

A COLLECTION OF BIRDS FROM SUMATRA, OBTAINED BY ALFRED C. HARRISON, JR., AND DR. H. M. HILLER.

BY WITMER STONE.

The present paper is based upon a collection of bird skins collected on the Island of Sumatra by Mr. Alfred C. Harrison, Jr., and Dr. H. M. Hiller, and presented by them to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The collection, representing 138 species, is the most extensive ever brought to America from this island and adds materially to our knowledge of the distribution and relationship of a number of species.

Collecting was carried on at three different points: (1) At Batu Sangkar, Tanah Datar, in the highlands east of Padang, at from 1,500 to 3,000 feet elevation, during August and September, 1901; (2) at Gocong Soegi, in the Lampong district of south-eastern Sumatra, at an elevation of less than 500 feet, during October and November, 1901, and (3) in the vicinity of Padang. No further data accompanies the specimens, but the collectors inform me that the apparent presence of a species exclusively at one locality, as shown by the specimens, does not necessarily indicate its absence from another, as species well represented in the Padang collection were in some instances passed by in Lampong. In consequence of this the fact that of 94 species obtained in Lampong and 59 in Padang, only 33 were secured in both places loses much of its significance. Moreover, upon comparing the published lists of Sumatra birds we find that the Marquis of Tweeddale's report, based upon a Lampong collection (*Ibis* 1877), contains 81 species not found in the present series, while our material includes 35 not mentioned by Tweeddale.

While information is still inadequate to form generalizations upon the details of the distribution of birds on the island, it would seem that the majority of the species range from the lower Malay peninsula throughout Sumatra and many into Java without material differentiation; and a comparison of the combined lists from Deli, in the northwestern extremity of the island, with those of

Lampung, in the southeastern corner, show that the majority of the species occur at both points. In fact, the high mountains of the south-central part of Sumatra seem to be the only region where a conspicuously different avifauna exists. The materials are, however, far too limited to warrant any positive statements on the matter.

In the following list the material in collection of the Academy has been used for comparison, and also several skins loaned by the U. S. National Museum, through Dr. C. W. Richmond, for which the author expresses his thanks. All references given below have been verified except a few which are marked with an asterisk.

Asarcornis scutulata (S. Müll.).

Anas scutulata S. Müller, Verh. Land en Volkenk., p. 159, 1839-44. Java.

Two specimens from Lampung have the head, rump and breast white, and white feathers in the wing. The breast has also a strong rusty suffusion and some black feathers scattered here and there.

Bubulcus coromandus (Bodd.).

Canceroma coromanda Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 54, 1783.

Three specimens from the highlands of Padang.

Amaurornis phœnicura (Forster).

Rallus phœnicurus Forster, Zool. Ind., p. 19, Pl. IX, 1781. Ceylon.

One example from the Padang highlands.

Actitis hypoleuca (Linn.).

Tringa hypoleucos, Linnæus, Syst. Nat., X, p. 149, 1758.

Four specimens from Lampung.

Charadrius dominicus fulvus (Gm.).

Charadrius fulvus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, p. 687, 1788. Tahiti.

Four specimens from the highlands of Padang.

Caloperdix ooclea sumatrana (Grant).

Caloperdix sumatrana Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, No. 11 (Nov. 1, 1892), Ibis, 1893, p. 118. Sumatra and Java.

Two adults and two downy young from the highlands of Padang.

Argusianus argus (Linn.).

Phasianus argus Linnæus, Syst. Nat. (XII), I, p. 272, 1766. Tertiary.

One male from Lampung.

Gallus gallus (Linn.).

Phasianus gallus Linnæus, Syst. Nat. (X), p. 158, 1758. India Orientale.

One from Lampong and another from the Padang highlands.

Carpophaga ænea (Linn.).

Columba ænea Linnæus, Syst. Nat. (XII), I, p. 283, 1766. Moluccas.

One specimen, Lampong.

Treron nipalensis (Hodgs.).

Toria Nipalensis Hodgson, Asiat. Res. XIX, p. 164, Pl. IX, 1836. Nepal.

Two examples from the Padang highlands.

Osmotreron vernans (Linn.).

Columba vernans Linnæus, Mantissa, p. 526, 1771. Philippines.

One from Padang and four from the highlands to the east.

Treron griseicapilla Schleg., N. T. D., I, p. 70 (1863), from Sumatra, is separated mainly on account of the grayness of the head, but this seems to be a phase of plumage probably due to age.

Osmotreron olax (Temm.).

Columba olax Temminck, Pl. Col., 241, 1823. Sumatra.

Five specimens from Lampong.

Osmotreron fulvicollis (Wagl.).

Columba fulvicollis Wagler, Syst. Av. Columba, Species 8, 1827. Philippines.

One male from Lampong.

Turtur tigrinus (Temm.).

Columba tigrina Temminck and Knip Pigeons, I, Pl. 43, 1808-11. China and South Sea Islands.

