



**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**NEW ENGLAND ZOÖLOGICAL CLUB**

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THE CHINESE FORM OF GRANDALA

BY OUTRAM BANGS

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THROUGH the generosity of Dr. Thomas Barbour the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy received a set of duplicates from the collection of birds made by Dr. Hugo Weigold in Szechuen, eastern Tibet and Chihli, among which is a pair of *Grandala* from Tachienlu. Upon comparing these with examples of the species from Sikkim, I found that the wing in the Chinese birds, in both sexes, was about 5 mm. shorter, and that the male was a much brighter blue.

Kleinschmidt, who is the author of that part of the *Turdidae* which includes *Grandala*, in the report on Weigold's collection (Zoologische Ergebnisse der Walter Stötznerschen Expeditionen nach Szetschwan, Osttibet und Tschili, 1923-1924, p. 44) did not separate the Chinese form, although he mentions that the wing in the Sikkim bird is longer.

Stuart Baker, however, (The Fauna of British India, Birds, Vol. II, 1924, p. 90) calls attention to both characters—the smaller size and brighter blue in the male in Chinese birds,—exactly the differences that are shown by our skins.

The Chinese form therefore needs a name, and may be known as

***Grandala caelicolor florentes* subsp. nov.**

*Type*, from Tachienlu, Szechuen, adult male, M. C. Z. no. 96,487, taken by Dr. Hugo Weigold, June 6, 1915.

*Characters*.—Similar to *G. c. caelicolor* Hodgson, but smaller; adult male brighter and more intensely blue, especially noticeable in the upper parts, the back being scarcely duller than the rump.

*Measurements*.—Male (type), M. C. Z. no. 96,487: wing, 140; tail, 82; tarsus, 28.5; bill, to base of forehead, 20 mm. Female (topotype), M. C. Z. no. 96,486: wing, 130; tail, 75; tarsus, 28; bill, to base of forehead, 19 mm.