On a Collection of Birds from Celebes and Halmahera, preserved in Yamashina Museum of Birds (Pici and Passeres, I)

Nagahisa KURODA

PICIDAE (continued)

Genus *Dendrocopos* Koch, 1816

Type, *Picus major* Linné

134. *Dendrocopos (Yunigipicus) temminckii* (Malherbe)

Picus temminckii Malherbe, Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 1849, p. 529 (Celebes)

Celebes (Modajang, Mongondo)

♂

26, vi, 1938

Confined to Celebes, this species represents one of the two (the other *D. grandis* of Lesser Sunda Is.) Pygmy Woodpeckers in the Malaysian region.

Oder PASSERES

PITTIDAE

Genus *Pitta* Vieillot, 1816

Type, *Corvus brachyurus* Linné

135. *Pitta rufiventris rufiventris* (Cabanis & Heine)

Coloburis rufiventris Cabanis & Heine, Journ. f. Orn., Sept. 1859, p. 406

(Batjan: Mathews, '27)

Halmahera	♂ juv., 1 unsexed	undated
	2♂♂	3, i, 5, x, 1935
	1 unsexed	14, vi, 1936
	♂, 2♀♀	28, iv, 12, 19, v, 4, vi, 1937
	♂	8, viii, 1938

The Red-bellied Pitta with blue upper-breast, belonging to so-called *Erythropitta*-group. It is a Moluccan species, the present race representing Batjan and Halmahera.

136. *Pitta maxima* Müller & Schlegel

Pitta maxima Müller & Schlegel, Verh. Nat. Ges. Ned. Zool., Pitta, p. 14, 1839 (Halmahera)

Halmahera	1 unsexed	iv, 1936
	1♂, 4♀♀	17, iv, 5, 30, iv, 12, vii, 1938
	9 unsexed	undated
	♂	1914

The largest species of the Pittas, confined to Halmahera and forming the *Calopitta*-group with *P. superba* of Admiralty Is. In two old specimens, apparently

erroneously labelled as from Australia and New Guinea (1914), the red of the belly is very pale (and even yellowish), probably having faded.

CORVIDAE

Genus *Corvus* Linné

Type, *Corvus corax* L.

137. *Corvus validus* Bonaparte

Corvus validus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 385, 1851 (Ceram, Gilolo)

Halmahera	2♀♀	ix, 1936
	1♂, 3♀♀	26, 27, 30, 31, iii, 1937

The Moluccas Crow, confined to the islands, Batjan, Halmahera, Obi and Morty. Large in size and characterized by the very long bill and the pure white base of the plumage.

138. *Corvus enca celebensis* Stresemann

Corvus enca celebensis Stresemann, Ibis, 1936, p. 368 (N. Celebes: Rurukan)

Celebes (Minahasa)	4♂♂, 4♀♀	8, v, 7, 10, 11, 13, 19, 21, viii, 1938
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The Enca Crow is a small species found in Sumatra, Java to Celebes and Ceram. The present race represents Celebes and Buton I.

PARADISEIDAE

Genus *Lycocorax* Bonaparte, 1853

Type, *Corvus pyrrhopterus* Bp.

139. *Lycocorax pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus* (Bonaparte)

Corvus pyrrhopterus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 384, 1851 (Halmahera)

Halmahera	1♂, 1 unsexed	1934, 17, xii, 1934
	7♀♀, 1 unsexed	ix, x (one), 1936
	4♂♂, 5♀♀	8, 12, 19, iii, 1, 5, 7, 26, v, 5, 14, vi, 1937
	1♀ with down	12, iii, 1937
	1♂, 1 unsexed	23, 24, iii, 1938
	1 unsexed	undated

The Brown-winged Paradise Crow is a Moluccan monotypic genus with races in Halmahera, Morotai (*morotensis*) and Obi (*obiensis*).

Genus *Semioptera* Gray, 1859

Type, *Paradisea wallacii* Gray

140. *Semioptera wallacii halmaherae* Salvadori

Semioptera wallacii var. *halmaherae* Salvadori, Orn. Pap. e Mol., 2, p. 573,
1881 (*Halmahera*)

Halmahera	♂	5, x, 1935
	6♂♂	ix, xi, 1936
	4♂♂	25, iii, 6, iv, 1937
	2♂♂, 1♀	5, 30, vi, 1, viii, 1938
	8♂♂, 4♀♀	undated

This Moluccan species, the Standard Wing, is restricted to Halmahera and Batjan. A male Batjan specimen (*wallacii*) has stronger green gloss on the ornamental flank feathers and on the breast.

