

THE FAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA,

INCLUDING

CEYLON AND BURMA.

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EDITED BY E. C. STUART BAKER, O.B.E., F.Z.S., ETC.

BIRDS.—VOL. VII.

(SECOND EDITION.)

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

THE present volume of Birds in the 'Fauna of British India' Series is the seventh and last but one, containing the synonymy of all the genera, species, and subspecies included in the first five volumes, together with a few of those contained in the sixth. The final half-volume, VIII., will contain the remaining synonymy, the Corrigenda and Addenda, together with an index to the whole of the synonymy.

It has been the aim of the author of the Avifauna to produce a work which should be scientifically up to date at the time of writing, yet completed and brought out within the shortest time compatible with this object. It has, therefore, often been impossible to work out nomenclatorial puzzles or, in a few instances, to verify the status of certain species and subspecies without causing delay which would have defeated this object. As, however, nomenclature has been studied *pari passu* with the progress of the work, it is hoped that the Corrigenda and Addenda will contain most of the corrections necessary to it.

When sanction was first given to a second edition of the Birds of British India being brought out, it was hoped to include descriptions of all the Birds, including field-notes, etc., within the limits of five volumes, provided that the synonymy was omitted. It was soon seen, however, that even for this a sixth volume would be necessary, and this was at once sanctioned. Shortly after this, in response to a very general demand, it was decided that a yet further volume should be added, to contain the Synonymy, Corrigenda and Addenda. The synonymy, however, has proved to be more extensive than was anticipated, and it has therefore been found necessary for sanction to be given to produce another half-volume, VIII., the pages of which will be consecutive

Volume VIII. will be really nothing more than the completion of Volume VII., and will therefore contain no further introduction; so, before closing this one, it is perhaps well that an answer should be given to the many younger brother ornithologists and field-naturalists who have asked the author what work there is left to be done in India besides learning what is already written about the various birds. The answer is: there is still an enormous field for work left to the workers of the present day. In the first place the nidification and habits of some three to four hundred species and subspecies are still blank pages. Migration is still very little understood, whilst the difference between "winter resident" and "spring and autumn bird of passage" requires much further investigation. Many birds pass through Northern India on migration whose final destination is not yet definitely known. Some of these pass straight through to Ceylon and the extreme south of India, others seem to migrate westwards, whilst yet others come into the north-west of India and travel south-east. Carefully recorded dates of arrivals and departures of migrants, if collected in proper form, will provide solutions to many questions now unanswered.

The plumage of the young birds still affords a wide field for investigation by ornithologists, although Ticehurst has recently greatly enlarged our knowledge on this subject. Doubtless as we learn more about immature plumage this will form an even more important character than it does now in the classification of birds.

Much yet remains to be learnt about the Pterylosis of many groups of Birds, whilst the anatomy and musculature of many others still awaits investigation. As both Pterylosis and Anatomy are, admittedly, leading characters in the classification of Birds, Field-naturalists can help greatly by obtaining specimens in all stages of plumage and keeping them in spirits for examination by the Museum-naturalist. This branch of work is one which has been greatly neglected by Field-workers, though its importance is one which can hardly be over-estimated,

described and now resuscitated, 7 ; newly discovered within Indian limits, 14 ; omitted originally by mistake, 1.

On the other hand two subspecies have been eliminated, so that the total net addition to the Avifauna is 53. Adding these to the number of species and subspecies described in the first six volumes, we have a total of 2346 occurring within the Indo-Burmese countries. Dr. Hartert in his wonderful work on the Palæarctic Avifauna recorded only 3198 species and subspecies for the whole of the Palæarctic Region, whilst Scuter in his two volumes of '*Systema Avium Æthiopicarum*' admits 4561 for the Æthiopian Region, a comparison which shows the extraordinary wealth of bird-life in the Eastern Tropics.