Two specimens from Lampong and one from the Padang highlands.

Turtur turtur (Linn.).

Columba turtur Linnæus, Syst. Nat. (X), 165, 1758.

One specimen from Padang, very light in color; no doubt a domesticated bird.

Microhierax fringillarius (Drapiez).

——— Drapiez, Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat., VI, p. 412, Pl. V, 1824*

Three specimens from Padang and two from the adjacent highlands.

Elanus hypoleucens Gould.

Elanus hypoleucens Gould, P. Z. S., 1859, p. 127. Celebes.

Two specimens from the highlands of Padang are probably referable to this species. The original description gives the under-wing coverts as pure white, but in these examples the ends of the longest of these feathers near the edge of the wing are clouded with slaty black. The wing measurements are:

Ketupa ketupa (Horsf.).

Strix ketupa Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 141, 1821. Java.

One example from Padang and two from Lampong.

Huhua orientalis sumatrana (Raffl.).

Strix sumatrana Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 279, 1822. Sumatra.

Two specimens from the highlands of Padang.

Raffles described a young bird, but both Schlegel and Hartert consider the Sumatra form distinct from *H. orientalis* Horsf. of Java, and this name must therefore be adopted.

Psittinus incertus (Shaw).

Psittacus incertus Shaw, Nat. Misc., Pl. 769, 1790. Cage specimen, supposed to have come from India.

Four examples from Lampong.

Loriculus galgulus (Linn.).

Psittacus galgulus Linnæus, Syst. Nat., I (XII ed.), p. 150, 1766. India.

Two from Padang and one each from the highlands and from Lampong.

Palæornis longicauda (Bodd.).

Psittacus longicaudus Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 53, 1783. Malacca.

Four specimens from Lampong.

Eurystomus calonyx "Hodgs.," Sharpe.

Coracijs calonyx "Hodgs.," Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1890, p. 551. Himalayan Terai.

Three specimens from Padang and one from Lampong district. These birds seem in some respects intermediate between the figures given on Pl. II, Vol. XVII of the *Catalogue of Birds*, representing *E. orientalis* and *E. calonyx*, but are closer to the latter. None of them have the terminal part of the tail plain black as shown in the figure of *orientalis*, but, on the contrary, the outer webs are

strongly shaded with purplish-blue almost to their tips. At the base is an area of greenish-blue of greater or less extent, sometimes suffusing the inner web nearly to the tip, and in other examples almost entirely concealed at the extreme base of the feather. Compared with other material before me, these specimens agree well with one from Siam, but differ markedly from a Philippine specimen in the much smaller bill and in color pattern, the latter matching Sharpe's figure of *orientalis* exactly. Sharpe credits both forms to Borneo, *calonyx* being a winter visitor, and it is possible this is also the case in Sumatra.

Pelargopsis capensis (Linn.).

Alcedo capensis Linnæus, Syst. Nat. (XII), 1766, p. 180. "Cape of Good Hope" prob.=Java.

Four specimens from Lampong.

The unfortunate complication of names which exists in this group has given rise to a great diversity of treatment by different authors. The facts in case are briefly as follows: Linnæus (1758) gave the name *capensis* to a kingfisher described by Brisson from the Cape of Good Hope, but which we now know must have come from the Malay region.

Boddaert (1783) proposed the name *javana* for the bird figured by Daubenton (*Pl. Enl.*, 757) as from Java, but which we now know is the Bornean species.

Gmelin (1788) based a name *leucocephala* on the same plate.

Pearson (1841) described a species *gural* from Bengal.

In the light of our present knowledge it is possible to fix the name *javana* upon the bird from Borneo (cf. Hartert, *Nov. Zool.*, IX, p. 202), and the other two names upon races of a closely allied group found from India to Java. The name *gural* with a definite type locality is easily disposed of, which leaves *capensis* Linn. for one of the remaining races.

Sharpe (1870) was the first to designate these by name, proposing *floresiana* for the bird from Flores, *burmanica* for the Burmah form, and *malaccensis* for that of the Malay peninsula. At the same time he states that he considers Brisson's description, upon which Linnæus' name *capensis* was mainly based, to apply to the Javan bird, but that Daubenton's plate, also quoted by Linnæus, represents his *floresiana*. Subsequently (*Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus.*, XVII, p. 106) he considers Daubenton's plate to have been

based upon Brisson, which seems to fix *capensis* more firmly than ever upon the Javan bird. Sharpe did not adopt the name *capensis* solely because of the incongruity, and so proposed the name *fraseri* for it (1870). The adoption of *capensis* is, I think, inevitable. Hartert (*Nov. Zool.*; IX, p. 202) claims that all the blue and green-backed species of *Pelargopsis* should be treated as subspecies of one widely spread group, which plan seems to simplify the matter materially, though the name *Pelargopsis capensis javana* for a Bornean bird will not meet with much favor from those who still believe in the propriety of ignoring names which are geographically misleading.

