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UNDESCRIBED AND NEWLY RECORDED PHILIPPINE BIRDS

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In 1945, during the war of liberation, the Natural History Museum of Manila was virtually destroyed. Lost in its entirety was the important collection of about 25,000 Philippine birds gathered by R. C. McGregor, A. Celestino, M. Canton, F. Rivera, A. Duyag, M. Celestino, and C. G. Manuel, together with all the Museum records, catalogues, and the famous Bureau of Science library.

The task of collecting replacement bird skins was begun on a modest scale in September, 1945, and has been proceeding steadily since then. As a result, there are to date some 3900 specimens in the bird collection in Manila. The bulk of collecting was done by men in the employ of the National Museum. In addition, interesting material was obtained in the course of joint expeditions arranged between the Philippine National Museum and the Chicago Natural History Museum in 1946-1947, and the American Museum of Natural History in 1947.

Since much of this surge of activity is not of official record, the senior author has drawn up the following list comprising all important post-war bird collecting known to him. It was thought advisable to include a list of recent literature as well. This appears at the end of the paper.

Among the birds collected since the end of the war and stored in Manila the senior author observed some forms which at-

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tracted his attention. Insufficient material for comparison and lack of library facilities, however, deterred systematic studies. Fortunately, through a fellowship grant by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO),

TABLE 1
LIST OF PHILIPPINE BIRD COLLECTING EXPEDITIONS,
1945 THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1951

Locality	Date	Collectors
Luzon: Manila and vicinity	Sept.-Oct., 1945	M. Celestino and A. Castro
Luzon: northern highlands	April-May, 1946	Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.- Philippine Natl. Mus. joint exp.
Mindanao: Davao and Cotabato	Aug., 1946-Jan., 1947	Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.- Philippine Natl. Mus. joint exp.
Balabac, Calamianes, and Palawan	Feb.-May, 1947	Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.- Philippine Natl. Mus. joint exp.
Mindoro	Sept.-Oct., 1947	M. Celestino and A. Castro
Luzon: Bataan	Nov.-Dec., 1947	Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.- Philippine Natl. Mus. joint exp.
Luzon: Zambales	Nov., 1947	R. Fox
Luzon: northern highlands	Jan.-May, 1948	M. Celestino, A. Castro, and P. Añonuevo
Batanes Islands	March-April, 1948	C. Manuel and T. Oane
Mindanao: Davao	March-April, 1949	P. Añonuevo
Mindanao: Agusan	March-April, 1949	D. Mendoza and P. Con- vocar
Negros	April-Dec., 1949	D. Rabor
Palawan	May-June, 1950	M. Celestino
Negros	May, Nov., 1950	D. Rabor
Mindoro	Jan., 1951	C. Manuel, F. Gachalian, F. Dayrit, and M. Celestino
Batan Island	April-May, 1951	P. Agsolid

he was enabled to carry the material to the United States where, in collaboration with the junior author, a more detailed study was made.

One new species and two new subspecies are herein described. In addition, four forms are recorded from new localities.

To avoid confusion, it should be noted that the Batan Island, cited in this paper as type locality of a new subspecies, is situated between the islands of Formosa and Luzon, whereas Bataan, famous as a battleground in World War II, is a province of western central Luzon.

In addition to UNESCO, to which the senior author is particularly grateful, the writers are greatly indebted to Drs. Ernst Mayr and Dean Amadon for helpful suggestions and criticisms, and also to Mr. Glen Woolfenden for his general aid in the laboratory work.

Podiceps ruficollis philippensis

This, the first record for Mindoro, is of a young dabchick (Philippine Natl. Mus. No. 0-3802) collected from a small pond in Abra de Ilog, Mindoro, January 15, 1951, by the senior author and M. Celestino.

***Accipiter trivirgatus castroi*, new subspecies**

TYPE: Philippine National Museum No. 0-2551; adult male; Anibawan, Polillo, Philippine Islands; December 2, 1948; A. P. Castro and P. Añonuevo.

