

PROCEEDINGS
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DESCRIPTIONS OF EIGHT NEW PHILIPPINE BIRDS,
WITH NOTES ON OTHER SPECIES NEW
TO THE ISLANDS.

BY EDGAR A. MEARNS.
(*Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army.*)

It is my intention to prepare, at an early date, a more extended paper on the collection of 1,000 or more specimens of birds collected in the military department of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, by myself and other members of the Philippine Scientific Association, during the years 1903 and 1904. At present I am obliged to restrict myself to describing eight new species and adding records of other species new to these islands. In identifying the specimens thus far collected, comprising 216 species, I have received very great assistance from Dr. Charles W. Richmond of the Smithsonian Institution, and have also been helped by Mr. Harry C. Oberholser, Mr. William Palmer, Mr. J. H. Riley, and Dr. Leonhard Stejneger, to each of whom I express my sincere thanks.

***Turnix suluensis* sp. nov.**

SULU BUSTARD-QUAIL or HEMIPODE.

Type No. 191,433, U. S. National Museum. Adult female from Jolo, island of Sulu, P. I., November 25, 1903. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns (original number, 13,141).

Of the five species of *Turnix* known from the Philippine Islands this one is most closely related to *Turnix whiteheadi*, of Luzon, from which it may be distinguished by its larger size, and the general brown coloration of the upperparts, which are blackish in *T. whiteheadi*, as well as by the absence of a well defined cervical collar.

Adult female (type and only specimen).—General color of upperparts walnut brown, the feathers finely banded and vermiculated with gray and black; top of head clove brown, the feathers almost imperceptibly edged with gray, divided by a median stripe of isabella color extending from the base of the bill to the occiput; sides of head and neck buffy white speckled with clove brown; nape walnut brown, the feathers edged with gray; mantle walnut brown, the feathers edged with gray, and vermiculated with black, gray, and traces of very pale cinnamon; lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts clove brown, the feathers narrowly edged with gray on the back and upper rump, more broadly with cinnamon on the lower rump and upper tail-coverts; tail grayish drab, the feathers perceptibly cross-banded with wavy lines of dusky, edged with cinnamon on outer webs, with middle pair of feathers extending seven millimeters beyond the next pair; scapulars and humerals conspicuously edged externally with golden buff and cinnamon; primaries grayish drab, the two outer ones edged externally with wood brown; secondaries darker drab, edged with cinnamon on the outer web; greater wing-coverts cinnamon, drab at base, with a subterminal black spot on the outer web; lesser wing-coverts cinnamon-rufous, edged with buff, with a subterminal black ocellus; chin, upper throat, and malar region, whitish, the last speckled with blackish brown; lower neck and upper breast clay color, bordered by a chain of oval black spots, the largest three millimeters in length; lower breast and middle of belly whitish; sides of lower neck, and sides of chest and breast, chestnut mixed with black and clay color; flanks light clay color; under tail-coverts darker clay color; lining of wings pale clay color and pale grayish drab. Length of skin, 120; wing, 68; tail, 31; culmen, 11.5; depth of bill at angle of gonys, 3.8; tarsus, 19.5.

***Muscadivora** *langhornei* sp. nov.**

LANGHORNE'S FRUIT-PIGEON.

Type No. 191,877, U. S. National Museum, from West Bolod Island (off Basilan), P. I., February 21, 1904. Adult male. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. (Original number, 13,358.)

This large Fruit-Pigeon is closely related to *Muscadivora pickeringi* (Cassin) from Mangsee Island, north of Borneo, on the west side of the Sulu Sea, of which the type (No. 15,732) is in the U. S. National Museum. The size is practically the same; but the color differs as follows: General coloration paler. The vinous gray of the head and underparts is darker, the gray of

*Dr. Richmond's MS. card catalogue of avian genera shows *Carpophaga* Selby (1835) to be preoccupied by *Carpophaga* Billberg (1828) for a genus of Cuckoos. Schlegel, in "1864" (1872?), proposed *Muscadivora* as a substitute name for *Carpophaga*. The type, therefore, remains *Columba zenea* Linnæus.

lower hind neck extends farther down on the mantle, the white around the base of the bill and surrounding the eye is more extensive, the back and rump are paler and less brownish gray, the wings are paler, grayer and less greenish, and the under tail-coverts less reddish.

Colors of soft parts.—Iris purplish red; region of the nostrils dark plumbeous; bill light plumbeous; naked eyelid deep vinaceous; bare space around eye plumbeous; feet vinaceous, flesh color on under side of toes; claws plumbeous.

