

ON A COLLECTION OF BIRDS MADE BY MR. M. NAMIYE, IN THE ISLANDS OF IDZU, JAPAN.

By LEONHARD STEJNEGER.

Thanks to the untiring zeal of the authorities of the Tokio Educational Museum, we are again in the position to report upon an interesting collection of birds from some of the outlying islands of Japan hitherto entirely unexplored.

During the months of April and May of the present year, Mr. M. Namiye paid a short visit to the islands of Idzu, also called Shitsi To, or the Seven Islands (not to be confounded with the Linschoten Archipelago, which also bears the same name). These islands are situated just south of Yokohama, the principal islands from north to south being named as follows: Oshima, or Vries Island; Toshima; Niishima, or Shinshima; Kodzushima, or Kamitsushima; Miyakeshima (not to be confounded with Miyakoshima, one of the principal islands of the Southern Liu Kiu group); Mikurashima; and Hachijoshima, or Fatsidjioshima. On account of the short stay at each island Mr. Namiye was unable to exhaust the ornithology, but the collection is a most interesting one notwithstanding. It was hardly to be expected that this group of small islands, situated so near the main island, should yield any new species. Mr. Namiye's discovery of the very distinct new thrush, which we have named *Turdus celanops*, is therefore the more surprising and gratifying. It is one of the most interesting of the many novelties for which we have to thank this gentleman.

The numbers in parentheses refer to Blakiston and Pryer's Catalogue of the Birds of Japan.

1. (7) *Synthliboramphus wumizusume* (TEMME.).

♂ *ad.*, Kodzushima, April 28, 1887. Mr. Namiye writes that it is common on that island, and breeds on the cliffs. The specimen is in very worn plumage and was evidently breeding. (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 111653.)

2. (65) *Larus crassirostris* VIEILL.

No specimen sent. "Numerous on Kodzushima. It breeds on the rock called 'Oubashi' (probably Ontsi Shima of Hassenstein's map), which is situated two miles southwest of Kodzushima" (Namiye).

3. (129) *Gorsachius goisagi* (TEMME.).

No specimen sent. Mr. Namiye writes that he found it on Oshima and Miyakeshima.

4. (159) *Turtur galastis* (TEMME.).

♂ *ad.*, Hachijoshima, May 8, 1887. Typical. "Abundant on all the islands" (Namiye). "Total length, 345^{mm}; stretch of wings, 500^{mm}." (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 111657.)

5. (162) *Janthoenas janthina* (TEMN.).

♂ *ad.*, Okadamara, Oshima, April 16, 1887 (No. 111654); ♀ *ad.*, Niishima, April 23, 1887 (No. 111655); ♀ *ad.*, Kodzushima, April 26, 1886 (No. 111656). It was found on all the islands, but particularly abundant on Kodzushima and Niishima.

All three specimens are in excellent plumage, and the metallic gloss very bright. The male differs slightly from the two females by having the jugulum chiefly greenish and not lilac, by the edges to the smaller wing-coverts being greenish and not purplish, and by the rump being more bronzy and less bluish purple. My material is not sufficient to decide, however, whether these differences are due to sex, age, or individual variation. I am most inclined to think that they are due to age. Naturalists in the field should try to solve the problem.

The three specimens measure as follows :

U. S. Nat. Mus. No.	Collector and No.	Sex and age.	Locality.	Date.	Wing.	Tail-feathers.	Exposed culmen.	Tarsus.	Middle toe with claw.	Total length.
111654	Namiye, 1....	♂ <i>ad.</i>	Oshima	Apr. 16, 1887	232	164	20	31	41	445
111655	Namiye, 16....	♂ <i>ad.</i>	Niishima	Apr. 23, 1887	240	168	18.5	33	44	440
111656	Namiye, 1c....	♀ <i>ad.</i>	Kodzushima	Apr. 26, 1887	213	153	19.	32	43	410

6. (323) *Falco peregrinus* TUNST.

