

might be seen sidling up a stem, twisting its body about and jerking its tail from side to side in a very Tit-like manner.

They keep up a constant chatter, which becomes loud and angry in tone if they are startled or disturbed in any way.

† PARADOXORNIS GULARIS, Gray.

Styan came across a flock of this species in a dense tangle of "sword-grass" and young bamboos, but only succeeded in shooting one specimen, although the birds were all round him.

† LIOTHRIX LUTEUS (Scop.). [316.]

While beating a thin strip of jungle bordering one of the large woods in the neighbourhood of Ching Feng Ling, an example of *L. luteus* was secured, together with some specimens of *Stachyridopsis ruficeps*, *Alcippe brunnea*, and *Trochalopteron cinereiceps*. There was a large gathering of these birds in the cover, while just inside the wood a noisy flock of *Garrulax picticollis* and *Dendrocitta sinensis* were busy feeding under the big trees.

† ALLOTRIUS PALLIDUS, David & Oustal. [317.]

[Messrs. Rickett and de La Touche forward a bird from Kuatun which is correctly identified under the above name. Although this species has been doubtfully referred to the synonymy of *A. xanthochloris*, Hodgs., it is undoubtedly perfectly distinct from that species. The grey of the head continued on to the interscapular region and the white ring surrounding the eye render it easily recognizable from the Himalayan bird.—W. R. O. G.]

† HERPORNIS TYRANNULUS, Swinhoe. [318.]

Two specimens identical with the one from Kuatun, recorded in 'The Ibis,' 1896, p. 490, were shot in a wood. They were travelling with a small party consisting of *Cryptolopha fulvifacies* and *Phylloscopus proregulus*, and were brought down from the top branches of a tree which they were diligently exploring with their companions.

† ALCIPPE HUETI, David.

This interesting little bird occurs in more or less large

flocks on the hills. Though generally keeping to the under-wood, it will sometimes venture to explore trees of medium size in search of food. It is of a very sociable disposition, and is usually accompanied by other small birds, such as *Stachyridopsis ruficeps* and *Pomatorhinus stridulus*. It always betrays its presence by scolding and chattering vigorously.

+ *ALCIPPE BRUNNEA*, Gould. [319.]

Another common species. The birds were always in small parties, hopping quietly among the bushes, often in company with *A. hueti* or others. They are very tame and confiding, sometimes coming to the edge of a thicket, and then, after almost peeping into one's face, disappearing into the cover again with a quiet chatter.

+ *STAPHIDIA TORQUEOLA*, Swinhoe. [326.]

Four specimens obtained. The first was shot by one of us from a mixed flock of small birds amongst some bushes and small trees. The other three were shot by our natives.

+ *BRACHYPTERYX SINENSIS*.

Brachypteryx sinensis, Rickett, Bull. B. O. C. vi. p. 1 (May 1897).

Adult male. Differs from the male of *B. cruralis*, in its much paler colouring; the white superciliary stripe is well developed, but the lores and the wide black band in front of the eye, characteristic of the latter species, are grey instead of black; chin, throat, and underparts grey, palest on the throat and middle of the belly, and the edge of the shoulder white. Total length 5·5 inches, culmen 0·6, wing 2·6, tail 1·9, tarsus 1·15.

The Chinese species is really most nearly allied to *B. montana* from Java, but the latter differs in the darker colour of the upper parts, longer bill, and the absence of white at the bend of the wing.

Adult female. Easily distinguished from the female of *B. cruralis*: the rust-colour on the forehead, fore part of crown, and sides of face, as well as the white superciliary stripes, are replaced by nearly uniform olive-brown; the tail-feathers are washed with olive instead of rufous, and the



1897. "XLVII.—Obituary." *Ibis* 3(4), 624–625.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1474-919x.1997.tb02869.x>.

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