

CHECK-LIST OF JAPANESE BIRDS

Fifth and Revised Edition—1974

The Ornithological Society of Japan

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FOREWORD

We are here presenting, under the new title 'Check-list of Japanese Birds', the fifth and revised edition of 'A Hand-list¹⁾ of the Japanese Birds', the first edition of which was published in 1922 in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Ornithological Society of Japan. It contained 26 orders, 61 families, 504 species, and 788 species-and-subspecies, covering the area from southern Sakhalin, the Kuriles, Korea, Japan Proper, and the Ryukyus as well as Taiwan.

The second revised edition, published in 1932, contained 311 genera, 599 species, and 856 species-and-subspecies, whereas the third edition, published in 1942, contained 291 genera, 577 species, and 893 species-and-subspecies, thus showing the taxonomic tendency of generic and specific lumping, as well as new additions to the subspecies. These two editions had an annexed list of the birds of the Japanese mandate area of Micronesia.

The fourth edition was not issued until 1958, and, as the result of war, the area treated was restricted to Japan Proper from Hokkaido to Amami-oshima (N. Ryukyus), and contained 22 orders, 61 families, 205 genera, 424 species, and 552 species-and-subspecies, with only minor nomenclatorial changes or additions, inasmuch as a taxonomic survey had been nearly completed in the 1942 list. The fourth edition, however, took on a new style: treating the species, not the subspecies, as basic; moreover, the species' world range and status in Japan were also briefly given, though still following the taxonomic sequence of Hartert (beginning with Passeres).

The present fifth revised edition adopts the generally accepted "Wetmore sequence" (ending with Passeres), and the world 'Range', 'Status', 'Habitat', and 'Locality Records' in Japan are given for each species and subspecies. The subspecies, however, are treated, not numbered. Besides Japan Proper, the area covers the south Kuriles, the Ryukyus and Ogasawara (Bonins) and Iwo (Volcanos) Islands, and encompasses 18 orders, 70 families, 213 genera, 490 species, and

1) The use of "Hand-list" originates in 'A Hand-list of the Birds of Japan' by Ogawa, M. (1908—Repr. from Annot. Zool. Japon. 6: 377—420). In this list (exclusive of Sakhalin and Taiwan) are recorded 11 orders, 53 families, 195 genera, 462 species, and 502 species-and-subspecies.

626 species-and-subspecies.

For this edition, the preparing committee of ten members held more than 30 meetings from 1966 to 1968, and the final draft was compiled during 1973 by Dr. Nagahisa Kuroda (Non-Passerres) and Dr. Hiroyuki Morioka (Passeres). Mr. Keisuke Kobayashi made general ornithological checks. A separate list of locality records was prepared in Japanese by Mr. Shinji Takano and other committee members.



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Representing our Society, I wish to offer cordial appreciation to the Ministry of Education and Gakken Company in general, and in particular to Mr. Masashi Hara, Chief of the Science-Book Project Room of Gakken Company, for his tireless assistance, without which such a voluminous check-list as this edition could not have been published. Finally, I would present sincere thanks to Mr. Richard De Lapp for his detailed correction of English; and I conclude this foreword with gratitude toward all the members of the editorial committee of this edition.

March 30, 1974

Nagahisa Kuroda, D. Sc.
President, The Ornithological
Society of Japan

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Order GAVIIFORMES アビ目

Family GAVIIDAE アビ科

GAVIA Forster アビ属

Gavia J. R. Forster, 1788, Enchirid. Hist. Nat.: 38. Type, by subsequent designation, *Colymbus Immer* Brünnich.

- 1 ***Gavia stellata*** (Pontoppidan) アビ
Red-throated Diver Abi

Colymbus Stellatus Pontoppidan, 1763, Dansk. Atlas, 1: 621 (Denmark).

Range: Holarctic. Circumpolar arctic and boreal, south to Hudson Bay, British Columbia, Alaska to Aleutians, Commander Is., Kamchatka, Kuriles (to Shinshiru), Okhotsk coast, Amur, Sakhalin, Lake Baikal, in Europe Scandinavia and N. British Isles. Winters to temperate zone. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Common coastal winter visitor.

Habitat: Coastal seas and bays in wintering area.

Gavia stellata stellata (Pontoppidan)

Range of the species, except Franz Josef Arch., Spitzbergen, and Bear I. in N. Atlantic. South in winter and once known as far south as Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, Rebun, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima).

- 2 ***Gavia arctica*** (Linnaeus) オオハム
Black-throated Diver (Brit.), Arctic Loon (U.S.) Ohamu

Colymbus arcticus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 135 (Sweden).

Range: Palearctic tundras and boreal, east to W. Alaska, south to N. British Isles, about 50°N. in Siberia, Mongolia, Amur, and N. Sakhalin. South in winter to temperate zone. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Regular but less common winter visitor than *G. pacifica*.

Habitat: Coastal seas and bays in wintering area.

Gavia arctica viridigularis Dwight

Gavia viridigularis Dwight, 1918, Auk, 35: 198 (Gizhiga, northern Okhotsk Sea, E. Siberia).

Breeds in E. Siberia, west to Lena, south to Lake Baikal, northern Sakhalin, east through Kamchatka to western Alaska.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima.

3 ***Gavia pacifica*** (Lawrence) シロエリオオハム
Pacific Diver (or Loon) Shiroeri-ôhamu

Colymbus pacificus Lawrence, 1858, in Baird's Rep. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pacific, 9: 889 (California).

Range: Northeast Siberia to Alaska and Canadian arctic to Hudson Bay. Winters in both coasts of the Pacific. Monotypic.

Status: Abundant coastal winter visitor, especially on Pacific side of Japan.

Habitat: Coastal seas and bays in wintering area.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Oshima).

4 ***Gavia adamsii*** (Gray) ハシジロアビ
White-billed Diver (Brit.), Yellow-billed Loon (U.S.) Hashijiro-abi
Colymbus adamsii G. R. Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 167 (Alaska).

Range: Holarctic. Arctic coastal tundras, south to the Great Slave Lake in N. America, Alaska, St. Lawrence I., near Magadan on Okhotsk coast. Winters within cold current waters. Monotypic.

Status: Winter visitor in restricted numbers along northern Japanese coast.

Habitat: Coastal seas.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu (south to Sagami Bay and Niigata), Kyushu (Nagasaki 1883).

Order PODICIPEDIFORMES カイツブリ目

Family PODICIPITIDAE カイツブリ科

PODICEPS Latham カイツブリ属

Podiceps Latham, 1787, Gen. Synop. Birds, Suppl. 1: 294. Type, by subsequent designation, *Colymbus cristatus* Linnaeus.

- 5 **Podiceps ruficollis** (Pallas) カイツブリ
Little Grebe Kaitsuburi

Colymbus ruficollis Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg's Cat. Coll. Adumbr.: 6 (Holland).

Range: Temperate and tropical Eurasia and Africa, including Madagascar. Europe north to Sweden, south to N. Africa, Middle East through Turkestan, Tibet, India, Ceylon, Indochina, China, north to Manchuria, Lake Khanka, Ussuri, Korea and Japan; also Philippines, Celebes, Java, Moluccas, New Guinea. Polytypic (10 subspecies).

Status: Common resident with seasonal movements.

Habitat: Freshwater marshes and ponds, also moats in cities.

Podiceps ruficollis poggei (Reichenow)

Colymbus nigricans poggei Reichenow, 1902, Jour. f. Orn., 50: 125 (Chihli, China).

Breeds in northeast China, Korea, Japan, also, Kuriles (Kunashiri).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is., N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni), Daito Is.

- 6 **Podiceps nigricollis** Brehm¹⁾ ハジロカイツブリ

Black-necked (Brit.) or Eared (U.S.) Grebe Hajiro-kaitsuburi

Podiceps nigricollis C. L. Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturg. Vög. Deutschl.: 963 (Germany).

Range: Holarctic temperate regions and Africa. Europe generally,

1) After Opinion 406, Intern. Comm. Zool. Nomencl., 13: 121 (placed on Official List, 1956, with suppression of *caspicus*).

but sporadic, east to W. Siberia to the Ob, in Asia (with a broad gap in Siberia) Ussuri, Manchuria; also western North America and E. and S. Africa. Winters to temperate zone. Polytypic (3 or 4 subspecies).

Status: Common winter visitor.

Habitat: Shallow coastal saltwater.

Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis Brehm

Breeds discontinuously in temperate Eurasia. In Asia Ussuri to Manchuria, wintering in China, Korea and Japan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is., S. Ryukyus (Miyako).

7 **Podiceps auritus** (Linnaeus) ミミカイツブリ
Slavonian (Brit.) or Horned (U.S.) Grebe Mimi-kaitsuburi

Colymbus auritus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 135 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic, boreal circumpolar. Iceland, Scotland, Scandinavia, N. W. Europe, Russia, through Siberia, north to 64°N, east to Okhotsk coast, Koryakland, Anadyr, Kamchatka, south to Russian Altai, Sayan, Lake Baikal, Amur, N. Sakhalin; also western North America, Alaska to Canada. Winters to temperate zone. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Habitat: Coastal saltwater.

Podiceps auritus auritus (Linnaeus)

Breeds in boreal belt of the Palearctic. Rarely winters in Japan and Korea.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu, Kyushu, Tsushima, N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima).

8 **Podiceps grisegena** (Boddaert) アカエリカイツブリ
Red-necked Grebe Akaeri-kaitsuburi

Colymbus grisegena Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. Enlum.: 55 (France, designated by Hartert, 1912).

Range: Holarctic boreal to temperate zones, between 40°–70°N. Europe generally east to 80°E. in W. Siberia, then (with a gap) E. Siberia from 120°E., north to 69°N., to Okhotsk coast, Anadyr, Kamchatka, south to Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, Sakhalin, Hokkaido; isolated also in Yenisei and Transbaikalia, and Alaska to western North America. Winters to temperate zone. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Breeding summer visitor in Hokkaido, and common winter

visitor in Honshu and southward.

Habitat: Lakes in breeding season (Hokkaido) and along coasts and bays in winter.

Podiceps grisegena holbollii Reinhardt

Podiceps Holbölli Reinhardt, 1854, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren. København, 1853: 76 (Greenland).

Breeds in Kamchatka, E. Siberia, Manchuria, Sakhalin and Hokkaido, also North America. Winter visitor south to Hokkaido.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima.

9 **Podiceps cristatus** (Linnaeus) カンムリカイツブリ
Great Crested Grebe Kanmuri-kaitsuburi

Colymbus cristatus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 135 (Sweden).

Range: Temperate Eurasia, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Europe generally, Siberia, north to 57°N., south to Turkestan, Tibet, W. China, Mongolia, Manchuria, Ussuri, Japan. Winters to temperate Eurasia. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Winter visitor in few numbers, more commonly in southern Japan. One breeding record (from Aomori, Honshu, 1972).

Habitat: Shallow bays and large lakes.

Podiceps cristatus cristatus (Linnaeus)

Breeds in Eurasia. Two fledged chicks were observed (photo) with a parent at Lake Ichiyanagi, Aomori, Aug. 1972 (Yacho, no. 316, 1973). In winter south to Mediterranean, Persian Gulf, N. India, Burma, and S. China, east to Japan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, Tsushima, S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki).

Order PROCELLARIIFORMES ミズナギドリ目

Family DIOMEDEIDAE アホウドリ科

DIOMEDEA Linnaeus アホウドリ属

Diomedea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., 10, 1: 132. Type, by subsequent designation, *Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus.

10 *Diomedea albatrus* Pallas アホウドリ Short-tailed Albatross Ahôdori

Diomedea albatrus Pallas, 1769, Spicil. Zool., 1(5): 28 (Kamchatka).

Range: North Pacific up into Bering Sea (formerly). Breeds on Torishima, Izu Is.,; formerly reported as breeding in Ogasawara Is., Senkaku Is., Pescadores, etc., but not confirmed recently. Monotypic.

Status: Formerly big main colony on Torishima and decreased to near extinction by killing, but found in few numbers in 1950 increasing by protection to more than 50 birds since 1964. Ranged off Japan and North American coasts, but scanty recent records. A winter breeder.

Habitat: Pelagic; both on warm and cooler waters.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu (recent record: Fukushima, 2 Jan. 1967), Kyushu, Tsushima (1885), Izu Is. (Torishima), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., Minami-torishima (1924), S. Ryukyus (Senkaku Is.).

11 *Diomedea immutabilis* Rothschild コアホウドリ Laysan Albatross Ko-ahôdori

Diomedea immutabilis Rothschild, 1893, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 1: 48 (Laysan I.).

Range: North Pacific, ranging north to the Aleutian waters. Breeds on Hawaiian Is., especially abundantly on Laysan, Midway, etc. A winter breeder. Monotypic.

Status: Regular offshore summer visitor. Formerly bred on Torishima and Minami-torishima.

Habitat: Pelagic, usually more or less 20 miles offshore.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Izu Is. (Hachijo, Torishima), Minami-torishima, C. Ryukyus (Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako).

- 12 **Diomedea nigripes** Audubon クロアシアホウドリ
Black-footed Albatross Kuroashi-ahôdori

Diomedea nigripes Audubon, 1839, Orn. Biogr., 5: 327 (Pacific Ocean).

Range: North Pacific, ranging north to the Kuriles, south of Alaska, east to California coast and west to Japanese waters. Breeds on Hawaiian Is. with the Laysan Albatross. Also breeds on Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., and Torishima. A winter breeder. Monotypic.

Status: Common offshore summer visitor.

Habitat: Pelagic, but also into larger bays. Mainly keeps itself on warm current surface. Follows ships to the midst of the Pacific Ocean.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Shikoku, Izu Is. (Torishima), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is. (Iwojima), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Nakanoganjima, Senkaku Is.).

Family PROCELLARIIDAE ミズナギドリ科

FULMARUS Stephens フルマカモメ属

Fulmarus Stephens, 1826, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13(1): 233. Type, by subsequent designation, *Procellaria glacialis* Linnaeus.

- 13 **Fulmarus glacialis** (Linnaeus)..... フルマカモメ
Fulmar Furuma-kamome

Procellaria glacialis Linnaeus, 1761, Faun. Svecica, ed. 2: 51 (Arctic Circle).

Range: Holarctic. Arctic and subarctic circle. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Winter visitor to northern Japan, accidental inland and once recorded from Hachijo I.

Habitat: Pelagic; cold current south to the convergence in winter.

Fulmarus glacialis rogersii Cassin

Fulmarus Rodgersii Cassin, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 7-10: 326 ("Indian Ocean", error for North Pacific).

Breeds in Bering Sea coasts and islands, south to the Kuriles and N. American Pacific coast. Winters in Hokkaido waters, rarely further southward.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Izu Is. (Hachijo, Sofu-gan).

PTERODROMA Bonaparte シロハラミズナギドリ属

Pterodroma Bonaparte, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 42: 768.

Type, by subsequent designation, *Procellaria macroptera* A. Smith.

14 ***Pterodroma solandri* (Gould)** ハジロミズナギドリ

Solander's Petrel Hajiro-mizunagidori

Procellaria Solandri Gould, 1844, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 57 (Bass Strait).

Range: Lord Howe Is. Migrates to North Pacific. Monotypic.

Status: Has been observed near the Hawaiian Is., obtained on Daito Is. and at 240 mi. S.E. of Etorofu, S. Kuriles (Condor 57: 294, 1955).

Habitat: Pelagic; subtropical, north to warm current peripheri.

Locality Records: Daito Is. (Minami-daito, Tori 33/34: 261, 1932).

Four birds were observed off Honshu, Pacific Ocean, in July 1964 (Mochizuki, Tori 86, 1969).

15 ***Pterodroma externa* (Salvin)** オオシロハラミズナギドリ

White-necked (or Juan Fernandez) Petrel O-shirohara-mizunagidori

Oestrelata externa Salvin, 1875, Ibis: 373 (Juan Fernandez).

Range: Juan Fernandez Group (*externa*) and Kermadec Is. (*cervicalis*), wintering in Central Pacific. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Rare accidental to Japan.

Habitat: Pelagic; tropical and subtropical.

***Pterodroma externa cervicalis* (Salvin)**

Oestrelata cervicalis Salvin, 1891, Ibis: 192 (Kermadec Is.).

Breeds in Kermadec Is., ranging north to central Pacific.

Locality Records: Honshu (Nagoya City, July 1962).

16 ***Pterodroma hypoleuca* (Salvin)** シロハラミズナギドリ

Bonin Petrel Shirohara-mizunagidori

Oestrelata hypoleuca Salvin, 1888, Ibis: 359 ("Krusenstern Is." = Laysan Is.).

Range: Chatham I., Kermadec I., Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., Hawaiian Is. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Often drifted to Japan by typhoon from its range in subtropical western Pacific. Breeds on Mukojima Is., Ogasawara Is., and Kita-iwojima.

Habitat: Pelagic; subtropical seas.

Pterodroma hypoleuca hypoleuca (Salvin)

Breeds in Hawaiian Is., Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., recorded from Marshall Is. (Krusenstern). Accidental Sakhalin, Taiwan.

Locality Records: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is., Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., Minami-torishima, Ryukyus (Hartert), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa 1971).

17 **Pterodroma longirostris** (Stejneger) ヒメシロハラミズナギドリ

Stejneger's Petrel Hime-shirohara-mizunagidori

Aestrelata longirostris Stejneger, 1893, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16: 618 (Mutsu Bay, Honshu). (Type and cotype in Yamashina Inst. Orn., Tokyo.)

Range: New Zealand (*pycrofti*) and Masafuera in the Juan Fernandez group, Chilean coast (*longirostris*), ranging to N. Pacific. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Rare migrant off Pacific coast of Japan. Four Japanese specimens from Mutsu Bay, Aomori (two in Yamashina Inst. and the other two in Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.), and one from Kyoto City (Sept. 1972). (Also Hawaiian Is., near Phoenix Is. and near Johnston Atoll.)

Habitat: Pelagic; tropical and subtropical.

Pterodroma longirostris longirostris (Stejneger)

See species range.

Locality Records: Honshu (Aomori 1893, Kyoto 1972).¹⁾

BULWERIA Bonaparte アナドリ属

Bulweria Bonaparte, 1843, Nouv. Ann. Sci. Nat. Bologna, 8(1842): 426. Type, by monotypy, *Procellaria bulwerii* Jardine & Selby.

18 **Bulweria bulwerii** (Jardine & Selby) アナドリ

Bulwer's Petrel Anadori

Procellaria Bulwerii Jardine & Selby, 1828, Ill. Orn., 2: pl. 65 (Madeira).

Range: Subtropical Pacific and Atlantic. Breeds in Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., W. Hawaiian Is., Marquesas Is., Azores, Madeiras, Salvages, Canaries and Cape Verde Is. Casual Japan, Taiwan, England, Italy, Greenland. Monotypic.

- 1) Kyoto specimen is exactly same as type and cotype, except that the feet are pale blue, not pinkish. Murphy (Am. Mus. Nor. no. 419, 1930) reports 6 specs. from 39° 22' N., 148° 46' E. (1929, Aug.) (under *Pt. l. pycrofti*) and Mochizuki (Tori, no. 86, 1969) observed 6 birds (1 photo) in 38° N., 149° 30' E. (1964, July).

Status: Accidental outside of breeding range. Breeds on Nishinoshima, Ogasawara Is. and Iwo Is.

Habitat: Pelagic.

Locality Records: Honshu (Nikko in Tochigi, Nagano, Osaka Bay), Izu Is. (obs.), Ogasawara Is. (Nishinoshima), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Iwojima), Minami-torishima, S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Hanarejima in Iriomote), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

CALONECTRIS Mathews & Iredale オオミズナギドリ属¹⁾

Calonectris Mathews & Iredale, 1915, Ibis: 590, 592. Type, by original designation, *Procellaria leucomelas* Temminck.

- 19 ***Calonectris leucomelas*** (Temminck) オオミズナギドリ
Streaked Shearwater O-mizunagidori

Procellaria leucomelas Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col., 99: pl. 587 (Japan).

Range: Japanese waters. Breeding colonies on islands north from S. Hokkaido, south to S. Ryukyus. Also Korea and China coast (breed?) south to Pescadores. Winters partly as far south as the Philippines and further. Recorded north to Sakhalin and Kuriles. Monotypic.

Status: Large colonies on some coastal islands, wintering in warm currents of southern Japan. Particularly abundant (and breeds) in Izu Is. waters, but not in Ogasawara Is.

Habitat: Offshore surface, but usually within the sight of land.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Danjo Is., Tanegashima, Iwogashima, Kusagakijima, Makenoshima(?), Izu Is. (all islands), Ogasawara Is. (Muko), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Okinoerabu), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Nakanoganjima, Senkaku Is.).

PUFFINUS Brisson ミズナギドリ属

Puffinus Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 56; 6: 130. Type, by tautonymy, *Procellaria puffinus* Brünnich.

- 20 ***Puffinus pacificus*** (Gmelin) オナガミズナギドリ
Wedge-tailed Shearwater Onaga-mizunagidori

Procellaria pacifica Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 560 (Pacific Ocean, restricted to Kermadec Is. by Mathews, 1912).

Range: Subtropical to tropical Pacific and Indian Ocean. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

1) For generic validity, see Mayaud (Alauda, 1931: 41; 1934: 87) and Kuroda (Classif. Phylogeny Tubinares, 1954).

Status: Resident north to Ogasawara Is. waters, and Hawaiian Is. Known from Pescadores, but not along the Ryukyus.

Habitat: Offshore waters.

***Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus* Lesson**

Puffinus chlororhynchus Lesson, 1831, *Traité d'Orn.*, 8: 613 (Shark's Bay, W. Australia).

Resident breeder in Ogasawara Is. and Iwo Is. Accidental to Japan proper. These are white-breasted birds (*cuneatus* of Salvin, Ibis, 1888: 353), but one all-dark typhoon-drifted bird had been obtained in Toyama (Sept. 1959). Formerly bred on Minami-torishima.

Locality Records: Honshu (Sagami Bay, Toyama, Fukui, Yamana-shi), Izu Is. (Torishima), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Iwojima, Minami-iwo), Minami-torishima.

21 *Puffinus carneipes* Gould アカアシミズナギドリ
Pale-footed Shearwater Akaashi-mizunagidori

Puffinus carneipes Gould, 1844, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 13: 365 (West Australia).

Range: Islands off S.W. Australia, North Island, New Zealand and Lord Howe I. Migrates to Japanese waters, also American side in smaller numbers, and into Indian Ocean. Monotypic.

Status: Regular summer visitor. A large flock may be met with, rather common in Japan Sea.

Habitat: Offshore waters.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Izu Is. (Oshima, Niijima, Torishima).

22 *Puffinus griseus* (Gmelin) ハイイロミズナギドリ
Sooty Shearwater Haiiro-mizunagidori

Procellaria grisea Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat.*, 1(2): 564 (New Zealand).

Range: New Zealand and the adjacent islands, also islands on Chilean coast and Falkland Is. Migrates to Antarctic waters, and N. Pacific and N. Atlantic. Recorded from Kuriles (Urup-Snow), Pescadores. Monotypic.

Status: Regular common summer visitor to Japanese waters.

Habitat: Offshore along coast.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Kyushu, Izu Is.

- 23 **Puffinus tenuirostris** (Temminck) ハシボソミズナギドリ
 Slender-billed Shearwater Hashiboso-mizunagidori
Procellaria tenuirostris Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col., text to pl. 587
 (Japanese Sea).
 Range: Tasmania, islands in Bass Strait and S.E. coast of Australia.
 Migrates to N. Pacific into Okhotsk and Bering Seas. Recorded from
 Sakhalin (Lönnberg, 1908), Kuriles (Paramushiru, 1928), Korea, Micronesia
 (Kinajon, Marshall Is.). Monotypic.
 Status: Abundant summer visitor and spring transient in Japanese
 waters. Liable to occasional pelagic mortality.
 Habitat: Offshore along coast.
 Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu,
 Izu Is., Ogasawara Is.
- 24 **Puffinus nativitatis** Streets コミズナギドリ
 Christmas Shearwater Ko-mizunagidori
Puffinus (*Nectris*) *nativitatis* Streets, 1877, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 7: 29
 (Christmas I., Pacific Ocean).
 Range: Tropical Pacific islands, north to Laysan. Recorded from
 Wake I. Monotypic.
 Status: Rare accidental to Japan; twice from Honshu.
 Habitat: Tropical seas around breeding islands.
 Locality Records: Honshu (Miyagi 1947—Yacho 12: 3; Sagami Bay
 1924).
- 25 **Puffinus lherminieri** Lesson セグロミズナギドリ
 Audubon's Shearwater Seguro-mizunagidori
Puffinus (sic) *Lherminieri* Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool.: 102 (coasts of
 the Antilles).
 Range: Tropical and subtropical islands of Atlantic, Pacific and Indian
 Oceans. Polytypic (9 subspecies).
 Status: Uncommon in the vicinities of Ogasawara and Iwo Island.
 Habitat: Offshore waters from breeding islands.
- Puffinus lherminieri bannermani** Mathews & Iredale
Puffinus bannermani Mathews & Iredale, 1915, Ibis: 594 (Kita-
 Iwo I. and Ogasawara Is.).
 Breeds on Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo).
 Locality Records: Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

Family HYDROBATIDAE ウミツバメ科

OCEANITES Keyserling & Blasius アシナガウミツバメ属

Oceanites Keyserling & Blasius, 1840, Wirbelth. Eur., 1: xciii, 131, 238.

Type, by subsequent designation, *Procellaria oceanica* Kuhl.

26 ***Oceanites oceanicus* (Kuhl)** アシナガウミツバメ

Wilson's Storm Petrel Ashinaga-umitsubame

Procellaria oceanica Kuhl, 1820, Beitr. Zoöl., Abth., 1: 136, pl. 10, fig. 1 (South Georgia, designated by Murphy, 1918).

Range: Antarctica and subantarctic islands. Migrates to N. Atlantic, Indian Ocean and Australia, casual to Japan and California. Polytypic (about 5 subspecies).

Status: Straggler.

Habitat: Pelagic; both antarctic and tropical waters.

***Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus* Mathews**

Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus Mathews, 1912, Bds. Austr., 2: 11, pl. 68 (New Zealand Seas).

Breeds on S. Shetlands and Antarctic coast. Migrates to Indian Ocean, Australian coast; casual north to Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Chiba, Apr. 1932; off Sanriku, July 1967), Izu Is. (E. of Torishima, Nov. 1967, cf. Misc. Rep. Yam. Inst. 5(30): 411, 1968.)

OCEANODROMA Reichenbach ウミツバメ属

Oceanodroma Reichenbach, 1853, Av. Syst. Nat., 1852: iv. Type, by original designation, *Procellaria furcata* Gmelin.

27 ***Oceanodroma furcata* (Gmelin)** ハイイロウミツバメ

Grey Fork-tailed Petrel Haiiro-umitsubame

Procellaria furcata Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1789, 1(2): 561 (northern Pacific Ocean).

Range: Subarctic Pacific and Bering Sea, south to N. California. Common off the Kuriles, recorded from Sakhalin. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Rare visitor to northern Japanese waters.

Habitat: Pelagic; cool currents.

Oceanodroma furcata furcata (Gmelin)

Species range, except Californian coast.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu (Aomori, Iwate, Niigata, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Kobe in Hyogo), Iwo Is., Minamitorishima.

28 **Oceanodroma leucorhoa** (Vieillot) コシジロウミツバメ

Leach's Fork-tailed Petrel Koshijiro-umitsubame

Procellaria leucorhoa Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.*, 25: 422 (Picardie, France).

Range: Subarctic Atlantic and N. Pacific; south to British Isles, Hokkaido and Lower California. Winters to tropical waters. Polytypic (4 or 5 subspecies).

Status: Summer breeder in Hokkaido, Kuriles and northward. Off-shore transient southward.

Habitat: Pelagic; warm (in winter) to cold (in summer) currents.

Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa (Vieillot)

Breeds on Daikokujima, Hokkaido, Kuriles, Commander Is., Aleutians to Alaska; also N. Atlantic. Recorded from Pacific coasts and islands of Japan, south to Ogasawara Is., and Hawaiian Is.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Chiba, Gifu), Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi).

29 **Oceanodroma monorhis** (Swinhoe)¹⁾ ヒメクロウミツバメ

Swinhoe's Fork-tailed Petrel Himekuro-umitsubame

Thalassidroma monorhis Swinhoe, 1867, *Ibis*: 386 (Amoy, China).

Range: Islands of Japan, Korea, China(?) and Taiwan (Swinhoe, 1871). South in winter to Singapore, Sumatra and Java, and into Indian Ocean (Bailey et. al. *Ibis* 110: 27-34; 110: 493-519, 1968). Recorded from Quelpart I., Vladivostok. Monotypic.

Status: Summer visitor, breeding along Honshu (Cape Shiriya, Sanganjima, Kutsujima and Kyushu (Okinoshima)).

Habitat: Pelagic; warm currents.

Locality Records: Honshu, Oki, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Hachijo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

1) Formerly regarded as conspecific with *socorroensis* and recently with *leucorhoa*-group (Handb. N. Amer. Bds., I., 1962), but we consider it to be an independent species.

- 30 **Oceanodroma castro** (Harcourt) クロコシジロウミツバメ
Madéiran Fork-tailed Petrel (Brit.), Harcourt's Petrel (U.S.)
Kuro-koshijiro-umitsubame

Thalassidroma castro Harcourt, 1851, Sketch of Madeira: 123
(Madeira).

Range: Tropical (Galapagos) and subtropical islands of Atlantic and Pacific, north to Japan. Monotypic.

Status: Summer visitor, breeding along Pacific side of Honshu (Hidejima, Sanganjima).

Habitat: Pelagic; warm current.

Locality Records: Honshu (Cape Shiriya, Tairadate in Aomori, Hidejima, Sanganjima, Hananomaki in Iwate, off Miyagi, Nikko, Cape Omae, Cape Inubo, Mobara in Chiba, Kanagawa, Fukui, Nara).

- 31 **Oceanodroma tristrami** Salvin¹⁾ オーストンウミツバメ
Tristram's Fork-tailed Petrel (Brit.), Sooty (Storm) Petrel (U.S.)
Osuton-umitsubame

Oceanodroma tristrami Salvin, 1896, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 25: 347,
354 (Sendai Bay, Honshu).

Range: Subtropical Pacific islands: Kozushima-group, Torishima (Izu Is.) and Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo); also Laysan and Midway. Migrates northward. Monotypic.

Status: A winter breeder on southern islands and common summer visitor north to Japanese waters.

Habitat: Pelagic; cooler warm currents.

Locality Records: Honshu (Cape Shiriya, off Iwate, Sendai Bay—Seeböhm, Cape Inubo, Uruga Channel, Sagami Bay, Cape Omae, Shingu in Wakayama, Jizozaki in Shimane), Izu Is. (Hebijima, Onbasejima in Kozu-group, Torishima), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo).

- 32 **Oceanodroma matsudairae** Kuroda クロウミツバメ
Matsudaira's Fork-tailed Petrel Kuro-umitsubame

Oceanodroma melania matsudariae (error for *matsudairae*) Kuroda,
1922, Ibis: 311 (Sagami Bay, Honshu). (Type in Kuroda coll.
destroyed in 1945.)

1) Wagstaffe (Bull. B. O. C., 92: 27–28, 1972) regards this species as a race of *O. markhami*.

Range: Iwo Is. Migrates to Indian Ocean. Monotypic.

Status: A winter breeder (on Iwo Is.) and rare spring straggler to Japanese waters.

Habitat: Pelagic; warm and tropical waters.¹⁾

Locality Records: Honshū (Sagami Bay 1921, Shizugawa in Miyagi 1956), Ogasawara Is. (Nishinoshima?, Haha), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Minami-iwo):

1) Breeding season—cf. Kuroda (Jap. J. Zool. 12: 449–464, 1960); records from Indian Ocean—Kuroda (Misc. Rep. Yam. Inst. Orn. 4: 498–503, 1966), Bailey et al. (Ibis 110: 27–34, 1968), Bailey (Ibis 110: 493–519, 1968).

Order PELECANIFORMES ペリカン目

Family PHAETHONTIDAE ネットタイチョウ科

PHAETHON Linnaeus ネットタイチョウ属

Phaëthon Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 134. Type, by subsequent designation, *Phaëthon aethereus* Linnaeus.

33 *Phaethon rubricauda* Boddaert アカオネットタイチョウ

Red-tailed Tropicbird Akao-nettaichô

Phaeton rubricauda Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. Enlum.: 57 (Mauritius).

Range: Indian and Pacific Oceans. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Straggler. Breeds on Iwo Is., Minami-torishima.

Habitat: Pelagic, aerial.

Phaethon rubricauda rothschildi (Mathews)

Scaeophaëthon rubricauda rothschildi Mathews, 1915, Bds. Austr., 4: 303 (Laysan and Niihau Is.).

Pacific, Micronesia to Iwo Is. and Hawaiian Is., also Taiwan. Occasionally drifted to Japan by typhoon.

Locality Records: Honshu (Iwate, Saitama, Nagano, Yamanashi, Gifu, Osaka, Hyogo), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Minami-iwo), Minami-torishima.

34 *Phaethon lepturus* Daudin シラオネットタイチョウ

White-tailed Tropicbird Shirao-nettaichô

Phaëthon lepturus Daudin, 1802, Buffon Hist. Nat., ed. Didot, Quadr., 14: 319 (Mauritius).

Range: Tropical oceanic cosmopolitan. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Straggler.

Habitat: Pelagic, aerial.

Phaethon lepturus dorotheae Mathews

Phaethon lepturus dorotheae Mathews, 1913, Austr. Av. Rec., 2: 7 (Queensland).

E. Australia (Queensland) to S.W. Pacific, through Micronesia. Recorded north to Ogasawara Is., also Taiwan. Occasionally drifted to Japan by typhoon.

- 36 ***Sula leucogaster*** (Boddaert) カツオドリ
 Brown Booby Katsuodori
Pelecanus Leucogaster Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. Enlum.: 57, no. 973
 (Cayenne).
Range: Tropical Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Polytypic (5 subspecies).
Status: Breeds north to subtropical Japanese islands; further north
 straggler.
Habitat: Oceanic islands and sea coasts.
- Sula leucogaster plotus*** (Forster)
Pelecanus Plotus Forster, 1844, Descr. Anim., ed. Licht.: 278 (Near
 New Caledonia).
 Central and western tropical Pacific south to N.E. Australia.
Locality Records: Honshu (off Kinkazan I., Miyagi, Cape Inubo,
 Shizuoka, Hyogo), Shikoku (Kochi), Kyushu (Nagasaki, Kumamoto,
 Miyazaki, Kagoshima), Kusagaki, Izu Is. (Mikura, Hachijo, Inanba I.,
 Smith's I.), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., Minami-torishima, S. Ryukyus
 (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Hanarejima, Nakanoganjima, Senkaku Is.), Daito
 Is. (Minami-daito, Oki-daito).
- 37 ***Sula dactylatra*** Lesson アオツラカツオドリ
 Blue-faced Booby Aotsura-katsuodori
Sula dactylatra Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Orn., 8: 601 (Ascension I.).
Range: Tropical oceanic cosmopolitan. Polytypic (6 subspecies).
Status: Accidental straggler.
Habitat: Tropical islands and coasts.
- Sula dactylatra personata*** Gould
Sula personata Gould, 1846, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 21
 (Australia).
 Tropical Pacific south to N.E. Australia.
Locality Records: Sado (Jan. 1968), Izu Is. (Myojinsho 1969),
 Ogasawara Is. (1968), S. Ryukyus (Nakanoganjima 1965—Misc. Rep.
 Yam. Inst. no. 25: 90).
- 38 ***Sula sula*** (Linnaeus) アカアシカツオドリ
 Red-footed Booby Akaashi-katsuodori
Pelecanus Sula Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 218 (Ascension
 Is., designated by Mathews).
Range: Tropical oceanic cosmopolitan. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Uncommon in Ogasawara and Iwo Is.

Habitat: Tropical islands and coasts.

***Sula sula rubripes* Gould**

Sula rubripes Gould, 1838, Syn. Bds. Austr., 4, App.: 7 (New South Wales).

Indian and tropical Pacific Oceans.

Locality Records: Ogasawara Is. (Nishinoshima), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), Minami-torishima.

Family PHALACROCORACIDAE ウ科

PHALACROCORAX Brisson ウ属

Phalacrocorax Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 60. Type, by tautonymy, *Pelecanus Carbo* Linnaeus.

- 39 **Phalacrocorax carbo** (Linnaeus)..... カワウ
Common Cormorant Kawa-u

Pelecanus Carbo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 133 (Sweden).

Range: Old World cosmopolitan and part of N.W. New World. Discontinuously temperate and tropical region, including Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand. Also subarctic European coast, Iceland, S. W. Greenland and N. American coast. Polytypic (8 subspecies).

Status: Common but local breeding resident, with some seasonal movement. Colonies are at Lake Usori and Saruga* in Aomori, Daiganji* in Chiba and Kosuzuya* in Aichi, also duck-netting ponds in Chiba and Saitama, etc., but some (those marked by *) are threatened or have been abandoned.

Habitat: Breeds in tree colonies, feeding on freshwater and shallow saltwater of inlets or harbours.

Phalacrocorax carbo hanedae Kuroda¹⁾

Phalacrocorax carbo hanedae Kuroda, 1925, Tori, 4 (20): 340, 348,

- 1) Vaurie (1965) gives wing length: *sinensis* 317–373(341). Addition of measurements of Yamashina Inst. specimens of 3♂ 2♀ *sinensis* and 3♂ 4♀ *hanedae* results in the means of 340.5 and 330.3 respectively. Birds of Taiwan measure 329–356 (Yamashina, Tori 50: 667; D. Z. 18: 334).

pl. 7 (Head) (Haneda, Tokyo). (Type in Kuroda coll. destroyed in 1945.)

Japan; but rare and little known in Hokkaido and breeding colonies only in Honshu. Recorded from Sakhalin, Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima?), Ogasawara Is. (Muko), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Iriomote, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

40 **Phalacrocorax filamentosus** (Temminck & Schlegel)¹⁾ ウミウ
Temminck's Cormorant Umi-u

Carbo filamentosus Temminck & Schlegel, 1850, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 129 (Japan).

Range: Japan, Korea, Ussuri and N. China coast. Recorded from Kuriles, Dagelet I., Quelpart I., Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Local coastal breeder in northern Japan, wintering in central and southern parts.

Habitat: Rocky sea coast, breeding on cliffs and rocks.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima to Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is., N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Kuro).

41 **Phalacrocorax pelagicus** Pallas ヒメウ
Pelagic Cormorant (Shag) Hime-u

Phalacrocorax pelagicus Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 2: 303 (E. Kamchatka and Aleutian Is.).

Range: Bering Sea coast, south to N. Japan, Aleutians and Pacific side of North America. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Local coastal breeder in northern Japan, partly resident and wintering southward.

Habitat: Rocky sea coast, breeding on cliffs and rocks.

Phalacrocorax pelagicus pelagicus Pallas

Species range, except Canada and U. S. coasts. Breeds from Chukotski Pen., Kamchatka, Commander Is., Sakhalin, Kuriles, N. Japan, Aleutians to Alaska (Norton Sound to S. Alaska), replaced by *resplendens* along Canada to California coast. Recorded from Korea,

1) *Filamentosus* has page priority to *Carbo capillatus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1850, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: pl. 93 (Japan).

Quelpart I., Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Shikine, Miyake).

42 **Phalacrocorax urile** (Gmelin) チシマウガラス

Red-faced Cormorant (Shag) Chishima-ugarasu

Pelecanus Urile Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 575 (Kamchatka).

Range: Subarctic Bering Sea coasts and islands, south to E. Hokkaido, Kuriles (Etorofu, Ushishiru, Shimushi, Uruppu), Aleutians and S. Alaska. Monotypic.

Status: Breeds on Moyururi I., E. Hokkaido, probably wintering further west but only known twice from N. Honshu.

Habitat: Rocky sea coasts, breeding on cliffs.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu (Aomori, Miyagi, Niigata).

Family FREGATIDAE グンカンドリ科

FREGATA Lacépède グンカンドリ属

Fregata Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Ois.: 15. Type, by tautonymy, *Pelecanus Aquilus* Linnaeus.

43 **Fregata minor** (Gmelin) オオグンカンドリ

Pacific Frigate Bird O-gunkandori

Pelecanus minor Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 572 (Christmas I., Indian Ocean).

Range: Tropical oceanic cosmopolitan. Polytypic (7 subspecies).

Status: Accidental straggler. Not uncommon north to Ogasawara and Iwo Is.

Habitat: Oceanic islands and sea coast.

Fregata minor minor (Gmelin)

E. Indian Ocean to S. China Sea, breeds on Christmas Is., Cocos Keeling, near Java and Paracel-Reef in S. China Sea.

Locality Records: Honshu (Awaji 1969—obs.), Izu Is. (Hachijo—Tori 67: 31), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi, Haha), Iwo Is. (Kita- and Minami-iwo), Minami-torishima.

44 **Fregata ariel** (Gray) コグンカンドリ

Lesser Frigate Bird Ko-gunkandori

Atagen Ariel G. R. Gray, 1845, Gen. Bds., 3: 669, col. pl. 183 (Reine I., Queensland).

Range: Tropical oceanic cosmopolitan, chiefly S. Pacific. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Straggler with rather frequent occurrence, often borne on typhoon.

Habitat: Oceanic islands and sea coast, aerial.

Fregata ariel ariel (Gray)

Micronesia (Marianas, Carolines), Philippines, Malaysia, Moluccas, Fiji, Admiralty Is., south to Australia, New Zealand. Recorded from China, Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate, Kushiro), Honshu (Miyagi, Tochigi, Chiba, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Hyogo, Osaka), Sado, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Oshima, Niihima), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

Order CICONIIFORMES コウノトリ目

Family ARDEIDAE **サギ科**

BOTAURUS Stephens サンカノゴイ属

Botaurus Stephens, 1819, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 2(2): 592. Type, by subsequent designation, *Ardea stellaris* Linnaeus.

- 45 ***Botaurus stellaris*** (Linnaeus) サンカノゴイ
Bittern Sankanogoi

Ardea stellaris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 144 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, temperate and subboreal; also S. Africa. From Europe east through S. Siberia, south to N. Africa, Asia Minor, Turkestan, N. China, and N. Japan, but breeding discontinuously. Winters in Africa, India, Malay Pen., Borneo and S. China. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Found in summer in Hokkaido locally, uncommon winter visitor in Honshu and southward. Not abundant.

Habitat: More or less extensive marshes, both for breeding and as resort.

Botaurus stellaris stellaris (Linnaeus)

Species range, except S. Africa. Probably breeds in marshes in Hokkaido, occurs as uncommon winter bird Honshu to Kyushu. Also recorded from Sakhalin, Korea (a young bird obtained), Ryukyus and Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Iki, Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Irabu, Ishigaki, Yonakuni).

IXOBRYCHUS Billberg ヨシゴイ属

Ixobrychus Billberg, 1828, Synop. Faun. Scandinaviae, ed. 2, 1(2): 166. Type, by subsequent designation, *Ardea minuta* Linnaeus.

- 46 ***Ixobrychus sinensis*** (Gmelin) ヨシゴイ
Chinese Little Bittern Yoshigoi

Ardea Sinensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 642 (China).

Range: Asia, temperate to tropical, east to Micronesia. Japan, China

south to India, Ceylon, Andamans, Malay Pen., Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Moluccas, New Britain, New Guinea, Bismark Arch., Marianas, Carolines and Palau Is. Northern birds migratory. Polytypic (about 5 subspecies).

Status: Common summer visitor.

Habitat: Reed beds and grown rice fields.

***Ixobrychus sinensis sinensis* (Gmelin)**

China north to S. E. Manchuria and Japan. Breeds Hokkaido to Kyushu. Has been recorded Sakhalin, Korea, Dagelet I., Quelpart I., Taiwan, Botel Tobago.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Oshima, Mikura, Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Okinoerabu, Yoron), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki), Daito Is.

***Ixobrychus sinensis bryani* (Seale)**

Ardetta bryani Seale, 1901, Occ. Pap. Bernice P. Bishop Mus., 1: 27 (Guam).

Locality Records: Honshu (Omaezaki, Shizuoka 1937—Tori 78: 20).

47 ***Ixobrychus eurhythmus* (Swinhoe) オオヨシゴイ**
Schrenck's Little Bittern O-yoshigoi

Ardetta eurhythmia Swinhoe, 1873, Ibis: 74, pl. 2 (Amoy and Shanghai).

Range: Temperate E. Asia: S. Transbaikalia, Amur, Ussuri to E. China, Sakhalin, Japan and Korea. Winters to S. China, Malay Pen., Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Celebes, Philippines. Recorded Quelpart I., Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Summer visitor, less abundant than *I. sinensis*. Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu and Sado I.

Habitat: Reed beds, often mixed with *I. sinensis*, but also nests in drier grass or bushlands.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku (Tokushima), Kyushu (Fukuoka), Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Tori 33/34: 302), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

48 ***Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* (Gmelin) リュウキュウヨシゴイ**
Cinnamon Bittern Ryukyu-yoshigoi

Ardea cinnamomea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 643 (China).

Range: Tropical Asia: North from E. China, Ryukyus, Taiwan, Burma, India, Ceylon, Andamans, Nicobars, Malay Pen., Sumatra, Java, Lesser

Sunda Is., Borneo, Celebes and Philippines. Monotypic.

Status: Common in the Ryukyus.

Habitat: Rice fields and grassy marshes.

Locality Records: Tanegashima (1958), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), Minami-torishima, N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Okinoerabu, Yoron), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Yagachi), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Irabu, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Takejomi, Kohama, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito).

GORSAKIUS Gray¹⁾ ミゾゴイ属

Gorsakius Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds: 114. Type, by Original designation *Nycticorax goisagi* Temminck.

49 *Gorsakius goisagi* (Temminck) ミゾゴイ Japanese Night Heron Mizogoi

Nycticorax goisagi Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col.: pl. 582 (Japan).

Range: Japan. Winters in S. China, and through Ryukyus, Taiwan to the Philippines (Luzon, Mindoro). Reported from Sakhalin (Kaibato), Palau Is. (Koror). Monotypic.

Status: Summer visitor, solitary and not abundant. Some winter in Kyushu.

Habitat: Footzone forests along water course in evergreen broad-leaves. Nests solitary in a dense tree.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Matsumae-kojima), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Toshima, Niijima, Shikine, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo, Aogashima), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Iwojima), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Kikai), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki).

50 *Gorsakius melanolophus* (Raffles) スグロミゾゴイ Malay Night Heron Zuguro-mizogoi

Ardea melanolopha Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13: 326 (Sumatra).

Range: Tropical Asia, India, Ceylon, Indochina, Thailand, S. China, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Nicobar Is., Philippines, Palawan. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Occurs in S. Ryukyus, but status little known.

1) For *Gorsakius* versus *Gorsachius* see Baker, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, 8: 566; Kuroda, Birds Java, 2: 559 (footnote).

Habitat: Tropical footzone jungles and bamboo brushes.

Gorsakius melanolophus melanolophus (Raffles)

India to S. China, Indochina, Thailand, Borneo, Sumatra, Java.

Recorded from Malaya (winter visitor), Taiwan, S. Ryukyus, Palau Is. (Wiglesworth, Aves Polyn.). Breeds on Ishigaki I.

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro).

NYCTICORAX Forster ゴイサギ属

Nycticorax Forster, 1817, Synopt. Cat. Brit. Bds.: 59. Type, by tautonymy, *Nycticorax infaustus* Forster (= *Ardea Nycticorax* Linnaeus).

- 51 ***Nycticorax nycticorax*** (Linnaeus) ゴイサギ
Night Heron (Br.), Black-crowned Night Heron (U.S.) Goisagi
Ardea Nycticorax Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 142 (southern Europe).

Range: Semi-cosmopolitan, temperate and tropical, except Australian region. Mediterranean Europe and N. Africa, through Near East to India, Ceylon, Indochina, Indonesia, Philippines, north to China and Japan; also sporadic E. and S. Africa, Madagascar. Also temperate N. America to S. America, Falkland, and Hawaii. Northern birds migratory. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Common summer visitor and partly resident in warmer parts.

Habitat: Forms mixed heronry with egrets in bamboo thickets. Nocturnal, feeding at fish-ponds or visiting crawls of salt water bays.

Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax (Linnaeus)

Old World, Eurasia and Africa. Recorded from Korea, Dagelet I., Quelpart I., Sakhalin, Japan (as below), Caroline Is. (Yap, Ulthi), Botel Tobago. Winters to Taiwan (also breeds), Philippines, Indochina and Malay Peninsula.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Nijima, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni).

- 52 **Nycticorax caledonicus** (Gmelin) ハシブトゴイ
 Rufous Night Heron Hashibuto-goi
Ardea Caledonica Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 626 (New Caledonia).
 Range: Tropical Austro-Pacific islands: North from Ogasawara Is., through Palau and Caroline Is., Philippines, Celebes, Java, Lesser Sunda Is., Moluccas, New Guinea, Bismark Arch., Solomons, New Caledonia to Australia. Polytypic (9 subspecies).
 Status: Extinct since 1889, on Ogasawara Is.
 Habitat: As for *N. nycticorax*.

Nycticorax caledonicus crassirostris Vigors

- Nycticorax crassirostris* Vigors, 1839, in Beechey's Voyage
 "Blossom", Zool.: 27 (Chichijima, Ogasawara Is.).
 Known by three specimens, now extinct (Brit. Mus., 1827, 1889; Leningrad Mus., 1828).
 Locality Records: Ogasawara Is. (Nakundojima).

BUTORIDES Blyth ササゴイ属

- Butorides* Blyth, 1849, Cat. Bds. Mus. Asiatic Soc.: 281. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea Javanica* Horsfield (= *Butorides striatus javanicus*).

- 53 **Butorides striatus** (Linnaeus) ササゴイ
 Green-backed Heron Sasagoi

Ardea striata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 144 (Surinam).
 Range: Nearly temperate and tropical cosmopolitan, except western Palearctic (Europe) and N. America. North from lower Amur, China, Japan to tropical Asia including Philippines, Borneo, Celebes, Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Solomon Is., Tahiti, to Australia, also Malaya, Burma, India, Ceylon, islands of Indian Ocean, Mascarenes, Madagascar and Africa south of Sahara; as well as C. & S. America. Northern bird migratory. Polytypic (17 or 19 subspecies).

Status: Common summer visitor to Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, breeding solitary or in heron colony, but colonial nesting is reported from western Honshu.

Habitat: Pond and river side under thicket or on stones, also rice fields. A crepuscular feeder.

Butorides striatus amurensis (Schrenck)

- Ardea (Butorides) virescens* var. *amurensis* Schrenck, 1860, Reise Amur-Lande, 1(2): 441 (Amurland).

Lower Amur, Ussuri, E. Manchuria, Korea, Japan and N. China. Winters to S. China, Taiwan, Philippines, Borneo, Natuna Is., Simalur I., N. Pagi I., W. Java, Celebes. Reported from Sakhalin, Quelpart I., Palau Is. (Babeltuap, Koror).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Miyake, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni), Daito Is.

ARDEOLA Boie アカガシラサギ属

Ardeola Boie, 1822, Isis: col. 599. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea ralloides* Scopoli.

- 54 ***Ardeola bacchus*** (Bonaparte) アカガシラサギ
Chinese Pond Heron Akagashira-sagi

B(uphus) bacchus Bonaparte, 1855, Consp. Gen. Avium, 2: 127 (Malacca).

Range: Eastern Asia, from Manchuria, eastern Inner Mongolia, China, Indochina, Assam, Burma and the Andamans. Winters in S. China, Malay Peninsula and Borneo. Has wandered north to Transbaikalia, Amur, Ussuri, Japan and Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Occasional straggler.

Habitat: Banks of ponds and creeks, also rice paddies.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate), Honshu (Yamagata, Miyagi, Ibaraki, Nagano, Niigata, Hyogo), Kyushu (Saga), Izu Is. (Oshima 1972—photo, Hachijo), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni).

BUBULCUS Bonaparte アマサギ属

Bubulcus Bonaparte, 1855, Consp. Gen. Avium, 2: 124. Type, by tautonymy, *Ardea Ibis* Linnaeus.

- 55 ***Bubulcus ibis*** (Linnaeus) アマサギ
Cattle Egret Amasagi

Ardea Ibis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 144 (Egypt).

Range: Tropical Old World north to warmer temperate zone. S. Europe (Iberian Pen.), Iran, Caspian Sea, China south of the Yangtse, C.

Japan, south in tropical Africa, India, Philippines, Indonesia; also Madagascar, Comoro Is., Aldabra, Mauritius, Seychelles. Northern birds migratory. Has colonized successfully S. and N. America, Australia and as far as New Zealand (since 1963). Polytypic (2 or 3 subspecies).

Status: Regular summer visitor north to C. Honshu, but not abundant. Breeds mixed in egret colony.

Habitat: Feeds on rice fields.

Bubulcus ibis coromandus (Boddaert)

Cancroma Coromanda Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. Enlum.: 54 (Coromandel).

Breeds in India, Ceylon, Burma, S. China, S. Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, Sunda Is., Moluccas. Japanese birds migrates through Ryukyus to the Philippines, etc. Recorded from Korea, Quelpart I., Botel Tobago, Palau Is. (Babeltuap, Koror).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Danjo Is., Yakushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Hatoma, Kohama, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

EGRETTA Forster シラサギ属

Egretta Forster, 1817, Synopt. Cat. Brit. Bds.: 59. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea Garzetta* Linnaeus.

56 ***Egretta alba*** (Linnaeus) ダイサギ

Large Egret Dai-sagi

Ardea alba Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 144 (Sweden).

Range: Temperate and tropical cosmopolitan, S.E. Europe through Turkestan to Amur (rare), C. and S. Japan, whole tropical Asia, New Guinea, Australia, part of New Zealand, Africa S. of Sahara, Madagascar, also southern N. America to S. America. Northern birds migratory. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Casual winter visitor (*alba*) and common summer visitor (*modesta*).

Habitat: Chiefly coastal reed beds, but also rice fields. Breeds in mixed heronry, preferring higher nest-sites on pine or other trees.

Egretta alba alba (Linnaeus)

S.E. Europe, Asia Minor, Iran, Turkestan, Kirghiz Steppes, to Transbaikalia, Ussuri, Amur. Winters to N. Africa, Atlantic islands, India, Mongolia, China, Korea and occasionally Japan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (1883), Honshu, Kyushu (Miyazaki, Kagoshima), Ogasawara Is., Ryukyus.

Egretta alba modesta (Gray)

Ardea modesta Gray, 1831, Zool. Misc.: 19 (India).

Manchuria, China, Japan, Indochina, Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Malay Pen., Celebes, Sunda Is., south to Australia. Recorded from Korea, Dagelet I., Taiwan. Winters through Ryukyus to the Philippines.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate), S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is. N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro, Yonakuni).

57 **Egretta intermedia** (Wagler) チュウサギ

Intermediate Egret Chû-sagi

Ardea intermedia Wagler, 1829, Isis: 659 (Java).

Range: Old World tropics north to temperate Asia: Africa, tropical Asia, from India, Ceylon, Indochina, Malay Pen., some islands of Sunda Is., Philippines, north to China south of Shantung and C. Japan; also Moluccas, New Guinea and Australia. Northern bird migratory, and winters in Taiwan, Philippines, Borneo, Sunda Is. and Celebes. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common breeding summer visitor.

Habitat: Usually inland marshes and rice fields. Breeds in mixed heronry, in bamboos or lower tree branches.

Egretta intermedia intermedia (Wagler)

From India to Japan and the Philippines (see species range). Winters to Taiwan, Philippines, etc. Recorded from Sakhalin, Korea, Quelpart I., Micronesia (Guam, Rota, Ulthi, Angaul, Koror).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku (Kochi), Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Kozu, Miyake, Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Iwojima), N. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

58 **Egretta garzetta** (Linnaeus) コサギ

Little Egret Ko-sagi

Ardea Garzetta Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 237 ("Orient", restricted to N. E. Italy by Grant & Mackworth-Præd, 1933).

Range: Tropical Old World, north to warm temperate zone. Sporadic

in S. Europe; from E. Europe, Asia Minor, through India, Ceylon, Indochina, E. China to C. Honshu, Japan, south to Philippines, Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Moluccas, Solomon Is., New Guinea, N. Australia; also breeds in some parts of E. and S. Africa, Madagascar. Northern birds partly migratory. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common resident and partly summer visitor in C. Honshu southwards.

Habitat: Chiefly rice fields and inland marshes. Breeds in mixed herony in bamboo bushes.

***Egretta garzetta garzetta* (Linnaeus)**

Japan, China south of the Yangtse, Taiwan, Hainan, Indochina, Burma, India to S. Europe, also Africa and Madagascar. Recorded from Quelpart I., Botel Tobago.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Miyake), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama, Yonakuni).

59 ***Egretta eulophotes* (Swinhoe)** カラシラサギ
Chinese Egret Kara-shira-sagi

Herodias eulophotes Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis: 64 (Amoy, China).

Range: Temperate eastern Asia, from Ussuri, Manchuria to E. China and N. Korea. Reported from Quelpart I., Taiwan, Japan. Monotypic.

Status: Straggler. Recorded from Hokkaido, Honshu, Tsushima.

Habitat: Muddy tidal coast, rice fields, mouth of rivers, also on rocky place.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Ishikari 1972—obs.), Honshu (Osaka, May, Aug., 1956), Sado (Apr. 1973—obs.), Tsushima (Jan. 1963, Oct. 1964—obs.), Danjo Is. (Apr. 1970—obs.).

60 ***Egretta sacra* (Gmelin)** クロサギ
Eastern Reef Heron Kuro-sagi

Ardea sacra Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 640 (Tahiti).

Range: Littoral eastern tropical Asia to Austro-Pacific coasts and islands. From Burma and Malayan coast, north to S.E. China and S. Japan, east through Malaysian Arch., Philippines, Polynesia, Micronesia, New Guinea, N. Australia and New Zealand. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Resident along warm current coasts, but recorded north to Yamagata, Miyagi, Aomori.

Habitat: Rocky and muddy tidal coasts and islands.

***Egretta sacra sacra* (Gmelin)¹⁾**

Species range, except New Caledonia and Royalty I. Recorded from S. Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan, Pescadores, Kashoto, Botel Tobago.

Locality Records: Honshu (chiefly southern parts), Sado, Awashima, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Goto Is., Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Shikine, Miyake, Kozu, Hachijo), all Ryukyus.

ARDEA Linnaeus アオサギ属

Ardea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 141. Type, by subsequent designation, *Ardea cinerea* Linnaeus.

- 61 ***Ardea cinerea* Linnaeus** アオサギ
 Grey Heron Ao-sagi

Ardea cinerea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 143 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic to Oriental region, also Africa; south boreal to tropical. Europe through middle Asia, India, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, whole China, north to Amur, Korea, Japan, Sakhalin, also separated in E. Siberia. Migrates to Africa where it breeds sporadic south to Cape region and Madagascar. Polytypic (3 or 4 subspecies).

Status: Common wanderer, breeding in central and northern parts and wintering in warmer districts.

Habitat: Salt- and freshwater marshes, breeds in arboreal colony or mixed solitary in *Egretta*-colony.

***Ardea cinerea jouyi* Clark**

Ardea cinerea jouyi Clark, 1907, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 32: 468 (Seoul, Korea).

Japan, Korea, E. China, Hopeh to Hainan, Mongolia, south to Indochina and Burma. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Uruppu), Quelpart I., Dagelet I., Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Awashima, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi, Haha), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Iwojima), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C.

1) In Japan all-dark phase occurs in the northern part of the range, the white phase prevailing toward southern Ryukyus. Japanese birds, "*ringeri*" of Stejneger, are slightly larger in measurements (see Kuroda, Bds. Java, 41: 549, 1936).

Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni).

62 **Ardea purpurea** Linnaeus ムラサキサギ
Purple Heron Murasaki-sagi

Ardea purpurea Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 236 ("in Oriente", restricted to France by Stresemann, 1920).

Range: Old World tropics to warm temperate region, except Australian region. Western Europe and N. Africa east through Asia Minor, Ukraine and southern Russia, Turkestan, Iran; Oriental region generally, north to Manchuria and Ussuri; also in Madagascar. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Casual visitor (probably post-breeding wanderer) but some are resident in the southern Ryukyus.

