

紅翅鵟鵒在我国的亚种分化， 包括一新亚种*

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紅翅鵟鵒的学名原为 *Pteruthius erythropterus* Vigors, 但因此名嗣后发现已被 *Lanius erythropterus* Shaw 所先占, 故改用 *Pteruthius flaviscapiss* Temminck. 現引証其学名的依据如次:

Lanius erythropterus Vigors, 1831, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 22 (喜馬拉雅山脉), nec *Lanius erythropterus* Shaw, 1809=*Tchagra s. senegala* (Linné) 1788.

Pteruthius flaviscapiss Temminck, 1836, Pl. col. 3:pl. 589 (爪哇)。

此种鵟鵒的分布范围, 西起自西巴基斯坦的墨烏利 (Murree), 东达我国的福建, 南抵印度尼西亚的苏門答腊、加里曼丹及爪哇等处。它的亚种迄今所知, 已达 10 个之多; 現依它們发表先后的順序, 录示其学名于下。

1. *Pteruthius flaviscapiss flaviscapiss* Temminck, 1836 (爪哇)。
2. *Pteruthius flaviscapiss aeralatus* (Tickell) Blyth, 1855 (緬甸: Tenasserim)。
3. *Pteruthius flaviscapiss cameranoi* Salvadori, 1879 (苏門答腊)。
4. *Pteruthius flaviscapiss ricketti* Ogilvie-Grant, 1904 (福建掛墩及云南景东)。
5. *Pteruthius flaviscapiss annamensis* Robinson et Kloss, 1919 (越南中部)。
6. *Pteruthius flaviscapiss robinsoni* Chasen, 1931 (加里曼丹)。
7. *Pteruthius flaviscapiss yunnanensis* Ticehurst, 1937 (云南西部怒江与龙川江間山脉)。
8. *Pteruthius flaviscapiss leuser* Chasen, 1939 (苏門答腊北部)。
9. *Pteruthius flaviscapiss schauenseei* Deignan, 1946 (泰国在馬來半島的部分)。
10. *Pteruthius flaviscapiss validirostris* Koelz, 1951 (Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam)。

此鵟鵒在我国境内, 計有三亚种, 即 *P. f. validirostris*, *P. f. yunnanensis*, *P. f. ricketti* 等, 分布于西藏、四川、云南、广西及福建。本文报导从海南島采得的新亚种 *P. f. lingshuiensis*, subsp. nov.。現分別叙述并比較于下面。

(一) 海南亚种 *Pteruthius flaviscapiss lingshuiensis*, subsp. nov.

正模标本: 雄性成鳥(登記号碼: 43196)由王子玉和丁文宁二同志于 1963 年 5 月 30 日采自海南島尖峯岭(海拔 1,000 米); 配模标本: 雌性成鳥(登記号碼: 06754)由唐善康同志于 1934 年 2 月 16 日采自海南島陵水彥圣乡。正模和配模标本均收藏于北京中国科学院动物研究所鳥类标本室内。

鉴别特征: 本亚种的雌雄两性, 在羽色方面, 均酷似 *P. f. ricketti*, 但翅却显著較后

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一亚种为短,体重亦较低,而嘴则可能稍较长些。

正模标本描述(雄性成鸟):头顶、后颈及尾等悉黑;上体蓝灰,较长的尾上复羽微具黑端;翅上复羽黑;翼缘白色;三级飞羽大都栗红,外翮基部转为金黄色;最内侧三级飞羽的末端和内侧缘肉黑,次一枚(即内侧第2枚)的外翮末端缀黑,第3枚的外翮端部具有黑缘;第4枚以外的飞羽均黑褐,而外缘为辉黑色,并除最外侧一枚外,均具白色内缘,第4枚的外翮近羽基处更具一栗红色长斑;初级飞羽除最外侧的二枚外,还于内翮的末端,具有椭圆形白斑;此斑向内变小,终缩成为羽端的狭缘。自眼的上方有一道宽阔白纹,直伸至颈侧;眼先与眼下部均黑;耳羽乌灰以至灰黑色。下体自颈至上胸深灰,此色至下胸渐淡;腹及尾下复羽纯白;上胁与下胸同,下胁白,而沾葡萄红色;腋羽白。

