Band-bellied Crane (*Rallina paykullii*) Taken at Oshima Ohshima Island, Hokkaido, Japan

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Key words: Band-bellied Crane, *Rallina paykullii*, Oshima Ohshima Island, Northward migration, Vagrant record.

キーワード: コウライヒクイナ, 渡島大島, 北上渡り, 日本初記録, 北海道.

In 1993, a Band-bellied Crane (*Rallina paykullii*) was caught with a research mist net at Aidomari on Oshima Ohshima Island, off southwest Hokkaido. After measuring its morphological features, taking photos, and attaching a leg-ring, we released the bird. This is the first stray record of this species from Japan.

Note and Description

Locality: Aidomari, Oshima Ohshima Island, 41°30'N, 139°22'E.

Date: 25 May 1993 (Early in the morning).

Leg ring No.: 5B-29353.

Sex and age: Unsexed, adult.

Measurements: Exposed culmen 26.7 mm, Wing (flattened) 122.6 mm, Tarsus 43.3 mm, Tail 51.6 mm, Wing span 420 mm, Total length 230 mm. Weight 96 g.

Plumage color: Top of head ashy brown (cf. MacKinnon 1990). The dark brownish crown and hindneck sharply demarcated from the paler chestnut-rufous sides of the head and breast (cf. Lekagul & Round 1991) (Figs. 1A and 1B); throat and abdomen white (Figs. 1A and 1C); the first primary narrowly edged with white only on the outer web (cf. Ripley 1977) (Fig. 1B); greater and median coverts tipped and sparsely barred with white (Fig. 1B); broad black and white barring on the belly, flanks, and under tail-coverts; underwing-coverts, including under-primary-coverts, were barred with black and white (Fig. 1C).

Bill: Bluish gray and peagreen at base, the culmen to the tip blackish (cf. Ripley 1977) (Fig. 1A); bill slightly thicker and shorter than other similar sized *Rallina* species (cf. Dementiev & Gladkof 1951).

Iris: Red (see Figs. 1A and 1B).

Legs: Orange, but sooty orange only on the tarsus. Differed from Slaty-legged Crane (*Rallina eurizonoides*) and Malay Banded Crane (*R. fasciata*) by having longer legs and toes (the length of the mid-toe with claw was not measured in this study, but was

Received 24 August 1996, Revised 21 April 1997, 2nd Revision 7 July 1997, Accepted 9 August 1997.

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Fig. 1. The Band-bellied Crake (*Rallina paykullii*) caught on Oshima Ohshima Island on 25 May 1993.
(Photos by M. Sato)

estimated from the tarsus length in Fig. 1D to be over 40 mm) (cf. Smythies 1960; Delacour & Mayr 1946) (Fig. 1D).

Weather conditions: According to meteorological data (JMC 1993, 1994), a small-scale low-pressure depression with a cold front extending to the WSW and a warm front extending to the ESE from the center of the depression moved through the area just north of Oshima Ohshima Island during 24–25 May 1993. The prevailing wind direction in the southern Japan Sea was probably from the WSW during this period. The estimated maximum instantaneous wind speed reached as high as 20 m/sec. The Band-bellied Crake here reported might have lost its way during its northward migration along southern Maritime Territory in Russia and been transported across the Sea of Japan to Oshima Ohshima Island by the strong winds.

Remarks

Ripley's (1977) measurements, including both sexes, of the Band-bellied Crakes were 122–140 mm in wing length, 20–25 mm in culmen length, 53–59 mm in tail length, and 37–40 mm in tarsus length. The wing-length of 4 males and 3 females were reported by Dementiev & Gladkov (1951) to be 122–133 mm and 120–130 mm, respectively. Our measurements of 11 specimens from the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology were 23.3 ± 1.3 (SD) mm in culmen length; 126.5 ± 3.8 (SD) mm in wing length, and 39.2 ± 2.1 (SD) mm in tarsal length.

The Oshima Ohshima specimen was similar with the above measurements, although its culmen and tarsus lengths were slightly larger.

The dark bars on the underparts were black in males (Fig. 1C) and brown in females, and the white markings on the upperwing-coverts were conspicuous in males (Fig. 1B) and less conspicuous in females (del Hoyo *et al.* 1996). Thus, the present bird was probably an adult male. In addition, we believe the peagreen color at the base of the bills is a secondary sexual character that is more prominent in males than in females.

