

THE PARADISE FLYCATCHERS OF JAPAN AND KOREA.

By PIERRE LOUIS JOUY.

INTRODUCTION.

Shortly before his death in 1894 Mr. Jouy, believing that he would be unable to finish his report on the magnificent series of birds which he had collected in Korea during his residence there, requested me to work up the collection, placing his notebooks and memoranda in my hands for the purpose. Of finished manuscript he left very little, but the fragment here published shows how elaborate his plan for the work was and how great a loss the ornithology of the East suffered by his death. It had always been my intention to make good my promise to my lamented friend, but press of work in other branches of zoology has prevented me. The scope he had planned for the work has made it impossible for me to accomplish the task, and I have been unwilling to publish a hurried list of the species instead of the elaborate monograph I had planned as a memorial to him. Recent developments make it desirable to place on record the following notes on the paradise flycatchers of Japan and Korea, which were among the papers entrusted to my care. They are herewith presented in the shape he left them.—LEONHARD STEJNEGER.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES.

In comparing a series of skins of the long-tailed flycatchers from Nagasaki, Tsushima, and Korea with specimens from the main island of Japan and Hongkong it was at once evident that there were two forms—one, the Kiushiu-Korean bird, being much darker and richer in color, with a black tail, while the specimens from Fuji Yama and Hongkong are of a different maroon on the back, the lower breast is distinctly ashy, and the tail is dark brown; the tail is, moreover, of a different form, being slightly and evenly graduated, while in the other bird the graduation is abrupt from the fourth to the fifth rectrix, the difference in length between the lateral feather and the fifth averaging 33 mm., while the corresponding difference in the Hondo bird is only 15 mm. Swinhoe in the *Ibis* for 1861 (p. 39), pointed out the differences, describing the back of the Hongkong form as “of a burnished pink-purple,” which corresponds exactly with the color of the specimens from the main island of Japan. As the British Museum at that time had no Japanese specimens for comparison, Mr. Swinhoe’s specimens from Hongkong and

Amoy were wrongly ascribed to be *princeps* (i. e., *atrocaudata*), and the new form was not given a name.

On examining the synonymy of the species it was found that *princeps* as a specific name had been applied by Vigors^a in 1831 to a totally different bird, a *Pericrocotus*, which at that time was included in the genus *Muscipeta*. Schlegel on making this discovery proposed the name *principalis*, but meanwhile the bird had been described from "Malaya" by Eyton as *atrocaudata*, which name therefore takes precedence for the Kiushiu and Korean birds, while for the bird from the main island of Japan I propose the name *Terpsiphone owstoni*.

TERPSIPHONE^b ATROCAUDATA (Eyton).

1835. *Muscipeta princeps* TEMMINCK, Pl. Col., vol. 3, livr. 99, pl. 584 (not of VIGORS, 1831).—*Terpsiphone princeps* SHARPE, Brit. Mus. Cat. Birds, 1879, vol. 4, p. 361 (part).—*Tchitrea princeps* BLAKISTON and PRYER, Proc. Asiatic Soc. Japan, 1882, p. 148 (part).

1839. *Muscipeta atrocaudata* EYTON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 102.

1847. *Muscipeta principalis* TEMMINCK and SCHLEGEL, Faun. Japon., p. 47, pl. 17 E.

Description.—*Adult male*.—Above glossy violet maroon distinctly violaceous in some lights; tail-coverts abruptly blue black, tail blue black; head and crest, throat and ear-coverts velvety violaceous black; chest, sides of breast, and hind neck blue black; flanks and sides of the body dusky purplish brown; rest of under surface and under tail-coverts pure white, the white of the belly sharply defined against the black of the breast; axillaries like the flanks, the terminal portion white-tipped; under wing-coverts pure white with dusky bases to the feathers, innermost wing-coverts uniform dusky; lesser and middle wing-coverts more violaceous than the back, greater wing-coverts dark maroon chestnut; wing blue black, the secondaries very slightly edged with maroon chestnut. Iris blue black; bill and soft ring around the eye cobalt blue; tarsi and toes bluish lead color.

Adult female.—Above clear chestnut with a decided violaceous tinge; middle wing-coverts lighter and less violaceous than the back, primary

^a Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1831, p. 22.

