

四川白背啄木鳥的一新亞种* **

(Dendrocopos leucotos tangi, nov. subsp.)

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模式雄鳥(第19121号)¹⁾: 鼻羽棕白, 杂以黑色。前額淡棕色。头頂和后头深紅, 各羽基部鉛灰色, 处处显露在外。眼先、頰、耳羽及其周圍均棕白色。眼的上方, 在前为黑色, 向后轉为白色, 略成眉紋狀。自嘴基起, 左右兩側各有一道寬闊顴紋, 向后伸至耳部下方, 在此分为上下二支: 上支形細, 繞在耳部后方, 向頂部延伸, 但不与頂部相連; 下支較粗, 向后斜行, 几达至胸部中央(圖1)。顴側白色沾棕。后顴和上背黑色。肩羽亦然, 但具有白色的近端橫斑或斑点。后顴和上背間, 杂有白羽, 略成半圈狀, 但大都被黑色顴羽所遮盖, 仅有部分露在表面。下背白色, 微沾棕黄色澤。前部具有一道不全的黑色橫斑, 其后更散綴以黑色細紋。腰和尾上复羽純黑。兩翼大都黑色, 中和大复羽的近羽端处均綴以白斑, 在中复羽上为形較大。飞羽的內外翮均具白色斑点, 在三級飞羽上則成为橫斑。翼上复羽和飞羽的白斑, 在翼折合时, 彼此互相叠接, 而形成橫紋狀(圖2)。中央二对尾羽純黑, 羽干粗硬, 尤以居中的一对为然; 第三对尾羽亦黑, 但端部綴以棕色以至棕白色斑点和橫斑; 外側二对尾羽大都黑色, 近端一半或三分之二的羽片均杂以白色沾棕的橫斑, 在外翮上白斑較多(圖4)。

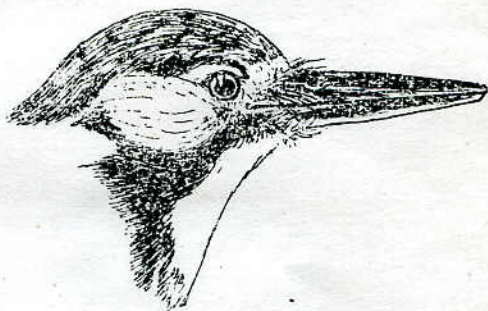


圖1 唐氏白背啄木鳥头部的側面圖(♂)

頰和喉純白, 至胸微沾棕色光澤, 向后漸轉为淡棕黄色。上腹和兩肋均密布以黑色縱紋, 在腹部中央的为形較細(圖3)。后方肋羽在近羽端处, 黑色向羽緣扩伸, 成橫斑狀。下腹、肛周均着玫瑰紅色, 尾下复羽轉为朱紅色, 并略綴以褐色羽干斑。腋羽和翼下复羽大都黑褐色, 而杂以白斑。

