

四川白鵞的一新亚种——峨眉白鵞*

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四川产有白鵞,一向很引人注意。过去唐瑞昌、吴德林等同志,曾先后在四川采到这种珍禽的标本,經最近研究对比后,认为是一个新亚种,取名为:

峨眉白鵞 *Lophura nycthemera omeiensis*, 新亚种

标本号码	采集地点	采集日期	性别	采集人	现藏何处
52261 (正模)	四川峨边 (海拔約1000米)	1940 IV 10	♂	唐瑞昌	中国科学院动物研究所
482 (配模)	四川馬边 (海拔約800米)	1945 IV 9	♀	唐瑞昌	武汉大学生物学系
1483 (副模)	四川峨边	1940 III 28	♂	唐瑞昌	武汉大学生物学系
1532 (副模)	四川峨边	1940 IV 13	♂	唐瑞昌	武汉大学生物学系
484 (副模)	四川馬边	1945 IV 10	♂	唐瑞昌	武汉大学生物学系
52081 (副模)	四川峨眉山足盆 坝	1956 年冬	♂	—— ¹⁾	中国科学院动物研究所
3023 (副模)	四川峨眉山大坪	1958 年冬	♂	吴德林 ²⁾	四川大学生物系

1) 該标本原由西南师范学院于1957年购自峨眉山龙门洞小販处,嗣后承罗泉莹同志通过組織轉贈中国科学院动物研究所,并此致謝。

2) 四川大学1962年毕业同学。

鉴别特征

I. 雄鳥 与指名亚种 (*Lophura n. nycthemera*) 最相近似,但背和腰的黑紋較多,各羽具有6—7(有时8)道半圈黑紋,尾亦較长,一般达750毫米以上;指名亚种背和腰各羽黑紋仅5道(腰部有时6道),尾长不超过750毫米。

本亚种背羽所具的黑紋数与福建亚种 (*L. n. fokiensis*) 相似,但紋稍粗些,在羽的端部較不完整而呈折断的波状;肩羽的黑紋显著較粗;中央一对尾羽純白,而在 *fokiensis* 則其外翽基部通常具有若干若断若續的斜行黑紋。

本亚种与滇西亚种 (*L. n. occidentalis*) 在分布上很相近,但后一亚种背紋仅5道而且較粗,肩羽黑紋亦較粗,尾羽較短(560—660毫米),中央尾羽外翽3/4基部具有黑紋。本亚种第一枚飞羽的内翽具有三条与羽緣几相平行的縱紋; *occidentalis* 第一枚飞羽的内翽具有6—8条斜紋,彼此亦略相平行。在这一方面,指名亚种、福建亚种 (*L. n. fokiensis*) 均与本亚种相似,而滇南亚种 (*L. n. beaulieui*)、南掸亚种 (*L. n. jonesi*)、海南亚种

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本文于1964年2月22日收到。

(*L. n. whiteheadi*) 等則与滇西亚种 (*L. n. occidentalis*) 同一类型 (图 1)。

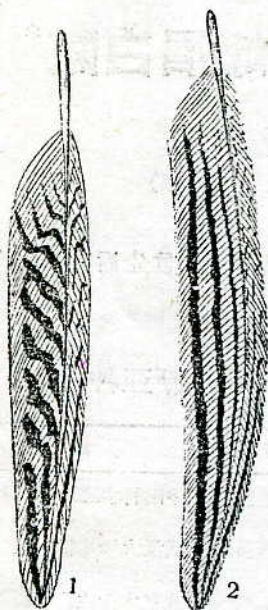


图 1 第一枚飞羽的斑纹

(The pattern of striation of the 1st primary)

1. 南掸亚种 (*Lophura nycthemera jonesi*);
2. 峨眉亚种 (*Lophura nycthemera omeiensis*, subsp. nov.).