^b The generic term *Terpsiphone* (Gloger, 1827) is here used in preference to *Tchitrea* (Lesson, 1831) for the following reason. *Terpsiphone*, as already stated by Oberholser (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 22, 1900, p. 245), is only a substitute for "*Muscipeta* Cuv.," and the type of the latter is of necessity also the type of the former. Cuvier instituted the genus *Muscipeta* in 1817 (Regne Animal, vol. 1, p. 344) for a number of "moucheroles," the first species enumerated being *Todus regius* Gmelin. This fact probably accounts for Oberholser's statement that this species is the type of *Muscipeta*. The first species rule not having been incorporated in the Rules of Nomenclature of the International Zoological Congress, the type has to be ascertained according to article 30 of this code. Dr. C. W. Richmond has kindly called my attention to the fact that Vigors, as early as 1830 (Mem. Raffles, p. 657), consequently even before Lesson's *Tchitrea* appeared, designated *Muscicapa paradisi* Linnæus as the type of *Muscipeta*. This species then becomes also the type of *Terpsiphone* (1827) which takes the place of *Muscipeta* Cuvier, because the latter is preoccupied by *Muscipeta* Koch, 1816.—L. STEJNEGER.

coverts dusky brown, very slightly edged with rufous; wing dusky brown, primaries slightly, the secondaries broadly edged with orange rufous; tail dusky brown, tail-coverts similar but rather deeper in color than the tail; axillaries white, the margin of the inner webs dusky, under wing-coverts white; head, crest, and ear-coverts glossy violet black; throat, chest, sides of the breast and neck dusky ash, the throat and hind neck darker and with a tinge of violet black; flanks dull rufous; middle of the breast, belly, and under tail-coverts white. Colors of the soft parts duller than in the male, and the fleshy ring around the eye smaller.

A young male, probably in the second year, without the elongated central tail feathers is scarcely distinguishable on the under parts from *T. owstoni*, but is much more deeply colored on the back and wings, being in fact darker on the upper parts than adult males of *T. owstoni*. The female of *T. atrocaudata* is a much clearer, brighter chestnut on the back, and the hind neck is much more broadly marked with dusky ash. The ash of the under parts is much more restricted, not extending to the middle of the breast as in *T. owstoni*.

This species, *T. atrocaudata*, is apparently restricted in its range in Japan to the southern islands. Specimens are under observation from Saga, in Kiushiu, and from the island of Tsushima. I have only met with this bird in Korea, in the southeastern part of the country, none being observed near Seoul, where other species of flycatchers were abundant.

In Fusan they make their appearance about the 1st of May, the males a few days in advance of the females, and remain about a fortnight.

These birds are rather slow and graceful in their movements and have a curious habit, especially the females, of opening and closing the tail-feathers like a fan.

List of specimens and measurements of Terpsiphone atrocaudata.

Museum No.	Collector's No.	Sex and age.	Locality.	Date.	Wing.	Tail.			Culmen.	Tarsus.
						First rectrix.	Fifth rectrix.	Sixth rectrix.		
114278	1416	Male ad...	Fusan, S. Korea.....	May 3, 1884	mm. 92.5	mm. 77	mm. 114	mm. 292	mm. 17	mm. 15
114279	1417	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	92.5	79	109	274	17	15
114282	1435	.....do.....	.....do.....	May 11, 1884	94	80	109	247	17	15
114640	1531	.....do.....	Sasuna, Tsushima Island, Japan.	June 6, 1885	91	78	112	253	17	15
114641	1534	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 7, 1885	91	76	110	273	17	15
114280	1418	Male, second year.	Fusan, S. Korea.....	May 3, 1884	103	82	95	.....	.....	15
114281	1438	Female ad	.....do.....	May 11, 1884	89	74	89	.....	17.5	15.5
114642	1533	.....do.....	Sasuna, Tsushima Island, Japan.	June 7, 1885	87	75	83	.....	16	15.5
Kristiania (Petersen, No. 59).		Male ad...	Saga, Kfushiu, Japan..	Apr. 30, 1886	92	78.5	117	311	16.5	15

No. 114278.—This specimen has the outer web and the entire shaft of one of the central tail feathers white.

TERPSIPHONE OWSTONI, new species.

1860. *Tchitreia principalis* SWINHOE, Ibis, p. 57 (not TEMMINCK and SCHLEGEL); Ibis, 1861, pp. 39, 411; 1863, p. 260; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, p. 289; Ibis, 1865, p. 541.

1871. *Tchitreia princeps* SWINHOE, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 381.—BLAKISTON and PRYER, Ibis, 1878, p. 234; Proc. Asiatic Soc. Japan, 1880, p. 216; 1882, p. 148 (part).—SHARPE, Brit. Mus. Cat. Birds, 1879, vol. 4, p. 361 (part).—JOUY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1883, p. 304.