Alcedo meninting Horsf.

Alcedo meninting Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 172, 1821.
Java.

Two males from Lampong and a female from the Padang highlands.

Alcedo euryzonia Temm.

Alcedo euryzonia Temminck, Planch. Col., text to livr. 86, 1830.

One male from Padang.

Ceyx rufidorsa Strickl.

Ceyx rufidorsa Strickland, P. Z. S., 1846, p. 99. Malacca.

One example from Lampong.

Sharpe renames this bird *eurythra* (*Cat. Birds*, XVII, p. 179) on the ground that Strickland's specimen is intermediate between this and *tridactyla*.

Carcineutes pulchellus (Horsf.).

Dacelo pulchella Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 175, 1821.
Java.

Five males and three females, representing all the localities.

Halcyon concreta (Temm.).

Dacelo concreta Temminck, Pl. Col., IV, Pl. 346, 1825.

Male and female from the highlands of Padang.

Halcyon chloris (Bodd.).

Alcedo chloris Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 49, 1783.

Five specimens from the Padang highlands. One of these (No. 38,928, Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.) has the black on the ear coverts and collar replaced almost entirely by green, while the wings are brighter blue. This would seem to be the subspecies

armstrongi Sharpe (*Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, XVII, p. 277), but it is unlikely that two forms would occur together unless one was a migrant, and it is possible that the peculiarities shown by this specimen may have something to do with season or age.

***Buceros rhinoceros* Linn.**

Buceros rhinoceros Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (X), I, p. 104, 1758. India.

One male from the highlands of Padang.

***Anthracoeros convexus* (Temm.).**

Buceros convexus Temminck, *Pl. Col.*, Pl. 530, 1832.

Five specimens from Lampong and one from the Padang highlands.

One of the males has the casque laterally swollen anteriorly to a width of nearly two inches, so that it overhangs the bill on either side.

***Anthracoeros malayanus* (Raffl.).**

Buceros malayanus Raffl., *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, XIII, p. 292, 1822. Malacca.

One male from Lampong.

***Rhytidoceros undulatus* (Shaw).**

Buceros undulatus Shaw, *Gen. Zool.*, VIII, p. 26, 1811. Batavia.

One specimen from Lampong which has the base of the bill only slightly wrinkled, but with the black throat bar present; wing measures 19 inches.

***Merops sumatranus* Raffl.**

Merops sumatranus Raffles, *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, XIII, p. 294, 1821. Sumatra.

One young bird from Padang.

***Merops philippinus* Linn.**

Merops philippinus Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (XIII ed.), I, p. 183, 1757. Philippines.

Three examples from Padang and one from Lampong.

There seems to be considerable variation in the amount of blue above, No. 38,852 being quite blue on the crown and with scattered blue feathers on the back.

***Alcemerops amicta* (Temm.).**

Merops amicta Temminck, *Pl. Col.*, IV., Pl. 310, 1821.

Four specimens from the Padang highlands and one from Lampong. No. 38,918 is molting, probably from the juvenal plumage.

and shows the new bright-colored feathers coming in on the throat. The black bands on the end of the tail are not well defined and the belly is buff.

My friend, Dr. C. W. Richmond, has pointed out to me that the name *Nyctornis* usually applied to this genus is antedated by *Nyctornis* Nitzseh (*Pterylographie Avium Halle*, 1833, p. 21 = *Nyctibius* Vieill.), consequently we must adopt Geoffroy's name as above.

Caprimulgus affinis Horsf.

Caprimulgus affinis Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 142, 1821.
Java.

One specimen from Padang.

Macropteryx comata (Temm.).

Cypselus comatus Temminck, Pl. Col., Pl. 268, 1824. Sumatra.

Four specimens from Lampong.

Macropteryx longipennis (Rafin.).

Hirundo longipennis Rafinesque, Bull. Soc. Philom., III, p. 153, 1804.*

Three examples from Padang.

Pyrotrogon duvauceli (Temm.).

Trogon duvauceli Temminck, Pl. Col., 291, 1824.

Three specimens from Lampong.

Pyrotrogon diardi neglectus Forbes and Robinson.

Trogon diardii neglectus Forbes and Robinson, Bull. Liverpool Museum, II, p. 34 (1899).

One example from Lampong. Though I have been unable to consult the above reference I follow Hartert in adopting this name for the Sumatran bird.

Surnioulus lugubris (Horsf.).

Cuculus lugubris Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 179, 1821.
Java.

Two specimens from Lampong, which have the tail nearly square.

Hierococcyx fugax (Horsf.).

Cuculus fugax Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 178, 1821. Java.

One specimen from the highlands of Padang.

Cuculus intermedius Vahl.

Cuculus intermedius Vahl, Skriv. af Natur. Selsk., IV, 58, 1797.
Tranquebaria.

Three specimens from Lampong.

The synonymy of this species as given in the *British Museum*

Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XIX, is very extensive, and it is probable that several forms are confused, but I have not the material at hand to warrant the consideration of this point.

