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NEW TIMALINE BIRDS FROM THE  
EAST INDIES

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## NEW TIMALINE BIRDS FROM THE EAST INDIES

By HARRY C. OBERHOLSER

Various investigations in the ornithological collection of the United States National Museum have resulted in the discovery of a number of undescribed forms. These birds are chiefly the result of Dr. W. L. Abbott's indefatigable collecting activity, and are mostly from the East Indies and the Malay Peninsula, with a few from outlying localities. Those described in the present pamphlet belong to the family Timaliidae.

All measurements are in millimeters, and have been taken as explained in the author's previous papers. Names of colors are based on Mr. Robert Ridgway's recently published "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature."

Furthermore, the writer's thanks are, as always, due Dr. Charles W. Richmond for numerous courtesies.

### ALCIPPORNIS, nom. nov.

*Type*.—*Alcippe cinerea* Blyth nec Eyton (= *Hyloterpe brunnicauda* Salvadori.<sup>1</sup>)

The above proposed name is intended to apply to the group commonly known as *Alcippe*, but which is now found to be without a tenable generic designation. This genus was first instituted by Blyth in 1844<sup>2</sup> by whom the following species were then included:

- "Alcippe cinerea?* (Eyton)"
- Trichastoma affine* Blyth
- Timalia poioicephala* Jerdon
- Brachypteryx atriceps* Jerdon
- ?*Brachypteryx scpiaria* Horsfield
- ?*Brachypteryx bicolor* Lesson

No type was originally designated, nor is any species to be considered type by tautonymy. The first legitimate type designation that I have been able to find is that of Gray, in 1846,<sup>3</sup> who selected *Trichastoma affine* Blyth, which is now a member of the genus *Horizillas* Oberholser (= *Malacopteron* Eyton). This means that *Hori-*

<sup>1</sup> Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, ser. I, XIV, April 22, 1879, p. 210. For explanation of this identification, see the next heading.

<sup>2</sup> Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XIII, pt. I, No. 149, for May, 1844, p. 384.

<sup>3</sup> Genera of Birds, I, December, 1846, p. 209.

*sillas* (olim *Malacopteron*) must now be called *Alcippe* Blyth, unfortunate as this transfer of name may be found to be. For *Alcippe* Auct. nec Blyth the name *Alcippornis*,<sup>1</sup> nom. nov., may be used. The following species and subspecies are referable to this genus:

- Alcippornis nepalensis nepalensis* (Hodgson)
- Alcippornis nepalensis fratercula* (Rippon)
- Alcippornis nepalensis yunnanensis* (Harington)
- Alcippornis peracensis* (Sharpe)
- Alcippornis hueti* (David)
- Alcippornis morrisonia* (Swinhoe)
- Alcippornis poioicephala poioicephala* (Jerdon)
- Alcippornis poioicephala phayrei* (Blyth)
- Alcippornis poioicephala brucei* (Hume)
- Alcippornis poioicephala haringtoniae* (Hartert)
- Alcippornis poioicephala magnirostris* (Walden)
- Alcippornis poioicephala davisoni* (Harington)
- Alcippornis pyrrhoptera* (Bonaparte)
- Alcippornis brunneicauda brunneicauda* (Salvadori)
- Alcippornis brunneicauda hypocneca* (Oberholser)
- Alcippornis brunneicauda eriphaea* Oberholser
- Alcippornis davidi* (Styan)

**ALCIPPORNIS BRUNNEICAUDA ERIPHAEA, subsp. nov.**

*Subspecific characters.*—Similar to *Alcippornis brunneicauda brunneicauda* from Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, but upper parts much more rufescent, posteriorly brighter, the pileum not grayish, but brown; lower surface darker, duller, and much more rufescent (less grayish), particularly on sides, flanks, and throat.