Besides the Addenda, it will be seen that the Corrigenda contain a very large number of alterations to the scientific names, a fact undoubtedly much to be regretted, yet at the same time imperative. At the time the names were employed these were generally accepted by naturalists, but much work has been done recently in nomenclature, and accordingly many current names have been altered for various reasons. Principal among these reasons for corrections has been the discovery of prior names antedating those in use, or the fact that certain names were invalidated on account of their having been previously used for a different species. These mistakes in names have in some cases been discovered by the author and in some by other workers ; but to Mr. Tom Iredale credit is due for the vast majority of the corrections now made, and the help of this gentleman has been simply invaluable.

Admittedly this extensive change in names will give the present generation of Field-workers, as well as Museum-naturalists, no little trouble, and to minimise this as much as possible the author would strongly recommend every owner of the volumes on '*The Avifauna of British India*' to go carefully through the Corrigenda and correct from them the names in the first six volumes wherever necessary. Use is second nature, in ornithology as in everything else, so it is therefore most desirable that the correct name should be the one seen in everyday use.

with those of Vol. VII., whilst the index to the whole will be given in the latter. This final volume, which is already written, will, it is hoped, be brought out almost immediately.

The writing of the new edition was commenced by the author about January 1921, whilst the last of the six volumes containing the Birds was published in March 1929, the six volumes having been completed in eight years.

During the time the author has been employed upon this work, other ornithologists have been busy both in the Field and in the Museum, and much excellent work has been done, notably by Messrs. Ticehurst, Whistler, Osmaston, and Meinertzhagen in the North and North-West, by Wait in Ceylon, and in the East by Messrs. Robinson, Kloss, La Touche, and others, who have done much important work. All these ornithologists have made collections of bird-skins which have been most beautifully prepared, with full data, and these have been of immense value in enabling the owners, as well as others, to work out geographical races. Much of the material, especially that of earlier dates, in the British Museum and other collections consists of specimens which were badly made up, not sexed, and often with insufficient data. In some cases types which had been mounted specimens in galleries, and which were greatly faded, were unmounted and wisely put away, though these had already so greatly altered in colour that they were almost useless for purposes of comparison. On account of these difficulties the author, more especially when working on the *Timaliidæ*, often found that, though it was obvious that certain species ought to be separated into two or more races, he was unable to differentiate between them on the material available. For instance, it was fairly easy to see that the majority of the birds in Kashmir and the North-West of India were, generally speaking, paler and brighter than those from the rest of India, but, to finally settle a question of this kind, more specimens, in better and fresher condition, were absolutely necessary.

The Addenda contain 54 species and subspecies, divided as follows:—Newly described, 33; old forms previously

Field-naturalists, who often seem to think that their work is considered subordinate to that of the Museum-worker, should remember that the latter without the help of the former can do nothing at all. At the same time, the observer and collector in the field cannot carry out comparing and classification of the Aves, simply because he has neither the material nor the literature available. The work of Museum-workers and Field-naturalists is absolutely interdependent, and one cannot work satisfactorily without the other. The Museum-worker has to have all his work and all his material obtained for him and, in order that his deductions may be sound and his conclusions correct, it is essential that all skins collected by Field-workers should be accompanied by the most ample data possible. Sexing should be invariably carried out with the greatest care; colours of soft parts must be noted when fresh; localities must be given and, finally, to all this information should be added elevation or any other useful notes the collector can think of. The date, naturally, is always given.

In India a difficulty has to be faced by systematic ornithologists which is inherent to zoological investigation everywhere, though more especially in all tropical countries; this is the fact that two or more geographical races are often found occupying the same countries in winter. To ascertain the facts concerning geographical variation, birds are of no value unless obtained in their breeding area and, even then, cruel as it may seem, they are not of much use unless obtained when breeding. Many local birds breed at a time when allied geographical races are still passing through their districts on migration, or which have not yet deserted their cold-weather haunts. These, if they breed near by, often have the organs of reproduction much enlarged before they actually migrate, so that the greatest care must always be taken before the word "breeding" is actually written upon the data-ticket. It should, in fact, be seldom written unless the bird is shot off its nest or actually in the company of its young.

