

A NEW WARBLER FROM SOUTHERN ANNAM.

BY J. H. RILEY.¹

IN 1918, Mr. C. Boden Kloss and party visited the Langbian Plateau, south Annam, and made a large collection of birds. These were reported upon by Mr. Herbert C. Robinson and the collector.² By an arrangement with Dr. W. L. Abbott, Mr. Kloss forwarded a set of the birds to the U. S. National Museum. Among the lot were three specimens identified as *Acanthopneuste trochiloides*. Recently, having occasion to identify a specimen of *A. trochiloides* from Fokien, China, collected by Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby, it became apparent that the Annam specimens did not belong to that species at all, but were more closely related to *Acanthopneuste davisoni*. They evidently represent a distinct form, however, which I take great pleasure in naming after its discoverer.

***Acanthopneuste klossi* sp. nov.**

Type, adult male, U. S. National Museum, No. 278,561, Langbian Peaks, 6,000-7,500 feet, South Annam, April 17, 1918. Collected by C. Boden Kloss.

Description.—In pattern and style of coloration resembling *Acanthopneuste trochiloides*, but the upper-parts washed with a more yellowish warbler green; superciliary, bend of wing, and under wing-coverts a much deeper yellow; dark crown-stripe on each side of head not deepening on the nape; under-parts heavily streaked with pale lemon yellow, especially on the cheeks, giving a distinct yellowish appearance to these parts, the inner web of the outer tail-feather white almost to the base with only a few irregular dusky markings near the shaft; a narrow white margin on the inner web of the second tail-feather, and an almost obsolete white margin on the inner web of the third. Wing, 54; tail, 40; culmen, 9.5; tarsus 18; middle-toe, 8.5 mm.

REMARKS.—The type and a female from the same locality agree rather minutely, but a second male from the same place is much lighter above and below and is considerably larger. It

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² *Ibis*, 1919, pp. 392-453; 565-625.

has the outer tail-feather entirely white, except for a small dusky spot near the tip and it is more yellowish above and below than *Acanthopneuste trochiloides*, while the dark crown stripes do not deepen into sooty black on the nape. For the present I will have to assign this specimen to *A. klossi*.

Besides the three specimens mentioned above, my material consists of a male from the Tai-pei-shan district of Shensi, China; a male from Hupeh, China; and an unsexed specimen from Nepal, which I regard as representing *Acanthopneuste trochiloides trochiloides*. In addition to these I have a male from Yeng-ping-fu, Fokien, taken in December at an elevation of only five hundred feet. This is darker with more yellowish streaks to the lower-parts than *A. t. trochiloides*, and I take it to represent *Phylloscopus trochiloides fokienensis* Hartert (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 37, 1917, 43, Kuatun, Fokien), and the date at which it was taken seems to indicate that it does not migrate far.

A. t. fokienensis and *A. t. trochiloides* agree in having the underparts very pale gray, almost white, with only a few almost obsolete yellowish streaks; the dark coronal stripes deepening on the nape into sooty-black; the white on the inner web of the outer tail-feather merely marginal not by any means occupying the major part of the web. As the above description of *A. klossi* shows it to differ so widely from the two above races, and its relationship to *A. davisoni* is conjectural, I have concluded to describe it as a species.

Acanthopneuste trochiloides harterti and *Acanthopneuste goodsoni* I have not seen, but judging from descriptions alone they seem to have nothing to do with *A. klossi*, though the latter is apparently superficially close. The description of *Acanthopneuste davisoni* Oates (Fauna Br. India, Birds, I. 1889, 420) shows beyond doubt that it is closely allied to *A. klossi* and that the latter is probably only a race of it. Oates compares it with *A. trochiloides*, but does not say that *A. davisoni* is heavily washed with yellow below, nor that the dark coronal stripes differ in any way from that species, so I assume that the Langbian bird is different. Also Mount Muleyit (the type locality of *A. davisoni*) is a long way off from the Langbian Peaks.

Acanthopneuste trochiloides ogilvie-granti La Touche (Bull. Br. Orn. Club, 42, 1922, 55, Kuatun, Fokien) from the description

is clearly only a race of *A. trochiloides* as claimed. The describer clearly states that the white-edging on the outer rectrices was narrow. What I can not understand is how two closely related forms can occur at the same locality except on migration, and as the types of *fokiensis* and *ogilvie-granti* were taken about the middle of April, they must occur in different parts of the Province or at different elevations, in the breeding season.

Acanthopneuste trochiloides and related species at first sight strongly recall certain species, usually placed in *Cryptolopha*, especially *Cryptolopha sarasinorum* of Celebes, but as Hartert (Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, 336) has already gone into the question, I am not prepared to discuss it further at present, except to say that *Cryptolopha sarasinorum* and *Cryptolopha nesophila* have broader and longer first primaries, a shorter wing-tip, and a broader and shorter bill than *Acanthopneuste trochiloides* and should not be associated in the same genus with it. Whether the two Celebes and other related species belong in *Cryptolopha* or not is a question for the future to decide.

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GENERAL NOTES

Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*) in Central Missouri.—Although central Missouri is well within the limits of the Horned Grebe's distribution, it is now by no means regularly visited by this bird. Formerly the Horned Grebe was "a fairly common transient visitant in April, October and November" (Mr. Widmann—1907), but now it seems to be more rarely encountered. For that reason I consider the two following records worthy of publication.

On October 18, 1920, I saw one of these Grebes swimming about among the lily leaves in an artificial pond near Fayette, Mo. The pond was two or three acres in extent, and the Grebe kept as far from me as possible. I watched the bird for about half an hour, using my glasses, and clearly observed the salmon-buff of the feathers of the throat and upper breast. On February 16, 1921, I again saw this bird—or another of the same species, on the same pond. On the latter date there were fifteen Ring-neck Ducks and four Mallards on the pond, and the Grebe was swimming