3. On Two New or little-known Kingfishers belonging to the Genera Ceyx and Cittura. By R. B. Sharpe.

(Plate XXVII.)

I have for the last three years devoted my leisure time to the study of the Kingfishers, with the view of publishing a monograph of this beautiful family, and I have great pleasure in announcing that the first part of my work will shortly be before the public. Mr. A. R. Wallace has most kindly lent me the whole of his collection of these birds; and it is among them that I have discovered the beautiful new species of Ceyx described below. The researches of Mr. Wallace have brought to light many new Kingfishers, some of which are still unrepresented in European collections. As, however, not one of them bears his name, I have very great pleasure in calling my new bird

Ceyx wallacii, sp. nov.
C. affinis C. lepidae, sed dorso toto latissime cyaneo, scapularibus nigris, et macula utrinque ad latera colli intense rufa.

Above black; head and nape spotted with cobalt, more on the latter, each feather having a central stripe of brighter blue; cheeks and wing-coverts streaked with bright cobalt; back very rich shining cobalt, the upper tail-coverts slightly tinged with ultramarine; scapularies black; wing- and tail-feathers blackish; throat whitish; a spot on each side of the base of the bill and the whole of the under surface bright orange; the characteristic spot on the sides of the neck deep rufous; a line at the base of the loral spot, also the space between this spot and the eye, and a large patch of feathers on the side of the upper part of the breast, deep black; bill and feet coral-red; iris dark.

Length of wing 2½ inches; bill, from front, 1½.

Hab. in insulis dictis “Sula” maris Celebensis (Wallace).

This species is undoubtedly the most beautiful of the group to which it belongs. Mr. Wallace himself was fully impressed with its distinctness from C. lepida; and it was only by accident that it was inserted in his paper on the “Birds of the Sula Islands” (i.e.) as the last-named bird. Its nearest ally is certainly C. lepida; but it is at once to be distinguished by the cobalt instead of ultramarine (or rather violet) tinge of the blue on the head, cheeks, and back, as well as by the totally black scapularies, which in C. lepida are washed with bright violet. The patch of feathers on each side of the neck is dark rufous, instead of white tinged with orange, as in C. lepida; and there are other minor differences.

I am acquainted with the following species of the genus Ceyx, specimens of all of which are now lying before me.

1. Ceyx tridactyla (Linn.). Ex India et penins. Malayana.

The next bird to which I have to draw attention is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable Kingfishers yet known. I am fortunate in having secured for my collection one out of only five specimens of it that have yet reached Europe. They were all received from the Island of Sanghir by Mr. Frank, of Amsterdam, who informs me that Prof. Schlegel proposes to name the species *sanghirensis*. I cannot find, however, that it has yet been described by the learned professor; but as the work in which it has been published may not have reached us in this country, I do not intend to create a useless synonym, and therefore introduce this beautiful bird as

**Cittura sanghirensis**, sp. nov. (Plate XXVII.)

*C. affinis* *C. cyanotidi*, sed major: dorso saturatiorie: fronte, supercilii, vitta lata ad latera capitis et regione oculari cum macula utrinque ad basin mandibulae caeruleo-auris albo terminatis; tectricibus alarum saturate caeruleis; genis cum regione auriculari et gullets inferiori cum pectore superiore pulchre lila-cinis violaceo lavatis.

Above dark straw-colour, lighter on the exterior edge of the scapularies, and inclining to rufous on the head; the feathers of the forehead, eyebrows, a broad band on each side of the head, and a patch of feathers extending backwards from the base of the lower mandible deep blue black, mostly pointed with white; wing-coverts deep blue black; wing-feathers blackish, the outer web of some of the feathers edged with dark blue, and the inner web whitish near the base: the innermost secondaries black, reddish towards the tip; the rump and tail-feathers deep reddish brown; chin whitish; cheeks, ear-coverts, lower part of the throat and upper part of the breast beautiful lilac, tinged with violet; lower part of the breast and abdomen pale yellowish, a little darker on the flanks and under tail-coverts; under wing-coverts whitish; bill very deep coral-red; feet red.

Length of wing 4 3/4 inches; length of bill, from front, 1 1/2 inch; length of tail 4 inches.

*Hab.* in insula dicta “Sanghir” maris Celebensis.

The discovery of a new species of the remarkable genus *Cittura* will be welcomed by all ornithologists. The only species previously discovered, *Cittura cyanotis* (Temm.), from Celebes, is among the rarest birds in European museums, and as yet very little known. The new *C. sanghirensis* is easily distinguished by its larger size, black forehead, and the deep blue on the wing-coverts. The broad
band also at the side of the head is blue black, instead of bright blue as in *C. cyanotis*, which also wants the white points to the feathers so distinct in *C. sanghirensis*.

The figure has been drawn from the type specimen in my collection, and coloured from a very fine example in the Leyden Museum.

4. On a New Gobioid Fish from Madras.

By Francis Day, F.Z.S., F.L.S.

Several specimens of the following species of Acanthopterygian fish have been obtained by myself from the backwaters around Madras; some have also been received from Conjeveram through Dr. Shortt, and others from near Arcot (where they were captured by Mr. Potter).

Its characters apparently are those of the genus *Euctenogobius* of Gill, and it resembles a Goby in almost every particular; but its inferior pharyngeal bones are of a somewhat triangular shape, and with a median longitudinal suture, as in many of the Acanthopterygii pharyngognathi.

![Euctenogobius striatus](image)

**Euctenogobius striatus**, sp. nov.

*Coondallum*, Tamil.

B. iv. D. 6\(\frac{1}{10}\) P. 15. V. \(\frac{1}{5}\) A. 10. C. 15. L. 1. 60.

Vert. \(\frac{11}{16}\).

Length of specimens from 1 to 5 inches.