Diagnosis.—Similar to *T. atrocaudata* (Eyton), but much lighter in color: maroon purplish or "pinkish maroon" on the back; wings and tail brownish black; the lower breast with an ashy band; the black of the breast extending lower down and not sharply defined against the white of the belly; upper tail-coverts dark brownish; tail evenly graduated, the difference in length between the lateral feather and the next to the longest, or fifth, 15 mm.; male, wing, 90 mm.; tail, 93 mm.; middle tail-feathers, 281.5 mm.; culmen, 16 mm.

Type-specimen.—Cat. No. 88650, U.S.N.M.

Habitat.—Hondo Island, Japan; Amoy and Hongkong, China.

Description of the type (Cat. No. 88650, U.S.N.M.; Jouy, No. 497; Fuji Yama, Hondo, July 13, 1882; P. L. Jouy, collector).—*Adult male*.—Above glossy maroon purplish, with a strong rufous reflection; tail-coverts very dark chestnut brown, differing from the back and much lighter in color than the tail; tail brownish blue-black; head and crest, throat, ear-coverts, and breast violaceous black; sides of head and hind neck black; flanks and sides of the body dusky maroon chestnut; belly and under tail-coverts white; the feathers of the middle of the breast with ashy margins, blending the color of the breast with the belly; axillaries dusky, with white tips, under wing-coverts white, innermost under wing-coverts dusky brownish; lesser and middle wing-coverts like the back, the greater wing-coverts and secondaries broadly edged with bright maroon chestnut; wings very dark sepia brown; primaries slightly edged with dark maroon chestnut. Iris blue black; bill and soft ring around the eye bright cobalt blue; tarsi and toes bluish lead color.

Dimensions.—Wing, 90 mm; tail, lateral rectrix, 80 mm., fifth, 93 mm., middle, 281.5 mm.; exposed culmen, 16 mm.; tarsus, 15 mm.

Adult female.—Above dusky chestnut or burnt umber, with a slight trace of violaceous; middle wing-coverts dull cinnamon-rufous; primary coverts dusky brown edged with rufous; wing dusky olive brown, the primaries and secondaries broadly edged externally with dull cinnamon-rufous, the tertials broadly margined with dull cinnamon-rufous; tail-coverts and tail dull "Prout's brown;" head, crest,

and ear-coverts glossy violet-black; throat, breast, and neck dusky ash or slate gray, the throat and sides of the neck with a tinge of violaceous, sides of the breast and hind neck with a tinge of brownish; (one specimen has the jugulum margined with pale ash); axillaries and under wing-coverts white, with dusky bases to the feathers; belly and under tail-coverts pure white; flanks dusky brown.

Young in first plumage.—Whole upper surface dusky “Mars brown”; feathers of the back and head with pale buffy centers, but no distinct spots anywhere; primary coverts and wing dusky brown; lesser and greater wing-coverts broadly edged with ochraceous buff; primaries and secondaries edged with the color of the back; upper tail-coverts like the back, but with pale buff tips; tail uniform dusky brown; the crown and ear-coverts are changing to bluish black, thus showing that the change from the nesting plumage is directly into that of the female; throat and breast drab gray; belly glossy white; under tail-coverts white with a tinge of buff.

I take pleasure in dedicating this beautiful species to Mr. Alan Owston, of Yokohama, whose interest in Japanese ornithology has been of such value in elucidating the ornithology of Japan.

List of specimens and measurements of Terpsiphone owstoni.

Museum No.	Collector's No.	Sex and age.	Locality.	Date.	Wing.	Tail.			Culmen.	Tarsus.	Remarks.
						First rectrix.	Fifth rectrix.	Sixth rectrix.			
88650	497	Male ad...	Fuji Yama, Hondo, Japan.	July 13, 1882	90	80	93	281.5	16	15	Type.
88651	439	...do.....	.....do.....	July 5, 1882	93	77	92	120	16	15	
88652	524	Female ad.	.....do.....	July 15, 1882	91	74	85	.....	16	15	
88653	357	...do.....	.....do.....	June 30, 1882	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.5	
88654	313	Y o u n g male.	.....do.....	June 27, 1882	91	78	87	.....	16	15.5	
88655	525	Pullus.....	.....do.....	July 15, 1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91378	631	Y o u n g male.	Chiusenji, Hondo, Japan.	Aug. 28, 1882	90	78	87	.....	15.5	15.5	
86108	171	...do.....	Deep Bay, near Hongkong, China.	Oct. 9, 1881	87	73	83	.....	15	15.5	
86109	172	...do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	73	83	.....	16	15.5	

Nos. 86108 and 86109.—Two specimens only, seen in the pines. Iris blue-black. Bill dusky. Inside of mouth bright greenish yellow. Tarsi and toes dull bluish.

No. 88653.—In this specimen, a female, the central tail-feathers are abnormally developed, being 134 mm. in length.