

recollect, the only place where I have seen Adjutants is in the Martinière Park by the pools which are formed in the "rains."

No. 1552. *PSEUDOTANTALUS LEUCOCEPHALUS*. *Painted Stork*.

Thangil [H.].

This species is more common in the Hardoi district than with us. It is a permanent resident, and is, like the Open-bill and other Storks, very fond of shallow rushy jheels and well-saturated cultivated tracts. Reid states that "it is easily tamed, and will answer to its name like a dog."

No. 1553. *ANASTOMUS OSCITANS*. *Open-bill*.

Very common and a permanent resident. Dozens may be seen during the cold weather on the jheels on either side of the road leading to Mohanlalganj. It breeds near Nigohan, where Mr. E. Slane took some eggs in August.

No. 1554. *ARDEA MANILLENSIS*. *Eastern Purple Heron*.

A permanent resident, but not very numerous. It breeds north of us in Bahraich, whence Mr. S. L. Whympers sent me eggs taken at the end of July.

+ No. 1555. *ARDEA CINEREA*. *Common Heron*.

Sain, Kabud, Chanak [H.].

Fairly common and a permanent resident, breeding with Egrets and Paddy-birds on tall trees—tamarinds and pipals for choice—during the rains.

Average of 8 Lucknow eggs	.....	2.33" × 1.69"
Measurement of largest egg	.....	2.47" × 1.68"
„ smallest egg	.....	2.17" × 1.72"

No. 1559. *HERODIAS ALBA*. *Large Egret*.

Tar-bogla [H.].

A permanent resident, but not very numerous. I found it breeding in company with *Ardea cinerea* on a mighty pipal-tree in July, but my men could not climb the branches, which were very slippery, as, while we were out, four inches of rain fell in a little over six hours.

No. 1560. *HERODIAS INTERMEDIA. Smaller Egret.*

Karchia-bogla [H.].

Fairly common and a permanent resident. I found it breeding in company with the Little Egret and the Paddy-bird in July on two tamarinds in the centre of a native village. The nests and eggs resemble those of *Ardea cinerea*, but are smaller.

Average of 5 Lucknow eggs .....	1·86" × 1·41"
Measurement of largest egg .....	1·88" × 1·50"
„ smallest egg .....	1·80" × 1·36"

No. 1561. *HERODIAS GARZETTA. Little Egret.*

Karchia-bogla [H.].

The commonest of the white Egrets, and a permanent resident. It breeds in company with allied species in the "rains."

Average of 6 Lucknow eggs .....	1·86" × 1·31"
Measurement of largest egg .....	1·89" × 1·30"
„ smallest egg .....	1·83" × 1·31"

No. 1562. *BUBULCUS COROMANDUS. Cattle-Egret.*

Surkia-bogla, Badami-bogla, Lal-bogla [H.].

Common and a permanent resident. I once found two tamarinds in a village literally covered with nests of this species. With them were also those of *Ardeola grayi*, *Herodias intermedia*, and *H. garzetta*. This was in July.

Average of 24 Lucknow eggs .....	1·71" × 1·33"
Measurement of largest egg .....	1·83" × 1·37"
„ smallest egg .....	1·66" × 1·25"

No. 1565. *ARDEOLA GRAYI. Pond-Heron.*

Bogla [H.]. Paddy-bird [Anglo-Indian].

The Pond-Heron, or, as he is more generally called, the Paddy-bird, is one of the commonest of Indian species. Not a pond or ditch but harbours one or more. It is very tame, and carries on its business a few feet away from a dhobi washing clothes, perfectly indifferent to his presence. It breeds in this district from April to July, laying three or four sea-green eggs in a stick nest on some tamarind or

other tree. Numbers breed together, in company with various Waders, generally close to or in a village.

Average of 12 Lucknow eggs .....  $1.53'' \times 1.15''$

Measurement of largest egg .....  $1.60'' \times 1.19''$

„ smallest egg .....  $1.38'' \times 1.12''$

No. 1567. \**BUTORIDES JAVANICA*. *Little Green Heron*.

