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New Birds from Luzon, Philippine Islands

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The following descriptions of novelties from the collections made by Dr. Rabor in extreme northwest, northeast, and south Luzon in 1959, 1960, and 1961 are published here in advance of the publication of a more comprehensive report on the zoogeography and geographical variations on Luzon. One new species and eight new subspecies are described.

Phoenicophaeus superciliosus cagayanensis new subspecies

Type.—Field Museum of Natural History no. 258851 from Luzon Island, Cagayan Province, San Pascual, Gonzaga (Mt. Cague in the Sierra Madre). Adult female, collected 18 April 1960 by D. S. Rabor.

Diagnosis.—Like P. s. superciliosus but differs in the much shorter red superciliary feathers; in the reduced amount of white at the bases of these red feathers; in the breast having a yellowish-green tinge (rather than a green tinge, present or absent); in having the white tips to the tail feathers smaller, and in averaging smaller in size.

Measurements.—P. s. cagayanensis, eight specimens, Cagayan Province: wing 143–152 (avg. 147 mm.); greatest length of red feathers of superciliary 11–15 mm. P. s. superciliosus, seven specimens from South Luzon: wing 149–163 (avg. 153.5 mm.); greatest length of red feathers of superciliaries 25–30 mm.

Range.—Known only from Cagayan Province, northeastern Luzon.

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***Pycnonotus urostictus ilokensis* new subspecies**

Type.—Field Museum Natural History no. 253, 353, from Balaoi, Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte, Luzon Island, at 250 feet altitude. Adult male, collected 27 April 1959 by D. S. Rabor and R. B. Gonzales.

Diagnosis.—Like *P. u. urostictus* from central and southern Luzon and Samar but underparts with darker and more extensive brown; white tips to rectrices smaller, and bill larger, culmen male (7) 17–18 (avg. 17.6 mm.) against (8) 16–17 (avg. 16.5) for south Luzon birds.

Range.—Northern Luzon in Ilocos Norte and Cagayan Provinces; presumably intergrades with *urostictus* in central Luzon.

***Brachypteryx montana andersoni* new subspecies**

Type.—Field Museum of Natural History no. 279302, from Mr. Isarog at Curry, Pili, Camarines Sur, southern Luzon, altitude 3,500–4,000 feet. Adult female collected 29 March 1961 by D. S. Rabor.

Diagnosis.—Like *B. m. poliogyna* from the highlands of northern Luzon but differs, in the female, in under tail-coverts being blackish to slate, at most tinged brownish (not rusty brown); crown being darker brown; and abdomen more slaty (less grey). Males like those of *poliogyna* but abdomen with less grey.

Measurements.—*B. m. poliogyna*, wing, ♂ (7) 65–68 (avg. 67 mm.), ♀ (5) 66–68 (avg. 66.8 mm.). *B. m. andersoni*, ♂ (4) 60–70 (avg. 67.3); ♀ (8) 65–70.5 (avg. 66.8 mm.).

Range.—Known only from Mt. Isarog, Camarines Sur, southern Luzon.

This is the first record of this mountain species from southern Luzon. The new race is named in honor of the late Mr. William Anderson, former Comptroller of Silliman University, who aided field work in former years.

***Napothera sorsogonensis* new species**

Type.—Field Museum of Natural History no. 275745, from Mt. Bulusan, San Roque, Bulusan, Sorsogon Province, southern Luzon, altitude 800–1,000 feet. Adult female, collected 27 May 1961 by D. S. Rabor.

Diagnosis.—Similar to *N. rabori* but differs in having the crown olive much like the back (not reddish brown); in having the feathers of the back with narrow, indistinct, black edgings giving only a faint scaled pattern (not with a distinct scaled pattern); side of head dark grey to blackish, finely streaked or washed with white (not bright

reddish brown); chin and throat white with a narrow black malar line separated from the dark grey side of the head by a broader white stripe (not white generally spotted with black); sides of breast uniform grey, connected across upper breast by a narrow, uniform dark grey band; contrasting sharply with white on central part of lower breast and abdomen (not breast widely grey with a streaked and scaled pattern shading to grey-white of abdomen); wing slightly longer.

Measurements.—Three specimens taken the same place on the same day:

	Wing	Tail	Culmen	Tarsus
(a) type, female FMNH	88	72	25	32
(b) male (FMNH)	90	70	25	32
(c) male (Yale PM)	89	74	25	33

Soft parts.—Iris brown; bill, upper mandible blackish brown, lower half of lower mandible grey; feet light brown.

Range.—Known only from the type locality.

Remarks.—Despite the presentation of comparative data above, it seems advisable to present a description of the type in adult plumage and the other two in immature plumage.

Adult ? female plumage: Upperparts, forehead, and fore crown feathers greyish olive with faintly darker margins changing on central and hind crown to olive faintly edged darker; fore back olive, feathers with narrow, indistinct dark margins giving an obscure scaled pattern changing to uniform dark brown on lower back and paler brown on rump where the tips of the posterior feathers of the very dense rump feathers or "puff" are white giving a semi-concealed white bar; upper-tail coverts and upper surface of tail dark brown; upper greater and median wing-coverts black, broadly edged externally with brown and tipped with white; rest of upper-wing coverts greyish-olive brown, a few near the bend of the wing tipped with white; alula and primary coverts black tipped with white; remiges black broadly edged brown, the outer two sharply, the third indistinctly tipped with whitish on outer web.