Habitat: Coastal marshes and mangroves.

Ardea purpurea manilensis Meyen

Ardea purpurea var. *manilensis* Meyen, 1834, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop. Carol., 16, Suppl.: 102 (Philippines).

Ussuri, Manchuria, E. China, Taiwan, south to India, Ceylon, Malay Pen., Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines, Celebes, Sunda Is. Northern bird winters to S. China southward. Probably breeds in Yaeyama group, S. Ryukyus. Recorded from Sakhalin (Shiritoru), Korea.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (5 records), Rishiri, Honshu (9 records), Shikoku (Kochi), Kyushu (Kurume, Nobeoka, Yatsushiro Bay, Kumamoto, Kagoshima), Izu Is. (Hachijo), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Okinoerabu), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama, Yonakuni).

Family CICONIIDAE コウノトリ科

CICONIA Brisson コウノトリ属

Ciconia Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 48. Type, by tautonymy, *Ardea Ciconia* Linnaeus.

63 **Ciconia ciconia** (Linnaeus)..... コウノトリ
White Stork Kônotori

Ardea Ciconia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 142 (Sweden).

Range: Discontinuous Trans-Palearctic, temperate to boreal, includes north Africa, sporadic in S. Africa. Europe north to S. Finland and Denmark (decreased or now absent from central Europe), N. Africa from Morocco to Tunisia, Asia Minor to western Iran (*ciconia*); Turkestan (*asiatica*); Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, Korea, Japan (*boyciana*). Migrates to Africa (*ciconia*), northern India (*asiatica*) and E. China (*boyciana*). Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Formerly local resident in C. and W. Honshu. Later restricted to Hyogo Pref. and two pairs bred in Kyoto Pref. during 1957–60; A relic population of about twenty birds survived until about 1960 decreasing affected by pesticides to be finally extinct in 1971 (three birds kept alive in cage). But, occasional single stragglers migrate from the continent. Cage breeding of a pair so far unsuccessful (1973).

Habitat: Extensive rice fields with hilly backgrounds covered with pine trees, on which it nested.

***Ciconia ciconia boyciana* Swinhoe**

Ciconia boyciana Swinhoe, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 513 (Yokohama, Japan).

Breeds in Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, Korea, E. China (Hopeh) and Japan. Recorded from S. Yakutsk, Sakhalin, Taiwan. Continental birds migrate south to Assam and E. India. In Japan resident population now extinct, the final successful breeding was 2 nests from which 3 chicks fledged (out of 10 nests attempted) in 1959. No chick hatched since then, the final breeding record being one unsuccessful nest of 1964. Final single wild bird was caught to be kept in cage in 1971. At least 3 continental birds visited Japan in winter 1972–73.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Tokachi, Tomakomai 1972), Honshu (Akita, Ibaraki 1959, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Shizuoka 1973 (spec.), Ishikawa, Fukui, Kyoto, Hyogo, Tottori), Sado (1972), Shikoku (Kochi, Ehime, Tokushima), Kyushu (Fukuoka 1972, Nagasaki 1973, Kumamoto 1962, Miyazaki 1960, Kagoshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa 1967), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki). Recent records are mostly observation.

64 *Ciconia nigra* (Linnaeus) ナベコウ

Black Stork Nabekô

Ardea nigra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 142 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, boreal to temperate zone. From Europe

through S. Siberia, Asia Minor, Iran to Yakutsk, Amur, Ussuri, Baikal area, N. Manchuria, Korea. Migrates to Africa, E. India (recorded S. to Ceylon) and China. Has been recorded from Sakhalin, Japan, and Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Straggler to Honshu, but rare visitor to S. Ryukyus. Has been recorded by photo at crane resort of Arasaki, Kagoshima, Kyushu.

Habitat: Rice fields or marshes.

Locality Records: Honshu (Tokyo 1892, 1946, Saitama, Yamanashi 1970, Gifu 1968, Mie 1973), Shikoku (Kochi), Kyushu (Arasaki and Akune in Kagoshima), Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki—2 records, Iriomote—4 records, Yonakuni 1973).

Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE トキ科

PLATALEA Linnaeus ヘラサギ属

Platalea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 139. Type, by subsequent designation, *Platalea Leucorodia* Linnaeus.

65 *Platalea leucorodia* Linnaeus ヘラサギ Spoonbill Herasagi

Platalea Leucorodia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 139 (Sweden).

Range: Temperate Palearctic south to India and northern E. Africa. Locally in Holland and S. Spain; from eastern Europe through Asia Minor south to Red Sea coast and Somaliland, east through Iran, India south to Ceylon, north to Mongolia, Manchuria, Transbaikalia, Ussuri and Amur. Winters in Africa, India and S. China. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Uncommon winter visitor, usually in small groups.

Habitat: Rice paddies and marshes.

Platalea leucorodia leucorodia Linnaeus

Species range, except the race *archeri* of islands in S. Red Sea. The larger-sized Asian population *major* is not separable (Vaurie, 1965). Recorded from Korea, Taiwan. At Arasaki crane resort flock of up to 45 birds has been recorded.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (twice), S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu (Aomori, Ibaraki, Chiba, Tokyo, Yokohama, River Banyu 1916, Niigata, Ishikawa, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo), Shikoku (Toku-

shima), Kyushu (Ariake Bay, Yatsushiro Bay, Kumamoto, Arasaki in Kagoshima), Ryukyus (reported by Sho).

66 **Platalea minor** Temminck & Schlegelクロツラヘラサギ

Black-faced Spoonbill Kurotsura-herasagi

Platalea minor Temminck & Schlegel, 1849, in Siebold's Faun. Jap.,

Aves: 120, pl. 76 (Japan).

Range: Eastern temperate Asia. C. Manchuria (Harbin area), E. China coast Pekin to Kwantung (breeding place unknown), small islands (formerly on Ito I., Iejima I.) on S.W. coast of Korea. Winters to S. China, Taiwan, Hainan, Indochina and accidental Luzon. Monotypic.

Status: Formerly not uncommon winter visitor, but in few numbers, to Kyushu, but since the Korean war it decreased in Korea (Gore & Won, 1971) and has not been recorded in Japan.

Habitat: Rice paddies and marshes in winter.

Locality Records: Honshu (Niigata, Chiba, Aichi, Dec. 1973), Kyushu (Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Kagoshima), Goto Is. (Ibis 1889: 57), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

NIPPONIA Reichenbach トキ属

Nipponia Reichenbach, 1852, Avium Syst. Nat.: 14. Type, by monotypy, *Ibis temminckii* Reichenbach (= *Ibis nippon* Temminck).

67 **Nipponia nippon** (Temminck) トキ

Japanese Crested Ibis Toki

Ibis nippon Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col., pl. 551 (Japan).

Range: Eastern temperate Asia. Formerly ranged from Ussuri, E. Manchuria, E. China and Japan. Now relict to the danger of extinction, with a small surviving population of about 10 birds on Sado I. No recent valid record from the continent. In Korea, one dead specimen was found in 1954 (Fennell, 1964) and 2 birds were observed in 1966 (Won, 1969) in Seoul. Recorded from Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Formerly bred locally in Honshu, but later considered to be extinct. Rediscovered in Sado I. and Ishikawa in 1933. Recent counts date from 22 birds in Sado I., 1952, 13 birds in Ishikawa, 1956. In Sado I., a level of 10 birds has been maintained since 1964, with 1-2 chicks annually; Ishikawa population was reduced to final one bird in 1964, which was shifted to Sado I. in 1969. Cage breeding of a pair so far unsuccessful (now only one bird left) (1973).

Habitat: Nests and roosts in hilly pine woods, flying out to daytime feeding places at hillside ponds and foot zone patches of rice paddies.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (4 records), Honshu (Iwate, Saitama, Chiba (3), Kanagawa at Yokohama, Nagano, Niigata, Ishikawa—nested until 1962–63, Fukui 1957, Gifu), Sado, Oki, Shikoku (Tokushima), Kyushu (“Japan” – Leiden and Brit. Mus.), Iki (old record), Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ryukyus (reported by Sho).

THRESKIORNIS Gray クロトキ属

Threskiornis Gray, 1842, List Gen. Bds., Append.: 13. Type, by original designation, *Tantalus aethiopicus* Latham.

68 **Threskiornis melanocephalus** (Latham) クロトキ
Oriental (White) Ibis Kuro-toki

Tantalus melanocephalus Latham, 1790, Index Ornith., 2: 709 (India).

Range: Continental E. Asia, tropical to temperate zones. North from S. Manchuria, E. China, Indochina, Burma (no breeding record), India to Ceylon. Winter visitor in Malay Pen., Sumatra, Borneo and Java, where it breeds also. Recorded from Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Occasional winter visitor, usually by singles. But, a group of 18 birds was recorded in Arasaki, Kyushu, 1963. Suspected to have formerly bred in Honshu.

Habitat: Rice paddies or marshes.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate, Bihoro 1955), Honshu (Iwate 1962, Saitama, Tokyo—recent record 1973, Chiba—recent records 1951, '54, '63, '64, '65, '66, '73, Kanagawa at Yokohama, Aichi 1963, Hyogo 1961, '63, Osaka 1971), Kyushu (Arasaki 1963, '70), Izu Is. (Mikura 1963), Ryukyus (recorded by Sho), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki—NHK TV 1966). Most of recent records are by photos.

Order ANSERIFORMES ガンカモ目

Family ANATIDAE ガンカモ科

BRANTA Scopoli シジュウカラガン属

Branta Scopoli, 1769, *Annus I. Hist.-Nat.*: 67. Type, by subsequent designation, *Anas Bernicla* Linnaeus.

69 ***Branta canadensis*** (Linnaeus) シジュウカラガン

Canada Goose or White-cheeked Goose Shijūkara-gan

Anas canadensis Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1: 123 (Canada).

Range: Nearctic; west to Aleutians, Commander Is., and N. Kuriles.

Polytypic (11 or 12 subspecies).

Status: Formerly, winter visitor in small numbers. Now extremely casual.

Habitat: Freshwater marshes or paddy fields.

Branta canadensis leucopareia (Brant)

Anser leucopareia J.F. Brant, 1836, *Bull. Sci. Acad. Pétersbourg*, 1: 37, pl. 2, fig. 1, 2 (Unalaska, Aleutian Is.).

Breeds in Aleutians from Atka, Unalaska (?) to Attu, Pribilof Is. (?), Commander Is. (bred until about 1900), Kuriles (Ushishiru, Ekarma—breeding specimens, 1882). Now very scarce. Winters to Japan (now very rare) and British Columbia to California.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate), Honshu (Aomori—obs. 1939, Hachirogata in Akita 1973, Izunuma in Miyagi 1965, '70–73, '74, Saitama 1925, '29, Tokyo Bay, Chiba 1913–28, Koyaike in Hyogo 1950).

Branta canadensis minima Ridgway

Branta minima Ridgway, 1885, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 8: 22 (St. Michaels, Alaska).

Alaskan coast, from Machenzie Delta to Bristol Bay. Winters south to California. One specimen from Japan (in *Brit. Mus.*).

Locality Records: Honshu (Yokohama 1894).

70 ***Branta bernicla*** (Linnaeus) コクガン

Brent (Brit.), Brant (U.S.) Koku-gan

Anas Bernicla Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1: 124 (Sweden).

Range: Circumpolar arctic. South in winter to coasts of cooler temperate regions. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Local winter visitor in small numbers, chiefly northern Japan.

Habitat: Shallow saltwater bays. Also paddy field.

Branta bernicla orientalis Tougarinov

Branta bernicla orientalis Tougarinov, 1941, Faune U.R.S.S., Aves, 1(4), Anseriformes: 180 (Eastern Siberia).

Arctic E. Siberia (from Taymir) to W. Canadian tundra. Winters to Japan and N. China coast; also western N. American coast.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu (Aomori, Matsushima Bay, Niigata 1956, Toyama, Ise Bay, Hyogo 1972), Sado, Shikoku (Kochi), Kyushu (Hakata Bay, Nagasaki), Tsushima.

ANSER Brisson マガン属

Anser Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 58. Type, by tautonymy, *Anser domesticus* (= *Anas Anser* Linnaeus).

71 **Anser anser** (Linnaeus) ハイイログアン

Greylag Goose Haiiro-gan

Anas Anser Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 123 (Sweden).

Range: Palearctic, south of arctic circle. South in winter to temperate regions. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Rare straggler.

Habitat: Marshes and paddies.

Anser anser rubrirostris Swinhoe

Anser cinereus Meyer var. *rubrirostris* Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 416 (Shanghai).

Siberia, south to Caspian Sea, Mongolia and N. China. Winters to China and N. India. Recorded from Quelpart I.

Locality Records: Honshu (Saitama, Chiba, Nagano 1973, Aichi 1973, '74), Kyushu (Kumamoto 1972), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki 1931, '33, '72, Yonakuni 1972).

72 **Anser albifrons** (Scopoli) マガン

White-fronted Goose Ma-gan

Branta albifrons Scopoli, 1769, Annus I. Hist.-Nat.: 69 (N. Italy).

Range: Circumpolar arctic. South in winter to temperate regions.
Status: Regular winter visitor. Polytypic (4 or 5 subspecies).
Habitat: Marshes, paddies and salt-flats.

Anser albifrons gambelli Hartlaub

Anser Gambelli Hartlaub, 1852, Rev. et Mag. Zool.: 7 (Texas and S. United States).

Probably breeds on Victoria I. off arctic coast of Canada (intermediate between *frontalis* on mainland at Perry River). Winters in Sacramento Valley, California. Straggler to Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Izunuma in Miyagi 1966, Fukuda in Miyagi—photo, Teganuma in Chiba—specimen lost).

Anser albifrons frontalis Baird

Anser frontalis Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin & Lawrence, Rep.

Expl. Surv. R. R. Pacific, 9: 762 (Fort Thorn, New Mexico).

Alaska and E. Siberian tundra. Winters in Pacific United States, Japan, Korea and China, south to Taiwan. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Quelpart I..

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is., Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo).

73 **Anser erythropus** (Linnaeus) カリガネ

Lesser White-fronted Goose Karigane

Anas erythropus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 123 (N. Sweden).

Range: Northern Palearctic. From Lapland, Scandinavia, northern Siberia east to Anadyr. Also breeds in southern Novaya Zemlya. South in winter to temperate regions, south to N. India. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Habitat: Marshes and paddies.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu (Aomori, Miyagi, Yamagata, Ibaraki, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Ishikawa), Shikoku (Kochi), Kyushu (Fukuoka), Izu Is. (Hachijo).

74 **Anser fabalis** (Latham) ヒシクイ

Bean Goose Hishikui

Anas Fabalis Latham, 1787, Gen. Synop. Bds., Suppl., 1: 297 (Great Britain).

Range: Arctic and northern Palearctic, south to N. Mongolia. South

in winter to temperate regions. Polytypic (6 subspecies).

Status: Regular winter visitor.

Habitat: Marshes and paddies, also coastal mud-flats.

Anser fabalis serrirostris Swinhoe

Anser segetum var. *serrirostris* Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc.

London: 417 (Amoy, China).

E. Siberian tundras from Khatanga to Anadyr and Chukotski Pen. Winters to China, Korea, Japan. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Iki, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Muko, Chichi), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki).

Anser fabalis middendorffii Severtzow

Anser Middendorffii Severtzow, 1873, Vert. Ghoriz. Rasp. Turk.

Zhivot., (1872): 149 (E. Siberia).

E. Siberian forest, from Khatanga south to Altai and N. Mongolia. Winters to China and Korea, uncommonly Japan. Recorded from Sakhalin.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu (Aomori, Niigata, Ibaraki, Chiba, Gifu).

Anser fabalis curtus Lönnerberg

Anser fabalis curtus Lönnerberg, 1923, Faun. och Flora: 277 (Shansi).

Intermediate between smaller *rossicus* (Buturlin, 1933) of Novaya Zemlya to Taimyr Pen. and *serrirostris*, and breeding place unclear. Accidental to Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Fukui?), Ogasawara Is. (Muko).

75 **Anser caerulescens** (Linnaeus) ハクガン

Snow Goose Haku-gan

Anas caerulescens Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 124 (Hudson Bay, Blue phase).

Range: Arctic N. America, Greenland, extreme N.E. Siberia. Winters in United States, partly Asian side. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Casual winter straggler. Formerly not uncommon until about 1890, the last specimen record being 1907.

Habitat: Marshes and paddies.

Anser caerulescens hyperboreus Pallas

Anser hyperboreus Pallas, 1769, Spicil. Zool., fasc. 6: 25 (N.E. Siberia) (a white bird).

Extreme N.E. Siberia and arctic North America. Winters to California. Recorded from Korea.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (recent records: 1971, '72), Honshu (Aomori 1971, Miyagi 1951, '65, '73, Saitama 1936, '37, Chiba 1936, '57, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata 1940, '70, '71, Ishikawa 1966, Nagano 1940), Kyushu (Nagasaki).

76 **Anser canagicus** (Sewastianov) ミカドガン
Emperor Goose Mikado-gan

Anas Canagica Sewastianov, 1802, Nova Acta Acad. Sci. Imp. St. Pétersb., 13: 349, pl. 10 (Kanaga I., Aleutians).

Range: Arctic Bering Sea coasts, N.E. coast of Siberia, N.W. Alaska and St. Lawrence I. Winters to Aleutian Is. Once from Miyagi Pref. in Honshu. Monotypic.

Status: Rare straggler. A single bird found in the flock of *Anser albifrons* at Fukuda-machi, near Sendai, Miyagi (recorded in photo), Nov. 1964.

Habitat: The bird was found in rice paddies.

Locality Records: Honshu (Miyagi 1964).

77 **Anser cygnoides** (Linnaeus) サカツラガン
Swan Goose Sakatsura-gan

Anas Cygnoid Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 122 (Asia).

Range: C. and S. Siberia (breeds in Lake Khanka area and lower Amur), Kamchatka, Commander Is., south to N. Mongolia. Winters to China and Japan. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Winter visitor formerly up to 100 birds (in Chiba, 1927-28), gradually decreasing in number until about 1950. Afterwards rare straggler only recorded in Hyogo (1956), Ishikawa (1967), Hokkaido (Sapporo 1970) and Yamaguchi (1974 at Shimonoseki, Jan., 1 bird, photo).

Habitat: Marshy lakes or rice paddies; also rests on salt-flats of shallow reed beds at mouth of rivers or bay coast.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu (Chiba, Saitama, Kanagawa, Ishikawa, Hyogo, Yamaguchi).

CYGNUS Bechstein ハクチョウ属

Cygnus Bechstein, 1803, Orn. Taschenb., 2: 404, footnote. Type, by monotypy, *Anas Olor* Gmelin.

78 **Cygnus olor** (Gmelin) コブハクチョウ

Mute Swan Kobu-hakuchô

Anas Olor Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 501 (Russia).

Range: Locally in temperate and boreal Palearctic; British Isles, part of Europe, Turkestan, Mongolia, Ussuri, etc. Recorded from Korea (twice), Taiwan (once). Monotypic.

Status: A straggler to Hachijo I. (Yamashina Inst.).

Habitat: Remote marshes and lakes (in indigenous countries).

Locality Records: Izu Is. (Hachijo 1933).

79 **Cygnus cygnus** (Linnaeus) オオハクチョウ

Whooper Swan O-hakuchô

Anas Cygnus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 122 (Sweden).

Range: Northern Palearctic generally. Iceland, Scandinavia, through Siberia to Kamchatka, and Sakhalin. Winters in Europe, N. Africa, Asia Minor, N. India, Japan, Korea and China. Recorded from Kuriles (Uruppu). Monotypic.

Status: Regular winter visitor at protected resorts (tamed at two places as natural monuments).

Habitat: Saltwater bays and inland lakes.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Ogasawara Is. (Chichi). Chief concentrations are: Furenko, Odaito in E. Hokkaido, Kominato, Ominato, Jusanko in Aomori, Hyoko in Niigata, Shinjiko in Shimane, etc.

80 **Cygnus columbianus** (Ord) コハクチョウ

Whistling Swan Ko-hakuchô

Anas Columbianus Ord, 1815, in Guthrie's Georg., ed. 2 (Am.), 2: 319 (The Dalles, Oregon).

Range: Holarctic, arctic coast. N. America, breeding in high north and winters to Pacific coast (*columbianus*), N. Russia wintering in Scandinavia, Europe (*bewickii*), and arctic E. Siberia, wintering in Japan and China (*jankowskii*). Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Winter visitor mixed with Whooper Swan usually in fewer number, but in a concentrated flock at some lakes.

Habitat: Saltwater bays and inland lakes.

Cygnus columbianus jankowskii Alphéraky

Cygnus bewickii jankowskii Alphéraky, 1904, Priroda i Okhota, 9: 10 (Ussuriland).

Arctic E. Siberia, from Lena to Anadyr. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Shinshiru), China, Korea, Dagelet I., Quelpart I., and Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Kyushu, Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo). Larger flocks are found at Izunuma in Miyagi, Lake Inawashiro in Fukushima, Shinjiko in Shimane, etc.

Cygnus columbianus columbianus (Ord)

Anas Columbianus Ord, 1815, in Guthrie's Georg., ed. 2 (Am.), 2: 319 (Oregon).

Arctic North America, wintering on Pacific coasts. Accidental to Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Fukushima 1968, Miyagi 1972, '74—photos, Niigata 1974).

DENDROCYGNA Swainson リュウキュウガモ属

Dendrocygna Swainson, 1837, Classif. Bds., 2: 365. Type, by subsequent designation, *Anas Arcuata* Horsfield.

81 **Dendrocygna javanica** (Horsfield) リュウキュウガモ

Indian Whistling Duck Ryukyu-gamo

Anas Javanica Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13: 199 (Java).

Range: Tropical Asia from India to Java, north to S. China and Ryukyus. Monotypic.

Status: In the Ryukyus, lives secretively in small parties rather in relict condition.

Habitat: Marshes, flooded rice fields and in mangroves.

Locality Records: C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro—obs.).

TADORNA Oken ツクシガモ属

Tadorna von Oken, 1817, Isis: 1183. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas Tadorna* Linnaeus.

- 82 **Tadorna ferruginea** (Pallas) アカツクシガモ
 Ruddy Shelduck Akatsukushi-gamo
Anas ferruginea Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg's Cat. Ois. Adumbratiunculae:
 5 (Tartary).
Range: Palearctic. Temperate continental Eurasia, from S. Spain,
 N. Africa, S.E. Europe, Asia Minor, east to Mongolia and Transbaikalia.
 Winter records from N. India, S. China, Japan, Korea, casual Iceland,
 N. America, Burma. Monotypic.
Status: Rare casual winter visitor. Recorded from Honshu, Kyushu,
 Goto Is.
Habitat: Lakes and rivers with mud-flat shores.
Locality Records: Honshu (Akita, Miyagi, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa
 1969, Niigata 1966, Ishikawa 1973, Hyogo 1957, '72, Sado, Kyushu
 (Kumamoto, Nagasaki, Saga), Goto Is., S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).
- 83 **Tadorna tadorna** (Linnaeus) ツクシガモ
 Common Shelduck Tsukushi-gamo
Anas Tadorna Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 122 (Sweden).
Range: Palearctic. Temperate continental Eurasia, in Europe England
 and Scandinavia, in Asia east to Baikal area. Winters to N. Africa,
 India, S. China and Japan. Recorded from Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan.
Status: Regular winter visitor to Kyushu since about 1962, formerly
 uncommon and elsewhere rare visitor. Recorded from Korea.
Habitat: Shallow sandy coasts and salt-flats; occasionally muddy river
 or lake sides.
Locality Records: Hokkaido (Akkeshi), Honshu (Tokyo, Tokyo Bay
 —recent record 1966, Yokohama, Suruga(?), Tone River in Saitama,
 Nabeta in Aichi, Lake Biwa, Ise Bay 1956, Osaka Bay 1952, Hyogo 1960,
 Gifu—AMNH, Shikoku, Kyushu (Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Ariake Bay, Kuma-
 moto, Miyazaki), Oki, Izu Is. (Hachijo), "Japan" (Leiden Mus.), C.
 Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).
- 84 **Tadorna cristata** (Kuroda) カンムリツクシガモ
 Crested Shelduck Kanmuri-tsukushi-gamo
Pseudotadorna cristata Kuroda, 1917, Tori, 1(5): 1, fig. 1 (Naktung
 River near Fusan, Korea). (Type in Kuroda coll. Tokyo.)
Range: Ussuri, Manchuria, Korea, but breeding place unknown. Only
 three specimens: 1877, Vladivostok (Copenhagen Mus.), (Type) 1913
 (or 1914) Fusan, Korea, 1916 Kum River near Kusan, Korea (both
 Kuroda coll.). About 3 birds probably of this species were shot in Johol,

S. Manchuria in 1936 (Hand-list Jap. Bds.: 150, 1959). An observation of 3 birds in Rimskii-Korsakov Arch., S.W. of Vladivostok, May 16, 1964 is considered reliable (The Red Book: 191-192, 1969; Ornitologia 10: 356, 1972). Monotypic.

Status: A relict species, probably surviving in small numbers on the continent. It was possibly a casual visitor to Japan in 1800's.

Habitat: Supposed to live along coasts and river-sides.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate 1822—old paintings, cf. Tori, no. 50: 739-741, figs. 135-136, 1942). Also other Japanese paintings during 1800's and had been known as "Chosen Oshi" (Korean Mandarin) imported from Korea during 1700's (cf. The Red Book: 191, 1969).

AIX Boie オシドリ属

Aix Boie, 1828, Isis: 329. Type, by subsequent designation,
Anas Sponsa Linnaeus.

85 *Aix galericulata* (Linnaeus) オシドリ Mandarin Duck Oshidori

Anas galericulata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 128 (China).

Range: Temperate eastern Palearctic. Ussuri to China and Japan. Recorded from E. Siberia (Gerfaut 31: 73, 1941), Sakhalin (breeds, Hartert & Steinbacher, 1936), Korea, Taiwan. Established in wild state in England. Monotypic.

Status: Common local wanderer and partly resident.

Habitat: In summer breeds along mountain streams and wooded lake side. In winter congregates on moats, park ponds, etc. where some are resident breeders.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds), S. Kuriles (Kunashiri), Honshu (breeds), Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu (breeds), Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Miyake, Hachijo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa—breeds), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

ANAS Linnaeus マガモ属

Anas Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 122. Type, by subsequent designation, *Anas Boschas* Linnaeus (= *Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus).

86 **Anas platyrhynchos** Linnaeus マガモ

Mallard Ma-gamo

Anas platyrhynchos Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 125 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic, subarctic (but including S. Greenland, Iceland) to warm temperate regions. South in winter to temperate and subtropical regions, south to N. Africa, India, S. China, also Mexico and Florida. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Common winter visitor and partial breeder.

Habitat: Freshwater marshes, rivers, streams and ponds, also resorting on coastal saltwater.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos Linnaeus

Species range, except Greenland. Breeds also in Sakhalin, Kuriles; recorded from Korea, Dagelet I., Quelpart I., Taiwan.

Locality' Records: Hokkaido (breeds), S. Kuriles (Shikotan), Honshu (breeds at high altitude marshes, such as: Lake Oze, Mt. Hakkoda, Kamikochi—formerly, Kanekasu-ike in Fukui, rarely also at lowland ponds: Shinobazu Pond in Tokyo—hybridized with *A. poecilorhyncha*, or Mishima-ike in Shiga—domesticated origin?, Hiroshima and Boso Pen.), Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Iki, Tsushima (breeds), Tanegashima, Makeshima (breeds), Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (breeds on Minami-daito).

87 **Anas poecilorhyncha** Forster カルガモ

Spotbill Duck Karu-gamo

Anas poecilorhyncha J. R. Forster, 1781, Zool. Indica: 23, pl. 13, fig. 1 (Ceylon).

Range: Tropical and temperate Asia, from India, Ceylon, Assam, Burma, Indochina, S. China, north to Manchuria, Amur, Korea, Sakhalin, Kuriles, Japan. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common breeding resident, and partially migrant. Locally damages rice crop in autumn.

Habitat: Freshwater marshes, moats, as well as saltwater bays. In summer nests in reeds of estuaries, rivers and ponds, or in watered rice fields.

Anas poecilorhyncha zonorhyncha Swinhoe

Anas zonorhyncha Swinhoe, 1866, Ibis: 394 (Ningpo, China).

E. Asia from Dauria, Amur River, S. Sakhalin, Japan, Korea, China; recorded from Taiwan, S. China, Tibet (Ibis 93: 578) and Burma.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku and Kyushu, Tsushima, recorded from S. Kuriles, Izu Is. (Oshima, Miyake, Hachijo), Iki, Tanegashima, N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima—breeds, Tokunoshima, Kikai—breeds, Okinoerabu), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Iheya), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni, Kohama), Daito Is.

88 **Anas crecca** Linnaeus コガモ

Teal Ko-gamo

Anas Crecca Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 126 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic generally, except arctic coast. South in winter to temperate and subtropical regions. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common winter visitor and partial breeder in Hokkaido, Aomori and mountain lakes of C. Honshu (the nominate race).

Habitat: Freshwater lakes; marshes and ponds.

Anas crecca crecca Linnaeus

Paleartic. Iceland, Europe to Siberia, north to 70°N., east to Kamchatka, Kuriles, Sakhalin, south to Caucasus, Transcaspia, Turkestan Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Manchuria, N. Japan. Winters to N. Africa, Somaliland, Iran, India, S. China, Philippines. Recorded Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan, Marianas (Pagan).

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds), S. Kuriles (Shikotan), Honshu (breeds in Aomori, Kamikochi in Nagano, etc.), Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Haha), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni), Daito Is.

Anas crecca carolinensis Gmelin

Anas carolinensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 533 ("A Carolina ad simum Hudsonis").

Nearctic. Occasional visitor, with several specimens and sight records chiefly evidenced by male.

Locality Records: Honshu (Miyagi, Ibaraki, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Niigata, Hyogo).

- 89 **Anas formosa** Georgi トモエガモ
 Baikal Teal Tomoe-gamo
Anas formosa Georgi, 1775, Reise Russ. Reichs, 1: 168 (Lake Baikal).
 Range: E. Siberia from Lena to Kolyma delta and Anadyr, south to Amur, N. Sakhalin, east to Kamchatka and Commander Is. Winters to Japan, Korea and China. Monotypic.
 Status: Winter visitor with irregular abundance, but decreasing in number.
 Habitat: Inland lakes, paddy fields and saltwater bays.
 Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi).
- 90 **Anas falcata** Georgi ヨシガモ
 Falcated Teal Yoshi-gamo
Anas falcata Georgi, 1775, Reise Russ. Reichs, 1: 167 (Lake Baikal).
 Range: E. Siberia, from Yenisei to Okhotsk coast, Kamchatka, south to Amur, Ussuri, N. Manchuria, Mongolia, also Sakhalin, N. Kuriles (Paramushiru), Hokkaido. Winters south to S. China, Burma, India, Iran, casual Europe and North America. Recorded from Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan, Singapore. Monotypic.
 Status: Winter visitor, but breeding in Hokkaido. Recently declining in number.
 Habitat: Bays and coast, also inland marshes.
 Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds at Lakes Tôro, Saroma, Shibunotsunai, etc.), S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Miyake, Hachijo).
- 91 **Anas strepera** Linnaeus オカヨシガモ
 Gadwall Okayoshi-gamo
Anas strepera Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 125 (Sweden).
 Range: Holarctic, with scattered breeding places in southern boreal and temperate regions. From Iceland, Europe, Siberia to Kamchatka, and Sakhalin, south to N. Africa, Caspian Sea, Transbaikalia, Hokkaido; also North America. Winters to N. Africa, India, S. China, southern Mexico, Lower California, Florida. (An extinct subspecies '*couesi*' in Washington and New York Is., Fanning group, Polynesia). Polytypic (2 subspecies).
 Status: Rather uncommon winter visitor, but breeds in Hokkaido.
 Habitat: Inland freshwater lakes or brackish water marshes.

Anas strepera strepera Linnaeus

Anas strepera Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 125 (Sweden).

Species range. Recorded from Korea, Quelpart I., Kuriles.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds at Lakes Akan and Tofutsu), Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni).

92 **Anas penelope** Linnaeus ヒドリガモ
Wigeon Hidori-gamo

Anas Penelope Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 126 (Sweden).

Range: Subarctic Palearctic generally, from Iceland, N. Europe, Siberia to Kamchatka, between 60°–70°N. Winters to S. Atlantic Is., Nile Valley, India, Burma, S. China, Borneo, Philippines, also Atlantic coast of North America. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Paramushiru), Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan, Micronesia. Monotypic.

Status: Common winter visitor and partly transient.

Habitat: Prefers saltwater bays, but also inland marshes.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Miyake, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi, Haha), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Iwojima), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni, Kohama).

93 **Anas americana** Gmelin アメリカヒドリ
American Wigeon Amerika-hidori

Anas americana Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 526 (Louisiana).

Range: Subarctic and temperate Nearctic, from Alaska to east of the Rockies. Winters to California, Costa Rica and West Indies. Monotypic.

Status: Casual winter straggler, with more than 30 records of observations and specimens from Honshu. Only males have been identified.

Habitat: Freshwater and brackish water marshes and ponds, as well as shallow coastal bays.

Locality Records: Honshu (Miyagi, Niigata, Ibaraki, Tokyo, Chiba, Kyoto, Hyogo), Kyushu (Kumamoto).

94 **Anas acuta** Linnaeus オナガガモ
Pintail Onaga-gamo

Anas acuta Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 126 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic, temperate to subarctic. From Iceland, Shetlands, Europe, Siberia to Kamchatka, and south to Spain, Transcaspia, Turkestan, Transbaikalia, Amur; also North America. Winters to

temperate and subtropical regions, N. Africa, India, Ceylon, Burma, S. China, Borneo, Philippines, also Hawaiian Is., Micronesia, in America south to Panama and west Indies. Only two insular races on Kerguelen and Crozet I. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common winter visitor.

Habitat: Freshwater lakes, marshes and ponds.

Anas acuta acuta Linnaeus

Species range (except insular races). Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (breeds on Paramushiru), Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan. Birds banded in Canada were recovered in Japan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Yonakuni), Daito Is.

95 **Anas querquedula** Linnaeus シマアジ
Garganey Shimaaji

Anas Querquedula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 126 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, lower subarctic, south of 60°N. to temperate regions. Europe south to S. France, Italy, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, Turkestan to Manchuria, east to Kamchatka. Winters in Mediterranean coast, W. Africa, India, Ceylon, Seychelles, Malay Pen., Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, New Guinea and casual S. Africa (Ibis, 90: 147) and Australia. Recorded from Sakhalin, Korea, Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Transient and winter visitor in sporadic numbers (not on main migration route).

Habitat: Freshwater marshes and ponds.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku (Tokushima, Uwajima), Kyushu (Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki), Izu Is. (Hachijo), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Yonakuni, Kohama).

96 **Anas clypeata** Linnaeus ハシビロガモ
Shoveler Hashibiro-gamo

Anas clypeata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 124 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic, lower arctic to temperate regions. From England, Europe, Siberia north to Kolyma delta east to Kamchatka, Commander Is., south to France, Turkey, Black Sea, Transcaspia, Turkestan east to Transbaikalia, Amur, Ussuri and Hokkaido; also N. America. Winters in N. and E. Africa, India, Ceylon, Burma, S. China, Malay Pen., Borneo,

Philippines, in America south to Mexico, Honduras and as far south as Columbia. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Shinshiru), Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan, Hawaii, Micronesia. Monotypic.

Status: Common winter and transient visitor.

Habitat: Freshwater marshes and lakes, sea coast and bays.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds? in Kitami), Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

NETTA Kaup アカハシハジロ属

Netta Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Nat. Syst. Eur. Thierw.: 102.

Type, by monotypy, *Anas rufina* Pallas.

97 *Netta rufina* (Pallas) アカハシハジロ

Red-crested Pochard Akahashi-hajiro

Anas rufina Pallas, 1773, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 2: 713 (Caspian Sea).

Range: Western-central temperate Palearctic; sporadic in S. Europe, Asia Minor, Turkestan, Mongolia, east to S. Transbaikalia. Winters to Mediterranean region, N. Africa, Egypt, Iran, India, Burma, occasional to China. Monotypic.

Status: Accidental.

Habitat: Freshwater marshes, grassy ponds, also saltwater lagoons.

Locality Records: Honshu (observed in Fukui, Dec. 1968, Nov. 1969 and Nov. 1970) (a male, both at Lake Suga), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, ♂ collected in Feb. 1967).

AYTHYA Boie ハジロ属

Aythya Boie, 1822, Tagebuch Reise durch Norwegen: 308, 351.

Type, by monotypy, *Anas Marila* Linnaeus.

98 *Aythya ferina* (Linnaeus) ホシハジロ

Pochard Hoshi-hajiro

Anas ferina Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 126 (Sweden).

Range: Palearctic, subarctic, north to 60°–63°N. to temperate regions, from British Isles, Scandinavia to Germany, eastern Europe, Black Sea, Kirghiz Steppes east to Lake Baikal, also breeds in Spain, Algeria and Sakhalin. Winters in Europe, N. Africa, India, Burma, S. China and

Japan. Recorded from Korea, Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Common winter visitor.

Habitat: Fresh- and brackish water marshes and lakes, or shallow coastal inlets.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku (Ehime), Kyushu.

99 *Aythya valisineria* (Wilson) オオホシハジロ
Canvasback O-hoshi-hajiro

Anas valisineria Wilson, 1814, Amer. Orn., 8: 103, pl. 70, fig. 5
(N. America).

Range: Nearctic region, Canada to northern North America. Winters to Gulf coast and Florida. Has strayed as far south as Marshall Is. in Micronesia. Monotypic.

Status: Rare accidental visitor.

Habitat: Freshwater marshes.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Akkeshi 1931—Tori, no. 31: 4), Honshu (Teganuma in Chiba 1931—Tori, no. 31: 78).

100 *Aythya nyroca* (Güldenstädt) メジロガモ
White-eyed Pochard Mejiro-gamo

Anas nyroca Güldenstädt, 1770, Nov. Comm. Acad. Sci. Imp. Petropol.,
14 (1769): 403 (S. Russia).

Range: Temperate western and central Palearctic. S. Europe, Russia, south of 55°N., N. Africa, Turkestan, Iran, Kashmir, Pamir to W. Tibet. Winters to Abyssinia, Iran, N. India, Assam, Burma. Monotypic.

Status: Rare accidental.

Habitat: Fresh- and brackish water marshes.

Locality Records: Honshu (Shinhama in Chiba 1959—Tori, no. 75: 50).

101 *Aythya baeri* (Radde) アカハジロ
Bear's Pochard Aka-hajiro

Anas (Fuligula) Baeri Radde, 1863, Reise Süd. Ost-Siber., 2: 376,
pl. 15 (Amur).

Range: E. Palearctic. Transbaikalia to Amur, Ussuri. Winters through China to Assam, Burma, Thailand, N. India, rarely Korea and Japan. Has been recorded Kamchatka (Kittlitz, 1825), Oregon (Condor, 1949: 43), England (1901), etc. Monotypic.

Status: Rare winter visitor known from Hokkaido and Honshu.

Habitat: Freshwater marshes and lakes.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu (Aomori, Miyagi—obs., Teganuma in Chiba, Tokyo, Haneda, Yokohama, Lake Yamanaka).

102 ***Aythya fuligula*** (Linnaeus) キンクロハジロ

Tufted Duck Kinkuro-hajiro

Anas Fuligula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 128 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Paleartic, boreal and cooler temperate regions. From Iceland, Europe, Siberia, north to Yakutsk, 70°N., south to Balkans, Tien-shan, east to Lake Baikal, Lake Khanka, Amur, Sakhalin, also Commander Is. Winters to N. Africa, India, Seychelles, Burma, S. China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Malay Pen., Borneo, Celebes, Philippines, Micronesia. Recorded from California, Greenland, Pribilof Is. Monotypic.

Status: Breeds in Hokkaido, common winter visitor and transient southward.

Habitat: Freshwater marshes and lakes or inlets.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds), S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi, Haha), Iwo Is. (Iwojima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni), Daito Is.

103 ***Aythya marila*** (Linnaeus) スズガモ

Scaup (Brit.), Greater Scaup (U.S.) Suzu-gamo

Anas Marila Linnaeus, 1761, Faun. Svec., ed. 2: 39 (Lapland).

Range: Holarctic. Boreal and subarctic circle. Iceland, Europe to Siberia; north of 60°N., Kamchatka, Aleutians, Alaska, Canada. South in winter to temperate and subtropical regions, south to Abyssinia, N. India, China, California, West Indies. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common winter visitor, locally with great concentration.

Habitat: Shallow bays of sandy bottoms, being partial to shells. On migration (and in breeding grounds) freshwater ponds.

Aythya marila mariloides (Vigors)

Fuligula Mariloides Vigors, 1839, Zool. Beechey's Voy. "Blossom": 31 (Northern Pacific Ocean).

E. Siberia, Kamchatka, Bering Is., Kuriles (Paramushiru). Winters to Japan, Korea and China. Recorded from Sakhalin, Quelpart I., south to Taiwan, Philippines.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri),

Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki).

POLYSTICTA Eyton コケワタガモ属

Polysticta Eyton, 1836, Cat. Brit. Bds.: 58. Type, by monotypy, *Anas Stelleri* Pallas.

104 ***Polysticta stelleri* (Pallas)** コケワタガモ

Steller's Eider Ko-kewata-gamo

Anas Stelleri Pallas, 1769, Spicil. Zool., 1(6): 35, pl. 5 (Kamchatka).

Range: Arctic E. Siberia, from Taimyr to Bering Strait and Alaska.

Winters in Lapland, Kamchatka, Aleutians and Kuriles (Paramushiru, Onnekotan, Etorofu). Monotypic.

Status: Casual winter visitor to northern Japan.

Habitat: Sea coast.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Nemuro, Akiyuru I. in Habomai group), S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu (Matsushima in Miyagi 1964—specimen).

SOMATERIA Leach ケワタガモ属

Somateria Leach, 1819, III Ross' Voy. Disc., 2: 154, App.: 48. Type, by monotypy, *Anas spectabilis* Linnaeus.

105 ***Somateria spectabilis* (Linnaeus)** ケワタガモ

King Eider Kewata-gamo

Anas spectabilis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 123 (Canada, Sweden, restricted to Sweden, Check-l. N. Amer. Bds., 1931).

Range: Arctic circle, islands and coasts, wanders to Kamchatka. In winter south to Aleutians, N. Kuriles (Paramushiru), N. California, New York, Iceland and Baltic. Rarely further south. Monotypic.

Status: Rare straggler.

Habitat: Offshore.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (off Hanasaki, Nemuro, a male (juv.), 2 Mar. 1970—photo).

MELANITTA Boie クロガモ属

Melanitta Boie, 1822, Tagebuch Reise durch Norwegen: 291, 351.

Type, by subsequent designation, *Anas fusca* Linnaeus.

106 **Melanitta nigra** (Linnaeus) クロガモ

Common Scoter Kuro-gamo

Anas nigra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 123 (Lapland; England).

Range: Holarctic. Discontinuously subarctic in two populations: N. Europe to W. Siberia (*nigra*) and E. Siberia from Kolyma, Anadyr to Kamchatka, Alaska and Canada (*americana*). Winters to temperate regions. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Common winter visitor.

Habitat: Sea coasts and bays. Freshwater lakes in breeding grounds.

Melanitta nigra americana (Swainson)

Oidemia Americana Swainson, 1832, in Swainson & Richardson's Faun. Bor. Amer., 2 (1831): 450 (Hudson Bay).

E. Siberia, Kamchatka, N. Kuriles (Paramushiru, Ushishiru, Shikotan), Commander Is., W. Alaskan coast to Hudson Bay, Newfoundland. Winters in Aleutians to California and Japan, Korea and China.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds at Lake Akan), S. Kuriles (Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Hachijo).

107 **Melanitta fusca** (Linnaeus) ビロードキンクロ

Velvet Scoter Birôdo-kinkuro

Anas fusca Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 123 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic. Subarctic and boreal. Winters to temperate regions. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common winter visitor.

Habitat: Sea coasts and bays (freshwater ponds in breeding grounds).

Melanitta fusca stejnegeri (Ridgway)

Oidemia stejnegeri Ridgway, 1887, Man. N. Amer. Bds.: 112 (Kamchatka to Japan).

E. Siberia from Anadyr, south to Altai, Minusinsk, east to Kamchatka and Commander Is., N. Kuriles (Paramushiru, Ushishiru). Winters to Japan, Korea and China. Recorded from Sakhalin.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Hachijo).

- 108 **Melanitta perspicillata** (Linnaeus)..... アラナミキンクロ

Surf Scoter Aranami-kinkuro

Anas perspicillata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 125 (Hudson Bay).

Range: Nearctic. Subarctic. Canada from Yukon, Mackenzie to Hudson and James Bays, breeds also in Chukotski Pen. of E. Siberia and Labrador. Winters in N. America south to California. Monotypic.

Status: Rare straggler.

Habitat: Coastal sea.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Ochiishi Bay, 3 Mar. 1970—photo).

HISTRIONICUS Lesson シノリガモ属

Histrionicus Lesson, 1828, Man. d'Orn., 2: 415. Type, by original designation, *Anas histrionica* Linnaeus.

- 109 **Histrionicus histrionicus** (Linnaeus) シノリガモ

Harlequin Duck Shinori-gamo

Anas histrionica Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 127 (America, restricted type locality, Newfoundland).

Range: Holarctic. Discontinuously, arctic to boreal. E. Siberia from Lena, Lake Baikal to Anadyr, Kamchatka, Sakhalin, N. Kuriles (Paramushiru) east to Aleutians, Alaska and western North America, from S. Alaska to central California and Colorado; also small Atlantic populations in Iceland, Greenland and eastern North America. Winters to temperate coasts. Recorded from Korea, Quelpart I. Monotypic.

Status: Winter visitor, plentifully in northern Japan. Few are found remaining in summer. Rarer along C. Honshu southward.

Habitat: Rocky outer sea coasts. In breeding ground rapid inland water course.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Kyushu (Hakata Bay), Izu Is. (Miyake—S. R.), C. Ryukyus (Zamami).

CLANGULA Leach コオリガモ属

Clangula Leach, 1819, in Ross' Voy. Disc., App.: 48. Type, by monotypy, *Anas glacialis* Linnaeus (= *Anas hyemalis* Linnaeus).

- 110 ***Clangula hyemalis*** (Linnaeus) コオリガモ
 Long-tailed Duck (Brit.), Oldsquaw (U.S.) Kôri-gamo
Anas hyemalis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 126 (Arctic Europe and America; restricted type locality N. Sweden).
Range: Holarctic. Arctic circle, from Iceland, Scandinavia, Spitzbergen, Novaya Zemlya, Lapland, Bering Strait, Kamchatka, Commander Is., Aleutians, Alaskan coasts and islands to arctic North America, Greenland. Winters in subarctic to cooler temperate coasts, south to N. Japan, California, C. Europe, Caspian Sea, Lake Baikal. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Paramushiru), China, Korea. Monotypic.
Status: Winter visitor to Hokkaido and extreme northern parts of Honshu, straggler southward.
Habitat: Sea coast. In breeding range ponds in tundras.
Locality Records: Hokkaido, Teuri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Honshu (common only in Aomori, recorded from Iwate, Miyagi, Chiba at Teganuma and Makuhari).

BUCEPHALA Baird ホオジロガモ属

- Bucephala* Baird, 1858, Rep. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pacific, 9: 23, 50, 788, 795. Type, by original designation, *Anas Albeola* Linnaeus.
- 111 ***Bucephala clangula*** (Linnaeus) ホオジロガモ
 Goldeneye (Brit.), Common Goldeneye (U.S.) Hôjiro-gamo
Anas Clangula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 125 (Sweden).
Range: Continuously holarctic, subarctic and boreal. Scandinavia, Siberia to Kamchatka, south to Germany, Lake Baikal, N. Manchuria, Amur, Ussuri, N. Sakhalin (*clangula*); also Alaska, Labrador, Canada, south to Michigan, New York. Winters to Mediterranean, China, Japan and Florida, California. Polytypic (2 subspecies).
Status: Common winter visitor.
Habitat: Sea coasts and bays or inlets, also large rivers and lakes. In breeding grounds forested freshwater lakes and ponds.

Bucephala clangula clangula (Linnaeus)

Eurasia, east to Kamchatka, south to Amur and Sakhalin. Winters south to Mediterranean districts, N. India, Korea, S. China, Japan and Taiwan. Recorded from Kuriles, Quelpart I.
Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Goto Is.,

Izu Is. (Hachijo).

- 112 *Bucephala albeola* (Linnaeus) ヒメハジロ
Bufflehead Hime-hajiro

Anas Albeola Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 124 (Newfoundland).

Range: Nearctic. Subarctic and boreal, and mountains of temperate regions. Winters to temperate region. Recorded from Kuriles (Paramushiru, 1953; Shinshiru). Monotypic.

Status: Accidental visitor to N. Japan.

Habitat: Tundra ponds and streams in summer. In winter sea coasts and bays.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Abashiri 1921, Akkeshi 1971), Honshu (Aomori, Iwate 1921, '54-56, '63-65-Tori, nos. 81, 83, Miyagi 1925, Chiba 1966, Niigata 1956-Tori, no. 68: 55).

MERGUS Linnaeus アイサ属

Mergus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 129. Type, by subsequent designation, *Mergus Serrator* Linnaeus.

- 113 *Mergus albellus* Linnaeus ミコアイサ
Smew Miko-aisa

Mergus Albellus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 129 (Smyrna, Mediterranean Sea).

Range: Trans-Palearctic. Boreal. Winters to temperate regions, Mediterranean, Caspian Sea, N. India, China to the Yangtse, and Japan. Recorded from Sakhalin, Korea, Quelpart I. Monotypic.

Status: Winter visitor, but breeds in Hokkaido.

Habitat: Shallow bays or lakes. In breeding grounds freshwater ponds and rivers.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds in Sarobetsu-Tori, no. 78: 34, 1961), S. Kuriles (Etorofu-Bergman), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Iki.

- 114 *Mergus serrator* Linnaeus ウミアイサ
Red-breasted Merganser Umi-aisa

Mergus Serrator Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 129 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic, boreal to subarctic partly arctic, south to Kamchatka, N. Kuriles (Paramushiru), Aleutians. Winters to Japan,

China (S. to Kwantung), California, Florida, Persian Gulf, Mediterranean region, etc. Recorded from Hawaii and Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Common winter visitor.

Habitat: Chiefly bays. In breeding ground, lakes, tundra ponds and streams.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa).

115 ***Mergus merganser* Linnaeus** カワアイサ

Goosander (Brit.), Common Merganser (U.S.) Kawa-aisa

Mergus Merganser Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 129 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic; from Europe to Siberia (*merganser*); also C. Asia to Himalayas, Tibet, Kansu (*comatus*). In America from S. Alaska to northern North America. Winters to Mediterranean, N. India, S. China, California, Mexico, Florida. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Common winter visitor, but breeds in lakes and rivers of Hokkaido.

Habitat: Inland and mountain lakes, rarely bays. In breeding grounds, lakes, ponds and streams.

***Mergus merganser merganser* Linnaeus¹⁾**

Eurasia from N. Europe, Siberia to 69°N., Kamchatka, Commander Is., N. Kuriles (Paramushiru), Sakhalin, Hokkaido, Ussuri, N. Manchuria. Recorded from Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds at Lakes Akan, and Shikotsu; Teshikaga, Obihiro, etc.), S. Kuriles (Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, C. Ryukyus (Okinawa).

1) "*Mergus Orientalis*" Gould (Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 1, 1845) is to be regarded as synonym *fide* Vaurie, 1965.

Order FALCONIFORMES ワシタカ目

Family ACCIPITRIDAE ワシタカ科

PANDION Savigny ミサゴ属

Pandion Savigny, 1809, Description de l'Egypte, Hist. Nat., 1, Syst. Ois.: 69, 96. Type, by monotypy, *Pandion fluviatilis* Savigny (= *Falco Haliaetus* Linnaeus).

116 *Pandion haliaetus* (Linnaeus) ミサゴ
Osprey Misago

Falco Haliaetus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 91 (Sweden).

Range: Nearly cosmopolitan, except South America. Boreal to tropical, being coastal and absent from arctic tundras, deserts, steppes and rain forests. Sedentary and migratory, wintering south to S. Africa, India, Philippines and South America. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Coastal resident; possibly summer visitor in the north.

Habitat: Rocky coasts and islands, or also inland hills if nesting sites (pine trees) are available.

Pandion haliaetus haliaetus (Linnaeus)

Eurasia, Europe, N. Africa, Siberia east to Kamchatka, south to Himalayas and S. China. Winters to Africa, India, Burma, Philippines, Sunda Is. Breeds locally from Hokkaido to Kyushu (breeding not recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Taiwan).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado (breeds), Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima to Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote—obs.), Daito Is.

PERNIS Cuvier ハチクマ属

Pernis Cuvier, 1817, Règne Animal, 1(1816): 322. Type, by monotypy, *Falco apivorus* Linnaeus.

117 **Pernis apivorus** (Linnaeus)¹⁾ ハチクマ

Honey Buzzard Hachikuma

Falco apivorus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 91 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic and Oriental region; southern boreal, temperate and tropical. Continental Europe, north to S. Scandinavia, south to Caucasus, Siberia north to 63°N., east to S. Siberia (Lake Baikal, Transbaikalia, Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, Sakhalin), Japan, also Burma, India, Indochina, Malay Pen., Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Philippines. Northern birds migrate to Africa and S. Asia. Polytypic (8 subspecies).

Status: Summer visitor to lower mountains (up to 1500m in C. Honshu). Migrates in soaring lane.

Habitat: Footzone broadleaved forest.

Pernis apivorus japonicus Kuroda²⁾

Pernis apivorus japonicus Kuroda, 1925, Dôbutsu. Zasshi, 37: 223, 225 (Nagano, Honshu). (Type in Kuroda coll. destroyed in 1945.)

Japan. Probably winters to the Philippines.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds), Honshu (breeds), Kyushu, Koshikijima.

MILVUS Lacépède トビ属

Milvus Lacépède, 1799, Discours d'Ouvert. et de Clôture, Tableau Ois.: 4. Type, by monotypy, *Falco Milvus* Linnaeus.

118 **Milvus migrans** (Boddaert) トビ

Black (or Black-eared) Kite Tobi

Falco migrans Boddaert, 1783, Table Pl. Enlum.: 28 (ex Daubenton; restricted type locality, France).

Range: Old World, boreal to tropical. Eurasia from Europe east to Okhotsk coast (not including N.E. Siberia and Kamchatka), Japan, south to Indochina, India, Celebes, Sunda Is., New Guinea (not on other

1) Vaurie (1965) separates E. Siberia to S. Asian population as a distinct species (*ptilorhynchus*, Crested Honey Buzzard), but we follow Brown & Amadon (1968) considering it as conspecific, with *apivorus*.

2) Japanese birds are slightly smaller than continental population, having wing length less than 450mm, although it is usually treated as synonym of *orientalis* Taczanowski, 1891, type locality E. Siberia.

islands), Australia, Africa, Madagascar. Polytypic (7 subspecies).

Status: Common resident. Straggler in the Ryukyus.

Habitat: On plains, coastal and city zones, fishing harbors, etc. But also into mountain valleys.

***Milvus migrans lineatus* (Gray)**

Haliaeetus lineatus J. E. Gray, 1831, in Hardwicke's Illustr. Ind. Zool., 1(8): 1, pl. 18 (China).

Siberia, E. of Ural to Amur, Japan, S. to E. China, Mongolia, Turkestan, Transcaspia, Tibet, Himalayas, Kashmir. Recorded from Korea, Quelpart I., Kuriles.

Locality Records: Breeds Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu (breeds), Tsushima, Iki, Tanegashima, Makeshima, Izu Is. (Oshima to Hachijo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako).

HALIAEETUS Savigny オジロワシ属

Haliaeetus Savigny, 1809, Descr. de l'Egypte, Hist. Nat., 1, Syst. Ois.: 68, 85. Type, by monotypy, *Haliaeetus Nisus* Savigny (= *Falco Albicilla* Linnaeus).

119 *Haliaeetus albicilla* (Linnaeus) オジロワシ

White-tailed Eagle (Brit.), Gray Sea-Eagle (U.S.) Ojiro-washi

Falco Albicilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 89 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, lower arctic to boreal south to part of temperate zone. W. coast of S. Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia, W. Europe, Asia Minor, east through Siberia to Kamchatka, Kuriles, Sakhalin, Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, Mongolia, Russian Turkestan. Breeds also in E. Hokkaido, lower Yangtse, E. China. Winters to Japan, Korea, China, Mediterranean coasts, N.W. India and Egypt. Occurs also in Aleutian Is. Recorded from Quelpart I., Taiwan. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Breeds in eastern Hokkaido (Shiretoko to Koshinizu) and winter visitor to Honshu and southward.

Habitat: Rocky or tidal sea coast and swamp area.

***Haliaeetus albicilla albicilla* (Linnaeus)**

Species range except Greenland.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Shikotan—breeds), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako).

120 **Haliaeetus pelagicus** (Pallas) オオワシ

Steller's Sea-Eagle O-washi

Aquila pelagica Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 1: 343 (Islands between Kamchatka and America).

Range: N.E. Palearctic. From Koryakland south to Kamchatka, along Okhotsk coast, Shantar Is., N. Amur and Sakhalin. Winters to Kuriles, N. Japan, Ussuri, N. Korea. Recorded from Pribilof Is., Aleutians, Kodiak I., also inland to Yakutsk. A race in Korea (*H. p. niger*). Recorded from Quelpart I. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Winter visitor in Hokkaido, wandering southward.

Habitat: Sea coasts and islands.

Haliaeetus pelagicus pelagicus (Pallas)

Species range, except Korean race (*niger*).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Goto Is., Izu Is. (Nijijima, Miyake, Torishima), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), "Ryukyus".

ACCIPITER Brisson ハイタカ属

Accipiter Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 28. Type, by tautonymy, *Falco Nisus* Linnaeus.

121 **Accipiter gentilis** (Linnaeus) オオタカ

Goshawk O-taka

Falco gentilis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 89 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic, boreal to temperate. All Europe through Siberia east to Kamchatka, south to Morocco, Asia Minor, Mongolia, Manchuria to Japan, discontinuously in W. China, Tibet to Himalayas. In America, Alaska, Canada to northern and western U. S. A. Polytypic (9 subspecies).

Status: Resident in Hokkaido and Honshu.

Habitat: Wooded hills and mountains.

Accipiter gentilis schvedowi (Menzbier)

Astur palumbarius Schvedowi Menzbier, 1882, Orn. Geogr., Eur. Russl., in Mém. Sci. Univ. Imp. Moscow, Hist. Nat., no. 2-3: 439 (Irkutsk).

S. Siberia east of Urals, north to Yakutsk, east to Amur, south to Ussuri, Manchuria, Transbaikalia, Kentei and Mongolian Altai. Also, W. China to Tibetan plateau and Himalayas. Recorded from Sakhalin,

Kuriles (Uruppu), Korea.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (not uncommon, nest record from Nopporo), S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu (Niigata, Nagano).

***Accipiter gentilis fujiiyamae* (Swann & Hartert)**

Astur gentilis fujiiyamae Swann & Hartert, 1923, Bull. B.O.C., 43: 170 (Sagami, Honshu).

Japan, breeds in Honshu. Recorded from Taiwan.

Locality Records: Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima—obs., Niijima, Miyake—obs., Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Haha, Nishinoshima—obs.), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki—obs.).

122 *Accipiter soloensis* (Horsfield) アカハラダカ

Chinese (or Horsfield's) Sparrow Hawk Akaharadaka

Falco Soloensis Horsfield, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13: 137 (Java).

Range: E. Asia, temperate to subtropical. China from S. Manchuria to Kwantung, Korea and Taiwan. Northern birds migratory. Winters in Philippines, Indochina, Tenasserim, Malay Pen., Sunda Is., Celebes, Moluccas and New Guinea. Recorded from Quelpart I. (1929, Sept.). Monotypic.

Status: Migratory straggler chiefly to southern Ryukyus.

Habitat: Wooded hills with rice paddies or wetland (feeding chiefly on frogs).