Chalcoococcyx xanthorhynchus (Horsf.).

Cuculus xanthorhynchus Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 179, 1821. Java.

One adult male from Lampong.

Cacomantis merulinus (Scop.).

Cuculus merulinus Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., II, p. 89, 1786. India.

One immature specimen from Padang and another from Lampong, the latter being much more rufous above. It is probable that several forms are merged under this species in the *British Museum Catalogue* which should be entitled to recognition.

Centropus javanicus (Dum.).

Centropus javanicus Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat., XI, p. 144, 1818.*

One example from the highlands of Padang.

Centropus sinensis (Steph.).

Polophilus sinensis Stephens, Gen. Zool., IX, p. 51, 1815. China.

Three specimens from Lampong and one from the highlands of Padang.

Zanclostomus javanicus (Horsf.).

Phenicophaus Javanicus Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 178, 1822. Java.

One example from Lampong.

Rhinortha chlorophæa (Rafll.).

Cuculus chlorophæus Rafles, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 288, 1822. Sumatra.

Two male specimens from Padang, one from the highlands and one from near the coast, and a female specimen from Lampong.

Rhopodytes elongatus (S. Müll.).

Phenicophaus elongatus S. Müll., Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch., p. 342, 1835. Sumatra.

Four specimens from the highlands of Padang, four from the coast and one from Lampong.

Urococcyx erythrognathus (Hartl.).

Phenicophaus erythrognathus Hartlaub, Verz. Mus. Brem., 1844, p. 95.*

One example from the highlands of Padang and two from Lampong.

Calorhamphus hayi (J. E. Gray).

Bucco hayi J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 33, 1832. Molucca.

Four examples from Padang and one from Lampong.

Chotorhea chrysopogon (Temm.).

Bucco chrysopogon Temm., Pl. Col., III, 1824, p. 285.

Ten specimens from the highlands of Padang.

Cyanops oorti (S. Müller).

Bucco oorti S. Müll., Tijdschr., Nat. Gesch., II, p. 341, Pl. 8, fig. 4, 1835. Sumatra.

Male and female from the highlands of Padang.

Cyanops mystacophanes (Temm.).

Bucco mystacophanes Temm., Pl. Col., III, p. 315, 1824.

One young individual from Lampong.

Mesobucco duvauceli (Less.).

Bucco duvauceli Less., Traité, p. 164, 1831. Sumatra.

Two from the highlands of Padang and one from Lampong.

Xantholæma hæmacephala (Müll.).

Bucco hæmacephalus P. L. S., Muller, Syst. Nat. Anhang, p. 88, 1776. Philippines.

One specimen from Padang and two from the highlands of the same province.

Gecinns puniceus observandus Hart.

Gecinns puniceus observandus Hartert, Nov. Zool., III, p. 542, 1896. Sumatra.

One specimen from Lampong.

Chrysophlegma mentale humii (Hargitt).

Chrysophlegma humii Hargitt, Ibis, 1889, p. 231. Malacca.

Three males from the highlands of Padang and three females from Lampong.

Chrysophlegma miniatum malaccense (Lath.).

Picus malaccensis Latham, Ind. Orn., I, p. 241, 1790. Malacca.

One example from the highlands of Padang.

Yungipicus moluccensis (Gm.).

Picus moluccensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, p. 439, 1788. Moluccas.

Three specimens from Lampong and one from the Padang highlands.

Meiglyptes grammithorax (Mahl.).

Phaeopicus grammithorax Mahlberb, Picidæ, II, p. 12, Pl. XLVIII. figs. 4 and 5, 1862. Malay Peninsula and Sunda Islands.

Two examples from Lampong.

Meiglyptes tukki (Less.).

Picus tukki Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 167. Sumatra.

Two specimens from Lampong.

Micropternus brachyurus (Vieill.).

Picus brachyurus Vieillot, Nov. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXVI, p. 102, 1818. Java.

One example from the highlands of Padang. In the *Catalogue of Birds* Mr. Salvadori makes this a subspecies of *M. phaeiceps* Blyth, published in 1845!

Tiga javanensis (Ljung).

Picus javanensis Ljung, Mem. Ac. Roy. Stockh., 1797, p. 134. Java.

Four specimens from the highlands of Padang.

Xylolepes validus (Temm.).

Picus validus Temm., Pl. Col., IV, 378 ♂, 402 ♀, 1825.

Two young birds from Lampong.

Thriponax javauensis (Horsf.).

Picus javanensis Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 175, 1821. Java.

Three from Lampong.

Calyptomæna viridis Raffl.

Calyptomæna viridis Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 295, 1822. Sumatra.

Four specimens from Lampong.

Eurylaimus javanicus Horsf.

Eurylaimus javanicus Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 170, 1821. Java.

One specimen from Lampong.

Corydon sumatranus (Raffl.).

Coracias sumatranus Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 303, 1822. Sumatra.

Seven specimens from Lampong.

