



## EURLAIMUS JAVANICUS, *Horsf.*

### Javanese Eurlaime.

*Eurlaimus Javanicus*, Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xiii. p. 170.—Ib. Zool. Res. in Java, pl. 5.—Lath. Gen. Hist., vol. iv. p. 96.—Vig. App. to Mem. of Sir S. Raffles, p. 653.—Less. Man. d'Orn., tom. i. p. 175.—Ib. Traité d'Orn., p. 261.—Blyth, Cat. of Birds in Mus. Asiat. Soc. Calcutta, p. 195.—Bonap. Consp. Gen. Av., p. 168.—Gray and Mitch. Gen. of Birds, vol. i. p. 65, *Eurlaimus*, sp. 1.—List of Birds in Brit. Mus. Coll., part ii. sec. 1. p. 36.—Horsf. Cat. of Birds in Mus. East Ind. Comp., p. 116.

*Eurlaimus Horsfieldi*, Temm. Pl. Coll. 130, 131.—Swains. in Jard. Nat. Lib. Orn., vol. x. Flycatchers, p. 240. pl. 30.

*Platyrhynchos horsfieldi*, Vieill. Gal. des Ois., tom. i. p. 200. pl. 125.

*Tamplana Lilin*, Malays.

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ALTHOUGH the singularly fine bird figured in the accompanying Plate—the type of Dr. Horsfield's genus *Eurlaimus*—has now been known for many years, nothing has yet been recorded respecting its habits and economy.

The only note respecting it which has come under my observation is the one by Dr. Horsfield in the 13th volume of the Linnæan Transactions, where he remarks, "I discovered this species in one of the most distant and inaccessible parts of Java, covered with extensive forests, and abounding with rivers and marshes."

Independently of Java, it is now known to inhabit the great island of Borneo on the one side, and the Malayan peninsula, from Singapore to Tenasserim, on the other; future research will probably inform us that it enjoys a still further range.

Among the specimens at the East India House is an immature one from Tenasserim, presented by Mr. Helfer, which exhibits a state of plumage quite different from that of the adults: it is described below.

Fully adult individuals also differ, some being entirely destitute of the black pectoral band. This conspicuous band is doubtless a sexual characteristic; in all probability the specimens in which it is wanting are females.

"The colouring of the head and neck," says Mr. Swainson, "is very peculiar, and is so mixed and blended as not to admit of an easy definition.

"The top and sides of the head are of a chestnut black, graduating into a shade of cinereous on the nape, and of vinaceous red on the ears and sides of the throat; this changes to dark brown on the lower part of the neck above and then into deep black, which is the ground colour of the remaining upper plumage;" down the centre of the back a series of yellow feathers narrowly edged with black; upper tail-coverts largely tipped with yellow; lengthened scapularies yellow with black bases; edges of the shoulders and the under wing-coverts yellow; wings black, the feathers of the secondaries with a lengthened mark of yellow along their outer web near the tip, forming a broad band when the wing is closed; at the base of the primaries a mark of yellowish white; tail black, the outer feather on each side crossed near the tip by a broad band of sulphur-white; the next four on each side with a large spot of yellowish white on the inner side near the tip, decreasing in size as the feathers approach the two middle ones, which are entirely black; throat vinous red, bounded below by a narrow line of black, posterior to which is a wash of olive; under surface dark vinaceous blood-red; thighs black; under tail-coverts dull vinaceous yellow; bill apparently deep bluish green.

In the young bird above referred to, the general colour is vinous brown, becoming paler on the head and under surface; all the feathers, particularly those of the back, wings and tail-coverts, conspicuously streaked with yellow.

The Plate represents a male, a female, and the young of the size of life.