Locality Records: Honshu (542 km S. of Cape Shiono, Sept. 1971), Danjo Is., Izu Is. (Torishima, Oct. 1926), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki 1966, Yonakuni).

123 *Accipiter gularis* (Temminck & Schlegel)¹⁾ ツミ

Japanese Lesser Sparrow Hawk Tsumi

Astur (Nisus) gularis Temminck & Schlegel, 1844, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 5(1844), pl. 2 (1845) (Japan).

Range: E. Asia, temperate zone. S. Siberia from Tomsk through Transbaikalia to S. Amur, Ussuri, Korea, Manchuria, N. Mongolia, E. China, also Sakhalin, S. Kuriles (Uruppu), Japan. Winters to S. China, Burma, Indochina, Malaya, as far as Sunda Is., Celebes, Philippines. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Summer visitor, but a few may winter in C. Honshu; resident in the Ryukyus.

1) Formerly regarded as a race of *virgatus* of Himalayas and tropical Asia (cf. Brown & Amadon 1968, 2: 468, 470).

Habitat: Montane forest, in summer up to subalpine mixed woods.

***Accipiter gularis gularis* (Temminck & Schlegel)**

Species range. In Japan breeds in Hokkaido (eggs, Nemuro), Honshu, Shikoku. Recorded from Marianas (Guam), Botel Tobago, Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa—obs.), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

***Accipiter gularis iwasakii* Mishima**

Accipiter virgatus iwasakii Mishima, 1962, *Tori*, 17(79/80): 219–221 (Ishigaki I., S. Ryukyus).

S. Ryukyus. Resident.

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote).

124 ***Accipiter nisus* (Linnaeus) ハイタカ**
Sparrow Hawk Haitaka

Falco Nisus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1: 92 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, boreal (north to timberline) and temperate. All Europe through Siberia to Kamchatka, except N.E. Siberia, south to N. Africa, Asia Minor, Himalayas to E. China and Japan, but absent from steppes and deserts. Northern birds migratory to E. Africa, India and Indochina. Polytypic (6 subspecies with 4 other doubtful ones).

Status: Common, summer visitor in Hokkaido, resident wanderer in Honshu and winter visitor southward.

Habitat: Breeds in mountain forest up to subalpine zone, occurs on plains in winter.

***Accipiter nisus nisosimilis* (Tickell)¹⁾**

Falco Nisosimilis Tickell, 1833, *Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, 2: 571 (Borabhum, India).

E. Siberia from Yenisei to Kolyma and Okhotsk coast, south to

1) *Accipiter pallens* Stejneger, 1893, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 16: 625 (Ibaraki Pref., Honshu), may be a pale phase or a subspecies, breeding in Kamchatka, and recorded as straggler from Japan, Hainan (Hartert). *Locality Records:* Hokkaido (a male), Honshu (Miyagi, Ibaraki), Izu Is. (Niijima). Cf. Vaurie, *Amer. Mus.*, Nov., no. 2039, 1961.

Altai Mts., Transbaikalia, China, Korea, Japan.

Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles. Winters to S. China, Indochina, Burma, Assam; India, also Borneo.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Shikotan), Honshu, recorded Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Niihima, Miyake, Hachijo), Daito Is. (Minamidaito).

BUTEO Lacépède ノスリ属

Buteo Lacépède, 1799, Discours d'Ouvert. et de Clôture, Tableau Ois.: 4. Type, by monotypy, *Falco Buteo* Linnaeus.

125 *Buteo lagopus* (Pontoppidan) ケアシノスリ Rough-legged Buzzard Keashi-nosuri

Falco Lagopus Pontoppidan, 1763, Danske Atlas: 616 (Denmark).

Range: Holarctic, boreal to arctic tundras. Scandinavia, arctic Siberia, Kamchatka, northern coast of Okhotsk Sea, south to Kuriles and Aleutians, also Alaska and northern North America. In winter occurs south to central Europe, Turkestan, Manchuria, Ussuri and Hokkaido. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Winter visitor to northern Japan.

Habitat: Coastal barren hills and grasslands.

***Buteo lagopus menzbieri* Dementiev¹⁾**

Buteo lagopus menzbieri Dementiev, 1951, Ptitsy Soviet. Soiuz, 1: 312 (new name for *Archibuteo pallidus* Menzbier, N. Yakutia to Kolyma).

Arctic Siberia from Yenisei, through Anadyr to Chukotski Pen. Winters south to China, Korea and Japan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu (Aomori, Yamagata, Miyagi, Niigata, Nagano), Kyushu (Fukuoka), Tsushima, C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki).

126 *Buteo hemilasius* Temminck & Schlegel オオノスリ Upland Buzzard O-nosuri

Buteo hemilasius Temminck & Schlegel, 1844, Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 18 (1844), pl. 7 (1845) (Japan).

1) The Kamchatkan race, *kamtschatkensis* (breeds on Bering I., N. Kuriles) may also occur in Japan.

Range: Central Palearctic, temperate. From Turkestan, outer Mongolia, Transbaikalia to W. Manchuria, and N.W. China, Mongolia, Tibet to Himalayas (westward replaced by *rufinus*). Partly migratory to Ussuri, Korea, China and N. India. Monotypic.

Status: Accidental straggler.

Habitat: Grassland slopes and plateaus.

Locality Records: Kyushu (type spec. — “Fauna Japonica”), Tsushima.

127 **Buteo buteo** (Linnaeus) ノスリ
Buzzard Nosuri

Falco Buteo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 90 (*ex* Gesner, Europe, restricted to Savoy by List Brit. Bds., 1915).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, temperate and boreal. From Atlantic islands, Europe through southern Siberia east to Okhotsk coast and Manchuria, and Japan with a race in Ogasawara Is. Also from western China, Kansu, to Tibet. Resident or migratory reaching south to Cape Province, Africa, Iran and India. Polytypic (about 10 subspecies).

Status: Common resident in lowlands and foothills.

Habitat: Woodlands and open grassy footzone slopes but also visits in winter large wooded city parks.

Buteo buteo japonicus (Temminck & Schlegel)¹⁾

Falco (sic) *buteo japonicus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 16, pl. 6, 6b (Japan).

Southern Siberia from upper Yenisei and N.E. Turkestan, Mongolia (Kentei Mts.), Baikal, east to Transbaikalia, Manchuria, Ussuri, Amur, north to Olekminsk, Yakutsk and west coast of Okhotsk, and Japan. Recorded from Sakhalin, Korea (winter visitor), Dagelet I. (breeds), Quelpart I., Taiwan.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Izu Is. (Oshima, Nijima, Kozu, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo), recorded from S. Kuriles (Kunashiri), Kyushu, Tsushima, N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni—obs.).

Buteo buteo toyoshimai Momiyama

Buteo japonicus toyoshimai Momiyama, 1927, Annot. Orn. Orient.,

- 1) The *japonicus*-group is characterized by smaller size, lack of deep rufous wash, streaked rather than barred breast, no or faint tail bars and extended tarsus feathers.

1: 73, 98 (Hahajima, Ogasawara Is.).

Ogasawara Is.

Locality Records: Izu Is. (Vaurie 1965), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi, Haha).

Buteo buteo oshiroi N. h. Kuroda

Buteo buteo oshiroi N. h. Kuroda, 1971, *Tori*, 20: 125, 127 (Minami-daito I., Daito Is.).

Daito Is. (Minami-daito). First recorded and captured as chicks in 1964 (the type, a live specimen, fled in 1968 from its owner's pen).

Locality Records: Daito Is.

BUTASTUR Hodgson サシバ属

Butastur Hodgson, 1843, *Jorn. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, 12: 311. Type, by original designation, *Circus Teesa* Franklin.

128 ***Butastur indicus*** (Gmelin) サシバ
Gray-faced Buzzard-Eagle Sashiba

Falco indicus Gmelin, 1788, *Syst. Nat.*, 1(1): 264 (Java).

Range: E. Asia, temperate. S. Amur, Ussuri, Japan, Korea (breeding record only from Kyonggi-do—Gore & Won, 1971), Manchuria to Hopeh in N. China. Winters to Philippines, Indochina, Burma, Tenasserim, Malay Pen., Borneo, Celebes, some reaching Java, Moluccas, New Guinea, also Timor, Samar I. Recorded from Taiwan, Botel Tobago. Monotypic.

Status: Common summer visitor. A marked migratory species through Ryukyus to the Philippines. Especially concentrates on Miyako I., S. Ryukyus.

Habitat: Warmer wooded foothills, preferably mixed with pine trees used for nesting.

Locality Records: Breeds in Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Oshima, Toshima, Nijima, Kozu, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo, Torishima—obs.), recorded Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Iwo Is. (Kitaiwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Yoron), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, etc.), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kuro, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

SPIZAETUS Vieillot クマタカ属

Spizaetus Vieillot, 1816, *Anal. Nouv. Ornith. Élément.*: 24. Type, by

subsequent designation, *Falco ornatus* Daudin.

129 **Spizaetus nipalensis** (Hodgson) クマタカ

Hodgson's Hawk Eagle Kuma-taka

(*Nisaëtus*) *Nipalensis* Hodgson, 1836, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 5: 229, pl. 7 (Nepal).

Range: Asia, tropical to temperate. Ceylon, India, Himalayas, S.E. China, south of the Yangtse, Hainan, Japan, also N. Manchuria (Mizuno, 1934). Occurs as winter visitor in Thailand, Malaya. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Resident.

Habitat: Montane forests of middle slopes mixed with some needles, preferable nesting on red pines. Occurs over high mountains, as well as over open footzone.

Spizaetus nipalensis orientalis Temminck & Schlegel

Spizaëtus (sic) *orientalis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 7, pl. 3 (Japan).

Japan. Resident. Recorded from Korea (3 specimens—Gore & Won, 1971), Manchuria (Mizuno, 1934).

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku (no nest record), Kyushu. Recorded from Sado, Oki, Tsushima.

AQUILA Brisson イヌワシ属

Aquila Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 28. Type, by tautonymy, *Falco Chrysaëtus* Linnaeus.

130 **Aquila clanga** Pallas カラフトワシ

Spotted Eagle Karafuto-washi

Aquila Clanga Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 1: 351 (Russia and Siberia).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, temperate. E. Europe north to S. Finland, south to Caspian Sea, through S. Siberia, Mongolia, Manchuria, Amur, Ussuri, South to northern Hopeh. Wanders in winter to S. Europe, Egypt, Iran, India, S. China, Indochina. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Vaurie), Japan, Korea, Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Rare straggler.

Habitat: Open countries with some forests and marshes or rivers.

Locality Records: Honshu (Kanagawa 1952, Miyagi 1973), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa 1968).

131 ***Aquila heliaca*** Savigny カタシロワシ

Imperial Eagle Katashiro-washi

Aquila heliaca Savigny, 1809, Descr. de l'Egypte, Hist. Nat., 1, Syst. Ois.: 82, pl. 12 (Egypt).

Range: C. and W. Palearctic, temperate to warm temperate. Discontinuously in Iberian Pen. to Morocco; from southern E. Europe, Asia Minor to N.E. Iran, and lower Volga, Russian, Turkestan to Lake Baikal. Winters to Red Sea coast, Abyssinia, Iran, N. India, Mongolia, China, N. Indochina, and wanders to Europe. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Accidental.

Habitat: Wooded plains with some marshes or rivers.

Aquila heliaca heliaca Savigny

Species range, except Iberian Pen. and Morocco.

Locality Records: Honshu (Iwate), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote 1969).

132 ***Aquila chrysaetos*** (Linnaeus) イヌワシ

Golden Eagle Inu-washi

Falco Chrysaëtos Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 88 (Europe).

Range: Holarctic, temperate and boreal, including tree limit tundras in the north and some steppes and desert-like lands in the south. N. Africa, Europe, Siberia east to Kamchatka, south to Egypt, Asia Minor, Iran, Himalayas, N. Burma, W. and N. China, Manchuria, Korea, Japan; also N. America. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Local and relict resident.

Habitat: Deeper mountains with big rocky valleys, occurs over high summits.

Aquila chrysaetos japonica Severtzov

Aquila fulva japonica Severtzov, 1888, Nouv. Mem. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 15: 182 (ex Blakiston & Pryer, Hakabusakan and Hakodate, Japan).

Japan and Korea. Resident.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Abashiri, Mt. Daisetsu—obs., etc.; no nest record), S. Kuriles (Shikotan), Honshu (breeds in Iwate, Miyagi, Niigata, Nagano, Gunma, Ishikawa, Hyogo), Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima.

AEGYPIUS Savigny ハゲワシ属

Aegypius Savigny, 1809, Descr. de l'Egypte, Hist. Nat., 1, Syst. Ois.: 68, 73. Type, by monotypy, *Vultur niger* Gmelin (= *Vultur Monachus* Linnaeus).

- 133 **Aegypius monachus** (Linnaeus) クロハゲワシ
Black Vulture Kuro-hagewashi

Vultur Monachus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 122 (ex Edwards, Arabia).

Range: South Palearctic, with distributional center in Mongolian-Tibetan highlands up to alpine tundra zone, west to warm Mediterranean region. From S. Iberian Pen., Mediterranean Is., S.E. Europe, Asia Minor, Syrian desert, Caucasus, S. Transcaspia, N.E. Iran, Turkestan, Tibet and Mongolia, east to N.W. China. Winters and wanders to Sudan, N. India, China, Manchuria, Korea and casual Japan and Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Straggler.

Habitat: Open countries with high trees, extensive forest clearings or desert.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Kushiro), Honshu (Fukushima, Shizuoka, Hyogo, Shima^{ne}), Shikoku (Kochi), Kyushu (Kumamoto, Kagoshima), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Iriomote).

SPILORNIS G. R. Gray¹⁾ カンムリワシ属

Spilornis Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds: 3. Type, by original designation, *Falco bido* Horsfield (vide Stresemann, J. f. Orn. 100: 35, 1959).

- 134 **Spilornis cheela** (Latham) カンムリワシ
Crested Serpent Eagle Kanmuri-washi

Falco cheela Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1: 14 (India = Lucknow).

Range: Oriental. From India, Ceylon, Indochina, S. China, Burma, Malaya, Nicobars, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Philippines, also small Malaysian Islands, and north to Taiwan and S. Ryukyus. Polytypic (21 subspecies).

Status: Common on Iriomote I., but decreasing by poaching, scarce on Ishigaki I. (Mt. Omoto).

Habitat: Semitropical footzone forest, occurring to coastal cultivated lands.

1) *Haematornis* Vigors, Mar. 1832 (1831), preoccupied by *Haematornis* Swainson, Feb. 1832 (Turdidae), fide Ripley.

Spilornis cheela perplexus Swann¹⁾

Spilornis cheela perplexus Swann, 1922, Synop. Accipitres: 135
(Iriomote I., Ryukyus).

S. Ryukyus. Resident.

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni).

CIRCUS Lacépède チュウヒ属

Circus Lacépède, 1799, Discours d'Ouvert. et de Clôture, Tableau
Ois.: 4. Type, by monotypy, *Falco aeruginosus* Linnaeus.

135 **Circus cyaneus** (Linnaeus) ハイロチュウヒ

Hen Harrier (Brit.), Marsh Hawk (U.S.) Haiiro-chûhi

Falco cyaneus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 126 (ex Edwards,
London).

Range: Holarctic; cooler temperate and boreal. Europe, Iberian
Pen., to Scandinavia, through Siberia east to Okhotsk coast and Amur,
north to southern tundra zone, south to Caucasus, N. Mongolia, N.
Manchuria, N. Ussuri. Migrates to N. Africa, Iran, N. India, Burma,
China, N. Indochina, also Korea, Japan. In America, widely from Alaska
to middle U. S., wintering south to the Antilles and Columbia. Polytypic
(2 subspecies).

Status: Winter visitor in small numbers.

Habitat: Marshes and swamps, but also drier cultivated fields or
pastures.

Circus cyaneus cyaneus (Linnaeus)

The species range, except Americas. Recorded from Sakhalin,
Kuriles (Paramushiru), Quelpart I., and Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is.
(Hachijo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki,
Iriomote—obs.).

136 **Circus melanoleucos** (Pennant) マダラチュウヒ

Pied Harrier Madara-chûhi

Falco melanoleucos Pennant, 1769, Indian Zool.: 33, pl. 2 (Ceylon).

Range: E. Palearctic; boreal. From Transbaikalia, north to Tukuringra
Range, east to Amur valley, Ussuri, south to N.E. Mongolia, Manchuria,
N. Korea. Winters to S. China, Indochina, Philippines, Sulus, Borneo,
Malay Pen., N. and E. India, Ceylon. Once bred in Burma. Monotypic.

1) Subspecific character darker, with white spots on lower plumage with con-
spicuous black spots on either side.

Status: Accidental.

Habitat: Swamps and marshlands.

Locality Records: Tsushima (1973—Yacho 38 no. 7: 380).

- 137 **Circus aeruginosus** (Linnaeus) チュウヒ
Marsh Harrier Chûhi

Falco aeruginosus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 91 (Sweden).

Range: Old World, except tropics of Africa and Asia (where it winters). Trans-Paleartic; boreal and temperate, from N. Africa, Europe, through S. Siberia east to Amur, Ussuri, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, south to Asia Minor, Turkestan, Transbaikalia, Mongolia, Manchuria. Winters to Africa, India, Ceylon, Malay Pen., Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines. Polytypic (8 subspecies).

Status: Common winter visitor, a few breeding in Hokkaido.

Habitat: Reed beds and marshes.

Circus aeruginosus spilonotus Kaup

Circus spilonotus Kaup, 1847, Isis: col. 953 (Asia = E. Siberia).

E. Siberia from Tomsk, Baikal region and N. Mongolia, north to Yakutsk, Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, N. Honshu. Winters in Japan, passage and winter visitor in Korea. Recorded from Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu (obs.), Izu Is. (Shikine), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

Family FALCONIDAE ハヤブサ科

FALCO Linnaeus ハヤブサ属

Falco Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 88. Type, by subsequent designation, *Falco Peregrinus* Tunstall.

- 138 **Falco rusticolus** Linnaeus シロハヤブサ
Gyr Falcon Shiro-hayabusa

Falco rusticolus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 88 (Sweden).

Range: Circumpolar, arctic and boreal. From Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia, northern Siberia to Kamchatka, Commander Is., Alaska and arctic North America. Resident. Wanders irregularly to subarctic or

northern temperate district. Breeding record from Kuriles (Matsuwa 1924), recorded from Sakhalin in July. Monotypic.¹⁾

Status: Uncommon winter visitor to Hokkaido.

Habitat: Coastal rocky cliffs and wooded tundras.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate, Otaru, Yufutsu, Abashiri), S. Kuriles, Tsushima (1963).

139 **Falco peregrinus** Tunstall ハヤブサ
Peregrine Falcon Hayabusa

Falco Peregrinus Tunstall, 1711, Orn. Brit.: 1 (Great Britain).

Range: Cosmopolitan, except New Zealand, tropical forested and desert area, with some other non-breeding areas (especially S. America). Resident, but also migratory south to S. Africa, India, Malaya, Philippines and New Guinea. Polytypic (18 subspecies).

Status: Common resident and wanderer (*F. p. japonensis*).

Habitat: Rocky coast, islands, over sandy beach, salt-flats and marshes.

Falco peregrinus pealei Ridgway

Falco communis var. *Pealei* Ridgway, 1874, Bull. Essex Inst., 5 (12): 201 (Oregon).

Commander Is., N. Kuriles (Paramushiru—breeds, Chirihoi), islands south of Alaska to Queen Charlotte Is.; occurs in Pribilofs. Winters to Kuriles, Hokkaido and Oregon to California. One specimen from Quelpart I.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate, Akkeshi), S. Kuriles (Shikotan—eggs), Honshu (Niigata), Kyushu (Kagoshima), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

Falco peregrinus harterti Buturlin²⁾

Falco peregrinus harterti Buturlin, 1907, Psovayai Ruzheinaya Okhota, 13 (7): 99 (Tundras from Lena to Kolyma).

N.E. Siberia from Lena to Anadyr and Chukotski Pen. Reported as breeding in Sakhalin and Kaibato (Hand-l., 1958).

Locality Records: Honshu (Niigata, Toyama).

Falco peregrinus fruitii Momiyama

Falco peregrinus fruitii Momiyama, 1927, Annot. Orn. Orient.,

1) Proposed 7 subspecies are considered to be variations by Brown & Amadon (1968).

2) This race is said to be variably intermediate between *calidus* of W. Siberia and *japonensis* and is placed in a synonym of the latter by Vaurie, 1965.

1: 71, 97 (Kita-iwo I., Iwo Is.).

Iwo Is. Resident.

Locality Records: Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo). Recorded from Izu Is. (Torishima 1956).

Falco peregrinus japonensis Gmelin

Falco japonensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1(1): 257 (Japan ex "Japanese Hawk", Latham, 1781, cf. Stresemann, Ibis: 253, 255 (1949).

E. Siberia, south of the range of *harterti*, from Vilyui basin through Yakutsk to Okhotsk coast, Kamchatka, Sakhalin (see *harterti*), Kuriles (eggs from Shikotan), Japan, S. Korea (eggs from Shichihatsuto), Quelpart I., Taiwan.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, Tsushima, recorded from Sado, Shikoku, Izu Is. (Oshima, Miyake, Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is. (obs.), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa—obs.), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

140 **Falco subbuteo** Linnaeus チゴハヤブサ Hobby Chigo-hayabusa

Falco Subbuteo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 89 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic and part of oriental region, boreal, temperate to partly subtropical. N.W. Africa, Europe and Siberia, south of tundras (N. to 66°N.), east to west coast of Okhotsk, Amur, Ussuri, Sakhalin, C. and S. Kamchatka, south to Kuriles, Hokkaido, China and northern Laos, west through Mongolia, Turkestan, northern Iran to Asia Minor. Polytypic (2 or 5 subspecies).

Status: Summer visitor in Hokkaido, winter visitor in Honshu to Kyushu.

Habitat: Woodlands with clearings and cultivated fields, partial to forest edges, occasionally also seaside cliffs, or alpine summit (of Mt. Daisetsu).

Falco subbuteo subbuteo Linnaeus

Species range, except S. Shensi in China to Tonkin and Laos.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds in Kitami, Shimoyubetsu, etc.), S. Kuriles (breeds), winters in Honshu (has bred in Aomori and Iwate—Yacho 20: 381, 1955), Shikoku, Kyushu, S. Ryukyus (Miyako).

141 **Falco columbarius** Linnaeus コチ ヨウ ゲン ボウ

Merlin Ko-chôgenbô

Falco columbarius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 90 (ex Catesby, S. Carolina).

Range: Holarctic, widely boreal belt and to cooler temperate. Iceland, Great Britain, Scandinavia through Siberia east to Koryakland (not to Chukotski Pen., and Kamchatka), south to N.W. Europe, Russian Altai, Sayans, east to Transbaikalia and west coast of Okhotsk. Also, Alaska and Canada to northern North America. Winters to Mediterranean region, India and S. China, in America West Indies and northern S. America. Polytypic (9 subspecies).

Status: Winter visitor, not abundant.

Habitat: Wooded plains, coastal sand dunes or paddy fields and also sea cliffs.

Falco columbarius insignis (Clark)

Aesalon regulus insignis Clark, 1907, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 32:470 (Fusan, Korea).

E. Siberia from middle Yenisei and Tunguska, east to Lena, and Kolyma, in the south from Vilyui to Yakutsk and Stanovoi Range. Winters to Egypt, Transcaucasia, Turkestan, Iran, N. India, China, south to Annam, also Korea, Japan. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Ushishiru, Matsuwa), Quelpart I.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku (Kochi), Kyushu (Kagoshima), Izu Is. (Hachijo).

Falco columbarius pacificus (Stegmann)¹⁾

Aesalon columbarius pacificus Stegmann, 1929, Izv. Akad. Nauk, Ser. 7, Classe Sci. Phys.-math.: 591 (Razboinik Hill, Sea of Okhotsk).

Extreme E. Siberia, from upper Omolon through S. Anadyr to Koryakland, southward along Okhotsk coast (not Kamchatka), south to Shantar Is., Sakhalin. Winters to Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, Kuriles, Japan, China, south to Shantung.

Locality Records: Honshu (see footnote).

- 1) This race was regarded as synonym of *insignis* based on available wintering specimens in the Hand-list, 1942 (and 1958), but the difference may be valid (Vaurie, 1965). Yamashina (1941) identified specimens of this race from N. and C. Honshu, and Quelpart I.

142 **Falco tinnunculus** Linnaeus チョウゲンボウ
Kestrel Chôgenbô

Falco Tinnunculus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 90 (Sweden).

Range: Palearctic, Ethiopian and Oriental regions; boreal to tropical. Atlantic Is., N. Africa, all Europe, Siberia, north to 65°–68°N., east to north and west coasts of Okhotsk, south to Korea, Japan, S. China, Burma, Himalayas, N. India, all Arabia, Africa to the Cape. Resident and migratory to Africa, India, Ceylon and Indochina. Polytypic (11 subspecies).

Status: Resident in Honshu and also winters southward.

Habitat: Woodland clearings, pastures, cultivated fields and roadside, coastal grassy sand dunes. Breeds colonially in nest holes on muddy valley cliffs, but rarely also nests in tree.

Falco tinnunculus interstinctus Horsfield

Falco interstinctus Horsfield, 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1839): 154 (Assam).

Japan, Korea, China, east to Tibet, south to Tonkin, Burma, Assam, Himalayas and N. Punjab. In winter south to Hainan, Indochina, India, Ceylon, occasionally Philippines, Borneo, Malaya. Recorded from Taiwan, Pescadores.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, breeds in C. Honshu, recorded in winter from Shikoku, Kyushu; also Sado, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is. (obs.), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa—obs.), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote—photo, Hatoma—obs., Kuro, Yonakuni).

Order GALLIFORMES キジ目

Family TETRAONIDAE ライチョウ科

LAGOPUS Brisson ライチョウ属

Lagopus Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 26, 181. Type, by tautonymy, *Tetrao Lagopus* Linnaeus.

143 *Lagopus mutus* (Montin) ライチョウ

Ptarmigan (Brit.), Rock Ptarmigan (U.S.) Raichô

Tetrao mutus Montin, 1776, Physiogr. Salskap. Handl., 1: 155
("Alpibus lapponicis").

Range: Circumpolar and holarctic, from arctic tundras, part of boreal regions and south to high alpine altitudes in temperate zone. From Iceland, Scandinavia, arctic Siberia south to mountains of Baikal, Altai, Transbaikalia and Amuria, Kamchatka, Commander Is., C. Kuriles, Aleutians, Alaska, N. Canada, Labrador, N. Melville, Ellesmere, N. Greenland; also Scotland, Pyrenees, Alps, and Japan Alps range in C. Honshu. Polytypic (about 26 subspecies).

Status: Stationary populations on summits over 2,400m alt. of central mountain range of Honshu.

Habitat: Alpine *Pinus pumila* zone and rocky summits with alpine grasses and dwarf shrubs.

Lagopus mutus japonicus Clark

Lagopus japonicus Clark, 1907, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 32: 469
(mountains of central Honshu, Japan).

Honshu, Japan. Resident.

Locality Records: Honshu ("Japan Alps" range, Ontake, Yatsugatake, Hakusan, Hiuchidake). Had been released on Mt. Fuji in 1960, and bred, but in 1970 survival was not confirmed.

TETRASTES Keyserling & Blasius エゾライチョウ属

Tetrastes Keyserling & Blasius, 1840, Wirbelthiere Europas: lxiv. 109, 200. Type, by monotypy, *Tetrao Bonasia* Linnaeus.

144 **Tetrastes bonasia** (Linnaeus) エゾライチョウ

Hazel Grouse (Hazel Hen) Ezo-raichō

Tetrao Bonasia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 160 (Sweden).

Range: Boreal Trans-Palearctic, from Europe through Siberia to the Kolyma basin and Okhotsk coast, south to Urals, Russian Altai, N. Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea, Sakhalin and Hokkaido. Polytypic (8 subspecies).

Status: Common mountain resident down to lowland woods.

Habitat: Coniferous and mixed forest with rich undergrowth.

Tetrastes bonasia vicinitas Riley¹⁾

Tetrastes bonasia vicinitas Riley, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 28: 161 (Hakodate, Hokkaido).

Hokkaido and Sakhalin.

Locality Records: Hokkaido.

Family PHASIANIDAE キジ科

COTURNIX Bonaparte ウズラ属

Coturnix Bonaparte, 1791, Tabl. Encyclop. Méth., Ornith., 1(47): 87.

Type, by Monotypy and tautonymy, *Tetrao Coturnix* Linnaeus.

145 **Coturnix coturnix** (Linnaeus) ウズラ

Common Quail Uzura

Tetrao Coturnix Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 161 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic temperate regions to tropical Africa. Atlantic Is. (Cape Verde Is., Azores, Madeiras, Canaries), Europe, Siberia, north to 64°N., east to Amur, south to Morocco, Iran, India (S. to Bombay, E. to Assam), east to Mongolia, Manchuria; also Africa, Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius. Migrates from Europe to and winters in Mediterranean regions and Africa to the equator. Insular forms resident.

Status: Common but local to grassland habitat. Decreasing by hunting. Breeds in S. Hokkaido to C. Honshu, wintering in central Honshu to Kyushu, but sporadic breeding records in S. Kyushu (Miyazaki), Tsushima. Migrates to Izu Is. and N. Ryukyus. Polytypic (8 subspecies).

1) *Amurensis* of Manchuria and Amur, and *corensis* of Korea are considered by Vaurie (1965) as synonyms of *vicinitas*.

Habitat: Extensive grassland hills, grassy river banks, etc.

Coturnix coturnix japonica Temminck & Schlegel¹⁾

Coturnix vulgaris japonica Temminck & Schlegel, 1849, in Siebold's Faun. Jap., Aves: 103, pl. 61 (Japan).

Temperate Asia, from N. Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, Japan. Migratory to N. China, Korea and southern Japan. Recorded from Sakhalin, Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima (resident?), Makesima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Miyake, Hachijo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

BAMBUSICOLA Gould コジュケイ属

Bambusicola Gould, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London; (1862): 285.

Type, by subsequent designation, *Perdix thoracica* Temminck.

146 **Bambusicola thoracica** (Temminck) コジュケイ
Bamboo Partridge Kojukei

Perdix thoracica Temminck, 1815, Fig. et Gall., 3: 335, 723 (India, error = China).

Range: China south of the Yangtse: W. Szechuan, S. Shensi, Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangsi; also Taiwan. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Introduced. Released and spread widely in Honshu and southward since 1919 from Tokyo, Kanagawa area.

Habitat: Dense brushes of lowlands and hills, also city parks. Feeds at forest edge, cultivated fields.

Bambusicola thoracica thoracica (Temminck)

Species range, except Taiwan. Successful introduced species in Japan. More abundant in warmer parts and not successful in heavy snow districts on Japan Sea side and on high altitudes.

Locality Records: Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Oshima, Nijima, Shikine, Miyake, Hachijo), Iwo Is. (Iwojima—

1) This race may be better treated as species (as in Vaurie, 1965, 293), because of sympatry in N. Mongolia and difference in vocalization and F₁ sterility between European *C. coturnix* (cf. Pala & Lissia-Frau, Riv. Ital. Orn. 36: 4—9, 1966), which extends east to Lake Baikal and N. Mongolia.

obs. 1966).

Bambusicola thoracica sonorivox Gould

Bambusicola sonorivox Gould, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London
(1862): 285 (Taiwan).

Taiwan.

Locality Records: Honshu. Released in Kobe area in 1931 (said
also released in Koshigaya, Saitama Pref.). Established in Kobe area
(cf. Tori, no. 76: 32).

PHASIANUS Linnaeus キジ属

Phasianus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 158. Type, by
tautonymy, *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus.

147 **Phasianus soemmerringii** Temminck ヤマドリ

Copper Pheasant Yamadori

Phasianus Soemmerringii Temminck, 1830, Pl. Col., livr. 82, pls. 487,
488 (Japan).

Range: Japan. Endemic. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Common resident.

Habitat: Montane mixed and coniferous forests up to subalpine zone.
Replaced by the Common Pheasant at more open footzones.

Phasianus soemmerringii scintillans Gould

Phasianus (Graphophasianus) scintillans Gould, 1866, Ann. Mag.
Nat. Hist., (3) 17: 150 (Yokohama).

Honshu (north of about 35°10'N. lat.).

Locality Records: Honshu.

Phasianus soemmerringii intermedius Kuroda

Phasianus soemmerringii intermedius Kuroda, 1919, Dobutsu.
Zasshi, 31: 304, 312 (Ehime Pref., Shikoku). (Type in Kuroda
coll. destroyed in 1945.)

Honshu (southwestern parts), Shikoku.

Locality Records: Honshu, Shikoku.

Phasianus soemmerringii subrufus Kuroda

Phasianus soemmerringii subrufus Kuroda, 1919, Dobutsu. Zasshi,
31: 303, 311, (Shizuoka Pref., Honshu). (Type in Kuroda coll.

destroyed in 1945.)

Honshu (Pacific side south of about 35° 10' N. lat. Provs. S. Chiba, S. Shizuoka, Mie, Yamaguchi, rarely Ibaraki, Saitama), Shikoku (Uwajima).

Locality Records: Honshu, Shikoku.

***Phasianus soemmerringii soemmerringii* Temminck**

Kyushu (northern and middle parts).

Locality Records: Kyushu.

***Phasianus soemmerringii ijimae* Dresser**

Phasianus ijimae Dresser, 1902, Ibis: 656, 657 (Miyazaki Pref. and Osumi Peninsula, Kyushu).

Kyushu (middle and southern parts).

Locality Records: Kyushu.

148 ***Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus** キジ

Common Pheasant Kiji

Phasianus colchicus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 158 (Valley of Rioni River, W. Transcaucasia).

Range: Temperate central and eastern Asia. Caucasus, Turkestan, Mongolia, China, south to N. Tonkin, Hainan, Taiwan, north to Manchuria, Korea, Ussuri, S. Amur and Japan. Resident. Polytypic (about 35 subspecies).

Status: Common resident. Locally decreased by hunting.

Habitat: Lowland and hillside forest edge, adjacent grassland and cultivated fields.

Ring-necked Pheasant-group

***Phasianus colchicus karpowi* Buturlin**

Phasianus karpowi Buturlin, 1904, Orn. Monatsb., 12: 3 (Te-lin in S. Manchuria).

S. Manchuria, N.E. Chihli, Korea, Quelpart I., Tsushima (introduced?). Released in Hokkaido at Oshamanbe and Hidaka in 1930 and increased (Hokkaido birds are not identical to Korean birds). Released also in Honshu in 1930 but stopped in 1931 (also some released later). Introduced on Hachijo I. in 1965 or '66, and also on Miyake I.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Tsushima, Izu Is.

Green Pheasant-group ¹⁾

***Phasianus colchicus robustipes* Kuroda** ²⁾

Phasianus versicolor robustipes Kuroda, 1919, Dobutsu. Zasshi, 31: 299, 309 (Sado I.). (Type in Kuroda coll. destroyed in 1945.)

Honshu (northern parts), Sado I.

Locality Records: Honshu, Sado.

***Phasianus colchicus tohkaidi* Momiyama**

Phasianus versicolor tohkaidi Momiyama, 1922, Dobutsu. Zasshi, 34: 734 (Mie Pref., Honshu). (Type in Momiyama coll. destroyed in 1923.)

Honshu (central and western parts), Shikoku.

Locality Records: Honshu, Shikoku.

***Phasianus colchicus versicolor* Vieillot**

Phasianus versicolor Vieillot, 1825, Galerie des Ois., 2: 23, pl. 205 ("Java," error for Japan; restricted to Kyushu).

Honshu (Yamaguchi Pref.), Shikoku (coast of Seto Inland Sea), Kyushu, Goto Is.

Locality Records: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Goto Is.

***Phasianus colchicus tanensis* Kuroda**

Phasianus versicolor tanensis Kuroda, 1919, Dobutsu. Zasshi, 31: 300, 310 (Tanegashima). (Type in Kuroda coll. destroyed in 1945.)

Honshu (Izu and Miura Peninsulas), Kyushu (Amakusa), Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is.

Locality Records: Honshu, Kyushu, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Nijijima).

1) This insular (Japanese) group is better adapted to wetter climate than continental Ring-necked group.

2) Races have been artificially mixed by release for game.

Order GRUIFORMES ツル目

Family TURNICIDAE ミフウズラ科

TURNIX Bonnaterre ミフウズラ属

Turnix Bonnaterre, 1791, Tableau Encyclop. Méth., Orinith., 1, livr. 47: 82. Type, by subsequent designation, *Tetrao gibraltarius* Gmelin (= *Tetrao sylvaticus* Desfontaines).

149 **Turnix suscitator** (Gmelin) ミフウズラ

Barred Button Quail (Bustard Quail) Mifu-uzura

Tetrao Suscitator Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 763 (Java).

Range: Tropical Asia, from India, Ceylon, Malay Pen., Sumatra, Java, Philippines, Celebes, Lesser Sunda Is., north to E. China, Taiwan and the Ryukyus. Resident. Polytypic (14 subspecies).

Status: Common resident.

Habitat: Grassland, edge of thickets and cultivated fields. Also occurs on roadside.

Turnix suscitator okinavensis Phillips

Turnix suscitator okinavensis Phillips, 1947, Auk, 64: 126 (Okinawa).

Ryukyus. Resident.

Locality Records: Kyushu (observed at Cape Sata), Tanegashima, Makeshima (obs.), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Kikai, Okinoerabu), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Ie), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kohama, Kuro, Yonakuni).

Family GRUIDAE ツル科

GRUS Brisson ツル属

Grus Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 5: 375. Type, by tautonymy, *Ardea Grus* Linnaeus.

150 **Grus grus** (Linnaeus) クロヅル

Crane (Common Crane) Kuro-zuru

Ardea Grus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 141 (Sweden).

Range: Quasi-trans Palearctic, boreal and cool temperate zone. Europe from Scandinavia to E. Siberia and cool temperate region, south to N. Germany, S. Russia, Turkestan, Mongolia and N. Manchuria. Isolated colonies in Turkey, Transcaucasia, etc. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Irregular winter visitor usually in singles.

Habitat: Usually wetlands or marshes at crane resorts.

Grus grus lilfordi Sharpe

Grus lilfordi Sharpe, 1894, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 23: 250, 252 (E. Siberia).

Boreal Siberia, not reaching Okhotsk coast, south to Kirghiz Steppes, Turkestan, Mongolia, Transbaikalia, N.W. Manchuria, also Turkey, Transcaucasia to N.W. Iran. Recorded from Korea. Single birds occasionally migrate to crane resort at Arasaki, Kyushu.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Chitose 1966, Akan 1970, '71, Kushiro 1971, Tofutsu 1970), Honshu (Ibaraki 1928—Tori, no. 27: 127, Yamaguchi 1960), Kyushu (Kagoshima at Arasaki, Kanoya 1960), N. Ryukyus (Okinawa).

151 **Grus japonensis** (Müller) タンチョウ

Japanese (Manchurian) Crane Tanchō

Ardea (Grus) Japonensis P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst, Suppl.: 110 (Japan).

Range: Cool temperate Asia. From N.E. Mongolia, Manchuria to Lake Khanka, Ussuri and Amur, and E. Hokkaido. Migrates to Korea and China. Recorded from Kaibato, Sakhalin (Tori, no. 45: 472), Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Resident in Kushiro-Nemuro marsh, E. Hokkaido. Once endangered to a low of about 20 birds (1925), and then increased to over 200 birds by winter feeding by 1956, but breeding habitat is gradually destroyed.

Habitat: Extensive reed marshes in breeding season, occurs on cultivated fields in winter for artificial bait.

Locality Records: Hokkaido ("Yezzo"—Blakiston & Pryer. 1883: 121, Iburi, Chitose 1826, Sapporo, breeds in Kushiro, Nemuro), Honshu (Miyagi, Fukushima—obs. 1949, Fukui 1969, Shiga 1943, Yamaguchi), Sado (1947), Kyushu (Nagasaki—Seebohm 1884, Kagoshima—spec. in AMNH, Arasaki), "Japan" (Brit. Mus.). Casual visitor to crane resort

at Arasaki, Kagoshima.

152 **Grus monacha** Temminck ナベヅル
Hooded Crane Nabe-zuru

Grus monacha Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col., livr. 94, pl. 555 (Hokkaido and Korea).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Breeding range uncertain, but reported as from east of the Ob, Lake Chany, Kainsk, Tomsk, Ket River, upper Yenisei, Transbaikalia to N.W. Manchuria. Migrates to Korea and Japan, some also to China. Recorded from Sakhalin, Quelpart I. Monotypic.

Status: Regular winter visitor, but confined to Arasaki, Kyushu, about 1500 birds and Yatsushiro, Yamaguchi Pref., Honshu (about 100 birds).

Habitat: Rice paddies and nearby wetlands.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Sapporo), Honshu (Niigata, Tokyo, Ishikawa 1926—Tori, no. 67: 23, Yokohama—Seebohm 1890, Hyogo, Tottori, Yamaguchi—winter visitor), Shikoku (Kochi), Kyushu (Nagasaki—3 specs., Ibis 1884: 178, Kumamoto—Yacho, no. 316, Arasaki in Kagoshima—winter visitor), Tsushima, “Japan” (Leyden and Brit. Mus.).

153 **Grus canadensis** (Linnaeus) カナダヅル
Sandhill Crane Kanada-zuru

Ardea canadensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 141 (Hudson Bay).

Range: North America including extreme N.E. Siberia. Most of Canada and U. S. A., south to Florida and Cuba. Polytypic (3 or 4 subspecies).

Status: Accidental.

Habitat: Wet fields.

Grus canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus)

N.E. Siberia from the mouth of Kolyma, Anadyrland to Chukotski Pen., Wrangel I., St. Lawrence I., N. Alaska to Buffin I. South to Mackenzie and Southampton I. Migrates to California and Mexico.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Kushiro 1970), Kyushu (Arasaki in Kagoshima 1963—the race was determined by photo).

154 **Grus vipio** Pallas マナヅル
White-naped Crane Mana-zuru

Grus Vipio Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. 2: 111 (Nerchinsk, E. Transbaikalia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. From Transbaikalia, Manchuria, Lake Khanka area to Ussuriland. Migrates to Korea and Japan, also China to the Yangtse, and recorded from Quelpart I., Taiwan. **Monotypic.**

Status: Regular winter visitor only to Arasaki, Kyushu, 200–400 birds. Old records from Hokkaido, Honshu and Kyushu (recently occurred in Kumamoto, Yacho, no. 316).

Habitat: Rice paddies and wetlands, flocking with Hooded Crane.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Chitose 1871), Honshu (Tokyo—Blakiston, Yamaguchi 1965—Yacho 30: 47, photo 1973, Kyoto 1877, Hyogo, Tottori), Shikoku (Kochi 1972), Kyushu (Fukuoka 1935—Tori, no. 43: 264, Nagasaki—Fauna Jap., Seebohm 1884, Kumamoto 1971, Arasaki in Kagoshima—winter visitor), Tsushima (1963, '64), Tanegashima (1917), N. Ryukyus (Okinawa), "Japan" (Leyden and Brit. Mus.).

155 ***Grus leucogeranus* Pallas** ソデグロヅル
Siberian White Crane Sodeguro-zuru

Grus Leucogeranus Pallas, 1773, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs.
2: 714, pl. 1 (Ishchim, Irtysh and Ob Rivers).

Range: Siberia discontinuously. East at Kolyma delta, west at lower Lena, also Indigirka, at confluence of the Ob and Irtysh. Migrates by different routes to Caspian region, N.W. India, China through Mongolia and Manchuria, also Ussuri and Amur, accidentally to Japan. **Monotypic.**

Status: Straggler.

Habitat: Wet marshes.

Locality Records: Honshu (Ishikawa 1961—Tori, no. 78: 36, Yacho 26: 62, with photos), Kyushu (Kagoshima 1959–60 and 1960–61, winters—Tori, no. 75: 46; Yacho 25(2/3), 26(1), with photos), N. Ryukyus (Okinawa 1969), "Japan" (Seebohm 1890; a specimen in AMNH—Tori, no. 59, 1949).

ANTHROPOIDES Vieillot アネハヅル属

Anthropoides Vieillot, 1816, Anal. Nouv. Orn. Élément.: 59. Type,
by monotypy, *Ardea Virgo* Linnaeus.

156 ***Anthropoides virgo* (Linnaeus)** アネハヅル
Demoiselle Crane Aneha-zuru

Ardea Virgo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 141 (India, fixed
by Baker, 1929, as the first reviser).

Range: Temperate Palearctic. From N. Africa, S.E. Europe, through

Central Asia to N. Mongolia and N.W. Manchuria. Winters to N.E. Africa, Iraq, Iran, India south to Deccan, also south to Assam, Burma and N.E. China. Has strayed Europe and Japan. Monotypic.

Status: Straggler.

Habitat: Both dry and wet fields.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Ishikari—Tori, no. 29: 250), Honshu (Miyagi 1922—Tori, no. 14: 231, Izu—former Imperial Palace Mus., Aichi), Kyushu (Kumamoto 1973, Kagoshima 1970, '71, '73), Izu Is. (Hachijo—Tori, no. 24: 316, spec. in Yamashina Inst.).

Family RALLIDAE クイナ科

RALLUS Linnaeus クイナ属

Rallus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 153. Type, by subsequent designation, *Rallus aquaticus* Linnaeus.

157 *Rallus aquaticus* Linnaeus クイナ Water Rail Kuina

Rallus aquaticus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 153 (Great Britain).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, south boreal and temperate regions. From Iceland, Europe north to S. Scandinavia, south to N. Africa, Central Asia, N.W. Himalayas, discontinuously also Yakutsk, Baikal region to Manchuria, Ussuri, Amur, N. Japan and S. Kuriles (Etorofu). Winters south to Mediterranean, Caucasus, Caspian region, N. India, Indochina, also China and Japan. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Common winter visitor, but in Hokkaido summer visitor.

Habitat: Swamps, marshes, rice paddies and lotus ponds.

Rallus aquaticus indicus Blyth

Rallus indicus Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal., 18(2): 820 (Bengal).

E. Siberia from Yakutsk, Transbaikalia, Manchuria, Amur and Ussuri, also breeds in Hokkaido and N. Honshu (Yamagata, Chôjû Shûhō 18(1), 1959), N. China. Winters in Honshu and southward. Recorded from Sakhalin (summer), Korea, Taiwan and breeds on Botel Tobago.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds), S. Kuriles (breeds on

Etorofu—Bergman), Honshu, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

RALLINA Gray オオクイナ属

Rallina G. R. Gray, 1846, Gen. Bds. 3: 595. Type, by original designation, *Rallus fasciatus* Raffles.

- 158 ***Rallina eurizonoides*** (Lafresnaye) オオクイナ
Banded Crane O-kuina

Gallinula eurizonoides Lafresnaye, 1845, Rev. Zool.: 368 (Philippines, designated by Peters, 1934).

Range: Tropical Asia, from India, Ceylon, Malaya, Philippines, Celebes, Sula, north to Taiwan and S. Ryukyus. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Not uncommon where it occurs, resident.

Habitat: Dense lowland scrub. Nocturnal.

Rallina eurizonoides sepiaria (Stejneger)

Euryzona sepiaria Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10: 395 (Yaeyama, Ryukyus).

Yaeyama group, Ryukyus.

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kohama, Kuro—obs., Yonakuni—obs.).

PORZANA Vieillot ヒメクイナ属

Porzana Vieillot, 1816, Anal. Nouv. Orn. Elément.: 61. Type, by monotypy, *Rallus Porzana* Linnaeus.

- 159 ***Porzana pusilla*** (Pallas) ヒメクイナ
Baillon's Crane Hime-kuina

Rallus pusillus Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 700 (Dauria).

Range: Discontinuous pan-Old World, temperate to tropical. Temperate Trans-Paleartic from N. Africa, Europe to Manchuria, Ussuri and Japan, also India; E. and S. Africa, Madagascar, Australia and New Zealand. Northern populations migratory. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Rather uncommon summer visitor, and occasional winter records (from Honshu).

Habitat: Rice fields and wet grassland.

Porzana pusilla pusilla (Pallas)

S. Siberia from Ukraina east to Lake Baikal, Amur, Ussuri, Korea, Manchuria, Hopeh Prov. and Japan. Recorded from Sakhalin (1906), Taiwan.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, recorded Kyushu, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Ie), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

160 **Porzana fusca** (Linnaeus) ヒクイナ
Ruddy Crane Hi-kuina

Rallus fuscus Linnaeus, 1776, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 262 (Philippines).

Range: Tropical to temperate Asia. India, Malaysia, Philippines, north to China and Japan. Northern populations migratory. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Common summer visitor, rarely found in winter in warmer part of Honshu.

Habitat: Rice fields and grassy marsh edges, but sometimes dry cultivated vegetable fields.

Porzana fusca erythrothorax (Temminck & Schlegel)

Gallinula erythrothorax Temminck & Schlegel, 1849, in Siebold's Fauna Jap., Aves: 121, pl. 78 (Japan).

Southern Manchuria, E. China, Korea and Japan. Winters in E. China, Indochina, Burma, Siam. Recorded from Sakhalin (Lönnerberg, 1906, Kaibato), Taiwan.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, recorded from Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Mikura, Hachijo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote), Daito Is. (Moriyama coll.).

Porzana fusca phaeopyga Stejneger

Porzana phaeopyga Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10: 394 (Yaeyama Is., Ryukyus).

Ryukyus. Resident.

Locality Records: Yakushima (1 spec.), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Kikai, Okinoerabu, Yoron), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

161 **Porzana exquisita** Swinhoe シマクイナ
Swinhoe's Yellow Rail Shima-kuina

Porzana exquisita Swinhoe, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4), 12:

376 (Chefoo, Shantung, China).

Range: East Palearctic. Transbaikalia, Manchuria, Lake Khanka and Ussuri. Winters to Korea, China and Japan. Recorded from Quelpart I. Monotypic.

Status: Uncommon migrant and winter visitor, recorded from October to April.

Habitat: Marshes and rice fields.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Yufutsu, Hakodate—Ibis 1876: 335), Honshu (Akita, Aomori, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi), Shikoku (Kochi—Tori, no. 12/13: 78), Kyushu (USNM), Ryukyus (Hartert 1835, 1921).

POLIOLIMNAS Sharpe マミジロクイナ属

Poliolimnas Sharpe, 1893, Bull. Br. Orn. Cl., 1: 28. Type, by original designation, *Porphyrio cinereus* Vieillot.

162 ***Poliolimnas cinereus* (Vieillot)** マミジロクイナ

Ashy Crake Mamijiro-kuina

Porphyrio cinereus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 28: 29 (Java, designated by Mathews, 1911).

Range: Austro-Malaysian. From Malay Pen. and Arch., Philippines, Micronesia, New Guinea, N. Australia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Fiji, Samoa, etc. Polytypic (8 subspecies).

Status: Resident. Considered to be extinct.

Habitat: Brackish swamps and marshes.

***Poliolimnas cinereus brevipes* (Ingram)**

Porzana cinerea brevipes Ingram, 1911, Bull. B. O. C., 29: 21 (Iwojima, Iwo Is.).

Iwo Is. Resident, extinct since 1911 (*cf.* Hand-1, Jap. Bds.: 176, 1942).

Locality Records: Iwo Is. (Iwojima, Minami-iwo).

AMAURORNIS Reichenbach シロハラクイナ属

Amaurornis Reichenbach, 1852(1853), Nat. Syst. Vögel: 21. Type, by original designation, *Gallinula olivacea* Meyen.

- 163 **Amauornis phoenicurus** (Pennant) シロハラクイナ
 White-breasted Waterhen Shirohara-kuina
Gallinula phoenicurus Pennant, 1769, Ind. Zool., 10: pl. 9 (Ceylon).
 Range: Tropical Asia. From India, Indochina, Malaysian and Indonesian islands. Polytypic (5 subspecies).
 Status: Accidental straggler.
 Habitat: Rice fields, marshy or swampy places.

Amauornis phoenicurus chinensis (Boddaert)

- Fulica chinensis* Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Pl. Enlum.: 54 (China, restricted to Hongkong by Stresemann).
 West Pakistan, N. India, Burma to China.
 Locality Records: Honshu (Shizugawa in Miyagi 1967—photo), Kyushu (Fukuoka—2 specs., 1931, '32—Tori, no. 58: 165).

GALLINULA Brisson バン属

- Gallinula* Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 50. Type, by tautonymy,
Fulica Chloropus Linnaeus.

- 164 **Gallinula chloropus** (Linnaeus) バン
 Moorhen (Brit.), Common Gallinule (U.S.) Ban
Fulica Chloropus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 152 (England).
 Range: Tropico-temperate cosmopolitan, except Australian region. Includes Eurasia, south to India, Malaysia, Philippines; Africa, Madagascar, N. and S. America; also Hawaii and Marianas. Northern population migratory. Polytypic (15 subspecies).
 Status: Common summer visitor, more abundant and some winter in warmer parts, especially in the Ryukyus.
 Habitat: Rice fields, reed marshes and ponds.

Gallinula chloropus indica Blyth

- Gallinula chloropus* (?) var. *Indicus* Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 11: 887 (Calcutta).
 Japan, Korea, China to Malay Pen., Burma, India, Ceylon, also S. Tibet and Kashmir. Migrates to S. Asia. Recorded from Sakhalin (rare), Dagelet I., Taiwan (breeds), Botel Tobago (breeds), Palau Is. (Babeltuap).
 Locality Records: Hokkaido (Yagishiri I.), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Nijijima, Miyake,

Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi, Haha), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Yoron), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Ie), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito). Breeds from Hokkaido to Ryukyus.

GALLICREX Blyth ツルクイナ属

Gallicrex Blyth, 1849, Cat. Bds. Mus. Asiat. Soc.: 283. Type, by monotypy, *Gallinula cristata* Latham (= *Fulica cinerea* Gmelin).

- 165 **Gallicrex cinerea** (Gmelin) ツルクイナ
Watercock Tsuru-kuina

Fulica cinerea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 702 (ex Latham, China).

Range: Tropical Asia, north to temperate zone. From India, Ceylon, Malay Pen., Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Philippines, north to China, Korea and Japan (rare). Monotypic.

Status: Rare but irregularly recorded. Probably wanders into Japan and one breeding record (a clutch of 4 eggs) from Saga, Kyushu.

Habitat: Rice fields and marshes.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Shiribeshi 1932), Honshu (Niigata, Tokyo and Saitama—11 birds obtained in Oct. 1966, Ibaraki, several places in Chiba, Kanagawa, Shizuoka 1955, Aichi, Kyoto, Kobe), Shikoku (Kochi), Kyushu (Nagasaki, Saga—a clutch of 4 eggs, 2 Aug. 1950, Fukuoka, Miyazaki), Izu Is. (Hachijo), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Kohama).

FULICA Linnaeus オオバン属

Fulica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 152. Type, by tautonymy, *Fulica atra* Linnaeus.

- 166 **Fulica atra** Linnaeus オオバン
Coot O-ban

Fulica atra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 152 (Sweden).

Range: Old World, principally Eurasia from Iceland, Azores, Europe to Amurland, Sakhalin, Korea, N. Japan, south to N. Africa, Iran, India

and China to the Yangtse, also New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania. Migrates to Africa and S. China and the Philippines. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Some breeding populations in Hokkaido (summer bird) and south to central Honshu (resident).

Habitat: Extensive marshes, but also reed pond area in small populations.

Fulica atra atra Linnaeus

Species range in Eurasia. Recorded from Taiwan, Mariana Is. (Tinian, Guam).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu (breeding record from Maruhama in Chiba, Kasumigaura in Ibaraki), Shikoku (Tori, no. 12/13: 78), Kyushu (Tori, no. 59: 276), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa—obs.), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni—obs.).

Family OTIDAE ノガン科

OTIS Linnaeus ノガン属

Otis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 154. Type, by subsequent designation, *Otis Tarda* Linnaeus.

167 **Otis tarda** Linnaeus ノガン Great Bustard Nogan

Otis Tarda Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 154 (Poland).

Range: Disjunct temperate Trans-Palearctic. From Iberian Pen., Morocco, western Europe, Asia Minor, Kirghiz Steppes, Russian Turkestan, Mongolia, Manchuria and Ussuri. Partially migratory. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Straggler in winter, some twenty records.

Habitat: Grassy extensive fields.

Otis tarda dybowskii Taczanowski

Otis Dybowskii Taczanowski, 1874, Jour. f. Orn., 22: 331 (Dauria).

From east of Russian Altai to Transbaikalia, Mongolia, Manchuria and Ussuri. Recorded from Korea, Quelpart I.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Ishikari, Shiribeshi, Muroran), Honshu

(Aomori, Nagano, Ishikawa, Fukui, Yamanashi, Mie, Shiga—obs., Hyogo, Tottori), Kyushu (Nagasaki), Goto Is.

168 **Otis tetrax** Linnaeus ヒメノガン

Little Bustard Hime-nogan

Otis Tetrax Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 154 (France).

Range: Western and middle temperate Palearctic. From eastern Europe, N. Africa, Sardinia, Sicily, S. Italy, S.E. Europe, S. Russia, S.W. Siberia, south to N. Caucasus, Kirghiz Steppes, Tarbagatai, part of Turkestan, S.W. Transcaspia. Monotypic.

Status: Accidental. Once from Kyushu (1940).

Habitat: Grassy plains.

Locality Records: Kyushu (Ariake Bay, Fukuoka, Jan. 1940—Tori, no. 50: 693).

Order CHARADRIIFORMES チドリ目

Family JACANIDAE レンカク科

HYDROPHASIANUS Wagler レンカク属

Hydrophasianus Wagler, 1832, Isis, col. 279. Type, by original designation, *Tringa Chirurgus* Scopoli.

169 ***Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scopoli)** レンカク

Pheasant-tailed Jacana Renkaku

Tringa Chirurgus Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. Fauna. Insubr., fasc. 2: 92
("Nova Guiana" error for Luzon, Philippines).

Range: Tropical Asia, India, Greater Sunda Is., Philippines, Taiwan, north to Himalayas and E. China. Monotypic.

Status: Accidental.

Habitat: Freshwater swamps.

Locality Records: Honshu (Ibaraki 1965, July 1971), Kyushu (Fukuoka 1955), S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni 1973—obs.).

Family ROSTRATULIDAE タマシギ科

ROSTRATULA Vieillot タマシギ属

Rostratula Vieillot, 1816, Anal. Nouv. Orn. Élément: 56. Type, by monotypy, *Rallus benghalensis* Linnaeus.

170 ***Rostratula benghalensis* (Linnaeus)** タマシギ

Painted Snipe Tama-shigi

Rallus benghalensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 153 (Asia).

Range: Warm and tropical Old World, north to temperate zone in Asia (Japan), south to Africa, India and Australia. Chiefly resident. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Not uncommon but local, central Honshu and southward. With seasonal movement in cooler districts.

Habitat: Rice and lotus paddies and in reeds of marsh or a pond.

***Rostratula benghalensis benghalensis* (Linnaeus)**

Japan and China, south to Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia, India,

Ceylon and Africa.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Seebohm), Honshu (breeds north to central part, but casual Aomori), Shikoku (breeds), Kyushu (breeds), Tsushima, Tanegashima, N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (breeds Yagachi, Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote—heard, Yonakuni—obs.).

Family HAEMATOPODIDAE ミヤコドリ科

HAEMATOPUS Linnaeus ミヤコドリ属

Haematopus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 152. Type, by monotypy, *Haematopus Ostralegus* Linnaeus.

- 171 ***Haematopus ostralegus*** Linnaeus ミヤコドリ
Oystercatcher Miyakodori

Haematopus Ostralegus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 152
(Oland, Baltic).

Range: Nearly cosmopolitan: except arctic zone, tropical Africa and Oriental region, chiefly coasts. Siberia, Europe, British Isles, Iceland, Föroes, N. and S. Americas, Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa; not ranging in Malaysia, Philippines and India. Polytypic (17 subspecies).

Status: Rare but not infrequent visitor, spring or autumn. Occurs usually by singles.

Habitat: Sand beach or mud flats.

Haematopus ostralegus osculans Swinhoe

Haematopus osculans Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 405 (Talien Bay, N. China).