Cymborhynchus macrorhynchus lemniscatus Raffl.

Eurylaimus lemniscatus Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 296, 1822. Sumatra.

Seven specimens representing all three localities.

Eucichla boschi (Müll. and Schl.).

Pitta boschii Müller and Schlegel, Verh. Zool., Pitta, p. 16, t. 1, 1839-1844. Sumatra.

Three males and a female from Lampong.

Sharpe's description of this bird in Vol. XIV of the *Catalogue of Birds*, p. 447, fails to mention the bars of black on the breast. As a matter of fact, each feather is banded with black, orange and purple, always in this order, there being several bands of each, though the orange bands are obsolete toward the base of some feathers.

Hirundo rustica gutturalis (Scop.).

Hirundo gutturalis Scopoli, Del Flor et Faun Insubr., II, p. 96, 1786.

Three specimens from Lampong.

Hirundo javanica Sparm.

Hirundo javanica Sparman, Mus. Carls., II, Pl. 100, 1789. Java.

One from the Padang highlands and one from Lampong.

Terpsiphone affinis ("Hay," Blyth).

Tchitreu affinis "Hay," Blyth, Jour. As. Soc. Bengal, XV, p. 292. Malay Peninsula.

Two adults from Lampong.

Terpsiphone incei (Gould).

Muscipeta incei Gould, Birds of Asia, Pt. 4. Nov., 1852.

A pair of adults from Lampong. I am not at all satisfied that the relationship of the birds of this genus is properly understood. The seasonal plumages and those due to age seem so complicated that it is quite possible that more of the current species will have to be relegated to synonymy.

Siphia cantatrix (Temm.).

Muscicapa cantatrix Temminck, Pl. Col., III, Pl. 226 (♀).

Muscicapa elegans Temminck, Pl. Col., III, Pl. 596 (♂).

Three specimens from Lampong.

As the plate of the female was obviously issued long before that of the male, although now bound in the same volume, I see no course but to adopt the name based upon the former.

Artamides sumatrensis (S. Müll.).

Cebblepyris sumatrensis S. Müller, Verh. Nat. Geschied. Land und Völker, p. 190.*

Two females and one male from Lampong and a female from Padang.

Pericrocotus xanthogaster (Raffl.).

Lanius xanthogaster Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 309, 1822.
Sumatra.

One male from the highlands of Padang.

Lalage dominica (Müll.).

Turdus dominicus P. L. S. Müller, Syst. Nat. Anhang., p. 145, 1776.
"St. Domingo."
= *Turdus terat* Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 17, 1783.

Two specimens, one from Lampong and one from Padang.

Lalage culminata (Hay).

Cebblepyris culminatus A. Hay, Madr. Jour., XIII, p. 157. Malacca.

A female from Padang.

Chloropsis zosterops Vigors.

Chloropsis zosterops Vigors, App. Mem. Life of Raffles, p. 674
Sumatra.

Four specimens, three from Lampong and one from the highland
of Padang, all males.

Chloropsis media (Bp.).

Phyllornis media "Müll." Bp., Consp., I, p. 396. 1850. Sumatra.

Two males and a female from Padang highlands.

Chloropsis icterocephala (Less.).

Phyllornis icterocephalus Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1840, p. 164. Sumatra,
Borneo and India.

Two males and a female from Lampong.

Chloropsis cyanopogon (Temm.).

Phyllornis cyanopogon Temm., Pl. Col., 512, fig. 1.

Two from Lampong, one from Padang.

Irena criniger Sharpe.

Irena criniger Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., III, p. 267. Sumatra
and Borneo.

Thirteen specimens from Padang highlands and the Lampong
district, both males and females.

One specimen (No. 38,966, Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.) from the
Padang region differs from the series of females in having the
plumage much bluer with little of the green cast, the tail and edge
of the wings especially being dark-blue. This may be a young
male, but it shows no signs of the black or enameled-blue feathers
of the adult.

Euptilotus eutilotus (Jard. and Selby).

Brachypus eutilotus Jard. and Selby, Ill. Ornith., IV (n. s.), Pl. III. Singapore.

One specimen from Lampong.

Microtarsus melanolenous Eyt.

Microtarsus melanoleucus Eyton, P. Z. S., 1839, p. 102. Malay region.

One example from Lampong.

Microtarsus melanocephalus (Gm.).

Lanius melanocephalus Gmelin., Syst. Nat., I, p. 309, 1788. Sandwich Islands.

Two specimens from Lampong and five from the Padang highlands.

Criniger phæocephalus (Hartl.).

Ixos (Trichiros Less.) phæocephalus Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 1844, p. 401. Malacca.

Six specimens from Lampong.

Tricholestes criniger (Blyth).

Brachypodius (?) criniger Blyth, Jour. As. Soc. Bengal, XIV, p. 577. Malacca.

One from Padang.

Trachycemus ochrocephalus (Gm.).

Turdus ochrocephalus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, p. 821. Ceylon and Java.

