) the Dindings (Edgar, *in litt.*), and Matang, in Perak (*Seimund*), south Johore (*Molesworth, in litt.*), and Singapore Island, (*Molesworth*). There is no doubt that the main southward movement of this species passes east of Borneo, and that our area is only on the extreme fringe of its range.

134. *Capella gallinago gallinago* (Linn.). Fantail Snipe.

*Scolopax Gallinago* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 147: Sweden.

*Capella g. gallinago*, Chasen 1935, p. 38: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 166.

Occasional Visitor.

Probably even less numerous than Swinhoe's Snipe in our area, but like the latter liable to turn up occasionally anywhere among the Pintails. The Raffles Museum collection contains only six specimens, from Perak and Selangor, with dates ranging

<sup>1</sup>. A fuller analysis of the numbers and distribution of the three species of this genus in the Malay Peninsula is given in Gibson-Hill, Bull. Raff. Mus., No. 19, 1949: 105-119.

from 19 October to 1 April. Bromley (1949: 122) reports a bird shot at Alor Star, Kedah, on 19 September, 1939. There is no doubt that the main southward movement of the Fantail normally stops short at the Isthmus of Kra.

Genus *Scolopax* Linné

135. *Scolopax rusticola rusticola* Linn. Woodcock.  
*Scolopax Rusticola* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 145: Sweden.  
*Scolopax r. rusticola*, Chasen 1935, p. 37; Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 171.

Occasional Vagrant.

Known in our area only from a specimen shot in January, 1907 at Parit on the Perak River (*L. M. Woodward*), and single visual records of fair credibility from Kedah, Province Wellesley, near Ipoh (Perak), and Malacca. It is said to be fairly plentiful as a winter visitor in the northern parts of Siam proper (Robinson & Kloss, 1921: 69).

Genus *Calidris* Merrem

136. *Calidris canutus canutus* (Linn.). Knot.  
*Tringa Canutus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 149: Sweden.  
*Calidris c. canutus*, Chasen 1935, p. 39.

Rare Vagrant.

Known in our area from a single specimen, an adult female in full winter plumage taken on Singapore Island, November, 1940 (*Molesworth*).

137. *Calidris tenuirostris* (Horsf.). Great Knot.  
*Totanus tenuirostris* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 192: Java.  
*Calidris tenuirostris*, Chasen 1935, p. 39; Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 162.

Occasional Visitor.

Known in our area only from four specimens taken on different occasions on the mud flats of the Selangor coast between September and March (*nat. coll.*), and B.M. cat. records (*Tringa crassirostris* Temm. & Schleg.) of five birds collected by Davison at Jeram and Klang Lighthouse.

Genus *Crocethia* Billberg

138. *Crocethia alba* (Pall.). Sanderling.  
*Tringa alba* Pallas in Vroeg's Cat., 1764, Adumb., p. 7: Coast of North Sea, Holland.  
*Crocethia alba*, Chasen 1935, p. 39; Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 110.

## Rare Vagrant.

Known in our area from only two specimens, an unsexed adult taken at Sungei Batu in the Dindings, 19 December, 1933 (*Edgar*), and a female taken at Morib on the Selangor coast, 8 April, 1936 (*Seimund*).

Genus *Erolia* Vieillot

139. *Erolia ruficollis* (Pall.). Rednecked Stint.

*Trynna ruficollis* Pallas, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3, 1776, p. 700: Southern Transbaikalia.

*Erolia ruficollis*, Chasen 1935, p. 40.

*Calidris ruficollis*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 157.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Fairly common on both muddy and sandy shores throughout the whole length of the west coast of our area, from September to March. It also occurs in small numbers on Singapore Island in the same period. Earliest date 8 August, east end Singapore Island (F. G. H. Allen). In Siam proper birds have been recorded from the second half of August to the middle of April, and a specimen was taken on Pulau Mapor in the Rhio Archipelago as late as 6 June. Possibly the adult birds in summer plumage taken by Davison at Jeram and Klang, on the Selangor Coast, and ascribed by Hume to *Tringa minuta* (1879: 157), should be referred to *ruficollis*. They were certainly not *minuta*.

140. *Erolia temminckii* (Leisler). Temminck's Stint.

*Tringa temminckii* Leisler, Nacht. zu Bechstein's Naturg. Deutschl., 1812, p. 64: Hanau-am-Main, Germany.

*Erolia temminckii*, Chasen 1935, p. 41.

*Calidris temmincki*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 160.

## Rare Vagrant.

The only certain formal record for our area is a female in winter plumage taken on the golf links at Kuala Lumpur on 13 March, 1923 (*Seimund*). It may possibly occur more frequently than the single specimen would suggest; in winter plumage it is difficult to separate from the Rednecked Stint, and it has been recorded on a number of occasions in Siam proper (Riley, 1938: 95).

141. *Erolia subminuta* (Middendorff). Longtoed Stint.

*Tringa subminuta* Middendorff, Reise Nord. und. Ost. Siberien, 2, Th. 2, 1853, p. 222: Western slopes of the Stanovoi Mountains and mouth of the Uda, Siberia.

*Erolia minutilla subminuta*, Chasen 1935, p. 41.

*Calidris minutilla subminuta*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 159.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Probably fairly widely distributed, though usually less plentiful than the Rednecked Stint, but known formally only

from the vicinity of Kuala Lumpur (4, *Seimund*), Malacca (*Limonites damacensis* B.M. cat., Maingay coll.)<sup>1</sup> and Singapore Island (2, *c.n.k.*; 2, *K. S. Lee*). The earliest date is 2 October (Singapore), and the latest 2 April (Kuala Lumpur). Fairly numerous round Kuala Lumpur (Molesworth, *in litt.*) and on the Kalang mud-flats in Singapore. Apparently prefers inland marshy districts to exposed coasts.

142. *Erolia testacea* (Pall.). Curlew-Sandpiper.

*Scolopax testacea* Pallas, in Vroeg's Cat., 1764, Adumbr., p. 5:  
Holland.

*Erolia testacea*, Chasen 1935, p. 41.

*Calidris testacea*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 161.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Widely, though somewhat sparingly, distributed on coastal mud flats throughout the whole length of the west coast of our area from late August to April. The earliest date is 21 July, on the Selangor coast (*Seimund*), followed by 8 August on Singapore Island (F. G. H. Allen). Occasionally seen on wet land near the shore in southern Perak (Edgar, *in litt.*). Reported from Mersing, east coast of Johore, March, 1941, by Bromley (*in litt.*).

Genus *Limicola* Koch

143. *Limicola falcinellus sibirica* Dress.

Broadbilled Sandpiper.

*Limicola sibirica* Dresser, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1876, p. 674: Siberia  
and China.

*Limicola falcinellus sibirica*, Chasen 1935, p. 40: Robinson & Chasen  
1936, p. 164.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

At present this appears to be a relatively rare bird in our area but its range may well be more extensive than the existing records suggest. The Raffles Museum collection contains seven specimens from Pulau Pintu Gedong, Selangor coast (*nat. coll.*), and two from the Kalang River Singapore 1909 (*Ah Wong*); in both instances the birds were collected in September or October. Edgar also took one from a small party on the Dindings coast about September, 1933, and Molesworth three in March and two in April from mixed flocks near Kuala Selangor (1948, Molesworth, *in litt.*). Davison collected two skins on Singapore Island, September and October, and three at "Salangore", presumably Kuala Selangor, in January and February (*Limicola platyrhyncha* (Temm.), B.M. cat.). In Siam proper it occurs as a winter visitor from September to the beginning of May.

1. The "Malacca, Eyton" of Hume (1879: 70) ascribed to *Tringa ruficollis* is actually listed by Eyton (1839: 107) as *Totanus Damacensis* from "Malaya".

Genus *Philomachus* Merrem

144. *Philomachus pugnax* (Linn.). Ruff.

*Tringa Pugnax* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 148: Sweden.  
*Philomachus pugnax*, Chasen 1935, p. 40: Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
 p. 156.

Rare Vagrant.

Known only from a single mounted specimen (c.n.k.) formerly in the Raffles Museum collection, said to have been taken at Malacca in 1884 (Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 156). Malacca records of the 19th century are notoriously unreliable, but this bird appears to turn up in unexpected places at rare intervals, and for the present at least it is accepted here.

Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Genus *Himantopus* Brisson

145. *Himantopus himantopus himantopus* (Linn.). Blackwinged Stilt.

*Charadrius Himantopus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 151:  
 Southern Europe.  
*Himantopus h. himantopus*, Chasen 1935, p. 35: Robinson & Chasen  
 1936, p. 137.

Rare Vagrant.

Breeding in Siam proper (Riley, 1938: 96), but within our area known from only one certain record, an immature male shot on Singapore Island in November, 1918 (c.n.k.). The Raffles Museum collection also contains as a mounted specimen an unsexed adult, said to have been taken at Jelebu, in Negri Sembilan, in 1889: Robinson (1910: 3) expresses doubts about the provenance of this bird ("I have reason to believe, however, that some transference of labels has taken place, and that the true locality for the specimen is Lengkoran") which would suggest that it was certainly taken outside our area.

Family DROMADIDAE

Genus *Dromas* Paykull

146. *Dromas ardeola* Payk. Crab-Plover.

*Dromas Ardeola* Paykull, Kongl. Vet.-Acad. Nya Handl., 26, 1805,  
 p. 182, 188, pl. 8: India.  
*Dromas ardeola*, Chasen 1935, p. 44: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 117.

Rare Vagrant.

Known in our area from a single record, three specimens shot from a flock of six on the mud-flats near Pulau Pintu Gedong, Selangor coast, 24 September, 1912. (Seimund; one still in R.M. coll.).

## Family BURHINIDAE

Genus *Orthorhamphus* Salvadori*(Orthorhamphus magnirostris* (Vieillot).

Reef Thick-knee or Stone Plover.

Peters (1934: 298) includes the coasts of the Malay Peninsula in the range of this species and Delacour (1947: 89) describes it as found throughout Malaysia, but rather rare. It has not yet been recorded from Malaya, though Robinson puts it on his 1910 list (65A, p. 3) on the strength of the Bintang bird mentioned below, but strays have been taken both north and south of our area. There are two records for peninsular Siam, Pulau Adang in the Butang Islands, December 1899 (Abbott), and De Lisle Island, near the Pakchan Estuary, February 1919 (Robinson & Kloss), and one for the Rhio Archipelago, Pulau Bintang, June 1908 (Seimund.); see Riley (1938: 97) and Robinson & Chasen (1936: 116).

## Family GLAREOLIDAE

Genus *Glareola* Brisson147. *Glareola maldivarum* (Forst.). Eastern Pratincole.

*Glareola (Pratincola) Maldivarum* J. R. Forster, Faunula Indica, ed. 2, 1795, p. 11: open sea in latitude of Maldive Islands.

*Glareola pratincola maldivarum*, Chasen 1935, p. 44: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 118.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

South of Kedah occurs largely as a passage migrant, in September-October and February-March and only to a much smaller extent as a winter visitor in the intervening months. It is very variable in numbers and location. In some years it is very common, while in others it is so scarce as to pass unnoticed. It has not been recorded from any of the islands except Singapore, where it is sometimes fairly plentiful from September to November. It is also often numerous in the spring in Perak. Bromley's data for Kedah (1949: 122) are extremely interesting. Over three years he found it arriving in the Alor Star district 3-5 March, and leaving at the end of July, with doubtful records for 24 August and 26 October. There are no satisfactory data for Peninsular Siam, but the information collected by Riley (1938: 97) shows it breeding in Siam proper with fresh eggs from mid-March to mid-June. This would suggest that it is also nesting as far south as Kedah, and that it is a breeding, not a wintering, visitor there. The point merits further investigation.

## Family LARIDAE

Genus *Larus* Linné

148. *Larus ridibundus* Linn. Blackheaded Gull.  
*Larus ridibundus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, p. 225:  
 European Seas.  
*Larus r. ridibundus*, Chasen 1935, p. 50; Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
 p. 89.

## Winter Visitor.

Only two specimens have been collected within our area, an adult in winter plumage, east coast of Singapore Island, 16 December, 1925 (*c.n.k.*), and a juvenile, Singapore Straits, 26 January, 1948 (*F.G.H. Allen*). The latter was shot from a party of five juveniles and two adults. H. G. Alexander (1929: 48) also gives a visual record of an adult seen near Singapore on 17 January, 1928. It seems probable that this species winters in very small numbers in the Singapore Straits (*see Gibson-Hill, 1948: 468*).

Genus *Chlidonias* Rafinesque

149. *Chlidonias leucoptera* (Temm.). Whitewinged Black Tern.  
*Sterna leucoptera* Temminck, Man. d'Orn., 1815, p. 483: Shores of  
 the Mediterranean, Swiss Lakes, etc.  
*Chlidonias leucoptera grisea*, Chasen 1935, p. 45; Robinson & Chasen  
 1936, p. 91.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Recorded in our area only from the Straits of Malacca between Penang and Singapore, largely as a passage migrant in October, and again in April and May. The numbers vary considerably from year to year; in some seasons it is very plentiful in the vicinity of Penang, in the channel between the island and the mainland, and further south off the Dindings and in the neighbourhood of Pangkor, the Sembilan Islands and Pulau Angsa. The only formal record for Singapore Island is dated 6 December (*Chasen*).

Genus *Gelochelidon* C. L. Brehm

150. *Gelochelidon nilotica affinis* (Horsf.). Gullbilled Tern.  
*Sterna affinis* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 199:  
 Java.  
*Gelochelidon nilotica affinis*, Chasen 1935, p. 45; Robinson & Chasen  
 1936, p. 93.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Present in small numbers in the Straits of Malacca during the autumn and winter months. Seen off Kuala Selangor, 3 April 1949 (Gibson-Hill). It has also been met with off the Pahang River, and at Tumpat, Kelantan (Young, 1941: 150).

Genus *Sterna* Linné

151. *Sterna hirundo longipennis* Nordm. Common Tern.

*Sterna longipennis* Nordmann in Erman's Verz. Thieren Pflanzen, 1835, p. 17: Mouth of the Kutchui River, Sea of Okhotsk, Siberia.

*Sterna hirundo longipennis*, Chasen 1935, p. 45: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 94.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

An autumn and winter visitor to the Straits of Malacca, from September to April. Occasional individuals have been recorded as early as the end of July and as late as the end of May. Most plentiful in the vicinity of Penang. Formal records extend only as far south as the Aroa Islands (*nat. coll.*) and the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse (*nat. coll.*). Davison is said to have taken an immature bird at "Salangore" (*Sterna fluviatilis*, B.M. cat.).

152. *Sterna dougallii bangsi* Math. Roseate Tern.

*Sterna dougallii bangsi* Mathews, Birds Austr., 2, 1912, p. 364: Foochow, China.

*Sterna dougallii bangsi*, Chasen 1935, p. 46: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 96.

## Resident.\*

Occurs in small numbers off the east coast of Malaya and in the Straits of Malacca, but not at present known from the Singapore Strait. Formally recorded from only three localities in our area, Horsburgh Lighthouse (*de Fontaine*), Tioman and Kuala Pahang (*Madoc*). Eggs taken on Tokong Burong, in the Pulau Tenggol group off Trengganu, July, 1938 (*Coope*). Small numbers found breeding there and on Pulau Yu, in the Pulau Tinggi group off the coast of Johore, in July, 1948 (Gibson-Hill). Believed to be nesting in larger numbers on the Aroa Islands, Sumatra, in the Straits of Malacca, where Seimund collected two adults early in August.

153. *Sterna sumatrana sumatrana* Raffles Blacknaped Tern.

*Sterna Sumatrana* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 329: Sumatra.

*Sterna s. sumatrana*, Chasen 1935, p. 48: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 105.

## Resident.\*

Occurs widely in small numbers off both coasts of the Peninsula, and in the Straits of Singapore. Breeds on Fairway

Rock and small rocks at the mouth of the Dindings River (Edgar, *in litt.*), off Jeram and in the Langkawi Islands (Madoc, *in litt.*) on White Rock in the Sembilan group, on Squance Rock off Singapore (F. G. H. Allen), and apparently on most suitable granite outcrops and small stacks along the east coast from the Pulau Tinggi group off Johore to northern Trengganu at least (Gibson-Hill, MS note).

154. *Sterna anæthetus anæthetus* Scop. Bridled Tern.

*Sterna Anæthetus* Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Faun. Ibsubr., Fasc. 2, 1786, p. 92: Panay Island, Philippine Islands.

*Sterna a. anæthetus*, Chasen 1935, p. 47: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 100.

Resident.\*<sup>1</sup>

Widely distributed, and at times locally plentiful, off the east coast from Kelantan to Johore, at both ends of the Straits of Singapore, and in the Straits of Malacca north to Penang. Favours rather bluer water than the other Malayan terns. Breeds on a number of stacks off the east coast of Malaya from the Pulau Tinggi group north to the Redang Islands (Gibson-Hill, 1949: 19-23), and on Fairway Rock (Edgar, quoted *ibid.*, and in Madoc, 1947: 25) and White Rock, in the Sembilan Islands (Allen, E. F., & Berwick, MS note) off the coast of Perak.

155a. *Sterna albifrons saundersi* Hume.

Saunders' Little Tern.

*Sterna saundersi* Hume, Stray Feathers, 5, 1877, pp. 324-5: Karachi, Sind, India.

*Sterna albifrons saundersi*, Chasen 1935, p. 48: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 104.

Occasional Visitor.

This bird is difficult to distinguish from *S. a. sinensis*, and the two cannot be separated in the field. Robinson & Kloss (1921: 53) report it as occurring in some numbers in winter in the Straits of Malacca, but the only authentic records are four birds from Penang and the Selangor coast dated January, July and November (all *nat. coll.*).

155b. *Sterna albifrons pusilla* Temm. Hume's Little Tern.

*Sterna pusilla* Temminck, Man. d'Orn., ed. 2, 4, 1840, p. 464: Java.

*Sterna albifrons pusilla*, Chasen 1935, p. 48: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 103.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Breeds in India and Burma, and as far as is known occurs in Malaya only as a visitor. It has been obtained in the Straits

<sup>1</sup> At least the majority of the birds leave the vicinity of the nesting grounds outside the breeding season, but the Bridled Tern is in Malayan waters throughout the year.

of Malacca in considerable numbers between Penang and Selangor, from October to March and again in July. There are no authentic records from any other points within our area.

155c. *Sterna albifrons sinensis* Gmel. Chinese Little Tern.

*Sterna sinensis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 608: China.  
*Sterna albifrons sinensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 48: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 102.

Resident.\*

Occurs in small numbers on both coasts of the Peninsula, and some distance up the larger rivers on the east side. It is essentially a beach tern, and it has not been met with on any of the rocky islands. Breeds on sand and gravel banks on the Pahang River (Madoc, 1936: 124).

Genus *Thalasseus* Boie

156. *Thalasseus bergii cristatus* (Steph.).

Large Crested Tern.

*Sterna cristatus* Stephens in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13, pt. 1, 1826, p. 146: China.

*Sterna bergii cristata*, Chasen 1935, p. 47: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 98.

*Sterna bergii edwardsi*,<sup>1</sup> Chasen 1935, p. 46: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 100.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Fairly plentiful during the winter months off both coasts of the Peninsula, throughout the greater part of their length, and in the Straits of Singapore. It has been found breeding as far south as the islands in the inner Gulf of Siam (Williamson, 1919: 83), but it is not known to do so in Malayan waters, though it is certainly here over a wide period. We have no east coast records for the first half of the northern summer, but in 1948 flocks of some 200 individuals were seen at several points from Sri Buat, off Endau, northwards during the last two weeks of July (Gibson-Hill).

157. *Thalasseus bengalensis bengalensis* (Less.).

Lesser Crested Tern.

*Sterna bengalensis* Lesson, Traite d'Orn. Livr. 8, 1831, p. 621: Coasts of India.

*Sterna b. bengalensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 46: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 97.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs sparingly in the Straits of Malacca during the autumn and winter months, from Penang southwards, and throughout the Straits of Singapore. In the latter area it would

<sup>1</sup>. Chasen ascribes birds from the Straits of Malacca and the west coast of Peninsular Siam to *S. b. edwardsi*, but this race does not appear to be valid.

seem to be about one quarter as plentiful as *T. bergii* (Gibson-Hill, 1948: 468). It has not yet been recorded from the eastern side of the peninsula. The Raffles Museum collection also includes examples from the Straits of Malacca dated April, May and July but there is nothing to suggest that it is breeding here.

Genus *Anoüs* Stephens

158. *Anoüs stolidus pileatus* (Scop.). Common Noddy.

*Sterna pileata* Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr. fasc. 2, 1786, p. 92: Philippine Islands.

*Anoüs stolidus pileatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 49: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 107.

## Occasional Visitor.

A deep water bird, probably occurring in our area only as an occasional visitor to the Straits of Malacca. Dr. Abbott took an adult male 100 miles west of Penang, April 1903, an immature female off the Dindings, November, 1899, and a second immature female in the Straits of Malacca in the same year (Riley, 1938: 102). Cantor also took a young bird near Penang (no date), and Seimund a nearly adult male on Pulau Jarak, November, 1919 (Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 107). Madoc (*in litt.*) gives a visual record off the Langkawi Islands, ? May, 1940. The Noddy may possibly be breeding on Pulau Perak, west of Penang but no indication was found of its presence there in a four-hour visit on 9 April 1949 (Gibson-Hill): it is known to nest on Barren Island, between Singapore and Kuching, and in the inner Gulf of Siam.

159. *Anoüs minutus worcesteri* (McGreg.).

Whitecapped Noddy.

*Micranoüs worcesteri* McGregor, Phil. Journ. Sci., 6, sect. D, 1911, p. 183: Cavilli Island, Sulu Sea.

*Anoüs minutus worcesteri*, Chasen 1935, p. 49: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 108.

## Rare Vagrant.

Known in our area from a single adult female said to have been taken off Malacca, August, 1865 (*Micranous leucocapillus*, B.M. cat., Maingay coll.). Considered by itself the provenance of this specimen might well be doubted, but there are also single records from the east coast of Sumatra and Billiton Island.

## Family COLUMBIDAE

The majority of the pigeons resident in our area, probably all except those of the last four genera (*Streptopelia*, *Geopelia*, *Chalcophaps* and *Caloenas*), appear to be subject to local,

seasonal movements. In some cases this has been stressed in the accompanying notes, but it seems likely that any might occur on the coast or islands of the Straits of Malacca or at the lower mountain gaps such as the Semangko Pass.

Genus *Sphenurus* Swainson.

160. *Sphenurus seimundi seimundi* (Rob.).

Seimund's Pintail Pigeon.

*Sphenocercus seimundi* Robinson, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 25, 1910, p. 98: Semangko Pass, Selangor-Pahang boundary.

*Sphenurus seimundi seimundi*, Chasen 1935, p. 10: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 36.

Resident.

Probably normally confined, in our area, to the middle section of the main mountain range. Small series have been taken in two localities, Gunong Korbu in Perak and the neighbourhood of the Semangko Pass in Selangor. In addition strays have been recorded from Pulau Rumbia, off the Perak coast (April, 1906, *c.n.k.*), Tanjong Katak, in the Dindings (*Edgar*), and the Sala River, in Kedah (August, 1940, Madoc, *in litt.*).

161. *Sphenurus sphenurus robinsoni* (O.-Grant).

Wedgetailed Pigeon.

*Sphenocercus robinsoni* Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 19, 1906, p. 12: Gunong Tahan & Gunong Ulu Kali, Pahang.

*Sphenurus sphenurus robinsoni*, Chasen 1935, p. 11: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 38.

Resident.

Apparently confined to a section of the mountains of the Malay States, at altitudes above 3,000 to 4,000 ft. It is local and irregular in its occurrence, but has been recorded from Maxwell's Hill and Gunong Ijau in Perak, the Semangko Pass, Gunong Ulu Kali and Gunong Mengkuang Lebar in Selangor, and Gunong Tahan in Pahang (mostly from Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 38); the only specimens now in the Raffles Museum collection are from Maxwell's Hill and Gunong Ijau (*nat. coll.*).

(*Sphenurus sphenurus korthalsi* (Bp.). Sumatran Wedgetailed Pigeon.

Robinson (1905: 52; and again 1907: 67) lists a single specimen of *Sphenocercus korthalsi* (Temm.). In the first case it is said to have been taken on Gunong Mengkuang Lebar, alt. 5,400 feet (April 1905), and in the second on Pulau Rumbia, off the coast of Perak (April 1906). The first specimen is not cited again, and is probably one of the examples of *S. s. robinsoni* (No. 161 above) no longer in the Malayan collections. The second appears in Robinson's 1910 list as *Sphenocercus* sp., and subsequently becomes *S. s. seimundi* (No. 160 above). There is, therefore, no valid Malayan record for *korthalsi*.)

Genus *Butreron* Bonaparte

162. *Butreron capellei magnirostris* (Swainson).  
Larger Thickbilled Green Pigeon.  
*Treron magnirostris* Swainson, Ann. Mag. Hist., 14, 1844, p. 116,  
Footnote: Malay Peninsula.  
*Butreron capellei magnirostris*, Chasen 1935, p. 11.  
*Butreron c. capellei*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 39.

Resident.

Widely but locally distributed throughout the Malay States, occurring mostly in old and fairly open jungle in lowlands well in from the coast.

Genus *Treron* Vieillot

163. *Treron curvirostra curvirostra* (Gmel.).  
Lesser Thickbilled Green Pigeon.  
*Columba curvirostra* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 777, N. 45:  
Tanna Island, error = Rawang, Selangor (Chasen and Kloss, 1928).  
*Treron c. curvirostra*, Chasen 1935, p. 12; Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
p. 40.

Resident.

Locally common throughout the Malay Peninsula to an altitude of about 3,500 ft., occurring mostly in the neighbourhood of old jungle. Present in small numbers on the islands of Langkawi, Penang and Singapore. It is subject to local movements in the autumn and winter months, and at such times has been taken at light on Fraser's Hill and the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse, off the coast of Selangor. The northern race, *T. c. nipalensis* (Hodgs.), replaces the typical form north of Perlis, and birds from Langkawi are ascribed to it by Chasen (1935: 12) and Robinson & Chasen (1936: 42). Robinson (1905: 53; and in his lists of 1907 & 1910, etc.) refers all Malayan records to *Treron nipalensis*.

164. *Treron fulvicollis fulvicollis* (Wagl.).  
Cinnamonheaded Green Pigeon.  
*Columba fulvicollis* Wagler, Syst. Av., Columba, sp. 8, 1827: Java,  
error = Sumatra.  
*Treron f. fulvicollis*, Chasen 1935, p. 13; Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
p. 43.

Resident.\*

A very local bird; the least common of the green pigeons in the Malay States, but sparsely distributed in small pockets throughout their whole length. On the southern two-thirds of the Perak coast Edgar (*in litt.*) found it only between Lekir and the mouth of the Perak River. There is an old record for

Singapore Island, May 1899 (Abbott, in Riley, 1938: 102). It is usually met with in coastal districts, on the edge of swampy or tidal jungle, but Bromley (*in litt.*) records it from open scrub inland at Kahang in Johore. Breeding reported from Kuantan, Pahang, by Madoc (1947: 7), and from Pahang (Butler) and Perak (Kellow) in Robinson & Chasen (1936: 43).

165. *Treron olax olax* (Temm.). Little Green Pigeon.

*Columba olax* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 41, 1823, pl. 241: Sumatra.

*Treron olax*, Chasen 1935, p. 15: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 48.

Resident.

Widely distributed and locally common throughout our area, but never as numerous as *T. v. griseicapilla*, and usually found in more thickly wooded areas. It also occurs sparingly on the islands of Penang and Singapore.

166. *Treron vernans griseicapilla* Schleg. Pinknecked Green Pigeon.

*Treron griseicapilla* Schlegel, nederl. Tijd. Dierk., 1, 1863, p. 70: Sumatra.

*Treron vernans griseicapilla*, Chasen 1935, p. 14.

*Treron vernans abbotti*, Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 44.

Resident.\*

The commonest of the green pigeons in the lowlands of the Malay States. It is widely distributed throughout the area, and occurs also on-nearly all the off-lying islands. It frequents chiefly the open coastal districts, and is not normally found on the hills or in heavy jungle. Breeding reported from Perak by Edgar (in Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 46).

167. *Treron bicincta bicincta* (Jerdon). Orangebreasted Green Pigeon.

*Treron bicincta* Jerdon, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., 12, 1840, p. 13: Sea coast south of Tellicherry.

*Treron bicincta praeternissa*, Chasen 1935, p. 14: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 46.

Resident, in the north-west.

Not uncommon in open coastal districts in Kedah and Perak. Further south it is rare or absent and is known only from single specimens taken from large flocks of *T. v. griseicapilla*, usually in the winter months.

Genus *Ptilinopus* Swainson

- 168.
- Ptilinopus jambu*
- (Gmel.). Pinkheaded Fruit-Dove.

*Columba jambu* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 784: Java, error = Sumatra (Hartert, 1902).

*Ptilinopus jambu*, Chasen 1935, p. 16: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 46.

Resident.

Probably widely though patchily distributed in wooded submontane country throughout the mainland of the Malay States. It also moves locally to a marked extent, and during these migrations, may be met with at altitudes as high as 4,000 ft., and on the small islands and lighthouses in the Straits of Malacca. It has been captured at light in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and at the Semangko Pass, and a single specimen has been recorded from Tioman.

Genus *Ducula* Hodgson

- 169.
- Ducula aenea polia*
- (Oberh.). Green Imperial Pigeon.

*Muscadivores aeneus polius* Oberholser, Bull. U.S. Mus., 98, 1917, p. 18: Santian Islands (Anamba Islands), South China Sea.

*Ducula a. aenea*, Chasen 1935, p. 17: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 50.

Resident.\*

Probably fairly plentiful in coastal districts and on the off-lying islands throughout the whole length of the Malay states, though it has not yet been recorded from Pulau Jarak or the Sembilan Islands off the coast of Perak. Breeding reported from Tioman (Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 51).

- 170.
- Ducula bicolor*
- (Scop.). Pied Imperial Pigeon.

*Columba bicolor* Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Fauna InsuBr., fasc. 2, 1786, p. 94: New Guinea.

*Myristicivora b. bicolor*, Chasen 1935, p. 19: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 53.

Resident.

Widely spread on both coasts and on the majority of the smaller off-lying islands from Johore to Perak and northern Trengganu. On the mainland it seldom wanders more than two or three miles in from the coast. It is rather more plentiful in the southern part of its range, and is common on Pulau Pisang and in the Johore-Pahang Archipelago (Gibson-Hill). Also recorded from the Langkawi Islands (Robinson & Kloss, 1910: 674) and as an occasional visitor to the west end of Singapore Island (Gibson-Hill, 1950).

171. *Ducula badia badia* (Raffles). Mountain Imperial Pigeon.

*Columba badia* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 317: Bencoolen, West Sumatra.

*Ducula b. badia*, Chasen 1935, p. 19; Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 51.

Resident.\*

Occurs on nearly all the hills of the main range from north Perak to southern Selangor, on Gunong Tahan in Pahang and probably on Mount Ophir on the Malacca-Johore border. In these areas it is fairly plentiful. At certain seasons, from March onwards, it visits the adjacent coast and may be met with in the mangrove swamps from the neighbourhood of Penang to Kuala Langat. It has not been recorded from Kedah, Negri Sembilan, Johore or any of the coastal islands. Breeding referred to by Chasen & Robinson (1936: 51); confirmed for Fraser's Hill by Bromley (1948: 212), and Gunong Ijau, Perak, by Edgar (in Madoc, 1947: 6).

(*Ducula badia griseicapilla* Wald.

Robinson (1907: 68; and 1910: 2) lists *Carpophaga griseicapilla* (Wald.) on the strength of a single specimen, identified by a Col. Bingham, from Bukit Serudum, Kuantan, Pahang, alt. 1,500 feet. From the context it appears that Robinson never actually saw the skin. *Griseicapilla* inhabits Burma, southwestern Yunnan, northern Tenasserim, Siam proper and Indo-China. The record appears to have been ignored by later authorities. Here it is assumed to have been based on an erroneous identification of a specimen of the typical race, *D. b. badia*, above).

Genus *Columba* Linné

(*Columba argentina* Bp.

Grey Wood-Pigeon.

This little known bird does not appear to have been taken in the Malay Peninsula. Robinson and Chasen (1936: 55) include it on the grounds that the former believed that he had seen it on the mountains of south Perak and more than once on Pulau Jarak, and Seimund collected two specimens on Karimon Island, south-west of Singapore, in 1908 (see note under *Columba grisea* G. R. Gr., in Robinson, 1907: 68; and 1910: 2). This evidence does not seem sufficient to merit the bird's inclusion in the Malayan list. The nearest known nesting grounds are the Bintang Islands, in the Rhio Archipelago, Pulau Burong, off the coast of Sarawak, and the Anumba Islands.)

Genus *Macropygia* Swainson172. *Macropygia unchall unchall* (Wagl.). Large Cuckoo-Dove.

*Columba Unchall* Wagler, Syst. Av., *Columba*, sp. 38, 1827: No locality, based on *C. phasianella* juv. of Temminck.

*Macropygia u. unchall*, Chasen 1935, p. 20; Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 57.

## Resident.\*

Known in our area only from the main mountain range, at altitudes above 4,000 ft., in four localities between Perak and southern Selangor (Cameron's Highlands, Fraser's Hill, Gunong Ulu Kali and Gunong Mengkuang Lebar), and from the Larut hills. It is not plentiful and has not been recorded further south or from the Pahang mountains. Breeding reported by Robinson & Chasen (1936: 58), and Madoc, Cameron's Highlands (1947: 10). Appears as *M. leptogrammica* in Robinson (1905-1910, etc.).

173. *Macropygia ruficeps malayana* Chas. and Kloss.

Little Cuckoo-Dove.

*Macropygia ruficeps malayana* Chasen and Kloss, Bull. Raffles Mus., 5, 1931, p. 82: Semangko Pass, Perak-Pahang Boundary.

*Macropygia ruficeps malayana*, Chasen 1935, p. 22: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 59.

## Resident.\*

Known only from the central parts of the Malay Peninsula, from Perak to Negri Sembilan and Pahang, where it is fairly common in heavy jungle. It has a wide range in altitude and has been found from 200 ft., to over 5,000 ft. It probably reaches its southern limit in the neighbourhood of Kuala Pilah. Breeding reported from the Larut Hills by Wray (1887: 141), the Larut Hills and Cameron's Highlands by Edgar (Allin & Edgar, 1948: 51), and Fraser's Hill by Bromley (1948: 213).

Genus *Streptopelia* Bonaparte174. *Streptopelia tranquebarica humilis* (Temm.).

Burmese Red Turtle-Dove.

*Columba humilis* Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 44, 1824, pl. 259: Bengal and Luzon.

*Ænopopelia tranquebarica humilis*, Chasen 1939, p. 431.

## Occasional Visitor.

This species is given a short notice in Chasen (1939: 431), but it is not included in the Handlist of Malaysian Birds. Robinson and Kloss (1921: 35) give Pakchan as the region of its southern limit. It is known to have bred near the Dindings coast in 1933, and wandering flocks have been reported from Perak on several occasions. Chasen was of the opinion that these were all derived from introduced stocks. More recently Edgar (1947: 2) has reviewed the situation, and on the evidence that he produces it would seem that in some years genuine visitors reach the Dindings area, and that this species may well be in the process of establishing itself in Perak.

Two adult males were shot on Singapore Island, December, 1940: one had just completed a major moult and the other was finishing one. In the absence of satisfactory additional records from the intervening territory it is probable that these birds had escaped from captivity. The only other southerly records are three skins in the B.M. cat. labelled "Malacca" (coll. Wallace & Maingay).

175. *Streptopelia chinensis tigrina* (Temm.). Spotted Dove.  
*Columba tigrina* Temminck, in Knip, *Les Pigeons et les Colombes*, 1810, p. 94, tab. 43: Java.  
*Streptopelia chinensis tigrina*, Chasen 1935, p. 23: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 60.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed throughout the mainland, occurring mostly in open country where it is very common. It has also been recorded from the islands of the Langkawi group, Penang and Singapore. It is normally a lowland bird but recently Berwick (1947: 38) and Molesworth (*in litt.*) have found it in some numbers as high as 5,000 ft., at Cameron's Highlands. Breeding reported by Edgar (1933: 122), *et al.*

#### Genus *Geopelia* Swainson

176. *Geopelia striata striata* (Linn.): Barred Ground-Dove.  
*Columba striata* Linné, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12, 1, 1766, p. 282: "East Indies" = Java.  
*Geopelia s. striata*, Chasen 1935, p. 23: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 61.

Resident.\*

In general, plentiful in open spaces throughout the mainland, and on the islands of Penang and Singapore. Edgar (*in litt.*) reports it as rare in western Pahang, probably because of a shortage of suitable localities. Breeding reported by Edgar (1933: 123), *et al.*

#### Genus *Chalcophaps* Gould

177. *Chalcophaps indica indica* (Linn.). Emerald Dove.  
*Columba indica* Linné, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 164: East Indies = Calcutta (Baker, 1928).  
*Chalcophaps i. indica*, Chasen 1935, p. 23: Robinson & Chasen 1936, p. 63.

Resident.

Widely spread, though seldom plentiful, in jungle, both old and secondary, throughout the mainland and on the majority of the off-lying islands. It occurs from sea level to over 4,000 ft., but is rather less numerous at the higher altitudes.

Genus *Caloenas* G. R. Gray

178. *Caloenas nicobarica nicobarica* (Linn.). Nicobar Pigeon.

*Columba nicobarica* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 164:  
Nicobar Islands.

*Calenas n. nicobarica*, Chasen 1935, p. 24; Robinson & Chasen 1936,  
p. 64.

Resident.\*

Normally strictly confined to small islands. Within our area it has been taken on the Langkawi and Butang islands, Pulau Jarak and Pulau Rumbia (off Perak), Pulau Pisang (off the west coast of Johore), Pulau Tinggi (off the east coast of Johore) and Great Redang Island (off Trengganu). It has been reported, but not confirmed, from Pulau Aor. There are no records from Tioman or the islands off Singapore. Occasional strays are said to have been taken on the mainland in Trengganu, but they may have been escapes of caged birds brought over from the Redang Islands. Bonhote (1901: 77) lists a bird from Kota Bharu, Kelantan, which probably also came from the Redang group. Breeding reported from Pulau Jarak by Seimund (in Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 65).

## Family PSITTACIDAE

Genus *Psittacula* Cuvier

(*Psittacula alexandri* (Linn.) subsp. Redbreasted Paroquet.

Spittle (MS notes) records a solitary male of this species seen on the Changi Promontory, Singapore Island, on 7 August 1943, and a party of three males seen in the same locality on 8, 10 and 13 of the same month. The birds were also seen independently by Allin (*in litt.*), and a Major J. Hughes, I.A., who was familiar with the species in India. It would seem most likely that they were escaped birds which have failed to establish themselves; possibly they were all males. There are no formal records of *P. alexandri* from our area, and it is most unlikely that any would arrive here naturally. A northern race, *P. a. fasciata* (P. L. S. Müller), is resident in Tenasserim and Siam proper, but the only record for the Malay Peninsula is an immature bird taken at Koh Pra Tung, Takuapah Inlet, on the west coast of Peninsular Siam, lat. about 9° north (Robinson & Kloss, 1923: 116), and the statement by Robinson (1907: 72; and 1910: 8) that Davison saw it at Trengganu but failed to secure a specimen. If the Changi birds had been liberated by local people they are most likely to have been *P. a. alexandri* (Linn.), which is resident and widespread in Java, and also occurs in southern Borneo. On the other hand they may have been survivors from birds kept at the military camp at Changi before the capitulation in February 1942; in this case they were probably the northern *P. a. fasciata*.)

179. *Psittacula longicauda longicauda* (Bodd.).

Longtailed Paroquet.

*Psittacus longicauda* Boddært, Tabl. Pl. enlum., 1783, p. 53: Malacca.*Psittacula l. longicauda*, Chasen 1935, p. 93; Robinson 1927, p. 85.

Resident.\*

Fairly plentiful in wooded country throughout the lowlands from at least the Sungei Patani district of Kedah south to the Straits of Johore. Formerly common on Singapore Island, but now apparently present only in small numbers. Edgar (*in litt.*) records it as sometimes leaving districts in which it has been very plentiful for long periods, and then returning to become as numerous as before. Breeding reported from Perak by Edgar (in Chasen, 1939: 69) and south Kedah by Madoc (1947: 36). Previously the most northerly record was a bird taken by the Skeat Expedition at Ulu Selama, on the Perak-Kedah boundary (Bonhote, 1901: 78).

Genus *Psittinus* Blyth180. *Psittinus cyanurus cyanurus* (Forst.).

Little Malay Parrot.

*Psittacus cyanurus* Forster, Faunula Indica, ed. 2, 1795, p. 6: Malacca.*Psittinus c. cyanurus*, Chasen 1935, p. 94; Robinson 1927, p. 89.

Resident.\*

Occurs widely but in small numbers throughout the Malay Peninsula and on Singapore Island, generally in wooded lowland areas. It is undoubtedly resident in at least part of its range, but it appears also to perform limited seasonal migrations, and Seimund found immense flocks among the mangroves at Tanjong Karang, on the Selangor coast in January, 1908 (Robinson, 1927: 89). Bromley (*in litt.*) reports birds present throughout the year at Kajang, Selangor, but in appreciably increased numbers in August-October and April-June. Molesworth (*in litt.*) also reports fluctuations in numbers at Sungei Buloh, Selangor. Breeding reported from near Taiping, Perak, by Kellow (in Stuart Baker, 1927: 215; quoted by Robinson, 1927: 90). Appears as *Psittinus incertus* (Shaw) in Hume (1879: 51) and Robinson's lists (1907: 73; and 1910: 8).

Genus *Loriculus* Blyth.*(Loriculus vernalis vernalis* (Sparr.).

Indian Loriquet.

Known in our area only from a dubious record from the Larut Hills in Perak (quoted Robinson, 1927: 88), and the statement by Robinson and Kloss (1911: 32) that it has occurred as far south as Klang, in Selangor. Robinson (1910: 8) had previously described

it as extending as far south as Larut, and doubtfully to Klang. All the specimens now in the Raffles Museum collection were taken in Siam, and in view of Robinson's apparent mistrust of the only records which he could produce it seems advisable to delete this species from the Malayan list until further evidence is forthcoming.)

181. *Loriculus galgulus galgulus* (Linn.). Malay Loriquet.  
*Psittacus Galgulus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 103: India,  
 error = Malacca.  
*Loriculus g. galgulus*, Chasen 1935, p. 95.  
*Coryllis g. galgulus*, Robinson 1927, p. 87.  
 Resident.\*

Widely spread and locally common in lightly wooded areas of the lowlands throughout the Malay states from the latitude of Province Wellesley southwards. Bromley (*in litt.*) gives records from the Gap, 2,800 ft., to Fraser's Hill, 4,000 ft. It also occurs on Singapore Island. Breeding reported from lower Perak by Edgar (*in* Chasen, 1939: 71).

### Family CUCULIDAE

#### Genus *Clamator* Kaup

182. *Clamator coromandus* (Linn.). Redwinged Crested Cuckoo.  
*Cuculus coromandus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, p. 171:  
 Coromandel.  
*Clamator coromandus*, Chasen, 1935, p. 122: Robinson, 1927, p. 133.  
 Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Fairly common along the whole length of the west coast, and on the off-lying islands from November to March. Latest reported date, 17 April, Alor Star, Kedah (Bromley, 1949: 125). It occasionally occurs inland. Young (1941: 156), providing the only record at present available from the eastern Malay States, says that it is by no means common in Kelantan, but several were seen at different times near the main river above Temangan between 23 September, 1933 and 8 May, 1937.

#### Genus *Cuculus* Linné

- 183a. *Cuculus sparveriioides sparveriioides* (Vig.). Large Hawk-Cuckoo.  
*Cuculus sparveriioides* Vigors, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, 1, 1831  
 (1832), p. 173: Himalayas.  
*Hierococcyx s. sparveriioides*, Chasen 1935, p. 123: Chasen 1939,  
 p. 138.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs in small numbers as a winter visitor in various parts of the lowlands of the Malay Peninsula. It is said to be commoner in the north than in the south. Robinson (1917: 157) records it from Pulau Dayang Bunting, in the Langkawi group.

183b. *Cuculus sparverioides bocki* Wardl. Rams.

*Hierococcyx bocki* Wardlaw Ramsay, Ibis, 1886, p. 157: Mt. Sago, West Sumatra.

*Hierococcyx sparverioides bocki*, Chasen 1935, p. 123.

*Hierococcyx bocki*, Robinson 1928, p. 83.

## Resident.

Only nine examples of this subspecies have been collected, of which two were taken in the Malay States, the Larut Hills (Wray), and Gunong Mengkuang Lebar, altitude 4,800 ft., March, 1907 (Seimund), and the remainder in Sumatra and Borneo. There are, nevertheless, several visual and auditory records of a large Hawk-Cuckoo from Cameron's Highlands (Berwick, 1947: 40) and Fraser's Hill (Bromley, *in litt.*), which should probably be attributed to it. Bromley's data in particular suggest that a resident bird, though difficult to see, is not uncommon at Fraser's Hill. He heard it on a number of occasions in August, 1941 and 1947, and January, 1947 and 1948. Further information is much needed. In the meantime it is assumed here that *C. s. bocki*, which is taken to be resident on Mt. Kinabalu (*see* Robinson, 1928: 83) is also resident in our area: cf. *Cuculus fugax* below (185a & 185b).

184. *Cuculus vagans* (S. Müll.). Lesser Hawk-Cuckoo.

*Cuculus vagans* S. Muller, Verh. Nat. gesch. Nederl., Land-en Volkenk., pt. 80, 1845, p. 233, note: Java.

*Hierococcyx vagans*, Chasen 1935, p. 124.

*Hierococcyx nanus*, Robinson 1928, p. 82.

## Winter Visitor.

Within our area known only from a few specimens from the foot of Kedah Peak, Ginting Bidai in Selangor and the Krau River in western Pahang (*nat. coll.*; preceding records from Robinson, 1928: 82). All the dated birds were taken between September and October, the majority in dense jungle. Bromley (1949: 129) gives a visual record for Kedah Peak itself, alt. 3,000 ft., 17 December.

185a. *Cuculus fugax nasicolor* (Blyth).

Himalayan Hawk-Cuckoo.

*Cuculus nasicolor* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 12, 1843, p. 943: Nepal.

*Hierococcyx fugax nasicolor*, Chasen 1935, p. 123: Chasen 1939, p. 140.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Common on the west coast, and off-lying islands, from October to January at least. It has been taken on Singapore Island. There is only one formal record from the eastern Malay States, Pahang, December (Chasen & Kloss, 1927: 278).

185b. *Cuculus fugax fugax* (Horsf.).

Malayan Hawk-Cuckoo.

*Cuculus fugax* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 278:  
Java.

*Hierococcyx f. fugax*, Chasen 1935, p. 123: Chasen 1939, p. 139.

Resident.

Fairly widely distributed through the lowlands from the Siamese frontier south to the territory of Malacca. It also breeds on the island of Bintang in the Rhio Archipelago, but does not appear to be known from the intervening area. The majority of the Malayan birds are undoubtedly resident, but they are probably augmented by winter visitors from Peninsular Siam, or are subject to local, seasonal movements. It has been taken on Pulau Rumbia in the Straits of Malacca from a stream of migratory birds (2 ♀ imm., *Seimund*). We also have a specimen from Great Redang Island off the coast of Trengganu (*nat. coll.*).

186. *Cuculus micropterus micropterus* Gould. Indian Cuckoo.

*Cuculus micropterus* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1837, p. 137: Himalayas.

*Cuculus m. micropterus*, Chasen 1935, p. 124: Chasen 1939, p. 142.

Resident, and Winter Visitor.

A widespread, though probably not common, resident in the lowlands of the Malay States. We have few local specimens, but Edgar (*in litt.*) reports having heard it in jungle areas at Ulu Klang and Sungei Buloh in Selangor, Walsh's Corner in Pahang, Enggor in Perak, Nilai in Negri Sembilan, and in Kelantan and Trengganu. It also occurs on the coast and small islands of the Straits of Malacca in varying numbers, sometimes commonly, as a winter visitor.

An immature bird, taken by Dr. Abbott at Malacca, Feb., 1903, is ascribed by Riley (1938: 123) to *C. m. concretus* Müller. It is possible that the resident birds belong to this race, but the material in the Raffles Museum collection is not sufficient to decide this point.

(Cuculus canorus telephonus Heine.

Japanese Cuckoo.

Chasen (1939: 142) describes this bird as a very rare winter visitor to the Malay Peninsula. There are no locally taken specimens in the Raffles Museum Collection, and Riley (1938) does not refer to it. I cannot trace the information on which Chasen based his reference and it seems advisable to remove this bird from the Malayan list, until further evidence is forthcoming.)

187. *Cuculus saturatus saturatus* Blyth. Blyth's Cuckoo.

*Cuculus saturatus* "Hodgson", Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 12, pt. 2, 1843, p. 942: Nepal.

*Cuculus optatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 125.

*Cuculus s. saturatus*, Chasen 1939, p. 142.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs in small numbers on the west coast and its off-lying islands in the winter months. There are few specimens available for examination, and the racial status of the bird is not beyond doubt. It seems preferable at present at least to follow Chasen (1939: 142), and ascribe them to the typical race, but it may be that they should be listed as *C. s. horsfieldi* Moore.

188. *Cuculus poliocephalus lepidus* S. Müll. Lesser Cuckoo.

*Cuculus lepidus* S. Müller, Verh. nat. gesch. Nederl., Land-en Volkenk., pt. 8, 1845, p. 236, note: Timor.

*Cuculus poliocephalus lepidus*, Chasen 1935, p. 125.

Rare Vagrant.

Only two specimens are known from our area, an adult male taken on Gunong Ulu Kali, Selangor, altitude 4,800-5,800 ft., February, 1906 (*nat. coll.*), and an immature female taken at Parit, Perak, September, 1911 (Robinson). There is also a visual record for Cameron's Highlands, February, 1948 (Edgar & F. G. H. Allen). Peters (1940: 20) lists this bird as "resident in the Malay States . . . . .", and Delacour (1947: 116) follows him, but the present evidence scarcely seems sufficient to justify this statement.

Genus *Penthoceryx* Cabanis & Heine189a. *Penthoceryx sonneratii malayanus* Chas. & Kloss.  
Banded Bay Cuckoo.

*Penthoceryx sonneratii malayanus* Chasen and Kloss, Bull. Raff. Mus., 5, 1931, p. 84: Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.

*Penthoceryx sonneratii malayanus*, Chasen 1935, p. 125; Chasen 1939, p. 143.

Resident.

Widely distributed and locally common throughout the lowlands of the Malay Peninsula. Recorded from the Semangko Pass, alt. 2,800, by Bromley and Edgar (both *in litt.*). It has also been taken on Pulau Ubin, but there are no definite records from any of the other islands. Possibly victimises the common Iora, *F. githina tiphia* (see Bromley, 1948: 153).

189b. *Penthoceryx sonneratii fasciolatus* (S. Müll.).

Sumatran Bay Cuckoo.

*Cuculus fasciolatus* S. Müller, Verh. nat. gesch., Nederl., Land-en Volkenk., pt. 6, 1843, p. 177, note: Sumatra.*Penthoceryx sonneratii fasciolatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 126.

Rare Vagrant.

Chasen (1939: 144) ascribes a female Banded Bay Cuckoo from Pulau Ubin (*c.n.k.*) to the Sumatran race, *P. s. fasciolatus*, and on the strength of this includes the extreme south of the Malay States in its range. He also places an unsexed specimen taken at Telok Muroh in the Dindings, 18 December, 1933 (*Edgar*), in the same race, but in the absence of further material it would seem advisable to regard these birds as strays, and to consider the resident Banded Bay Cuckoo of the Malay Peninsula to be *malayanus*.

Genus *Cacomantis* S. Müller190a. *Cacomantis merulinus threnodes* Cab. and Heine.

Brain-fever Bird.

*Cacomantis threnodes* Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862-63, Heft 1, p. 19: Malacca.*Cacomantis merulinus threnodes*, Chasen 1935, p. 126; Robinson 1927, p. 138.190b. *Cacomantis merulinus querulus* Heine.*Cacomantis querulus* Heine, Journ. f. Orn., 11, 1863, p. 352: Lower Bengal, Assam, Sylhet, Burma and China.*Cacomantis merulinus querulus*, Chasen 1935, p. 126; Robinson 1927, p. 138.

Resident, and Winter Visitor.

Fairly widely distributed throughout the Malay Peninsula. It occurs mostly in the lowlands, and in gardens, orchards and scrub jungle. In the south at least it is more plentiful during the winter months and it is probable that the local birds are augmented by visitors in this period. The southern race, *C. m. threnodes*, is resident from Singapore Island northwards to about the latitude of Penang. In north and central Perak it mingles with the northern race, *C. m. querulus*, which occurs from North Perak to beyond the borders of our area.

191. *Cacomantis variolosus sepulcralis* (S. Müll.).

Fantailed Cuckoo.

*Cuculus sepulcralis* S. Müller, Verh. nat. gesch. Nederl., Land-en Volkenk., pt. 6, 1843, p. 177, note: Java and Sumatra.*Cacomantis variolosus sepulcralis*, Chasen 1935, p. 127; Chasen 1939, p. 146.

## Resident.

Relatively uncommon in our area. It occurs only in the lowlands and mostly in coastal districts. It is known on the mainland from a number of scattered localities south to Selangor, and from the islands of Pulau Ubin and Singapore.

Genus *Chalcites* Lesson.

192. *Chalcites maculatus* (Gmel.). Emerald Cuckoo.

*Trogon maculatus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, 1788, p. 404: Ceylon.  
*Chalcites maculatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 127; Chasen 1939, p. 149.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Apparently rare in the Malay States, though rather more plentiful in Peninsular Siam. It is normally found in thick forest. The only records in our area are from Selangor and Malacca; quoted from Chasen (1939: 149); there are no local specimens in the Raffles Museum collection at the present time.

193. *Chalcites xanthorhynchus xanthorhynchus* (Horsf.). Violet Cuckoo.

*Cuculus xanthorhynchus* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 179: Java.  
*Chalcites x. xanthorhynchus*, Chasen 1935, p. 127; Chasen 1939, p. 147.

## Resident.

Occurs fairly widely in and on the borders of lowland forest country down both sides of the peninsula to Johore. It is rather commoner in the north of our area than the south. It is known from Pulau Ubin, Pulau Pisang (*Gibson-Hill*) and Singapore, but not from any of the other coastal islands except for a dubious record from Penang (B.M. cat., coll. Swinhoe).

194. *Chalcites basalis* (Horsf.). Bronze Cuckoo.

*Cuculus basalis* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 179: Java.  
*Chalcites basalis*, Chasen 1945, p. 128; Chasen 1939, p. 151.

