(9) 今回の雛の初毛は腹域には無かつた。

(10) オホジュリンはシマアヲジ、ホホアカ、ノビタキ等に比し臆病であつて、警戒心の強い鳥である。

(11) 巢は廣い草原で目標の極めて少ない箇所に営まれる關係上、一度發見せる巢を再度訪れる場合には、適當の目標となるものを豫め持參して、巢の附近（餘り接近せざる程度）に置かないと見失ふ虞がある。このことは今後の研究者の爲めに特に記して置く。

(12) 本種は廣い濕原の牧場などに營巢するので、蕃殖期には牧馬の飼料たる野草の害蟲驅除をして有益である。

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ORNITHOLOGY OF THE PHILIP- PINE ISLANDS.

By

The Marquess HACHISUKA.

The present article is divided into two parts, the first is the report on the Hirazawa Collection, which constitutes the major bulk, the second is chiefly the description of the novelties described by myself and by the others published in recent years.

MESSRS. T. & M. HIRAZAWAS' COLLECTION FROM MINDANAO.

During the summer of 1939 the Osaka Zoological Garden held a special exposition, comprising of several hundred mounted bird specimens from Mindanao. They were obtained during 1927-1928 by Mr. Tsurumatsu Hirazawa and his nephew, Mr. Masao Hirazawa, owner of the Davao Farming and Trading Company (P. O. Box 155, Davao, P. I.). This plantation is as large as 700-800 hecta and not very far from the sea where cocoanuts and abaca (Manila hemp) are lar-

gely grown. The native towns are located on a map published in my book "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, facing p. 95 and Bilongan, Talisay and La Union are situated near the estate on the east side of the Davao gulf. This locality has been explored ornithologically for the first time in 1929-1930 during my second expedition when Mr. Yukio Nakamura went over and stayed with Mr. Hirazawa and made a splendid collection of birds. The introductory note of this expedition has been published in my book on page 90.

I have found that the Pacific coast of Mindanao to be much more humid than the Mt. Apo region or other southern Mindanao; rainfall in the south is under 60-80 inches whereas the east-coast is over 100-120 inches, or even heavier. It is for this reason that this peninsula was chosen to be explored, being an easy reach from Davao. Nakamura ascended Mt. Tumadgopt 5,350 ft. central portion of the peninsula, and obtained several interesting things. I have published the result of my second expedition in the systematic portion of my book, therefore the list of birds which I publish here, confined to this part of region is of interest.

From the study point of view, the Hirazawa's collection does not bare full labels, however it includes quite interesting things such as four magnificent Monkey-eating Eagles and two specimens of a rare owl which I have made into a special genus of its own and called it *Mimizuku*, so far only known from two specimens and Hirazawa's specimen being the third from the Philippines and the first from Mindanao next to the type specimen. Mr. Masao Hirazawa returned to Osaka with the collection but he went back to Mindanao after the exposition was over and I understand that the collection is preserved in their private house in Osaka. It will add a great deal of knowledge to the advancement of Philippine ornithology if the collection is sent to Tokyo, and given the opportunity of comparative study with other specimens already existing in Japan.

The following is a nominal list with my remarks added to the birds which require special attention. The references are given in

my book "Bds. of Philip. Is." and those birds which are not yet published in my book are given in McGregor's "Man. Philip. Bds."

At the conclusion of this introductory remark I would like to express my gratitude to the Director of the Osaka Zoo, Mr. Saichi Hayashi who very generously offered his office building and several of his staff at my disposal during the few days of my work.

1. *Megapodius freycinet tabon* Hachisuka
Southern Philippine Megapode.
Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 153, 1931. 2 specimens.
2. *Gallus gallus* subsp.
Red Jungle Fowl
Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 156, 1931. 3 specimens.
3. *Treron curvirostra curvirostra* Gmelin
Thick-billed Green Pigeon
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 172, 1932.
4. *Treron pompadora axillaris* Bonaparte
Philippine Green Pigeon
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 173, 1932. 1 ♂
5. *Treron vernans vernans* Brisson
Pink-necked Green Pigeon
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 175, 1932. 4 ♂ 1 ♀
6. *Phapitreron leucotis brevirostris* Tweeddale
Short-billed Pigeon
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 180, 1932. 1 specimen.
7. *Leucotreron occipitalis incognitus* Tweeddale
Mindanao Yellow-breasted Fruit Pigeon
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 185, 1932. 7 specimens.
8. *Leucotreron leclancheri leclancheri* Bonaparte
Black-chinned Fruit-Pigeon
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 186, 1932. 1 specimen.

This small sized fruit pigeon is commonly found in the north and central Philippine Islands but is exceedingly rare in Formosa where it is known only from about half a dozen specimens. The

species was unknown from the southern islands, viz Mindanao, Basilan and Sulu, until a single specimen was collected in 1938 by Mr. Hirazawa at his plantation. The wing measures 150; tail 101; culmen 17 mm. The occurrence of the present species from the southern Philippine archipelago is not surprising because we know that *L. subgularis*, closely allied large species occurs in Celebes.

I have named the Palawan bird as *palawana* but lately discovered that the name is already preoccupied and it must be called *L. l. gironieri* Verraux & Des Murs. (*Leucotreron gironieri* Verraux & Des Murs, *Ibis*, 1862, p. 342, pl. 12.)

9. *Ducula aenea chalybura* Bonaparte
Chestnut-naped Imperial Pigeon
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 194, 1932. 2 specimens.
10. *Zonophaps poliocephala nobilis* Hachisuka
South Philippine Zone-tailed Pigeon
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 200, 1932. 1 specimen.
11. *Macropygia phasianella tenuirostris* Bonaparte
Slender-billed Cuckoo Dove
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 207, 1932. 4 specimens.
12. *Chalcophaps indica pileata* (Scopoli)
Philippine Bronze-winged Dove
Hachisuka, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Culb*, lix, p. 46, 1939. 4 specimens.