Not uncommon, but, from its crepuscular habits, usually overlooked. I often see it towards evening fishing in the Goomti. It is a permanent resident, but I have not yet taken its eggs.

No. 1568. *NYCTICORAX GRISEUS*. *Night-Heron*.

Ko Krai, Wak [H.].

A common and permanent resident. Its cry of "wák, wák," as it flies at sundown towards the river, must be familiar to everyone. I have not yet succeeded in locating a breeding-place, but eggs have been sent to me from Bahraich by Mr. Whymper.

No. 1571. \**ARDETTA SINENSIS*. *Yellow Bittern*.

Mr. B. G. Smithe shot a specimen on a Snipe-jheel near Lucknow, in March 1899, and kindly sent me the skin, which is now in the Museum. I have not met with it myself.

No. 1572. *ARDETTA CINNAMOMEA*. *Chestnut Bittern*.

The Museum contains one locally-obtained skin, and Reid apparently got another from a native fowler in August. Beyond this I know nothing of its occurrence here.

No. 1574. *BOTAURUS STELLARIS*. *Bittern*.

Mergaon [H., *teste* Reid].

Not uncommon in some seasons. I have often flushed it in long rushes when Snipe-shooting. It rises slowly and flaps along over the reeds, and so is easily shot, if required for the Museum. It is, of course, only a cold-weather visitor.

No. 1575. *PHENICOPTERUS ROSEUS*. *Flamingo*.

Hans, Bag-Hans, Raj-Hans [H.].

The Flamingo is common, according to Reid, during the cold weather on the great shallow jheels in the direction of Unao

and Hardoi. It does not come near the city, as a rule; but Major Newnham, the Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, has seen some individuals on a jheel near the Jellalabad Fort. Years ago a tame Flamingo used to frequent the compound of the Museum.

NO. 1579. *ANSER FERUS.* *Grey Lag-Goose.*

Hans, Raj-Hans, Sawen [H.].

Occurs in large numbers during the cold weather. In the daytime the birds keep chiefly to the middle of the big jheels, and rarely allow anyone to approach within a couple of hundred yards.

[I forwarded two skins, labelled by Reid *Anser brachyrhynchus*, to Mr. Eugene Oates, who has kindly examined them for me. They are nothing more than *Anser ferus*, and, as Mr. Oates says, how they came to be wrongly identified is a mystery.]

+ NO. 1580. *ANSER ALBIFRONS.* *White-fronted Goose.*

Two locally procured specimens are in the Museum.

NO. 1581. *ANSER ERYTHROPUS.* *Lesser White-fronted Goose.*

I have never come across this Goose myself, but Reid shot some eight or nine examples on the Ajgaen jheels, which he believed to belong to this species. Dr. Bonavia got a specimen—now, I fancy, in the Hume collection,—and Irby mentions the bird.

NO. 1583. *ANSER INDICUS.* *Barred-headed Goose.*

Hans, Kareyi-Hans, Sawen [H.].

Very common in some places, but I think that strictly within the Lucknow Division the Grey Lag-Goose is the more numerous—at least that is my experience.

NO. 1584. *SARCIDIORNIS MELANONOTUS.* *Comb-Duck.*

Nukta [H.].

Common on the large grassy jheels. It is not a wary bird, and is comparatively easy to shoot. It breeds in the Division.

No. 1586. RHODONESSA CARYOPHYLLACEA. *Pink-headed Duck.*

Golab Lal-sir [H.].

A rare winter visitor. The native fowlers say that it is more often met with in the "rains."

No. 1587. TADORNA CORNUTA. *Sheldrake.*

Rararia, Safed-Surkháb [H., *teste* Reid].

A very uncommon Duck, but there are four skins (♂ ♀ ♀ ♀), obtained locally, in the Lucknow Museum.

+ No. 1588. CARSARCA RUTILA. *Ruddy Sheldrake or Brahminy Duck.*

Chakwa-chakwi [H.].

The Brahminy is found all over the Division during the cold weather in small parties of from four to thirty, as well as in pairs. It is very wary, and a great nuisance to the sportsman, as it considers it its duty to warn every Duck in the vicinity. Only the natives eat it.

