

A REVIEW OF THE BIRDS OF THE ISLANDS OF SIBERUT
AND SIPORA, MENTAWI GROUP¹ (SPOLIA MENTA-
WIENSIA)

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Off the west coast of Sumatra lies a long chain of islands of varying size, stretching from Simalur in the north to Engano in the south, a distance of over 700 miles. Dr. W. L. Abbott became interested in this chain and in the autumn of 1901 visited Simalur, Pulo Babi, Pulo Lasia, and the Banjak Islands, making collections on each of them. The bird material of this collection was worked up by Dr. Charles W. Richmond, who published an account of it.² In the autumn of 1902, Doctor Abbott, accompanied by Mr. C. Boden Kloss, revisited Simalur, and then went to the Pagi and Batu Islands, and Nias, the latter already known ornithologically from Modigliani's explorations; in the autumn of 1904 he visited Engano, and early in 1905 returned to Nias. Dr. H. C. Oberholser³ has published an account of the second Abbott collection from Simalur, but the collections from the other islands never have been reported upon as a whole, though Oberholser has described many new forms from them, in one paper⁴ no less than 97, with scattered descriptions at subsequent dates. In this early paper the descriptions are very brief and are unaccompanied by measurements or information concerning the number of specimens upon which his conclusions were based. For this reason it is utterly impossible for any subsequent worker to reach any definite conclusions with material from adjacent islands without consulting toponymical material.

¹ The present paper is one of a series under the general heading of "Spolia Mentawiensia," dealing with collections in natural history made in 1924 in the Mentawi Islands by Mr. C. Boden Kloss and his assistants of the Raffles Museum in Singapore. The National Museum is indebted to the friendly cooperation of Dr. W. L. Abbott for a share in the material secured during this work.

² Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 26, 1903, pp. 485-524.

³ Idem, vol. 55, 1919, pp. 473-498.

⁴ Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, pp. 1-22.

At the time Doctor Abbott was active in this region, he was unable to get permission from the Dutch authorities to visit Siberut and Sipora, two islands of fair size lying north of the Pagi Islands, and with them constituting the Mentawi Group.

When, in the autumn of 1924, Mr. Kloss and a party from the Raffles Museum, Singapore, visited Siberut and Sipora to make a general natural history survey, Doctor Abbott contributed funds in aid of the enterprise, in return for which support the United States National Museum was to receive a set of the duplicates.

After writing an account of the birds, in conjunction with Mr. F. N. Chasen,⁵ Mr. Kloss, the Director of the Raffles Museum, forwarded the whole collection to Washington, with the exception of certain specimens which he took to London for further study, and requested the writer to prepare a review of the collection after making comparisons with related material in Doctor Abbott's collections from neighboring islands.

A report upon the avifauna of the whole chain of islands off the west coast of Sumatra would be welcome, but the writer does not wish to anticipate the results of Doctor Oberholser, who has been engaged upon the birds of this general region for so many years. For this reason he has confined himself to the Mentawi Group alone, more particularly to Siberut and Sipora, and has mentioned related forms from other islands only when in his opinion this would lead to a better understanding of the Mentawi birds.

Chasen and Kloss, in their paper (cited above), named 11 new subspecies from Siberut and Sipora, three of which are not recognized in the present paper, but the writer⁶ has described three additional ones which are believed to be valid. Two of these are from Siberut and Sipora, the other from Sipora and the Batu Islands. This arrangement leaves 10 forms confined to the two northern islands, but in the Mentawi Group as a whole there are 32 peculiar forms.

The islands off the west coast of Sumatra generally are closely related in their avifauna to the mainland and Sumatra, as would naturally be expected, with a few well-differentiated species and many more or less well-marked races. As a rule, the forms from Simalur seem to be more strongly characterized than those from the remainder of the chain, with the possible exception of Engano.

Messrs. Chasen and Kloss are to be congratulated upon their successful trip and on their published ornithological results; their paper has left very little to be supplied here that is additional or new.

⁵ *Ibis*, 1926, pp. 269-306.

⁶ *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, vol. 40, 1927, pp. 95, 96.

For an account of the physical features of Siberut and Sipora and other details the reader is referred to the "Ibis" paper mentioned above.

ANNOTATED LIST OF SPECIES

TRERON CURVIROSTRA SMICRA Oberholser

Treron curvirostra smicra OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 3 (Tana Bala Island, Batu Islands).

Treron curvirostra CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 273.

Two males and one female, Sipora; six males and two females, Siberut.

The Sipora and Siberut birds, compared with *T. c. hypothapsina* of Engano, have the greens above and below much more yellowish, with the yellow on the greater wing coverts brighter.

The type of *Treron curvirostra smicra* of the Batu Islands is an immature male not in full plumage (the describer evidently had only the one specimen); it is brighter and more yellowish than the Engano bird, but not as yellowish below as the adult males from Sipora and Siberut. It approaches the female from Sipora and Siberut in color of the underparts; the head is washed with greenish, but is becoming gray. It would be unsafe to separate the Sipora-Siberut birds until we know what the adult of typical *smicra* is like.

Treron curvirostra pega of Nias is quite distinct, very pale below, greenish glaucous, washed on the chest with light grape green with a buffy tinge, and without the yellowish tinge on chest as in *smicra*; there are also other differences. The female is without the buffy tinge on the chest, which is darker.

Treron curvirostra haliploa of Simalur resembles *pega*, but is darker below and the chest is washed with grape green, without buffy tinge. This form was evidently based on a single specimen.

There thus appear to be four races of this species on the islands off the west coast of Sumatra, as below:

*Treron curvirostra hypothapsina*⁷ from Engano.

Treron curvirostra smicra,⁶ from Sipora, Siberut, and the Batu Islands.

*Treron curvirostra pega*⁸ from Nias.

*Treron curvirostra haliploa*⁸ from Simalur.

DENDROPHASSA VERNANS MESOCHLOA Oberholser

Dendrophassa vernans mesochloa OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 2 (Nias Island).

Treron vernans CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 274.

Two males, Sipora; one male and one female, Siberut.

⁷ Oberholser, Smiths. Misc. Colls., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 3.

⁸ Idem, p. 4.

The specimens from Siberut and Sipora are intermediate between the Nias form and that from the Pagi Islands, but on the whole nearer to that of Nias.

Considering only those forms of the species described from the Sumatran west coast islands, we have:

Dendrophassa vernans mesochloa,⁹ from Nias.

Dendrophassa vernans polioptila,⁹ from North Pagi.

Dendrophassa vernans miza,⁹ from Simalur.

The males of *D. v. miza* are more greenish on the back and are larger than the Nias bird. The wings of the males measure: 166, 163, 160.5 mm., and of the female (type), 156 mm. The culmen (from cere) is also longer; in males, 12, 12.5, 11.5; in the female 11 mm.

The male of the Nias form is not so deep a green on the back and is smaller than the Simalur bird. Males measure, wing, 148.5, 157, 154, 151, 151.5, 151, 154.5, 154 mm.; culmen (from cere), 10–11.5 mm. Females, wing, 152 (type), 148, 148; culmen (from cere), 10–10.5 mm.

One male from Siberut measures, wing, 161; one female, 147.5 mm.

Two males from Sipora have the wings 153 and 156 mm.

A male from Tana Bala, Batu Islands, is here assigned to the Nias form, with wing 149; culmen from cere, 11 mm.

Males from the Pagi Islands are slightly lighter below than those from Nias, and this slight difference also holds in the females. There appears to be little or no difference in size, however. The wings of males measure: North Pagi Island, 148, 151.5, 161, 162.5 mm.; culmen, from cere, 11–11.5 mm. Females from the same island have the wing 154.5, 155, 157.5, 155, 150 (type of *polioptila*); culmen, from cere, 10–11 mm. Males from South Pagi Island have the wing 146, 149; culmen from cere, 10–11 mm.

A male from Engano is like the Nias bird; it measures, wing, 157; culmen, from cere, 11.5 mm.

The color differences between Pagi and Nias birds are only average and not constant; some of the Pagi males can not be distinguished from those of Nias. The differences between the females seem to be more constant, but there are only three females in the Nias series, and they were taken later in the season.

The single female from Siberut is greener below, with the yellow on the belly more restricted than in any specimen before me, and the under tail coverts are very light, with a mere indication of chestnut along the basal part of the shaft. The latter character is very variable and there are others in the series just as light or more so.

It seems to me that no great violence would be done if *polioptila* were united to *mesochloa*, in which case only two forms would

⁹ Oberholser, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 3.

be recognized from the islands off the west coast of Sumatra, as follows:

1. *Dendrophassa vernans miza*, confined, as far as known, to Simalur; the males larger and more greenish below.

2. *Dendrophassa vernans mesochloa*, extending from Nias to and including Engano; the males smaller and more yellowish below. *D. v. polioptila* becomes a synonym of this.

MUSCADIVORES AENEUS VICINUS Riley

Muscadivores aeneus vicinus RILEY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 40, 1927, p. 95 (Sipora Island).

Ducula aenea CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 274.

One male, seven females, and one unsexed bird from Siberut; six males and two females from Sipora.

The series submitted from the two islands seem to be alike, as Chasen and Kloss have remarked, and it only remains to compare them with specimens from the other islands. *Muscadivores aeneothorax* of Engano, on account of its differently colored under tail coverts and other features, is so distinct that it need not be considered further in this connection. Specimens from Simalur south to the Pagi Islands are quite similar in color and only differ slightly in degree or in size. Nias birds have very little vinaceous wash on the breast, in certain lights not evident at all; it has been named *Carpophaga consobrina* Salvadori.¹⁰ Birds from Pulo Babi and Pulo Lasia have been separated from *consobrina* on larger size. They appear also to be slightly more vinaceous on the breast and hind neck and have been named *Muscadivores consobrina babiensis* Richmond.¹¹ Simalur birds have been separated on size from *consobrina*, as decidedly smaller, and the measurements show that they are somewhat so. There is apparently little or no difference in color. They have been named *Muscadivores aeneus mistus*¹² Oberholser. The Siberut-Sipora series is a puzzle. The breasts of these birds are washed with deeper vinaceous; in one or more specimens the nape and hind neck is deep purplish vinaceous; in others the breast is vinaceous lilac, the head and nape gray like *consobrina* from Nias; in other specimens the vinaceous wash on the breast is not so pronounced. The specimen with the most pronounced deep purplish vinaceous nape and vinaceous lilac breast agrees with the description of *Carpophaga vandepolli* Büttikofer.¹³ except for some minor details. If all the vinaceous-naped, vinaceous-breasted birds were similar, one would be inclined to believe two species were involved, but

¹⁰ Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 2, vol. 4, 1887, p. 558.

¹¹ Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 25, 1912, p. 103.

¹² Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 2.

¹³ Notes Leyden Mus., vol. 17, 1896, p. 190.

there is a perfect gradation from the darkest naped and breasted bird to the gray-naped and almost gray-breasted one. Regardless of whether the nape is vinaceous or gray, the series averages more vinaceous on the breast and nape than *consobrina* from Nias. A series from North and South Pagi contains none of the deep vinaceous naped or breasted birds; it averages, however, more vinaceous on the hind neck and breast than *consobrina* from Nias. Two males from Tana Bala, Batu Islands, are like those from the Pagi Islands. I am inclined to think there are two phases of *consobrina* occurring on Nias, corresponding to the vinaceous naped and breasted bird on Sipora and Siberut, and that the Mentawi-Batu bird is a variable form distinct from *consobrina*.

Summarizing, I will either have to unite all the birds from the islands off the west coast of Sumatra, except Engano, under one name, or recognize a number of forms. The differences between the forms is admittedly slight, but it seems better to recognize them rather than merge them into one variable race. This being the case, I think, considering the material before me, that the following forms can be made out:

1. *Muscadivores aeneus mistus* Oberholser (Simalur Island). Six males measure: Wing, 226-240 (229) mm.; five females, wing, 215-225 (222) mm.

2. *Muscadivores aeneus babiensis* Richmond (Pulo Babi and Pulo Lasia). Three males measure: Wing, 237-246 (243) mm.; two females, wing, 232-238 (235) mm.

3. *Muscadivores aeneus consobrinus* (Salvadori) (Nias). Eight males measure: Wing, 229-244 (236) mm.; two females, wing, 231-241 (236) mm. A male and a female from Pulo Tuanku, Banjak Islands, I am inclined to place here. The male has a wing 234 mm., and the female 232 mm.

4. *Muscadivores aeneus vicinus* Riley. (Batu and Mentawi Islands). The wings of the males from the various islands represented measure as follows:

Two, Tana Bala, Batu Islands, 227-232 (229.5 mm.).