## Occasional Visitor.

Known in our area only as a very rare visitor to the southern portion. It breeds in Australia, and arrives in Malaysia during the southern winter.

195. *Chalcites malayanus malayanus* (Raffles). Malay Cuckoo.

*Cuculus malayanus* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 286: Malay Peninsula.  
*Chalcites m. malayanus*, Chasen 1935, p. 128; Chasen 1939, p. 150.

## Resident.\*

At present this bird, which is rare in the Malay Peninsula, is known in our area only from the lowlands from Kedah south

to Selangor, Pahang, the territory of Malacca, and the Batu Pahat district of Johore. Reported victimising *Gerygone fusca* (= *G. sulphurea*, No. 465) at Alor Star, Kedah (Bromley, 1941: 143).

Genus *Surniculus* Lesson

- 196a. *Surniculus lugubris dicruroides* (Hodgs.). Drongo-Cuckoo.

*Pseudornis dicruroides* Hodgson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 8, 1839, p. 136 & pl.: Mountains of Nepal.

*Surniculus lugubris dicruroides*, Chasen 1935, p. 122: Robinson 1927, p. 140.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

During the winter months, from about October to March, the resident representatives of this bird (*vide infra*) are augmented by varying numbers of the northern race, which breeds in Peninsular Siam. The immigrants are said to be common on the coast and islands of the Straits of Malacca; the Raffles Museum collection contains six examples from this area, Langkawi Islands south to the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse.

- 196b. *Surniculus lugubris barussarum* Oberh. Resident Drongo-Cuckoo.

*Surniculus lugubris barussarum* Oberholser, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 60, 1912, No. 7, p. 5: Tana Bata Island, Batu Islands.

*Surniculus lugubris brachyurus*, Chasen 1935, p. 122: Robinson 1927, p. 140.

## Resident.

The Malaysian race, *S. l. barussarum*, of this bird is fairly plentiful in lightly wooded country, and the fringes of forest areas, throughout the lowlands of the Malay states. It also occurs on Penang Island, and in small numbers on Singapore. As already noted, it is replaced in Peninsular Siam by a northern race, *S. l. dicruroides*, which occurs in Malaya as a winter visitor. The line of demarkation between the breeding ranges of the two subspecies is not clearly defined and apparently the birds resident in southern Peninsular Siam, and possibly Perlis and Kedah, are intermediate.

Genus *Eudynamys* Vigors & Horsfield

- 197a. *Eudynamys scolopacea scolopacea* (Linn.). Koel.

*Cuculus scolopaceus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 111: Bengal.

*Eudynamys s. scolopacea*, Chasen 1935, p. 128.

*Eudynamis s. scolopacea*, Robinson 1927, p. 138.

Mus. 20, 1949.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs during the winter months in company with the immigrants of the Malayan race, *E. s. malayana*. Few specimens are known from our area, and it appears to be appreciably less common than the local bird.

197b. *Eudynamys scolopacea malayana* Cab. and Heine.

Malayan Koel.

*Eudynamis malayana* Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862-63, Heft. 1, p. 52: Sunda Islands and Sumatra.

*Eudynamys scolopaceus malayanus*, Chasen 1935, p. 128: Robinson 1927, p. 137.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor. Resident\* in the extreme north.

Widely distributed and fairly common in wooded lowland country throughout the Malay States, from October to March. Especially numerous on the coast and islands of the Straits of Malacca. It has also been recorded from the Langkawi group, Penang, Singapore and Great Redang Island. Resident in much smaller numbers in the extreme north of our area, Perlis, Kedah and Kelantan, favouring very open, lightly wooded country, and particularly trees fringing rivers and streams. Apparently not recorded further south during the summer months. Breeding reported from Pasir Puteh, Kelantan, by Coope (in Robinson, 1927: 138). Appears as *E. honorata* (Linn.) in Robinson's lists (1907: 75; and 1910: 10).

Genus *Rhopodytes* Cabanis & Heine198. *Rhopodytes diardi diardi* (Less.).

Lesser Greenbilled Malkoha.

*Melias diardi* Lesson, Traite d'Orn., livr. 2, 1830, p. 132: Java, error = Sumatra.

*Rhopodytes d. diardi*, Chasen 1935, p. 131.

*Rhopodytes diardi*, Chasen 1939, p. 155.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed in the lowlands throughout our area, occurring in both heavy jungle on the foothills and swampy forests on the coast. It is rather more numerous in the south than in the north and is common in parts of the southern states. It has not been recorded from any of the islands except Singapore, where it is now scarce, but still present (Molesworth, *in litt.*). Breeding reported from Selangor by Ryves (in Chasen, 1939: 155).

199. *Rhopodytes sumatranus sumatranus* (Raffles).  
Rufousbellied Malkoha.  
*Cuculus sumatranus* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 287:  
Hills of Sumatra.  
*Rhopodytes sumatranus*, Chasen 1935, p. 131: Robinson 1928, p. 80.  
Resident.\*

Occurs widely but in small numbers throughout the Malay States, and on the island of Singapore. On the mainland it is almost entirely confined to dense jungle, and has been met with from coastal mangrove swamps to altitudes as high as 4,000 ft. (Gunong Tahan). Breeding reported from north Kedah by Madoc (*in litt.*).

200. *Rhopodytes tristis longicaudatus* (Blyth).  
Large Greenbilled Malkoha.  
*Phanicophæus longicaudatus* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 10,  
1841 (1842), p. 923: Moulmein.  
*Rhopodytes tristis longicaudatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 131: Robinson  
1928, p. 79.  
Resident.\*

Fairly widely distributed in our area from its northern boundary south to Selangor. In the southern part of its range it occurs only in the mountains, and usually at a considerable elevation. It is relatively numerous on both Cameron's Highlands and Fraser's Hill, mostly in open scrubby areas, or among thickets of rotan and bamboos. It has been recorded as low as the Gap, alt. 2,800 ft., below Fraser's Hill (Bromley, *in litt.*). In the north-west of our area it occurs in the lowlands. Common round Alor Star, Kedah, in wooded kampongs in padi land, and recorded in this habitat as far south as Kepala Batas, in Province Wellesley (Bromley, *in litt.*). Also known from Sungei Batu in the Dindings, Perak (Edgar, in Chasen, 1934: 91). Breeding reported from north Kedah by Madoc (*in litt.*).

#### Genus *Rhinortha* Vigors

201. *Rhinortha chlorophaea* (Raffles). Raffles's Malkoha.  
*Cuculus chlorophaeus* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822,  
p. 288: Forests of Sumatra.  
*Rhinortha chlorophaea*, Chasen 1935, p. 132: Robinson 1927, p. 142.  
Resident.\*

Common and widely spread in lowland scrub and jungle, throughout the mainland. It does not normally ascend the mountains to an altitude much above 1,500 ft., but it has been seen in the Semangko Pass at 2,700 ft., (Edgar, *in litt.*). It has also been recorded from the islands of Penang and Singapore (B.M. cat.). Breeding reported from north Kedah by Madoc (*in litt.*).

Genus *Zanclostomus* Swainson

202. *Zanclostomus javanicus pallidus* Robinson & Kloss.  
Redbilled Malkoha.  
*Zanclostomus javanicus pallidus* Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed.  
Malay States Mus., 10, 1921, p. 203: Kedah Peak, Kedah.  
*Zanclostomus javanicus pallidus*, Chasen 1935, p. 130: Robinson  
1928, p. 77.

Resident.

Widely spread in hill jungle throughout the mainland of our area often occurring at altitudes as high as 4,000 or 5,000 ft. Also occurs, though very sparingly, in at least parts of the lowlands; it has been reported from the Dindings, Perak (Abbott, cited in Ridley, 1938: 135; Edgar, *in litt.*), and Sungei Buloh, Ampang, Klang Gates and near Kuala Lumpur, all in Selangor (Molesworth and Edgar, *in litt.*). There are B.M. cat records for Penang (Hume coll.), Klang (*idem*), Malacca (coll. Maingay & Cantor), Pulau Seban, Malacca (coll. Davison), and Singapore (Tweeddale & Gould colls), but no recent reports from any of these areas.

Genus *Rhamphococcyx* Cabanis & Heine

203. *Rhamphococcyx curvirostris erythrognathus* Bp.  
Chestnutbreasted Malkoha.  
*Phenicophæus erythrognathus* "Temm." Bonaparte, Consp. Gen.  
Avium, 1, 1850, p. 98: Sumatra.  
*Phenicophæus curvirostris erythrognathus*, Chasen 1935, p. 133:  
Chasen 1939, p. 157.

Resident.

Common throughout the lowlands on both coasts. It has also been recorded from the islands of Langkawi, Penang and Tioman. It probably also occurs on Singapore, but there is no formal record from this area. On the mainland it is not usually seen at altitudes much above, 1,500 ft., but it has been taken at 3,000 ft., on Bukit Kutu in Selangor.

Genus *Centropus* Illiger

204. *Centropus rectunguis* Strickl. Malaysian Crow-Pheasant.  
*Centropus rectunguis* Strickland, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1846 (1847),  
p. 104: Malacca.  
*Centropus rectunguis*, Chasen 1935, p. 129: Chasen 1939, p. 152.

Resident.

Rare within our area, and known formally only from a few specimens collected in heavy forest country. It has been taken at Pondok Tanjong (*c.n.k.*) and Larut in Perak, Rantau Panjang and Ginting Bidai in Selangor, Kuala Tahan in Pahang (*C.H.*)

and the territory of Malacca (except where marked, records from Chasen, 1939: 152). There is also a dubious record from Penang, possibly a specimen taken in Perak (B.M. cat., coll. Swinhoe). Edgar (*in litt.*) gives single visual records from heavy forest at Parit, Perak, and forest country 21 miles north of Kuala Trengganu.

205a. *Centropus sinensis intermedius* (Hume).

Large Crow-Pheasant.

*Centrocoeryx intermedius* A.O.H. (= Hume), Stray Feathers, 1, 1873, p. 454: Dhoon, Dacca and Thayetmyo (Burma).

*Centropus sinensis intermedius*, Chasen 1935, p. 129: Robinson 1927, p. 134.

205b. *Centropus sinensis eurycercus* Blyth.

*Centropus eurycercus* "Hay", Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 14, pt. 2, 1845, p. 551: Malacca.

*Centropus sinensis eurycercus*, Chasen 1935, p. 129.

*Centropus sinensis bubutus*, Robinson 1927, p. 134.

Resident.\*

Common throughout the Malay States in open country with a vegetation of *lalang* and *melastoma*. The southern race, *C. s. eurycercus*, occurs from Singapore Island northwards to the latitude of Penang. In this region it is replaced by *C. s. intermedius*, which occurs in Peninsular Siam and northwards into south-east Asia. Breeding reported from lower Perak by Edgar and Kedah by Madoc (both in Madoc, 1947: 54).

206. *Centropus bengalensis javanensis* (Dum.).

Lesser Crow-Pheasant.

*Cuculus javanensis* Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat., ed Levrault, 11, 1818, p. 144: Java.

*Centropus bengalensis javanicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 130: Robinson 1927, p. 135.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed and very common in broad, open *lalang* country throughout the lowlands of the Malay States. It also occurs on the islands of Penang, and Singapore, where it is plentiful. Breeding reported from Perak by Edgar (1933: 136), Kuantan, Pahang, by Madoc (1947: 54), and Singapore Island by Spittle (MS note).

Family TYTONIDAE,

Genus *Tyto* Billberg

207. *Tyto alba javanica* (Gmel.).

Barn Owl.

*Strix javanica* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, p. 295: Java.

*Tyto alba javanica*, Chasen 1935, p. 91: Chasen 1939, p. 65.

## Occasional Vagrant.

Known in our area only from a specimen taken near Kuala Kangsar, Perak (Kelham, 1881: 369), and two from Singapore Island, 1889 (*c.n.k.*) and January, 1931 (*purchased skin*). The last of these should, perhaps, be regarded as of doubtful provenance. Hume (1879: 45) lists *Strix javanica*, citing Malacca, Salvadori (1874: 22), as his authority for doing so, but Salvadori actually writes "..... Malacca?; Sumatra?; Borneo?"

Genus *Phodilus* G. St. Hilaire

208. *Phodilus badius badius* (Horsf.). Bay Owl.

*Strix badia* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 139: Java.

*Phodilus b. badius*, Chasen 1935, p. 91: Robinson 1928, p. 34.

## Resident.

Occurs fairly widely, usually in dense mountain jungle, as far south as Negri Sembilan, Malacca Territory and Pahang. Specimens have also been recorded from the islands of Penang and Singapore (Robinson, 1928: 34; not B.M. cat.). The only local examples which I have examined were from north Kedah (*c.n.k.*), Sitiawan, Perak (*Edgar*), and the vicinity of Kuala Lumpur (*Seimund*). *Edgar's* specimen from Perak was taken in more open Malay country, near to a jungle-covered hill.

## Family STRIGIDAE

Genus *Otus* Pennant

209. *Otus sagittatus* (Cass.). Large Scops Owl.

*Ephialtes sagittatus* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 4, 1848, p. 121: India? = Malacca.

*Otus sagittatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 87: Chasen 1939, p. 59.

## Resident.

Known in our area only from two undated Malacca trade skins, assumed to have come from the neighbourhood of Mount Ophir (B.M. cat., Purchased), and an adult male taken in dense jungle on Bukit Tangg., Negri Sembilan, in January 1914 (*nat. coll.*). Its status is doubtful, but it is accepted provisionally as a resident, in consideration of its apparent scarcity throughout its range. Stuart Baker (1927: 431) refers to two clutches of eggs taken by Kellow in Perak, but on the evidence available it would seem probable that the birds were wrongly identified.

210. *Otus rufescens malayensis* Hach. Reddish Scops Owl.

*Otus rufescens malayensis* Hachisuka, Birds of Phil. Ids, pt. 3, 1934, p. 52: Mount Ophir, Malacca.

*Otus rufescens malayensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 87: Chasen 1939, p. 61.

Resident.

At present known only from single specimens taken in Selangor (Chasen, 1939: 61), the territory of Malacca and Johore (Hachisuka, *supra*: 52), none of which are now in the Raffles Museum collection, an unsexed adult from Jelebu, Negri Sembilan (*nat. coll.*), and a female from Tapah, southern Perak, 1909 (*nat. coll.*). It appears to be an inhabitant of dense lowland and submontane jungle, and relatively scarce.

211. *Otus spilocephalus vulpes* (O.-Grant). Mountain Scops Owl.

*Heteroscoptes vulpes* O.-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 19, 1906, p. 11: Gunong Tahan, Pahang, altitude 5,300 ft.

*Otus spilocephalus vulpes*, Chasen 1935, p. 85.

*Athenoptera spilocephalus vulpes*, Robinson 1928, p. 39.

Resident.

Confined to the higher mountains, where it occurs mostly at altitudes of 4,000 to 5,000 ft. Formally recorded only from Gunong Ijau, Perak (*Boden Klöss*), Gunong Mengkuang Lebar, Selangor (*nat. coll.*), and Gunong Tahan, Pahang (*nat. coll.*).

212. *Otus scops malayanus* (Hay). Lesser Scops Owl.

*Scops Malayanus* Hay, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci., 13, pt. 2, 1847, p. 147: Malacca.

*Otus scops malayanus*, Chasen 1935, p. 85: Robinson 1927, p. 80.

Resident.

Fairly widely spread, mostly in open coastal districts, throughout the whole length of the west side of the Malay Peninsula. It has also been recorded from the majority of the accessible off-lying islands in this area, but it is not yet known from the east coast. Most of the formal records are from the islands of the Straits of Malacca, and dated between October and March. It would therefore appear that the resident birds are augmented by winter visitors from Peninsular Siam, or that they migrate locally within our area. Appears in Robinson's lists (1907: 72; and 1910: 7) as *Scops malayana* (182) and *Scops sunia* (183).

213. *Otus bakkamoena lempiji* (Horsf.). Collared Scops Owl.  
*Strix* (sic) *Lempiji* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821,  
 p. 140: Java.  
*Otus bakkamoena lempiji*, Chasen 1935, p. 86: Robinson 1927, p. 78.  
 Resident.\*

Common in open wooded areas throughout the lowlands of the Malay States, and on the islands of Langkawi, Penang and Singapore. Breeding reported by Robinson (1927: 78), Madoc (1947: 36) *et al.*

Genus *Bubo* Dumeril

214. *Bubo sumatrana sumatrana* (Raffles). Eagle Owl.  
*Strix sumatrana* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 279:  
 Sumatra.  
*Huhua s. sumatrana*, Chasen 1935, p. 84: Chasen 1939, p. 57.  
 Resident.

Probably occurs sparsely in heavy jungle, normally to an altitude of about 2,000 ft., throughout the Malay States. Formal records exist only from Weld's Hill, Perak, August, 1915 (*Moins*), the vicinity of Kuala Lumpur, March, 1905 and April, 1906 (*nat. coll.*) and Singapore Island, July, 1893 (*c.n.k.*) and June, 1925 (*c.n.k.*). Stuart Baker (1927: 419) attributes to this bird twelve eggs sent to him from Perak and Selangor. Appears as *Huhua orientalis* (Horsf.) in Robinson's lists.

215. *Bubo coromandus klossii* Rob. Dusky Horned Owl.  
*Bubo coromandus klossii* Robinson, Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus., 4,  
 1911, p. 246: Gunong Semanggol, North Perak.  
*Bubo coromandus klossii*, Chasen 1935, p. 84: Chasen 1939, p. 56.  
 Occasional Visitor.

Relatively little is known about this bird. It is described from a specimen taken by Seimund in Perak in May, 1910. According to Chasen (1939: 56) only two other examples are known from our area, one from Malacca territory and the other from the Dindings. The Raffles Museum collection contains only one specimen, a mounted example labelled "Malay States": presumably this is one of the two birds cited by Chasen. It certainly occurs in Siam proper, Arakan and Tenasserim. It may be a scarce resident in the Malay Peninsula, but at present there is nothing to show that it is more than an occasional visitor. Breeding, from December to March, has been recorded in Burma.

Genus *Ketupa* Lesson

216. *Ketupa zeylonensis* leschenault (Temm.). Ceylon Fish Owl.

*Strix leschenault* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 4, 1824, pl. 20: Chandanagore, East India (Baker, 1927).

*Bubo zeylonensis leschenault*, Chasen 1935, p. 83.

*Ketupa zeylonensis leschenault*, Chasen 1939, p. 54.

Resident,\* in the north.

Little is known about this bird in our area, and the only records would appear to be derived from two nests found by Madoc in north Kedah, December, 1940. One of the adult birds from one of these is now in the Raffles Museum collection (Madoc, coll. no. 42/40). The other records from the Malay Peninsula are all from the extreme north, extending down to Bandon and Trang.

217. *Ketupa ketupu ketupu* (Horsf.). Fish Owl.

*Strix Ketupa* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 141: Java.

*Bubo k. ketupu*, Chasen 1935, p. 83.

*Ketupa k. ketupu*, Robinson 1927, p. 81.

Resident.\*

Occurs mostly in padi country, but its range also extends up the larger rivers. It is widely distributed throughout the lowlands of the Malay States, and occurs on the majority of the larger off-lying islands wherever the terrain is suitable, except that it does not appear to have been recorded from the Langkawi group. Bromley (1949: 124) describes it as abundant in the neighbourhood of Alor Star, Kedah. Breeding reported from Perak by Edgar, the Selangor coast by Madoc, and Negri Sembilan by Ryves (all quoted in Chasen, 1939: 56).

Genus *Glaucidium* Boie

218. *Glaucidium brodiei brodiei* (Burton). Pygmy Owlet.

*Noctua Brodiei* Burton, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1835 (1836), p. 152: Himalayas = Simla (Stuart Baker, 1927).

*Glaucidium brodiei tubiger*, Chasen 1935, p. 90; Robinson 1928, p. 37.

Resident.

Occurs only in mountain forests, above 2,500 ft. The specimens now in the Raffles Museum collection are from Têlom (alt. 3,500 ft.) on the Perak-Pahang boundary, and the Semangko Pass (alt. 2,500 ft.) on the Selangor-Pahang boundary.

(*Glaucidium radiatum* (Tick.).

Jungle Owlet.

Hume (1879: 46) gives *Glaucidium radiatum* on his tentative list, on the strength of a skin in the museum of the East India Company said to have been taken in Kedah by Dr. Cantor (Horsf. & Moore, 1854: 415). It would seem certain that the locality attributed to the specimen is erroneous.)

Genus *Ninox* Hodgson

- 219a. *Ninox scutulata scutulata* (Raffles). Hawk-Owl.  
*Strix scutulata* Raffles, Trans. Linn., Soc., 13, pt. 2, 22, p. 280:  
 Sumatra.  
*Ninox s. scutulata*, Chasen 1935, p. 87: Chasen 1939, p. 62.
- 219b. *Ninox scutulata burmanica* Hume. Burmese Hawk-Owl.  
*Ninox burmanica* Hume, Stray Feathers, 4, 1876, p. 285: Pegu and  
 Tenasserim.  
*Ninox scutulata burmanica*, Chasen 1935, p. 88: Chasen 1939, p. 62.

## Occasional Visitors.

Little is known of these birds within our area. The Burmese race *N. s. burmanica*, is resident in Siam proper. According to Chasen (1939: 62) both it and the typical race, which breeds in Japan and the adjacent areas of the mainland of Asia, occasionally reach our area during the winter months. The only relevant specimens now in the Raffles Museum collection are 11 examples of *N. s. scutulata* from the Straits of Malacca and the Selangor mountains; Langkawi, December, 1916 (*nat. coll.*), Batang Padang, Perak, February, 1915 (*c.n.k.*), Pulau Jarak, 2 specimens December, 1912 (*nat. coll.*) and 5 specimens November, 1919 (*nat. coll.*), the Aroa Islands, November, 1906 (*nat. coll.*) and Ginting Bidai, Selangor, October, 1907 (*nat. coll.*).

- 219c. *Ninox scutulata malaccensis* (Eyton). Malayan Hawk-Owl.  
*Athene malaccensis* Eyton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 16, 1845, p. 228:  
 Malacca.  
*Ninox scutulata malaccensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 88: Robinson 1927,  
 p. 83.

## Resident.\*

Fairly common throughout the lowlands of the Malay States, to an altitude of at least 2,000 ft. It also occurs on the islands of Langkawi, Penang and Singapore. Edgar (1933: 129) records breeding from Perak.

Genus *Strix* Linné

220. *Strix selo-puto selo-puto* Horsf. Wood-Owl.  
*Strix Selo-puto* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 140:  
 Java.  
*Strix o. orientalis*, Chasen 1935, p. 88.  
*Bulaca o. orientalis*, Chasen 1939, p. 62.

## Resident.\*

Apparently relatively scarce in our area, though it is said to be common in parts of Peninsular Siam (Chasen, 1939: 63). Formal records exist from Changlun, Kedah, January, 1941

(*Madoc*), Gunong Semanggol, Perak, May, 1910 (*Seimund*), 31st Mile Batang Berjantai Road, Selangor, August, 1930 (*Seimund*), and Temerloh, Pahang, January, 1911 (*nat. coll.*). Edgar (*in litt.*) reports it as seen on several occasions in the Dindings, Perak. Chasen (*loc. cit.*) also includes the islands of Penang and Singapore in its range, and later (*tom. cit.*: 64) says that he had seen specimens from Malacca. None of the records are B.M. cat. Nevertheless the southern ones (Malacca and Singapore) should probably be regarded as dubious. Breeding reported from north Kedah by Madoc (1947: 34).

221. *Strix leptogrammica maingayi* (Hume).  
Malayan Wood-Owl.

*Syrnium maingayi* Hume, *Stray Feathers*, 6, 1878, p. 27-28: Malacca.  
*Strix leptogrammica maingayi*, Chasen 1935, p. 89.  
*Bulaca leptogrammica maingayi*, Robinson 1928, p. 35.

Resident.

Occurs mostly in dense jungle in submontane and mountainous country. According to Robinson (1928: 36) it is known in our area from the Larut Hills, several mountainous localities in Pahang and Selangor, and Mount Ophir in the territory of Malacca. Formal records exist here from Selangor, Ginting Bidai, May, 1908 (*nat. coll.*) and Kuala Lumpur, December, 1917 and May, 1930 (*c.n.k.*); and Pahang, Kuala Tahan, November, 1921 (*Chasen*) and Gunong Tahan, August, 1921 (*J.H.C.*). Robinson (1910: 7) says that he had taken it at Kuala Tembeling, Pahang.

(*Strix leptogrammica newarensis* (Hodgs.). Himalayan Wood-Owl.

Sharpe (1887: 434) identifies a female owl sent to him from the Larut Hills, Perak, as *Syrnium newarensis*, noting that the specimen was rather small. Robinson (1910: 7) refers to two birds from Perak: I cannot trace the second which is not in Kelham (1881-2) or Butler (1899). He accepts the record for his list, but in the foot-note says that the specimens should probably be referred to *S. maingayi*. This has been done here, and Sharpe's diagnosis is assumed to be erroneous.)

Genus *Asio* Brisson

222. *Asio flammeus flammeus* (Pont.). Shorteared Owl.

*Strix flammea* Pontoppidan, *Danske Atlas*, 1, 1763, p. 617, pl. 25: Sweden.

*Asio f. flammeus*, Chasen 1935, p. 83: Chasen 1939, p. 54.

Occasional Vagrant.

Known certainly in our area from only two formal records, both from Singapore Island, January, 1930 (*purchased skin*) and November, 1940 (*Molesworth*).

(Asio otus otus (Linn.).

Longeared Owl.

Robinson (1907: 72) says that a specimen of *Asio otus* was shot by H. N. Ridley in the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, and placed in the Raffles Museum. The skin subsequently disappeared, and was not available to Chasen (1935: 83) for examination. Probably, as he suggests, it was an example of *A. flammeus*, and in the absence of any additional record *A. otus* is not accepted here.)

## Family PODARGIDAE

Genus *Batrachostomus* Gould223. *Batrachostomus auritus* (Gray). Large Frogmouth.

*Podargus auritus* J. E. Gray, in Griffith's ed. Cuv. Anim. Kingd., 7, 1829, p. 114 & pl.: no locality = Sumatra (Hay, 1841).

*Batrachostomus auritus*, Chasen 1935, p. 95: Chasen 1939, p. 107.

Resident.

Essentially an inhabitant of undisturbed jungle, and within our area known only by recent specimens from the lowlands of Selangor (fide Chasen, 1939: 107. There are none in the Raffles Museum Collection), and 19 much older skins in the British Museum Collection said to have been taken at "Malacca" (B.M. cat., coll. Cantor, Maingay *et al.*).

224. *Batrachostomus stellatus* (Gould.). Gould's Frogmouth.

*Podargus stellatus* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1837, p. 43: Malacca.

*Batrachostomus stellatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 96: Chasen 1939, p. 108.

Resident.

Normally restricted to undisturbed lowland jungle. According to Chasen (1939: 108) it is known in our area from the states of Perak, Pahang, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Malacca, in all of which it is rare. The Malacca record is based on old skins in the British Museum Collection (Hume coll., Tweeddale coll., Wallace coll., Pinwill coll.), which also contains a specimen said to have come from Singapore (Gould coll.). The three extant specimens in the Raffles Museum Collection are from Parit, Perak, September, 1911 (*nat. coll.*), Kuala Tahan, Pahang, November, 1921 (*Chasen*), and Gunong Senyum, Pahang, June, 1917 (*nat. coll.*).

225. *Batrachostomus affinis* Blyth. Blyth's Frogmouth.

*Batrachostomus affinis* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc., Bengal, 16. pt. 12, 1847, p. 1180: Malaya.

*Batrachostomus affinis*, Chasen 1935, p. 96: Chasen 1939, p. 109.

Resident.

Known in our area from several scattered records of varying validity, from Perak south to Malacca and Pahang. Chasen (1939: 110-111) refers to specimens from Parit on the Perak

River and Selangor. Dr. Abbott collected an example on the Rompin River, south Pahang, in June, 1902 (Riley, 1938: 153). The British Museum catalogue lists nine skins labelled "Malacca" (Hume coll., J. Harvey, purchased, Tweeddale coll.), the provenance of at least some of which is doubtful. Finally Stuart Baker (1927: 381) mentions two nests found by Kellow at Simpang, Perak, but this record again is open to suspicion. The only specimen now in the Raffles Museum Collection is from the Rhio Archipelago.

## Family CAPRIMULGIDAE

Genus *Eurostopodus* Gould226. *Eurostopodus temminckii* (Gould). Greateared Nightjar.

*Lyncornis Temminckii* Gould, Icones Av., pt. 2, 1838, pl. (16) & text: Borneo.

*Lyncornis temminckii*, Chasen 1935, p. 111; Robinson 1927, p. 119.

Resident.\*

Common and widely spread in open country adjacent to forest land from northern Perak to the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It occurs equally on the islands of Penang and Singapore. Edgar (*in litt.*) reports it as seen regularly in the Semangko Pass, and noted at a good height in the Larut Hills. Breeding reported from Perak and Negri Sembilan (Edgar, Ryves, Madoc, quoted in Chasen, 1939: 104).

227. *Eurostopodus macrotis cerviniceps* (Gould).

Giant Nightjar.

*Lyncornis cerviniceps* Gould, Icon. Av., pt. 2, 1838, pl. 14: China, error = Trang, Peninsular Siam (Robinson & Kloss, 1922).

*Lyncornis c. cerviniceps*, Chasen 1935, p. 110; Chasen 1939, p. 104.

Resident, in the extreme north.

Bromley (1949: 125) reports this bird as fairly common in northern Kedah; often observed at the Bukit Pinang Reservoir, along the road to Siam, and sometimes even over the aerodrome at Alor Star. It would appear to be resident and common in the northern parts of Peninsular Siam as far south as Trang (*see* Riley, 1938: 156). Patani is not covered adequately by recent records, and it probably extends through this state to Kedah, the southern limit of its normal range. The only specimen known from our area is one formerly in the Selangor Museum, without detailed data, which was said to have come from Penang Island (Chasen, 1939: 104).

Genus *Caprimulgus* Linné

228. *Caprimulgus indicus jotaka* Temm. & Schleg.      Migratory Nightjar.

*Caprimulgus jotaka* Temminck & Schlegel, in Siebold's Fauna Japon. Aves, 1847, p. 37, pls. 12 & 13: Japan.

*Caprimulgus indicus jotaka*, Chasen 1935, p. 112: Robinson 1927, p. 118.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Probably occurs, like the majority of the immigrants, in small numbers over and adjacent to the Straits of Malacca, and less frequently in the mountains of the mainland range, during the winter months. The Raffles Museum possesses specimens from the majority of the islands visited by collectors from the Langkawi group south to the Aroas, two from coastal districts in Perlis and Perak, and one from the Semangko Pass. The British Museum catalogue lists its inevitable Penang (no data) and Malacca (coll. Cantor). Horsfield & Moore (1854: 113) list a specimen of *C. indicus* Lath. from Malacca, which presumably is this bird.

229. *Caprimulgus macrurus bimaculatus* Peale.      Longtailed Nightjar.

*Caprimulgus bimaculatus* Peale, U.S. Exploring Expedn., 8, 1848, p. 170: Singapore Island.

*Caprimulgus macrurus bimaculatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 112: Robinson 1927, p. 116, pl. 9.

Resident.\*

Common and widely distributed in open country from southern Kedah and Kelantan south to Singapore. It is not at present known from any of the off-lying islands except Penang and Singapore. Breeding reported from lower Perak by Edgar (1933: 133), and the Malay States without localities by Robinson (1927: 118) and Madoc (1947: 47).

## Family APODIDAE

Genus *Collocalia* G. R. Gray

230. *Collocalia gigas* Hart. & Butl.      Giant Swiftlet.

*Collocalia gigas* Hartert and Butler, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 11, 1901, p. 65: Semangko Pass, Selangor.

*Collocalia gigas*, Chasen 1935, p. 116: Robinson 1928, p. 65.

Resident.

Known in the Malay Peninsula only from the type specimen, which was collected by A. L. Butler on the Semangko Pass, altitude 2,700 ft., in 1900. Apparently only three other examples

(Java and Sumatra) of this bird have been taken, and though the evidence is meagre it is here assumed to be resident in mountain country in the three areas.

231. *Collocalia lowi robinsoni* Stres.      Robinson's Swiftlet.

*Collocalia lowi robinsoni* Stresemann, Bull. Raffles Mus., 6, 1931, pp. 83 & 98: Belitung Island, south-west of Terutau Island, Straits of Malacca.

*Collocalia lowi robinsoni*, Chasen 1935, p. 115.

*Collocalia innominata*, Robinson 1927, p. 128.

Resident.\*

Nests in varying numbers on many of the small islands off the east coast of Malaya from the Redang Islands south to the stacks of the Pulau Tinggi group, off Johore (Gibson-Hill, 1948: 195). It also breeds on islands off the west coast of Peninsular Siam as far south as Pulau Belitung, south west of Terutau, and it may, therefore, be present in the Langkawi group. A specimen from Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan, formerly attributed to this species (Robinson, 1927: 128) is undoubtedly *C. innominata* Hume.

232. *Collocalia* (? *fuciphaga*) *innominata* Hume.

Hume's Swiftlet.

*Collocalia innominata* Hume, Stray Feathers, 1, 1873, p. 294: South Andaman Islands.

*Collocalia* (? *fuciphaga*) *innominata*, Chasen 1935, p. 115.

*Collocalia innominata*, Robinson 1927, p. 128.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Known in our area mostly from specimens taken in the mountains of the mainland range, at altitudes of 2,500 to 4,800 ft. (Larut Hills, Kledang Hill, Semangko Pass and Gunong Mengkuang Lebar). The Raffles Museum Collection also contains single examples from Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan, and the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse in the Straits of Malacca. All the dated specimens were taken between November and March.

233a. *Collocalia francica germani* Oust.

Northern Greyrumped Swiftlet.

*Collocalia germani* Oustalet, Bull. Soc., Philom. Paris (7), 2, 1878, p. 1: Cochinchina.

*Collocalia francica germani*, Chasen 1935, p. 114: Chasen 1939, p. 117.

Resident.\*

Locally plentiful on parts of the coast and some of the coastal islands in Peninsular Siam down to Pulau Belitung, between Terutau and Langkawi. Cairns (*in litt.*) reports breeding in a godown on Penang Island, first noticed in June, 1947. This would appear to represent the southern limit of its normal range.

unless the unidentified swiftlet reported by E. F. Allen (1948: 83) as breeding off the Perak coast is this bird. Only two other specimens are known from our area, Tanjong Karang, near Kuala Selangor, January, 1908 (*nat. coll.*), and Horsburgh Lighthouse, Singapore Straits, October, 1921 (*de Fontaine*), both of which were probably strays.

233b. *Collocalia francica amechana* Oberh.<sup>1</sup>

Grey-rumped Swiftlet.

*Collocalia francica amechana* Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 42, 1912, p. 13: Jimaja Island, Anamba Islands.

*Collocalia francica amechana*, Chasen 1935, p. 114: Chasen 1939, p. 119.

Resident.\*

Breeds in sea caves on the Pulau Tenggol group, off Dungun, Pulau Batu Gajah, off Mersing, and several islands in the Tioman and Pulau Tinggi groups (Gibson-Hill, 1948: 198). There are also small colonies in an office building in Robinson Road, Singapore; and in the Federal Survey Office, Kuala Lumpur (Stubbs, quoted in Gibson-Hill, 1948: 199, footnote).

234. *Collocalia vestita vestita* (Less.). Brown-rumped Swiftlet.

*Salangana vestita* Lesson, Echo du Monde Savant, 10, 1843, p. 134: Sumatra.

*Collocalia v. vestita*, Chasen 1935, p. 115: Chasen 1939, p. 119.

Resident.\*

Known in our area only from Tioman, where it is breeding in the neighbourhood of Juara Bay, and the adjacent coast of Johore. These birds are doubtfully distinct from No. 233b above and possibly should be merged with it.

235. *Collocalia esculenta cyanoptila* Oberh.

Whitebellied Swiftlet.

*Collocalia linchi cyanoptila* Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 58, 1906, pp. 182 & 205: Bunguran Island, North Natuna Islands.

*Collocalia esculenta cyanoptila*, Chasen 1935, p. 116.

*Collocalia linchi cyanoptila*, Robinson 1928, p. 66.

Resident.\*

Widely spread, and locally common, particularly in mountain country, throughout the Malay States. Also occurs on Singapore Island (Robinson, 1928: 66). Madoc (1947: 51) reports nests from Cameron's Highlands, alt. 5,000 ft., Fraser's Hill, alt. 4,000 ft., Ampang Reservoir near Kuala Lumpur, alt. 400 ft., and the coast near Kuantan, in Pahang.

<sup>1</sup> Here accepted as valid, following Peters (1940: 224). Stresemann (1931: 87) gives the birds from the southern Malay States as *C. f. germani* >< *vestita*, and considers that birds from Singapore Island mostly have a very great similarity with the Javanese *C. f. javensis* Stres. E. F. Allen also reports a small colony of *C. francica* subsp. in a building at Teluk Anson, Perak (March 1949, *in litt.*) but no specimens have yet been submitted for examination. Possibly the colonies in Penang, Teluk Anson, and Kuala Lumpur are really all northern birds.

Genus *Hirund-apus* Hodgson

236. *Hirund-apus caudacutus cochinchinensis* Oust.  
Whitethroated Spinetail Swift.

*Chætura cochinchinensis* Oustalet, Bull. Soc., Philom. Paris (7), 2, 1878, p. 52: Saigon, Cochin-China.

*Chætura caudacuta cochinchinensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 117.

*Hirundapus cochinchinensis*, Robinson 1928, p. 63.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Known in our area only from a few specimens taken in hill country between February and November. Robinson (1928: 63) gives the Larut Hills, Fraser's Hill and the Semangko Pass. The Raffles Museum Collection contains four specimens, three from the Semangko Pass, February, 1908 (*nat. coll.*), and one from Bukit Tangga, Negri Sembilan, January, 1914 (*c.n.k.*).

- 237a. *Hirund-apus gigantea gigantea* (Temm.).  
Spinetail Swift.

*Cypselus giganteus* "V. Hass" Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 61, 1825, pl. 364: Bantam, Java.

*Chætura g. gigantea*, Chasen 1935, p. 117.

*Hirundapus g. gigantea*, Robinson 1947, p. 123.

Resident.

Widely but locally distributed throughout the mainland of our area. It also occurs on Penang Island, and the islands in the vicinity of Singapore. It seems to show at least local movements and may be present in an area in considerable numbers one day, and then disappear completely for several months.

- 237b. *Hirund-apus gigantea indicus* (Hume).  
Indian Spinetail Swift.

*Chætura indica* Hume, Stray Feathers, 1, 1873, p. 471: Travancore.

*Chætura gigantea indica*, Chasen 1935, p. 117: Robinson 1927, p. 118.

Winter Visitor.

Indistinguishable from the typical race (237a) in the field. Probably occurs in our area in small numbers as a winter visitor. Robinson (1907: 74; 1910: 9; and 1927: 118) and Chasen (1935: 117; and 1939: 124) list it, but give no details. The Raffles Museum collection now contains six specimens of this bird taken locally, Kajang, Selangor, October 1913 (*Burn Murdoch*), Simpang, Larut, Perak, 17 December 1911 (*J. M. Gray*) and four from Pulau Pisang, Johore, 8-15 December 1930 (*nat. coll.*). It will be noted that all these were taken after Robinson compiled his two lists, and there must presumably at one time have been additional examples in the F.M.S. Museums' collections.

Genus *Chaetura* Stephens238. *Chaetura leucopygialis* (Blyth).

Grey-rumped Spinetail Swift.

*Acanthylis leucopygialis* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc., Bengal, 18, 1849, p. 809: Penang.*Chaetura leucopygialis*, Chasen 1935, p. 118.*Rhapidura leucopygialis*, Robinson 1927, p. 124.

Resident.

Occurs largely in forest country, usually in the neighbourhood of open water. It is widely but locally distributed throughout the lowlands, and may in parts be met with as high as 4,000 ft., in the hills. It is common on the coast of Penang Island, and also occurs, though in much smaller numbers, on Singapore.

Genus *Apus* Scopoli239a. *Apus pacificus pacificus* (Lath.).

Immigrant Swift.

*Hirundo pacifica* Latham, Index Orn. Suppl. 1, 1801, p. 58: New South Wales.*Micropus p. pacificus*, Chasen 1935, p. 118: Robinson 1927, p. 124.239b. *Apus pacificus cooki* (Har.).*Cypselus pacificus cooki* Harington, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 31, 1913, p. 57: Goteck Caves, northern Shan States.*Micropus pacificus cooki*, Chasen 1935, p. 119: Robinson 1927, p. 125.

Passage Migrants and Winter Visitors.

This species occurs widely on the west side of the Peninsula, and probably in the central mountains, from October to February or March. It is usually met with in small numbers, but large flocks are sometimes seen, especially during migration (*see* Edgar, 1947: 8). It is generally noted during or after heavy rain, and flying very high. Hill records include Kedah Peak, the Semangko Pass and Bukit Tangga, in Negri Sembilan (Robinson, 1927: 125), and Cameron's Highlands, alt. 3,700-4,000 (Edgar, *in litt.*).

Young (1941: 155) says that it is almost entirely a bird of passage in Kelantan, on the east coast, and gives a much wider range of dates: "Autumn arrivals appear about mid-July and then in increasing numbers throughout August; no more are seen after about the third week in October. The return passage commences during the first half of February and continues until about the first week in June, being most marked in April and May, when large numbers can be seen migrating northwards on a broad front along the Kelantan valley. Stragglers are occasionally to be seen in June and early July, possibly non-breeding birds". Edgar (*in litt.*) also reports it from Kelantan in October.

Both the races given above reach our area. *A. p. pacificus* breeds in eastern Asia, and winters south to Australia. *A. p. cooki* is said to breed in the Shan States, southern China (Kwangsi province) and northern Siam (Peters, 1940: 249); it has not yet been recorded from the countries south of the Malay Peninsula. Field identifications cannot be assigned subspecifically. Unfortunately the Raffles Museum contains only six local specimens, three *cooki* from the Semangko Pass, February, 1908 (*nat. coll.*), and three *pacificus* from Kuala Lumpur, November, 1907 (*nat. coll.*). Robinson's account (*loc. cit.*) of the missing specimens from Kedah Peak and Bukit Tangga suggest that they may have been *cooki*. On this is it was assumed that *cooki* keeps to the hills, and that the lowland birds are usually *pacificus*, until examples collected by Edgar from an immense flock seen over the Dindings were identified by Chasen as *cooki* (Edgar, *loc. cit.* & *in litt.*). Obviously the formal evidence is not sufficient to assess the local distribution, or the relative frequency, of the two races with certainty. Merely as a conjecture one would suggest that the main mass of *pacificus* probably moves down the east side of the Peninsula, on its way further south, with a few individuals straying west over the lower passes, while *cooki* comes as a winter visitor to the west side of our area, up to and including the central mountains.

240. *Apus affinis subfurcatus* (Blyth). House-Swift.

*Cypselus subfurcatus* Blyth, *Asiat. Soc.*, Bengal, 18, pt. 2, 1849, p. 807: Penang.

*Micropus affinis subfurcatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 119: Robinson 1927, p. 125.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed, and in parts very common, throughout the lowlands. Berwick (1947: 38) reports breeding as high as 5,000 ft., at Cameron's Highlands. It is also plentiful on Penang, Singapore and the smaller islands in the Malacca Straits, and at least present on several of the islands off the east coast of the Peninsula. A small colony was found breeding in a cave on Pulau Batu Gajah, near Mersing, in July, 1948 (Gibson-Hill). Numerous records of nesting at town sites, Robinson (1927: 126) *et al.*

Genus *Cypsiurus* Lesson

241. *Cypsiurus parvus infumatus* (Sclat.). Palm Swift.

*Cypselus infumatus* Selater, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1865, p. 602: Banjarmasin, Borneo.

*Cypsiurus batasiensis infumatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 118.

*Tachornis batasiensis infumatus*, Robinson 1927, p. 126.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed, and in parts plentiful, through the lowlands of the Peninsula. It may range up the hills and has been

taken at altitudes as high as 4,000 ft. In the lowlands it is especially associated with the larger species of palms, and is particularly common in the northern states where the Lontar Palm, *Borassus flabellifera* Linn., is plentiful. It also occurs on several of the west coast islands and Singapore. Breeding reported by Robinson (1927: 127) *et al.*

## Family HEMIPROCNIIDAE

Genus *Hemiprocne* Nitzsch242. *Hemiprocne longipennis harterti* Stres.

Crested Tree-Swift.

*Hemiprocne longipennis harterti* Stresemann, Nov. Zool., 20, 1913, p. 339: Deli, North-East Sumatra.

*Hemiprocne longipennis harterti*, Chasen 1935, p. 113: Robinson 1928, p. 67.

Resident.\*

Common throughout the mainland of our area to an altitude of about 3,000 ft., and on the islands of Penang and Singapore. It is seldom seen in treeless country, but with this exception has a wide range of habitats. It may be met with in coastal mangroves, forest land, rubber estates, fairly open country and even residential areas (Penang, Seremban and Singapore). Edgar (*in litt.*) records it from as high as 4,000 ft., at Fraser's Hill. Breeding reported from Negri Sembilan by Ryves (*in* Chasen, 1939: 126); a short note without localities is given by Madoc (1947: 50).

243. *Hemiprocne comata comata* (Temm.).

Whitewiskered Tree-Swift.

*Cypselus comatus* Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 45, 1824, pl. 268: Sumatra.

*Hemiprocne c. comata*, Chasen 1935, p. 113: Chasen 1939, p. 126.

Resident.\*

Fairly common in or near forest country throughout the lowlands of the mainland and on many of the off-lying islands, but definitely less numerous than the preceding species, and more limited in habitat. It is also relatively scarce in hilly country, and rare above 2,500 ft. Breeding reported from Perak by Kellow (*in* Stuart Baker, 1927: 357; quoted in Chasen, 1939: 127), and Selangor by Madoc (1947: 50).

## Family TROGONIDAE

The trogons are normally confined to thick or fairly dense jungle, and there is accordingly a paucity of local records.

Genus *Harpactes* Swainson

244. *Harpactes kasumba kasumba* (Raffles). Rednaped Trogon.

*Trogon Kasumba* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 282:  
Bencoolen, Sumatra.

*Harpactes k. kasumba*, Chasen 1935, p. 119.

*Pyrotrogon k. kasumba*, Chasen 1939, p. 130.

Resident.

Widely distributed in thick lowland jungle throughout the mainland. It is nowhere common, but it would seem to be more plentiful in the south than in the north. It has also been taken on both Pulau Ubin and Singapore Island, but it is doubtful if it still exists on the latter (see Chasen, 1923: 99 & 109).

245. *Harpactes diardii sumatranus* Blas. Diard's Trogon.

*Harpactes diardi sumatranus* Blasius, Mitt. Geogr. Ges. Lubeck, (2),  
1896, Heft. 10-11, p. 95: Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

*Harpactes diardii sumatranus*, Chasen 1935, p. 119.

*Pyrotrogon diardii sumatranus*, Robinson 1928, p. 72.

Resident.\*

Occurs mostly in heavy lowland jungle, but it may occasionally be met with in the hills as high as 3,000 ft. It is apparently distributed fairly widely throughout the mainland of our area, but it is nowhere common. It also occurs on Pulau Ubin, and has been dubiously recorded from Singapore Island (B.M. cat., Hume & Gould coll.). Breeding reported from southern Perak by Edgar (Chasen, 1939: 130). Appears as *Pyrotrogon neglectus* in Robinson's lists (1907: 74; and 1910: 10).

246. *Harpactes orrhopæus orrhopæus* (Cab. and Heine). Cinnamonrumped Trogon.

*Pyrotrogon orrhopæus* Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1863,  
Heft 1, p. 156: Malacca.

*Harpactes o. orrhopæus*, Chasen 1935, p. 121.

*Pyrotrogon o. orrhopæus*, Chasen 1939, p. 132.

Resident.

Apparently confined to thick jungle in the lowlands. It is rare in the Malay Peninsula, and is known only from a number of scattered localities from the vicinity of Taiping south to the territory of Malacca. The relatively recent formal records are near Taiping, 1907 (*nat. coll.*), Krau River, western Pahang, November 1913 (*nat. coll.*), and Gunong Senyum, Pahang, June 1917 (*c.n.k.*). Molesworth (*in litt.*) gives a visual record for Kuala Tembeling, Pahang, 9 September, 1941. Davison's collectors obtained specimens at Klang in Selangor, and from the territory of Malacca (B.M. cat., Hume coll.). It is said

also to have been taken in the neighbourhood of Singapore, but there are no recent, reliable records from the island or from Johore.

247. *Harpactes duvaucelii* (Temm.). Redrumped Trogon.

*Trogon duvaucelii* Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 49, 1824, pl. 291: Sumatra.

*Harpactes duvaucelii*, Chasen 1935, p. 120.

*Pyrotrogon duvauceli*, Robinson 1927, p. 129.

Resident.\*

Normally confined to thick evergreen jungle. It is fairly common in suitable areas throughout the lowlands of our area, and on the hills to an altitude of about 3,500 ft. Eggs said to have been obtained near Taiping, Perak, by Kellow (Stuart Baker, 1934: 450).

248. *Harpactes oreskios uniformis* (Rob.).

Orangebreasted Trogon.

*Pyrotrogon oreskios uniformis* Robinson, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., 7, 1917, p. 149: Trang, Peninsular Siam, and Kedah Peak.

*Harpactes oreskios uniformis*, Chasen 1935, p. 121.

*Pyrotrogon oreskios uniformis*, Robinson 1928, p. 70.

Resident.\*

Occurs in our area only in damp, evergreen jungle at altitudes of between 2,000 and 4,000 ft. It is fairly widely distributed, and is found in most suitable localities on the mainland from Kedah Peak south to Gunong Angsi in Negri Sembilan, except that it appears to be absent from the Larut Hills. It has also been taken on the Langkawi Islands, March 1909 (*nat. coll.*). Breeding reported from Kedah (Madoc, 1947: 52).

249. *Harpactes erythrocephalus chaseni* Riley.

Redheaded Trogon.

*Harpactes erythrocephalus chaseni* Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 47, 1934, p. 115: Semangko Pass, Selangor-Pahang boundary.

*Harpactes erythrocephalus chaseni*, Chasen 1935, p. 120.

*Pyrotrogon e. erythrocephalus*, Robinson 1928, p. 73.

Resident.

Apparently strictly confined to mountain country at altitudes above 3,000 ft. It is very local in its distribution, but where met with is usually found to be fairly common. It is said to occur in the Larut Hills, and the main peninsular range from Gunong Korbu south to Ulu Langat in Selangor (Robinson, 1928: 73). The Raffles Museum collection contains specimens from Jor, Batang Padang, Perak, February 1915 (*nat. coll.*), August 1927 (*c.n.k.*) and June 1923 (*Chasen*), Têlom, November 1908 (*Robinson & Kloss*), Lubok Tamang, Lipis, June 1923 (*Chasen*), Semangko Pass, November 1900 (*Butler*), Gunong

Ulu Kali, February 1906 (*nat. coll.*) and Gunong Mengkuang Lebar, March 1907 (*nat. coll.*). Molesworth (*in litt.*) reports it as seen fairly often at Tanah Rata, Cameron's Highlands, in November-December 1941.

## Family ALCEDINIDAE

Genus *Alcedo* Linné.250. *Alcedo atthis bengalensis* Gmel.

Indian Common Kingfisher.

*Alcedo bengalensis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, p. 450: Bengal.  
*Alcedo atthis bengalensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 99: Robinson 1927, p. 93.

Resident.\*

Occurs widely in the vicinity of water in open country throughout the lowlands of our area, and to a much lesser extent in heavily wooded districts. The resident birds would seem to be augmented by winter visitors, and it is appreciably more plentiful in Malaya from October to March, particularly in mangrove areas on the coast. During this period it occurs on the small islands in the Straits of Malacca, from which it appears to be absent at other times. Breeding reported by Robinson (1927: 93), Edgar (1933: 130), Ryves (in Chasen, 1939: 80) *et al.*

251. *Alcedo meninting verrauxii* De La Berge.

Deepblue Kingfisher.

*Alcedo Verrauxii* De La Berge, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), 3, 1851,  
 p. 305, pl. 9: Borneo.

*Alcedo meninting verrauxii*, Chasen 1935, p. 100.

*Alcedo m. meninting*, Robinson 1927, p. 95.

Resident.\*

Normally confined to the immediate neighbourhood of water in lowland forest country, or over well-shaded pools and streams adjacent to it. It is widely spread and fairly plentiful in suitable areas throughout the mainland, and has also been recorded from the islands of Penang and Singapore. Breeding reported from Lower Perak by Edgar (in Chasen, 1939: 80).

252. *Alcedo euryzona peninsulae* Laub.

Bluebanded Kingfisher.

*Alcedo euryzona peninsulae* Laubmann, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 22,  
 1941, p. 165: new name for *Alcedo nigricans* Blyth: Malacca.

*Alcedo euryzona nigricans*, Chasen 1935, p. 100.

*Alcedo euryzona*, Robinson 1928, p. 46.

Resident.\*

Occurs largely in heavy submontane forest. It is comparatively scarce in our area. According to Robinson (1928: 47) specimens have been taken in the Larut Hills, the

neighbourhoods of Kuala Lipis and Bentong, at the foot of Gunong Tahan and on hill streams in Negri Sembilan. The only examples now in the Raffles Museum collection are from Trang and Bandor, in Peninsular Siam. Edgar (*in litt.*) gives a visual record from the Sungei Pergau, in Kelantan. Stuart Baker (1927: 260) quotes nests found by Kellow in the foothills near Taiping, Perak.

Genus *Ceyx* Lacépède

253. *Ceyx erithacus erithacus* (Linn.).

Blackbacked Kingfisher.

*Alcedo erithaca* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 115: Bengal.  
*Ceyx e. erithacus*, Chasen 1935, p. 101; Robinson 1928, p. 42.

Resident.\*

Occurs widely but sparsely throughout the lowland and submontane regions, mostly in wooded country where running water is present, to an altitude of about 3,000 ft. It has also been taken on several of the islands, including the Langkawi group, Penang, the Aroa Islands, the One Fathom Bank Light-house and Singapore Island. It is probably resident in the first two localities, but the records from the smaller islands of the Malacca Straits suggest at least local movements. Breeding recorded from southern Perak by Edgar (Chasen, 1939: 81).

254. *Ceyx rufidorsum rufidorsum* Strickland.

Redbacked Kingfisher.

*Ceyx rufidorsa* Strickland, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1846 (1847), p. 99:  
Malacca.

*Ceyx rufidorsus*, Chasen 1935, p. 101; Chasen 1939, p. 81.

Resident.\*

Occurs fairly widely over the lowlands of our area south to Singapore; apparently it is not uncommon in Selangor, but elsewhere it is less plentiful than the preceding species. It is found mostly in heavy jungle and does not normally penetrate so far up the hills. It has not been taken on any of the islands in the Straits of Malacca, and it would therefore seem to be more sedentary. Breeding reported from Klang, Selangor, by Madoc (Chasen, 1939: 82).

