

FIVE NEW BIRDS FROM THE PHILIPPINES

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COMPARATIVE studies connected with the preparation of an annotated list of the birds of Bataan revealed the existence of the following unnamed races from localities elsewhere in the Philippines.

In the past it was thought that *Rallus torquatus* inhabited the whole of the Philippine archipelago, but now, having brought together 30 specimens from the old American Museum, the Rothschild and the recently acquired Bataan collections, it is clear that three very distinct races inhabit the islands, two of which remain to be named: 1) a small race from southern Luzon and Marinduque; 2) a long-billed race with distinct head pattern from Mindanao.

The nominate race was described by Linnaeus (1766) from a specimen which undoubtedly was taken in the vicinity of Manila.

Lowe's *R. t. maxwelli* (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. 65, p. 5, 1944) from "New Guinea?" is probably an example of *R. t. torquatus*. It is based on a single bird obtained alive in Manila and described after its death February 29, 1944, in the London Zoo. The characters given for *maxwelli*, determined by comparing the specimen with published descriptions, are not comparable to those of either of the races hereunder described.

***Rallus torquatus quisumbingi* new subspecies**

TYPE: Adult male; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. no. 93476; Camarines, southern Luzon, Philippine Islands; July 10, 1902; collector unknown.

DIAGNOSIS: Nearest to *torquatus* of central and northern Luzon but males with considerably shorter wings and tail (see table of measurements).

MEASUREMENTS: The type has wing, 143.5 mm., tail, 58, bill from side, 35.

Males	Wing	Tail	Bill from side
5 adults, vicinity Manila, Luzon	152-161 (156)	61-64 (63)	35-39 (37.7)
3 adults, Camarines	137-146 (142)	50-58 (53.3)	35-36 (35.3)
1 adult, Zamboanga, Mindanao	153.5	61	43.5
<i>Females</i>			
1 (?), 3 subadults, vicinity of Manila	142-147 (145.3)	58-60 (59.5)	29-33 (31.5)
2 adults, Camarines	142 (142)	53-56 (54.5)	34-35 (34.5)
2 adults, Zamboanga and Ayala, S. W. Mindorao	140-156 (148)	54-55 (54.5)	35-38 (35.6)

RANGE: The province of Camarines, southern Luzon, and Marinduque Island.

DISCUSSION: All but one of the specimens from Camarines and Marinduque have outer edges of primaries, secondaries, rump and tail brighter, more brownish, less olive.

Although females of *torquatus* before me are chiefly subadult, their wings and tails average larger than those of *quisumbingi*.

A single adult female from the island of Marinduque agrees reasonably well with the series from Camarines in coloration and measurement. An adult male from Mindoro Island, however, is similar to *torquatus* and must be included in the range of that form; it has wing, 153 mm., tail, 59, bill from side, 39.

This barred rail is named in honor of my esteemed friend, Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing, Director of the National Museum of the Philippines.

***Rallus torquatus sanfordi* new subspecies**

TYPE: Adult male; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. no. 545237; Rothschild Collection; Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippine Islands; May, 1903; collected by Walter Goodfellow.

DIAGNOSIS: Nearest to *torquatus* but differs by reason of longer, stouter bill (see list of measurements under *R. t. quisumbingi*) and black eye-stripe without a white dorsal emargination.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE TYPE: Wing, 153.5 mm.; tail, 61; bill from side, 43.5.

RANGE: KNOWN only from Ayala and Zamboanga on the extreme southwestern tip of Mindanao.

DISCUSSION: Both the *sanfordi* and *quisumbingi* series were collected during 1902 and 1903. The brownish coloration described for the latter is not present in *sanfordi*. Therefore, it is evidently a valid character and not due to "foxing."

It is with pleasure that I name this race in honor of Dr. Leonard C. Sanford who has done so much through the years to bring about a better understanding of the ornithology of the Pacific.

Two major populations of *Megalaema haemacephala* inhabit the Philippines: 1) *intermedia*, a crimson-throated race which is known from the central islands of Cebu, Guimaras, Masbata, Negros, Romblon and Tablas; and 2), a yellow-throated group which occurs throughout the remainder of the Philippines and which, until very recently, was thought to represent a single race, *haemacephala*.