One, Siberut, 234 mm.

Five, Sipora, 224-240 (231.5 mm.).

Five, North Pagi, 215-245 (231 mm.).

Six, South Pagi, 222-246 (228 mm.).

The wings of the females:

Seven, Siberut, 211-234 (226 mm.).

Two, Sipora, 230-232 (231 mm.).

Three, North Pagi, 220-228 (226 mm.).

Four, South Pagi, 218-228 (222 mm.).

MYRISTICIVORA BICOLOR BICOLOR (Scopoli)

Columba (bicolor) SCOPOLI, Del. Flor. Faun. Insub., vol. 2, 1786, p. 94, (New Guinea).

Myristicivora bicolor CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 275.

Ten males and three females, Sipora.

The United States National Museum also has it from Simalur, Pulo Babi, and Engano.

MACROPYGGIA EMILIANA ELASSA Oberholser

Macropygia emiliana elassa OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 2 (Sikakap Strait, North Pagi Id.).

Macropygia phasianella CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 275.

Eight males and 7 females, Siberut; 10 males and 9 females, Sipora.

The series secured on Siberut and Sipora is a very fine one, much larger than any series available from any of the neighboring islands. Comparing the females first, as the series of this sex available is more complete from the adjacent islands, it is to be remarked there is considerable variation both in measurements and color in specimens from the same locality. In some the tail is quite dark and the feathers broad while in others the tail is lighter and rusty and the feathers narrower. The specimens with rusty tails have the light bars on the mantle yellowish buff, while in the dark-tailed birds these bars are rusty. All indications are that the light or rusty-tailed specimens are younger birds. Comparing birds of the same age from Siberut with those from Sipora there appear to be no constant differences in color and apparently none in size.

The specimens from the Pagi Islands are similar in color to those from Sipora. The series measured averages slightly smaller in the wing, however, but the measurements overlap and for the present, in my opinion, it is best to consider the Siberut, Sipora, and Pagi Islands birds as belonging to the same form.

Three females from Nias are more rusty on the back and tail, and the black marking on the jugulum is barely indicated or entirely absent; they average larger than Siberut females.

One specimen, unsexed but almost certainly a female, from Simalur, the type of *Macropygia emiliana hypoperena* Oberholser¹⁴ is a deeper brown below with the feathers of the wings more heavily margined with lighter and rustier brown, and it is smaller than the Nias bird. The males as far as they go bear out the above remarks.

¹⁴ Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, p. 2.

From the above, in my opinion, we can recognize three forms at present from the islands off the west coast of Sumatra, as follows:

(1) *Macropygia emiliana hypoperca* Oberholser, confined to Simalur Island;

(2) *Macropygia emiliana modiglianii* Salvadori, confined to Nias Island; and

(3) *Macropygia emiliana classa* Oberholser, from Siberut, Sipora, North and South Pagi Islands. No specimens have been available from Engano.

The measurements (in millimeters) of the specimens from the different islands are as follows:

	Wing	Tail	Culmen
Eight males from Siberut.....	168. 5-191	155. 5-177	9-11
Ten males from Sipora.....	177 -191	166 -183. 5	10-11. 5
Two males from the Pagi Islands.....	173 -184	161. 5-170	10-10. 5
One male from Nias.....	181	-----	11
Six females, Siberut.....	170 -184	166 -174	10-11
Seven females, Sipora.....	174. 5-187	153 -176	9. 5-12
Five females, Pagi Islands.....	170 -176	161 -179	10. 5-11
Three females, Nias.....	185 -187. 5	152 -178	10. 5-11. 5
One (female?), Simalur.....	174	173	11. 5

CHALCOPHAPS INDICA INDICA (Linnaeus)

Columba indica LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1758, p. 164 (*India orientali*).

Chalcophaps indica indica CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 275.

One female, Siberut Island; the United States National Museum also has an immature female from North Pagi Island.

RALLINA FASCIATA (Raffles)

Rallus fasciatus RAFFLES, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, vol. 13, 1922, p. 328 (Sumatra).

Rallina fasciata CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 276.

One male, Sipora.

The one male taken on Sipora does not seem to differ in size or color from specimens from other parts of the specific range. The Museum also contains a male from Engano Island; rather more hazel above and heavier barred below than usual, but it can be matched by a male from Trong, Lower Siam, so the differences are doubtless individual.

AMAURORNIS PHOENICURA CLEPTEA Oberholser

Amaurornis phoenicura cleptea OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, No. 7, 1912, p. 2 (Mojeia River, Nias Island).

Amaurornis phoenicura javanica CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1916, p. 276.

One male, Siberut; three adult males, one immature male, and four females, Sipora.

The specimens from Siberut and Sipora, apparently do not differ from birds from Nias and Simalur. The pure white of the lower abdomen and anal region given by the describer as one of the characters of this race does not hold, specimens with these parts as described and others having them tinged more or less strongly with isabella color occurring in the above series. The race can be maintained, however, as a sort of intermediate between *chinensis* and *javanica*; smaller than the former and somewhat larger than the latter.

In my report upon a collection of birds from Celebes¹⁵ in commenting upon this race I made a slip of the pen in saying *A. p. cleptea* is smaller than *A. p. javanica*; it is actually larger. Since that paper was written the National Museum has received a number of specimens of the Chinese race; all large birds.

ARENARIA INTERPRES INTERPRES (Linnaeus)

Tringa interpres LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1758, p. 148 (Islands of Gothland, Sweden).

Arenaria interpres interpres CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 276.

One female, Sipora, October 24.

PLUVIALIS DOMINICUS FULVUS (Gmelin)

Charadrius fulvus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 687 (Tahiti).

Charadrius apicarius fulvus CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 276.

Two males and two females, Siberut, September 14–20; one male and one female, Sipora, October 27 and 29.

CHARADRIUS LESCHENAUTII Lesson

Charadrius leschenaultii LESSON, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), vol. 42, 1826, p. 36 (Pondichery, India).

Charadrius leschenaulti CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 276.

One unsexed, Sipora, October 27.

NUMENIUS PHAEOPUS PHAEOPUS (Linnaeus)

Scolopax phaeopus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1758, p. 146 (Sweden).

Numenius phaeopus CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 276.

One female, Siberut, September 12; one male, Sipora, November 5.

These two specimens have the white rumps of *N. p. phaeopus*, but seem to have longer bills; it is possible there are more than two forms of the species.

The culmen of the male measures 85; the female, 95 mm.

¹⁵ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 64, art. 16, 1924, p. 22.

CAPELLA STENURA (Bonaparte)

Scolopax stenura BONAPARTE Ann. Stor. Nat. Bologna, vol. 4, 1830, p. 335
(Sunda Islands).

Capella stenura CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 277.

One male, Sipora, October 23.

GLAREOLA MALDIVARUM Forster

Glareola (Pratincola) maldivarum FORSTER, Faunula Indica, 1795, p. 11
(Maldive Islands).

Glareola maldivarum CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 277.

One female, Sipora, October 26.

HEMIGARZETTA EULOPHOTES (Swinhoe)

Herodias eulophotes SWINHOE, Ibis, 1860, p. 64 (Amoy, China).

Egretta eulophotes CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 277.

Chasen and Kloss record a male from Sipora, but the specimen was not forwarded with the collection.

DEMIGRETTA SACRA SACRA (Gmelin)

Ardea sacra GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 640 (Tahiti).

One unsexed, Sipora Island.

The United States National Museum does not possess a sufficient number of specimens from the southern part of the range of the species to enable me to work out the races, if any, into which it can be divided. The specimen submitted is quite dark, but it can be matched by other specimens from the northern part of the range and a male from the Paumotu Islands is equally dark. The Museum contains a female from Simalur Island that is also dark and quite near the Sipora bird.

BUTORIDES JAVANICUS SIPORA Chasen and Kloss

Butorides striatus sipora CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 277. (Sipora Id.)

Two adult females, Sipora; one immature, Siberut.

The above females resemble a male and female from Java very much. They are darker above and the white streak down the fore-neck is wider; there appears to be little or no difference in size. The type of *Butorides javanicus actophilus*, a female from North Pagi Island, is considerably lighter on the breast and sides of neck, has wider buffy margins to the wing-coverts and secondaries, and a considerably longer wing. The type of *Butorides javanicus icastopterus* from Simalur Island is very close to the type of *actophilus* and about the same size; it is darker on the breast. A specimen from Nias evidently belongs to *icastopterus*, if recognizable. Both *B. j. actophi-*

lus and *B. j. icastopterus* are larger and lighter colored than *B. j. javanicus*. The immature of *B. j. sipora* is much darker than any immature with which I have been able to compare it. I have, however, seen no immatures of *B. j. javanicus*.

The wings of the various races mentioned above measure as follows:

A male from Java, 164; female, 166.

Type of *actophilus*, North Pagi Id., 192.

Two females, Sipora Id., 170, 172.

Two males, Simalur Id. (*icastopterus*), 191 (type), 180.

One unsexed, Nias Id., 177.

The United States National Museum does not at present possess a sufficient amount of material from the wide range of the species to permit me to work out the various forms into which it has been proposed to divide it. Some of the races have been separated on very scanty material, indeed, but I prefer to leave the question in abeyance.

SPILORNIS ELGINI SIPORA Chasen and Kloss

Spilornis elgini sipora CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 278 (Sipora Id., W. Sumatra).

One male and one female, Sipora.

While the describers are probably correct in making this a form of *S. elgini* and *S. minimus* a form of *S. cheela*, they are mistaken as regards *S. abbotti* and *S. klossi*, since both are well-marked species.

S. abbotti is similar to *S. e. sipora* above, but the mantle has the feathers edged narrowly with clay color and the feathers of the crest more broadly tipped with black; below, *S. abbotti* is quite different, ochraceous tawny (instead of mummy brown), the chest and upper breast being distinctly barred with blackish, with the white spots on the breast and belly smaller. *S. abbotti* also is a much larger bird, having a wing in the male ranging from 328 to 360 mm.

S. klossi Richmond of Great Nicobar Island is the most distinctly marked species in the genus. Quite small and very pale. Swann¹⁶ examined the series in the National Museum and gave a good condensed description; a fuller description was given by the describer.¹⁷ To make it a race of *S. cheela* is only to obscure its great distinctness.

CUNCUMA LEUCOGASTER (Gmelin)

Falco leucogaster GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, 1788, p. 257 (New South Wales).

Cuncuma leucogaster CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 279.

One immature male, Sipora, October 26.

¹⁶ Syn. Accipitres, ed. 2, pt. 3, 1922, p. 137.

¹⁷ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 25, 1902, p. 304.

PERNIS PTILORHYNCHUS PTILORHYNCHUS (Temminck)

Falco ptilorhynchus TEMMINCK, Pl. Col., livr. 8, March, 1821, pl. 44 (Java and Sumatra; later text to pl. 270, restricted to Java).

Pernis apivorus ptilorhynchus CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 279.

One male, Siberut, September 22.

This specimen is in very peculiar plumage. The head creamy white; the center of the crown sayal brown, becoming darker on the nape, with a few very fine black shaft streaks; a broad loreal streak to the eye bister mixed with white and with fine black shaft streaks; a broad postocular streak cinnamon; chin and throat light buff; breast cinnamon buff, deepening on the belly, lower flanks, and thighs to cinnamon, the breast with narrow sepia shaft streaks, these streaks becoming mere hair lines of a much lighter color on the remainder of the lower parts; the crest is rather short and black. Blandford²⁸ describes similar specimens as the young. Like most hawks it probably goes through several stages before assuming the adult dress.

OTUS BAKKAMOENA MENTAWI Chasen and Kloss

Otus bakkamoena mentawi CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 279 (Sipora Id., W. Sumatra).

One adult male and one immature female, Siberut; one adult male and one immature female, Sipora.

The above race has been compared by the original describers with *O. b. lempiji* of Java. A series of two males, four females, and one immature male (nearly adult) in the United States National Museum from Java is fairly uniform above (except some are slightly lighter, especially the immature); below there is quite a little variation, some have the buff tone much deeper (clay color) grading to others with little buff at all, appearing grayish. The latter are probably younger birds, as the immature one is very light. The general effect above is grayish with a tawny-olive wash.

Compared with the Javan bird, *O. b. mentawi* is, as the describers say, more deeply colored below and the other differences mentioned by them hold good; but this form is also much darker above, the upper parts being washed with cinnamon brown.

The two immatures are much lighter than the adults, one much redder than the other.