* 本文于1956年6月27日收到。

** 本文插圖为李农、盧济珍二同志所繪。

1) 指北京中国科学院动物研究室鳥类标本号碼。

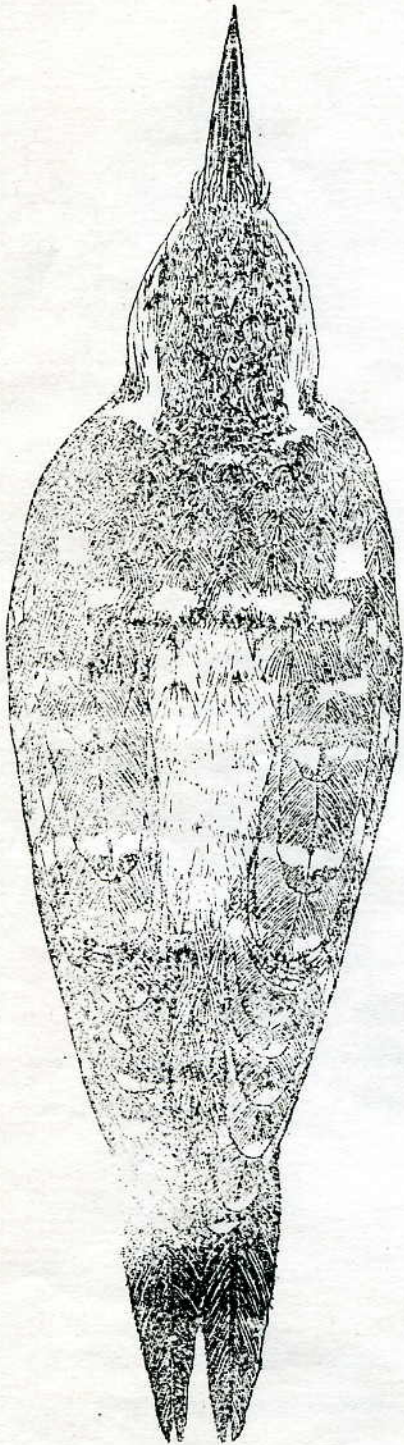


圖2 唐氏白背啄木鳥的背面圖(♂)

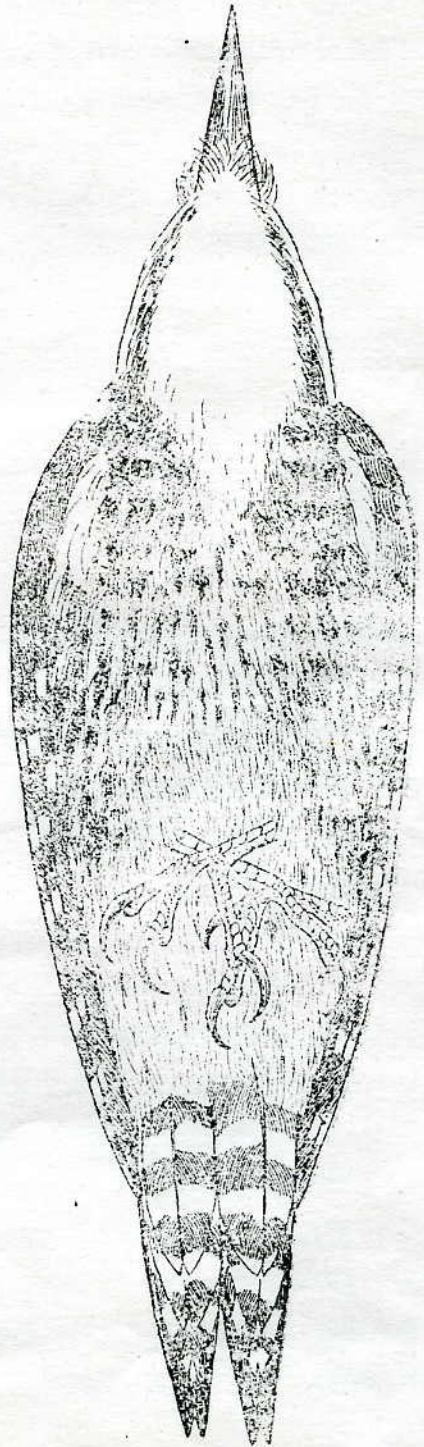


圖3 唐氏白背啄木鳥的腹面圖(♂)

另一个雄鳥，下背黑色較發達，白斑較小；第三对尾羽亦几变为純黑色，最外侧尾羽呈黑白橫斑相杂狀，腋羽大都白色，而具一寬闊的暗褐色近端橫斑。

模式雌鳥(第 19122 号)：与模式雄鳥相似，但头上不为朱紅色，而呈黑色，稍杂以暗灰色。腋羽大都白色。

剝制标本的嘴呈灰角色，下嘴底部轉为灰白色，脚为暗褐色，爪黄褐色。

本亞种体部量度如次(据 15 个标本：4♂，11♀)：

体長	嘴峯	翼
♂：281.5(280—284)	38.5(38—40)	146.7(143—149)
♀：269(260—280)	34.2(33—37)	143.5(141—149)
尾	跗蹠	
♂：98.5(96—100)	26(25—27)	
♀：97.5(96—101)	25.5(24—26)	



圖 4 唐氏白背啄木鳥的尾羽(♂)

这些标本均在 1940 年 3 月 22 日至 5 月 31 日間采自四川峨边沙坪。沙坪县位于大渡河南岸，約处于北緯 29.2° 与东經 103.4° 之間。自峨眉县步行至沙坪，需时二日。本亞种啄木鳥由武汉大学生物学系唐瑞昌同志所采得的，因此把它命名为唐氏白背啄木鳥 *Dendrocopos leucotos tangi*, subsp. nov. 据唐同志的記載，这些标本均自距沙坪約 50 华里的山林中獵得，大多栖于海拔二千米的杉林間。它們的胃中均充以天牛幼虫，未見有其他虫类。