Measurements of three adult males from West Bolod Island (topotypes).—Length, 456, 456, 460; alar expanse, 770, 760, 770; wing, 242, 242, 243; tail, 180, 180, 178; culmen, 19, 21, 19; tarsus, 30, 31, 32; middle toe and claw, 48, 49, 45.

Geographic range.—East Bolod and West Bolod islands, off Basilan Island, P. I.

***Caprimulgus affinis mindanensis* subsp. nov.**

MINDANAO NIGHTJAR.

Type No. 190,596, U. S. National Museum. Adult male from Malabang, southern Mindanao, P. I., October 18, 1903. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. (Original number, 13,071.)

The Nightjar of Java (*Caprimulgus affinis* Horsfield) is a wide-ranging island species, subject to considerable variation in the different islands which it inhabits. The present form and *C. griseatus* G. R. Gray are the most divergent from the typical form, and their status as species, or as subspecies, will depend upon the point of view of different authors respecting divergent island forms. I am disposed to regard them as races of a common species.

Adult male.—Similar to *Caprimulgus affinis affinis*, but differing as follows: General coloration darker. Upperparts hair brown, finely vermiculated and dotted with clove brown, light gray, and black; scapulars marked with broken spots of cinnamon; first four primaries banded across their middle with pure white except the outer web of the first primary, this band varying from 12 to 24 millimeters in width on the different feathers, widest on the fourth; outer tail-feather white only on the terminal half, the basal half being cinnamon, clouded and irregularly cross-banded with brownish black, and the tips of both webs clouded with brownish black; second feather similar, but with much less of the dusky clouding at tip; lower abdomen and thigh-coverts cross-banded with pale sepia brown; under tail-coverts and anal region buff, without cross-bands; upper third of tarsus feathered. Total length of skin, 205; wing, 163; tail, 100; culmen, 8; tarsus, 19.

Individuals vary greatly in the character and size of the punctate and vermiculate markings of the upper surface. The vague black cross-bands of the middle pair of tail-feathers are somewhat V-shaped (open apically), numbering about eight.

In true *affinis*, adult males have the outer tail-feather all white, and the lower abdomen, thigh-coverts, and under tail-coverts "uniform pale fulvous

buff." In *C. affinis griseatus* the bars are spread over the whole of the lower abdomen, thighs, and lower tail-coverts, and the color is more grayish rufescent than in *C. affinis mindanensis*, which appears to be closest to the form of *C. affinis* inhabiting the Celebes.

Phyllergates heterolæmus sp. nov.

MOUNT APO TAILORBIRD-WARBLER.

Type.—No. 192,258, U. S. National Museum, from Mount Apo, at 6,700 feet altitude, Mindanao, P. I., June 21, 1904. Sex not determined. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. (Original number, 13,550.)

Description of adult (type).—Whole top and sides of head cinnamon-rufous; chin, throat, and sides of neck cinnamon; upperparts olive-green, yellower on upper tail-coverts; upper wing-coverts and wing-quills brownish black, edged with olive-green on outer webs; tail-feathers drab, edged with olive-green; breast and belly canary yellow; thighs and crissum olive-yellow; axillars and under wing-coverts yellow; quills edged with white on inner webs. Iris brown; bill with maxilla brown, mandible yellow tipped with red; feet pale yellowish brown. Length, 121; alar expanse, 150; wing, 50; tail, 47; culmen, 14; tarsus, 21; middle toe with claw, 13.5.

This bird was shot in bushes, and was the only one of its kind seen.

Cephalophoneus suluensis sp. nov.

SULU LONG-TAILED SHRIKE.

Type No. 191,895, U. S. National Museum. Adult male, from Bual, Sulu Island, P. I., February 21, 1904. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. (Original number, 13,355.)

In size and color pattern this species closely resembles *Lanius nasutus* Scopoli, from which it may be distinguished by the pale color of the scapulars, back, and rump, as well as by the pinkish vinaceous color of the abdomen.

Adult male (two specimens).—Whole top and sides of neck, and hind neck, black; mantle gray (No. 10, Ridgway), fading to pale cream-buff on back; scapulars pale cream buff, broadly bordered with white; rump and upper tail-coverts pinkish buff; primaries black, with an exposed spot of white formed by white bands crossing the external webs of third to seventh primaries opposite the end of the bastard wing; secondaries black, tipped and edged externally with white; tail black, with outer feathers gray at base, tipped with grayish white; chin, throat, breast, thighs, axillars, and lining of wings pure white; sides buff; abdomen pinkish vinaceous; under tail-coverts buffy white. Length (of skin), 240; wing, 95; tail, 135; culmen, 17; depth of bill at angle of gonys, 8.7; tarsus, 28.