Genus *Pelargopsis* Gloger

Robinson (1907: 73; and 1910: 8) also lists 208 *Pelargopsis burmanica* Sharpe and 209 *P. fraseri* Sharpe. *P. fraseri* is a synonym of *P. capensis*, and his record should probably be referred to No. 256 below. *P. capensis burmanica* barely reaches the Isthmus of Kra, and is replaced by *P. c. malaccensis* over at least the greater part of Peninsular Siam; certainly it does not enter our area. *Rhamphalcyon capensis hydrophila* Oberholser

(Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 25: 676), described from 3 specimens from Singapore, Lingga and Bintang Islands is again a synonym of *P. capensis malaccensis* below.

255. *Pelargopsis amauroptera* (Pears.).  
Brownwinged Storkbilled Kingfisher.

*Haleyon Amauropterus* Pearson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 10, pt. 2, 1841, p. 635: Calcutta.  
*Ramphaleyon amauroptera*, Chasen 1935, p. 97: Chasen 1939, p. 76.

Occasional Visitor.

There would appear to be only one formal record for this bird in our area, Pulau Dayang Bunting, Langkawi Islands, December 1916 (Robinson), but it occurs at a number of points along the west coast of Peninsular Siam, and on its off-lying islands. It seems to be fairly plentiful on Terutau, north of the Langkawi group. It is therefore almost certainly at least an occasional visitor to the Langkawis, and may even be breeding there.

256. *Pelargopsis capensis malaccensis* Sharpe.  
Storkbilled Kingfisher.

*Pelargopsis malaccensis* Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1870, p. 67: Malacca.  
*Ramphaleyon capensis malaccensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 98: Chasen 1939, p. 77.

Resident.\*

Occurs largely on the coast, particularly in mangrove swamps, but it also spreads inland over open country where there are suitable areas of water (rice fields, along the courses of the larger rivers, and occasionally streams in forests near stretches of open country). It is plentiful, especially in rice-growing districts, in the northern portion of our area, including Penang Island, and occurs in smaller numbers down to its southern extremity. It would seem to be more numerous in the south at least during the winter months, but it has not been recorded from any of the small islands down the centre of the Straits of Malacca. Breeding recorded from Perak by Edgar (1933: 131), and Kedah by Madoc (1947: 40).

#### Genus *Lacedo* Reichenbach

257. *Lacedo pulchella pulchella* (Horsf.). Banded Kingfisher.

*Dacelo pulchella* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 175: Java.  
*Lacedo p. pulchella*, Chasen 1935, p. 102.  
*Carcineutes p. pulchellus*, Robinson 1928, p. 43.

Resident.

Occurs almost entirely in heavy jungle up to an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 ft. It is common in suitable localities throughout

the mainland of our area, and on the Langkawi Islands. Several clutches believed to have been laid by this species were obtained by Kellow's collectors near Taiping, in Perak (Stuart Baker, 1934: 427), but Kellow himself never saw the birds, and the identification lacks confirmation.

Genus *Halcyon* Swainson

258a. *Halcyon coromanda coromanda* (Lath.).

Ruddy Kingfisher.

*Alcedo coromanda* Latham, Index Orn., 1, 1790, p. 252: Coromandel, India.

*Halcyon c. coromanda*, Chasen 1935, p. 102: Robinson 1927, p. 101.

258b. *Halcyon coromanda minor* (Temm. and Schleg.).

*Alcedo (Halcyon) coromanda minor* Temminck and Schlegel, in Siebold's Fauna Jap., Aves, 1848, p. 76: Pontianak, Borneo (Oberholser, 1915).

*Halcyon coromanda minor*, Chasen 1935, p. 102: Robinson 1927, p. 102.

Resident.

Known in our area almost entirely from coastal districts, mostly among mangrove and casuarina, and the mangrove-flanked stretches of the rivers. The northern race, *H. c. coromanda*, is fairly common in suitable localities on both coasts south to northern Johore. It has been recorded also from the islands of the Langkawi group and Penang. In southern Johore and on Singapore Island and the surrounding islets it is replaced by *H. c. minor*. A Ruddy Kingfisher occurs on Tioman, but its subspecific status is uncertain.

259. *Halcyon smyrnensis fusca* (Bodd.).

Whitebreasted Kingfisher.

*Alcedo fusca* Boddart, Table Planch, enlum. 1783, p. 54: based on Pl. enlum. No. 894: Malabar.

*Halcyon smyrnensis fusca*, Chasen 1935, p. 103: Robinson 1927, p. 96.

Resident.\*

Common in open lowland country throughout the entire length of the mainland and on nearly all the off-lying islands. It is probably the most numerous and conspicuous of the kingfishers in our area. Breeding reported by Edgar (1933: 130) *et al.*

260. *Halcyon pileata* (Bodd.).

Blackcapped Kingfisher.

*Alcedo pileata* Boddart, Table Planch. enlum., 1783, p. 41: based on Pl. enlum. No. 673: China.

*Halcyon pileata*, Chasen 1935, p. 103: Robinson 1927, p. 97.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Largely confined to coastal districts, the larger rivers and padiland. It is widely distributed and fairly common in suitable

localities throughout the mainland and on a number of the off-lying islands, including Penang and Singapore. Edgar (*in litt.*) also reports it from a hill stream, alt. 1,000 ft., in Selangor; the Batang Padang valley, alt. 1,800 ft.; and the Sungei Bertam valley, Cameron's Highlands, alt. 4,000 ft. Riley (1938: 177) states that in the northern part of its range this bird is only a summer resident, but that further south it is said to be resident the year round. Tom Harrisson tells me that it is certainly resident and breeding in the Kelabit country, in Sarawak. Nevertheless the long series of local skins in the Raffles Museum collection were all taken between late September and April, while the series which Riley (*loc. cit.*) quotes from Peninsular Siam run from 9 October to 21 March, with no April-September dates. Edgar (*in litt.*) says that he has only seen it in the winter months, and that in the Dindings it is certainly a migrant: further, in Kelantan he noted the arrival of the birds one October—one week there were none, and the following week there were large numbers. Young (1941: 154) gives the arrival dates in lower Perak as varying only between 11 & 25 October in four years, with the birds departing again about mid-April. It was certainly plentiful in the Langkawi group at the beginning of May 1948 (Gibson-Hill), but this may have been the tail end of the northward movement. For the present it would seem that there is no reliable evidence that it remains in our area through the northern summer.

261. *Halcyon chloris humii* Sharpe. Whitecollared Kingfisher.

*Halcyon humii* Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 17, 1892, pp. 217 & 281, pl. 8: no locality stated = Jeram, Selangor (Oberholser, 1915).

*Halcyon chloris humii*, Chasen 1935, p. 104.  
*Sauropatis chloris humii*, Robinson 1927, p. 99.

Resident.\*

Confined almost exclusively to estuaries, and the seashore and its immediate vicinity. In these localities it is common on all the coasts and islands of our area, except those of the Johore-Pahang Archipelago, where it is present but relatively scarce (Gibson-Hill). Breeding reported by Edgar (1933: 130), Madoc (1947: 39) *et al.*

262. *Halcyon concreta concreta* (Temm.).

Chestnutcollared Kingfisher.

*Dacelo concreta* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 58, 1825, pl. 346: Sumatra.  
*Halcyon c. concreta*, Chasen 1935, p. 104.  
*Caridagrus concretus*, Robinson 1928, p. 45.

Resident.

Occurs widely but sparsely over the whole length of the mainland in lowland or submontane jungle to an altitude of 2,500 to 3,000 ft.

## Family MEROPIDAE

Two of the bee-eaters (Nos. 265 & 266) occurring in our area are known to breed here. At least the commoner of these (*M. v. viridis*) is subject to local movements, and it would appear that the Malayan birds are also augmented by visitors from October to March or April. On the evidence at present available the other two species (Nos. 263 & 264) apparently occur here only during this period, as non-breeding visitors. On the other hand Cairns is of the opinion that all four birds nest on Penang Island. It is possible that they do. The southern limits of the breeding ranges of both *M. l. leschenaulti* and *M. superciliosus philippinus* are not known with certainty, though both undoubtedly nest in Siam proper. Abbott took an immature male of *leschenaulti* (about two-thirds grown) at Prahmon, in Trang, on 30 March (Riley, 1938: 184), showing that this bird is nesting at least fairly close to our area.

A second point deserves comment. Field notes and the specimens taken of the two immigrant species suggest that they arrive here about September or October, and that individuals are present until the end of April. There is little data available on the breeding seasons of the bee-eaters in southern Siam, but it is probable that nesting begins there appreciably earlier than this. In Malaya *M. v. viridis* certainly lays as early as April (see Robinson, 1927: 111), which means tunnelling in March, and *Nyctiornis amicta* as early as February (see Robinson, 1928: 58; and Madoc, 1947: 46). Abbott's immature *M. l. leschenaulti* from Trang again implies laying in February. If January to March covers the beginning of the regular breeding season for all the Siamese bee-eaters, the birds "wintering" in Malaya must be coming from further north where, presumably, the season starts later. This suggests that there is not a southward shift of the populations over their whole range, such as occurs in a number of birds in the Palearctic region, but that those near the southern limit of the breeding range remain to a large extent stationary, while the birds from further north pass over them to regions further south.

Genus *Merops* Linné263. *Merops leschenaulti leschenaulti* Vieill.

Bayheaded Bee-eater.

*Merops leschenaulti* Vieillot, Nouv. Diet. Hist. Nat., 14, 1817, p. 17:  
Java, error = Ceylon.

*Merops l. leschenaulti*, Chasen 1935, p. 109.

*Melittophagus e. erythracephalus*, Robinson 1927, p. 114.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor, in the north.

Fairly common and probably resident in Peninsular Siam (Riley, 1938: 184), breeding at least as far south as Trang.

The local birds are augmented by winter visitors. In this period, from late September to April, it is very plentiful on the Langkawi Islands, and occurs in varying numbers in open country as far south as Penang, and sporadically in Province Wellesley and Perak. Bromley (1949: 125) says that it makes spasmodic visits to the Alor Star district of Kedah. Edgar (*in litt.*) says that it is numerous in Kelantan in September and April, and fairly common during the winter months in south Kedah. He also reports large winter flocks seen at Parit, in northern Perak. Robinson (1927: 115) records large numbers from Parit, September 1911, and visual records from Taiping. Kelham (1881: 377) took specimens at Kuala Kangsar, February 1877: this would seem to be the most southerly authentic record for our area. Appears as *Melittophagus swinhoii* (Hume) in Robinson's lists (1907: 74; 1910: 9).

264. *Merops superciliosus philippinus* Linn.

Brownbreasted Bee-eater.

*Merops philippinus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, errata at end of volume; name for *Merops* 5th sp., p. 183: Philippine Islands.  
*Merops superciliosus javanicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 110: Robinson 1927, p. 112.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Plentiful in open country, especially near the coast, throughout the winter months, from September to April, over the whole length of the Malay States, and on the islands of Langkawi, Penang and Singapore. In suitable areas it may be much more numerous during this season than the resident species. Young (1941: 154) gives the southward passage on the west coast (? P.W. or lower Perak) as running from late August to mid-October, and the northward movement as occurring in March and April. This bird is both a resident and a migrant all over Siam proper (Riley, 1938: 182), but there appear to be no data available to fix the southern limit of its breeding range. I cannot trace any formal records for May-August for the northern Malay States, but it has been suggested that it is nesting in small numbers in Kedah and on Penang Island.

265. *Merops viridis viridis* Linn. Bluethroated Bee-eater.

*Merops viridis* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 117: Java.  
*Merops v. viridis*, Chasen 1935, p. 110: Robinson 1927, p. 111.

Resident.\*

Common and widely distributed in open lowland country throughout the mainland of the Malay States, and on the islands of Penang and Singapore at least. It performs local movements, and the resident birds are augmented by winter visitors, particularly on the east coast. Edgar (*in litt.*) reports it as

disappearing from the Dindings, in Perak, from October to April. Spittle (MS notes) says the birds left the Changi Promontory, Singapore, from November to March. He also records flocks seen in the Selangor hills, alt. 3,000 to 4,000 ft., in September and October. Breeding on Singapore Island reported by Davison, and at Kuala Tembeling, in Pahang, by Robinson (in Robinson, 1927: 112). Spittle (MS notes) records breeding near Changi village, Singapore Island. Edgar (*in litt.*) cites nests up the Galas and Pergau Rivers, in Kelantan.

#### Genus *Nyctiornis* Jardine & Selby

266. *Nyctiornis amicta* (Temm.).      Redbreasted Bee-eater.

*Merops amictus* Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 52, 1824, pl. 310: Bencoolen, Sumatra.

*Nyctiornis amicta*, Chasen 1935, p. 110: Robinson 1928, p. 57.

#### Resident.\*

Common in submontane and mountainous forest country to an altitude of 4,000 to 5,000 ft. throughout the mainland of our area. Also present on Penang Island. Breeding reported from Pahang by Kelsall, and Perak by Kellow (both quoted in Robinson, 1928: 57). A pair were found burrowing at Fraser's Hill, Selangor, alt. 4,000 ft., in February, but no eggs were seen (Molesworth, in Madoc, 1947: 46).

#### Family CORACIIDAE

#### Genus *Coracias* Linné

267. *Coracias benghalensis affinis* McClell.      Burmese Roller.

*Coracias affinis* McClelland (not Horsfield), Proc. Zool. Soc., pt. 7, 1839 (1840), p. 164: Assam.

*Coracias benghalensis affinis*, Chasen 1935, p. 96: Chasen 1939, p. 72.

#### Non-breeding Visitor, to Kelantan.

Breeds in central Siam from March to April (Herbert, 1924: 300); said to be fairly common as a "winter" visitor in Peninsular Siam down to Patani on the east side, and probably as far as Puket (Island) on the west. We have no records for Kedah, but it would seem to be reaching Kelantan in moderate numbers, and even coming south to northern Trengganu (2, Kuala Besut, 21 June 1947, *Gibson-Hill*). Visual records for Kelantan include one for "June" (Chasen, *via* Edgar, *in litt.*) and two for 12-14 August (*Gibson-Hill*), but if Herbert is right these do not imply residence.

Genus *Eurystomus* Vieillot.268a. *Eurystomus orientalis orientalis* (Linn.).

Broadbilled Roller.

*Coracias orientalis* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, p. 159: India Orientali = Java (Stresemann, 1913).*Eurystomus o. orientalis*, Chasen 1935, p. 97: Robinson 1927, p. 91.

Resident.\*

Fairly widely distributed in lowland country, occurring mostly in clearings on the edge of heavy jungle, throughout the whole length of the mainland and on the majority of the adjacent islands. It would seem that the local birds are augmented by winter visitors. *E. orientalis* as a whole is definitely more plentiful from about mid-October to April, but it is not clear how many of the immigrants belong to the Chinese race, No. 268b below. Breeding reported from Perak by Edgar (in Chasen, 1939: 74), and without localities by Madoc (1947: 38).

268b. *Eurystomus orientalis abundus* Ripley.

Chinese Broadbilled Roller.

*Eurystomus orientalis abundus* Ripley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 55, 1942, p. 170: Nanking (China).*Eurystomus orientalis calonyx*<sup>1</sup> Chasen 1935, p. 97: Chasen 1939, p. 74.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs as a winter visitor in the same habitat as the typical race from mid-October to April. The increase in the number of Broadbilled Rollers during this period is marked, and many of the birds are certainly of this race. Edgar (*in litt.*) says that the immigrants are often seen hawking insects in small parties, and that they are much bluer than even breeding residents: the latter, during the summer months at least, are generally encountered singly, except at termite swarms. The colour difference is the field effect that might be expected, but it seems most unlikely that all the winter visitors belong to this race.

## Family UPUPIDAE

Genus *Upupa* Linné269a. *Upupa epops longirostris* Jerd.

Hoopoe.

*Upupa longirostris* Jerdon, Birds India, 1, 1862, p. 393: Burma.*Upupa epops longirostris*, Chasen 1935, p. 109: Robinson 1927, p. 107.

Resident,\* in Kedah &amp; Perlis.

Apparently resident in small numbers in open country in Kedah and Perlis. The only specimens from this area in the

<sup>1</sup>. *Eurystomus calonyx* (sic) Hodgson, in Gray's Zool. Misc., 1844, p. 82, is a *nomen nudum*.

Raffles Museum collection were taken on the Perlis-Siam front (November 1911, *nat. coll.*), but Madoc and Edgar (both *in litt.*) both report breeding at Sungei Patani, in one case under eaves of the Forest Officer's house. This region would seem to constitute the southern limit of the bird's normal range. Stray examples have been taken as far south as Kuala Lumpur (Robinson, 1927: 108) and Pudu Ulu, near Kuala Lumpur (*Seimund*), both in Selangor. It may also be resident in Perak, northern Kelantan, but there are at present no formal records for the east side of the Peninsula south of Patani.

269b. *Upupa epops saturata* Lonn.<sup>2</sup>

*Upupa epops saturata* Lonnberg, Ark. Zool., 5, 1909, No. 9, p. 1. Kjachta, southern Transbaikalia, Mongolia.

*Upupa epops saturata*, Chasen 1935, p. 109: Robinson 1927, p. 108.

Rare Vagrant.

Known in our area only from a single specimen, said to have been taken at Taiping in Perak, no other data. The record is cited by Boden Kloss (1918: 93), and from this source quoted by several later writers including Riley (1938: 189). According to Kloss the specimen was at one time in the F.M.S. Museum collection, but it is not in the present Raffles Museum collection. The identification accordingly lacks confirmation, but it is allowed to stand here provisionally.

## Family BUCEROTIDAE

### Genus *Berenicornis* Bonaparte

270. *Berenicornis comatus* (Raffles). Longcrested Hornbill

*Buceros comatus* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 3. Sumatra.

*Berenicornis comatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 108: Robinson 1928, p. 53.

Resident.

Normally occurs only in the lowlands, but may occasionally reach high altitudes in the central mountain range. It is widespread but very sparingly, distributed on the mainland south to the territory of Malacca. There are no formal records from Johore.

<sup>2</sup> Kozlova (1932: 589), after comparing Transbaikalian and other Mongolian specimens with examples from Europe, says that he is unable to accept this race. It is, however, retained by Peters (1945: 249). If this is not valid, Kloss's specimen is presumably referable to *Upupa c. epops* Linn., unless, as is possible, it is only a slightly aberrant *U. epops longirostris* (No. 269a above).

Genus *Anorrhinus* Reichenbach271. *Anorrhinus galeritus carinatus* (Blyth).

Bushycrested Hornbill.

*Buceros carinatus* Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 14, pt. 1, 1845, p. 187: Malacca.*Anorrhinus galeritus*, Chasen 1935, p. 108; Robinson 1928, p. 55.

Resident.

Occurs most commonly in submontane jungle up to about 2,000 ft., but it has been recorded from dense jungle from the lowlands to as high as 4,000 ft. It is widely spread and fairly plentiful in suitable areas throughout the mainland as far south as the territory of Malacca. There are no formal records from Johore.

Genus *Aceros* J. E. Gray272. *Aceros corrugatus corrugatus* (Temm).

Wrinkled Hornbill.

*Buceros corrugatus* Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 90, 1832, pl. 531: Borneo.*Cranorrhinus c. corrugatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 107; Chasen 1939, p. 94.

Resident.

Relatively scarce in our area, and apparently subject to local movements. The only formal records are from Pahang, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and the territory of Malacca (Main-gay, 1868: 196). According to Robinson (1928: 52) it is largely confined to the coast, and may be met with far out over salt water. Edgar (*in litt.*) says that it appears in small or large flocks in coastal areas in the Dindings fairly regularly each year during the winter months.

273. *Aceros undulatus undulatus* (Shaw).

Malaysian Wreathed Hornbill.

*Buceros undulatus* Shaw, Gen. Zool., 8, pt. 1, 1811, p. 26: Java.*Rhyticeros undulatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 108; Robinson 1928, p. 52.

Resident.

Occurs mostly in dense wooded country, at varying altitudes up to nearly 5,000 ft. It is fairly plentiful on the Langkawi Islands and on the mainland south to Selangor, but it becomes increasingly scarce further south, and has not been recorded from Johore. Edgar (*in litt.*) refer to parties of 3-14 seen daily at the Gap and Fraser's Hill, September-October. There is an old record for Penang (B.M. cat., Cantor coll.), but no recent report of it.

274. *Aceros plicatus subruficollis* (Blyth).  
Blyth's Wreathed Hornbill.

*Buceros subruficollis* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 12, pt. 1, 1843, p. 177: Tenasserim.

*Rhyticeros plicatus subruficollis*, Chasen 1935, p. 107.

*Rhyticeros subruficollis*, Chasen 1939, p. 95.

Resident.

Scarce within our area, and known only from the coast of Selangor (Chasen, 1939: 95).

#### Genus *Anthracoceros* Reichenbach

275. *Anthracoceros malayanus* (Raffles). Black Hornbill.

*Buceros malayanus* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 292: Malacca.

*Anthracoceros malayanus*, Chasen 1935, p. 106; Chasen 1939, p. 92.

Resident.\*

Widely but locally distributed, mostly in lowland jungle, especially in the neighbourhood of the larger rivers throughout the mainland of our area. It is fairly common in Selangor, Johore and parts of Pahang, but less numerous in the north-western states. Madoc (1947: 43) records a nest containing young birds, found in dense jungle in Pahang. Molesworth (*in litt.*) reports seeing family parties at Sungei Buloh, Selangor.

276. *Anthracoceros malabaricus leucogaster* (Blyth).  
Northern Pied Hornbill.

*Buceros leucogaster* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 10, pt. 2, 1841, p. 922: vicinity of Moulmein, Tenasserim.

*Anthracoceros coronatus leucogaster*, Chasen 1935, p. 106.

*Anthracoceros malabaricus leucogaster*, Robinson 1927, p. 105.

Resident.\*

Occurs mostly in coastal districts (but not in mangrove areas), and in the neighbourhood of the larger rivers. It is said to be plentiful in Peninsular Siam, both on the mainland and the off-lying islands, but it extends to only the most northerly portion of our area. It is very common on the Langkawi Islands, and occurs in some numbers on the mainland in Perlis, Kedah, and northern Perak. Bromley (1949: 125) says that it is the commonest of the hornbills present in the Alor Star district of Kedah. Specimens have been taken as far south as the Plus valley, which seems to be the limit of its range (Robinson, 1927: 105). Breeding reported from Kedah (Madoc, 1947: 43).

277. *Anthracoceros coronatus convexus* (Temm.).

Southern Pied Hornbill.

*Buceros convexus* Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 88, 1831, pl. 530: Sumatra, Java and Borneo.*Anthracoceros coronatus convexus*, Chasen 1935, p. 106.*Anthracoceros c. convexus*, Robinson 1927, p. 104.

Resident.\*

Replaces *A. malabaricus leucogaster* (No. 276 above) in the Malay States. The ranges of the two species overlap in Perak, and possibly in Province Wellesley and the southern portion of Patani. *A. coronatus convexus* frequents rivers rather more often than the northern bird, and is not known with certainty from any of the off-lying islands. It is fairly plentiful in suitable localities throughout the greater part of our area, but apparently commoner on the east side of the peninsula than the west; it is particularly numerous round Pekan, in Pahang, and the common hornbill of Trengganu. It is absent from Kedah and Perlis. All the hornbills occurring in our area are assumed to be resident, but this is the only one for which breeding has been recorded in detail; Sitiawan, lower Perak (Edgar, 1933: 132).

Genus *Buceros* Linné278. *Buceros rhinoceros rhinoceros* Linn.

Rhinoceros Hornbill.

*Buceros Rhinoceros* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 104: India, error = Malacca.*Buceros r. rhinoceros*, Chasen 1935, p. 105; Chasen 1939, p. 87.

Resident.\*

Occurs mostly in dense lowland jungle, but may be found in hill country as high as 3,000 to 4,000 ft.; it is common round the Gap and at Fraser's Hill. It would seem to be fairly plentiful in suitable localities from the Larut Hills in Perak south to Selangor in the west and northern Johore in the east. It also occurs, but less frequently, in the south-western states. Madoc (1947: 44) records a male feeding an immured female in Pahang.

279. *Buceros bicornis* Linn.

Great Hornbill.

*Buceros bicornis* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 104: China, i.e. Tonkin.*Dichoceros bicornis*, Chasen 1935, p. 105.*Dichoceros b. bicornis*, Chasen 1939, p. 90.

Resident.

Occurs mostly in wooded lowland country. It is plentiful in Kedah, but it becomes much scarcer further south and is very rare, if present, in the extreme south of the peninsula.

BUCEROTIDAE, CAPITONIDAE

It has been recorded from the Langkawi group and Pangkor Besar, on both of which it is common. Edgar (*in litt.*) reports three birds seen at the Gap, alt. 2,800 ft., September 1947. There are old, dubious records, from Penang and Malacca (B.M. cat., Cantor coll.).

Genus *Rhinoplax* Gloger

280. *Rhinoplax vigil* (Forst.).                      Helmeted Hornbill.

*Buceros vigil* "Pennant" J. R. Forster, Indische Zool., 1781, p. 40: Sumatra.

*Rhinoplax vigil*, Chasen 1935, p. 108; Robinson 1928, p. 49.

Resident.

Occurs mostly in dense jungle where the trees are tall, from the lowlands to a considerable height in the mountains. It is fairly plentiful in suitable areas at least as far south as Malacca. It probably occurs in Johore, and there is a doubtful visual record from the vicinity of Mersing, but no formal records from this state.

Family CAPITONIDAE

Genus *Psilopogon* S. Müller

281. *Psilopogon pyrolophus* S. Müll.                      Fire-tufted Barbet.

*Psilopogon pyrolophus* S. Müller, Tijd. Nat. Gesch. en Phys., 2, 1835, p. 339, pl. 8, fig. 3: Sumatra.

*Psilopogon pyrolophus*, Chasen 1935, p. 140; Robinson 1928, p. 95.

Resident.\*

Known in our area from the Larut Hills and the mainland range from northern Perak to southern Selangor. It is plentiful in thick vegetation at altitudes between 2,000 and 5,000 ft. Breeding recorded from Cameron's Highlands by Edgar (Madoc, 1947: 58).

Genus *Megalaima* G. R. Gray

282. *Megalaima zeylanicus hodgsoni* (Bpt.).                      Lineated Dull Barbet.

*Megalaima hodsoni* (sic) Bonaparte, Consp. Av., 1, 1850, p. 144: Nepal.

*Thereiceryx zeylanicus intermedius*, Chasen 1935, p. 193.

*Thereiceryx lineatus intermedius*, Robinson 1927, p. 148.

Resident.\*

Fairly common in open country in coastal districts in Kedah on the west coast, and as far south as the Kemaman River on the east. Bromley (1949: 126) describes it as almost the commonest barbet round Alor Star. There are, however, few formal records. The Skeat Expedition took specimens in Kedah,

CAPITONIDAE

and Dr. Abbott (Riley, 1938: 199) and Boden Kloss examples in Trengganu. Madoc (1947: 59) records breeding in the neighbourhood of Alor Star, in Kedah.

283. *Megalaima chrysopogon laeta* (Rob. and Kloss).  
Goldwhiskered Barbet.

*Chotorhea chrysopogon* subsp. *laeta* Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., 8, pt. 2, 1918, p. 141: Bukit Tangga, Negri Sembilan.

*Chotorhea chrysopogon laeta*, Chasen 1935, p. 134: Robinson 1928, p. 93.

Resident.\*

Occurs fairly commonly in suitable situations throughout our area. It is usually found in *bêlûkar* scattered with dead trees or in tall jungle, generally in submontane localities, but it may occur at altitudes as high as 2,000 to 3,000 ft., and it has been taken at 5,000 ft. on Gunung Korbu, Perak (Chasen 1934: 91). It is also known from swampy coastal jungles. Molesworth (*in litt.*) says that it is the commonest of the barbets at Sungei Buloh, Selangor. Breeding reported from Perak by Edgar (Chasen, 1939: 160).

284. *Megalaima rafflesii malayensis* (Chas.).  
Many-coloured Barbet.

*Chotorhea rafflesii malayensis* Chasen, Ornith. Monatsber., 43, 1935, p. 147: Pulau Ubin, near Singapore.

*Chotorhea rafflesii malayensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 135: Chasen 1939, p. 162.

Resident.

Occurs widely but locally, usually in old forest, throughout the lowlands of the Malay States, and on the islands of Singapore and Pulau Ubin. It is fairly common in Johore and on Pulau Ubin, but not numerous elsewhere in our area. There is a doubtful record from Penang (B.M. cat., coll. Cantor).

285. *Megalaima mystacophanos mystacophanos* (Temm.).  
Gaudy Barbet.

*Bucco mystacophanos* Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 53, 1824, pl. 315: Sumatra.

*Chotorhea m. mystacophanes*, Chasen 1935, p. 135: Chasen 1939, p. 161.

Resident.\*

Occurs fairly widely in forest country throughout the lowlands of the Malay States, but it is much more plentiful in the north, and scarce in the extreme south. Breeding reported from Perak by Edgar (Chasen, 1939: 161).

286. *Megalaima franklinii minor* (Kloss & Chasen).  
Goldthroated Barbet.

*Cyanops franklinii minor* Kloss and Chasen, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 46, 1926, p. 57: Gunong Ijau, alt. 4,700 feet, Perak.

*Cyanops franklinii minor*, Chasen 1935, p. 137; Robinson 1928, p. 90.

Resident.\*

Occurs only in the higher mountain ranges at altitudes above 3,300 ft. and usually below 5,000 ft. Known from the Larut Hills, Gunong Tahan and the main range from north Perak to southern Selangor. Breeding recorded at Cameron's Highlands (E. F. Allen, 1948: 84).

287. *Megalaima oorti oorti* (S. Müll.). Müller's Barbet.

*Bucco Oorti* S. Müller, Tijds. Nat. Ges. en Phys. 2, 1835, p. 341, pl. 8, fig. 4: Sumatra.

*Cyanops o. oorti*, Chasen 1935, p. 137; Robinson 1928, p. 89.

Resident.\*

Not plentiful in our area, and known only from the hills of the main range from north Perak to southern Selangor, the Larut Hills and Gunong Tahan. It does not occur much below 3,300 ft., nor above 5,000 ft. Breeding recorded near Fraser's Hill by Edgar (Edgar & Allin, 1948: 52).

288. *Megalaima henricii henricii* (Temm.).  
Yellowcrowned Barbet.

*Bucco henricii* Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 88, 1831, pl. 524: Sumatra.

*Cyanops armillaris henricii*, Chasen 1935, p. 136.

*Cyanops henrici*, Chasen 1939, p. 163.

Resident.

Occurs widely but rather locally through the lowlands of the Malay States. It is not known from any of the islands except for an old record from Singapore (B.M. cat., Hume coll.), and a very doubtful one from Penang (B.M. cat., Wallace coll.). On the mainland it occurs mostly in old forests to an altitude of about 2,300 ft. Edgar (*in litt.*) describes it as fairly common in the Dindings, on the Perak coast.

289. *Megalaima australis duvaucelii* (Less.). Little Barbet.

*Bucco duvaucelii* Lesson, Traite d'Ornith., livr. 3, 1830, p. 164: Sumatra.

*Cyanops australis duvaucelii*, Chasen 1935, p. 138.

*Mezobucco d. duvauceli*, Robinson 1927, p. 146.

Resident.

Fairly common in our area, occurring widely but locally throughout the Malay States, mostly in wooded lowland country. Edgar (*in litt.*) records it at 1,500 ft. on the Larut Hills, Perak. It is also present on Singapore Island, where it is scarce.

CAPITONIDAE, INDICATORIDAE

290. *Megalaima haemacephala indica* (Lath.).  
Coppersmith Barbet.

*Bucco indicus* Latham, Index Orn., 1, 1790, p. 205: Calcutta.  
*Xantholæma haemacephala indica*, Chasen 1935, p. 139: 1927, p. 145.

Resident.\*

Occurs fairly commonly in the lowlands, often in gardens, orchards and similar habitats, on both coasts as far south as Negri Sembilan and the territory of Malacca (just north of the town, Edgar, *in litt.*) on the west side, and Trengganu on the east. Very common round Alor Star, Kedah (Bromley, 1949: 126). Kelham (1881: 390) says that he encountered it near Bukit Timah on Singapore Island, but there are no recent records for the southern quarter of the Peninsula. Breeding reported from Alor Star (Madoc, 1947: 58), the Sitiawan district of Perak (Edgar, 1933: 139), and the vicinity of Batu Gajah, Perak (Allin, *in litt.*).

Genus *Calorhamphus* Lesson

291. *Calorhamphus fuliginosus hayii* (J. E. Gray).  
Brown Barbet.

*Bucco hayii* J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc., 1831, p. 33: Molucca, error  
= Malacca.  
*Calorhamphus fuliginosus hayi*, Chasen 1935, p. 134: Robinson 1928:  
p. 88.

Resident.\*

The commonest of the barbets in the Malay Peninsula. It occurs plentifully, but locally, throughout our area from swampy coastal jungles to altitudes of 2,000 to 3,500 ft. It is also known from Penang Island and from Singapore and the islands in its vicinity. Edgar (in Chasen, 1939: 160) reports breeding in the Sitiawan district of Perak.

Family INDICATORIDAE

Genus *Indicator* Stephens

292. *Indicator archipelagus* Temm. Honey-Guide.

*Indicator archipelagus* Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 91, 1832, pl. 542,  
fig. 1: Pontianak, Borneo.  
*Indicator archipelagicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 133: Robinson 1928, p. 97.

Resident.

Very rare in both Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. In our area it is known from only five specimens, a female from Klang, Selangor (B.M. cat., coll. Davison), a female from

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Ginting Bidai on the Selangor-Pahang boundary (Robinson 1928: 97), a trade skin from Malacca (B.M. cat., purchased), and two males from Gunong Tahan (Robinson, *loc. cit.*; one alt. 3,000 ft., *nat. coll.*, still in the Raffles Museum collection).

Family PICIDAE

Genus *Picumnus* Temminck

293. *Picumnus innominata malayorum* Hart.

Speckled Piculet.

*Picumnus innominatus malayorum* Hartert, Vog. Pal. Faun., 2, 1912, p. 937: Gunong Ijau (Larut Hills), Perak.

*Vivia innominata malayorum*, Chasen 1935, p. 152.

*Picumnus innominatus malayorum*, Robinson 1928, p. 115.

Resident.

Apparently scarce. At present it is known only from about a dozen specimens taken in the Larut Hills, on Fraser's Hill, and on the lower slopes of Gunong Tahan. These were found in the crowns of the larger trees in thick jungle (Robinson, 1928: 116). Molesworth (*in litt.*) gives a visual record for Cameron's Highlands. Edgar reports it as seen on quite low trees.

Genus *Sasia* Hodgson

294. *Sasia abnormis abnormis* (Temm.).

Rufous Piculet.

*Picumnus abnormis* Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 62, 1825, pl. 371, fig. 3: Java.

*Sasia a. abnormis*, Chasen 1935, p. 152.

*Sasia abnormis everetti*, Robinson 1928, p. 114.

Resident.\*

Occurs widely, and in parts commonly, in lowland and submontane forest country, particularly among bamboos, throughout the mainland. It may stray up the hills to altitudes as high as 4,000-4,250 ft., but it is relatively scarce at the higher levels. Breeding reported from north Kedah by Ogilvie (in Madoc, 1947: 63).

Genus *Micropternus* Blyth.

295. *Micropternus brachyurus squamigularis* (Sundev.).

Rufous Woodpecker.

*Picus squamigularis* Sundevall, Consp. Av. Picinarum, 1866, p. 89: Malacca.

*Micropternus brachyurus squamigularis*, Chasen 1935, p. 148: Robinson 1927, p. 155.

Resident.\*

Fairly plentiful in open wooded areas and dry secondary jungle in the lowlands throughout the Malay States. It has not

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been recorded from altitudes much above 1,500 ft. Breeding reported from coastal scrub in southern Perak (Edgar, 1933: 139), and Kajang, Selangor (Bromley, *in litt.*).

(*Micropternus brachyurus phaeiceps* Blyth.

Hume, who places *squamigularis* as a synonym of *brachyurus* (1877: 481), refers all his specimens of *Micropternus* from Malaya to the latter except for one bird taken at Klang, Selangor, which he regards as a typical specimen of *M. phaeiceps* Blyth (1880: 112). Robinson (1907: 76, and 1910: 11) also lists *M. phaeiceps*, though he was without an example from the Malay Peninsula. Presumably he was relying on Hume's record. Chasen (1935: 148) makes no reference to it. Riley (1938: 230) says that *phaeiceps* apparently ranges from Tenasserim (except the extreme southern tip) north to the Shan States and eastward to western and northern Siam, without citing any example taken in the Malay Peninsula. Seemingly Hume's record lacks confirmation, and it is accordingly not accepted here.)

Genus *Picus* Linné

296. *Picus viridanus weberi* (Müll). Scalybellied Woodpecker.

*Gecinus weberi* A. Müller, Journ. für Orn., 30, 1882, p. 421: Salanga = Puket.

*Picus viridanus weberi*, Chasen 1935, p. 141: Chasen 1939, p. 171. Resident.

Apparently occurs, mostly in dry, coastal scrub and jungle, on both sides of Peninsular Siam. Known in our area only from Perlis (Chasen, 1939: 171; no local skins in Raffles Museum coll). Not yet recorded from the Langkawi Islands.

297a. *Picus vittatus connectens* (Rob. and Kloss).

Bamboo Green Woodpecker.

*Gecinus vittatus connectens* Robinson and Kloss, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 40, 1919, p. 13: Langkawi Island, Straits of Malacca.

*Picus vittatus connectens*, Chasen 1935, p. 141: Chasen 1939, p. 170.

297b. *Picus vittatus vittatus* (Vieill.).

*Picus vittatus* Vieillot, Nov. Dict. Hist. Nat., 26, 1818, p. 91: no locality, restr. Java (Hartert, 1902): further restr. West Java (Stresemann, 1921).

*Picus v. vittatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 140: Chasen 1939, p. 169.

Resident.\*

Essentially a coastal species. Within our area the typical race is known from Perak south to Singapore Island and Pulau Ubin. It is common among the casuarinas and in the mangrove belt in Selangor, west Johore and both sides of the Johore Straits. Breeding reported from southern Perak (Edgar, 1933: 138) and Selangor (Madoc, 1947: 61). The Langkawi race, *G. v. connectens*, is apparently restricted to the islands of the group, where it is fairly plentiful: breeding not recorded.

298. *Picus canus robinsoni* (O.-Grant).  
Blacknaped Green Woodpecker.  
*Gecinus robinsoni* Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 19, 1906, p. 11:  
Gunong Tahan, alt. 5,300-6,000 feet, Pahang.  
*Picus canus robinsoni*, Chasen 1935, p. 141; Robinson 1928, p. 101.  
Resident.  
Known only from five specimens taken on Gunong Tahan in Pahang. Four of these were collected on the plateau at altitudes between 5,300 and 6,000 ft., and the fifth from the lower slopes at a little over 3,000 ft. (Robinson, 1928: 101; 2 specimens still in R.M. coll., Wray's Camp, 25 October, 1920, *J.B.* and Pahang Luas, 24 April 1922, *c.n.k.*).
299. *Picus flavinucha wrayi* (Sharpe).  
Large Yellownaped Woodpecker.  
*Chrysophlegma wrayi* Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1888, p. 279: Gunong Batu Puteh, alt. 3,400-4,000 feet, Perak.  
*Chrysophlegma flavinucha wrayi*, Chasen 1935, p. 143; Robinson 1928, p. 105.  
Resident.\*  
Known only from the hills of the main range from Gunong Inas in northern Perak south to Gunong Ulu Kali in Selangor, at altitudes of from 3,000 to 5,000 ft. Common at Cameron's Highlands and Fraser's Hill (Molesworth, *in litt.*). Breeding reported from Cameron's Highlands (Cramer, 1941: 138).
300. *Picus puniceus continentis* (Rob. and Kloss).  
Crimsonwinged Woodpecker.  
*Brachylophus puniceus continentis* Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., 10, 1921, p. 204: Tapli, Pakchan Estuary, Renong, Peninsular Siam.  
*Picus puniceus continentis*, Chasen 1935, p. 142; Chasen 1939, p. 172.  
Resident.  
Common in wooded areas, usually evergreen forests, throughout the whole length of the mainland at altitudes up to about 3,000 ft. It also occurs on Singapore Island, where it is plentiful. On the mainland it is rather more numerous in the south than in the north. Appears as *Gecinus observandus* Hart. in Robinson's lists (1907: 76; 1910: 11).
301. *Picus chlorolophus rodgeri* (Hart. & Butler).  
Lesser Yellownaped Woodpecker.  
*Gecinus rodgeri* Hartet & Butler, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 508: Gunong Ijau, alt. 4,000 feet, Perak.  
*Picus chlorolophus rodgeri*, Chasen 1935, p. 141; Robinson 1928, p. 102.  
Resident.\*  
Not common, and known only from the Larut Hills and the mainland range from Perak to south Selangor, at altitudes

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above 3,000 ft. Breeding reported from Cameron's Highlands, alt. over 5,000 ft., by Allin (in Edgar & Allin, 1948: 52).

302. *Picus mentalis humii* (Harg.).

Checkerthroated Woodpecker.

*Chrysophlegma humii* Hargitt, Ibis, 1889, p. 231: Malacca ♂, and Klang, Selangor ♀.

*Chrysophlegma mentale humii*, Chasen 1935, p. 143: Chasen 1939, p. 174.

Resident.\*

Occurs throughout the lowlands and on Singapore Island, to an altitude of about 3,000 ft. Its normal habitat is heavy forest, but it is sometimes found in or near the mangrove zone on the coast. It is fairly common in the south of the peninsula, but less plentiful towards the north. Breeding reported from Perak by Edgar, and Negri Sembilan by Ryves (both quoted in Chasen, 1939: 174).

303. *Picus miniaceus malaccensis* Lath.

Banded Red Woodpecker.

*Picus malaccensis* Latham, Index Orn., 1, 1790, p. 241: Malacca.

*Callolophus miniaceus malaccensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 142: Robinson 1928, p. 104.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed, occurring mostly in thick jungle, and among rubber, throughout the mainland of our area; also present on Singapore Island. On the mainland it is most plentiful in submontane country, but it also occurs in mangrove swamps and is not uncommon on Cameron's Highlands and at Fraser's Hill. Edgar (*in litt.*) reports it from coconut plantations in the Dindings. Bromley (1949: 126) says it is abundant round Alor Star, in Kedah. Breeding recorded from the mangrove belt, southern Perak (Edgar, 1933: 139).

Genus *Dinopium* Rafinesque

304. *Dinopium javanense javanense* (Ljungh).

Goldenbacked Threetoed Woodpecker.

*Picus javanensis* Ljungh, Kon. Vet. Akad. Nya Handl., 18, 1797, p. 134, pl. 6: Batavia, West Java.

*Dinopium j. javanense*, Chasen 1935, p. 148: Robinson 1927, p. 153.

Resident.\*

Occurs largely in cultivated areas. In this habitat it is common throughout the whole length of the Malay States, and on the majority of the important off-lying islands, except the Tioman group. Breeding reported from lower Perak by Edgar (1933: 137).

305. *Dinopium rafflesii peninsulare* (Hesse).  
Olivebacked Threetoed Woodpecker.

*Gauropicoides rafflesii peninsularis* Hesse, Ornith. Monatsber., 19, 1911, p. 192: Malacca.

*Chloropicoides rafflesii peninsularis*, Chasen 1935, p. 144: Robinson 1928, p. 112.

Resident.

Widely distributed in dense, evergreen jungle throughout the whole length of the Malay States. It also occurs on Singapore Island and the islands in its vicinity. On the mainland it is seen mostly in the submontane region, but it ranges to at least 4,000 ft., and specimens are on record from Cameron's Highlands. It is not uncommon at the southern extremity of the Peninsula, but it is distinctly scarce north of the territory of Malacca.

#### Genus *Gecinulus* Blyth

306. *Gecinulus viridis robinsoni* Kloss.  
Paleheaded Woodpecker.

*Gecinulus viridis robinsoni* Kloss, Ibis, 1918, p. 105: Ginting Bidai, Mountains of the Selangor-Pahang boundary.

*Gecinulus grantia robinsoni*, Chasen 1935, p. 144.

*Gecinulus viridis robinsoni*, Robinson 1928, p. 111.

Resident.

Apparently fairly common in high bamboo forest, at suitable altitudes, in the mainland range from northern Perak to southern Selangor. In the southern portions of its range it is found mostly at altitudes of from 2,000 to about 4,500 ft., but in Perak it is known from as low as 500 ft. It has not been found on the Larut Hills or Gunong Tahan.

#### Genus *Meiglyptes* Swainson

307. *Meiglyptes tristis grammithorax* (Malh.).  
Fulvousrumped Woodpecker.

*Phaiopticus grammithorax* Malherbe, Monogr. Pic., 2, 1862, p. 12, pl. 48, figs. 4, 5 and 6: Malay Peninsula and Sunda Islands.

*Meiglyptes tristis grammithorax*, Chasen 1935, p. 147: Chasen 1939, p. 178.

Resident.\*

Common in evergreen forest in the lowlands and submontane regions throughout our area. It also occurs on the islands of Penang and Singapore. On the mainland it may rarely range to

altitudes as high as 2,500 ft. Breeding reported from Negri Sembilan by Ryves (in Chasen, 1939: 179), and north Kedah by Madoc (*in litt.*).

308. *Meiglyptes tukki tukki* (Less.).

Buffnecked Woodpecker.

*Picus tukki* Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 167: Sumatra.

*Meiglyptes t. tukki*, Chasen 1935, p. 147: Chasen 1939, p. 177.

Resident.

Widely distributed, but not plentiful, in wooded lowland areas to an altitude of about 2,000 ft. over the whole length of the mainland and on the islands of Penang and Singapore.

Genus *Mülleripicus* Bonaparte

309. *Mülleripicus pulverulentus pulverulentus* (Temm.).

Great Slaty Woodpecker.

*Picus pulverulentus* Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 66, 1826, pl. 389: Java and Sumatra.

*Mülleripicus p. pulverulentus*, Chasen 1935, p. 151.

*Mülleripicus pulverulentus harterti*, Chasen 1939, p. 184.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed, and locally common, throughout the lowlands of our area. It is usually seen in fairly open and swampy jungle, but it may be met with in tall jungle in the foothills. It is most plentiful in Johore, parts of Negri Sembilan and Selangor, the Dindings district of Perak and western Pahang. It also occurs on the islands of Langkawi, Penang and Singapore. Breeding reported from lower Perak by Edgar (in Chasen, 1939: 185).

Genus *Dryocopus* Boie

310. *Dryocopus javensis javensis* (Horsf.).

Great Black Woodpecker.

*Picus Javensis* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 175: Java.

*Dryocopus j. javensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 151: Chasen 1939, p. 186.

Resident.\*

Occurs widely, but locally and in small numbers, throughout the lowlands of the Malay States, and on the islands of Penang and Singapore. Edgar (*in litt.*) records it from the Dindings, Sungkai, Kuantan and Kuala Pergau (Kelantan); Molesworth (*in litt.*) from Kuala Lipis (Pahang). Breeding reported by Madoc (*in litt.*) at Batang Berjuntai, Selangor.

Genus *Dendrocopos* Koch311. *Dendrocopos canicapillus auritus* (Eyton).

Pygmy Woodpecker.

*Tripsurus auritus* Eyton, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 16, 1845, p. 229: Malacca.*Dryobates hardwickii auritus*, Chasen 1935, p. 145.*Dryobates canicapillus suffusus*, Robinson 1927, p. 151.

Resident.

Widely distributed, but not very plentiful, in secondary jungle or open wooded areas throughout the lowlands of the Malay States. According to Robinson (1927: 151) it is commoner near the sea, where it is frequently found among casuarinas. It also occurs on Singapore Island, but is scarce there.

312. *Dendrocopos moluccensis moluccensis* (Gmel.).

Lesser Pygmy Woodpecker.

*Picus moluccensis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, p. 439 Moluccas, error = Malacca (Oberholser).*Dryobates m. moluccensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 145; Robinson 1927, p. 152.

Resident.\*

Occurs mostly in coastal regions, and is seldom seen far from the sea. It is found, and in parts is plentiful, from the latitude of Penang to the southern limits of our area, including the majority of the off-lying islands. Breeding reported from lower Perak by Edgar (1933: 137), and the Selangor coast by Madoc (1947: 62).

Genus *Hemicircus* Swainson313. *Hemicircus concretus sordidus* (Eyton).

Grey-and-Buff Woodpecker.

*Dendropicus sordidus* Eyton, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 16, 1845, p. 229: Malacca.*Hemicircus concretus sordidus*, Chasen 1935, p. 150; Chasen 1939, p. 182.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed, but not plentiful, in forest country throughout the lowlands of the Malay States. It also occurs on the islands of Singapore and Pulau Ubin, and probably Penang. It is essentially a lowland bird, and is seldom seen in the submontane region. Breeding reported from the Semangko Pass, alt. about 2,800 ft., Selangor-Pahang boundary, by Edgar (in Chasen, 1939: 183).

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Genus *Blythipicus* Bonaparte

314. *Blythipicus pyrrhotis cameroni* Rob.

Bay Woodpecker.

*Blythipicus pyrrhotis cameroni* Robinson, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 48, 1928, p. 57: Gunong Mengkuang Lebar, alt. 4,800 feet, Selangor.

*Blythipicus pyrrhotis cameroni*, Chasen 1935, p. 146: Robinson 1928, p. 108.

Resident.

Confined to thick jungle at altitudes of from 3,500 to 5,000 ft. or higher, and apparently scarce. At present it is known only from Cameron's Highlands, Fraser's Hill and Gunong Mengkuang Lebar, in southern Selangor.

315. *Blythipicus rubiginosus rubiginosus* (Swains.).

Maroon Woodpecker.

*Hemicircus rubiginosus* Swainson, Birds West Africa, 2, 1837, p. 150: West Africa, error = Malacca (Hartlaub, 1844).

*Blythipicus r. rubiginosus*, Chasen 1935, p. 146: Robinson 1928, p. 107.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed and fairly common in heavy jungle throughout the mainland of the Malay States. It may be met with from sea level to well over 5,000 ft., but it is most numerous at about 2,000 ft. There are dubious records from Penang (B.M. cat., Tweeddale coll.) and Singapore (B.M. cat., Lord Ellenborough, & Gould coll.), all of which probably refer to mainland birds. Breeding reported from Perak by Kellow (in Stuart Baker, 1927: 57; quoted in Robinson, 1928: 108).

Genus *Chrysocolaptes* Blyth

316. *Chrysocolaptes validus xanthopygius* Finsch.

Orangebacked Woodpecker.

*Chrysocolaptes xanthopygius* Finsch, Notes Leyden Mus., 26, 1905, p. 34: Upper Mahakam River, West Borneo.

*Chrysocolaptes validus xanthopygius*, Chasen 1935, p. 150: Chasen 1939, p. 180.

Resident.\*

Common and widely distributed in old forest throughout the lowlands of our area. It may also occasionally be met with at altitudes as high as about 3,000 ft. It occurs on both Penang and Singapore Islands, but is definitely rare on the latter. Breeding reported from southern Perak by Edgar (in Chasen, 1939: 181).

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317a. *Chrysocolaptes lucidus guttaeristatus* (Tick.)  
Goldenbacked Fourtoed Woodpecker.

*Picus guttaeristatus* Tickell, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 2, 1833,  
p. 578: Jungles of Borabhum and Dholbhum.

*Chrysocolaptes lucidus guttaeristatus* (sic), Chasen 1935, p. 149:  
Robinson 1927, p. 157.

317b. *Chrysocolaptes lucidus chersonesus* Kloss.

*Chrysocolaptes strictus chersonesus* Kloss, Ibis, 1918, p. 113:  
Singapore and the South coast of Johore; restr. Sikarang, south  
coast of Johore (Robinson, 1919).

*Chrysocolaptes lucidus chersonesus*, Chasen 1935, p. 149: Robinson  
1927, p. 156.

Resident.

The northern race, *C. l. guttaeristatus*, is apparently very plentiful in open woodland on the coasts and islands of Peninsular Siam. Its range on the west side extends south and includes Perlis and the Langkawi Islands. There is then a wide interval from which the species has not been recorded. The southern race, *C. l. chersonesus*, is known within our area only from the type specimens, and a further two taken on Singapore Island (16 and 27 May, 1904, *c.n.k.*, Johore Mus. coll.).

Family EURYLAIMIDAE

Genus *Calyptomena* Raffles

318a. *Calyptomena viridis viridis* Raffl. Green Broadbill.

*Calyptomena viridis* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 295:  
Sumatra.

*Calyptomena v. viridis*, Chasen 1935, p. 153.

*Calyptomena viridis continentis* Robinson 1927, p. 159.

318b. *Calyptomena viridis continentis* Rob. and Kloss.

*Calyptomena viridis continentis* Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Mal.  
States Mus., 11, 1923, p. 54: Chumporn, Peninsular Siam.

*Calyptomena viridis continentis*, Chasen 1935, p. 153: Robinson 1927,  
p. 159.

Resident.

Common locally in secondary and old jungle, to altitudes of about 3,000 ft., throughout the Malay States. The typical race is known from Malacca territory and Johore, and on the island of Singapore. From southern Selangor and Pahang northwards, it is replaced by the northern race, *C. v. continentis*, which also occurs on Penang Island.

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Genus *Psarisomus* Swainson

319. *Psarisomus dalhousiae psittacinus* (S. Müll.).  
Longtailed Broadbill.

*Eurylaimus psittacinus* S. Müller, Tijds. Nat. Ges. Phys., 1835, p. 349,  
pl. 5, fig. 6: West Sumatra.

*Psarisomus dalhousiae psittacinus*, Chasen 1935, p. 154.

*Psarisomus dalhousiae*, Robinson 1928, p. 118.

Resident.

Known in our area only from areas of deep jungle on the Larut Hills, Cameron's Highlands, Gunong Korbu, Fraser's Hill and its vicinity, Gunong Menang Gasing in Selangor, and Gunong Tahan. In the latter neighbourhood it occurs at relatively low levels, but in the main range it has not been met with at altitudes below 2,700 ft., and according to Robinson (1928: 118) it is found to be most plentiful in the region of 4,000 ft.

Genus *Cymbirhynchus* Vigors

320. *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus malaccensis* Salvad.  
Black-and-Red Broadbill.

*Cymbirhynchus malaccensis* Salvadori, Att. R. Accad. Sic. Torino,  
9, 1874, p. 425: Malacca.

*Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus malaccensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 156:  
Robinson 1927, p. 160.

