Genus Collurio, *Vig.*

Characteres Generici.

*Rostrum pedes*que ut in genere *Lanio.*

Alæ subrotundatæ, breves; *remige* primâ brevi, secundâ sequentibus paullo breviore, tertiâ quartâ et quintâ ferè æqualibus longissimis.

Cauda elongata, gradata.

Typus genericus, *Lanius Excubitor*, Linn.

Tab. XII. Fig. 1.

COLLURIO HARDWICKII.

Coll. capitis parte anteriore, strigâ per oculos ad collum extendente, alis, caudâque nigris; capitis vertice, corpore infra, maculâ mediâ alarum, caudæ tectricibus, rectricibus duabus lateralibus, cæterarumque, quatuor mediis exceptis, basi apiceque albis; occipite, nuchâ, dorsoque imo albescenti-griseis; dorso medio lateribusque abdominis ferrugineis.

*Rostrum pedes*que nigri. *Caput* supernè albo nigroque colore in duas ferè partes transversim divisum. Longitudo *corporis*, 8 unc.; *alæ* a carpo ad apicem remigis 3tiæ, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *rostri*, $\frac{3}{4}$; *tarsi*, $\frac{1}{8}$; *caudæ*, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

This interesting example of the genus *Collurio* is named in honour of that zealous naturalist Major-General Thomas Hardwicke. In size it is somewhat inferior to the common Red-backed Shrike of Europe, which we have every reason to believe it resembles in its habits and manners. Its range in India is very extensive, as it occurs in most collections both from the plains and mountains.

A black band passes over the forehead, encircles the eyes, and extends round towards the back of the neck, wings black with a white central spot; the top of the head, the under part of the body, the tail-coverts, and the two lateral tail-feathers are white; the four middle tail-feathers black with white tips; the back of the neck and lower part of the back are grey; middle of the back and sides of the belly ferruginous.

Tab. XII. Fig. 2.

COLLURIO ERYTHRONOTUS.

Coll. strigâ frontali per oculos ad medium colli extendente, alis, rectricibusque quatuor mediis nigris; capite supra, nuchâ, dorso superiori, rectricibusque lateralibus pallidè cinereis; corpore infra, alarum maculâ mediâ, remigum interiorum apicibus, rectricum lateralium marginibus omniumque apicibus, albis; scapularibus, dorso imo, abdominisque lateribus ferrugineis.

*Rostrum pedes*que nigri, illius mandibulâ inferiori ad basin flavescenti. *Striga* per oculos nigra, suprà graciliter albo marginata. *Tectrices* alarum inferiores albæ. Longitudo *corporis*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ unc.; *alæ*, a carpo ad apicem remigis 3tiæ, $3\frac{3}{4}$; *rostri*, $\frac{7}{8}$; *tarsi*, $1\frac{1}{8}$; *caudæ*, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

In its style of colouring the present species is somewhat similar to the preceding, from which however it may be distinguished by its larger size. It appears to be by no means so common, and to be almost exclusively confined to the mountains.

A black frontal band passes through the eyes to the middle of the neck, bordered above with a white line; the wings are black with a white central mark; the four middle tail-feathers black tipped with white; the top of the head, back of the neck and mantle together with the lateral tail-feathers are ash-coloured; the remainder and lower parts of the belly ferruginous; the throat and breast white.

Of these two birds, the Plate represents what may be considered as males in adult plumage.