*Description.*—Type, adult male, No. 178218, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Liang Koeboeng (Grot), Borneo, March 25, 1894; Dr. J. Büttikofer. Pileum between olive brown and hair brown; back and scapulars, rather rufescent saccardo's umber; rump similar, but verging more toward the cinnamon brown of the upper tail-coverts; tail between prout's brown and mummy brown, the outer edgings of basal portion of rectrices argus brown; wings fuscous, the outer edgings of quills cinnamon brown, of coverts buffy brown; sides of head grayish drab; sides of neck rather brownish mouse gray; chin, throat, and upper breast, between tilleul buff and drab gray; sides of breast drab; sides of body similar, but tinged with buffy; flanks and crissum, dull grayish cream buff; lower breast and abdomen, dull buffy white; under wing-coverts and axillars cream white, the latter posteriorly a little mixed with drab; iris blue-gray; bill horn color; feet purplish gray.

<sup>1</sup> Ἀλκίππη, *Alcippe*; ὄρνις, bird.

*Measurements of type.*—Wing, 70.5 mm.; tail, 57.5; exposed culmen, 11; height of bill at base, 4.5; tarsus, 19.5; middle toe without claw, 11.5.

The very brownish pileum and cervix and the brownish anterior lower parts give this very well-characterized race the appearance of a distinct species. It differs from *Alcippornis brunneicauda hypocneca* of the Batu Islands, western Sumatra, in larger size, more brownish (less grayish) head and nape; more rufescent back and rump; darker, duller, and more rufescent lower parts.

This species has always been called *Alcippe cinerea* Blyth. The necessity for a change of its generic name has already been discussed above; but the readjustment of its specific designation also needs explanation. Blyth's name *Alcippe cinerea*<sup>1</sup> was originally used not as a new specific designation, but to indicate a doubtful reference of the bird that he had in hand and described (*i. e.*, the *Alcippe cinerea* of subsequent authors), to the *Malacopteron cinereus* of Eyton.<sup>2</sup> It of course cannot, under such circumstances, be used for Blyth's species.

There are, however, two tenable names for this bird, not usually cited in its synonymy. The *Napothera phaionota* of Sharpe,<sup>3</sup> is a manuscript name of Kuhl's, found on a specimen in the Leyden Museum, of which Sharpe gives no description, but which he states "is identical with *Alcippe cinerea* Blyth." This is thus virtually a naming of the bird described as *Alcippe cinerea* by Blyth.

A still earlier name is *Hyloterpe brunneicauda* Salvadori,<sup>4</sup> hitherto treated as though belonging to a form of *Muscitrea grisola* or a closely allied species. The brown tail, fuscous bill, and wing of 72 mm. show clearly, however, that it belongs rather to the species commonly known as *Alcippe cinerea*. In view of the above facts this species should now stand as *Alcippornis brunneicauda*. The forms at present recognized are:

*Alcippornis brunneicauda brunneicauda* (Salvadori)

*Alcippornis brunneicauda hypocneca* (Oberholser)

*Alcippornis brunneicauda eriphaea* Oberholser

#### MIXORNIS GULARIS CHERSONESOPHILA, subsp. nov.

*Subspecific characters.*—Similar to *Mixornis gularis connectens*, from southern Tenasserim, but larger; upper parts darker; flanks

<sup>1</sup>"*Alcippe cinerea?* (Eyton)" Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XIII, pt. 1, No. 149, for May, 1844, p. 384 ("Singapore").

<sup>2</sup>Cf. also Blyth, *loc. cit.* p. 383.

<sup>3</sup>Notes Leyden Mus., VI, July, 1884, p. 178.

<sup>4</sup>Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, Ser. I, XIV, April 22, 1879, p. 210 (Ajer Mantior, western Sumatra).

rather more deeply colored; and with the streaks on the throat much broader.

