

陕西秦岭三趾鸦雀的一新亚种

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在编写《秦岭鸟类志》的过程中,我们发现秦岭的三趾鸦雀与已往描述有所不同,认为是一个新亚种,命名为:

三趾鸦雀太白亚种 *Paradoxornis paradoxus taipaiensis* 新亚种

正模标本: 雌性成鸟(采集号: 6300034)由陕西省秦岭生物和农业资源考察队赵天如同志于1963年10月19日自陕西太白山清石岩(东经107°50', 北纬34°; 海拔2,260米)采得。

副模标本: 2只雄性成鸟(采集号: 6501524, 6501537)由该考察队冯希娥、过宜蓝同志分别于1965年6月16—17日在陕西汉阴铁瓦殿(东经108°30', 北纬32°50')采得。

正模和副模标本分别收藏于北京中国科学院动物研究所及陕西西安陕西省生物资源考察队。

量衡度 (Weights and measurements)

| 标本号 (Specimen numbers) | 性别 (Sex) | 体重 (Body weight) | 体长 (Total length) | 喙峰 (Culmen) | 翼 (Wing) | 尾 (Tail) | 跗蹠 (Tarsus) |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 正模 (6300034) | ♀ | 32 | 195 | 14.5 | 89 | 112 | 29 |
| 副模 (6501524) | ♂ | 35.5 | 186 | 15.5 | 93 | 106 | 30 |
| 副模 (6501537) | ♂ | 35 | 194 | 15 | 93.5 | 108 | 31 |

鉴别特征 本亚种与四川峨边、马边等地所采的指名亚种相较,主要的不同在于: 本亚种的眼先和眉纹黑褐而非棕褐; 耳区较暗灰棕,并杂以稍淡的羽缘; 头顶和后颈较多灰色; 背、腰及尾上覆羽等较多灰橄榄色; 两翅及尾等的背面较多灰色,而较少褐色; 后颈和背之间缀以不明显的乌褐色斑(在两只副模标本,都有一道乌褐色半圈状带斑,向前与几相同色的眉纹相连); 上喉黑褐,而非棕褐; 胸及腹部中央较灰而少棕色。指名亚种的棕褐色眉纹,后伸至项,但于后颈处并无半圈状带斑。

描述 头顶和后颈灰褐,前额稍杂以白色; 眼先黑褐,由此有同色而稍淡的眉纹向后直伸至项; 后颈下部常有一乌褐色半圈状带斑,与左右眉纹相连接; 背、腰及尾上覆羽等均灰橄榄褐; 两翅表面与背同色; 飞羽和尾羽均灰; 飞羽内缘以棕白色狭边,外缘与背同色,而最外侧飞羽的外翮则转为淡灰色; 眼周具显著白眶; 耳区暗灰棕,羽缘较淡; 颊、喉等浓乌褐色; 下体余部灰褐,两胁渲染橄榄褐色; 腋羽亦淡灰褐; 翼下覆羽大都棕白。

虹膜褐; 嘴蜡黄色; 跗蹠及趾均暗肉褐色。

附记 此鸟从前仅于1905年7月在太白山采到一只雄鸟,标本现藏于美国纽约市自然博物馆(标

本登记号为 79908)。Birkhead (1937)¹⁾ 曾就这一标本,做了描述,但由于羽衣耗损太甚,未能作为新亚种发表。Vaurie (1954)²⁾ 也曾对此标本的描述,作了补充,认为其喉部的乌褐部分缩为仅 7 毫米宽的纵斑。这些描述由于依据于单个羽毛耗损已甚的标本,现以与我们的标本对比,难免有些出入,故特重予描述。

生态 栖于海拔 1,500—2,300 米高度的山地。常成对或结群在卫茅 (*Euonymus alata*)、山楂 (*Crataegus pinnatifida*)、小檗 (*Berberis thunbergii*)、棣棠花 (*Kerria japonica*)、蔷薇 (*Rosa sp.*)、五角枫 (*Acer pictum*)、松花竹 (*Arundinacea nitida*) 等树丛或灌木丛中活动,时而在枝端鸣叫,时而在枝间追逐穿梭,往复不停。有时也与白眶鸦雀 (*Paradoxornis conspicillata*) 结伴混群,边窜边叫;也曾见其紧跟着橙翅噪鹛 (*Garrulax ellioti*),相继飞逸。鸣声很似白眶鸦雀,但音量较大。剖胃检有果皮、金花虫及其他昆虫碎片。繁殖习性迄今未悉。