After my careful revision of this dove found in the western Oriental Region, I was able to distinguish several races, therefore the Philippine bird should be called as above.

13. *Gallicolumba criniger* (Jacquinot & Pucheran)
Hair-breasted Puñalada
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 221, 1932. 3 specimens.
Hartert in *Nov. Zool.*, xxv, p. 434, 1918 separated the Hair-breasted Puñalada into three races.

G. e. leytensis (Hartert)—Leyte.

G. e. basilanica (Hartert)—Basilan.

G. e. criniger (Jaquinot & Pucheran)—Mindanao.

It is important to refer the type locality of *eriniger* because all the former authors have taken it for granted to be from Mindanao without investigating the type specimen which exists in the Paris Museum. This pigeon was collected during the cruise of *L'Astoralabe* and *La Zélée* (cf. Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." Vol. I, p. 17) which stopped at Sulu from July 21st to 25th, 1839 and after leaving Sulu they stopped at Zamboanga in Mindanao, the only place of call on that island. The two boats returned to France at the end (M. Berlioz believes it to be October) of 1840. On the label of the type of *Gallicolumba eriniger* one finds "I. Soulou, 1841" but this date only signifies that the bird, as a part of the whole collection, was entered in the museum register in 1841, and not shot in its wild locality that year. In the original description Hombron and Jacquinot have stated that the bird has been collected in Sulu.

Sulu has a very distinct Bleeding-heart Pigeon, *G. menagei*, I have not examined the specimen myself, because Bourns and Worcester's collection are in Washington. To my knowledge there is no specimen of this pigeon in Europe. It has a very markedly different plumage of the breast from *eriniger*, and *menagei* could not have been taken as *eriniger*. Therefore it leaves little doubt that Hombron and Jaquinot really collected the type of *eriniger* at Zamboanga and not in Sulu.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Berlioz of the Paris Museum for the informations concerning the type specimen.

Hartert when separating the races of *G. eriniger* states that "generally the rump is a little lighter" in the Mindanao birds but the three Hirazawa skins compared with the Basilan specimens, obtained by Miss Yamamura this character does not hold good. I was unable to find any indication of paleness in the Mindanao birds. Hirazawa's birds measure 147-149 mm., while Yamamura's is 153, quite contrary to what Hartert suggests. Therefore, I failed to find any good indication of Hartert's proposed race.

Peters has accepted all the three races in his "Check-list Bds.

World," III, 1937.

14. *Hypotaenidia striata striata* (Linnaeus)

Blue-brasted Rail

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 226, 1932. 1 specimen.

Oberholser named the Samar bird as *Hypotaenidia striata paraterma*
Oberholser, *Journ. Wash. Ac. Sci.*, 14, p. 295, 1924. Peters refers it
in his footnote of "Check-list Bds. World", ii, p. 163.

15. *Hypotaenidia torquata* (Linnaeus)

Philippine Rail

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 229, 1932. 4 specimens.

16. *Rallina superciliaris eurizonoides* (Lafresnaye)

Philippine Banded Crake

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 231, 1932. 4 specimens.

17. *Poliolimnas cinereus collingwoodi* Mathews

Philippine Ashy Crake

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 235, 1932. 1 specimen.

18. *Amaurornis phoenicea javanica* Horsfield

White-breasted Waterhen

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 239, 1932. 5 specimens.

19. *Collinula chloropus lozanoi* Lletget

Philippine Moorhen

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 240, 1932. 2 specimens.

20. *Podiceps ruficollis philippensis* Bonaparte

Philippine Grebe

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 247, 1932. 3 specimens.

21. *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* Scopoli

Pheasant-tailed Jacana

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 260, 1932.

Four specimens including one young whose head is without
much gold, and the tail without elongated central pair.

22. *Leucopoliis peroni* (Schlegel)

Malay Sand Plover

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 270, 1932. 1 specimen

taken on Nov. 20, 1938.

This species is the only resident plover of the Malay Islands. A few breeding Philippine specimens examined at the British Museum seem to have richer rufous on the head and neck. If the Philippine birds are racially different the name applicable to them is *Charadrius philippinus*. "Pelz., Reis. Novara, Vög." p. 116, 1865.

23. *Cirrepidesmus leschenaultii* (Lesson)

Great Sand Plover

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 272, 1932. 1 specimen obtained as late as June 2, 1938.

24. *Cirrepidesmus mongolus mongolus* (Pallas)

Lesser Sand Plover

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 274, 1932. 1 specimen.

25. *Pluvialis dominicus fulvus* (Gmelin)

Pacific Golden Plover

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 276, 1932. 3 specimens.

26. *Actitis hypoleucos* (Linnaeus).

Common Sandpiper

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 286, 1932. 1 specimen, Jan. 20, 1938.

27. *Heteroscelus brevipes* (Vieillot)

Grey-rumped Sandpiper

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 288, 1932. 1 specimen, Jan. 20, 1938.

28. *Sterna longipennis* Nordmann

Nordmann's Tern

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 334, 1932. 1 specimen.

The only Philippine record was furnished previously from Basilan Strait and this specimen is the second from the archipelago.

29. *Sterna albifrons sinensis* Gmelin

Eastern Little Tern

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 338, 1932. 1 specimen.

30. *Plegadis falcinellus peregrinus* Bonaparte

Australian Glossy Ibis

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 345, 1932. 1 specimen.
This Ibis is common enough but never found in the northern island except on one occasion.

31. *Dissoura episcopus episcopus* Boddaert

White-necked Stork

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 348, 1932. 2 specimens.