配模标本描述(雌性成鸟):头顶暗铅灰;上体余部橄榄褐;翅上小复羽黑而具灰缘,中、大复羽黑而具绿缘,初级复羽和小翼羽纯黑;翼缘白色;飞羽大都黑褐,并外缘以绿色(除最外侧的二枚外),而内缘以白色(除最外侧一枚外);最内侧三枚飞羽转为绿色,并缀以砖红色羽干纹和羽端;初级飞羽除最外侧的五枚外,更于内翮末端具有椭圆形白斑,此斑向内渐缩而变为羽端的狭缘,如在雄鸟一般。中央一对尾羽绿,微具黑端;外侧尾羽亦绿,而具黑色次端斑,更缀以黄端;黄色部分向外渐形扩大,至最外侧尾羽则基部呈绿色,端部黄色,而黑色甚淡,仅限于尾羽中部的内翮。眼先灰白;脸和耳羽均暗灰褐;自眼的上方亦有一道白纹伸至颈侧,但远不如雄鸟之显著。额、喉和上胸暗灰;下胸以次悉淡棕色,至肛周及尾下复羽转白;腋羽亦白。

虹膜绿褐;上嘴黑,下嘴蓝铅色;脚淡肉褐,爪角褐色。

量衡度¹⁾:

模式标本	性别	体重	体长	嘴长(从鼻孔至嘴端)	翅	尾	跗	趾
正模标本	♂	33	165	10.5	76	59		24
配模标本	♀	34	155	11	77	58		24.5

本亚种与其他有关各亚种的比较:

1. 翅长:现就与本亚种在分布上相近的各亚种,比较其翅长于表1。

表 1

亚种	♂♂	♀♀
<i>P. f. lingshuiensis</i>	2♂♂ 76	2♀♀ 76(75—77)
<i>P. f. ricketti</i>	14♂♂ 82.5(79—86)	9♀♀ 82.8(80—87)
<i>P. f. yunnanensis</i>	9♂♂ 81.2(78—86)	5♀♀ 81.6(80—83)
<i>P. f. aeralatus</i> (据 Deignan, 1946)	22♂♂ 79.8(78—82)	24♀♀ 79.3(76—83)
<i>P. f. schauenseei</i> (据 Deignan, 1946)	6♂♂ 73.5(69—77)	3♀♀ 73.3(72—75)
<i>P. f. annamensis</i>	♂♀ 74—82 (据 Delacour, 1931)	♂♀ 77—81 (据 Yen, 1934)
<i>P. f. validirostris</i> (据 Koelz, 1951)	6♂♂ 80—84	4♀♀ 80—86

由表1可见,本亚种的翅较 *P. f. schauenseei* 稍长些,而较其他各亚种均短。与本亚种在地理分布上最相接近的 *P. f. ricketti*, *P. f. yunnanensis*, 其翅长与本亚种相距特甚。

1) 量度以毫米(mm)为单位,衡度以克(g)为单位。

2. 嘴长: 就国内的三亚种, 比較其嘴长(从鼻孔量起)如表 2。

表 2

亚 种	♂♂		♀♀	
<i>P. f. lingshuiensis</i>	2♂♂	10.5—11	2♀♀	10—11
<i>P. f. ricketti</i>	15♂♂	10(9.2—10.6)	7♀♀	9.8(9.2—10.8)
<i>P. f. yunnanensis</i>	11♂	9.8(9—10.5)	5♀♀	9.6(9—10.2)

本亚种的嘴长, 由上所示, 較其他亚种似稍长些, 但彼此相差不著。

3. 体重: 就所得的一些資料, 比較于表 3。

表 3

亚 种	♂♂		♀♀	
<i>P. f. lingshuiensis</i>	2♂♂	32—33	1♀	34
<i>P. f. ricketti</i>	2♂♂	40	—	—
<i>P. f. yunnanensis</i>	9♂♂	37.8(34—46)	4♀♀	37.2(37—38)