成鳥之半 (图 2)。

本亚种迄今所采到的雄性成鳥标本, 其最外侧尾羽完全黑色, 或仅于内羽基部变白而具黑纹; 其次二对亦几乎全黑, 仅内羽的变白部分或多或少地增大些; 再次 1—2 对尾羽的外羽亦常为黑色。国内其他各亚种, 雄鳥外侧尾羽均为白色, 而具有若干或粗或细的“V”状黑纹。这是本亚种与众不同的最显而易见的特征¹⁾。

52081 号雄鳥的肩羽仅具二道黑纹; 3023 号雄鳥的后颈和颈侧均密布以黑色细纹。由此可见这些特征的变异性。

虹膜金红色; 嘴黄角色; 脚赤红色。

量度 翅长: 6♂♂ 282.3 (276—299); 尾长: 5♂♂ 775 (765—800) 毫米。

雄性幼鳥 (1940 V 15; 四川峨边) 羽冠黑褐, 端部转为金属蓝黑色; 上体橄欖褐, 密綴以黑色细点; 胸及尾下复羽黑褐; 上腹灰褐, 杂以白色云石状细斑及羽干纹; 下腹灰白。中央二对尾羽淡棕, 满布以波状黑纹; 第三对白而具黑纹, 如在成鳥一般; 次二对大都黑色, 其内羽却为白色, 而微具黑纹; 最外三对尾羽纯为黑色。脚上具距, 长达 13 毫米, 约为

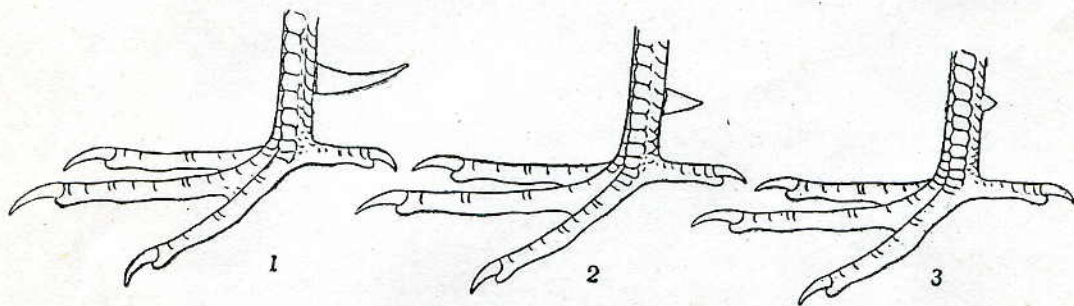


图 2 距 (Spur) 1. 雄性成鳥 (Adult male); 2. 雄性幼鳥 (Immature male); 3. 雌性成鳥 (Adult female)。

本亚种的雄鳥与我国境内迄今所录得的各亚种, 可依下列检索, 加以区别 (图版 I):

1. 背黑而具白纹, 尾长在 500 毫米以下..... 北掸亚种 *L. n. rufipes*²⁾
- 背白而具黑纹, 尾长在 500 毫米以上 (除 *L. n. beaulieui* 和 *jonesi* 的少数标本外)..... 2
2. 背上黑纹前细后粗, 各羽仅具二道黑纹..... 海南亚种 *L. n. whiteheadi*
- 背上黑纹前后粗细相同, 各羽具二道以上黑纹..... 3

1) 北掸亚种未经查看过。海南亚种的外侧尾羽仅于其外羽呈纯黑色。

2) 未见到标本, 特征据 Delacour, 1951。

3. 上背各羽具 6—7 道黑纹；肩羽有 3—4 道黑纹(个别仅有 2 道)；尾较长；中央尾羽纯白，或仅外翮基部具斜行黑纹……
 上背各羽仅有 4—5 道黑纹；肩羽具 2—3, 3, 或 3—4 道黑纹；尾较短；中央尾羽的外翮基部大都具斜行黑纹……5
4. 肩羽黑纹较粗，最粗的达 2—3 毫米；后颈微具细纹；背羽黑纹稍粗，并在羽端处较呈折断的波状；尾长一般在 750 毫米以上；中央尾羽纯白；外侧三对尾羽几乎全黑……峨眉亚种 *L. n. omeiensis*, 新亚种
 肩羽黑纹较细，一般不及一毫米；后颈一般为纯白色；背羽黑纹稍细，并较完整；尾长一般在 730 毫米以下；中央尾羽的外翮基部具斜行黑纹，有时全部纯白；外侧尾羽白而具黑纹……福建亚种 *L. n. fokiensis*
5. 上背黑纹较细，肩羽有 2—3 道黑纹，在外的二道较粗；后颈纯白；尾长 2 ♂♂ 581—665 (750)¹⁾ 毫米；中央尾羽 1/2 以上的端部白色，或全部纯白……指名亚种 *L. n. nycthemera*
 上背黑纹较细；肩羽有 3 道细黑纹；后颈纯白；尾长 9 ♂♂ 570—670 毫米；中央尾羽约 1/3 端部纯白……滇南亚种 *L. n. beaulieui*
 上背黑纹较粗；肩羽有 3 道细黑纹；后颈常具黑点；尾长 2 ♂♂ 510—590 (440—651)¹⁾ 毫米；中央尾羽约 1/3—1/4 端部纯白……南掸亚种 *L. n. jonesi*
 背面黑纹似 *jonesi*，但较密邇，而波状亦较著；肩羽有 3—4 道粗黑纹；后颈纯白；尾长 2 ♂♂ 582—656 (560—660)¹⁾ 毫米；中央尾羽约 1/4 端部纯白……滇西亚种 *L. n. occidentalis*