32. *Ardea cinerea rectirostris* Gould

Eastern Common Heron

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 350, 1932. 1 specimen,
young with head mostly grey and only a little black on the head.

33. *Ardea purpurea manillensis* Meyen

Eastern Purple Heron

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 352, 1932. 1 specimen.

34. *Egretta garzetta garzetta* Linnaeus

Little Egret

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 356, 1932. 4 specimens.

35. *Demigretta sacra* Gmelin

Blue Reef Heron

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 357, 1932. 1 specimen
in the collection is black with white throat.

36. *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* Boddaert

Cattle Egret

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 359, 1932. 2 specimens.

37. *Butorides striatus javanicus* Horsfield

Javan Green Heron

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 360, 1932. 4 specimens,
one taken on August 2, 1938 is a small breeding race; wing
178 mm.

38. *Dupetor flavicollis flavicollis* (Latham)

Black Bittern

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 363, 1932. 1 specimen.

Marquess Yamashina (1939) separated the Formosa and South China specimens, excluding Hainan, as *D. f. major* on account of larger wing measurement, 207–225, but the Philippine specimens are all under 204 mm. and belong to the typical race. The type locality of Latham's *flavicollis* appears in India and not in South China.

39. *Icobrychus sinensis sinensis* Gmelin

Little Yellow Bittern

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 365, 1932. 1 specimen.

40. *Icobrychus cinnamomeus* Gmelin

Cinnamon Bittern

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 366, 1932. 3 specimens of which one is an adult and 2 are juveniles.

41. *Icobrychus eurythmus* Swinhoe

Schrenck's Bittern

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 368, 1932. 3 specimens of which one is a beautifully white spotted juvenile.

42. *Gorsachius melanolophus kutleri* Cabanis

Philippine Oriental Bittern

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 371, 1932. 1 specimen.

43. *Nycticorax caledonicus major* Hachisuka

Mindanao Night Heron

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 376, 1932. 4 specimens including one juvenile.

44. *Dendrocygna arcuata* (Horsfield)

Wandering Tree Duck

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 381, 1932.

45. *Nettion crecca* (Linnaeus)

Common Teal

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 388, 1932. 1 specimen.

46. *Pelecanus philippensis* Gmelin

Spotted-billed Pelican

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 398, 1932. 1 specimen.

Pelicans are extremely local in the Philippines and are found only in certain localities of Luzon and Mindanao, therefore this new record from the east coast is interesting.

47. *Anhinga rufa melanogaster* Forster
Indian Darter
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 402, 1932. 3 specimens.
48. *Sula leucogaster plotus* Forster
Brown Booby
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. I, p. 406, 1932. 1 specimen.
49. *Astur trivirgatus rufilinctus* (Horsfield)
Large Crested Goshawk
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 6, 1934. 1 specimen.
50. *Astur soloensis* (Horsfield)
Chinese Goshawk
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 7, 1934. 1 specimen.
51. *Accipiter gularis* (Temminck Schlegel).
Japanese Sparrow-Hawk
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 9, 1934. 4 specimens.

January 14, 1938.

52. *Accipiter virgatus confusus* Hartert
Philippine Sparrow Hawk
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 9, 1934. 2 specimens.
53. *Lophotriorchis kienerii formosus* Stresemann
Lesser Rufous-bellied Hawk
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 13, 1934. 1 specimen.

This hawk is never common, and it is interesting to know that it is also distributed in this region.

54. *Pithecopaga jefferyi* Ogilvie-Grant
Monkey-eating Eagle.
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 17, 1934. 4 specimens.

When I published my book in 1934 about twenty specimens of this rare eagle existed among the collections both in the Philippines and abroad. Since that time a live bird has been offered to me from

Zamboanga but it never reached me. The second and successful information was given me by Mrs. Belle J. Benchley, Executive Secretary of the Zoological Society of San Diego, in her letter dated August 27th, 1938 stating that through Mr. Leon Cohn, a bird dealer of Los Angeles, the zoo secured a young Mokey-eating Eagle. "The bird is about six or seven months old and looks in beautiful condition although we are having trouble to get him to eat. It refuses anything in the way of small rodents, picking at them in a rather disinterested way but finally the bird ate considerable ground-meat generously salted."

Mrs. Benchley writes me again in Dec. 12th informing that the Monkey-eating Eagle is gaining in weight and beauty every day and she has the promise of a second one.

Mr. Shaw Mayer brought over to England during the summer of 1939, a fine live specimen of this Eagle for Mr. Herbert Whitley, who has most generously presented it to the London Zoo. On looking at the photograph of this bird, published by Mr. Seth-Smith in Aviculture Magazine, vol. v, No. 2, p. 33, 1940, it is a fine adult with pure white breast.

There is no other record of this eagle exported from its native land, both dead or alive, excepting these four specimens. Therefore, Mr. Hirazawa is highly congratulated for his successful collecting.

55. *Spilornis holospilus* (Vigers)

Philippine Serpent Eagle

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 22, 1934. 1 specimen.

56. *Buteo indicus* (Gmelin)

Eastern Buzzard Hawk

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 23, 1934. 1 juvenile, 2 adults.

57. *Circus leucogaster* (Gmelin)

White-breasted Sea-Eagle

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 25, 1934. ♂ juvenile.

58. *Ichthyophaga ichthyaeetus ichthyaeetus* (Horsfield)

Grey-headed Fishing Eagle

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 27, 1934. ♂ adult.

59. *Haliaster indus intermedius* Blyth

Malayan Brahminy Kite

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 28, 1934. 4 specimens including one juvenile which looks much like *Milvus*, a true Kite.

60. *Elanus caeruleus hypoleucus* Gould

Black-winged Kite

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 30, 1934. 2 specimens.

61. *Pernis ptilorhyncus ptilorhyncus* (Temminck)

Philippine Crested Honey Buzzard

Hachisuk, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 31, 1934. 1 specimen.