Four from the Padang highlands and two from Lampong.

Pycnonotus simplex Less.

Pycnonotus simplex Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 167. Sumatra.

Four from Lampong and one each from Padang and the adjacent highlands. Three of these specimens are smaller and somewhat lighter than the others, but not appreciably different in other respects. They are possibly distinct.

Pycnonotus analis (Horsf.).

Turdus analis Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 147, 1821. Java.

Two from Lampong, five from the Padang highlands, and one from the coast.

Pycnonotus plumosus Blyth.

Pycnonotus plumosus Blyth, Jour. As. Soc. Bengal, XIV, p. 567. Malacca.

Two from Lampong.

Rubigula dispar (Horsf.).

Turdus dispar Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 150, 1821.
Java.

Two from Lampong and two from the Padang highlands.

Copsychus saularis musicus (Raffl.).

Lanius musicus Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 307, 1822.
Sumatra?

Two from the Padang highlands and one from Lampong.

Raffles states that this is the "*Turdus mindanensis* of Gmelin and the *Gracula saularis* of Linnæus, now with more propriety placed in the genus *Lanius*. It is one of the few singing birds of India." Whether this name is not a pure synonym of *saularis* is an open question; though Raffles probably had the Sumatran bird in mind he does not say so, nor is his diagnosis sufficient to identify it.

Our specimens show considerable variation, one having only four black feathers in the tail, and the next pair white for a space of one inch. This bird exactly matches a Siam example in the Academy collection. From the material at hand this race does not seem very well defined.

Cittociuola macrurus suavis (Sclater).

Copsychus suavis Slater, P. Z. S., 1861, p. 185. Borneo.

Five specimens from Lampong.

Sharpe (*Cat. Birds*, VII, p. 88) states that the name *C. macrurus* should not be used, as it is not identifiable; the white outer tail feathers of Latham's plate would indicate the Bornean bird, while the type locality, "Pulo Condore," would almost certainly yield true "*tricolor*." The present series from Sumatra shows much variation in the extent of white on the outer tail feathers. In one it is $\frac{7}{8}$ in., measured along the mid-rib, and in another $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Hydrocichla ruficapilla Temm.

Enicurus ruficapillus Temminck, Pl. Col., III, Pl. 534, 1822.

Three specimens from the Padang highlands.

Hydrocichla velata Temm.

Enicurus velatus Temminck, Pl. Col., III, Pl. 160, 1823.

One from the Padang highlands.

Hydrocichla frontalis Blyth.

Enicurus frontalis Blyth, Jour. As. Soc. Bengal. XVI, p. 156, 1847.
Malay Peninsula.

Three specimens from Lampong.

Garrulax bicolor Hartl.

Garrulax bicolor "S. Müll." Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 1844, p. 402. Sumatra.

One from the Padang highlands.

Rhinocichla mitrata (Müll.).

Timalia mitrata S. Müller, Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch., 1835, p. 345, Pl. 5, fig. 3. Java.

Six specimens from the Padang highlands.

Mixornis gularis (Raffl.).

Motacilla gularis Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 312, 1822. Sumatra.

Seven specimens from Lampong.

Mixornis erythroptera (Blyth).

Timalia erythroptera Blyth, Jour. As. Soc. Bengal, XI, p. 794, 1842. Malay region.

One specimen from Lampong.

Macronus ptilosus Jard. and Selby.

Macronus ptilosus Jardine and Selby, Ill. Ornith., Pl. 150, 1835. Java and Sumatra.

Three specimens from Lampong.

Trichastoma büttikoferi Vorderm.

Trichostoma Büttikoferi Vorderman, Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Indie, 1892, p. 230. Lampong, Sumatra (Ref. from Büttikofer).

One specimen from the Lampong district which agrees exactly with the description of Vorderman's hitherto unique bird. The present specimen (No. 39,204, Coll. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.) measures: wing 70 mm., tail 54, tarsus 27, culmen 15. The "narrow black edgings" to the feathers of the crown, while clearly apparent, are really an optical effect produced by the loose-vaned feathers lying over one another.

In Mr. Büttikofer's excellent paper in *Notes from the Leyden Museum*, XVII, p. 65, 1895, I am unable to appreciate the importance of the character upon which he bases his primary division of the genus *Trichastoma* (p. 87), *i.e.*, the presence or absence of "concealed white longitudinal shaft streaks on the feathers of the back and rump."

The specimen above mentioned has the basal portion of the shafts of these feathers white, yet it is placed in the section with no white concealed streaks; while the type of *T. celebense* Strickland, which is now before me (No. 17,370, Coll. Acad. Nat. Sci.

Phila.), seems to show less of these white shafts than does *T. büttikoferi*, yet it falls in the other division.

Malacopteron erythrote of Sharpe I had already decided to be congeneric with *T. büttikoferi* before consulting Mr. Büttikofer's paper, and I find he has reached the same conclusion, regarding it as a synonym of *Trichastoma pyrrhogenys* Temm., which it evidently is. There may be some question, however, as to the geographic distribution of the species, as our two specimens are labeled Sumatra.