*Description*.—Type, adult male, No. 160543, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Trang, Lower Siam, February 14, 1897; Dr. W. L. Abbott. Crown and forehead chestnut, the latter slightly mixed with dark grayish; rest of upper surface between medal bronze and citrine, but upper tail-coverts between mummy brown and dresden brown; tail between prout's brown and mummy brown, with numerous shadowy darker bars, but the basal portion of the outer pairs of rectrices margined interiorly with rather pale brownish, and the rectrices edged basally on outer webs with brown between mummy brown and dresden brown; wings fuscous, the edgings of quills and superior coverts cinnamon brown; lores dusky; a narrow supra-loral stripe, extending to the posterior edge of the eye, citron yellow with obscure streaks of dusky; cheeks light yellowish olive, streaked obscurely with olivaceous; posterior sides of head and sides of neck, light citrine drab; lower surface citron yellow, paler posteriorly and shaded with gray on jugulum, the throat and jugulum streaked with brownish black; sides, flanks, and crissum, light citrine drab; lining of wing massicot yellow; "upper mandible dark leaden; lower mandible leaden blue; feet fleshy brown tinged with green."

*Measurements of type*.—Wing, 59.5 mm.; tail, 53; exposed culmen, 14; tarsus, 19.

This new subspecies, though intermediate between *Mixornis gularis connectens* of southern Tenasserim and *Mixornis gularis pileata* of Singapore, is yet sufficiently different to be worthy of recognition by name.

#### MIXORNIS GULARIS ARCHIPELAGICA, subsp. nov.

*Subspecific characters*.—Similar to *Mixornis gularis chersonesophila*, from Trang, Lower Siam, but upper parts much paler and more grayish (less rufescent); sides and flanks lighter; streaks on anterior lower parts much narrower.

*Type*.—No. 173211, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Domel Island, Mergui Archipelago, February 27, 1900; Dr. W. L. Abbott.

*Measurements of type*.—Wing, 61 mm.; tail, 54.5; exposed culmen, 13.5; tarsus, 18.

This race, which is apparently confined to the islands of the Mergui Archipelago, differs from *Mixornis gularis connectens* of the northern Malay Peninsula and Tenasserim (type locality, 10° North Latitude) in its larger size, lighter, much more grayish upper parts, and rather paler flanks.

**MIXORNIS GULARIS INVETERATA**, subsp. nov.

*Subspecific characters*.—Similar to *Mixornis gularis connectens*, but larger; paler and less rufescent (more grayish) above.

*Type*.—No. 249030, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Koh Kut Island, southeastern Siam, December 25, 1914; C. Boden Kloss. "Iris, yellow; upper mandible black; lower mandible plumbeous blue; feet greenish ochre."

*Measurements of type*.—Wing, 60.5 mm.; tail, 55; exposed culmen, 13; tarsus, 19; middle toe without claw, 13.5.

This race has been included with *Mixornis gularis connectens*, but comparison shows it separable on the above given characters. It resembles *Mixornis gularis chersoncsophila*, from the southern and central Malay Peninsula, but differs in its paler, less rufescent (more grayish) upper parts, and somewhat narrower streaking on the anterior lower surface.

**MIXORNIS GULARIS VERSURICOLA**, subsp. nov.

*Subspecific characters*.—Resembling *Mixornis gularis inveterata* from Koh Kut Island, southeastern Siam, but smaller; upper parts darker and somewhat more rufescent (less grayish); and streaks on the anterior lower parts averaging heavier.

*Type*.—Adult male, No. 278480, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Da Bau, Southern Annam, March 22, 1918; C. Boden Kloss. "Iris pale yellow; maxilla black; mandible plumbeous; feet ochreous brown."

*Measurements of type*.—Wing, 56.5 mm.; tail, 49.5; exposed culmen, 13.5; tarsus, 21; middle toe without claw, 12.5.

This new race differs from *Mixornis gularis connectens* in its more heavily streaked anterior lower parts, darker, more grayish sides and flanks, somewhat darker upper parts, and rather larger size.

Some years ago the present writer called attention<sup>1</sup> to the pre-occupation and consequent invalidity of the name *Motacilla gularis* Raffles.<sup>2</sup> This was done on the supposition that *Motacilla gularis* Raffles was the earliest published technical name for the species up to that time commonly called *Mixornis gularis*, and its name was accordingly changed to *Mixornis pilcata* Blyth. A recent examination, however, of Horsfield's "Researches in Java"<sup>3</sup> brought to light the fact that Horsfield, in describing this bird as *Timalia gularis*<sup>4</sup> (taking

<sup>1</sup> Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. LX, No. 7, October 26, 1912, p. 9.