Before bidding farewell to his readers the author would like

to apologize for the numerous uncorrected mistakes which undoubtedly still remain in his work. As investigation and research goes on these will gradually come to light. All that is now hoped is that the present work will form a new basis upon which others may continue the fascinating study of Ornithology, remembering always that the study of this particular branch is one which, like all others if properly conducted, may help us to understand the far greater problem of creation and evolution.

The classification adopted has been mainly that of Mr. Pycraft for the *Pico-Passer*es and wholly, or almost wholly, that of Dr. P. Lowe for the *Charadriidæ*. Although, however, the author has interfered as little as possible with the arrangement of the various groups made in the first edition of the Fauna, his sincere thanks are due to these two gentlemen for the assistance received from their many works on the subject.

Finally, his thanks are due to those who have helped him in his work. To the late Sir Arthur Shipley's constant help and careful editing the first volumes owed much and, in the later volumes, there has been no second proof reader to take his place. The authorities in the British Museum have extended—as they always do—unlimited and most patient aid in every respect; indeed, without their help, their fine library and still finer collections, the volumes could hardly have been written. Every official, from Dr. Percy Lowe and his colleague Mr. N. B. Kinnear to the last-joined assistant in the Bird-Room, have given their services not only with kindness, but with alacrity. If I may be allowed to single out any name for especial thanks, that of Mr. Thomas Wells may be selected, for upon him perhaps more than upon anyone else the author has relied for the prompt production of specimens and books, and it must have taken the exercise of wonderful patience to stand as cheerfully as he has done the constant and irritating interruptions to his own work.

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March 31st, 1930.

SYNONYMY.

Order PASSERES.

Family CORVIDÆ.

Genus CORVUS.

Corvus Linn., Syst. Nat., 10th ed., vol. i, p. 105, Jan. 1758.

Type by taut., *Corvus corax* Linn.

Corax Ledru, Vög. Teneriffe, vol. ii, p. 204, 1810.

Type by mon., *C. concirostris* Ledru = *Corvus leucognaphalus* Daudin.

Monedula Brehm, Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., p. 172, 1831, ex Isis, 1828, col. 1273, *nom. nud.*

Type by taut., *Corvus monedula* Linn.; not *Monedula* Latreille, 1802.

Lycos Boie, Ersch. & Gruber, Encycl., vol. xix, p. 392, 1829.

Type by mon., *Corvus monedula* Linn.; not *Lycos* Huebner, 1818.

Corone Kaup, Skizz. Entwick. Nat. Gesch., p. 99, 1829.

Type by taut., *Corvus corone* Linn.

Colœus Kaup, Skizz. Entwick. Nat. Gesch., p. 114, 1829.

Type by taut., *Corvus monedula* Linn.

Corone Morris, Naturalist, N. Wood, vol. ii, p. 123, 1837.

Type by taut., *C. cinerea* = *Corvus corone* Linn.

Frugilegus Selys-Longch., Faune Belge, vol. i, p. 68, 1842.

Type by taut., *Corvus frugilegus* Linn.

Sitocorax Bielz, Verh. Mitth. siebank. Ferein, Herm., vol. iv, p. 55, Apl. 1853.

Type by mon., *Corvus frugilegus* Linn.

Trypanocorax Bonap., Ann. Sci. Nat. vol. i, p. 133, 1854.

Type by mon., *Corvus frugilegus* Linn.

Thysanocorax Bonap., Comptes Rendus, Paris, vol. xxxvii, p. 928, 1853.

Type by mon., *Corvus moneduloides* Less.

Amblycorax id., *ibid.*, p. 829, 1853.

Type by mon., *Corvus violaceus*.

Pterocorax Kaup, Journ. für Orn., 1854, Suppl., p. 112.