The type of *Pisorhina umbra* Richmond from Simalur Island is much smaller than *O. b. mentawi*; tawny in color with the black markings much reduced and almost lacking; the scapulars with a large white spot followed by a blackish one posteriorly on the outer web; the belly with a few white crossbars. Wing, 143 mm. *O. b.*

²⁸ Fauna Brit. India, vol. 3, 1895, p. 407.

mentawi has the tarsus feathered almost to the base of the toes in front, while *O. umbra* has the lower part of the tarsus bare for about a quarter of its length. *O. umbra* is a very distinct species not very closely related to *O. b. mentawi*; on Engano, however, a larger form of *O. umbra* occurs, somewhat darker on the back and lighter on the throat. It has been named *Otus umbra enganensis* Riley.¹⁹

Other localities represented by specimens of *Otus bakkamoena* in the United States National Museum show great variation and there are evidently a number of forms, but the material is not sufficient to work them out at present.

PSITTINUS CYANURUS PONTIUS Oberholser

Psittinus cyanurus pontius OBERHOLSER, *Smiths. Misc. Coll.*, vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 5 (South Pagi Id.).—CHASEN and KLOSS, *Ibis*, 1926, p. 279.

Three males and two females, Sipora; three males, Siberut.

Comparing specimens of the same age from Siberut and Sipora with those of South Pagi, there seems to be little or no difference. The majority of the South Pagi birds are more yellowish below, more inclined to grayish on the mantle with crown not so deep a blue, but this is due to age.

Simalur Island is inhabited by the very distinct *Psittinus abbotti* Richmond.²⁰

LORICULUS GALGULUS GALGULUS (Linnaeus)

Psittacus galgulus LINNAEUS, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1758, p. 103 (India).

Loriculus galgulus CHASEN and KLOSS, *Ibis*, 1926, p. 280.

One male, one female, and one unsexed, Siberut; two males and three females, Sipora.

The specimens from Siberut and Sipora apparently do not differ appreciably from birds from the mainland, Sumatra, and Borneo.

Loriculus galgulus lamprochlorus Oberholser²¹ from Nias is not different enough to warrant recognition in my opinion. The type is an exceptionally small bird, but a young male from the same island is as large as many males from Sumatra and Borneo. It apparently does not differ in color. The type of *L. g. dolichopterus* Oberholser²¹ from Engano can not be matched by any specimen before me as to size or color. It is larger than *L. g. galgulus*, lighter on the back, more greenish rather than yellowish below; and the forehead bluish glaucous. It measures: Wing, 88; tail, 34; culmen from cere, 11.5. A female from Sipora approaches it as to length of wing, but it is the only specimen in quite an extensive series that does. The race was founded upon a single female; it apparently is a valid form.

¹⁹ *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, vol. 40, 1927, p. 93.

²⁰ *Idem*, vol. 13, 1902, p. 188.

²¹ *Smiths. Misc. Coll.* vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 5.

EURYSTOMUS ORIENTALIS CALONYX Sharpe

Eurystomus calonyx SHARPE, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1890, p. 551 (Nepal).
Eurystomus orientalis calonyx CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 280.

One male, Sipora, October 29.

This specimen is quite dark, especially the head and upper back. It agrees more nearly with the form found in northeast China than with any of the other forms into which the species has been divided. It is evidently a bird of the year; the maxilla is blackish, red only at the base. The wing measurement given by Chasen and Kloss (281) is much too large; I make it, 195.

RAMPHALCYON CAPENSIS ISOPTERA Oberholser

Ramphalcyon capensis isoptera OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol 35, 1909, p. 671 (Sikakap Strait, Pagi Islands).

Ramphalcyon capensis CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 280.

One adult male and two adult females, Siberut; six adult males and one immature male, Sipora.

The above series represents two phases, a dark-headed and a light-headed one, but I do not think they are different forms. Neither phase seems to be confined to one island and the measurements show no difference. The series from the Pagi Islands show the two phases. The blue of the rump and back in the Siberut birds is a little bit deeper than in those from Sipora, but the difference is very slight. Taking the Siberut-Sipora series as a whole they agree rather closely with *R. c. isoptera* of the Pagi Islands, both in color and size. The Siberut-Sipora series have a wing, 146.5-158.5; culmen, 77.5-85 mm. The Pagi Island birds, wing, 148-159; culmen, 77.5-87 mm.

Ramphalcyon capensis nesoecca Oberholser from Nias Island has a lighter-colored head than *isoptera*.

Ramphalcyon capensis simalurensis Richmond of Simalur is much darker below, with the mantle more brownish than in *isoptera*.

Ramphalcyon capensis sodalis Richmond from Pulo Tuangku, Banjak Islands, is a larger, bluer-backed edition of *simalurensis*.

So far as known, there are four more or less well-marked races of this kingfisher on the islands off the west coast of Sumatra from Simalur south to the Pagi Islands, as given above. No form has been described from Engano, the most isolated island of the group.

ALCEDO ATTHIS BENGALENSIS Gmelin

Alcedo bengalensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 1, 1788, p. 450 (Bengalen).

Alcedo atthis bengalensis CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 281 (Siberut).

One female, Siberut, September 27.

Probably a migrant.

ALCEDO MENINTING PROXIMA Richmond

Alcedo meninting proxima RICHMOND, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 25, 1912, p. 104 (North Pagi Island).

Alcedo meninting CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 281.

One adult male, Sipora.

The above specimen is more greenish above and lighter below than the type of *proxima*; in the latter character it can be matched by a female from North Pagi, but in the former there is no specimen in the North Pagi series consisting of five specimens that matches it.

Alcedo meninting callima and *Alcedo meninting subviridis* Oberholser,²² from the Batu Islands and Nias, respectively, agree in being much deeper blue above than *A. m. proxima*. They are much alike; the only difference I can detect is the apparently longer bill of *A. m. callima*, but this presumed difference might disappear with a larger series. The series of *A. m. callima* consists of three specimens from the Batu Islands; that of *A. m. subviridis*, three from Nias and one from Pulo Tuangku, Banjak Islands.

CEYX RUFIDORSUS RUFIDORSUS Strickland

Ceyx rufidorsa STRICKLAND, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1846 (1847), p. 99 (Malacca); cf. Hartert, Nov. Zool., vol. 9, 1902, p. 430.

Ceyx rufidorsus rufidorsus CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 281 (part).

One male, Siberut; three males and one female, Sipora.

The United States National Museum has a male and a female from the Batu Islands (Tana Bala and Tana Masa).

The above series seems to have more of the Chinese violet wash above when compared with the series in the Museum from various islands in the South China Sea, Borneo, and Sumatra, though the female from Sipora is as red on the mantle as Bornean birds. One male from west Sumatra has as much of the purple wash as Sipora birds. The presence or intensity of the purple wash must be more or less individual. There appears to be no difference in size.

CEYX DILLWYNNI Sharpe

Ceyx dillwynni SHARPE, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, pp. 591, 593 (Labuan).

Ceyx rufidorsus rufidorsus CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 281 (part).

An unsexed adult specimen from Sipora, November 26, apparently belongs to this species; it is quite different from *C. r. rufidorsus* with which it was taken on the same day. Below it is white, with an ochraceous orange band across the breast, the flanks of the same color, instead of the light cadmium of *C. r. rufidorsus*; the mantle is black, the feathers rather broadly tipped with ochraceous orange. It

²² Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 7.

may be not true *C. dillwynni* at all, but it agrees fairly well with specimens from Johore and East Sumatra, except it has more black in the mantle and the scapulars are scarcely washed with blue at all. The tail is black, the inner webs of the feathers ochraceous orange; the latter may be an indication that the specimen is not fully adult.

ENTOMOTHERA COROMANDA PAGANA Oberholser

Entomothera coromanda pagana OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 48, 1915, p. 648 (North Pagi Id., W. Sumatra).

Halcyon coromanda minor CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 281.

One adult and one subadult female, Siberut; one adult male, Sipora.

These seem to be identical with North Pagi specimens. *E. c. neophora* Oberholser from East Sumatra seems to be practically identical in color with *E. c. pagana*, but the latter has a longer wing. *E. c. minor* from Borneo is darker and smaller than *E. c. neophora*. All these races have been founded on rather scanty material, but as they show some slight differences are at least worthy of provisional recognition.

SAUROPATIS CHLORIS CHLOROPTERA Oberholser

Sauropatis chloris chloroptera OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 55, 1919, p. 379 (Sibabo Bay, Simalur Id.)

Halcyon chloris chloroptera CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 282.

One female, Siberut Island.

The single female submitted agrees with a series from Simalur Island. *Sauropatis chloris amphiryta* Oberholser of Nias hardly differs in size or color from the Simalur bird and is hardly worthy of recognition. Specimens from Engano Island are much smaller than *S. c. chloroptera* and represent a well-marked race, *Sauropatis chloris azela* Oberholser.²³ We thus have two races on the islands off the west coast of Sumatra:

(1) *Sauropatis chloris chloroptera* from Simalur south to the Pagi Islands; and

(2) *Sauropatis chloris azela*, confined to Engano.

If the Nias bird were recognized, it would make a break in the range of *S. c. chloroptera* which the slight differences assigned to *amphiryta* by its describer and shown by the specimens does not warrant.

HALCYON CONCRETA (Temminck)

Dacelo concreta TEMMINCK, Pl. Col., livr. 58, May, 1825, pl. 346 (Sumatra).

Halcyon concreta CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 282.

One immature male, Siberut.

²³ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 55, 1919, p. 377.

There are no immature males in the National Museum with which to compare it. It does not agree with Sharpe's description²⁴ of this plumage, but resembles the female; the back is darker, duller green, and lacks the ochraceous spots; the feathers of the chest and breast are edged with blackish. There are a few dark-blue feathers of the adult plumage appearing on the back.

HYDROCISSA CONVEXA CONVEXA (Temminck)

Buceros convexus TEMMINCK, Pl. Col., livr. 89, February, 1832, pl. 530 (Java and Sumatra).

Anthracoceros coronatus convexus CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 282.

Two males and four females, Siberut and two males, Sipora.

The National Museum contains four males from Nias, one male (marked female) and three females (unsexed) from North Pagi Island, two males, South Pagi Island, one male, Pulo Mansalar, W. Sumatra, and a good series from the mainland, the Tambelans, and Borneo, but only one male from Sumatra and one female from Java.

All the above apparently belong to one form and have a wing from 260 to 305; average 14 specimens 288 mm.

The bird from Tana Bala, Batu Islands, has been separated as *Hydrocissa convexa barussensis* Oberholser²⁵ and was based on two males with a longer wing measurement. The specimens have wings of the same length, 315 mm., but whether this difference would be maintained in a larger series is problematical. It is undeniably greater than in any male I have been able to measure from any other part of the range of the species, but not as great as the variation within *Hydrocissa c. convexa*.

MEROPS PHILIPPINUS JAVANICUS Horsfield

Merops javanicus HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, vol. 13, 1821, p. 171 (Java).

Merops superciliosus javanicus CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 283.

Three males, three females, and one unsexed, Siberut, September 16–October 2.

The above series are in worn and faded condition; the backs and lower parts much mixed with blue. *Merops philippinus philippinus* of the Philippine Islands has the back and breast washed with buffy; in the worn state, the buffy wash is accentuated. Specimens from other parts of the range of the species have the breast more washed with greenish, with little or no buffy suffusion. Siberut birds belong to the Javan race. The United States National Museum also has specimens of this race from Simalur Island, Batu Islands (Tana Bala), and South Pagi Island.

²⁴ Cat. Birds. Brit. Mus., vol. 17, 1892, p. 286.

²⁵ Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 14, 1924, p. 300.

I must confess that I can see no practical utility in making races of forms distant geographically because of resemblances in plumage. It is in some cases positively misleading and obscures fundamental differences. Two forms of the same genus that are widely separated and differ quite markedly, even though there are certain resemblances, may have had quite different origins or have come from a common ancestor now extinct.* For all practical purposes they are now species, with their own set of forms or not as the case may be. Species, at least in the case of land birds, should have more or less of a continuous distribution. Birds of the same genus widely separated geographically and easily distinguished had best be treated as species, even though they may resemble some distant form; the resemblance is covered by the genus.

COLLOCALIA VESTITA AEROPHILA Oberholser

Collocalia fuciphaga aerophila OBERHOLSER, PROC. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 42, 1912, p. 16 (Siaba Bay, Nias Island).—CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 283.

One male and two females, Sipora.

These have been compared with the type of *aerophila*. They have a slight greenish gloss on the wings not seen in the type, but I can detect no other differences, and as the Nias bird was described from a single specimen it may not represent the form typically. A single female in the Museum from Simalur Island has the wing a duller, almost glossless black and the sides of the face lighter than *aerophila*. It has been referred to *C. vestita vestita* by Oberholser,²⁶ but this disposition of it I am inclined to doubt is the correct one. I have been unable to find the male specimen from the same island mentioned in the paper cited.