STURNIDAE

Genus *Scissirostrum* Lafresnaye, 1845

Type, *Lanius dubius* Latham

141. *Scissirostrum dubium* (Latham)

Lanius dubius Latham, Index. Orn., Suppl., 2, pl. xviii, 1801 (No locality)

Celebes (Menado, Minahasa)

4♂♂, 10♀♀	1-14, viii, 1937
8♂♂, 2♀♀	8, 10, 12, v, 1938

An unique looking slaty bird with wedge-shaped slender tail and with narrow red cedar tip to the feathers of the rump and upper tail-coverts (in few females few red tips are also found on the lower flanks). Its peculiar thick

Bill of *Scissirostrum*

yellow bill is most characteristic, hence the name Grosbeak Strling, and Stresemann compares its structural and functional peculiarity with that of African *Buphaga*. Its rather small feet are also yellow and the tarsi are almost booted. Abe, the collector, gives note that it perches in woodpecker's manner, the same also being mentioned by Stresemann who observed the bird supports its body by the tail and uses its strong bill to enlarge the nest holes, dug in a big dead branch in colony (See Stresemann, '40, pp. 29-32).

Genus *Aplornis*. 1836

Type, *Aplonis fuscus* Gould (cf. Mathews, Ibis, 1938, p. 342)

142. *Aplornis payanensis neglectus* (Walden)

Calornis neglectus Walden, Trans. Zool. Soc. London. 8 p. 79, 1872
(Celebes)

Celebes (Minahasa, Menado)

3♂♂, 1♀♀	1937, 10, iii, 13, 14, viii, 1937
2♂♂ juvs., 5♀♀ juvs.	30, iii, 1, 10-14, viii, 1937
4 unsexed	1937
1♂, 2♀♀	9, 11, v, 1938

The species *payanensis* ranges from Malay Peninsula and Archipelago to the Philippines and Celebes. Plumage with dark green gloss and the tail square.

143. *Aplornis mysolensis forsteni* Mayr

Aplonis mysolensis forsteni Mayr, Mitt, Zool. Mus. Berl., 20, 1935, p. 335:

New name for *Lamprotornis obscura* Bp., 1851 (nec Du Bus, 1839) (Halmahera)

Halmahera	2♂♂	1934, 15, xii, 1934
	3♀♀	12, iii, 1937
	3♂♂, 5♀♀	undated

The species *mysolensis* ranges from Moluccas (Halmahera) to Tenimber I. Plumage with the same grade of gloss as in *payanensis* but less-greener (or bluer) and the tail highly graduated.

It is said to make great flock in street avenue, and nest in dense colony in a big tree of the jungle (from note by collector Egawa).

144. *Aplornis metallicus metallicus* (Temminck et Laugier)

Lamprotornis metallicus Temmink et Laugier, Pl. col. d'Ois., 45th livr., pl. 266 (vol. iii), 1824 (Celebes, error = Amboina)

Halmahera	♂	10, vii, 1933
	1♂, 2♀♀	1934, 15, xii, 1934
	unsexed	vi, 1936
	3♂♂, 3♀♀, 1♀ juv.	15, 21, 23, 24, iii, 21, iv, 1937

The species *metallicus* ranges from Queensland, New Guinea to the Moluccas and few other islands. Plumage with bright green and purple (head to breast and mantle) gloss, the feathers highly lanceolated head to breast. Tail graduated and the central feathers elongated (about 3 cm.).

Note: The genus *Aplornis* comprises two main groups, *Aplornis* and *Lamprocorax*, which are characterized as follows:

Aplornis-group (Micronesian forms examined): Pacific islands partly including New Guinean region. Larger in size and wing quills and tail feathers broad and very tender, plumage with or without (even brownish in *pelzelni*) dull green gloss. Tail square.