On p. 84 of Mr. Büttikofer's paper he refers *Brachypteryx polyogenys* Strickl. with a query to *Anuroptis malaccensis* (Hartl.). With Strickland's type before me I have no hesitation in confirming this identification. Another of Strickland's types, also in the Academy's collection, brings to light a curious error which has been perpetuated in all the works on the *Timalia*, and which involves a change in the name of the well-known *Rhinomyias pectoralis*. Among the many type specimens secured for the Academy by Dr. Thomas B. Wilson is the original of *Napothera umbratilis* "Temm." Strickland (*Cont. Orn.*, 1849, p. 128, Pl. 31). This name being quoted by Sharpe, Oates and Büttikofer as a synonym of *Trichastoma rostratum* Blyth, I made an examination of the Strickland specimen, regarding it as typical of the genus *Trichastoma*, but soon became convinced that it had nothing whatever to do with the latter, and subsequently, with the aid of Dr. C. W. Richmond, it was identified as *Rhinomyias pectoralis* Salvad.!

Strickland's name having many years' priority must be adopted, and the species will then stand as *Rhinomyias umbratilis* (Strickl.).

Dr. Richmond has sent me for comparison some specimens of *Rhinomyias* from the U. S. National Museum collection, collected in Linga and Mandalar Islands, Western Sumatra, which he had identified as "*R. pectoralis*." These, however, differ from the type of *R. umbratilis*, of which *pectoralis* becomes a synonym, and seem worthy of separation as a distinct race, for which I would propose the name of

Rhinomyias umbratilis richmondi subsp. nov.

Type 170,8 0, U. S. Nat. Mus., Mandalar Island, west coast of Sumatra, March 12, 1902. Dr. W. L. Abbott.

Size and proportions apparently similar to *R. umbratilis* (= *pectoralis* Auct.). Coloration similar, but of a decided olivaceous

cast, which color is entirely lacking from the type specimen of *R. umbratilis*. Nearly uniform olive-brown above (intermediate between mummy-brown and olive of Ridgway's *Nomenclature of Colors*), edges of wings and tail more tawny; sides of the face and neck like the back, lores whitish and feathers behind the eye distinctly grayish. Below pure white, sides of body under the wings pale olive, and a pronounced pectoral band of olive-brown darkest at the sides. "Bill black. Iris brown. Feet purplish-fleshy" (Abbott).

Length (in flesh) $6\frac{2}{3}$ inches = 162 mm.; wing, 74 mm.; tarsus, 18 mm.

Another specimen, obtained by Dr. Abbott on Linga Island, July 14, 1899, is essentially similar, and from both of them the type of *R. umbratilis* differs in its distinctly tawny-brown coloration.

***Prinia olivacea* (Raffl.).**

Mo acilla olivacea Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 313, 1822.

Two specimens from Lampong.

In his description of this bird in the *Catalogue of Birds*, Dr. Sharpe states that the head of the adult is brown, and again that in the young or winter plumage the head is "brown, not gray." The specimens before me, which I take to be adult, have the head distinctly gray all around in contrast to the olive back, throat pure white and a broad gray collar joining the gray of the sides of the neck and separating the white throat from the yellow abdomen. Two other examples from Java, kindly loaned by the U. S. National Museum, have the appearance of being young birds in juvenal plumage, with shorter bills and duller coloration. Head uniform olive-brown like the back, lores and stripe to the top of the eye white.

***Orthotomus oineraceus* Blyth.**

Orthotomus cineraceus Blyth, Jour. As. Soc. Bengal, XIV, p. 589, 1845. Malacca.

A male and female from Lampong.

***Orthotomus atrigularis* Temm.**

Orthotomus atrigularis Temminck, Pl. Col., III, text to livr. 101, 1836.

One female from Padang.

***Lanius superciliosus* Lath.**

Lanius superciliosus Latham, Ind. Orn. Suppl., p. 20, No. 14, 1801.*

One adult male from Lampong.

Lanius tigrinus Drapiez.

Lanius tigrinus Drapiez, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., XIII, p. 523, 1828.*

Two specimens from Padang and one from Lampong, representing young and adult in winter plumage.

Artamus leucorhynchus (Linn.).

Lanius leucorhynchus Linnæus, Mantissa, p. 524, 1771. Manilla.

Ocypterus leucogaster Valenc., Mem. Mus. d'Hist. Nat., VI, p. 21, 1820.

One from the highlands of Padang, two from the coast and two from Lampong.

Dicaeum sumatranum Cab.

Dicaeum sumatranum Cabanis, Jour. für Orn., 1878, p. 101. Sumatra.

One from the Padang highlands.

Anthreptes malacensis (Scop.).

Certhia malacensis Scopoli, Del Flor. et Faun. Insubr., II, p. 91, 1786. Malacca.

