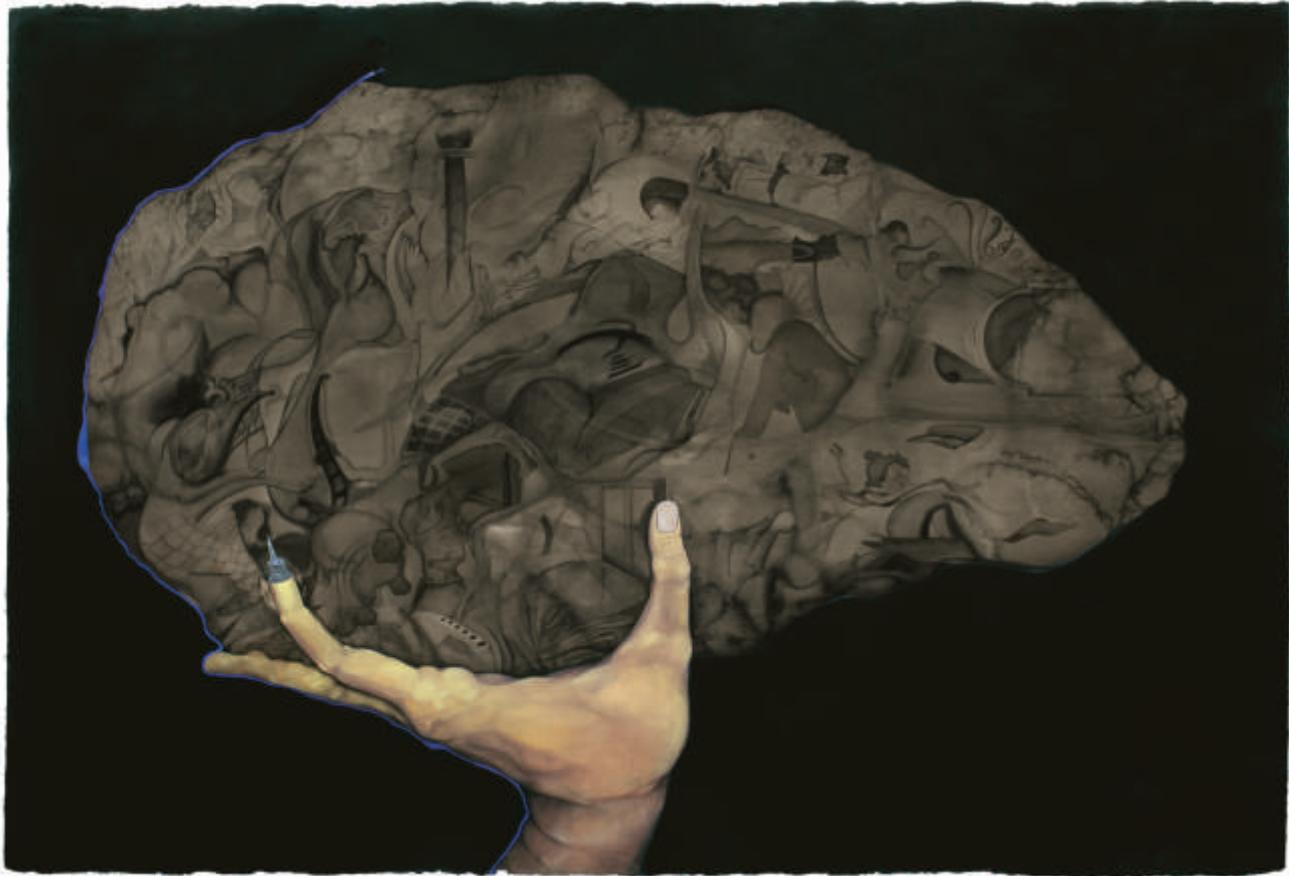


Anandajit Ray  
'OCULAR DETRITUS'





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27 April 2017 – 26 May 2017

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Curassows are one of the three major groups of cracid birds. Three of the four genera are restricted to tropical South America; a single species of *Crax* ranges north to Mexico. They form a distinct clade which is usually classified as the subfamily Cracinae.

Cracids are large birds, similar in general appearance to turkeys. Curassows live in trees and many species are fairly long tailed, which may be an aide to navigating their largely arboreal existence. They are generally dull-plumaged, but have colourful facial ornaments. The birds in this family are particularly vocal.

**Instance : Curassow**

water colour and gouache on paper

32.2 × 50.7 cm.