62. *Aviceda jerdoni magnirostris* (Gray)

Philippine Cuckoo-Falcon

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 34, 1934. 1 specimen.

63. *Aviceda jerdoni leucopais* Sharpe

Whitehead's Cuckoo-Falcon

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 35, 1934. 3 adults, 2 juveniles; one is decidedly older than the other.

All the Cuckoo-Falcons from the Philippines are extremely rare.

The six specimens before me were collected at one locality and are scientifically very valuable.

One specimen may be identified as *magnirostris*, while the other five being very light, creamy birds will have to be labeled *leucopais*, which is similar or even paler than the one figured in *Ibis*, 1890, pl. ii. To the Mindanao list which possessed only *magnirostris* and *leucopais* will now be added. However, both have been collected on one island so they must be considered either as distinct species and not subspecies, or further investigation must be made to prove them to be the age or individual variation of one species.

Re-examination of these specimens with mine in Tokyo is desired and until then I shall not change the nomenclature of the Cuckoo-Falcons of the Philippine Islands.

64. *Microhierax erythrogenys meridionalis* Ogsilvie-Grant

Grant's Pygmy Falcon

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 37, 1934. 4 specimens.

65. *Falco severus severus* Horsfield

Burmese Hobby

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 41, 1934. 2 specimens.

66. *Pseudopteryx philippensis mindanensis* Ogilvie-Grant

Gurney's Horned Owl

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 49, 1934. 1 specimen.

67. *Mimizuku gurneyi* (Tweeddale)

Gurney's Horned Owl.

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 50, 1934. One adult and one juvenile.

This is the most distinct and rarest of all the Philippine Owls.

The type and the first specimen was collected by Everett from Zamboanga and the second, which is a young bird by Mosley, in Marinduque. The juvenile which was entirely covered by rich rufous down has well swollen nostrils.

When revising the Marquis Yamashina's collection I have found a fine skin of *Mimizuku gurneyi* collected by Mr. Yoshihisa Okada in Davao, 1930. It warrants special mention here.

In my book I have removed *gurneyi* from *Pseudopteryx* and created a genus of its own and called it *Mimizuku*. Peters in *Journ. Wash. Ac. Sci.*, vol. 27, No. 2, Feb. 15, 1937 fully discusses the affinity of *Mimizuku* Hachisuka and not only agrees with me but further proposed a new genus *Nesasio*, removing it from *Pseudopteryx philippensis*, for *Pseudopteryx solomonensis* Hartert from Ysabel Island in the Solomon Islands.

68. *Otus bakkamoena everetti* (Tweeddale)

Everett's Scops Owl

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 55, 1934. 2 specimens.

69. *Ninox scutulata scutulata* (Raffles)

Brown Hawk Owl

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 63, 1934. 2 specimens.

70. *Ninox spilocephala spilocephala* Tweeddale

Tweeddale's Hawk Owl

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 67, 1934.

Four specimens, one is a nestling with white down is taken in March 12, 1938. Occipital region, back and wing showing earth-brown tinge. The breast has more of this colour in under-part.

71. *Asio flammeus flammeus* (Pontoppidan)

Short-eared Owl.

Strix Flammea Pontoppidan, "Danke Atlas," I, p. 617, pl. 617, pl. 617, xxv, 1763, Denmark.

One specimen included in the present collection furnishes the first record from the archipelago. It must be a rare winter visitor from the north. This owl has already been reported from the Malay States and Borneo but not from Celebes, therefore the present record constitutes one of its most southerly range.

72. *Tyto longimembris amaurozona* (Cabanis)

Grass Owl

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 73, 1934. 2 specimens.

73. *Ducorpsius haematopygius haematopygius* (P. L. S. Müller)

Philippine Cockatoo

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 77, 1934. 1 specimen.

74. *Prioniturus discurus discurus* (Vieillot)

Philippine Racket-tailed Parrakeet

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 79, 1934. 2 specimens.

75. *Tanygnathus lucionensis koikei* Hachisuka

Koike's Green Parrot

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 87, 1934. 5 specimens.

76. *Loriculus philippensis spicalis* Soutance

Mindanao Hanging Parrakeet

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 98, 1934. 5 specimens.

77. *Batrachostomus septimus septimus* Tweeddale

Tweeddale's Frogmouth

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 109, 1934. 1 specimen.

78. *Lyncornis macrotis mindanensis* Tweeddale

Mindanao Eared Nightjar

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 113, 1934. 1 specimen.

79. *Caprimulgus indicus jota* Temminck & Schlegel

Japanese Nightjar

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Bds." vol. II, p. 120, 1934. 1 specimen.

80. *Eurystomus orientalis orientalis* (Linnaeus)

Broad-billed Roller

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 122, 1934. 4 specimens.

81. *Alcedo atthis bengalensis* Gmelin

Asiatic Kingfisher

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 125, 1934. 4 specimens.

82. *Ceyx melanurus mindanensis* Steere

Mindanao Kingfisher

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 131, 1934. 5 specimens.

83. *Ceyx argentatus argentatus* Tweeddale

Silvery Kingfisher

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 132, 1934. 1 specimen.

84. *Ceyx lepidus margarethae* Blasius

Mrs. Platen's Kingfisher

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 133, 1935. 1 specimen.

This Kingfisher is extremely local in distribution and is the first record from the east coast. Mindanao has another Kingfisher, *Ceyx lepidus goodfellowi*, which is very closely allied to this and was obtained in Davao, so far known only by a single specimen.

85. *Sauroptis chloris collaris* (Scopoli)

Philippine White-collared Kingfisher

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 135, 1935. 2 specimens.

86. *Haleyon coromanda oehrothorectis* (Oberholser)

Oberholser's Ruddy Kingfisher

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 139, 1935. 1 specimen.