A study of 65 examples of the latter, from localities throughout the major geographical blocks of its extensive range, indicates that four morphological characters appear to vary geographically. In order of importance they are: 1) length of bill; 2) length of wing; 3) length of

tail; and 4) color of throat. Generally speaking, northern birds have the shortest bills, longest wings and tails and the most pallid throats. Southward, on the island of Mindanao, the coloration of the throat is brightest. In fact, the underparts are generally brighter yellow. The population of this island has recently been segregated as *mindanensis* by Rand (Fieldiana, 31 (25): 202-203, 1948). Specimens at hand from Leyte and Samar differ from *mindanensis* by having underparts similar to northern birds, but they differ from all in length of bill, wing and tail.

In view of these differences, it becomes necessary to fix a precise type locality for *M. h. haemacephala* described by P. L. S. Müller from the "Philippine Islands" (Naturst. Suppl., 1776: 88).

Since a long series from Lamao, Bataan, is very similar to two specimens from Locos Norte, northern Luzon, where this race achieves its greatest wing length and shortest bill, I designate Lamao, Bataan, as the type locality of *M. h. haemacephala*.

The Samar-Leyte population is defined as follows:

***Megalaema haemacephala celestinoi* new subspecies**

TYPE: Adult female; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. no. 647243; Rothschild Collection; Bonga, Samar, Philippine Islands; June 27, 1896; collected by J. Whitehead.

DIAGNOSIS: Very similar to *haemacephala* of Mindoro and Luzon, but with longer bill, shorter wing and tail. See list of measurements.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE TYPE: Wing, 77.5 mm.; tail, 33; bill, 18.

No difference has been noted between males and females, and the measurements are grouped in the following table. Bill measurements are made from the anterior edge of the nostril.

MEASUREMENTS			
	Wing	Tail	Bill
<i>haemacephala</i>			
2, Locos Norte, N. Luzon	83-90 (86.5)	36.5-37.5 (37.0)	15(2) (15.0)
11, Lamao, western C. Luzon	83-88 (85.0)	36-38.5 (37.5)	15-16.5 (15.5)
5, Infanta, eastern C. Luzon	82-86.5 (84.0)	35.5-37 (36.3)	16-17 (16.3)
9, Sorsogon, S. Luzon	81-86.5 (83.8)	33-37.5 (35.6)	16-17.5 (16.8)
5, Mindoro	81-85 (82.6)	34.5-36 (35.1)	14.5-16 (15.3)
<i>celestinoi</i>			
2, Samar and Leyte	77.5-79.5 (78.5)	33 (33.0)	18 (18.0)
<i>mindanensis</i>			
6, S. Mindanao	80-85 (82.2)	32.5-36 (33.9)	15.5-17.5 (16.5)

RANGE: Samar and Leyte. This race is named for Mr. Manuel Celestino, veteran collector of the National Museum of the Philippines

and wonderful field companion. Mr. Celestino is the son of Andres Celestino who collected for many years with J. Whitehead and R. C. McGregor.

With 38 examples of *Chrysocolaptes lucidus* from north, central and south Luzon before me, it is apparent that several distinct populations inhabit the island. A series from Benguet, northern Luzon, averages larger than do series from central and southern Luzon. Yet, in coloration, they agree well with a long series from Bataan, western central Luzon. Specimens from Laguna de Bai, Cavite, Mt. Maguiling in central Luzon and a series from the province of Sorsogon in southern Luzon have richer brown chests. The specimens from Sorsogon have the shortest wings and tail.

The type locality of Wagler's *haematribon* (Syst. Av., 1827: sp. 95) is India. Peters (Birds of World, 6: 227, 1948) lists it as "India? = Luzon." In view of the differences noted above, it is now necessary to be more precise. I, therefore, designate Lamao, Bataan, as the type locality of *C. l. haematribon*.

***Chrysocolaptes lucidus ramosi* new subspecies**

TYPE: Adult male; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. no. 94131; Sorsogon, southern Luzon, Philippine Islands; April 7, 1903; collected by Dr. E. H. Porter.