<sup>2</sup> Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XIII, pt. 2, 1822, after October, p. 312.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXIV, December 21, 1921, pp. 163-166.

<sup>4</sup> Zool. Researches in Java, pt. III, February, 1822, pl. [42], fig. [2], and text p. [1] ("Island of Sumatra").

the specific name from *Motacilla gularis* in the manuscript of Raffles' paper about to be published in the Transactions of the Linnaean Society of London<sup>1</sup>), anticipated Raffles' name, because the part of "Researches in Java" containing the description and plate of *Timalia gularis* appeared in February, 1822, in advance of that part of the Transactions of the Linnaean Society containing this portion of Raffles' article, which followed in November or December, 1822. The specific name *gularis* must, therefore, be credited to Horsfield instead of to Raffles; and since *Timalia gularis* Horsfield is not preoccupied by *Motacilla gularis* Gmelin,<sup>2</sup> as is *Motacilla gularis* Raffles, nor found otherwise untenable, it must be continued in use for the species.

**MIXORNIS BORNENSIS RUFICOMA, subsp. nov.**

*Subspecific characters.*—Similar to *Mixornis bornensis bornensis*, but paler, and usually more reddish brown above, especially on the pileum; and with the streaks on the anterior lower parts averaging narrower.

*Description.*—Type, adult male, No. 180591, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Tanjong Tedong, Banka Island, June 4, 1904; Dr. W. L. Abbott. Forehead deep mouse gray, the shafts of the feathers blackish; crown and occiput between chestnut and auburn; rest of upper parts between auburn and amber brown, but upper tail-coverts auburn; tail between fuscous and sepia, but the outer edges of basal portion of rectrices auburn; wings fuscous, the inner margins of the quills basally tillul buff, the outer edgings of quills and coverts auburn; eyering, lores, and subocular region deep mouse gray; posterior sides of head between chestnut and auburn; sides of neck like the back; chin and throat, creamy white, streaked with brownish black; middle of breast and of abdomen barium yellow, the former broadly, the latter very narrowly, streaked with reddish brown and olivaceous; sides and flanks, grayish olive, obscurely streaked with darker; crissum grayish olive, the centers of the feathers darker and brownish; lining of wing pale ivory yellow.

*Measurements of type.*—Wing, 61 mm.; tail, 56; exposed culmen, 14.5; tarsus, 19.

**MIXORNIS BORNENSIS PONTIA, subsp. nov.**

*Subspecific characters.*—Resembling *Mixornis bornensis bornensis*, but with the streaks on the lower parts much narrower.

<sup>1</sup>From this manuscript Horsfield quotes as follows: "*Motacilla gularis*, Sir T. S. Raffles's MS. Cat. of a Zool. Coll. made in Sumatra."

<sup>2</sup>Syst. Nat., I, pt. 2, 1789, before April 20, p. 997.

*Type*.—Adult female, No. 181538, U. S. Nat. Mus., Pulo Laut, off southeastern Borneo, December 18, 1907; Dr. W. L. Abbott.

*Measurements of type*.—Wing, 62.5 mm.; tail, 57; exposed culmen, 13; tarsus, 20.5.

This race may be distinguished from *Mixornis bornensis ruficoma*, of Bangka Island, by its darker, duller, less rufescent (more sooty) upper surface, paler lower parts, and narrower streaks on the throat and breast. It is apparently confined to Pulo Laut.

**STACHYRIS NIGRICEPS DIPORA, subsp. nov.**

*Subspecific characters*.—Resembling *Stachyris nigriceps nigriceps*, from Nepal, but bill stouter; lower parts paler; and upper surface lighter, more grayish.