87. *Halcyon gularis* (Kuhl)
White-throated Kingfisher
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 140, 1935. 2 specimens.
88. *Halcyon winchelli winchelli* Sharpe
Winchell's Kingfisher
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 141, 1935. 3 specimens.
89. *Halcyon hombroni* (Bonaparte)
Hombron's Kingfisher
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 146, 1935. 1 specimen.
Nakamura obtained the first specimen from the east coast in 1930. The present specimen is the second record.
90. *Ramphaleyon capensis gigantea* (Walden)
Philippine Stork-billed Kingfisher
Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 149, 1934. 3 specimens.
91. *Hydrocorax hydrocorax mindanensis* (Tweeddale)
Mindanao Hornbill
Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 152, 1934. 3 adults.
1 juvenile has a dull brown plumage with small black bill, tails have subterminal creamy band.
92. *Penelopides paimi affinis* Tweeddale
Allied Tarictic
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 164, 1935. 1 specimen.
93. *Cranobrontes leucocephalus* (Vieillot)
White-headed Hornbill
Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 167, 1935. 4 specimens, 2 male and females.
94. *Merops superciliosus philippinus* Linnaeus
Philippine Blue-cheeked Bee-eater (or Green-headed Bee-eater).
Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 168, 1934. 2 specimens.
95. *Merops viridis americanus* P.L.S. Müller
Philippine Chestnut-headed Bee-eater
Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 170, 1934. 5 specimens.
96. *Hemiprocne comata nakamurai* Hachisuka

Nakamura's Whiskered Swift

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 172, 1934. 3 specimens.

97. *Harpactes ardens* (Temminck)

Philippine Trogon

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 192, 1934. 9 specimens.

98. *Eudynamis scolopacea mindanensis* (Linnaeus)

Philippine Koel

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 215, 1934.

One male and two females.

One semi-albinistic specimen has primaries, head, chin, nape, belly, and thigh almost pure white.

99. *Centropus melanops melanops* Lesson

Philippine Black-eyed Coucal

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 215, 1934. 2 specimens.

100. *Centropus sinensis anonymus* Stresemann

Sulu Common Coucal

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 222, 1934. 1 specimen.

101. *Centropus bengalensis javanensis* (Dumont)

Javan Coucal (or Crow-Pheasant)

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 223, 1934. 1 specimen.

102. *Xantholaema haemacephala haemacephala* (P.L.S. Müller)

Yellow-chinned Barbet

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 228, 1934. 6 specimens.

103. *Dryobates moluccensis fulvifasciatus* (Hargitt)

Hargitt's Pygmy Woodpecker

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 234, 1934. 2 specimens.

104. *Chrysocolaptes lucidus lucidus* (Scopoli)

Mindanao Crimson-backed Woodpecker

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 243, 1934. 2 specimens.

105. *Lichtensteinipicus fuliginosus* (Tweeddale)

Sooty Woodpecker

Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." II, p. 246, 1934. 1 specimen.

106. *Thriponax javensis multilunatus* McGregor

- Basilan Black Woodpecker
 Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 250, 1934. 1 specimen.
107. *Pitta erythrogastra erythrogastra* Temminck
 Red-breasted Pitta
 Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 258, 1935. 3 specimens.
108. *Alseonax latirostris* (? subsp.)
 Brown Flycatcher
 Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 288, 1935. 1 specimen,
 March 10, 1938.
109. *Hypothymis azurea azurea* (Boddaert)
 Black-naped Flycatcher
 Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 310, 1935. 4 specimens.
110. *Rhipidura javanica nigritorquis* Vigors
 Black-and-White Fantail-Flycatcher
 Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 321, 1935. 1 specimen.
111. *Coracina striata kochii* (Kutter)
 Koch's Barred Cuckoo-Shrike
 Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 350, 1935. 1 specimen.
112. *Ixos philippensis saturator* (Hartert)
 Mindanao Bulbul
 Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 386, 1935. 1 specimen,
 Sept. 3, 1937.
113. *Pycnonotus goiavier suluensis* Mearns
 Southern Philippine Yellow-vented Bulbul
 Hachisuka, "Bds. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 395, 1935. 1 specimen.
114. *Monticola solitaria philippensis* (P.L.S. Müller)
 Eastern Blue Rock Thrush
 McGregor "Man. Philip. Bds." vol. II, p. 555, 1909. 2 specimens.
115. *Orthotomus frontalis frontalis* Sharpe
 Sharpe's Tailor-bird
 McGregor, "Man. Philip. Bds." vol. II, p. 573, 1909. 1 specimen.
116. *Artamus leucorhynchus leucorhynchus* Linnaeus
 White-bellied Swallow Shrike

- McGregor, "Man. Philip. Bds." vol. II, p. 590, 1909. 3 specimens.
117. *Lanius cristatus lucionensis* Linnaeus
Gray-headed Shrike
McGregor, "Man. Philip. Bds." vol. II, p. 597, 1909. 2 specimens.
118. *Dicaeum papuense* (Gmelin)
Philippine Flowerpecker
McGregor, "Man. Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 626, 1909. 6 specimens.
119. *Dicaeum cinereigulare cinereigulare* Tweeddale
Ashy-chinned Flowerpecker
McGregor, "Man. Philip. Bds." vol. II, p. 631, 1909. 1 specimen.
120. *Cinnyris speratus speratus* (Linnaeus)
Red breasted Sunbird
McGregor, "Man. Philip. Bds." vol. II, p. 652, 1909.

14 specimens including one juvenile which has metallic colour just showing on wing coverts and more conspicuously red on the breast.