Underparts: side of head dark grey to greyish black with a narrow white line from nostril to upper part of eye, a few white feathers above eye, ear covert region finely streaked white; chin and throat white, with a narrow black line extending from malar region to below ear coverts and separated from grey of side of head by a broader white band; sides of breast and side of neck uniform grey, joined across upper breast by a narrow dark grey band; flanks dark rusty brown;

lower breast and abdomen white, tinged rusty in region of vent; under-tail coverts dark red-brown; under surface of wing and tail fuscous.

Immature plumage: Crown olive brown; back and rump dark reddish brown, rump paler brown posteriorly and with tips of posterior feathers white to form a semi-concealed white bar; many of white markings in wing with a buffy to ochraceous wash; side of head dark grey to blackish, mottled with white on lower half.

Chin and upper throat whitish, some feathers obscurely tipped with dusky giving a mottled appearance; sides of breast and center of upper breast olive brown, flanks dull reddish brown; lower breast and abdomen dusky whitish grey.

Stachyris whiteheadi sorsogonensis new subspecies

Type.—Field Museum of Natural History no. 279301 from Mt. Bulusan, San Roque, Bulusan Municipality, Sorsogon Province, Luzon. Adult male collected 11 May 1961 by D. S. Rabor.

Diagnosis.—Like *S. w. whiteheadi* from northwestern Luzon but differs in the black edgings to the feathers of crown, superciliaries, and sides of face. Wing ♂ 65–71 (avg. 69 mm.).

Range.—Southern Luzon: Sorsogon and Camarines Sur Provinces, altitude 2,500–5,500 feet.

Phylloscopus cebuensis sorsogonensis new subspecies

Type.—Field Museum of Natural History no. 275,746, from Mt. Bulusan, San Roque, Bulusan, Sorsogon Province, Luzon, altitude 1,500–2,000 feet. Adult male, collected 4 May 1961 by D. S. Rabor.

Diagnosis.—Most like *P. c. cebuensis* from Negros Island but averages deeper yellow on chin, throat, and sides of head. Wing ♂ (10) 55–60 (avg. 57.4 mm.).

Range.—Southern Luzon in Camarines Sur and Sorsogon Provinces, altitude 300–3,500 feet.

It seems advisable to consider *cebuensis* a species with three races: *sorsogonensis*, yellowest race, southern Luzon; *cebuensis*, medium yellow, Negros; *luzonensis*, least yellow race, northern Luzon. *P. olivaceus* is thus left as monotypic.

Muscicapa heriotti camarinensis new subspecies

Type.—Field Museum of Natural History no. 266,335 from Mt. Isarog, Camarines Sur, Luzon. Male taken 26 April 1961 by D. S. Rabor.

Diagnosis.—Male has upperparts most like those of male *M. h. heriotti* of northwestern Luzon but underparts quite different from those of that form and those of *M. h. enganensis* of northeastern Luzon in having throat pale ochraceous and upper breast buffy-rufous tinged with dusky (not throat and upper breast blue). Wing ♂ 77, 77; ♀ 75 mm.

Range.—Southern Luzon, known only from Mt. Isarog, Camarines Sur and Mt. Bulusan Sorsogon.

Sitta frontalis isarog new subspecies

Type.—Field Museum of Natural History no. 866,562 from Mt. Isarog, at 3,500 feet altitude, Curry, Pili, Camarines Sur, Luzon. Adult male collected 28 March 1961 by D. S. Rabor.

Diagnosis.—Like *S. f. mesoleuca* of the western Cordellera of northwestern Luzon but differs in underparts being much deeper more cinnamon buff; in upperparts being deeper blue, and pale markings on nape and upper neck being reduced and more pinkish.

S. f. isarog differs from *S. f. aenochlamys* of Negros in underparts being duller; and in upperparts having reduced amount of pinkish on nape and neck. Wing ♂ (10) 74–79 (avg. 76.7 mm.).

Range.—Southern Luzon north to Manila area and thence north through the Sierra Madre (eastern Cordellera) to extreme northeastern Luzon; sea level to 4,000 feet at least.

Remarks.—The oft-quoted idea that this species showed altitudinal variation on Luzon was the result of comparing series of these two subspecies from different altitudes at widely separated localities.

Dicaeum hypoleucum cagayanensis new subspecies

Type.—Field Museum of Natural History no. 259,800 from Mt. Cagua, 2,000–3,000 feet, Gonzaga, Cagayan Province, Luzon. Adult male collected 30 April 1960 by D. S. Rabor

Diagnosis.—Male like that of *D. h. obscurum* of northwestern Luzon but still paler and less olive and yellow below, and with bill black, mandible black to base or with only a little dark brown at base. Wing (10) 53–56 (avg. 55.1 mm).

Range.—Northeastern Luzon in Cagayan Province.

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