Resident.\*

Common in suitable localities throughout the lowlands of the Malay States to an altitude of about 1,500 ft.; also present on the islands of Penang and Singapore. It shows a preference for the vicinity of streams and non-tidal rivers running in wooded country, but it also occurs freely in light scrub, kampong country and wooded ravines in rubber estates, almost always near water, and in the coastal mangrove fringe. Occasionally, but much more rarely, it is seen on the edge of light scrub and in gardens at some distance from any stream. Breeding reported by Robinson (1927: 160), Edgar (1933: 140) *et al.*

Genus *Serilophus* Swainson

321. *Serilophus lunatus rothschildi* Hart. & Butlr.  
Silverbreasted Broadbill.

*Serilophus rothschildi* Hartert and Butler, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7,  
1898, p. 50: Gunong Ijau, alt. 3,000 feet, Larut Hills, Perak.

*Serilophus lunatus rothschildi*, Chasen 1935, p. 154: Robinson 1928,  
p. 120.

Resident.

Occurs mostly in bamboo forest areas. Known from Temengor, in north Perak, south to the mountains of Selangor.

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In the latter area it is usually at altitudes of from 2,000 to 4,000 ft., but further north it descends lower and at Temengor has been taken at 500 ft.

Genus *Eurylaimus* Horsfield

322. *Eurylaimus ochromalus ochromalus* Raffl.

Black-and-Yellow Broadbill

*Eurylaimus ochromalus* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 297: Singapore.

*Eurylaimus o. ochromalus*, Chasen 1935, p. 155: Robinson 1927, p. 163.

Resident.\*

Fairly plentiful throughout the lowlands to an altitude of about 2,000 ft. It is usually found in the neighbourhood of cultivated areas and on the edges of jungle. It also occurs on Penang Island. It was formerly present on Singapore, but is not known to be there now. Breeding reported from Kuala Kubu Bharu, in Selangor (Madoc, 1936: 132); see also Chasen (1935: 155, 192).

323. *Eurylaimus javanicus pallidus* Chas. Banded Broadbill

*Eurylaimus javanicus pallidus* Chasen, Bull. Raff. Mus., 10, 1927, p. 43: Kao Nawng, Peninsular Siam.

*Eurylaimus javanicus pallidus*, Chasen 1935, p. 155.

*Eurylaimus javanicus harterti*, Robinson 1927, p. 164.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed, and fairly common, in open jungle and in thin forest country throughout the lowlands to an altitude of about 1,500 ft. It also occurs on the Islands of Penang and Singapore, but is rare on the latter.

Genus *Corydon* Lesson

324. *Corydon sumatranus sumatranus* (Raffl.).

Dusky Broadbill

*Coracias Sumatranus* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 303: Sumatra.

*Corydon s. sumatranus*, Chasen 1935, p. 156: Robinson 1927, p. 163.

Resident.\*

Normally found in heavy jungle, usually in the vicinity of streams or rivers. It is widely distributed throughout the lowlands, and on the hills to an altitude of 3,000 to 4,000 ft. It also occurs on Penang Island. There is an old record from Singapore (Chasen, 1923: 101), but it is unlikely that the bird is there at the present time. Breeding reported from the upper reaches of the Tahan River, Pahang, by Robinson (1927: 163).

## Family PITTIDAE

Genus *Pitta* Vieillot

Robinson (1928: 123) says categorically "there are no pittas in the mountains of the Malay Peninsula". This is an unfortunate statement. It has not yet been proved that any of the local species are resident in hill country, but, as the notes below show, a Greenbreasted Pitta (No. 330) has been taken on Fraser's Hill, alt. 3,500-4,000 ft., and there is an undoubted visual record of the Banded Pitta (No. 327) from Cameron's Highlands, alt. 5,000 ft. Further Bromley is strongly of the opinion, though the birds were seen under difficult conditions, that the Giant Pitta (No. 325) is present and breeding on Fraser's Hill. Additional observations may also show, as Young (1941: 8) suggests tentatively in the case of the Large Bluewinged Pitta, that even the birds assumed to be resident in our area are subject to local, seasonal movements.

325. *Pitta caerulea caerulea* (Raffl.). Giant Pitta.

*Myiothera caerulea* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 301: Sumatra.

*Pitta caerulea caerulea*, Chasen 1935, p. 156: Chasen 1939, p. 195.

## Resident.

Occurs mostly in dense, usually rather swampy, lowland jungle. It is moderately common in Perlis and northern Kedah. Further south it is scarce, and is known formally only from Larut in Perak, near the Krau River in western Pahang, and the territory of Malacca (12 specimens, B.M. cat., coll. Cantor, Ramsay, Wallace, *et al.*). Bromley (*in litt.*) considers that it is resident on Fraser's Hill, alt. 4,000 ft. No direct evidence of breeding, but Chasen (1939: 196) quotes a half-grown nestling taken in Perlis, and Bromley a very young bird, apparently not long fledged, seen on Fraser's Hill.

326. *Pitta granatina coccinea* Eyton. Redheaded Pitta.

*Pitta coccinea* Eyton, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1839, p. 104: Malacca.

*Pitta granatina coccinea*, Chasen 1935, p. 159: Chasen 1939, p. 199.

## Resident.

Fairly common in swampy, lowland jungle inland, but not in the mangrove belt, as far north as Parit in Perak. It is also present on Singapore Island. It differs from the other pittas in occurring as a resident bird in the southern, but not the northern, half of the Peninsula.

327. *Pitta guajana irena* Temm. Banded Pitta.

*Pitta irena* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 100, 1836, text opposite pl. 591: Sumatra.

*Pitta guajana irena*, Chasen 1935, p. 159; Chasen 1939, p. 200.

Resident.

Normally occurs in fairly dry lowland jungle, usually in the vicinity of limestone hills, from the northern limits of our territory south to Perak and Pahang. It is nowhere plentiful, and is known only from Perlis, Kedah, northern Perak, western Pahang and Malacca territory. Berwick (1947: 40) records a single adult female seen on Gunong Berembun, Cameron's Highlands, alt. 5,000 ft., on 25 January. The Malacca record is one of Davison's skins (*Pitta boschii* Müll, in Hume, 1879: 59); there does not appear to be any more recent record south of Perak on the west side of the Peninsula.

328. *Pitta brachyura cyanoptera* Temm.

Lesser Bluewinged Pitta.

*Pitta cyanoptera* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 37, 1823, pl. 218: Sumatra.

*Pitta brachyura cyanoptera*, Chasen 1935, p. 157.

*Pitta moluccensis*, Robinson 1927, p. 167.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Resident in Peninsular Siam, breeding at least as far south as Bandon and Trang (data in Riley, 1938: 258). It may possibly be resident in Perlis and northern Kedah, but from the existing records it would seem to occur in our area only as a passage migrant and, to a much lesser extent, a winter visitor. On the west coast the immigrants are usually found first in the mangrove belt and on the small islands. Robinson (1927: 168) says that they come in vast flocks. Later, from November onwards, they move inland, mostly to lowland jungle and scrub. Young (1941: 8) gives his earliest date for the Krian River estuary, northern Perak, as 10 November, and adds that the birds do not appear to remain in that region for long. He also says that they are much more numerous on the spring migration, from March to June, than in the autumn (cf. Robinson above). In the south of our area, including Singapore Island, small numbers are present all through the winter; earliest formal record, 11 November (*Lee Kit Soon*). On the east coast they reach Kelantan in October arriving, according to the local Malays, a few days before the monsoon rains (Young, *loc. cit.*; Edgar, *in litt.*). Young's account suggests that the majority at least probably pass on down the coast.

329. *Pitta megarhyncha* Schleg.

Large Bluewinged Pitta.

*Pitta megarhyncha* Schlegel, Vog. Ned. Ind., 1863, Pitta, p. 11, pl. 4, fig. 2: Bangka, off the east coast of Sumatra.

*Pitta megarhyncha*, Chasen 1935, p. 157; Chasen 1939, p. 197.

## Resident.\*

Widely but locally distributed in the mangrove belt throughout the whole length of the west coast. It also occurs on the off-lying islands, including Singapore. It is nowhere plentiful, and has not been formally recorded from the east coast. Young (1941: 8) gives a single visual record of a bird seen in a ravine on Sokor Rubber Estate, Kelantan on 11 April. Breeding reported from Singapore Island and Pulau Ubin (Chasen, 1939: 198).

330. *Pitta sordida cucullata* Hartl. Greenbreasted Pitta.

*Pitta cucullata* Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 65: Malacca.

*Pitta sordida cucullata*, Chasen 1935, p. 158: Robinson 1927, p. 169.

## Resident\* and Winter Visitor.

Fairly widely distributed as a resident species in dense lowland jungle in Perlis, Kedah and Province Wellesley and in small numbers in Perak. Further south it is only known as a winter visitor, occurring in some numbers, though less plentiful than *P. brachyura cyanoptera* (No. 328). The birds arrive in flocks, travelling along the Straits of Malacca on the west side of the Peninsula, and crossing the Gulf of Siam on the east. They settle first in the mangrove belt, usually during October, and then move inland later (Robinson, 1927: 169). Young (1941: 8) and Bromley (*in litt.*) mention a bird taken at Fraser's Hill, alt. 3,500–4,000 ft., in January or March. Breeding reported from Kedah by Madoc (1947: 66).

## Family HIRUNDINIDAE

Genus *Delichon* Horsfield & Moore331. *Delichon urbica dasypus* Bp. Japanese House-Martin.

*Delichon dasypus* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Avium, 1, 1850, p. 343: Borneo.

*Delichon urbica dasypus*, Chasen 1935, p. 160: Robinson 1927, p. 175.

## Winter Visitor.

Probably a regular winter visitor in small numbers. Only two specimens have been taken in our area, a female at the lighthouse on the One Fathom Bank, November (*nat. coll.*), and a male on Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan, alt. 2,000 ft., November (Chasen). In addition there are several visual records—Sokor Estate, Kelantan, 13 October (Young, 1940: 62), Raffles Place, Singapore, November (F. G. H. Allen), Cameron's Highlands, alt. 4,800 ft. 24–27 February (Edgar, *in litt.*), and doubtfully, the mouth of the Krian River, Province Wellesley, 24 November, and over the Kelantan River, 21 January (both Young, *loc. cit.*).

Genus *Hirundo* Linné332. *Hirundo rustica gutturalis* Scop. Eastern Swallow.

*Hirundo gutturalis* Scopoli, Del Flor. et Faun. Insub., 2, 1786, p. 96: Philippine Islands.

*Hirundo rustica gutturalis*, Chasen 1935, p. 160: Robinson 1927, p. 172.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Very plentiful as a winter visitor throughout our area, from the coast to the peaks of the central range, and on the off-lying islands. Bromley (*in litt.*) is of the opinion that the earliest arrivals are seen in the lowlands, and that the birds do not resort to the mountains as a habitat until later. At Fraser's Hill in two fortnights covering the middle of August in two successive years he saw only one, whereas in the intervening January they were fairly common.

Apparently birds reach the west coast rather earlier than the east. Young (1941: 9) says that over a period of seven years the first arrivals in Kelantan, with one exception, were noted between 5 and 23 August. In this area they are most numerous from October to January. Young gives the latest dates as ranging from 1 to 24 May. Bromley (1949: 126) gives 15 July as his earliest date for Kedah and 9 June as his latest. Young (*loc. cit.*) gives 8 July as his earliest date for Province Wellesley, and 14 July for lower Perak. The great majority, however, would seem to reach the north-western states in August and leave in May. Edgar (*in litt.*) found the birds plentiful in both Selangor and Pahang from the middle of August to the end of April. Molesworth (*in litt.*) gives 15 July for the first arrival at Sungei Buloh, and 14 May for the last bird seen. Bromley (*in litt.*) gives 12 August (doubtfully 6) and 9 May (doubtfully 17), for the first and last at Kuala Lumpur. He also reports a bird from Batu Pahat, north-west Johore, as early as 22 July. In general they reach southern Johore and Singapore Island during the last half of August, and leave in April.

333. *Hirundo tahitica abbotti* (Oberh.). Resident Swallow.

*Hypurolepis javanica abbotti* Oberholser, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 98, 1917, p. 32: Manguan Island, Anamba Islands.

*Hirundo tahitica abbotti*, Chasen 1935, p. 161.

*Hirundo javanica abbotti*, Robinson 1927, p. 173.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed in open country throughout the lowlands of our area and on all the adjacent islands. Unlike the preceding species it is usually seen in pairs or groups of three or four, but large flocks have been reported (May and June, Kuala Lumpur, Bromley *in litt.*). It was formerly considered to be largely a

HIRUNDINIDAE, CAMPEPHAGIDAE

coastal bird (Robinson, 1927: 174)<sup>1</sup>, but it has now spread, probably widely, in the mountain country as well as the sub-montane regions. In addition to lowland sites, breeding has been reported from Cameron's Highlands, to alt. 5,000 ft., first noted 1946 (Berwick, 1947), Fraser's Hill, alt. 4,000 ft., first noted 1947 (Gibson-Hill), and the Larut Hills, alt. 4,500 ft., first noted 1938 (Bromley, *in litt.*); nesting at Fraser's Hill and Cameron's Highlands also recorded by Molesworth.

334. *Hirundo daurica badia* (Cass.). Cliff-Swallow.

*Cecropis badia* Cassin, Proc. Philad. Acad. Sci., 1853, p. 371: Malacca.

*Hirundo daurica badia*, Chasen 1935, p. 161: Robinson 1927, p. 174.

Resident.\*

Nests in caves or under cliff ledges. It is found mostly in the neighbourhood of steep limestone hills and quartz ridges, but it occasionally wanders some distance away from them. It is fairly plentiful in suitable localities as far south as Selangor, where these virtually cease. Further south it would seem to be rare or absent. The type specimen is said to have come from Malacca, but the provenance must be regarded as dubious. Bromley (*in litt.*) reports small groups seen on several occasions at Fraser's Hill and the Semangko Pass, alt. 2,800 to 4,000 ft.: in general, however, it is largely a lowland bird. Breeding reported by Robinson from Selangor (1927: 175), and by E. F. Allen from the Kinta Valley, Perak (1948: 84).

Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Genus *Tephrodornis* Swainson

335a. *Tephrodornis gularis fretensis* Rob. and Kloss. Wood-Shrike.

*Tephrodornis gularis fretensis* Robinson and Kloss, Straits Br. Royal Asiat. Soc., 81, 1920, p. 109: Gunong Angsi, alt. 2,600 feet, Negri Sembilan.

*Tephrodornis gularis fretensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 257: Robinson 1928, p. 251.

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1. "In the Peninsula this bird is not usually found far inland, and, unlike the very closely related bird in Java and Sumatra, is not, at least so far as my experience goes, met with at any elevation on the mountains." (Robinson, *loc. cit.*). There can be no doubt that this species has extended its range in our area very considerably during the last twenty-five years. Unfortunately we have no evidence to show whether or not it is now more numerous in the coastal regions.

335b. *Tephrodornis gularis annectens* Rob. and Kloss.

*Tephrodornis pelvica annectens* Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus., 8, pt. 2, 1918, p. 222: Lamra, Trang, Peninsular Siam.

*Tephrodornis gularis annectens*, Chasen 1935, p. 257: Robinson 1928, p. 252.

Resident.

Occurs widely but locally in heavy forest country throughout the mainland. It is usually found in submontane regions to an altitude of 3,000 ft., but it may occur at or near sea level. The southern race, *T. g. fretensis*, ranges north to about the latitude of Penang, where it is replaced by *T. g. annectens*.

Genus *Coracina* Vieillot336. *Coracina novaehollandiae larutensis* (Sharpe).

Whitevented Cuckoo-Shrike.

*Artamides larutensis* Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1887, p. 435: Larut Hills, alt. 3,000-4,400 feet, Perak.

*Coracina javensis larutensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 181: Robinson 1928, p. 153.

Resident.

Apparently confined to wooded country at altitudes between 3,500 and 5,000 ft. Widely distributed in these areas, and in parts common, from northern Perak south to southern Selangor and Pahang.

337. *Coracina striata sumatrensis* (S. Müll.).

Barred Cuckoo-Shrike.

*Ceblepyris sumatrensis* S. Müller, Verh. Nat. Gesch., Land-en Volk., 1843, p. 190: West Sumatra.

*Coracina s. sumatrensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 181: Robinson 1927, p. 194.

Resident.

Occurs in secondary jungle and dry scrub in the coastal districts north to Kelantan and Perak. It is fairly common on the east coast, occurring also on the islands of the Tioman group and Singapore, but scarce on the west.

338a. *Coracina fimbriata culminata* (A. Hay).

Lesser Grey Cuckoo-Shrike.

*Ceblepyris Culminatus* A. Hay, Madras Journ., 13, 1845, pt. 2, p. 157: Malacca.

*Lalage fimbriata culminata*, Chasen 1935, p. 184: Chasen 1939, p. 236.

338b. *Coracina fimbriata neglecta* (Hume).

*Volucivora neglecta* Hume, Stray Feathers, 5, 1877, p. 203: South Tenasserim.

*Lalage fimbriata neglecta*, Chasen 1935, p. 184: Chasen 1939, p. 238.

Resident.

Fairly widely distributed in forest or wooded country throughout the lowlands, ascending the hills to an altitude of

about 2,000–2,500 ft., but nowhere plentiful. Seen at 2,700 ft., in the Semangko Pass (Edgar, *in litt.*). The southern race, *L. f. culminata*, occurs on Singapore Island and the mainland north to about latitude 3° north (northern Selangor). Birds from Perlis are ascribable to the northern race, *L. f. neglecta*. Those from the remaining Malay States are intermediate, but mostly nearer to *culminata* than *neglecta*.

#### Genus *Hemipus* Hodgson

##### 339. *Hemipus hirundinaceus* (Temm.).

Blackwinged Cuckoo-Shrike.

*Muscicapa hirundinacea* "Reinw." Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 20, 1823, pl. 119: Java.

*Hemipus hirundinaceus*, Chasen 1935, p. 256: Robinson 1927, p. 255.

Resident.\*

Fairly common in secondary jungle and open country to an altitude of 1,000 to 1,500 ft., throughout the mainland of our area. There are old records only from Penang and Singapore Islands, (B.M. cat.). Breeding reported from Perak by Edgar (in Chasen, 1939: 338), and north Kedah by Madoc (*in litt.*).

##### 340. *Hemipus picatus, picatus* (Sykes).

Barwinged Cuckoo-Shrike.

*Muscicapa picata* Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1832, p. 85: Dukhun.

*Hemipus p. picatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 256: Robinson 1928, p. 252.

Resident.\*

Occurs fairly widely in suitable localities south to southern Selangor and northern Pahang. In parts of Perlis and Kedah it occurs fairly freely in gardens, orchards and open country in the lowlands and submontane regions. South of this it is largely a hill country bird, frequenting altitudes above the range of the preceding species (No. 339) which it replaces, but even in Selangor the two sometimes occur together in the lowlands. Edgar (*in litt.*) reports it at altitudes of 3,700–5,400 ft., at Cameron's Highlands, Bromley (*in litt.*) at over 4,000 ft. at Fraser's Hill. Breeding reported at Cameron's Highlands, alt. 5,200 ft., by Edgar (Allin & Edgar, 1948: 57).

#### Genus *Lalage* Boie

##### 341. *Lalage nigra nigra* (Forst.).

Pied Cuckoo-Shrike.

*Turdus niger* Forster, Ind. Zool., 1781, p. 41: Singapore Island (Bangs, 1922).

*Lalage n. nigra*, Chasen 1935, p. 184: Robinson 1927, p. 195.

Resident.\*

Fairly plentiful and widely distributed throughout the open wooded sections of the lowlands, and on the islands of Penang

and Singapore. North Kedah records from Bromley and Edgar (both *in litt.*). It is not uncommon in gardens throughout its range, and in some areas occurs in the mangrove belt. Summary of breeding records in Chasen (1939: 239).

Genus *Pericrocotus* Boie

342. *Pericrocotus roseus divaricatus* (Raffl.). Ashy Minivet.  
*Lanius divaricatus* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 306:  
 Sumatra.  
*Pericrocotus roseus divaricatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 187; Robinson 1927,  
 p. 197.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Common in the coastal districts and on the small-off-lying islands from November to the end of March. It is increasingly less numerous further inland, but Molesworth (*in litt.*) says that it is fairly common at Sungei Buloh, 30 miles from the coast, and Bromley at Kuala Lumpur and Kajang. Single birds are reported from Kuala Sleh, 12 miles north-east of Kuala Lumpur (Bromley, *in litt.*), Ulu Klang, in the same neighbourhood, and Kroh (both Edgar, *in litt.*). The earliest date recorded by Bromley for Kuala Lumpur is 27 October, and the latest 7 April; Edgar records birds still at the Dindings, Perak, in April; but they are seldom seen far outside the period October-March. Spittle (MS. note) gives 14 October as his earliest date for Singapore Island. The majority of the birds wintering here would appear to be juveniles and adult females. Appears as *Pericrocotus cinereus* Lafr. in Robinson's lists (1907: 78; 1910: 14).

343. *Pericrocotus solaris montanus* Salvad. Mountain Minivet.  
*Pericrocotus montanus* Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 14, 1879,  
 p. 205: Mountains of West Sumatra.  
*Pericrocotus m. montanus*, Chasen 1935, p. 186; Robinson 1928,  
 p. 150.

## Resident.\*

Plentiful in jungle at altitudes above 3,000 ft., from northern Perak to Pahang and southern Selangor. It is numerous and conspicuous at both Cameron's Highlands and Fraser's Hill: Breeding at Cameron's Highlands, alt. about 5,000 ft., reported by Allin & Edgar (1948: 53).

344. *Pericrocotus igneus igneus* Blyth. Fiery Minivet.  
*Pericrocotus igneus* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc., Bengal, 15, 1846,  
 p. 309: Malacca.  
*Pericrocotus i. igneus*, Chasen 1935, p. 186; Robinson 1927, p. 198.

## Resident.\*

Occurs widely in open forest country throughout the lowlands and submontane regions. It is also found on Singapore

Island. It is fairly common in coastal districts, especially where there are casuarinas, but it is scarce elsewhere. Edgar (*in litt.*) records it from the Jerantut rest-house, Pahang, and Ampang, Selangor. Breeding reported from the Larut district, Perak (Stuart Baker, 1924: 325).

345a. *Pericrocotus flammeus flammifer* Hume. Scarlet Minivet.

*Pericrocotus flammifer* Hume, *Stray Feathers*, 3, 1875, p. 321: Pakchan, South Tenasserim.

*Pericrocotus flammeus flammifer*, Chasen 1935, p. 185.

*Pericrocotus speciosus flammifer*, Robinson 1928, p. 151.

345b. *Pericrocotus flammeus xanthogaster* (Raffl.).

*Lanius xanthogaster* Raffles, *Trans. Lin. Soc.*, 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 309: Sumatra, restr. Bencoolen (Kinnear & Robinson, 1927).

*Pericrocotus flammeus xanthogaster*, Chasen 1935, p. 185.

*Pericrocotus speciosus flammifer*, Robinson 1928, p. 151.

Resident.

Common and widely distributed in the submontane region throughout our area, occurring mostly in heavy jungle. It may also be met with in the lowlands in the south, and at altitudes as high as 3,500 ft. in the main mountain range. The southern race, *P. f. xanthogaster*, occurs on the islands of Penang and Singapore, and in the hills of Johore, the territory of Malacca and Negri Sembilan. It possibly extends, at low altitudes, as far north as Perlis on the west side and Kelantan on the east. The northern race, *P. f. flammifer*, occurs in the mountains of Pahang and of the mainland range from Selangor northwards.<sup>1</sup>

Family DICRURIDAE

Genus *Dicrurus* Vieillot

346. *Dicrurus annectans annectans* (Hodgs.). Crowbilled Drongo.

*Bhuchanga annectans* Hodgson, *Ind. Rev.*, 1, 1837, p. 326: Nepal.

*Dicrurus a. annectans*, Chasen 1935, p. 302: Robinson 1927, p. 268.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Fairly common in coastal districts throughout the whole length of our area and on the majority of the off-lying islands, during the winter months. It also occurs sparingly further

<sup>1</sup> Deignan (*Auk*, 1946: 511-533) suggests that No. 345b above is restricted in our area to the southern and western lowlands, and thus that the bird in the low country of Pahang, Trengganu and Kelantan is *P. f. flammifer*. We have not at present specimens to refute this, but it seems more likely that the division of range between the races here is a question of altitude rather than of longitude.

inland, but it is not often found at any appreciable altitude. In general it is more numerous on the west side of the Peninsula than on the east. The earliest formal record is 17 September (Bukit Tangga, Negri Sembilan, *Boden Kloss*; and Changkat Mentri, Perak, *Boden Kloss*), and the latest 19 April (Pulau Jarak, *nat. coll.*).

347. *Dicrurus longicaudatus intermedius* Blyth. Grey Drongo.

*Dicrurus intermedius* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 15, 1846, p. 298: Penang.

*Dicrurus longicaudatus intermedius*, Chasen 1935, p. 303: Chasen 1939, p. 351.

Resident\*, in the north-west states.

Resident in the north-western states. Bromley (*in litt.*) describes it as common in Kedah and Province Wellesley throughout the year. There are no recent records for Penang Island, but it is almost certainly there. It is also resident in Perak at least as far south as the Dindings (Edgar, *in litt.*). The most southerly record would seem to be a single bird seen at Sungei Buloh, in Selangor, on 14 December (Edgar & Molesworth), though Bromley has a doubtful visual record for the Cheras road, 6 miles north of Kajang. Breeding reported from Sitiawan, in the Dindings (Edgar, 1933: 152), and subsequently from Alor Star, Kedah (Madoc, *in litt.*), both in April.

Stuart Baker (1924: 361) says that Kellow found "*Dicrurus leucophaeus disturbans*" breeding in Perak at Simpang, near Taiping, in April, May and June. Chasen (1939: 352) assumes this refers to the present bird, *D. longicaudatus intermedius*. Apart from this "record", the limited evidence available points to a recent extension of range; with it, it suggests a withdrawal and subsequent re-occupation of former territory. Except for the type specimen (which Blyth records merely as "From Penang") no specimens would seem to have been known from our area until November, 1915, when Robinson & Kloss took a single bird at Kota Star in Kedah. They were both good collectors, and they liked long series. The species cannot have been common round Alor Star in 1915, as Bromley found it to be during his residence there from June 1936 to March, 1940. Similarly, when Edgar reported on the nest that he had found at Sitiawan in April 1932 (1933: 152) he expressed the opinion that the bird was probably a summer visitor, as he had no record of its occurrence outside the breeding season. Bromley, on the other hand, reports having seen it frequently in Krian and Province Wellesley from March to November, 1932, when he was residing at Taiping, while Edgar (*in litt.*) says that since 1933 it has been seen at Sitiawan all through the year. It would therefore appear that this bird was scarce in Kedah in 1915, but

common there and further south by 1936, and that it was little known in the Dindings in 1932, though it was then conspicuous and fairly common in Krian, 50 miles further north, and from the following year onwards has been seen regularly at all seasons in Sitiawan.

(*Dicrurus leucophæus leucogenis* (Wald).

*Dicrurus leucophæus cerussatus* (Bangs & Phillips). Ashy Drongos.

Chasen (1939: 353) states that two races of the Ashy Drongo visit the Malay Peninsula during the winter months, both being commoner in the north than in the south. In this passage he quotes only one name, *D. l. cerussatus*. Earlier, in the Handlist (1935: 303-4), he gives "Malay Peninsula" for the range of *D. l. leucogenis*, and "Peninsular Siam" for *D. l. cerussatus*. There are no local skins of either in the Raffles Museum collection. The only records are in Hume (1879: 58); *Buchanga leucophæa* Vieill. quoted from Stoliczka (1870), and *B. leucogenys* Wald. said to have been taken by one of Hume's collectors at Malacca. It seems preferable here, after so long an interval, to wait for another skin.)

348. *Dicrurus aeneus malayensis* (Blyth). Bronzed Drongo.

*Chaptia malayensis* "A. Hay", Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 15, 1846, p. 294: Malacca.

*Chaptia aenea malayensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 305: Robinson 1928, p. 262.

Resident.\*

Widely, but rather locally, distributed in secondary jungle, open forest and plantations, throughout the mainland from sea level to an altitude of over 5,000 ft. Common at Cameron's Highlands, alt. 3,800-4,200 ft. (Edgar, *in litt.*), ranging to the "Green Cow" (Bromley, *in litt.*). It is also very common near the Gap (Semangko Pass), and fairly numerous up to Fraser's Hill (Bromley & Edgar). Occurs in small numbers on the islands of Singapore (Gibson-Hill, 1950) and Penang (Cairns *in litt.*). Breeding recorded for Kedah and Selangor (Madoc, 1947: 97).

#### Genus *Dissemurus* Gloger

349. *Dissemurus remifer peracensis* (Baker).

Lesser Racquettailed Drongo.

*Bhringa remifer peracensis* Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 39, 1918, p. 18: Telom, on the Perak-Pahang Boundary (alt. not stated).

*Bhringa remifer peracensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 306: Robinson 1928, p. 263.

Resident.

Widely distributed and fairly common in hill country at altitudes above 3,000 ft. from northern Perak south to southern Selangor and northern Pahang. It occurs most plentifully in jungle country where there is an abundance of bamboo.

350a. *Dissemurus paradiseus platurus* (Vieill).

Large Racquettailed Drongo.

*Dicrurus platurus* Vieillot, Nov. Diet. d'Hist. Nat., ed. 2, 9, 1817, p. 588: Malacca (restr. Rob. and Kloss, 1929).*Dissemurus paradiseus platurus*, Chasen 1935, p. 306: Robinson 1927, p. 270.350b. *Dissemurus paradiseus malayensis* (Blyth).*Edolius malayensis* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 28, 1859, p. 272: Penang (restr. Kloss, 1918).*Dissemurus paradiseus malayensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 306: Robinson 1927, p. 269.350c. *Dissemurus paradiseus microlophus* Oberh.*Dissemurus paradiseus microlophus* Oberholser, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 98, 1917, p. 59: Pulau Jimaja, Anamba Islands.*Dissemurus paradiseus microlophus*, Chasen 1935, p. 307: Chasen 1939, p. 354.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed in open wooded country throughout the lowlands to an altitude of 3,000 ft., and on the majority of the off-lying islands. The southern race, *D. p. platurus*, occurs on Singapore Island, where it is very common in the Bukit Timah district, and the mainland as far north as northern Selangor and Pahang, where it is replaced by the northern race, *D. p. malayensis*. The Tioman race, *D. p. microlophus*, is peculiar to certain of the islands in the South China Sea, and within our area is confined to the Tioman Archipelago. Breeding recorded for *D. p. malayensis* in Perak by Edgar (Chasen, 1939: 354), and for *D. p. platurus* in Negri Sembilan by Ryves (eggs in Raffles Museum collection). Breeding, subspecies not known, in Selangor reported by Molesworth (*in litt.*).

## Family ORIOLIDAE

## Genus Oriolus Linné

351a. *Oriolus chinensis diffusus* Sharpe. Blacknaped Oriole.*Oriolus diffusus* Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 3, 1877, p. 197: Malabar.*Oriolus chinensis diffusus*, Chasen 1935, p. 299.*Oriolus chinensis indicus*, Robinson 1927, p. 273.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Common in open wooded districts and orchards in coastal areas in the northern Malay States, south to Perak, during the winter months. It may occasionally be met with in suitable areas further south, but it is much less plentiful. Raffles Museum specimens range from November (Dindings and Selangor coast to 17 March (Telok Bahang, Penang Island).

351b. *Oriolus chinensis maculatus* Vieill.

Malaysian Blacknaped Oriole.

*Oriolus maculatus* Vieillot, Nov. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., ed. 2, 18, 1817, p. 194: Java.*Oriolus chinensis maculatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 299; Chasen 1939, p. 358.

Resident.\*

Plentiful on parts of Singapore Island, particularly in gardens and orchards on the outskirts of the town itself. It probably occurs in similar areas, though in most cases in much smaller numbers, for some distance up the Peninsula, but its full range on the mainland is not known with certainty owing to the difficulty of separating it in the field from the immigrant *O. c. diffusus*. It is well-known in Johore Bahru, where Bromley (*in litt.*) found it breeding in 1941. It is also resident and fairly plentiful in both Kajang and Kuala Lumpur. Madoc (1947: 98) found it nesting at Klang in Selangor, and Edgar as far north as Sitiawan, both about 1936 (Edgar, *in litt.*).

On Singapore Island this bird seems to have increased in numbers markedly during the last 20 years. Writing about 1926, Robinson (1927: 274) describes the Blacknaped Oriole, which was then assumed to be only a winter visitor, as quite uncommon in Singapore. Chasen (1927: 234) placing it in what is virtually the appendix to his book (*The Birds of Singapore Island*), says that it occurs "not rarely" and that "a few birds certainly stay over the summer in Singapore although perhaps they do not breed". There is no question of a few birds now; it is one of the twelve commonest species in the gardens of Tanglin and other similar parts of the outskirts of the town. It is also pertinent to note that breeding was not observed in Malaya until about 1936, and that Bromley did not see this bird in Kuala Lumpur during a stay of 2½ years there from 1933 to 1935. It is probable that it has established itself on Singapore Island since the beginning of the century, and that it has spread up the Peninsula in the last 15 years.

*(Oriolus maculatus edgari* Chasen.

Edgar's Blacknaped Oriole.

In 1939 Chasen described the resident Blacknaped Oriole (No. 351b above) as *O. maculatus edgari*<sup>1</sup>, though he had previously written *maculatus* down as a race of *chinensis* (1935: 299). He repeats *O. chinensis maculatus* four years later in Volume 4 of *The Birds of the Malay Peninsula* (1939: 358). On this occasion he also says "The breeding birds are, however, not the migratory form described above (i.e., *diffusus*), but identical with the resident breeding oriole of Java and Sumatra . . . . *Oriolus chinensis*

<sup>1</sup> *Oriolus maculatus edgari* Chasen, Treubia, 17, 1939, p. 205 (Singapore Island). The type specimen was transferred to the British Museum (Natural History) in June 1947. Described as "Like *O. m. maculatus* of Java, but the bill larger".

*maculatus* . . . ." Presumably the description published in *Treubia* was written after the book had gone to press, but Chasen cannot have been confident of the validity of the new race. He identified only one specimen of it, the type, which is now in the British Museum. On the other hand the other relevant skins in the Raffles Museum collection (10 April, *Tan Kian Soe*; 25 April, *c.n.k.*), and five fresh birds which I have examined, are undoubtedly *maculatus*. It would, in fact, seem that *edgari* is not tenable, and that the Blacknaped Oriole breeding in Malaya is the Javanese and Sumatran *O. c. maculatus*, which, as suggested above, may well have become established in our area relatively recently).

(*Oriolus chinensis tenuirostris* Blyth. Northern Blacknaped Oriole.

Delacour (1947: 343) gives this bird as a winter visitor to "Malaya", but I know of no formal record from our area).

352. *Oriolus xanthornus thaiocous* Hart.

Siamese Blackheaded Oriole.

*Oriolus luteolus thaiocous* Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, 1918, p. 63: Koh Lak, South-west Siam.

*Oriolus xanthornus thaiocous*, Chasen, 1935, p. 300: Chasen, 1939, p. 356.

Occasional Visitor.

This bird, which breeds in Siam proper, occurs sparingly in the northern parts of the peninsula during the winter months. Robinson (1910: 18) and Chasen (1939: 357) refer to a few specimens from the Langkawi Islands, which brings this bird just into our area. Robinson's birds were taken in March; Chasen gives no details and may be referring to the same specimens. All the skins of *O. x. thaiocous* now in the Raffles Museum collection are from Annam, Siam and Sumatra.

353. *Oriolus xanthonotus xanthonotus* Horsf.

Blackheaded Oriole.

*Oriolus Xanthonotus* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 152: Java.

*Oriolus x. xanthonotus*, Chasen 1935, p. 301: Robinson 1927, p. 271.

Resident.\*

This bird, which appears to be sedentary, occurs principally in heavy jungle in the lowlands and submontane regions, sometimes ascending the hills to altitudes as high as 4,000 ft. It is widely but sparingly distributed throughout the whole length of the mainland, and also occurs on Penang Island. Formerly present on Singapore, but there are no recent records. Breeding reported from Simpang in Perak by Kellow (Stuart Baker, 1926: 13; quoted in Robinson, 1927: 272).

354. *Oriolus cruentus malayanus* Rob. and Kloss.  
Black-and Crimson Oriole.

*Oriolus cruentus malayanus* Robnison & Kloss. Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., 11, 1923, p. 56: Semangko Pass, Selangor-Pahang boundary.

*Oriolus cruentus malayanus*, Chasen 1935, p. 302: Robinson 1928, p. 265.

Resident.

This bird is fairly common in hill country at altitudes above 3,000 ft. from northern Perak south to southern Selangor. It is particularly plentiful at Fraser's Hill and parts of Cameron's Highlands. It has not been formally recorded from any of the isolated mountains in Pahang. Bromley (*in litt.*) reports immature birds being fed by adult females at Fraser's Hill, 26-27 August. Appears as *Oriolus consanguineus* Wardl.-Rams. in early lists.

Family CORVIDAE

Genus *Platylophus* Swainson

355. *Platylophus galericulatus ardesiacus* (Bp.). Crested Jay.

*Lophocitta ardesiaca* Bonaparte, Consp. Avium, 1, 1850, p. 374: "Java?", error = Malacca (Robinson & Kloss, 1924).

*Platylophus galericularis ardesiacus*, Chasen 1935, p. 257: Robinson 1927, p. 253.

Resident.

Fairly common and widely distributed in primeval forest, up to altitudes of about 2,500 ft., throughout the mainland of our area.

Genus *Kitta* Temminck

356. *Kitta chinensis robinsoni* (O-Grant). Blue-Green Magpie.

*Cissa robinsoni* Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 19, 1906, p. 9: Gunong Tahan, alt. 6,500 feet, Pahang.

*Kitta chinensis robinsoni*, Chasen 1935, p. 310.

*Cissa robinsoni*, Robinson 1928, p. 259.

Resident.

Known only from hill country, mostly at altitudes above 4,000 ft., in a few localities in the central Malay States. It has been taken on the Larut Hills, the main range in Selangor, and Gunong Tahan in Pahang. It is fairly common in the Selangor mountains in the neighbourhood of Fraser's Hill (Bromley, *et al.*, *in litt.*), and has been seen as low as 2,000 ft., in the Semangko Pass (Molesworth, *in litt.*).

Genus *Crypsirina* Vieillot

- 357.
- Crypsirina temia*
- (Daud.). Racquet-tailed Magpie.

*Corvus temia* Daudin, *Traité Elem. Orn.*, 1800, p. 244: Africa, error = Java (Stuart Baker, 1930).

*Crypsirina temia*, Chasen 1935, p. 309; Chasen 1939, p. 348.

Resident, in Kedah.

Riley (1938: 309) and Chasen (1939: 348) give the southern limit of the range of this bird as Patani, in Peninsular Siam. Robinson (1910: 18, *Crypsirhina varians* (Lath.)) says Trang and the coast of Patani. Later (1928: 259) he suggests that it might occur in Kelantan. There are no published records for Kelantan, but Bromley (1949: 128) says that during his stay in Kedah from June 1936 to March 1940 he found it very common and resident throughout the year at Alor Star. There do not appear to be any other records for our area, and it has not been taken on the Langkawi Islands.

Genus *Platysmurus* Reichenbach

- 358.
- Platysmurus leucopterus leucopterus*
- (Temm.).
- 
- Whitewinged Black Jay.

*Glaucoptis leucopterus* Temminck, *Pl. Col.*, livr. 45, 1824, pl. 265: Sumatra.

*Platysmurus l. leucopterus*, Chasen 1935, p. 310; Robinson 1927, p. 265.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed and fairly plentiful in old jungle, and occasionally *bêlukar*, throughout the lowlands of the mainland. There are no formal records for any of the off-lying islands, but it has been seen on St. John's Island, south of Singapore (Gibson-Hill). Breeding records from Perak and Selangor (*see* Chasen, 1939: 348).

Genus *Corvus* Linné

- 359.
- Corvus macrorhynchos macrorhynchos*
- Wagl.
- 
- Largebilled Crow.

*Corvus macrorhynchos* Wagler, *Syst. Av.*, 1827, *Corvus* sp. 3: Java.

*Corvus m. macrorhynchos*, Chasen 1935, p. 308; Robinson 1927, p. 264.

Resident.\*

Robinson (1927: 264) says that this bird is rare south of Selangor on the west side of the Peninsula, and not common south of Trengganu on the east side: doubtful in Singapore. Madoc (1947: 94) says that it is common throughout the length of the Peninsula, but local in its distribution. The difference is supported by Bromley (*in litt.*) who gives a number of visual

records for Negri Sembilan, Johore and Singapore, dated 1941 onwards. He saw it in Johore Bahru throughout 1941, and adds that a small flock was always present in the mangrove scrub on the north side of Kota Tinggi. There are also independent visual records for southern and eastern Johore, and Singapore Island (F. G. H. Allen, Gibson-Hill). Chasen (1922: 105), on the other hand, merely lists it for Singapore as recorded but not seen personally, with the note that crows are not normally seen there. None of the other observers quoted were working in these areas for any length of time before 1941. At present it should certainly be said that *C. m. macrorhynchos* is widely distributed, and in parts plentiful, in open wooded country throughout the mainland of our area, and on the majority of the off-lying islands, except probably the Johore-Pahang Archipelago. But one cannot say whether or not this has always been so; Chasen's statement would suggest a southward spread in the nineteen-twenties or later. Cairns (M.S. note) says that it has increased in numbers on Penang Island markedly since 1941, and taken to coming into the town. Breeding reported from the Dindings, southern Perak, by Edgar (1933: 151), and without localities by Madoc (*loc. cit.*): an earlier record occurs in Robinson (*loc. cit.*), but it is not clear how much of his data is derived from our area.

360. *Corvus enca compilator* Richm. Slenderbilled Crow.

*Corvus compilator* Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 26, 1903, p. 518.  
New for *Corvus tenuirostris* Horsf. and Moore (not Brehm, 1855), Cat. Bds. Mus. East India Coy., 2, 1858, p. 558: Bombay, error = Malacca (Blyth, 1863).  
*Corvus enca compilator*, Chasen 1935, p. 308; Chasen 1939, p. 346.

Resident.

Widely distributed, but nowhere plentiful, in jungle country throughout the lowlands from Perak south to Johore.

361. *Corvus splendens protegatus* Madar. House-Crow.

*Corvus splendens protegatus* Madarasz, Orn. Monatsber., 12, 1904, p. 195: Ceylon.  
*Corvus splendens protegatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 308; Robinson 1927, p. 265.

Introduced.\*

Introduced into the neighbourhood of Klang, in Selangor, about 30 years ago in the hope that it might deal with a plague of caterpillars then infesting the coffee plantations. It has established itself successfully and is now plentiful in the district, but it does not appear to have spread far afield. Molesworth (*in litt.*) says that he has not seen it at Sungei Buloh, and Bromley (*in litt.*) that he has no records for Kuala Lumpur. Breeding reported by Madoc (1947: 95).

PARIDAE, SITTIDAE

Family PARIDAE

Genus *Parus* Linné

362. *Parus major ambiguus* (Raffl.). Great Tit.  
*Turdus ambiguus* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1821, p. 313:  
Sumatra.  
*Parus major ambiguus*, Chasen 1935, p. 262; Chasen 1939, p. 343.  
Resident.\*

Occurs in small numbers in the mangrove zone on the coasts of Perak and Selangor. Breeding reported from this habitat in the Dindings, lower Perak, by Edgar (*in litt.*).

Genus *Melanochlora* Lesson

363. *Melanochlora sultanea flavocristata* (Lafr.). Sultan-Tit.  
*Parus flavocristatus* Lafresnaye, Mag. Zool. Cl., 2, 1837, p. 180:  
"Isles de la Sonde" = Sumatra (Rob. and Kloss, 1918).  
*Melanochlora sultanea flavocristata*, Chasen 1935, p. 261; Robinson  
1927, p. 261.

Resident.

Fairly common in old forest in the submontane region, from altitudes of about 500 to 3,500 ft., throughout the mainland, and on Penang Island.

Family SITTIDAE

Genus *Sitta* Linné

364. *Sitta frontalis saturator* Hart. Velvetfronted Nuthatch.  
*Sitta frontalis saturator* Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 573: Gunong  
Tahan, alt. 4,000 & 5,000-7,000 feet, Pahang.  
*Sitta frontalis saturator*, Chasen 1935, p. 262.  
*Dendrophila frontalis saturator*, Robinson 1927, p. 259.

Resident.

Occurs fairly widely in forest country throughout the submontane region, to an altitude of about 3,000 ft. Edgar (*in litt.*) reports it from flat, coastal forest in the Dindings, lower Perak. The type specimens, two males, are said to have been taken at and above 4,000 ft., but we have no other records from similar altitudes.

365. *Sitta azurea expectata* (Hart.). Blue Nuthatch.  
*Callisitta azurea expectata* Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 35, 1914,  
p. 34: Fraser's Hill, alt. 4,000 feet, Selangor-Pahang boundary.  
*Sitta azurea expectata*, Chasen 1935, p. 263.  
*Dendrophila azurea expectata*, Robinson 1928, p. 255.

Resident.

Occurs sparingly in high mountain country, mostly at altitudes above about 4,000 ft., from north Perak south to

southern Selangor and north Pahang. Fairly common at both Cameron's Highlands and Fraser's Hill (Molesworth, Edgar, *in litt.*).

## Family TIMALIIDAE

Genus *Eupetes* Temminck

366. *Eupetes macrocerus macrocerus* Temm. Rail-Babbler.  
*Eupetes macrocerus* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 87, 1831, pl. 516:  
 Padang, West Sumatra.  
*Eupetes m. macrocerus*, Chasen 1935, p. 204; Chasen 1939, p. 275.

Resident.

Occurs largely in old virgin forest in the lowland and submontane regions. Sparsely distributed in suitable areas along the west side of the peninsula south to the territory of Malacca. It probably also occurs in Johore and the eastern Malay States, but there are no formal records from these areas.

Genus *Pellorneum* Swainson

367. *Pellorneum ruficeps subochraceum* Swinh. Striped Babbler.  
*Pellorneum subochraceum* Swinhoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 7,  
 1871, p. 257: Tenasserim.  
*Pellorneum ruficeps subochraceum*, Chasen 1935, p. 209; Robinson,  
 1927, p. 222.

Resident.\*

Common and widely distributed in brushwood and low jungle in the west coast lowlands south to southern Perak. It also occurs on the Langkawi Islands. Breeding reported from Perak by Ryves (*see* Chasen, 1939: 281), and the Langkawi Islands by Madoc (*in litt.*).

368. *Pellorneum capistratum nigrocapitatum* (Eyton). Blackcapped Babbler.  
*Brachypteryx nigrocapitata* Eyton, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1839, p. 103:  
 Malacca.  
*Pellorneum capistratum nigrocapitatum*, Chasen 1935, p. 209.  
*Drymocataphus capistratus nigrocapitatus*, Chasen 1939, p. 281.

Resident.\*

Fairly common in old forest country throughout the lowlands of our area and ranging as high as altitudes of 2,500 ft. in hill country. There is a doubtful record for Singapore Island (B.M. cat., Wallace coll.). Breeding recorded from Klang, Selangor, by Davison (*see* Chasen, 1939: 282).

369. *Pellorneum tickelli australe* (Rob & Kloss).  
Mountain Brown Babbler.

*Dryocataphus tickelli australis* Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus., 10, 1921, p. 205: Ginting Bidai, alt. 2,300 feet, Selangor.

*Pellorneum tickelli australe*, Chasen 1935, p. 209.  
*Dryocataphus tickelli australis*, Robinson 1928, p. 204.

Resident.

Widely distributed and fairly common in the mountains of the mainland range south to southern Selangor, at altitudes between 2,000 and 5,000 ft.

#### Genus *Malacocincla* Blyth

370. *Malacocincla malaccensis malaccensis* (Hartl.).  
Shorttailed Babbler.

*Brachypteryx malaccensis* Hartlaub, Rev. Mag. Zool., 1844, p. 402: Malacca.

*Anuropsis m. malaccensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 216: Robinson 1927, p. 221.

Resident.\*

Common in old forest throughout the lowlands and foothills to an altitude of about 3,000 ft. It also occurs on Singapore Island, and possibly Penang (Robinson, 1927: 221). Breeding reported by Davison (in Robinson, *loc. cit.*).

371. *Malacocincla rostratum rostratum* (Blyth).  
Mangrove Brown Babbler.

*Trichastoma rostratum* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 11, 1842, p. 795: Singapore Island.

*Aethostoma r. rostratum*, Chasen 1935, p. 211: Robinson 1927, p. 229.

Resident.\*

Occurs largely in mangrove swamps or along the banks of the larger rivers where they emerge from the foothills. It is widely distributed in suitable localities throughout the mainland, and also occurs on Singapore Island. Breeding reported from Negri Sembilan by Ryves (*see* Chasen, 1939: 285).

372. *Malacocincla bicolor* (Less.).  
Ferruginous Babbler.

*Brachypteryx bicolor* Lesson, Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 138: Sumatra.

*Erythrocihla bicolor*, Chasen 1935, p. 213: Chasen 1939, p. 286.

Resident.

Fairly common in thick forest throughout the lowlands of our area, but not, apparently, ascending the foothills to any appreciable height.

373. *Malacocincla sepiaria tardinata* Hart.  
Rusty Brown Babbler.

*Malacocincla sepiaria tardinata* Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 36, 1915,  
p. 35: Gunong Tahan, alt. 1,000 feet, Pahang.  
*Malacocincla sepiaria tardinata*, Chasen 1935, p. 211: Chasen 1939,  
p. 283.

Resident.

At present known with certainty only from old forest in a few submontane localities in Perak, Selangor (Ginting Bidai and near Kuala Lumpur) and Pahang (Bentong, Ulu Liang and Gunong Tahan).

374a. *Malacocincla abbotti olivacea* (Strick.).  
Common Brown Babbler.

*Malacopteron olivaceum* Strickland, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1864 (1847),  
p. 102: Malacca.  
*Malacocincla abbotti olivacea*, Chasen 1935, p. 210: Robinson 1927,  
p. 227.

374b. *Malacocincla abbotti abbotti* Blyth.<sup>1</sup>

*Malacocincla Abbotti* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 14, 1845,  
p. 601: Arakan.  
*Malacocincla a. abbotti*, Chasen 1935, p. 210: Robinson 1927, p. 228.

Resident.\*

Common in secondary and low jungle throughout the lowlands, and in places ascending the hills to an altitude of about 2,500 ft. It has also been recorded from the islands of Penang and Singapore. The southern race, *M. a. olivacea*, which is doubtfully distinct, occurs as far north as the latitude of Kedah, where it is replaced by the typical race. Breeding reported from Negri Sembilan by Ryves (in Chasen, 1939: 283), and Kuantan, Pahang, by Madoc (*in litt.*), both for the southern race, if it is valid.

Genus *Malacopteron* Eyton375. *Malacopteron magnum magnum* Eyton.  
Greater Redheaded Tree-Babbler.

*Malacopteron magnum* Eyton, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1839, p. 103: Malacca.  
*Malacopteron m. magnum*, Chasen 1935, p. 214.  
*Horizillas m. magna*, Chasen 1939, p. 287.

Resident.

Widely distributed in lowland forest country, well in from the coast, on the lower levels of the foothills, below about 1,500 ft. It is fairly plentiful in the southern part of the peninsula up to Perak, but relatively scarce in Province Wellesley, Kedah and Perlis. Edgar (*in litt.*) reports it from forest country fairly near to the coast, in the Dindings, lower Perak.

<sup>1</sup> Deignan (Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., 38, 5, 1948: 184) proposes *M. abbotti rufescens* for birds from southern Tenasserim and Peninsular Siam except Pattani. This would include the birds from northern Kedah and Perlis.

376. *Malacopteron cinereum cinereum* Eyton.  
Lesser Redheaded Tree-Babbler.

*Malacopteron c. cinereus* Eyton, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1839, p. 103:  
Malacca.

*Malacopteron c. cinereum*, Chasen 1935, p. 214.

*Horizillus c. cinerea*, Chasen 1939, p. 289.

Resident.\*

Habitat similar to that of the preceding species. It is fairly plentiful throughout the mainland of our area. Breeding reported from the Dindings, Perak, by Edgar (*see* Chasen, 1939: 290); the eggs were taken in hill country near the coast (Edgar, *in litt.*).

377. *Malacopteron magnirostre magnirostre* (Moore).  
Brownheaded Tree-Babbler.

*Alcippe magnirostris* Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1854 (1855), p. 277:  
Malacca.

*Malacopteron m. magnirostre*, Chasen 1935, p. 215.

*Horizillus m. magnirostris*, Robinson 1927, p. 228.

Resident.\*

Occurs widely and fairly commonly in all kinds of forest country throughout the lowlands, and in suitable areas in the foothills up to an altitude of about 2,000 ft. It is known to occur on Pulau Tioman, but has not yet been recorded formally from any of the other off-lying islands in our area. Breeding reported from north Kedah by Madoc (M.S. note).

378. *Malacopteron affine affine* (Blyth).  
Sootyheaded Tree-Babbler.

*Trichastoma affine* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 11, 1842, p. 795:  
Singapore Island.

*Malacopteron a. affine*, Chasen 1935, p. 215.

*Horizillus a. affinis*, Chasen 1939, p. 290.

Resident.\*

Fairly common in lowland forest and scrub throughout our area. It does not normally ascend the foothills much above an altitude of 1,500 ft., but individuals occasionally stray appreciably higher. There are old records for Penang (B.M. cat., India Mus., ? coll. Cantor) and Singapore Island (the type specimen), but it does not seem to have been reported from either recently. Breeding in Perak reported by Edgar (*see* Chasen, 1939: 291).

(*Malacopteron melanocephalum* Davison.

Robinson lists *Setaria melanocephala* (Davison), "only known from the type and one other specimen, both from Pahang" (1907: 79; and 1910: 15). It is a synonym of *M. a. affine* (Blyth), which he also gives.)

379. *Malacopteron albogulare albogulare* (Blyth).  
Whitethroated Babbler.

*Setaria albigularis* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 13, 1844, p. 385:  
Singapore Island.

*Ophrydornis a. albogularis*, Chasen 1935, p. 215: Chasen 1939, p. 292.

Resident.

A relatively scarce lowland species. Within our area it is known formally only from several localities in Perak, the foot of Gunong Tahan in Pahang and Klang in Selangor (Chasen, 1939: 292). Molesworth (*in litt.*) gives a visual record for Sungei Buloh, Selangor. There are also old, doubtful records for Singapore (the type specimen) and Malacca (B.M. cat., purchased).

Genus *Pomatorhinus* Horsfield380. *Pomatorhinus montanus occidentalis* Rob. & Kloss.  
Chestnutbacked Scimitar Babbler.

*Pomatorhinus montanus occidentalis* Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus., 11, 1923, p. 54: Ginting Bidai, alt. 2,300 feet, Selangor.