Two specimens from the Padang highlands and four from Lampong.

Cinnyris brasiliانا (Gm.).

Certhia brasiliانا Gmel., Syst. Nat., I, p. 474, 1788. "Brazil."

Nectarinia hasseltii Temm., Pl. Col., 376, 1825.

One from Lampong.

Motacilla boarula melanope (Pall.).

Motacilla Melanope Pallas, Reis. Russ. Reichs, III, App., p. 696, 1776. Dauria.

One from Padang and another from the adjacent highlands.

Anthus rufulus malayensis (Eyt.).

Anthus malayensis Eyt., P. Z. S., 1839, p. 104. Malay region.

One specimen from the highlands of Padang and one from the coast.

Phyllopneuste borealis (Blas.).

Phyllopneuste borealis Blasius, Naumannia, 1858, p. 313.

One specimen from Lampong.

Uroloncha leucogastra (Blyth).

Amadina leucogastra Blyth, Jour. As. Soc. Bengal, XV, 286, 1846. Malay region.

Three adults from Lampong.

Uroloncha leucogastroides (Moore).

Munia leucogastroides Moore, Catalogue Birds East Ind., Comp. Museum, II, p. 510, 1856. Java.

One specimen from Lampong, which has the white belly mottled with brown transverse lines and crescents.

Munia punctulata nisoria (Temm.).

Munia nisoria Temminck, Pl. Col., III, Pl. 500, fig. 2, 1830.

One adult and two young from Lampong.

Munia maja (Linn.).

Loria maja Linnæus, Syst. Nat., I, p. 301, 1766. India, Orient.

Two specimens from Lampong and one from Padang.

Ploceus megarhynchus Hume.

Ploceus megarhynchus Hume, Stray Feathers, 1875, pp. 153 and 406 (1878). Nynee Tal and Dacca.

Two females from the Padang highlands and one from the coast.

This bird is usually designated *Ploceus atrigula* "Hodgs." Gray, but I cannot see that Hodgson's unpublished drawings have any status so far as nomenclature is concerned, nor that Gray's published name, which is not accompanied by any description, can be considered. Eliminating these references the next name available is that of Hume, as given above.

Oriolus maculatus Vieill.

Oriolus maculatus Vieillot, Nov. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XIII, p. 194. Java.

Five specimens from the highlands of Padang.

Oriolus xanthonotus Horsf.

Oriolus Xanthonotus Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 152, 1821. Java.

Two males and a female from Lampong.

Buchanga cineracea Horsf.

Edolius cineraceus Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 145, 1821. Java.

Six specimens from the Padang highlands.

Chaptia malayensis "Hay" Blyth.

Chaptia malayensis "Hay" Blyth, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XV, p. 294. Malacca.

One from Padang.

Dissemurus platurus (Vieill.).

Dicrurus platurus Vieillot, Nov. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. IX, 1817, p. 588.
Malabar?

Two specimens from Lampong and two from the highlands of Padang.

It does not seem clear just where Vieillot's bird came from, but from what material I have examined, it would seem that the birds of Java, Sumatra and Borneo are identical, and that the names *malayensis* Blyth and *brachyphorus* Bp. are consequently synonyms of the above.

Eulabes javanensis (Osbeck).

Corvus javanensis Osbeck, Voyage [English Transl.], p. 157, 1771.

Six specimens from Lampong.

I fail to see how this species can be cited from Osbeck's original work which dates from 1757. In the German translation (1765) the name is changed to *C. religiosa* Linn., but in the English translation (1771) the original name is restored, consequently, inasmuch as Linnaeus' name seems applicable to the Indian bird, we can use *javanensis* Osbeck, 1771, for this one.

Lamprocorax chalybea (Horsf.).

Turdus chalybeus Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 148, 1821.
Java.

Two examples from the Padang highlands and five from Lampong.

This species is described under three different names in the same volume of the *Linnean Transactions*. On the same page as the above Horsfield describes the female as *Turdus strigatus*, but in accordance with the A. O. U. code, we should give precedence to the name based on the male, even though the other stands first.

Sturnopaster jalla (Horsf.).

Pastor jalla Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 155, 1821. Java.

Three specimens from Lampong.

Corvus macrorhynchos Wagl.

Corvus Macrorhynchos Wagler, Syst. Av. Corvus, Sp. 3. Sumatra and Java.

Two specimens from Lampong, just completing the post-juvenile molt.

Dendrooitta occipitalis (Müll.).

Glaucopis occipitalis Müller, Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch., 1835, p. 343, Pl. IX, f. 1.

Three specimens from the Padang highlands.

Platylophus coronatus (Raffl.).

Lanius coronatus Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, p. 306, 1822. Sumatra.

Four specimens from Lampong and one from the Padang highlands.

Platysmurus leucopterus (Temm.).

Glaucopis leucopterus Temminck, Pl. Col., 265.

Five specimens from Lampong and one from the highlands of Padang.