*Description*.—Type, adult male, No. 169865, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Khaw Sai Dow, Trang, Lower Siam, February 2, 1899; Dr. W. L. Abbott. Pileum fuscous black, conspicuously streaked with dull white; remainder of upper parts between brownish olive and light brownish olive, the rump and upper tail-coverts a little paler; tail olive brown, the outer edges of the rectrices somewhat more rufescent; wings fuscous, but the outer edgings of quills and coverts like the back; lores mouse gray; auriculars and subauricular region tawny olive; sides of neck like the back; chin pale mouse gray; upper throat mouse gray, with on each side a dull white spot, all bordered laterally and posteriorly by a line of chaetura drab; remainder of lower surface light buckthorn brown, but paler on abdomen, and shading to isabella color on flanks and crissum; lining of wing dull warm buff mixed with light brownish gray; "upper mandible black; lower mandible dark horny bluish."

*Measurements of type*.—Wing, 59 mm.; tail, 51.5; exposed culmen, 15; height of bill at base, 6; tarsus, 21; middle toe without claw, 13.

This subspecies may be distinguished from *Stachyris nigriceps davisoni* by its lighter, less tawny (more grayish) upper and lower parts, and less rufescent edges of the secondaries. From *Stachyris nigriceps coltarti* it is readily separable by its pale throat alone.

**CYANODERMA ERYTHROPTERA ERIPELLA, subsp. nov.**

*Subspecific characters*.—Similar to *Cyanoderma erythroptera erythroptera*, from Singapore, but upper surface decidedly darker; anterior lower parts darker, more blackish; posterior lower parts darker and more dingy.

*Description*.—Type, adult male, No. 181301, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Upper Siak River, northeastern Sumatra, November 23, 1906; Dr.

W. L. Abbott. Sinciput dark neutral gray; remaining upper parts rather light and somewhat reddish argus brown, but the upper tail-coverts chestnut; tail bister, the basal portion of outer edges of rectrices chestnut; wings fuscous, but tertials bister, the outer edges of all the quills chestnut, the superior wing-coverts burnt sienna; sides of head and of neck, with chin, throat, and jugulum, dark neutral gray; breast and sides of body neutral gray, posteriorly washed with pale isabella color; abdomen pale isabella color tinged with grayish; crissum isabella color; lining of wing pinkish buff; "orbital skin cobalt; gular skin pale turquoise."

*Measurements of type*.—Wing, 60 mm.; tail, 50.5; exposed culmen, 13.5; height of bill at base, 5.5; tarsus, 19; middle toe without claw, 11.5.

**CYANODERMA ERYTHROPTERA APEGA, subsp. nov.**

*Subspecific characters*.—Similar to *Cyanoderma erythroptera criptella*, from Sumatra, but with wing and tail shorter; crown nearly all plain slate color; rest of upper parts of a lighter, brighter ferruginous; throat and breast somewhat lighter; posterior lower surface darker and duller.

*Type*.—Adult male, No. 180588, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Tanjong Te-dong, Banka Island (southeast of Sumatra), June 3, 1904; Dr. W. L. Abbott.

*Measurements of type*.—Wing, 57 mm.; tail, 44.5; exposed culmen, 14, height of bill at base, 6; tarsus, 19; middle toe without claw, 13.

The original description of *Cyanoderma erythroptera*<sup>1</sup> was based on the bird from Singapore, and it therefore must be applied to the race inhabiting the Malay Peninsula. Synonymous are *Timalia pyrrophaca* Hartlaub,<sup>2</sup> *Brachypteryx acutirostris* Eyton,<sup>3</sup> and *Timalia pyrroptera* Bonaparte.<sup>4</sup>

The generic name *Cyanoderma* is commonly used as of neuter gender, and as such was originally proposed, but being a compound appellation, can be only masculine or feminine. Its first usage as either of these genders was feminine by Hume and Davis,<sup>5</sup> and as such it thus should therefore remain.

<sup>1</sup> *T[imalia]. erythroptera* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XI, pt. II, No. 128, August 1842, p. 794 ("Singapore").

<sup>2</sup> Rev. Zool., VII, for November (=December), 1844, p. 402 ("Malacca Sumatra"; we select Malacca as the type locality).

<sup>3</sup> Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. I, XVI, October, 1845, p. 228 ("Malacca").