Kamchatka, Commander Is., E. Siberia, south to south coast of Okhotsk Sea, Amur, Ussuri, Korea, N. China. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Snow), Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate, Wakkanai), Honshu (Miyagi, Niigata, Toyama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Aichi, Mie, Hyogo, Shimane), Shikoku (Tokushima), Kyushu (Fukuoka, Kumamoto), Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., N. Ryukyus (Tokunoshima, Kikai, Okinoerabu), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

Family CHARADRIIDAE チドリ科

CHARADRIUS Linnaeus チドリ属

Charadrius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 150. Type, by tautonymy, *Charadrius Hiaticula* Linnaeus.

- 172 **Charadrius hiaticula** Linnaeus ハジロコチドリ
Ringed Plover Hajiro-kochidori

Charadrius Hiaticula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 150 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, tundra and northern boreal regions including Iceland and Greenland. Winters to Europe, Africa, Western India. Casual to Asia. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Occasional (or semi-regular) straggler, autumn to winter (Sept. through April).

Habitat: Beaches, coastal rice paddies, etc.

Charadrius hiaticula tundrae (Lowe)

Aegialitis hiaticula tundrae Lowe, 1915, Bull. B. O. C., 36: 7 (Yenisei Valley).

East Siberia, east to Chukotski Peninsula. Casual to Japan in winter, probably rather regularly. Has been recorded from Sakhalin.

Locality Records: Honshu (Chiba—often recorded since 1963, Kanagawa, Ishikawa 1973—photo), Iwo Is. (Tori, nos. 33/34: 301).

- 173 **Charadrius dubius** Scopoli コチドリ
Little Ringed Plover Ko-chidori

Charadrius dubius Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2: 93 (Luzon).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, boreal to temperate zone, and tropics of most of Oriental Region and New Guinea. Winters in Africa, and southern Asia. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Common resident with local movements and partial migration.

Habitat: Breeds on river graveries; paddy fields in winter.

Charadrius dubius curonicus Gmelin

Charadrius curonicus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 692 ("Curonia" = Courland, Baltic Prov., USSR).

Eurasia from Europe to Japan, south to N. Africa, Mongolia, Korea,

N. China. Winters to tropical Africa, India, Ceylon, S. Asia. Recorded from Sakhalin, Dagelet I., Quelpart I., Taiwan, Pescadores, Caroline Is. (Yap).

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds), Honshu (breeds), Sado (breeds), Shikoku (breeds), Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is. (Nishinoshima), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Kuro, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

174 **Charadrius placidus** Gray イカルチドリ

Long-billed Ringed Plover Ikaru-chidori

Charadrius placidus J. E. & G. R. Gray, 1863, Cat. Mammals Birds Nepal and Tibet, ed. 2: 70 (Nepal).

Range: Temperate eastern Palearctic: Ussuri, Manchuria, N. China, Korea and Japan. Winters to continental S. Asia. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Common, but not abundant, resident in central Japan; in the northern part summer visitor.

Habitat: Breeds on lower river graveries. In winter same habitat but also on wet paddies.

Charadrius placidus japonicus Mishima

Charadrius placidus japonicus Mishima, 1956, Tori 14(67): 15 (Tamagawa, Tokyo).

Japan. Korean birds closer to this race in size. Recorded from Quelpart I.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (rare, no breeding record), Honshu (breeds), Sado, Oki, Shikoku (breeds), Kyushu (breeds), Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Haha), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote—obs.).

175 **Charadrius alexandrinus** Linnaeus シロチドリ

Kentish Plover Shiro-chidori

Charadrius alexandrinus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 150 (Egypt).

Range: Circum-global, between northern temperate zone across the tropics. Inland central Palearctic and most of the coastal beaches, lake or river-side flats of the distribution range: Europe, Africa, Madagascar, Ceylon, Japan to Indochina coast, Java, Australia, also Californian coast, Chile and U. S. coast of Gulf of Mexico and Greater Antilles, etc. Sedentary but partly migratory. Polytypic (14 subspecies).

Status: Resident with partial migratory movements being summer bird in northern Japan. Forms large flocks in the autumn.

Habitat: Breeds on sandy-dunes, some also on pasture-like fields. Frequents sandy beaches and mud-flats.

Charadrius alexandrinus nihonensis Deignan

Charadrius alexandrinus nihonensis Deignan, 1941, J. Wash. Acad. Sci., 31: 106 (Aomori, Honshu).

Japan: Hokkaido to Ryukyus. Partly migratory. Recorded from Sakhalin, Korea, Quelpart I., Palau Is., Taiwan, Pescadores.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds), Honshu (breeds), Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu (breeds), Iki, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Nishinoshima), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Kikai, Okinoerabu), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Ie, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Hatoma, Taketomi, Kohama, Kuro, Yonakuni).

Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus Linnaeus

Europe to Transbaikalia (replaced by *dealbatus* further east in Ussuri and China), N. Africa, Arabia to Iran and W. India. Winters to Africa, India and Ceylon. Casual to Korea, Japan, Ryukyus (Kume), Taiwan, Pescadores.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu (Niigata, Tokyo, Kanagawa), Izu Is. (Oshima), C. Ryukyus (Kume).

176 **Charadrius mongolus** Pallas メダイチドリ
Mongolian Plover Medai-chidori

Charadrius mongolus Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 700 (Kulusutay, S.E. Transbaikalia).

Range: Boreal central to eastern Palearctic, from Pamir, Tibet to Chukotski Pen. and Kamchatka. Migrates to Africa, India, Malaya, Micronesia, Philippines, Pacific islands and Australia. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Regular transient. Found in scattered flocks.

Habitat: Salt-flats.

Charadrius mongolus stegmanni Portenko

Charadrius mongolus stegmanni Portenko, 1939, Faun. Anadyr. Kraya: 159 (Bering I.).

Chukotski Pen., Kamchatka, Commander Is. Migrates through Japan to tropical Asia and Micronesia (Marianas, Palau Is., Caroline

Is., Marshall Is.), probably Australia. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Taiwan, Pescadores.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Miyake), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Iwojima), N. Ryukyus (Kikai, Okinoerabu), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Hatoma, Taketomi, Kohama, Kuro, Yonakuni), Daito Is.

***Charadrius mongolus mongolus* Pallas**

Tibet, Mongolia.

Locality Records: Honshu (Gyotoku in Chiba 1957). Straggler.

177 ***Charadrius leschenaultii* Lesson** オオメダイチドリ

Greater Sand Plover O-medai-chidori

Charadrius Leschenaultii Lesson, 1826, Dict. Sci. Nat., ed. Levrault, 42: 36 (India).

Range: Temperate central Palearctic, desert and steppe zones, from Armenia, Turkestan to N.W. Mongolia, E. Gobi, also Arabia, Red Sea coast and Iran. Migrates to Africa, India, Malaya, Philippines, S. Pacific islands, south to Australia and New Zealand. Strayed to Europe. Recorded from Korea, Taiwan, Botel Tobago, Palau Is., Caroline Is. Monotypic.

Status: Irregular visitor to S. and W. Honshu.

Habitat: Salt-flats.

Locality Records: Honshu (Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Mie, Osaka, Hyogo), Kyushu, Izu Is. (Hachijo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro).

178 ***Charadrius asiaticus* Pallas** オオチドリ

Caspian Plover O-chidori

Charadrius asiaticus Pallas, 1773, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs 2: 715 (Tatar Steppes).

Range: Temperate central and eastern Palearctic. Winters to Africa, accidental Europe (*asiaticus*), and to Sunda Archipelago, Australia, accidental New Zealand, also Japan (*veredus*). (Vaurie, 1964, considers *veredus* a valid species.) Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Accidental.

Habitat: Has been found on cultivated fields.

***Charadrius asiaticus veredus* Gould**

Charadrius veredus Gould, 1848, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 38

(Northern Australia).

Mongolian region east to Transbaikalia. Migrates south to Australia (vid. antea). Accidental Japan. Recorded from Korea (1913), Quelpart I.

Locality Records: Honshu (Miura Pen. 1962—photo, Aichi 1971, '73—photos, Hyogo 1973), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni).

Eudromias Brehm コバシチドリ属

Eudromias C. L. Brehm, 1830, Isis, col. 987. Type, by monotypy, *Charadrius Morinellus* Linnaeus.

- 179 **Eudromias morinellus** (Linnaeus) コバシチドリ
Dotterel Kobashi-chidori

Charadrius Morinellus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 150 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, scattered widely in boreal to tundra zone and high mountains: Europe to N.E. Siberia, south to N. Mongolian ranges. Winters to Europe, N. Africa, Arabia and Iran. Has strayed Japan and America. Recorded from Sakhalin (1913), Kuriles (Shinshiru, 1916). Monotypic.

Status: Accidental straggler.

Habitat: Found on coastal flats.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate 1854), Honshu (Miyagi 1962—photo, Tochigi 1969, Tokyo 1950, Kanagawa 1914, '15, Niigata 1967, Shizuoka, Mie—Yacho 38(5): 274, 1973).

PLUVIALIS Brisson ムナグロ属

Pluvialis Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 46. Type, by tautonymy, *Charadrius Pluvialis* Linnaeus (= *Charadrius apricarius* Linnaeus).

- 180 **Pluvialis dominica** (Müller) ムナグロ
American Golden Plover Munaguro

Charadrius Dominicus P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl.: 116 (Hispaniola).

Range: Partly Holarctic, arctic tundra from Yamal Pen., Siberia to North American arctic. Migrates to S. America, Pacific islands south to New Zealand and Asian coast. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Common and regular transient. Usually found scattered.
Habitat: Partial to cultivated or grassy fields, also rice paddies and salt-flats.

***Pluvialis dominica fulva* (Gmelin)**

Charadrius fulvus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 687 (Tahiti).
East Siberian tundras from Yamal Pen. to Chukotski Pen., south to Stanovoi Mts. Migrates to Hawaiian Is., S. Pacific Is., along Japan to S. Asia, Australia and New Zealand. Has occurred in Europe, Africa and U. S. A., etc. Small number winters in S. Japan and some are found through the summer on Pacific islands. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Taiwan, Botel Tobago, Micronesia (Mariana Is., Palau Is., Caroline Is., Marshall Is.).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Danjo Is., Izu Is. (Oshima, Kozu, Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is. (Muko, Chichi, Haha), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Iwojima), N. Ryukyus (Tokunoshima, Kikai, Okinoerabu), C. Ryukyus, S. Ryukyus (Miyako to Hatoma, Taketomi, Kuro, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito, Oki-daito).

181 ***Pluvialis squatarola* (Linnaeus)** ダイゼン

Grey (Brit.) or Black-bellied (U.S.) Plover Daizen

Tringa Squatarola Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 149 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic, arctic tundra zone, from N. Russia (Kanin Pen.), through arctic Siberia to Chukotski Pen., Alaska and arctic N. America south to Southempton Is. Migrates south to Australia, India, Ceylon, Africa, Madagascar, S. America, Galapagos Is. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan, Micronesia (Mariana Is., Caroline Is.).
Monotypic.

Status: Common and regular transient and partly winter visitor. Usually found scattered.

Habitat: Salt-flats.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Goto Is., Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama, Kuro).

MICROSARCOPS Sharpe ケリ属

Microsarcops Sharpe, 1896, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. 24: 123 (in key).

Type, by monotypy, *Pluvialis cinereus* Blyth.

182 **Microsarcops cinereus** (Blyth) ケリ

Grey-headed Lapwing Keri

Pluvianus cinereus Blyth, 1842, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 11: 587 (Calcutta).

Range: Eastern temperate Palearctic, from S. Maritim country, S. Siberia (recently recorded), Mongolia, China to Japan. Winters in S. China, Indochinese countries, Burma and India. Recorded from Sakhalin, Korea, Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Breeds locally in Honshu in scattered territorial assemblage. Resident, with local movements.

Habitat: Open wide cultivated fields, both for breeding and wintering, preferably near water course.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu (breeds), Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Hachijo). In Honshu recorded from Aomori, Akita, Yamagata, Iwate, Miyagi, (Fukushima), Tochigi, (Chiba), (Tokyo), (Kanagawa), Shizuoka, Aichi, Ishikawa, Gifu, Fukui, Shiga, Mie, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo [() breeding unrecorded].

VANELLUS Brisson タゲリ属

Vanellus Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 48. Type, by tautonymy, *Tringa Vanellus* Linnaeus.

183 **Vanellus vanellus** (Linnaeus) タゲリ

Lapwing Tageri

Tringa Vanellus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 148 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, temperate and boreal, also part of steppes and desert regions. Europe north to 70°N., Föroes, south to Spain, Armenia, through N.E. Iran, Turkestan, N.W. Mongolia, Siberia north to 59°N., south to Baikal, Transbaikalia, Amur, Ussuri. Winters in Europe, Madeiras, Canary Is., N. Africa, India, Indochina, China and Japan. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Winter visitor, locally in fair flocks. A breeding record in Ishikawa (1973, Yacho 38, no. 9).

Habitat: Chiefly mixed cultivated fields with rice paddies.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako—obs., Ishigaki, Iriomote—obs., Senkaku Is.), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

Family SCOLOPACIDAE シギ科

ARENARIA Brisson キョウジョシギ属

Arenaria Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 48. Type, by tautonymy,
Tringa Interpres Linnaeus.

- 184 ***Arenaria interpres*** (Linnaeus)..... キョウジョシギ
Turnstone Kyôjo-shigi

Tringa Interpres Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 148 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-arctic to subarctic coast, from Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia, arctic coast and islands of Siberia (not including Kamchatka), Alaska; also arctic North American coast, also Greenland. Migrates to Africa, south Asia, Australia, New Zealand, through Hawaii to Micronesia and Pacific islands, also California to Chilean coast. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Regular passage migrant.

Habitat: Salt-flats and rocky coast, also sandy beach.

Arenaria interpres interpres (Linnaeus)

Species range, Greenland, Scandinavia to Alaska, excepting North America. Migrates south to New Zealand. Birds banded in Japan were recovered from Siberian coast and Pribilof Is. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Taiwan, Pescadores, Micronesia (Marianas, Palau Is., Caroline Is., Marshall Is.).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Hachijo, Tōrushima), Ogasawara Is. (Muko, Chichi, Haha), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Iwojima), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Kikai, Okinoerabu), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Kuro—photo, Yonakuni).

CALIDRIS Merrem オバシギ属

Calidris Anonymous (=Merrem), 1804, Allg. Lit.-Zeitung, 2(168): col. 542. Type, by tautonymy, *Tringa calidris* Gmelin (= *Tringa Canutus* Linnaeus).

- 185 ***Calidris ruficollis*** (Pallas) トウネン
Red-necked Stint (Vaurie), Rufous-necked Sandpiper (U.S.) Tônen
Trynga ruficollis Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 700

(S. Transbaikalia).

Range: E. Palearctic (replaces western *minutus* with overlap between Taimyr and Lena): Arctic tundra zone from E. Taimyr Pen. to Chukotski Pen.; south to probably, Okhotsk coast. Winters, through E. China and Japan, to S. Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Taiwan, Micronesia (Marianas, Palau Is., Caroline Is.). Monotypic.

Status: Common and regular transient, often in great numbers.

Habitat: Salt-flats and sandy beaches.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Danjo Is., Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is. (Iwojima), N. Ryukyus (Kikai), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro), Daito Is.

186 ***Calidris minutilla*** (Vieillot)¹⁾ ヒバリシギ

Long-toed Stint Hibari-shigi

Tringa minutilla Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 34: 466 (N. America).

Range: E. Palearctic (*subminuta*) and Nearctic (*minutilla*), boreal. E. Siberia from Anadyr to Kamchatka, Commander Is., N. Kuriles and N. Coast of Okhotsk Sea. Winters to S.E. China, west to E. India, east to the Philippines and south to Ceylon, Sunda Is., Celebes and N. Australia. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Uncommon transient, usually solitary.

Habitat: Grassy marshes.

Calidris minutilla subminuta (Middendorff)

Tringa subminuta Middendorff, 1853, Reise Nord. Ost. Siberien 2(2): 222, pl. 19, fig. 6 (Stanovoi Range and mouth of Uda River).

Palearctic range of the species. Breeds on Paramushiru, Onnekotan, N. Kuriles. Recorded from Sakhalin, Korea, Taiwan, Botel Tobago.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate), S. Kuriles, Honshu, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni), Daito Is.

1) *Minutilla* and *subminuta* are considered as separate species by AOU List (1957) and Vaurie (1965).

- 187 **Calidris temminckii** (Leisler) オジロトウネン
 Temminck's Stint Ojiro-tônen
Tringa Temminckii Leisler, 1812, Nachtr. zu Bechstein's Naturg.
 Deutschl.: 63 (Germany).
Range: Trans-Palearctic, tundra and boreal belt, from Scandinavia to
 Chukotski Pen. Winters to N.E. Africa, India, Ceylon, S. China and
 rarely Borneo, Philippines and Kuala Lumpur. Recorded from Kuriles
 (Tori, no. 39: 335), Taiwan. Monotypic.
Status: Uncommon but regular transient, with a few wintering records.
 Found solitary or small flocks.
Habitat: Principally grassy marsh, rarely adjoining salt-flats.
Locality Records: S. Kuriles, Honshu, Kyushu (Arasaki—obs.), Izu Is.
 (Hachijo 1926), C. Ryukyus (Kume), Daito Is. (Minami-daito) (cf. Chôjû
 Shûhō 16(1): 74, 1957 for records).
- 188 **Calidris bairdii** (Coues) ヒメウズラシギ
 Baird's Sandpiper Himeuzura-shigi
Actodromas Bairdii Coues, 1861, Proc. Acad. Sci. Philad., 13: 194
 (Canada).
Range: Nearctic and Chukotski Pen. of E. Palearctic, arctic tundras.
 Winters to S. America. Casual Europe, Africa, Kuriles (Paramushiru,
 Tori, no. 27: 88, 1929) and Japan. Monotypic.
Status: Rarely accidental. Three records (Mie, 1956, Chiba, 1963,
 Miyagi, 1963).
Habitat: Grassy marsh or sand beach.
Locality Records: Honshu (Miyagi 1963 and Chiba 1963—photos,
 Tori 82: 47; Chiba 1969—photo, Yacho 284: 236; Mie 1956—spec.,
 Tori 69). Also observed: Shinhama in Chiba 1966, '67 and S. Ryukyus
 (Ishigaki 1970).
- 189 **Calidris melanotos** (Vieillot) アメリカウズラシギ
 Pectoral Sandpiper Amerika-uzura-shigi
Tringa melanotos Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 34: 462
 (Paraguay).
Range: Arctic coastal tundra: E. Siberia, east of Taimyr Pen. to
 Alaska and Canada. Migrates to S. America. A few pass through
 Kuriles (Uruppu, Ushishiru, Matsuwa, Shinshiru, Etorofu), Japan and S.
 Korea. Casual Australia and E. Africa. Monotypic.
Status: Occasional solitary birds, so far only in autumn.
Habitat: Grassy marshes.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Mukawa 1953, '57), S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu (Chiba, Kanagawa, Ishikawa, Hyogo).

190 ***Calidris acuminata*** (Horsfield) ウズラシギ

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper Uzura-shigi

Totanus acuminatus Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13(1): 192 (Java).

Range: E. Palearctic tundra zone, from Kolyma, Lena to Kamchatka. Winters through E. Asia to India, Malaysia, Micronesia, Melanesia, New Guinea, to Australia and New Zealand. Also migrates to western U. S. and casual Europe and S. Africa. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Paramushiru, Shinshiru, Onnecotan), Korea, Taiwan, Botel Tobago, Micronesia (Mariana Is., Palau Is., Caroline Is., Marshall Is.). Monotypic.

Status: Regular but not abundant transient. Solitary or in small flocks.

Habitat: Grassy marshes.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki), Daito Is.

191 ***Calidris alpina*** (Linnaeus) ハマシギ

Dunlin Hama-shigi

Tringa alpina Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 149 (Lapland).

Range: Circumpolar arctic tundra to boreal. N. Siberia, north to 75°30'N., on the Taimyr, south to 69° on the Enisei, Novaya Zemlya, Yalmal Pen., Spitzbergen, N. Europe, south to Pskow, Upper Volga, Iceland, British Isles, Föroes, E. Greenland, N. America. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Common winter and transient visitor, often wintering in great numbers.

Habitat: Chiefly salt-flats, but also sandy beaches.

Calidris alpina sakhalina (Vieillot)

Scolopax sakhalina Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 3: 359 (Sakhalin).

N.E. Siberia from Kolyma to Chukotski Pen., south to Gulf of Gigniga, N. coast of Okhotsk Sea. Winters to E. China and Japan, south to Hainan, rarely further south. Accidental to N. America. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (breeds on Paramushiru), Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan, Pescadores.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku,

Kyushu, Izu Is. (Hachijo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama—obs., Kuro—obs., Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

- 192 **Calidris ferruginea** (Pontoppidan) サルハマシギ
Curlew Sandpiper Saru-hamashigi

Tringa Ferrugineus Pontoppidan, 1763, Dansk. Atlas, 1: 624 (Denmark).

Range: E. Palearctic, arctic tundra from Yenisei Bay to Kolyma, also, Greenland, New Siberian Is. Winters to Europe, Africa, India, Ceylon, S. Asia, Australia and New Zealand. Casual N. America. Recorded from Kuriles (Paramushiru), Palau Is., Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Irregular transient, in few numbers.

Habitat: Salt-flats.

Locality Records: Honshu, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Minami-torishima.

- 193 **Calidris canutus** (Linnaeus) コオバシギ
Knot Ko-obashigi

Tringa Canutus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 149 (Sweden).

Range: Scattered in holarctic in high arctic tundra zone. Migrates to Atlantic coasts of Europe and America, south to S. America and W. Africa. Also, less abundantly, to Asia (China to Thailand), south to Australia and New Zealand. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Relatively rare and irregular transient.

Habitat: Salt-flats.

Calidris canutus rogersi (Mathews)¹⁾

Canutus canutus rogersi Mathews, 1913, Bds. Austr., 3: 270, 273, pl. 163 (Japan).

Breeds probably in New Siberian Is., Wrangel I., Taimyr Pen. and N. Alaska. Migrates to Asia, Australia and New Zealand.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate 1884), Honshu, Kyushu, S. Ryukyus (Miyako—obs.).

- 194 **Calidris tenuirostris** (Horsfield) オバシギ
Great Knot Oba-shigi

Totanus tenuirostris Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London,

1) Subspecific validity indeterminable; AOU List (1957) and Vaurie (1965) do not recognize this race.

13(1): 192 (Java).

Range: N.E. Siberia, boreal, from Verkhoyansk range to Chukotski Pen., south to Okhotsk coast. Breeding records only known from lower Kolyma, Anadyrland, etc. Winters west from Persian Gulf, India, S. Asia and Australia. Accidental Alaska. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan, Botel Tobago. Monotypic.

Status: Common and regular transient, though not numerous.

Habitat: Salt-flats.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Kyushu, Tsushima, C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki).

CROCETHIA Billberg ミユビシギ属

Crocethia Billberg, 1828, Syn. Faun. Scand., 1(2): 132. Type, by monotypy, *Charadrius calidris* Linnaeus (= *Tryngra alba* Pallas).

195 ***Crocethia alba* (Pallas)** ミユビシギ
Sanderling Miyubi-shigi

Tryngra alba Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg's Cat. Adumbr.: 7 (Coast of North Sea: Holland).

Range: Holarctic. Spitzbergen, New Siberian Is., arctic Siberian tundras mostly north of 70°N., from Taimyr Pen. to Lena delta, arctic islands in N. America and W. Greenland. Migrates to Hawaii, Micronesia (Mariana Is., Palau Is., Marshall Is.), Philippines, Java, Borneo, south to Australia, New Zealand; India, S. Africa, S. America. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Paramushiru, Shinshiru), Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Regular transient, partly wintering.

Habitat: Sandy beaches.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu (Tori, no. 4: 22), C. Ryukyus (Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako).

EURYNORHYNCHUS Nilsson ヘラシギ属

Eurynorhynchus Nilsson, 1821, Orn. Svecica, 2: 29. Type, by monotypy, *Eurynorhynchus griseus* Nilsson (= *Platalea pygmea* Linnaeus).

196 ***Eurynorhynchus pygmeus* (Linnaeus)** ヘラシギ
Spoon-billed Sandpiper Hera-shigi

Platalea pygmea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 140 ("Surinam" error for E. Asia).

Range: Coastal tundras of Chukotski Pen. from Vankarem Bay to Korfa Bay (116°E.). Migrates through Sakhalin, Kuriles and along E. Asian coast south to Hainan, Indochina, Assam and Bengal. Casual Alaska. Monotypic.

Status: Transient and partly winter visitor in few numbers, chiefly in autumn but also in spring.

Habitat: Salt-flats and beaches.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate 1884–86), Honshu (Miyagi, Niigata—photo, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Nagano, Aichi, Osaka, Hyogo, Yamaguchi), Kyushu (Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Kagoshima).

PHILOMACHUS Merrem エリマキシギ属

Philomachus Anonymous (= Merrem), 1804, Allg. Lit.-Zeitung, 2(168): col. 542. Type, by monotypy, *Tringa Pugnax* Linnaeus.

197 *Philomachus pugnax* (Linnaeus) エリマキシギ Ruff Erimaki-shigi

Tringa Pugnax Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 148 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, boreal and tundra zone, south to temperate Europe. N. and C. Europe, S. Russia, W. Siberia, south to 50°N., Kirghiz Steppes, north to arctic coast, east to Chukotski Pen., New Siberian Is., Kolguev, Vaigach Is. Migrates to Africa, India, Assam, Burma, rarely China and Japan. Casual N. America, Lesser Antilles, E. Atlantic Is.; also Borneo. Recorded from Kuriles (Paramushiru, 1928, Tori, no. 27: 90), Korea, Taiwan (Tori, no. 29: 263). Monotypic.

Status: Solitary birds rather regularly, chiefly autumn, but also in spring.

Habitat: Salt-flats and marshes.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Blakiston & Pryer 1878, '80, Seebohm Ibis 1884: 33), Honshu (Miyagi, Fukushima, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Aichi, Osaka, Hyogo), Kyushu, C. Ryukyus (Okinawa—obs.), S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni—obs.).

TRYNGITES Cabanis コモンシギ属

Tryngites Cabanis, 1857, J. fur Orn., 4 (1856): 418. Type, by original designation, *Tringa rufescens* Vieillot (= *Tringa subruficollis* Vieillot).

- 198 **Tryngites subruficollis** (Vieillot) コモンシギ
 Buff-breasted Sandpiper Komon-shigi
Tringa subruficollis Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 34: 465
 (Paraguay).
 Range: Nearctic: coastal tundras of Alaska to Mackenzie. Migrates
 chiefly inland N. America to S. America. Casual Kuriles (Paramushiru,
 1928, Ushishiru, 1930—Tori, no. 31: 72), Japan and Europe (cf. Unger,
 Vår Våg. 29: 11, 1970), also Egypt. Monotypic.
 Status: Rare straggler.
 Habitat: Coastal paddy fields (cf. Takano, Yacho, 33: 62, 1968).
 Locality Records: Honshu (Tokyo—Hartert I: 1598, Chiba 1967—obs.,
 photo, Aichi 1891, Osaka 1957—obs.).

LIMICOLA Koch キリアイ属

- Limicola* Koch, 1816, Syst. Bair. Zool.: 316. Type, by monotypy,
Numenius pygmeus Bechstein (= *Scolopax falcinellus* Pontoppidan).
 199 **Limicola falcinellus** (Pontoppidan) キリアイ
 Broad-billed Sandpiper Kiriai
Scolopax falcinellus Pontoppidan, 1763, Dansk. Atlas, 1: 623
 (Denmark).
 Range: Trans-Paleartic, boreal from Scandinavia to E. Siberia.
 Winters to Mediterranean, W. India and Siberian population to the
 Philippines, S. Asia, India, south to Australia. Polytypic (2 subspecies).
 Status: Regular transient and winter visitor. Usually not numerous,
 but occasionally flock of a few hundreds.
 Habitat: Salt-flats and muddy fields.

Limicola falcinellus sibirica Dresser

- Limicola sibirica* Dresser, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 674
 (Siberia and China).
 E. Siberia, but breeding place unknown. Winters through and in
 Japan and southward as far as Australia. Recorded from Sakhalin,
 Kuriles, Korea, Taiwan.
 Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu.

LIMNODROMUS Wied オオハシシギ属

- Limnodromus* Wied, 1833, Beitr. Naturg. Brasil., 4(2): 716. Type, by

monotypy, *Scolopax noveboracensis* Gmelin (= *S. grisea* Gmelin).

200 **Limnodromus scolopaceus** (Say)..... オオハシシギ

Long-billed Dowitcher Ohashi-shigi

Limosa scolopacea Say, 1823, in Long's Exped. Rocky Mts., 1: 170
(Iowa, U. S. A.).

Range: Wet tundras of N.E. Siberia from Anadyr to Chukotski Pen., and Alaska. Winters to southern U. S. A., Mexico and Guatemala. Wanders to Europe and casual Japan. Monotypic.

Status: Occasional winter visitor by singles, October to March.

Habitat: Marshes and shallow ponds with reeds.

Locality Records: Hokkaido ("Yezzo"—Swinhoe, Ibis 1884: 33), Honshu (Chiba 1955, '61, '62, '65, '66, '72, '73, etc.—obs. and photos, "Yokohama"—Seeböhm 1890: 331, Aichi 1970—photos, Hyogo) (cf. Takano, Tori, no. 91: 1–8, 1963).

201 **Limnodromus semipalmatus** (Blyth)..... シベリアオオハシシギ

Asiatic Dowitcher Shiberia-ôhashi-shigi

Macrorhamphus semipalmatus "Jerdon" Blyth, 1848, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 17(1): 252 (Madras).

Range: E. Palearctic, temperate regions. Small isolated colonies so far known in W. Siberia (Kulunda Steppes & Lake Rakity), Mongolia (Orok Nor and Tola River), S.E. Transbaikalia and Manchuria (Tsitsihar). Migrates to Indochina, Malaya and E. India. Monotypic.

Status: Rare straggler.

Habitat: Open boggy steppes, with grassy pools and lakes.

Locality Records: Honshu (Ogawara-ko in Aomori—obs., photo) (cf. Takano, Tori, nos. 91/92: 342–345, 1972).

TRINGA Linnaeus クサシギ属

Tringa Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 148. Type, by tautonymy, *Tringa Ocropus* Linnaeus.

202 **Tringa erythropus** (Pallas)..... ツルシギ

Spotted Redshank Tsuru-shigi

Scolopax erythropus Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg's Cat. Adumbrat: 6 (Holland).

Range: Trans-Palearctic boreal zone, Scandinavia to Anadyr, E. Siberia. Migrates to Africa, India and Malay Pen. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles,

Korea, Daito Is. Monotypic.

Status: Common regular transient. Large flocks in early spring.

Habitat: Salt-flats and paddy fields.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), Daito Is. (Oki-daito).

203 ***Tringa totanus*** (Linnaeus) アカアシシギ

Redshank Akaashi-shigi

Scolopax Totanus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 145 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, chiefly temperate, but also boreal. From Europe east through Siberia, south to Black Sea coast, Mongolian desert and Japan. Winters to S. Asia. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Irregular migrant in few numbers, but breeds in E. Hokkaido.

Habitat: Coastal marshes.

Tringa totanus eurhinus (Oberholser)

Totanus totanus eurhinus Oberholser, 1900, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.

22: 207 (Ladak, Central Asia).

Central and eastern Asia, from Altai to Amur, south to Himalayas and N. Japan. Migrates to India, Ceylon, Burma, Malay Pen., Sunda Is., Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines. Recorded from Sakhalin, Korea, Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds at Notsuke Pen.—Tori, nos. 91/92: 338, 1972), S. Kuriles (Kunashiri), Honshu, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Oshima), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote).

204 ***Tringa stagnatilis*** (Bechstein) コアオアシシギ

Marsh Sandpiper Koaoashi-shigi

Totanus stagnatilis Bechstein, 1803, Orn. Taschenb.: 292 (Germany).

Range: Discontinuously trans-middle Palearctic, temperate steppes and southern boreal, from S.E. Europe, Turkestan to Transbaikalia and Ussuri. Migrates to Africa, Iran, India, Burma, Indochina, Sunda Is., Moluccas, Australia. Recorded from Sakhalin (Munsterhjelm, 1917), Korea, Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Nearly regular autumn migrant in small flocks.

Habitat: Marshes and paddy fields.

Locality Records: Honshu (Chiba, Yokohama, Aichi, Ishikawa, Osaka, Hyogo), Kyushu (Kumamoto, Kagoshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako).

- 205 ***Tringa nebularia*** (Gunnerus) アオアシシギ
 Greenshank Aoashi-shigi
Scolopax nebularia Gunnerus, 1767, in Leem's Beskrivelse over
 Finmarkens Lapper: 251 (note) (Norway).
Range: Trans-Paleartic boreal belt and partly tundras, from N. Europe
 east to Kamchatka. Winters to Indochina, Philippines, Malay Arch., India,
 Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles,
 Korea, Taiwan, Micronesia (Caroline Is., Marshall Is., Palau Is.). Monotypic.
Status: Common regular transient. Usually in small or medium size
 flocks.
Habitat: Mainly salt-flats.
Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima,
 Yakushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa),
 S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama, Kuro), Daito Is.
 (Minami-daito).
- 206 ***Tringa melanoleuca*** (Gmelin) オオキアシシギ
 Greater Yellowleg O-kiashi-shigi
Scolopax melanoleuca Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 659 (Labrador).
Range: New World boreal region from Alaska to Canada. Winters in
 southern U. S. A. and migrates as far south as southern S. America.
 Monotypic.
Status: Accidental.
Habitat: Salt-flats.
Locality Records: Honshu (Gamo in Miyagi, 3 Aug. 1964—photo,
 Yacho 29: 16).
- 207 ***Tringa guttifer*** (Nordmann) カラフトアオアシシギ
 Spotted (or Nordmann's) Greenshank Karafuto-aoashi-shigi
Totanus guttifer Nordmann, 1835, in Erman's Reise Erde, Naturh.
 Atlas: 17 (Okhotsk).
Range: Sakhalin, probably also Kamchatka, Bering Is. and Okhotsk
 coast. Recorded from Amur, Ussuri, Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan,
 Hainan, Philippines, Borneo, Malaya, Burma and N.E. India (Vaurie,
 'Tibet and its birds' 1972 does not include this species). Monotypic.
Status: Rare transient. Solitary, mainly in August and September.
Habitat: Salt-flats and paddies.
Locality Records: Hokkaido (Muroan 1893), Honshu (Tokyo, Chiba,
 Mie, Osaka), Kyushu (Saga 1925, Kagoshima 1918).

208 **Tringa ochropus** Linnaeus クサシギ

Green Sandpiper Kusa-shigi

Tringa Ocropus (= *ochropus*) Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 149 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, subarctic and boreal. Scandinavia (to 67°N.), Siberia (to 64°N.), south to Germany, Caucasus, Turkestan, Altai, N.W. Mongolia, Baikal, Manchuria, Amur. Winters to Africa, India, Andamans, Borneo, Philippines. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Quelpart I., Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Transient, but winters in western Honshu to Kyushu. Usually solitary.

Habitat: Freshwater or brackish water marshes.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Miyake, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako to Yonakuni).

209 **Tringa glareola** Linnaeus タカブシギ

Wood Sandpiper Takabu-shigi

Tringa Glareola Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 149 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, from tundra, through boreal and partly temperate zones. E. Europe to Siberia east to Kamchatka, Commander Is., N. Kuriles, south to Transcaucasia, Kirghiz Steppes, Turkestan, N. Mongolia, Baikal, Transbaikalia, N. Manchuria, Amur, Ussuri. Winters to S. China, Malaya, Malay Arch., south to Australia, India, Africa. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan, Botel Tobago, Micronesia (Mariana Is., Palau Is.). Monotypic.

Status: Transient. Common in small flocks and with increased number in autumn.

Habitat: Freshwater or brackish water marshes.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Danjo Is., Yakushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako to Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

210 **Tringa incana** (Gmelin) メリケンキアシシギ

American Wandering Tattler Meriken-kiashi-shigi

Scolopax incana Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 658 (Society group and Palmerston Is.).

Range: Nearctic: Alaska, Yukon and N.W. British Columbia. Migrates along western coasts of Americas, south to Ecuador and transoceanic to

Hawaiian Is., Laysan, Micronesia (Mariana Is., Palau Is., Caroline Is., Marshall Is.—on many islands), Polynesia, Fiji, Samoa, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, New Guinea, New Zealand, Australia. Recorded from Kuriles, Taiwan, casual Japan. Monotypic.

Status: Straggler or casual transient.

Habitat: Beaches and rocky coast.

Locality Records: Honshu (rare), Shikoku (Tokushima), Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi, Haha), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), Minami-torishima, N. Ryukyus (Yoron), Daito Is. (Minami-daito, Oki-daito).

211 *Tringa brevipes* (Vieillot) キアシシギ
Asian Wandering Tattler Kiashi-shigi

Totanus brevipes Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 6: 410 (Timor).

Range: E. Palearctic locally: Anadyr tundra, alpine zone of Verhojansk, north of Baikal, and mountains of Kamchatka. Migrates through Japan abundantly, to Philippines, Malay Arch., Celebes, New Guinea and Australia. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan, Botel Tobago, Micronesia (Palau Is., Caroline Is.). Monotypic.

Status: Common transient.

Habitat: Salt-flats, rocky coast and islands.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Danjo Is., Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Miyake, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi, Haha, Mei), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Iwojima), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Kikai, Okinoerabu), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kuro, Yonakuni), Daito Is.

212 *Tringa hypoleucos* Linnaeus イソシギ
Common Sandpiper Iso-shigi

Tringa Hypoleucos Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 149 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic. Boreal to temperate zone, from Europe, Siberia to Kamchatka, south to Iran, Tibet, N. India, Mongolia, N. China and Japan. Winters to S. China, Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Australia, Micronesia (Mariana Is., Palau Is., Caroline Is.), also Malay Pen., Burma, India, Ceylon, Africa and Atlantic Is. Recorded from Sakhalin (breeds), Kuriles (breeds), Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan, Kashoto, Botel Tobago. Monotypic.

Status: Common summer visitor and partly transient; also winters in

warmer part. Breeds from lowland up to 1500 m below subalpine zone (in central Honshu).

Habitat: Solitary along shores and rivers, up to mountain streams and lakes.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds), S. Kuriles, Honshu (breeds), Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Goto Is., Danjo Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Shikine, Miyake, Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Kikai), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Ijina, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako to Yonakuni, Nakanoganjima), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

XENUS Kaup ソリハシシギ属

Xenus Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw.: 115. Type, by monotypy, *Scolopax cinerea* Gldenstdt.

213 *Xenus cinereus* (Gldenstdt)..... ソリハシシギ **Terek Sandpiper Sorihashi-shigi**

Scolopax cinerea Gldenstdt, 1775, Novi. Comm. Acad. Sci. Imp. Petopol., 19 (1774): 473, pl. 19 (Terek River, Caspian Sea).

Range: Boreal Palearctic, from N. Europe to Siberia, south to south coast of Okhotsk, Amur, Ussuri, N. Baikal, Minusinsk. Winters to Malay Pen. and Arch., New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, also Burma, India, Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Common transient, usually in small flocks.

Habitat: Salt-flats.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Danjo Is., Izu Is. (Miyake, Hachijo), N. Ryukyus (Kikai), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote).

LIMOSA Brisson オグロシギ属

Limosa Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 48; 5: 262. Type, by tautonymy, *Scolopax Limosa* Linnaeus.

214 *Limosa limosa* (Linnaeus)..... オグロシギ **Black-tailed Godwit Oguro-shigi**

Scolopax Limosa Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 147 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, boreal and cooler temperate zone and steppes.

Europe, south to Germany, Rumania, Hungary, S. Russia, through Siberia, south to Upper Yenisei, Baikal, east to Kamchatka, also N. Mongolia, Turkestan. Winters to Africa, India, Ceylon, Malay Pen., Philippines, Borneo, Java, N. Australia. Recorded from Sakhalin (breeds?), Kuriles, Korea, Taiwan. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common regular transient, but less numerous than *lapponica*.

Habitat: Salt-flats.

***Limosa limosa melanuroides* Gould**

Limosa Melanuroides Gould, 1846, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 84
(Port Essington, Australia).

Kamchatka to E. Siberia. Winters to S. Asia and N. Australia. Recorded from Sakhalin (breeds?), Kuriles, Korea, Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, C. Ryukyus (Okinawa—obs.), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

215 ***Limosa lapponica* (Linnaeus) オオソリハシシギ** **Bar-tailed Godwit O-sorihashi-shigi**

Scolopax lapponica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 147
(Lapland).

Range: Trans-Palearctic and Alaska. Arctic tundra and partly boreal. N. Europe to Siberia, Kamchatka(?), Commander Is.(?), Alaska, N.W. North America. Winters to Africa, Persian Gulf, N.W. India; in Asia (*baueri*), Malay Pen. and Arch., Philippines, New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand, also Hawaii and S. Pacific islands. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common regular transient, often in large numbers.

Habitat: Salt-flats.

***Limosa lapponica baueri* Naumann**

Limosa Baueri Naumann, 1836, Naturg. Vög. Deutschl., 8: 429
(Victoria, Australia).

Arctic E. Siberia to N.W. Alaskan coast. Migrates to S. Asia, Australia and New Zealand. Also, Hawaii, Micronesia (Mariana Is., Caroline Is.), New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Samoa, Fiji, etc. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

Limosa lapponica menzbieri Portenko

Limosa lapponica menzbieri Portenko, 1936, Auk: 195 (Indigirka delta).

Siberia, Lena to Anadyr. Recorded from Korea, Taiwan.

Locality Records: Honshu (R. Rokugo in Tokyo 1945, Tsujido in Kanagawa 1954), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki).

NUMENIUS Brisson ダイシャクシギ属

Numenius Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 48; 5: 311. Type, by tautonymy, *Scolopax Arquata* Linnaeus.

216 **Numenius arquata** (Linnaeus) ダイシャクシギ
Curlew Daishaku-shigi

Scolopax Arquata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 145 (Sweden).

Range: Principally W. Palearctic east to Baikal and C. Manchuria. Boreal and temperate, and steppe zones. Winters to Africa, India, Ceylon and Indonesia. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Transient, partly wintering in central Honshu, southward, especially Ryukyus.

Habitat: Salt-flats and coast.

Numenius arquata orientalis Brehm

Numenius orientalis C. L. Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturg. Vög. Deutschl.: 610 (E. Indies).

From Volga-Ural steppes to Gobi and Manchuria east to Transbaikalia. Winters to Philippines to Java, west to India, Madagascar and E. Africa. Recorded from Kuriles, Korea, Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Kohama—obs.).

217 **Numenius madagascariensis** (Linnaeus) ホウロクシギ
Australian Curlew Hôroku-shigi

Scolopax madagascariensis Linnaeus, 1776, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 242 ("Madagascar" error for Macassar, Celebes).

Range: E. Palearctic boreal and temperate, from Kamchatka, Okhotsk coast. Stanovoi Mts., Manchuria and Ussuri. Winters to Philippines, Celebes, Borneo, Java, Moluccas, New Guinea, Australia. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan, Micronesia (Mariana Is., Palau Is.). Monotypic.

Status: Transient, regular but solitary or in small numbers.

Habitat: Salt-flats as well as grassy coastal sand hills.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Haha), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Kuro), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

- 218 **Numenius tenuirostris** Vieillot シロハラチュウシャクシギ
Slender-billed Curlew Shirohara-chûshaku-shigi

Numenius tenuirostris Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 8: 302 (Egypt).

Range: S.W. Siberian steppes, from Kazakhstan to Tomsk, Semipalatinsk, etc., also Iran. Migrates to Iraq and E. Mediterranean, wandering to N. Africa and Europe. Monotypic.

Status: Rare straggler.

Habitat: Swampy steppes and marshy forest edge.

Locality Records: Honshu (2 specimens, cf. Dob. Zasshi, 45: 18, 1933).

- 219 **Numenius phaeopus** (Linnaeus) チュウシャクシギ
Whimbrel Chûshaku-shigi

Scolopax Phaeopus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 146 (Sweden).

Range: Discontinuous holarctic, tundras and boreal, and mountain regions. Separate populations in Europe, E. Siberia, Alaska and W. Hudson Bay coast. Migrates to Africa, islands of Indian Ocean, S. Asia, W. Pacific islands, Australia and New Zealand, also S. America, Galapagos Is. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common regular transient, in small or large flocks.

Habitat: Salt-flats, sandy and rocky coast or also occasionally grassy fields.

Numenius phaeopus variegatus (Scopoli)

Tantalus variegatus Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., 2: 92 (Luzon).

N.E. Siberia, north to Anadyr, south to Okhotsk coast. Has wandered to Alaska. Winters to Philippines, Malay Pen. and Arch., Moluccas, Solomons, New Caledonia, Micronesia (Mariana Is., Palau Is., Caroline Is., Marshall Is.), New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Danjo Is., Makesima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Muko, Chichi, Haha), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Tokunoshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kohama, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito, Oki-daito).

- 220 **Numenius tahitiensis** (Gmelin)..... ハリモモチュウシャク
Bristle-thighed Whimbrel (Brit.) or Curlew (U.S.)

Harimomo-chûshaku

Scolopax tahitiensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 656 (Tahiti).

Range: W. Alaska near mouth of the Yukon River, also a few summer records in Alaska. Winters, through Hawaii, widespread to S. Pacific islands as far south as Society Is. Recorded from Micronesia (Mariana Is.—Saipan, Marshall Is.—Jaluit, Arhno, Maloelab, Wotze, Rongelab, Jarchi). Monotypic.

Status: Accidental straggler.

Habitat: Unknown in Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Yamagata 1958—Chôjû Shûhō 17(2): 349, Chiba 1968—Yacho 34(2), Kyoto 1909—Dob. Zasshi 28: 414, 1916).

- 221 **Numenius minutus** Gould コシヤクシギ
Little Whimbrel Koshaku-shigi

Numenius minutus Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840): 176 (New South Wales, Australia).

Range: Scattered breeding reports from Central Siberia, summer records south to Baikal and Amur regions (cf. Hand-list, 1958: 197). Winters to Moluccas, Celebes, Borneo, Philippines, New Guinea and Australia. Occasional single birds to Japan and Korea, but regular visitor in Taiwan. Monotypic.¹⁾

Status: Rare transient straggler.

Habitat: Grassy sand area adjacent to salt-flats.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu (Tokyo, Chiba, Nagano, Aichi, Mie, Yamaguchi), Kyushu (Fukuoka), Danjo Is., "Japan" in Fauna Japonica.

SCOLOPAX Linnaeus ヤマシギ属

Scolopax Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 145. Type, by tautonymy, *Scolopax Rusticola* Linnaeus.

1) This species is replaced by Eskimo Curlew *N. borealis* in arctic N. America.

222 **Scolopax rusticola** Linnaeus ヤマシギ

Woodcock Yama-shigi

Scolopax Rusticola Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 145 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, temperate zone south to subtropical. Europe, north to 66°–69°N., south to Pyrenees, N. Italy, Balkan States, east through Russia to Siberia, north to 62°N., Yakutsk, south to Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, N. China, Japan, also Kashmir to Himalayas. Winters in Mediterranean region, N. Africa (resident on Atlantic Is.), India, Ceylon, Indochina, S. China. Recorded from Iceland, Greenland, N. America, also Sakhalin (breeds), Kuriles (breeds), Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan, Philippines. Monotypic.

Status: Breeds in Hokkaido and Honshu, wintering southward. Resident on most of Izu Is. south to Hachijo.

Habitat: Woodland hills of broad-leaved trees. In winter also wooded parklands and valleys.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku (probably breeds), Izu Is. (Oshima, Nijima—breeding unrecorded, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo, Torishima). Recorded from Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Kusagaki, Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito, Oki-daito).

223 **Scolopax mira** Hartert¹⁾ アマミヤマシギ

Amami Woodcock Amami-yama-shigi

Scolopax rasticola mira Hartert, 1916, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 36: 64 (Amami-oshima).

Range: Endemic to Amami-oshima, N. Ryukyus. Monotypic.

Status: Common resident.

Habitat: Breeds in lowland sugar cane fields.

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima).

GALLINAGO Brisson タシギ属

Gallinago Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 5: 298–310. Type, tautonymy,

Scolopax Gallinago Linnaeus.

1) Treated as a separate species by Vaurie (1965).

224 **Gallinago gallinago** (Linnaeus) タシギ

Common Snipe Ta-shigi

Scolopax Gallinago Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 147
(Sweden).

Range: Holarctic widely, chiefly cooler temperate and boreal zone partly into subarctic. Iceland, British Isles, Europe south to Balkan States, Siberia east to Kamchatka, Commander Is. (Bering I.), south to Baikal, Transbaikalia, Amur, Ussuri, N. Manchuria, Altai, Kirghiz Steppes, Himalayas. Winters to S. Europe, Africa, India, Malay Pen., Borneo, Sunda Is., Moluccas, Philippines. Races in N. and S. America, Africa, Föroes, Iceland. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Common winter visitor to central and southern Japan.

Habitat: Winter paddy fields and muddy marshes.

Gallinago gallinago gallinago (Linnaeus)

Scandinavia to Siberia east to Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Kuriles, Manchuria, Amur, Ussuri. Winters in Japan, S. Asia and Africa (see species range). Recorded from Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan, Mariana Is. (Saipan).

Locality Records: Hokkaido (transient), S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Danjo Is., Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Hachijo, Aogashima), Ogasawara Is. (Muko, Chichi), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

225 **Gallinago stenura** (Bonaparte) ハリオシギ

Pintail Snipe Hario-shigi

Scolopax stenura Bonaparte, 1830, Ann. Storia Nat. Bologna, 4: 335
(Sunda Is.).

Range: Eastern Palearctic, boreal and north to tundra zone: E. Siberia, north to 67°N., from Ural region to Okhotsk coast, south to Amur, N. Manchuria, and Altai, probably also N. Tibet, Tien Shan. Winters to S. China, Taiwan, Malay Pen., Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Timor, also India, Ceylon, N.E. Africa. Recorded from Sakhalin (Lönnerberg, 1908), Kuriles (Paramushiru, 1928), Korea, Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Rare extra-route straggler, but not uncommon in S. Ryukyus.

Habitat: Similar to Common Snipe.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S.

Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Yonakuni); Daito Is. (Momiyama coll.).

226 **Gallinago megala** Swinhoe チュウジシギ
Swinhoe's Snipe Chûji-shigi

Gallinago megala Swinhoe, 1861, Ibis: 343 (Hopeh, N. China).

Range: Central Palearctic, boreal region of central Siberia from upper Yenisei and Altai, east to northern Mongolia and Kentei, including Baikal area, probably extending to Amur and Ussuri. Winters through China to Burma, India and Philippines, south to Ceylon, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Celebes, Moluccas and N. Australia. Recorded from Sakhalin, Korea, Taiwan, Micronesia (Mariana Is., Palau Is.). Monotypic.

Status: Regular transient.

Habitat: Marshes, rice paddies and cultivated fields on migration (same as next species). The breeding habitat is reported as deforested forest edges.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. and S. Ryukyus (Okinawa to Yonakuni), Daito Is.

227 **Gallinago hardwickii** (Gray)..... オオジシギ
Latham's Snipe Oji-shigi

Scolopax Hardwickii Gray, 1831, Zool. Misc.: 16 (Tasmania).

Range: Japan. Winters in central highlands of New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand. Outside main islands of Japan only recorded from Hachijo and Daito Is. Also known from Kuriles and Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Summer breeder locally abundant at breeding place. Chiefly breeds in Hokkaido to N. and C. Honshu, but breeding record on Mt. Kuju in Kyushu.

Habitat: Semi-wet grassland plateaus in Honshu and pastures and hillsides with scattered brush in Hokkaido. On migration found on rice paddies.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds), Honshu (breeds), Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu (breeds? on Mt. Kuju), Izu Is. (Hachijo), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

228 **Gallinago solitaria** Hodgson アオシギ
Solitary Snipe Ao-shigi

Gallinago Solitaria Hodgson, 1831, Gleanings in Science, 3: 238 (Nepal).

Range: Central and east Palearctic; alpine and subalpine zone at

forest edges. Turkestan, south of Lake Baikal. Khangai, Sayan, Russian Altai. Tien Shan. Himalayas, Tibet and western China. Local and altitudinal wanderer, but also migrating to Iran, Afghanistan, China and Japan. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Regular but solitary winter visitor to montane hills but also lowlands.

Habitat: Deforested hillsides and marshy places.

Gallinago solitaria japonica (Bonaparte)

Spilura solitaria japonica Bonaparte, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci.

Paris 43: 579 (ex Siebold's Fauna Jap.: Japan).

S.E. Siberia from Stanovoi Mt., Kentei, N.E. Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Great Khingan to N.W. China. Migrates to Japan, Korea and China and has wandered to Sakhalin. Kuriles and Kamchatka. Also recorded from Dagelet I.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote).

LYMNOCRYPTES Kaup コシギ属

Lymnocyptes Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entwickl. Gesch. Nat. Sypt. Eur.

Thierw.: 118. Type, by monotypy, *Scolopax Gallinula* Linnaeus (= *Scolopax Minima* Brünnich).

229 ***Lymnocyptes minimus* (Brünnich)** コシギ

Jack Snipe Ko-shigi

Scolopax Minima Brünnich, 1764, Orn. Borealis: 49 (Denmark).

Range: Quasi-transpalearctic, boreal and forested tundras sporadic south to cool temperate zone. From N. Europe, Siberia to 70°N., east to Kolyma, south to Baltic States, C. Russia, Minussinsk. Winters to S. Europe, Africa, Iran, India, S. Burma, Indochina. Casual China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Rare extra-route straggler.

Habitat: Reed and marsh area.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate, Iburi), Honshu (Fukushima, Ibaraki, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Hyogo).

Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE セイタカシギ科

HIMANTOPUS Brisson セイタカシギ属

Himantopus Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 46. Type, by tautonymy, *Charadrius Himantopus* Linnaeus.

230 **Himantopus himantopus** (Linnaeus) セイタカシギ
Black-winged Stilt Seitaka-shigi

Charadrius Himantopus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 151 (S. Europe).

Range: Discontinuous cosmopolitan, warm temperate to tropical. S. Europe, Near East to Gobi desert, India to Indochina, Australia, Africa, central and south America. Northern birds migratory and erratic. Polytypic (6 subspecies).

Status: Uncommon migrant, usually solitary, but nearly regularly and winters in southern Japan.

Habitat: Marshy shallows and paddy fields.

Himantopus himantopus himantopus (Linnaeus)

Europe to Inner Mongolia, India to Malaya and Africa (except S. Africa). Recorded from Sakhalin (Tori, no. 58: 174), Korea, Taiwan (Tori, no. 25: 490, nos. 33/34: 296).

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hidaka, Sapporo), Honshu (Miyagi, Ibaraki, Tokyo, Chiba, Niigata, Ishikawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Osaka, Hyogo, Yamaguchi), Shikoku (Ehime), Kyushu (Fukuoka, Miyazaki, Kumamoto, Kagoshima), Ogasawara Is. (Tori, nos. 51/52: 52), Iwo Is. (Iwojima 1882), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa 1928, '69-obs.).

RECURVIROSTRA Linnaeus ソリハシセイタカシギ属

Recurvirostra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 151. Type, by monotypy, *Recurvirostra Avocetta* Linnaeus.

231 **Recurvirostra avocetta** Linnaeus ソリハシセイタカシギ
Avocet Sorihashi-seitaka-shigi

Recurvirostra Avocetta Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 151 (Sweden).

Range: W. Palearctic, boreal to temperate. Europe from Scandinavia to Mediterranean, Russia to Kirghiz Steppes, north to 50°N., east to

Orok Nor, Mongolia, Minusinsk, south to Transcaspia, Iran, Afghanistan, also N.W. Africa, locally tropical Africa (Kenya), S. Africa. Sedentary and wanders (northern birds migratory) to India, S. China, accidental Ceylon, Taiwan (old record). Monotypic.

Status: Accidental.

Habitat: Deltas of large rivers, sandy flats of brackish or salt lagoons, shallow inland pools with sparse vegetation.

Locality Records: Honshu (first recorded, Nabeta, near Nagoya 1971—Yacho, no. 36: 358, photo, Aichi 1972, Miyagi 1972, Aomori 1972), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa 1973—obs.).

Family PHALAROPODIDAE ヒレアシシギ科

PHALAROPUS Brisson ヒレアシシギ属

Phalaropus Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 50; 6: 12. Type, by tautonymy, *Tringa Fulcaria* Linnaeus.

232 *Phalaropus fulicarius* (Linnaeus) ハイイロヒレアシシギ

Grey (Brit.) or Red (U.S.) Phalarope Haiiro-hireashi-shigi

Tringa Fulcaria Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 148 (Hudson Bay).

Range: Holarctic: locally on arctic coasts and islands. Chukotski Pen., mouth of the Yenisei, Novaya Zemlya, Spitzbergen, Iceland, New Siberian Is., W. Alaska, and arctic N. America. Winters south to W. Africa, Chilian coast and southern Pacific. Recorded from Kuriles (Paramushiru, Ushishiru). Monotypic.

Status: Uncommon offshore transient on Pacific side of Japan.

Habitat: Pelagic.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate), Honshu (Cape Shiriya, off Iwate, Miyagi, Boso coast, off Chiba, Sagami Bay and Uruga in Tokyo Bay, Shizuoka, Aichi), Kyushu (Kumamoto 1972), Izu Is. (Hachijo 1924).

233 *Phalaropus lobatus* (Linnaeus) アカエリヒレアシシギ

Red-necked (Br.) or Northern (U.S.) Phalarope Akaeri-hireashi-shigi

Tringa tobata (= *lobata*) Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 148 (Hudson Bay).

Range: Holarctic: arctic coasts and inland freshwaters. From

Iceland, Scandinavia, Föroes, Spitzbergen, Hebrides, arctic Siberia, south to Commander Is., north end of Okhotsk Sea, also Aleutians, N. Alaska, N. to C. Greenland and N. America. Winters on S. Pacific, south to Malay Arch., Philippines, Celebes, New Guinea, Bismark Arch., Banda Sea, also off Peru, W. Africa, N.W. Indian Ocean. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Taiwan, China coast. Monotypic.

Status: Regular transient with great concentrations. Often drifted by wind to coastal inland.

Habitat: Pelagic, but flocks may gather close to bay coast. Sometimes found solitary on freshwater marshes or ponds.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Oshima, Nijijima, Miyake, Hachijo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Kikai), S. Ryukyus (Yaeyama—spec., Miyako, Ishigaki).

Family GLAREOLIDAE ツバメチドリ科

GLAREOLA Brisson ツバメチドリ属

Glareola Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 48; 5: 141. Type, by tautonymy, *Hirundo Pratincola* Linnaeus.

234 *Glareola maldivarum* Forster ツバメチドリ Indian Pratincole Tsubame-chidori

Glareola (Pratincola) Maldivarum J. R. Forster, 1795, Faun. Indica, ed. 2: 11 (ex Latham, "open sea, in the latitude of the Maldivia Isles").

Range: Temperate to tropical continental Asia: S. E. Transbaikalia, Manchuria, E. Mongolia, China, Indochina, Burma, Assam, E. Tibet, India, Ceylon, also Philippines and Taiwan. Migrates through N. China abundantly, wintering in Malay Pen., Java, Borneo, south to Australia, also Christmas Is. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Paramushiru, Etorofu), Korea, Botel Tobago. Monotypic.

Status: Irregular visitor by singles spring to autumn.

Habitat: River side, beaches or salt-flats and cultivated fields.

Locality Records: S. Kuriles (Etorofu—Tori, nos. 51/52: 48), Honshu (Miyagi, Ibaraki, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Aichi, Fukui, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Shimane, Yamaguchi), Kyushu (Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Miyazaki), Tsushima, Danjo Is., Izu Is. (Hachijo), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima—obs.), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa—obs.), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki,

Kohama, Yonakuni).

Family STERCORARIIDAE トウゾクカモメ科

STERCORARIUS Brisson トウゾクカモメ属

Stercorarius Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 56. Type, by tautonymy,
Larus parasiticus Linnaeus.