由表 3 可知, 本亚种不但翅較其他相近的亚种为短, 而其体重亦較低。

4. 雄鳥羽色: 本亚种与 *P. f. ricketti* 相同, 耳羽有时稍較黑些。与 *P. f. yunnanensis* 相比, 則喉和胸的灰色显然較后一亚种为暗, 并缺白色顴紋。*P. f. aeralatus* 和 *P. f. schauenseei* 的喉和胸均为白色, 或仅微沾灰色, 較 *P. f. yunnanensis* 还淡, 因而更有别于本亚种。同时 *P. f. aeralatus* 的顴紋, 虽与喉部的羽色区别不显, 但仍存在 (Deignan, 1945)。*P. f. schauenseei* 当亦有同样情况, 盖据原始描記, 其羽色酷似 *P. f. aeralatus* 而无稍异。至于本亚种, 則未見有白色顴紋的任何迹象。*P. f. annamensis* 亦与 *P. f. aeralatus* 相似, 但三級飞羽不具黑端; *P. f. validirostris* 的三級飞羽完全栗紅, 亦无黑端, 均与本亚种显著区别。

5. 雌鳥羽色: 本亚种亦与 *P. f. ricketti* 最相酷似, 其头頂的鉛灰色、背面的橄欖褐色及喉和胸的灰色均較 *P. f. yunnanensis* 为暗浓。*P. f. aeralatus* 的下体, 据 Deignan (1945), 为白色, 到处多少沾些黄棕色。*P. f. schauenseei* 的羽色与 *P. f. aeralatus* 无异, 已如上面所述。*P. f. annamensis*, 据 Delacour (1931), 其喉和胸均白, 而上体較 *P. f. aeralatus* 稍多橄欖色, 三級飞羽較多沾些紅色, 至飞羽的白端則較縮小。

生态: 平时栖于海拔 900 米以上的热带雨林中, 有时結成小羣活动。栖止姿态酷似伯劳。二个胃中均曾检出昆虫。

分布: 就今所知, 仅限于海南島。

查看标本: *P. f. lingshuiensis* 2♂♂, 2♀♀ (海南島: 陵水, II 16, XII 29; 五指山, IV 18, 尖峯岭, V 30); *P. f. ricketti* 15♂♂, 9♀♀; *P. f. yunnanensis* 10♂♂, 6♀♀。

(二) 华南亚种 *Pteruthius flaviscapis ricketti* Ogilvie-Grant

Pteruthius ricketti Ogilvie-Grant, 1904, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 14:92 (福建掛墩和云南景东)。

本亚种的主要特征: 雄鳥方面, 耳羽呈暗灰, 或灰而帶黑色, 喉和胸亦均暗灰; 雌鳥方面, 喉和胸均較多灰色。体形与 *P. f. validirostris* 相若, 而显較其他各亚种为大 (詳見表 1)。

采自广西瑶山一带的紅翅鵙鵙,其耳羽有时变为黑色,有时仅于耳羽上部变黑,而其喉和胸却仍呈暗灰色,与其他地区所采的 *P. f. ricketti* 无异。这可能属于 *P. f. ricketti* × *P. f. yunnanensis* 的混交种群。任国荣(1933—34)亦有同样看法。他认为广西种群或为 *P. f. ricketti* × *P. f. aeralatus* 的混交类型。

分布:四川峨边、峨眉、馬边、乐山(Stresemann)、灌县(Stresemann, Hall),云南西北部丽江和維西一带(Greenway)、东北部盐津(Chong),广西瑶山、鎮边,福建掛墩、中部(La Touche)。

Rothschild (1926) 在云南曾列出本亚种的产地如次:丽江、金沙江、大理的点蒼山、騰冲、怒江与龙川江間的山脉和东南部弥勒地等。实则产于騰冲以南各地的紅翅鵙鵙均属于下一亚种。