Type by mon., *Corvus scapulata* Daudin.

Corax Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 64, 1855, ex Bp. MS.

Type by taut., *Corvus corax* Linn.

Cornix Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 64, 1855, ex Bp. MS.

Type by orig. desig., *Corvus corone* Linn.

Anomalocorax Fitzinger, Sitzb. K. Akad. Wissen. Wien, B, vol. xlv, p. 209, 1862.

Type by mon., *Corvus splendens* Vieill.

Heterocorax Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., vol. iii, pp. 5, 11, 1878.

Type by mon., *Corvus capensis* Licht.

Rhinocorax id., ibid., pp. 5, 45, 1878.

Type by mon., *Corvus affinis* Rüpp.

Gazzola id., ibid., p. 47, 1878.

Type by mon., *Gazzola typica* Bonaparte.

Microcorax id., ibid., pp. 6, 48, 1878.

Type now desig., *Corvus jamaicensis* Lath.

Macrocorax id., ibid., pp. 7, 51, 1878.

Type by mon., *Corvus senex* Schl.

***Corvus corax* Linn.**

(*Corvus corax* Linn., Syst. Nat., 10th ed., vol. i; p. 105, Jan. 1758: Sweden, Europe.)

***Corvus corax laurencei* Hume.**

Corvus laurencei Hume, Lahore to Yarkand, p. 235, 1873: Punjab.

***Corvus corax tibetanus* Hodgs.**

Corvus tibetanus Hodgs., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. iii, p. 203, March 1849: Tibet.

***Corvus corax ruficollis* Lesson.**

Corvus ruficollis Lesson, Traité d'Orn., p. 329, 1830: no locality.

Corvus umbrinus Hedenb., Sundev. Vet. Akad. Förh. Stockh., p. 192, 1838.

***Corvus corone* Linn.**

(*Corvus corone* Linn., Syst. Nat., 10th ed., vol. i, p. 105, Jan. 1758: Europe=England.)

***Corvus corone orientalis* Eversmann.**

Corvus orientalis Eversmann, Addenda Pallas Zoogr., fasc. ii, p. 7, 1841: River Naryn.

Corvus pseudocorone Hume, Nests and Eggs, p. 410, 1873.

***Corvus levaillanti* Lesson.**

***Corvus levaillanti levaillanti* Lesson.**

Corvus levaillanti Lesson, Traité d'Orn., p. 328, Dec. 1830: Bengal.

Corvus tenuirostris Moore, apud Jerdon, Birds of India, vol. ii, p. 297, 1863.

Corvus levaillanti culminatus Sykes.

Corvus culminatus Sykes, P. Z. S., 1832, p. 96, July 31: Dukhun.

Corvus levaillanti intermedius Adams.

Corvus intermedius Adams, P. Z. S., May-June 1859, p. 171: Cashmere.

Corvus levaillanti andamanensis Beavan.

Corvus andamanensis Beavan, Ibis, 1866, p. 420, Oct., ex Tytler: Andamans.

Corvus levaillanti macrorhynchus Wagler.

Corvus macrorhynchus Wagler, Syst. Av., *Corvus*, sp. 3, 1827: Java.

Corvus frugilegus Linn.

(*Corvus frugilegus* Linn., Syst. Nat., 10th ed., vol. i, p. 105, Jan. 1758: Sweden, Europe.)

Corvus frugilegus tschusii Hartert.

Corvus frugilegus tschusii Hartert, Vögel Paläark. Fauna, vol. i, pl. i, p. 14, Nov. 1903: Gilgit.

Corvus cornix Linn.

(*Corvus cornix* Linn., Syst. Nat., 10th ed., vol. i, p. 105, Jan. 1758: Sweden, Europe.)

Corvus cornix sharpii Oates.

Corvus sharpii Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, vol. i, p. 20, 1889, probably Dec.: Siberia, Turkestan, etc.

Corvus splendens Vieill.**Corvus splendens splendens** Vieill.

