

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.		Grubs, roots, seeds, and sprouts.
C. — Common Koklas (<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>).	Mixed oak forest, from crest to half-way down.	"Kokkok koklas."	With cover lies close; with dogs flies into a tree; more rarely rapid flight down-hill.	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.	Incredible speed down hill, with closed wings, guided by tail.	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."	Running on ground, not rising.	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.