IYNGIPICUS AURITUS.

Malayan Pygmy Woodpecker.

Petit Pic des Moluques, Daubent. Pl. Enl. pl. 748. fig. 2.

Le petit épeiche brun des Moluques, Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. vii. p. 68.

Picus moluccensis, Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. p. 439 (1788, ex Buff.).—Steph. Gen. Zool. ix. p. 178 (1815).—Vieill. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvi. p. 86 (1818).—Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 177 (1822).—Bonn. et Vieill. Enc. Méth. iii. p. 134 (1823).—Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p. 669 (1830).—Gray, Gen. B. ii. p. 435 (1845, exclus. syn.).—Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p. 63 (1849).—Bp. Consp. i. p. 137 (1850).—Temm. & Schlegel, Fauna Japonica, p. 74 (1850).—Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 61 (1863).—Gray, List Picidæ Brit. Mus. p. 42 (1868).—Id. Hand-l. B. ii. p. 184, no. 8588 (1870).

Picus minor (non Linn.), Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. iii. p. 290 (1822).

Picus variegatus (non Lath.), Wagler, Syst. Av., *Picus*, no. 27 (1827).—Malh. Monogr. Picidæ, i. p. 139, pl. xxxiii. figs. 8–10 (1861).—Sundev. Consp. Av. Picin. p. 28 (1866).—Gray, List Picid. Brit. Mus. p. 43 (1868).—Id. Hand-l. B. ii. p. 184, no. 8580 (1870).

Tripsurus auritus, Eyton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xvi. p. 229 (1845).

Yungipicus moluccensis, Horsf. & Moore, Cat. B. Mus. E. I. Co. ii. p. 675 (1854).—Bp. Consp. Volucr. Zygod. p. 8 (1854).

Yungipicus auritus, Bp. Consp. Volucr. Zygod. p. 8 (1854).

Bæopipo variegata, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 54 (1863).

Bæopipo aurita, Cab. & Heine, t. c. p. 59 (1863).

Picus auritus, Gray, List Picidæ, Brit. Mus. p 41 (1868).—Id. Hand-l. B. ii. p. 183, no. 8575 (1870).

Picus sondaicus, Wall. MSS.; Gray, Handl. B. ii. p. 184, no. 8589 (1870).—Wall. in Salvad. Ucc. di Borneo, p. 43, note (1874).

Iyngipicus fusco-albidus, Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 42 (1874).—Nicholson, Ibis, 1879 p. 165.—Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 240.

Iyngipicus auritus, Hargitt, Ibis, 1882, p. 42.

The present species is one of the group of Pygmy Woodpeckers where the centre tail-feathers are spotted with white, and the under surface of the body is always distinctly striated. The range appears to be strictly Indo-Malayan, as it occurs in the Malayan Peninsula and in the islands of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. To the north, in Tenasserim and Burmah, it is replaced by *I. canicapillus*, which, again, is represented by *I. nanus* in the North-west Himalayas. In Borneo a closely allied race, *I. picatus* of Mr. Hargitt, occurs; and in the islands of Lombock and Flores its place is taken by a larger form, *I. grandis* of Hargitt. It is apparent to any one who has studied these little Woodpeckers that the birds above mentioned constitute so many races of one form of *Iyngipicus*, the geographical distribution of each race, however, being tolerably clearly defined.

Nothing, as far as I am aware, has been written concerning the habits of this little species; but they are no doubt precisely similar to those of the allied Indian species.

The Plate represents a male and female, of the natural size, drawn from specimens lent to me by Mr. Hargitt.

[R. B. S.]