Corvus splendens Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., vol. viii, p. 44, 1817: no loc. = Bengala.

Corvus impudicus Blyth, J. A. S. B., vol. x, p. 921, 1841: alternative name for *C. splendens* Vieill.

Corvus splendens var. *impudicus* Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Miscell. p. 84, June 1844; Cat. Birds Nepal, 1846, p. 102, as synonym of *splendens*.

Corvus splendens zugmayeri Laubmann.

Corvus zugmayeri Laubmann, Orn. Monatsb., vol. xxi, p. 93, 1919:
Las Bela, S.E. Beluchistan.

Corvus splendens insolens Hume.

Corvus insolens Hume, Str. Feath., vol. ii, p. 450, 1874: Tenasserim.

Corvus splendens protegatus Madarász.

Corvus splendens protegatus Madarasz, Orn. Monatsb., vol. xii,
p. 195, 1904: Colombo, Ceylon.

Corvus splendens maledivicus Reichenow, Wiss. Ergebn. Deutsch.,
Tiefsee Exped., p. 356: Maldives.

Corvus monedula Linn.

(*Corvus monedula* Linn., Syst. Nat., 10th ed., vol. i, p. 106, Jan
1758: Sweden, Europe.)

Corvus monedula scemmeringii Fischer.

Corvus scemmeringii Fischer, Mem. Soc. Imp. Natur. Moscow,
vol. i, p. 3, 1811: Moscow.

Corvus collaris Drummond, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xviii, p. 11,
July 1846: Macedonia.

Genus **PICA**.

Pica Brisson, Ornith., vol. i, p. 30; vol. ii, p. 35, 1760.

Type by taut., *Corvus pica* Linn.

Melanoleuca Morris, Naturalist, N. Wood, vol. ii, p. 124, 1837.

Type by mon., *M. pica* = *Corvus pica* Linn.

Cleptes Gambel, Journ. Acad. Philad., ser. 2, vol. i, p. 46, Dec. 1847;
new name for *Pica* Brisson.

Gelastes Mäklin, Vetensk. Grund. für Bestämm. af Fogelert. Od
Ordnungsf., pp. 106, 107, 1868; new name for *Pica* Brisson.

Pica pica Linn.

(*Corvus pica* Linn., Syst. Nat., 10th ed., vol. i, p. 106, Jan. 1758:
Sweden, Europe.)

Pica pica bactriana Bonap.

Pica bactrianu Bonap., Consp. Gen. Av., vol. i, p. 383, 1850:
Persia orientali.

Pica leucoptera Gould, Birds of Asia, pt. xiv, vol. v, pl. 55, May
1862: Oriental Siberia.

Pica camtschatica Stegnejer, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., ii, p. 97
(Apl. 10, 1884), 1885: Kamtschatka.

Pica pica serica* Gould.Pica serica* Gould, P. Z. S., Apl. 1845, p. 2: Amoy.*Pica varia japonica* Schlegel, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 81, 1848: Japan.***Pica pica bottanensis* Delessert.***Pica bottanensis* Delessert, Revue Zool., Apl.-May 1840, p. 100: Butan, N. Bengal.*Pica megaloptera* Blyth, J. A. S. B., vol. xi, p. 193, 1842: Butan.*Pica tibetana* Hodgs., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. iii, p. 203, Mch. 1849: Tibet.**Genus UROCISSA.***Urocissa* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., i, p. 87, 1851.Type by orig. desig., *Corvus erythrorhynchus* Boddaert.***Urocissa erythrorhyncha* Boddaert.*****Urocissa erythrorhyncha erythrorhyncha* Boddaert.***Corvus erythrorhynchus* Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enlum., p. 38, 1783, based on Pl. Enlum., 622: China.*Coracias melanocephalus* Latham, Index Orn., vol. i, p. 173, 1790: China.***Urocissa erythrorhyncha occipitalis* Blyth.***Psilorhinus occipitalis* Blyth, J. A. S. B., vol. xv, p. 27, 1846: Nepal.*Psilorhinus albicapillus* id., ibid., vol. xv, p. 27, 1846: Simla.***Urocissa erythrorhyncha magnirostris* Blyth.***Psilorhinus magnirostris* Blyth, J. A. S. B., vol. xv, p. 27, 1846: Ya Ma Ding Mt.***Urocissa flavirostris* Blyth.*****Urocissa flavirostris flavirostris* Blyth.***Psilorhinus flavirostris* Blyth, J. A. S. B., vol. xv, p. 28, 1846: Darjeeling.***Urocissa flavirostris cucullata* Gould.***Urocissa cucullata* Gould, Birds of Asia, pt. xiii, vol. v, pl. 51, May 1861: Kuloo Valley.