*Pomatorhinus montanus occidentalis*, Chasen 1935, p. 207: Chasen 1939, p. 277.

Resident.\*

Usually found in forest country at altitudes between 1,500 and 2,500 ft. It may also occasionally be met with in the lowlands and has occurred as high as 4,000 ft. Not very plentiful, and known only from the mainland from upper Perak south to Johore. Breeding reported from Maxwell's Hill, Perak, alt. about 4,500 ft., by Bromley (1941: 141).

381. *Pomatorhinus hypoleucos wrayi* Sharpe.  
Large Scimitar-Babbler.

*Pomatorhinus wrayi* Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1887, p. 437: Gunong Ijau, alt. 3,000-4,400 feet, Larut Hills, Perak.

*Pomatorhinus hypoleucos wrayi*, Chasen 1935, p. 207: Robinson 1928, p. 190.

Resident.

Occurs widely but not commonly in the hills of the Malay States from central Perak south to southern Selangor. It is rarely seen at altitudes below 3,500 ft., and has been taken mostly at much greater heights (Robinson, 1928: 190).

Genus *Kenopia* Blyth382. *Kenopia striata* (Blyth).  
Striped Wren Babbler.

*Timalia striata* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 11, 1842, p. 793:  
Singapore Island.

*Kenopia striata*, Chasen 1935, p. 227: Chasen 1939, p. 302.

Resident.

Generally occurs in swampy jungle, mostly in the lowlands, throughout the mainland of our area. It is nowhere common, but it is more plentiful towards the southern limits of its range. It is not known from any of the off-lying islands except for the type specimen, labelled Singapore, which may be wrongly localised. Bromley (1949: 130) records it from fairly dry jungle on Kedah Peak to altitudes of at least 3,000 ft.

Genus *Turdinus* Blyth

383. *Turdinus loricatus* (S. Müll.). Marbled Wren Babbler.

*Myiothera loricata* S. Müller, Tijds. Nat. Ges. Phys., 1835, p. 348,  
pl. 5, fig. 5: West Sumatra.

*Turdinus marmoratus*, Chasen 1935, p. 213; Robinson 1928, p. 205.

Resident.

A rare and little known bird. Within our area it has been taken only at Ginting Bidai and on the mountains of the main range in Selangor, always at elevations of 2,300 to 4,000 ft. (Robinson, 1928: 206). The only specimen now in the Raffles Museum collection was obtained in the Semangko Pass, alt. above 2,500 ft. (*nat. coll.*).

384. *Turdinus macrodactylus macrodactylus* (Strickl.). Largefooted Wren Babbler.

*Malacopteron macrodactylum* Strickland, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 13,  
1844, p. 417: Malacca.

*Turdinus m. macrodactylus*, Chasen 1935, p. 213; Chasen 1939, p. 285.

Resident.\*

Widely but locally distributed throughout the lowlands of our area occurring mostly in swamp forests. Breeding recorded from Klang, Selangor, by Davison (*see* Chasen, 1939: 286).

385. *Turdinus brevicaudatus leucostictus* (Sharpe). Streaked Wren Babbler.

*Corythocichla leucosticta*, Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1887, p. 438:  
Larut Hills, alt. 3,000-4,400 feet, Perak.

*Napothera brevicaudata leucosticta*, Chasen 1935, p. 217.

*Corythocichla brevicaudata leucosticta*, Robinson 1928, p. 214.

Resident.\*

Very common throughout the mountains of the Malay States as far south as Gunong Tampin in Negri Sembilan. It is also known from Tioman. It may occur at altitudes as high as 6,000 ft., but it is most plentiful in forest areas between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. Breeding reported from Cameron's Highlands by Madoc (1947: 84) and Allin & Edgar (1948: 55); and from Fraser's Hill by Molesworth (*in litt.*).

386. *Turdinus epilepidotus granti* (Richm.).

Lesser Wren-Babbler.

*Turdinulus granti* Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 22, 1900, p. 320:

Trang, Peninsular Siam.

*Napothera epilepidota granti*, Chasen 1935, p. 218.*Turdinulus epilepidota granti*, Robinson 1928, p. 213.

Resident.\* -

Common in heavy jungle in low hill country throughout the mainland. It occurs most frequently at altitudes of about 2,000 ft., but it may descend almost to sea level, and has been taken as high as 4,500 ft. Breeding reported from near Taiping, Perak, by Kellow (Stuart Baker, 1922: 255; quoted in Robinson, 1928: 213).

Genus *Pnoepyga* Hodgson387. *Pnoepyga pusilla harterti* Rob. & Kloss.

Pygmy Wren Babbler.

*Pnoepyga pusilla harterti* Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., 8, pt. 2, 1918, p. 205: Gunong Ijau, alt. 4,700 feet,

Larut Hills, Perak.

*Pnoepyga pusilla harterti*, Chasen 1935, p. 231: Robinson 1928, p. 216.

Resident.\*

Fairly widely distributed at altitudes above 4,000 ft. from northern Perak south to southern Selangor and north Pahang. Common at Cameron's Highlands, alt. 3,800-4,800 ft. (Edgar, *in litt.*), and Fraser's Hill, alt. about 4,000 ft. (Bromley, *in litt.*). Usually encountered in damp, dark gullies, or on the ground in fairly thick undergrowth. Breeding reported from Cameron's Highlands (Allin & Edgar, 1948: 56).

Genus *Macronus* Jardine & Selby388. *Macronus gularis gularis* (Horsf.).

Yellowbreasted Tit Babbler.

*Timalia gularis* Horsfield, Zool. Res. in Java, 1822: Sumatra.*Mixornis g. gularis*, Chasen 1935, p. 225.*Mixornis gularis pileata*, Robinson 1927, p. 223.

Resident.\*

Occurs widely in various kinds of lowland jungle, from coastal scrub to an altitude of about 2,500 ft. in hill country, throughout the mainland of our area, and on the islands of Langkawi, Penang and Singapore. Chasen (1935: 225) ascribes birds from Perlis and Kedah to a northern race *M. g. connectens* Kloss, but this requires confirmation. Breeding reported from Sitiawan, Perak (Edgar, 1933: 146).

389. *Macronus ptilosus ptilosus* Jard. and Selb.  
Fluffybacked Tit Babbler.

*Macronus ptilosus* Jardine and Selby, 111, Orn., 1835, pl. 150:  
Malacca.

*Macronus p. ptilosus*, Chasen 1935, p. 227; Chasen 1939, p. 303.

Resident.\*

Common in old forest country in the lowlands, ascending the hills to an altitude of about 2,000 ft., throughout the Malay States. It also occurs on Penang Island, and there are old but doubtful records from Singapore (Chasen, 1922: 104; listed, not seen). Breeding records from Perak and Negri Sembilan (see Chasen, 1939: 304).

### Genus *Stachyris* Blyth

- 390a. *Stachyris nigriceps davisoni* Sharpe.  
Greythroated Tree Babbler.

*Stachyris davisoni* Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 1, 1892, p. 7: "the Pahang country in the Malayan Peninsula".

*Stachyris nigriceps davisoni*, Chasen 1935, p. 220; Robinson 1928, p. 206.

- 390b. *Stachyris nigriceps tionis* Rob. & Kloss.

*Stachyris nigriceps tionis* Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., 13, 1926, p. 211: Tioman Island, off the coast of Pahang.

*Stachyris nigriceps tionis*, Chasen 1935, p. 220.

Resident.\*

*S. n. davisoni* is common in submontane jungle country, ascending to an altitude of 4,000 ft. in the hills from Perlis south to Negri Sembilan. It also occurs on Penang Island. It is probably present in Johore, but there are no formal records from this area. Represented on Tioman by *S. n. tionis*, which appears to be restricted to the island. Breeding reported from Maxwell's Hill and Cameron's Highlands by Allin (Allin & Edgar, 1948: 55), and the summit of the Semangko Pass, alt. about 2,700 ft. by Bromley (1948: 212).

391. *Stachyris poliocephala poliocephala* (Temm.).  
Greyheaded Tree Babbler.

*Timalia poliocephala* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 100, 1836, pl. 593, fig. Z: Bencoolen, West Sumatra.

*Stachyris p. poliocephala*, Chasen 1935, p. 221; Chasen 1939, p. 295.

Resident.\*

Common in lowland forests, ascending the hills to an altitude of about 2,500 ft., throughout the mainland of our area. Chasen (1939: 296) records a nestling from Ginting Bidai, Selangor.

392. *Stachyris nigricollis erythronotus* (Blyth).  
Blacknecked Tree Babbler.

*Timalia erythronotus* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 11, 1842,  
p. 793: Singapore Island.

*Stachyris nigricollis erythronotus*, Chasen 1935, p. 221.

*Stachyris nigricollis*, Chasen 1939, p. 296.

Resident.\*

Common in lowland forests, ascending the hills to an altitude of about 1,500 ft., south to the territory of Malacca. It also occurs on Penang Island; there is a second old record from Singapore (B. M. cat., Gould coll.). Breeding reported from Perak by Edgar (in Chasen, 1939: 297).

393. *Stachyris leucotis leucotis* (Strickl.).  
White-eared Tree Babbler.

*Timalia leucotis* Strickland, Contr. Orn., 1848, p. 63, pl. 12: Malacca.

*Stachyris l. leucotis*, Chasen 1935, p. 221: Chasen 1939, p. 297.

Resident.

Widely but locally distributed in heavy lowland forest country, sometimes ascending the hills to an altitude of 2,500 ft., throughout the mainland.

394. *Stachyris maculata pectoralis* (Blyth).  
Redrumped Tree Babbler.

*Timalia pectoralis* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 11, 1842, p. 793:  
Singapore Island.

*Stachyris maculata pectoralis*, Chasen 1935, p. 222: Chasen 1939,  
p. 298.

Resident.\*

Occurs in lowland jungle throughout the mainland of our area. It is common in the southern portion of its range but relatively scarce further north. There are two doubtful records from Singapore Island (the type, and B.M. cat., Gould coll.). Breeding reported from Pahang by Ryves (see Chasen, 1939: 299).

395. *Stachyris erythroptera erythroptera* (Blyth).  
Redwinged Tree Babbler.

*Timalia erythroptera* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 11, 1842,  
p. 794: Singapore Island.

*Cyanoderma c. erythroptera*, Chasen 1935, p. 223: Robinson 1927,  
p. 224.

Resident.\*

Common in secondary forest and dry scrub country throughout the lowlands of the mainland. It has also been recorded from the islands of Singapore and Tioman, on the last of which it is said to be common (Robinson, 1927: 224). Breeding in Perak and Negri Sembilan reported in Chasen (1939: 301).

396. *Stachyris rufifrons poliogaster* Hume. Greybellied Babbler.

*Stachyris poliogaster* Hume, Stray Feathers, 9, 1880, p. 116: foot of Gunong Pulai, Johore.

*Cyanoderma rufifrons poliogaster*, Chasen 1935, p. 225.

*Stachyridopsis rufifrons poliogaster*, Robinson 1928, p. 209.

Resident.

Occurs in the foothills up to an altitude of about 3,500 ft. on the west side of the peninsula from southern Perak south to Negri Sembilan and Johore. It is not known from the mountains of Pahang. It is extremely rare throughout its range and would appear to occur normally only in the neighbourhood of certain species of bamboo (Robinson, 1928: 209).

397. *Stachyris chrysa chrysops* Richm. Goldenheaded Babbler.

*Stachyris chrysops* Richmond, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 15, 1902, p. 157: Trang, Peninsular Siam.

*Stachyris chrysa chrysops*, Chasen 1935, p. 223.

*Stachyridopsis chrysa chrysops*, Robinson 1928, p. 210.

Resident.\*

Common in stunted vegetation and fairly thick jungle in high hill country, rarely descending below about 3,500 ft., from the northern borders of our area to southern Selangor and Pahang. Molesworth (*in litt.*) reports it very common in mixed flocks at suitable altitudes at Cameron's Highlands and Fraser's Hill; Bromley (*in litt.*) confirms Fraser's Hill.

#### Genus *Timalia* Horsfield

(*Timalia pileata intermedia* Kinn.

Redcapped Babbler.

There is a single record from our area, a skin said to have been obtained at Malacca many years ago (B.M. cat., Pinwill coll.). In view of the absence of subsequent records it would seem advisable to exclude this bird from the checklist until further evidence is forthcoming).

#### Genus *Garrulax* Lesson

398. *Garrulax lugubris lugubris* (S. Müll.). Black Babbler-Thrush.

*Ianthocincla lugubris* S. Müller, Tijds. Nat. Ges. Phys., 1835, p. 344, pl. 5, fig. 2: West Sumatra.

*Melanocichla l. lugubris*, Chasen 1935, p. 206.

*Melanocichla lugubris*, Robinson 1928, p. 193.

Resident.

Apparently confined in our area to the mountains of the main range from north Perak to southern Selangor. It is rarely seen at altitudes below 3,000 ft. and usually occurs above 4,000 ft.

399. *Garrulax mitratus major* (Rob. & Kloss).  
Chestnutcapped Babbling-Thrush.

*Rhinocichla mitrata major* Robinson and Kloss, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.  
40, 1919, p. 16: Gunong Ijau, alt. 4,000 feet, Larut Hills, Perak.  
*Rhinocichla mitrata major*, Chasen 1935, p. 206: Robinson 1928,  
p. 194.

Resident.

Known in our area only from the mountains of the main range from north Perak to southern Selangor, usually occurring at altitudes above 3,000 ft. Much commoner than No. 398, and in parts very plentiful. Edgar (*in litt.*) records it as low as 2,700 ft. at Cameron's Highlands and the summit of the Semangko Pass.

400. *Garrulax erythrocephalus peninsulæ* (Sharpe).  
Redheaded Laughing-Thrush.

*Trochalopteryx peninsulæ* Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1887, p. 436,  
pl. 37: Larut Hills, alt. 3,000-4,400 feet, Perak.  
*Garrulax erythrocephalus peninsulæ*, Chasen 1935, p. 205.  
*Trochalopteryx melanostigma peninsulæ*, Robinson 1928, p. 195.

Resident.\*

Occurs mostly in the xerophytic zone on the higher mountains from altitudes of 3,500 ft. upwards, south to southern Selangor, and Gunong Benon and Gunong Tahan in Pahang. Madoc records old nests, believed to have been built by this bird, seen at Fraser's Hill (1947: 82); breeding reported from the Larut Hills, Perak, by Edgar, and Cameron's Highlands, alt. 5,000 ft. by Allin (in Allin & Edgar, 1948: 53).

#### Genus *Leiothrix* Swainson

401. *Leiothrix argentauris tahanensis* (Yen).  
Silvereared Mesia.

*Mesia argentauris tahanensis* "Robinson" Yen, Science Journ. (Sun Yat-Sen University), 6, pt. 2, 1934, p. 63: Gunong Tahan, Pahang.

*Mesia argentauris tahanensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 230.

*Mesia a. argentauris*, Robinson 1928, p. 178.

Resident.

Widely distributed and common in open areas at altitudes above 3,000 ft. from the northern border of our area to southern Selangor and Pahang, but absent from such isolated mountains as Kedah Peak. Madoc records old nests, presumed to belong to this species, at Fraser's Hill (1947: 80).

Genus *Cutia* Hodgson

- 402.
- Cutia nipalensis cervinicrissa*
- Sharpe.
- Cutia.

*Cutia cervinicrissa* Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1888, p. 276: Gunong Batu Puteh, alt. above 4,000 feet, central mountains, Perak.

*Cutia nipalensis cervinicrissa*, Chasen 1935, p. 229; Robinson 1928, p. 180.

Resident.

Locally distributed in hill country from southern Perak to southern Selangor. It is not normally common, but it is fairly numerous at times between the Semangko Pass and Fraser's Hill (Robinson, 1928: 180), and at Fraser's Hill itself (Bromley, *in litt.*). Wray (in Sharpe, 1888: 276) says that it was rare on Gunong Batu Puteh (central mountains near Cameron's Highlands), and that he did not see it below 4,000 ft.

Genus *Pteruthius* Swainson

- 403.
- Pteruthius erythropterus aeralatus*
- Tick.
- Blackcrowned Shrike-Babbler.

*Pteruthius aeralatus* Tickell, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 24, 1855, p. 267: Tenasserim.

*Pteruthius flaviscapitis aeralatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 230; Robinson 1928, p. 181.

Resident.\*

Locally distributed in hill country, usually at altitudes above 3,000 ft., from the northern border of our area to southern Selangor. Breeding reported from Fraser's Hill by F.G.H. Allen (Edgar, *in litt.*).

- 404.
- Pteruthius melanotis tahanensis*
- Hart.
- Blackeared Shrike-Babbler.

*Pteruthius tahanensis* Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 576: Gunong Tahan, alt. 5,000-7,000 feet, Pahang.

*Pteruthius anobarbus tahanensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 230; Robinson 1928, p. 183.

Resident.

Known only from a few localities in high hill country between southern Perak and southern Selangor and north Pahang. It is said to be abundant on Gunong Tahan at altitudes between 5,000 and 6,000 ft. (Robinson, 1928: 183), and not uncommon on Cameron's Highlands and Fraser's Hill (Bromley, *in litt.*). Elsewhere it is relative scarce.

Genus *Alcippe* Blyth

405. *Alcippe castaneiceps soror* (Sharpe).  
Chestnutheaded Nun Thrush.

*Minla soror* Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1887, p. 439, pl. 38, fig. 1:  
Larut Hills, alt. 3,000-4,400 feet, Perak.  
*Pseudominla castaneiceps soror*, Chasen 1935, p. 219; Robinson 1928,  
p. 202.

Resident.

Widely distributed in forest country at altitudes above 3,500 to 4,000 ft. from northern Perak to southern Selangor. It also occurs on Gunong Tahan in Pahang.

406. *Alcippe nipalensis peracensis* Sharpe.  
Mountain Nun Thrush.

*Alcippe peracensis* Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1887, p. 439; Larut Hills,  
alt. 3,000-4,400 feet, Perak.  
*Alcippe nipalensis peracensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 218; Robinson 1928,  
p. 201.

Resident.

Common in hill forests, mostly at altitudes from 3,000 to a little over 5,000 ft., from northern Perak to southern Selangor and Pahang.

407. *Alcippe poiocephala cinerea* Blyth.  
Common Nun Thrush.

*Alcippe cinerea* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 13, 1844, p. 384:  
Singapore Island.  
*Alcippe c. cinerea*, Chasen 1935, p. 219; Robinson 1927, p. 226.

Resident.

Common in old heavy forests in lowland and submontane country to an altitude of about 3,000 ft. throughout our area. It is not known from any of the off-lying islands, except for the type specimen said to be from Singapore. Replaced from Trang, Peninsula Siam, northwards by *A. p. davisoni* Harington, which appears as *Alcippe phayrei* Blyth (No. 460A) in Robinson's revised list (1910: 13).

Genus *Siva* Hodgson

408. *Siva strigula malayana* Hart.  
Chestnuttailed Siva.

*Siva strigula malayana* Hartert, Nov. Zool., 4, 1902, p. 567: Gunong  
Tahan, alt. 5,000-7,000 feet, Pahang.  
*Siva strigula malayana*, Chasen 1935, p. 228; Robinson 1928, p. 187.

Resident.

Confined to high mountain country, usually at altitudes above 5,000 ft. in the mainland range from northern Perak to southern Selangor. It has also been taken at the north end of

the Larut Hills, and on Gunong Tahan and Gunong Benon in Pahang. It is said to be extremely common in the last two localities (Robinson 1928: 187), but it is relatively scarce elsewhere.

409. *Siva cyanouroptera sordidior* Sharpe. Bluewinged Siva.  
*Siva sordidior* Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1888, p. 276: Batang Padang Mountains (alt. not stated), Perak.  
*Siva cyanouroptera sordidior*, Chasen 1935, p. 229; Robinson 1928, p. 186.

Resident.

Widely but locally distributed at altitudes above 3,500 ft. in the Malay States south to southern Selangor. Very plentiful at the main hill stations. It has not been recorded from the mountains of Pahang.

#### Genus Yuhina Hodgson

410. *Yuhina zantholeuca interposita* (Hart.). Whitebellied Crested Babbler.  
*Herpornis zantholeuca interposita* Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38 1917, p. 20: Temengor, Upper Perak.  
*Erpornis zantholeuca interposita*, Chasen 1935, p. 229; Robinson 1927, p. 218.

Resident.\*

Fairly plentiful in old jungle from altitudes of about 500 to nearly 4,000 ft. throughout the mainland. Breeding reported from the Dindings, Perak, by Edgar (see Chasen, 1939, 305).

#### Genus Gampsorhynchus Blyth

411. *Gampsorhynchus rufulus saturatior* Sharpe. Whiteheaded Babbler.  
*Gampsorhynchus saturatior* Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1888, p. 273: Gunong Batu Puteh, alt. 3,400 feet, Perak.  
*Gampsorhynchus rufulus saturatior*, Chasen 1935, p. 208; Robinson 1928, p. 192.

Resident.

A rare bird, at present known only from three localities. It has been taken on Gunong Korbu, at an altitude of 5,000 ft., in the neighbourhood of Cameron's Highlands, and on the main range between the Semangko Pass and Fraser's Hill. There are also visual records for the south side of the Semangko Pass (Bromley, Molesworth, *in litt.*).

Genus *Heterophasia* Blyth

412. *Heterophasia picaoides wrayi* (O.-Grant). Longtailed Sibia.

*Sibia wrayi* Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 25, 1910, p. 98:  
Batang Padang Mountains, Perak, and Gunong Tahan, alt.  
5,000-7,000 feet, Pahang.

*Heterophasia picaoides wrayi*, Chasen 1935, p. 228.

*Sibia picaoides wrayi*, Robinson 1928, p. 184.

Resident.

Plentiful in high hill country from northern Perak to southern Selangor and north Pahang.

## Family ÆGITHINIDAE

Genus *Ægithina* Vieillot

413. *Ægithina viridissima viridissima* (Bp.) Green Iora.

*Iora viridissima* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Avium, 1, 1850, p. 397:  
Sumatra.

*Ægithina v. viridissima*, Chasen 1935, p. 188; Chasen 1939, p. 266.

Resident.\*

Occurs in lowland forest and secondary jungle, sometimes ascending the hills to altitudes of 3,000 ft. or more, throughout our area, but though widely distributed it is seldom common. It also occurs on a number of the off-lying islands, including Penang, Singapore and the Tioman group. Stuart Baker (1922: 343) records a nest and eggs collected by Kellow in Perak.

- 414a. *Ægithina tiphia micromelaena* Oberh. Common Iora.

*Ægithina tiphia micromelaena* Oberholser, Smith. Misc. Coll., 76,  
No. 6, 1923, p. 7: Bangka Island, east coast of Sumatra.

*Ægithina tiphia micromelaena*, Chasen 1935, p. 188.

*Ægithina t. tiphia*, Robinson 1927, p. 214.

- 414b. *Ægithina tiphia singapurensis* Chas. & Kloss.

*Ægithina tiphia singapurensis*, Chasen and Kloss, Bull. Raff. Mus.,  
5, 1931, p. 85: Singapore Island.

*Ægithina tiphia singapurensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 188; Robinson 1927,  
p. 214; Chasen 1939, p. 268.

Resident.\*

Common in gardens, scrub, orchards and similar regions throughout the lowlands of the mainland, and on the majority of the off-lying islands. It does not normally ascend the hills to elevations much above 1,500 ft. The boundary of the two races has not been determined precisely. The southern form, *A. t. singapurensis*, extends at least as far north as Klang in Selangor. At some point beyond this it is replaced by the

northern race, *A. t. micromelaena*. Breeding, presumably the northern race, recorded from Sitiawan, Perak (Edgar, 1933: 146).

415. *Ægithina lafresnayei lafresnayei* (Hartl.). Great Iora.  
*Iora lafresnayei* Hartlaub, Rev. Mag. Zool. 1844, p. 401: Malacca.  
*Aëthorhynchus l. lafresnayei*, Chasen 1935, p. 189: Robinson 1928,  
 p. 172.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed, though nowhere common, in heavy jungle through the submontane regions as far south as the territory of Malacca. It is most numerous at altitudes between 2,000 and 3,000 ft. and is rarely seen above 3,500 ft. Edgar (*in litt.*) reports it from the Dindings and Ulu Klang, Selangor. It is not known from any of the off-lying islands in our area. Stuart Baker (1922: 338) records two nests with eggs taken by Kellow, in Perak.

#### Genus *Chloropsis* Jardine & Selby

- 416a. *Chloropsis cyanopogon cyanopogon* (Temm.).  
 Lesser Green Leaf-Bird.  
*Phyllornis cyanopogon* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 87, 1832, pl. 512:  
 Palembang, Sumatra.  
*Chloropsis c. cyanopogon*, Chasen 1935, p. 191: Chasen 1939, p. 270.

- 416b. *Chloropsis cyanopogon septentrionalis* Rob. & Kloss.  
*Chloropsis cyanopogon septentrionalis* Robinson and Kloss, Journ.  
 Nat. Hist. Soc. Slam, 3, 1918, p. 107: Ghibri, Peninsular Siam.  
*Chloropsis cyanopogon septentrionalis*, Chasen 1935, p. 191: Chasen  
 1939, p. 271.

Resident.

Common in lowland forest, in some places ascending the hills as high as altitudes of 3,000 ft. throughout the Malay Peninsula. The southern race, *C. c. cyanopogon*, extends as far north as southern Perak on the west coast and Patani on the east. It has also been recorded from the islands of Singapore and Penang. The northern race, *C. c. septentrionalis*, occurs in Kedah, Perlis and throughout Peninsular Siam. The birds from northern Perak are intermediate.

417. *Chloropsis sonnerati zosterops* Vig.  
 Greater Green Leaf-Bird.  
*Chloropsis zosterops* Vigors, Mem. Life Raffles, 1830, p. 674: Sumatra.  
*Chloropsis sonnerati zosterops*, Chasen 1935, p. 190.  
*Chloropsis viridis zosterops*, Chasen 1939, p. 269.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed and fairly plentiful in wooded, but not cultivated, areas throughout the lowlands, and in the foothills

to altitudes of about 3,000 ft. It is also known from a number of the islands including Singapore and the islands in the Straits of Johore. Breeding recorded for Perak by Edgar (Chasen, 1939: 270).

418. *Chloropsis cochinchinensis icterocephala* Less.  
Yellowheaded Leaf-bird.

*Chloropsis icterocephala* Lesson, Rev. Mag. Zool., 1840, p. 164:  
Palembang, Sumatra.  
*Chloropsis cochinchinensis icterocephala*, Chasen 1935, p. 190:  
Robinson 1927, p. 215.

Resident.

Fairly widely distributed in open wooded country throughout the lowlands of the mainland, and in the foothills to an altitude of about 3,000 ft. It has also been recorded from the islands of Penang and Singapore. Birds from Kedah and Perlis are intermediate between this race and the typical one, *C. c. cochinchinensis*, which occurs in Peninsular Siam. Chasen (1939: 270) refers to a description of eggs labelled "Malacca", but there are at present no full records of nidification from our area.

419. *Chloropsis hardwickii malayana* Rob. & Kloss.  
Orangebellied Leaf-Bird.

*Chloropsis hardwickii malayana* Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus., 11, 1923, p. 55: Gunong Ijau, alt. 4,500 feet, Larut Hills, Perak.  
*Chloropsis hardwickii malayana*, Chasen 1935, p. 189: Robinson 1928, p. 174.

Resident.

Largely confined to heavily forested areas at altitudes above about 3,500 ft. It is known only from the hills from north Perak southwards to southern Selangor, and is nowhere plentiful. The Raffles Museum collection contains specimens from Maxwell's Hill (2, *c.n.k.*) and Gunong Ijau, alt. 4,700 ft. (2, *nat. coll.*) in the Larut Hills, Telom on the Perak-Pahang boundary, Lubok Tamang, Lipis district, Pahang, alt. 3,500 ft. (Chasen), and the Semangko Pass, alt. 2,500-4,000 ft. (*nat. coll.*) and Gunong Mengkuang Lebar, alt. 4,800 ft. (3, *nat. coll.*), on the Selangor-Pahang boundary.

Genus *Irena* Horsfield

420. *Irena puella malayensis* Horsf. & Moore.  
Fairy Bluebird.

*Irena malayensis* Horsfield and Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. East. Ind. Coy., 1, 1854, p. 274: Malacca.  
*Irena puella malayensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 191; Robinson 1927, p. 275.

Resident.

Widely but locally distributed, occurring mostly in heavy forest, throughout the lowlands of our area, and in hill country

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to altitudes of about 4,000 ft. It is also found on the islands of Penang and the Langkawi group; fairly plentiful on Penang Hill. It is also still present on Singapore Island, though by no means common (Molesworth, *in litt.*, seen 1940, 1941 and 1943). In Peninsular Siam it is replaced by the typical race, *I. p. puella* (Lath.); birds from Perlis and the Langkawi islands are variable, and in some cases indeterminable.

Family PYCNONOTIDAE

Genus *Euptilosus* Gray

421. *Euptilosus eutilotus* (Jard. & Selb.).  
Crested Brown Bulbul.

*Brachypus eutilotus* Jardine and Selby, Ill. Orn. (new ser.), 1836, pl. 3: Singapore Island.

*Euptilosus eutilotus*, Chasen 1935, p. 194; Chasen 1939, p. 249.

Resident.

A relatively scarce species, recorded from several scattered points through the lowlands of our area. Davison obtained specimens in Johore and the territory of Malacca (Chasen, 1939: 249). The Raffles Museum collection now contains seven examples from the Malay States; Parit (*Kloss*) and Tanjong Malim, Perak (*Seimund*); the Perak-Selangor boundary (*nat. coll.*); Rawang, Selangor (*Seimund*); Kuala Tembeling, Pahang (*Chasen*); and Malacca (*nat. coll.*). Molesworth (*in litt.*) gives a visual record for the Tembeling, 9 September 1941, Edgar (*in litt.*) records for Ulu Klang and Ampang, Selangor.

Genus *Pycnonotus* Boie

422. *Pycnonotus melanoleucos* (Eyton).  
Black-and-White Bulbul.

*Microtarsus melanoleucos* Eyton, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1839, p. 102: Malacca.

*Microtarsus melanoleucos*, Chasen 1935, p. 195; Robinson 1928, p. 161.

Resident.

Widely, but locally, distributed through the mainland of the Malay States from the latitude of Penang south to Johore. It is nowhere common, but it appears to turn up in a wide range of localities and has been taken on the Selangor coast and at altitudes in the neighbourhood of 6,000 ft. on Gunong Benom and Gunong Tahan (Robinson, 1928: 161).

423. *Pycnonotus atriceps atriceps* (Temm.).  
Blackheaded Bulbul.

*Turdus atriceps* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 25, 1823, pl. 147: Java.

*Brachypodius a. atriceps*, Chasen 1935, p. 194; Chasen 1939, p. 250.

Resident.\*

Widely but locally distributed in dry primary and secondary forest country throughout the lowlands of our area. Commoner in the north than in the south. In suitable localities it may ascend the hills to altitudes of 2,000 to 3,000 ft. and it is fairly plentiful on Penang Hill. It also occurs in the Langkawi group, on Singapore Island and on Pulau Ubin, where it is not uncommon. Breeding recorded by Edgar for Perak, Ryves for Perak and Negri Sembilan, and Madoc for Selangor (all in Chasen 1939: 251-52).

424. *Pycnonotus dispar caecilii* Deignan.

Blackcrested Yellow Bulbul.

*Pycnonotus dispar caecilii* Deignan, Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., 38, 7, 1948, p. 247: Trang Province, Peninsular Siam, lat. ca 7°-8° N.

- *Pycnonotus flaviventris minor*, Chasen 1935, p. 203.  
- *Otocompsa flaviventris minor*, Robinson 1928, p. 166.

Resident.\*

Occurs widely but very locally in forest country, usually at altitudes of 2,000-3,500 ft., but occasionally in the lowlands, from the northern limit of our area to northern Selangor. Plentiful and conspicuous in the Semangko Pass and the vicinity of Fraser's Hill. It is not at present known from the isolated hills of Pahang or south of Selangor. Breeding recorded from Cameron's Highlands by Edgar (in Chasen, 1939: 264).

425. *Pycnonotus squamatus webberi* (Hume).

Scalybreasted Bulbul.

*Ixidia webberi* Hume, Stray Feathers, 8, 1879, p. 40: "Tongka" (= Puket), Peninsular Siam.

*Pycnonotus squamatus webberi*, Chasen 1935, p. 203.

*Rubigula squamatus webberi*, Robinson 1928, p. 169.

Resident.

Occurs widely but locally in well forested hill country throughout the mainland of our area south to the territory of Malacca and Pahang, north of the Krau River. Like 424 above, probably most numerous at altitudes of 2,000 to 3,000 ft. or slightly higher.

426. *Pycnonotus cyaniventris cyaniventris* Blyth.

Greybellied Bulbul.

*Pycnonotus (?) cyaniventris* Blyth, Journ. Asia. Soc. Bengal, 11, 1842, p. 792: Singapore Island.

*Pycnonotus c. cyaniventris*, Chasen 1935, p. 202.

*Rubigula c. cyaniventris*, Robinson 1928, p. 168.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed but not plentiful in open wooded country throughout the submontane regions. It also occurs in parts

in the coastal plains, and in some areas may ascend to altitudes as high as 3,300 ft. It is also known from the islands of Penang and Singapore. Breeding reported from Taiping, Perak, by Kellow (Stuart Baker, 1922: 417).

427. *Pycnonotus jocosus pattani* Deignan.

Redwhiskered Bulbul.

*Pycnonotus jocosus pattani* Deignan, Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., 38, 8, 1948, p. 280: Pattani, Pattani Province, Peninsular Siam.

*Pycnonotus jocosus erythrotis*, Chasen 1935, p. 204.

*Otocompsa jocosus erythrotis*, Robinson 1927, p. 210.

Resident.\*

Common and widely distributed, frequenting much the same habitats as the Yellowvented Bulbul, in Kedah and northern Kelantan. It also occurs on Penang island, and appears occasionally in Perak (Edgar, *in litt.*), but the Raffles Museum collection contains no specimens from localities on the west side of the mainland south of Kedah. On the east coast it is extremely numerous in Kota Bharu, particularly in gardens, but less plentiful in southern Kelantan. Records from the Besut valley in northern Trengganu are doubtful. It does not appear to occur naturally further south. It was introduced to Singapore Island a number of years ago (Chasen, 1922: 104), and appeared to have established itself, but there are at present few post-occupation records, and no reports of nesting. Resident, presumably from introduced stock, on the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur; first noted December, 1946 (Bromley *in litt.*). Breeding reported for Kedah by Madoc (1947: 78). Identified as *Otocompsa emeria* (Linn.) in Robinson's lists, and appears thus in Chasen's Singapore list (*loc. cit.*), subsp. *peguensis* Baker.

428. *Pycnonotus cafer aurigaster* (Vieill.).

Goldenvented Bulbul.

*Turdus aurigaster* Vieillot, Nov. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., ed. 2, 20, 1818, p. 258: Java.

*Pycnonotus a. aurigaster*, Chasen 1935, p. 204: Chasen 1939, p. 258.

Introduced.

This is a Javanese species which has been introduced to Singapore Island, where a few pairs had established themselves before the war. In the field it is rather similar to the Yellowvented Bulbul, but in flight can be distinguished by its white rump. There are at present no post-occupation records.

(*Pycnonotus sinensis formosæ* Hart. Hartert's Chinese Bulbul.

F. G. H. Allen *et al.* reported two examples of this species in company together on a patch of waste ground near Kallang airfield, Singapore Island, in April 1949. Repeated examination was possible

at relatively close range and there would seem to be no doubt of the identity of the birds. Equally they must be taken to be cage birds that had escaped or been liberated. At present there is nothing to show that they are able to establish themselves here.)

429. *Pycnonotus zeylanicus* (Gmel.). Yellowcrowned Bulbul.  
*Sturnus zeylanicus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 804: Ceylon, error = Java (Rob. and Kloss, 1924).  
*Trachycornus zeylanicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 198; Robinson 1927, p. 201.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed in open and scrub country, particularly in the neighbourhood of the larger rivers above tidal water, throughout the mainland of our area. It is not uncommon in the greater part of its range, but it is scarce on the west side south of the territory of Malacca. It has not been formally recorded from any of the off-lying islands except Penang and Ubin. Breeding recorded from Klang, Selangor, by Madoc (Chasen, 1939: 257), and Batu Gajah, Perak, by Allin (1941: 111).

430. *Pycnonotus finlaysoni finlaysoni* Strickl. Stripethroated Bulbul.  
*Pycnonotus Finlaysoni* Strickland, Ann. Nat. Hist., 13, 1844, p. 411: Malacca (Hartert).  
*Pycnonotus f. finlaysoni*, Chasen 1935, p. 199; Robinson 1927, p. 206.

Resident.\*

Common throughout the lowlands of Peninsular Siam, occurring mostly in dry scrub, secondary jungle or on the sea-shore. In the Malay States its range extends down to the territory of Malacca, but its frequency is very variable. It is plentiful on the Langkawi Islands, very rare in Perak and Pahang, except at Cameron's Highlands, where Molesworth (*in litt.*) reports it fairly common, scarce in Selangor, except in the neighbourhood of Fraser's Hill, where it is not uncommon to altitudes of 4,200 ft. (Bromley, *in litt.*) and fairly numerous in Negri Sembilan and Malacca (Robinson, 1927: 206). Fairly plentiful in some areas in Kelantan, particularly near Semut Api (Edgar, *in litt.*). Breeding (eggs in April) reported from north Kedah by Madoc (*in litt.*); Bromley (*in litt.*) records immature birds accompanying adults at Fraser's Hill in July and August.

431. *Pycnonotus goiavier personatus* (Hume). Yellowvented Bulbul.  
*Otocompsa personata* Hume, Stray Feathers, 1, 1873, p. 457: Acheen, North Sumatra.  
*Pycnonotus goiavier personatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 199.  
*Pycnonotus goiavier analis*, Robinson 1927, p. 204.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed and very plentiful throughout the greater part of the lowlands of the Malay States, except in northern

Kelantan, where it is partially replaced by No. 427, *P. j. erythrotis*. It is found in all forms of open wooded country, and is very common in gardens and cultivated areas. It ascends the hills to an altitude of at least 3,000 ft. Above this level it has been found at Cameron's Highlands, where it is said to be displacing No. 443, *M. maclellandii*, (Berwick, 1947: 39) in the more open, cultivated areas near human habitations. Also occurs at Fraser's Hill. The only off-lying islands from which it has been formally recorded are Penang and Singapore (where it is extremely plentiful), but I have seen it on the Perhentians. In general it is the commonest of the Malayan bulbuls.

432. *Pycnonotus blanfordi robinsoni* O.-Grant.

Olive-brown Bulbul.

*Pycnonotus robinsoni* Ogilvie-Grant, Fasc. Malay., 3, 1906, p. 85: Patani, Peninsular Siam.

*Pycnonotus blanfordi robinsoni*, Chasen 1935, p. 200: Chasen 1939, p. 258.

Resident.

According to Chasen (1939: 258) this bird occurs no further south than Peninsular Siam, where it is said to be very common in some of the coastal districts. More recently Bromley (1949: 127) lists it as a common garden bird in the Alor Star district of Kedah. It is probable that it occurs fairly widely in this state and in Perlis; Madoc (*in litt.*) says that it is common in lightly wooded country near the Kedah-Perlis border. There is nothing to show that it has not always been present in this area, but it is possible that like some other species it is extending its range southwards. Edgar (*in litt.*) records it from near Semut Api on the Kelantan coastal plain; seen in company with No. 431, *P. g. personatus*, above.

433a. *Pycnonotus plumosus plumosus* Blyth.

Large Olive Bulbul.

*Pycnonotus plumosus* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 14, 1845, p. 567: Singapore.

*Pycnonotus p. plumosus*, Chasen 1935, p. 200: Robinson 1927, p. 207.

433b. *Pycnonotus plumosus chirolethis* Oberh.

*Pycnonotus plumosus chirolethis* Oberholser, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 98, 1917, p. 41: Siantan Island, Anamba Islands.

*Pycnonotus plumosus chirolethis*, Chasen 1935, p. 201.

Resident.\*

Occurs largely in secondary jungle or *bêlukar*, and is widely distributed and fairly plentiful in suitable areas throughout the lowlands of the mainland, and on the larger islands. It rarely ascends the hills above altitudes of about 2,000 ft. It may be seen in mangrove or coastal forests in some districts (Dindings, Edgar, *in litt.*). Breeding reported from Sitiawan, Perak, by Edgar (1933: 146). The typical race occurs throughout our area except on Tioman, where it is replaced by *P. c. chirolethis*.

PYCNONOTIDAE

434. *Pycnonotus brunneus brunneus* Blyth.  
Redeyed Brown Bulbul.

*Pycnonotus brunneus* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 14, 1845,  
p. 568: Malacca.

*Pycnonotus b. brunneus*, Chasen 1935, p. 201: Chasen 1939, p. 260.

Resident.\*

Common in lowland forests of all kinds except mangrove throughout the whole length of the mainland. It also occurs in the foothills and may ascend to altitudes of 3,000 ft. It is known from the islands of the Langkawi group, Penang and Singapore. Breeding recorded from Perak by Ryves (Chasen, 1939: 261).

435. *Pycnonotus simplex simplex* Less.  
White-eyed Brown Bulbul.

*Pycnonotus simplex* Lesson, Rev. Mag. Zool., 1839, p. 167: Sumatra.  
*Pycnonotus s. simplex*, Chasen 1935, p. 201: Chasen 1939, p. 261.

Resident.\*

Fairly common and widely distributed in primary and secondary forest country throughout the lowlands of the mainland; ranges to 3,000 ft. on Kedah Peak (Bromley, 1949: 130). It also occurs on Singapore Island, but has not been formally recorded from any of the other groups. Breeding recorded from Perak by Edgar (Chasen, 1939: 262).

436. *Pycnonotus erythroptalmos erythroptalmos* (Hume).  
Lesser Olive-brown Bulbul.

*Ixos erythroptalmos* Hume, Stray Feathers, 6, 1878, p. 314:  
Pakchan, South Tenasserim.

*Pycnonotus c. erythroptalmos*, Chasen 1935, p. 202: Chasen 1939,  
p. 262.

Resident.

Widely but locally distributed throughout the lowlands of our area; but encountered less frequently than the preceding two species. It also occurs on Singapore and the small islands in the Straits of Johore. It may be found in all kinds of lowland forest except mangrove, and in foothill country to an altitude of about 2,500 ft. *P. e. salvadorii* Sharpe, given as *P. salvadorii*, without comment, in Robinson's lists is confined to Borneo.

Genus *Criniger* Temminck

437. *Criniger tephrogenys tephrogenys* (Jard. & Selb.).  
Scrub Bulbul.

*Trichophorus tephrogenys* Jardine and Selby, Ill. Orn., 3, 1833,  
pl. 127: Malacca.

*Criniger t. tephrogenys*, Chasen 1935, p. 196: Robinson 1928, p. 163.

Resident.

Common in dense lowland forest, rarely ascending the hills above an altitude of 1,500 to 2,000 ft., throughout the mainland

of our area. It has not been formally recorded from any of the off-lying islands. Stuart Baker (1922: 362) quotes eggs of this or the next species, *C. ochraceus sacculatus*, taken by W. A. T. Kellow near Taiping, in Perak. The record is not accepted here, in view of the doubt as to the precise identity of the bird. Molesworth (*in litt.*) reports a pair feeding a fledgling, Sungei Buloh, Selangor, March 1948.

438a. *Criniger ochraceus sacculatus* Rob. Crested Bulbul.

*Criniger ochraceus sacculatus* Robinson, Ibis, 1915, p. 746: Ginting Bidai, alt. 2,300 feet, Selangor-Pahang Boundary.

*Criniger gutturalis sacculatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 196.

*Criniger ochraceus sacculatus*, Robinson 1928, p. 161.

438b. *Criniger ochraceus ochraceus* Horsf. & Moore.

*Criniger ochraceus* Horsfield & Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. East Ind. Coy., 1, 1854, p. 252: Tenasserim.

*Criniger gutturalis ochraceus*, Chasen 1935, p. 195.

*Criniger o. ochraceus*, Robinson 1928, p. 161.

Resident.

The Malayan race, *C. o. sacculatus*, is confined to the hills of the Malay States from northern Perak south to Negri Sembilan and Pahang. It is plentiful over the greater part of its range, but scarce in Negri Sembilan. The typical race, *C. o. ochraceus* Horsf. & Moore, which is numerous in lowland forest in Peninsular Siam, enters the north west corner of our area, occurring in Perlis and on the Langkawi Islands (*nat. coll., Robinson*); it appears in Robinson's lists as *Criniger salangæ* Sharpe (1907: 78; and 1910: 14).

439. *Criniger phaeocephalus phaeocephalus* (Hartl.).

Whitethroated Bulbul.

*Ixos phaeocephalus* Hartlaub, Rev. Mag. Zool., 1844, p. 401: Malacca.

*Alophoixus p. phaeocephalus*, Chasen 1935, p. 197: Chasen 1939, p. 255.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed and fairly plentiful in forest country throughout the lowlands of our area. It also occurs in the foothills, but rarely ascends to altitudes above 2,000 ft. It is present on Penang Island. It has been taken on Singapore Island, but not within recent years; Chasen (1922: 103) lists it as not seen. Breeding reported from Perak by Edgar (Chasen, 1939: 256).

440. *Criniger finschii* Salvad. Finsch's Bulbul.

*Criniger finschii* Salvadori, Atti R. Accad. Torini, 6, 1871, p. 128: Borneo.

*Criniger finschii*, Chasen 1935, p. 196: Robinson 1928, p. 163.

Resident.

This is a rare species, said to occur in lowland forest to an altitude of about 2,000 ft (Delacour, 1947: 226). Within our area it is known mostly from a few examples taken in southern Johore, formerly in the collection of the old Johore Museum, and now in the Raffles Museum collection. The latter also contains single specimens from Changkat Mentri (*Boden Kloss*) and Tanjong Malim (*nat. coll.*) in southern Perak, Chéras in Selangor (*nat. coll.*) and ?Malacca (*c.n.k.*). Molesworth and Edgar (both *in litt.*) give visual records for Ulu Klang and Ampang, Selangor.

Genus *Tricholestes* Salvadori

441. *Tricholestes criniger criniger* (Blyth).

Hairybacked Bulbul.

*Brachypodius? criniger* "Hay", in Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 14, 1845, p. 577: Malacca.

*Tricholestes c. criniger*, Chasen 1935, p. 198: Robinson 1927, p. 203.

Resident.

Occurs fairly widely in secondary and scrub jungle in the lowlands, and in submontane regions to an altitude of about 3,000 ft. throughout the mainland of our area. It has not been formally recorded from any of the islands, except Tioman.

Genus *Microscelis* Gray

442. *Microscelis charlottae cryptus* (Oberh.).

Crested Olive Bulbul.

*Iole olivacea crypta* Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 31, 1918, p. 197: Jimaja Island, Anamba group, South China Sea.

*Iole o. olivacea*, Chasen 1935, p. 193: Chasen 1939, p. 247.

Resident.\*

Common and widely distributed in wooded country, from orchards to forest land, throughout the lowlands of the Malay States, and on Singapore Island. Breeding in the Dindings, Perak, reported by Edgar (Chasen, 1939: 247).

443. *Microscelis mccllellandii peracensis* (Hart. & Butl.).

Mountain Streaked Bulbul.

*Iole tickelli peracensis* Hartert and Butler, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 506: Gunong Ijau, Larut Hills (alt. not stated), Perak.

*Izos mccllellandii peracensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 193.

*Izos mccllellandii peracensis*, Robinson 1928, p. 159.

Resident.

Plentiful and widely distributed in the mountains of Pahang, and of the mainland range from north Perak to southern Selangor, nearly always at altitudes above 3,000 ft. It is the

commonest of the bulbuls at the hill stations in the Malay States, in and around *bēlukar* and the borders of the jungle; in open, cultivated areas at Cameron's Highlands *P. goiavier personatus* (No. 431 above) is now the more conspicuous bird.

444. *Microscelis viridescens malaccensis* (Blyth).

Streaked Bulbul.

*Hypsipetes malaccensis* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 14, 1845, p. 574: Malacca.

*Izos malaccensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 192: 1939, p. 245.

Resident.\*

Occurs fairly widely throughout the whole length of the mainland of our area, mostly in dry lowland forests and on the foothills of the main range. It may ascend the hills as high as 3,000 ft., but is rare at the higher altitudes. Stuart Baker (1922: 404) records a nest with two eggs taken by Kellow, in Perak.

445. *Microscelis flavalus cinereus* (Blyth). Ashy Bulbul.

*Iole cinerea* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 14, 1845, p. 573: Malacca.

*Izos c. cinereus*, Chasen 1935, p. 192: Robinson 1928, p. 157.

Resident.

Usually found in high forest in the submontane and slightly higher regions, especially between 2,000 and 4,000 ft. It is widely distributed throughout the mainland of the Malay States, except in Johore where it is rare. Edgar (*in litt.*) gives records for Parit, in Perak, and the foot of the Kledang Hills, nearly down to sea level.

Family TURDIDAE

Genus *Luscinia* Forster

446. *Luscinia cyane cyane* (Pall.). Siberian Blue Robin.

*Motacilla Cyane* Pallas, Reise, Prov. Russ. Reichs., 3, 1776, p. 697: East Siberia.

*Luscinia c. cyane*, Chasen 1935, p. 232.

*Larvivora cyane*, Robinson 1927, p. 233.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Fairly widely distributed, though nowhere common, throughout the Malay Peninsula during the winter months. It arrives from late September onwards, and from then until December occurs mostly on the coast and the small off-lying islands. Later it moves inland, to altitudes of from 2,500 to 4,000 ft. along the main mountain range where it remains until, in the northern Malay States at least, the end of April.

Genus *Phoenicurus* Forster*(Phoenicurus aureus.*

Eastern Redstart.

Chasen (1939: 311) refers to an old, dubious record of a single specimen of this bird attributed to "Malacca". It is in Hume (1879: 64), quoting Blyth, Cat. Mus. Asiat. Soc. Bengal: 168. Chasen does not give it a place on his Malayan list (1935). In the absence of further evidence, and it seems advisable to follow him here).

Genus *Muscisylvia* Hodgson447. *Muscisylvia leucura leucura* Hodgs.

Whitetailed Blue Robin.

*Muscisylvia leucura* Hodgson, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1845, p. 27: Nepal.

*Muscisylvia l. leucura*, Chasen 1935, p. 234.

*Notodola leucura*, Robinson 1928, p. 225.

Resident.

Apparently known formally in our area only from specimens taken on Gunong Ijau in the Larut Hills, Perak. The Raffles Museum collection now contains two examples from altitudes of 4,000 and 4,300 ft. (imm. ♂, August 1909, *nat. coll.*: adult ♂, August 1923, *C. J. Wilson*). Robinson (1928: 225) writes of altitudes of "about 4,000 to 4,700 ft.". This may be an error in transcribing, but his note in the 1910 list (1910: 17) suggests that there were formerly additional specimens from this locality in the Malayan Museums' collections. Bromley (*in litt.*) gives several visual records, always the male bird, from a limited area on Fraser's Hill, alt. about 4,000 ft. Possibly fairly widely spread, but scarce and retiring.

Genus *Brachypteryx* Horsfield448. *Brachypteryx leucophris wrayi* O.-Grant.

Lesser Shortwing.

*Brachypteryx wrayi* O.-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 19, 1906, p. 10: Gunong Batu Puteh, Perak, and Gunong Tahan, alt. 5,300-7,000 feet, Pahang.

*Brachypteryx leucophris wrayi*, Chasen 1935, p. 232: Robinson 1928, p. 220.

Resident.

Fairly widely distributed at altitudes above 3,500 ft. from north Perak south to southern Selangor and the mountains of northern Pahang. Robinson (1928: 221) says that it is nowhere particularly common, and that it is usually found in damp gullies, on the edges of small streams and on boulder-strewn hillsides clothed with small trees, apparently shunning the drier zones and bracken thickets. Bromley (*in litt.*) says that the bird keeps very much to cover, but its note can be picked up easily; from the frequency with which he has heard it calling at Fraser's Hill, he considers it to be very plentiful there.

Genus *Copsychus* Wagler449. *Copsychus pyrropygus* (Less.). Orangetailed Shama.*Trichixos pyrropyga* Lesson, Rev. Mag. Zool., 1839, p. 167: Sumatra*Trichixos pyrropyga*, Chasen 1935, p. 238.*Trichixos pyrropygus*, Chasen 1939, p. 313.

## Resident.

Usually occurs in dense lowland forests, and apparently not common within our area. Chasen (1939: 313) says that it is known from Province Wellesley, Perak, Selangor, Pahang and the territory of Malacca; in Pahang it has been taken at an altitude of 3,000 ft. on Gunong Tahan, but there are no other records from comparable heights. The specimens now in the Raffles Museum collection are from Changkat Mentri (*Kloss*) and Tanjong Malim (*nat. coll.*) in Perak; Rawang in Selangor (*nat. coll.*); Kuantan (*W. H. Craddock*) and Kuala Teku (*c.n.k.*) in Pahang; and two labelled "Malacca? 1894?" (*c.n.k.*). The Malacca birds may well be wrongly localised, and its range as at present known with certainty should be taken as Perak, Selangor and Pahang.

450. *Copsychus saularis musicus* (Raffl.). Magpie Robin.*Lanius musicus* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 307: Bencoolen, West Sumatra.*Copsychus saularis musicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 235; Robinson 1927, p. 239.

## Resident.\*

Widely distributed and plentiful in open wooded areas, including orchards and gardens, throughout the mainland of the Malay States, up to altitudes of about 4,000 ft., and on the majority of the larger off-lying islands. Berwick (1947: 39) reports it as common all over Cameron's Highlands at altitudes to 5,000 ft. Robinson (1927: 240) describes it as very rare or absent in the Tioman group; in July 1948 I found it plentiful enough on Tioman, but failed to see it on the Johore Islands of Tinggi and Aor. In general it may be taken as one of the commonest birds in Malaya, though since the war it has not been so noticeable on Singapore Island. Breeding known widely.

451. *Copsychus malabaricus mallopercnus* (Oberh.). Common Shama.*Kittacincla malabarica malloperena* Oberholser, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 76, 6, 1923, p. 5: Singkep Island, Berhala Strait, off south-east Sumatra.*Kittacincla malabarica malloperena*, Chasen 1935, p. 236.*Kittacincla malabarica tricolor*, Robinson 1927, p. 237.

## Resident.\*

Fairly common and widely distributed in dry jungle and denser scrub or secondary growth throughout the mainland to

an altitude of 1,000 to 1,500 ft. It also occurs on a number of the off-lying islands including the Langkawi group, Penang, Singapore and the Tioman Archipelago. In some of these latter localities, particularly the Langkawi and Tioman Archipelagos, it is very plentiful. Breeding recorded from Negri Sembilan and Kelantan by Ryves (Chasen, 1939: 312), and north Kedah and southern Trengganu by Madoc (*in litt.*).