值得注意的是,本亚种迄今为止,尙未在广西与福建間的地区(如湖南、广东大陆等)中采到。

(三) 云南亚种 *Pteruthius flaviscapis yunnanensis* Ticehurst

Pteruthius erythropterus yunnanensis Ticehurst, 1937, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 57:147 (云南西北部怒江与龙川江間的山脉)。

雄鳥耳羽深黑;喉与胸淡灰,較前一亚种为浅淡;耳羽与喉之間有一道白色顴紋。雌鳥的喉和胸亦較少灰色。

本亚种与 *P. f. ricketti* 相比,后者翅較短些(詳見表 1);喉为灰白(♂),或白而沾棕(♀);雄鳥的白色顴紋不显(据 Deignan, 1945)。

在云南屏边大围山(VI 25, 1956)曾采得一幼鳥。上体自头頂以至尾上复羽概綠褐色,头頂和背微具白色羽干紋;三級飞羽栗紅色甚微;下体白,两脇杂以灰褐,上脇更綴些鳥棕色;尾下复羽鮮黃;翅和尾等与雌性成鳥相似。

分布:云南西部騰冲(Rothschild)、怒江与龙川江間的山脉(Rothschild)、漾濞,南部西双版納的勐混、勐海、勐养,东南部弥勒地(Rothschild)、屏边、大围山等处。

自云南景东所得的标本,据 Ogilvie-Grant 及 Chong 均鉴定为 *P. f. ricketti*。我們沒有景东标本,但自景东附近的双柏所采的一雄鳥(IX 21, 1958),耳羽烏灰,无白色顴紋,均与 *P. f. ricketti* 无异,而喉与胸的淡灰色却酷似 *P. f. yunnanensis*。洱源的 2♂♂(XI 4, 1960),耳羽黑似 *P. f. yunnanensis*,但喉和胸暗灰,却与 *P. f. ricketti* 相同。这样看来,从云南洱源东至广西瑶山一带,可能均为 *P. f. ricketti* × *P. f. yunnanensis* 的过渡地段。因此,作者认为 *P. f. ricketti* 的模式产地应限定于福建掛墩为宜。

(四) 喜馬拉雅亚种 *Pteruthius flaviscapis validirostris* Koelz

Lanius erythropterus Vigors, 1831, preoccupied.

Pteruthius erythropterus validirostris Koelz, 1951, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 3(1):28 (Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam).

Pteruthius validirostris riplei Biswas, 1960, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 8(6): 106.

雄鳥的三級飞羽完全栗紅,并无黑端;耳羽黑;喉和胸均白。

据 Koelz (1951),阿薩姆的紅翅鵙鵙与尼泊尔的相比,雄鳥背部較暗灰,初級飞羽的白端較縮小;雌鳥头頂的灰色較淡,头側的眼后白紋較著。Koelz 因把阿薩姆与尼泊尔的紅翅鵙鵙分立为二亚种。他(1952, 1954)在阿薩姆的其他地区,还提出其他新亚种(*P. f.*

nocrecus, *P. f. glauconotus*)。但据 Ripley (1961), Koelz 先后所提出各新亚种的依据特征, 均为个体性差异, 不足为凭, 两地种群均应隶属于同一亚种。

Ludlow (1951) 曾于 1947 年 2 月 22 日, 在西藏东南部札馬宗 (东經 95°8' × 北緯 29°55') 海拔 2,300 米处, 采到一个性别不明的标本。实则此鳥两性区别甚著, 所得标本为何注为性别不明的, 未悉其故。这是采自我国西藏的唯一标本。該标本未附有描記, 亦未經該报导的作者予以亚种的鉴定, 但从地理位置来推测, 当属于喜馬拉雅亚种。

現依据我們所得的标本以及文献資料, 将国内紅翅鵙鵙的各亚种, 检索如次:

1. 头頂輝黑(♂).....2
头頂鉛灰(♀).....5
2. 三級飞羽完全栗紅.....*P. f. validirostris* ♂
三級飞羽非純栗紅色.....3
3. 耳羽烏灰; 喉和胸深灰; 无顴紋..... *P. f. ricketti* ♂
耳羽深黑.....4
4. 翅长(♂)在 78 毫米以上; 喉与胸灰白; 顴紋白..... *P. f. yunnanensis* ♂
翅长(♂)在 78 毫米以下; 喉与胸深灰; 无顴紋..... *P. f. lingshuiensis* ♂
5. 三級飞羽完全栗紅.....*P. f. validirostris* ♀
三級飞羽大都綠色, 而杂以栗紅色.....6
6. 喉和胸深灰.....7
喉和胸浅灰而沾棕色.....*P. f. yunnanensis* ♀
7. 翅长(♀)在 78 毫米以上..... *P. f. ricketti* ♀
翅长(♀)在 78 毫米以下..... *P. f. lingshuiensis* ♀

关于紅翅鵙鵙的起源及其各亚种的分化过程等問題, 因缺比較标本資料, 很难予以全面的分析研究。据文献記載, 此种鵙鵙的最南类型(即爪哇的模式亚种), 其雄鳥背部呈玉黑色, 耳羽深黑, 喉和胸均白; 而最北类型(即我国四川的 *P. f. ricketti*), 則背呈藍灰色, 耳羽烏灰, 喉和胸深灰, 都变为不同程度的灰色。这些是最南与最北二类型比較显而易见的不同。至于本文所报导的新亚种, 其羽色与 *P. f. ricketti* 相同, 地理位置亦相接近, 所以很可能系导源自 *P. f. ricketti*, 但翅变短, 体形相应地变小, 体重亦減低, 而嘴則似乎反稍变长些。这些变异或为适应島上环境条件的特征。

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SUBSPECIFIC DIFFERENTIATION OF THE RED-WINGED SHRIKE-BABBLER (*PTERUTHIUS FLAVISCAPIS*) IN CHINA, INCLUDING A NEW SUBSPECIES *P. F. LINGSHUIENSIS*

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Of the red-winged shrike-babbler (*Pteruthius flaviscapis*), there are so far recorded 10 subspecies (see p. 639), of which three occur in China. This paper reports a new subspecies from Hainan—*Pteruthius flaviscapis lingshuiensis*, thus making a total of 4 subspecies found within the boundaries of the country.

I. *Pteruthius flaviscapis lingshuiensis*, subsp. nov.

Type: Adult male (registry number: 43196), collected on Ching-Feng Ling (Alt. 1,000 m), Hainan, on May 30, 1963, by Wang Tse-yu and Ting Wen-ning; paratype: adult female (registry number: 06754), collected at Ling-Shui, Hainan, on Feb. 16, 1934, by Tang Shan-kang. Both are deposited in the Bird Room, Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, Peking, China.

Diagnosis: In the coloration of both the male and female, most closely resembling *P. f. ricketti*, but differing from the latter in having shorter wings, a lower body weight and probably also a longer bill.

Description of the type (♂): Crown, nape and tail black; upper plumage bluish-grey, the longer tail coverts tipped black; wing coverts black; carpal edge white; tertiaries chestnut-red with the basal 2/3 portion of the outer web turned golden-yellow, the innermost also having a black tip and inner edge, the next a black tip to the outer web only, the third a black edge to the distal part of the outer web; the quills from the fourth outward blackish-brown, edged with glossy black on the outer web, and except for the outermost quill, with white on the inner web, the fourth innermost having also a chestnut patch near the base of the outer web; the primaries, except for the outermost two, tipped on the inner web with an oval white spot, which becomes reduced as narrow tips to the inner primaries. A broad white superciliary stripe from above the eye to the nape; lores, throat and upper breast deep grey, turning to greyish-white on lower

breast; abdomen and lower tail coverts pure white; upper flanks similar to lower breast; lower flanks white, tinged with vinous-pink; axillaries white.