- 235 *Stercorarius skua* (Brünnich) オオトウゾクカモメ
Great Skua O-tôzokukamome

Catharacta Skua Brünnich, 1764, Orn. Borealis: 33 (Föroes and
Iceland).

Range: Bipolar; North Atlantic and South Sea islands to Antarctica.
No breeding range in N. Pacific and Bering Sea. North Atlantic race
migrates to the subtropical waters, and an antarctic race north to Japanese
waters. Polytypic (6 subspecies).

Status: Pelagic spring to summer migrant scattered in singles, following
flocks of shearwaters.

Habitat: Offshore waters, seldom approaching coasts.

Stercorarius skua maccormicki Saunders

Stercorarius maccormickii Saunders, 1893, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club,
3: 12 (Victoria Land, Antarctica).

Antarctica; eastern coasts (pale-colored population). A smaller
and darker bird, with smaller white wing patch, probably of western
coast has been obtained, south of Hokkaido, May 1950 (Misc. Rep.
Yamash. Inst., 3(3): 212). Occurs from May to summer along off-
shore waters of Honshu, north to southern Hokkaido, but not
beyond warm current periphery.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (off Tomakomai, off Esan), Honshu
(Tsugaru Strait—obs., Niigata?, off Iwate, Uraga, Sagami Bay), Kyushu
(Kagoshima Bay—obs.), Izu Is.

- 236 *Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temminck) トウゾクカモメ
Pomatorhine Skua (Br.), Pomarine Jaeger (U.S.) Tôzokukamome
Lestris pomarinus Temminck, 1815, Manuel d'Orn.: 514 (Europe).

Range: Pan-arctic tundras, but not including N. Atlantic coast and
islands; Kamchatka and southern Alaska. Winters offshore south to

Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope, eastern Australian sea, New Zealand, occasionally Antarctic seas. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Paramushiru). Monotypic.

Status: Regular offshore passage migrant, occasionally occurs in numbers into bays, following Kittiwakes. Occurs from March in spring.

Habitat: Pelagic on migration.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu (Yamagata, Miyagi, Chiba, Sagami and Suruga Bays, Aichi, Ishikawa).

237 ***Stercorarius parasiticus*** (Linnaeus) クロトウゾクカモメ

Arctic Skua (Br.), Parasitic Jaeger (U.S.) Kuro-tôzokukamome

Larus parasiticus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 136 (Scandinavia).

Range: Pan-arctic tundras, including Iceland, N. Scotland, Scandinavia, Kamchatka, north coast of Okhotsk Sea and Aleutians to S. Alaska. Winters south to South Seas, eastern Australia, New Zealand and Chatham Is. Only few records from Japan. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Paramushiru). Monotypic.

Status: Offshore passage migrant, but uncommon.

Habitat: Pelagic on migration.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Rishiri—obs.), S. Kuriles, Honshu (Aomori, Suruga Bay), Izu Is. (offshore), Ogasawara Is.

238 ***Stercorarius longicaudus*** Vieillot シロハラトウゾクカモメ

Long-tailed Skua (Jaeger) Shirohara-tôzokukamome

Stercorarius longicaudus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 32: 157 (Europe and Asia, restricted to N. Europe).

Range: Pan-arctic, tundras, south to Kamchatka but not including Iceland, British Isles, Aleutians and southern Alaska. Winters south to 40°N. in the Atlantic, to 10°N. along Pacific South America. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Paramushiru, Shinshiru). Monotypic.

Status: Offshore passage migrant, in spring mostly in May. Regular but few in number.

Habitat: Most pelagic, dispersed on migration.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (off Tomakomai), S. Kuriles, Honshu (off Iwate, Nagano, Kanagawa—obs.), Izu Is. (offshore).

Family LARIDAE カモメ科¹⁾

LARUS Linnaeus カモメ属

Larus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 136. Type, by subsequent designation, *Larus marinus* Linnaeus.

239 **Larus ridibundus** Linnaeus ユリカモメ
Black-headed Gull Yuri-kamome

Larus ridibundus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 225 (Europe).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, from Iceland, British Isles east to Kamchatka. Boreal, cool temperate region and Mediterranean steppes, north to southern Scandinavia, Siberia about 65°N. (68°N. at Kolyma delta), south to France, Caspian coast, Mongolia, Ussuri and Sakhalin. Migrates south to northern Africa, Red Sea, India, Malaya, Philippines. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Common winter visitor flocking in harbors and near the mouth of rivers, but often further upward. Leaves in April in breeding plumage.

Habitat: Harbors and rivers in cities preferring brackish water with floating debris of human wastes.

Larus ridibundus sibiricus Buturlin²⁾

Larus ridibundus sibiricus Buturlin, 1911, Messenger Orn., 2: 66 (Kamchatka).

E. Siberia and Kamchatka, Sakhalin. Winters to south Asia. Transient in Hokkaido. Winter visitor in central Honshu and southward. Migrates along the Kuriles and recorded from Korea, Taiwan.

Locality Records: S. Kuriles, Hokkaido (possibly breeds in Shiretoko Pen.), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Oshima), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi, Haha), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa).

240 **Larus argentatus** Pontoppidan セグロカモメ
Herring Gull Seguro-kamome

Larus Argentatus Pontoppidan, 1763, Dansk. Atlas, 1: 622 (Denmark).

Range: Holarctic: Arctic and boreal Palearctic and Nearctic, south to New York, also Mediterranean, Black Sea. Caspian Sea, east to Lake Baikal, northern Mongolia, N.W. Manchuria and Transbaikalia. Winters

1) We here follow generic usage of Moynihan, 'A revision of the Family Laridae' Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1928: 1-42; 1959.

2) Vaurie (1965) considers this race to be not sufficiently distinct.

south to Japan, E. China to Fukien, Bombay, Persian Gulf, Red Sea and Panama. Polytypic (12 subspecies).

Status: Common coastal winter visitor.

Habitat: Bays and coasts, also mouth of large rivers.

***Larus argentatus vegae* Palmén**

Larus argentatus Brünn var. *Vegae* Palmén, 1887, in Nordenskiöld, Vega-Exped. Vetensk. Iaktag., 5: 370 (Pidlin, N.E. Siberia).

North coast of Siberia, east of Khatanga and Moiero Rivers to Chukotski Pen., Anadyr, also, northern coast of Okhotsk Sea, inland south to Koryakland. Winters commonly to Japan, less so in southern parts. Straggler in the Ryukyus. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea, Quelpart I., Dagelet I., China coast, casual Taiwan, Philippines, Indochina, Mariana Is. (Agrigan).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi, Haha, Nishinoshima), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), Minami-torishima, C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

241 ***Larus schistisagus* Stejneger** オオセグロカモメ
Slaty-backed Gull O-seguro-kamome

Larus schistisagus Stejneger, 1884, Auk, 1: 231 (Bering I., Commander Is.).

Range: Western North Pacific and Okhotsk coast (Koryakland), Kamchatka, Commander Is., Kuriles, Sakhalin, locally Hokkaido. Winters along Japan, Korea and northern China. Recorded from Quelpart I., Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Breeds in Hokkaido at Shiretoko Pen., Moyururi I., Daikoku I., small colonies on Teuri I. and Cape Esan. Abundant in winter along south coast of Hokkaido and north Honshu, decreasing southward.

Habitat: Coasts, bays and harbors.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds), S. Kuriles (breeds on Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu (Kagoshima), Izu Is. (Oshima, Torishima), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Okinoerabu), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

242 ***Larus glaucescens* Naumann** ワシカモメ
Glaucous-winged Gull Washi-kamome

Larus glaucescens Naumann, 1840, Naturg. Vög. Deutschl., 10: 351 (N. America).

Range: Bering Sea coast of Kamchatka at Kronoki preserve, Commander Is., St. Lawrence I., Pribilof Is., Aleutians, Norton Sound, western Alaska, south to N.W. Washington. Residential but occurs in winter south to north Japan, Baja California. Accidental China, Hawaii and Oklahoma. Monotypic.

Status: Winter visitor to Shiretoko Pen., Hokkaido; occasionally south to Pacific northern Honshu, casual southward.

Habitat: Coastal, mixed in other species.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate, Shiretoko—obs.), Honshu (Shimokita, Iwate—photo, Odawara—obs.).

243 *Larus hyperboreus* Gunnerus シロカモメ
Glaucous Gull Shiro-kamome

Larus hyperboreus Gunnerus, 1767, in Leem's Beskrivelse over Finmarkens Lapper, 1: 226 (footnote) (Lapland, Norway).

Range: Circumpolar arctic, wintering south to Great Britain, and France; Japan, Great Lakes, New York and California. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Winter visitor in small numbers, except in Hokkaido and northern Honshu.

Habitat: Coasts, bays and occasionally harbors.

***Larus hyperboreus pallidissimus* Portenko**

Larus hyperboreus pallidissimus Portenko, 1939, Ibis: 266 (Chukotski Pen.).

Eastern arctic Siberia from eastern Tymir Pen. to Chukotski Pen., Anadyr, St. Matthew I., Pribilof Is., also New Siberian Arch., Bennet, and Wrangel I. Winters south to Japan. Not uncommon in Hokkaido and northern Honshu, further south sporadic.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu (Kagoshima—obs.), Izu Is. (Miyake, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi).

244 *Larus canus* Linnaeus カモメ
Common Gull (Brit.), Mew Gull (U.S.) Kamome

Larus canus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 136 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Paleartic west to northeastern N. America. Boreal, south to parts of temperate regions and north to some tundra zone. Winters south to N. Africa, Persian Gulf, Japan, S. China and California. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common but not numerous winter visitor.

Habitat: Coasts, bays and harbors, occasionally pelagic.

Larus canus kamtschatschensis (Bonaparte)

Gavina hinc Larus kamtschatschensis Bonaparte, 1857, Consp. Av.
2: 224 (Kamchatka). [*Gavina Kamtschatschensis* Bonaparte,
1854, Naumania: 212 (nom. nud.).]

E. Siberia from Lena River to Kolyma, Anadyr, north to 70° N. Koryakland, Kamchatka, south to Kuriles, Sakhalin, northern coast of Okhotsk Sea, N. W. Mongolia, Altai, Kirghiz Steppes. Winters to Japan, Korea and China, south casual to Taiwan, Hainan. Recorded from Dagelet I., Quelpart I.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (breeds on Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo).

245 **Larus crassirostris** Vieillot ウミネコ
Black-tailed Gull Umineko

Larus crassirostris Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 21: 508
(Nagasaki).

Range: Japanese waters, southern Maritime territory coast, southern Sakhalin, southern Kuriles, Korea and China coast south to Fukien. Breeding colonies on islands around Japan south to middle Honshu and Izu Is. Recorded from Quelpart I., Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Commonest gull along all coasts. Non-migratory, but with seasonal movements. Breeding colonies are in S. Kuriles, Shiretoko Pen., Teuri I. in Hokkaido, Kabushima, Tsubakishima, Sanganjima, Rikuchu coast, Ashijima, Tobishima, Kyojima, Okurabae, etc. in Honshu and in Izu Is.

Habitat: Coasts, bays and harbors.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan—breeds), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Nijijima, Kozu, Miyake, Hachijo, Tadanae, etc.), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Yonakuni—obs.).

246 **Larus saundersi** (Swinhoe) ズグロカモメ
Saunders' Gull Zuguro-kamome

Chroicocephalus saundersi Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London:
273, 421, pl. 22 (Amoy, China).

Range: East temperate Palearctic. Mongolia and China, breeding data unknown. Recorded from Japan, Manchuria, Ussuri, Sakhalin, Korea, Quelpart I., Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Occasional vagrant, usually in singles but rarely in flock.

Some ten records from Hokkaido to Kyushu.

Habitat: Fresh water in breeding area; but occurs shallow inlets and salt-flats in Japan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (1908), Honshu (Miyagi—photo, Gyotoku and Urayasu in Chiba—photo, Aichi—obs., Osaka Bay 1956, Hyogo—obs.), Kyushu (Saga, Nagasaki, Kagoshima), S. Ryukyus (Miyako—obs.).

247 **Larus sabini** Sabine クビワカモメ
Sabine's Gull Kubiwa-kamome

Larus Sabini J. Sabine, 1819, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 12: 522, pl. 29
(Sabine Is., near Melville Bay, W. coast of Greenland).

Range: Circum-arctic coastal waters. In winter south to Peru, Europe, accidental Japan. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Accidental straggler.

Habitat: Offshore, occasionally also inshore.

Larus sabini tschuktschorum (Portenko)

Xema sabini tschuktschorum Portenko, 1939, Ibis: 268 (Uelen, Chukotski Pen.).

Chukotski Pen. to Anadyr, N.E. Siberia.

Locality Records: Honshu (Kesenuma in Miyagi 1909).

248 **Larus tridactylus** Linnaeus ミツユビカモメ
Black-legged Kittiwake Mitsuyubi-kamome

Larus tridactylus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 136 (N. Europe, restricted to Great Britain).

Range: Circum-subarctic to arctic coast, from arctic islands south to Scandinavia and British Isles, Sakhalin and Kuriles. Winters south to Japan, Baja California, Bermuda and Mediterranean and N.W. Africa. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Regular pelagic winter visitor south to central Honshu, sporadic also as south as Shikoku and northern Kyushu.

Habitat: Cold current offshore waters, but a few occurring into bays.

Larus tridactylus pollicaris (Ridgway)

Rissa tridactyla Pollicaris "Stejneger MS", Ridgway, 1884, in Baird, Brewer & Ridgway, Water Bds. N. Amer., 2: 202 (Kotzebue Sound, Alaska).

Kolyma Delta to Alaska, south to Kamchatka, Commander Is., Sakhalin, Kuriles (breeds south to C. Kuriles Paramushiru) and Aleutians. Winters south to Japan and Baja California.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Oki (obs.), Shikoku, Kyushu.

- 249 **Larus eburneus** Phipps ゾウゲカモメ
Ivory Gull Zôge-kamome

Larus Eburneus Phipps, 1774, Voy. towards the N. Pole, App: 187 (Spitzbergen).

Range: High arctic, north and south of 80°N., Canadian arctic, Greenland, Spitzbergen, Novaya Zemlya, etc. Sporadic in winter south to Europe, N. America. Monotypic.

Status: Only known by two specimens from Nemuro, Hokkaido.

Habitat: Rocky cliffs at breeding place.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Nemuro—2 specs., Tori, no. 39: 326, 1934).

STERNA Linnaeus アジサシ属

Sterna Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 137. Type, by tautonymy, *Sterna Hirundo* Linnaeus.

- 250 **Sterna leucoptera** Temminck ハジロクロハラアジサシ
White-winged Black Tern Hajiro-kurohara-ajisashi

Sterna leucoptera Temminck, 1815, Manuel d'Orn.: 483 (Mediterranean Sea).

Range: Trans-Palearctic warm temperate zone, from eastern Europe east to Amur Valley and S. Sakhalin. Winters to Africa, tropical Asia, south to Australia, occasional New Zealand. Recorded from Korea, Taiwan, Pescadores, Botel Tobago, Mariana Is. (Guam), Palau Is. (Angaur). Monotypic.

Status: Occasional spring and autumn straggler. Usually in singles, but up to a flock of 7 birds (1966) observed.

Habitat: Usually brackish water marshes, inside area of salt-flats.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Ishikari—photo), Honshu (Miyagi, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Aichi, Osaka), Shikoku (Tokushima), Kyushu (Kumamoto, Arasaki—obs.), Izu Is. (Hachijo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa—obs.), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote—obs.), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

- 251 **Sterna hybrida** Pallas クロハラアジサシ
Whiskered Tern Kurohara-ajisashi

Sterna hybrida Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 2: 338 ("... circa Jaicum seu Rhymnum, australem Volgamet ad Sarpae lacus ...").

Range: Warm temperate and tropical Old World, from Iberian Pen. in Europe, Near East (Turkestan, Transcaspia), to S. China, south to N. Africa (wintering southward), India, Ceylon, Malay Pen., Malaysia, Philippines, New Guinea and Australia. Polytypic (7 subspecies).

Status: Rare post-breeding vagrant.

Habitat: Occurs at mouth of large rivers or inland marshes.

***Sterna hybrida javanica* Horsfield**

Sterna Javanica Horsfield, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13: 198 (Java).

Temperate and tropical Asia. Iran to Lake Khanka, North China, also Burma, Indochina and Celebes. Winters and occurs S. China southward, south to Ceylon, Philippines and Greater Sunda Is., rarely Taiwan, Botel Tobago.

Locality Records: Honshu (Izunuma and Gamo in Miyagi, R. Rokugo in Tokyo, Urayasu in Chiba, R. Tenryu in Shizuoka, Hyogo), Shikoku (Kochi), Kyushu (Kumamoto), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote 1972, Yonakuni).

252 *Sterna nigra* Linnaeus ハシグクロハラアジサシ
Black Tern Hashiguro-kurohara-ajisashi

Sterna nigra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 137 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic, boreal to temperate. N. America from Canada to California and New York; Europe generally, east to upper Yenisei, north to 55°N., south to Russian Turkestan, Caspian Sea and Altai. Winters to tropical Africa, S. America south to Chili and Surinam. Monotypic.

Status: Rare straggler.

Habitat: Inland marshes and lagoons.

Locality Records: Honshu (Miura Pen. in Kanagawa, Sept. 1971—photo).

253 *Sterna caspia* Pallas¹⁾ オニアジサシ
Caspian Tern Oni-ajisashi

Sterna caspia Pallas, 1770, Novi Comm. Acad. Sci. Petropol., 14: 582, pl. 22, fig. 2 (Caspian Sea).

Range: Temperate holarctic and tropical quasi-cosmopolitan, except the Neotropics; south to S. Africa, Australia, New Zealand. Some pelagic migration. Monotypic.

Status: Rare straggler in Japan proper.

1) Cf. Amadon, Ibis, 103: 425 (1966) ('*caspia*' versus '*tschegrava*').

Habitat: Coastal, and offshore on migration.

Locality Records: Honshu (Miyagi—a skull 1951, Hyogo 1973—obs.), Kyushu (Kumamoto 1970, '73—photo), S. Ryukyus ("Yaeyama group").

254 ***Sterna bergii* Lichtenstein** オオアジサシ
Swift (or Greater Crested) Tern O-ajisashi

Sterna Bergii Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl.: 80 (Cape of Good Hope, S. Africa).

Range: Tropical Indian and Pacific Oceans, from S. Africa, coasts and islands of S. Asia, north to the Ryukyus, east to Ogasawara Is., Marquesas and Paumotu Is., Malaysia, Sunda Is., Moluccas, New Guinea and N. Australia. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Breeds in Ogasawara Is. and Ryukyus. Rare straggler to Honshu.

Habitat: Breeds on rocky shoals. Occurs on rocks off open sea coast.

***Sterna bergii cristata* Stephens**

Sterna cristata Stephens, 1826, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13(1): 146 (China).

Tropical S.E. Asia (S. China to New Guinea), through Micronesia, Polynesia, Australia and Tasmania. Recorded from Korea, Taiwan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Echigo—Momiya coll., Tokyo 1948, Mie 1970, Hyogo 1950), Izu Is. (Hachijo—Momiya), Ogasawara Is. (Muko, Chichi, Nishinoshima—breeds), Minami-torishima, N. Ryukyus (Tokunoshima—breeds), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote—obs., Kitakojima—obs.), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

255 ***Sterna nilotica* Gmelin** ハシブトアジサシ
Gull-billed Tern Hashibuto-ajisashi

Sterna nilotica Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1: 2, 606 (Egypt).

Range: Temperate-tropico cosmopolitan. Sporadic in Europe, Asia Minor to Turkestan, W. Mongolia, Iranian coast, S. China coast, part of Australia, subtropical North America, C. America to northern S. America. Migrates to Africa, India and S. Asia. Polytypic (6 subspecies).

Status: Rare straggler.

Habitat: Coastal flats and beaches. Does not dive for food like typical *Sterna*.

***Sterna nilotica nilotica* Gmelin**

Europe through S. Mongolia to Transbaikalia. Migrates to Africa, Iran, India, S. China; recorded from Sunda Is.

Locality Records: Honshu (Chiba 1963, '70—obs., Osaka 1956—

spec., '69—Yacho, no. 302: 35), Kyushu (Kumamoto 1972—Yacho, no. 317: 106—photo).

256 ***Sterna hirundo*** Linnaeus アジサシ

Common Tern Ajisashi

Sterna Hirundo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 137 (Sweden).

Range: Boreal and temperate Holarctic, also locally south to subtropical area, including N. Africa. Migratory reaching south to S. Africa, Ceylon, Indonesia and Solomons, also S. America. Polytypic (clinal 4 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Regular transient migrant through Japanese islands.

Habitat: Bays and salt-flats.

Sterna hirundo longipennis Nordmann

Sterna longipennis Nordmann, 1835, in Erman's Verz. Thieren Pflanzen: 17 (mouth of Kukhtui in E. Siberia).

E. Siberia, Kamchatka south to Sakhalin, Kuriles (Paramushiru, Rashowa, Etorofu). Migrates through Japan, and Korea. Has been recorded from Bougainville and Palau Is.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu, Shikoku, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Minami-torishima, C. Ryukyus (Okinawa).

Sterna hirundo minussensis Sushkin

Sterna hirundo minussensis Sushkin, 1925, List Distr. Birds Russ. Altai: 64 (Novoselovo, Yenisei, Minusinsk Distr.).

Central and southern Siberia, west of *longipennis*, south to Mongolia.

Locality Records: Honshu (Miyagi, Chiba, Suruga Bay 1941, Osaka 1962).

257 ***Sterna dougallii*** Montague ベニアジサシ

Roseate Tern Beni-ajisashi

Sterna Dougallii Montague, 1813, Orn. Dict., Suppl.: "Tern-Roseate" (not paged) (Scotland).

Range: Dispersed semi-cosmopolitan, on temperate to tropical. Breeds on both sides of N. Atlantic, north to British Isles, islands of Indian Ocean, W. Pacific from Ryukyus through Philippines, New Guinea to N. Australia. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Breeding known in northern Ryukyus. Occurring around other islands.

Habitat: Coastal waters, and breeds on rocky shoals.

***Sterna dougallii bangsi* Mathews**

Sterna dougallii bangsi Mathews, 1912, Bds. Austr., 2: 364
(Foochow, Fukien and Ryukyus).

Breeds north from Amami-oshima and Tokunoshima, south to Botel Tobago, China coast, Philippines, Moluccas, New Guinea and New Caledonia, also Seycelles, Indian Ocean.

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Yoron), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote).

258 *Sterna sumatrana* Raffles エリグロアジサシ

Black-naped Tern Eriguro-ajisashi

Sterna Sumatrana Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13: 329
(Sumatra).

Range: Tropical western Pacific and Asian waters, north to the Ryukyus, south to N. Australia; also Indian Ocean, Chagos Is., Aldabra, Seychelles, Amirante. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Only occurs as summer breeder along the Ryukyus.

Habitat: Coastal waters, breeding on rocky islets.

***Sterna sumatrana sumatrana* Raffles**

Malay Pen., Andamans, Sunda Is., Palawan, east to Gilbert Is., Micronesia (Palau Is., Caroline Is., Marshall Is.), Phoenix Is., Loyalty Is., south to N. Australia, north to Hainan, S. China, and Ryukyus (breeds on Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Iriomote, Nakanoganjima, etc.). Recorded from Taiwan, Pescadores, Kashoto, Botel Tobago.

Locality Records: Makesima (egg record), Minami-torishima (formerly bred), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Yoron), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki—obs., Iriomote, Taketomi, Nakanoganjima).

259 *Sterna aleutica* Baird コシジロアジサシ

Aleutian Tern Koshijiro-ajisashi

Sterna aleutica Baird, 1869, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., 1: 321, pl. 31,
fig. 1 (Kodiak I., Alaska).

Range: Subarctic, from Alaska, Aleutians, east coast of Kamchatka and Sakhalin, etc. Non migratory. Monotypic.

Status: Accidental straggler.

Habitat: Coastal.

Locality Records: Honshu (Miyagi, Cape Inubo—Seeböhm, Chiba,

Sagami Bay, R. Sakawa in Kanagawa 1969, Shizuoka 1969) (see: Yacho, no. 276, 1969—photo).

260 *Sterna lunata* Peale ナンヨウマミジロアジサシ

Spectacled Tern, Gray-backed Tern Nanyô-mamijiro-ajisashi

Sterna lunata Peale, 1848, U.S. Expl. Exp. Birds, 8: 277 (Vincennes I., Paumotu Group).

Range: Tropical Pacific islands west to the Moluccas: Hawaiian group, Laysan, Krusenstern Is., Micronesia (Caroline, Palau), Tahiti, Phoenix, Line, Tuamotu, Fiji, Wake, also Solomon, Moluccas. Monotypic.

Status: Only recorded from Minami-torishima (1910) and Iwo Is.

Habitat: Tropical island shoals and coral reefs.

Locality Records: Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), Minami-torishima.

261 *Sterna anaethetus* Scopoli マミジロアジサシ

Bridled Tern Mamijiro-ajisashi

Sterna Anaethetus Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. Faun. Insubr., 2: 92 (Penay I., Philippines).

Range: Pan-tropical, Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean. Islands off Fukien, Hainan, Malacca, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, New Guinea, Australia, ranging to Philippines (Penay), Sumbawa, Timor Laut, Mergui Arch., north to Micronesia, west to Ceylon (*anaethetus*); other races in Indian Ocean (Seychelles, Mauritius, Laccadive, Maldives), Malabar and Mekran coasts, Persian Gulf, Red Sea and Somali coast (also occurs *anaethetus*). In New World, Pacific and Atlantic coasts of C. America. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Rare straggler.

Habitat: Pelagic, breeds on rocky islets.

Sterna anaethetus anaethetus Scopoli

Indian Ocean, Malaysian waters to western tropical Pacific (see species range). Recorded from Taiwan, Pescadores, Micronesia (Palau Is., Marshall Is.).

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate—Swinhoe 1870), Honshu (Yokohama—Seebohm 1890, Abegawa in Shizuoka 1894), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), Minami-torishima, S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote 1971—obs.).

262 *Sterna fuscata* Linnaeus セグロアジサシ

Sooty Tern Seguro-ajisashi

Sterna fuscata Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 228 (ex Brisson,

Hispaniola, West Indies).

Range: Pan-tropical, ranging widely in Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, south to Australia. Polytypic (7 subspecies).

Status: Occasional straggler, often drifted by typhoon.

Habitat: Pelagic and breeds on sandy and pebbly beaches.

***Sterna fuscata nubilosa* Sparrman**

Sterna nubilosa Sparrman, 1788, Mus. Carlsnianum, fasc. 3, no. 63 ("Finlandia" error for India).

Indian Ocean, tropical Asian waters and western Pacific islands, north to S. Ryukyus. Minami-torishima population is referable to Hawaiian race *oahuensis* (Kuroda, Misc. Rep. Yamash. Inst., no. 2: 17, 1953). Recorded from Taiwan, Shinnan Gunto.

Locality Records: Honshu (Niigata, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, Shizuoka, Fukui, Toyama, Nara, Shiga, Kyoto, Hyogo), Shikoku (Matsuyama), Kyushu (Fukuoka, Nagasaki—Faun. Jap.), Izu Is. (Aogashima), Ogasawara Is. (breeds) (Chichi, Haha, Yome, Higashi, Nishi), N. Ryukyus (Tokunoshima), C. Ryukyus (breeds on Kamiyamajima off Naha in Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Nakanogajima—breeds, Senkaku Is.—breeds), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

263 ***Sterna albifrons* Pallas** コアジサシ
Little Tern Ko-ajisashi

Sterna albifrons Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg's Cat. Adumbratiunculæ: 6 (Maasland, Netherlands).

Range: Nearly temperate and tropical cosmopolitan, south to Australia, but except S. America. Coastal and to some extent inland. Polytypic (7 subspecies).

Status: Common breeding summer visitor to milder part (south of northern Honshu).

Habitat: Coastal and bays, also along up the rivers or freshwater ponds. Breeds on pebbly or sandy shores.

***Sterna albifrons sinensis* Gmelin**

Sterna sinensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 608 (ex Latham, China).

Lake Khanka, Ussuri, Japan (breeds Honshu, Shikoku, Okinawa), China, Korea, south to Philippines, New Guinea, Australia, Indochina, India and Ceylon. Recorded from Taiwan, Botel Tobago, Linshoten Is. (Clark). In Honshu breeds north to Yamagata and Akita, occurring north to Aomori.

Locality Records: Honshu, Awashima, Shikoku, Kyushu, Ogasawara Is., N. Ryukyus (Yoron), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), "Ryukyu Is." (Cassin, 1856).

ANOUS Stephens クロアジサシ属¹⁾

Anous Stephens, 1826, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13(1): 139. Type, by subsequent designation, *Anous niger* Stephens (= *Sterna Stolidia* Linnaeus).

264 ***Anous cerulea*** (Bennett) ハイイロアジサシ
Blue Noddy Haiiro-ajisashi

Sterna Cerulea Bennett, 1840, Narr. Whaling Voy., 2: 248 (Christmas I.).

Range: Central Polinesia in tropical Pacific. Phoenix, Tuamotu, Society, Marquesas, Fanning, Samoa, etc., north to Marshall Is., Hawaiian Is. Polytypic (7 subspecies).

Status: Only known from Minami-torishima and Iwo Is.

Habitat: Tropical islands.

Anous cerulea saxatilis (Fisher)

Procelsterna saxatilis Fisher, 1903, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 26: 559 (Necker I., Hawaii).

Hawaiian Is. and tropical Pacific islands. Recorded from Marshall Is. (Bicar-Yamashina coll.).

Locality Records: Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), Minami-torishima.

265 ***Anous stolidus*** (Linnaeus) クロアジサシ
Common (Brown) Noddy Kuro-ajisashi

Sterna Stolidia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 137 (West Indies).

Range: Pan-tropical seas: Widely distributed in Atlantic, Indian and

- 1) The generic name, *Micranous*, *Procelsterna* and *Gygis* are lumped with *Anous*. The tail is variably forked: Sharply (the outer second feather is the longest) in *Gygis* and *Procelsterna*, shallowly (the outer third is the longest) and bluntly (the outer second and fourth are nearly as long as the third) in *Micranous*, and very shallowly (the outer fourth feather is the longest but forming almost wedge-shaped tail) in *Anous*. It is a common character among these genera that the outermost tail feather is always shorter than the second; which is a particular type of forked tail peculiar to *Anous* (*sensu lato*).

Pacific Oceans. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Rare accidental straggler in Kyushu and northward. Summer breeder in Ogasawara Is. and Ryukyus.

Habitat: Breeds on rocks or coastal shrubs and feeds offshore.

***Anous stolidus pileatus* (Scopoli)**

Sterna Pileata Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. Faun. Insubr., 2: 92 (Philippines).

S. Pacific Is., Philippines to Australia, Seychelles, west to Madagascar. Recorded from Micronesia (Palau Is., Mariana Is., Caroline Is., Marshall Is.).

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate), Honshu ("Gulf of Yedo" Brit. Mus., Seeböhm 1820, Miyagi 1906, Wakayama 1965—photo), Kyushu (Saga—AMNH), Izu Is. (Hachijo 1928), Ogasawara Is. (breeds) (Chichi, Haha, Nishinoshima), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), Minami-torishima.

***Anous stolidus pullus* Bangs**

Anous pullus Bangs, 1901, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 36: 258 (Iriomote I., S. Ryukyus).

Ryukyu Is.

Locality Records: C. Ryukyus (breeds at Hentona, Okinawa—Baker 1948), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Nakanoganjima—breeds, Senkaku Is.—breeds).

266 ***Anous tenuirostris* (Temminck)..... ヒメクロアジサシ**

Black Noddy (White-capped Noddy) Himekuro-ajisashi

Sterna tenuirostris Temminck, 1823, Pl. Col., livr. 34: 202 ("Senegal" error for Seychelles).

Range: Pan-tropical seas: Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans. Polytypic (7 subspecies).

Status: No record for Japan proper.

Habitat: As for *Anous stolidus*.

***Anous tenuirostris marcusii* (Bryan)**

Micranous marcusii Bryan, 1903, Occ. Pap. Bernice P. Bishop Mus., 2: 101 (Minami-torishima).

Micronesia (Palau Is., Mariana Is.), Minami-torishima (formerly).

Locality Records: Iwo Is. (Iwojima), Minami-torishima.

- 267 **Anous albus** (Sparrman) シロアジサン
 White Noddy (Fairy Tern) Shiro-ajisashi
Sterna alba Sparrman, 1786, Mus. Carls., 2, fasc. 1: 11 (Designated to
 Ascension Is. by Mathews).
Range: Tropical oceans: Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans.
 Polytypic (6 subspecies).
Status: Rarely accidental records from Japan proper. Occurs north
 to Ogasawara Is.
Habitat: Perches and breeds in coastal trees, sometimes on cliff also;
 feeding offshore.

Anous albus candidus (Gmelin)

Sterna candida Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 607 (Christmas I.).
 Micronesia (Caroline Is., Mariana Is.), Minami-torishima, Christmas
 I., Hawaiian Is., Revillagigedo Is., Cocos I., Galapagos Is., Micronesia
 (Mariana Is., Palau Is., Caroline Is., Marshall Is.), Christmas I., Hawaiian
 Is., north to Ogasawara Is., east to Revillagigedo, Cocos I. and
 Galapagos Is.

Locality Records: "Japan" (1892), Hokkaido (Hand-l. 1922),
 Honshu (Saitama, Aichi, Shiga, Osaka), Shikoku (Hand-l. 1922),
 Kyushu (Hand-l. 1922), Izu Is. (Oshima-Momiyama coll.), Ogasawara
 Is. (Ogawa 1905, Momiyama 1922), Iwo Is. (Matsudaira coll.),
 Minami-torishima (many bred in 1922, but rare in 1954), "Ryukyu Is."

Family ALCIDAE ウミスズメ科

URIA Brisson ウミガラス属

Uria Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 52. Type, by tautonymy,
Colymbus Aalge Pontoppidan.

- 268 **Uria aalge** (Pontoppidan) ウミガラス
 Guillemot (Brit.), Common Murre (U.S.) Umigarasu
Colymbus Aalge Pontoppidan, 1763, Dansk. Atlas, 1: 621, pl. 26
 (Iceland and Denmark, restricted to Iceland in A. O. U. Check-list,
 1931).

Range: Low arctic to temperate zone coasts, separated in N. Atlantic
 and N. Pacific. In the Atlantic from Scandinavia to Iberian Pen., British
 Isles, Iceland, S.W. Greenland, south to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.
 In the Pacific, Bering coast of Alaska, south to California, Aleutians,

Kamchatkan coast and N.E. Okhotsk coast, south to Sakhalin, Kuriles, Hokkaido and N.E. Korea. Moves in winter to temperate zones. Polytypic (7 subspecies).

Status: Breeding population on islands of Hokkaido. Winter visitor down to central Honshu coasts, within cold currents.

Habitat: Breeds in colonies on cliffs; pelagic, usually more than 10–20 miles offshore, in wintering period.

***Uria aalge inornata* Salomonsen**

Uria aalge inornata Salomonsen, 1932, Ibis: 128 (St. Matthew I., Bering Sea).

Bering coast and islands of Alaska, Aleutians, Commander Is., Kamchatka, N.E. Okhotsk coast, Kuriles, Robben I., Sakhalin, Teuri and Matsumae-kojima (breeds) of Hokkaido, also N.E. Korea. Winters chiefly south to Sanriku coast and Niigata, northern Honshu.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Izu Is. (Oshima).

269 ***Uria lomvia* (Linnaeus)** ハシブトウミガラス
Brunnich's Guillemot (Brit.), Thick-billed Murre (U.S.)

Hashibuto-umigarasu

Alca Lomvia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 130 (Europa boreali, restricted to Greenland by Hartert).

Range: Discontinuous Pan-arctic. In the Atlantic, Ellesmere I., Greenland, south to St. Lawrence, Iceland, (not along Scandinavia); Spitzbergen, Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, sporadic islands and coasts of N. Siberia: In the N. Pacific, from Wrangel I., Bering coasts and islands of Alaska and Kamchatka, Commander Is., Aleutians, Kuriles. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Winter migrant to northern Japanese waters, mixed with *U. aalge*, in scattered flocks.

Habitat: Pelagic in wintering grounds.

***Uria lomvia arra* (Pallas)**

Cephus Arra Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 2: 347 (Kamchatka).

Bering Sea coasts and islands, including Kamchatka, Commander Is., Aleutians, Alaska, Pribilof Is., south to Kodiak and northern Kuriles. Also Robben I., Sakhalin. Migrates in winter down to Sanriku coast and off Niigata. Accidental from Suruga Bay.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu.

CEPPHUS Pallas ウミバト属

Cepphus Pallas, 1769, *Spicilegia Zool.*, 1(5): 33. Type, by monotypy,
Cepphus lacteolus Pallas (= *Alca Grylle* Linnaeus).

270 ***Cepphus columba* Pallas** ウミバト

Pigeon Guillemot Umibato

Cepphus Columba Pallas, 1811, *Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat.*, 2: 348
(Kamchatka and Bering Strait).

Range: Northern Pacific. From the Chukotski Pen., islands of Bering Sea, except Pribilof Is., Alaska to Santa Barbara Is., California; Aleutians, Kamchatka and Kuriles. South to E. Hokkaido in winter. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Occasional winter straggler to eastern Hokkaido.

Habitat: Coastal cold current waters.

***Cepphus columba kaiurka* Portenko**

Cepphus columba kaiurka Portenko, 1937, *Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin*, 22: 228 (Copper I., Commander Is.).

Commander Is. and western Aleutians east to Kiska. Recorded from N. Kuriles (Onnekotan, Ketoi and Paramushiru: these specimens are small and coincide with *kaiurka*). Occasional records from E. Hokkaido (an old record from Nemuro—AMNH, photographic and sight records from Nemuro, Daikokujima, 1963, and Ochiishi, 1961).

Locality Records: Hokkaido (as above), S. Kuriles, N. Honshu.

***Cepphus columba snowi* Stejneger**

Cepphus snowi Stejneger, 1897, *Auk*, 14: 201 (Raikoke, Kuriles).

Kuriles from Paramushiru (breeds on Raikoke, Ketoi) to Etorofu. Rarely found in winter in eastern Hokkaido waters.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate—reported as *columba* by Seebohm, Muroran 1949, Esan 1949—obs.), S. Kuriles.

271 ***Cepphus carbo* Pallas** ケイマフリ

Sooty (or Spectacled—Vaurie) Guillemot Keimafuri

Cepphus Carbo Pallas, 1811, *Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat.*, 2: 350 (Aleutians etc., restricted to Kuriles).

Range: Okhotsk Sea coasts and islands, Amur (Gulf of Tartary), Sakhalin, Kuriles (Etorofu to Kunashiri), Japan south to northern Honshu, and Korea. Occurs in winter south to central Honshu and Izu Is. Monotypic.

Status: Common coastal and insular breeder of cold currents and moves southward in winter (rarely south to Suruga Bay, Shima Pen.

in Mie).

Habitat: Around colonies on cliffy coasts. Coastal also in winter.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds), S. Kuriles (breeds on Shikotan), Honshu (breeds in northern parts), Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo).

BRACHYRAMPHUS Brandt マダラウミスズメ属

Brachyramphus Brandt, 1837, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Petersburg, 2(2): col. 346. Type, by subsequent designation, *Colymbus marmoratus* Gmelin.

272 ***Brachyramphus marmoratus* (Gmelin)**..... マダラウミスズメ
Marbled Murrelet Madara-umisuzume

Colymbus marmoratus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 583 (Prince William Sound, Alaska).

Range: Boreal Pacific. Breeding area possibly covers Okhotsk coast, E. Kamchatka, Alaska (chicks found) to N.W. California, also Sakhalin and E. Hokkaido. Winters to S. California, and Japan and Korea.

Status: Breeds in E. Hokkaido (see below), common but sporadic winter visitor southward, usually in pairs.

Habitat: Bays not very far from shore.

***Brachyramphus marmoratus perdix* (Pallas)**

Cepphus Perdix Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 2: 351, pl. 80 (Tauisk Bay, Okhotsk Coast, restricted by Vaurie, 1965).

Okhotsk coast (Gulfs of Penzhin and Tauisk), E. Kamchatka (a nest found in a larch), Okhotsk coast of Hokkaido (an incubating female was collected on 15 June 1961 at footzone forest of Mt. Mokoto, 24 km inland from the coast),¹⁾ possibly also Sakhalin, Kuriles. Winters to C. Honshu and rarely further south.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds in eastern parts), S. Kuriles, Honshu (Tokyo Bay, Sagami Bay, Setonaikai, etc.), Kyushu (Hakata Bay—rare), Izu Is. (Oshima), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Kume).

1) This is first reported here.

SYNTHLIBORAMPUS Brandt ウミスズメ属

Synthliboramphus Brandt, 1837, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Petersburg, 2: col. 347. Type, by subsequent designation, *Alca antiqua* Gmelin.

273 ***Synthliboramphus antiquus* (Gmelin)**..... ウミスズメ

Ancient Auk Umisuzume

Alca antiqua Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 554 ("west of North America to Kamchatka and the Kuriles Islands", ex Prennant).

Range: Boreal Pacific. Coasts of Okhotsk Sea, Kamchatka, Aleutians, S. Alaska to British Columbia (Queen Charlotte Is.) and N.W. Washington (rare), in Asia, Amur to Korea, Sakhalin, Kuriles and Japan. Winters south to Baja California, S. China (Fukien) and Taiwan. Recorded from Dagelet I. (breeds), Quelpart I., Shichitatsuto (breeds). Monotypic.

Status: Breeds sporadic in sea bird colonies in Hokkaido (Teuri) and N. Honshu (Sanganjima), commonly wintering in C. Honshu and southward.

Habitat: Coastal waters and bays at some distance from land, usually in small flocks.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds), S. Kuriles (breeds on Shikotan), Honshu (principally winter visitor), Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Nijima, Hachijo, Torishima), Iwo Is. (Iwojima), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki).

274 ***Synthliboramphus wumizusume* (Temminck)**..... カンムリウミスズメ

Japanese Murrelet Kanmuri-umisuzume

Uria wumizusume Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col., livr. 98, pl. 579 (Japan and Korea).

Range: Japan and Korea, endemic in warm currents, especially Kyushu and Izu Is. waters. Ranging north to warm current periphery, S.E. of Hokkaido and south to Ryukyus (Okinawa). Reported from Sakhalin (Nikolski). Monotypic.

Status: Breeds in small population on remote islets in warmer part of southern Japanese waters.

Habitat: Offshore or in bays, rather pelagic in non-breeding season.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate—Blakiston, 150 miles E.S.E. of Kushiro, 1954), Honshu (off Iwate, Sagami Bay, Suruga Bay, Setonaikai, breeds on Miura-gun in Kanagawa, on Mikomotojima near Shimoda in Shizuoka, Mimianajima in Mie, Otsu-gun in Yamaguchi, observed near Kanmuri-jima in Kyoto), Kyushu (breeds on Tsukue, Katsura and Okino-

shima in Fukuoka, recorded Nagasaki, Kagoshima), Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Mikura, Hachijo, breeds on Udone, Shikine, Kozu, Sanbondake near Miyake, Torishima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa).

AETHIA Merrem エトロフウミスズメ属

Aethia Merrem, 1788, Versuch Grundr. Allgem. Gesch. u. naturl. Einth. Vög. 1. Tentam. Nat. Syst. Aoiu: 7, 13, 20. Type, by monotypy, *Alca cristatella* Pallas.

275 ***Aethia cristatella* (Pallas)** エトロフウミスズメ
Crested Auklet Etorofu-umisuzume

Alca cristatella Pallas, 1769, Spicil. Zool. 1(5): 18, 20, pls. 3, 5, figs. 7-9 (Hokkaido to Kamchatka, restricted by A. O. U. Check-l., 1957).

Range: Bering Sea waters. Chukotski Pen., St. Matthew, Pribilof Is., south to Kodiak I., Aleutians and Commander Is., C. Kuriles (breeds on Matsuwa and near Ushishiru), Sakhalin. Resident and winters to N. Japan. Monotypic.

Status: Winter visitor in flocks to southern waters of Hokkaido, sporadic south to Iwate and Niigata.

Habitat: Pelagic off the coasts and bays.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (south of Yezo-Whiteley, off Muroran 1949, Tsugaru Strait 1949), S. Kuriles, Honshu (Shiriyu 1959, Shimokita in Aomori, Todogasaki, Iwate 1928, Niigata, Nagano, latitude of Yokohama-Whiteley, Atami 1953, "Bay of Yedo"-USNM).

276 ***Aethia pygmaea* (Gmelin)** シラヒゲウミスズメ
Whiskered Auklet Shirahige-umisuzume

Alca pygmaea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 555 (Islands in Bering Sea, ex Pennant).

Range: Bering Sea waters. C. Kuriles (Raikoke to Uruppu), Commander Is., Aleutians. Sedentary. Monotypic.

Status: Accidental. So far only known from Miyagi, Honshu (1957).

Habitat: Pelagic.

Locality Records: S. Kuriles, Honshu (Miyagi-Vogel, no. 15: 31, 1957). Records of Shimoda and Tokyo Bay by Seebohm (Bds. Jap. Emp.) and Shikoku (Hand-l., 1942) are doubtful (Austin & Kuroda, 1953).

277 *Aethia pusilla* (Pallas) コウミスズメ

Least Auklet Ko-umisuzume

Uria pusilla Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 2: 373, pl. 90 (Kamchatka).

Range: Bering Sea waters. Chukotski Pen., St. Lawrence, St. Matthew, Pribilof Is., Aleutians, and Shumagin Is. Winters south to N. Japan. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Paramushiru, Ketoi, Shimushu, Uruppu, Etorofu). Monotypic.

Status: Winter visitor, chiefly to Hokkaido waters, in scattered flocks, less abundantly to N. Honshu (south to Niigata and Miyagi). But, has strayed south to Kyushu and Tanegashima.

Habitat: Pelagic, even on stormy seas.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate, Ishikari, off Muroran), S. Kuriles, Honshu (Aomori, Tsugaru Strait, Yamagata, Miyagi, Niigata, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Ishikawa, Hyogo), Kyushu (Kurume, Hakata Bay, Kagoshima), Tanegashima.

278 *Aethia psittacula* (Pallas)¹⁾ ウミオウム

Parakeet Auklet Umiômu

Alca psittacula Pallas, 1769, Spicil. Zool., 1(5): 13, 15, pls. 2, 5, figs. 4–6 (Kamchatka).

Range: Bering Sea waters. Gulf of Anadyr, Chukotski Pen., St. Lawrence, St. Matthew, etc., Pribilof Is., south to Chirikof, Kodiak and Aleutians, also Commander Is. Partly migratory, wintering south to California and Kuriles, rarely Japan. Monotypic.

Status: Straggler, no authentic record from Hokkaido, but several beach-washed specimens from Niigata; a sight record off Miyagi (1962).

Habitat: Pelagic.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, N. Honshu (Miyagi, Niigata).

CERORHINCA Bonaparte ウトウ属

Cerorhinca Bonaparte, 1828, Annals Lyceum Nat. Hist. New York, 2: 427. Type, by monotypy, *Cerorhinca occidentalis* Bonaparte (= *Alca monocerata* Pallas).

1) The generic name *Cyclorrhynchus* is regarded as subgeneric value—Kuroda, Jap. J. Zool., 11: 311–327, 1954; Annot. Zool. Japon., 28: 110–113, 1955.

279 **Cerorhinca monocerata** (Pallas) ウトウ

Hornbilled Puffin (Rhinoceros Auklet) Utou

Alca monocerata Pallas, 1811, Zool., Rosso-Asiat., 2: 362 (Cape St. Elias, Alaska).

Range: Cooler temperate coasts in amphipacific pattern. On Asiatic side, S. coast of Okhotsk Sea, Amuri, Sakhalin, N. Japan and Korea. On American side, St. Lazaria and Forester Is., S. Alaska to Forallon Is., California. Some southward movement in winter. Monotypic.

Status: Large breeding colonies on Teuri, Daikokujima, Matsumae-kojima in Hokkaido, Ashijima in Miyagi, Honshu, etc. Resident but partly winters south to C. Honshu, Kyushu and Tsushima.

Habitat: Coastal but usually near the mouth of bay, keeping off from land.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (breeds on Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Kyushu (Nagasaki), Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima).

FRATERCULA Brisson ツノメドリ属

Fratercula Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 52. Type, by tautonymy,

Alca arctica Linnaeus.

280 **Fratercula corniculata** (Naumann) ツノメドリ

Horned Puffin Tsunomedori

Mormon corniculata Naumann, 1821, Isis: col. 782, pl. 7, figs. 3, 4 (Kamchatka).

Range: Bering Sea waters, from Chukotski Pen., Wrangel I., Kamchatka, Commander Is., N. Kuriles (Paramushiru, Ushishiru), coasts of Okhotsk, Sakhalin, Aleutians and Alaska. Sedentary. Monotypic.

Status: Straggler, only few records from Hokkaido and Honshu.

Habitat: Pelagic, except around the breeding colony.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Kushiro, Daikokujima), S. Kuriles, Honshu (Iwate, Kinkazan I.—photo, Niigata 1966, Chiba(?)—Dob. Zasshi, 32: 123, Suruga Bay(?)—Tori, no. 49: 661).

LUNDA Pallas エトビリカ属

Lunda Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 2: 363. Type, by subsequent designation, *Alca cirrhata* Pallas.

281 **Lunda cirrhata** (Pallas) エトピリカ

Tufted Puffin Etopirika

Alca cirrhata Pallas, 1769, Spicil. Zool., 165: 2, 9, pls. 1, 5, figs. 1-3
(Bering Sea).

Range: Bering Sea waters. From Chukotski Pen., Kamchatka, Commander Is., Kuriles, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, Okhotsk and Amur coasts, also Aleutians to S. Alaska, south to California. Resident. Monotypic.

Status: Breeding colonies on Shiretoko Pen., Moyururi, and Daikoku-jima in E. Hokkaido.

Habitat: Highly pelagic, except around the breeding colony.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds in Shiretoko Pen., Daikoku-jima and Moyururi I., recorded Nemuro, Uchiura Bay, Teuri I.—obs.), S. Kuriles (breeds on Shikotan), Honshu (Iwate, Kinkazan I., Niigata, Suruga Bay(?) —Tori, nos. 12/13: 54, Tottori).

Order COLUMBIFORMES ハト目

Family Pteroclididae サケイ科

SYRRHAPTES Illiger サケイ属

Syrrhaptes Illiger, 1811, Prodr. Syst. Mamm. Aviu.: 243. Type, by monotypy, *Tetrao paradoxus* Pallas.

- 282 *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* (Pallas) サケイ
Pallas' Sandgrouse Sakei

Tetrao paradoxus Pallas, 1773, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 2: 712, pl. F. ("deserto Tatarico australiore").

Range: Temperate central palearctic, deserts and steppes. Kirghiz Steppes north to 50°N., Semipalatinsk to Mongolia, S. W. Manchuria, south to Aral-Caspian Steppes, Syr Darya, Sinkiang, C. Kansu. Winters to Manchuria, N. China, also Turkestan, Transcaspia, Iran and has invaded Europe on irruptions. Monotypic.

Status: Rare straggler.

Habitat: Dry fields of grass and sand.

Locality Records: Honshu (Yamagata 1968, Miyagi 1970, Niigata 1968, Shiga 1969—photo),¹⁾ Kyushu (Nagasaki 1971), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki—Kuroda, Avif. Riu Kiu Is., p. 162).

Family COLUMBIDAE ハト科

COLUMBA Linnaeus カワラバト属

Columba Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., 10, 1: 162. Type, by subsequent designation, *Columba Oenas* Linnaeus.

- 283 *Columba janthina* Temminck カラスバト
Japanese Wood Pigeon Karasu-bato

Columba janthina Temminck, 1830, Pl. Col., livr. 86, pl. 503 (Japan).

Range: Japan: Honshu to Ryukyus, Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is.; Dagelet I. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

- 1) Formerly also Sagami and Sakawa Rivers, Kanagawa (Owston, 1908; cf. Tori, 2: 94).

Status: Resident. Usually solitary and few in number.

Habitat: Subtropical and warm temperate broad-leaved woods. Chiefly coastal and insular in distribution.

***Columba janthina janthina* Temminck**

Pacific warm current coasts and islands of S. Japan. Recorded from Dagelet I.

Locality Records: Honshu (Yokohama, Awa and Katsuyama in Chiba, Kawana in Izu Pen., islands of Kii Pen., Mie), Sado(?), Oki, Shikoku (Kashima in Ehime—*cf.* Tori, nos. 12/13: 78), Kyushu (Nagasaki, Himejima, Genkaijima—Tori, no. 58: 164, Oshima in Miyazaki), Tsushima, Goto Is., Danjo Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Toshima, Nijima, Shikine, Kozu, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo, Aogashima, Torishima—*obs.*), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami).

***Columba janthina stejnegeri* (Kuroda)**

Janthoenas janthina stejnegeri Kuroda, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 43: 107 (Yonakuni I., Ryukyus). (Type in Kuroda coll. destroyed in 1945.)

S. Ryukyus (Miyako—specimen not examined, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni).

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (see above).

***Columba janthina nitens* (Stejneger)**

Janthoenas nitens Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 10: 421 (Ogasawara Is., *ex.* Kittlitz).

Ogasawara Is. (Muko, Chichi, Haha, etc.), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Iwo-jima).

Locality Records: Ogasawara and Iwo Is. (see above).

284 ***Columba jouyi* (Stejneger)** リュウキュウカラスバト

Ryukyu Wood Pigeon Ryukyu-karasu-bato

Janthoenas jouyi Stejneger, 1887, Am. Nat., 21: 583 (Kunchan, Ryukyu Is.). (Type in Yamashina Inst. Orn., Tokyo.)

Range: C. Ryukyus (Iheya, Izena, Okinawa, Yagachi, Zamami), Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito). Monotypic.

Status: Extinct, since 1904 (Okinawa) and 1936 (Daito Is.).

Habitat: Subtropical forest.

Locality Records: C. Ryukyus, Daito Is. (see above).

- 285 **Columba versicolor** Kittlitz オガサワラカラスバト
 Bonin Wood Pigeon Ogasawara-karasu-bato
Columba versicolor Kittlitz, 1832, Kupfertaf, Naturg. Vög., 1: 5, pl. 5,
 fig. 2 (Ogasawara Is.).
Range: Ogasawara Is. (Nakodjima in Mukojima-group). Monotypic.
Status: Extinct. Four specimens collected in 1827, 1828, 1889 (final).
Habitat: Subtropical forest.
Locality Records: Ogasawara Is.

STREPTOPELIA Bonaparte キジバト属

Streptopelia Bonaparte, 1855, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 40: 17.
 Type, by subsequent designation, *Columba risoria* Linnaeus.

- 286 **Streptopelia decaocto** (Freivaldszky)..... シラコバト
 Collared Turtle Dove Shirako-bato
Columba risoria Linnaeus var. *decaocto* Freivaldszky, 1838, Magyar
 Tudós Társa. Evkönyvei, 3(3): 183, pl. 8 (1834-36) (Bulgaria).
Range: Temperate Palearctic and Indian region. Europe (with recent
 great expansion), Asia Minor, Palestine, Turkestan, Iran, India, Ceylon,
 Burma, China, Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea (local), Japan (local).
 Polytypic (2 subspecies).
Status: Restricted to Kanto Plain (Saitama). Possibly of introduced
 origin.
Habitat: Wooded farmlands.

Streptopelia decaocto decaocto (Freivaldszky)¹⁾

Species range except Burma and S. China. In Japan, Kanto Plain,
 formerly in Saitama, Ibaraki, Tokyo and Chiba Prefectures. Now
 restricted chiefly in Saitama, but is increasing from once reduced small
 population (cf. Misc. Rep. Yamashina Inst. 5: 563, 1969).

Locality Records: Honshu (Saitama, formerly also Ibaraki, Tokyo,
 Chiba, and also Gifu).

1) It seems best to regard all north Asian populations including *koreensis* Buturlin
 to belong to a single form '*stoliczkae*' Hume, which is now synonymized with
 nominal race *decaocto*. Cf. Keve-Kleiner, Aquila, 1943: 282; Austin, Bds.
 Korea, 1948; Vaurie, 1965.

287 **Streptopelia tranquebarica** (Hermann)..... ベニバト

Red Turtle Dove Beni-bato

Columba tranquebarica Hermann, 1804, Obs. Zool.: 200 (Tranquebar, India).

Range: Temperate China to tropical Asian continent, Taiwan and N. Philippines. Resident, except the northern population. Recorded from Korea, Pescadores. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Rare straggler.

Habitat: Forest edges and adjacent cultivated fields.

Streptopelia tranquebarica humilis (Temminck)

Columba humilis Temminck, 1824, Pl. Col., livr. 44: pl. 259 (Bengal and Luzon).

Tibet, China, south to Burma, Indochina, Andamans, Taiwan and the northern Philippines.

Locality Records: Honshu (Saitama, Yokohama), Kyushu (Nagasaki 1886, Fukuoka 1936, Miyazaki 1935), on board off Danjo Is. (1958—Kyushu Yacho 13: 12).

288 **Streptopelia orientalis** (Latham)..... キジバト

Rufous Turtle Dove Kiji-bato

Columba orientalis Latham, 1790, Ind. Orn., 2: 606 (China, ex Sonnerat).

Range: Eastern warmer part of Palearctic from Urals, Turkestan, Afghanistan, to India, Burma and northern Thailand. Winters to S. Asia. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Common resident and/or wanderer.

Habitat: Wooded farmlands, parks and gardens of lowlands, also forest edges in montane region chiefly below subalpine zone. Exceptionally at alpine tree limit, 2,400m on Mt. Fuji.

Streptopelia orientalis orientalis (Latham)

S. Siberia, Sakhalin, Japan, Korea, China, south to Himalayas. Resident wanderer in Japan, but also winters in Ryukyus and S. China. Recorded from Kuriles, Quelpart I.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima to Hachijo, Torishima). Recorded from Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Kikai, Okinoerabu, Yoron), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki).

Streptopelia orientalis stimpsoni (Stejneger)

Turtur stimpsoni Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 10: 399 (Ryukyus).

Ryukyus, south to Yonakuni. Resident. Concentrates to small islets for breeding, nesting on the ground, and also for roosting.

Locality Records: Yakushima, N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima—breeds, Tokunoshima, Okinoerabu, Yoron), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Izena, Ie, Kudaka, Zamami, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Hatoma, Taketomi, Kuro, Nakanogajima, Yonakuni, Senkaku Is.).

CHALCOPHAPS Gould キンバト属

Chalcophaps Gould, 1843, Bds. Austr., 5: pl. 62. Type, by monotypy, *Columba chrysochlora* Wagler.

289 **Chalcophaps indica** (Linnaeus)..... キンバト

Emerald Dove Kin-bato

Columba indica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 164 (East Indies).

Range: Subtropical and tropical Asia, Philippines, Malaysian countries and islands, through Moluccas, W. Papua, New Guinea and N. and E. Australia. Polytypic (6 or 7 subspecies).

Status: Resident in S. Ryukyus.

Habitat: Brushy thickets and similar cover.

Chalcophaps indica yamashinai Hachisuka

Chalcophaps indica yamashinai Hachisuka, 1939, Bull. B.O. Club, 59: 45 (Yonakuni, Ryukyus). (Type in Yamashina Inst. Orn., Tokyo.)

S. Ryukyus. Resident. Subspecific validity seems to be slight.

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Hatoma, Taketomi, Kohama, Kuro, Yonakuni).

SPHENURUS Swainson アオバト属

Sphenurus Swainson, 1837, Classif. Bds., 2: 348. Type, by monotypy, *Sphenurus semitorquatus* (= *Columba oxyura* Temminck).

290 **Sphenurus sieboldii** (Temminck) アオバト

Japanese Green Pigeon Ao-bato

Columba sieboldii Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col., livr. 93: pl. 549 (Japan).

Range: Japan, Taiwan, Tonkin to Annam. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Widely but sparsely distributed chiefly in montane region. Northern birds migratory.

Habitat: Temperate mixed forests of mountains, or plains (in Hokkaido), also subtropical forests in south Japan. Occurs on sea coast or lake side for drinking.

