

the past five days while it was a captive in a cage. In a few minutes, however, the hawklet flew up about four feet to the iron rail of the terrace where it remained about ten minutes, looking across the air toward the city hall tower where it had been flying for several days before it became a captive. It then flew off the rail into the air about 450 feet above ground where I had observed it a number of times before. The hawklet sailed in a circle a few times, and then suddenly we observed the female flying in to join the hawklet, and within a few minutes the male joined the party. The three members of the family circled for at least 30 minutes and then each bird flew to a separate ledge on the city hall tower.

On June 29, at 7 p. m., 24 hours after the hawklet was released, Holinger reported he observed both parents and the hawklet in the air above the city hall tower. Thereafter, from time to time throughout the entire fall and winter, I observed the Duck Hawks in the air from my office window. In 1950 the Duck Hawks were again present at the same location during the breeding season, but despite a considerable search we were unable to locate the nesting site.

Glenn Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1950.

DISTRIBUTIONAL NOTES ON SOME PHILIPPINE BIRDS

BY D. S. RABOR

SINCE 1947 I have been engaged in teaching biology in Silliman University, Dumaguete City, Negros Island, Philippines. With what time I could spare from teaching I have carried on intensive studies on the land vertebrate fauna of the Philippines, beginning with those of Negros. The Chicago Natural History Museum is cooperating with me in these studies by providing the necessary funds and equipment.

In connection with the study of the bird fauna of Negros and nearby islands, approximately 2500 specimens have been collected to date. These include both resident and migrant forms. As a result of the present studies, 229 bird forms are now known from Negros Island. Of these 36 are new additions to the avifaunal list of this locality, including one species (Rand and Rabor, MS.) and two subspecies (Rand, *Natural History Miscellanea*, Nos. 59 and 72, 1950) described as new to science. Rand (*Fieldiana, Zoology*, 31 (48): 571-596, 1951) reported previously on 14 of the forms newly added to the bird list of Negros. The present paper reports 19 additional new bird records from Negros, two from Cebu and one from Mindanao.

The specimens collected in the course of these studies have been divided between the Chicago Natural History Museum and Silliman University. To show the disposition of the specimens of the species discussed, the initials of the institution or institutions where the specimens are kept are placed in parenthesis after the specimen record or records. The Chicago Natural History Museum is given as (CNHM) and Silliman University as (SU).

Podiceps ruficollis philippensis (Bonnaterre), RED-THROATED DABCHICK.—Cebu, Buhisan: 1 adult male, October 24, 1950 (CNHM). Wing, 105 mm.; culmen from base, 25.5.

This is the first record of the species on Cebu Island. The Cebu bird resembles Negros birds in its wing measurement, the color of under parts, and the amount of white at the base of the outer webs of the secondaries. These are intermediate between Luzon *philippensis* and Mindanao *cotabato* and are referred to the former.

Sula sula rubripes Gould, RED-FOOTED BOOBY.—Negros, Piapi, Dumaguete City: 1 immature male, August 16, 1938 (SU).

The Red-footed Booby is recorded for the first time from Negros Island. The bird, in very weak condition, entered a fisherman's hut near the beach, on the evening of August 16, 1938, during an exceptionally hard blow of the southwest monsoon. It must have been blown off its course by the prevailing strong winds, for its home area is among the small islands along the east coast of Palawan.

Mesophox intermedia intermedia (Wagler), LESSER EGRET.—This is the first record of the Lesser Egret from Negros Island. Two adult males were sent on different dates during November, 1949, to the Biology Department of Silliman University, where I examined them. These birds were secured in a vacant rice field at the foothills of Tanjay. One or two birds were also observed several times feeding in the vacant rice fields in the foothills of Santa Catalina, in the southwestern part of Negros Island, during November and December of four different years.

Ardeola bacchus (Bonaparte), CHINESE POND HERON.—Negros, Piapi, Dumaguete City: 1 immature female, October 23, 1948 (CNHM). This is the first record of the species from Negros Island and the first time it has been reported in literature as part of the avifauna of the Philippines. Hachisuka had a male specimen in full adult dress collected on Luzon Island, but this bird has not been reported in the literature. Dr. S. Dillon Ripley of the Peabody Museum, Yale University, showed me this specimen which is with the Hachisuka Collection acquired by that institution.

The Negros bird was taken while it perched among the branches of a bent bamboo cane that overhung a creek. It had just come from a small creek near by where it was first seen standing hunched up beside the flowing waters.

The bird must have been a straggler from Borneo, which is part of its normal range.

Ixobrychus cinnamomeus (Gmelin), CINNAMON LEAST BITTERN.—Negros, Santa Catalina: 1 adult male, December 28, 1947. Candomao, Tolong: 1 adult female, April 17, 1950 (SU). The Cinnamon Least Bittern is here recorded from Negros for the first time, although it is rather a widespread resident in most of the islands of the archipelago.

Anas querquedula Linné, GARGANEY TEAL.—Negros, Silliman Farm, Dumaguete City: 1 adult male, May 24, 1951 (CNHM). The Garganey Teal is recorded for the first time from Negros Island. It is a regular winter visitor to the Philippines but

had been recorded only from Calayan and Luzon. The present specimen is in nearly full breeding plumage.