DIAGNOSIS: Nearest to *extimus* of Negros, Leyte, Samar, and Mindanao (type locality), but tail and tarsus longer (see table 2); back dark blue, not brown; sides of face and nape darker, more slate colored, less gray; chest darker, more rufous, less cinnamon; abdomen and flanks more heavily barred.

RANGE: Known only from Polillo Island.

REMARKS: Heretofore the Crested Goshawk was known in the Philippines only from islands south of San Bernardino Strait and from Palawan (see Mayr, 1949).

This bird is named for Mr. Arturo P. Castro, a promising Filipino natural history collector.

TABLE 2
MEASUREMENTS (IN MILLIMETERS) OF *Accipiter trivirgatus*

	Wing	Tail	Tarsus
<i>castroi</i>			
3 ♂, Polillo Is.	184, 186, 189.5	148, 150, 158.5	54, 54, 55
<i>extimus</i>			
3 ♂, Mindanao Is.	183, 186.5, 188.5	142, 142, 149.5	51.5, 52.5, 52.5
1 ♀?, Mindanao Is.	216	169	60

Otus bakkamoena batanensis, new subspecies

TYPE: Philippine National Museum No. 0-1673; adult female; Basco, Batan Island, Philippine Islands; April 1, 1948; C. G. Manuel and T. Oane.

DIAGNOSIS: Differs from *glabripes* of Formosa and *whiteheadi* of Luzon by its smaller size (table 3) and less dense, less extensive tarsal feathering (not extending to base of toes). Closely resembling *everetti* of Samar, Leyte, Mindanao, and Basilan but bill shorter and darker, more blackish, less bone colored (in dried skin); crown lighter brown, less blackish, owing to narrower blackish striping and broader light edgings; upper back and shoulders paler, with a more extensive buffy brown coloration owing to smaller blackish spots; light dorsal collar narrower and less conspicuous; scapulars paler owing to much larger buffy white spots.

RANGE: Forests of Batan Island.

TABLE 3
MEASUREMENTS (IN MILLIMETERS) OF *Otus bakkamoena*

	Wing	Tail	Bill from Nostril
<i>glabripes</i>			
2 ♀	180, 185	92.5, 99	15, 15.5
<i>batanensis</i>			
2 ♀	170, 170	86, 88	14.5, 14.5
<i>whiteheadi</i>			
1 ♀?	189	101	18
<i>everetti</i>			
1 ♂	161	71	15

Amadon has furnished the following note: "Delacour and Mayr (1946, p. 115) point out that the *Otus bakkamoena* group has reached the Philippines from two directions. The northern forms, larger and with heavily feathered tarsi, are represented in the Philippines by *whiteheadi* of Luzon. The race *glabripes* of Formosa (and parts of China?) also belongs to this northern group, which seems to be clearly conspecific with the screech owl (*Otus asio*) of North America. The southern group, to which nominate *bakkamoena* of Ceylon belongs, comprises birds of smaller size, with the lower parts of the tarsi unfeathered. Philippine members of this group (which ranges through south-

ern Asia to Java and Borneo) are *everetti* of Mindanao and nearby islands, and the recently described *nigrorum* of Negros Island (Rand, 1950c), which I have not seen. It is most interesting to find that this southern group seems to have skipped Luzon (presumably because *whiteheadi* was already established there) and colonized the little island of Batan between Luzon and Formosa. On the basis of variation and distribution in the Philippines, one would be tempted to recognize two species, but since there is said to be more or less gradual intergradation on the mainland of Asia, it may be best to consider all these owls as races of *bakkamoena* (see Deignan, 1950) unless, of course, two forms should be found inhabiting the same island."

Ptilinopus leclancheri leclancheri

An adult male Black-chinned Fruit Dove (Philippine Natl. Mus. No. 0-3296), representing an extension of range to the Mindanao region, was taken on the island of Pujeda, off Mindanao, by P. Añonuevo on April 28, 1949.

Cisticola juncidis brunneiceps

The discovery of the Japanese Fantail Warbler wintering on Batan Island constitutes the first record of this form from any of the Philippine Islands. It also adds significantly to our knowledge of the winter migration of this bird which heretofore was known only from as far south as the Ryukyu Islands. Five birds were collected by the senior author and Mr. T. Oane on the Basco airfield between March 15 and April 1, 1948.