<sup>4</sup> Consp. Gen. Avium, I, June 24, 1850, p. 217 (Boie MS.) (based on "[*Timalia*] *erythroptera* Blyth.—Journ. As. Soc. XI p. 794"; therefore the type locality is the same, *i. e.*, Singapore).

<sup>5</sup> Stray Feathers, VI, June, 1878, p. 269.

**ANUROPSIS MALACCENSIS DRYMODRAMA**, subsp. nov.

*Subspecific characters.*—Similar to *Anuropsis malaccensis malaccensis* from the southern Malay Peninsula, but upper surface very much darker, and lower parts brighter.

*Description.*—Type, adult male, No. 181304, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Sungei Mandau, eastern Sumatra, November 29, 1906; Dr. W. L. Abbott. Upper surface brussels brown, but the head darker, with blackish shaft stripes, the extreme anterior portion of forehead dull grayish, the upper tail-coverts between auburn and chestnut; tail between mars brown and prout's brown, the broad outer edges of the rectrices basally like the upper tail-coverts; wings fuscous, the edgings of quills and coverts brussels brown, but the lesser coverts lighter and more grayish; lores between smoke gray and pale mouse gray; superciliary stripe, suborbital region, and sides of head except auriculars, deep mouse gray; auriculars dark mouse gray, but inferiorly blackish mouse gray merging into a blackish rectal streak; sides of neck like the cervix, but more grayish inferiorly; lower parts white, but jugulum, sides of breast and of body, together with flanks, crissum, under wing-coverts and axillars, cinnamon buff, paler and duller on jugulum and sides of breast, the sides of breast and of jugulum a little washed with brownish gray.

*Measurements of type.*—Wing, 69 mm.; tail, 37; exposed culmen, 15; tarsus 28.

This well-marked race seems to be confined to the mainland of Sumatra, since birds from the adjacent islands belong to different subspecies.

**ANUROPSIS MALACCENSIS DRIOPHILA**, subsp. nov.

*Subspecific characters.*—Similar to *Anuropsis malaccensis malaccensis*, but paler above and below.

*Type.*—Adult male, No. 169877, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Khaw Sai Dow, Trang, Lower Siam, February 19, 1899; Dr. W. L. Abbott.

*Measurements of type.*—Wing, 67.5 mm.; tail, 35; exposed culmen, 16; tarsus, 28.

This is the palest of all the forms of the species. It differs from the Sumatra bird above described as *Anuropsis malaccensis drymodrama*, much as does *Anuropsis malaccensis malaccensis*, but even more decidedly. It apparently extends geographically no farther south than Lower Siam, for birds from Pahang, though somewhat intermediate, belong with the Malaccan race.

**ANUROPSIS MALACCENSIS DOCIMA**, subsp. nov.

*Subspecific characters*.—Resembling *Anuropsis malaccensis drymodrama*, from Sumatra, but upper parts, including the wings, much less rufescent (more slaty brown), and rather darker; sides of head darker; the ochraceous of sides and flanks much deeper and brighter.

*Type*.—Adult female, No. 180584, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Tanjong Tedong, Banka Island (southeastern Sumatra), June 1, 1904; Dr. W. L. Abbott.

*Measurements of type*.—Wing, 61.5 mm.; tail, 26.5; exposed culmen, 14; tarsus, 28.

This race is very different from all the other forms of *Anuropsis malaccensis* in its much more slaty (less rufescent) upper parts, being in this respect more like the Bornean bird than like any other.

**DRYMOCATAPHUS NIGROCAPITATUS NYCTILAMPIS**, subsp. nov.

*Subspecific characters*.—Similar to *Drymocataphus nigrocapitatus nigrocapitatus* from the Malay Peninsula, but with the upper parts darker and duller.