**FEEBLE ATTEMPTS TO EMULATE A MOMENT OF DESIGNER HAPPINESS : Road Rage**  
water colour and gouache on paper  
76.2 × 104.5 cm.



The knob-billed duck (*Sarkidiornis melanotos*), or comb duck, is an unusual, pan-tropical duck, found in tropical wetlands in Sub-Saharan Africa, Madagascar and south Asia from Pakistan to Laos and extreme southern China. It also occurs in continental South America south to the Paraguay River region in eastern Paraguay, southeastern Brazil and the extreme northeast of Argentina, and as a vagrant on Trinidad.

**Instance : Combed Duck**

water colour and gouache on paper

49.8 × 50.2 cm.



The Lady Amherst's pheasant (*Chrysolophus amherstiae*) is a bird of the order Galliformes and the family Phasianidae. The genus name is from Ancient Greek *khrusolophos*, "with golden crest". The English name and *amherstiae* commemorates Sarah Countess Amherst, wife of William Pitt Amherst, Governor General of Bengal, who was responsible for sending the first specimen of the bird to London in 1828. The species is native to southwestern China and far northern Myanmar, but has been introduced elsewhere.

**Instance : Lady Amherst Pheasant**  
water colour and gouache on paper  
48.8 × 50 cm.



The pratincoles or greywaders are a group of birds which together with the coursers and Egyptian plover make up the family Glareolidae. They have short legs, very long pointed wings and long forked tails.

The pratincoles are found in warmer parts of the Old World, from southern Europe and Africa east through Asia to Australia. Species that breed in temperate regions are long-distance migrants.

**Instance : Pratincole**

water colour and gouache on paper

49.8 × 64.8 cm.



The woolly-necked stork or whitenecked stork (*Ciconia episcopus*) is a large wading bird in the stork family Ciconiidae. It breeds singly, or in small loose colonies. It is distributed in a wide variety of habitats including marshes in forests, agricultural areas, and freshwater wetlands.

**Instance : Woollynecked Stork**  
water colour and gouache on paper  
52.8 × 51.5 cm.



The Andean condor (*Vultur gryphus*) is a South American bird in the New World vulture family Cathartidae and is the only member of the genus *Vultur*. Found in the Andes mountains and adjacent Pacific coasts of western South America, the Andean condor is the largest flying bird in the world by combined measurement of weight and wingspan. It has a maximum wingspan of 3.3 m. (10 ft. 10 in.) exceeded only by the wingspans of four seabirds and water birds.

The condor is primarily a scavenger, feeding on carrion. It is one of the world's longest-living birds, with a lifespan of over 70 years in some cases.

**Instance : Andean Condor**

water colour and gouache on paper

58.4 × 64 cm.





**Virus**  
water colour and gouache on paper  
20.5 × 12.5 cm.



**FEEBLE ATTEMPTS TO EMULATE A MOMENT OF DESIGNER HAPPINESS : Imagined Cold Turkey**  
water colour and gouache on paper  
104.6 × 76.2 cm.

A raven is one of several larger-bodied species of the genus *Corvus*. These species do not form a single taxonomic group within the genus. There is no consistent distinction between “crows” and “ravens”, and these appellations have been assigned to different species chiefly on the basis of their size, crows generally being smaller than ravens.

**Instance : Raven**

water colour and gouache on paper

59 × 75.4 cm.



Albatrosses, of the biological family Diomedidae, are large seabirds allied to the procellariids, storm petrels and diving petrels in the order Procellariiformes (the tubenoses). They range widely in the Southern Ocean and the North Pacific. They are absent from the North Atlantic, although fossil remains show they once occurred there and occasional vagrants are found. Albatrosses are among the largest of flying birds, and the great albatrosses (genus *Diomedea*) have the largest wingspans of any extant birds, reaching up to 3.7 m. (12 ft.).

**Instance : Albatross**

water colour and gouache on paper

50.8 × 65.6 cm.



The coleteo (*Sarcops calvus*) is a starling species (family Sturnidae) in the monotypic genus *Sarcops*. It is endemic to the Philippines. Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical dry forests, subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests, and subtropical or tropical moist montane forests.

**Instance : Coleteo Mynah**  
water colour and gouache on paper  
65 × 87.3 cm.



The black baza (*Aviceda leuphotes*) is a small sized bird of prey found in the forests of the eastern Himalayas, China and Southeast Asia. Many populations are migratory. The races in the Indian region are migratory, wintering in the south of the Peninsula and Sri Lanka. The black bazas have short, stout legs and feet with strong talons. A prominent crest is a feature of the bazas. They are found in dense forest often in small groups. They are also known to spend a lot of time perching on bare branches of tall trees rising above the forest canopy.