Obtained at Hachijoshima. No specimen sent.

7. (170) *Yungipicus kizuki* (TEMN.).

♀ *ad.*, Miyakeshima, May 3, 1887. According to Namiye found on Miyakeshima only.

In his letter to me Mr. Namiye remarks that he thinks that the bills of the birds which he collected on this island are larger and stronger than those of the birds inhabiting Hondo. I am unable, however, to see any difference between the specimen which he sends and typical *Y. kizuki* and the measurements given below, as compared with the table included in my review of the Japanese Woodpeckers (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., IX, 1886, p. 122), will demonstrate this assertion. I will suggest the probability that Mr. Namiye has compared the Miyakeshima birds, which are in breeding plumage and have the nasal tufts considerably abraded, with winter specimens from Hondo, in which the nasal feathers cover the greater part of the base. Such a comparison would show an *apparent* difference in the size of the bill.

In coloration the example sent agrees minutely with Nagasaki specimens.

It measures as follows: Wing, 83^{mm}; tail-feathers, 46^{mm}; exposed culmen, 14^{mm}; tarsus, 15^{mm}; exterior anterior toe, without claw, 10.5^{mm}. Total length, "145^{mm}."

8. (165) *Cuculus kelungensis* SWINH.

A single female cuckoo in the rufous plumage collected on Hachijoshima, May 14. I refer without hesitation to the present species (*C. himalayanus* Blakist. and Pryer, No. 165), though it differs somewhat from another rufous female collected by Mr. H. V. Henson, at Hakodate, in having the rump only spotted and not barred with black: but this may either be an individual variation, or it may possibly be due to age.

The measurements alone (wing 191^{mm}, tail-feathers 143^{mm}) show that the bird does not belong to *C. tamsuicus* (*C. poliocephalus* Blakist. and Pryer, No. 164), and the broad black bars on the under surface prevent it from being referable to *C. canorus telephonus*.

9. (257) *Hypsipetes amaurotis* (TEMM.).

♂ *ad.*, Niishima, April 22, 1887 (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 111662). "Very common on all the islands" (Namiye).

The specimen sent is large, the tail-feathers being particularly lengthened, as will be seen by a comparison of the measurements given below and those of typical specimens furnished by me (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., IX, 1886, p. 643). In coloration, however, the specimen in question agrees strictly with Hondo birds, and shows no approach toward the Bonin Island species, *H. squamiceps*. The specimen measures as follows: "Total length, 280^{mm}." Wing, 137^{mm}; tail-feathers, 126^{mm}; exposed culmen, 24^{mm}; tarsus, 23^{mm}; middle toe with claw, 24^{mm}.

10. *Turdus celænops* STEJNEGER.

♂ *ad.* and ♀ *ad.*, Miyakeshima, May 3, 1887. (U. S. Nat. Mus. Nos. 111665 and 111666.)

This interesting novelty I have already shortly described in "Science," X, August 26, 1887, p. 108, under the above name, as follows:

DIAGNOSIS.—Back "mummy-brown" (Ridgway's Nomenclature of Colors, pl. iii, fig. 10): breast and flanks rufous tawny, unspotted; under wing-coverts gray; tail-feathers without white terminal spots; no light stripes about the eyes; second primary shorter than fifth. Adult male with head and neck black. Wing about 120 millimetres.

TYPE.—U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 111,665.

Although nearest related to *T. chrysolais*, the male of the new species is easily distinguished from all the forms belonging to the same group by the intensely black color of the head, neck, outer portion of wing, and tail. The female resembles more that of *T. chrysolais*, but the back is browner, the tawny of the breast and flanks is deeper and more rufous, and the first (tenth, or rudimentary) primary is longer.

A full description of both male and female may not be out of place in the present connection.