121. *Cinnyris speratus juliae* (Tweeddale)
Julia's Sunbird
McGregor, "Man. Philip. Bds." vol. II, p. 654, 1909. 1 specimen.
122. *Cinnyris jugularis jugularis* (Linnaeus)
Yellow-breasted Sunbird
McGregor, "Man. Philip. Bds." vol. II, p. 656, 1909.
Four males and one female.
123. *Monticola cinerea caspia* (Gmelin)
Gray Wagtail
McGregor, "Man. Philip. Bds." vol. II, p. 665, 1909. 1 specimen.
124. *Munia atricapilla minuta* (Meyen)
Philippine Chestnut-bellied Rice-bird
McGregor, "Man. Philip. Bds." vol. II, p. 689, 1909.

Three juveniles were taken in early October 1937. One is beginning to show black feathers on head and breast.

125. *Munia leucogastra everetti* (Tweeddale)
Everett's White-bellied Rice-bird

- McGregor, "Man. Philip. Bds." vol. II, p. 691, 1909. 1 specimen.
126. *Oriolus chinensis chinensis* Linnaeus
Philippine Golden Oriole
McGregor, "Man. Philip. Bds." vol. II, p. 695, 1909. 3 specimens.
127. *Dicrurus hottentottus striatus* Tweeddale
Southern Hair-crested Drongo
McGregor, "Man. Philip. Bds." vol. II, p. 704, 1909. 1 specimen.
128. *Sarcops calvus calvus* (Linnaeus)
Common Bald-headed Starling
McGregor, "Man. Philip. Bds." vol. II, p. 718, 1909. 3 specimens.

NEW BIRDS FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Since the publication of my 2nd volume of "The Birds of the Philippine Islands" in 1935, I have engaged myself for the preparation of the 3rd volume, the final volume containing the last portion of the systematic work. The manuscript has past its third proof reading and now has reached its final printing ready to be sent back to England. Nearly 35 coloured plates have been prepared by the leading artists and have been reproduced by two different firms. If the European situation went on as normal this volume should have been published in London last year, however, with the result of the second out-break of the war there is no way of returning the proofs safely back to London or furthermore, with the result of the heavy bombardment of England I have no ways of ascertaining whether the blocks are still safely preserved or Messrs. Witherby's printing firm is still continuing its good work of publication. It is for all the above reasons that the readers will accept my apologies for the delay of my 3rd volume of "The birds of the Philippine Islands" and now the publication of which must be postponed until the return of peace in Europe. During the meantime, it is not advisable to put aside the publication of the new descriptions which originally was planned to be printed in the 3rd volume, therefore the following three new

names are an extract from my unpublished book. Furthermore I have added the description of a Sarus crane and Dr. Mayr's Honey Buzzard which were originally published in German and other few records of interest.

Leucotreron leclancheri longialis Manuel

Batan Black-chinned Fruit Pigeon

Philip. Journ. Sci., 59, No. 2, p. 307, Feb. 1936.

Type, male, Batan Island; May 31, 1907, in Bureau of Science, Manila.

Dr. Canuto G. Manuel of the Bureau of Science separated the Black-chinned Fruit Pigeon from Batan Island on account of its having longer wing and tail.

	Wing	Tail	Culmen	Tarsus	Middle toe with claw
<i>longialis</i>	164	118	18	25	35
<i>leclancheri</i>	138-156	100-110	14-16	20-23	27.5-32

L. leclancheri is also known from Formosa where it is extremely rare and only a few specimens are recorded. On comparison with my Luzon specimens with Prince Taka-Tsukasa's from Formosa, I find that the Formosan skins are neither large nor any other characters differing from the Luzon specimens. The Formosan specimens therefore must be referred to the typical race at present.

Neoleucotreron faustinoi Manuel

Manuel's Fruit Pigeon

Neoleucotreron merrilli faustinoi Manuel, *Philip. Journ. Sci.*, 59, No. 2, p. 307, col. pl. I, Feb. 1936.

Type, male, Mount Tabuan (1,000 metres approx.), Cagayan Prov., Luzon; May, 21, 1929, in Bureau of Science, Manila.

The characters of this pigeon is similar to *N. m. merrilli* but with an occipital patch of vandyke red. Canuto Manuel, the describer, wrote as above when he separated *faustinoi* as a subspecies of *merrilli* but, such a character is not a mere subspecific rank and I am con-

sidering it to be a good species.

N. merrilli has no "cap" on the head while *N. marchei* has a "red cap" although the area is much more extensive. The general colour pattern of *merrilli* and *marchei* are totally different and *faustinoi* is certainly closely allied to *merrilli*. Genus *Neoleucotreron* is only confined to Luzon and small adjacent islands of Polillo and three species have been collected in not very far localities from Manila. It is one of the most striking and highly specialized group of birds found in Luzon.

Dr. Leopoldo A. Faustino, to whom the present pigeon is named after, is the late palacontologist of the Bureau of Science. To my mind, the late palacontologist has nothing to do with the newly discovered pigeon and I am proposing to call this in English as Manuel's Fruit Pigeon. Dr. Manuel, the first Filipino ornithologist who made his studies in Europe, deserves much praise for the present discovery.

A NEW RACE OF SARUS CRANE

Genus *Grus* includes the heterogeneous species of cranes from the larger portion of the world and it is sometimes conveniently divided into several sub-genera. Sub-genus *Antigone* is one of those cranes found in the continent of the Oriental region, the Island of Luzon as well as Australia. They are characterized by their naked skin on their heads. They are resident where they are found and live in large flocks, generally well away from civilization, and as a rule hard to collect.

The Oriental species are divided into two races. One is a typical race from India and the other is *sharppei* from Burma, Siam, Indo-China and Malay Peninsula. The strange fact is that the species is known from a small portion of Luzon where by no means it is rare. Sarus Crane is neither found in China, Sunda Islands nor in any other island of the Philippine group and its occurrence as a resident bird in Luzon is strangely interesting from the distributional point

of view. On comparison with the birds from the Asiatic continent, we are able to detect the difference in measurement, the size being smaller even in the eggs. Therefore, I propose to name it as follows:

Antigone antigone luzonica, subsp. nov.