分布 至今仅采自秦岭山系的太白和汉阴。

三趾鸦雀是我国特产鸟类之一,原为单型种;现据本文报导,是有二个亚种的分化,即本亚种分布于陕西南部,及指名亚种分布于甘肃南部及四川中部宝兴、峨眉和北部松潘等地。

分类讨论 三趾鸦雀与褐鸦雀 *Paradoxornis unicolor* (Hodgson) 的亲缘关系,值得讨论一下。这二种鸦雀的体形大小极相类似;在头顶、下体以及翅、尾等的羽色上,虽有所不同,眼周白圈也有宽狭的差别,但一般说来,还是大同小异;嘴形彼此亦相似,但三趾鸦雀的嘴较大而粗厚。最显著的不同却在足趾的数目:褐鸦雀具有第 4 趾,而此趾在三趾鸦雀则甚退化,仅留残根,故有三趾鸦雀的名称。从这些比较看来,三趾鸦雀很可能是由褐鸦雀,通过第 4 趾的退化及其他形态和色泽上的变异,演化而成。这二种鸦雀的分布在四川宝兴的山地一带,互相重叠,所以估计三趾鸦雀的起源地是在四川西部,由此向北伸至陕西南部。

查看标本 指名亚种 (*P. p. paradoxus*): 2 ♀, 四川峨边, VI 10, 1940;四川马边, X 18, 1929。

太白亚种 (*P. p. taipeiensis*): 1 ♀, 2 ♂, 秦岭太白, X 19, 1963;汉阴, VI 16—17, 1965。

外 文 摘 要

A NEW THREE-TOED PARROTBILL FROM TSINLING RANGE, SHENSI, CHINA

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In our monographic studies on the avifauna of Tsinling, Shensi, we have discover-

- 1) Birkhead, H. 1937 The birds of the Sage West China Expedition. Amer. Mus. Novit. 966:1-17.
- 2) Vaurie, C. 1954 Systematic notes on Palearctic birds. No. 6. Timaliinae and Paradoxornithinae. Amer. Mus. Novit. 1669:1-12.

ed a new subspecies of the three-toed parrotbill, which we propose to name as:

***Paradoxornis paradoxus taipaiensis* subsp. nov.**

Holotype: Adult female (Field number 6300034) collected by Chao Tien-ju of the Biological Resources Expedition of Shensi Province, on Oct. 19, 1963 from Ching-Shih Yen, Tai-pai, Shensi.

(alt. 2260 m.)

Paratypes: 2♂♂ (Field numbers: 6501524, 6501537) collected by Feng Hsi-e, and Kuo Yin-lan of the above-mentioned Expedition on June 16 and 17, 1965 respectively from Han-yin, Shensi.

The holotype and paratypes are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, Peking, and the Biological Resources Expedition, Sian, Shensi respectively.

Diagnosis: Very similar to the nominate race, but differing from the latter in having the lores and superciliary stripe blackish-brown instead of rufous-brown; the ear region darker greyish-rufous, the feathers margined lighter; the crown and hind neck more greyish; the back, rump and upper tail coverts more grey-olivaceous; the upper aspect of the wings and the tail more greyish, less brownish; the lower part of the hind neck marked with blackish-brown (which color forms, in both of the paratypes, a semi-collar connecting with the superciliary stripes on the sides); the upper throat blackish-brown, not rufous brown; the breast and middle of the abdomen more greyish, less tinged with olivaceous-rufous. In the nominate race, the rufous-brown superciliary stripes extend to the sides of the nape, with no indication of blackish-brown on the hind neck.

For weights and measurements, see text in Chinese.

Ecology and distribution: So far only known from the Tsinling Range. Notes on ecology are given in the Chinese text. Concerning nidification, nothing has so far been known.

The three-toed parrotbill, previously known as a monotypic species, now has two subspecies, which are confined in their distribution, one (*P. p. taipaiensis*) to southern Shensi, while the other, i.e., the nominate race, to northern Szechwan as well as Omei and Paohing in Central Szechwan. The species, so far as known, is peculiar to China.

Postulates are made as to the probable origin and the probable place of origin of this parrotbill.

Specimens examined: *P. p. paradoxus*: 2♀, O-pien, Szechwan (June 10, 1940); Ma-pien, Szechwan (Oct. 18, 1929).

P. p. taipaiensis: 1♀, 2♂ (localities and dates given above).