模式雄鳥(第 19121 号)采得于 1940 年 3 月 26 日，及**模式雌鳥(第 19122 号)**于同年 4 月 20 日，現存置于北京中国科学院动物研究室。其余标本均藏于武汉大学生物学系。

白背啄木鳥在国内以往已發現有四个亞种：即典型亞种 *D. l. leucotos* (Bechstein) [= *D. l. ussuriensis* (Бутурлин)] 采自东北松江一帶，华北亞种 *D. l. sinicus* (Бутурлин) 見于內蒙古和河北省北部，福建亞种 *D. l. fohkiensis* (Бутурлин) 分布仅限于福建挂墩一帶，及台灣亞种 *D. l. insularis* (Gould) 遍布于台灣省境內海拔 1,500—2,000 米高度的山林間(參看圖 5)。現把本文所描述的新亞种与上列四个亞种，互作比較于下面。

本亞种与华北亞种区别如次：

1. 在华北亞种，前額为白色，高达 9—10 毫米；在本亞种，前額淡棕色，高仅 5—6 毫米。
2. 在华北亞种，后頸黑色部分的寬度約为 20 毫米，而在本亞种則在 25 毫米以上(圖 2 与 7)。
3. 在华北亞种，兩翼复羽和飞羽表面的白斑，較本亞种显著增大；如初級飞羽外翹

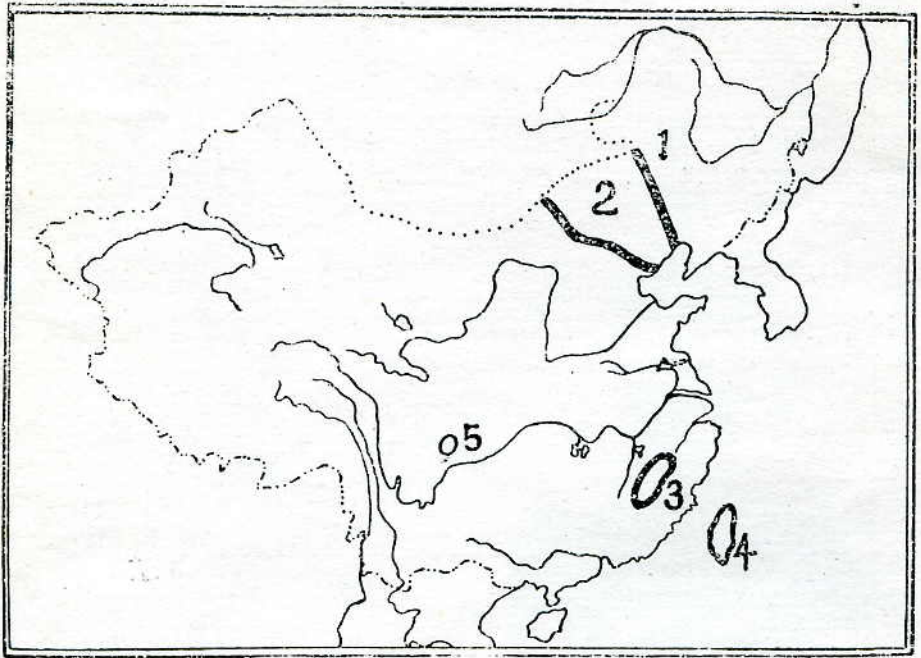


圖5 白背啄木鳥在我國境內的分布

1. *D. l. leucotos*; 2. *D. l. sinicus*; 3. *D. l. fohkiensis*; 4. *D. l. insularis*; 5. *D. l. tangi*

上的白斑，在華北亞種大都長達6—9毫米，而在本亞種長僅4—5毫米。又如三級飛羽的白色橫斑，在華北亞種其平均寬度為6毫米，而在本亞種則僅為4毫米(圖2與7)。

4. 外側二對尾羽的羽端部分在本亞種大都黑色，而雜以白斑，至在華北亞種則大都為白色，而雜以黑斑(圖4與6)。

5. 胸部中央在華北亞種為純白色，而在本亞種則呈淺棕黃色。

6. 下體黑色縱紋在本亞種比較發達，不但為數較多，且各縱紋大都較闊而特形顯著(圖3與8)。

綜上所述，可知本亞種的黑色部分較為發達，在體的背面和外側尾羽白斑較小，在腹面黑紋較多而顯著；至于華北亞種則背面和外側尾羽的白斑為形較大，在腹面黑紋較細而疏。采自東北松江一帶的典型亞種，其羽色與華北亞種相似，不過下體的黑色縱紋較華北亞種為細，因與本亞種區別更為顯著。