COLLOCALIA LINCHI OBERHOLSERI Stresemann

Collocalia linchi oberholseri STRESEMANN, NOV. Zool., vol. 19, 1912, p. 348 (North Pagi Island).—CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 283.

Two females, Sipora.

These two specimens have shorter wings than any in the typical series from North Pagi Island, consisting of two males, one female, and two unsexed birds. The two males measure: Wing, 104, 106.5; tail, 43, 43. The female: Wing, 107.5; tail, 41. The two unsexed: Wing, 105, 106; tail, 42.5, 42.5. The two females, Sipora: Wing, 95, 103; tail, 41, 40. There appear to be no constant differences in color. With a larger series from Sipora the supposed difference in the length of wing would probably disappear.

²⁶ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 42, 1912, p. 16.

Collocalia linchi linchi from Java, of which the Museum now has a good series, is so very different in color from the races credited to this species that it is very doubtful if they should continue to be regarded as forms of it. The Javan series stand out from the other races of the species in having the upper parts washed with dark ivy green; all the other races of the species, at least so far as represented in the United States National Museum, have the upper parts washed with dull blue-green black. These colors are hard to match or define, but perfectly obvious to the eye. The differences are so pronounced that it would be better, from a practical standpoint, to recognize *C. l. linchi* of Java as a distinct species without subspecies.

HEMIPROCNE COMATA COMATA (Temminck)

Cypselus comatus TEMMINCK, Pl. Col., livr. 45, April, 1824, pl. 268 (Sumatra).—CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 283.

Five males and four females, Siberut.

Apparently not different from Sumatran specimens. The National Museum also has it from Nias, Tana Bala (Batu Islands), and North Pagi Island.

HIEROCOCCYX FUGAX (Horsfield)

Cuculus fugax HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, vol. 13, 1821, p. 178 (Java).

Hierococcyx fugax CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 283.

Two immature birds, Siberut. These are, as Chasen and Kloss remark, "too young to deal with subspecifically."

CACOMANTIS MERULINUS THRENODES Cabanis and Heine

Cacomantis threnodes CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., vol. 4, 1862, p. 19 (Malacca).

Cacomantis merulinus threnodes CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 284.

Four males and two females, Siberut.

Only two of the above are fully adult. The United States National Museum contains only one specimen from Malacca; it is deeper in color on the breast and belly than the two adult males from Siberut, but Chasen and Kloss²⁷ have compared Federated Malay States specimens with those from Siberut and found them not separable.

Oberholser²⁸ diagnosed the Nias Island form as *Cacomantis merulinus subpallidus*, assigning as characters smaller size with head and lower parts paler. The character of smaller size does not hold, but it is paler than the specimens from Siberut. Whether the differences are great enough to warrant recognition I am unable to decide without examining additional material. It was founded on two males,

²⁷ Ibis, 1926, p. 284.

²⁸ Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 4.

the type not quite adult. They measure (the type first): Wing, 98-102; tail, 95-105; culmen, 19.5-19 mm. The two Siberut males measure: Wing, 104-100; tail, 98.5-97; culmen, 18.5-18.5 mm.

CHALCOCOCCYX XANTHORHYNCHUS (Horsfield)

Cuculus xanthorhynchus HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, vol. 13, 1821, p. 179 (Java).

Chalcococcyx xanthorhynchus CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 284.

One male, Sipora.

The United States National Museum contains only five specimens of this species. Three from Sumatra, one from Palawan, and one from Mindanao, Philippines. The three Sumatran specimens are somewhat alike; all have a bronzy wash mixed with the violet of the upper parts. The Sipora specimen lacks the bronzy wash on the upper parts and the violet comes near prune purple (blackish purple in the Sumatran specimens); the bill is about the same size as the Sumatran birds. In color the Palawan bird is like that of Sipora, but the bill is much smaller. The specimen from Mindanao is somewhat intermediate between that of Sumatra and Palawan, but the bill is about the same size as in the Sumatran specimens. When sufficient material is available it will probably be found that the species breaks up into a number of more or less well-defined races.

CENTROPUS SINENSIS BUBUTUS Horsfield

Centropus bubutus HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, vol. 13, 1821, p. 180 (Java).

Centropus sinensis bubutus CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 284.

One male, Siberut.

The National Museum possesses only a male and female of the coucal from Java; the female much more purplish on the hind-neck than the male. The Siberut specimen resembles the Javan male, except the iridescence on the hind-neck is more bluish and the tail is more bronze green; they are about the same size.

Three adult males and two unsexed adults from Nias Island are more purplish on the hind-neck, but do not differ in size. The color of the hind-neck seems to vary somewhat, probably due to age.

UROCOCCYX AENEICAUDA (J. and E. Verreaux)

Phoenicophaeus aeneicaudus J. and E. VERREAUX, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1855, p. 375 (Ceylon, error; type locality designated by Chasen and Kloss, Ibis, 1926, p. 285, Sipora Island).

Phoenicophaeus curvirostris aeneicaudus CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 284.

Three males, six females, and one unsexed, Siberut; six males, six females, and one unsexed, Sipora.

The specimens from the two islands do not seem to differ in any way. The National Museum collection contains two males, one female, and one unsexed example from North Pagi Island and one male and two unsexed birds from South Pagi Island. These apparently do not differ in color from the Siberut-Sipora series, but the males apparently have a slightly longer wing. The nine males from Siberut-Sipora have a wing, 161–173.5 (average 166.5); three males from the Pagi Islands, 175–180.5 (average 177.5) mm. This difference, however, might disappear with a larger series from the latter locality.

As Chasen and Kloss have remarked²⁹ *aeneicauda* has a differently shaped nostril from *erythrognathus* (type of the genus *Urococcyx* Shelley), and *borneensis* has another style different from either. They are all apparently closely related and it may be that the shape of the nostril has no generic significance in these birds.

CALYPTOMENA VIRIDIS SIBERU Chasen and Kloss

Calyptomena viridis siberu CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 285 (Siberut Island).

Two adult males and five immature males, Siberut.

This appears to be a very good race. It is much darker, less yellowish green than *C. v. continentis*; it also appears to be somewhat larger. One immature male from North Pagi and three females from South Pagi in the National Museum probably belong to the Siberut form; they have longer wings than birds from the mainland. I have been unable to compare *C. v. siberu* with *C. v. viridis*, of Sumatra, as this form is not represented at present in the National Museum.

PITTA MOLUCCENSIS MOLUCCENSIS (P. L. S. Müller)

Turdus moluccensis P. L. S. MÜLLER, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, p. 144 (Moluccas, error; Tenasserim).

Pitta brachyura cyanoptera CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 285.

One unsexed bird, Sipora, Nov. 3.

This specimen differs in the color of the rump from any I have been able to examine from Sumatra and the mainland. In the latter the rump is deep dull violaceous blue, while in the Sipora bird it is venetian blue. It does not differ in size from Sumatran specimens, and the color of the rump may be aberrant, hence I hesitate to name it.

*Pitta moluccensis lept*a Oberholser³⁰ was founded upon two males from Siaba Bay, Nias, and one female from Pulo Tuanku, Banjak Islands. The only characters given are smaller size, especially the

²⁹ Ibis, 1926, p. 285.

³⁰ Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 8.

bill. Five males and two females from east Sumatra measure: Wing, 119–130.5 (125); culmen, 26–29 (28) mm. The two males from Nias: Wing, 118–119; culmen, 25–26 mm. The female from Pulo Tuanku: Wing, 117.5; culmen, 25 mm. There are apparently no constant color differences.

The type of *P. m. lepta* has blackish central strips on the feathers of the mantle and some of the middle wing coverts have a deep green central stripe. The Pulo Tuanku specimen is similar and I have found a few mainland specimens in like condition; possibly an age character.

HIRUNDO RUSTICA GUTTURALIS Scopoli

Hirundo gutturalis SCOPOLI, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., vol. 2, 1786, p. 93 (New Guinea).

Hirundo rustica gutturalis CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 286.

One female, Siberut, September 17.

ARIZELOMYIA LATIROSTRIS LATIROSTRIS (Raffles)

Muscicapa latirostris RAFFLES, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, vol. 13, 1821, p. 312 (Sumatra).

Alconax latirostris CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 286.

One male (so marked on label), Siberut.

This is a very brown-backed bird, the chest with dusky streaks. The upper parts are browner than in any specimen with which I have been able to compare it. It is a bird of the year in fresh autumnal plumage which may account for the browner, more ferruginous plumage.

MUSCITREA GRISOLA VANDEPOLLI (Finsch)

Pachycephala vandepolli FINSCH, Notes Leyden Mus., vol. 20, 1899, p. 224 (Pulo Tello, Batu Islands).

Muscitrea grisola nesiotis OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 11 (Sibabo Bay, Simalur Island).

Muscitrea grisola grisola CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 287.

One male and one female, Siberut.

Muscitrea grisola nesiotis was founded upon a male and female and while they are browner on the upper parts and the head is duller, browner gray than in *Muscitrea grisola grisola* from the mainland on an average, yet there are specimens of the latter that match them in this respect. The Simalur specimens have a larger bill, however. The description of *Pachycephala vandepolli* Finsch³¹ seems to fit it very well, though the measurements given for the culmen are somewhat smaller than those I obtain for the Simalur male, but this apparent difference may be due to employing a different method of measurement.

³¹ Notes Leyden Museum, vol. 20, 1899, p. 224.

The two Siberut specimens agree with those from Simalur in size, but are of a lighter, less rufescent brown on the back; they are in more worn, less fresh plumage, however.

There is a young female, in the United States National Museum (179947), from South Pagi Island which has the top of the head brownish olive instead of deep mouse gray; back lighter and more rusty brown; secondaries outwardly edged with tawny; lower mandible horn color, except at tip. These differences are due to age in my opinion.

Five males of *M. g. grisola*, measure: Wing, 82-87 (83.9); culmen, 13-15 (13.9) mm.

Type of *M. g. nesiotis* (Simalur): Wing, 87; culmen, 15 mm.

The male from Siberut: Wing, 85; culmen, 17.

Two females of *M. g. grisola*: Wing, 77-83; culmen 13.5-14.

One female from Simalur: Wing, 86; culmen, 15.

One female from Siberut: Wing, 83; culmen, 15.

One immature female from South Pagi: Wing, 79; culmen, 15.

HYPOTHYMIS AZUREA LEUCOPHILA Oberholser

Hypothymis azurea leucophila OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 39, 1911, p. 607 (North Pagi Island, W. Sumatra).

Hypothymis azurea sipora CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 287 (Sipora Island, W. Sumatra).

Five males and one female, Siberut; five males and three females, Sipora.

The material submitted seems to be identical with the small series in the United States National Museum from the Pagi Islands on which the name *leucophila* was founded.

On the west Sumatra islands the following species and forms are found:

Hypothymis abbotti Richmond, Pulo Babi and Pulo Lasia.

Hypothymis azurea consobrina Richmond, Simalur Island.

Hypothymis azurea amelis Oberholser, Nias Island.

Hypothymis azurea isocara Oberholser, Banjak Islands.

Hypothymis azurea ponera Oberholser, Batu Islands.

Hypothymis azurea leucophila Oberholser, Mentawi Islands.

Hypothymis azurea richmondi Oberholser, Engano Island.

The Mentawi form is the only one in the above list with a white belly, and it is more nearly related to the subspecies occurring on Sumatra.

CULICICAPA CEYLONENSIS AMPHIALA Oberholser

Culicicapa ceylonensis amphiala OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 12 (North Pagi Island, W. Sumatra).

Culicicapa ceylonensis perenocara CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 288.

Three males, two females, and one unsexed skin, Siberut.

The series agrees with two males (one the type) from North Pagi Island.

Two specimens from Simalur Island (*Culicicapa ceylonensis pernocara* Oberholser) and two from Nias Island (*Culicicapa ceylonensis pellowota* Oberholser) described in the same paper with the Pagi bird belong apparently to one form. They agree, however, in having the throat and chest darker, the breast and belly a deeper yellow, the pileum darker, and the backs more yellowish than in the Mentawi form. The name *Culicicapa ceylonensis pernocara*, stands first on the page and is the one to be used, with *pellowota* as a synonym. There is no appreciable difference in size between the two forms.

GRAUCALUS SUMATRENSIS CRISSALIS Salvadori*

Graucalus crissalis SALVADORI, Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova, ser. 2, vol. 14, 1894, p. 592 (Si Oban, Sipora Id.).

Artamides sumatrensis halistephis OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 14 (South Pagi Id.).