Hyloterpe apoensis sp. nov.

MOUNT APO THICK-HEAD. *Pbe'a-oi'-toi* (Bagobo).

Type No. 192,247, U. S. National Museum, from Mount Apo at 6,000 feet altitude, Mindanao, P. I., June 20, 1904. Adult male. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. (Original number, 13,538.)

This Thick-head is most closely related to *Hyloterpe philippinensis* Walden, from which it may be distinguished by its greater size (wing 85 in *apoensis* against 79 in *philippinensis*), shorter bill (from nostril 9.5 against 10.5), much deeper yellow underparts (lemon yellow instead of canary yellow), restriction of the pale drab-gray to the chin and upper throat, yellowish instead of whitish wing-lining, and brighter olive-green of the mantle.

Adult male and female (eight specimens).—Sexes alike, except that males are slightly larger than females, and, perhaps, have the top of the head a little grayer. Top of head brownish gray, tinged with olive-yellow on the occiput; sides of head (except ear-coverts), lores, eye-ring, and feathers bordering the maxilla smoky drab; ear-coverts broccoli brown; mantle olive-green; rump and upper tail-coverts yellowish olive-green; flanks olive-green, the feathers tipped with yellow; wing-quills brownish black, most of the feathers edged with olive-green on outer web; tail-feathers dusky olive-green; chin and upper throat pale ashy, with darker shaft-streaks to the feathers; rest of underparts lemon yellow with a perceptible wash of olive-green on chest and sides; edge of wing, axillars, and lining of wings pale yellow. Iris brown; bill black; feet and claws plumbeous in males, fleshy gray in females.

Measurements of adults.—Four adult males: Length (fresh), 170, 179, 170, 170; alar expanse, 280, 289, 267, 262; wing, 85, 92, 84, 85; tail, 75, 78, 72, 72; bill, measured from anterior margin of nostril, 9.5, 9, 10, 9.5; culmen, 13.5, 13.3, 13.3, 14.5; tarsus, 19, 19, 20, 19; middle toe with its claw, 16, 16, 17, 16. Four adult females: length, 170, 171, 170, 166; alar expanse, 269, 266, 263, 265; wing, 85, 84, 84, 83; tail, 72, 70, 70, 69; bill, measured from anterior margin of nostril, 10, 9, 9.5, 9.5; culmen, 13.5, 14.3, 14.5, 15; tarsus, 19, 20, 18, 20; middle toe with claw, 18.5, 17, 15, 17.

First plumage (No. 192,249, U. S. National Museum, from Mount Apo at 6,000 feet altitude, June 25, 1904). Different from adult. Top of head sepia brown; back, rump, scapulars, and upper wing-coverts burnt umber washed with green; upper tail-coverts olive-green; quills dusky grayish brown, the primaries edged externally with olive-green, the secondaries washed with burnt umber; tail olive-green; under tail-coverts brownish yellow; flanks olive-green, the feathers tipped with olive-yellow; chin and upper throat whitish; lower throat, breast, belly, and sides cinnamon-fawn; lining of wings yellow. The note of this young bird, when calling its parent, was like that of a newly-hatched chicken.

Dicaeum davao sp. nov.

BLACK-CHESTED FLOWER-PECKER.

Type No. 192,054, U. S. National Museum, from Cottabato, on the Rio Grande of southern Mindanao, P. I., March 3, 1904. Adult male. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. (Original number, 13,399.)

Adult male (two specimens). Entire upperparts glossy metallic black with green and blue reflections; wing-quills and tail-feathers blue-glossed; sides of head, neck, and chest, dull black; chin and throat yellowish white;

chest crossed by a narrow black band that extends backward in the median line to the abdomen; belly and under tail-coverts pale brownish yellow; sides olive-green shading to black anteriorly; axillars and lining of wings white; inner web of quills edged with white at base; edge of wing black finely dotted with white. Total length of skin, 75; wing, 45; tail, 25; culmen, 9.5; tarsus, 10.5.

Lamprocorax todayensis sp. nov.

MOUNT APO GLOSSY STARLING. *Kohl-lee'-po* (Bagobos of Todaya).

Type No. 192,302, U. S. National Museum, from Todaya, on Mount Apo at 4,000 feet altitude, July 11, 1904. Adult female. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. (Original number, 13,687.)

This small species of Glossy Starling was abundant in the high forest above the Bagobo village of Todaya, where small flocks flew with great speed above the treetops, only alighting on the highest dry branches, where they were with difficulty reached by shot. *Ahn'-dee*, my Bagobo hunter, shot several of them; but I laid them aside, supposing them to be *Lamprocorax panayensis*, and they were finally thrown away spoiled.