至于台灣亞種，其量度為：翼126—139，尾74—84毫米(見 Hachisuka et Udagwa, 1951)，顯較本亞種



圖6 華北白背啄木鳥的尾羽(♂)

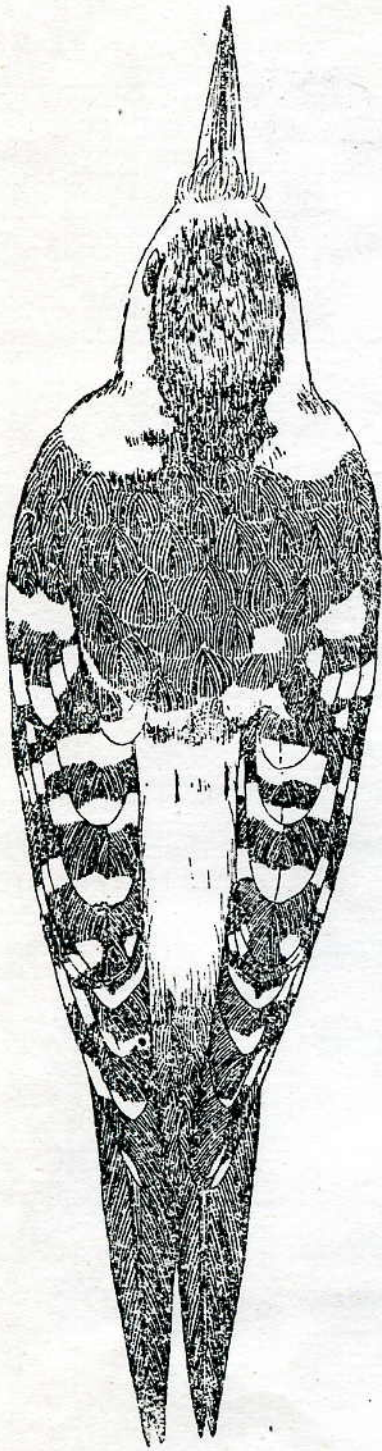


圖7 华北白背啄木鳥的背面圖(♂)

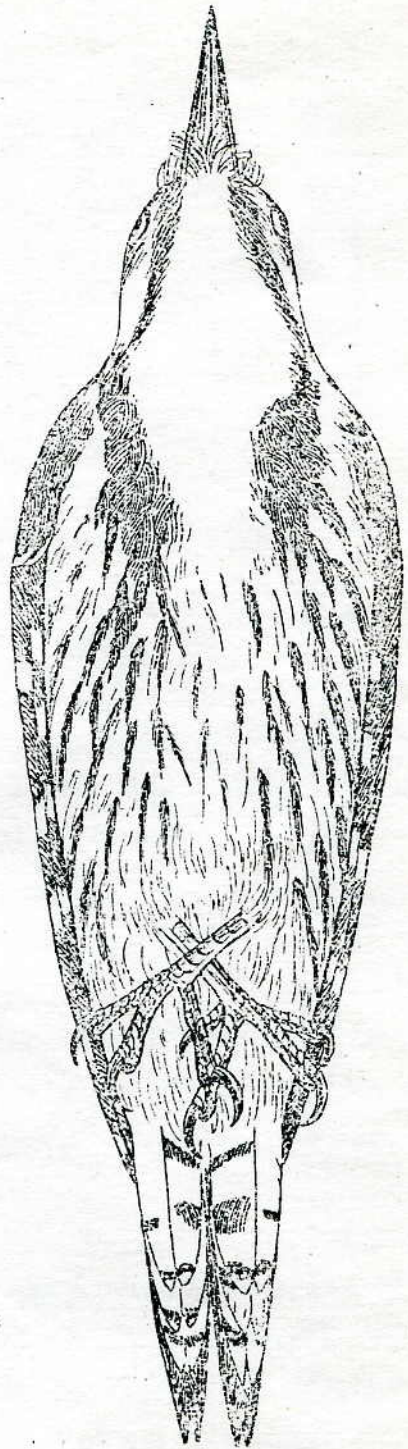


圖8 华北白背啄木鳥的腹面圖(♂)