Pernis ptilorhyncus orientalis Taczanowski, ASIATIC HONEY BUZZARD.—Negros, Luzuriaga: 1 immature male, February 5, 1950 (CNHM). Wing, 422 mm.; culmen from base, 40. The Asiatic Honey Buzzard is recorded for the first time from Negros Island. The species is a winter visitor but is rare on the few islands of the archipelago where it has been recorded.

Accipiter soloënsis (Horsfield), CHINESE GOSHAWK.—Negros, Batinggil, Dumaguete City: 1 adult male, October 29, 1950. Siaton: 1 immature male, October 7, 1950 (CNHM). Wing: adult male, 196; immature male, 191. Culmen from base: 18, 18 mm.

This is the first record of the Chinese Goshawk from Negros Island. The species is a rare winter visitor to the Philippines and had been recorded on Banton, Cagayan-cillo, Luzon, and Mindanao.

Haliaeetus leucogaster (Gmelin), WHITE-BREASTED SEA EAGLE.—The White-breasted Sea Eagle is recorded for the first time from Negros Island, based on several sight records of the bird in flight near the coast of Siaton, Tolong, and Basay in April, May, and June, 1949–50. No specimen has been actually secured, but two immature birds were seen in Dumaguete City, in September, 1949, in a barber shop where they were kept as pets. The owner reported that the young birds were taken from a nest sometime that June, in Basay, in the southwest coast of the island.

Megapodius freycinet pusillus Tweeddale, MEGAPODE.—Negros, San Carlos: August, 1948 (3 eggs) (SU). The Philippine Megapode is included in the avifaunal list of Negros Island for the first time, based on the finding of three eggs near the coast of San Carlos, in August, 1948. The people along the coasts of Negros know this bird well but, so far, actual collections on the island have never yielded any specimen of this species. The bird has been collected on Cebu, very close to Negros. The Negros bird most probably belongs to the race *pusillus*, the most widely distributed form in the Philippines.

Rostratula benghalensis benghalensis (Linné), PAINTED SNIPE.—Negros, Amio: 1 adult male, May 28, 1948. Sibulan: 2 adult females, October 20, 1951. Siaton: 1 immature female, October 7, 1950 (CNHM and SU). Wing: male, 130 mm.; females, 136, 141, 139. Culmen from base: male, 54; females, 55, 55, 55.

This is the first record of the Painted Snipe on Negros Island. It had been recorded on several other larger islands, where it is found in very small numbers.

Chlidonias leucoptera (Temminck), WHITE-WINGED BLACK TERN.—Negros, Siaton: 1 immature male; 1 immature female, October 7, 1950 (CNHM). Wing: male, 206 mm.; female, 205. Culmen from base: male, 28; female, 29. The White-winged Black Tern is recorded for the first time from Negros Island. It had been recorded as a winter visitor on Mindanao.

The Negros birds are in winter plumage but still retain some of the juvenal plumage dorsally. Their small size places them with this species, rather than with the larger *C. hybrida javanica* which had been recorded also from Negros as a winter visitor.

Streptopelia chinensis tigrina (Temminck), TIGRINE DOVE.—Mindanao, Dohinob, Katipunan: 1 immature bird, sex undetermined (CNHM). Wing, 133 mm.; culmen from base, 22. The Tigrine Dove is recorded for the first time from Mindanao. This species is common on Balabac and Palawan, but absent from the rest of the Philippines.

The single specimen collected is an immature bird, one of about seven in a flock flying in the secondary growth near the Dohinob River close to the coast. Probably the birds were blown away from their normal range on Balabac or Palawan.

Cuculus canorus telephonus Heine, COMMON CUCKOO.—Negros, Pola, Tanjay: 1 adult female, April 12, 1950 (SU). The Common Cuckoo is recorded for the first time from Negros Island. The species is a rare winter visitor to the Philippines and had been recorded only from Basilan, Batan, Calayan, Palawan, and Siquijor.

The single bird taken was collected in dense secondary growth in the hills.

Cuculus saturatus saturatus Blyth, ORIENTAL CUCKOO.—Negros, Cuernos de Negros Mountain (Talinis): 1 female, April 20, 1951. Sumalering, Siaton: 1 female, no definite date, but about end of April, 1951 (CNHM). Wing: 187, 197 mm.; culmen from base: 27, 26.

This species is recorded for the first time from Negros Island. It is a very rare winter visitor to the Philippines having been recorded previously only from Mindanao and Palawan.

The wing measurements of the Negros specimens indicate that they belong within the range given by Junge (Temminckia, 2: 202, 1937) of "(165) 168-194 (197 mm)" for *C. s. saturatus*.

Collocalia esculenta marginata Salvadori, GLOSSY SWIFLET.—Negros, Himampangon Caves, Manjoyod: 1 immature female; 1 immature of undetermined sex; 5 nestlings; 5 nests, September 15, 1948 (CNHM and SU).