Genus *Enicurus* Temminck

452. *Enicurus leschenaulti frontalis* Blyth. Whitecrowned Forktail.

*Enicurus frontalis*, Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc., Bengal, 16, 1847, p. 156: Malacca.

*Enicurus leschenaulti frontalis*, Chasen 1935, p. 233.

*Hydrocichla frontalis*, Chasen 1939, p. 309.

Resident.

Usually occurs in the vicinity of swift flowing streams in forest country in the foothills and adjacent lowlands. Widely but erratically distributed in suitable localities as far south as Pahang and Mount Ophir, on the Malacca-Johore boundary. Said to be much less common in Malaya than the other fork-tails, except in the hills of Negri Sembilan (Madoc, 1947: 87). Molesworth (*in litt.*) considers it by no means common except at salt-licks in the King George V National Park.

(*Enicurus leschenaulti sinensis* Gould, or *E. I. indicus* Hartert.

Dr. F. Stoliczka (Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 39, pt. 2, 1870: 304) refers to a single specimen of "*Henicurus Chinensis* Gould" (sic) said to have been taken in Province Wellesley. Robinson (1928: 222) quotes the record, equating the specimen with *E. I. indicus*, Hart., but regards the evidence as weak. Chasen (1935, & 1939: 309) rightly ignores it. It would certainly seem inadvisable to admit this bird to the Malayan list, under either heading, until further evidence is obtained).

453. *Enicurus ruficapillus* Temm. Chestnutbacked Forktail.

*Enicurus ruficapillus* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 90, 1832, pl. 534: Palembang, Sumatra.

*Enicurus ruficapillus*, Chasen 1935, p. 234.

*Hydrocichla ruficapilla*, Robinson 1928, p. 224.

Resident.\*

Usually found in the vicinity of streams in hilly country up to altitudes of about 3,000 ft. It is widely distributed in suitable areas throughout the mainland of the Malay States. Breeding recorded for Selangor by Madoc, and Negri Sembilan by Ryves (both in Madoc, 1936: 132).

454. *Enicurus schistaceus* Hodgs. Slatybacked Forktail.

*Enicurus schistaceus* Hodgson, Asiat. Res., 19, 1836, p. 189: Nepal.

*Enicurus schistaceus*, Chasen 1935, p. 234; Robinson 1928, p. 222.

## Resident.\*

Apparently relatively scarce in the Malay States, except in parts of the Cameron's Highlands area, where it is common. It occurs in the vicinity of streams in the higher mountain country, and in this habitat has been recorded from Ulu Selama, in north Perak, the Larut Hills, Cameron's Highlands, Fraser's Hill, the Selangor-Pahang boundary and Gunong Tahan in Pahang (Robinson, 1928: 223). The specimens now in the Raffles Museum collection are from Ulu Selama (*nat. coll.*) and the Selangor-Pahang boundary (*nat. coll.*). Breeding recorded from the Sungei Bertam, Cameron's Highlands (Allen, E. F., 1948: 85), and at Fraser's Hill (Madoc, 1947: 87).

Genus *Saxicola* Bechstein455. *Saxicola torquata stejnegeri* (Parrot).

Siberian Stone-Chat.

*Pratincola rubicola stejnegeri* Parrot, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 8, 1908, p. 124: North Japan.  
*Saxicola torquata stejnegeri*, Chasen 1935, p. 233; Chasen 1939, p. 311.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Said to be not uncommon in Peninsular Siam during the winter months. Bromley (1949: 127) lists it as seen frequently on the Alor Star (Kedah) race-course and similar situations. It also occurs in small numbers elsewhere in the northern Malay States during this period, but further south is only an occasional vagrant. The most southerly recent records would seem to be Batu Gajah, Perak (Edgar, 1947: 12), Sungei Buloh, Selangor, winter 1947-1948 (Molesworth, *in litt.*), and Singapore Island, 11 & 12 November (Bromley, *in litt.*). Riley (1938: 400) refers to specimens from Kuala Lumpur in the Raffles Museum, but no examples taken in our area can now be traced in the reference collections.

Genus *Monticola* Boie456. *Monticola gularis* (Swinh.). Whitethroated Rock-Thrush.

*Oroecetes gularis* Swinhoe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1862, p. 318: Peking.  
*Monticola gularis*, Chasen 1935, p. 248; Robinson 1928, p. 232.

Occasional Vagrant.

Said to be known in our area only from a few specimens taken during the winter months on the Larut Hills and in the territory of Malacca (Robinson, 1928: 232). The Raffles Museum has no skins collected in Malaya, and the Larut Hills record is based on a single example taken by Wray, and formerly in the Selangor Museum collection (Robinson, 1910: 17). The Malacca specimens would seem to be only those in the B.M. cat.

457a. *Monticola solitaria pandoo* (Sykes).

Himalayan Blue Rock-Thrush.

*Petrocincla pandoo* Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1832, p. 87: Ghauts, India.*Monticola solitaria pandoo*, Chasen 1935, p. 243: Robinson 1928, p. 233.

Occasional Vagrant.

Robinson (1928: 233), writing of the Malay Peninsula as a whole, says that *M. solitaria* is at no time common, but that it has occurred in many places, and in many months, from August onwards. He is, however, only able to cite two instances, an undetermined specimen taken by Butler on the Larut Hills, Perak,<sup>1</sup> and a male ascribed to this race taken by Kloss at Batu Caves, near Kuala Lumpur. The former is not available here for examination. Kloss's specimen was later assigned to *M. s. madoci* by Chasen, when he defined *madoci*. I can trace only one other formal record of a supposedly immigrant *M. solitaria* taken in our area, a specimen of *M. s. pandoo* from Pulau Paya, Kedah (*Madoc*, 1940). Butler's specimen may easily be an example of the resident bird. This race, *pandoo*, therefore, rests at present on only one fully substantiated record, unless it should be found that *madoci* is not valid.

(Monticola solitaria philippensis (P.L.S. Müll.).

Japanese Blue Rock-Thrush.

Chasen (1935: 243; and 1939: 318) apparently includes our area in the winter range of this race. Riley (1938: 416-417) says that the bulk of the population of it migrates and winters eastward of Siam, and that there are few authentic records for that country, though *M. s. pandoo* is generally distributed over Siam proper. Since at the moment we have at the most only two specimens of immigrant *solitaria* at our disposal, and possibly only one, it would seem advisable to omit *M. s. philippensis* from the Malayan list until more definite evidence of its occurrence is forthcoming).

457b. *Monticola solitaria madoci* Chasen.

Madoc's Blue Rock-Thrush.

*Monticola solitaria madoci* Chasen, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., Vol. 60, 1940, p. 97: Batu Caves, near Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.

Resident.\*

The only specimens at present known from our area were taken at Kodiang and Baling, in Kedah (*Madoc*), and Batu Caves, in Selangor (*Kloss, Gibson-Hill*). It is plentiful in all three localities. There are in addition visual records of apparently resident birds from Bukit Chuping, in Perlis (*Bromley, in litt.*), and the Langkawi Islands, off the Perlis-Kedah boundary (*Madoc, in litt.*). It seems scarcely likely that it is

<sup>1</sup> Butler (1899: 20). The bird is given as an immature male. No date; the heading of the paper says that Butler was on the hills in March and April 1898, and the first sentence of the text that he was there in February and March.

really restricted to these few points, with so much suitable country in between them; probably it is fairly widely distributed in the vicinity of limestone hills from Perlis to Selangor.<sup>1</sup> Breeding reported for Kodiang, north Kedah, and Baling, south-east Kedah, by Madoc (MS note).

Genus *Turdus* Linné

458. *Turdus obscurus obscurus* Gmel. Dusky Thrush.

*Turdus obscurus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, 1798, p. 816: Lake Baikal.  
*Turdus o. obscurus*, Chasen 1935, p. 241; Robinson 1927, p. 243.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs in some numbers during the winter months. In the south it arrives on the coast and small islands of the Straits of Malacca from October to December, the majority moving in the latter months to high mountain country above 3,000 ft., where they remain until March. In Peninsular Siam and the extreme north of our area it is met with at appreciably lower elevations during this period; Molesworth (*in litt.*) says small flocks remain round Sungei Buloh, in the Selangor lowlands, until February, and Edgar records such parties moving north through rubber and jungle glades in the Dindings in spring.

(*Turdus naumanni* Temm.

This species is recorded by Hume (1879: 156) from Singapore. Apart from this single reference it is not, apparently, known from any point in the Malaysian sub-region. The record is not allowed by Chasen (1924: 68) on the grounds that the specimen was probably an escaped cage-bird. It seems advisable to follow him here).

(*Turdus ruficollis ruficollis* Pall.

Kelham (1883: 9) records a specimen of this bird which Davison showed to him, asserting that it was shot in Singapore. The case is similar to that of *T. naumanni* Temm. above, and Chasen (1924: 68) is again followed here).

Genus *Oreocincla* Gould

459. *Oreocincla dauma dauma* (Lath.). Goldspangled Mountain-Thrush.

*Turdus Dauma* Latham, Ind. Orn., 1, 1790, p. 362: India.  
*Oreocincla d. dauma*, Chasen 1935, p. 243; Chasen 1939, p. 317.

Rare Vagrant.

The only Malayan record of this bird is a stray taken on Pulau Rumbia, near the mouth of the Perak River, in November 1918 (Chasen, 1939: 317), possibly by Seimund, but I cannot trace the specimen.

<sup>1</sup> The only specimen at present identified from outside our area was taken on Pulau Terutau, north of the Langkawi Islands. Madoc (*in litt.*) also reports a pair mating on one of the limestone islets in the Inland Sea, at Singgora. This would seem to be the extent of our knowledge of its range in Peninsular Siam.

Genus *Geokichla* S. Müller460a. *Geokichla sibirica davisoni* (Hume).

Siberian Ground-Thrush.

*Turdulus davisoni* Hume, Stray Feathers, 5, 1877, p. 63: Mt. Muleyit, Tenasserim.*Geokichla sibirica davisoni*, Chasen, 1935, p. 241: Robinson, 1927, p. 241.460b. *Geokichla sibirica sibirica* (Pall.).*Turdus sibiricus* Pallas, Reise Russ. Reichs., 3, 1776, p. 694: Dauria.*Geokichla s. sibirica*, Chasen 1935, p. 241: Chasen 1939, p. 316.

Passage Migrants and Winter Visitors.

Collectively these two races of *Geokichla sibirica* are fairly plentiful during the autumn and winter months at suitable localities on the west side of the Peninsula from Kedah south to the territory of Malacca, and on the majority of the small islands in the Straits of Malacca. The birds arrive in September and October, reaching first the coastal regions and the off-lying islands, where they are numerous until late November or December. Then most of the visitors move inland to the higher mountains where they remain until March or April. The Raffles Museum collection contains about fifty skins from our area (mostly taken on Pulau Jarak, Pulau Rumbia and the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse), but the majority are females and immature males, and therefore difficult to define subspecifically with certainty. Accordingly no precise attempt is made here to distinguish between the two races, or assess exactly the relative frequency of their occurrence. From a comparison of the few fully mature males one would suggest tentatively that *G. s. davisoni* is more numerous than *G. s. sibirica*, in the proportion of about three to one.

461. *Geokichla citrina citrina* (Lath.).

Grey-and-Orange Ground-Thrush.

*Turdus citrinus* Latham, Index Orn., 1, 1790, p. 350: Cachar.*Geokichla c. citrina*, Chasen 1935, p. 242: Robinson 1928, p. 231.

Occasional Visitor.

Said to be resident and plentiful in the extreme north of the Malay Peninsula, and probably occurring regularly as a winter visitor in small numbers as far south as Trang. In the Malay States it is extremely rare. The only recent authentic specimens are an adult male taken on Menang Gasing in Selangor at an altitude between 3,000 and 4,000 ft., on 7 February 1912 (*Seimund*), and an unsexed bird from Pulau Dayang Bunting,

Langkawi group, taken in December 1916 (*nat. coll.*).<sup>1</sup> Butler believed that he saw it in the Larut Hills, but did not collect a specimen. Edgar (*in litt.*) reports taking a bird in the hills near Lumut, in the Dindings, before the war; two others were seen. The other records, five in number, are all much earlier, and of doubtful authenticity. They comprise four specimens in the B.M. catalogue (Malacca 3, Cantor coll. 1), and a bird labelled "Malaisie" in the Seebohm collection. Delacour's "a common winter visitor to Malaya . . ." (1947: 241) is certainly very wide of the mark.

(*Geokichla citrina innotata* Blyth.

Robinson lists *Geocichla* (sic) *innotata* (Blyth), apparently on the strength of two specimens from Pulau Langkawi and/or Pulau Terutau which he considers somewhat intermediate between *innotata* and *citrina* (1910: 16). Subsequently he withdrew the tentative diagnosis. Robinson & Kloss (1924: 306) say that in a very large series of birds from the Malay Peninsula and its adjacent islands from the Isthmus of Kra south to Selangor they have seen no specimens of *innotata* south of Trang.)

462. *Geokichla interpres interpres* (Temm.).  
Chestnutheaded Ground-Thrush.

*Turdus interpres* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 77, 1828, pl. 458: Java.  
*Geokichla i. interpres*, Chasen 1935, p. 242; Robinson 1928, p. 231.

Occasional Vagrant.

Known in our area only from two specimens, both immature birds, taken at wide intervals in Negri Sembilan. The earliest was turned in by one of Hume's collectors from Gunong Rembau, in 1878 (Hume, 1879: 39; see also Robinson & Kloss, 1914: 56). The second was taken on Gunong Tampin in 1913 by Selangor Museum collectors working at altitudes between 1,000 ft. and the summit, 2,500 ft. (Robinson & Kloss, 1914: 56; or *idem*, 1924: 306).

Genus *Myiophoneus* Temminck

463a. *Myiophoneus flavirostris dicrorhynchus* Salvad.  
Blue Whistling Thrush.

*Myiophonus dicrorhynchus* Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 14, 1879,  
p. 227: Padang Highlands, West Sumatra.

*Myiophonus flavirostris dicrorhynchus*, Chasen 1935, p. 240.  
*Myiophonus flavirostris dicrorhynchus*, Robinson 1928, p. 228.

1. This specimen, which, as shown, is still in the Raffles Museum collection, is noted in Robinson 1917 (p. 179), together with one from Pulau Lontar in the Terutau group, but ignored in Robinson 1928. Robinson 1917 also suggests other specimens from the Langkawi group, of which there is now no trace. Possibly the bird does spread down the west coast of Peninsular Siam regularly, in small numbers, as far as the Langkawi and Terutau Islands.

463b. *Myiophoneus flavirostris crassirostris* Rob.

*Myiophoneus crassirostris* Robinson, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 25, 1910,  
p. 99: Trang, Peninsular Siam.

*Myophonus flavirostris crassirostris*, Chasen 1935, p. 240.

*Myiophonus flavirostris crassirostris*, Chasen 1939, p. 314.

Resident.\*

This bird is generally found in limestone country, either in the foothills or in the mountains, to an altitude of about 4,000 ft. The southern race, *M. f. dicrorhynchus*, which is nowhere common, is known from Gunong Tahan in Pahang, the central mountain mass from Selangor north to Patani, and the limestone hills of Selangor. Within our area the northern race, *M. f. crassirostris*, occurs only in the Langkawi group, where it is said to be plentiful (Robinson & Kloss, 1911: 62), Perlis and Kedah. Breeding recorded for the southern race from Batu Caves, Selangor, and for the northern race from the Kedah hills, both by Madoc (1947: 88).

464. *Myiophoneus robinsoni* O.-Grant.

Malayan Whistling Thrush.

*Myiophoneus robinsoni* Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 15, 1905,  
p. 69: Gunong (Mount) Mengkuang Lebar, Selangor.<sup>1</sup>

*Myophonus robinsoni*, Chasen 1935, p. 239.

*Arrenga glaucina robinsoni*, Robinson 1928, p. 230.

Resident.

Known only from deep gullies and small streams in thick forest country in the higher mountains of Selangor, from the Semangko Pass to Gunong Mengkuang Lebar. The Raffles Museum collection contains specimens from the Semangko Pass, alt. 2,000-2,500 ft., Gunong Menang Gasing, 3,000-4,000 ft., Gunong Ulu Kali, 4,700-5,800 ft., and Gunong Mengkuang Lebar, 4,800 ft., all taken by collectors from the Selangor Museum.

## Family SYLVIIDAE

Our knowledge of the relative numbers and range of the resident warblers and tailor-birds in our area is beginning to assume reasonable proportions, largely as a result of the information sent in by the amateur field ornithologists working in Malaya. We are, however, still very short of data on the species that occur only as passage migrants or winter visitors. The summaries given below, based mostly on collected specimens now in the Raffles Museum or recorded in accessible literature, must be taken as provisional. One feels certain that in several cases they will ultimately be found to have underestimated the true spread and numbers of the birds concerned to an appreciable extent.

1. Altitude not stated. Locality published as "Gunong Mengkuang, Selangore."

Genus *Gerygone* Gould.

- 465.
- Gerygone sulphurea*
- Wall. Fly-eater.

*Gerygone sulphurea* Wallace, Proc. Zool. Soc. for 1863, 1864, p. 490: Solor.*Gerygone fusca sulphurea*, Chasen 1935, p. 171.*Gerygone montiglianii pectoralis*, Chasen 1939, p. 221.

## Resident.\*

A coastal and lowland arboreal warbler, formerly considered to be relatively scarce in our area. It would now appear that it is widespread, and in parts plentiful, in the north-western states. Bromley (1949: 126) records it as abundant in the Alor Star district of Kedah, and Edgar (1947: 10) as equally numerous in a mangrove swamp in the Dindings, Perak. It has also been reported from Sintok in north Kedah, and several other localities in the lowlands of Perak, including Taiping and Batu Gajah (Edgar, *ibid*), and Taiping, Krian and Kuala Kangsar (Bromley, *in litt.*). Bromley (*ibid*) also gives a number of records for Selangor, including Kuala Lumpur, Kajang, near Cheras, and the Kajang-Puchong road, and one for Port Dickson, in Negri Sembilan. The only records from the east side of the Peninsula are in old forest on the foothills of Gunung Tahan (coll. Waterstradt) and the mouth of the Pahang River (coll. Davison), see Robinson (1910: 13, note 366). Breeding reported from coastal mangrove in the Dindings by Edgar (1933: 144), and the Alor Star district of Kedah by Bromley (1941: 143).

- 466.
- Cisticola juncidis malaya*
- Lynes.

Genus *Cisticola* Kaup

## Streaked Fantail Warbler.

*Cisticola juncidis malaya* Lynes, Ibis, 1930, suppl., p. 92: Klang, Selangor.*Cisticola juncidis malaya*, Chasen 1935, p. 248; Chasen 1939, p. 326.

## Resident.\*

Largely confined to open grass land and padi country. It is widely distributed in suitable areas throughout the whole length of the mainland of our area. It also occurs on Penang and Singapore Islands, and the small islets in the Straits of Johore. In some places, particularly parts of Singapore Island and the Kuantan district of Pahang, it is very plentiful. Breeding reported from the Sitiawan district of Perak by Edgar (1933: 151), and near Alor Star, Kedah, by Bromley (*in litt.*); over thirty nests recorded in the Sime Road area, Singapore (Gibson-Hill, this Journal, 21, in the press).

*(Cisticola exilis (Vig. & Horsf.))*.

## Exile Warbler.

Robinson (1907: 80; and 1910: 17) lists No. 466 above as

*Cisticola cisticola* (Temm.). He also gives, without comment, *Cisticola exilis* (Vig. & Horsf.). There are no subsequent records

from our area, and no skins of this bird now in the Raffles Museum collection. Lynes (Ibis, 1930: 200), discussing the range of *C. e. equicaudata* Baker, the form which might occur here, goes so far as to say "Range. Lower Burma, Siam and southern Indo-China. Not in the Malay Peninsula! . . ." The winter plumage of *exilis* is rather similar to *juncidis*, and it is assumed here that Robinson took examples of the latter to be wintering *C. exilis*.)

Genus *Prinia* Horsfield467. *Prinia rufescens rufescens* Blyth.

Brown Wren-Warbler.

*Prinia rufescens* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc., Bengal, 16, 1847, p. 456:  
Arakan, Burma.

*Franklinia r. rufescens*, Chasen 1935, p. 249.

*Franklinia rufescens*, Chasen 1939, p. 328.

Resident.\*

Occurs fairly widely in grass land and other open country throughout the lowlands south to central Johore (Paloh, Edgar, *in litt.*). It may occasionally ascend to a considerable height in the hills, and it has been taken on the Larut Hills, the Semangko Pass and Gunong Tahan (5,000 ft.). Bromley (*in litt.*) says it is common in the Semangko Pass and on up to Fraser's Hill. Madoc (1947: 92) records breeding at over 5,000 ft. at Cameron's Highlands. It is common in Kedah and Perak (Bromley, *in litt.*), and fairly plentiful in suitable country, in both Selangor and Pahang. Bromley suggests that it has become more plentiful in central Malaya since the war. Several records of nesting in Selangor and Negri Sembilan (see Chasen, 1939: 329). It is interesting to note that Robinson and Kloss writing in 1911 (p. 67) consider this bird "widely distributed both in the mountains and plains, as far as south as Selangor, during the winter months only" (my italics).

468. *Prinia flaviventris rafflesii* Tweed.

Yellowbellied Wren-Warbler.

*Prinia rafflesii* Tweeddale, Ibis, 1877, p. 311, pl. vi, fig. 1: Lampongs,  
South Sumatra.

*Prinia flaviventris rafflesii*, Chasen 1935, p. 255: Chasen 1939, p. 333.

Resident.\*

Fairly widely distributed in open grass land sparsely interspersed with scrub vegetation throughout the mainland of our area, favouring particularly railway embankments, grazing grounds and old mining-land. It also occurs on Singapore Island and the adjacent islets. It is fairly common in the southern part of its range, but less plentiful towards the north. Breeding reported from Sitiawan, Perak, by Edgar (1933: 150), Selangor, Perak, Kelantan and Negri Sembilan by Ryves, and Selangor by Madoc (all in Chasen, 1939: 335).

469. *Prinia atrogularis waterstradti* (Hart.).

Whitebreasted Hill-Warbler.

*Suya waterstradti* Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 568: Gunong Tahan, alt. 5,000-7,000 feet, Pahang.*Suya atrogularis waterstradti*, Chasen 1935, p. 254.*Suya waterstradti*, Robinson 1928, p. 237.

Resident.

Known only from the more barren, heath like portions of Gunong Tahan, in Pahang, from altitudes of about 5,000 ft., to the summit (7,186 ft.). The Raffles Museum collection includes a total of twenty skins taken from this area (Robinson 1905, Chasen 1921, *nat. coll.* both dates).

Genus *Locustella* Kaup470. *Locustella certhiola* subsp.

Pallas's Grasshopper-Warbler.

*Motacilla certhiola* Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 1, 1827, p. 509: regions beyond Lake Baikal.*Locustella certhiola*, Chasen 1935, p. 244: Chasen 1939, p. 321.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

At present known in our area only from a few specimens taken in the vicinity of Kuala Lumpur (January and March, 2 each, *Seimund*), at the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse (November, 2, *nat. coll.*) and on Pulau Pisang (January, 1, *nat. coll.*). It might possibly be more widely spread on the coast of the mainland, but against this Riley (1938: 421) does not consider it a common winter visitor to Siam, which is north of our area. According to Chasen (1939: 321) the majority of specimens would seem to belong to the race *L. c. minor* David & Oustalet, but at least two forms occur. In view of the difficulty of separating the races in winter plumage it seems preferable to record this bird specifically.

471. *Locustella lanceolata* (Temm.).

Streaked Grasshopper-Warbler.

*Sylvia lanceolata* Temminck, Man. D'Orn., ed. 2, 4, 1840, p. 614: Russia.*Locustella lanceolata*, Chasen 1935, p. 244: Robinson 1927, p. 248.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Widely distributed, and in parts plentiful, throughout the west coast of Malaya, and on many of the smaller islands in the Straits of Malacca, during the autumn and winter months. It has not however been reported from Penang though Dr. Abbott took a male at sea ten miles south of the island (Riley, 1938: 422). It occasionally reaches Singapore. The birds usually arrive about October, and are most numerous on the islands

during this and the succeeding month. They remain, frequenting mostly swampy country on the coasts of the mainland, until March. Bromley (1949: 130) reports it from Kedah Peak, alt. 3,000 ft., at the end of November.

#### Genus *Acrocephalus* Naumann

472. *Acrocephalus arundinaceus orientalis* (Temm. & Schleg.).  
Great Reed-Warbler.

*Salicaria turdina orientalis* Temminck and Schlegel, Fauna Japon., Aves, 1847, p. 50: Japan.

*Acrocephalus stentoreus orientalis*, Chasen 1935, p. 245; Robinson 1927, p. 250.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs widely during the autumn and winter months, mostly in swampy country, throughout the whole length of the west coast of Malaya, and on the off-lying islands. It has also been recorded on several occasions from the east side. The birds reach the Straits of Malacca in September and October, and leave the mainland, departing apparently by an overland route, in March or April. Bromley (1949: 127) gives 28 September (doubtfully on 18 September and subsequent dates) for the first arrivals in Kedah, and 3 & 14 May for the last birds heard. *In litt.*, he adds 27 September and 1 May respectively for Kuala Lumpur. Not uncommon in winter further north in the vicinity of Bangkok (Riley, 1938: 421).

#### Genus *Phylloscopus* Boie

473. *Phylloscopus trivirgatus parvirostris* Stres.  
Green Flycatcher-Warbler.

*Phylloscopus trivirgatus parvirostris* Stresemann, Nov. Zool., 19, 1912, p. 322: Gunong Tahan, alt. 5,200 feet, Pahang.

*Seicercus trivirgata parvirostris*, Chasen 1935, p. 251; Robinson 1928, p. 245.

Resident.\*

Fairly widely distributed at altitudes above about 4,000 ft., from northern Perak south to southern Selangor and northern Pahang. It would seem to be exceedingly common on Gunong Tahan (Robinson, 1928: 245), and very common at Fraser's Hill (Bromley, *in litt.*), but much less so elsewhere in its range. The Raffles Museum collection contains 12 specimens; 10 from Gunong Tahan, 3,300-6,000 ft. (Robinson 1905, Chasen 1921), 1 from Gunong Benom (*c.n.k.*) and 1 from Gunong Mengkuang Lebar (*nat. coll.*). Breeding reported from Cameron's Highlands by Madoc and Allin (*see* Allin & Edgar, 1948: 56-7).

474. *Phylloscopus borealis borealis* (Blas.).

Arctic Willow-Warbler.

*Phyllopnuste borealis* Blasius, Naumannia, 1858, p. 313: Lake Ochotska.*Phylloscopus b. borealis*, Chasen 1935, p. 250.*Acanthopneuste b. borealis*, Robinson 1927, p. 251.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs widely and in some numbers in suitable areas throughout the Malay States during the northern autumn, winter and spring. The earliest arrivals reach the coastal islands towards the end of August. The bulk of the immigrants come during the second half of October and November, spreading inland over open country throughout the lowlands. Bromley (1949: 130) gives visual records for Kedah Peak, near the summit, late November. The majority leave in March and April, but individuals have been recorded as late as the beginning of June.

Possibly the Japanese race, *P. b. xanthodryas* is also represented (see Robinson, 1928: 245) but the two forms cannot be distinguished in the field, and there are no specimens definitely ascribable to it in the Raffles Museum collection. It certainly reaches the Malaysian region (Chasen, 1939: 250), but it seems inadvisable to give it a place on the Malayan list at present. Riley (1938: 434) says that *P. b. borealis* has been taken widely all over Siam, but makes no mention of *xanthodryas*.

475. *Phylloscopus inornatus inornatus* (Blyth).

Crowned Willow-Warbler.

*Regulus inornatus* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc., Bengal, 11, 1842, p. 191: India.*Phylloscopus i. inornatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 251: Robinson 1928, p. 243.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Said to be fairly common in Peninsular Siam during the winter months (Robinson, 1928: 243). It would seem to be relatively scarce in the Malay States, and is only known from the neighbourhood of Taiping (*Wilson*), Pulau Rumbia off the Perak coast (*Seimund*), and near the summit of Penang Hill, (*Wilson*, December, 1922; *Chasen*, December, 1927). Bromley (1949: 127) records it doubtfully as a passage migrant through Alor Star, Kedah. Riley (1938: 433) regards it as occurring widely as a winter visitor in Siam, including the Peninsular portion; perhaps we should have more Malayan records.

476. *Phylloscopus occipitalis coronatus* (Temm. & Schleg.).

Larger Crowned Willow-Warbler.

*Ficedula coronata* Temminck and Schlegel, Fauna Japon., Aves, 1847, p. 48, pl. 18: Japan.*Phylloscopus occipitalis coronatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 251.*Acanthopneuste occipitalis coronatus*, Robinson 1928, p. 243.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs widely, but in small numbers, in wooded country throughout the mainland during the autumn and winter months. It occurs mostly in the lowlands, but may ascend the hills and has been taken on Cameron's Highlands and at the foot of Gunong Tahan. Unlike the other immigrants of this family it has not been taken on the islands in the Straits of Malacca during the autumn movement, but Bromley (1949: 127) records it from Alor Star, Kedah, in October and November. Possibly it travels down along the coastal belt of the mainland, and not by way of the off-lying islands. Birds reach the Malay States from September onwards, and in the north at least remain as late as the middle of April. Riley (1938: 435) regards it as a common winter visitor to all parts of Siam, and migrating further south than most of the immigrants of its genus.

*(Phylloscopus magnirostris* Blyth.

There is a single record of this bird attributed to our area: Hume (1879: 64) quotes an example said to have been taken near Malacca by one of his collectors. Robinson lists it, presumably on the strength of this, but Chasen (1935: 250, footnote 3) omits it, pending confirmation. This course is followed here.

On Robinson's first list (1907: 81) he inadvertently attributes records from the high mountains of Perak, Selangor and Pahang to this species. Later (1910: 17), without comment, he transfers the note to the previous species on his list, *P. coronatus* (Temm.), No. 476 above, for which it is correct. As his lists of desiderata show, there was no specimen of *magnirostris* in the F.M.S. Museums' collection during this period.)

Genus *Seicercus* Swainson.477. *Seicercus castaniceps butleri* (Hart.).

Greybreasted Flycatcher-Warbler.

*Cryptolopha butleri* Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7, 1898, p. 50:  
Gunong Ijau, alt. 4,000 feet, Larut Hills, Perak.

*Seicercus castaniceps butleri*, Chasen 1935, p. 252.

*Seicercus castaneocephalus butleri*, Robinson 1928, p. 248.

Resident.\*

Occurs mostly in deep forest in hill country at altitudes above 3,000 to 4,000 ft. It is relatively scarce, and known only from four localities, Gunong Ijau in the Larut Hills, 4,200 ft. (Wilson), Cameron's Highlands, 3,500-3,800 ft., the Semangko Pass and Fraser's Hill, 2,500-4,000 ft., and Gunong Menang Gasing in south-east Selangor, 4,000 ft. (*nat. coll.*). Breeding reported from Fraser's Hill and the Larut Hills (Robinson, 1928: 249; and Bromley, *in litt.*), and Cameron's Highlands (Edgar, in Allin & Edgar, 1948: 57).

478. *Seicercus montis davisoni* (Sharpe).

Yellowbreasted Flycatcher-Warbler.

*Cryptolopha davisoni* Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1888, p. 271: Gunong Ulu Batang Padang, alt. 4,200 feet, Perak.*Seicercus montis davisoni*, Chasen 1935, p. 252: Robinson 1928, p. 246.

Resident.\*

At present known only from five localities, all at altitudes above about 4,500 ft. It is fairly plentiful and widespread at one of these, Cameron's Highlands, particularly among the tree ferns in the zone between 4,600 and 5,500 ft. (Edgar, 1947: 12; Allen, E. F., 1948: 86; Bromley, *in litt.*); Molesworth (*in litt.*) says common in scrub at Tanah Rata, alt. 4,000 ft. The other four records are each based on a single specimen from the scrubby or xerophytic zone; they are Gunong Mengkuang Lebar, Selangor (*nat. coll.*), Gunong Tahan (*Pendlebury*) and Gunong Benom (*c.n.k.*) in Pahang, and Gunong Ulu Batang Padang, Perak (coll. Wray; the type specimen). Breeding reported from Cameron's Highlands by Allin (Allin & Edgar, 1948: 56), and Allen & Berwick (Allen, E. F., 1948: 86).

479. *Seicercus superciliaris sakaorum* (Stres.).

Whitethroated Flycatcher-Warbler.

*Abrornis sakaorum* Stresemann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 31, 1912, p. 27: Upper Batang Padang Valley, alt. 3,000 feet, Perak.*Abroscopus superciliaris schwaneri*, Chasen 1935, p. 353: Robinson 1928, p. 239.

Resident.

Fairly widely distributed in jungle country, where bamboo is growing freely, from the beginning of the foothills to altitudes of 4,000 to 4,500 ft., south to Negri Sembilan and Pahang. Occasionally found in the lowlands, especially towards the northern border of our area. In parts of Peninsular Siam it is replaced by the typical race, *S. s. superciliaris* Blyth, and birds from Perlis, Kedah and Perak are intermediate.

Genus *Orthotomus* Horsfield480. *Orthotomus cucullatus cinereicollis* (Sharpe).

Ashynaped Tailor-Bird.

*Phyllergates cinereicollis* Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 479: Mt. Kinabalu, North Borneo.*Phyllergates cucullatus cinereicollis*, Chasen 1935, p. 248: Robinson 1928, p. 240.

Resident.\*

Fairly plentiful on the borders of wooded country on the higher hills, at altitudes above about 3,500 ft., from northern Perak to northern Pahang and southern Selangor. Edgar (*in*

*litt.*) records it as low as 2,700 ft. at Ringlet, Cameron's Highlands area. Molesworth (*in litt.*) says common in all kinds of country over 4,000 ft. Enters cultivated areas less freely than No. 481 below. Nest building reported from Fraser's Hill by Madoc (1947: 92; see also Edgar, in Allin & Edgar, 1948: 56).

481a. *Orthotomus atrogularis atrogularis* Temm.

Blacknecked Tailor-Bird.

*Orthotomus atrogularis* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 101, 1836, text: Malacca.

*Orthotomus a. atrigularis*, Chasen 1935, p. 245; Robinson 1927, p. 246.

481b. *Orthotomus atrogularis major* Chas & Kloss.

*Orthotomus atrigularis major* Chasen & Kloss, Journ. Malay Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc., Vol. 6, pt. 3, 1928, p. 60; Siantan Island, Anamba group.

*Orthotomus atrigularis major*, Chasen 1935, p. 246; Chasen 1939, p. 324.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed, and in most parts common, throughout the lowlands, and in the hills to an altitude of at least 3,000 ft. Bromley (*in litt.*) reports it at 4,000 ft. and over at Fraser's Hill, and Berwick (1947: 39) up to 5,000 ft. at Cameron's Highlands. It also occurs plentifully in suitable areas on the majority of the off-lying islands. It is seen most frequently in scrub and secondary jungle, but enters gardens freely. Birds from the whole of our area are of the typical race, except on Tioman Island (= *O. a. major*). Breeding reported from Sitiawan, Perak, by Edgar (1933: 148).

482. *Orthotomus sutorius maculicollis* Moore.

Longtailed Tailor-Bird.

*Orthotomus maculicollis* Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1854, p. 309: Malacca.

*Orthotomus sutorius maculicollis*, Chasen 1935, p. 245; Chasen 1939, p. 322.

Resident.\*

Occurs widely throughout the lowlands, and in some areas ascends the hills to altitudes of 3,000 ft. and over. Bromley and Berwick report it from Fraser's Hill, 4,000 ft. and Cameron's Highlands to 5,000 ft. as in the case of *O. a. atrogularis* (No. 481a above). It is seen most frequently in areas of scrub vegetation and gardens. In these and similar habitats it is the commonest tailor-bird throughout at least the western Malay States, and on the islands of Penang and Singapore. Breeding recorded by Edgar (1933: 148), Berwick (1940: 2), Bromley (*in litt.*), et al. Robinson (1907: 80; and 1910: 17) also lists the typical race from the Malay Peninsula, but there are no

authentic records from the Malay States. Chasen (1935: 245) suggests that birds from Peninsular Siam, outside our area, are *O. sutorius* > *maculicollis*.

483. *Orthotomus sericeus hesperius* Oberh. Redheaded Tailor-Bird.

*Orthotomus sericeus hesperius* Oberholser, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 159, 1932, p. 89: Lingga Island, Rhio Archipelago.  
*Orthotomus sericeus hesperius*, Chasen 1935, p. 246.  
*Orthotomus ruficeps*, Robinson 1927, p. 247.

Resident.\*

Widely but locally distributed in scrub jungle throughout the lowlands of our area. It is fairly common on Singapore Island and Pulau Ubin in suitable localities, but it has not been recorded from any of the other islands. Breeding reported from Perak by Kellow (quoted without source in Chasen, 1939: 324), and without locality by Madoc (1947: 91).

484. *Orthotomus sepium ruficeps* (Less.). Ashy Tailor-Bird.

*Edela ruficeps* Lesson, Traite d'Orn., 1831, p. 309: Australia, error = Sumatra (Rob. and Kloss, 1923).  
*Orthotomus sepium ruficeps*, Chasen 1935, p. 247.  
*Orthotomus sepium cineraceus*, Chasen 1939, p. 324.

Resident.\*

Occurs mostly in scrub, secondary jungle and the coastal mangrove belt. It is fairly plentiful on Singapore Island and on the mainland and adjacent islands north to Pahang and Selangor. Beyond this it is usually considered to be much less numerous. Possibly its distribution is local and erratic; Bromley (1949: 127) appears to have found it fairly common in parts of Kedah, in the neighbourhood of streams and in the mangrove zone. Edgar (*in litt.*) says it is common in coastal areas in the Dindings, and considers it definitely uncommon inland. Molesworth (*in litt.*) considers it far the least plentiful of the tailor-birds in our area. Robinson & Kloss, working from Kuala Lumpur, wrote in 1911 (p. 65) that in six years they had only obtained two specimens, Cheras, near Kuala Lumpur, March, 1908, and Temengor, north Perak, August, 1909.

Family MUSCICAPIDAE

In arranging the records of the members of this family known from Malaya I have followed, almost to its fullest extent, the present tendency to reduce the number of genera to a minimum, believing that in this case in particular it is fully justified. See Chasen (1935: 162, note 1), Delacour & Mayr (1945: 105-117), and Delacour (1946: 4).

As with the warblers, our knowledge of the occurrence of the commoner species is fairly considerable. In the case of rare residents and the winter visitors the summaries can be no more than tentative estimates.<sup>1</sup>

Genus *Rhipidura* Vigors & Horsfield

485. *Rhipidura albicollis atrata* Salvad.

Mountain Fantail-Flycatcher.

*Rhipidura atrata* Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 14, 1879, p. 203:  
Padang, West Sumatra.

*Rhipidura albicollis atrata*, Chasen 1935, p. 174: Robinson 1928,  
p. 145.

Resident.\*

Plentiful and widely distributed over all the mountains at altitudes above 3,000 ft. from northern Perak to southern Selangor and Pahang. In parts it may be found as low as 2,300 ft., but it is less numerous at these levels. Usually frequents bushes and small trees on the edges of gardens, clearings and streams, but may be found almost anywhere in mountain jungle. Breeding reported from Cameron's Highlands, altitude 4,000-5,000 ft. by Edgar (Allin & Edgar, 1948: 53).

486. *Rhipidura perlata perlata* S. Müll.

Spotted Fantail-Flycatcher.

*Rhipidura perlata* S. Müller, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Land-en Volkenk,  
1843, p. 185: Sumatra.

*Rhipidura p. perlata*, Chasen 1935, p. 175: Robinson 1927, p. 188.

Resident.

Widely distributed in the lower submontane forests to an altitude of about 2,500 ft. throughout the Malay States. It is not known formally from any of the islands, but it certainly occurs on Penang. In general less common than Nos. 485 & 487 in our area.

1. It will be noticed that several of the Malacca Territory records in this family are based solely on undated specimens obtained by M.A. Bouvier, and later deposited in the British Museum. He appears to have made a fairly extensive collection of Malayan flycatchers and in all cases to have obtained them from "Kessang, Malacca" (B.M. cat., vol. 4, 1879, *passim*). The same locality is given for the two type specimens of the dubious *Cyornis* (= *Muscicapa*) *ruecki* Oustalet. Kesang is situated on a river of the same name, which forms the coastal portion of the Malacca-Johore boundary. It is possible that at least some of the specimens, usually associated with submontane habitats, come from the region of Mount Ophir, which lies directly inland from Kuala Kesang. Equally the fact that several of these birds are otherwise unknown from the southern Malay States makes one wonder if the village were not formerly more important, and its market, like Malacca, a centre for the sale of trade skins. In either case it would seem that it cannot be regarded as forming as precise a localisation as it would at first appear to be.

487. *Rhipidura javanica longicauda* Wall.

Pied Fantail-Flycatcher.

*Rhipidura longicauda* Wallace, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1865, p. 476: Sumatra.*Rhipidura javanica longicauda*, Chasen 1935, p. 175.*Rhipidura j. javanica*, Robinson 1927, p. 187.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed and fairly common in open wooded country throughout the lowlands of our area. Mangrove areas and the banks of streams and rivers seem to be a favourite haunt (*Bromley in litt.*). In some localities it is a frequent visitor to orchards and gardens. Edgar (1947: 10) considers that it has grown appreciably less plentiful in the Dindings, on the west coast, during the war years, but it is still very numerous on parts of the east coast, particularly in the neighbourhood of Kuala Trengganu. Also known from all the larger off-lying islands, except the Tioman group. It is not usually seen at altitudes much above 1,500 ft., except on Penang Hill, where it occurs at all levels. Breeding reported from Perak (Krian district, Berwick, 1941: 91; and Sitiawan in the Dindings, Edgar, 1933: 142-3); Kedah, Alor Star district (*Bromley*, 1949: 126); and Negri Sembilan (Ryves in Chasen, 1939: 225).

Genus *Culicicapa* Swinhoe488. *Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea* Oberh.<sup>1</sup>

Greyheaded Flycatcher.

*Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea* Oberholser, Smith. Misc. Coll., 76 no. 6, 1923, p. 8: Quaymos, Chuong, central Tenasserim.*Culicicapa c. ceylonensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 180.*Culicicapa ceylonensis antioxantha*, Robinson 1927, p. 185.

Resident.

Widely distributed in old jungle throughout the submontane region of the mainland. It is fairly plentiful at altitudes from 500 to 1,000 ft. and may be met with up to about 3,000 or 3,500 ft. *Bromley (in litt.)* gives visual records up to 4,000 ft. on Fraser's Hill.

Genus *Muscicapa*489. *Muscicapa thalassina thalassoides* (Cab.).

Blue-grey Flycatcher.

*Glaucomyias thalassoides* Cabanis, Mus. Hein, 1, 1851, p. 53, footnote: new name for *Muscicapa thalassina* Bp. (nec. Swainson): Sumatra.*Stoporala thalassina thalassoides*, Chasen 1935, p. 181: Robinson 1928, p. 148.

<sup>1</sup> *Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea* Oberholser has priority over *C. c. orientalis* Stuart Baker by four months; and over *C. c. antioxantha* Oberholser by one page, if as here, it is considered that the peninsular birds cannot be separated from those further north.

Resident.

Probably occurs widely but sparsely as far south as Selangor. Robinson (1928: 149) says down to the territory of Malacca, but all the specimens now in the Raffles Museum collection were taken in Selangor and western Pahang. There appear to be only two formal records from areas further south; the B. M. catalogue includes a specimen from Kesang, on the Malacca-Johore boundary (coll. M. A. Bouvier) and Hume (1879: 59) gives a single record for Johore. It is usually seen in clearings or paths through old jungle in submontane localities, but it has been taken at altitudes as high as 4,000 ft.

490. *Muscicapa cyanomelana cumatilis* (Thayer & Bangs).  
Blue-and-White Flycatcher.

*Cyanoptila cumatilis* Thayer and Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, 1909, p. 141: Hupeh, China.

*Cyanoptila cyanomelana cumatilis*, Chasen 1935, p. 172: Robinson 1928, p. 144.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

A winter visitor about which relatively little is known. It is said to occur in some years in fair numbers on the coasts and islands of the Straits of Malacca (Robinson, 1928: 144). Butler also took three specimens on Bukit Kutu, in Selangor, at an altitude of 3,000 ft. The only examples from the Malay Peninsula now in the Raffles Museum collection are an immature male from Bukit Kutu, December, 1898 (?nat. coll.), and an adult male from Pulau Terutau, north of the Langkawi group, March, 1909 (nat. coll.). There is also a second adult male labelled "Selangor Museum, old collection", but with no further data.

491. *Muscicapa grandis decipiens* (Salvad.). Niltava.

*Niltava decipiens* Salvadori, Ann. Mus., Civ. Gen., (2) 12, 1892, p. 49: Sumatra.

*Niltava grandis decipiens*, Chasen 1935, p. 170: Robinson 1928, p. 137.

Resident.\*

Fairly common in the mountains of the main range from northern Perak south to southern Selangor, particularly noticeable in gardens and clearings at the hill-stations. It also occurs, though less plentifully, on Gunong Tahan and Gunong Benom in Pahang. It is usually seen only at altitudes over 3,000 ft. Breeding reported from Cameron's Highlands by Madoc (1947: 71); and again by Allin (Allin & Edgar, 1948: 52-3) at altitudes up to 6,000 ft. near the summit of Gunong Brinchang.

492. *Muscicapa sibirica sibirica* Gmel. Sooty Flycatcher.

*Muscicapa sibirica* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 936: near Lake Baikal, eastern Siberia, and Kamtschatka.

*Hemichelidon s. sibirica*, Chasen 1935, p. 162; Robinson 1928, p. 129.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Fairly plentiful in coastal districts on the west side of the peninsula, throughout its length, and on the islands in the Straits of Malacca, during the autumn and spring migrations.<sup>1</sup> There are no formal records for Singapore Island. It is seen mostly in October and November and April, but some birds also remain through the intervening months. During this period it occurs inland, and it has been recorded from the central mountain range from November to February. Bromley (*in litt.*) gives visual records as early as 14 and 15 August for Fraser's Hill.<sup>2</sup> At least the great majority of the birds reaching the Malay Peninsula belong to the Siberian race, *M. s. sibirica*. Examples of the Burmese race *M. s. fuliginosa* Hodgs. have also occurred in Peninsular Siam (Robinson & Kloss, 1924: 227), but there are as yet no formal records for our area. Such published references as Robinson & Kloss 1922 (p. 254) would appear to be based on specimens of *M. s. sibirica* erroneously identified as *M. s. fuliginosa*.

493. *Muscicapa ferruginea* (Hodgs.). Ferruginous Flycatcher.

*Hemichelidon ferruginea* Hodgson, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1845, p. 32: Nepal.

*Hemichelidon ferruginea*, Chasen 1935, p. 163; Robinson 1927, p. 190.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Known in our area only as a winter visitor, from about November to March, occurring most frequently in damp, shady situations in forest country. It is found in greatest numbers on the mountains of the central range, above an altitude of about 3,000 ft., where it is fairly common. It is also recorded from Gunong Tahan, Pahang (Hartert, 1902: 549). Except for the Dindings area it is not plentiful in the lowlands, and does not appear to have been recorded from the east coast. The most southerly record on the mainland is for Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan, 2,000 ft. (Chasen). It has also been taken on Pulau Paya in the Langkawi group (Kloss), Pulau Rumbia (*Seimund*) and Pulau Jarak (*nat. coll.*), and Pulau Jemor in the Aroa group

1. Robinson (1928: 129) says that it is not known south of the territory of Malacca, but the Raffles Museum collection includes two specimens from Pelepak, in the lowlands of Johore, March 1905 (Kloss), and four from Pulau Pisang, December 1930 (*de Fontaine*).

2. Robinson (1928: 130) suggests that the Sooty Flycatcher may be resident here. There is at present no record of its breeding even as far south as Siam proper, but the possibility of a resident Malayan race, as in *Monticola solitaria*, should be born in mind.

(*nat. coll.*); all except the first of these records are dated November. Like a number of the immigrants this bird seems to come down the Straits of Malacca to about the level of Negri Sembilan, and then turn inland to spend the winter months in the mountains.

494. *Muscicapa latirostris latirostris* Raffl.

Brown Flycatcher.

*Muscicapa latirostris* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 312: Sumatra.

*Alseonax l. latirostris*, Chasen 1935, p. 163: Robinson 1927, p. 191.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Plentiful and widely distributed as a winter visitor, from October to April. Bromley (1949: 126) gives 14 October (doubtfully 8 & 15 September) for the first arrivals in Alor Star, Kedah, and 8 & 20 April for the last birds seen. For Selangor (*in litt.*) he gives 7 October, at Kajang, for the earliest date, and 14 & 17 April, at Kuala Lumpur, for the last birds seen. His earliest record for Singapore, one season, is 18 October. Initially the Brown Flycatcher is found largely in coastal areas, but during the latter part of its stay it is most numerous in the mountains, where it ranges up to an altitude of at least 4,000 ft. A few individuals apparently remain through the summer months. Robinson (1927: 192) says that it has been taken in July and August. Bromley (*in litt.*) gives a visual record for 11 August at Fraser's Hill. Madoc took a bird in north Kedah in the first week in May. Robinson (1928: 130) suggests that it is possible that a few pairs remain throughout the year and breed in the mountains. There is at present no direct evidence to support this, but it should be noted that Madoc (*in litt.*) says that the May bird from north Kedah was shot whilst it was hanging round a small, neat nest of vine stems and grass, situated about 20 feet from the ground, on the outer branch of a tree: unfortunately he was not able to collect the nest. The dates which Riley (1938: 446) quotes for Siam run only from 10 October to 28 April, and he appears to have no records for his area between May and September.

(*Muscicapa parva albicilla* Pall.

Redbreasted Flycatcher.

Chasen (1939: 213) says that this bird has only been taken in the extreme north of the Siamese portion of the Malay Peninsula, in winter. Robinson & Kloss (1924: 230) report it from Mamok, Pakchan and Tasan, but no further south. Riley (1938: 447) says that this seems to be the most southerly record in this direction, but otherwise it has been recorded as a winter visitor practically all over Siam. Chasen (1935: 163) produces no other localities in the Malaysian sub-region. Nevertheless there are two visual records for our area, Kota Bharu, Kelantan, 4 April 1948 (Edgar, *in litt.*) and in mangrove, Banting, southern Selangor, March 1948 (Molesworth, *in litt.*), and though not admitted here, this bird may well have to come on the Malayan list on its next revision.)

495. *Muscicapa sundara sumatrana* (Salvad.).

Blue-and-Orange Flycatcher.

*Niltava sumatrana* Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., (1) 14, 1879, p. 201: Mt. Singalan, West Sumatra.*Cyornis vivida sumatrana*, Chasen 1935, p. 164: Robinson 1928, p. 132.

Resident.

At present known within our area only from three specimens taken by Selangor Museum collectors in the scrubby xerophytic zone on Cameron's Highlands (♂ & ♀, 28 November, 1908) and Gunong Korbu (♂, February/March, 1913); see Robinson 1928 (p. 132).

496. *Muscicapa concreta concreta* S. Müll.

Whitetailed Blue Flycatcher.

*Muscicapa concreta* S. Müller, Tijd. Nat. Ges. Phys., Z, 1835, p. 351: West Sumatra.*Cyornis c. concreta*, Chasen 1935, p. 164: Robinson 1928, p. 131.

Resident.

Probably fairly widely distributed in dense jungle in mountainous country south to Gunong Tampin in Negri Sembilan, but it is nowhere common and there are few specimens known from our area. Examples now in the Raffles Museum collection are from Kedah Peak (*Robinson & Kloss*), Batang Padang (*Robinson*) and Ulu Selama (*nat. coll.*) in Perak, Ginting Bidai, Selangor-Pahang boundary (3, *nat. coll.*), and Gunong Tampin (*c.n.k.*); the recorded altitudes range from 600 to over 5,000 ft. Hartert (1902: 549) lists a male from Gunong Tahan, Pahang, 5,000-7,000 ft.

*(Muscicapa ruecki* Oust.

Rueck's Blue Flycatcher.

This bird was described from two specimens (♂ & ♀) said to have come from Kesang, on the coast between Malacca and Johore (*Cyornis ruecki*, Oustalet, Bull. Soc. Philomath. (7) 5, 1881, p. 78); see also Chasen 1939 (213). No other examples were known for a considerable time, until Van Huyst collected two males in the Deli district of north-east Sumatra in 1917. None have been taken since. On both occasions on which this bird was obtained the next flycatcher, *M. unicolor infuscata*, was also found in the same neighbourhood, and it is possible that the specimens are aberrant individuals of the commoner bird. Even if the species is valid it would seem most likely that it is a Sumatran, not a Malayan, one. As suggested earlier in this paper (p. 207, footnote), nineteenth century records from Kesang may easily be trade skins, falsely localised).

497. *Muscicapa unicolor infuscata* (Hart.).

Pale Blue Flycatcher.

*Cyornis unicolor infuscata* Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 550: Java.*Cyornis unicolor infuscata*, Chasen 1935, p. 164.*Cyornis unicolor harterti*, Chasen 1939, p. 214.

## Resident.

Probably occurs sparsely as far south as Negri Sembilan and Pahang but it is certainly not common in our area. The Raffles Museum collection contains only five specimens; Ulu Selama, Perak (*nat. coll.*), Bukit Arang, Selangor (*c.n.k.*), and Ginting Bidai (3, *nat. coll.*). These were apparently taken in old jungle, mostly in the submontane region (Chasen, 1939: 214). Hartert (1902: 551) records an example from Gunong Tahan, Pahang, altitude 1,500 ft. The B.M. Catalogue includes a specimen from Kesang, Malacca territory (Bouvier coll.).

498. *Muscicapa rubeculoides glaucicomans* (Thayer & Bangs).  
Bluethroated Flycatcher.

*Cyornis tickelliae glaucicomans* Thayer and Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 152, 1909, p. 141: Hupeh, Central China.

*Cyornis rubeculoides glaucicomans*, Chasen 1935, p. 165: Robinson 1928, p. 134.

## Occasional Visitor.

This bird has been taken in several parts of Peninsular Siam, but only twice in the Malay States, a male on Gunong Kledang, 2,600 ft. December, 1927<sup>1</sup>, and a female on Gunong Korbu (Kerbau), 5,000 ft. March 1927, both in Perak (Robinson, 1928: 134; specimens apparently no longer in the Raffles Museum collection).

(*Cyornis anak* Chasen & Kloss.

*Cyornis anak* Chasen & Kloss, described from a specimen taken in Peninsular Siam, is a synonym of *M. rubeculoides glaucicomans* Thayer & Bangs, above).