*Description*.—Type, adult male (?), No. 180572, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Bukit Parmassang, Banka Island, June 15, 1904; Dr. W. L. Abbott. Pileum dull black; cervix, back, and scapulars, mars brown; rump and upper tail-coverts, auburn; inner webs of rectrices blackish mars brown, their outer webs mars brown; wings sepia, the exposed portions when closed mars brown; bend of wing russet; sides of head, including lores, deep mouse gray, streaked obscurely with black and finely with whitish, similar whitish streaks forming a fairly well-defined superciliary stripe; sides of neck like the back; chin and throat, white; jugulum, breast, and middle of abdomen, between tawny and ochraceous tawny; sides of body, flanks, crissum, and lining of wing, between russet and prout's brown.

*Measurements of type*.—Wing, 68 mm.; tail, 52.5; exposed culmen, 15.5; tarsus, 19; middle toe without claw, 16.5.

Representatives of *Drymocataphus nigrocapitatus* from Sumatra belong also to this new subspecies.

All the synonyms of *Drymocataphus nigrocapitatus* known to the writer belong under the typical race, so the Banka bird is apparently unnamed. These names, including that of the typical form, are:

*Brachypteryx nigrocapitata* Eyton;<sup>1</sup> *Bessethera barbata* Cabanis;<sup>2</sup> and *Turdirostris nigrocapistratus* Bonaparte.<sup>3</sup>

**MALACOCINCLA ABBOTTI ERITORA, subsp. nov.**

*Subspecific characters.*—Similar to *Malacocincla abbotti barweana* Oberholser,<sup>4</sup> but upper surface darker, more rufescent (less grayish); sides of head and neck less grayish; lower parts darker and duller, the flanks, with sides of breast and of body, much more strongly tinged with dull buffy brown; crissum duller.

*Description.*—Type, adult male, No. 180586, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Buding Bay, Billiton Island, August 6, 1904; Dr. W. L. Abbott. Upper surface between brownish olive and olive brown, becoming somewhat darker on the pileum (where the feathers have pale buffy shaft streaks), and slightly more rufescent on the rump; upper tail-coverts cinnamon brown; rectrices sepia; primaries, secondaries, and primary coverts, brown, between olive brown and fuscous, their outer webs, together with both webs of tertials, greater, median, and lesser wing-coverts, brown like the back; lores and superciliary stripe, between mouse gray and deep mouse gray, mixed more or less with pale mouse gray; rest of sides of head and of neck buffy brown, the auriculars somewhat streaked with the brown of the back, and with narrow, inconspicuous shaft markings of pale buffy; chin and throat, grayish white, the latter buffy grayish on its sides; upper breast dull light pinkish buff; lower breast dull cream color, deepening on lower abdomen into pale ochraceous buff; crissum clay color; sides of breast, sides of body, together with flanks and thighs, buffy brown; lining of wing light pinkish cinnamon, somewhat mixed with light brownish; inner margins of outer secondaries and inner primaries dull vinaceous buff; "iris pale reddish brown; upper mandible dark horn brown; lower mandible leaden; feet pale purplish fleshy."

*Measurements of type.*—Wing, 74 mm.; tail, 49; exposed culmen, 18; tarsus, 26.5; middle toe without claw, 16.

<sup>1</sup> Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., VII, for 1839 (November, 1839), p. 103 ("Malaya" [= Malay Peninsula]).

<sup>2</sup> *B[essethera] barbata* Cabanis, Mus. Heinean., Theil I, 1851, after October 23, p. 76 (in text of footnote) ("wahrscheinlich von den Sunda Inseln oder Malacca." We designate *Malacca* as the type locality).

<sup>3</sup> Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., XXXVIII, No. 3, January 23, 1854, p. 59 (Verreaux MS.) ("Malacca").

<sup>4</sup> *Malacocincla abbotti barweana* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 52, Feb. 8, 1917, p. 194 (Bawean Island, Java Sea).

With this addition there are now six races of *Malacocincla abbotti*:

1. *Malacocincla abbotti abbotti* Blyth.—Nepal and Assam to Tenasserim.
2. *Malacocincla abbotti olivacea* (Strickland).—Malay Peninsula.
3. *Malacocincla abbotti sirensis* Oberholser.—Pulo Mata Siri, Java Sea.
4. *Malacocincla abbotti büttikoferi* Finsch.—Borneo.
5. *Malacocincla abbotti eritora* Oberholser.—Billiton Island.
6. *Malacocincla abbotti bawcana* Oberholser.—Bawean Island, Java Sea.