Coracina sumatrensis crissalis CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 288.

Six adult males, three immature males, and nine females, Sipora; four adult males and four females, Siberut.

The series from Siberut appears to be slightly darker and on the average a trifle smaller than that from Sipora, but the differences are too slight, in my opinion, to warrant providing it with a name. I can not appreciate any differences between South Pagi Island specimens and those from Sipora. Doctor Oberholser, in naming *A. s. halistephis*, apparently overlooked Salvadori's description of *G. crissalis*.

Graucalus s. crissalis is the darkest of all the forms thus far described from the islands off the west coast of Sumatra, with the possible exception of *Graucalus sumatrensis kannegieteri* of Nias, of which I have seen no specimens.

VOLVOCIVORA CULMINATA CULMINATA (A. Hay)

Ceblepyris culminatus A. HAY, Madras Journ. Liter. and Sci., vol. 13, pt. 2, 1844 (1845), p. 157 (Malacca).

Lalage fimbriata culminata CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 289.

Two males and one female, Siberut.

The males agree with a specimen of this form from the Kateman River, E. Sumatra, in color and size. The type of *Campephaga compta* Richmond and another female from Simalur Island are darker above, the postocular stripe is broader; it is more heavily barred below than in the single female from Siberut. The Simalur bird evidently represents a recognizable form. A pair of *Volvocivora fimbriata* from Java in the United States National Museum are so much darker than *culminata* that I can see no utility in making the latter a form of it. *A. culminata* is, however, evidently divisible into several forms.

Stuart Baker³² says *Campephaga* is preoccupied, but I can not find that this is so. I would, however, restrict this name to the African species and use *Volvocivora* Hodgson for the Asiatic birds usually placed in *Campephaga*. *Lalage* Boie should be restricted to *Lalage nigra* (Forster) and its allies.

IRENA PUELLA CRINIGERA Sharpe

Irena criniger SHARPE, Cat. Birds. Brit. Mus., vol. 3, 1877, p. 267 (Borneo).

Glauconympha cyanca megacyanea OBERHOLSER, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 7, 1917, p. 540 (Pulo Tuanku, Banjak Islands).

Irena puella crinigera CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 289.

A large series of adults and immatures from Sipora and Siberut. The United States National Museum has a series from Pulo Tuanku, Banjak Islands, Nias, South Pagi Island, and Tana Bala, Batu Islands. All of these seem to belong to one form along with the material from Sipora-Siberut. Comparing this series with one from Borneo and Sumatra, I can detect no constant difference in size or color. The males in the Borneo-Sumatran series, on an average, seem to have the upper and under tail coverts longer, but this is not constant.

The wings of the males measure as follows:

- Five from Siberut, 118.5-123.
- Three from Sipora, 118-122.5.
- Two from South Pagi, 124.5.
- One from Batu Islands, 121.5.
- Two from Banjak Islands, 124-125.
- One from Nias, 128.5.
- Five from Borneo and Banka, 118-122.5.

The wings of the females measure as follows:

- Four from Siberut, 118.5-122.5.
- One from Sipora, 117.
- One from South Pagi, 121.
- One from Banjak Islands (type of *megacyanea*), 119.
- One from Nias, 121.
- Four from Borneo and Sumatra, 115.5-120.

BRACHYPODIUS ATRICEPS CHRYSOPHORUS (Oberholser)

Microtarsus melanocephalus chrysophorus OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 10 (South Pagi Island).

Brachypodius atriceps atriceps CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 289.

Four males and four females, Siberut; three males, two females, and one unsexed, Sipora.

The above material agrees with that in the United States National Museum from South Pagi Island, consisting of five males and three

³² Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, vol. 2, 1924, p. 336.

females. The latter series differs from one from Sumatra and the mainland in being more golden on the posterior lower parts; on an average, viewed in series, the back is deeper, not quite so greenish yellow. I can detect no difference in the color of the rump between Mentawi and the Sumatra-Mainland series, however. There are individual specimens in the two series that can hardly be told apart, but on the whole there is a good average difference. There is an immature specimen in the National Museum from North Pagi Island and two females from Nias Island that I would assign also to *chrysophorus*.

Brachypodius melanocephalus hyperemus (Oberholser) from Simalur Island is a very well marked form, with a larger bill than either *atriceps* or *chrysophorus* and on an average is also darker on the chest and back.

In this species the sexes are similar but the female averages slightly smaller, has a shorter bill, and is greener not so yellowish on the back and chest.

Three males from Sumatra (2) and Banka (1), measure: Wing, 76-79 (77.5); culmen, 13.5-14 (13.8) mm.

Three males from Trong, Peninsular Siam: Wing, 78.5-82.5 (79.2); culmen, 13.5-14 (13.8) mm.

Five males from South Pagi Island: Wing, 76.5-80 (77.8); culmen, 14-14.5 (14.4).

Three males from Sipora: Wing, 73.5-78.5 (75.3); culmen, 13.5-14 (13.8).

Four males from Siberut: Wing, 73.5-79 (75.4); culmen, 13.5-14 (13.8).

Ten males from Simalur: Wing, 77-82 (79.1); culmen, 14.5-15.5 (14.8).

MICROTARSUS MELANOLEUCOS PROXIMUS Riley

Microtarsus melanoleucos proximus RILEY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 40, 1927, p. 96 (Siberut Island).

Microtarsus melanoleucos CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 290.

Four males and three females, Siberut.

The female in this species differs from the male in slightly smaller size and the more brownish, less blackish tone of the plumage. Comparing the four males from Siberut with one male from Malacca and two from Borneo, the first mentioned series is much deeper black, with little or no brownish shade. The females from Siberut are more like the males from Borneo and may only with difficulty be distinguished. The females from Borneo are more brownish than those from Siberut and could hardly be called blackish at all. I can detect no difference worthy of note between the single male from Malacca and those of Borneo.

Four males from Siberut measure: Wing, 82-88 (84.6); culmen, 14-15 (14.6) mm.

One male from Malacca and two from Borneo, measure: Wing, 84.5-85.5 (84.8); culmen, 15-15.5 (15.2) mm.

PYCNONOTUS PLUMOSUS PORPHYREUS Oberholser

Pycnonotus plumosus porphyrcus OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 11 (North Pagi Island).

Pycnonotus plumosus inornatus CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 290.

Eleven males and six females, Sipora; four males and five females, Siberut.

The above material agrees with the series in the United States National Museum from the Pagi Islands, Nias, Banjak, and Batu Islands, Pulo Mansalar and Tapanuli Bay, West Sumatra, all of which evidently represent one race. A series from east Sumatra, Banka, Billiton, the Malay Peninsula islands off Singapore, and south Tenasserim represent another race, paler below—especially on the belly—than the one from west Sumatra. The type locality of *Pycnonotus plumosus* Blyth is Singapore. Chasen and Kloss record the irides of the Mentawi and Sumatran birds as yellow and those from the mainland as red. This agrees with Dr. W. L. Abbott's notes on the color of the eyes for birds of the islands off the west coast of Sumatra and Tapanuli Bay, west Sumatra, but the birds from east Sumatra he records as crimson brown and those from the mainland as dull red or reddish brown. There are thus evidently two forms of the species occurring in Sumatra, one in the east and the other in the west and the islands off the coast. This makes the application of Bonaparte's³³ name, *Pycnonotus inornatus* uncertain, until some one familiar with the forms of this species has an opportunity to examine the type in Leyden. For the present it is better to use a name of certain application. There appears to be little or no difference in size between the two forms.

COPSYCHUS SAULARIS PAGIENSIS Richmond

Copsychus saularis pagiensis RICHMOND, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 25, 1912, p. 105 (North Pagi Id.).—CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 291.

One adult male and two adult females, Sipora; one immature female, Siberut.

The above adult male agrees with the type of *C. s. pagiensis* fairly well. The wing in the type is a trifle shorter, but it has a longer bill than the Sipora male; in the latter the extreme tip of the bill is missing, but this is not enough to account for the difference. The culmen in the type measures 23.5; in the Sipora male, 19+. The culmen in the two females measures 22.5, 20 mm.; in a female from North Pagi, 22. In the immature bird from Siberut the culmen measures 22.5 and it undoubtedly belongs to this large long-billed race.

³³ Consp. Gen. Av., vol. 1, 1850, p. 263 (Sumatra).

COPSYCHUS SAULARIS subspecies

Copsychus saularis CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 291.

Two unsexed examples, Siberut.

The above two specimens are apparently females in molt, and one is certainly a bird of the year, as it still retains some of the spotted feathers on the side of the throat. Both have rather small bills (19 and 19.5 mm.), much smaller than the still younger female that I have assigned to *pagiensis*. It is possible that there are two forms of this thrush occurring together on Siberut, and possibly on Sipora (the female assigned to *pagiensis* with the culmen 20 mm.). Should this prove to be the case, *pagiensis* would be entitled to full specific rank.

Two other races have been described from islands off the west coast of Sumatra, namely:

Copsychus saularis zacnecus Oberholser, Simalur Island, and
Copsychus saularis nesiarchus Oberholser, Nias Island.

Both are small-billed forms like the present. The Simalur bird with a culmen 21–20 mm. in the male; 19.5 in the female. The Nias bird, 18–21 mm. The two forms are much alike and may eventually have to be united under the older name proposed for the Simalur bird. They were originally established on scanty and insufficient material, consisting of two males and one female from Simalur and two males from Nias.

KITTACINCLA MELANURA MELANURA Salvadori

Cittocinclla melanura SALVADORI, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genov., ser. 2, vol. 4, 1887, p. 549, pl. 8, fig. 1 (Nias Island).

Kittacincla melanura hypoliza OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 13 (Simalur Island).

Kittacincla melanura opisthochra OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 13 (Pulo Lasia).

Kittacincla melanura pagiensis OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 76, no. 6, 1923, p. 3 (North Pagi Island).

Kittacincla malabarica melanura CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 291.

One adult male, two immature males, and one female, Sipora; one young male, Siberut.

The type of *Kittacincla melanura pagiensis* Oberholser, is a bird of the year molting into the adult plumage. It is matched in size by the immature males from Sipora and fairly well as to color. The form was founded on the single specimen. The adult male from Sipora can not be distinguished in color or size from a series from Nias; the bill is a little longer but not enough to be significant in a single specimen. Allowing for seasonable differences, I can not detect any characters that will separate the Simalur and Pulo Lasia and Pulo Babi birds from that of Nias. In other words, as far as our

material shows, there is only one well-defined form of this type on the islands off the west coast of Sumatra.

The various series measures as follows:

Four males, Nias: Wing, 87-96 (91); culmen, 15.5-17 (16.4).

Three males, Simalur: Wing, 90-93 (90); culmen, 16-17 (15.5).

One male, Pulo Babi: Wing, 96; culmen, 16.5.

One male, Sipora: Wing, 93; culmen, 18.

Two females, Nias: Wing, 84; culmen, 16.

Two females, Simalur: Wing, 86; culmen, 15-16 (15.5).

One female, Pulo Babi: Wing, 84; culmen, 16.5.

One female,³⁴ Pulo Lasia (type): Wing, 92; culmen, 17.

Type of *K. m. pagiensis*,³⁵ wing, 84; culmen, 16.

ORTHOTOMUS SEPIUM CONCINNUS Riley

Orthotomus sepium concinnus RILEY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 40, 1927, p. 96 (Sipora Island).

Orthotomus sepium ochrommatus? CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 292.

Eight males and six females, Sipora; three males, three females, and five unsexed birds, Siberut.

Judging by the few adult males from Siberut, the Sipora and Siberut birds belong to the same form. Both series agree in being lighter, purer gray above, with the head and throat lighter cinnamon than *Orthotomus sepium ochrommatus* Oberholser, of the Pagi Islands. *Orthotomus sepium baeus* Oberholser, of Nias Island, is darker and nearer *cineraceus* than the Pagi Island form and need not be considered here.

The series from the various Mentawi Islands measure as follows:

Eight males, Sipora: Wing, 43.5-50 (47.2); culmen, 14.5-15.5 (14.9).

Three males, Siberut: Wing, 46-51 (48.7); culmen, 15-15.5 (15.2).

Four males, Pagi Islands (North Pagi, 3; South Pagi, 1): Wing, 50-52 (50); culmen, 14.5-15.5 (15).

Six females, Sipora: Wing, 44-47.5 (45.9); culmen, 14-15 (14.4).

Three females, Siberut: Wing, 43-46.5 (45); culmen, 14.5-15 (14.8).

One female, North Pagi Island: Wing, 48.5; culmen, 14.