**Instance : Black Baza**

water colour and gouache on paper

49.8 × 52.2 cm.



The cassowaries are ratites (flightless birds without a keel on their sternum bone) in the genus *Casuarius* and are native to the tropical forests of New Guinea (Papua New Guinea and Indonesia), nearby islands, and northeastern Australia. Cassowaries are very shy, but when provoked they are capable of inflicting injuries, occasionally fatal, to dogs and people.

**Instance : Cassowary**  
water colour and gouache on paper  
49.8 × 57.4 cm.



The Alexandrine parakeet or Alexandrian parrot (*Psittacula eupatria*) is a member of the psittaciformes order and of the family Psittaculidae. The species is named after Alexander the Great, who is credited with the exporting of numerous specimens of this bird from Punjab into various European and Mediterranean countries and regions, where they were considered prized possessions for the nobles, royalty and warlords.

**Instance : Alexandrine Parakeet**  
water colour and gouache on paper  
50.5 × 65 cm.



**Chucker (Excesso Efluenta)**

water colour, gouache and dry pastel on paper  
102 × 153 cm.



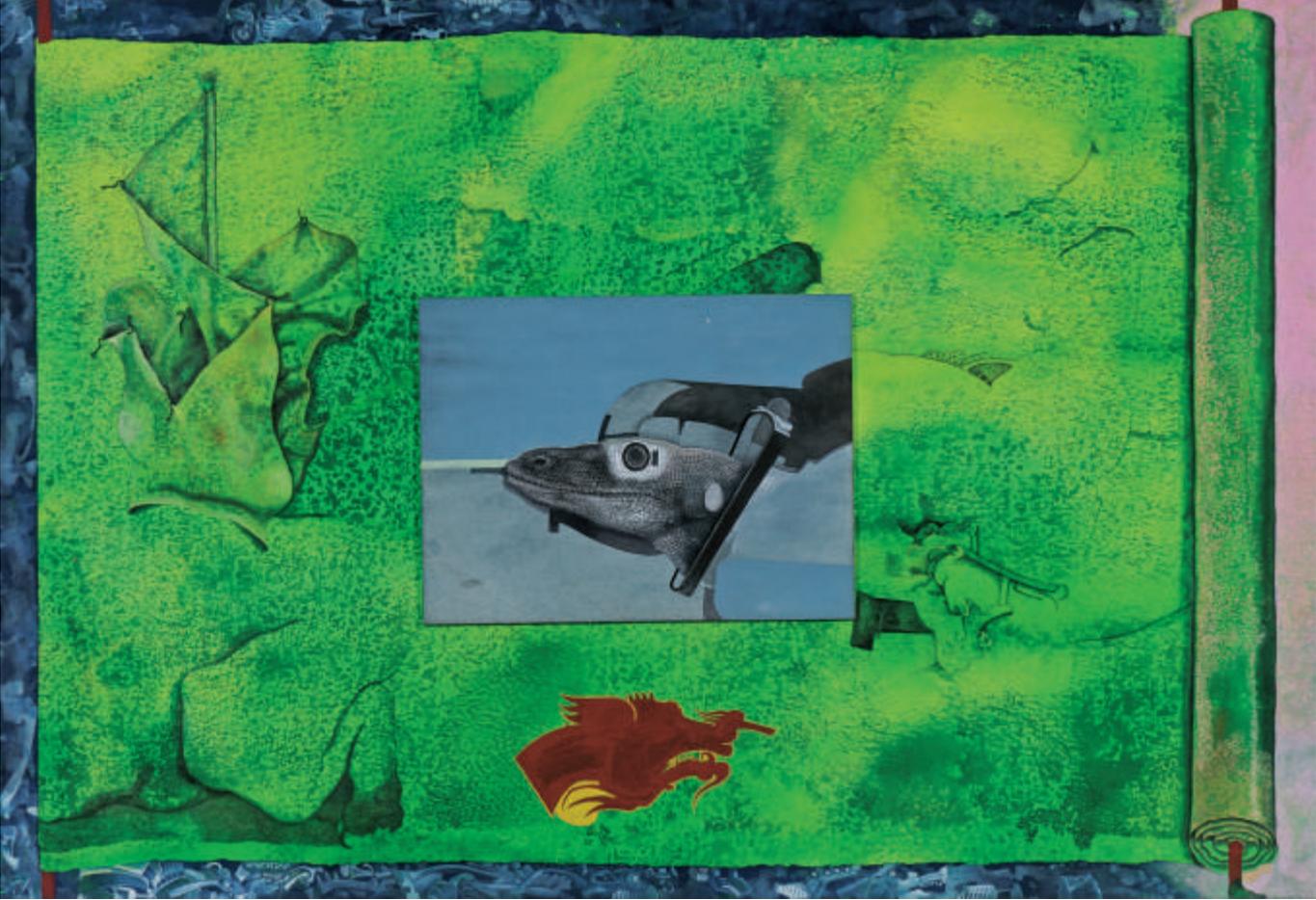
The monitor lizards are large lizards in the genus *Varanus*. They are native to Africa, Asia and Oceania, but are now found also in the Americas as an invasive species. A total of 79 species are currently recognized.