499. *Muscicapa turcosa rupertensis* (Oberh.).  
Malaysian Blue Flycatcher.

*Cyornis elegans rupertensis* Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 33, 1920, p. 87: Rupert Strait, South-east Sumatra.

*Cyornis turcosa rupertensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 165: Chasen 1939, p. 216.

## Resident.

Occurs mostly in old forest in the lowlands to a height of about 2,500 ft. It is not common in our area. According to Chasen (1939: 216) it is known only from Larut down to the territory of Malacca on the west side, and from northern Pahang down to Johore on the east side. The Raffles Museum collection at present contains only two specimens; near Taiping, Perak (*c.n.k.*) and Kuala Tahan, Pahang (*c.n.k.*, probably Waterstradt; see Hartert, 1902: 550). Presumably these are the examples on which Chasen defined the northern limits of the bird's range. The Malacca record would appear to be one of Bouvier's skins

<sup>1</sup>. Collected by Seimund; also recorded in Chasen & Kloss, 1928: 72. The Kledang Hills, summit 2,647 feet, are near Ipoh.

from "Kessang" (B.M. cat.), supported by Hume (1879: 59). I can trace no other specimens from our area. Molesworth (*in litt.*) gives a visual record for Kuala Klapor, on the Tembeling River, Pahang, 16 September 1941.

500. *Muscicapa rufigastra rufigastra* Raffl.

Mangrove Blue Flycatcher.

*Muscicapa rufigastra* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1822, p. 312: Sumatra.

*Cyornis r. rufigastra*, Chasen 1935, p. 165; Chasen 1939, p. 217.

Resident.\*

Apparently restricted to the mangrove belt. It is fairly plentiful on the coasts of Johore, Singapore and the adjacent islands. On the west side of the peninsula it occurs in small numbers at least as far north as the Dindings (Edgar, *in litt.*, pre-war specimens identified by Chasen) and the mouth of the Perak River (Bagan Datoh, September, 1916, *c.n.k.*). There is also a single old record for Penang (B. M. cat., Wallace coll.). The only formal data for the east side is a specimen taken at Kuala Rompin, south Pahang, September, 1919 (*nat. coll.*). Breeding recorded for Negri Sembilan by Ryves (Chasen, 1939: 218). Appears as *Cyornis frenata* Hume, specimens from Johore, and *C. erythrogaster* Sharpe in Robinson's lists.

501. *Muscicapa tickelliae sumatrensis* (Sharpe).

Whitebellied Blue Flycatcher.

*Siphia sumatrensis* Sharpe, Cat. Birds, Brit. Mus., 4, 1879, p. 451: Sumatra.

*Cyornis rufigastra sumatrensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 166.

*Cyornis tickelliae sumatrensis*, Robinson 1927, p. 181.

Resident.

Fairly plentiful in coastal districts, except in the mangrove belt, in the north-western Malay States. It is particularly common on the Langkawi Islands and in upper Perak. Further south it becomes increasingly scarce, and it is not known from below the latitude of Malacca (Robinson, 1927: 182; and Riley, 1938: 449; for once the Malacca record is not B. M. cat., and I have not been able to trace the specimen; the most southerly locality now represented in the Raffles Museum collection is Dusun Tua, Selangor). Status on the east coast uncertain. The Raffles Museum collection contains no specimens from eastern states; the only published records that I have been able to trace are a male taken at Sungei Lebeh (Hartert, 1902: 550) and a female from Bentong (Kloss, 1911: 158), both in Pahang. Breeding known from Peninsular Siam, but not in our area (Chasen, 1939: 219).

502. *Muscicapa banyumas caeruleifrons* (Baker).  
Hill Blue Flycatcher.

*Cyornis magnirostris caeruleifrons* Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 39, 1918, p. 8: Klang Bang Lai, Peninsular Siam.  
*Cyornis banyumas caeruleifrons*, Chasen 1935, p. 167.  
*Cyornis whitei caeruleifrons*, Robinson 1928, p. 133.

Resident.

Occurs mostly in deep jungle at altitudes between 1,500 and 2,500 ft. in the submontane belt from the northern border of our area south to central Selangor. In parts it is common, particularly in the Ginting Bidai and Semangko passes, but it is not often seen as high as Fraser's Hill. The Indian race, *M. b. magnirostris* (Blyth), apparently occurs in small numbers as a winter visitor in Peninsular Siam, south to Puket (Chasen, 1939: 219), but it is not known from our area.

503. *Muscicapa hodgsoni sondaica* (Rob. & Kloss).  
Pygmy Blue Flycatcher.

*Nitidula hodgsoni sondaica* Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., 11, 1923, p. 54: Korinchi Peak, West Sumatra.  
*Muscicapella hodgsoni sondaica*, Chasen 1935, p. 168.  
*Nitidula hodgsoni sondaica*, Robinson 1928, p. 135.

Resident.

Rare but probably resident. Known in our area from only six specimens, an adult male taken on the Taiping Hills, February, 1898 (Butler), two males from the Semangko Pass, February, 1908 (Seimund)<sup>1</sup>, a female from the slopes of Gunong Tahan, June 1911 (*nat. coll.*), and two males from Lubok Tamang, Lipis District Pahang, altitude 3,000 ft., June 1923 (Chasen). There are also two visual records for Gunong Terbakar, Cameron's Highlands, February, 1937 and 1947 (Edgar, 1947: 9).

504. *Muscicapa hyperythra malayana* (O.-Grant).  
Rufousbreasted Flycatcher.

*Muscicapula malayana* O.-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 19, 1906, p. 10: Gunong Tahan, alt. 4,000-4,500 feet, Pahang.  
*Dendrobiastes hyperythra malayana*, Chasen 1935, p. 169; Robinson 1928, p. 141.

Resident.

Fairly common in the xerophytic zone of the mountains of the main range from Gunong Korbu (Kerbau) in Perak south to Gunong Mengkuang Lebar in Selangor. Plentiful in the same habitat on Gunong Tahan (Hartert, 1902: 552; Robinson 1906; *nat. coll.* 1911; Chasen 1921) and Gunong Benom (Evans, 1925)

<sup>1</sup> This is cited several times as two specimens, but there is now only one in the Raffles Museum collection.

in Pahang. It is unusual much below altitudes of 5,000 ft. Molesworth (*in litt.*) says it was common at Cameron's Highlands in 1941, but absent in 1948.

505. *Muscicapa mugimaki* Temm.

Black-and-Orange Flycatcher.

*Muscicapa Mugimaki* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 97, 1835, 577, fig. 2: Japan.

*Poliomyiis mugimaki*, Chasen 1935, p. 168: Robinson 1928, p. 139.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs irregularly in some numbers in our area during the winter months. The birds usually appear on the west coast and off-lying islands in October and November. Examples have been taken as far south as Pulau Pisang (*nat. coll.*), but in general they are much commoner in the northern part of our area, and scarce or unknown below Negri Sembilan. Soon after their arrival the majority move up to the higher mountains, where they remain until the end of March. The earliest inland record is 12 August (Taiping, Perak, *nat. coll.*), while on the coast they have been taken as late as 15 April (Pulau Jarak, *nat. coll.*).

506. *Muscicapa dumetoria muelleri* Blyth.

Orangebreasted Flycatcher.

*Muscicapa muelleri* Blyth. Ibis, 1870, p. 166: Sumatra.

*Oreicola dumetoria muelleri*, Chasen 1935, p. 170: Chasen 1939, p. 220.

Resident.

Not common in our area, and at present known mostly from forest country in the foothills of the main mountain range (to an altitude of 2,000–2,500 ft.) in Selangor and Pahang, and the lower slopes of Gunong Tahan (1,500 ft. Hartert, 1902: 551). It is apparently fairly plentiful in the Ginting Bidai, but I cannot find any formal record from the Semangko Pass; Edgar (*in litt.*) gives a visual record for Gunong Peninjau, Fraser's Hill, alt. 4,300 ft. Molesworth (*in litt.*) also gives a visual record of a solitary ♂ at Cameron's Highlands.

507. *Muscicapa narcissina zanthopygia* (Hay).

Black-and-Yellow Flycatcher.

*Muscicapa Zanthopygia* Hay, Madras Journal, 13, 1845, p. 162: Malacca.

*Zanthopygia narcissina zanthopygia*, Chasen 1935, p. 171: Chasen 1939, p. 223.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

A rather scarce winter visitor to our area, about which relatively little is known. Bromley (1949: 126) gives a single record for Alor Star, Kedah—8 April. The Raffles Museum

collection contains specimens from Pulau Jarak, 13 April, 1932 (*nat. coll.*) and the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse, November, 1918 (*nat. coll.*)<sup>1</sup>, Cheras in Selangor, 17 March, 1908 (*Seimund*) and Tanjong Tuan, Negri Sembilan, 15 April, 1920 (*c.n.k.*). The B. M. catalogue lists two skins from Malacca (Kesang, Bouvier coll.; Malacca, purchased). The number of the dated records that are relatively late (4 out of 6) is interesting, and suggests possibly that the birds may be travelling south by an unusual route, and returning north along the western coastal lowlands and the islands of the Malacca Straits.

508. *Muscicapa melanoleuca westermanni* (Sharpe).  
Little Pied Flycatcher.

*Muscicapula westermanni* Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1888, p. 270:  
Gunong Ulu Batang Padang, alt. 4,200 feet, eastern Perak.

*Muscicapula melanoleuca westermanni*, Chasen 1935, p. 168:  
Robinson 1928, p. 142.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed, and in places common, in the mountains at altitudes above 3,500 ft. as far south as Selangor and central Pahang. Reaches at least 6,000 ft. altitude on Gunong Benom and Gunong Tahan (R. M. specimens). The most southerly formal records are from the neighbourhood of Fraser's Hill, above the Semangko Pass, where it would seem to be fairly plentiful. It is seen most frequently in the dryer xerophytic zone, but may occur in any vegetation. Madoc (1947: 70) suggests bushes and trees on the edges of gardens, clearings and small streams. Breeding reported from Cameron's Highlands, altitude 5,000 ft. by Allin (Allin & Edgar, 1948: 53). Molesworth (*in litt.*) says it occurs widely in scrub, usually seen in mixed parties, at Cameron's Highlands and Fraser's Hill.

Genus *Anthipes* Blyth

509. *Anthipes solitaris malayana* (Sharpe).  
Whitethroated Flycatcher.

*Digenea malayana* Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1888, p. 247: Larut Hills,  
Perak (alt. not stated).

*Anthipes solitaris malayana*, Chasen 1935, p. 170.

*Anthipes solitaria malayana*, Robinson 1928, p. 136.

Resident.\*

Occurs only in the mountains from central Perak (Gunong Ijau, *Kloss*) to southern Selangor (Gunong Menang Gasing, *Kloss*) and central Pahang. It is rarely seen below altitudes of 3,000 ft. and is most plentiful at altitudes over 4,000 ft. It would appear to be fairly common in at least parts of its range,

<sup>1</sup>. According to Robinson & Kloss (1922: 254) 2 ♀♀ were taken. Only one of these specimens is now in the Raffles Museum collection.

particularly round Lubok Tamang, in the Lipis District of Pahang, and on the section of the main range from Fraser's Hill and the Semangko Pass to Gunong Menang Gasing. Breeding reported from Fraser's Hill, alt. 3,500 ft. by Lewin (MS note).

Genus *Rhinomyias* Sharpe510. *Rhinomyias brunneata* (H. H. Slater).

Migratory Jungle-Flycatcher.

*Siphia brunneata* H. H. Slater, Ibis, 1897, p. 175: Fokkien.*Rhinomyias brunneata*, Chasen 1935, p. 178: Chasen 1939, p. 230.

Passage Migrant.

Known in our area only from a few specimens taken from the migratory stream on the small islands in the Straits of Malacca; Pulau Jarak, 10-16 April, 1932 (3, *nat. coll.*); One Fathom Bank Lighthouse, November, 1918 (*nat. coll.*); and Gunong Tampin, Negri Sembilan, 13 September, 1913 (*c.n.k.*).

511. *Rhinomyias umbratilis umbratilis* (Strick.).

Whitethroated Jungle-Flycatcher.

*Trichostoma umbratile* Strickland, Contr. Orn., 1849, p. 126, pl. 31: Borneo.*Rhinomyias u. umbratilis*, Chasen 1935, p. 179.*Rhinomyias umbratilis infusata*, Chasen 1939, p. 230.

Resident.

Normally occurs in forest country, with a preference for submontane localities. It is relatively scarce within our area and is known only from Kedah Peak (*Kloss*), several localities in Perak (south to Tanjong Malim) and Pahang, Ulu Klang, Selangor (visual record, Edgar, *in litt.*), and the territory of Malacca. The Malacca record is another of M. A. Bouvier's skins from Kesang, on the Johore border (B. M. cat.). On Gunong Tahan (Wray's Camp, *nat. coll.*, 1911) and Kedah Peak it ascends to altitudes of about 3,000 ft. In Perak, and elsewhere in Pahang, it is known only from altitudes below 1,500 ft.

Genus *Drymophila* Temminck512. *Drymophila pyrhoptera pyrhoptera* (Temm.).

Chestnutwinged Flycatcher.

*Muscicapa pyrhoptera* Temminck, Pl. Col.; livr. 101, 1836, pl. 596, fig. 2: Borneo.*Drymophila p. pyrhoptera*, Chasen 1935, p. 177: Chasen 1939, p. 227.

Resident.

Widely distributed and fairly common in lowland scrub and forest, extending in suitable country to an altitude of about 3,000

ft. It is more plentiful in the south than in the north. It occurs on the islands of Singapore and Penang, but has not been formally recorded from any of the others.

513. *Drymophila velata caesia* (Less.).

Maroonbreasted Flycatcher.

*Monarcha coesia* (sic) Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 167: Sumatra.  
*Drymophila velata caesia*, Chasen 1935, p. 177: Robinson 1927, p. 184.

Resident.

Fairly plentiful in forest country throughout the lowlands of our area to an altitude of about 3,000 ft. It usually remains in the more densely wooded sections, and is rarely seen in clearings or in open country.

Genus *Hypothymis* Boie

514a. *Hypothymis azurea prophata* Oberh.

Blacknaped Blue Flycatcher.

*Hypothymis azurea prophata* Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 39, 1911, p. 597: Karimon Island, near Singapore.

*Hypothymis azurea prophata*, Chasen 1935, p. 172: Robinson 1927, p. 183.

514b. *Hypothymis azurea styani* (Hartl.).

*Siphia styani* Hartland, Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, 16 (2), 1898, p. 248: Hainan.

*Hypothymis azurea styani*, Chasen 1935, p. 172: Robinson 1927, p. 184.

Resident.\*

Common in scrub and old and secondary jungle throughout the lowlands to an altitude of about 2,500 to 3,000 ft. It is also known from the islands of the Tioman group, Singapore and Penang. Two races occur within our area. The Malaysian race, *H. a. prophata*, occurs as far north as the latitude of Penang. In Kedah, and further north, it is replaced by *H. a. styani* (Hartl.). Breeding reported for the southern race from Sitiawan, Perak, by Edgar (1933: 141); further records for Perak (Ryves), Negri Sembilan (Ryves) and Selangor (Madoc) in Chasen, 1939: 224.

Genus *Terpsiphone* Gloger

515a. *Terpsiphone paradisi affinis* (Blyth).

Resident Paradise Flycatcher.

*Tchitreia affinis* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 15, 1846, p. 292: Malacca.

*Terpsiphone paradisi affinis*, Chasen 1935, p. 176: Robinson 1927, p. 179: Chasen 1939, p. 225.

## Resident.\*

Common and widely distributed throughout the mainland orchard land, but in the north it is frequently seen in gardens and jungle clearings. It occurs from sea level to altitudes of about 4,000 ft., but it is most plentiful at altitudes of 1,000 to 2,000 ft. It is also present in the Langkawi group and on Penang Island. It was formerly resident on Singapore, but now occurs there only as a scarce visitor, seen at wide intervals. The Malayan race, *T. p. affinis*, ranges from Johore north to the territory of Malacca, and a northern race, *T. p. indochinensis* (Sal.), throughout Peninsular Siam. Some birds from Selangor and Pahang are clearly ascribable to the southern form, but the majority of birds from these states north to the Siamese frontier are indeterminable. Breeding reported from Krian, Perak, by Berwick (1941: 93); and north Kedah by Madoc (1947: 70; and in litt.).

515b. *Terpsiphone paradisi saturator* (Sal.).

Salomonsen's Paradise Flycatcher.

*Tchitrea affinis saturator* F. Salomonsen, Ibis, 1933, p. 732: Bhutan.  
*Terpsiphone paradisi saturator*, Chasen 1935, p. 176: Chasen 1939, p. 226.

## Occasional Vagrant.

Probably occurs in small numbers in the northern part of Peninsular Siam during the winter months. There is apparently only one formal record for our area, Taiping, Perak, 25 November, 1914 (*nat. coll.*). The Raffles Museum collection also contains seven specimens from Peninsular Siam.

515c. *Terpsiphone paradisi incei* (Gould).

Chinese Paradise Flycatcher.

*Muscipeta Incei* Gould, Birds of Asia, 2, 1852, pl. 19: Shanghai.  
*Terpsiphone paradisi incei*, Chasen 1935, p. 177: Chasen 1939, p. 226.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Fairly plentiful throughout the lowlands of the Malay states during the winter months. Probably Bromley's Alor Star, Kedah, records for *T. paradisi* subsp. should be ascribed to this bird; first arrivals 8 September, 28 October and 11 November, last birds seen 26 April (Bromley, 1949: 126).

516. *Terpsiphone atrocaudata atrocaudata* (Eyton).

Japanese Paradise Flycatcher.

*Muscipeta atrocaudata* Eyton, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1839, p. 102: Malay Peninsula = Malacca.  
*Terpsiphone a. atrocaudata*, Chasen 1935, p. 177: Chasen 1939, p. 226.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

According to Chasen (1939: 226) this bird "turns up fairly frequently on the coasts of the southern part of the Malay Peninsula, including Singapore Island, in winter<sup>1</sup>." The only local specimens now in the Raffles Museum collection are from Pulau Jarak, 16 November, 1919 and 9 April, 1932 (*nat. coll.*), Batu Laut on the Selangor coast, December, 1906 (*nat. coll.*), Ginting Bidai, 6 April, 1917 (*Kloss*), and three old skins labelled "Malacca?, 1884?". Robinson & Kloss (1922: 254) record a further two specimens from the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse, November, 1918, and later (1922: 260) describe it as very rare, or only making a very brief stay in the Malay Peninsula. It would, in fact, seem that it only occurs in small or very small numbers, down the west side of our area. It has not apparently been recorded from Peninsular Siam, though Riley (1938: 467) says that it "winters to some extent in Siam".

Genus *Pachycephala* Vigors517. *Pachycephala cinerea butaloides* Stres.

Mangrove Flycatcher-Shrike.

*Pachycephala grisola butaloides* Stresemann, *Treubia*, 11, 1929, p. 135: Bolang, West Java.

*Pachycephala cinerea butaloides*, Chasen 1935, p. 260.

*Muscitrea g. grisola*, Robinson 1927, p. 189.

Resident.\*

Confined largely to the mangrove and casuarina zones and their immediate neighbourhood. Edgar (1947: 13) suggests wooded areas two to ten miles inland from the coast. It is common in suitable areas throughout the whole length of the mainland and on nearly all the larger islands. Breeding noted by Edgar (*loc. cit.*) in the Dindings district of Perak.

## Family MOTACILLIDAE

Genus *Motacilla* Linné

The wagtails on the Malayan list occur here only as passage migrants and winter visitors. The three recorded races of the Yellow Wagtail, *Motacilla flava* Linn., are difficult to distinguish in the field during this period.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly the present assessment of relative frequency of occurrence, based as it is on sporadic rather than systematic collecting, can only be tentative.

1. I cannot trace the Singapore record. It is not in Chasen 1922.

1. Dr. K. H. Vocus is at present working on the races of *M. flava* wintering in south-east Asia, and among other material is examining some of the specimens cited under 519a and 519b below.

## MOTACILLIDAE

(*Motacilla lugubris* prob. *leucopsis* Gould.<sup>1</sup> Pied Wagtail.

Riley (1938: 471) says that *M. lugubris leucopsis* has been taken practically all over Siam proper during the winter months, but especially in the northern and eastern parts. At present there are no formal records for south-western Siam, or any part of the Malay Peninsula. Nevertheless there is a visual record for our area, three adults, a pair and a solitary bird, seen by Molesworth at Cameron's Highlands about November, 1941 (Molesworth, MS note). The birds were extremely tame, and he was able to approach to within a short distance of them.)

518. *Motacilla cinerea melanope* Pall. Grey Wagtail.

*Motacilla Melanope* Pallas, Reise Prov. Russ. Reichs., 3, 1776, p. 696: Siberia.

*Motacilla cinerea melanope*, Chasen 1935, p. 285.

*Motacilla cinerea caspica*, Robinson 1927, p. 292.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Common and widely distributed in open country to an altitude of about 4,000 ft. throughout the mainland, and on all the suitable off-lying islands, during the winter months. Mostly frequents the neighbourhood of streams, water-courses, drains and damp roadsides, and is relatively seldom seen on flat, exposed grassland. The earliest record for the west side of Malaya is 14 July, in lower Perak, and for the east 6 August, in Kelantan (both in Young, 1941: 11). The majority of the birds probably appear in the north in August, and leave in March. The local specimens now in the Raffles Museum collection range from 12 August (Taiping, Perak), and 21 August (Ulu Liang, Pahang), to 9 March (Telok Bahang, Penang). Young (*loc. cit.*) has no April records, and only two, probably stragglers, for May. On the other hand Spittle (MS notes) lists solitary birds seen on the Changi Promontory, Singapore Island, on 8 & 23 April, while Butler (1898: 21) says that it was common at all elevations on the Larut Hills at the time of his visit, and that it had not left by the middle of April. In general, however, March is probably the last month in which this bird is normally with us in any appreciable numbers. The dictum that it arrives and departs earlier than the Yellow Wagtail in our area seems to be sound enough in broad outline.

519a. *Motacilla flava taivana* (Swinh.).

Greenheaded Yellow Wagtail.

*Budytes taivanus* Swinhoe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1863, pp. 274 & 334: Formosa.

*Motacilla flava taivana*, Chasen 1935, p. 285: Chasen 1939, p. 378.

1. The ascription to *leucopsis* cannot, of course, be taken as certain, but the only other race of *M. lugubris* occurring in Siam has, apparently, only been recorded formally on one occasion (*M. lugubris alboides* Hodgson, taken by De Schauensee at Chiengsen, 12 February; quoted from Riley, 1938: 471).

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Probably occurs as a winter visitor in very small numbers in open country, preferring flat, exposed grasslands,<sup>1</sup> but only a few specimens have been taken in our area. The Raffles Museum collection contains four local examples; three shot near Kuala Lumpur, 14-17 March, 1923 (*Seimund*), and one labelled "Jelebu 1889". Riley (1938: 473) cites two specimens taken by Kloss at "Tanjong Kalong", Singapore 7 November, 1899, and given to Dr. Abbott. Robinson (1910: 19) lists it as recorded from the Malay Peninsula, but not at that date represented in the F.M.S. and Singapore collections. Formal records, in short, suggest that it is scarce in our area.

519b. *Motacilla flava simillima* Hart.

Blueheaded Yellow Wagtail.

*Motacilla flava simillima* Hartert, Vog. Pal. Fauna, 1, 1905, p. 289: Sulu Islands.

*Motacilla flava simillima*, Chasen 1935, p. 285; Chasen 1939, p. 377.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs widely but usually in small numbers throughout the Malay states during the winter months: certainly the most plentiful of the races of *M. flava* in our area. It arrives about the first half of September, rather later than the Grey Wagtail, and is present until April or early May (Young, 1941: 11). Bromley (*in litt.*) gives 1 September as his earliest date, at Singapore, and 18 and 24 April, doubtfully 1 and 4 May, for the last birds seen, all at Kuala Lumpur. The Raffles Museum collection includes a fine series of nine specimens taken on Singapore Island, 17-27 September, 1940 (*Molesworth*). Latest dated examples from our area are six taken at Kuala Lumpur, 13-17 March, 1923 (*Seimund*).

519c. *Motacilla flava plexa* (Thayer & Bangs).<sup>2</sup>

Greyheaded Yellow Wagtail.

*Budytes flavus plexus* Thayer & Bangs, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 5, 1910, p. 41: Kolyma River, north-eastern Siberia.

*Motacilla flava macronyx*, Chasen 1935, p. 285; Chasen 1939, p. 378.

1. This applies to *M. flava* in general, and is in contrast to *M. cinerea*, No. 518 above.

2. Following Riley (1938: 473) *M. t. macronyx* Stresemann of Chasen's Handlist is here taken to be inseparable from *M. f. plexa* (Thayer & Bangs) which has precedence.

## Occasional Vagrant.

There are no local specimens of this bird in the Raffles Museum collection, and I cannot trace any specific references to its occurrence here. Chasen (1935: 285, note 4) merely says "only one or two adults are known from the Malay States". Possibly there was a specimen or specimens in the Kuala Lumpur Museum. Riley (1938: 474) notes that it has been recorded scatteringly as a winter visitor practically all over Siam, and in Peninsular Siam as far south as Patani. He leaves the impression that he considers it to be more plentiful there than *simillima*. It is certainly the commonest race of *M. flava* in Burma (Smythies, 1940: 210), and Chasen (1939: 378) describes it as common as a winter visitor in Siam. He also (1935: 285) records it from Java. On the whole, therefore, it seems reasonable to suppose that occasional individuals reach our area with the other races of *M. flava*. For the present *M. f. plexa* is allowed to stand on the strength of the undefined "few records".

Genus *Dendronanthus* Blyth520. *Dendronanthus indicus* (Gmel.). Forest Wagtail.

*Motacilla indica* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 962: India.  
*Dendronanthus indicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 286; Robinson 1927, p. 293.

## Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Widely distributed, usually frequenting jungle country and old rubber plantations, throughout the mainland during the winter months. It also occurs commonly on the islands of Penang and Singapore, but only occasionally on the smaller islets. The birds arrive about the beginning of September, and leave about the end of March. In the Dindings at least they would appear to be most numerous during the latter half of September, after which the majority move on further south (Edgar, 1947: 16). Bromley (1949: 128) gives 16 September for the first bird seen at Alor Star, Kedah. Young (1941: 10) gives 18 August to 20 September for the first arrivals (locality not stated), and 16 April for the last bird seen (Province Wellesley).

Genus *Anthus* Bechstein

Robinson (1910: 19) lists four members of the genus *Anthus* as known from the Malay Peninsula. *Anthus malayensis* Eyton = *A. novaeseelandiae malayensis* Eyton below. *Anthus maculatus* Hodgs = *A. hodgsoni inopinatus* Hart. and Steinb. below. *Anthus richardi* Vieill., for which there is no subsequent reference from our area. No details are given, and it is assumed

here that the specimen was actually *A. n. malayensis*.<sup>1</sup> *Anthus striolatus* Blyth, of which he says "A mounted specimen in the Perak Museum, in very bad condition, collected many years ago in the vicinity of Taiping, probably represents this species." Chasen (1935: 287) only produces one reference for *striolatus* for the whole of the Malaysian sub-region, and that a doubtful record for Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), a specimen formerly assigned to *A. n. malayensis*. He does not, therefore, accept the Perak bird as *striolatus*, and it seems advisable to follow him here.

521. *Anthus hodgsoni inopinatus* Hart. & Steinb.<sup>2</sup> Tree-Pipit.

*Anthus hodgsoni inopinatus* Hartert and Steinbacher, Vog. pal. Faun., Ergänzungsband, Heft 2, 1933, p. 138: Sachalin.  
*Anthus hodgsoni inopinatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 286.  
*Anthus hodgsoni berejowskii*, Robinson 1928, p. 274.

Winter Visitor.

Known formally in our area from only one specimen, a skin taken on Kedah Peak by Robinson & Kloss (see Robinson, 1928: 274) and no longer in the Raffles Museum collection. There are, however, several visual records suggesting that it is by no means rare in the hills of the northern Malay States. Bromley (1949: 128) records it as fairly common on Kedah Peak in November and December. Butler (1898: 21) found a party of a dozen or so frequenting the Maxwell's bungalow clearing on the Larut Hills throughout March and the beginning of April. Berwick (1947: 39) says that it is present in small flocks, generally in tea fields, at Cameron's Highlands at elevations up to 5,000 ft. in February and March. Possibly central Perak represents the southern limit of its normal range.

522. *Anthus novaeseelandiae malayensis* Eyton. Malay Pipit.

*Anthus Malayensis* Eyton, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1839, p. 104: Malacca.  
*Anthus novaeseelandiae malayensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 286.  
*Anthus richardi malayensis*, Robinson 1927, p. 294.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed and plentiful in grassland, rice fields and other open country throughout the mainland of our area, and on all suitable off-lying islands. Usually restricted to lowland

1. *Anthus novaeseelandiae richardi* Vieillot still, of course, remains a possibility for our area. It reaches the northern part of Peninsular Siam (Riley, 1938: 476), and according to Delacour (1947: 199), but not Chasen (1935: 286), occurs as a straggler in Borneo.

2. Bangs & Peters (1928: 368), reviewing *Anthus hodgsoni* Richmond, consider it inadvisable to maintain the several races. In general their points seem reasonable, but not conclusive. For convenience the name used in Chasen's Handlist is retained here.

and submontane localities, but it occurs on the golf-links at Fraser's Hill, and is reported from dry grass areas at altitudes up to 5,000 ft. at Cameron's Highlands (Berwick, 1947: 39; Molesworth, *in litt.*). Breeding reported from Sitiawan, Perak (Edgar, 1933: 157).

## Family LANIIDAE

Genus *Lanius* Linné

523. *Lanius schach bentet* Horsf. Greybacked Shrike.

*Lanius Bentet* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 144:  
Java.

*Lanius schach bentet*, Chasen 1935, p. 259; Chasen 1939, p. 340.

Resident.

Apparently known in our area only from open country near Alor Star, Kedah (Bromley, 1949: 128), near Batu Gajah, Perak (Edgar 1947: 13), and in the neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur, where it is sometimes fairly common (Robinson, 1910: 18). It would seem to be resident here, though the Raffles Museum collection contains only two local skins. They are a pair taken at Ampang, near Kuala Lumpur, on 14th October, 1913, ♂ "testes developed for breeding", ♀ "eggs developed for laying" (*c.n.k.*). (Kloss, 1911: 232) also refers to four specimens taken by Seimund near Kuala Lumpur in 1909. Bromley (*loc. cit.*) gives visual records from the Alor Star steeplechase course for 2 March, and 29 and 31 July, 1939. The evidence is further supported by Coe (1940: 26) who claims to have had a pair of birds under intermittent observation near Kuala Lumpur from February, 1937 to February, 1938 (February, 26 March, 22 April, 4 July, 31 October, 11 December and 20 February).

- 524a. *Lanius cristatus cristatus* Linn. Brown Shrike.

*Lanius cristatus* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1758, p. 93: Bengal.

*Lanius c. cristatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 259; Robinson 1927, p. 256.

- 524b. *Lanius cristatus lucionensis* Linn.

*Lanius lucionensis* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, pt. 1, 1766, p. 135:  
Luzon, Philippine Islands.

*Lanius cristatus lucionensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 259; Robinson 1927,  
p. 257.

- 524c. *Lanius cristatus superciliosus* Lath.

*Lanius superciliosus* Latham, Ind. Orn. Suppl., 1800, p. 20: Java.

*Lanius cristatus superciliosus*, Chasen 1935, p. 259; Chasen 1939,  
p. 339.

- 524d. *Lanius cristatus confusus* Stegm.

*Lanius cristatus confusus* Stegmann, Journ. fur Orn., 1929, p. 248:  
Amurland.

*Lanius cristatus confusus*, Chasen 1935, p. 259; Chasen 1939, p. 339.

## Passage Migrants and Winter Visitors.

The Brown Shrike, considered collectively, occurs fairly widely as a winter visitor in open country throughout the lowlands of our area. Edgar (*in litt.*) records a bird from Cameron's Highlands as high as 4,800 ft. In general it would seem that the birds appear first on the small off-lying islands and coastal districts of the Straits of Malacca in September and October. According to Robinson (1928: 257) they are common in the neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur in October and November. They leave, probably by coastal routes, in March and April. Spittle (MS note) gives 28 April for the last bird noted on the Changi Promontory, Singapore Island, in 1944. Bromley (1949: 127) gives 26 and 11 May for the dates for the last birds seen in Alor Star, Kedah, in 1938 and 1939, and (*in litt.*) 4 May 1948 for Kajang, Selangor.

Four races, listed above, occur in varying numbers. The commonest, *L. c. cristatus*, is usually considered to confine itself largely or entirely to the northern Malay States. It is certainly fairly plentiful round Kuala Lumpur, whence the Raffles Museum collection contains a good series, ranging from 29 September (1913, *c.n.k.*) to February (1905, *c.n.k.*). It is also known from the Langkawi Islands (Robinson, *loc. cit.*), the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse (1918, *nat. coll.*),<sup>1</sup> and the Sembilan Islands (*nat. coll.*). Robinson (*loc. cit.*) says that it only extends south as far as Malacca, but we have specimens from Johore (*c.n.k.*) and Singapore Island, 12 April, 1931 (*Tan Kian Soe*). The next sub-species, *L. c. lucionensis*, would seem to be relatively scarce in our area, and I can trace only four specimens, Taiping (*Jaggit*), Kuala Lumpur (*nat. coll. & c.n.k.*) and Singapore (*de Fontaine*). Robinson (1917: 185) also lists an adult male taken on the Langkawi Islands, 30 March, 1909. *L. c. confusus* is also scarce, and we have specimens only from the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse (*nat. coll.*), Ampang near Kuala Lumpur (*Seimund*), Seremban (*c.n.k.*) and "Selangor" (no other data). Neither of these last two races are mentioned from Siam by Riley (1938: 480-81).

The fourth sub-species, *L. c. superciliosus*, may possibly be reaching the Malay Peninsula by an eastern route, instead of coming down the Straits of Malacca. We have one specimen from Pulau Paya in the Langkawi group (Robinson), and one labelled "?Malacca, ?1884", and in addition three from Singapore Island, 26 September to 7 November (*Kloss, Lee Kit Soon & purchased skin*). There appear to be no records from Eastern Siam, and few from Peninsular Siam, but Dr. Abbott took four specimens on the Trengganu coast between 22 September and 1

1. Robinson & Kloss (1922: 255) list this as ♂ 3 ♀ 1, but only one specimen is still in the Raffles Museum collection.

October, 1900 (Riley, *loc. cit.*; see also Kloss, 1911: 142). Our Langkawi skin is dated 23 April. Perhaps this bird, like Swinhoe's Snipe (No. 131), reaches the Malay Peninsula in small numbers largely by way of the west coast of Borneo, or the Anamba Islands.

525. *Lanius tigrinus* Drap. Thickbilled Shrike.

*Lanius tigrinus* Drapiez, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., 13, 1828, p. 523: Java.

*Lanius tigrinus*, Chasen 1935, p. 258: Robinson 1927, p. 257.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Occurs fairly widely, mostly in shady situations and woodland on the edge of open country, particularly near the coast, throughout the lowlands, on both sides of the Peninsula. It has been recorded from the majority of the islands in the Straits of Malacca south to Pulau Pisang (*Gibson-Hill*), and on Singapore (*Lee Kit Soon*), Pulau Ubin (*Chasen*) and at the Horsburgh Lighthouse (*de Fontaine*). It has also been taken in submontane localities in the Semangko Pass (*nat. coll.*), the Ginting Bidai (*nat. coll.*) and on the Kledang Hills (*Seimund*), the Larut Hills (*F.W.K.*) and Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan (*Chasen*). It appears to be rather more numerous in the south than in the north. Edgar (*in litt.*) says that it is common on the edge of the jungle round Kuala Lumpur. The birds reach the Malay States in September and October, and mostly leave in April. The earliest dates in the Raffles Museum collection are 24 August, 1889 (Pahang, *c.n.k.*), 4 September, 1914 (Ginting Bidai, *nat. coll.*) and a series 7-11 September, 1918 (Changkat Mentri, Perak, *Kloss*). The latest dates are a series of five skins from Pulau Jarak, 17-20 April, 1932 (*nat. coll.*) and Pulau Paya, Langkawi group, 24-25 April, 1913 (*Robinson*). There are no early records from the islands of the Malacca Straits, and from a general consideration of a series of over 40 skins it would seem that this bird arrives overland, and probably leaves by way of the off-lying islands, thus reversing the usual routine.

#### Family STURNIDAE

This family includes the Mynas of the genera *Gracupica*, *Ampeliceps* and *Acridotheres*, several of which provide unwelcome problems for anyone attempting to formulate a checklist of Malayan birds. As a group they are native to south-eastern Asia, hardy, and frequently kept in captivity. There is therefore always the possibility of introduced examples turning up as individual records, or establishing themselves temporarily or even permanently. In addition it would appear that some of the native species are extending their range naturally in the Malay Peninsula. I have endeavoured to maintain the principle

of accepting for the Malayan list only indigenous birds, those that arrive spontaneously, and introduced species which have definitely established themselves as resident breeding birds. In doing so I have disallowed two Mynas, noted below in small type (528/529), of which feral specimens are said to have been taken in our area. At the same time it must be remembered that they might at any time succeed in establishing themselves, while a third, the Siamese *A. fuscus grandis*, which is not listed, might spread naturally into our area from the north.<sup>1</sup>

Genus *Aplonis* Gould526 *Aplonis panayensis strigatus* (Horsf.).

Glossy Tree-Starling.

*Turdus strigatus* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 1, 1821, p. 148:  
Java.

*Aplonis panayensis strigatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 298; Robinson 1927,  
p. 278.

Resident.\*

Widely distributed, and in many parts plentiful, throughout the lowlands of the mainland and of the off-lying islands. Breeding reported from Sitiawan district of Perak by Edgar (1933: 153); regular nesting also observed in Raffles Museum building, Singapore! Forms flocks outside the breeding season, and according to Bromley (*in litt.*) in the north of our territory (Alor Star, Kedah) nesting localities are abandoned from about August to mid-December; his account suggests that they leave the area completely. He also reports diminution in numbers as far south as Kuala Lumpur. In Singapore it would seem that the birds certainly move away from the immediate vicinity of the sites, but that they do not leave the neighbourhood if food is available there for them.

Genus *Sturnus* Linné527. *Sturnus sturninus* (Pall.)

Daurian Starling.

*Gracula sturnina* Pallas, Reise Prov. Russ. Reichs., 3, 1776, p. 695:  
Dauria.

*Sturnia sturnina*, Chasen 1935, p. 295; Chasen 1939, p. 364.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Widely but locally distributed in open country throughout the lowlands during the winter months. It is also known from

1. This Checklist also takes no cognisance of "*Sturnia malabarica* (Gm.)" and "*Sturnia nemoricola* (Jerd.)" which are included by Robinson in his list of 1910 (p. 18) on the strength of information given to him by Dr. Hanitsch that they were present on Singapore Island. The two specimens in question (30 October 1891, and January 1892, both *c.n.k.*) are still extant in the Raffles Museum collection. They are immature females of *Sturnus sinensis* (Gmelin).

the islands of Penang and Singapore, reaching the latter as early as the middle of September (Allen, F.G.H., & Gibson-Hill, MS note), sometimes in considerable numbers (Bromley, *in litt.*). The earliest dates represented by skins in the Raffles Museum collection are 29 September, 1910 (Nerus River, Trengganu, *nat. coll.*) and 13 October, 1917 (Kuala Lumpur, *Seimund*); the latest, two specimens taken on 1 April, 1920 at Tanjong Tuan, Negri Sembilan (*c.n.k.*). Dr. Abbott took a bird at Paka, on the Trengganu coast, on 25 September, 1900 (Riley, 1938: 490). Edgar (*in litt.*) reports a small party seen at Semut Api, Kelantan, on 21 September. Possibly the majority of the immigrants come down the east coast.

528. *Sturnus sinensis* (Gmel.). Chinese Starling.

*Oriolus sinensis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, p. 394: China.  
*Sturnia sinensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 294: Chasen 1939, p. 364.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Fairly common in open country in the northern parts of the Malay Peninsula during the winter months, but the only specimens from our area at present in the Raffles Museum collection were all taken on Singapore Island where in some years it would seem to be fairly numerous. They are 30 October, 1891 (*c.n.k.*), January, 1892 (*c.n.k.*), 26 January, 1931 (*Ezekiel*), and 4 February, 1927, ♂ 1, ♀ 2 (*Chasen*). Riley (1938: 489) records a further two birds taken by Kloss at "Tanjong Kalong", 26 February, 1900, and given to Dr. Abbott. I can trace no further references, and it seems probable that there are no other formal records. The Kuala Lumpur Museum certainly seems to have been still without an identified skin in 1910 (Robinson, 1910: 18).

### Genus *Gracupica* Lesson

(*Gracupica melanoptera melanoptera* (Daud.).

*Gracupica melanoptera tricolor* (Horsf.). Whitebreasted Myna.

According to Chasen (1935: 295) *G. melanoptera melanoptera* (Daud.) had been introduced into Singapore, but had apparently died out. In his later work (Chasen, 1939: 365) he says that *G. melanoptera* (subspecies not determined) has been shot in Singapore from time to time, but seems not have established itself; "one specimen in the Raffles Museum was killed from a flock of similar birds". The only factual record that I can trace for this species is an immature ♀ of *G. m. melanoptera* (Daud.) which was shot at Katong, on Singapore Island, 20 July 1920, by P. de Fontaine, the Museum taxidermist. This is the specimen referred to in Chasen 1939 (see also Chasen, 1924: 169). There is certainly nothing to show that this species, of which both the races cited above occur in Java, has succeeded in establishing itself here, and at the moment there is probably only one record of a bird being taken in our area.)

(*Gracupica leucocephala* (Hume)). Hume's Myna.

According to Chasen (1939: 365) this bird has been reported as breeding in Perak. No details are given, and I cannot trace the

record further. It is normally an inhabitant of Tenasserim, Siam and the southern part of French Indo-China. It might possibly have come down naturally through Peninsular Siam, a region from which we have no recent records of value, but it is more likely that the stock was based on escaped cage-birds. Equally there is apparently no trace of its continued existence. In the circumstances it would seem that even if the note is correct, the species has failed to maintain itself.)

Genus *Ampeliceps* Blyth

529. *Ampeliceps coronatus* Blyth. Goldcrested Myna.  
*Ampeliceps coronatus* Blyth. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 11, 1842,  
 p. 194: Tenasserim.  
*Ampeliceps coronatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 295: Chasen 1939, p. 365.

Resident.

Formerly known in our area only from Peninsular Siam where it is said to be common as far south as Trang. Recently Edgar (1947: 17) has recorded it as plentiful round Grik, in northern Perak, and Cairns (*in litt.*) noted it from Baling, in Kedah, almost due west of Grik. It would appear to be extending its range southwards down the peninsula.

Genus *Acridotheres* Vieillot

- 530a. *Acridotheres fuscus torquatus* Davison. Buffalo Myna.  
*Acridotheres torquatus* Davison, Ibis, 1892, p. 102: Pulau "Tawer",  
 on the Pahang River, Pahang.  
*Aethiopsar fuscus torquatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 296: Robinson 1927,  
 p. 282.

Resident.\*

Fairly common in open country, often frequenting grazing grounds, as far south as Perak, and in parts of Selangor. It also occurs on the Island of Singapore, where it is very numerous in limited areas, and outside the breeding season may be seen in the evening flighting in large flocks, like the smaller pigeons. Cantor provides a dubious record for Malacca, but I know of no recent, reliable report for the area between southern Selangor and the Johore Straits. Breeding reported from Sitiawan, lower Perak, by Edgar (1933: 154), and Selangor by Ryves and Madoc (Chasen, 1939: 364).

- 530b. *Acridotheres fuscus javanicus* Cab. Javanese Myna.  
*Acridotheres javanicus* Cabanis, Mus. Hein, 1, 1850, p. 205: Java.  
*Aethiopsar grandis javanicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 296.

Introduced.

This bird has been introduced to Singapore Island, where a few pairs had established themselves before the war. During the recent years, like the other mynas, it has grown more plentiful, and is now common on parts of the island.

531. *Acridotheres cristatellus brevipennis* Hart.  
Chinese Crested Myna.

*Acridotheres cristatellus brevipennis* Hartert, Novit. Zool., 17, 1910,  
p. 250: Kiungchau, Hainan.

Introduced\*, Penang Island only.

According to Cairns (*in litt.*), who also reports breeding, this bird has been resident on Penang Island in, and in the immediate vicinity of, Georgetown since 1920 at least. It is at present fairly common in the suburbs, but he considers that it was formerly much more numerous. In spite of this it has not spread far into the rural districts. Its presence on the island does not appear to have been recorded before, though the existence of a black myna on the outskirts of Georgetown was known fairly widely. The general assumption has been that the bird was either *A. fuscus javanicus* (No. 530b above), or the Siamese *A. fuscus grandis* Moore, which is indigenous in Siam proper, south to Koh Lak (Riley, 1938: 494). However, two specimens sent to the Raffles Museum in June, 1948 are undoubtedly *A. cristatellus brevipennis*. At the end of December (1948) I was in Penang, and together with Cairns and Edgar visited the market gardens at Bagan Jermal at sundown. While we were there a total of some 250-300 mynas arrived in small groups from the gardens and the shore trees beyond, to roost in a clump of coconut palms close to us. The flock consisted of about equal numbers of this bird and *A. fuscus torquatus*. At first the birds settled haphazardly as they came, but as the light faded they separated, for the most part, into specific units, one species occupying the crown of one palm, and the other the next. Cairns is of the opinion that the residents are augmented by visitors from October onwards, but it seems more likely that the effect is created by flocking of the local birds outside the breeding season. The nearest recorded nesting area of this species is Indo-China, where according to Delacour & Jabouille (1931, (4): 250), it is common. Its status in Cambodia is uncertain, and it has not been recorded from Siam. There would seem to be no doubt that the Penang birds must be descended from an introduced stock. It is interesting that they should have been able to establish themselves; and that having flourished they should not, as *A. t. tristis* is doing, have spread further afield.

532. *Acridotheres tristis tristis* (Linn.). Common Myna.

*Paradisea tristis* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, p. 167: Philip-  
pines, error = Calcutta (Baker).

*Acridotheres t. tristis*, Chasen 1935, p. 295; Chasen 1939, p. 365.

Resident.\*

Formerly restricted in the Malay Peninsula to the northern lowlands of Peninsular Siam, but now occurring fairly widely in

populated areas throughout the western side of the mainland, and on the islands of Penang and Singapore. It would seem to have spread down at least as far as Province Wellesley, including Penang Island, by the early 1930s. Cairns (*in litt.*) says it has increased markedly in numbers in and about Georgetown in the last 10 years. Bromley (MS note) found it plentiful at Taiping in 1932, and present in Kuala Lumpur in small numbers in 1933. It seems to have appeared in the Dindings in the middle 1930s, and to have established itself rapidly (Edgar, 1947: 17). Since then it has been recorded from Grik and Batu Gajah in Perak (Madoc, 1947; 101), and Port Dickson and Seremban, in Negri Sembilan. It has become plentiful and conspicuous in a few, limited areas on the Island of Singapore during the last few years, and now also occurs at Kota Tinggi and Mersing, in Johore, and at Malacca (Gibson-Hill, MS note), and has recently appeared at Sungei Buloh, Selangor (since 1947; Molesworth, *in litt.*). Chasen (1939: 365) dismisses it rather curtly, with the opinion that the Malayan birds are descended from introduced stocks, but this explanation is certainly not tenable for those in the northern states. There is good evidence of a rapid spread south down the cleared belt surrounding the main trunk road, to Kuala Lumpur at least, with later lateral expansion. It is possible that those recorded from further south originated in birds liberated in Singapore. I formerly held this view, but I have now come to the conclusion that at least the expansion into Johore has been achieved by descendants of the stock that entered Malaya from the north. Breeding reported from Singapore Island by Molesworth (MS note) and Spittle (MS note).

Genus *Gracula* Linné533. *Gracula religiosa religiosa* Linn.

Tiong.

*Gracula religiosa* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1758, p. 108: Java.*Gracula r. religiosa*, Chasen 1935, p. 296.*Gracula j. javana*, Robinson 1927, p. 280.

Resident.\*

Common on the borders of wooded country in the sub-montane region and parts of the lowlands throughout our area. It is also known from the islands of Langkawi, Penang, Singapore and Tioman (Gibson-Hill). Breeding reported from Sitiawan district of Perak, by Edgar (1933: 153), and Kuala Lipis, Pahang, and Sungei Buloh, Selangor, by Molesworth (*in litt.*).

## Family NECTARINIIDAE

## Genus Anthreptes Swainson

534. *Anthreptes simplex simplex* (S. Müll.).

Plaincoloured Sunbird.

*Nectarinia simplex* S. Müller, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Land-en Volkend. 1843, p. 173: Sumatra.*Anthreptes s. simplex*, Chasen 1935, p. 278.*Anthreptes simplex frontalis*, Robinson 1928, p. 293.

Resident.

Occurs mostly in submontane country to an altitude of about 3,000 ft. It is probably fairly widely distributed throughout the northern states, south to Selangor, though the Raffles Museum collection contains only seven specimens from our area; Temengor, (*Kloss*), Jor, Batang Padang (*Chasen*) and Tanjong Malim (*nat. coll.*) all in Perak; Ginting Bidai, Selangor (3, *nat. coll.*); and Kuala Tahan, Pahang (*Chasen*). There is also a single record for Bukit Lantai, Negri Sembilan (*Kloss*, 1911: 229).

535. *Anthreptes malacensis malacensis* (Scop.).

Brownthroated Sunbird.

*Certhia malacensis* (*sic*) Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., 2, 1786, p. 91: Malacca.*Anthreptes m. malacensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 279: Robinson 1927, p. 302.

Resident.\*

A coastal species largely, but by no means completely, confined to the vicinity of coconut palms. Edgar (*in litt.*) also records it feeding and/or nesting in mango, chiku, hibiscus and casuarina trees, in light *bêlukar* and occasionally in mangrove areas. It is widely distributed and fairly plentiful in suitable localities throughout the mainland, and on all the larger off-lying islands. Breeding reported by Madoc (1947: 109) summarising data from Edgar, Madoc and Ryves, no localities cited; by Edgar for Sitiawan, lower Perak (1933: 158; also quoted in Chasen, 1939: 391); and by Spittle (MS note) for Singapore Island.

536. *Anthreptes rhodolaema rhodolaema* Shelley.

Rufousthroated Sunbird.

*Anthreptes rhodolaema* Shelley, Monogr. Nectariniidae, 1878, p. 313, pl. 101: Malacca.*Anthreptes r. rhodolaema*, Chasen 1935, p. 280.*Anthreptes rhodolaema*, Chasen 1939, p. 391.

Resident.

Apparently replaces *A. m. malacensis* (No. 535 above) in jungle and moderately thickly wooded areas further inland. Except for the Gunong Tahan records quoted below it would

seem to be largely a lowland species, ranging up the foothills to an altitude of about 1,500 ft. It does not appear to be plentiful, and at present is known from only a few scattered localities. The Raffles Museum collection contains specimens from Trong (*nat. coll.*) and the Kledang Hills (*Seimund*) in Perak, Ginting Bidai (*Seimund*) in Selangor, and the foothills of Gunong Tahan (*Waterstradt*) in Pahang<sup>1</sup>. There are also a few visual records, including several pairs seen at a point about 15 miles up the road from Tapah to Cameron's Highlands, alt. about 1,000 ft. (Edgar, *in litt.*), Ginting Sempak and Sungei Buloh, Selangor, and up the Sungei Tembeling, northern Pahang (all Molesworth, *in litt.*). Hartert (1902: 574) lists five Gunong Tahan specimens as taken on the Sungei Tahan between altitudes of 2,000–5,000 ft.; the one now in the Raffles Museum collection is labelled 2,000–2,500 ft., but even this is appreciably higher than the other localities quoted. Apparently the 1905 expedition did not encounter it. Trade skins are known labelled Malacca (Hume coll.) and Singapore (Davison coll.). The former is certainly a possible locality, as Chasen (1939: 392) says, but it should be remembered that this bird also occurs in Sumatra, where it would appear to be rather more plentiful than in the Malay Peninsula.

537. *Anthreptes macularia macularia* Blyth.

Purplenary Sunbird.

*Anthreptes macularia* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 11, 1824, p. 106: Malacca.

*Anthreptes m. macularia*, Chasen 1935, p. 278: Robinson 1927, p. 304. Resident.\*

Largely confined to the submontane regions, from altitudes of about 500 to 1,500 ft. where it is common throughout the whole length of the mainland of our area. It occasionally ranges more widely, and has been met with down to sea level, though it is rare in coastal districts. Edgar (*in litt.*) reports a specimen from Sitiawan, in the Dindings. Also recorded from Sungei Buloh, and Ampang, near Kuala Lumpur. Waterstradt found it plentiful on Gunong Tahan at altitudes of about 1,500 ft. (Hartert, 1902: 374), and Robinson took it as high as 3,300 ft. (Ogilvie-Grant, 1908: 19). It occurs on both Penang and Singapore islands. Breeding reported from Johore by Ryves (*see* Chasen, 1939: 390).

1. All these records are based on single skins, but there may have been others formerly, or additional localities represented. Chasen (1939: 392) writes of "a few other specimens" from Ginting Bidai. Certain of the examples of sunbirds in the Raffles Museum, including two of this species, were thoughtfully deprived of their locality labels by the Japanese officer in charge, preparatory to sending them to Tokyo as a present to the Emperor.

538. *Anthreptes singalensis singalensis* (Gmel.).  
Rubycheeked Sunbird.

*Motacilla singalensis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, 1788, p. 964: Ceylon,  
error = Malacca (Oberholser, 1912).

*Chalcoparia s. singalensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 280: Robinson 1927,  
p. 312.

Resident.\*

Occurs locally in the lowlands from Perak southwards, mostly frequenting forests and secondary jungle. Cairns (*in litt.*) reports breeding on Penang Island, and says that it is not uncommon there. The most northerly formal records on the mainland are Temengor (*nat. coll.*), and Changkat Mentri (*Kloss*) in Perak; Edgar (*in litt.*) gives visual records from the Dindings and Batu Gajah. It is apparently fairly plentiful, in some localities at least, in Selangor—Sungei Buloh (Molesworth, *in litt.*), and Ampang, Ulu Klang and Ulu Langat (Edgar, *in litt.*). Molesworth also says that he found it plentiful up the Tembeling, in northern Pahang; the only other record at present available for the eastern states is Hartert's note on (an) example(s) taken by Waterstradt on Gunong Tahan (Hartert, 1902: 574). The most southerly formal record is Gunong Pulai, alt. 1,600 ft. (*nat. coll.*), in Johore. Robinson (1927: 312) says that it may be present on Singapore and the adjacent islands, and ?Tioman; Chasen (1922: 107) lists it for Singapore Island, but had not seen a specimen. There are no more recent references to it in these areas.