Lamprocorax-group: Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, including the Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, New Guinea and North Australia. Smaller in size and wing quills and tail feathers narrower and rather stiff, plumage with weak or strong green (and purple) gloss. Tail varies from square to strongly graduated (or central feathers elongated). This group comprises the following main subgroups, with several other monotypic species:

Tail square, plumage with dark green gloss.....*payanensis* (see anteá)
 Tail strongly graduated, plumage with dark green gloss*mysolensis* (see anteá)
 Tail strongly graduated and central feathers elongated, plumage
 with shining green and purple gloss. Feathers of head and
 breast very lanceolated*metallicus* (see anteá)

Tail square, plumage with dark green and purple gloss round the neck (One of the monotypic species).....*kuehni* (Wetter L., etc.)

There seems to exist parallel correlations in the grade of gloss, lanceolation of the head and breast plumage, and the narrowing tendency of the quills and particularly the tail feathers which are become elongated. The *payanensis*-group of wide distribution may be considered the prototypic and the specialization can be traced through *mysolensis* (elongation of tail) to *metallicus* (feather lanceolation, gloss and further elongation of the tail). On the other hand, at least another group (*opaca*) which has dispersed over Pacific to the Micronesia and became larger in size, has not acquired the 'lanceolation-brightness' speciation and some of them has even entirely lost the gloss, while their plumage (quills) has become tender in texture and the quills and tail feathers were broadened.

Genus *Streptocitta* Bonaparte, 1850

Type, *Streptocitta caledonicus* (Latham)=

Pica albicollis Vieillot

145. *Streptocitta albicollis torquata* (Temminck et Laugier)

Garrulus torquata Temminck et Laugier, Pl. col. d'Ois., livr. 75, pl. 144, 1828 (Celebes)

Celebes (Minahasa, Mongondo)

1♂

14, v, 1935

8♂♂, 9♀♀

5, 7, 8, 10, 13, v, 18-22, 26, vi, 16, vii,

1, 2, viii, 1938

An endemic genus for Celebes, black with white collar and long tail. It is only related to the genus *Charitornis* of Sula Mangoli. The present race with entirely black bill occupies northern Celebes and the nominal race with yellow tip (1 cm.) of bill the southern part and Buton and Muna.

ORIOLIDAE

Genus *Oriolus* Linné, 1766

Type, *Oriolus galbula* L.

146. *Oriolus chinensis celebensis* (Walden)

Broderipus celebensis Walden, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 8, p. 112, 1872 (N. Celebes)

Celebes (Minahasa, Mongondo)

2♂♂, 1♀

2, 4, 25, viii, 1937

8♂♂, 5♀♀

11-14, v, 14, 21, 30, vi, 8, 11, vii, 1938

Oriolus chinensis is distributed in Celebes and westward not occurring in the Moluccas where it is replaced by greenish and brownish group, *Mimeta*, through New

Guinea to Australia. Two races, northern *celebensis* and southern *macassariensis*, occur in Celebes and the black nape-band tends to be complete in the south (Stresemann, '40, p. 20, table). The above specimens suggest, however, the complete-banded individuals prevailing also in Minahasa or Mongondo, and it might be correlated with season, as may be suggested by the following:

Completely banded	Narrowly broken	Broken
4 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀ May	2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀ 14, 30, June,	2 ♂ ♂ 11, July,
2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀ 14, 21, June,	25, August	2, August
8, July		

DICRURIDAE

cf. Vaurie, C. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 93(4), 1949 (A revision)

Mayr, E. and Vaurie, C. Evolution, 2(3): 238-265, 1948 (Speciation)

Genus *Dicrurus* Vieillot, 1816

Type, *Corvus balicassius* Brisson

147. *Dicrurus hottentotta atrocaeruleus* Gray

Dicrurus atrocaeruleus Gray, Pr. Z. S. London, 1860, p. 354 (Amboyna)

Halmahera	3 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀	5, 9, 20, 23, xii, 1932
	2 ♂ ♂	7, 10, i, 1933
	3 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀	1934, 14, 25, xii, 1934
	4 ♀ ♀	5-12, 28, ii,—5, 25, iii, 1935
	♂, ♀	22, 27, iii, 1937
	♂	26, vii, 1938
	♂, ♀	undated

Wing 10 ♂ ♂ 155-170 (163) 6 ♀ ♀ 158-169 (161.5)

This is the race of Halmahera and Batjan. As to the use of the specific or superspecific name *hottentotta*, see Vaurie, '49, pp. 277-281. The present race makes the subgroup b of his Group A, with *carbonaris* (New Guinea), *bracteatus* (Australia) and *laemostictus* (New Britain).

