

also observed the Eagle, the Hawk, the Cuckoo, "*la Pigneche*," "*la Grieve*," "*la Perdix*," Quail, and other kinds. Here, except with the Magpie, we can only speculate as to the species referred to; probably "*le Coucou*" was the large Pallid species, and the Quail the Brown, which is plentiful on some of the islands. "*Criesche*" is an old French word meaning "speckled," so "*la Pigneche*" may have been one of the Rails. The "beautiful golden-winged Pigeon," of which a specimen was obtained, was unquestionably the Bronze-wing (*Phaps chalcoptera*). "*La Grieve*" in all probability refers to the Shrike-Thrush (*Collyriocincla rectirostris*), which "thrusts itself upon the notice by its bold approach and rich whistling notes," while I should say that the "speckled one" may very well have been the Spotted Ground-Bird (*Cinclosoma punctatum*), not at all uncommon now, and probably very plentiful at the time the observant Baudin visited our shores.

The Jungle and the Snows.

BY ROBERT HALL, C.M.B.O.U.

THE following should be read in conjunction with tables A to E of the paper printed in our last issue, pp. 109-117:—

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF SIMLA HILLS PHEASANTS.

- Table A.—Monals.—(1) Common Monal (*Lophophorus refulgens*)—East Afghanistan to W. Bhotan.
(2) Chamba or Impeyan Pheasant (*L. impeyanus*)—Chamba, N.W. Himalaya.
(3) De Huys's Monal (*L. d'huysii*)—West Sze-chun, in West China, to East Koko-nor.
(4) Sclater's Monal (*L. sclateri*)—E. and S.E. of Sadya, N.E. Assam.

Table B.—White-crested Kalij—Hazara to Nepal.

Table C.—Common Koklas—Chamba to Kumaon.

Table D.—Chir or Cheer—Chamba to Nepal.

Table E.—Western Horned Tragopan—Higher ranges of Cashmere to Gurhwal.

As representatives of these five genera are all to be found along the Hindustani-Tibet road of the Simla Hill States, the localities in which they may be found are tabulated. Varying as they do in the character of their food, the localities naturally vary botanically. It is these plant differences that help to indicate the habitats of the species, so the common foods are also shown. The characters of flight as the birds leave the ground are so different as to warrant their being listed as an aid to identifying the birds on sight. It is quite possible, by means of this table, that all the Pheasants of the Simla Hills could be identified without the use of a gun. This is the intention.

Pheasants are frequenters of the outer hills, while the Snowcocks frequent the inner and drier hills not touched by the monsoon. Most of these beautiful birds are known to the people of our States through the medium of the zoological gardens, so that our interest is a living one.

Species.	Habitation.	Call.	Flight.	Food.
A. — Common Monal (<i>Lophophorus refulgens</i>).	Forest of higher altitude.	Loud plaintive or shrill screeching whistle.	Shoots out horizontally from hillside, then dropping like a stone with closed wings. Down the khad, running up hill.	Grubs in decayed leaves (autumn), roots, berries (other seasons)
B. — White-crested Kalij (<i>Euplocamus albicristatus</i>).	Wooded ravines in every kind of forest of lower altitude with abundant rainfall.	Loud whistling chirrup.	With cover lies close; with dogs flies into a tree; more rarely rapid flight down-hill.	Grubs, roots, seeds, and sprouts.
C. — Common Koklas (<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>).	Mixed oak forest, from crest to half-way down.	"Kokkok koklas."	Incredible speed down hill, with closed wings, guided by tail.	Principally buds and leaves.
D. — Chir or Cheer (<i>Catrus wallichi</i>).	Little grassy cliffs in precipitous places.	A few loud screeches on getting up.	Running on ground, not rising.	Roots and grubs, neither buds nor leaves.
E. — Western Horned Tragopan ("Argus") (<i>Cerionis melanocephalus</i>).	Varying forest localities having shelter from sun.	Unlike other Pheasants, almost mute, or single note — "Waa."		Feeds on leaves in trees and shrubs, principally oak and ringal.

Summer Visitors.—Most of our summer visitors have arrived. The Fan-tailed Cuckoo began trilling on 24th August; the Tree Pardalote called on 26th; the Welcome Swallows were here on 27th; and several Pipits were seen during that week. The Bronze-Cuckoo was first heard on 1st September.—H. STUART DOVE.
West Devonport, Tas., 3/9/18.