Distribution and Migration of This Crake

The Band-bellied Crake breeds in Manchuria (Kuroda 1917), eastern Siberia, the Amur and Ussuri regions (Kuroda 1917, Flint *et al.* 1983, Panov 1973, Vaurie 1965, Dementiev & Gladkov 1951, Knystautas 1993), northern Korea (Iizuka *et al.* 1914, Kuroda 1917, OSJ 1942, Austin 1948), and northeastern China (Cheng 1987, Ripley 1977, Meyer de Schauensee 1984), and winters in the following areas of Southeast Asia (King *et al.* 1975): southern China, Tonkin, central Annam, South Vietnam (Wildash 1968), northern Laos, Cochinchina, northeastern Myanmar, Malay Peninsula (Glenister 1983, Bransbury 1993), Sulawesi (Escott & Holmes 1980, White & Bruce 1986), Sumatra (van Marle & Voous 1988, MacKinnon & Phillipps 1993), Borneo (Smythies 1960, MacKinnon & Phillipps 1993), and Java (MacKinnon 1990, MacKinnon & Phillipps 1993). The bird is very rare in Thailand (Lekagul & Round 1991).

In Ussuriland, Russia, the Band-bellied Crake is common but is sporadic in distribu-

tion (Panov 1973). According to Panov (1973), the bird appears during middle to late May, breeds there until September, leaves during October, and then migrates as far south as Southeast Asia to overwinter.

Known Vagrant Records of This Crake

Vagrants of this crake have been reported from Sakhalin (Nechaev 1991) and Hong Kong (Viney & Phillipps 1989), and erroneously from "Tsushima in Kyushu" (Kuroda 1917, 1918) and "the Philippines" (Steere 1890). The Tsushima specimens were re-examined and identified as *Porzana fusca* (Kuroda 1922), while the skin from the Philippines specimen was identified as belonging to *Rallina fasciata* (Dickinson 1984).

Acknowledgments

We would like to express our sincere thanks to T. Hiraoka of the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology for kindly giving us a chance to check the skin specimens of the Band-bellied Crake. Many thanks are due to J. R. Bower, Faculty of Fisheries, Hokkaido University, and N. Kuroda, Yamashina Institute for Ornithology, for kindly correcting the English of this report.

This work was conducted as part of the Synthetic Research Project of Oshima Ohshima Island in 1993 by the Hakodate Branch of the Hokkaido Development Bureau, Hokkaido Development Agency of Japan.

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渡島大島で捕獲されたコウライヒクイナについて

北海道、松前の西方約 52 km 沖合いの日本海に位置する渡島大島 (41°30'N, 139°22'E) の北風泊において、1993 年 5 月 25 日の早朝、一羽のコウライヒクイナ (*Rallina paykullii*) が標識調査時に捕獲され、標識装着後放鳥された。この成鳥の外部形態計測値は、嘴峰長 26.7 mm, 翼長 122.6 mm, 跗蹠長 43.3 mm, 尾長 51.6 mm, 翼開長 420 mm, 全長 230 mm であった。体重は 96 g であった。主な種判別の基準となった特性は以下のごとくである。頭上部は額から頭頂、後頭、後頸にかけては灰褐色または暗褐色で、頭部側面と胸部の赤褐色と明瞭に区別できる。初列風切の最外側の前縁部は白色である。また、中趾骨長は写真から跗蹠長との比較で爪も含めて 40 mm 以上あると判断された。また、嘴は他の同じ大きさのクイナ類に比較して長さが短く、そして嘴高が高く、がっしりしている。そして両嘴基部には金属光沢を帯びた黄緑色が鮮

やかである。ただし、下嘴の金属光沢の黄緑色は中央部までおよんでいる。なお、紅彩は赤色であった。

本種は東南アジアで冬を過ごし、5月中旬以降に中国東北部、ロシアのウスリー、アムール、沿海州地方へ達し、繁殖する。従って、渡島大島で捕獲されたコウライヒクイナは、北上渡り途上に強力な西南西風の流されてこの島へと迷行したと考えられた。なお本種は、わが国での初記録である。

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