Description of the allotype (♀): Crown plumbeous-grey; remainder of upperparts olive-brown, with the upper tail coverts tinged with the color of the crown; lesser coverts black, edged grey; middle and greater coverts black, edged green; primary coverts and winglet black; carpal edge white; three innermost quills green with brick-red shaft-stripes and tips; remaining quills blackish-brown, edged on the inner web (except for the outermost one) with white, and on the outer web (except for the outermost two) with green; primaries except for the outermost five, also having white tips on the inner web. Tail feathers green, the two central ones tipped black, the outer marked subterminally with black and apically with yellow, which color gradually expands on the rectrices further outward; the outermost rectrices greenish on the basal portion and yellow on the marginal portion, with blackish color confined to the mid-portion of the inner web. Lores grey-white; cheeks and ear coverts dark grey-brown; white superciliary stripes not so distinct as in the male. Chin, throat and breast dark grey, turning to light buff on abdomen; crissum and lower tail coverts as well as axillaries white.

Iris greenish-brown; upper bill black, lower bill bluish-plumbeous; tarsus and toes light fleshy-brown, with claws horny-brown.

Measurements and weights¹⁾:

Types	Sex	Body weight	Body length	Culmen		Wing	Tail	Tarsus
				(from nostril to tip of bill)				
Holotype	♂	33	165	10.5		76	59	24
Paratype	♀	34	155	11		77	58	24.5

Comparisons of the new subspecies with other related forms:

1. Wing length (see tab. 1) The wings of the new subspecies are somewhat longer than in *P. f. schauenseei*, and are shorter than those of all the other subspecies.

2. Body weight (see tab. 2) The new subspecies ranks lower in either sex than both *P. f. ricketti* and *P. f. yunnanensis*.

3. Bill length (see tab. 3) The new subspecies appears to have a somewhat longer bill than either *P. f. ricketti* or *P. f. yunnanensis*.

4. Coloration of the male The new subspecies resembles *P. f. ricketti* most closely, only with the ear coverts sometimes turned blackish. It differs from *P. f. yunnanensis* in the dark grey throat and breast and in not having a white mustachial stripe below the ear coverts; in *yunnanensis* the throat and breast are greyish-white, being divided from the black of the ear coverts by a white mustachial line. In *P. f. aeralatus* and *P. f. schauenseei*, the throat and breast are pure white or only slightly tinged with greyish, the grey being still lighter than in *yunnanensis*, and our new form is, therefore, more readily distinguishable from these two subspecies than from *yunnanensis*. Furthermore, in *aeralatus*, the white mustachial stripe, tho' only scarcely demarcated from the color of the throat, is apparently still evident (Deignan, 1945). The same apparently holds true with *schauenseei*, as according to Deignan, *schauenseei* is identical with *aeralatus* except for differences in wing length. With our new subspecies, however, there is no trace whatsoever of the white mustachial stripe.

1) Measurements are in mm, and weights in gms.

P. f. annamensis is similar to *P. f. aeralatus* but differs from the latter and all the other subspecies mentioned above in having no black tips to the tertiaries. In *P. f. validirostris*, the tertiaries are entirely chestnut-red and without black tips. These two subspecies are thus distinctly different from our new form.

5. Coloration of the female Our new subspecies is identical with *P. f. ricketti*, the plumbeous-grey of the crown, the olive-brown of upperparts, and the deep grey of throat and breast being all darker than in *yunnanensis*. In *yunnanensis*, the throat and breast are only slightly tinged with greyish, while in *aeralatus* and *schauenseei*, all the underparts turn white, being more or less strongly suffused everywhere with pale buff (Deignan, 1945). In case of *P. f. annamensis*, the throat and breast are also white, while the upperparts are more olive-colored, the tertiaries more tinged with red and the white tips of remiges more reduced than in *aeralatus* (Delacour, 1931).

Ecology: The bird resides in hilly forests at an altitude of 970 m. or upwards. Two stomachs are found to contain insects of various kinds.

Range: Confined to Hainan.

Specimens examined: *P. f. lingshuiensis* 2♂♂, 2♀♀ (Ling-Shui, II 16, XII 29; Mt. Wuchi, IV 18; Chien-Fang-Ling, V 30); *P. f. ricketti* 15♂♂, 9♀♀; *P. f. yunnanensis* 10♂♂, 6♀♀.