♂ *ad.* (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 111665; Namiye coll. No. 14; Miyakeshima, Idzu; May 3, 1887.) Back, rump, lesser and greater upper wing-coverts, outer webs of tertiaries, and outer edges of inner secondaries mummy-brown, rump more russet; breast, sides, and flanks deep ru-

fous tawny; abdomen pure white; crissum and under tail-coverts white, broadly edged with dusky washed with tawny; head, neck, and tail uniform black; bastard wing, primary coverts, inner webs of tertiaries, outer secondaries, and primaries black, the outer ones of the latter externally edged with whitish in their terminal half; under tail-coverts, axillaries, and tibiæ blackish gray, more or less tipped with whitish. Naked eye-ring yellow; bill yellow, tip of upper mandible dusky; feet horny brown.

♀ *ad.* (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 111366; Namiye coll. No. 14c; Miyakeshima, Idzu; May 3, 1887). Similar to the male, but paler, and head and neck essentially different; upper neck, as well as top and sides of head, like the back, but slightly grayer, lores more blackish, and ear-coverts with whitish shaft-streaks; sides of neck similar, but suffused with tawny; fore-neck white, laterally streaked with dark brownish gray; bastard wing, primary coverts, and remiges dark brownish gray edged with dull raw umber; tail-feathers similar; under wing-coverts, axillaries, and tibiæ dull drab gray, more or less tipped with whitish. Naked eye-ring yellowish; upper mandible horny brown, lower mandible yellow; legs horny brown.

Wing-formula.

♂ *ad.*—First primary nearly equals nearest primary covert; second somewhat shorter than the sixth; third, fourth, and fifth longest, fourth but slightly longer than the other two.

♀ *ad.*—First primary equals longest primary covert; second between fifth and sixth; third, fourth, and fifth longest, third but slightly longer than the other two. Outer webs of third, fourth, and fifth primaries strongly sinuated.

Measurements.

U. S. Nat. Mus. No.	Collector and No.	Sex and age.	Locality.	Date.	Wing.	Tail-feathers.	Exposed culmen.	Tarsus.	Middle toe with claw.	Total length.
111665	Namiye, 14 . . .	♂ ad.	Miyakeshima, Idzu.	May 3, 1887	126	97	20	34	34	245
111666	Namiye, 14c . .	♀ ad.	do	May 3, 1887	112	80	19	33	30	240

Mr. Namiye has kindly sent me a sketch of the eggs of this species, as well as those of *Turdus chrysolaus* and *T. cardis*. The eggs of the latter two species have already been described by Mr. P. L. Jouy (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VI, 1883, pp. 277, 279). Curiously enough those of *T. celenops* show a greater resemblance to the eggs of *T. cardis* as far as color is concerned than to those of the more closely related *T. chrysolaus*, but the shape is somewhat different, apparently agreeing better with those of the latter species.

11. (256) *Monticola solitaria* (MÜLL.).

♂ *ad.* in chestnut plumage, Igamura, Miyakeshima, May 3, 1887. (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 111664.) "Common on all the islands" (Namiye).

12. (248) *Erithacus akahige* (TEMM.).

No specimen sent. "I found this species only on Miyakeshima and Hachijoshima, on both of which it breeds" (Namiye).

13. "*Acrocephalus* sp. ?"

No specimen sent. Mr. Namiye writes that he only obtained one specimen on Miyakeshima.

14. (241) *Phylloscopus coronata* (TEMM. & SCHL.).

♂ *ad.*, Idzumura, Miyakeshima, May 3, 1887 (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 111663). "Very abundant on all the islands" (Namiye).

15. (204) *Lanius brachyurus* PALL. ?

Mr. Namiye saw a Shrike on Hachijoshima, which he refers to *L. bucephalus* T. & S. (*L. brachyurus*) with a query.

16. (218) *Parus varius* (TEMM. & SCHL.).

♂ *ad.*, Niishima, April 22, 1887 (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 111661). "Common on all the islands except Hachijoshima" (Namiye). Typical in every respect.