圖9 台灣白背啄木鳥 上♂;下♀。(据Gould, 1896)

为小。据 Gould (1896) 的圖案 (見圖 9), 台灣亞种的翼上白斑, 其形狀大小适介乎华北亞种与本亞种之間。至于它的下体的黑色縱紋較华北亞种为多, 但較本亞种为少, 且較狹細。胸和腹呈帶有褐色光澤的白色 (据 Hachisuka et Udagwa, 1951), 不似本亞种之为淡棕黄色。

福建亞种的体部量度为: 嘴峰 35, 翼 139, 尾 94 毫米 (♂)², 介于台灣亞种与本亞种之間。又据 La Touche (1931), 6 个标本的量度为: 嘴峰 32—36; 翼 (♂) 142—147, (♀) 142—144; 尾 (♂) 87—91, (♀) 90—92; 跗蹠 23.5—25 毫米, 亦較本亞种为小。就羽色而行比較, 福建亞种上背的黑色不如本亞种的輝濃, 它的下背的白色并未見有棕黄色的渲染; 三級飞羽在近羽端处的左右白斑, 不相并連为一道橫斑, 如在本亞种一般。下体的棕黄色甚較淺淡, 而近棕白; 黑色縱紋較多而細, 并伸至下腹; 胸側的黑色橫帶在下胸中央处左右相連, 并不中斷, 凡此均与本亞种有別。

尾 語

白背啄木鳥 *Dendrocopos leucotos* (Bechstein) 1803 的分布 (据 Дементьев 等, 1951; Peters, 1948), 系自欧洲东部包括挪威、瑞典和小亞細亞等, 橫貫西伯利亞南部以至堪察加半島、日本、朝鮮及我国东北、內蒙古自治区的北部、福建挂墩和台灣 (1,500—2,000 米高的山地) 等处。亞种分化甚多, 除極少数外, 分布均限于古北区的范围。本亞种的發現实系此种啄木鳥在我国西部的首次纪录。

由国内动物地理区划的研究 (参看郑作新与張荣祖, 1956), 得知四川西部因有横断山脉及其他自然因素的关系, 实成为南北种类交流的孔道。本亞种啄木鳥的記載無疑地是此种特殊分布現象的又一个实例, 由此更可看出这地区在鳥类分布上所占位置的重要性。

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2) 根据福建师范学院生物学系曹仲璋先生惠借的一个标本, 于1938年1月6日在福建光澤前門采得。

A NEW FORM OF THE WHITE-BACKED WOODPECKER
(*DENDROCOPOS LEUCOTOS TANGI* SUBSP. NOV.)
FROM SZECHWAN, CHINA

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Description (σ): Nasal plumes buffy white, marked with black; forehead buffish; crown and hind head scarlet, the feathers with leaden grey bases which show through in places; lores, cheeks and ear regions buffish white; superciliary region black in front and white behind; a black malar stripe, dividing behind the ear region into two bands, one extending upwards toward, but not joining, the nape, the other downwards along each side of neck nearly to the center of breast (fig. 1); sides of neck white; hind neck and upper back black, with a hidden semicollar of buffish white between the two parts; scapulars black, barred or spotted with white near the tips; hind back buffy white, crossed by a broken black bar anteriorly and few scattered black striae behind; rump and upper tail coverts black; wings mostly black, the middle coverts with large white spots near the tips, the greater coverts with similar spots, but smaller in size, the quills having both webs spotted with white (the spots enlarging into bars on tertiaries), the white spots on coverts and quills forming bars with wings closed (fig. 2); two central pairs of tail feathers black; next pair black, barred or spotted near the tips with buff or buffish white; outer two pairs black with the apical portion barred with buffish white, more so on the outer web (fig. 4).

Chin and throat white; breast white, tinged with buff and turning into light buff-yellowish posteriorly; upper abdomen and flanks streaked with black, the streaks being lighter at the center of abdomen (fig. 4); lower abdomen and vent rosy red, deepening to vermilion-red on the under tail coverts, marked with brownish shaft-stripes; axillaries and under wing coverts brownish black, spotted and barred with white.

Adult female: Similar to the male but with black crown and occiput.