Genus **CISSA**.

Cissa Boie, Isis, 1826, col. 975.

Type by mon., *Coracias chinensis* Boddaert.

Corapica Lesson, Traité d'Orn., p. 352, Feb. 1831; new name for *Kitta* Temm. = *C. chinensis* Lath.

Chlorisoma Swainson, Classif. of Birds, vol. ii, p. 25, 1837; new name for *Kitta*.

Cissa chinensis Boddaert.**Cissa chinensis chinensis** Boddaert.

Coracias chinensis Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enlum., p. 38, 1783; based on Pl. Enl. 620: China, Yunnan.

Corvus speciosus Shaw, Gen. Zool., vol. vii, pl. 2, p. 364, 1809; based on Pl. Enlum. 620: China.

Kitta venatorius Gray, Illus. Ind. Zool., Hardwicke, pl. 24, 1832.

Corapica bengalensis Lesson, Traité d'Orn., p. 352, Feb. 1831; new name for *Coracias chinensis*.

Cissa ornata Wagler.

Pica ornata Wagler, Isis, 1829, col. 749: India orientali.

Cissa puella Blyth, J. A. S. B., vol. xviii, p. 810, 1849: Ceylon.

Cissa pyrrhocyanæa Gould, Birds of Asia, pt. i, vol. v, pl. 53, Jan. 1850, ex Licht. MS.: Ceylon.

Genus **DENDROCITTA**.

Dendrocitta Gould, P. Z. S., July 5, 1833, p. 57.

Type by orig. desig., *D. leucogaster* Gould.

Vagabunda Kaup., Journ. für Orn. 1854, pl. lv.

Type by mon., *Corvus rufus* Latham.

Dendrocitta rufa Latham.**Dendrocitta rufa rufa** Latham.

Corvus rufus Latham, Index Orn., vol. i, p. 161, 1790; based on Sonn. China, ii, p. 186, tab. 106: Malabar Coast.

Lanius rufus Scopoli, Del. Faun. et Flor., Insub., vol. ii, p. 86, 1786; on same basis; not *Lanius rufa* Linn., 1766.

Dendrocitta rufa vagabunda Latham.

Coracias vagabunda Latham, Index Orn., vol. i, p. 171, 1790: India.

Dendrocitta ruficaster Gould, P. Z. S., 1837, p. 80, Feb. 13, 1838: India.

Dendrocitta rufa sclateri Stuart Baker.

Dendrocitta rufa sclateri Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., Birds, vol. i, 2nd ed., n. 50, July 1922: Mt. Victoria.

Dendrocitta rufa kinneari Stuart Baker.

Dendrocitta rufa kinneari Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., Birds, vol. i, 2nd ed., p. 51, July 1922: Toungoo, Burma.

Dendrocitta rufa pallida Blyth.

Dendrocitta pallida Blyth, J. A. S. B., vol. xv, p. 30, 1846: Simla.

Dendrocitta rufa saturatior Ticehurst.

Dendrocitta vagabunda saturatior Ticehurst, Bull. B. O. C., vol. xlii, p. 56, Jan. 3, 1922: Amherst District, Lower Burma.