17. (217) *Parus minor* TEMM. & SCHL.

Mr. Namiye writes that he observed this species on Miyakeshima and on Hachijoshima, but that he did not obtain specimens, in consequence of which he cautiously adds a query to the specific name.

18. (189) *Corvus japonensis* BP.

No specimen sent. Mr. Namiye pronounces it common on all the islands.

19. (180-180½) *Zosterops japonica* TEMM. & SCHL.

♂ *ad.*, Okadamura, Oshima, April 19, 1887 (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 111658). "Breeds commonly on all the islands" (Namiye).

It is with some hesitation I refer the specimen sent to the present species, on account of its large size and long bill. As Mr. Namiye, in his letter to me correctly remarks, it seems referable to the form which Blakiston and Pryer recognize as No. 180½, without, however, giving it a specific name. With only one specimen before me I do not feel justified in supplying such a one, since the differences in the dimensions may be nothing more than individual variation. I am also led to this conclusion by the fact that Mr. Jouy, among the specimens of *Zosterops* which he collected in Korea, has a similarly large individual. As regards coloration I find no difference at all, the specimen in question agreeing minutely with summer birds from the larger islands. Should all the specimens from "the Seven Islands" prove to have long bills then it may become necessary to recognize them by name as a separate race.

Measurements.

Museum and No.	Collector and No.	Sex and age.	Locality.	Date.	Wing.	Tail-feathers.	Exposed culmen.	Tarsus.	Middle toe with claw.	Total length.
U. S. Nat. 85795.....	Jouy, 22.....	♂ ad.	Nagasaki, Kinsiu.....	May 28, 1880	57 41 11	18	14	14	150	160
Christiania, N.....	Petersen, 9.....	♂ ad.	Urakami, Kinsiu.....	Dec. 27, 1885	59 41 11.5	18.5	15	15	155	165
.....	Henson, 91.....	♂ ad.	Hakodate, Yezo.....	Nov. 3, 1883	58 43 11	18	14	14	150	160
.....	Henson, 92.....	♂ ad.	do.....	Dec. 1, 1885	57 41 11.5	18	14	14	150	160
U. S. Nat. 96110.....	Blak., 2512.....	♂ ad.	do.....	Oct. —, —	57 40 11	17	14	14	150	160
U. S. Nat. 91558.....	Jouy, 1059.....	♂ ad.	Kawasaki River, Hondo.....	Apr. 12, 1883	60 44 11.5	18	15	15	155	165
U. S. Nat. 88639.....	Jouy, 323.....	♂ ad.	Fuji River, Hondo.....	June 28, 1882	56 40 11.5	18	15	15	150	160
Christiania, N.....	Petersen, 77.....	♂ ad.	Nagasaki, Kinsiu.....	Dec. —, 1886	60 .. 12	18	14	14	150	160
U. S. Nat. 15872.....	Heine, 35.....	♂ ad.	Hakodate, Yezo.....	May —, 1854	55 40 11	18	15	15	150	160
Tokio Educational.....	Nishi, 13.....	♂ ad.	Yayeyama Islands.....	55 40 11.5	18	15	15	150	160
U. S. Nat. 111658....	Namiye, 4....	♂ ad.	Oshima, Seven Islands....	Apr. 19, 1887	62 44 14	19	16	16	130	140

20. (268) *Emberiza ciopsis* Br.

No specimens sent. "Abundant on all the islands" according to Mr. Namiye, who adds that he never saw this species on the Liu Kin Islands.

21. (283) *Chloris kawarahiba* (TEMM.).

No specimens sent. "Common on all the island" (Namiye).

22. (281) *Passer montanus* (LIN.).

♂ ad., Okadamura, Oshima, April 18, 1887 (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 111660). "Common on all the islands" (Namiye).

Rather brightly colored above, but the wing-bands are pure white, and the under surface normally pale and gray.