No. 1589. DENDROCYCNA JAVANICA. *Whistling Teal.*

Chota Silai [H.].

A fairly common and permanent resident. According to Reid, it is a stupid bird, but I have not found it so. Wounded individuals dive almost as much as Pochards and are difficult to recover.

No. 1590. DENDROCYCNA FULVA. *Large Whistling Teal.*

Bara Silai [H.].

Rare. I doubt if this species is a permanent resident with us.

No. 1591. NETTOPUS COROMANDELIANUS. *Cotton Teal.*

Girria [H.].

A common and permanent resident. It breeds with us in July and August, making a nest in holes of trees. I found a pair breeding in a great pipal-tree near the Sanoda jheel. There were six eggs, of which only two were unbroken. These were of a satiny cream-colour, and measured 1.78" × 1.34" and 1.76" × 1.34" respectively.

+ No. 1592. *ANAS BOSCAS.* *Mallard.*

Nil-rugi, Nil-sir [H.].

Not common. I have seen it occasionally, but never shot it, on the Mohanlalganj jheels.

No. 1593. *ANAS PÆCILORHYNCHA.* *Spotted-billed Duck.*

Garm-pai, Battak † [H.].

A common and permanent resident. It is one of the best Ducks for eating. When wounded it dives and is difficult to recover.

No. 1594. *EUNETTA FALCATA.* *Crested or Falcated Teal.*

Kala Sinkhur [H., *teste* Reid].

Apparently visits us occasionally in the cold weather, as there are two skins in the Museum.

+ No. 1595. *CHAULELASMUS STREPERUS.* *Gadwall.*

Bhuar, Mila [H.].

A very common cold-weather visitor.

+ No. 1597. *NETTIUM CRECCA.* *Common Teal.*

Putari, Souchuruka, Litka-Litki ‡ [H.].

Very common, arriving in October and departing as late as the end of April. It is generally found in flocks, large or small, but several individuals may always be met with, particularly in the early morning or towards evening, by going round amongst the rushes at the edge of the jheels.

+ No. 1599. *MARECA PENELOPE.* *Wigeon.*

Chota Lal-sir, Phariah [H.].

I have never found the Wigeon common, but probably, as Reid says, it is an erratic visitor, being scarce in some seasons and more numerous in others.

+ No. 1600. *DAFILE ACUTA.* *Pintail.*

Sink-pur [H.].

This species visits us during the cold weather, and is found in large flocks on all the big jheels, but is very difficult to shoot. I must have watched literally thousands passing

† Used for all Ducks.

‡ Used indifferently for all small Ducks and Teal.

overhead, but well out of range, while sitting one day by the side of the great Déwa jheel.

No. 1601. *QUERQUEDULA CIRCIA*. *Garganey or Blue-winged Teal*.

Putari, Khira [H.].

Visits us, like the Common Teal, in immense quantities early in the cold weather. It appears to go south in large numbers after November, returning about February. As a rule, it is wilder than the Common Teal, and keeps to bigger stretches of water.

+No. 1602. *SPATULA CLYPEATA*. *Shoveller*.

Ghirah, Tokarwala [H.].

A very common Duck during the cold weather, not leaving until the end of March or even later, by which time most of the males have assumed their breeding-plumage. Except at migration-time, the Shoveller is rarely found in flocks, though it frequently associates with other Ducks, and, as Reid has remarked, it is no uncommon sight to see an old Shoveller leading a bunch of Teal across country at a rattling pace. It may be found on any little bit of water or dirty village-pond.

No. 1603. *MARMARONETTA ANGUSTIROSTRIS*. *Marbled Duck*.

A rare winter visitor. The late Capt. Gaine, R.A.M.C., gave me a skin of this bird which he had shot near Lucknow. Another in the Museum was obtained from a fowler, and a third has since been brought to me.

+No. 1604. *NETTA RUFINA*. *Red-crested Pochard*.

Lal-sir, Lal-conch [H.].

This handsome Duck is common enough on some of the large jheels, generally, according to my experience, in small flocks. It is rather a late species to arrive.

No. 1605. *NYROCA FERINA*. *Pochard or Dun-bird*.

Lal-sir [H.].

