

ON SOME NEW AND RARE BIRDS FROM COREA.

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Dryobates major seoulensis subsp. nov.

DIAGNOSIS.—Near to *D. major tscherskii*, from Sakhalien Island, but distinguished from it by the under-parts more or less washed with very pale buff and the throat nearly always tinged with brown; by the ear-coverts being always tinged with pale brown, and by the occurrence of a dark phase like that of *hondoensis*. From *D. major hondoensis* Kuroda, from Hondo, it differs in having the under-parts generally paler even in the pale phase; the upper mandible broader at the base—11–12 mm. instead of 9.5–11 mm.—and the height of both mandibles greater at the front of the nasal plumes—8.5 mm. instead of 7–8 mm. It also differs from *D. major japonicus* from Hokkaido, by the occurrence of a dark phase, by the upper mandible being broader at the base—10.5–11.5 mm. in *japonicus*—and both mandibles higher at the front of the nasal plumes,—7.5 mm. in *japonicus*.

The type specimen is from Koryo near Seoul, central Corea. Adult male, April 22, 1917, No. 2694, coll. N. Kuroda. It is a specimen in the pale phase of plumage.

HABITAT.—Apparently confined to the Corean Peninsula.

MEASUREMENTS.—3 ♂♂: wing, 129–131; tail, 81.5–84; tarsus, 21–21.5; outer anterior toe, 14.5–15; outer posterior toe, 15.5–17; inner anterior toe, 11.5–12.5; inner posterior toe, 7; culmen, 29–30.5; width of upper mandible at base, 11.5–12; height of both mandibles at the front of nasal plumes, 8.5 mm.

4 ♀♀: wing, 128.5–131; tail, 81.5–87; tarsus, 21–22; outer anterior toe, 14–15.5; outer posterior toe, 15–17; inner anterior toe, 12–13; inner posterior toe, 7; culmen, 27.5–30; width of upper mandible at base, 11–11.5; height of both mandibles at the front of nasal plumes, 8.5 mm.

TYPE: wing 130.5; tail, 81.5; tarsus, 21; outer anterior toe, 15; outer posterior toe, 17; inner anterior toe, 12.5; inner posterior toe, 7; culmen, 29; width of upper mandible at base, 12; height of both mandibles at the front of nasal plumes, 8.5 mm.

VARIATION.—A female obtained near Seoul, December 30, 1921, has four white spots on the outer web of the second primary. The fourth tail-feathers have no black bar on the webs and the

fifth or penultimate feathers have one black bar on the outer web and two on the inner web. It has, however, a wing measurement of 131 mm. only, not longer than the present form. We are inclined to think that these differences are due to rare individual variation.

The dark phase of the subspecies has the black barring on the tail feathers generally broader than in the pale phase of plumage.

Dryobates major brevirostris (Reichenbach).

We have examined one specimen from Seoul, Corea, December 30, 1921, and another from Port Arthur, So. Manchuria, September 1911. Both specimens are referable to the present form rather than to *kamtschaticus*.

The innermost secondaries of the two specimens have no large white spots on the apical portion of the webs. Moreover, they have a longer wing and much thicker and broader bill than in specimens of *tscherskii* and other forms of the *major*-group in Japan and Corea.

It is probably a winter visitor from northern Siberia to these places and is apparently a very interesting new addition to the avifauna of Corea and Manchuria.

MEASUREMENTS.—1 ♀ (Corea): wing, 138; tail, 92; tarsus, 22.5; outer anterior toe, 14; outer posterior toe, 15.5; inner anterior toe, 11.5; inner posterior toe, 7.5; culmen, 29; width of upper mandible at base, 12.5; height of both mandibles at the front of nasal plumes, 9.5 mm.

1 ♂ juv. (Port Arthur): wing 138; tail, 85; tarsus, 22.5; outer anterior toe, 15.5; outer posterior toe, 16.5; inner anterior toe, 12; inner posterior toe, 6.5; culmen, 28; width of upper mandible at base, 12; height of both mandibles at the front of nasal plumes, 9.5 mm.

Tetrastes bonasia coreensis, subsp. nov.

DIAGNOSIS.—♂ ad. Very similar to *T. bonasia amurensis* Riley, from Kirin Province, Manchuria, but distinguishable from it by the white margins of the chest-feathers being nearly uniformly tinged with gray-rufous and forming a chest-band and the blackish bands finer. In *amurensis*, the rufous tinge is confined to the lower fore-neck only. The crown

of the head and hind-neck are more ashy in tinge and without the distinct rufous color which exists in *amurensis*. It differs from *T. bonasia vicina* Riley from Hokkaido, Japan, by the head and hind-neck being more ashy instead of deeper rufous, by the bands on mantle being distinctly black instead of brownish, by the white margins of the chest-feathers being distinctly suffused with gray-rufous, and by the black bands on the tail-feathers being broader.

The female differs from that of *vicinitas*, by the chest being decidedly rufous, by the black spots of the feathers on the crown more extended, by the hind-neck and mantle being rufous with very broad black bands and the margin of the feathers grayish, by the central tail-feathers being darker and the bars black instead of brown, and by the much stouter bill.

We have no example of the female of *amurensis* for comparison with those of *vicinitas* and *coreensis*.

The type specimen is from Kogen Distr., Corea. Adult male, January, 1921. It is preserved in the first Higher Common School in Seoul.

HABITAT.—Probably confined to the mountainous parts of Corea.

MEASUREMENTS.—4 ♂♂: wing, 159-169; tail, 117-136; tarsus, 36.5-39; culmen, 24-25.5; bill from nostril, 11-12; width of black band on the outer-most tail-feathers, 16-20 mm.

3 ♀♀: wing, 164-169; tail, 119-120; tarsus, 38-39; culmen, 23-23.5; bill from nostril, 11.5; width of black band on the outermost tail-feather, 17-18 mm.

TYPE.—wing, 168; tail, 136; tarsus, 36.5; culmen, 25.5 bill from nostril 12; width of black band on the outermost tail-feathers, 20 mm.

A male from Kogen District, Corea, November 3, 1914, has its chest nearly like that of *amurensis* from Kirin, Manchuria, but the crown and hind-neck more ashy than rufous, and the mantle very heavily barred with black. We are inclined to think that the difference is probably due to individual variation.

Fukoyoshi Cho, Akasaka, Tokyo, Japan.