II. 雌鳥 (1945 IV 9; 四川馬边) 羽色与指名亚种 (1♀ 1958 III 15; 广西瑤山)²⁾ 甚相近似³⁾，但有下列不同：(1) 上体的棕褐色较为深浓；(2) 下体暗褐带棕，白色羽干纹狭细而明显；尾下复羽黑色。指名亚种的下体为淡褐色，羽干纹较宽阔，其侧缘并满杂以黑色细斑；尾下复羽亦然，但较沾棕褐色；(3) 中央一对尾羽棕褐；第二对亦棕褐，而杂以黑纹；第三对黑而杂以波状白纹；第四对亦然，但外翮大部却为黑色；外侧四对均为纯黑，仅内缘具些细小白斑。指名亚种的中央二对与本亚种相似，但棕色稍淡；其余尾羽均为黑色，而密布以波状白纹。

虹膜金红色；嘴黄角色；脚红色。脚上具一短距，长度不及 5 毫米 (图 2)；这或是雌鳥的个别变异。指名亚种的雌鳥无距，仅见有一小隆起。

量度 翅长 260，尾长 355 毫米。

分类讨论 白鹇有不少亚种的分化，连同本文报导的新亚种在内，计有 14 个亚种之多 (Delacour, 1951)。国内分布有 9 个亚种，其中有 5 个亚种见于云南西部和南部，可算是白鹇亚种数目最多的地区；因此可能是这种白鹇的起源地。

我們的新亚种，如上所述，雌雄成鳥均具黑色的外侧尾羽。这种特征见于幼鳥，可知是一种原始类型。此种原始特征，在本亚种之被保持着，这对于白鹇发生中心的推测，也具有一定的意义。

生态 栖于海拔 800—1800 米高的山林下层间的浓密竹丛⁴⁾中。春冬时，常 5—6 只结成小羣在林间曠地觅食。警觉性高，受惊后迅速逃遁，距离稍远则边走边停，左右顾盼，随又缓慢地逸去。奔馳时，羽冠竖立，尾羽微扬。据唐瑞昌同志观察，饱食后常栖息于茂密的矮树上。至夏季繁殖时，均隐匿于竹丛间，很难发现。未曾听过它的鸣叫。

白鹇的羣集中，很少见到雌鳥。我們所采到的雌鳥，都是单独栖居的。

剖驗嗉囊和砂囊，检有嫩叶、草根、草籽、野果、甲虫、蠕虫等。春时，曾观察到它們摄

1) 括弧内的量度系根据 Delacour, 1948, 1951。

2) 另一雌鳥采自广西，未标记采集日期和具体地点。

3) 指名亚种的雌鳥，可参阅 Delacour (1951) 的描記。

4) 在峨眉山的竹丛，承胡文光先生鉴定为刺竹 (*Chimonobambusa marmorata*) 和花竹 (*Phyllostachys nidularia*)，謹致謝忱。

食新播种的馬鈴薯及地下的多汁根茎。

繁殖习性未悉。

分布 白鷓分布于我国南部及中印半島。本亚种至今仅采自四川峨眉山、峨边及馬边等处。这是白鷓在迄今所知的分布范围中的最北界限。

查看标本 峨眉亚种(新亚种) 6♂♂, 1幼♂, 1♀ (四川); 指名亚种 2♂♂, 2♀♀ (广西); 福建亚种 6♂♂, 1幼♂, 1♀ (福建: 崇安, 福清; 广东: 汕头大埔); 滇南亚种 10♂♂, 2幼♂♂, 2♀♀ (云南: 蒙自, 鎮沅, 勐腊, 勐海等); 南掸亚种 2♂♂ (云南: 景东, 南康河); 滇西亚种 3♂♂ (云南: 潞西, 騰冲); 海南亚种 3♂♂ (海南島): 共 42 只标本。

参 考 文 献

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A NEW SUBSPECIES OF THE SILVER PHEASANT FROM SZECHWAN, CHINA—*LOPHURA NYCTHEMERA* *OMEIENSIS*

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The occurrence of silver pheasants in Szechwan has aroused much interest and concern. Specimens previously collected there by Tang Jui-chang and others have recently been examined and found to belong to a new subspecies, which we propose to name as:

Lophura nycthemera omeiensis, subsp. nov.