Locustella lanceolata

The first Palawan record of this migrant is of an adult male (Philippine Natl. Mus. No. 0-3618) collected by Manuel Celestino at Aborlan, May 18, 1950. Heretofore it had been known in the Philippines from Calayan and Luzon.

***Dicaeum rubricapilla*, new species**

TYPE: Philippine National Museum No. 0-3434; adult male; Mt. Kampalili, Davao, Mindanao, Philippine Islands; March 22, 1949; P. Añonuevo.

ADULT MALE: Forehead, lores, stripe through eye, malar region, sides of neck, and remainder of upper parts blue-black,

becoming glossy on wings and back; crown and occiput bright orange-red (near brick red), with the concealed basal halves of the feathers black; under parts pale grayish, becoming white on chin, midline of chest, and central abdomen; axillaries, under wing coverts, inner edges of primaries and secondaries grayish white, the under wing coverts with dark tips; under tail coverts rich reddish orange. Bill black; legs (in dried skin) blackish brown.

Nearest to *anthonyi* of the mountain provinces of Luzon but somewhat larger (see table 4) and with a different color pattern. More distantly related to *bicolor*, from which it differs by having a more complex color pattern, heavier bill, and stouter legs.

ADULT FEMALE: Above olive green; lores brownish; outer edges of flight feathers, upper wing coverts, and rectrices like back. Under parts generally light gray tinted with olive yellow except on chin, throat, and neck which are paler, more dull white; under tail coverts, exposed surfaces white strongly washed with yellow, concealed surfaces largely dark olive; axillaries and inner edges of flight feathers whitish; under wing coverts whitish intermixed with grayish brown, particularly on the lesser under wing coverts which are almost solid grayish brown. Bill (in dried skin), maxilla blackish; mandible bone colored, with a brownish distal half. Feet (in dried skin) brownish.

Rather similar to *anthonyi* above, but below with the bright yellow under parts replaced with gray. Differs from *bicolor* by reason of greater size, much heavier bill and legs, and more brownish, less greenish upper parts.

Range: Known only from the moss forests of Mts. Kampalili and McKinley in the Davao region of Mindanao.

REMARKS: It is evident that *rubricapilla* forms a superspecies with *anthonyi*, heretofore the rarest species of the family, and the only one not examined by Mayr and Amadon (1947) in their review of the Dicaeidae.

Although the typical series of *anthonyi* was destroyed at Manila (see introduction), we are fortunate in having for comparison a female taken on Mt. Polis, Ifugao, May 27, 1948, by Manuel Celestino (Philippine Natl. Mus. No. 0-1927).

HISTORY: This remarkable new flowerpecker was first discovered by the collectors of the joint expedition of the Chicago Natural History Museum and the Philippine National Museum

who obtained a single female (the specimen described above) in the moss forest of Mt. McKinley (3100 feet) on August 14, 1946. In 1949 P. Afionuevo obtained two males on Mt. Kampalili (2800 feet), one of which has been selected as the type of *rubricapilla*. The fact that the Mt. McKinley female is slightly larger than the male is not particularly surprising for, as Dr. Mayr pointed out, in this family females are sometimes larger than the males. In structure it matches the male, also in the color pattern of the under tail coverts which are more brightly tinted with yellow than the other ventral plumage.

TABLE 4
MEASUREMENTS (IN MILLIMETERS) OF THREE RELATED SPECIES OF *Dicaeum*

	Wing	Tail	Bill from Base	Tarsus
<i>rubricapilla</i>				
2 ♂, Mt. Kampalili	53, 53.5 ^a	24, 25 ^a	10, 12 ^a	13.5, ^a 14
1 ♀, Mt. McKinley	57	26.5	10	15
<i>anthonyi</i>				
1 ♀, Luzon	58	30	12	16.5
<i>bicolor</i>				
2 ♂, Luzon	53, 54	22.5, 23	9, 10	14, 14.5
6 ♀, Luzon	49, 49, 50, 50, 50, 50			

^a Type.

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