The Glossy Swiftlet is recorded for the first time from Negros Island. Large numbers of this swiftlet roost and nest inside the caves and overhang of the Himampangon cliffs. The nest is typically a half-cup attached to the rock walls well inside the shallow caverns and in the cavities under the overhanging rocks. It is composed of plant fibers and moss, well-glued together with the birds' hardened saliva. Some of the nests are made on top and inside old ones, but the two can easily be separated from each other. The nest cavity measures: front to attached wall, 36 mm.; side to side, 58; depth, 32; thickness of nest wall in front, 19; width at attached portion, 90.

Hirundo rustica gutturalis Scopoli, BARN SWALLOW.—Negros, Sibulan: 3 immature males, 1 immature female, October 21-22, 1950 (CNHM and SU). Wing: males, 113, 114, 112; female, 110. Culmen from base: males, 12, 12, 11; female, 12.

This is the first record of this swallow on Negros Island, although the species is a very common winter visitor to the Philippines. At the time of collection, the many swallows seen in the locality were still in immature plumage.

Hirundo striolata striolata Temminck and Schlegel, MOSQUE SWALLOW.—Negros, Siaton: 3 males; 3 females, October 7, 1950 (CNHM and SU). Wing: males, 120, 117, 119 mm.; females, 122, 124, 118. Culmen from base: males, 9, 10, 11; females, 10, 11, 11.

The Mosque Swallow is recorded for the first time from Negros Island. The species is rare in the Philippines and had been recorded only from a few other islands of the archipelago.

Locustella certhiola ochotensis (Middendorf), ASIATIC GRASSHOPPER WARBLER.—Negros, Sibulan: 2 immature males (one in very poor condition), October 20, 1950 (CNHM). Wing, 70 mm.; culmen from base, 16.

This is the first record of the Asiatic Grasshopper Warbler on Negros Island. The species is a rare winter visitor to the Philippines and has been recorded in only a few other islands. The Negros birds were taken in dense low trees in a patch of mangrove forest close to the coast.

Acrocephalus arundinaceus orientalis Temminck and Schlegel, GREAT REED WARB-

LER.—Negros, Dumaguete City: 1 adult male, October 17, 1950. Sibulan: 5 adult males, 4 adult females, 1 immature female, October 15–22, 1950 (CNHM and SU). Wing: males, 85, 85, 83, 78, 82; females, 80, 83, 80, 82. Culmen from base: males, 24, 24, 24, 22, 23; females, 22, 22, 23, 22 mm.

The Great Reed Warbler is recorded for the first time from Negros Island. This species is a common winter visitor, arriving on Negros Island about the early part of October of each year and staying until March or April.

Its harsh notes are frequently heard after October, from particularly dense beds of tall grasses and reeds in marshy or swampy areas close to the sea-coast, every day during its stay, or from low densely foliaged trees in mangrove forests, preferably those close to dense grass. Occasionally, the birds stay inside the dense bamboo thickets and only the loud harsh croaking notes indicate their presence there.

Dicaeum ignipectus apo Hartert, FIRE-THROATED FLOWERPECKER.—Negros, Dayongan, Cuernos de Negros Mountain (Talinis), 4000 feet elevation: 2 adult males, April 24–25, 1951 (CNHM). Wing: 52, 53 mm. Culmen from base: 11, 11.5.

This beautiful flowerpecker is recorded for the first time from Negros Island. The wings of the two Negros birds are shorter than those of a Mindanao bird from Todaya, Mt. Apo, which measured 56 mm. The culmen measurements in both are about the same. There is no difference in plumage between the Negros and Mindanao birds.

Zosterops palpebrosa siquijorensis Bourns and Worcester, ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE.—The records of occurrence of *Z. palpebrosa siquijorensis* for Negros have rested on the specimens collected by Whitehead, in 1896 on Canlaon Volcano, Negros Island, and on the specimens collected by Andres Celestino shortly after. Mayr (Zoologica, 30 (3): 116, 1945) has shown that Whitehead's specimens were misidentified and found them to be an undescribed race of *Z. montana*, which he called *Z. m. pectoralis*. Celestino's specimens were in the Philippine Bureau of Science Collection which was later destroyed by fire during the recent war.

Intensive collecting on Negros Island since 1947 failed to yield *Z. p. siquijorensis* either in the lowlands or in the highlands, although *Z. m. pectoralis* and *Z. nigrorum nigrorum* were both found to be common. In view of the probability of misidentification of the Celestino specimens and the impossibility of checking on it now, I cannot admit *Z. p. siquijorensis* to the Negros avifaunal list.

Lonchura punctulata cabanisi (Sharpe), NUTMEG MANNIKIN.—Cebu, Antuanga: 3 adult males; 2 adult females; 2 immatures, of undetermined sex, October 15–16, 1950 (CNHM).

The Nutmeg Mannikin is recorded for the first time from Cebu. The species is rather common on Luzon, Mindoro, and Panay, but has never been taken or even observed on Cebu prior to 1934, although the various bird stores in Cebu City carried this species as a common cage bird for sale, getting their supply from Manila and environs. It is probable that some of these caged birds escaped and established themselves in the hills behind the city.

*Silliman University, Dumaguete City, Negros Island, Philippines,
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