Specimen number	Locality	Date	Sex	Collectors	Institutions where the specimens are being kept
52261 (holotype)	Opien, Szechwan (alt. 1000m)	IV 10, 1940	♂	Tang Jui-chang	Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica
482 (allotype)	Mapien, Szechwan (alt. 800m)	IV 9, 1945	♀	Tang Jui-chang	Biology Department, Wuhan University
1483 (paratype)	Opien, Szechwan	III 28, 1940	♂	Tang Jui-chang	Biology Department, Wuhan University
1532 (paratype)	Opien, Szechwan	IV 13, 1940	♂	Tang Jui-chang	Biology Department, Wuhan University
484 (paratype)	Mapien, Szechwan	IV 10, 1945	♂	Tang Jui-chang	Biology Department, Wuhan University
52081 (paratype)	Mt. Omei, Szechwan	Winter, 1956	♂	—	Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica
3023 (paratype)	Mt. Omei, Szechwan	Winter, 1958	♂	Wu Teh-ling	Biology Department, Szechwan University

Diagnosis

I. Male: Our new subspecies most closely resembling the nominate race, but with more numerous black lines on back and rump, each feather bearing 6—7 (occasionally 8) lines, and a longer tail, measuring generally more than 750 mm in length. In case of the nominate race, the feathers of back and rump, each with only 5 (occasionally 6 in rump) black lines, and the tail not more than 750 mm in length.

L. n. omeiensis similar to *L. n. fokiensis* in the number of black lines on the feathers of the back, but differing from the latter in the following respects: black lines of the back somewhat thicker and more wavy and broken toward the tip of the feather; black lines of scapulars conspicuously heavier; the central pair of rectrices pure white, whereas in *fokiensis*, the central rectrices generally with wavy black streaks on the basal half of the outer webs.

L. n. omeiensis quite close to *L. n. occidentalis* in geographical distribution; but in the latter subspecies, the feathers of the back with only 5 black lines, which are somewhat broader; the black lines on scapulars also heavier; tail shorter, measuring only 560—660 mm; the central rectrices with black streaks on the basal three-fourths of the outer webs. In case of *omeiensis*, the inner web of the 1st primary bearing 3 longitudinal black stripes, which are almost parallel with the inner edge of the feather, while in *occidentalis*, the 1st primary beset on its inner web with 6—8 diagonal black stripes, more or less parallel with each other. With respect to this characteristic, our new form is similar to the nominate subspecies and *L. n. fokiensis*, whereas *L. n. beaulieui* and *L. n. jonesi* are more or less of the *occidentalis* type (Fig. 1).

The male specimens of the new subspecies so far collected have the outermost rectrices entirely black or black with only the basal part of the inner webs turned white with black streaks, the next two pairs of rectrices also nearly entirely black with the white portion of the inner webs more or less increased in extent, and the two pairs further inwards usually with the outer webs entirely black. The rectrices of all the other subspecies heretofore recorded from China are all white, more or less streaked with black. This is evidently the most distinct characteristic of the new subspecies readily distinguishable from all the other Chinese subspecies*.

No. 3023 has both the hind neck and the sides of the neck heavily peppered with black; No. 52081 has only 2 black stripes on the scapulars. These may serve to show the degree of variability with respect to these characteristics.

Iris golden-red; bill horny yellowish; feet crimson.

Measurements: Wing 6♂♂ 282.3 (276—299); tail 5♂♂ 775 (765—800) mm.

Immature male (V 15, 1940; Opien, Szechwan): General coloration similar to that of the female. The two pairs of central rectrices pale rufous with irregular black streaks; the third pair white streaked with black, as in the adult male; the next two pairs mostly black with the inner webs turned white streaked with black; the outermost three pairs entirely black. The spur, measuring about 13 mm in length, is about half as long as that of the adult male (Fig. 2).

The different subspecies of silver pheasants so far recorded from China may be separated by the following key (Pl. I):

* Possibly excepting *L. n. rufipes*, which has not been examined. In *L. n. whiteheadi*, the lateral rectrices are mostly black only on the outer webs.