DIAGNOSIS: Nearest to *haematribon* but males with the chest considerably more brownish, less grayish olive and with shorter wing and tail. See table of measurements.

MEASUREMENTS: The type has wing, 138.5 mm., tail, 82, bill from anterior edge of nostril, 32.5.

MEASUREMENTS

	<i>Wing</i>	<i>Tail</i>	<i>Bill from side</i>
3 males, Sorsogon	138.5-140.0	76-82	31.0-32.5
1 female, Sorsogon	144	85	30
4 males, C. Luzon	141.5-145.0	81-89	29.5-35.0
2 females, C. Luzon	138	78	26.0-28.5
6 males, Lamao, Bataan	140-147	80.5-89.0	31-33
7 females, Lamao, Bataan	137-144	79.0-85.5	29-32
4 males, Benguet, N. Luzon	142.5-150.0	85.0-91.5	32.5-35.0
2 females, Benguet, N. Luzon	147.5-148.0	86.0-89.5	32.5-33.0

RANGE: Southern Luzon north to the vicinity of Laguna de Bai.

DISCUSSION: Specimens from Marinduque Island have not been seen. They should be more nearly like *ramosi* than *haematribon* on the basis of geographical distribution.

Hachisuka (Contrib. Birds of Philippines (2): 179, 1930) in his description of *C. l. grandis* from Polillo Island states that that race "—can be distinguished at once by its large measurements." He gives these as wing, 154–156 mm., tail, 102–103. It is apparent, therefore, that the race *grandis* is not similar to *ramosi* despite the fact that it is browner below than *haematribon*.

C. l. rufopunctatus of Samar is so decidedly different from *ramosi* from Sorsogon that a diagnosis is unwarranted.

This new crimson-backed woodpecker is named in honor of my friend and mentor, Dr. Norberto de Ramos, who with his charming wife, Aurora, did so much to make our Bataan Expedition a success.

It is clear that 16 examples of *Mulleripicus funebris* at hand from various Luzon localities represent two distinct races: 1) *funebris* of central Luzon, a black-billed, short-tailed form with profuse white crown-spotting; and 2) a northern race, to be described below, which has an ivory bill, long tail and subobsolete white crown-spotting.

To *M. f. funebris*, described by Valenciennes (Dict. Sci. Nat., Levrault, 40: 179, 1826) from the "Philippine Islands," I assign Mt. Maguiling, Laguna, Luzon, as type locality.

***Mulleripicus funebris mayri* new subspecies**

TYPE: Adult male; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. no. 552523; Rothschild Collection; Cape Engano, northern Luzon, Philippine Islands; April 27, 1895; collected by J. Whitehead.

DIAGNOSIS: nearest to *funebris*, but maxilla yellowish ivory, not black; crown and occipital white spotting subobsolete, not bright and profuse; white spots of chin, throat and neck smaller; tail and bill longer. See list of measurements.

MEASUREMENTS: The type has wing, 159 mm., tail, 130, bill from anterior edge of nostril, 31.5.

MEASUREMENTS

	<i>Wing</i>	<i>Tail</i>	<i>Bill from nostril</i>
1 male, Cape Engano, N. Luzon	159.0	130.0	31.5
1 female, Isabella, N. Luzon	156.0	130.5	28.0
6 males, Bataan, W. Central Luzon	155–160	113.0–126.5 (4)	28.5–30.0
3 females, Bataan, W. Central Luzon	155–161	116–118.5 (2)	29 (2)
1 male, Mt. Maguiling, E. Central Luzon	161.5	116.0	27.5
1 female, Mt. Maguiling, E. Central Luzon	154.0	121.5	25.5

RANGE: Northern Luzon in the Isabella and Cape Engano region and probably southward to the mountain provinces.

DISCUSSION: A series of six males and four females from the original lowland forests of Bataan are intermediate in coloration of plumage but closer to *funnebris* which is found in forests to eastward across the bay. However, they have the ivory bill of *mayri*.

This handsome new ivory-billed race is named for Dr. Ernst Mayr, Curator of the Whitney-Rothschild Old World collections, to whom I am deeply indebted for constant encouragement and technical instruction.

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