148. *Dicrurus hottentotta leucops* Wallace

Dicrurus leucops Wallace, Pr. Z. S. London, 1865, p. 478 (Celebes)

Celebes (Minahasa, Mongondo)

6 ♂ ♂, 7 ♀ ♀	9, 12, 18, iii, 20, 28, iv, 27, v, 15, vi, 1, 5, 15, 24, 25, viii, 1937
2 ♂ ♂, juvs.	11, 12, viii, 1937
2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀	15, v, 14, vi, 1938
1 ♀ juv.	20, vi, 1938
1 unsexed	undated

Wing 8 ♂ ♂ 155-166 (160.1) 8 ♀ ♀ 157-177 (161.2)

This Celebesian race forms Vaurie's Group C (p. 298) of the species *hottentotta* with six other races of Obi, Sula, Bali, Borneo and Sulu Arch., etc. Compared with *atrocaeruleus*, the present race is glossier generally; the wing in particular with greener gloss, the breast sprangles larger and greener (not purplish), back and belly deeper with some purplish-blue gloss. The size may be said slightly smaller and the bill is longer with frontal feathers divided by culmen and few hair-like feathers can be noticed in some specimens as mentioned by Vaurie (Details see p. 301 under *D. h. guillemardi*). He also gives iris-color difference.

CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Genus *Coracina* Vieillot, 1816

Type *Choucari*=*Corvus papuensis* Gmelin (fide Cabanis)

(Antedates *Graucalus* Cuvier, 1817, type, *C. papuensis* Gm.)

149. *Coracina bicolor* (Temminck et Laugier)

Ceblepyris bicolor Temminck et Laugier, Pl. col. d'Ois., pl. 287, 1824
(Celebes)

Celebes (Minahasa)

♂♂, 3♀♀, 1♀ juvs. 17, 18, v, 8. 9. 12, 22, vii, 1938

This Cuckoo-Shrike is a monotypic black-and-white species restricted to Celebes. The female is grey head to back and also on the breast which is paler and faintly barred. The young has white tips and margins to the wing feathers.

150. *Coracina striceps magnirostris* Bonaparte

Graucalus magnirostris Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., I, p. 354, 1850 (Feb. 3, 1851) (Halmahera)

Halmahera	♂, ♀, ♂ juv.	5-12, ii, 1935
	♂, ♂ (♀!), ♀	19, iv, 18, v, 1937

A large species with thick bill, the male having black head and throat, the latter part being dark grey in the female. A Moluccan species restricted to Ceram (*atriiceps*), Halmahera and Batjan. The two Batjan specimens (♀ 17 Feb. 1893, G. Platen Coll. and ♀ 20 July, 1902. Waterstraât Coll.) are similar to those of Halmahera in color and measurement, but the bill may be found to be thicker in a larger series. The depth and width of bill at nostrils reach 15mm and 16mm respectively in the Batjan females, while Halmahera specimens measure mostly 14mm and 15mm respectively. Not recorded from Batjan in literature.

151. *Coracina papuensis melanolora* (Gray)

Campephaga melanolora Gray, Pr. Z. S. London, 1860, p. 353 (Batjan and Ternate)

Halmahera	♀	x, 1902
	♀ juv.	12, i, 1933

5♂♂	1934, 15, iii, 1934
2♂♂, 2♀♀	25, ii—5, iii, 1935
4♂♂, 5♀♀, 1♀ juv.	12, 17—25, iii, 15, 25 (juv.), iv, 18, vi, 1937
2♂♂	27, vii, 9, viii, 1958
2♂♂, 2 unsexed	undated

An Austro-Moluccan species. Pale grey with distinct black lores and nasal feathers. The young bird has distinct white margins to the primaries and secondaries. The female differs only in the duller black lores. Mathews ('30, ii, p. 536) does not give Halmahera for its range, but there was a specimen in Wallace collection (Cat. B. Br. Mus., iv, p. 40), and Kuroda, Sr. reports two specimens (Tori, No. 47, p. 115).