***Sphenurus sieboldii sieboldii* (Temminck)**

Japan, Hokkaido to Kyushu. Northern birds south in winter to Izu Is., Tanegashima, Yakushima. Recorded from Foochow (1884, 1912).

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu. Recorded from S. Kuriles (Kunashiri—obs.: Nechaev, Orn. 7: 482, 1965), Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Niihima, Hachijo, Aogashima), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), Iwo Is. (Kitaiwo).

291 ***Sphenurus formosae* (Swinhoe)** ズアカアオバト

Red-capped Green Pigeon Zuaka-ao-bato

Treron formosae Swinhoe, 1863, Ibis: 396 (Taiwan).

Range: Ryukyus, Taiwan, Botel Tobago and Philippines. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Common in the Ryukyus.

Habitat: Subtropical broad-leaved forests. Also occurs on brushy plains, with some seasonal movements.

***Sphenurus formosae permagnus* (Stejneger)**

Treron permagnus Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 9: 637 (Okinawa I., Ryukyus).

N. Ryukyus.

Locality Records: Kyushu (Kagoshima—obs. by Horii), Tanegashima (rep. by Araki 1918), Yakushima, N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Okinoerabu), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa).

***Sphenurus formosae medioximus* (Bangs)**

Sphenocercus medioximus Bangs, 1901, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 36: 261 (Ishigaki I., S. Ryukyus).

S. Ryukyus.

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni, observed on Kuro, Taketomi, Hatoma).

Order CUCULIFORMES ホトトギス目

Family CUCULIDAE ホトトギス科

CUCULUS Linnaeus ホトトギス属

Cuculus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 110. Type, by tautonymy, *Cuculus canorus* Linnaeus.

292 *Cuculus fugax* Horsfield ジュウイチ

Horsfield's Hawk Cuckoo Jûichi

Cuculus fugax Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 13: 178 (Java).

Range: E. Asia, temperate to tropical: Japan, Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, south through China to Himalayas (west to Nepal), Indochina, Malay Pen., Philippines, Sumatra, Borneo, Java and other islands. Northern birds migrate to Philippines, Malay Pen., Greater Sundas. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common summer visitor.

Habitat: Temperate deciduous broadleaved or mixed forest (up to about 1500m in Honshu).

Cuculus fugax hyperythrus Gould

Cuculus hyperythrus Gould, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 96 (China).

S. Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, China to the Yangtse and Japan. Winters to Philippines, Borneo, N. Celebes, also Moluccas (Buru). Transient in Korea.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido (observed at Soukkyo, heard at Hakodate, Mt. Daisetsu, Hidaka, Kitami), Honshu, Shikoku, recorded from Sado, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Oshima, Miyake, Hachijo).

293 *Cuculus canorus* Linnaeus カッコウ

(Common) Cuckoo Kakkô

Cuculus canorus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 110 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, partly Oriental, and Ethiopian. Boreal, temperate and tropical. From N.W. Africa, all Europe and Siberia, north to 66°–71°N., east to Kamchatka, south to Asia Minor, Iran, Himalayas, N. India, Burma, S. China, N. Indochina, east to Japan; also widely Africa. Winters to Africa to the cape, India, Indochina and sporadic further south; also Atlantic and Pacific oceanic islands. Polytypic (7 subspecies).

Status: Common summer visitor.

Habitat: Foothill forest edges, pastures or northern cultivated fields, also alpine *Pinus pumila* zone (in Hokkaido).

***Cuculus canorus telephonus* Heine**

Cuculus telephonus Heine, 1863, Jour. f. Orn., 11: 352 (Japan).

E. Siberia, Yakutsk to Kamchatka, Kuriles, Japan, Sakhalin, Amur, Ussuri, Transbaikalia, Manchuria, N. China, Korea. Winters to S. China, India, Malay Pen., Philippines, Sumatra, Celebes, Java, Moluccas, New Guinea. Recorded from Quelpart I., Taiwan, Palau Is.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds), S. Kuriles, Honshu (breeds), Sado, Shikoku (breeds), Kyushu (breeds), Tsushima (breeds), Izu Is. (Oshima, Miyake, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni).

294 ***Cuculus saturatus* Blyth** ツツドリ

Himalayan (or Oriental, Saturated) Cuckoo Tsutsudori

Cuculus saturatus Blyth, 1843, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 12: 942 (Nepal, ex Hodgson).

Range: E. Palearctic and Oriental; boreal, temperate and tropical. C. Russia, south to S. Urals, Siberia north to 67°–69°N, east to Kamchatka, south to Altai, Sayan, N. Mongolia, Manchuria (passage migrant in Korea) and Japan; also Taiwan, China to Burma and Himalayas. Winters to Philippines and Indonesian archipelago, south to E. Australia. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Common summer visitor. Arrives earlier, in late April, than other species.

Habitat: Desiduous broad-leaved to subalpine mixed forests (600–2,000m in C. Honshu).

***Cuculus saturatus horsfieldi* Moore**

Cuculus horsfieldi Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. East India Co., 2 (1956–58): 703 (Java).

C. Russia, Siberia east to Koryakland, Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Kuriles, Japan, Ussuri, Amur, Manchuria, N. China. Winters to S. China, Malaya, Philippines, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Bismark Arch., Solomons, Lord How I., south to E. Australia. Recorded from Korea (transient), Taiwan, Palau Is., Botel Tobago, has strayed to Commander Is., St. Lawrence I., Pribilof Is., Aleutians and U.S.A. (Condor, 52: 154; Auk, 69: 310).

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Shikoku, recorded Sado, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi, Haha), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

295 **Cuculus poliocephalus** Latham ホトトギス
Little Cuckoo Hototogisu

Cuculus poliocephalus Latham, 1790, Ind. Orn., 1: 214 (India).

Range: E. Asia and Madagascar, temperate and tropical. Japan, S. Ussuri, Manchuria (passage migrant in Korea), N.W. China, Burma, Assam, Himalayas, and Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, Sunda Is.; also Madagascar. Winters to India, as far west as coastal E. Africa. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common summer visitor.

Habitat: Foot zone broad-leaved forest below subalpine zone, and second-growth woods.

Cuculus poliocephalus poliocephalus Latham

Japan, Ussuri, Manchuria, S.W. China south to lower Yangtse, and to Himalayas west to Kashmir and Gilgit. Winters in S. China, India, Ceylon, Andaman Is., west to Kenya and Natal coast. Recorded from Korea (few in spring and summer) and Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (observed at Lake Toya—Yacho 23(5), eggs from Hakodate, Kitami), breeds in Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Izu Is. (Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo, observed on Toshima, Nijima, Kozu, Hachijo-kojima), recorded from Sado, Tsushima, Yakushima, Ogasawara Is. (Chichi, Haha), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni).

Order STRIGIFORMES フクロウ目

Family STRIGIDAE フクロウ科

NYCTEA Stephens シロフクロウ属

Nyctea Stephens, 1826, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13(2) (1825): 62. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix scandiaca* Linnaeus.

296 *Nyctea scandiaca* (Linnaeus)..... シロフクロウ

Snowy Owl Shiro-fukurō

Strix scandiaca Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 92 (Lapland).

Range: Circumpolar, arctic tundras. Scandinavia, Novaya Zemlya, arctic Siberia east to Koryakland, N. Alaska, arctic N. America, Greenland, Iceland. Resident, with irruptive invasion to south of the range and wanders down to Europe, Caucasus, Turkestan, N.W. India, Amur, Ussuri, N. Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea, N. Japan. Casual N. China; also Canada and N. America. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles (Paramushiru, Onnecotan, Shinshiru). Monotypic.

Status: Winter visitor in few numbers to Hokkaido, straggler to Honshu.

Habitat: Snow covered openland.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (occurs in winter; two birds stayed Oct.—May 1957–58 on Teuri I.—obs. by Murata), S. Kuriles, Honshu (Akita, Chiba, Gifu, Tottori—AMNH, Hiroshima—AMNH).

BUBO Duméril ワシミミズク属

Bubo Duméril, 1806, Zool. Analytique: 34. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix Bubo* Linnaeus.

297 *Bubo bubo* (Linnaeus)..... ワシミミズク

Eagle Owl Washi-mimizuku

Strix Bubo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 92 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Paleartic, Oriental and N. Ethiopian regions. Boreal, temperate and tropical. Africa south to the Sahara, Europe, except Great Britain and western part, Siberia east to W. coast of Okhotsk, Sakhalin, south to N. Arabia, Iran, India to all China and Korea. Resident. Polytypic (about 20 subspecies).

Status: Rare or accidental.

Habitat: Forests or wooded plains, marshes or even deserts.

Bubo bubo borissowi Hesse

Bubo bubo borissowi Hesse, 1915, Jour. f. Orn., 63: 366 (Sakhalin).

Sakhalin, probably S. Kuriles. Recorded from Hokkaido.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Obihiro—type of *yamashinai*, “Hokkaido”—Dob. Zasshi 42: 329, Urakawa 1937), S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri).

Bubo bubo kiautschensis Reichenow

Bubo kiautschensis Reichenow, 1903, Orn. Monatsb., 11: 85

(Kiaochow in Shantung, China).

Korea, E. China, west to Kansu, Szechwan, south to Kwantung, Yunnan.

Locality Records: Accidental, Izu Is. (Miyake—reported by Mishima), Goto Is. (Ibis, 1886: 524), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima 1912).

KETUPA Lesson ウオミミズク属

Ketupa Lesson, 1830, Traité d’Orn.: 114. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix Ketupu* Horsfield.

298 **Ketupa blakistoni** (Seebohm) シマフクロウ

Blakiston’s Fish-Owl Shima-fukurô

Bubo blakistoni Seebohm, 1884, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1883): 466 (Hokkaido, restricted to Hakodate by Hartert, 1913).

Range: E. Palearctic, boreal. Okhotsk coast of Siberia to Manchuria, Sakhalin, S. Kuriles, Hokkaido. Resident. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Resident in virgin mixed footzone forest in inland Hokkaido. Now relict and local.

Habitat: Extensive forest along rivers. Chiefly feeds on fish.

Ketupa blakistoni blakistoni (Seebohm)

Breeds in Hokkaido, recorded from Sakhalin (few specimens), S. Kuriles.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Lake Shikotsu, upper Ishikari basin, Hidaka in Daisetsu Range, Teshikaga), S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan).

ASIO Brisson トラフズク属

Asio Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 28. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix Otus* Linnaeus.

- 299 **Asio otus** (Linnaeus).....トラフズク
Long-eared Owl Torafu-zuku

Strix Otus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 92 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic, boreal and temperate. From N. Africa, N. Atlantic Is., Europe, including Great Britain, S. Scandinavia, across S. Siberia, north to about 60°N., east to Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, Japan, south to Hopeh, Mongolia, Altai, Turkestan, Caucasus; probably also Kansu to Inner Mongolia; in America, widely in boreal N. America. Resident, but wanders to warmer parts, and winters south to S. China, N. India and Iran. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Breeds in few numbers in C. Honshu northward, winter visitor southward.

Habitat: Sparce woodlands with open country in deciduous or often pine woods, sometimes coastal shelter-belt of pines.

Asio otus otus (Linnaeus)

Species range: Trans-Palearctic (except Canaries in N. Atlantic). Recorded from Sakhalin (Feb.), Kuriles (reported by Snow), Korea (winter), Taiwan, S. China (winter).

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido (Uenai, Ishikari—both eggs collected), S. Kuriles, Honshu (Mt. Fuji—Ingram), winters in Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tanegashima, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Miyake, Aogashima, Torishima), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

- 300 **Asio flammeus** (Pontoppidan).....コミミズク
Short-eared Owl Komimi-zuku

Strix Flammea Pontoppidan, 1763, Dansk. Atlas, 1: 617, pl. 25 (Denmark).

Range: Holarctic and Neotropical; also Pacific islands. Arctic, boreal to cooler temperate, also tropical in S. America and S. Pacific islands. Iceland, Europe (except southern part), all Siberia to arctic tundra, Kamchatka, south to Caucasus, Kirghiz Steppes, N. Mongolia, Manchuria, Ussuri, Amur, Sakhalin. Also, Alaska, N. America, Greater Antilles, S. America (except Amazon area), Falklands, in the Pacific, Sandwich Is., Micronesia (Marianas, Carolines). Northern birds migratory, wintering

in N. Africa (Sahara), India, Ceylon, Malaya, Burma, China, Korea and Japan. Also wanders to Greenland, Föroes, Azores, Canaries, Madeiras. Polytypic (9 subspecies).

Status: Regular winter visitor.

Habitat: Open grassy and brushy river basin and marshes.

Asio flammeus flammeus (Pontoppidan)

Palearctic in the species range (see above). Recorded from Sakhalin (breeds), Kuriles, Taiwan (breeds—Horikawa).

Locality Records: Hokkaido (chiefly transient), S. Kuriles, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo, Torishima), C. Ryukyus (Kume), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

OTUS Pennant コノハズク属

Otus Pennant, 1769, Ind. Zool.: 3. Type, by monotypy, *Otus bakkamoena* Pennant.

301 **Otus scops** (Linnaeus) コノハズク

Scops Owl Konoha-zuku

Strix Scops Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 92 (Italy).

Range: Palearctic, Oriental and Ethiopian; temperate to tropical. N. Africa, S. Europe, S. Siberia, north to about 56°N., east to N. Mongolia to Transbaikalia, south to Asia Minor, Turkestan, Iran, India, Ceylon, Andamans, Nicobars, Burma, Malaya, Indochina, Himalayas, China, north to Manchuria, Ussuri, S. Amur, Korea, Japan, also Botel Tobago, Taiwan, Philippines, Mantanani Is. Resident and migratory, from Europe to Africa and from N. Asia to S. Asia. Polytypic (about 21 subspecies).

Status: Common resident, possibly also partly migratory to Ryukyus.

Habitat: Footzone broadleaved forest, up to 1,500m in Honshu, and subtropical evergreen forest in the Ryukyus.

Otus scops japonicus Temminck & Schlegel¹⁾

Otus scops japonicus Temminck & Schlegel, 1844, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 27, pl. 9 (Japan).

Japan.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido (possibly summer visitor), Honshu (resident, with winter records), probably breeds in Shikoku, Kyushu, recorded from S. Kuriles (Kunashiri), Sado, Tsushima, Izu Is.

1) This race has a high three (or two)-syllabic voice.

(Torishima), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa—heard), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote, Taketomi—heard).

Otus scops elegans (Cassin)

Ephialtes elegans Cassin, 1852, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philad., 6: 185 (At sea near Japan, 29°47'N., 126°13'30"E.: Ryukyus).

Resident in Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Okinawa).

Locality Records: Kyushu (Nagasaki—1 specimen in Brit. Mus.), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kohama, Kuro).

Otus scops interpositus Kuroda

Otus japonicus interpositus Kuroda, 1923, Bull. B. O. C., 43: 122 (Minami-daitojima, Daito Is.). (Type in Kuroda coll. destroyed in 1945.)

Daito Is. (Minami-daito) (breeds).

Locality Records: Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

302 **Otus bakkamoena** Pennant¹⁾ オオコノハズク
Collared Scops Owl O-konoha-zuku

Otus bakkamoena Pennant, 1769, Ind. Zool.: 3, pl. 3 (Ceylon).

Range: E. Asia, temperate to tropical. Ussuri, E. Manchuria, Sakhalin, Japan, Taiwan, China, Himalayas to Baluchistan, India, Ceylon, Burma, Indochina, Thailand, Malay Pen., Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Kangean I. Resident, partly migratory. Polytypic (about 18 subspecies).

Status: Common resident wanderer.

Habitat: Plains with sparse second-growth woods, marshy groves, park-like countries or city gardens (in winter).

Otus bakkamoena ussuriensis (Buturlin)

Scops semitorques ussuriensis Buturlin, 1910, Orn. Mitt.: 119 (Lake Khanka, Ussuri).

Ussuri, S. and E. Manchuria, Sakhalin, Korea (transient and wanderer). C. China records may be referable to this race (cf. Cheng, 1955, p. 187).

1) This species may be related (superspecifically) with North American *Otus asio*, but better separated as species. Cf. Deignan, Auk, 67: 189, 1950; Marshall, J., Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc., 21: 236–242, 1966 (also reported at 11th Pac. Sci. Congr., Tokyo); Vaurie, 1965: 603.

Locality Records: Honshu (Niigata—straggler).

Otus bakkamoena semitorques Temminck & Schlegel

Otus semitorques Temminck & Schlegel, 1844, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves.: 24, pl. 8 (Japan, restricted to Nagasaki, Kyushu by Deignan, 1950).

Japan. Resident and wanders southward in winter. Recorded from Sakhalin (Tori, no. 45: 466), Korea (Hartert, 1913), Quelpart I.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, recorded from S. Kuriles (Kunashiri, Shikotan), Tsushima, Goto Is., Yakushima, Izu Is. (in winter and breeds, Oshima, Toshima, Nijima, Kozu, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo).

Otus bakkamoena pryeri (Gurney)

Scops pryeri Gurney, 1889, Ibis: 302 (Naha, Okinawa I.).

Southern Japan. Resident. Status little known.

Locality Records: Izu Is. (Hachijo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Yagachi), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote, abundant).

AEGOLIUS Kaup キンメフクロウ属

Aegolius Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entwickel. Gesch. Nat. Syst. Europ.

Thieru: 34, 190. Type, by monotypy, *Strix Tengmalmi* Gmelin (= *Strix funerea* Linnaeus).

303 **Aegolius funereus** (Linnaeus) キンメフクロウ

Tengmalm's Owl (or Boreal Owl) Kinme-fukurô

Strix funerea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 93 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic, boreal. Mountains of C. and E. Europe, Scandinavia, through boreal Siberia east to Koryakland, Kamchatka, south to Sakhalin, Ussuri, Manchuria, N. Mongolia, west to Altai, also separated in N. Caucasus, W. Himalayas and W. China. In N. America, Alaska through Canada, and Maine. Resident, with occasional irruptions. Polytypic (8 subspecies).

Status: Uncommon, possibly winter visitor to Hokkaido.

Habitat: Boreal coniferous or mixed forests.

Aegolius funereus pallens (Schalow)

Nyctale tengmalmi pallens Schalow, 1908, Jour. f. Orn., 56: 109 (Kashka Su, Alai range, Tien Shan, Russian Turkestan).

E. Siberia from Yenisei, Yakutsk, north to 66°N., east to

Koryakland, Kamchatka, south to Sakhalin, Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, N. Mongolia (Khangai to Kentei), Transbaikalia, Baikal, Sayans, Gr. Khingans, Altai, Tarbagatai, also isolated in Tien Shan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Bihoro etc.), S. Kuriles (Kunashiri), Honshu (Niigata, Jan. 1955—Yacho 25(2/3): 208).

NINOX Hodgson アオバズク属

Ninox Hodgson, 1837, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci., 5: 23. Type, by monotypy, *Ninox nipalensis* Hodgson (= *Ninox scutulata lugubris* Tickell).

304 ***Ninox scutulata*** (Raffles)..... アオバズク

Brown Hawk Owl Aoba-zuku

Strix scutulata Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13: 280 (Sumatra).

Range: Asia; temperate and tropical. Japan to Taiwan, Botel Tobago, Ussuri, Korea, China, Himalayas, India, Ceylon, Indochina, Malaya, Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Andamans, Nicobars. Northern birds migratory. Polytypic (about 9 subspecies).

Status: Common summer visitor (race *japonica*).

Habitat: Lowland woods or jungles of high trees, wooded village and city parks or gardens, also coastal big pine tree belt. Nests in high tree holes.

Ninox scutulata macroptera Blasius

Ninox macroptera Blasius, 1888, Ornith., 4: 545—555 (Great Sanghir, north of Celebes).

Lower Amur, Ussuri, E. Manchuria, Korea, China to Fukien. Winter specimens from Borneo, Sanghir, Flores. Recorded from Quelpart I. Straggler to Japan on migration.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Sapporo), Honshu (Toyama), Izu Is. (Hachijo), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki), Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito).

Ninox scutulata japonica (Temminck & Schlegel)

Strix hirsuta japonica Temminck & Schlegel, 1844, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 28, pl. 98 (Japan).

Japan, C. and S. Korea, possibly N. China. Recorded from Taiwan. Common summer visitor, passing Ryukyus on migration.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu,

recorded from Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima to Hachijo—breeds, Hachijo-kojima), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

Ninox scutulata totogo Momiyama¹⁾

Ninox scutulata totogo Momiyama, 1931, Amoeba, 3(1-2): 68 (Botel Tobago).

Ryukyus, Taiwan, Botel Tobago, Kashoto.

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi—obs., Kuro—obs., Aragusuku, Yonakuni).

STRIX Linnaeus フクロウ属

Strix Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 92. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix Aluco* Linnaeus.

305 ***Strix uralensis* Pallas** フクロウ
Ural Owl Fukurô

Strix uralensis Pallas, 1771, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 1: 455 (Around Alpes of Urals).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, boreal to temperate (only in Japan). E. and N. Europe, Russia, Siberia, north to 66°N., to west coast of Okhotsk, south to Altai, N. Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea, Sakhalin, Japan; far isolated population in W. China. Resident. Polytypic (about 10 subspecies).

Status: Common resident.

Habitat: Coniferous or mixed forest up to 1600m (in C. Honshu).

***Strix uralensis japonica* (Clark)**

Syrnium uralensis japonicum Clark, 1907, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 32: 471 (Sapporo, Hokkaido).

Breeds in Hokkaido and S. Kuriles (Etorofu). Recorded from Korea (Kankyo-hokudo, Keikido).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu).

1) We consider *yamashinai* of Ripley (Tori, 13(63): 49, 1953, Amami-oshima) to be synonym of *totogo*.

***Strix uralensis hondoensis* (Clark)**

Syrnium uralense hondoense Clark, 1907, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.,
32: 472 (Iwaki, Honshu).

Breeds in N. Honshu (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Niigata,
Tochigi).

Locality Records: Honshu.

***Strix uralensis momiyamae* Taka-Tsukasa**

Strix uralensis momiyamae Taka-Tsukasa, 1931, Tori, 7(31): 14
(Shinano, Honshu).

Breeds in C. Honshu (Yamagata, Toyama, Fukui, Kyoto, Tottori
(Japan Sea side), and Nagano, N. Chiba, Shizuoka, Aichi).

Locality Records: Honshu.

***Strix uralensis fuscescens* Temminck & Schlegel**

Strix fuscescens Temminck & Schlegel, 1845, in Siebold's Faun.
Japon., Aves, pl. 10 (Japan, restricted to Kyushu by Hartert).

Breeds in S. Honshu (S. Chiba, S. Shizuoka (Pacific side) to
Hiroshima), Shikoku, Kyushu.

Locality Records: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Torishima).

Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES ヨタカ目

Family CAPRIMULGIDAE ヨタカ科

CAPRIMULGUS Linnaeus ヨタカ属

Caprimulgus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 193. Type, by tautonymy, *Caprimulgus europaeus* Linnaeus.

306 *Caprimulgus indicus* Lathamヨタカ

Jungle Nightjar Yotaka

Caprimulgus indicus Latham, 1790, Index Orn., 2: 588 (India).

Range: Asia, temperate to tropical. Japan, Ussuri, Amur, Transbaikalia, E. Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea, China, Indochina, Assam, India to Ceylon, also Palau Is. Northern race (*jotaka*) migratory. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Common summer visitor.

Habitat: Open woodlands of plains to lower mountains, also deforested or cultivated parts.

Caprimulgus indicus jotaka Temminck & Schlegel

Caprimulgus jotaka Temminck & Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold's Faun.

Japon., Aves: 37, pl. 12, 13 (Japan).

Japan to China (see species range), south to Kwangtung. Migrates to S. China, Indochina, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, Java. Casual to Philippines, Palawan, Micronesia (Palau Is.), New Guinea. Recorded from Sakhalin, Korea (summer visitor).

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, recorded from S. Kuriles (Kunashiri), Sado, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Miyake, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Muko, Chichi, Haha), Iwo Is. (Kitaiwo), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minamidaito).

Order APODIFORMES アマツバメ目

Family APODIDAE アマツバメ科

CHAETURA Stephens ハリオアマツバメ属

Chaetura Stephens, 1826, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13(2): 76. Type, by subsequent designation, *Chaetura pelagica* Stevens (= *Hirundo pelagica* Linnaeus).

- 307 ***Chaetura caudacuta* (Latham)**..... ハリオアマツバメ
White-throated Needle-tailed Swift Hario-amatsubame

Hirundo caudacuta Latham, 1801, Index Orn., Suppl.: 57 (New South Wales).

Range: E. Palearctic to N. Oriental region; boreal, temperate to tropical. Middle Siberia to Sakhalin, Kuriles, Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, west to Himalayas (Kashmir to Bhutan), Assam, N. Burma, south to upper Laos. Northern birds migratory, reaching Tasmania, even to New Zealand. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Common summer visitor.

Habitat: Over high mountains or down above mountain lakes, also plains (in Hokkaido). Nests in tree holes.

***Chaetura caudacuta caudacuta* (Latham)**

Siberia from Tomsk to Yakutsk and Stanovoi Mts., Sakhalin, Kuriles, N. Japan, Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, China south to Hopeh, Mongolia, Sayan and Altai. Winters to New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania. Occasional New Zealand. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Korea.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu, recorded from S. Kuriles, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Miyake, Hachijo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima-obs.), S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni).

APUS Scopoli アマツバメ属

Apus Scopoli, 1777, Introd. Hist. Nat.: 483. Type, by tautonymy, *Hirundo Apus* Linnaeus.

308 **Apus affinis** (Gray) ヒメアマツバメ

House Swift Hime-amatsubame

Cypselus affinis J. E. Gray, 1830, Gray & Hardwicke's Illustr. Ind. Zool., 1(2): pl. 35, f. 2 (no locality = Ganges).

Range: Old World tropics, north to temperate (Japan). Africa generally to S. Asia through India to Philippines, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, north to Taiwan, S. China and warmer part of Japan. Resident, or with limited migration. Polytypic (7 to 9 subspecies).

Status: Small isolated breeding populations in warmer Pacific coast of Honshu, Shikoku to Okinawa. First found in 1965.

Habitat: Cities or old castles, where it breeds (often in old nests of *Hirundo daurica*), occurs also above low mountains.

Apus affinis subfurcatus (Blyth)

Cypselus subfurcatus Blyth, 1849, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 18(2): 807 (Penang).

Tropical E. Asia from Assam, Bengal, Burma, S. China, Malaya, Indochina, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, north to Taiwan and recently found breeding in S. Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Kamakura, Odawara in Kanagawa, Ito, Shizuoka, Kakegawa in Shizuoka), Shikoku (Kochi), Kyushu (Miyazaki), Tanegashima, C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote), Daito Is. (Minami-daito 1929).

309 **Apus pacificus** (Latham) アマツバメ

White-rumped Swift Amatsubame

Hirundo pacifica Latham, 1801, Ind. Orn., Suppl.: 58 (Nova Hollandia = New South Wales).

Range: East Palearctic, boreal and temperate. S. Siberia from Minusinsk, W. Altai to E. Siberia, Tunguska, Kolymask, north to 64°N., Kamchatka, south to Kuriles, Sakhalin, Japan, Ussuri, Amur, Transbaikalia, Baikal, Kentei Mts., Mongolia, Manchuria, N. China (south to Shantung), Taiwan, Botel Tobago; also S.W. China, Indochina, Thailand and Himalayas. Migrates to Assam, Malay Pen., Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania. Polytypic (4 to 6 subspecies).

Status: Common summer visitor.

Habitat: Breeds on mountain cliffs or island rock caves, occurring over plains, coasts or up the alpine summits.

Apus pacificus pacificus (Latham)

Siberia, Kamchatka, Commander Is., Sakhalin, Kuriles, Hokkaido, Manchuria, E. China, Korea, Dagelet I., Quelpart I. Winters through Taiwan, S. China to Burma, Malaya, Celebes, Java, Australia, Tasmania.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, S. Kuriles.

Apus pacificus kurodae (Domaniewski)

Micropus pacificus kurodae Domaniewski, 1933, Acta Orn. Mus. Zool. Polonici, 1(3): 80 ("Japan, ex Musco Berlepschi").

Japan. Recorded from Taiwan, probably wandering south to Australia.

Locality Records: Breeds in Honshu, Shikoku (Kagawa, Kochi), Kyushu (breeds on Tsukuejima in Hakata Bay, Birojima in Miyazaki, etc.), Shodoshima in Setonaikai, Izu Is. (breeds on most of Oshima, Nijijima, Shikine, Kozu, Udone, Jinae, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo, Hachijo-kojima, Aogashima, Sanbondake), recorded from Sado, Yakushima, Tanegashima, N. Ryukyus (Tokunoshima—breeds), "Ryukyu Is.", S. Ryukyus (Iriomote, Yonakuni—obs., subsp.?).

Order CORACIIFORMES ブッポウソウ目

Family ALCEDINIDAE カワセミ科

CERYLE Boie ヤマセミ属

Ceryle Boie, 1828, Isis: col. 316. Type, by subsequent designation,
Ceryle rudis Gmelin (= *Alcedo rudis* Linnaeus).

310 *Ceryle lugubris* (Temminck) ヤマセミ
(Greater) Pied Kingfisher Yamasemi

Alcedo lugubris Temminck, 1834, Temminck & Laugier, Pl. Col., livr.
92: col. 548 (Japan = Nagasaki).

Range: E. Asia; temperate to tropical. Japan, China (Chihli to Yunnan), Indochina, Hainan, Burma south to Tenasserim, lower Himalayas (Kashmir to Assam). Resident. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common resident.

Habitat: Along mountain streams down to wider rivers.

Ceryle lugubris pallida Momiyama

Ceryle lugubris pallida Momiyama, 1927, Annot. Orn. Orient.,
1(1): 70 (Ishikari, Hokkaido).

Breeds in Hokkaido. Recorded from S. Kuriles (Kunashiri, Shikotan—Vaurie, 1965).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Kunashiri, Shikotan).

Ceryle lugubris lugubris (Temminck)

Breeds in Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. Resident. Rare winter visitor to Korea.

Locality Records: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu.

HALCYON Swainson ヤマショウビン属

Halcyon Swainson, 1821, Zool. Illustr., 1: text to pl. 27. Type, by original designation, *Alcedo Senegalensis* Linnaeus.

311 *Halcyon pileata* (Boddaert) ヤマショウビン
Black-capped Kingfisher Yama-shôbin

Alcedo pileata Boddaert, 1873, Table Pl. Enlum.: 41 (China,

ex Daubenton).

Range: E. Asia; temperate to tropical. Korea, Manchuria, through China, Hainan, Indochina south to Tenasserim, Thailand, India, Ceylon. Winters in S. China, Malay Pen., Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Philippines. Celebes, Andamans, Nicobars, also India. Recorded from Ussuri (Askold Is.), Manchuria (Port Arthur), Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Straggler.

Habitat: Chiefly along coastal woods and tidal rivers.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Lake Shikaribetsu, Oct. 1964—Yamashina coll., Lake Toun, Jun. 1965—Yacho 32: 68, 1967—photo), Rishiri (May 1971), Honshu (Niigata, Oct. 1972—Yacho 38: 275, 1973, Shizuoka 1891, May 1972, Aichi 1911, Kyoto, Hyogo), Kyushu (Fukuoka 1921, Saga), Tsushima (Apr. 1972, Apr. 1973), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote).

312 **Halcyon coromanda** (Latham).....アカショウビン
Ruddy Kingfisher Aka-shôbin

Alcedo coromanda Latham, 1790, Ind. Orn., 1: 252 (Coromandel, India).

Range: E. Asia; temperate to tropical. Japan south to Ryukyus, Korea, Manchuria (not in E. China); Nepal to Assam, Indochina to Malay Pen., Andamans, Sunda Is., Celebes, Philippines, Palawan, Sulus, Sulas, Talaud Is., etc. Migratory in the north. Polytypic (8 subspecies).

Status: Common summer visitor.

Habitat: Deciduous broad-leaved forest along mountain streams (about 600–1500m in C. Honshu). Also evergreen forests and coastal, roadside or village groves in the Ryukyus.

Halcyon coromanda major (Temminck & Schlegel)

Alcedo (Halcyon) coromanda major Temminck & Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 75, pl. 39 (Japan).

Japan, Korea, Manchuria. Winters to Philippines and Celebes, also passing China coast on migration (from Manchuria). Recorded from Sakhalin, Quelpart I., Taiwan.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, recorded from Sado, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Miyake, Aogashima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki).

Halcyon coromanda bangsi (Oberholser)

Entomothera coromanda bangsi Oberholser, 1915, Proc. U.S. Nat.

Mus., 48: 654 (Ishigaki, Ryukyus).

Ryukyus. Recorded from Taiwan, Philippines (winter—Vaurie, 1965).

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Okinoerabu, Yoron), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro, Yonakuni).

313 **Halcyon miyakoensis** Kuroda ミヤコショウビン

Miyako Kingfisher Miyako-shôbin

Halcyon miyakoensis Kuroda, 1919, Dobutsu. Zasshi, 31: 229, 231 (Miyako I., Ryukyus). (Type in Yamashina Inst., Tokyo.)

Range: Ryukyus (known only by the type from Miyako I.). Monotypic.

Status: Considered to be extinct.

Habitat: Unknown.

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Miyako).

ALCEDO Linnaeus カワセミ属

Alcedo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 115. Type, by subsequent designation, *Alcedo ispida* Linnaeus (= *A. atthis ispida*).

314 **Alcedo atthis** (Linnaeus) カワセミ

Kingfisher Kawasemi

Gracula Atthis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 109 (Egypt).

Range: Palearctic, Oriental and Ethiopian; warmer boreal, temperate to tropical. Europe, south of 60°N., south to N. Africa, Asia Minor, Iran north to Turkestan, Kirghiz Steppes to Yeniseisk (not continuous to E. Europe), India, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Indochina, China, Taiwan, north to Manchuria, Outer Mongolia, (west to) Baikal, Transbaikalia, Amur, Ussuri, Korea, Sakhalin, Japan; also Lesser Sunda Is., Celebes, Moluccas, N.E. New Guinea, Bismark and Solomon Is. Resident, with some wanderings. Polytypic (about 10 subspecies).

Status: Formerly widely common lowland resident, but markedly decreased or disappeared from man-inhabited or cultivated fields, owing to pesticides. But, rediscovered in Tokyo, Jan. 1974.

Habitat: Rivers, lowland streams, ponds, marshes and water courses in cultivated fields.

Alcedo atthis bengalensis Gmelin

Alcedo bengalensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1(1): 450 (Bengal).

Lake Baikal, Transbaikalia to Amur, Ussuri, Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia, China, Indochina, Malay Pen., to India west to Sind, Sakhalin, Japan to Taiwan. Recorded from Quelpart I., Botel Tobago.

Locality Records: Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Ryukyus (see below), recorded from S. Kuriles (Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan—Vaurie), Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Miyake, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima—breeds, Kikai, Tokunoshima, Okinoerabu), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa—breeds), S. Ryukyus (probably breeds on Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama, Kuro, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

Family MEROPIDAE ハチクイ科

MEROPS Linnaeus ハチクイ属

Merops Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 117. Type, by tautonymy, *Merops Apiaster* Linnaeus.

315 *Merops ornatus* Latham ハチクイ

Australian Bee-eater (Rainbow bird) Hachikui

Merops ornatus Latham, 1801, Ind. Orn., Suppl.: 35 (New South Wales, Australia).

Range: Australia, wintering to northern islands: Celebes, Solomon Is., Bismark Arch., New Guinea. Straggler to Japan. Monotypic.

Status: Accidental.

Habitat: Open country, prefers sandy banks with brush and woods.

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Nishihara in Miyako, July 1904) (reported by Ogawa, the specimen in Rothschild coll., AMNH—cf. Hand-l. 1942: 83, footnote).

Family CORACIIDAE ブッボウソウ科

EURYSTOMUS Vieillot ブッボウソウ属

Eurystomus Vieillot, 1816, Anal. Nouv. Orn. Élément.: 37. Type, by monotypy, *Coracias orientalis* Linnaeus.

316 **Eurystomus orientalis** (Linnaeus) ブッポウソウ

Broad-billed Roller Buppôshô

Coracias orientalis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 159

("East Indies" = Java by subsequent designation by Stresemann).

Range: Asia; temperate and tropical. E. Amur, Ussuri, Korea, Japan, Manchuria, E. China, Indochina to India, Ceylon, Malay Pen., Andamans, Celebes, Sunda Is., Philippines, Moluccas, Solomon Is., Bismark Arch., New Guinea to Australia, also Palau Is. Northern birds migratory. Polytypic (8 or 9 subspecies).

Status: Summer visitor, locally common in central and western Honshu to Kyushu. Usually few in number but congregates at preferred habitat (see below).

Habitat: Footzone forest with some tall conifers or isolated montane temples or shrines with big cryptomeria. Perches on dead exposed tops of conifers.

Eurystomus orientalis calonyx Sharpe

Eurystomus calonyx Sharpe, 1890, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 551 (Himalayas, E. Siberia and N. China).

Japan, Korea, E. Amur, Ussuri, E. Manchuria, E. China west to foothills of Himalayas. Winters to S. China, Indochina, Malay Pen., Sumatra, Java, Bali, Simalur, west to Burma, India. Recorded from Sakhalin, Quelpart I., Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Kushiro—Yacho 24: 15, Akan—obs.), Rishiri (observed), Yagishiri (Tori, no. 63: 82), Honshu (breeds), Sado, Shikoku (breeds), Kyushu (breeds), Tsushima, Iwo Is. (Iwojima), S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni).

Family UPUPIDAE ヤツガシラ科

UPUPA Linnaeus ヤツガシラ属

Upupa Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 117. Type, by tautonymy, *Upupa Epops* Linnaeus.

317 **Upupa epops** Linnaeus ヤツガシラ

Hoopoe Yatsugashira

Upupa Epops Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 117 (Sweden).

Range: Palearctic, Oriental and Ethiopian; temperate to tropical. Europe, south of 60°N., Canaries, N. Africa, east through S. Siberia to

Amur, south to all S. Palearctic and continental Oriental Regions, south to Ceylon, Malay Pen., Sumatra, also Arabia, Africa, Madagascar. Northern birds migrate to Africa and S. Asia. Polytypic (9 subspecies).

Status: Occasional straggler.

Habitat: Grassy woodland edges, pastures, cultivated lands or orchards, gardens with groves.

Upupa epops saturata Lönnerberg

Upupa epops saturata Lönnerberg, 1909, Arkiv Zool., 5(9): 29 (Kyakhta, S. Transbaikalia).

S. Siberia from Yenisei through Baikal, Transbaikalia to Amur, Ussuri, Korea, Manchuria, China, also Mongolia, Tibet and E. Himalayas. Winters to S. China, Burma, Assam, Bengal, Thailand. Recorded from Sakhalin (Apr.–May, 1932–34), Kuriles (Ushishiru, May 1942), Taiwan, Botel Tobago.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (“Yezzo”—Seebohm, Kabato 1890—Dob. Zasshi 4: 203, “no loc.”—Kushiro Mus., Tori, no. 67), S. Kuriles, Honshu (Aomori, Yamagata 1953, Niigata 1964, Gunma, Kawagoe City 1964, Imperial Palace in Tokyo 1967—photo, Tamagawa 1967, Fujisawa in Kanagawa 1972, Aichi, Mie 1955, Wakayama, Yamaguchi 1966, Tottori 1960, Shimane), Tsunoshima (1964), Shikoku (Tokushima, Kochi 1965), Kyushu (Fukuoka 1918, '36, '58, Nagasaki, Kagoshima), Tsushima (Ibis, 1922: 85), Danjo Is. (1965), Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima 1963), N. Ryukyus (Tokunoshima 1935), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni).

Order PICIFORMES キツツキ目

Family PICIDAE キツツキ科

JYNX Linnaeus アリスイ属

Jynx Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 112. Type, by monotypy,

Jynx Torquilla Linnaeus.

318 *Jynx torquilla* Linnaeus アリスイ

Wryneck Arisui

Jynx Torquilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 112 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, boreal and temperate. S.E. England, Europe, from 67°N. in Scandinavia, through middle Siberia, south to N. Mongolia, Transbaikalia, east to Okhotsk coast, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, Amur, Ussuri, N.E. Korea, Manchuria to N.W. China, also isolated in Himalayas (Kashmir to Gilgit), Caucasus and N. Africa (Algeria, Tunisia). Migrates to Africa and India, Indochina. Polytypic (7 subspecies).

Status: Summer visitor in Hokkaido, wintering southward.

Habitat: Lower mountain forest edges, deciduous or mixed, to lowland sparse woods, hedgrows or brush.

Jynx torquilla japonica (Bonaparte)

Yunx japonica Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Avium, 1: 112 (Japan).

Japan. Breeds in Hokkaido and N. Honshu, wintering south to Kyushu.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (breeds), S. Kuriles (breeds, Shikotan, Kunashiri—Nechaev 1969), Honshu (breeding records: Iwate 1954, Aomori 1965—unsuccessful nest), Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Goto Is., Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Kozu).

Jynx torquilla chinensis (Hesse)

Iynx torquilla chinensis Hesse, 1911, Orn. Monatsb., 19: 181 (China).

Siberia from Yenisei to Okhotsk coast, Sakhalin, Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, N.E. Korea, N. Mongolia, Baikal to Pamir, also into N.W. China. Migrates to S. China, Indochina, India. Recorded from Kuriles (Paramushiru, Etorofu), also Taiwan.

Locality Records: S. Kuriles (Etorofu).

PICUS Linnaeus アオゲラ属

Picus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 112. Type, by subsequent designation, *Picus viridis* Linnaeus.

319 ***Picus awokera* Temminck** アオゲラ
Japanese Green Woodpecker Aogera

Picus awokera Temminck, 1835, Temminck & Laugier, Pl. Col., livr. 99: pl. 585 (Japan, restricted to Honshu by Hand-l. Jap. Bds., 1932).

Range: Japan, temperate to subtropical. Resident. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common.

Habitat: Lower mixed forest to warm temperate evergreen woods in the south.

***Picus awokera awokera* Temminck**

Resident in Honshu. Recorded from Awashima, Tobishima and Sado.

Locality Records: Honshu, Tobishima, Awashima, Sado.

***Picus awokera horii* Taka-Tsukasa**

Picus awokera horii Taka-Tsukasa, 1918, Dobutsu. Zasshi, 30: 442 (Kagoshima, Kyushu). (Type in Takatsukasa coll. destroyed in 1945.)

Shikoku and Kyushu.

Locality Records: Shikoku, Kyushu.

***Picus awokera takatsukasae* Kuroda**

Picus awokera takatsukasae Kuroda, 1921, Auk, 38: 576 (Tanegashima). (Type in Kuroda coll. destroyed in 1945.)

Resident in Yakushima, Tanegashima.

Locality Records: Yakushima, Tanegashima.

320 ***Picus canus* Gmelin** ヤマゲラ
Grey-headed (or Black-naped) Green Woodpecker Yamagera

Picus canus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1(1): 434 (Norway).

Range: Trans-Palearctic and Oriental, southern boreal, temperate to tropical. C. Europe, S. Scandinavia, Middle Siberia, roughly between 50°–60°N., south to Altai, Sayan, N. Mongolia, Baikal, Transbaikalia, east to Manchuria, Amur, Ussuri, Korea, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, also China to Indochina, Burma, Himalayas; and Taiwan, Hainan, Sumatra. Resident. Polytypic (about 13 subspecies).

Status: Common resident in Hokkaido below 800m.

Habitat: Footzone deciduous forests. Feeds preferably on ants.

Picus canus jessoensis Stejneger

Picus canus jessoensis Stejneger, 1886, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 9: 106 (Sapporo, Hokkaido).

Sakhalin, Hokkaido, Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria to E. China (Hopeh, Shantung) (replaced by *griseoviridis* in Korea).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu (Nikko—Tori 33/34: 316).

SAPHEOPIPO Hargitt ノグチゲラ属

Sapheopipo Hargitt, 1890, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 18: 6 (in key). Type, by original designation, *Picus noguchii* Seebohm.

321 **Sapheopipo noguchii** (Seebohm) ノグチゲラ

Pryer's Woodpecker Noguchi-gera

Picus noguchii Seebohm, 1887, Ibis: 178, pl. 7 ("Loo-choo Islands" = Okinawa).

Range: C. Ryukyus (Okinawa). Endemic. Monotypic.

Status: Restricted to northern part of Okinawa I. Now relict to central mountain ranges, about 50 ± pairs, owing to deforestation.

Habitat: Valleys wooded by subtropical jungle with old pasania for nesting. Occurs to deforested forest edges.

Locality Records: C. Ryukyus (Okinawa).

DRYOCOPUS Boie クマゲラ属

Dryocopus Boie, 1826, Isis: col. 977. Type, by monotypy, *Picus martius* Linnaeus.

322 **Dryocopus martius** (Linnaeus)¹⁾ クマゲラ

Black Woodpecker Kumagera

Picus martius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 112 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Paleartic; boreal to temperate. C. Europe (mountains in Iberian Pen.) to Scandinavia, Caucasus, N. Asia Minor, east across

1) *D. m. khamensis* Buturlin, 1909 (Tibet) is sometimes separated. This race ranges from Sikang (Tibetan border) to W. China (Szechwan, Kansu). Differences from nominate *martius* is said to be slight (Vaurie, 1965).

boreal Siberia, south to N. Mongolia, north to Kolyma, east to Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, Amur, Ussuri, Korea (now relict), Manchuria to Transbaikalia, south to N. China; and Sikang, S.W. China. Monotypic.

Status: Resident in Hokkaido.

Habitat: Boreal mixed or coniferous forest, also occurs at sparse forest edges.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (resident), S. Kuriles (Kunashiri), Honshu (recorded from Hachimantai, Akita, 2 specimens, 1934 and a supposed nest-hollow, 1936, and by medieval pictures from Yamagata, Miyagi, Fukushima, Tochigi).

323 **Dryocopus javensis** (Horsfield)..... キタタキ

White-bellied Black Woodpecker Kitataki

Picus Javensis Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 13: 175 (Java).

Range: Oriental region, and Korea and Tsushima; tropical and temperate. W. India, S. China (Yunnan, Sikang), Indochina, Malay Pen., Andamans, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Philippines; and Korea, Tsushima. Resident. Polytypic (15 subspecies).

Status: Believed to be extinct in Tsushima.

Habitat: Deep big tree forest.

Dryocopus javensis richardsi Tristram

Dryocopus richardsi Tristram, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 386, pl. 31 (Tsushima).

Korea (now relict) and Tsushima (extinct? !).

Locality Records: Tsushima (recent surveys failed to confirm its existence). Last specimens of a pair in 1920.

DENDROCOPOS Koch アカゲラ属

Dendrocopos Koch, 1816, Syst. Baierisch. Zool., Säug. u. Vög., 1: 72, pl. 1A, fig. 2. Type, by subsequent designation, *Picus major* Linnaeus.

324 **Dendrocopos major** (Linnaeus)..... アカゲラ

Great Spotted Woodpecker Akagera

Picus major Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 114 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic and E. Oriental Region; boreal and temperate to subtropical (in China). Canaries, Europe, Siberia, north to 67°N., to Kamchatka, south to N. Africa, Caucasus, isolated in Tien Shan, N.

Mongolia east to Manchuria, Amur, Ussuri, Korea, Sakhalin, Japan, and all China to Sikang, Burma, N. Indochina. Resident. Polytypic (about 24 subspecies).

Status: Common resident.

Habitat: Mountain forest to plains (in Hokkaido), deciduous, mixed or coniferous woods, also red-pine or cryptomeria stands.

***Dendrocopos major japonicus* (Seebohm)**

Picus japonicus Seebohm, 1883, Ibis: 24 (Hakodate, Hokkaido).

Breeds in Hokkaido, southern Kuriles (Uruppu to Kunashiri), Korea (breeds in N.E. parts, wintering in C. part).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles.

***Dendrocopos major hondoensis* (Kuroda)**

Dryobates major hondoensis Kuroda, 1921, Auk, 38: 577 (Nagano Pref., Honshu).

Breeds in Honshu, Tsushima, C. and S. Korea (Seoul to Moppo).

Locality Records: Honshu, Tobishima (breeds), Awashima, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo).

325 ***Dendrocopos leucotos* (Bechstein)..... オオアカゲラ**

White-backed Woodpecker O-akagera

Picus leucotos Bechstein, 1803, Orn. Taschenb.: 66, fig. (Silesia).

Range: Trans-Palearctic, partly east Oriental; southern boreal to temperate, partly subtropical. S. Scandinavia, E. Europe, isolated in Asia Minor, Caucasus, S. Siberia, north to 60°N., east to southern coast of Okhotsk, isolated in Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Japan, Korea, Ussuri, Amur, Manchuria, N. Mongolia; isolated in Taiwan, S. China locally. Resident. Polytypic (about 12 subspecies).

Status: Common resident.

Habitat: Mountain deciduous or mixed forest, down to coasts (in southern locality).

***Dendrocopos leucotos subcirris* (Stejneger)**

Dryobates subcirris Stejneger, 1886, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 9: 113 (Sapporo, Hokkaido).

Resident in Hokkaido, S. Kuriles.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri).

Dendrocopos leucotos stejnegeri (Kuroda)

Dryobates leucotos (sic) *stejnegeri* Kuroda, 1921, Auk, 38: 579
(Nagano Pref., Honshu). (Type in Kuroda coll. destroyed in 1945.)

Resident in N. and C. Honshu (south to Chiba, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Nagano), Sado I.

Locality Records: Honshu, Sado.¹⁾

Dendrocopos leucotos namiyei (Stejneger)

Dryobates namiyei Stejneger, 1886, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 9: 116, pl. 2 (Nara Pref., Honshu).

Resident in S.W. Honshu (north to Shizuoka, Kyoto, Nara, Wakayama), Oki Is. (Dogo I.), Shikoku (Tokushima, Kochi, Ehime), Kyushu (Fukuoka, Miyazaki, Kagoshima).

Locality Records: Honshu, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu.

Dendrocopos leucotos owstoni (Ogawa)

Picus owstoni Ogawa, 1905, Annot. Zool. Japon., 5: 203, pl. 10 (Amami-oshima).

Resident in N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima). Endemic.

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima).

326 **Dendrocopos minor** (Linnaeus)..... コアカゲラ

Lesser Spotted Woodpecker Ko-akagera

Picus minor Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 114 (Sweden).

Range: Trans-Palearctic; boreal to temperate. England, all Europe, N. Africa, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Siberia, north to 67°N., south to N. Mongolia, east to Okhotsk coast, isolated in Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, Amur, Ussuri, N. E. Korea, Manchuria. Resident. Polytypic (about 13 subspecies).

Status: Inhabits Hokkaido, resident, not uncommon in the north and eastern parts.

Habitat: Boreal deciduous and mixed woods.

Dendrocopos minor amurensis (Buturlin)

Xylocopus minor amurensis Buturlin, 1909, Annuaire Mus. Zool.

Acad. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, 13 (1908): 243 (Lower Amur, Sakhalin).

Breeds in Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, Sakhalin, Hokkaido.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles.

1) Sado I. birds seem to be slightly larger in bill length (representing an island effect).

- 327 **Dendrocopos kizuki** (Temminck)..... コゲラ
Japanese Pygmy Woodpecker Kogera
Picus Kizuki Temminck, 1835, Temminck & Laugier, Pl. Col., livr.
99: pl. 585 (Japan = Kyushu).
Range: E. Asia; boreal, temperate to subtropical. Sakhalin, S. Kuriles,
Japan south to Ryukyus, Ussuri, Korea, N. China (N.E. Hopeh).
Resident. Polytypic (about 11 subspecies).
Status: Common resident.
Habitat: Footzone to subalpine deciduous forest, also evergreen
subtropical forest.

Dendrocopos kizuki ijimae (Taka-Tsukasa)¹⁾

- Iyngipicus kizuki ijimae* Taka-Tsukasa, 1922, Dobutsu. Zasshi, 34:
292 (Sakhalin). (Type in Takatsukasa coll. destroyed in 1945.)
Resident in Sakhalin, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Hokkaido,
Ussuri, Manchuria, N.E. Korea (Vaurie, 1965: 728).
Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles.

Dendrocopos kizuki seebohmi (Hargitt)²⁾

- Iyngipicus seebohmi* Hargitt, 1884, Ibis: 100 (Honshu and
Hokkaido; the type from Yokohama, *vide* Vaurie, 1965: 728).
Resident in N. and C. Honshu.
Locality Records: N. and C. Honshu.

Dendrocopos kizuki matsudairai (Kuroda)

- Yungipicus kizuki matsudairai* Kuroda, 1921, Auk, 38: 576 (Miyake
I., Izu Is.). (Type in Kuroda coll. destroyed in 1945.)
Resident in Yakushima, Izu Is. (Oshima—obs., Miyake, Mikura,
Hachijo).
Locality Records: Yakushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Miyake, Mikura,
Hachijo).

Dendrocopos kizuki shikokuensis (Kuroda)

- Yungipicus kizuki shikokuensis* Kuroda, 1922, Annot. Zool. Japan.,

1) The race *kurilensis* Bergman, 1931 of S. Kuriles seems to be unseparable
(Vaurie, 1965: 728).
2) The name *nippon* Kuroda (Ibis: 88, 1922) proposed for Honshu population is
preoccupied by *seebohmi* and Vaurie (1965: 728) considers *acutirostris*
Yamashina (1931) of Korea also a synonym of *seebohmi*.

10: 115 (Ehime Pref., Shikoku). (Type in Kuroda coll. destroyed in 1945.)

Resident in W. Honshu (east to Mie, Nara, Hyogo, Tottori), Shikoku (Tokushima, Kochi, Ehime).

Locality Records: W. Honshu, Shikoku.

***Dendrocopos kizuki kizuki* (Temminck)**

Resident in Kyushu.

Locality Records: Kyushu.

***Dendrocopos kizuki kotataki* (Kuroda)**

Yungipicus kizuki kotataki Kuroda, 1922, Ibis: 86 (Tsushima).

(Type in Kuroda coll. destroyed in 1945.)

Resident in Oki, Tsushima.

Locality Records: Oki, Tsushima.

***Dendrocopos kizuki amamii* (Kuroda)**

Yungipicus kizuki amamii Kuroda, 1922, Ibis: 88 (Amami-oshima).

(Type in Kuroda coll. destroyed in 1945.)

Resident in N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima).

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima).

***Dendrocopos kizuki nigrescens* (Seeböhm)**

Yungipicus kizuki nigrescens Seeböhm, 1887, Ibis: 177 (Okinawa I.).

Resident in C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Yagachi).

Locality Records: C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Yagachi).

***Dendrocopos kizuki orii* (Kuroda)**

Yungipicus kizuki orii Kuroda, 1923, Bull. B. O. C., 43: 109

(Iriomote I., S. Ryukyus). (Type in Kuroda coll. destroyed in 1945.)

Resident in S. Ryukyus (Iriomote).

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Iriomote).

PICOIDES Lacépède ミユビゲラ属

Picoides Lacépède, 1799, Discours d'Ouvert. et de Clôture, Tabl.

Ois.: 7. Type, by monotypy, *Picus tridactylus* Gmelin (= *Picus tridactylus* Linnaeus).

328 **Picoides tridactylus** (Linnaeus) ミユビゲラ

Three-toed Woodpecker Miyubi-gera

Picus tridactylus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 114 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic; boreal and montane in temperate latitudes. Scandinavia, N.E. Europe, through Siberia, north to 67°N., to Anadyr-land, Kamchatka, south to Altai, Sayan, N. Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, N. Korea, Sakhalin, Hokkaido; also isolated alpine populations in C. European ranges, Tien Shan (and Ala Tau), and W. China (Kansu, Szechwan, Tsinghai to Sikang to the borders of Tibet). Also, Canada and northern North America. Resident. Polytypic (11 subspecies).

Status: Small resident population in Hokkaido.

Habitat: Boreal conifer forest.

Picoides tridactylus inouyei Yamashina

Picoides tridactylus inouyei Yamashina, 1943, Bull. Biogeogr. Soc.

Jap., 13: 43 (Mitsumata, Tokachi, Hokkaido).

Resident in Hokkaido (Tokachi, Mt. Daisetsu—obs.).

Locality Records: Hokkaido. First found in Tokachi in 1942.

Order PASSERIFORMES スズメ目

Family PITTIDAE ヤイロチョウ科

PITTA Vieillot ヤイロチョウ属

Pitta Vieillot, 1816, Anal. Nouv. Orn. Elément.: 42. Type, by subsequent designation, *Corvus brachyurus* Linnaeus.

329 *Pitta brachyura* (Linnaeus) ヤイロチョウ
Fairy Pitta Yairochô

Corvus brachyurus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 158
("Moluccas," error for Ceylon).

Range: Indo-Australian. From India and Ceylon east through south-east Asia to New Guinea and Australia, north through south China to eastern China, Korea, and southwestern Japan. Resident except for the populations of Japan, Korea, eastern China, and Taiwan. Polytypic (one subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Uncommon and local breeding summer visitor in Shikoku (Ehime, Kochi), Kyushu (Nagasaki at Mt. Unzen), and Tsushima, arriving in May and leaving in September. Casual, but frequent, visitor in Honshu and Oki with known dates of occurrence ranging from May to August.

Habitat: Moist deciduous and evergreen forests with a thick undergrowth of bushes and ferns along or near streams; in mountain foothills at low elevations below 500m alt. (Shikoku, Tsushima), occasionally up to 1,200m (Mt. Unzen).

Pitta brachyura nympha Temminck & Schlegel

Pitta nympha Temminck & Schlegel, 1850, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 135, Suppl. pl. A (Korea).

Breeds in southwest Japan (Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima), Korea (Quelpart I.), eastern China (Anhwei), and Taiwan. Migratory, but winter quarters imperfectly known; recorded on migration and in winter from eastern China, Indochina, and Borneo. Occurs occasionally in north and central Honshu, Oki, and mainland Korea.

Locality Records: Honshu (Akita, Tochigi, Nagano, Shizuoka, Aichi, Fukui, Wakayama, Tottori, Shimane, Hiroshima), Oki, Shikoku (Ehime, Kochi), Kyushu (Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Miyazaki,

Kagoshima), Tsushima.

Family ALAUDIDAE ヒバリ科

MELANOCORYPHA Boie コウテンシ属

Melanocorypha Boie, 1828, Isis: col. 322. Type, by subsequent designation, *M. tartarica* Boie (= *Alauda Yeltoniensis* Forster).

330 *Melanocorypha bimaculata* (Ménétries) クビワコウテンシ
Bimaculated Lark Kubiwa-kôtenshi

Alauda bimaculata Ménétries, 1832, Cat. Rais. Obj. Zool. Recuel.
Caucase: 37 (Talych Mountains, Transcaucasia).

Range: Central Palearctic. From Asia Minor and Lebanon eastward through Iran to Afghanistan and Russian Turkestan, north to the Kirghiz Steppes and Zaisan Nor. Migratory, wintering in northeast Africa, Arabia, West Pakistan, and northwest India. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Rare straggler (only one record). Subspecies not determined, but believed to be *M. b. torquata* by Vaurie (Birds Pal. Fauna 1: 36, 1959) on the geographical ground.

Habitat: No record for Japan. Flocking in barren uplands and sparse cultivation (in winter).

***Melanocorypha bimaculata torquata* Blyth**

Melanocorypha torquata Blyth, 1847, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 16: 476 (Afghanistan).

Breeds in Transcaspia, east Iran, Afghanistan, and eastern Russian Turkestan. Migrates to southern Afghanistan, West Pakistan, and northwest India; straggles to Japan.¹⁾

Locality Records: Izu Is. (Hachijo, Mar. 1923).

CALANDRELLA Kaup ヒメコウテンシ属

Calandrella Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entwickl.-Gesch. Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierw., 1: 39. Type, by monotypy, *Alauda brachydactyla* Leisler (= *Calandrella cinerea brachydactyla*).

1) The occurrence of this central Asiatic bird in Japan is apparently anomalous and its straggling in wild state is questionable.

- 331 **Calandrella cinerea** (Gmelin)..... ヒメコウテンシ

Short-toed Lark Hime-kôtenshi

Alauda cinerea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 798 (Cape of Good Hope, South Africa).