LANIUS TIGRINUS Drapiez

Lanius tigrinus DRAPIEZ, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., vol. 13, 1828, p. 523 (Java).

Lanius tigrinus CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 292.

A series of nine immature birds from Siberut and three from Sipora.

The series from Siberut were taken September 18-October 2; those from Sipora October 29-November 3.

The United States National Museum possesses two immature examples from Simalur Island, November 25 and December 12, and three from Tana Bala, Batu Islands, February 6-13.

³⁴ Marked as a female, but probably a male.

³⁵ Marked male, but probably a female.

CORVUS ENCA ENCA (Horsfield)

Fregilus enca HORSFIELD, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, vol. 13, 1821, p. 164 (Java).

Corvus enca enca CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 293.

Four males and five females, Sipora; two females, Siberut.

The above material has been compared with a male and female from Java and I can find no difference between them. The United States National Museum collection contains specimens of *Corvus enca compiler* Richmond from Simalur and Nias and Büttikofer³⁶ records *Corvus macrorhynchus* from the latter island also.

DICRUOPSIS BORNEENSIS VIRIDINITENS Salvadori

Dicruopsis viridinitens SALVADORI, Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova, ser. 2, vol. 14, 1894, p. 593 (Sipora Island).

Dicrurus borneensis viridinitens CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 293.

Six males, three females, and one unsexed bird, Siberut; five males, four females, and one without sex, Sipora.

A series of two males, five females, and one unsexed example collected on South Pagi Island by Dr. W. L. Abbott, does not differ essentially from the Siberut-Sipora series. Otherwise I have nothing to add to Chasen and Kloss's remarks.

DICRURUS LEUCOGENIS PERIOPHTHALMICUS (Salvadori)

Buchanga periopthalmica SALVADORI, Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova, ser. 2, vol. 14, 1894, p. 594 (Si Oban, Sipora).

Dicrurus leucogenis diporus OBERHOLSER, Smith. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 15 (North Pagi Id.).

Five males, five females, and one skin without sex, Sipora.

This series has been compared with the type of *D. l. diporus* and found to be practically identical, both as to coloration and size. The latter was originally compared with *D. l. leucogenis* and *D. l. stigmatops*, but not with *D. l. periopthalmicus*, of which there were probably no specimens in this country at that time.

DICRURUS LEUCOGENIS SIBERU Chasen and Kloss

Dicrurus leucogenis siberu CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 294 (Siberut Island).

Eight males and three females, Siberut.

The above series compared with *D. l. periopthalmicus* averages darker above and below; the white of the cheeks is somewhat reduced in size; the size is, however, hardly less.

³⁶ Notes Leyden Mus., vol. 18, 1896, p. 189.

ORIOIUS CHINENSIS SIPORA Chasen and Kloss

Oriolus chinensis sipora CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 294 (Sipora Island).

Five adult males, six adult females, and one immature female, Sipora.

The only difference I can detect between *O. c richmondi* of the Pagi Islands and the present form is in the color of the wings. In *sipora* the inner primaries are more extensively margined with grayish or yellowish-white on the outer web and at the tip and the inner secondaries and tertials have the yellow outer web at the tip more extensive. These differences seem quite constant. There appears to be little or no difference in size between the two series.

Five males from Sipora measure: Wing, 149.5–154.5 (151.4); culmen, 32–33.5 (32.5).

Six males from North Pagi (5) and South Pagi (1) measure: Wing, 145.5–152.5 (150.7); culmen, 31.5–33 (32.6).

Six females from Sipora: Wing, 146.5–152 (149); culmen, 31–33 (31.9).

Three females from South Pagi: Wing, 141–152 (147.7); culmen, 32–34.5 (32.8).

ORIOIUS CHINENSIS SIBERU Chasen and Kloss

Oriolus chinensis siberu CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 294 (Siberut Island).

Five adult males, one immature male, four adult females, one immature female, and one without sex, Siberut.

More greenish on the back than in *sipora* with less extensive white margins to the inner primaries and less yellow on the outer web of the inner secondaries and the tertiarics. In the latter character resembling *richmondi*, but the back more greenish. There appears to be little or no difference in size between *sipora* and *siberu*, except the latter on the average has a longer bill.

Five males from Siberut measure, wing, 146–156 (151.7); culmen, 33–34 (33.5), and four females; wing, 141.5–151 (145.4); culmen, 31.5–33.5 (32.4).

Oriolus chinensis mundus of Simalur Island is a very distinct form with no speculum in the wing and the yellow on the tertials much reduced; the bill longer than any other Barussan Island form. It needs no comparison with the Mentawi forms.

ORIOIUS XANTHONOTUS MENTAWI Chasen and Kloss

Oriolus xanthonotus mentawi CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 295 (Siberut Island).

Four adult males and one adult female, Siberut; one adult and one immature male, Sipora.

The only adult female submitted is certainly darker than the mainland bird. An adult female in the United States National Museum from Java (the type locality of *xanthonotus*) has the top of the head and nape deep mouse gray, the feathers with a rather broad central sooty black stripe; the mantle lemon chrome, the feathers streaked centrally with pyrite yellow; rump lemon chrome. This is quite different from the warbler green back of the mainland and Mentawi bird; and the top of the head is much darker than in even the Mentawi bird. Whether these differences would hold in a larger series I do not know.

The single adult male from Sipora is less heavily streaked below than the Siberut males, but I believe this is an individual difference. One of the Siberut males has the breast and belly strongly tinged with citron yellow.

AGROPSAR STURNINUS (Pallas)

Gracula sturnina PALLAS, Reise. Russ. Reichs., vol. 3, 1776, p. 695 (Dauria).
Sturnia sturnina CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 295.

One immature female, Sipora, October 23.

The United States National Museum possesses an immature female from Simalur Island, December 11.

GRACULA JAVANA BATUENSIS Finsch

Gracula batuensis FINSCH, Notes Leyden Mus., vol. 21, 1899, p. 14 (Pulo Tello, Batu Islands).

Gracula javana enganensis CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 295.

Four males and six females, Siberut; six males, six females, and one unsexed, Sipora.

The United States National Museum possesses one adult male and two adult females from North Pagi Island and three adult males and two adult females from South Pagi Island. The series from Siberut, Sipora, and the Pagi Islands agree in size and color and undoubtedly represent but a single form. Comparing the Mentawi series with one consisting of two adult males and seven adult females from Engano Island, I find the former to be slightly larger, with a considerably longer and heavier bill. Undoubtedly *Gracula javana enganensis* is restricted to Engano Island.

Gracula robusta of Nias is a larger bird with a much larger and heavier bill and the line of feathers on the sides of the neck, separating the bare space below the eyes from the occipital lappets, is broader and differently shaped from the forms grouped under *Gracula javana*. In *Gracula robusta* the line of feathers just referred to is broader above, while in the forms of *Gracula javana* it is

narrower above, broader below, and much narrower in width. In my opinion *Gracula robusta* is a well-marked species with its own insular subspecies.

The forms I am prepared to recognize from the islands off the west coast of Sumatra are as follows:

- (1) *Gracula robusta robusta* Salvadori. Size large; culmen, 34-38 (35.5), Nias Island and Pulo Babi.
- (2) *Gracula robusta ophellochlora* Oberholser. Somewhat smaller; culmen, 32.5-34 (33.5). Banjak Islands (Pulo Tuangku).
- (3) *Gracula javana miotera* Oberholser. Somewhat like *enganensis* but slightly larger; culmen, 28-30 (29.2). Simalur Island.
- (4) *Gracula javana batuensis* Finsch. Larger than either *miotera* or *enganensis*, especially the bill; culmen, 30-34 (32).³⁷ Batu Islands and Mentawi Islands (Siberut, Sipora, North and South Pagi).
- (5) *Gracula javana enganensis* Salvadori. Somewhat smaller than *batuensis* the bill pronouncedly so; culmen, 25-30 (28).³⁸

LAMPROCORAX PANAYENSIS PACHISTORHINUS Oberholser

Lamprocorax chalybeus pachistorhinus OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 17 (South Pagi Island).

Aplonis panayensis altirostris CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 296.

Seven males and three females, Siberut; two males and four females, Sipora.

The United States National Museum possesses seven adult males and three adult females from South Pagi Island. The birds from Siberut, Sipora, and South Pagi Island apparently belong to one form, but it is not the same as that from Nias Island (*altirostris*). The Mentawi Island subspecies has a larger, heavier bill and is slightly less glossy.

The specimens of this species in the United States National Museum from the islands off the west coast of Sumatra fall naturally into three recognizable forms, to which is to be added a form described from Pulo Pinie not here represented. They are as follows:

- (1) *Lamprocorax panayensis altirostris*.

Calornis altirostris SALVADORI, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Gen., ser. 2, vol. 4, 1887, p. 553, pl. 9, fig. 1 (Nias).

Lamprocorax chalybeus rhadinorhynchus OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 17 (Simalur).

Lamprocorax panayensis nesodramus OBERHOLSER, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 16, 1926, p. 516 (Pulo Babi).

The Museum has specimens from Nias, Simalur, and Pulo Babi.

³⁷ Twenty-nine specimens.

³⁸ Eight specimens.

This form is slightly smaller with a smaller bill than that from the Mentawi Islands. The birds from Nias, Simalur, and Pulo Babi measure as follows:

NIAS. Three adult males: Wing, 96-103 (99); tail, 62-62.5 (63.8); culmen, 19. Four adult females: Wing, 97-104 (100); tail, 56-65.5 (60); culmen, 17-18 (17.6).

SIMALUR. One adult male (type of *rhadinorhynchus*): Wing, 101.5; tail, 60; culmen, 17.5. One adult female: Wing, 102.5; tail, 62; culmen, 17.5.

PULO BABI. Two adult females: Wing, 102-104; tail, 62.5-64; culmen, 17-18.

(2) *Lamprocorax panayensis pachistorhinus* Oberholser.

Somewhat larger than *altirostris*, but less glossy and with a larger bill. Apparently confined to the Mentawi Islands.

Fourteen males measure: Wing, 102-113 (106.3); tail, 62-69.5 (65); culmen, 18.5-21.5 (19.8); and ten females, wing, 100-105 (102.4); tail, 61-67.5 (63); culmen, 17.5-20.5 (19.3).

(3) *Lamprocorax panayensis enganensis*.

Calornis enganensis SALVADORI, Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Gen., ser. 2, vol. 12, 1892, p. 137 (Engano).

Similar to *pachistorhinus*, but with a longer wing and tail; the bill smaller and weaker.

Five adult males measure: Wing, 112-114 (112.7); tail, 70-77 (72.9); culmen, 18-19 (18.3); and three adult females, wing, 105.5-114 (109.5); tail, 67-74.5 (70.5); culmen, 18.5-19 (18.7).

(4) *Lamprocorax panayensis leptorrhynchus*.

Aplonis panayensis leptorrhynchus STRESEMANN, Nov. Zool., vol. 20, 1913, p. 377 (Pulo Pini).

Of this form the United States National Museum collection contains no specimens, but from the measurements given by the describer it is as large or larger than *enganensis*. No length of culmen is given, unfortunately. It must be a recognizable form, however, as the measurements would indicate a larger bird than *altirostris* or *pachistorhinus*, and it could not very well be *enganensis*, as the Mentawi form would come in between.

MOTACILLA CINEREA CASPICA (S. G. Gmelin)

Parus caspicus S. G. GMELIN, Reise d. Russland, vol. 3, 1774, p. 104, pl. 20, fig. 2 (Enzeli or Enseli, Caspian Sea).

Motacilla cinerea caspica CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 296.

One male, one female, and one unsexed bird, Sipora, October 12-21.

BUDYTES FLAVUS SIMILLIMUS (Hartert)

Motacilla flava simillima HARTERT, Vögel Pal. Fauna, vol. 1, pt. 3, 1905, p. 289 (Kamchatka to Moluccas, etc.); Nov. Zool., vol. 26, 1919, p. 167 (type from Sulu Island).—CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 296.

One female, Siberut, September 20; one female, Sipora, October 11. The above two specimens are young birds; they agree fairly well with northern Celebes specimens in the same stage of plumage.

DENDRONANTHUS INDICUS (Gmelin)

Motacilla indica GMELIN, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 962 (India).
Dendronanthus indicus CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 297.

One male and two females, Siberut, September 12–15; two males and five females, Sipora, October 22–November 2.

The United States National Museum possesses specimens from Simalur Island, October 25–November 30; Nias Island, February 20–March 25; Tana Bala, Batu Islands, February 5 and 6.

CHALCOSTETHA CALCOSTETHA PAGICOLA Oberholser

Chalcostetha calcostetha pagicola OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Mis. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 17 (North Pagi Island).