Monitor lizards have long necks, powerful tails and claws, and well-developed limbs. The adult length of extant species ranges from 20 cm. (7.9 in.) in some species, to over 3 m. (10 ft.) in the case of the Komodo dragon. Most monitor species are terrestrial, but arboreal and semi-aquatic monitors are also known. While most monitor lizards are carnivorous, eating eggs, smaller reptiles, fish, birds and small mammals, some also eat fruit and vegetation, depending on where they live.

**Instance : Monitor Lizard**

water colour and gouache on paper

37.1 × 54.4 cm.



**FEEBLE ATTEMPTS TO EMULATE A MOMENT OF DESIGNER HAPPINESS : Eternal Illumination**  
water colour and gouache on paper  
76 × 104.5 cm.



## ANANDAJIT RAY

- 1965 Born in Kolkata
- 1989 B.F.A. Painting, M.S.University Baroda
- 1991 M.F.A. Painting, M.S.University Baroda
- 1991 Elizabeth Greenshields Scholarship
- 1993 Solo show, Sakshi Gallery, Mumbai
- 1994 Solo show, Sakshi Gallery, Bangalore
- 1995 Solo show, Eicher Gallery, New Delhi
- 1995 "View from the Edge", Group show, curated by Sanjay Kumar, Sakshi Gallery, Mumbai
- 1997 "Private Languages", Group show, curated by Ranjit Hoskote, Pundole Art Gallery, Mumbai
- 1997 Bangladesh Biennale, Dhaka
- 1998 "Syrup", Solo show, Sakshi Gallery, Mumbai
- 1998 Illustrated book translation "Wild Fire" by Bengali author Bonophool, Seagull Publications, Kolkata
- 1999 "S,M,T,W,T,F,S", Solo show, Nazar Art Gallery, Vadodara
- 1999 Received Sanskriti Award, Sanskriti Pratisthan, New Delhi
- 2000 Solo show, Sakshi Gallery, Mumbai
- 2001 Two person show, Anandajit Ray and Debnath Basu, Pundole Art Gallery, Mumbai
- 2001 "In Conversation", Group show, curated by Gayatri Sinha, Gallery Espace, New Delhi
- 2002 "New Indian Art: Home-Street-Shrine-Bazaar-Museum", Group show, curated by Jyotindra Jain and Gulam Mohammed Sheikh, Manchester Art Gallery, Manchester
- 2002 Group show, Fine Art Resource, Berlin
- 2002 "Kapital and Karma", Group show, curated by Ranjit Hoskote, Kunsthalle Wien, Vienna
- 2003 "Fractured", Solo show, Gallery Espace, New Delhi
- 2003 Group show, Gallerie '88, Kolkata
- 2004 "For the Future XI", Solo show, Sakshi Gallery, Mumbai
- 2006 "Kaam", Group show, curated by Krishnamachari Bose, Arts India, New York
- 2006 Two person show, Anandajit Ray and Dilip Ranade, Pundole Art Gallery, Mumbai
- 2007 'I Fear, I Believe, I Desire', Group show, curated by Gayatri Sinha, Gallery Espace, New Delhi
- 2009 "Inflate", Solo show, Aicon Gallery, New York
- 2010 "Indian (Sub)Way", Group show, curated by Yashodhara Dalmia, Grosvenor Vadehra, London
- 2011 "Tight Underwear", Solo show, Pundole Art Gallery, Mumbai
- 2012 "To Let The World In: Narrative and Beyond in Contemporary Indian Art", Group show, curated by Chaitanya Sambrani, Art Chennai, Chennai
- 2014 "Ode to Monumental: Celebration, Visuality, Ideology", Group show, presented by Saffronart, Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi and Jehangir Art Gallery, Mumbai





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