Range: Palearctic-Ethiopian. From southern Europe eastward through west and central Asia to Russian Altai, Mongolia, and Manchuria; also in Arabia, north, east, and south Africa. Migratory, Eurasian birds wintering in Africa, Afghanistan, India, northern Burma, and eastern China. Polytypic (about 6 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Casual visitor.

Habitat: Sandy places, cultivated fields, and dry river beds with scattered short grasses (on migration and in winter).

Calandrella cinerea longipennis (Eversmann)¹⁾

Alauda longipennis Eversmann, 1848, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 21: 219 (Songarei, Dzungaria).

Breeds from southern Russian Altai and Dzungaria east through northern Mongolia to Transbaikalia and northwest Manchuria. Migrates to Afghanistan, West Pakistan, and northwest India; occurs more or less regularly in eastern China on migration. Casual to Sakhalin, Korea, and Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Nagano, Dec. 1965, Kanagawa, May. 1958), Sado (Apr. 1932), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Apr. 1930, Oct. 1931). [Said to have been observed in Chiba, Honshu and Torishima, Izu Is.]

ALAUDA Linnaeus ヒバリ属

Alauda Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 165. Type, by subsequent designation, *Alauda arvensis* Linnaeus.

- 332 **Alauda arvensis** Linnaeus²⁾..... ヒバリ

Sky lark Hibari

Alauda arvensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 165 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From Europe and northwest Africa eastward

1) I follow Vaurie (Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 29, 1959) in synonymizing *puii* Yamashina, 1939, with *longipennis*. Meinertzhagen (Proc. zool. Soc. London, 121: 97, 1951) and Cheng (Distr. List Chinese Birds, 2: 8, 1958) synonymized the former with *dukhunensis* Sykes, 1832. For discussion of the geographical variation and races of *cinerea*, see Vaurie, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 97: 471-476, 1951.

across Eurasia to Ussuriland, northeast Siberia, and Kamchatka, north to about 65°N. Lat., south to Japan, Korea, north China (Hopeh, Shansi), Mongolia, and Russian Turkestan to Iranian region. Mainly migratory, eastern Asiatic birds wintering as far south as south China (Fukien, Kwangtung). Polytypic (about 10 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Common breeder in plains and lowlands throughout the four main islands and on Sado. Summer visitor in northern Japan north of central Honshu, arriving in March and leaving in October and early December to winter in warmer parts of Japan; resident in southern Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. Rare (probably winter visitor) in Tsushima, Yakushima, and Izu Is. *A. a. pekinensis* (breeding in south Kuriles) and *lonnbergi* are uncommon, but regular, winter visitors down to central Honshu, occasionally reaching Shikoku and Kyushu.

Habitat: Cultivated fields, barren and sandy places with scattered short grasses, and other arid areas in more or less open country. On migration and in winter often flocking in dried rice fields, sandy beaches, and pebbly or sandy river beds with grasses.

***Alauda arvensis pekinensis* Swinhoe**

Alauda pekinensis Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1863), 89 (Peking, China).

Breeds in northeast Siberia from the middle Lena to the lower Kolyma, coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Kamchatka, and Kuriles (from Paramushiru to Etorofu and Kunashiri). Migrates to the lower Amur, Manchuria, Ussuriland, south Sakhalin, Japan, Korea, and northeastern China.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Hachijo).

2) East Asiatic races of the skylark have been discussed by Kuroda (Tori, no. 62: 4-17, 1953), Meinertzhagen (Proc. zool. Soc. London, 121: 128-131, 1951), and Vaurie (Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 97: 510-515, 1951). I adopted most of Vaurie's conclusions and synonymized *kagoshimae* Yamashina, 1939, with *japonica*. (The type of *kagoshimae* seems to me to be distinct, but the south Kyushu population is best to be included in the range and variation of *japonica*.) I am, however, not satisfied with Vaurie's treatment of *quelpartae*, and the entire problem may require further study. Vaurie (Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1672: 8, 1954) also suggested that *japonica* may be a subspecies of *gulgula*, with which I disagree. Incidentally, I was unable to confirm the said sympatric breeding of *japonica* and *lonnbergi* on Yagishiri I., Hokkaido.

***Alauda arvensis lönnerbergi* Hachisuka**

Alauda arvensis lönnerbergi Hachisuka, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 47: 23 (Chepisani, Sakhalin). (Type in Stockholm Mus.)

Breeds in Sakhalin, Shantar Is., and probably the mouth of the Amur (as given by Vaurie, 1959). Migrates to Japan, Korea, Ouelpart I., and eastern China.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Hachijo). [Said to breed on Yagishiri I., off west coast of Hokkaido, but it is difficult to confirm the occurrence and breeding of this race based on a sight record; specimens were never collected. Also recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

***Alauda arvensis japonica* Temminck & Schlegel**

Alauda japonica Temminck & Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 87, pl. 47 (Japan, restricted to northern Honshu by Yamashina, 1939).

Breeds in Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Sado; also on Yagishiri, Teuri, Moyururi Is., off Hokkaido). Northern breeders migrate as far south as Ryukyus.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Yagishiri, Teuri, Moyururi, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Makeshima, Izu Is., C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako). [Said to have been observed on Amami-oshima, Iriomote, and Yonakuni in Ryukyus. Also recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

EREMOPHILA Boie ハマヒバリ属

Eremophila Boie, 1828, Isis: col. 322. Type, by subsequent designation, *Alauda alpestris* Linnaeus.

- 333 ***Eremophila alpestris* (Linnaeus)**.....ハマヒバリ
Shore (Horned) Lark Hama-hibari

Alauda alpestris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 166 (coast of Carolina, U. S. A.).

Range: Holarctic. Breeds in the arctic and subarctic regions of Eurasia, and from the Balkans, Asia Minor, and Near East eastward through Iranian region to Tibet and Himalayas, north to Tian Shan and Altai, Mongolia, Manchuria, and Stanovoi Range; also in north-west Africa (Morocco), North America south to Mexico, and South

America in Colombia. Migratory and sedentary, northern breeders wintering in warmer areas. Polytypic (about 14 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Occasional winter visitor or passage migrant, recorded from September to February–March.

Habitat: Open country, cultivated lands, arid and sandy places, and reclaimed lands (in fall and winter); both near the sea and inland.

***Eremophila alpestris flava* (Gmelin)**

Alauda flava Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 800 (Siberia, restricted to the mouth of the Yenisei by Meinertzhagen, 1928).

Breeds in Eurasia north of the Arctic Circle from Scandinavia to Anadyrland, Arctic islands, and the Stanovoi Range to the northern end of Lake Baikal. Migrates to British Isles, central and southern Europe, central Asia, north China, and Amur Basin, occasionally reaching Sakhalin, Kuriles, and Japan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Tsushima.

Family HIRUNDINIDAE ツバメ科

RIPARIA Forster ショウドウツバメ属

Riparia Forster, 1817, Synopt. Cat. Brit. Birds: 17. Type, by monotypy, *Riparia Europaea* Forster (= *Hirundo riparia* Linnaeus).

334 *Riparia riparia* (Linnaeus) ショウドウツバメ
Sand Martin Shôdô-tsubame

Hirundo riparia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 192 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic. From Europe to northeast Siberia and Kamchatka, north to about 70°N. Lat., south to Fukien in eastern China, Himalayas to Assam, northern India, Iranian region, and north Africa; also in North America. Migratory, wintering in tropical Africa, India, southeast Asia, and South America. Polytypic (4 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Local breeding summer visitor in Hokkaido and south Kuriles. Arrives in late May and leaves in September in northeastern Hokkaido. Regular passage migrant locally seen in large flocks (several hundreds to thousand) in Spring (May to early June) and in fall (observed from August to October) in Honshu and Kyushu. Breeding colonies are

reported from Hokkaido at Yubetsu, Bihoro-Memanbetsu-Abashiri area, Kunneppu, Akkeshi, Lake Shikotsu, and Ishikari Plain (cf. Hand-l. Jap. Birds: 91, 1958).

Habitat: Open fields near lakes, rivers, and the sea. On migration frequents in coastal plains. Nests colonially in banks.

Riparia riparia ijimae (Lönnerberg)

Clivicola riparia ijimae Lönnerberg, 1908, J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo, 23(14): 38 (Tretia Padi, Sakhalin).

Breeds in southeast Siberia, Amurland, Sakhalin, Kuriles, and Hokkaido. Migrates through Manchuria, Korea, eastern China, and Japan to winter in south China, Indochina to Assam, and Indonesia (Borneo).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Kyushu (Saga), Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo).

HIRUNDO Linnaeus ツバメ属

Hirundo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 191. Type, by subsequent designation, *Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus.

335 **Hirundo rustica** Linnaeus..... ツバメ
House Swallow Tsubame

Hirundo rustica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 191 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic. From Europe across Eurasia to Kamchatka, north approximately to the Arctic Circle, south to north Africa, Iranian region, Himalayas, south China, and Taiwan; also in North America south to Mexico. Migratory, wintering south to south Africa, India, southeast Asia, Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, and South America.

Status: Common breeding summer visitor in Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu; much less common and more local in Hokkaido and south Kuriles. Arrives in February–March (Kyushu) to early May (Hokkaido) and leaves between September and mid-November. Not breeding in the Ryukyus, though abundantly seen on migration. Common passage migrant throughout Japanese islands, and not a few number of individuals winter aggregately in suitable places in central and southern Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. These swallows wintering in Japan are suspected to be winter visitors from the north.

Habitat: Open cultivated country with ponds, rice fields, fish farms, and other kinds of water; also in city districts and towns. Nests in

houses and buildings.

***Hirundo rustica gutturalis* Scopoli**

Hirundo gutturalis Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., 2: 96
("Nova Guiana," error for Panay, Philippines).

Breeds in Middle Amur Basin and Ussuriland, Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea, mainland China, Taiwan, and northern Burma to eastern Himalayas; Sakhalin, Kuriles, and Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Sado, Izu Is.; Rishiri, Yagishiri, S. Kuriles; one breeding record from Tanegashima). Winters in India, southeast Asia, Philippines, Indonesia, New Guinea, Australia, and the islands in the southwest Pacific.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, Yagishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is., Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., Ryukyus (Amami-oshima to Yonakuni), Daito Is.

***Hirundo rustica saturata* Ridgway¹⁾**

Hirundo saturata Ridgway, 1883, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 6: 95
(Petrovavlovsk, Kamchatka).

Breeds in Kamchatka, coast of the Okhotsk Sea, lower Amur, and Manchuria (according to Vaurie, 1959). Winter quarters are imperfectly known, but specimens referable to this subspecies were collected in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.

Locality Records: Honshu, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Hachijo), S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni). [Also reported to have been observed at various localities in Japan, although this subspecies is likely to be confused with *gutturalis* in the field; specimens of *saturata* from Japan examined by myself were two, one from Hachijo and the other from Yonakuni.]

336 *Hirundo tahitica* Gmelin リュウキュウツバメ
Pacific Swallow Ryûkyû-tsubame

Hirundo tahitica Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 1016 (Tahiti).

Range: Indo-Australian. From southern India and Ceylon eastward

1) I examined series of *tytleri* from Jalamte (near Manchouli, northwest Manchuria) and "*mandschurica*" from Aihon (middle Amur River), Japan, and Korea. *Mandschurica* examined is just intermediate in the color of the under parts between *tytleri* and *gutturalis*. Vaurie (Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1694: 11, 1954) believes that the name *saturata* should be used for the intermediate population.

through southeast Asia to Indonesia, New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, and the islands in the southwest Pacific, north to Philippines, Taiwan, and Ryukyus. Sedentary (about 11 subspecies, mainly in the Australian region).

Status: Status not well known. Said to be resident, but probably partially migratory in the Ryukyus. Locally abundant.

Habitat: Open places near human habitation and seashores; also in towns and villages. Nests in houses and buildings; also in natural sites.

***Hirundo tahitica namiyei* (Stejneger)**

Chelidon namiyei Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 9 (1886): 646 (Okinawa, central Ryukyus).

Resident in the Ryukyus and Taiwan.

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Kikai), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito). [Said to have been observed on Okinoerabu and Iriomote.]

337 *Hirundo daurica* Linnaeus コシアカツバメ

Red-rumped Swallow Koshiaka-tsubame

Hirundo daurica Linnaeus, 1771, Mantissa Plant.: 528 (Siberia).

Range: Old World (mainly Ethiopian–Oriental). From the Balkans and Asia Minor east through west and central Asia to Altai, south to India and Ceylon, and in eastern Asia from the lower Amur to Baikal region, Mongolia, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, China south to Kwangtung and Yunnan, and Japan; also in Iberian Peninsula and Africa. Migratory in the Palearctic region, wintering in Africa, India, southeast Asia, and south China. Polytypic (4 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Common breeding summer visitor in southwestern parts of Japan from Kyushu, Shikoku, and Tsushima northward to Niigata on the Japan Sea side and Hakone area on the Pacific side in Honshu. Uncommon or rare in northern Japan, but regularly breeds in Akita and Aomori in north Honshu and has bred at Nemuro (July 1973) and Rebun I. (Aug. 1972) in Hokkaido. Arrives in April and leaves usually in September and October. The breeding range in Japan is extending northward in the past few decades, and a small number of individuals are reported as wintering at suitable localities in southwestern Japan.

Habitat: Open places, cultivated country, and towns, ranging from sea level to the foothills in mountainous country. Nests in buildings.

Hirundo daurica japonica Temminck & Schlegel

Hirundo alpestris japonica Temminck & Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 33, pl. 11 (Japan).

Breeds in Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, greater part of China, and Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Sado, Tsushima; breeding in Hokkaido is also known). Migrates to south China, Indochinese countries, and India; winters frequently in southern parts of the breeding range.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki). [Said to have been observed on Torishima, Izu Is.]

DELICHON Horsfield & Moore イワツバメ属

Delichon Horsfield & Moore, 1854, Cat. Birds Mus. East India Co., 1: 384. Type, by monotypy, *Delichon nipalensis* Horsfield & Moore.

338 **Delichon urbica** (Linnaeus)¹⁾.....イワツバメ
House Martin Iwa-tsubame

Hirundo urbica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 192 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From Europe to Anadyrland in northeast Siberia, north to about 70°N. Lat., south to northwest Africa, Iranian region, Himalayas, south China, and Taiwan. Migratory, wintering in Africa, India, Indochinese countries, south China, and Indonesia. Polytypic (about 5 subspecies).

Status: Locally common breeding summer visitor from Hokkaido and south Kuriles to Kyushu. Arrives in April (Honshu) to early May (Hokkaido), leaving in September to October. Not a few number of individuals winter locally in the warmer parts of Honshu from Tokyo southward, Shikoku, and Kyushu.

Habitat: Mountainous country up to 2,500 to 3,000m alt. Breeds in high mountain cliffs in large colonies and frequents the summit and alpine meadows; also nests on buildings in towns at high elevations. In recent years the breeding range is spreading to towns in the lowlands and plains. In northern Hokkaido, south Kuriles, Izu Is., and Shikoku, it also nests in cliffs on the sea.

1) Peters (Check-l. Birds World, 9: 124, 1960) treated the *dasyptus* group of *urbica* as a separate species (to which 3 subspecies of temperate Asia belong).

Delichon urbica dasypus (Bonaparte)

Chelidon dasypus Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Avium, 1: 343 (Borneo).

Breeds in Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Korea, southern Kuriles (Uruppu, Etorofu, Kunashiri), and Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu; Kozu and Miyake, Izu Is.). Migrates to south China, Malaya, Philippines, and Indonesia (Borneo, Java).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, Yagishiri, Teuri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Kozu, Miyake, Hachijo). [Said to have been observed in Tsushima, and Iriomote and Yonakuni, S. Ryukyus.]

Family MOTACILLIDAE セキレイ科

DENDRONANTHUS Blyth イワミセキレイ属

Dendronanthus Blyth, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 13: 116. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla indica* Gmelin.

339 **Dendronanthus indicus** (Gmelin) イワミセキレイ
Forest Wagtail Iwami-sekirei

Motacilla indica Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 962 (India, restricted to Malabar by Ripley, 1961).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. From southern Sakhalin and Ussuriland, south through Manchuria and Korea to northeastern China south to the Yangtze Valley (Cheng, 1955); Japan in Kyushu (also said to breed in southwestern Honshu in Shimane). Migratory, wintering in India, Ceylon, Andamans, southeast Asia, south China, Hainan, and Indonesia (Sumatra, Java, Borneo); occurs irregularly in Japan on migration. Monotypic.

Status: Irregular passage visitor (except for a successive breeding since 1971 at Fukuoka city, Kyushu). It is probable that part of Korean population migrates more or less regularly through southwestern Japan and the Ryukyus.

Habitat: Deciduous and evergreen forest in open woodlands. In Kyushu a pair has bred successfully for 3 years (1971-) on an evergreen broad-leaved tree in the square of the South Park in Fukuoka city.

Locality Records: Honshu, Kyushu, Danjo Is., Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

MOTACILLA Linnaeus セキレイ属

Motacilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 184. Type, by tautonymy, *Motacilla alba* Linnaeus.

340 ***Motacilla flava* Linnaeus**¹⁾ ツメナガセキレイ
Yellow Wagtail Tsumenaga-sekirei

Motacilla flava Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 185 (south Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From Europe and northwest Africa east across Siberia to Anadyrland, Kamchatka, and western Alaska, south to Sakhalin, Ussuriland, central Manchuria, Mongolia, Altai, Iranian region, Asia Minor, and Near East. Migratory, wintering in Africa, India, southeast Asia, and Indonesia. Polytypic (about 18 subspecies).

Status: Uncommon passage visitor; more or less common and regular in the Ryukyus and Iwo Is.

Habitat: Open cultivated country, dry and marshy wastes, and sea coast (on migration).

***Motacilla flava simillima* Hartert**

Motacilla flava simillima Hartert, 1905, Vögel Pal. Fauna, 1: 289 ("Kamchatka"; the type from Sulu Archipelago, *fide* Vaurie, 1959).

Breeds in the coast of Shelekhova Gulf (Okhotsk Sea), Kamchatka, Commander Is., and northern Kuriles. Migrates through Sakhalin, Ussuriland, Manchuria, eastern China, Korea, Japan, and Taiwan to winter in southeast Asia, Andamans, Philippines, and Indonesia.

Locality Records: Honshu, Izu Is. (Hachijo), Iwo Is., S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni).

***Motacilla flava taivana* (Swinhoe)**

Budytes taivana Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1863): 274, 334 (Taiwan).

1) The following two subspecies of the yellow wagtail are said to have occurred in Japan: *M. f. macronyx* (Stresemann) (Ussuriland to Transbaikalia and northeast Mongolia) is recorded from Honshu (Yamaguchi at Tsunoshima) and Danjo Is.; *M. f. plexa* (Thayer & Bangs) (northern Siberia from Taz River to the Kolyma Basin) is reported from Danjo Is. These subspecies may reach Japan, but the subspecific determination of the above records (observation and photographs only) cannot be confirmed.

Breeds in southeast Siberia (Yakutsk region), west coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Shantar Is., lower Amur, and Sakhalin. Migrates through Manchuria, north and eastern China, Korea, and Ryukyu Is. to winter in south China, Taiwan, Indochinese countries, Malaya, Philippines, and Indonesia.

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote). [Also reported to have been observed in Honshu, Kyushu, Danjo Is., and Kohama, Kuroshima, and Yonakuni in the Ryukyus.]

341 **Motacilla citreola** Pallas キガシラセキレイ

Citrine (or Yellow-headed) Wagtail Kigashira-sekirei

Motacilla citreola Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 696 (eastern Siberia).

Range: Central Palearctic. From northeast and southeast Russia east through west Siberia and Mongolia to Amurland, south to east Iran, Afghanistan, Russian and Chinese Turkestan, Tibet, west China, Inner Mongolia, and northwest Manchuria. Migratory, wintering in Baluchistan, India, Indochinese countries, and south China. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Accidental visitor or irregular passage visitor (3 recent records). (Recorded on photographic evidence without any specimen; the subspecies most probably nominate *citreola* on the geographical ground.)

Habitat: Open woodlands and cultivated country, often near swamps and water (in winter). Three Japanese records have been made at the sea coast.

Motacilla citreola citreola Pallas

Breeds in northeast Russia, west and central Siberia, Transbaikalia to the upper Amur, northwest Manchuria, Mongolia, Altai, Sayans, Tarbagatai, Ili River Valley, and Tian Shan. Migrates through Manchuria, Mongolia, north and west China, Turkestan, and Afghanistan to winter in Baluchistan, India, Indochinese countries, and south China; recorded from Japan and western Europe.

Locality Records: Honshu (Hyogo, Apr. 1972), Danjo Is. (Apr. 1970, May 1971).

342 *Motacilla cinerea* Tunstall¹⁾..... キセキレイ

Grey Wagtail Ki-sekirei

Motacilla Cinerea Tunstall, 1771, Orn. Brit.: 2 (England, designated by Clancy, 1946).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From western Europe and northwest Africa east through Siberia to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea and Kamchatka, south to Japan, Korea, Manchuria and north China, northern Mongolia, Himalayas, Iranian region, and Asia Minor. Mainly migratory, wintering in southern parts of the breeding range and south to tropical Africa, Arabia, India, southeast Asia, south China, Philippines, and Indonesia to New Guinea. Polytypic (about 5 subspecies).

Status: Common breeder in Hokkaido, south Kuriles, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu; also breeds locally in Tsushima and Izu Is. Summer visitor in northern Japan, arriving in April to May and leaving in October. Partially resident from Honshu southward, and commonly winters in Izu Is. and Ryukyus.

Habitat: In breeding season near swift running streams and ponds in mountainous country (breeding from sea level in northern Hokkaido). Frequently seen around human habitation, but also in alpine meadows in high mountains. In winter occurs at lower levels and frequents open cultivated lands, dried rice fields, river beds, city districts and gardens, and seashore.

Motacilla cinerea robusta (Brehm)²⁾

Paltenura robusta C. L. Brehm, 1857, J. Orn., 5: 32 (Japan).

Breeds in Kamchatka, coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Kuriles, Sakhalin, eastern Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, north China (Hopeh, Shansi), Korea, and Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Kozu and Miyake in Izu Is.; Etorofu and Kunashiri in south Kuriles). Migrates through Manchuria, eastern China, Korea, Japan, and Ryukyus to winter in south China, southeast Asia, Philippines, and Indonesia; frequently winters from Honshu southward, Izu Is., and Ryukyus.

1) Ripley (Synop. Birds India and Pakistan: 576, 1961) replaces *cinerea* Tunstall auct. by *caspinga* Gmelin (*Parus Caspicus* Gmelin, 1774, Reise Russland, 3: 104, pl. 20, fig. 2, Pahlavi, south Caspian Sea).

2) For the use of *robusta* C. L. Brehm, 1857, see Vaurie, Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1832: 10, 1957. This eastern race is doubtfully separable from nominate *cinerea* and Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) stated that it would be best to recognize only one subspecies (*cinerea*) for all Eurasian populations.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is., Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., Ryukyus (Amami-oshima to Yonakuni), Daito Is.

343 **Motacilla alba** Linnaeus¹⁾ハクセキレイ

White Wagtail Haku-sekirei

Motacilla alba Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 185 (Sweden).

Range: Palearctic-Ethiopian. From Europe east through virtually the whole of Eurasia to the coast of the Bering Sea and Japan; also occurs in Africa. Mainly migratory, Palearctic birds wintering in southern parts of the breeding range and south to tropical Africa, India, southeast Asia, south China, and Philippines. Polytypic (about 12 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: (*M. a. lugens*). Common breeding summer visitor in Hokkaido and south Kuriles, arriving in April and leaving in September to November; part of the population (or visitor from the north) frequently winters there. Also frequent non-breeding summer resident in northern Honshu and breeds locally as far south as about 36°N. Lat. in Japan. Very common passage migrant and winter visitor from Honshu southward to the Ryukyus. (*M. a. leucopsis*). Uncommon and irregular winter visitor or passage migrant, occurring more or less frequently in southwestern parts of Japan and Ryukyus. Breeds locally in southwestern Honshu (Tottori, 1972, Shimane, 1972) and Kyushu (Kumamoto, 1968, 1969).

Habitat: Open country, seashore, wet meadows and grasslands, and cultivated lands; mainly at low elevations, often in villages and human habitation near the sea coast. In winter occurs in open cultivated country, rice fields, sandy and rocky seashore, and estuaries of large rivers.

Motacilla alba lugens Gloger

Motacilla lugens Gloger, 1829, Isis: col. 771 (Kamchatka).

Breeds in southern Kamchatka, Commander Is., Kuriles, Sakhalin, lower Amur, Shantar Is., Ussuriland, and northern Japan (Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, northern Honshu). Migrates through Manchuria, Korea, Quelpart I., and eastern China to winter in Japan from Honshu

1) *M. a. ocularis* Swinhoe (northern Siberia east of the Yenisei and northern half of Kamchatka) is reported to have occurred in Danjo Is. (May 1970). This race may reach Japan, but the subspecific determination of the record (observation and photographs) seems to me questionable.

southward, Taiwan, and south China.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Rishiri, Teuri, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Goto Is., Danjo Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima to Hachijo), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

***Motacilla alba leucopsis* Gould**

Motacilla leucopsis Gould, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1837): 78 (India).

Breeds in eastern Amurland, Manchuria, west Ussuriland, Korea, southern Mongolia, and China west to Tsinghai and northeast Sikang, south to Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and Taiwan; breeds or has bred in Japan in Kyushu. Migrates to south China, Taiwan, Hainan, Indochinese countries, southeast Tibet, and the Himalayas to Nepal; recorded frequently from southwestern Japan on migration.

Locality Records: Honshu, Kyushu, Tsushima, Danjo Is., Izu Is. (Miyake, Hachijo), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

344 ***Motacilla grandis* Sharpe¹⁾** セグロセキレイ Japanese Wagtail Seguro-sekirei

Motacilla grandis Sharpe, 1885, Cat. Birds. Brit. Mus., 10: 492 (Japan).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Confined to Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Sado). Resident, but small numbers winter in Izu Is., Ryukyus, and Korea (also reported to have bred once in Kyonggi-do, southern Korea, *fide* Gore & Won, 1971); straggles to south Sakhalin, Taiwan, and Hopeh in north China. Monotypic.

Status: Common lowland resident on the four main islands and Sado, although uncommon in northern parts of Hokkaido where this species is largely replaced by *Motacilla alba*. Frequently wanders to winter at lower elevations and in warmer regions.

Habitat: Apparently more inland in habits than *Motacilla alba* both in breeding season and in winter. Mountain streams, uprivers, rice fields, shores of inland lakes and ponds, and near human habitation in hilly country. Mainly at low and moderate elevations up to 1,500m, locally found near the sea coast. In winter occurs both in inland and coastal

1) *M. alba* and *grandis* form a superspecies.

plains, frequenting dried rice field and cultivation, river beds, and shores of ponds and lakes.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Toshima, Miyake, Hachijo), Ryukyus (Hartert), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima).

ANTHUS Bechstein タヒバリ属

Anthus Bechstein, 1805, Gemein. Naturg. Deutschl., 2: 247, 302.

Type, by subsequent designation, *Alauda pratensis* Linnaeus.

345 ***Anthus novaeseelandiae*** (Gmelin)¹⁾ マミシロタヒバリ

Richard's Pipit Mamijiro-tahibari

Alauda novae Seelandiae Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 799 (Queen Charlotte's Sound, S. I., New Zealand).

Range: Old World. From the Irtysh River in west Siberia and eastern Russian Turkestan eastward to the west coast of the Okhotsk Sea, north to about 60°N. Lat., south to India, China, and southeast Asia south to Malaya; also occurs in Africa, and Indonesia to Australia and New Zealand. Migratory in the Palearctic, wintering in India, south China, Indochinese countries, Malay Peninsula, Indonesia. Polytypic (4 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Casual visitor; probably regular passage migrant in the Ryukyus.

Habitat: Open country, edges of cultivation, rice fields, and marshy places (on migration). Several small flocks were observed (one specimen collected) in short-grass lands and abandoned cultivated fields in April 1973 on Yonakuni, south Ryukyus.

Anthus novaeseelandiae sinensis (Bonaparte)

Corydalla sinensis Bonaparte, 1850, Conspectus Avium, 1: 247 (south China, restricted to Foochow, Fukien by Vaurie, 1959).

1) Includes the Palearctic and African populations which are sometimes treated as a separate species, *A. richardi* Vieillot, 1818. Hall (Bull. Brit. Mus. nat. Hist., Zool., 7: 255, 1961) recognized *ussuriensis* Johansen, 1952, for birds breeding from north China to east Siberia. This subspecies is somewhat intermediate in size between *richardi* and *sinensis*. Whether or not northeast Asiatic birds are separable from *richardi* and referred to *sinensis* requires further study, although *ussuriensis* does not appear to be valid.

Breeds in lower Amur Basin and Ussuriland, Manchuria, and China from Hopeh to Fukien, Kiangsi, and Szechwan. Migrates through Manchuria and north China to south China, Taiwan, Hainan, Indochinese countries, Malaya, and Indonesia (Sumatra); occasionally in Japan and Korea on migration.

Locality Records: Danjo Is., Izu Is. (Hachijo), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito). [Said to have been observed in Kyushu and Tsushima, and on Okinawa, Kuroshima, and Hateruma in Ryukyus.]

346 **Anthus godlewskii** (Taczanowski) コマジシロタヒバリ

Godlewski's Pipit Komamijiro-tahibari

Agrodroma Godlewskii Taczanowski, 1876, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 1: 158 (Argun River, Transbaikalia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. From Transbaikalia and northwest Manchuria southward through Mongolia and Ala Shan to Tibet. Migrates through north and western China to winter in the Himalayan region from Assam to Nepal, India, and Andamans. Recorded from Korea (rare), straggles to south Ryukyus. Monotypic.

Status: Rare straggler (only one record).

Habitat: No record for Japan. Dry and wet open country (in winter).

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni, Sept. 1921).

347 **Anthus trivialis** (Linnaeus) ヨーロッパビンズイ

Tree Pipit Yôroppa-binzui

Alauda trivialis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 166 (Sweden).

Range: Western Palearctic. From Europe east across Siberia to Lake Baikal and the middle Lena, south to the Mediterranean region, Asia Minor, Caucasus, north Iran, Pamir, and northwest Himalayas. Migratory, wintering in tropical Africa and India. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Straggler (only one record).

Habitat: Open country, cultivation, edges of woods, and marshy places (in winter). The stray bird was captured in Kashiwazaki city.

Anthus trivialis trivialis (Linnaeus)

Breeds in Europe, Balkans, Asia Minor, Caucasus, north Iran, Siberia east to Lake Baikal and the middle Lena, and Tarbagatai. Migrates to the Mediterranean region, Africa, south Iran, Afghanistan, and India; accidental in China (Kwangsi) and Japan (Honshu).

Locality Records: Honshu (Niigata, Feb. 1965).

348 **Anthus hodgsoni** Richmond¹⁾ビンズイ
Olive-backed (or Indian Tree) Pipit Binzui

Anthus hodgsoni Richmond, 1907, in Blackwelder's Research in China, 1(2): 493 (new name for *Anthus maculatus* (Jerdon), 1864, India, preoccupied by *A. maculatus* (Gmelin), 1789).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. From the Pechora in northeast Russia east through Siberia and Mongolia to Kamchatka and Kuriles, north approximately to the Arctic Circle, south to Japan, Korea, west China, southeast Tibet, and Himalayas. Migratory, wintering in India, Indo-chinese countries, south China, Taiwan, and Philippines. Polytypic (2 or 3 subspecies).

Status: Common breeding summer visitor in northern Japan north of central Honshu. Less plentiful and more local in distribution in southern parts of Japan, but breeds at least in the mountains of Shikoku. Arrives in April (central Honshu) and May (northern Hokkaido), leaving between September and November. Very common passage migrant throughout Japan, and also commonly winters in warmer regions from central Honshu southward.

Habitat: Breeds in coniferous and subalpine deciduous woods with a light undergrowth, forest edges and cleanings, grasslands with scattered trees, and alpine meadows, ranging about 600 to 3,000m alt. Also meadows, marshy areas, light groves, and edge of cultivation at sea level in northern Hokkaido. On migration and in winter occurs in open country and cultivation at lower elevations.

***Anthus hodgsoni yunnanensis* Uchida & Kuroda**

Anthus maculatus yunnanensis Uchida & Kuroda, 1916, Annot. Zool. Japon., 9: 134 (Mengtsh, south Yunnan). (Type in Kuroda coll. was lost by war in 1945.)

Breeds from Kamchatka to northeast Russia, Transbaikalia, Amur Basin and Ussuriland, Manchuria, Mongolia, Sakhalin, and Kuriles. Migrates to Japan (uncommon), Korea, east and south China, Indo-chinese countries, India, and Philippines.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Honshu, Kyushu (Saga). [Also said to have occurred on Niiijima and Miyake, Izu Is., and Miyako, S. Ryukyus.]

1) *Anthus trivialis* and *hodgsoni* form a superspecies.

Anthus hodgsoni hodgsoni Richmond¹⁾

Breeds in Himalayas and west China (Kansu, Szechwan, Yunnan); Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku) and Korea. Winters in southern Japan, Ryukyus, Taiwan, south China, Indochinese countries, India, and Philippines.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Rishiri, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima to Hachijo), Iwo Is., N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

349 **Anthus gustavi** Swinhoe セジロタヒバリ

Pechora Pipit Sejiro-tahibari

Anthus gustavi Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1863): 90 (Amoy, south China).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. From the Pechora region in northeast Russia east through northern Siberia to the Bering Straits, south to about 64°N. Lat.; also Kamchatka, Commander Is., and southern Ussuriland. Migratory (winter quarters see under the subspecies). Polytypic (about 3 subspecies).

Status: Probably regular but scarce passage migrant in the Ryukyus; accidental in Honshu and Iwo Is.

Habitat: No record for Japan. Open woodland and cultivation (on migration).

Anthus gustavi gustavi Swinhoe²⁾

Breeds through northern Siberia and Kamchatka (range of the species except for Commander Is. and southern Ussuriland). Migrates through Manchuria, Mongolia, eastern China, Korea, Ryukyus, Taiwan, and Philippines to winter in Borneo, Lesser Sunda Is., Celebes, Timor, and Moluccas.

1) Breeding population of Hokkaido is said to be intermediate between *yunnanensis* and nominate *hodgsoni* (cf. Hand-l. Jap. Birds: 27, 1942). It appears to me that the breeding specimens from Hokkaido are closer to *hodgsoni* from Honshu than *yunnanensis* from Manchuria and Sakhalin.

2) One specimen, Feb. 1927, from Ishigaki, S. Ryukyus is said to be referable to *A. g. menzbieri* Shulpin. According to Vaurie (Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 69, 1959), this race is recognizable but restricted to the southern Ussuri population. Without comparing with the topotypical specimens (type locality Lake Khanka), it is not possible to assign some of Korean and Japanese specimens to *menzbieri*.

Locality Records: Honshu (Shizuoka), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote).

350 ***Anthus cervinus*** (Pallas)..... ムネアカタヒバリ
Red-throated Pipit Muneaka-tahibari

Motacilla cervina Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 1: 511 (Kolyma River, east Siberia, *fide* Stresemann, 1948).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From northern Scandinavia and Lapland east through the tundra zone of Siberia to Chukotski Peninsula; Kolguev, Vaigach, Novaya Zemlya; Kamchatka and north Kuriles (Paramushiru). Migratory, east Siberian birds migrating through Kuriles, Sakhalin, Manchuria, eastern China, Korea, Quelpart I., Japan, Ryukyus, and Taiwan to winter in south China, Hainan, Indochinese countries, Philippines, and Indonesia (Borneo, Celebes); straggles to Baja California. Monotypic.

Status: Uncommon but regular passage migrant.

Habitat: Cultivated lands, damp grasslands and wastes, rice fields, lotus ponds, swampy areas, river estuaries, and the sea coast (on migration).

Locality Records: S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Goto Is., Izu Is. (Hachijo), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito). [Also said to have been observed in Danjo Is., and on Iriomote, Kohama, and Kuroshima, S. Ryukyus.]

351 ***Anthus spinoletta*** (Linnaeus)..... タヒバリ
Water Pipit Tahibari

Alauda spinoletta Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 166 (Italy).

Range: Holarctic. From Europe east across Eurasia to northeast Siberia and Kamchatka, south to the Mediterranean region and Caucasus in the west, Kuriles, Sakhalin, lower Amur, and northern Mongolia to Turkestan and Iran in the east; also occurs in western Greenland and North America. Mainly migratory, wintering in north Africa, India, southeast Asia, and central America. Polytypic (about 7 subspecies in the Palearctic.)

Status: Very common passage migrant throughout Japan; also winters from central Honshu southward. Probably breeds in south Kuriles (breeding is known as far south as Uruppu I., *fide* Bergman, Zur Kenntnis nordostasiat. Vögel: 183, 1935).

Habitat: On migration and in winter occurs in cultivated lands, damp grasslands and wastes, rice fields, shores of lakes and ponds, swampy areas, and the sea coast.

Anthus spinoletta japonicus Temminck & Schlegel

Anthus pratensis japonicus Temminck & Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 59, pl. 24 (Japan).

Breeds in south Kamchatka, Kuriles, Sakhalin, lower Amur, and southeastern Siberia to Baikal region. Migrates to south Korea, Japan, eastern China, Indochinese countries and northern India; straggles to Alaska.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Miyake, Hachijo), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki). [Said to have been observed on Torishima, Izu Is., and Yonakuni and Senkaku Is., S. Ryukyus.]

Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE サンショウクイ科

CORACINA Vieillot オオサンショウクイ属

Coracina Vieillot, 1816, Anal. Nouv. Orn. Élément.: 37. Type, by subsequent designation, *Corvus papuensis* Gmelin.

- 352 **Coracina melaschistos** (Hodgson) アサクラサンショウクイ
Lesser Cuckoo-shrike Asakura-sanshōkui

Volvocivora Melaschistos Hodgson, 1836, Ind. Rev., 1: 328 (Nepal).

Range: Himalayan. From Himalayas east to Assam, northern Burma and Thailand, Indochina, mainland China west to Yunnan and Szechwan, north to northern Hopeh, and Hainan. Migratory in the Palearctic, wintering south to Indochinese countries. Polytypic (2 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Rare straggler (only one record). An immature specimen; subspecies undeterminable but probably *C. m. intermedia* on the geographical ground.

Habitat: No record for Japan. Well-wooded country, light forest, and orchards (in winter).

Coracina melaschistos intermedia (Hume)

Volvocivora intermedia Hume, 1877, *Stray Feathers*, 5: 205 (Tenasserim).

Breeds in eastern China, from Hopeh and Shensi south to Kwangtung. Migrates to Indochina, Thailand, and Burma. Accidental in Taiwan (once) and Japan (Kyushu).

Locality Records: Kyushu (Miyazaki, Jan. 1971).

PERICROCOTUS Boie サンショウクイ属

Pericrocotus Boie, 1826, *Isis*: col. 972. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa miniata* Temminck.

353 **Pericrocotus divaricatus** (Raffles)¹⁾ サンショウクイ
Ashy Minivet Sanshōkui

Lanius divaricatus Raffles, 1822, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London*, 13: 305 (Singapore).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. From Manchuria to eastern Amurland and Ussuriland, south to northern Korea, and Japan from Honshu south to Ryukyu. Migratory (winter quarters see under nominate *divaricatus*); Ryukyu populations (*tegimae*) are resident. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Common breeding summer visitor in the lowlands and foothills of Honshu and Shikoku up to 1,600m alt., arriving in April and leaving in September (nominate *divaricatus*). Uncommon resident in the Ryukyu (*tegimae*). Status in Kyushu not well known; the Ryukyu race is said to be resident in southern Kyushu, but the evidence for breeding is lacking.

Habitat: Deciduous woods at low elevations and hillsides; also groves in open country, precincts of shrines, and gardens and large parks.

Pericrocotus divaricatus divaricatus (Raffles)

Breeds in southeastern Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, northern Korea, and Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Sado) (range of the species except the Ryukyu). Migrates through Manchuria, eastern China, Korea, and southern Japan to winter in southeast Asia, Philippines, and Indonesia (Sumatra, Borneo); recorded also from Taiwan and Pescadores Is.

1) *P. divaricatus* and *roseus* Vieillot (from Afghanistan to Indochina, south China) form a superspecies; they are sometimes considered as conspecific.

Locality Records: Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Niijima, Hachijo), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni). [Said to have been observed on Torishima, Izu Is.; recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

***Pericrocotus divaricatus tegimae* Stejneger**

Pericrocotus tegimae Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 9 (1886): 648 (Okinawa, central Ryukyus).

Resident (or partially resident) on the Ryukyu Islands from Amami-oshima to Iriomote; also recorded from southern Kyushu, Tanegashima, Yakushima, Korea (once), and Taiwan (once).

Locality Records: Kyushu (Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Kagoshima), Yakushima, Tanegashima, N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote).

Family PYCNONOTIDAE ヒヨドリ科

PYCNONOTUS Boie シロガシラ属

Pycnonotus Boie, 1826, Isis: col. 973. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus capensis* Linnaeus.

354 ***Pycnonotus sinensis* (Gmelin)¹⁾.....シロガシラ**
Chinese Bulbul Shirogashira

Muscicapa sinensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 942 (China, restricted to Canton, south China by Deignan, 1960).

Range: Himalayan. Southern China north to the lower Yangtze Valley and Szechwan, Hainan, Taiwan, Indochina, and south Ryukyus. Resident. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Common resident on the islands of south Ryukyus.

Habitat: Open fields, cultivated lands, dry grasslands with scattered trees and bushes, and sparse groves on hillsides.

***Pycnonotus sinensis orii* Kuroda**

Pycnonotus sinensis orii Kuroda, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 43: 105 (Yonakunijima, south Ryukyus). (Type in Kuroda coll.)

1) *Pycnonotus taivanus* Styan of Taiwan is undoubtedly a distinct species, not a subspecies of *hainanus* Swinhoe (which is a subspecies of *sinensis*).

was lost by war in 1945.)
Resident in south Ryukyus.
Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama, Kuro, Hateruma, Yonakuni).

HYPSIPETES Vigors ヒヨドリ属¹⁾

Hypsipetes Vigors, 1831, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1830/31): 43.
Type, by monotypy, *Hypsipetes Psaroides* Vigors (= *H. madagascariensis psaroides*).

355 ***Hypsipetes amaurotis*** (Temminck) ヒヨドリ
Brown-eared Bulbul Hiyodori

Turdus amaurotis Temminck, 1830, in Temminck & Laugier's
Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 84: pl. 497 (Japan).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Japan from Hokkaido south to Ogasawara, Iwo, and Ryukyu Islands, Quelpart and Dagelet Is. in Korea, Taiwan, Lu Tao (Kashôtô) and Lan Yu (Botel Tobago) Is., and small islets north of Luzon (Batan, Babuyan, Claro, Camiguin). Resident except for the northernmost breeders (*H. a. hensoni* and part of nominate *amaurotis*); recorded from Korea, eastern China, and Sakhalin on migration and in winter. Polytypic (about 9 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Common breeding bird throughout the Japanese islands, occurring in hilly country and foothills up to 1,200m alt. The northern limit of the breeding range is not well known (apparently breeds north to Ishikari Plain, or about 43°N. Lat.), though the species appears to be absent in the extreme north and northeastern Hokkaido. In winter very common in plains and city areas. All subspecies resident on smaller islands are common to abundant.

Habitat: Deciduous, mixed, and evergreen forests at low elevations and in the foothills up to 1,600m alt. in breeding season. In winter also occurs in open country with groves and thickets, suburban and city areas, and gardens (very common).

***Hypsipetes amaurotis hensoni* Stejneger**

Hypsipetes amaurotis hensoni Stejneger, 1892, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.,
15: 347 (Hakodate, Hokkaido).

1) *Ixos* Temminck, 1825, *Microscelis* Gray, 1840, and *Iole* Blyth, 1844 are synonyms of *Hypsipetes*.

Breeds in Hokkaido. Mainly migratory, with small numbers wintering in the breeding range. Migrates to southern Japan, Korea (main winter quarters), and Quelpart I., occasionally reaching eastern China (to the mouth of the Yangtze) and south Sakhalin.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Kyushu (Nagasaki), Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima, C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami, Kume). [Also recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

Hypsipetes amaurotis amaurotis (Temminck)

Breeds in Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is., and small islands in the Sea of Japan and off Kyushu; Quelpart and Dagelet Is. in Korea. Resident, but usually wanders to plains and warmer areas and occasionally migrates as far south as south Ryukyus and the mouth of the Yangtze River in eastern China.

Locality Records: Honshu, Awashima, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Toshima, Nijima, Shikine, Kozu, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo, Aogashima, Torishima), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Hatoma).

Hypsipetes amaurotis ogawae Hartert

Hypsipetes amaurotis ogawae Hartert, 1907, Vög. Pal. Faun., 1: 465 (Amami-oshima, north Ryukyus).

Resident in northern Ryukyus.

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Okinoerabu).

Hypsipetes amaurotis pryeri Stejneger

Hypsipetes pryeri Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 9: 642 (Okinawa, central Ryukyus).

Resident in central Ryukyus and on Miyako in south Ryukyus.

Locality Records: C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Iheya, Zamami, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako).

Hypsipetes amaurotis stejnegeri Hartert

Hypsipetes amaurotis stejnegeri Hartert, 1907, Vög. Pal. Faun., 1: 464 (Ishigakijima, south Ryukyus).

Resident in south Ryukyus (except Miyako and Yonakuni).

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kuro).

Hypsipetes amaurotis nagamichii Deignan¹⁾

Hypsipetes amaurotis nagamichii Deignan, 1960, in Mayr & Greenway's Check-l. Birds World, 9: 295 (new name for *H. a. harterti* (Kuroda), 1922, Botel Tobago or Lan Yu, off Taiwan, preoccupied by *H. affinis harterti* (Stresemann), 1912). (Type in Kuroda coll. was lost by war in 1945.)

Resident on Yonakuni, south Ryukyus, Taiwan (Koshun district), Kizantô I., Lu Tao (Kashôtô), and Lan Yu (Botel Tobago).

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni).

Hypsipetes amaurotis borodininis (Kuroda)²⁾

Microscelis amaurotis borodininis Kuroda, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 43: 122 (Minami-daitojima, Daito Is.). (Type in Kuroda coll. was lost by war in 1945.)

Resident in Daito Is.

Locality Records: Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito).

Hypsipetes amaurotis squamiceps (Kittlitz)

Oriolus squamiceps Kittlitz, 1831, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 1: 241, pl. 16 (Ogasawara Is.).

Resident in Ogasawara Is.

Locality Records: Ogasawara Is. (Muko, Chichi, Haha).

Hypsipetes amaurotis magnirostris Hartert

Hypsipetes amaurotis magnirostris Hartert, 1905, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 15: 46 ("S. Dionisio (= Minami-iwojima)," error for Iwojima, Iwo Is., *fide* Momiyama, 1930).

Resident in Iwo Is.

Locality Records: Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Iwojima).

1) Specimens from Yonakuni have a bill larger than those from Ishigaki, Iriomote, and Kuroshima and are referable to *harterti* (= *nagamichii*).

2) This subspecies (not examined by Vaurie) is easily distinguishable from other subspecies in the Ryukyu Is. by much paler coloration; it rather agrees well with *squamiceps* from Ogasawara both in coloration and bill size.

Family LANIIDAE モズ科

LANIUS Linnaeus モズ属

Lanius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 93. Type, by subsequent designation, *Lanius excubitor* Linnaeus.

356 *Lanius tigrinus* Drapiez チゴモズ
Thick-billed Shrike Chigo-mozu

Lanius tigrinus Drapiez, 1828, in Bory's Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., 13: 523 (Java).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Ussuriland, southern Manchuria, Korea, Japan (Honshu, Sado), and northeastern China south to the Yangtze Valley, west to Szechwan. Migratory, wintering in Malay Peninsula and Indonesia (Greater Sundas, West Sumatran Is., Bali). Recorded from southern Japan, eastern China, Indochina, Thailand, and Tenasserim on migration or in winter. Monotypic.

Status: Local breeding summer visitor in the lowlands and foothills of Honshu, occasionally in the suburbs of Tokyo. Arrives in early May and leaves in late August. Also breeds on Sado; status in Shikoku, Kyushu, and Tsushima not well known. Recorded from Hokkaido and Yagishiri I.

Habitat: Open deciduous and mixed woods in the lowlands and foothills, usually below 800m alt.; also open country with patches of groves, bushes and scattered trees. Breeds occasionally in suburban areas.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Nemuro), Yagishiri, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku (Tokushima), Kyushu (Saga), Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima. [Also said to have been observed on Hachijo, Izu Is., and Ishigaki and Hateruma, S. Ryukyus.]

357 *Lanius bucephalus* Temminck & Schlegel モズ
Bull-headed Shrike Mozu

Lanius bucephalus Temminck & Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 39, pl. 14 (Japan).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Japan, southern Ussuriland and Manchuria, Korea, and northeast China, occasionally in Sakhalin; also southwest Kansu. Partially migratory, wintering in south Korea, Japan, Ryukyus, and eastern China. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Common breeding bird throughout Japan south to Kyushu. Summer visitor in Hokkaido (April to October); resident, but usually

moves to the lowlands and plains in winter, in Honshu and southward.

Habitat: Sparse deciduous and mixed woods, forest edges, clearings, open cultivated lands, meadows, and grasslands with patches of groves and bushes, ranging from lowlands up to 1,500m alt.; also breeds commonly in villages, suburban areas, and gardens. In winter occurs in plains and open country at lower elevations and frequents city and suburban areas.

***Lanius bucephalus bucephalus* Temminck & Schlegel**

Breeds in southern Ussuriland, south Manchuria, Korea, north-east China (Hopeh, Shantung), and Sakhalin (uncommon); Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki; Goto Is., Izu Is., Daito Is.) (range of the species except for south-west Kansu). Partially migratory, see under the species for winter quarters; Japanese birds are chiefly non-migratory.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima to Torishima), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito).

358 ***Lanius cristatus* Linnaeus¹⁾** アカモズ
Brown Shrike Aka-mozu

Lanius cristatus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 93 (Bengal).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. From Anadyrland and Kamchatka westward through Siberia and northern Mongolia to Altai and the middle Irtysh in west Siberia, south to Japan, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, and eastern China to the Yangtze Valley and in Kwangtung. Migratory, wintering in India, south China, southeast Asia, Philippines, and Indonesia. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: *L. c. superciliosus* is a common breeding summer visitor in

1) Specimens referable to nominate *cristatus* (breeds in Siberia, Kamchatka, northern Mongolia) are said to have been collected in Honshu (Aomori), Kyushu (Fukuoka at Okinoshima), Izu Is. (Torishima), and Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo). This subspecies may reach Japan, but the subspecific determination of the above specimens cannot be confirmed without comparing with a series from Kamchatka and eastern Siberia. Incidentally, Vaurie (Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 101, 1959) included Sakhalin in the range of *superciliosus* (not nominate *cristata* as Japanese authors believe) and I have no material to judge his opinion.

the highlands and plains of northern Japan north of central Honshu; also breeds locally in the suburbs of Tokyo and south to Hyogo in Honshu and on Sado. In the plains of Hokkaido this species largely replaces the Bull-headed Shrike (*Lanius bucephalus*). Arrives in May and leaves in September. Rather inconspicuous passage migrant in southern Japan. *L. c. lucionensis* is a common passage migrant in central and southern Ryukyus; breeding locally in Kyushu. [*Superciliosus* is reported to breed in Tsushima; the breeding and subspecific determination has not been confirmed.]

Habitat: (*L. c. superciliosus*). Lightly forested deciduous, mixed or coniferous woodlands, open fields and meadows with thickets and scattered trees, forest edges and clearings, and edges of cultivation. Generally prefers highland country up to 1,200m alt. in central Honshu, breeding at lower elevations and in plains in northern Honshu and Hokkaido. (*L. c. lucionensis*). Near villages, open and cultivated fields, edge of woods, and dry grasslands (on migration in south Ryukyus).

***Lanius cristatus superciliosus* Latham**

Lanius Superciliosus Latham, 1801, Suppl. Indicis Orn.: 20 (Java).

Breeds in Sakhalin and northern Japan (Hokkaido, north and central Honshu, locally south to Hyogo, Sado). Migrates through Japan and eastern China to southern China, Hainan, Indochina, Malay Peninsula, and Indonesia (Greater Sundas to Flores and Sumba).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima. [Recorded also from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

***Lanius cristatus lucionensis* Linnaeus**

Lanius lucionensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 135 (Luzon, Philippines).

Breeds in southern Manchuria, Korea, Japan (Kyushu in Kumamoto, Kagoshima), and eastern China west to Shensi and Szechwan, south to the Yangtze Valley and locally in Kwangtung. Migrates through eastern China and Ryukyus to south China, Taiwan, southeast Asia, Andamans, Philippines, and Indonesia (to Celebes and Moluccas).

Locality Records: Kyushu (Kumamoto, Kagoshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Tokashiki), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito).

359 **Lanius excubitor** Linnaeus オオモズ

Great-grey (or Northern) Shrike O-mozu

Lanius Excubitor Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 94 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic. From Europe east across Siberia to Anadyrland and Kamchatka, south to Amurland, Sakhalin, Mongolia and Ala Shan, Turkestan, northern India, and Iranian region; also in northern Africa, Arabia, and North America. Migratory or resident, wintering in southern parts of the breeding range and south to northeast Africa, temperate Asia, and southern North America. Polytypic (about 15 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Regular winter visitor to Hokkaido. Accidental or irregular visitor in Honshu and Kyushu. Probably breeds in south Kuriles.

Habitat: Plains, sparse woodlands, and open country with scattered groves and cultivation (in fall and winter).

Lanius excubitor bianchii Hartert

Lanius excubitor bianchii Hartert, 1907, Vög. Pal. Faun., 1: 424 (Sakhalin).

Breeds in Sakhalin and probably south Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri). Migratory movement not well known, small numbers wintering regularly in Hokkaido; accidental or irregular visitor in Honshu.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu (Iwate, Niigata, Nagano, Ishikawa, Kyoto, Hyogo, Yamaguchi at Tsunoshima). [Subspecific determination of Honshu specimens has not been examined by me.]

Lanius excubitor mollis Eversmann

Lanius mollis Eversmann, 1853, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 26: 498 (Chuya River, Russian Altai).

Breeds in Russian Altai, Sayans, and northwest Mongolia. Migrates occasionally to north China (Hopeh); straggles to Honshu and Kyushu in Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Tochigi at Nikko), Kyushu (no exact locality, 1899). (Cf. Yamashina, *Tori*, 8(40): 427-429, 1935.)

360 **Lanius sphenocercus** Cabanis オオカラモズ

Chinese Great-grey Shrike O-kara-mozu

Lanius sphenocercus Cabanis, 1873, J. Orn., 21: 76 ("Canton," China).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. From Ussuriland, Manchuria, and northern Korea west to Mongolia, Tian Shan, and northwest China in Shensi,

Ala Shan, Kansu, Tsinghai, and east Sikang. Migratory, wintering in south Manchuria, Korea, and eastern China. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Accidental or irregular winter visitor.

Habitat: Plains and open woodlands with cultivation (in winter).

***Lanius sphenocercus sphenocercus* Cabanis**

Breeds in southern Ussuriland, north Korea, Manchuria, and Mongolia, south to Shensi, Ordos, Ala Shan, and Kansu in northwest China. Migrates to south Manchuria, Korea, and eastern China south to the Yangtze Valley, occasionally reaching Fukien and Kwangtung; casual in Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Hyogo, Tottori), Shikoku (Kochi), Kyushu (Miyazaki), Tsushima.

Family BOMBYCILLIDAE レンジャク科

BOMBYCILLA Vieillot レンジャク属

Bombycilla Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., 1: 88.

Type, by monotypy, *Bombycilla cedrorum* Vieillot.

361 ***Bombycilla garrulus* (Linnaeus)** キレンジャク
Waxwing Ki-renjaku

Lanius Garrulus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 95 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic. From northern Scandinavia and Finland east across Siberia to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea and Kamchatka, north to the tree-line, south to the Russian Altai, Lake Baikal, and the Stanovoi Range; also in northwestern North America. Migratory, Eurasian birds wintering south to Algeria, central and southeast Europe, Asia Minor, Iran, Russian Turkestan, Mongolia, northern China, and Japan. Polytypic (2 subspecies in the Palearctic, one in N. America).

Status: Common, but more or less sporadic, winter visitor (and passage migrant) throughout the main islands, occasionally reaching Ogasawara, Iwo Is., and Ryukyus.

Habitat: Light deciduous and mixed woods and thickets in lowlands and foothills, open cultivated country with scattered groves, near villages and human habitation, and suburban areas and city gardens; from plains up to 1,500m alt.

Bombycilla garrulus centralasiae Poliakov

Bombycilla garrulus centralasiae Poliakov, 1915, Messenger orn. (Moscow), 6: 137 (Russian Altai).

Breeds in the taiga of Siberia from northern Urals to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea and Kamchatka, south to Russian Altai, Sayans, Lake Baikal, Stanovoi Range, and lower Amur. Migrates south to Sakhalin, Kuriles, Ussuriland, Korea, Japan, Manchuria, Mongolia, northern China south to the Yangtze Valley, Russian Turkestan, and Transcaspia.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Miyake), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa).

362 **Bombycilla japonica** (Siebold).....ヒレンジャク
Japanese Waxwing Hi-renjaku

Bombycirora Japonica Siebold, 1824, De historiae naturalis in Japonia statu: 17 (Kumamoto and Fukuoka Prefs., Kyushu).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southeastern Siberia from the headwaters of the Aldan and Maya Rivers to the lower Amur and northern Ussuriland, and the Little Khingan Range in north Manchuria. Migratory, wintering regularly in Sakhalin, Japan, south Manchuria, Korea, and north China in Hopeh and Shantung, occasionally reaching Kansu, Fukien, and Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Common, but more or less sporadic, winter visitor (and passage migrant) throughout the main islands, occasionally reaching Iwo Is. and Ryukyus.

Habitat: Similar to that of the Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*), and these two species often winter in mixed flocks. Frequently in plains, suburban areas, and city gardens.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Miyake, Hachijo), Iwo Is., N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa).

Family CINCLIDAE カワガラス科

CINCLUS Borkhausen カワガラス属

Cinclus Borkhausen, 1797, Deutsche Fauna, 1: 300. Type, by monotypy, *C. hydrophilus* Borkhausen (= *Sturnus Cinclus* Linnaeus).

363 **Cinclus pallasii** Temminckカワガラス

Brown Dipper Kawagarasu

Cinclus Pallasii Temminck, 1820, Manuel d'Ornith., ed. 2, 1: 177
("Crimea," error for Okhota River, east Siberia, *fide* Stresemann, 1948).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. From Kamchatka, coast of the Okhotsk Sea, and Amurland, southward to Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, China, northern Indochina to Himalayas, Afghanistan, and Russian Turkestan; in the east, Sakhalin, Kuriles, Japan, and Taiwan. Resident. Polytypic (2 or 3 subspecies).

Status: Common resident from the plains to mountain foothills up to 1,800m alt. Sedentary, but often moves to lower elevations in winter.

Habitat: Clear and swift-running streams in mountainous country; also in plains and at sea level when suitable habitat is provided.

Cinclus pallasii pallasii Temminck

Resident on the continent of eastern Asia from the west coast of the Okhotsk Sea and Amurland to Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, mountains of China, southeast Tibet, and northern Indochina; also in Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Kuriles, Japan south to Kyushu and Yakushima, and Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Yakushima.

Family TROGLODYTIDAE ミソサザイ科

TROGLODYTES Vieillot ミソサザイ属

Troglodytes Vieillot, 1807, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., 2: 52.
Type, by subsequent designation, *Troglodytes aedon* Vieillot.

364 **Troglodytes troglodytes** (Linnaeus)ミソサザイ
Wren Misosazai

Motacilla Troglodytes Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 188
(Sweden).