Philippine Sarus Crane

Type in Bureau of Science, Manila.

Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. 1, p. 256, 1932.

	<i>A. a. luzonica</i>	<i>A. a. antigone</i> and <i>A. a. sharpei</i>	
Wing	535	670—685 625—645 600—675	♂ <i>antigone</i> ♀ <i>antigone</i> <i>sharpei</i>
Tail	220	255—263	
Culmen	175	172—182	
Tarsus	275	310—355	
Middle toe with claw	117		
Eggs	91.5×63 97.5×64.6	104.4×64.3 113.2×69.8 93.2×65.00	100 eggs average maximum minimum

The only known localities in Luzon are Cagayan and Isabela provinces and at Cabanatuan in the Nueva Ecija Province.

A good photograph of the present new bird has been published by McGregor in the *Bulletin of the Philippine Museum*, No. 4, pl. II, 1904 and by the same author in the publication of the *Bureau of Government Laboratories*, No. XXXIV, 1905.

Anas luzonica Fraser

Philippine Mallard

Dr. v. Boetticher, a gentleman of Riga, Latvia sent me a reprint of his paper in which he proposes a new monotypic subgeneric name

for the Philippine mallard and called it *Philippinetta*, Festschrift für Prof. Dr. Embrik Strand, vol. III, p. 585, Sept. 11, 1937 (Riga). According to the writer the shape of the bill is an important character but I can see no reason to separate this bird from the typical mallard. We have already too many generic names for the duck and geese; it is convenient to accept bad genus or subgenus only for the bird which is extinct or almost so or has striking colour pattern and lives in a restricted area.

The Philippine mallard is neither extinct nor striking and it is convenient to place it as a member of a large genus *Anas*.

Fregata ariel ariel (Gray)

Lesser Frigate Bird

The Lesser Frigate birds were known for a long time in the Philippines from six islands, including Mindanao, but a specimen from the much explored Basilan was not collected until 1925 when Miss Yamamura secured the first skin which is now in my collection. Although Frigate birds, like other sea birds, are able to fly a great distance its actual haunt is extremely local. Therefore the present record is of interest.

Pernis ptilorhyncus philippensis Mayr

Philippine Honey-Buzzard

"Ornith. Monatsb." 47, 3, June 28, 1939.

Type.—No. 532837, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♀ ad., Mt. Apo, Mindanao, Nov. 1903, Waterstradt Coll.

Dr. Ernst Mayr has separated the Philippine Honey Buzzard as above, therefore No. 209 *Pernis ptilorhyncus ptilorhyncus*, Hachisuka, "Bds. of Philip. Is." vol. II, p. 31, must now be known as *philippensis*. The characteristic published by Mayr is that *philippensis* resembles *Pernis apivorus orientalis* but it differs from it by having larger measurements except for the wings. The wing rounded, the 1st and 2nd primaries short, the head without the crest, subterminal band

on the tail-feathers comparatively narrow, and it has no throat band. Four specimens have been examined and found that all had the same strong ochre colour. It further differs from *Pernis celebensis steerei* by having larger size, 2nd to the 7th primary sinuated, underside of the wing have few clearer black bars. It has no crest and the general colouration is quite different.

Like Peters, Mayr considers the genus *Pernis* as monotypic whereas I have kept *apivorus*, *ptilorhyncus* and *celebensis* as being distinct species.

Cuculus optatus optatus Gould
Himalayan Cuckoo

This familiar Japanese breeding species was taken for the first time by Nakamura during my expedition on March 31st, 1930 at Sigaboy, Tumadgopt, Mindanao on Mr. Hirazawa's plantation. I had mistaken it to be the smaller southern race *Cuculus optatus kelungensis* Swinhoe which has been previously recorded several times from the Philippine Islands. The present specimen has the wing measurement of 203 mm. whereas all the Philippine specimen of this species is 188 mm. which is unmistakably the smaller race *kelungensis*. The occurrence of this large northern race is not astonishing as it has been recorded as far south as tropical northern Australia and New South Wales.

Muscicapula montigena Mearns
Mt. Apo Flycatcher

This rare flycatcher only known from the Alpine region of Mt. Apo is closely related to *Muscicapula (Dendrobiastes) hyperythra* but it differs chiefly by having chestnut tail instead of slate blue like the back. Only a few specimens have been collected by Mearns and Goodfellow between 5,400—8,000 feet altitude. These specimens are now preserved in London and Washington. I have in my collection two specimens, which I collected although they were forgotten to be recorded in my book "The Birds of the Philippine Islands." One

was collected at Galog 4,000 feet, and the other at Lake Faggamb 8,000 feet. Goodfellow's specimen is figured in colours in my book, Vol. II, pl. 43, 1935.

Genus KURODORNIS, gen. nov.

Type by original designation: *Turdus luzoniensis* Kittlitz.

Gulmen high and strongly ridged, tarsus long and strong, tail about 15 mm. longer than wing. White superciliary stripe elongate, forming a conspicuous ear-tuft.

It is much smaller than *Kittacincla*, and this new genus forms an intermediate between *Kittacincla* and *Bessonornis** from Africa; its general resemblance in colour-pattern and size to the latter genus is very remarkable. The genus is endemic to the Philippine Islands and the name is given in honour of the Marquis Kuroda, D. Sc.

The genus includes the following species and subspecies.