1. Back black with white lines; tail less than 500mm in length *L. n. rufipes**
Back white with black lines; tail more than 500mm in length (with occasional exceptions in *beaulieui* and *jonesi*)2
2. Black lines of the upper back narrow, becoming much broader on the lower back and rump, each feather with only 2 black lines *L. n. whiteheadi*
Black lines of the back and rump similar in width, each feather with more than 2 black lines3
3. Feathers of the upper back, each bearing 6—7 black lines; scapulars each with 3—4 (occasionally 2) lines; tail longer; central rectrices pure white, or with black streaks on the basal half of the outer webs4
Feathers of the upper back, each bearing only 4—5 black lines; scapulars each with 2—3, 3, or 3—4 black lines; tail shorter; central rectrices generally with black streaks on the basal part of the outer webs5
4. Black lines on scapulars broader, the broadest measuring 2—3mm in width; hind neck lightly spotted; black lines on back somewhat thicker, and more broken and wavy toward the tip of the feather; tail generally more than 750mm in length; central rectrices pure white; the outermost 3 pairs of rectrices nearly entirely black *L. n. omeiensis, subsp. nov.*
Black lines on scapulars narrower, generally less than 1mm in width; hind neck generally pure white; black lines on back thinner and less broken and wavy; tail generally less than 730mm in length; central rectrices with black streaks on the basal part of the outer webs, occasionally pure white; outer rectrices white streaked with black *L. n. fokiensis*
5. Black lines of the upper back finer; scapulars with 2—3 lines, the outer 2 lines thicker; hind neck pure white; tail 2♂♂ 581—665 (750)** mm; central rectrices pure white, or white on the distal half *L. n. nycthemera*
Black lines of the upper back finer; scapulars with 3 fine black lines; hind neck pure white; tail 9♂♂ 570—670mm; central rectrices white on the distal third *L. n. beaulieui*
Black lines of the upper back thicker; scapulars with 3 fine black lines; hind neck often spotted; tail 2♂♂ 510—590 (440—651)** mm; central rectrices white on the distal $\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ *L. n. jonesi*
Black lines of the back similar to those in *jonesi*, but somewhat closer to each other, and more wavy; scapulars with 3—4 thick black stripes; hind neck pure white; tail 2♂♂ 582—656 (560—660)** mm; central rectrices white on the distal $\frac{1}{4}$ *L. n. occidentalis*

II. Female (IV 9, 1945; Mapien, Szechwan): Similar to the female of the nominate race in coloration (Delacour, 1951, p. 153), but with the following differences:

1. The rufous-brown of upperparts much deeper.
2. Underparts dark brown tinged rufous, with narrow but conspicuous white shaft streaks; under tail-coverts black. In case of the nominate race, the underparts are pale brown, with broader shaft stripes spotted with black; under tail-coverts similar but more rufous-brown.
3. The outermost 4 pairs of lateral rectrices are entirely black, whereas in the nominate race, they are black heavily streaked with white.

Iris golden-red; bill horny yellowish; feet red. There is a little spur of not more than 5 mm in length (Fig. 2); this may probably be an individual variation. There are no spurs in the females of the nominate race.

Measurements: Wing 260, tail 355 mm.

Discussion: There are altogether 14 subspecies of *Lophura nycthemera*, including the new subspecies reported in this paper. Among them, 9 are encountered in China and 5 in the western and southern parts of Yunnan, which region has apparently the highest number of subspecies of this pheasant so far recorded, and may thus probably be the place of origin of this species.

* No specimens available for examination; characters based on Delacour, 1951.