Dendrocitta leucogastra Gould.

Dendrocitta leucogastra Gould, P. Z. S., July 5, 1833, p. 57: Eastern Asia = Malabar Coast.

Dendrocitta formosæ Swinhoe.

Dendrocitta formosæ Swinhoe, Ibis, 1863, p. 387: Formosa.

Dendrocitta sinensis Gould, P. Z. S., 1833, p. 57; not *Corvus sinensis* Latham, Index Ornith., vol. i, p. 161, 1790: Macao.

Dendrocitta formosæ himalayensis Blyth.

Dendrocitta himalayensis Blyth, Ibis, Jan. 1865, p. 45: Himalayas; Sikkim (*Ticehurst*).

Dendrocitta formosæ assimilis Hume.

Dendrocitta assimilis Hume, Str. Feath., vol. v, p. 117, 1877: Tenasserim.

Dendrocitta formosæ occidentalis Ticehurst.

Dendrocitta formosæ occidentalis Ticehurst, Bull. B. O. C., vol. xlv, p. 22, 1925: Simla.

Dendrocitta frontalis Horsfield.

Dendrocitta frontalis Horsfield, P. Z. S., 1839, p. 163, Mch. 1840, ex McClelland MS.: Assam.

Crypsirhina altirostris Blyth, J. A. S. B., vol. xii, pp. 929-932, after Nov. 13, 1843: Darjeeling.

Dendrocitta bayleyi Blyth.

Dendrocitta bazlei (misprint, sic), Blyth, Ibis, 1863, p. 118, Jan., ex Tytler MS.: Andamans.

Dendrocitta bayleyi Tytler, J. A. S. B., vol. xxxii, p. 88, 1863 (after Jan.): Andamans.

Genus CRYPSIRINA.

Crypsirina Vieillot, Analyse nouv. Orn., p. 36, Apl. 1816.

Type by mon., *Corvus varians* Lath. = *C. temia* Daudin.

Phrenotrix Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. xiii, pl. 1, p. 161, May 1821.

Type by mon., *P. temia* = *Corvus temia* Daudin.

Temia Schinz, Thierreich (Cuvier), vol. i, p. 614, 1821.

Type by taut., *T. vaillantii* = *C. temia* Daudin.

Ægyps Billberg, Synops. Faunæ Scand., vol. i, pars. 2, tal. A, 1828.

Type by mon., *Temia* Vaill. = *C. temia* Daudin.

Cryptorhina Wagler, Systema Avium, 1829—emendation only.

Crypsirina temia.

Corvus temia Daudin, Traité Orn., p. 244, 1800; based on Levaill.: Africa = Java.

Corvus varians Latham, Index Orn., Suppl., p. xxvi, 1801; same basis.

Corvus caudatus Shaw & Nodder, Nat. Miscell., vol. xiv, pl. 561, 1803: same basis.

Phrenotrix temia Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. xiii, pl. 1, p. 163, May 1821: Java.

Corvus varius id., ibid., as of Latham in synonymy.

Temia vaillantii Schinz, Thierreich (Cuvier), vol. i, p. 614, 1821; based on Levaill., as above.

Temia levaillantii Lesson, Traité d'Orn., p. 342, Feb. 1831; same basis.

Crypsirina cucullata Jerdon.

Crypsirhina (*Temia*) *cucullata* Jerdon, Ibis, Jan. 1862, p. 20: Thayetmyo, Lower Burma.

Genus GLENARGUS.

Glenargus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., vol. i, p. 216, 1851.

Type by mon., *G. leucopterus* Temm.

Platysmurus Reichenbach, Av. Syst., p. lxxx, 1850; indet., doubtfully synonymised by Cabanis.

Glenargus leucopterus Temminck & Laug.

Glaucopis leucopterus Temminck & Laug., Plan. Color. d'Ois., 45^e livr., pl. 265: Sumatra.