**AETHOSTOMA ROSTRATA AETHALEA**, subsp. nov.

*Subspecific characters*.—Similar to *Aethostoma rostrata buxtoni*<sup>1</sup> of southern Sumatra, but less rufescent (more sooty) and somewhat darker above; and with the crissum a little more buffy.

*Description*.—Type, adult male, No. 180268, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Pulo Karimon Anak, eastern Sumatra, June 3, 1903; Dr. W. L. Abbott. Upper parts between prout's brown and mummy brown, becoming somewhat more rufescent on the rump and upper tail-coverts, the longest feathers of the latter, chestnut; tail dark bistre, the outer edges except at tips broadly chestnut; wings between olive brown and clove brown, but the outer webs of the quills and edgings of the superior wing-coverts, mars brown, and the lesser coverts like the back; inner edges of basal portion of quills dull tilleul buff; lores light buff; rest of sides of head light buffy grayish; sides of neck like the back; lower parts white, the sides of breast and of body, and the flanks, washed with light grayish; crissum pale warm buff; thighs buffy brown; lining of wing dull pinkish buff; "iris clear brown."

*Measurements of type*.—Wing, 75.5 mm.; tail, 53.5; exposed culmen, 17; height of bill at base, 5; tarsus, 26; middle toe without claw, 16.5.

Although this new race is apparently confined to Pulo Karimon Anak, off the eastern coast of Sumatra, it seems to be different from *Aethostoma rostrata buxtoni*, with which we consider, at least for the present, the bird from the not far removed Great Karimon Island and the neighboring coast of Sumatra to belong.

**AETHOSTOMA ROSTRATA PAGANICA**, subsp. nov.

*Subspecific characters*.—Similar to *Aethostoma rostrata aethalea*, from Pulo Karimon Anak, but smaller; upper parts, flanks, and particularly the sides of head, darker.

<sup>1</sup> The bird currently called *Aethostoma büttikoferi* (*Trichostoma büttikoferi* Vorderman, *Natuurk. Tijdsch. Nederl.-Ind.*, LI [ser. 8, XII], 1892, p. 230; "Lamongg, Zuid-Sumatra") should be known as *Aethostoma rostrata buxtoni* Tweeddale (*Brachypteryx buxtoni* Tweeddale, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1877, pt. 2, August 1, 1877, p. 367; "District of Lampong, S. E. Sumatra"), since the latter name has priority and is of identical application; and the bird is clearly a subspecies of *Aethostoma rostrata*.

*Type*.—Adult male, No. 181308, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Upper Siak River, eastern Sumatra, November 21, 1906; Dr. W. L. Abbott.

*Measurements of type*.—Wing, 69 mm.; tail, 51; exposed culmen, 17; height of bill at base, 5; tarsus, 26; middle toe without claw, 16.

This race from northeastern Sumatra differs from *Aethostoma rostrata buxtoni* from southern Sumatra as from *Aethostoma rostrata aethalea*, though not quite so decidedly.

With the above additions the recognizable subspecies of *Aethostoma rostrata* are as follows:

1. *Aethostoma rostrata rostrata* (Blyth).—Singapore Island.
2. *Aethostoma rostrata leucogastris* (Davison).—Southern Malay Peninsula to Tenasserim.
3. *Aethostoma rostrata aethalea* Oberholser.—Pulo Karimon Anak, eastern Sumatra.
4. *Aethostoma rostrata paganica* Oberholser.—Northeastern Sumatra.
5. *Aethostoma rostrata buxtoni* (Tweeddale).—Southern Sumatra.
6. *Aethostoma rostrata macroptera* (Salvadori).—Borneo.

The generic term *Aethostoma* Sharpe, though treated by its original proposer as of neuter gender, is not properly so used. Being a compound appellative, it must be either masculine or feminine; and, in view of the feminine form of its ending, is probably better used as of this gender.