MEASUREMENTS (15 specimens: 4 σ , 11 φ):

	Body length	Bill	Wing	Tail	Tarsus
σ :	281.5(280-284)	38.5(38-40)	146.7(143-149)	98.5(96-100)	26(25-27)
φ :	269 (260-280)	34.2(33-37)	143.5(141-149)	97.5(96-101)	25.5(24-26)

Types: No. 19121 (σ), and No. 19122 (φ) collected from Shaping, Szechwan (29.2°N. and 103.5°E.) on March 26, and April 20, 1940 respectively, by Tang Jui-chang, Biology Department, Wuhan University; now deposited in the Bird Room

of the Zoological Laboratory, Academia Sinica, Peking. Paratypes collected from March 22 to May 31, 1940 from the same type-locality, kept in the Biology Department of the Wuhan University, Wu-Chang, China.

There have so far been reported 4 subspecies of the white-backed woodpecker from China, namely, *Dendrocopos l. leucotos* (Bechstein) [= *D. l. ussuriensis* (Бутурлин)] from the Northeast, *D. l. sinicus* (Бутурлин) from Inner Mongolia, and northern Hopei *D. l. fohkiensis* (Бутурлин) from Kuatun, N. W. Fukien, and *D. l. insularis* (Gould) from Taiwan (fig. 5). Differences between the present subspecies (*D. l. tangi*) and the known forms may be presented below.

The present subspecies differs from the North China form (*D. l. sinicus*) in the following respects:

1. In *sinicus*, forehead is white in color, reaching 9-10 mm. in height, while in *tangi*, forehead turns buffish, being only 5-6 mm. in height.
2. In *sinicus*, the black hind neck measures only 20 mm. in width, while in *tangi*, more than 25 mm. (figs. 2, 7).
3. The white spotting and barring of the wing coverts and quills are much more pronounced in *sinicus* than in *tangi*. For example, the white spots on the outer webs of the primaries measure 6-9 mm. longitudinally in *sinicus*, while in *tangi* only 4-5 mm.; the white bands on the tertiaries measure 6 mm. in average width in *sinicus*, while only 4 mm. in *tangi* (figs. 2, 7).
4. The apical portion of the outer rectrices is mostly white with black bars in *sinicus*, while in *tangi* it is mostly black with white bars (figs. 4, 6).
5. The center of breast is white in *sinicus*, and light buff-yellowish in *tangi*.
6. The streaking on the lower surface is more pronounced in *tangi* than in *sinicus*, the streaks themselves being also wider in *tangi* than in *sinicus* (figs. 3, 8).

From the above, it is apparent that in *tangi*, the black color is better developed, with smaller white spots and bars on the wings and outer rectrices and more pronounced black streaks on the lower surface. In *sinicus*, however, the corresponding white bars and spots are larger in size, while the black streaks on the lower surface are less developed.

With regard to the nominate subspecies, the black streaks on the lower surface are even less developed than in *sinicus*, thus presenting a more marked contradistinction with *tangi*.

Insularis is a much smaller form, with wing measuring 126-139 mm. and tail 74-84 mm. (ex Hachisuka et Udagwa, 1951). A comparison of our form with *insularis* as illustrated in Gould, 1896 (fig. 9), shows that the white spotting and barring of the wing coverts and quills as well as the black streaking of the lower surface in case of *insularis* are of an intermediate condition between *sinicus* and *tangi*. In

case of *insularis*, the underparts are brownish white instead of buff-yellowish, as in *tangi*.

D. l. fohkiensis is intermediate in size between *insularis* and *tangi*, with bill measuring 35, wing 139, and tail 94 mm. (σ). The upper back is dull black, and the white color of the lower back shows no buffish tinge. The white barring toward the tips of tertaries is not so complete as in *tangi*. Moreover, the lower surface is buffish white, being much paler buff-yellowish than in *tangi*, while the black streaking is also more developed, extending to lower abdomen. The black band across the breast is not interrupted at the center, as in *tangi*.

The white-backed woodpecker is mainly palaeartic in its distribution, being differentiated into a number of subspecies ranging from the eastern Europe and Asia Minor across the southern Siberia eastward to Kamchatka, Japan, Korea and N. E. China, and southward to N. W. Fukien and Taiwan. The discovery of the present subspecies is the first record of this woodpecker in western China. The existence of palaeartic forms in this part of the country is of significance in considering the question of a transitional zone between the Palaeartic and Oriental Regions along the meridional mountain-ranges in southwestern China.