152. *Coracina leucopygia* Bonaparte

Graucalus leucopygius Bonaparte, Cosp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 354, 1850 (Feb. 3, 1851) (Celebes)

Celebes (Minahasa, Menado (one))

♂?	ix, 1895
♀	8, viii, 1937
6♂♂, 8♀♀, 2♀♀ juvs.	7, 9, 12, 18 (juv.), 19, v, 15, 21, 28 (juv.) vii, 1938

A monotypic Celebesian species, probably fairly related with *papuensis*. The male has also black lores which are grey in the female. It differs from *papuensis*: in the shorter and slightly broader bill, in the generally darker grey color of the plumage, blacker wings (with only narrow pale margins) and tail (including central rectrices which are grey in *papuensis*), and less white under surface of the wing quills which are sharply defined with pure white on the inner web in *papuensis*, and also in the white upper tail-coverts which are only paler grey than the back in *papuensis*. The young has narrow but distinct white margins to the secondaries and very narrowly to the rectrices, the outermost ones only having small triangular white tip. The juveniles have sharp-tipped rectrices in these species.

153. *Coracina temminckii* (?) *temminckii* (Muller)

Ceblepyris temminckii Muller, Verh. Nal. Gesch. Land-en Volk, p. 191, 1843 (N.E. Celebes)

Celebes (Kotamobagne) ♀ 24, vi, 1938

A particular species of bluish-cobalt color and endemic to Celebes. Stresemann ('40, p. 122) recognizes three races, *temminckii* of northern peninsula, *rileyi* of central part and *tonkeana* of the southeast peninsula. The present specimen may be the nominate race of northern part, though the locality was not ascertained on the map. For immature plumage see Stresemann.

Genus *Edolisoma* Pucheran, 1853

Type, *Edolisoma marescotii* Grey
(=*melas* Lesson)

154. *Edolisoma morio morio* (S. Muller)

Ceblepyris morio S. Muller, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Land-en Volk., p. 89, 1843
(N. Celebes)

Celebes (Minahasa, Mongondo (one))

♂ (Mongondo) 8, v, 1937

2♂♂, 1♀ 17, 18, v, 21, vii, 1938

A smaller and plainly blue-grey species (female with brown belly barred with black). The specimens have dark breast characteristic in the northern population (cf. Stresemann, '40, p. 126), the southern being *wiglesworthi*. For range of the species see Stresemann, O.M.B., 1939, p. 125. A larger species *E. tenuirostris* also occurs in Celebes. This group is to be noticed in the male similarity against the female difference by species as Stresemann remarks.

Genus *Lalage* Boie, 1826

Type, *Turdus orientalis* Gmelin

= *T. niger* Foster

155. *Lalage leucopygialis* Walden

Lalage leucopygialis Walden, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, 8, p. 69, pl. 8, fig. 2, 1872 (Celebes)

Celebes (Minahasa)

2♂♂, 1♂ juv. 15, 18, v, 1938

This small black-and-white species inhabits Celebes, Peling, Banggai and Sula Is. This species has a little broader bill than *sueurii* and *tricolor* (narrowest) and differs from these in having black (not white) least wing-coverts and white rump not greyish as in the others, while *tricolor* is characterized by lacking the white eye-brow. The white outer margins of the wing quills are broadest in *leucopygialis*. *L. sueurii* of a wide range occurs in south Celebes.

156. *Lalage (Karua) aurea* (Temminck et Laugier)

Ceblepyris aureus Temminck et Laugier, Pl. col. d'Ois., pl. 382, 1827
(“Timor”, error = Ternate, fide Hartert, Nov. Zool., 1903, p. 11)

Halmahera	2♂♂, 1♀	1934, 15, iii, 1934
	♀	5-12, ii, 1935
	2♂♂, 1♀	20, viii, ix, x, 1936
	2♀♀	12, iii, 19, vi, 1937
	2♀♀	7, 15, viii, 1938
	♀	undated

This characteristically chestnut-bellied Caterpillar-Eater is a Moluccan species, being known from Batjan, Halmahera, Ternate and Morty. The March birds are in fresh plumage with bright bluish-green black upperparts, and are faded in August specimens, while the female is greyish.

(To be continued)