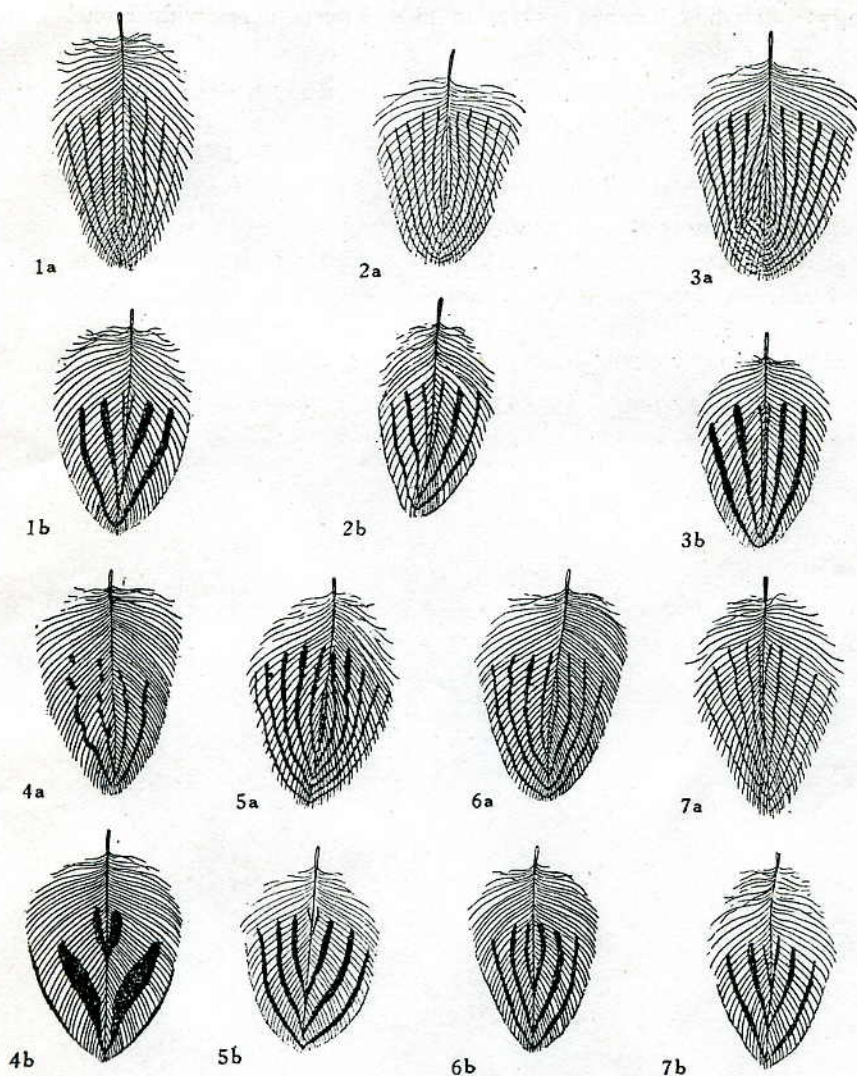
** Measurements enclosed by parentheses are taken from Delacour, 1948, 1951.

With regard to our new subspecies, the adults of both sexes are in possession of black lateral rectrices. This is one of the characteristics of the immature birds, and is, therefore, assumed to be primitive. The persistence of such a primitive character in *omeiensis* is also highly suggestive in postulating the place of origin of the pheasant in question.

Ecology: Inhabits bamboo groves in hilly forests beset with stretches of grassy slopes mostly at an altitude of 800—1800 m. It is omnivorous in habits, feeding on grasses, seeds, fruits, underground stems as well as beetles and worms. Concerning its nidification, nothing has yet been known.

Distribution: So far known, confined to Mt. Omei, Opien and Mapien, Szechwan. These represent the northern limits of the range of the silver pheasant.

Specimens examined: *Lophura nycthemera omeiensis* 6♂♂, 1 imm. ♂, 1♀ (Szechwan); *L. n. nycthemera* 2♂♂, 2♀♀ (Kwangsi); *L. n. fokiensis* 6♂♂, 1 imm. ♂, 1♀ (Chung-an, Fu-sing, Fukien; San-tao, Kwangtung); *L. n. beaulieui* 10♂♂, 2 imm. ♂♂, 2♀♀ (Mengtsz, Ching-yuan, Meng-la, Meng-hai, all in southeastern Yunnan); *L. n. jonesi* 2♂♂ (Ching-tung and Riv. Nankang, southwestern Yunnan); *L. n. occidentalis* 3♂♂ (Lu-si and Teng-chung, western Yunnan); *L. n. whiteheadi* 3♂♂ (Hainan): 42 specimens in all.



1.指名亚种 (*Lophura n. nycthemera*); 2.福建亚种 (*L. n. fokiensis*); 3.峨眉亚种 (*L. n. omeiensis*, subsp. nov.); 4.海南亚种 (*L. n. whiteheadi*); 5.滇西亚种 (*L. n. occidentalis*); 6.南掸亚种 (*L. n. jonesi*); 7.滇南亚种 (*L. n. beaulieui*)。

a. 上背羽毛; b. 肩羽 (a. feathers of the upper back; b. scapulars)