NOTE XVIII.

ON A NEW SPECIES OF BATRACHOSTOMUS

BY

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When in February, on my return from London to Frankfurt, I visited the Leyden Museum, I had — through the liberality of the Director and the kindness of my friend J. Büttikofer — the opportunity of examining the collection of Cypselidae, Caprimulgidae and Podargidae in the Museum, and among them the unique specimen of Caprimulgus binotatus, Bp. Consp. I and Hartl. Orn. W. Afr., a most singular and distinct species, which has no near ally.

In a not yet revised lot of Podargidae I noticed a specimen of Batrachostomus, collected by Horner in the province of Padang in W. Sumatra in 1837. The label which is attached to the stand of the specimen bears the name of Podargus poliolophus Temm. n. sp. This name however seems to be unpublished, but the bird is totally different from all the species of the genus which have been described until now. I give the following description of it.

Batrachostomus poliolophus.

Female. Top of the head, back and rump bright cinnamon-rufous, a white collar formed by white bands across the feathers on the hind neck; scapulars with large white spots, encircled by a brownish black line; wing-coverts cinnamon-rufous with white tips; outer webs and tips of

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inner webs of primaries pale cinnamon, inner webs dusky; secondaries similar in colour, innermost ones uniform cinnamon; rectrices cinnamon, lateral ones with distinct whitish spots to the tips; feathers of the lower parts pure white, dusky at lowest bases and margined with rufous, narrower on the feathers of the throat, much broader and darker on the breast; lower wing-coverts brown and white; elongated feathers and bristles of the ear-tufts and above the bill and on the chin extremely long, longest 1.5 inches in length. Total length nearly 9 inches, wing 5.3, tail 3.8, culmen 0.8, tarsus 0.55, width of gape 1.2.

Habitat. Padang, Sumatra (Leyden Museum).

The specimen is apparently in perfect plumage, only the somewhat fluffy under tail-coverts indicate that it is a younger specimen and, judging from analogies, the whitish tips to the rectrices are remains of immaturity.

This species has the long ear-tufts and tuft-bristles as *B. hodgsoni* from the Himalayas, but it is easily distinguished from it by the spotted wing-coverts, whiter lower parts and unbarred rectrices. It agrees with *B. stellatus* in the spotted wing-coverts, but it is distinguished from it by the white abdomen and unbarred tail as well as by the long tufts and tuft-bristles.

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