Description of type (female).—Similar to *L. panayensis*, but much smaller, and otherwise differing as follows: The feathers of the nape and lower throat are more rigid and, perhaps, relatively longer. Viewed in certain lights the plumage is less golden green, the gloss being purplish blue; the wings and tail are dull purplish black, without metallic gloss; and the throat is more decidedly glossed with violet-purple. Length of skin, 157; wing, 95; tail, 59; culmen, 13.5; bill from anterior border of nostril, 10; depth of bill at nostrils, 6; tarsus, 19.

The following-named forms, eleven of which have been previously described, have proved to be new to science:

- Turnix suluensis.*
- Muscadivora langhornei.*
- Caprimulgus affinis mindanensis.*
- Muscicapula montigena.*
- Gerygone rhizophoræ.*
- Leonardina* * *woodi.*
- Pseudotharrhaleus griseipectus.*
- Macronous mindanensis montanus.*
- Brachypteryx mindanensis.*
- Merula kelleri.*

* The generic name *Leonardia* proposed by me for this genus, on page 1 of this volume, is preoccupied by *Leonardia* TAPPARONE-CANEFRI, ANN. MUS. CIV. GENOVA, ser. 2, Vol. VII, 1890, p. 332, for a genus of marine slugs, and is here changed to *Leonardina*.

Phyllergates heterolæmus.
Cephalophoneus suluensis.
Hyloterpe apoensis.
Pardaliparus elegans mindanensis.
Dicæum davao.
Æthopyga boltoni.
Cyrtostomus dinagatensis.
Anthreptes cagayenensis.
Lamprocorax todayensis.

The following-named species should be added to the catalogue of Philippine birds, by Worcester and Bourns, published in 1898*:

Limonites minutus (Leisler).

LITTLE STINT.

I collected an adult male (No. 191,416, U. S. National Museum) of this stint at Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I., December 17, 1903.

Hydralector gallinaceus (Temminck).

COMB-CRESTED JACANA. *Pah-pan-ook'* (Moros of the Rio Grande Valley).

This is an abundant species of the Rio Grande Valley of southern Mindanao. I collected a female specimen (No. 191,917, U. S. National Museum) on the Buluan River, connecting lakes Buluan and Liguasan, Mindanao, P. I., May 27, 1904.

Plegadis falcinellus (Linnæus).

GLOSSY IBIS.

Great numbers of glossy ibises frequent the lakes and rivers of Mindanao. A female (No. 192,079, U. S. National Museum) was shot by Captain William D. Davis, 17th Infantry, U. S. Army, on an estuary near Seranaya, Rio Grande Valley, Mindanao, P. I., March 14, 1904. Captain Frank R. McCoy also brought me a specimen which I did not preserve. There is a mounted specimen in the Jesuit Museum, at Manila.

Herodias timoriensis (Cuvier).

AUSTRALIAN WHITE EGRET.

Captain Frank R. McCoy shot a specimen (No. 192,074, U. S. National Museum) at Varicella, Upper Agusan River, Mindanao, P. I., May 9, 1904;

*Contributions to Philippine Ornithology, Part I.—A List of the Birds known to inhabit the Philippine and Palawan Islands, showing their distribution within the limits of the two groups, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, Vol. XX, No. 1134; 1898, pp. 549 to 625, with maps.

and others were seen on the Agusan and Rio Grande rivers. In the specimens taken the iris was pale yellow, almost white; bill yellow; legs and feet purplish black. The following measurements were taken from the skin: Wing, 350 mm.; tail, 140; culmen, 98; middle toe and claw, 97; tarsus, 141; bare portion of tibia, 94.

Loriculus galgulus (Linnæus).

BLUE-CROWNED LORIKEET.

I obtained a pair of these birds alive, on the island of Cagayan Sulu, P. I., February 26, 1904. The female escaped at Zamboanga, Mindanao; but the male (No. 191,871, U. S. National Museum) was preserved.

Collocalia francica inexpectata (Hume).

ANDAMAN ISLANDS SWIFTLET.

I collected four specimens (Nos. 191,886-9, U. S. National Museum) of this swiftlet on the island of Cagayan Sulu, P. I., February 26, 1904. It was very abundant about the mountain cliffs of the island.

Hirundo rustica rustica Linnæus.

COMMON SWALLOW.

I obtained a typical specimen (No. 190,261, U. S. National Museum) at Pantar, Mindanao, P. I., September 9, 1903. My series of swallows from Mindanao shows intergradation between the subspecies *rustica* and *gutturalis*.