K. luzoniensis luzoniensis (Kittlitz).

K. luzoniensis parvimaclata (McGregor).

K. superciliaris (Bourne & Worcester).

Dicaeum davao Mearns

Davao Flowerpecker

This rare species was discovered by Mearns, and has also been collected by Celestino, but they only secured males. My party secured three specimens, including two males, and a female for the first time at Ambosikalan, Cotabato Province. They are now preserved in the British Museum.

The Davao Flowerpecker is probably a geographical representative of *D. pygmaeum*. The similarity of the only known female, obtained for the first time by Nakamura, who was a member of my expedition, shows a very strong affinity to *D. pygmaeum*, while the male has the female's olive-green feathers strongly intensified into steel-blue. As

* Fig. Ibis, III, pl. XII, 1897.

might be expected, this dark coloured southern species has smaller measurements.

Description.—*Male*. Above, including the edges of wing-feathers and of rectrices, glossy steel-green; lores, sides of head and of neck black; chin and middle of throat white, faintly washed with yellow and interrupted by a black patch on breast; sides of breast black; sides of abdomen and flanks olive-yellow; under tail-coverts and middle of lower abdomen light buff-yellow; axillars and wing lining white; edge of wing black.

Wing, 44-45; tail, 21-24; culmen from base, 9-10; bill from nostril, 7; tarsus, 9-10; middle toe with claw, 10.

Female.—Upper parts dark olive-green; more greyish on the head and much yellower on the rump; wing-coverts with a bottle-green sheen; wings and tail black; sides of head and of neck olive-grey; other parts of the under surface same as the male.

Wing, 43; tail, 23; culmen from base, 9; tarsus, 6; middle toe with claw, 10.

Dicaeum dorsale hanadori, subsp. nov.

Siasi Flowerpecker

Type, male, Siasi Is., 4th February, 1895, A. H. Everett, in British Museum.

Distribution.—Siasi.

Description.—The present race is similar to *D. d. sibuyanicum*, but the orange-colour of the abdominal part is much brighter, and smaller. The bill is decidedly shorter. 9 mm. in *hanadori*, 12 mm. in *sibuyanicum*.

Wing, 52; tail 26; culmen from base, 9; bill from nostril, 7; tarsus, 14; middle tow with claw, 13.

General Notes.—I am separating this new race on examination of only one male, and I would like to have seen a female or a series of skins but such a distinct difference in the size of bill is not to be overlooked, and I have no hesitation in naming this race. Hanadori is a Japanese name for Flowerpeckers.

Pyrrhula leucogenys apo, subsp. nov.

Mt. Apo Bullfinch

Type, male, 8th February, 1929, shore of Lake Faggamb (8,000 ft.) Mindanao, in Hachisuka Collection, Tokyo.

Description.—*Male*. The present race differs from *P. l. steerei* in being darker on the under surface, particularly on the sides, flanks and crissum; the crissum being between tawny and ochraceous tawny, instead of ochraceous tawny as in *P. l. steerei*.

Wing, 82; tail, 70; bill, 10; tarsus, 17, middle toe with claw, 17 mm.

General Notes.—This race was discovered for the first time on the shore of Lake Faggamb (8,000 feet) by myself. The Bullfinch is common in the mountains of Luzon, but is very scarce in Mt. Apo.

Passer montanus manillensis, subsp. nov.

Philippine Sparrow

Type, male, collected near Manila Hotel, Manila; 25 March, 1939, in Hachisuka's Collection, Tokyo.

Description.—In comparison with *P. m. taiwanensis*, the present race is distinguishable by having much darker plumage throughout, the chestnut of the back is richer, and the rump more rufous than isabelline. Under part of the body, flank, thigh and under tail-covert have smoky-brown instead of buffish-brown. The white feathers in *taiwanensis* is replaced by light slaty shade. The *bokotoensis* of Bokoto (Pescadore Is.) and South East China differs from *manillensis* by having still clearer chestnut in the upper part and the under part being buffish throughout.

Measurement of type.—Wing 69, tail 56, culmen 12, tarsus 19 mm.

To sum up the three races *taiwanensis* is the palest, and has very clear whitish under part while *bokotoensis* has particularly creamy under part body, and *manillensis* has darker plumage, having richer chestnut on back and the underneath is slaty blue.

General Notes.—During the extensive voyage made by Dr. Steere who is still enjoying good health in Michigan, he stopped twice in Manila in 1874 where he noticed a tree sparrow chirping. No ornithologist has ever noticed this common parasite of the human inhabitant from the Philippine Islands before. Bourns and Worcester also noticed them in the town of Cebu. Therefore the tree sparrows have been introduced, accidentally without doubt, about seventy years or more and are enjoying best of health and propagation. When I was in Manila in 1929–30 I had a special desire to collect a large series of skins where they are extremely abundant. I have shot several from the hotel window and my men captured them with a butterfly net from the eaves of a house as they flew out of their nest hole.

My Manila specimens have been brought home and I called it as *Passer montanus ? taiwanensis* Hartert, in *Contrib. Bds. Philip.*, No. II, p. 217, 1930, giving no comment as to its affinity.

Now I have before me a large series of skins from many parts of Eastern Asia and have found that there is no race which matches the Manilan series. Although the Manilan sparrows were introduced from an unknown origin I am compelled to separate it trinominally. Similar case is found among the European goldfinch which has been introduced into Bermuda and is now racially distinct.

***Oriolus xanthonotus palawanus*, subsp. nov.**

Palawan Black-headed Oriole

Type, male, Puerto Princesa, Palawan; 30th December, 1877, A.H. Everett, Tweeddale coll., in British Museum.

Distribution.—Calamianes, Palawan.

The present race is distinguished from *O. x. consobrinus* of Borneo by being larger, and the male has more yellow on the tail-feathers.

Wing, 114–120; tail, 75–81; culmen from base, 23–25; bill from nostril, 16; tarsus, 20; middle toe with claw, 22.