Chalcostetha calcostetha calcostetha CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 297 (Sipora).

Chalcostetha calcostetha siberu CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 297 (Siberut).

Five males and four females, Sipora; one male and two females, Siberut.

The two females from Siberut are paler than those from Sipora, but a female from North Pagi Island exactly matches them. There is no difference in size. I am inclined to think the deeper color of the Sipora females is due to the fresher condition of the plumage. They were collected in middle or late October, while the Siberut females were collected in middle or late September. One female in the Sipora series, collected October 21, is somewhat worn and is almost, if not quite, as pale as Siberut females. Specimens from Nias and the Batu Islands do not appear to differ from those from the Pagi Islands. If any form is to be named, it would be that from Sipora; but this would divide the habitat of *pagicola*, so I do not believe it advisable to provide a name for it on the material at hand.

Specimens from Simalur Island are larger than *pagicola*, especially the bills. It has been named *Chalcostetha calcostetha heliomarpta* Oberholser.³⁹

From the islands off the west coast of Sumatra there are two recognizable forms, judging from the material before me, as follows:

³⁹ Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 13, 1923, p. 229.

(1) *Chalcostetha calcostetha heliomarpta* Oberholser. Simalur Island.

(2) *Chalcostetha calcostetha pagicola* Oberholser. Nias Island; Pulo Pinie, Batu Islands; Mentawi Islands (Siberut, Sipora, North and South Pagi Islands).

AETHOPYGA SIPARAJA PHOTINA Oberholser

Aethopyga siparaja photina OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 18 (North Pagi Island).

Aethopyga siparaja siparaja CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 297 (Sipora Island).

Aethopyga siparaja siberu CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 298 (Siberut Island).

Fifteen males and 14 females, Sipora; 4 males, Siberut.

This race is darker on the average than *A. s. siparaja* of Sumatra.

Three out of the four males from Siberut have the feathers of the rump washed with red, giving an orange effect to this region, but so has one of the males from Sipora and the type of *photina* is identical. I do not see, under the circumstances, any other alternative than to merge *siberu* with *photina*.

After studying and measuring the specimens of this species from Sumatra and the various islands off the west coast of Sumatra, I would reduce the recognizable forms from this region to three, as follows:

(1) *Aethopyga siparaja siparaja* (Raffles).

Certhia siparaja RAFFLES, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, vol. 13, 1820, p. 299 (West Sumatra).

Aethopyga siparaja tinoptila OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 17 (Pulo Siumat, near Simalur Island).

Aethopyga siparaja melanetra OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 18 (Pulo Lasia).

Aethopyga siparaja heliophiletica OBERHOLSER, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 13, 1923, p. 231 (Pulo Bangkaru, Banjak Islands).

Range.—Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula,⁴⁰ Simalur Island, Pulo Lasia, and the Banjak Islands.

(2) *Aethopyga siparaja niasensis* HARTERT, Ornith Monatsb., vol. 6, 1898, p. 92 (Nias Island).

A series of seven males are lighter red above than *A. s. siparaja*.

Range.—Confined to Nias Island, so far as known.

(3) *Aethopyga siparaja photina* OBERHOLSER, as given above.

Range.—Mentawi Islands (Siberut, Sipora, North Pagi, and South Pagi).

⁴⁰ The range of this form on the mainland is uncertain and the bird there may prove not to be this form at all.

Allowing for the inequality of the various series, there does not appear to be any appreciable difference in size among the races.

LEPTOCOMA BRASILIANA HYPOLAMPIS (Oberholser)

Cinnyris brasiliana hypolampis OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 19 (South Pagi Island).

Leptocoma brasiliana brasiliana CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 298.

Four males and one female, Sipora; one male and three females, Siberut.

There does not seem to be any constant difference between specimens from the two above islands or from the Pagi Islands. Two males from Java and two males from Singapore have noticeably smaller bills. I am prepared to recognize three forms from the islands off the west coast of Sumatra as follows:

(1) *Leptocoma brasiliana mecynorhyncha* (Oberholser).

Similar to *L. b. brasiliana* but bill much larger. Culmen 16–15. Simalur Island.

(2) *Leptocoma brasiliana oenopa* (Oberholser).

Similar to *L. b. mecynorhyncha* but bill smaller, though larger than in *L. b. brasiliana*, culmen, 14–15.5.

Nias Island.

(3) *Leptocoma brasiliana hypolampis* (Oberholser).

Top of the head more coppery, less golden, and the rump with less violet wash than in *L. b. oenopa*; there is no difference in size. A poorly marked form hardly worthy of recognition. Mentawi Islands (Siberut, Sipora, North and South Pagi).

ANTHREPTES MALACENSIS NASAEUS Oberholser

Anthreptes malacensis nasaeus OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 20 (Sikakap Strait, Pagi Ids.).

Anthreptes malacensis malacensis CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 299.

Nine adult males, four immature males, and four females, Siberut; one adult male, one immature male, and one female, Sipora.

The above material agrees in size and color with the small typical series from the Pagi Islands. The Mentawi Islands form on the average has a longer and heavier bill, and the iridescent purple edges to the feathers of the mantle are more pronounced than in *Anthreptes malacensis malacensis*.

According to the material in the United States National Museum, three forms can be recognized from the islands off the west coast of Sumatra, as follows:

(1) *Anthreptes malacensis pelloptilus* Oberholser.

Bill larger and heavier than *malacensis*; the iridescent purple of the mantle more pronounced. Three males have the culmen, 18.5-19 (18.8). Simalur Island.

(2) *Anthreptes malacensis pollostus* Oberholser.

Hardly different from *malacensis*; appears to have less iridescent purple on the mantle. Not a well-marked form. Culmen, 16-17.5 (16.8), Nias Island.

(3) *Anthreptes malacensis nasaeus* Oberholser.

More iridescent purple on the mantle than in *malacensis* or *pollostus*; bill slightly larger and heavier. Culmen, 17-18.5 (17.7). Mentawi Islands (Siberut, Sipora, North and South Pagi).

ARACHNOTHERA LONGIROSTRA LONGIROSTRA (Latham)

Certhia longirostra LATHAM, Ind. Orn., vol. 1, 1790, p. 299 (Bengal, Sylhet).

Arachnothera longirostra exochra OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 19 (South Pagi Island).

Arachnothera longirostra hypochra OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 19 (North Pagi Island).

Arachnothera longirostra CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 299.

Five males, four females, and one unsexed bird, Siberut; ten males, three females, and one without sex, Sipora.

There seems to be little or no difference in size between the series from Siberut and Sipora and that from North and South Pagi Islands, and the difference in color, if any, is negligible. A small series from the mainland, north of Singapore, and two males from east Sumatra seem to agree in size and color with the series from the Mentawi Islands. A few specimens from near Singapore average smaller and represent a different form. It has been named *Arachnothera l. heliocrita* Oberholser.⁴¹

Three specimens from Pulo Bankaru, Banjak Islands, have longer bills, especially the type. It has been named *Arachnothera longirostra zarhina* Oberholser.⁴²

Two specimens from Nias Island are paler than any I have examined and the bills are longer than the average, but not quite as

⁴¹ Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 13, 1923, p. 227

⁴² Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 19.

long as the type of *zarthina*. It has been named *Arachnothera l. niasensis* van Oort.⁴³

There is quite a sexual difference in size, the females having considerably shorter wings and bills, and it is probable that abnormally small birds marked as males may be wrongly sexed.

Seven males (including type of *antelia*) from Tenasserim and Trong, measure: Wing, 67.5–70 (68.6); culmen, 37–41 (38.1).

Two males (including type of *melanchima*) from east Sumatra measure: Wing, 70–71.5 (70.7); culmen, 39–39.5 (39.2).

Five males from Siberut: Wing, 67.5–72.5 (68.9); culmen, 37–41 (39.4).

Ten males from Sipora: Wing, 65–71.5 (68.6); culmen, 35–40 (38.1).

Three males from North Pagi (including type of *hypochra*): Wing, 67.5–70 (68.5); culmen, 38–40 (39).

Four males from South Pagi (including type of *exochra*): Wing, 66–70 (68.5); culmen, 37.5–39.5 (38.4).

Three males from near Singapore (including type of *heliocrita*): Wing, 63–69 (66.8); culmen, 33.5–35.5 (34.7).

Two males, Nias (one marked "female?", but from the measurements is a male): Wing, 68.5–69 (68.7); culmen, 40–42 (41).

Two males, Pulo Bangkaru, Banjak Islands (including type of *zarthina*): Wing, 68–71 (69.5); culmen, 38.5–44.5 (41.5).

A peculiar circumstance about the above averages (with one or two exceptions) is their remarkable uniformity.

ARACHNOTHERA CHRYSOGENYS ISOPEGA Oberholser

Arachnothera chrysogenys isopega OBERHOLSER, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 20 (Pagi Islands).

Arachnothera chrysogenys CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 299.

One male, Sipora.

The above specimen is molting. It agrees fairly well with the type of *isopega*, which has a longer wing than any measured from the rest of the range of the species represented in the United States National Museum. The wing in the type of *isopega* measures 96; that of the Sipora specimen, 87, but the latter would have possessed a longer wing had the molt been completed. *A female from South Pagi Island also seems to have a longer wing than true *chrysogenys*. I have only examined the three specimens from the Mentawi Islands.

Three male specimens from Tapanuli Bay, west Sumatra, the original series of *Arachnothera chrysogenys cophia* Oberholser, are more yellowish above and below and have slightly shorter wings than *isopega*.

A male and female from Nias Island in the United States National Museum represents the original material of *Arachnothera chrysogenys pleoxantha* Oberholser.⁴⁴ The type (the female) is more yellowish

⁴³ Notes Leyden Mus., vol. 32, no. 4, 1910, p. 195.

⁴⁴ Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 20.

above and below than *copha*, but the male is considerably grayer, less yellowish below. Both are rather small and will have to depend upon size for recognition until additional specimens have been examined.

A series of two males and four females from east Sumatra that Doctor Oberholser regards as typical of *A. c. chrysogenys* are more yellowish above and below than the west Sumatran bird, *copha*, and somewhat smaller. I have not examined Javan specimens which Stuart Baker says is the typical *chrysogenys*.

Arachnothera chrysogenys astilpna Oberholser⁴⁵ and *Arachnothera chrusogenys intensiflava* Stuart Baker⁴⁶ were both described from Tenasserim and are probably synonymous; the former name should be used for this form, being the older.

DICAEUM CRUENTATUM BATUENSE Richmond

Dicaeum sumatranum batuense RICHMOND, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 25, 1912, p. 104 (Pulo Pinie, Batu Islands).

Dicaeum cruentatum batuense CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 300.

Five males and one female, Sipora.

The above series agrees with the type of *batuense*. The United States National Museum possesses an immature male of apparently the same form, from South Pagi Island. The chin and throat are neutral gray, with a few scattered white feathers coming in on the chin; the upper parts dark grayish olive, the crown, mantle, and rump with a few black scarlet tipped feathers appearing; otherwise it is like the adult. Already the white band down the center of the lower parts has progressed further forward than in *D. c. sumatranum*.

An adult male, collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott on Nias Island (180,074), apparently of *D. c. sumatranum*, has a somewhat larger bill than *D. c. batuense* and the throat, chin, and foreneck are neutral gray. In *batuense* there is a rather broad band of ivory white extending to and including the chin.

The five males measure: Wing, 44.5-49 (45.8); culmen, 9-10 (9.8). The type of *batuense* measures: Wing, 45.5; culmen, 10. The Nias specimen of *sumatranum*: Wing, 48.5; culmen, 10.5.

DICAEUM TRIGONOSTIGMUM PAGENSE Oberholser

Dicaeum trigonostigmum pagense OBERHOLSER, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 16, 1926, p. 520 (South Pagi Id.).

Dicaeum trigonostigma CHASEN and KLOSS, Ibis, 1926, p. 300.

Seven adult males, two immature males, and three females, Siberut; seven adult males and eight females, Sipora.

⁴⁵ Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 13, 1923, p. 227.

⁴⁶ Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. 46, 1925, p. 14.

The above series and specimens from South Pagi Island appear to be identical.

The Nias Island form has been named *D. t. lyprum* by Oberholser.⁴⁷ With it I would place a male from Pulo Pinie, Batu Islands, which appears to have a somewhat lighter throat.