Genus *Leptocoma* Cabanis.539. *Leptocoma brasiliana brasiliana* (Gmel.).  
Purplethroated Sunbird.

*Certhia brasiliana* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, p. 474: Brasil,  
error = Java (Oberholser, 1912).

*Leptocoma b. brasiliana*, Chasen 1935, p. 276: Robinson 1927, p. 300.

Resident.\*

Largely confined to coastal districts. It occurs widely, and in parts plentifully, on both sides of the mainland, and on the majority of the off-lying islands. It is said to be particularly numerous in the Langkawi group, and on Pulau Mapor at the eastern end of the Singapore Straits. According to Robinson (1927: 300) it is found mostly in mangrove areas, but other local authorities disagree with him. Edgar (1947: 15) says that in the Dindings at least it is most numerous in rubber estates, one to ten miles in from the sea. Madoc (1947: 111) says deep in lowland jungle and in the scrubby *permatang* areas of the east coast states, but never in the mangrove belt. The only inland localities in which it has been found at all abundant are

Penang Hill, and Kedah Peak. Breeding reported from Perak by Edgar, Selangor by Madoc, and Negri Sembilan by Ryves (see Chasen, 1939: 385).

540. *Leptocoma calcostetha calcostetha* (Jard.).

Coppertthroated Sunbird.

*Nectarinia calcostetha* Jardine, Nat. Libr. Ornith., 13, 1843, p. 263: Java (tom. cit., p. 274).

*Chalcostetha c. calcostetha*, Chasen 1935, p. 273; Robinson 1927, p. 298, pl. 23.

Resident.\*

Almost entirely confined to mangrove forest and coconut groves on or near the coast (Robinson, 1927: 299; Madoc, 1947: 111), or the edge of scrub near the sea (Edgar, 1933: 158). It has also been taken near the summit of Penang Hill (Chasen), but this appears to be the only inland locality in our area. It is widely distributed and locally fairly plentiful on both sides of the mainland, and on the majority of the off-lying islands. It is particularly numerous in parts of Singapore Island and, according to Robinson (*loc. cit.*), on Sri Buat in the Tioman group. Breeding reported from Sitiawan, Perak (Edgar, *loc. cit.*), and the Pahang coast and Tioman group (Madoc, *loc. cit.*); see also Chasen (1939: 382-3).

541a. *Leptocoma jugularis microleuca* (Oberh.).

Yellowbreasted Sunbird.

*Cinnyris ornata microleuca* Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 55, 1919, p. 273: Taya Island, south-east Sumatra.

*Leptocoma jugularis microleuca*, Chasen 1935, p. 277; Chasen 1939, p. 385.

541b. *Leptocoma jugularis flammixillaris* (Blyth).

*Nectarinia flammixillaris* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 14, 1845, p. 577 (nom. for descrip., tom. cit., p. 979): Tenasserim.

*Leptocoma jugularis flammixillaris*, Chasen 1935, p. 277.

*Leptocoma f. flammixillaris*, Chasen 1939, p. 388.

Resident.\*

Largely frequents sea coasts bordering coastal plains; not usually found more than a few miles inland. It occurs widely, but in very varying numbers, on both sides of the mainland, and on the majority of the off-lying islands. It is particularly common in Singapore, where it is frequently seen in gardens. Like the preceding species it also occurs on the summit of Penang Hill. The southern race, *L. j. microleuca*, occurs about as far north as the latitude of Penang, where it is replaced by *L. j. flammixillaris*. Breeding for the southern race reported from Sitiawan, Perak, by Edgar (1933: 159); records for Selangor (Madoc) and Negri Sembilan (Ryves) quoted in Chasen (1939: 387); nesting also widely known on Singapore Island. Breeding recorded for the northern race from Kedah by Madoc (*in litt.*).

Genus *Aethopyga* Cabanis542. *Aethopyga saturata* wrayi Sharpe.<sup>1</sup>

Blackbreasted Sunbird.

*Aethopyga wrayi* Bowdler Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1887, p. 440, pl. 38, fig. 2: Larut Hills, above alt. 4,000 feet, Perak.  
*Aethopyga saturata wrayi*, Chasen 1935, p. 274: Robinson 1928, p. 289.

Resident.\*

Common and widely distributed at altitudes above 3,000 ft. along the main mountain range from northern Perak to southern Selangor, and also on Gunong Tahan and Gunong Benom in Pahang. Wray (in Sharpe, 1887: 440) says it is plentiful in jungle on the tops of the Larut Hills. Edgar (1947: 14) regards it as one of the commonest birds at Cameron's Highlands from Ringlet (alt. 2,700 ft.) to over 6,000 ft. It would seem also to be plentiful on Gunong Tahan within at least part of the altitude range 3,300-7,000 ft. (Ogilvie-Grant, 1908: 19). Breeding reported from Cameron's Highlands by Edgar (*loc. cit.*) and unspecified localities by Madoc (1947: 112), nests mostly on the fronds of tree-ferns.

543. *Aethopyga siparaja siparaja* (Raffl.). Crimson Sunbird.

*Certhia siparaja* Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13, pt. 2, 1821, p. 299: Sumatra.

*Aethopyga s. siparaja*, Chasen 1935, p. 275: Robinson 1927, p. 301.

Resident.\*

A lowland species. Occurs mostly in mangroves, coastal coconut plantations and the neighbourhood of dry open beaches (Robinson, 1927: 301). Madoc (1947: 111) says coastal scrub and low, jungle-clad hills. The Malayan race, *A. s. siparaja*, occurs widely in suitable areas on the mainland about as far north as the latitude of Alor Star. It is also found on the islands of Penang and Singapore, on both of which it is plentiful. In Peninsular Siam it is replaced by a northern race, *A. siparaja cara* Hume, and birds from Perlis, north Kedah and the Langkawi Islands are intermediate.<sup>2</sup> Breeding reported from the Pahang coast by Madoc (*loc. cit.*), and Singapore Island by Molesworth (*in litt.*).

1. The record for *Aethopyga anomala* Richmond (= *A. saturata anomala*) given by Robinson on the strength of a bird taken at Bukit Kutu, Selangor, does not stand. It was later withdrawn as an erroneous identification of a specimen of *A. s. wrayi* (Robinson, 1910: 20).

2. Robinson (1907: 82) records a specimen of *Aethopyga cara* Hume taken by Butler on Bukit Kutu, Selangor, alt. 3,000 feet, in November 1898, the only record for this species in the Peninsula. Later (1910: 19) he adds Pulau Terutau, December 1907. The Bukit Kutu bird must certainly have been *A. s. siparaja*. The Terutau bird may have been intermediate, as on Langkawi; the two islands are very close. The skins is not here now. Riley (1938: 496) identifies two birds taken by Dr. Smith at Bangnara, Patani, as *A. s. siparaja*, which takes the nominate race over the border, and about level with the latitude of the Langkawi Islands.

544. *Aethopyga mystacalis temmincki* (S. Müll.).  
Scarlet Sunbird.  
*Nectarinia temmincki* S. Müller, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Land-en Volk.,  
1843, p. 173: note = Sumatra.  
*Aethopyga mystacalis temmincki*, Chasen 1935, p. 274; Robinson  
1928, p. 287.

Resident.

Widely but erratically distributed south to Negri Sembilan. It is known formally from Kedah Peak (*Kloss*); the Kledang and Larut Hills (*c.n.k.*) and Temengor (*nat. coll.*), all in Perak; Bukit Kutu (*Kloss*) and Ginting Bidai (*nat. coll.*) in Selangor; the Krau River western Pahang (*nat. coll.*); and Gunong Angsi (*Chasen*) and Bukit Tampin (*nat. coll.*) in Negri Sembilan. Apart from a doubtful record from Mount Ophir, on the Malacca-Johore border, this would seem to be the southern limit of its range. Madoc (1947: 112) says that the only accessible places where he has found it at all common are the abandoned hill stations at Bukit Kutu, Selangor, and Gunong Angsi, Negri Sembilan. Bromley (1949: 131) describes it as abundant near the bungalow on Kedah Peak. Edgar (*in litt.*) gives a visual record for the Cameron's Highlands road, alt. about 1,000 ft.

#### Genus *Arachnothera* Temminck

545. *Arachnothera longirostra longirostra* (Lath.).  
Little Spider-hunter.  
*Certhia longirostra* Latham, Ind. Orn.; 1, 1790, p. 299: Bengal.  
*Arachnothera l. longirostra*, Chasen 1935, p. 281; Robinson 1927,  
p. 305.

Resident.\*

Common in secondary jungle, and to a lesser extent scrub on the edges of cultivation, to an altitude of over 4,000 ft. throughout the mainland, and on the majority of the off-lying islands. Edgar (*in litt.*) gives visual records for Gunong Terbakar, alt. 3,700 ft., and Fraser's Hill, alt. 4,000 ft. Breeding reported from Perak by Edgar, Selangor by Madoc and Negri Sembilan by Ryves (*see* Chasen, 1939: 395).

546. *Arachnothera crassirostris* (Reichenb.).  
Lesser Thickbilled Spider-hunter.  
*Arachnocestra crassirostris* Reichenbach, Handb. Scans. 1854, p. 314,  
no. 747, pl. 592, fig. 4016: India, error = Sumatra (Rob and  
*Kloss*, 1924).  
*Arachnothera crassirostris*, Chasen 1935, p. 283; Robinson 1928,  
p. 297.

Resident.

Certainly one of the rarest of the spider-hunters in the Malay States, but apparently known from scattered points from

Cameron's Highlands (Télom, alt. 3,500 ft. *Robinson*) and the interior of Kelantan (Skeat Expedition) south to Negri Sembilan (Bukit Lantai; *Kloss*, 1911: 229) at least. *Robinson* (1928: 297) also took specimens at Gedong in Perak and near Lipis in Pahang, and lists examples from Bernam and Klang in Selangor, Kuroo near Tampin, and the territory of Malacca, said to be in the British Museum (but not in the B.M. catalogue, vol. 9, 1884). Finally the Raffles Museum collection contains a skin labelled "Jurong, Singapore" (28:8:20, *c.n.k.*). *Robinson* (*loc. cit.*) says that he found his specimens among wild bananas in heavy jungle. He also considers the Télom bird to have been taken at an exceedingly high altitude, but this may not be so. *Edgar* (1947: 15) gives a visual record from scrub and wild ginger on an open hill side, on the forest edge, at an altitude of about 4,000 ft. also at Cameron's Highlands.

547. *Arachnothera robusta robusta* Müll & Schleg.  
Longbilled Spider-hunter.

*Arachnothera robusta* Müller and Schlegel, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Zool. (Aves), 1845, p. 68, pl. 11, fig. 1: West Sumatra.

*Arachnothera r. robusta*, Chasen 1935, p. 283; Chasen 1939, p. 398.

Resident.\*

Also apparently scarce in our area. The Raffles Museum collection contains single examples from Dusun Tua (*nat. coll.*), Ginting Bidai (*Kloss*) and Ulu Gombak, alt. 1,600 ft. (*Seimund*) in Selangor; the Krau River, western Pahang (*nat. coll.*); and Bukit Tinggi, alt. 1,400 ft. (*nat. coll.*) and Bukit Lantai (*Kloss*) in Negri Sembilan. *Hartert* (1902: 574) also lists a male taken by *Waterstradt* on Gunong Tahan, alt. 1,000 ft. and *Chasen* (1939: 399) specimens from Kulu, Bidor and Teluk Anson in Perak. The B.M. cat. (vol. 9, 1884: 102) does not cite an example from Malacca, but merely gives the habitat of the species as "Malacca, Java and Borneo". In brief this bird is at present known from scattered points in Perak, western Pahang, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, mostly forested submontane localities, below about 2,000 ft. The exceptions are a note by *Chasen* (*loc. cit.*) supported by *Bromley* (*in litt.*) that it is not uncommon at an altitude of about 4,000 ft. at Fraser's Hill, and visual records from *Molesworth* (*in litt.*) for Cameron's Highlands, alt. 4,200 ft. Breeding reported by *Molesworth*, Sungei Buloh, April 1949.

548. *Arachnothera flavigaster* (Eyton).  
Greater Yelloweared Spider-hunter.

*Anthreptes flavigaster* Eyton, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1839, p. 105: Malacca.

*Arachnothera flavigaster*, Chasen 1935, p. 284; Chasen 1939, p. 400.

Resident.\*

Fairly widely but locally distributed in secondary jungle throughout the west side of the mainland. *Bromley* (*in litt.*) reports it from lightly wooded areas, including the suburbs of

Port Dickson, Kajang and Johore Bahru. It also occurs on Pulau Ubin (Chasen, 1924: 36), but it has not been recorded formally from any of the other off-lying islands, or from the east side of the mainland north of the Pahang River. Breeding reported from Jemaluang, near Mersing, Johore, by Bromley (1941: 142)<sup>1</sup>.

549. *Arachnothera chrysogenys chrysogenys* (Temm.).  
Yelloweared Spider-hunter.

*Nectarinia chrysogenys* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 65, 1826, pl. 388,  
Fig. 1: Bantam, Java.

*Arachnothera c. chrysogenys*, Chasen 1935, p. 283.

*Arachnothera chrysogenys astilpha*, Robinson 1927, p. 306.

Resident.

Widely distributed in jungle country to an altitude of about 3,000 ft. throughout the mainland. Also reported from Penang Hill, alt. 2,300 ft. (Bromley, *in litt.*). The B.M. cat. (Gould coll.) lists a specimen from Singapore Island, but there is no recent record.

550. *Arachnothera affinis modesta* (Eyton).  
Greybreasted Spider-hunter.

*Anthreptes modesta* Eyton, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1839, p. 105: Malacca.  
*Arachnothera affinis modesta*, Chasen 1935, p. 282: Chasen 1939,  
p. 396.

Resident.\*

Fairly common throughout the mainland of our area, occurring mostly in secondary jungle in submontane localities. Chasen (1939: 396) says it is also met with in the lowlands and in the hills to an altitude of about 3,500 ft. The Raffles Museum collection contains several examples from lowland localities, including the Dindings, Perak, but the highest altitude recorded is 2,000 ft. on Gunung Angsi (Chasen). Edgar (*in litt.*) reports it from scrub and gardens in north Kedah, and deserted banana plantations in the Dindings, both at sea-level; also from the Semangko Pass, alt. 2,800 ft. It occurred formerly on Singapore Island, and is probably still present in the Bukit Timah area. Breeding reported for Singapore Island by Ridley, and Perak by Edgar (see Chasen, 1939: 396-7).

551. *Arachnothera magna magna* (Hodgs.).  
Streaked Spider-hunter.

*Cinnerys magna* Hodgson, Ind. Rev., 2, 1837, p. 272: Nepal.  
*Arachnothera m. magna*, Chasen 1935, p. 282: Robinson 1928, p. 295.

Resident.

Occurs in wooded hill country at altitudes above 3,000 ft. from northern Perak to southern Selangor. Madoc (1947: 113)

<sup>1</sup> Identity of bird confirmed Malayan Nature Journal, Vol. 2, pt. 1, 1941, p. 16, editorial note.

says it is common at all the hill stations. Molesworth (*in litt.*) reports it very common at Fraser's Hill, less so at Cameron's Highlands. Bromley (*in litt.*) says very common at all hill stations, and a frequent visitor to gardens. Raffles Museum specimens range from Gunong Ijau (*Kloss*) and Maxwell's Hill (*Robinson*) both near Taiping, to Gunong Menang Gasing, Ulu Langat (*nat. coll.*), where it would seem to be fairly numerous. It is apparently rare or absent from Pahang away from the central mountain chain, and was not recorded by any of the expeditions to Gunong Tahan or Gunong Benom.

## Family DICAEDAE

Genus *Dicaeum* Cuvier552. *Dicaeum cruentatum ignitum* (Beb.).

Scarletbacked Flower-pecker.

*Nectarinea ignita* Bebbie, Malay Pen. 1834, p. 518: Malacca.*Dicaeum cruentatum ignitum*, Chasen 1935, p. 268: Robinson 1927, p. 308.

Resident.\*

Common in lowland country, occurring mostly in cultivated areas and secondary forest, throughout the mainland of our area, and on the majority of the off-lying islands. Edgar records it from Penang Hill, alt. 2,700 ft. Breeding reported from Sitiawan, Perak (Edgar, 1933: 160), and Negri Sembilan (Ryves, Edgar *in litt.*).

553. *Dicaeum sanguinolentum dolichorhynchum* Deign.

Firebreasted Flower-pecker.

*Dicaeum sanguinolentum dolichorhynchum* Deignan, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 51, 1938, p. 97: Khan Nom Flu, alt. 3,000 feet, Trang, Peninsular Siam*Dicaeum sanguinolentum ignipectus*, Chasen 1935, p. 269: Robinson 1928, p. 277.

Resident.

Probably fairly widely distributed, but not plentiful, at altitudes above 3,500 ft., from Perak and Kelantan to southern Selangor (Gunong Mengkuang Lebar, 5,200 ft., *nat. coll.*) and northern Pahang, (Gunong Tahan; Hartert, 1902: 575; Ogilvie-Grant, 1908: 20). Bonhote (1901: 65) records specimens taken by the Skeat Expedition at lowland localities in Kelantan, but there may have been an error in the labelling. The lowest altitude given by other collectors is 2,000-5,000 ft., on Gunong Tahan (Waterstradt, in Hartert, *loc. cit.*), and a visual record by Edgar (*in litt.*) at 2,700 ft., in the Semangko Pass. Bromley (*in litt.*) considers it quite common at Cameron's Highlands, Maxwell's Hill and Fraser's Hill; lowest altitude 2,800 ft. above the Semangko Pass.

554. *Dicaeum trigonostigmum trigonostigmum* (Scop.).  
Orangebellied Flower-pecker.

*Certhia trigonostigma* Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., 2, 1786,  
p. 91: Malacca.

*Dicaeum t. trigonostigmum*, Chasen 1935, p. 269: Chasen 1939, p. 407.

Resident.\*

Common and widely distributed in open areas where there are flowering trees and shrubs throughout the greater part of the lowlands, and in the submontane region to an altitude of about 3,000 ft. It has also been recorded from the islands of Penang, the Tioman group and Singapore, on the last of which it is very plentiful. Breeding reported from Sitiawan, Perak (Edgar, 1933: 161).

555. *Dicaeum chrysorrheum chrysorrheum* Temm.  
Yellowvented Flower-pecker.

*Dicaeum chrysorrheum* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 80, 1829, pl. 478,  
fig. 1: Java.

*Dicaeum c. chrysorrheum*, Chasen 1935, p. 270: Chasen 1939, p. 409.

Resident.

Fairly widely but sparsely distributed. It has also been recorded from Singapore and Pulau Ubin, but it does not appear to be plentiful on either. According to Chasen (1939: 410) it is slightly more numerous in the southern Malay States than in the northern, but Edgar (1947: 14) reports it as present in fair numbers in several localities in Perak; in open scrub near Bruas, at the foot of the Kledang Hills near Ipoh, and round the lake at Kroh.

556. *Dicaeum concolor borneanum* Lönn.  
Plaincoloured Flower-pecker.

*Dicaeum minullum borneanum* Lönnberg, Sarawak Mus. Journ., 3,  
1925, p. 1: Kelabit Country, north Sarawak, Borneo.

*Dicaeum concolor borneanum*, Chasen 1935, p. 270.

*Dicaeum minullum olivaceum*, Robinson 1928, p. 278.

Resident.

Known in our area only from a few scattered localities. It may be scarce, or possibly it escapes attention by its dingy colouring. The Raffles Museum collection contains specimens from the Kledang Hills (*Seimund*), Batang Padang (*Robinson*) and Taiping waterfall (*c.n.k.*) all in Perak; near Kuala Lumpur (*nat. coll.*); Penang Hill, altitude 2,500 ft., (*Wilson*), where it is said to be abundant in the grounds of Government House (*Robinson*, 1928: 279); Pulau Pisang, near Singapore (*c.n.k.*); and Singapore Island (July 1893, *c.n.k.*; 15 January 1931, *Tan Kian Soe*). Waterstradt took a single specimen at Sungei Lebeh, western Pahang, in 1901 (*Hartert*, 1902: 575). Edgar (*in litt.*) gives a visual record for low hill jungle in the Dindings,

and Molesworth (*in litt.*) one for Sungei Buloh. Except for the evidence afforded by the Singapore and Pulau Pisang specimens, it would appear to occur in fairly open wooded areas in submontane country, probably to an altitude of about 2,500 ft.

Genus *Anaimos* Reichenbach

557. *Anaimos percussus ignicapillus* (Eyton).

Crimsonbreasted Flower-pecker.

*Dicaeum ignicapilla* Eyton, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1839, p. 105: Malacca.

*Anaimos percussus ignicapillus*, Chasen 1935, p. 271.

*Charitociris percussus ignicapillus*, Robinson 1927, p. 310.

Resident.

Fairly widely distributed in heavy jungle to an altitude of about 2,000 ft. throughout the mainland of our area. Edgar (*in litt.*) says that it is quite common in forest country round Kuala Lumpur. There is a B.M. cat. record for Penang (India Museum coll.), but apparently no recent note of its occurrence there. Robinson (1927: 310) also refers to a doubtful record for Singapore Island, but this is not even B.M. cat., and I cannot trace it; it is not cited in Chasen (1922: 107-8).

558. *Anaimos thoracicus* (Temm.).

Scarletbreasted Flower-pecker.

*Pardalotus thoracicus* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 101, 1836, pl. 600: Borneo.

*Anaimos thoracicus*, Chasen 1935, p. 271.

*Prionochilus thoracicus*, Robinson 1928, p. 280.

Resident.

Rare in our area. According to Robinson (1928: 821) it is known only from specimens from Johore, Gunong Tahan, Temengor in Upper Perak and Kedah Peak. The Johore record is based on young birds taken by Davison in August and September 1875. The local examples now in the Raffles Museum collection are from Gunong Tahan, altitude 3,300 ft. (Robinson), Gunong Angsi, altitude 2,000 ft. (Chasen) and "Malacca" (1884?, *c.n.k.*). The B.M. cat. also lists two skins labelled "Malacca" (Wallace coll., Pinwill coll.). These would seem to be the total of the records for the Malay States. They are too few and scattered to lead to any definite conclusion, except that it probably favours submontane localities.

559. *Anaimos maculatus maculatus* (Temm.).

Yellowthroated Flower-pecker.

*Pardalotus maculatus* Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 101, 1836, pl. 600, fig. 3: Borneo.

*Anaimos m. maculatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 271.

*Charitociris m. maculatus*, Chasen 1939, p. 412.

Resident.\*

Widely but locally distributed in heavy forest country throughout the lowlands, to an altitude of about 2,000 ft. It has also been recorded from the islands of Penang and Singapore. Breeding reported from north Kedah by Madoc (*in litt.*).

Genus *Piprisoma* Blyth560. *Piprisoma modestum finschii* (Bartels).

Striped Flower-pecker.

*Dicaeum Finschii* Bartels, Orn. Monatsbr., 22, 1914, p. 125: Wynkoops Bay, West Java.

*Piprisoma modestum finschii*, Chasen 1935, p. 272: Chasen 1939, p. 416.

Resident.

Rare in our area. It is known only from a specimen taken at Kota Tinggi, Johore, 10 December 1892 (*c.n.k.*), four taken at Bukit Tinggi, Negri Sembilan, altitude 1,500 ft., January 1914 (*nat. coll.*),<sup>1</sup> and a trade skin obtained by Davison from a dealer in Malacca (Chasen, 1939: 416).

561. *Piprisoma agile sordidum* Rob. & Kloss.

Thickbilled Flower-pecker.

*Piprisoma sordidum* Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., 7, 1918, p. 239: Rawang, Central Selangor.

*Piprisoma agile sordidum*, Chasen 1935, p. 272: Chasen 1939, p. 414.

Resident.\*

Apparently only four specimens have been collected, two of which were taken in Selangor; the type, Rawang, June 1913; and Sungei Buloh, 25 November 1924 (*Wilson*). The remaining two were collected on the Dutch island of Pulau Bintang, south of Singapore, 11 June 1930 (*c.n.k.*). Molesworth (*in litt.*) gives a visual record for Sungei Buloh. Nest building reported from Ulu Klang, Selangor, by Edgar (May, 1948, *in litt.*).

## Family ZOSTEROPIDAE

Genus *Zosterops* Vigors & Horsfield562a. *Zosterops palpebrosa williamsoni* Rob. & Kloss.

Coast White-Eye.

*Zosterops palpebrosa williamsoni* Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc., Siam, 3, 1919, p. 455: Meklong, Central Siam.

*Zosterops palpebrosa williamsoni*, Chasen 1935, p. 263.

*Zosterops aureiventer* subsp., Robinson 1927, p. 315.

Resident.\*

Fairly common along the west coast from the Dindings in Perak south to the Straits of Johore, including Pulau Tekong

<sup>1</sup> Only one of these skins (♂, 27 January, 1914) is still in the Raffles Museum collection.

(Chasen) and Singapore Island. Apparently most numerous on the Selangor coast and adjacent islets. It is not often seen more than 5-10 miles from the sea but it may be met with in both the casuarina and mangrove areas on the coast. On Singapore Island it occurs in gardens, 4-5 miles from the sea. Edgar (*in litt.*) reports it from rubber 10 miles inland in the Dindings, southern Perak. Molesworth (*in litt.*) says that it occurs in gardens at Sungei Buloh, Selangor, about 30 miles from the coast and Bromley (*in litt.*) that he has seen it at Kajang, south of Kuala Lumpur. Robinson (1927: 315) extends the range northwards to Province Wellesley and Penang Island, but I know of no recent records from these localities. Breeding reported from Sitiawan, Perak, by Edgar (1933: 161) and the Sime Road area, Singapore Island, by Gibson-Hill (1950).

562b. *Zosterops palpebrosa aureiventer* Hume.

Jungle White-Eye.

*Zosterops aureiventer* Hume, Stray Feathers, 6, 1878, p. 519: Tavoy.  
*Zosterops palpebrosa aureiventer*, Chasen 1935, p. 264: Robinson  
 1928, p. 283.

Resident.

Largely confined to heavy jungle, occurring mostly from nearly sea level (but not in coastal localities) to altitudes of about 4,000 ft. Waterstradt (Hartert, 1902: 575) found it common on Gunong Tahan to 5,000 ft. Ogilvie-Grant (1908: 20) reviewing the 1905 expedition quotes only one specimen, taken at 5,300-6,000 ft. Berwick gives a visual record from Cameron's Highlands, about 4,500 ft.; Edgar one from the Highlands road 15 miles from Tapah. Bromley (*in litt.*) says it is not uncommon at Fraser's Hill, and also reports it from Maxwell's Hill, alt. about 4,500 ft. Specimens now in the Raffles Museum collection are from the Kledang Hills (*Seimund*) and the waterfall (*nat. coll.*) near Taiping, Perak; and the main mountain range between Ginting Bidai and Ulu Langat. Robinson (1928: 283) refers to records from Negri Sembilan. These would appear to cover all the localities in our area from which it is known with certainty at the present time, but it may well be more widely distributed, at least in the intervening country. Birds from Gunong Tahan have been separated as *Zosterops tahanensis* Ogilvie-Grant (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 19, 1906: 10) as darker, but the race is weak, and it is not recognised here.

Robinson (*tom. cit.*: 284) says that Kellow's records of nests and eggs found at Simpang, near Taiping should probably be attributed to *aureiventer*, but they might equally be *williamsoni*; Simpang is only a few miles from the sea, and nearer to it than the inland localities given for *williamsoni* (No. 562a, above) by Edgar and Molesworth.

PLOCEIDAE

Family PLOCEIDAE<sup>1</sup>

Genus *Passer* Linné

563. *Passer montanus malaccensis* Dub. Tree-Sparrow.

*Passer malaccensis* Dubois, Fauna Illus. Vert. Belg., Ois., 1, 1885, p. 572: Malacca.

*Passer montanus malaccensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 288: Robinson 1927, p. 284.

Resident.\*

Plentiful and widely distributed in suitable areas throughout the mainland, and on the off-lying islands. It is usually seen in the neighbourhood of human habitation and occupies a position very similar to that of the House-Sparrow, *Passer d. domesticus* Linné, in western Europe. It is generally accounted a lowland and submontane species, but Berwick (1947: 39), Edgar (MS note) and Molesworth (*in litt.*) record it as breeding widely over all open areas at Cameron's Highlands.

564. *Passer flaveolus* Blyth. Pegu House-Sparrow.

*Passer flaveolus* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc., Bengal, 13, 1844, p. 946: Arakan.

*Passer flaveolus*, Chasen 1935, p. 288: Chasen 1939, p. 368.

Resident,\* in Kedah.

Formerly known in the Malay Peninsula only from the neighbourhood of Mamoh on the Pakchan estuary in Siam. Between 1938 and 1940 it established itself on the outskirts of Alor Star, Kedah. It was first noticed, apparently, in the vicinity of the disused Isolation Hospital and the adjacent portions of Hospital Road. Bromley (1941: 140) reports a nest in his garden, March 1939. Madoc (*in litt.*) gives three nests from the Hospital Road area, early 1941. More recently the bird has been recorded as seen in Ipoh and Teluk Anson, Perak (May 1946; Allen, E.F., & Berwick, MS note).

Genus *Padda* Reichenbach

565. *Padda oryzivora oryzivora* (Linn.). Java Sparrow.

*Loxia oryzivora* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1758, p. 173: Asia = Java.

*Padda o. oryzivora*, Chasen 1935, p. 289.

*Munia oryzivora*, Robinson 1927, p. 288.

Introduced.\*

This bird has been introduced to the vicinities of Singapore (before 1922, see Chasen 1922: 106), Kuala Lumpur (before 1910, see Robinson, 1910: 19) Georgetown, Penang Island, and

1. PLOCEIDAE and FRINGILLIDAE. Apart from the removal of the genus *Passer* from the Fringillidae to the Ploceidae, the classification and nomenclature in these families follows Chasen, 1935.

Alor Star. Madoc (1947: 103) also adds "and in a few other parts of the country". Edgar (*in litt.*) says it was present in Ipoh, and appeared sporadically in the Dindings, before 1941. In both Singapore and Kuala Lumpur it keeps very much to the town area, and mixes freely with the Tree-Sparrow. It flourished in these localities before the recent war (Bromley, MS note), but it seems to have been existing largely on fallen grain and the cooked rice put down for domestic chickens. As a result, though it still survives in both places, its numbers have been reduced considerably during the period of the occupations. In north Kedah, on the other hand, it broke away from the urban areas, and has established itself in and near the mangrove belt on the coast (Madoc, *loc. cit.*). Breeding reported from north Kedah by Madoc.

### Genus *Amandava* Blyth

(*Amandava amandava* (Linn.).

Scarlet Amandavat.

The only formal record for our area would seem to be that of Hume (1880: 118) writing of "*Estrela amandava* (Linn.)" and "*E. flaviventris* Wallace". He says "We procured specimens of both these species in a thoroughly wild state on Singapore Island, but, as in the case of *Oryzivora leucotis*<sup>1</sup>, they appear to occur nowhere else in the Peninsula, and plentiful as they may now be, in a wild state on that Island, we believe that all three species have been introduced there". As Chasen (1924: 68) points out, this would suggest that the birds were fairly numerous and well-established on Singapore Island at that date. There are, however, few later records, and it is certain that the bird is not breeding here in a feral condition, though the Sumatran and Javanese race, *Amandava a. punicea* (Horsf.), is imported in some numbers by the dealers in caged birds and individuals must undoubtedly escape, or be liberated, at intervals.)

### Genus *Munia* Hodgson

566. *Munia atricapilla sinensis* Blyth. Blackheaded Munia.  
*Munia sinensis* Blyth, Cat. Bds. Asiat. Soc., Bengal, 1849, p. 337:  
 Penang.  
*Munia atricapilla sinensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 290: Chasen 1939, p. 371.  
 Resident.\*

Plentiful and widely distributed in areas of rice fields and open grass land throughout the mainland or our area, and on Singapore Island. Breeding reported from Sitiawan, Perak, by Edgar (1933: 155).

567. *Munia maja maja* (Linn.). Whiteheaded Munia.  
*Loxia Maja* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, p. 301: East Indies,  
 ~ restr. Malacca (Rob. and Kloss, 1924).  
*Munia m. maja*, Chasen 1935, p. 290: Robinson 1927, p. 289.

1. = *Padda o. oryzivora* (Linn.), which is still present; *vide supra*.

## Resident.\*

Common in open grass country throughout the lowlands of our area. It is also known from the islands of Penang and Singapore, where it is plentiful in parts. Breeding known widely. Reported from Sitiawan, Perak, by Edgar (1933: 155); references to nesting without localities in Madoc (1947: 105).

568. *Munia punctulata fretensis* Kloss. Spotted Munia.

*Munia punctulata fretensis* Kloss, Treubia, 13, 1931, p. 363: Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.

*Munia punctulata fretensis*, Chasen 1935, p. 291.

*Uroloncha punctulata fretensis*, Chasen 1939, p. 374.

## Resident.\*

Common in rice fields, open grass country and *bēlukar* in the vicinity of villages throughout the lowlands. It also occurs on the islands of Penang and Singapore, and may be present in suitable areas on some of the others. Breeding known widely. Reported from Sitiawan, Perak (Edgar, 1933: 155), and from unspecified localities (Madoc, 1947: 105).

569. *Munia striata subsquamicollis* (Baker). Sharptailed Munia.

*Uroloncha striata subsquamicollis* Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 45, 1925, p. 59: South Tenasserim.

*Munia striata subsquamicollis*, Chasen 1935, p. 291.

*Uroloncha striata subsquamicollis*, Robinson 1927, p. 289.

## Resident.\*

Occurs mostly in kampong country, grassland interspersed with patches of secondary jungle and even on paths and clearings in light jungle. Edgar (*in litt.*) says that it frequents ripening padi in Sitiawan, Perak. It is fairly widely distributed in suitable areas throughout the mainland, to an altitude of about 3,000 ft., but it is less plentiful than the preceding two species. At Cameron's Highlands it extends to about 5,000 ft.; breeding recorded at Habu by Berwick (1947: 39). It is also present at Fraser's Hill, altitude about 4,000 ft.; breeding reported by Madoc (1947: 104). It is known from most of the off-lying islands, except those of the Tioman group. Breeding in the coastal belt reported from Sitiawan, Perak, by Edgar (1933: 155).

570a. *Munia leucogastra leucogastra* (Blyth). Whitebellied Munia.

*Amandina leucogastra* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc., Bengal, 15, 1846, p. 286: Malacca.

*Munia l. leucogastra*, Chasen 1935, p. 291.

*Uroloncha l. leucogastra*, Chasen 1939, p. 372.

## Resident.\*

Occurs mostly in the fringes of scrub and secondary jungle bordering open country. It is widely but locally distributed on

the west side of our area south to Negri Sembilan, where Kloss found it plentiful on the slopes of Bukit Tinggi, at an altitude of 1,400 ft. According to Chasen (1939: 373) it is uncommon in Selangor, but Davison collected specimens at Klang, and Molesworth (*in litt.*) gives visual records for Sungei Buloh. It is not at present known from the east side of Malaya, except from Kelantan and the lowlands of western Pahang, where it appears to be plentiful round Bentong (*nat. coll.*) and in the Lipis district (Chasen); Edgar (*in litt.*) gives a visual record for Kuala Pergau, Kelantan. Bromley (*in litt.*) says that it used to be not uncommon on the Baling-Kroh-Klian Intan Road. Breeding reported from the neighbourhood of Taiping, by Kellow (Stuart Baker, 1926: 87; also quoted in Chasen, *loc. cit.*). Madoc (1947: 105) refers to nests, but gives no details of the localities.

570b. *Munia leucogastra leucogastroides* Horsf. & Moore.

Javanese Whitebellied Munia.

*Munia leucogastroides* Horsfield and Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. East Ind. Coy., 2, 1856, p. 510: Java.

*Munia leucogastra leucogastroides*, Chasen 1935, p. 292.

Introduced.\*

Commonly imported into Singapore as a caged bird. Escaped birds occasionally form small colonies in various parts of the island. They apparently have some difficulty in maintaining themselves, but a pair bred just outside the boundary of the Sime Road Internment Camp in July 1945 (Gibson-Hill, MS note); Spittle (MS note) reports breeding on the Changi Promontory, June 1944; see also Chasen (1924: 69) for believed nesting in the Bukit Timah area in 1923.

Genus *Erythura* Swainson

571. *Erythura prasina prasina* (Sparrm.). Longtailed Munia.

*Loxia prasina* Sparrman, Mus. Carls. 1788, pls. 72, 73: Java.

*Erythura p. prasina*, Chasen 1935, p. 292; Robinson 1928, p. 270.

Resident.

Known in the Malay States only from a few specimens taken in hill country. Robinson (1910: 19) gives the recorded localities as Ulu Selama and the Larut Hills in Perak, Klang in Selangor, and Bentong in Pahang. The local skins now in the Raffles Museum collection are from Jor (1922, *c.n.k.*) and Ulu Selama (*nat. coll.*), both in Perak. Hume (1880: 121) records it from "Selangore", where his men "shot some"; and the local Malays said they had never seen the bird before.

572. *Erythura hyperythra malayana* (Rob.). Bamboo-Munia.

*Chlorura hyperythra malayana* Robinson, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 48, 1928, p. 72: Tèlom, alt. 3,500 feet, Cameron's Highlands, Perak-Pahang boundary.

*Erythura hyperythra malayana*, Chasen 1935, p. 293.

*Chlorura hyperythra malayana*, Robinson 1928, p. 271.

Resident.

Known only from the type specimen, a female taken by Robinson at Tèlom, Cameron's Highlands, on the Perak-Pahang boundary, alt. nearly 4,000 ft., on 22 January 1902 (first recorded, Ogilvie-Grant, Fascic. Malay., Zool., 3, 1906: 70). The specimen was deposited in the British Museum, Reg. No. 1905.2.1.267. The Bamboo-Munias are all rare, but it is interesting that no further examples have come to light since Cameron's Highlands was cleared and rendered reasonably accessible.

Genus *Ploceus* Cuvier

573. *Ploceus philippinus infortunatus* Hart. Weaver-Finch.

*Ploceus passerinus infortunatus* Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, pp. 577 & 578: Sungei Lebeh, near Gunong Tahan, Pahang.

*Ploceus philippinus infortunatus*, Chasen 1935, p. 294.

*Ploceus passerinus infortunatus*, Robinson 1927, p. 286.

Resident.\*

Common and widely distributed in rice country, and on the banks of the larger rivers, throughout the whole length of our area. It also occurs on the islands of Penang and Singapore, in some numbers. Breeding known widely. Reported from Sitiawan, lower Perak, by Edgar (1933: 157), and Alor Star, Kedah by Bromley (1949: 128).

Family FRINGILLIDAE

Genus *Pyrrhula* Brisson

574. *Pyrrhula nipalensis waterstradti* Hart. Brown Bullfinch.

*Pyrrhula waterstradti* Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 12, 1902, p. 69: Gunong Tahan, alt. 5,000-7,000 feet, Pahang.

*Pyrrhula nipalensis waterstradti*, Chasen 1935, p. 288: Robinson 1928, p. 268.

Resident.

Occurs locally in the mountains of Perak, Pahang and Selangor, always at altitudes above about 4,500 ft. Said to be not uncommon on Gunong Tahan and Gunong Benom, both in Pahang, and on the main range from Gunong Mengkuang Lebar north to the Semangko Pass (Robinson, 1928: 269). Apparently it is known from Cameron's Highlands by only two specimens (*nat. coll. & Chasen*), and a visual record from Gunong Brinchang, altitude 6,000 ft. (Edgar, 1947: 17). There is also

a visual record for Fraser's Hill (Baldock & Vesey-Fitzgerald, cited Molesworth, *in litt.*). The remaining skins in the Raffles Museum collection are from Gunong Tahan (1905, *Robinson*; 1911, *nat. coll.*),<sup>1</sup> Gunong Benom (*nat. coll.*), and Gunong Mengkuang Lebar (*nat. coll.*).

### Genus *Emberiza* Linné

575. *Emberiza aureola aureola* Pall. Yellowbreasted Bunting.

*Emberiza aureola* Pallas, Reise Prov. Russ. Reichs., 2, 1773, p. 711: Irtysh.

*Emberiza a. aureola*, Chasen 1935, p. 288; Chasen 1939, p. 368.

Occasional Vagrant.

Chasen (1939: 368) says that this bird "can only be regarded as an extremely rare straggler to the Malay States". Riley (1938: 536) records it as a common winter migrant to Siam, and says that it "has been taken in Peninsular Siam as far south as Nawngchik, Patani, in November."<sup>2</sup> Müller<sup>3</sup> records a female from Junkseylon (Puket), May 11, a very late date". The Raffles Museum collection has no skins of this bird, and I cannot trace any reference to examples taken in our area. Cairns (*in litt.*) says that a small flock appeared for a short time on Penang Island on October, 1932, and that he saw two small groups on 24 October 1948: the birds were in a rambutan orchard, some resting on low trees, others on the ground; the weather was quiet, grey and still after violent rain. For the present it would seem that the only available records for our area are Chasen's rather vague statement, quoted above, and Cairns's note. In the absence of formal material Chasen (1935: 288, footnote) has been followed in ascribing these to the typical race.

### Appendix

The following birds have been recorded from Peninsular Siam (the portion of Siamese territory south of the Isthmus of Kra), but are not known, as yet, to have occurred in our area. Cognisance is taken only of species. Birds represented on the

1. The 1905 & 1911 expeditions appear to have collected nearly twenty examples from Gunong Tahan, and Robinson (*Ogilvie-Grant*, 1908: 18) describes it as by no means uncommon on the "moorland" zone of the mountain. Waterstradt, on the other hand, obtained only a single pair (*Hartert*, 1902: 577).

2. *Ogilvie-Grant*, *Fascic. Malay., Zool.*, 3, 1906: 70. He records 1 adult and 1 immature bird, with the field note "The Yellow-breasted Bunting was evidently on migration, at the commencement of the heavy rains".

3. Müller, *Die Ornithologie der Insel Salanga*, 1882: 34. Not seen; reference quoted from Riley (*loc. cit.* footnote 70).

Malayan list by one subspecies, and in Peninsular Siam by a different one, are not given below. It must be appreciated that there is at present relatively little reliable information on the birds of this area, and the status given is sometimes conjectural. Several of these species may well be much more widespread than the present records show them to be.

*Phalacrocorax pygmeus niger* (Vieill.) Lesser Cormorant.

Occasional Visitor.

Robinson and Seimund saw this bird in a mountain stream in Bandon, and it is said also to have occurred on Puket (Robinson and Chasen, 1936: 246), but no actual specimens seem to have been taken in Peninsular Siam. Chasen (1935: 64) records it from Borneo and Java and doubtfully from Nias Island, off the west coast of Sumatra.

*Ardeola grayii* (Sykes) Gray's Pond-Heron.

Winter Visitor.

Breeds in Siam proper (Riley, 1938: 27), and apparently occurs in Peninsular Siam during the winter months. See note 16/17 above.

*Xenorhynchus a. asiaticus* (Lath.) Blacknecked Stork.

Resident.

Robinson and Chasen (1936: 208) refer to breeding on the north side of the Telibun Straits, Trang, and say that the bird is not uncommon in the northern parts of Peninsular Siam. See also note 33/34 above.

*Pseudibis davisoni* (Hume) Black Ibis.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Apparently fairly common in open marshy areas and swamps in Peninsular Siam as far south as Trang and Patalung during the winter months (Robinson & Chasen, 1935: 213). It has not been recorded from Patani or the Malay States.

*Thaumatibis gigantea* (Oust.) Giant Ibis.

Occasional Vagrant.

Apparently taken only three times. Dr. Abbott collected an adult male at Lay Song Hong, Trang, in December, 1896, and an unsexed adult on Pulau Terutau in April, 1904 (Riley, 1938: 38). Robinson and Kloss took a male at Krongmon, in the interior of Trang, in February, 1910 (Robinson and Kloss, 1911: 17).

*Spizaetus nipalensis fokiensis* (W. L. Slater).<sup>1</sup>  
Chinese Hawk-Eagle.

Winter Visitor.

Several records, November to March; see Riley (1938: 49), and Chasen (1939: 35).

*Neophron percnopterus ginginianus* (Lath.).  
Egyptian Vulture.

According to Robinson (1910: 6) Dr. Abbott found this bird common in Trang and Penang, but no specimens appear to be known from either locality. See 65/66 above.

*Turnix tanki blanfordii* Blyth. Burmese Bustard-Quail.

Resident.

Reaches the southern limit of its range in the neighbourhood of the Isthmus of Kra, and in Peninsular Siam occurs only round Tasan and the Pakchan estuary.

*Hoplopterus duvaucelii* (Less.). Spurwinged Plover.

Possibly Resident.

Fairly widely distributed as a breeding species in Siam proper. It probably reaches the southern limit of its range at Trang in Peninsular Siam, where a pair was collected by Dr. Abbott in August and October, 1896 (Riley, 1938: 85), and further examples were seen by Robinson in 1909 (Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 124). There appear to be no records from the intervening area, and there is as yet no definite evidence of breeding south of the Mekong River.

*Orthorhamphus magnirostris* (Vieill.). Reef Thick-knee.

Rare Vagrant.

Only two formal records. See note 146/147 above; Siamese records quoted from Riley (1938: 97).

*Larus brunnicephalus* Jerd. Brownheaded Gull.

Possibly occasional visitor.

This bird has been taken off South Tenasserim, but there are as yet no formal records from Peninsular Siam. However, Chasen (1935: 50) and Robinson & Chasen (1936: 90) include it on the strength of a visual record from Davison, who claims to have seen it off the coast of Junk Ceylon. It apparently winters in some numbers further north at Rangoon (Smythies, 1940: 406) and Bangkok (Madoc, *in litt.*).

1. *Spizaetus nipalensis alboniger* (Blyth) is No. 55 on the Malayan checklist (p. 39 *antea*); *fokiensis* is given a place here in consideration of the possibility that the Malayan bird should more correctly be known as *S. alboniger* (Blyth).

*Columba punicea* (Tick.).

Purple Wood-Pigeon.

Status unknown.

Fairly plentiful on the islands off the west coast of Peninsular Siam as far south as Terutau, during the winter months (Robinson & Chasen, 1936: 56; Riley, 1938: 113). It may also occur in other parts of Peninsular Siam during the same period. Breeding has not been proved within our area, and as most of the nests known from Tenasserim and Assam were found between May and July, it is possible that it is merely a winter visitor.

*Psittacula alexandri fasciata* (Müll.). Redbreasted Paroquet.

Rare Vagrant.

This bird is widely distributed in Siam proper, but within our area is known only from an immature female taken by Robinson & Kloss, February, 1919, at Koh Pra Tung, Takuapah Inlet, on the west coast of Peninsular Siam (Robinson & Kloss, 1923: 116; Riley, 1938: 121; or Chasen, 1939: 68). See note 178/179 above.

*Loriculus v. vernalis* (Sparr.).

Indian Loriquet.

Resident.

Common from the Isthmus of Kra as far south as Trang (Robinson, 1927: 88). Riley (1938: 122) quotes only two specimens taken by Dr. Abbott in Trang. See also note 180/181 above.

*Cuculus canorus telephonus* Heine.

Japanese Cuckoo.

Chasen (1939: 142) describes this bird as a very rare winter visitor to the Peninsula, but I cannot trace any formal records. See also note 186/187 above.

*Megalaima asiatica chersonesus* Chas. & Kloss.

Bluethroated Barbet.

Resident.

Known from parts of the higher mountain ranges, mostly at altitudes of over 3,000 ft. The only formal records are from Bandon, Nakon Sri Tamarat (the type locality) and Trang (Robinson, 1928: 91).

*Sasia ochracea reichenowi* Hesse.

Indian Rufous Piculet.

Resident.

Occurs only in the extreme north, in the vicinity of the Pakchan Estuary (Riley, 1938: 243; Chasen, 1939: 188).

*Hemicircus c. canente* (Less.).      Heartspotted Woodpecker.

Resident.

Occurs only in the extreme north. Specimens have been taken at Kassoom, on the mainland opposite Puket (Chasen, 1939: 184), and at Tapli, in the Pakchan estuary (Robinson & Kloss, 1923: 198; Riley, 1938: 239; Chasen, *loc. cit.*).

*Pitta gurneyi* Hume.      Gurney's Pitta.

Resident.

Apparently fairly plentiful in lowland jungle in Peninsular Siam as far south as Trang and Puket. See Riley (1938: 261) and Chasen (1939: 202). It is said to be migratory in Tenasserim, but the evidence would suggest that in the peninsula it is sedentary.

*Lalage melanoptera* (Rupp.).      Large Grey Cuckoo-Shrike.

Resident.

Plentiful in Tenasserim, but penetrating only the extreme north of Peninsular Siam, where it has been taken in the neighbourhood of Langsuen (Chasen, 1939: 235).

*Pericrocotus cantonensis* Swinh.      Swinhoe's Minivet.

Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Apparently occurs in the northern parts of Peninsular Siam in small numbers during the winter months (Robinson, 1927: 198; Riley, 1938: 273).

*Pericrocotus cinnamomeus vividus* Baker.      Lesser Minivet.

Resident.

Known in Peninsular Siam only from the Renong River and the shores of the Takuapah inlet on the west coast of Peninsular Siam, where Robinson and Kloss found it abundant (Chasen, 1939: 240).

*Dicrurus macrocerus cathoecus* Swinh.      Black Drongo.

Winter Visitor.

A winter visitor in small numbers to the northern portion of Peninsular Siam (data in Riley, 1938: 279).

*Dicrurus leucophæus leucogenis* (Wald.).      Ashy Drongo.

Winter Visitor.

A winter visitor to northern Peninsular Siam (Robinson & Kloss, 1924: 345; Riley, 1938: 283). Chasen (1935: 303) gives the range as Malay Peninsula, but this is not accepted here (see note 347/348 above). He also (*tom. cit.*, 304) lists *D. l. cerussatus* (Bangs & Phillips) as occurring in Peninsular Siam, but this race can scarcely be separated from *leucogenis*, which has priority.

*Pomatorhinus schisticeps fastidiosus* Hart.  
Hartert's Scimitar-Babbler.

Resident.

Occurs as far south as Trang. It is found in wooded country, occurring on both the plains and in the mountains as high as 5,500 ft. (Chasen 1939: 278).

*Stachyris striolata guttata* (Blyth). Spotted Tree Babbler.

Resident.

Occurs as far south as Nakon Sri Tamarat and Trang. It is a lowland species, and is said to be common in parts of this area (Chasen, 1939: 300).

*Oreocincla horsfieldi affinis* Richmond.  
Horsfield's Mountain-Thrush.

Resident.

Known in Peninsular Siam only from three specimens taken in the mountains of Trang (Dr. Abbott, the type) and Nakon Sri Tamarat (Robinson & Kloss). The Nakon Sri Tamarat specimens first recorded in Robinson & Kloss (1924: 308); see also Robinson (1928: 234) & Riley (1938: 414).

*Acrocephalus bistrigiceps* Swinh. Schrenck's Reed-Warbler.  
Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Apparently occurs in small numbers in the northern part of Peninsular Siam during the winter months. Little is known of its distribution during this period. See Chasen (1939: 322).

*Phragmaticola aëdon* (Pallas).

Thickbilled Warbler.

Winter Visitor.

A winter visitor, in small numbers, to the northern parts of Peninsular Siam (Chasen, 1939: 330).

*Phylloscopus nitidus plumbeitarsus* Swinh.

Green Willow-Warbler.

Winter Visitor.

Occurs as a winter visitor, in small numbers, in the coastal districts of the northern portion of Peninsular Siam (Chasen, 1939: 331).

*Phylloscopus tenellipes* Swinh.

Palelegged Willow-Warbler.

Winter Visitor.

Chasen (1939: 332) says that this is another of the migrants from north-east Asia that seems to winter no farther south than Peninsular Siam, whence he has seen a few specimens. Riley (1938: 436) extends its range down to the Malay States, but

he quotes no formal records, and, in the absence of any local skins in the Raffles Museum collection, it is here assumed that it has not yet been taken in our area.

*Urosphena s. squameiceps* (Swinh.). Swinhoe's Reed-Warbler.  
Winter Visitor.

A winter visitor in small numbers in the lowlands of Peninsular Siam (Chasen, 1939: 333).

*Muscicapa parva albicilla* Pall. Redbreasted Flycatcher.  
Passage Migrant and Winter Visitor.

Known from Peninsular Siam only from a few specimens taken in the extreme north. Single visual records for Kelantan (Edgar) and Selangor (Molesworth). See note 494/495.

*Rhinomyias o. olivacea* (Hume). Hume's Jungle-Flycatcher.  
Resident.

Occurs in forest country, mostly in submontane districts, in the northern portion of Peninsular Siam. Delacour (1947: 292) says "found throughout Malaysia except Banguay (*perolivacea*)" but it has never been recorded from the Malay States.

*Anthus cervinus* (Pallas). Redthroated Pipit.  
Winter Visitor.

A scarce winter visitor to the northern parts of Peninsular Siam (Chasen, 1939: 377). Riley (1938: 476) finds only one record, a male taken at Tapli, Pakchan, 3 March, 1919, by Robinson and Kloss (first recorded Robinson & Kloss, 1924: 369).

*Aethopyga nipalensis australis* Rob. & Kloss.  
Yellowbacked Sunbird.

Resident.

Known from only nine specimens taken in the mountains of Bandon (Kao Nawng, 3,500 ft.) and Nakon Sri Tamarat (Kao Luang, 5,000 to 5,800 ft.), the type locality. See Robinson (1928: 291).

## References

The following list is restricted to the principal works consulted in preparing the notes to the foregoing checklist, and in deciding the right of the rarer species in our area to inclusion on it. For the most part papers dealing only with taxonomy have been omitted, except where reference has been made to them in the text. Those authors who supplied additional information in letters or MS notes have been marked with an asterisk.

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## Index

The numbers in this index refer to the checklist numbers given to the birds accepted as occurring, or having occurred, in Malaya, and not to the pages on which they appear. The numbers cover species. Where more than one race of the same species is accepted as occurring in Malaya the subspecies are designated, as on the list itself, by "a", "b" etc., printed after the species number. Where the name in the index is the one used in the list itself the number is printed in heavy type. Where it is an earlier name, appearing in the synonymy or in the text itself, the number is printed here in ordinary type. Birds that have not been admitted to the list are shown by the number of the bird preceding the point where their case is discussed, followed by a diagonal stroke and then the next number. Species believed to occur in Peninsular Siam south of the Isthmus of Kra, but not in the territory of the Federation of Malaya or the Colony of Singapore, are marked "App." in the index (= Appendix). No synonyms are quoted in the Appendix.

I am much indebted to Miss M. Nagle for compiling and typing this index, and to Mrs. G. Hoyland for checking it at the proof stage.

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