A fairly common Duck, sometimes found in flocks, sometimes in twos and threes mixed up with other species. It arrives about November and departs at the end of February.

No. 1606. NYROCA FERRUGINEA. *White-eyed Pochard*.

Burna [H., *teste* Reid].

This fine little Pochard is very common and is fond of large weedy jheels. Though it breeds in Kashmir, it is, of course, only a cold-weather visitor here. In many parts of India it is considered worthless to eat, but I think it quite one of the best Lucknow Ducks. [*Nyroca baeri*, the Eastern White-eye, I have not yet come across. Possibly nobody has happened to notice the blackish instead of the rufous head and neck.]

+ No. 1608. \*NYROCA MARILA. *Scaup*.

Major Thompson, R.A.M.C., who is well acquainted with this species in Europe, shot a single specimen near Lucknow in the winter of 1893. Unfortunately he did not preserve the skin.

No. 1609. NYROCA FULIGULA. *Tufted Duck*.

Rahwara, Allak [H.]. Golden-eye [many European sportsmen].

Fairly common during the cold weather on certain of the large jheels, but, according to my experience, rather local. It occurs chiefly in small flocks.

No. 1610. CLANGULA GLAUCION. *Golden-eye*.

The only person who appears to have obtained this Duck, so rare with us, is Dr. Bonavia. Major Thompson, R.A.M.C., once told me that he believed he had seen, if not shot, it; but all the "Golden-eyes" that have been reported to me have turned out to be *Nyroca fuligula*.

+ No. 1612. MERGUS ALBELLUS. *Smew*.

Thalow (?) [H., *teste* Reid].

Not at all common. Reid states that it is very wild and difficult to approach. It seems to occur only in the very coldest months in flocks of about a dozen.

No. 1615. PODICIPES CRISTATUS. *Great Crested Grebe*.

Thang (?) [H., *teste* Reid].

Common during the cold weather. The majority, I fancy, migrate, but some pairs evidently remain and occasionally

breed, as the late Mr. A. Anderson found eggs, if my memory does not fail me, on some jheels by the side of the railway between Lucknow and Hardoi.

No. 1617. *PODICIPES ALBIPENNIS*. *Indian Little Grebe or Dabchick*.

Pandubi, Thildubi [H.].

A very common and permanent resident. I have taken its eggs several times on the weedy ponds which form in hollows near villages during the "rains." Eggs four to six in number, white at first, but brown or chocolate after being stained in the nest of wet weeds.

Average of 11 Lucknow eggs .....	1.38" × 0.93"
Measurement of largest egg .....	1.44" × 0.95"
„ smallest egg .....	1.35" × 0.90"

#### XVI.—*On the Ibis olivacea of Dubus.*

By T. SALVADORI, F.M.Z.S.

THE *Ibis olivacea* of Dubus is perhaps the least known of the members of the family Ibididæ, and one about which many mistakes have been made, even quite lately. Having recently received an adult specimen, procured by Signor Leonardo Fea in Prince's Island, I hope to be able to settle the status of the species.

*Ibis olivacea* was first described by Dubus (Bull. Ac. Brux. 1837, p. 105), who gave at the same time a very good figure, which, strange to say, has remained unnoticed by every ornithologist treating of this species. The type-specimen was contained in a box of skins, said to be from Guinea, bought by the King of the Belgians, and presented to the Museum of Natural History of Brussels. The box contained also the type-specimen of *Ardea calceolata*, described and figured by Dubus in the same Bulletin\*.

Later, in 1845, Dubus again figured *Ibis olivacea* in his 'Esquisses Ornithologiques,' i. pl. 3. Apparently from this figure Reichenbach took that which he published in the

\* "Description d'une Espèce nouvelle de *Héron*," par le Chevalier B. Dubus (*op. cit.* pp. 39-41, pl.).

‘Grallatores’ (t. 133. f. 2384) ; but while Dubus carefully figured the tarsi covered anteriorly with small hexagonal scales, Reichenbach represented them covered anteriorly with transverse scales !