Simalur Island specimens are larger than those from Nias or the Mentawi Islands and the female is quite different from that of any other form examined. It is darker, and grayer above with very little olive green wash and the rump is only crossed by a narrow band of yellowish citrine; below it is grayer, the breast with only a narrow band of barium yellow down the center. It has been named *Dicaeum trigonostigma antioproctum* Oberholser.⁴⁷ *Dicaeum trigonostigma melanthe* Oberholser from Pulo Lasia was evidently founded upon a single male. It agrees with Simalur Island specimens in size; in color it is slightly darker above and on the throat. The differences are so very slight that in my opinion it should be merged with the Simalur form.

Summarizing, I am prepared to recognize three subspecies from the west Sumatra islands as follows:

- (1) *Dicaeum trigonostigmum pagense* Oberholser. Mentawi Islands (Siberut, Sipora, South Pagi).
- (2) *Dicaeum trigonostigmum lyprum* Oberholser. Nias Island and Pulo Pinie, Batu Islands.
- (3) *Dicaeum trigonostigmum antioproctum* Oberholser. Simalur Island and Pulo Lasia.

Outside of the Simalur Island form, which is characterized like so many of the races from this island by superior size, the other two subspecies are not strikingly different in color or size from *D. t. trigonostigmum* of the mainland, and if it were not for their insular habitat would hardly be worthy of recognition. The only differences between the mainland form and those from the islands being the somewhat darker upper parts and the more yellow, less orange wash on the rump of the latter.

Check list of Mentawi birds

	Siberut	Sipora	North Pagi	South Pagi	Pagi Islands
Family TRERONIDAE					
1. <i>Treron curvirostra smicra</i> Oberholser.....	×	×	-----	-----	-----
2. <i>Dendrophassa vernans mesochloa</i> Oberholser.....	×	×	×	×	-----
3. <i>Muscadivores aeneus vicinus</i> Riley.....	×	×	×	×	-----
4. <i>Myristicivora bicolor bicolor</i> (Scopoli).....	-----	×	-----	-----	×

⁴⁷ Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 60, no. 7, 1912, p. 21.

Check list of Mentawi birds—Continued

	Siberut	Sipora	North Pagi	South Pagi	Pagi Islands
Family COLUMBIDAE					
5. <i>Columba phasma</i> Richmond				×	
6. <i>Macropygia emiliana elassa</i> Oberholser	×	×	×	×	
7. <i>Chalcophaps indica indica</i> (Linnaeus)	×		×		
Family RALLIDAE					
8. <i>Rallina fasciata</i> (Raffles)		×			
9. <i>Amaurornis phoenicura cleptea</i> Oberholser	×	×			×
Family APHRIZIDAE					
10. <i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i> (Linnaeus)		×			
Family CHARADRIIDAE					
11. <i>Pluvialis dominicus fulvus</i> (Gmelin)	×	×			
12. <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> Lesson		×			
Family SCOLOPACIDAE					
13. <i>Numenius phaeopus phaeopus</i> (Linnaeus)	×	×			
14. <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Linnaeus)					×
15. <i>Capella stenura</i> (Bonaparte)		×			×
Family GLAREOLIDAE					
16. <i>Glareola maldivarum</i> Forster		×			
Family ARDEIDAE					
17. <i>Typhon sumatrana sumatrana</i> (Raffles)					×
18. <i>Hemigarzetta eulophotes</i> (Swinhoe)		×			
19. <i>Demigretta sacra sacra</i> (Gmelin)		×			×
20. <i>Butorides javanicus sipora</i> Chasen and Kloss	×	×			
21. <i>Butorides javanicus actophilus</i> Oberholser			×		
Family FALCONIDAE					
22. <i>Spilornis elgini sipora</i> Chasen and Kloss		×			
23. <i>Spilornis</i> species					×
24. <i>Cuncuma leucogaster</i> (Gmelin)		×			×
25. <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus ptilorhynchus</i> (Temminck)	×				
26. <i>Haliastur indus intermedius</i> Gurney					×
27. <i>Spizaetus alboniger</i> (Blyth)			×		
Family BUBONIDAE					
28. <i>Otus bakkamoena mentawi</i> Chasen and Kloss	×	×			
Family PSITTACIDAE					
29. <i>Psittinus cyanurus pontius</i> Oberholser	×	×		×	
30. <i>Loriculus galgulus galgulus</i> (Linnaeus)	×	×			×

Check list of Mentawi birds—Continued

	Siberut	Sipora	North Pagi	South Pagi	Pagi Islands
Family CORACIIDAE					
31. <i>Eurystomus orientalis calonyx</i> Sharpe	-----	×	-----	-----	-----
Family ALCEDINIDAE					
32. <i>Rhamphalcyon capensis isoptera</i> Oberholser	×	×	×	×	-----
33. <i>Alcedo atthis bengalensis</i> Gmelin	×	-----	-----	-----	-----
34. <i>Alcedo meninting proxima</i> Richmond	-----	×	×	×	-----
35. <i>Ceyx rufidorsus rufidorsus</i> Strickland	×	×	-----	-----	-----
36. <i>Ceyx dillwynni</i> Sharpe	-----	×	-----	-----	-----
37. <i>Ceyx</i> species	-----	-----	-----	-----	×
38. <i>Entomothera coromanda pagana</i> Oberholser	×	×	×	-----	-----
39. <i>Sauropatis chloris chloroptera</i> Oberholser	×	-----	×	-----	-----
40. <i>Halcyon pilcata</i> (Boddaert)	×	×	×	×	-----
41. <i>Halcyon concreta</i> (Temminck)	×	-----	-----	-----	-----
Family BUCEROTIDAE					
42. <i>Hydrocissa convexa convexa</i> (Temminck)	×	×	×	×	-----
Family MEROPIDAE					
43. <i>Merops philippinus javanicus</i> Horsfield	×	-----	-----	-----	-----
Family MICROPODIDAE					
44. <i>Collocalia vestita acrophila</i> Oberholser	-----	×	-----	-----	-----
45. <i>Collocalia linchi oberholseri</i> Stresemann	-----	×	×	-----	-----
Family HEMIPROCINIDAE					
46. <i>Hemiprocne longipennis thoa</i> Oberholser ⁴⁸	-----	-----	-----	×	-----
47. <i>Hemiprocne comata comata</i> (Temminck)	×	-----	×	-----	-----
Family CUCULIDAE					
48. <i>Hierococcyx fugax</i> subspecies?	×	-----	-----	-----	-----
49. <i>Cacomantis merulinus threnodes</i> Cabanis and Heine	×	-----	-----	-----	-----
50. <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i> subspecies	-----	-----	-----	-----	×
51. <i>Chalcococcyx xanthorhynchus</i> (Horsfield)	-----	×	-----	-----	-----
52. <i>Centropus sinensis bubutus</i> Horsfield	×	-----	-----	-----	-----
53. <i>Urococcyx aeneicauda</i> (J. and E. Verreaux)	×	×	×	×	-----
Family EURYLAIMIDAE					
54. <i>Calypotomena viridis siberu</i> Chasen and Kloss	×	-----	×	×	-----

⁴⁸ On the islands off the west coast of Sumatra three forms of *Hemiprocne longipennis* occur:

(1) *Hemiprocne longipennis perlonga* (Richmond) on Simalur. Wings long (172-184), head and mantle shining bronzy green, gray of the rump more or less restricted.

(2) *Hemiprocne longipennis ocyptera* Oberholser on Nias. Wing shorter (163-175) head and mantle less bronzy than *H. l. perlonga*, gray of rump more extensive.

(3) *Hemiprocne longipennis thoa* Oberholser on the Batu Islands, South Pagi, and probably the intervening islands. Wing longer than *H. l. ocyptera* (173-180), about the same size as *H. l. perlonga*, but the latter more bronzy green on head and mantle; the rump less extensively gray.

Of *Hemiprocne longipennis harterti* Stresemann (type locality, Deli, Sumatra), I have not examined enough specimens from Sumatra to comment upon its validity, but specimens from Trengganu, Peninsular Siam, average smaller, (wing, 154-164), are more bronzy on the mantle and head, and are darker below than the Nias Island form.

Check list of Mentawi birds—Continued

	Siberut	Sipora	North Pagi	South Pagi	Pagi Islands
Family PITTIDAE					
55. <i>Pitta moluccensis moluccensis</i> (P. L. S. Müller)-----		×			
Family HIRUNDINIDAE					
56. <i>Hirundo rustica gutturalis</i> Scopoli-----	×				
Family MUSCICAPIDAE					
57. <i>Arizelomyia latirostris latirostris</i> (Raffles)	×				
58. <i>Muscitrea grisola vandepolli</i> (Finsch)-----	×			×	
59. <i>Hypothymis azurea leucophila</i> Oberholser-----	×	×	×	×	
60. <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis amphiala</i> Oberholser-----	×		×		
Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE					
61. <i>Graucalus sumatrensis crissalis</i> Salvadori-----	×	×	×	×	
62. <i>Volvocivora culminata culminata</i> (A. Hay)-----	×				
Family IRENIDAE					
63. <i>Irena puella crinigera</i> Sharpe-----	×	×		×	
Family PYCNONOTIDAE					
64. <i>Brachypodius atriceps chrysophorus</i> (Oberholser)-----	×	×		×	
65. <i>Microtarsus melanoleucos proximus</i> Riley-----	×				
66. <i>Pycnonotus plumosus porphyreus</i> Oberholser-----	×	×	×	×	
Family TURDIDAE					
67. <i>Copsychus saularis pagiensis</i> Richmond-----	×	×	×		
68. <i>Copsychus saularis</i> subspecies?-----	×				
69. <i>Kittacincla melanura</i> Salvadori-----	×	×	×	×	
Family SYLVIIDAE					
70. <i>Orthotomus sepium ochrommatus</i> Oberholser-----			×	×	
71. <i>Orthotomus sepium concinnus</i> Riley-----	×	×			
Family LANIIDAE					
72. <i>Lanius tigrinus</i> Drapiez-----	×	×			
Family CORVIDAE					
73. <i>Corvus enca enca</i> (Horsfield)-----	×	×			

	Siberut	Sipora	North Pagi	South Pagi	Pagi Islands
Family DICRURIDAE					
74. <i>Dicruopsis borneensis viridinitens</i> Salvadori	×	×	×	×	-----
75. <i>Dicrurus leucogenis periphthalmicus</i> (Salvadori)	-----	×	×	×	-----
76. <i>Dicrurus leucogenis siberu</i> Chasen and Kloss	×	-----	-----	-----	-----
Family ORIOLIDAE					
77. <i>Oriolus chinensis sipora</i> Chasen and Kloss	-----	×	-----	-----	-----
78. <i>Oriolus chinensis siberu</i> Chasen and Kloss	×	-----	-----	-----	-----
79. <i>Oriolus chinensis richmondi</i> Oberholser	-----	-----	×	×	-----
80. <i>Oriolus xanthonotus mentawi</i> Chasen and Kloss	×	×	-----	-----	-----
Family STURNIDAE					
81. <i>Agropsar sturninus</i> (Pallas)	-----	×	-----	-----	-----
Family GRACULIDAE					
82. <i>Gracula javana batuensis</i> Finsch	×	×	-----	×	-----
83. <i>Lamprocorax panayensis pachistorhinus</i> Oberholser	×	×	-----	×	-----
Family MOTACILLIDAE					
84. <i>Motacilla cinerea caspica</i> (S. G. Gmelin)	-----	×	-----	-----	-----
85. <i>Budytes flavus simillimus</i> (Hartert)	×	×	-----	-----	-----
86. <i>Dendronanthus indicus</i> (Gmelin)	×	×	-----	-----	-----
Family NECTARINIIDAE					
87. <i>Chalcostetha calcostetha pagicola</i> Oberholser	×	×	×	×	-----
88. <i>Aethopyga siparaja photina</i> Oberholser	×	×	×	×	-----
89. <i>Cyrtostomus ornatus</i> subspecies ⁴⁹ ?	-----	-----	-----	-----	×
90. <i>Leptocoma brasiliiana hypolampis</i> (Oberholser)	×	×	×	×	-----
91. <i>Anthreptes malacensis nasaeus</i> Oberholser	×	×	×	×	-----
92. <i>Arachnothera longirostra longirostra</i> (Latham)	×	×	×	×	-----
93. <i>Arachnothera chrysogenys isopega</i> Oberholser	-----	×	-----	×	-----
Family DICAIEIDAE					
94. <i>Dicaeum cruentatum batuense</i> Richmond	-----	×	-----	×	-----
95. <i>Dicaeum trigonostigmum pagense</i> Oberholser	×	×	-----	×	-----

⁴⁹ Chasen and Kloss, Ibis, 1926, p. 305, report this for the Pagi Islands under the name *Leptocoma jugularis ornata*. It can hardly be *ornata* (type locality Java), however. Doctor Abbott did not obtain it in the Pagi Islands