II. *Pteruthius flaviscapis ricketti* Ogilvie-Grant

Pteruthius ricketti Ogilvie-Grant, 1904, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 14:92 (Kuatun, Fukien; Chingtung, Yunnan).

Range: Szechwan, northern Yunnan, Kwangsi, and the northwestern and central parts of Fukien. No specimens have so far been collected from the area intervening between Kwangsi and Fukien, i.e., Hunan and Kwangtung mainland.

Specimens from Yaoshan, Kwangsi are considered as probably intermediates between *P. f. ricketti* and *P. f. yunnanensis*.

III. *Pteruthius flaviscapis yunnanensis* Ticehurst

Pteruthius erythropterus yunnanensis Ticehurst, 1937, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 57:147 (Salween and Shweli Divide, northwestern Yunnan).

Range: Southwestern, southern as well as southeastern Yunnan.

Birds from Erhyuan and Shwangpo (in the vicinity of Chingtung) are considered as *P. f. ricketti* × *P. f. yunnanensis*. There may thus be a broad transitional zone between these two subspecies, extending from Erhyuan in Yunnan to Yaoshan in Kwangsi. This necessitates the restriction of the type locality of *ricketti* to Kuatun, Fukien.

IV. *Pteruthius flaviscapis validirostris* Koelz

Lanius erythropterus Vigors, 1831, preoccupied.

Pteruthius erythropterus validirostris Koelz, 1951, Jour. Zool. Soc. India 3(1): 28 (Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam).

Pteruthius validirostris riplei Biswas, 1960, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 8(6):106.

According to Koelz (1951), the Assamese specimens differ from those of Nepal in having a darker grey on back and smaller white tips to the primaries in males, and in having a clearer grey on crown and a very distinct postocular stripe in females. Koelz (1952, 1954) has described other new forms (*P. f. nocrecus*, *P. f. glauconotus*) from nearby regions in Assam. Ripley (1961) upon examination of this multiplicity of forms,

find them all similar in series to typical birds from the Himalayas, individuals varying considerably in the tones and shades, as enumerated by Koelz in the original description.

Ludlow's specimen from Dzama ($95^{\circ}8'E \times 29^{\circ}55'N$) in southeastern Tibet may be referable to this form. This appears to be the only record of this subspecies in China.

The following is a key to the 4 subspecies of the red-winged shrike-babbler heretofore recorded from China:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Crown black (σ^7) | 2 |
| Crown plumbeous-grey (♀) | 5 |
| 2. Tertiaries entirely chestnut-red | <i>P. f. validirostris</i> σ^7 |
| Tertiaries not entirely chestnut-red | 3 |
| 3. Ear coverts dark grey; throat and breast deep grey; no mustachial line | <i>P. f. ricketti</i> σ^7 |
| Ear coverts black | 4 |
| 4. Wings (σ^7) over 78 mm; throat and breast greyish-white; mustachial line white | <i>P. f. yunnanensis</i> σ^7 |
| Wings (σ^7) under 78 mm; throat and breast deep grey; no mustachial line | <i>P. f. lingshuiensis</i> σ^7 |
| 5. Tertiaries entirely chestnut-red | <i>P. f. validirostris</i> ♀ |
| Tertiaries chiefly green, suffused with chestnut-red | 6 |
| 6. Throat and breast deep grey | 7 |
| Throat and breast light grey, tinged buff | <i>P. f. yunnanensis</i> ♀ |
| 7. Wings (♀) over 78 mm | <i>P. f. ricketti</i> ♀ |
| Wings (♀) under 78 mm | <i>P. f. lingshuiensis</i> ♀ |

Finally, it is considered appropriate to point out that our new subspecies may probably be derived from *P. f. ricketti*, which it closely resembles in coloration, by a shortening of the wings, a corresponding reduction in size and lowering in weight of the body, and probably also a lengthening of the bill, all of which changes are apparently adaptations to insular conditions.