G. R. Gray, in 1849 (Gen. B., App. p. 26), included *Ibis olivacea* in the genus *Geronticus*, while Reichenbach, in 1852 (Av. Syst. Nat. p. xiv), placed it in the genus *Comatibis*, and Hartlaub, in 1854 (J. f. O. 1854, p. 295), in the genus *Harpiprion*. Bonaparte, in 1855, included it first (Compt. Rend. xl. p. 725, n. 166) in the genus *Bostrychia*, and afterwards (Consp. Gen. Av. ii. p. 153) in the genus *Hagedashia*, adding that *I. olivacea* was represented not only in the Museum of Brussels, but also in the Paris Museum. I am not aware that the latter statement has been confirmed.

We now come to Cassin, who first, in 1857 (Pr. Ac. Philad. 1857, p. 39), attributed to *Ibis olivacea* a young bird obtained by Dutchaillu on the River Muni, saying :—“ A young bird, but evidently of this species. . . . General colours as figured by Baron Dubus, but with the feathers of the neck and breast having large central spots of dark fulvous, with which also a few of the feathers of the crest are striped longitudinally.”

Two years later (Pr. Ac. Philad. 1859, p. 174), in a ‘Catalogue of Birds collected on the Rivers Camma and Ogobai by Dutchaillu,’ Cassin again mentioned *Ibis olivacea*, saying :—“ Several specimens from the Camma, and formerly from the Moonda. The adult of this handsome species is described and figured very accurately by the Baron Dubus. Young ♂. General colours as in the adult, but paler. Under parts of the body with large oval spots of dull yellowish.” I think that as Cassin was able from his specimens to judge of the great accuracy of Dubus’s description and figure, we may assume that his identification was correct.

Schlegel, in 1863 (Mus. P.-B., Ibis, p. 9) made the rash supposition that *I. olivacea* was the same as *Ibis comata*, but Heuglin, in 1873 (Orn. N.O.-Afr. ii. p. 1145), shewed that the surmise was quite untenable.

Nothing more was heard of *Ibis olivacea* till Dohrn visited Prince's Island, and there found the bird (P. Z. S. 1866, p. 330). Mr. Keulemans, who accompanied Dr. Dohrn, has, moreover, given a good account of it (Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk. iii. p. 39).

Dr. Reichenow has also attributed to *I. olivacea* a young bird from Kameroon (J. f. O. 1874, p. 378; 1890, p. 108), the description of which agrees pretty well with that of the young given by Cassin; only Dr. Reichenow describes the bird as having the auricular region edged below by a whitish stripe, a feature found in *Hagedashia hagedash*, but certainly wanting at least in the adult of *I. olivacea*, which has the auricular coverts paler, slightly indicating a pale or whitish band.

This was the status of *I. olivacea* when Mr. Elliot in 1877 published (P. Z. S. 1877, pp. 477-510) his "Review of the *Ibidinae*"; in this paper the author described and figured, under the name of *Lampribis* (nov. gen.) *olivacea* (Dubus), some birds from Denkera, in Ashantee, sent by Ussher, which have since been supposed to belong to a different species. These specimens, however, agree very well with the young or immature birds described by Cassin as the young of *Ibis olivacea*.

Since the publication of Elliot's paper, *I. olivacea* has been mentioned by Mr. Büttikofer among the birds of Liberia, specimens having been collected in several places [Not. Leyd. Mus. vii. (1885) p. 243; x. (1888) p. 101; xi. (1889) p. 127]; but of these I shall treat presently.

*Ibis olivacea* was found also in the island of S. Thomas by Mr. F. Newton, who sent several specimens of it to the Museum of Lisbon; they have been mentioned by Prof. Barboza du Bocage [Jorn. Sc. Lisb. no. xlviii. (1888) pp. 233, 234; (2) no. ii. (1889) p. 144 (S. Miguel); no. iii. (1889) p. 210 (S. Miguel); no. vi. (1891) p. 84 (Angolares)].

Dr. Sharpe (Cat. B. xxvi. p. 38), like Mr. Elliot, attributed to *Lampribis olivacea* some specimens from Denkera (Ashantee), and in his key to the genera the genus *Lampribis* was included in the section having the "anterior aspect of the



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