Range: Holarctic. From Europe and northwest Africa eastward across Eurasia to southeast Siberia, Kamchatka, and Commander Is., south to Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Yunnan in China and northern Burma, Himalayas, Iranian region, and Near East; also in the Aleutians and

North America. Mainly sedentary, northern and mountain breeders wintering in warmer areas. Polytypic (about 26 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: (*T. t. fumigatus*). Common breeder in mountainous country of the four main islands, inhabiting from the foothills to the alpine zone (up to 3,000m alt. in Honshu and 1,500m in Hokkaido). Resident, but usually moves to the lowlands and plains in winter. Also a locally common resident in Tsushima. (Other subspecies). *T. t. mosukei* and *ogawae* are endemics of smaller islands and still not rare. *T. t. orii* on Daito Is. has probably become extinct.

Habitat: Forest floor of thick and moist deciduous, mixed, or coniferous forests, dense undergrowths of ferns and bushes along mountain streams, forest edges, subalpine deciduous woods, alpine meadows with exposed rocks and scattered bushes, near mountain villages and human habitation, and swampy areas in the foothills. In winter occurs in plains, lowlands, suburban areas, and city gardens.

***Troglodytes troglodytes fumigatus* Temminck¹⁾**

Troglodytes fumigatus Temminck, 1835, Manuel d'Ornith., ed. 2, 3: 161 (Japan).

Resident in southern Kuriles, the main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu), Sado, Oki, Tsushima and Iki, Oshima in Izu Is., and Quelpart I. in Korea.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Honshu, Awashima, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Izu Is. (Oshima, Nijijima).

***Troglodytes troglodytes mosukei* Momiyama**

Troglodytes troglodytes mosukei Momiyama, 1923, Dobutsu. Zasshi, 35: 402 (Hachijojima, Izu Is.). (Type in Yamashina Inst. Ornith., Tokyo.)

Resident in the Izu Islands from Kozu to Hachijo.

Locality Records: Izu Is. (Kozu, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo).

1) S. Kuriles population is referable to *fumigatus* rather than *kurilensis* Stejneger (middle Kuriles on Shasukotan and Ushishiru Is.) (cf. Yamashina, J. Orn., 79: 511, 1931; specimens from Etorofu have also been examined). *T. t. dauricus* Dybowski & Taczanowski (Sakhalin, southeast Siberia, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea) and *T. t. peninsulae* (Clark) (synonym of *dauricus*) have been recorded from several localities in Japan, but I am unable to confirm it.

[Said to have been observed on Aogashima, Izu Is.]

Troglodytes troglodytes ogawae Hartert

Troglodytes troglodytes ogawae Hartert, 1910, Vög. Pal. Faun., 1: 784 (Yakushima).

Resident on Yakushima and Tanegashima.

Locality Records: Yakushima, Tanegashima.

Troglodytes troglodytes orii Yamashina¹⁾

Troglodytes troglodytes orii Yamashina, 1938, Tori, 10: 227 (Minami-daitojima, Daito Is.). (Type in Yamashina Inst. Ornith., Tokyo.)

Resident on Minami-daito in Daito Is. (probably extinct).

Locality Records: Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

Family PRUNELLIDAE イワヒバリ科

PRUNELLA Vieillot イワヒバリ属

Prunella Vieillot, 1816, Anal. nouv. orn. élément.: 43. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla modularis* Linnaeus.

365 ***Prunella collaris* (Scopoli)** イワヒバリ

Alpine Accentor Iwa-hibari

Sturnus collaris Scopoli, 1769, Annus I Hist.-Naturalis: 131 (Carinthia).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. Discontinuously distributed from central and southern Europe and northwest Africa, east through the Caucasus, Iran, Himalayas, central Asia, southern Siberia, and China to Amurland and Japan; also in the mountains of Taiwan. Mainly sedentary, moving to lower elevations and southern parts of the breeding range in winter. Polytypic (8 subspecies).

Status: Common, but not numerous, breeder in the alpine zone of

1) This subspecies is known only by the type specimen, which seems to be sufficiently distinct from other specimens. *Orii*, with its much more slender and shorter bill and paler coloration of the under parts, cannot be synonymized with *mosukei* as done by Vaurie (Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 207, 1959). It is much closer to some specimens of *fumigatus* from Honshu and Tsushima.

high mountains in central and northern Honshu, generally 2,700 to 3,100m alt. in the Japan Alps, 2,600 to 3,400m in Mt. Fuji, as low as 1,800m in the mountains of northern Honshu. Resident, wintering at more or less lower levels.

Habitat: Bare stony ground, barren slopes, and alpine meadows above the tree-line. Winters in similar habitat at lower levels.

***Prunella collaris erythropgia* (Swinhoe)**

Accentor erythropgia Swinhoe, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1870): 124, pl. 9 (Kemeih, north China).

Breeds in Amurland north to the Stanovoi Range, Ussuriland, Manchuria, northern Korea, Japan (Honshu), northern and western China, and Mongolia to the Sayans and Altai. Sedentary, northern birds frequently wintering in north China; recorded once from Kyushu.

Locality Records: Honshu, Kyushu (Saga).

366 ***Prunella montanella* (Pallas)¹⁾** ヤマヒバリ
Siberian Accentor Yama-hibari

Motacilla montanella Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 695 (Dauria).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Siberia from northern Urals east to Chukotski Peninsula and Wrangel I., south to Russian Altai, Sayans, Stanovoi Range, and Amurland. Migratory, wintering south to Transbaikalia, Mongolia, south Manchuria, Korea, north China, and Sakhalin, rarely to Japan; straggles to Europe and Alaska (Nunivak I.). Monotypic.

Status: Accidental or irregular winter visitor.

Habitat: Open woodland and hillsides (in winter).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu.

367 ***Prunella rubida* (Temminck & Schlegel)²⁾** カヤクグリ
Japanese Accentor Kayakuguri

Accentor modularis rubidus Temminck & Schlegel, 1848 in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 69, pl. 32 (Japan).

1) Vaurie (Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 214, 1959) recognized two subspecies, the nominate form (west and southeast Siberia) and *badia* Portenko, 1929 (northeast Siberia east of the Lena). The latter is said to be darker and less sharply streaked than the former. Many of Portenko's subspecies are based on clinal characters, and I retain the species as monotypic until sufficient evidence of the difference is presented.

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Japan and southern Kuriles. Partially migratory, wintering in warmer parts of Japan. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Common breeding bird in the alpine and subalpine zones of high mountains in Honshu and Hokkaido, inhabiting from 2,200 to 2,800m alt. in central Honshu (lower in the north). Also breeds commonly in bushes and thickets of dwarfed pines up from sea level in south Kuriles. Moves to lower levels and plains in winter, often wintering south to southwestern Japan (common winter birds at hillsides).

Habitat: Thickets of dwarfed pines (*Pinus pumila*) in lower alpine zone, scrubs of stunted alpine trees, and undergrowth of light subalpine deciduous and mixed woods. In winter occurs in low bushes and bamboo thickets on the sunny side of mountains and hills; also thickets and brushwoods along streams, and coppices in open country.

***Prunella rubida rubida* (Temminck & Schlegel)**

Breeds in the high mountains of central and northern Honshu. Partially migratory, moving to lower elevations and plains and south to southwestern Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Oshima).

***Prunella rubida fervida* (Sharpe)**

Accentor fervidus Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 7: 653 (Hakodate, Hokkaido).

Breeds in high mountains of Hokkaido, and southern Kuriles (Uruppu, Etorofu, Kunashiri). Partially migratory, probably wintering in Japan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri). [Two specimens from Honshu taken in Niigata and Tottori are said to be referable to this subspecies.]

2) This endemic Japanese species appears to be most closely related to *P. modularis* of the western Palearctic. The two subspecies of *rubida* differ only slightly in shade of color from one another and the validity of *fervida* is doubtful. (A large series of the two subspecies was examined, but breeding specimens of nominate *rubida* were not available; there was no significant difference between the two subspecies in specimens from October to December.)

Subfamily TURDINAE ツグミ亜科

ERITHACUS Cuvier コマドリ属¹⁾

Erithacus Cuvier, 1800, Leçons d'Anat. Comp., 1: tab. 2. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla Rubecula* Linnaeus.

- 368 ***Erithacus akahige*** (Temminck) コマドリ
Japanese Robin Komadori

Sylvia akahige Temminck, 1835, in Temminck and Laugier's Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 96: pl. 571 ("Ryukyus," error for Japan, restricted to Honshu by Kuroda, 1923).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Breeds only in Japan. Migratory and sedentary, wintering south to southern China. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Locally common breeding summer visitor in the mountain forests and valleys of the four main islands. Arrives in April and leaves in September to November at the breeding ground. Migrant but partially winters in Japan. Breeds from 1,000 to 2,400m alt. (chiefly around 1,500m) in central Honshu and Shikoku, and 600 to 1,600m in Hokkaido. Also a common breeding bird on Rebun, Rishiri, and S. Kuriles (*E. a. akahige*), and in Izu Is. and on Yakushima (*tanensis*).

Habitat: Forest floor of damp evergreen, mixed, or deciduous forests with dense undergrowth of vegetation and fallen trees, usually in valleys and near mountain streams. *E. a. tanensis* inhabits similar habitats in mixed and broad-leaved evergreen forests of Izu Is. and Yakushima.

Erithacus akahige akahige (Temminck)

Breeds in Hokkaido, Rebun and Rishiri Is., S. Kuriles, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. Migrates to south China (Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi); small numbers also winter in Japan. Recorded from Izu Is., Yakushima, Hopeh, Kiangsu, and Taiwan.

1) For different opinions concerning the using of *Erithacus* vs. *Luscinia*, see Ripley (Postilla, no. 13: 10, 1952), Lack (Ibis, 96: 312, 1954), and Vaurie (Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1731: 1, 1955). Under the present circumstance, it seems best to me not to retain *Erithacus* as a monotypic genus (for *rubecula*) but to include all *Luscinia* species in it, whereas *Tarsiger* is separated for more flycatcher-like species.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Toshima).

***Erithacus akahige tanensis* Kuroda**

Erithacus akahige tanensis Kuroda, 1923, Bull. Brit. orn. Club, 43: 106 (Tanegashima). (Type in Kuroda coll. was lost by war in 1945.)

Breeds in the southern part of Izu Islands from Kozushima to Aogashima, and on Yakushima; also recorded from Tanegashima. Resident, probably partially migratory (part of the population appears to remain throughout the winter in Izu Is.).

Locality Records: Izu Is. (Kozu, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo, Aogashima), Yakushima, Tanegashima. [Said to have been observed on Torishima, Izu Is.]

369 ***Erithacus komadori* (Temminck)¹⁾.....アカヒゲ**
Ryukyu Robin Akahige

Sylvia komadori Temminck, 1835, in Temminck and Laugier's Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 96: pl. 570 ("Korea," error for Ryukyu Islands, restricted to north Ryukyus by Kuroda, 1923).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Confined to Ryukyu Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, and Danjo Is. Resident, possibly partially migratory within the breeding range. Polytypic (3 subspecies).²⁾

Status: Common breeder in the forests of Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, and northern part of Okinawa; rare in south Ryukyus. Also breeds in Yakushima, Tanegashima, and Danjo Is.

Habitat: Forest floor of dark damp evergreen forests with a thick undergrowth of ferns and other vegetation, usually in valleys and near mountain streams. On Yakushima, where both *E. komadori* and *akahige* occur, this species is said to inhabit the lower forests (200 to 600m alt.) whereas the latter occupies the upper levels (1,100 to 1,600m alt.) (cf. Shirai, 1956, Jap. Wildlife Bull., 15: 60).

1) *E. akahige* and *komadori* form a superspecies.

2) The subspecific status of populations on Danjo Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Tokara Is., and S. Ryukyus is not certain, since breeding specimens have never been collected; *subrufa* is known only by specimens taken in October and November and could be a migrant from the north.

Erithacus komadori komadori (Temminck)

Resident in north Ryukyus, Yakushima, Tanegashima, and Danjo Is.

Locality Records: Danjo Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, N. Ryukyus (Tokara Is., Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima).

Erithacus komadori namiyei (Stejneger)

Icoturus namiyei Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 9: 644 (Okinawa, central Ryukyus).

Resident in central Ryukyus.

Locality Records: C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kerama).

Erithacus komadori subrufus (Kuroda)

Icoturus komadori subrufus Kuroda, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 43: 106 (Yonakunijima, south Ryukyus). (Type in Kuroda coll. was lost by war in 1945.)

Resident in south Ryukyus.

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni).

370 **Erithacus sibilans** (Swinhoe)¹⁾ シマゴマ

Swinhoe's Red-tailed Robin Shimagoma

Larvivora sibilans Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1863): 292 (Macao, south China).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southern Siberia from the Altai and Sayans east to the north of Yakutsk and Amurland, south to Ussuriland and northeast Manchuria; also in Kamchatka and Sakhalin. Migratory, wintering in south China (Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan), Hainan, and northern Indochina; recorded from Manchuria, Korea, Quelpart I., Japan (rare), and eastern China on migration. Monotypic.

Status: Rare or irregular passage migrant.

Habitat: Open woodlands and plains (on migration).

Locality Records: Yagishiri, Honshu (Yamagata, Niigata, Tottori, Yamaguchi), Sado, Shikoku (old record), Kyushu (Saga, Oita). [Also recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

1) Vaurie (Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 389, 1959) placed *sibilans* in a monotypic genus *Pseudaedon* Buturlin, 1910. I believe that this species is most closely related to *E. cyane* and that the difference between them is not so great to warrant a generic separation. Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) recognized two subspecies, nominate *sibilans* and *swistun* Portenko, 1954, but the validity of the latter seems to me also questionable.

371 **Erithacus calliope** (Pallas) ノゴマ

Siberian Rubythroat Nogoma

Motacilla Calliope Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 697 (Yenisei, Siberia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. From Anadyrland and the coast of the Okhotsk Sea west through Siberia to the Urals, north to the tree-line, south to Amurland, Ussuriland and Manchuria, northern Mongolia, Altai, and western China (Kansu, Szechwan, eastern Tsinghai); in the east Kamchatka, Commander Is., Kuriles, Sakhalin, and northern Japan (Hokkaido). Migratory, migrating through Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea, Quelpart I., Japan, and eastern China to winter in south China, Taiwan, Hainan, southeast Asia, India, and Philippines; straggles to western Europe. Monotypic.

Status: Very common breeding summer visitor in open brushy grasslands in northern parts of Hokkaido and south Kuriles, arriving in May and leaving in September. Also commonly breeds in the alpine zone of high mountains in Hokkaido (Daisetsu and Hidaka Mountains). Uncommon passage migrant in other parts of Japan.

Habitat: Open grasslands with low bushes and scattered shrubs on the northern coast. Also breeds in alpine meadows, scrubs, and thickets of dwarfed pines (*Pinus pumila*) in the summit area of high mountains, about 1,200 to 1,800m alt. or higher, and inland shrubby grasslands south to the Ishikari Plain. On migration frequents open fields, cultivated lands, and suburban and city areas.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Honshu, Awashima, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Danjo Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Iwo Is., N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote), Daito Is. [Said to have been observed on Torishima, Izu Is., Okinawa and Yonakuni in the Ryukyus.]

372 **Erithacus svecicus** (Linnaeus) オガワコマドリ

Bluethroat Ogawa-komadori

Motacilla svecica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 187 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From northern and central Europe east across northern Siberia to Chukotski Peninsula, Kamchatka, and the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, south to Manchuria, Mongolia, northwestern China, Turkestan and central Asia, Iran, and northwestern Himalayas; also in Alaska. Migratory, wintering in Africa, Near East, Iranian region, India, and southeast Asia. Polytypic (about 9 subspecies).

Status: Accidental visitor in winter.

Habitat: Undergrowth, scrub, and bushes in open country (in winter).

***Erithacus svecicus svecicus* (Linnaeus)**

Breeds from Scandinavia east through northern parts of Siberia to Chukotski Peninsula and across the Bering Straits to western Alaska (local), south to northern Kamchatka, western coast of the Okhotsk Sea, and Manchuria (absent in southeastern Siberia, Transbaikalia, Amur Basin). East Siberian birds migrate through Manchuria and eastern China to winter in south China and southeast Asia from Indochina to Assam; straggles to Japan and Korea.

Locality Records: Honshu (Niigata, Saitama, Shizuoka, Kyoto, Hyogo), Sado.

373 ***Erithacus cyane* (Pallas)¹⁾..... コルリ**
Siberian Blue Robin Koruri

Motacilla Cyane Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 697 (southern Transbaikalia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southern Siberia from the Altai and Krasnoyarsk to Amurland, Sakhalin, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea (rare), Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu), and northeastern China. Migratory, wintering in south China, Indochina to Assam, Malay Peninsula, Philippines, and Indonesia (Sumatra, Borneo). Recorded from southern Japan and eastern China on migration. Monotypic.

Status: Common summer breeding visitor in mountain forests and valleys of central Honshu (Japan Alps and Fuji areas) below subalpine zone (chiefly 1,000 to 1,500m alt.), arriving in late April and leaving in September. Also breeds locally in mountains of northern Honshu and Hokkaido. Very uncommon in southwestern Japan, and breeding in Shikoku and Kyushu is doubtful. Inconspicuous passage migrant in spring and fall.

Habitat: Forest floor of deciduous, mixed, or coniferous mountain forests with a dense undergrowth of bushes and creepers, edge of forests and mountain paths, banks of mountain streams, and forest ditches; frequently in damp woods and valleys, but also dry open woods on

1) Vaurie (Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 387, 1959) recognized two subspecies, nominate *cyane* and *bochaiensis* Shulpin, 1928. I examined a series from Jalamte (near Manchouli, northwest Manchuria), a region not far from the type locality of nominate *cyane*. These Manchurian birds are indistinguishable from the Japanese and Korean specimens (also see Yamashina, Tori, 10: 500, 1939).

mountain slopes.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Kunashiri), Honshu, Shikoku (Kochi), Kyushu (Nagasaki, Kagoshima), Izu Is. (Aogashima).

TARSIGER Hodgson ルリビタキ属

Tarsiger Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1845): 28. Type, by monotypy, *Tarsiger chrysaeus* Hodgson.

374 ***Tarsiger cyanurus* (Pallas)**ルリビタキ
Siberian Bluechat Ruri-bitaki

Motacilla Cyanurus Pallas, 1773, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 2: 709 (Yenisei, Siberia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. From northern Lapland and Urals east across Siberia to Stanovoi Range and the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, north to about 65°N. Lat., south to Ussuriland, central Manchuria, northern Mongolia, and Sayans, in the east from Kamchatka and Commander Is. south to Kuriles, Sakhalin, and Japan; also in western China, south-east Tibet, and the Himalayas east to Assam. Migratory, wintering in south China, Taiwan, and southeast Asia. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Common breeding summer visitor mainly in the subalpine and upper forest zones of high mountains in Hokkaido, Honshu, and Shikoku, generally from 1,500 to 2,400m alt., as low as 800m in Hokkaido. Arrives in April to May and leaves in October in the breeding ground. The birds breeding in Japan may remain throughout winter in the foothills and warmer parts of southwestern Japan, but probably migrate to further south. Very common passage migrant (especially October to December) and winter visitor from the north throughout Japanese islands.

Habitat: Subalpine deciduous woods and upper coniferous forests with a dense undergrowth of thickets and bushes, breeding at the edge of dark damp coniferous forests and in open birch woods at higher elevations. In winter occurs in dense, often dark, undergrowths and thickets in lowlands and woodlands, occasionally in open cultivated lands, suburban areas, and city gardens.

***Tarsiger cyanurus cyanurus* (Pallas)**

Breeds in southern Siberia, Amur Basin to Ussuriland and central Manchuria, northern Mongolia, Sakhalin, Commander Is., and Kamchatka to Japan (Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Shikoku) (range

of the species except western China and Himalayas). Migrates through Manchuria and northern China to winter in Japan south of Honshu, southern Korea, southern China, Taiwan, Hainan, and southeast Asia.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is., Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni).

PHOENICURUS Forster ジョウビタキ属

Phoenicurus Forster, 1817, Synopt. Cat. Brit. Birds: 16. Type, by tautonymy, *Motacilla Phoenicurus* Linnaeus.

375 ***Phoenicurus aureus* (Pallas)** ジョウビタキ
Daurian Redstart Jô-bitaki

Motacilla aurea Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 695 (Selenga River, Transbaikalia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. From lower Amur to Transbaikalia and Baikal region, south to Ussuriland, Manchuria, Mongolia, northern Korea, and northeastern China; also in western China and southeast Tibet. Migratory, wintering in Japan, southern Korea, eastern and south China, Taiwan, Hainan, and southeast Asia, from Indochina to northern India. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Very common winter visitor (and passage migrant) in plains and lowlands throughout Japan.

Habitat: Open fields and woodlands, hillsides, and cultivated country; in mid-winter often in suburban areas, city parks, and gardens.

***Phoenicurus aureus aureus* (Pallas)**

Breeds in southeastern Siberia from the west of Lake Baikal to lower Amur, Mongolia, Manchuria, Ussuriland, northern Korea, and Hopeh and Shansi in north China (range of the species except western China and Tibet). Migrates through Sakhalin and Kuriles (rare), Mongolia, Manchuria, and northern China to winter in southern Japan, south Korea, Quelpart I., eastern and south China, Taiwan, Hainan, and Indochina.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Awashima, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is., Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C.

Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami, Kume). [Said to have been observed on Ishigaki, Iriomote, and Yonakuni, S. Ryukyus. Also recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

SAXICOLA Bechstein ノビタキ属

Saxicola Bechstein, 1803, Orn. Taschenb., (1802): 216. Type, by subsequent designation, *Motacilla Rubicola* Linnaeus (= *Saxicola torquata rubicola*).

376 ***Saxicola torquata* (Linnaeus)**ノビタキ
Stonechat Nobitaki

Motacilla torquata Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 328 (Cape of Good Hope, South Africa).

Range: Palearctic-Ethiopian. From western Europe eastward through Asia Minor to Caucasus, Iran, and Himalayas east to Assam, in the north from north and east Russia east across Siberia to Yakutia north to the Kolyma Basin, south to Japan, Manchuria, Korea, Hopeh in north China, Mongolia, and western China to the Pamirs, Tibet, Yunnan, northern Burma and Tonkin; also in Africa, Madagascar, and Comoros. Sedentary and migratory, Asiatic birds wintering in northeast Africa, Arabia, India, and southeast Asia. Polytypic (about 8 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Very common breeding summer visitor in shrubby grasslands in the highlands, up to 1,500m alt., of central Honshu and the plains and coasts of Hokkaido. Arrives in April to May and leaves in September. Breeding also very common in the alpine meadows of high mountains in Hokkaido (but not in Honshu) and on Kunashiri and Etorofu, south Kuriles. In other parts of Japan from Honshu southward, it is a common passage migrant in open country.

Habitat: Open grasslands and meadows with scattered shrubs and thickets; also alpine meadows, cultivated lands and pastures, and open arid coastal fields in Hokkaido. On migration frequents open fields and woodlands, cultivated lands, and rice fields in plains, and rural country.

***Saxicola torquata stejnegeri* (Parrot)**

Pratincola rubicola stejnegeri Parrot, 1908, Verhandl. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 8 (1907): 124 (Etorofu, south Kuriles, and Hakodate, Hokkaido).

Breeds in central and eastern Siberia east to the Kolyma Basin, south to northern Mongolia, upper Amur, Manchuria, Ussuriland,

Korea, north China (Hopeh), Sakhalin, and Japan (Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu). Migratory, wintering in southern China, Taiwan, Hainan, southeast Asia, Assam, Philippines, and Borneo.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo, Torishima), C. Ryukyus (Iejima), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni).

OENANTHE Vieillot サバクヒタキ属

Oenanthe Vieillot, 1816, Anal. Nouv. Orn. Elément.: 43. Type, by tautonymy, *Motacilla Oenanthe* Linnaeus.

377 ***Oenanthe isabellina*** (Temminck) イナバヒタキ

Isabelline Wheatear Inaba-hitaki

Saxicola isabellina Temminck, 1829, in Temminck and Laugier's Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 79: pl. 472, fig. 1 (Nubia).

Range: Central Palearctic. From Asia Minor, Near East, and Caucasus eastward through Iran and Russian Turkestan to Baluchistan, the Pamirs, Tibet, and Sinkiang to Mongolia, north to southeast Russia, Omsk in west Siberia, Lake Baikal, and northwest Manchuria. Migratory, wintering in northwest India, West Pakistan, Iran, Arabia, and Africa; straggles to western Europe and Japan. Monotypic.

Status: Rare straggler (only one record).

Habitat: No record for Japan. Open country and fallow cultivation (in winter).

Locality Records: Honshu (Tottori 1905/1910). [Also recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

378 ***Oenanthe oenanthe*** (Linnaeus) ハシグロヒタキ

Wheatear Hashiguro-hitaki

Motacilla Oenanthe Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 186 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic (small population in arctic N. America). From western Europe and northwest Africa east across Eurasia to the Great Khingan in north Manchuria and Chukotski Peninsula in northeast Siberia, south to Inner Mongolia, Chinese and Russian Turkestan, northern Afghanistan, Iran, and Asia Minor; also in arctic North America and Greenland. Migratory, wintering in Africa, Arabia, northwest India, and eastern North America. Polytypic (3 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Rare straggler (three records).

Habitat: Stony and barren places in open country and mountain tops, tundras, pastures, deserts, and sea coasts. Two recent records in Honshu are stragglers in a wasteland in Tokyo Bay and in suburban area.

***Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe* (Linnaeus)**

Breeds across Eurasia from northern Europe to the Bering Straits and northern Alaska and Yukon, south to the Mediterranean region, Asia Minor, Near East, Iran, northern Afghanistan, Turkestan, Mongolia, eastern Inner Mongolia, and northwest Manchuria. Migrates to tropical Africa and southern Arabia; straggles to eastern China, Japan, Philippines, and Borneo.

Locality Records: Honshu (Tokyo, Nov. 1969, Kyoto, Oct. 1972), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Apr. 1936).

379 ***Oenanthe deserti* (Temminck)** サバクヒタキ

Desert Wheatear Sabaku-hitaki

Saxicola deserti Temminck, 1825, in Temminck and Laugier's Planch.

Col. d'Ois., livr. 60: pl. 359, fig. 2 (Egypt).

Range: Central Palearctic. From southern Caucasus eastward through Iran and central Asia to northern Afghanistan, Pamirs, Tian Shan, Altai, and Mongolia, south to Inner Mongolia, Tibet, and Himalayas; also in northern Sahara and northwest Arabia. Mainly migratory, wintering in northeast Africa, Arabia, Iran, northwest India, and West Pakistan. Polytypic (3 or 4 subspecies).

Status: Rare straggler (only one record). Recorded by photographic evidence without specimen, the subspecies likely to be *O. d. oreophila*.

Habitat: Barren and sandy places, also in cultivated country (in winter). A straggler was observed in city area in Tokyo.

***Oenanthe deserti oreophila* (Oberholser)**

Saxicola oreophila Oberholser, 1900, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 22: 221 (new name for *Oenanthe montana* (Gould), 1865, Tibet, preoccupied by *O. montana* (Koch), 1816).

Breeds in Inner Mongolia (Ordos), northwestern China in Kansu, Tsinghai, and Sinkiang, Tibet, Pamirs, Karakorum, and Himalayas. Migrates to southern parts of Iranian region and Arabia; straggles to Kuriles (Shimushiru) and Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Tokyo, Jan.—Feb. 1968).

MONTICOLA Boie イソヒヨドリ属

Monticola Boie, 1822, Isis: col. 552. Type, by subsequent designation, *Turdus saxatilis* Linnaeus.

380 ***Monticola solitarius* (Linnaeus)**.....イソヒヨドリ

Blue Rockthrush Iso-hiyodori

Turdus solitarius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 170 (Italy).

Range: Mediterranean-Himalayan. From southern Europe and northwest Africa eastward through Asia Minor and Iran to Turkestan, Himalayas, China, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, and Japan; also in Malaya. Partially migratory, wintering in northern Africa north of the Sahara, Arabia, India and Ceylon, southeast Asia, Philippines, Indonesia, and islands in the Pacific. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Common resident in the rocky seashore of southern Japan, especially numerous in Izu, Ogasawara, Iwo, Ryukyu, and Daito Is. Breeding, but not numerous and a summer visitor, in Hokkaido and northern Honshu. In Japan this species is exclusively coastal and does not breed in mountain rocky habitats, although it may be found to inhabit and breed in villages and hills 10km or more away from the sea.

Habitat: Rocky and rough beaches, slopes, and cliffs on the sea, occasionally in villages and wooded hills not far away from the sea.

***Monticola solitarius philippensis* (Müller)**

Turdus philippensis Müller, 1776, Völlständ. Natursyst., Suppl.: 145 (Philippines).

Breeds in southern Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, northeast China south to Shantung, Japan from Hokkaido southward, Ogasawara, Iwo Is. and Ryukyus, and Taiwan. Partially migratory, northern breeders wintering in southern parts of the breeding range and south to eastern China south of the Yangtze, Hainan, Indochinese countries, Malay Peninsula, Philippines, and Indonesia; mainly resident in Japan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Goto Is., Danjo Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is., Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., Ryukyus (Amami-oshima to Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Kita-, Minami-, Oki-daito). [Recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

- 381 **Monticola gularis** (Swinhoe)¹⁾ ヒメイソヒヨ
 White-breasted Rockthrush Hime-isohiyo
Oroecetes gularis Swinhoe, 1863, Ibis: 93, pl. 3 (north China; type from Tientsin, *vide* Swinhoe, 1863 (1862)).
Range: Eastern Palearctic. From Amurland and southeast Transbaikalia southward to Ussuriland, Manchuria, northern Korea, and northeast China (Hopeh). Migratory, wintering in south China, Indochina, northern Thailand, and Burma; recorded from Korea and eastern China on migration and accidental in Malay Peninsula and Japan. Monotypic.
Status: Accidental visitor.
Habitat: Coniferous or mixed forest in wooded country, also woods and copses in plains (on migration). A straggler to city area in Japan.
Locality Records: Honshu (Akita, May 1969).

TURDUS Linnaeus ツグミ属²⁾

- Turdus* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 168. Type, by subsequent designation, *Turdus viscivorus* Linnaeus.
- 382 **Turdus sibiricus** Pallas マミシロ
 Siberian Thrush Mamijiro
Turdus sibiricus Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 694 (Konda River, Transbaikalia).
Range: Eastern Palearctic. Central and eastern Siberia, Amurland, and north Manchuria, Sakhalin, Ussuriland, and Japan. Migratory, wintering in south China, Indochinese countries, Malaya, and Sumatra. Polytypic (2 subspecies).
Status: Locally common breeding summer visitor in mountain forests of central Honshu, generally from 700 to 1,800m alt., but also up to

1) Ripley (Check-l. Birds World, 10: 137, 1964) treated *gularis* as a subspecies of *M. cinclorhynchus* (Vigors) (Himalayas from Assam to Kashmir, West Pakistan, and east Afghanistan). (Also see Vaurie, Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1731: 23, 1955.)

2) Both Vaurie (Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 412, 1959) and Ripley (Check-l. Birds World, 10: 155, 1964) recognized *Zoothera* Vigors, 1832, for some species of thrushes (see Ripley, Postilla, no. 13: 16, 1952, for the generic distinction). I feel that *Zoothera* can be recognized but not all the species placed in the genus by Ripley are very closely related (and perhaps more closely related to some species in *Turdus*). I therefore continue to use *Turdus* (s. lat.) until more is known about their relationships and trends of adaptation.

the tree-limit. Arrives in late April to May and leaves in September. Breeding but uncommon in northern Honshu and Hokkaido. Uncommon passage migrant, often seen singly, in mountainous and hilly country in spring and fall.

Habitat: Dense deciduous, mixed, or coniferous forests with a thick undergrowth of bushes and ferns. Prefers the inside of dark, moist woods, frequently inhabiting valley slopes covered with extensive shady woods. On migration usually occurs in damp woods, forested valleys and stream-sides, and forest glades in mountainous regions.

***Turdus sibiricus davisoni* (Hume)**

Turdulus Davisoni Hume, 1877, *Stray Feathers*, 5: 63 (Muleyit, Tenasserim).

Breeds in southern Sakhalin and Japan (Hokkaido south to central Honshu). Migrates through eastern China to Indochina, Burma, Malaya, and Sumatra.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima. [Recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

383 *Turdus dauma* Latham.....トラツグミ

White's Ground Thrush Tora-tsugumi

Turdus Dauma Latham, 1790, *Index Ornith.*, 1: 362 (India, restricted to Kashmir by Baker, 1921).

Range: Palearctic-Indoaustralian. Southern parts of central and eastern Siberia from the Yenisei to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, south to Lake Baikal, northwest Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, and Japan; also from southwest China, Himalayas, India and Ceylon, eastward through southeast Asia to Indonesia, New Guinea, Australia, and Tasmania. Migratory and sedentary, east Asiatic birds wintering in southern parts of the breeding range and south to southern China, Taiwan, southeast Asia, and Philippines. Polytypic (about 4 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: (*T. d. aureus*). Common breeding summer visitor in damp mountain forests in north and central Japan, although breeding numbers have decreased in recent decades. Breeds chiefly from 500 to 1,600m alt. in central Honshu and below 800m in Hokkaido. Arrives in March to April and leaves in October at the breeding ground. Status in southwest Japan is obscure, but generally scarce and the breeding has been reported only from a few localities in Kyoto, Hyogo, Hiroshima, Shikoku, Kyushu, Yakushima. Also breeds or has bred in Izu Is. (Hachijo).

Japanese population is mainly or partially non-migratory. Locally common winter visitor in lowlands and hilly country in southwest Japan from Tokyo southward. *T. d. amami* is an uncommon resident on Amami-oshima; *T. d. horsfieldi* is probably an uncommon resident in the mountain forests of Iriomote (specimens collected in Nov. 1921, Aug. 1936, Mar. 1972).

Habitat: Deciduous or mixed forests with a dense undergrowth of shrubs, bamboo, and thickets. Avoids pure coniferous stands and prefers dark, dry or moist woods, although frequently inhabits lighter deciduous woods and the vicinities of human habitation in the foothills. In winter frequents hilly and wooded country covered with light woods and thickets, occurring in less dense vegetation than in the breeding season; occasionally in suburban areas and city gardens in mid-winter and on migration.

***Turdus dauma aureus* Holandre ¹⁾**

Turdus aureus Holandre, 1825, Annuaire de la Moselle: 60 (Metz, east France).

Breeds in southern Siberia east of the Yenisei, northwest Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, and Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Yakushima, and Izu Is. ²⁾ Migrates through Mongolia, Manchuria, and northeast China to winter in south China, Taiwan, southeast Asia, and Philippines; often winters in southwest Japan, Izu Is., and Ryukyus, and straggles to western Europe.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Niijima, Miyake, Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa). S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki). [Said to have been observed on Iriomote, S. Ryukyus. [Also recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

***Turdus dauma amami* Hartert**

Turdus dauma amami Hartert, 1922, Vög. Pal. Faun., 3: 2155 (new name for *Turdus major* Ogawa, 1905, Amami-oshima,

1) I consider *toratugumi* Momiyama, 1940, not sufficiently distinct from *aureus* (specimens from Manchuria, Korea, and Honshu were examined). (See also Vaurie, Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1737: 17, 1955.)

2) Small numbers also breed on Chichijima and Hahajima, Ogasawara Is., but its subspecific status is unknown.

south Ryukyus, preoccupied by *Turdus major* C. L. Brehm, 1831).

Resident on Amami-oshima.

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima).

***Turdus dauma horsfieldi* (Bonaparte)**

Oreocincla horsfieldi Bonaparte, 1857, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 9: 205 (Java).

Breeds in Indochina, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Java. Sedentary. Recorded from Taiwan and Iriomote I. (probably breeds).

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Iriomote).

384 *Turdus terrestris* Kittlitz オガサワラガビチ ヨウ

Bonin Island (or Kittlitz's) Thrush Ogasawara-gabichô

Turdus terrestris Kittlitz, 1831, Mém. Prés. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 1: 245, pl. 17 (Ogasawara Is.).

Range: Resident in Ogasawara Is. (extinct). Monotypic.

Status: Extinct. 4 specimens are preserved in the museums of Leningrad (type specimen), Leyden, Frankfurt, and Vienna (cf. Greenway, Extinct Vanish. Birds World: 376, 1958).

Habitat: Woods on the flat sea coast, according to Kittlitz.

Locality Records: Ogasawara Is. (probably Chichi).

385 *Turdus hortulorum* Sclater¹⁾ カラアカハラ

Grey-backed Thrush Kara-akahara

Turdus hortulorum Sclater, 1863, Ibis, (1), 5: 196 (Macao, south China).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southeastern Siberia south of Yakutsk, middle and lower Amur, northeast Manchuria, Ussuriland, and probably northern Korea (collected in May and June). Migratory, wintering in south China and northern Indochina. Recorded from Manchuria, Korea, Quelpart I., and eastern China on migration; casual visitor to Japan and Taiwan (once). Monotypic.

Status: Casual or irregular visitor (recorded both in spring and fall).

Habitat: Light forests and thickets in lowlands (on migration).

Locality Records: Honshu (Niigata, Nagano, Ishikawa, Tottori,

1) Ripley (Check-l. Birds World, 10: 186, 1964) treated this species as a subspecies of *Turdus dissimilis* Blyth, (northern Indochina to Assam, Yunnan, eastern Pakistan).

Yamaguchi at Tsunoshima).

386 *Turdus cardis* Temminck クロツグミ

Grey Thrush Kuro-tsugumi

Turdus cardis Temminck, 1831, in Temminck and Laugier's Planch.
Col. d'Ois., livr. 87: pl. 518 (Japan).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu) and central China (Anhui, Hupeh, Kweichow). Migratory, migrating through southwest Japan and eastern China to winter in south China, Hainan, and Indochina. Recorded occasionally or casually from Sakhalin, Kaibato I., Izu Is., Korea, and Quelpart I. Monotypic.

Status: Common breeding summer visitor in mountain and hillside forests in northern Japan north of central Honshu. Inhabits foothills and low mountains, mainly from 400 to 1,200m alt., in Honshu and occurs from plains in Hokkaido. Arrives in April to May and leaves in October. Less common and more local in southwest Japan, but the breeding has been reported from southern Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. Common passage migrant in fall (October to November) in central Honshu and southward; small numbers winter in southwest Japan.

Habitat: Deciduous or mixed woods and brushlands with a sparse undergrowth; also coniferous forests and forest edges. Prefers dark shady woods, especially in valleys and along stream-sides, although it breeds frequently in light deciduous woods, shrine precincts, and backyards at the foothills. On migration frequents light deciduous woods and open brushwoods in mountainous region and lowlands (rare in open cultivated country and city areas).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, Honshu, Awashima, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki). [Said to have been observed on Torishima, Izu Is.]

387 *Turdus chrysolaus* Temminck¹⁾ アカハラ

Brown Thrush Akahara

Turdus chrysolaus Temminck, 1831, in Temminck and Laugier's

1) I agree with Vaurie (Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1733: 6, 1955; Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 395, 1959) in synonymizing *orii* Yamashina, 1929, with nominate *chrysolaus*. Although specimens from northern Kuriles appear to be larger in wing length than those from Honshu, the difference is slight and the ranges of the measurement for two subspecies overlap completely (breeding specimens from Kuriles, Sakhalin, and Honshu were examined).

Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 87: pl. 537 (Japan).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Sakhalin, Kuriles (from Paramushiru and Araitō southward), and Japan (Hokkaido and Honshu). Partially migratory, wintering in Japan from Honshu southward, Taiwan, eastern China as far south as Kwangtung, and Hainan. Recorded occasionally or casually from lower Amur, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, Quelpart I., and Philippines. Monotypic.

Status: Very common breeding summer visitor in the forests and woods of northern Japan north of central Honshu. Inhabits the forest zone and foothills of mountains, mainly from 700 to 2,400m alt., in Honshu and occurs commonly from the plains in Hokkaido. Arrives in April to May and leaves in October at breeding ground. Breeding has not been reported from Shikoku, Kyushu, and Tsushima, and extremely rare in southern parts of Honshu. Common passage migrant throughout Japan; also winters commonly in southwest Japan and Ryukyus.

Habitat: Deciduous and mixed woods and brushes, as well as open coniferous woods and forest glades. Prefers more or less open woodlands and light woods and usually avoids dark moist forests. Breeds also from foothills to the tree-limit and in the subalpine wood and bush. In winter occurs mainly in lowlands, plains, and cultivated country with scattered coppices and bushes; also in orchards, suburban areas, and gardens, frequenting shady places and underbrush.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Danjo Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo, Torishima), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Ie), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Yonakuni). [Said to have been observed on Kohama, Kuroshima, and Hateruma, S. Ryukyus.]

388 *Turdus celanops* Stejnegerアカコッコ
Izu Island Thrush Akakokko

Turdus celanops Stejneger, 1887, Science, 10: 108 (also Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 10 (1887): 484) (Miyakejima, Izu Is.).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Resident in the Izu Islands (from Toshima to Aogashima) and Yakushima. Occasional winter visitor to Izu Oshima and straggler to Honshu. Monotypic.

Status: Common resident in the Izu Islands except Oshima and Torishima. Status in Yakushima is not certain; 7 specimens were collected by Owston's collector in 1904 and have never been taken since, but 3 individuals were said to have been observed at 1,600 to

1,850m alt. in June 1950 (Shirai, Jap. Wildlife Bull., 15: 60, 1956). Occasionally wanders in winter to Izu Oshima.

Habitat: Open deciduous and mixed woods, camellia orchards, backyards, and near human habitation in Izu Islands. Said to live in *Juniperus-Rhododendron* association in the upper mixed forest zone in Yakushima (cf. Shirai, loc. cit.).

Locality Records: Honshu (Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama, Nagano, Shizuoka, Mie), Yakushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Toshima, Nijijima, Shikine, Kozu, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo, Aogashima).

389 ***Turdus pallidus* Gmelin**.....シロハラ

Pale Thrush Shirohara

Turdus pallidus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 815 (Baikal region, Siberia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Amur Basin, eastern Manchuria, Ussuri-land, and Askold I.¹⁾ Migratory, wintering in Japan from Honshu southward, Taiwan, southern Korea, and eastern China south of the Yangtze Valley. Recorded from Sakhalin (uncommon), south Manchuria, north China (uncommon), Korea, and Quelpart I. on migration. Monotypic.

Status: Very common winter visitor and passage migrant in many parts of Japan from Honshu southward. A large number of migrating birds from the Asiatic continent cross the Japan Sea and arrive at Noto Peninsula in fall, many of them wintering in southwest Japan and Ryukyu. In Hokkaido, said to be an uncommon passage migrant in fall but more numerous in spring migration. Breeding in small numbers on Tsushima is reported (but see the footnote below).

Habitat: On passage in fall inhabits open woodlands and hillside scrub and brush, often in large flocks. In winter and spring seen singly or in small parties in open fields, open cultivated lands, light woods, city and suburban areas, and gardens.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Goto Is., Danjo Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is., Iwo Is.,

1) Reported to breed at Pusan, Korea (Fennell, Condor, 59: 402, 1957), in mountains of South Korea (Gore & Won, Birds Korea: 335, 1971), and on Tsushima (Kamogawa, Kyushu Yacho, no. 17: 27, 1965; Yamaguchi & Kamogawa, Bull. Fac. Lib. Arts Nagasaki Univ., 13: 26, 1972). The specific status of breeding populations of the *chrysolaus-pallidus-obscurus* complex in Korea and Tsushima requires confirmation.

Ryukyus (Amami-oshima to Yonakuni). [Reported from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

390 *Turdus obscurus* Gmelin¹⁾ マミチャジナイ

Grey-headed Thrush Mamichajinai

Turdus obscurus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 816 (Baikal region, Siberia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Central and east Siberia from the Yenisei to Kamchatka and coast of the Okhotsk Sea, north to the tree-line, south to Sayans, northern Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Amurland, and Ussuriland. Migratory, wintering in south China, Taiwan, Hainan, south-east Asia, Andamans, Philippines, and Indonesia. Recorded from Sakhalin, Kuriles, Manchuria, Korea, Quelpart I., Japan, and eastern China on migration; straggles to western Europe. Monotypic.

Status: Common passage migrant in many parts of Japan, especially from central Honshu southward. The summer occurrence or breeding of this species has been reported from Mt. Fuji (Honshu), Mt. Daisetsu (Hokkaido), and Tsushima, but requires further study.²⁾

Habitat: On passage in fall occurs in open woodlands and hillside scrub and bush, often in flock with the Pale Thrush (*T. pallidus*). In late fall and spring seen singly or in small parties in open fields and cultivated country.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni). [Recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

391 *Turdus ruficollis* Pallas ノドグロツグミ

Black-throated Thrush Nodoguro-tsugumi

Turdus ruficollis Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 694

1) *Turdus chrysolaus*, *celenops*, *pallidus* and *obscurus* form a superspecies.

2) This species has been reported to breed at Mt. Fuji. As far as I know, males of *obscurus* with gray throat and white eye stripes have never been collected or observed in the breeding season in Fuji area; all breeding males are typical *chrysolaus*. Some females breeding in Fuji have an inconspicuous eye stripe (which is normally lacking in adult *chrysolaus*) and are less dark olive-brownish on the throat. These females, however, lack the greyish wash that is present in the adult of *obscurus*. I believe that "*obscurus*" in Fuji area is a variation of *chrysolaus* (probably individual or age variation in females).

(Transbaikalia).

Range: Central Palearctic. Southern parts of west and central Siberia from eastern Russia to Transbaikalia, south to Russian Altai, Tarbagatai, and northern Mongolia. Migratory, wintering in Iranian region, northern India, Himalayas to Assam, northern Burma, and west China. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Rare straggler (only one record).

Habitat: No record for Japan. Open woodlands and woods near cultivation (in winter).

***Turdus ruficollis atrogularis* Jarocki**

Turdus atrogularis Jarocki, 1819, Spis Ptaków w. Gab. Zool. Król. Warszawa Univ.: 14 (Poland).

Breeds in west Siberia from eastern Russia and Urals east to the Yenisei and lower Tunguska, south to northern Altai and Tarbagatai. Hybridizes with nominate *ruficollis* in central Siberia. Migrates through Mongolia, Tibet, and central Asia to winter in Iranian region, the foothills of Himalayas, Assam, Burma, and Yunnan; occasionally recorded from western Europe and north China (Hopeh), straggles to Japan.

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Mar. 1920).

392 ***Turdus naumanni* Temminck** ツグミ
Dusky Thrush Tsumumi

Turdus naumanni Temminck, 1820, Manuel d'Ornith., ed. 2, 1: 170 (Silesia and Austria).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Central and east Siberia from the Taz and Yenisei to Anadyrland, coast of the Okhotsk Sea, and Kamchatka (rare), north to the tree-line, south to Lake Baikal and the Stanovoi Range. Migratory, wintering in Japan, southern Korea, and eastern China, occasionally to northern Burma and Assam. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: (*T. n. eunomus*). Very common passage migrant and winter visitor throughout Japan. A large number of migrating birds cross the Japan Sea and arrive at Noto Peninsula in late October to November and spread through the plains of southwest Japan to winter there and further south. Very common winter resident in the Ryukyus. *T. n. naumanni* is a rather uncommon winter visitor (and passage migrant).

Habitat: On arrival in early fall inhabits open woodlands and hillside brushes. In winter and spring seen singly or in small parties in open fields and cultivated lands; also frequently in suburban and city areas.

***Turdus naumanni eunomus* Temminck**

Turdus eunomus Temminck, 1831, in Temminck and Laugier's Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 87: pl. 514 (Japan).

Breeds in northern Siberia from the Taz and Yenisei east to Anadyrland, Kamchatka, Commander Is. and probably north Sakhalin. Migrates through Mongolia, Manchuria, Amurland, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, and Korea to winter in the warmer parts of Japan from Honshu southward, Ryukyus, Taiwan, and eastern China, south occasionally to northern Burma and Assam; rare in Kuriles and casual visitor to western Europe.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Goto Is., Danjo Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is., Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., Ryukyus (Amami-oshima to Yonakuni). [Recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

***Turdus naumanni naumanni* Temminck**

Breeds in central and southeast Siberia south of the range of *eunomus*, from the Yenisei east through Yakutia to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, south to Transbaikalia and the Stanovoi Range. Migrates to southern Manchuria, Korea, southwest Japan, Ryukyus, north China, and Yangtze Basin, south occasionally to Taiwan, Fukien, and Yunnan. Recorded from Amurland, Ussuriland, and Mongolia; straggles to western Europe and Singapore.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Yonakuni).

393 *Turdus pilaris* Linnaeus ノハラツグミ
Fieldfare Nohara-tsugumi

Turdus pilaris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 168 (Sweden).

Range: Western Palearctic. From Scandinavia and central Europe eastward through Siberia to the upper Lena and Aldan, north to about 70°N. Lat., south to the Altai, Sayans, and Lake Baikal. Migratory and sedentary, northern and Siberian birds wintering south to Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasian region, Iran, and occasionally further south; straggles to Japan and arctic N. America. Monotypic.

Status: Rare straggler (only one record).

Habitat: No record for Japan. Open woodlands and cultivated country (in winter).

Locality Records: Honshu (Nagano, Jan. 1960).

394 **Turdus iliacus** Linnaeus¹⁾ ワキアカツグミ
Redwing Wakiaka-tsugumi

Turdus iliacus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 292 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From northern Europe eastward through Siberia to the Kolyma Basin and Lake Baikal, north to 70°N. Lat., south to the Altai; also in Iceland and Faeroes. Migratory, wintering in British Isles, central and southern Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Iran, and Russian Turkestan, occasionally south to north Africa, Canaries, and Near East. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Rare straggler (only one record).

Habitat: No record for Japan. Open country and light woods (in winter).

Turdus iliacus iliacus Linnaeus

Breeds in northern Europe and Siberia east to the Kolyma Basin, Lake Baikal, and the Altai (range of the species except Iceland and Faeroes). Migrates to central and southern Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Iran, and Turkestan; straggles to Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Chiba, fall 1933).

Subfamily PARADOXORNITHINAE グルマエナガ亜科²⁾

PANURUS Koch ヒゲガラ属

Panurus Koch, 1816, Syst. Baierisch. Zool., Säug. u. Vögel, 1: 201, pl. 5B, fig. 43. Type, by monotypy, *Parus biarmicus* Linnaeus.

395 **Panurus biarmicus** (Linnaeus) ヒゲガラ
Bearded Tit Higegara

Parus biarmicus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 190 (Holstein).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From western Europe eastward through southern Russia and Asia Minor to Russian and Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Manchuria, and Ussuriland. Mainly sedentary.

1) Replaces *Turdus musicus* Linnaeus, which has been suppressed (cf. Opinion 551, Ops. Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl., 20: 199–210, 1959).

2) This subfamily consists of three genera: *Panurus* Koch, 1816, *Conostoma* Hodgson, 1841, *Paradoxornis* Gould, 1836. They are probably aberrant members of the Timaliinae.

Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Rare straggler (two records).

Habitat: Extensive reed beds (in winter).

Panurus biarmicus russicus (Brehm)

Mystacinus Russicus C. L. Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturg. Vög. Deutschl., 472 (Russia).

Breeds locally in central and southern Europe, southern Russia, Asia Minor, Iranian region and central Asia, Tsinghai, Outer and Inner Mongolia, east to Transbaikalia, Manchuria, and Ussuriland. Mainly sedentary, wintering regularly in Hopeh, north China (Cheng, 1958); straggles to Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Yamagata, Oct. 1920, Niigata, Nov. 1969).

Subfamily SYLVIINAE ウグイス亜科

CETTIA Bonaparte ウグイス属¹⁾

Cettia Bonaparte, 1834, Icon. Faun. Ital., 1: text to pl. 29. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia Cetti* Marmora (= *S. cetti* Temminck).

396 ***Cettia squameiceps*** (Swinhoe) ヤブサメ
Short-tailed Bush Warbler Yabusame

Tribura squameiceps Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1863): 292 (Canton, south China).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Ussuriland, eastern Manchuria, Korea, and Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Yakushima). Migratory, wintering in south China, Taiwan, Hainan, and Indochina to Burma. Recorded from Tsushima, Ryukyus, Quelpart I., and eastern China on migration; straggles to Sakhalin (once). Monotypic.

Status: Locally common breeding summer visitor in mountains of the four main islands and Yakushima, ranging 400 to 1,600m alt. Arrives in early May and leaves in October. Unnoticed, but probably not uncommon, passage migrant in many parts of southwest Japan and Ryukyus. Rare in northern parts of Hokkaido.

1) For the generic limits of genera *Cettia* and *Bradypterus*, see Delacour, Ibis, 84: 509-519, 1942, 85: 27-40, 343, 1943.

Habitat: Dense thickets and undergrowth, brush of bamboo, as well as virgin deciduous woods, on hillsides and mountain slopes and in valleys. On migration inhabits open deciduous woods, thickets and undergrowth, and tall grasses; also frequently in swampy areas.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Awashima, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima, and Chichijima and Hahajima, Ogasawara Is., N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote). [Said to have been observed on Danjo Is. Recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

397 *Cettia diphone* (Kittlitz) ウグイス
Bush Warbler Uguisu

Sylvia diphone Kittlitz, 1831, Mém. Prés. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 1: 237, pl. 14 (Ogasawara Is.).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Japan, Sakhalin, southern Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, and eastern China south to the lower Yangtze; also in Philippines (Luzon). Migratory and sedentary, northern and continental populations wintering in Japan, south China, Taiwan, Hainan, Indochina, Thailand, and Philippines. Polytypic (7 subspecies).

Status: Common breeding bird in bushes and thickets of hilly and mountainous country throughout Japan, inhabiting from the foothills up to 3,000m alt. in the alpine zone of high mountains. Birds breeding in Hokkaido, south Kuriles, and northern Honshu are largely migratory (absent or rare in mid-winter), wintering in warmer parts of Japan. Sedentary in Honshu and southward, but also winters in lower levels and plains. Arrives in March to April (later in the north and at high elevations) and leaves in October at the breeding ground. Ogasawara, Ryukyu, and Daito Islands subspecies are resident; the Daito subspecies is now extinct, whereas the other two are still common.

Habitat: Brush, thickets, undergrowth, and shrubby grasslands in hilly and mountainous country, from the foothills to the subalpine and alpine zones. In winter usually moves to plains, lowlands, and city and suburban areas, frequenting thickets, tangled bushes, hedges, backyards, and gardens.

Cettia diphone sakhalinensis (Yamashina)

Horornis cantans sakhalinensis Yamashina, 1927, Dobutsu. Zasshi, 39: 281 (Nayoro, south Sakhalin). (Type in Yamashina Inst. Ornithology, Tokyo.)

Breeds in south Sakhalin and southern Kuriles (Uruppu, Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan). Winters from Hokkaido southward.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Kyushu.

***Cettia diphone cantans* (Temminck & Schlegel)¹⁾**

Salicaria cantans Temminck & Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 51, pl. 19 (Japan).

Breeds in Japan from Hokkaido south to Kyushu, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (except Torishima), and Tsushima; also Quelpart I. in Korea. Mainly sedentary, wintering in warmer regions and lower elevations.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Honshu, Awashima, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Goto Is., Danjo Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Toshima, Nijijima, Kozu, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo, Aogashima).

***Cettia diphone diphone* (Kittlitz)**

Resident in Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., and Torishima in Izu Is.

Locality Records: Izu Is. (Torishima), Ogasawara Is. (Muko, Chichi, Haha, Hirashima), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Iwojima).

***Cettia diphone riukuensis* (Kuroda)**

Horornis cantans riukuensis Kuroda, 1925, Avifauna Ryukyu Is.: 69 (Iriomotejima, south Ryukyus). (Type in Kuroda coll. was lost by war in 1945.)

Resident (or partially resident) in north, central, and south Ryukyus. Migrants were reported from Shaweishan I. at the mouth of the Yangtze, eastern China (*fide* La Touche, 1925-30).

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Tokara Is., Amami-oshima, Yoron), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote), Daito Is. (Minami-daito, introduced?). [Said to have been observed on Taketomi, Kohama, Kuroshima, Hateruma, and Yonakuni, S. Ryukyus. The status of this subspecies in S. Ryukyus and Daito Is. requires confirmation.]

1) The population of Yakushima is referable to *cantans* rather than *riukuensis* (cf. Vaurie, Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1691: 1-5, 1954).

Cettia diphone restrictus (Kuroda)

Horornis cantans restrictus Kuroda, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 43: 122 (Minami-daitojima, Daito Is.). (Type in Kuroda coll. was lost by war in 1945.)

Resident in Daito Is. (now extinct).

Locality Records: Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

MEGALURUS Horsfield オオセッカ属

Megalurus Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13: 158. Type, by monotypy, *Megalurus palustris* Horsfield.

398 **Megalurus pryeri** Seebohm¹⁾ オオセッカ
Japanese Marsh Warbler O-sekka

Megalurus pryeri Seebohm, 1884, Ibis, (5), 2: 40 (Yokohama, Japan).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Japan and probably Manchuria (breeding ground of the continental subspecies has not yet been ascertained). Migratory and sedentary. The continental birds (*B. p. sinensis*) migrate through Hopeh to winter in the Yangtze Valley (Hankow). The population of Japan is sedentary. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Scarce. Breeds locally in northern and central Honshu and moves to warmer areas in central Honshu in winter. The known breeding records are from Aomori (1972), Akita (1973), and Miyagi (1936) (adult specimens in breeding condition were also collected in Shizuoka, Apr. 1937). Recorded in fall and winter from Yamagata, Niigata, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, and Aichi.

Habitat: Swamps and marshes. In winter inhabits reed beds along rivers, as well as swampy and marshy areas.

Megalurus pryeri pryeri Seebohm

Breeds in northern and central Honshu. Sedentary, moving to warmer parts in central Honshu in winter.

Locality Records: Honshu.

1) For the generic allocation of this species, see Delacour, Ibis, 84: 513, 1942.

LOCUSTELLA Kaup センニュウ属¹⁾

Locustella Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entwick.-Gesch. Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierw., 1: 115. Type, by tautonymy, *Sylvia Locustella* Latham (= *Sylvia naevia* Boddaert).

399 *Locustella fasciolata* (Gray) エゾセンニュウ

Gray's Grasshopper Warbler Ezo-sennyû

Acrocephalus fasciolatus Gray, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1860): 349 (Batjan, Moluccas).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southeastern Siberia west to Krasnoyarsk and Novosibirsk, north to about 60°N. Lat., south to northern Manchuria, Amurland, Ussuriland, Korea, Sakhalin, southern Kuriles (Uruppu, Etorofu, Kunashiri), and Hokkaido. Migratory, migrating through eastern China, Korea, Japan, and Taiwan to winter in Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, and New Guinea; straggler to western Europe. Monotypic.

Status: Locally common breeding summer visitor in the plains of Hokkaido and south Kuriles, arriving in early June and leaving in September. Uncommon passage migrant in Honshu and southward.

Habitat: Dense thickets, bushes and tall grasses near water and streams in open country and cultivated lands. Prefers shady places and usually found in thickets overshadowed with trees. Also lives in thick underbrush in dark, dense woods away from water. On migration inhabits reed beds, marshes, and swampy areas.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku (Kochi), Tsushima, Yakushima, N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki).

400 *Locustella ochotensis* (Middendorff)²⁾ シマセンニュウ

Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler Shima-sennyû

Sylvia (Locustella) Ochotensis Middendorff, 1853, Siber. Reise, 2(2):

1) The following two species are reported from Japan but could not be confirmed. *L. certhiola* (Pallas) from Rishiri I. (a specimen is said to have been collected and lost, almost certainly an erroneous record) and *L. naevia* from S. Kuriles recorded by Nechaev, 1969.

2) Some authors consider this species as a subspecies of *L. certhiola* (cf. Vaurie, Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 234-235, 1959). I am even not sure that they are very closely related species that form a superspecies.

185, pl. 16, fig. 7 (Udskoe Ostrog, Okhotsk Sea).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. The west coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, Commander Is., Kuriles, Japan, and Korea. Migratory, wintering in Philippines, Borneo, and Celebes. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: (*L. o. ochotensis*). Common breeding summer visitor in brushy grasslands and meadows of northern Hokkaido and south Kuriles. Breeds chiefly in the region facing the Okhotsk Sea and Nemuro-Kushiro area, as well as in south Kuriles. Arrives in May to early June and leaves in September. Locally common passage migrant in Honshu and southward. (*L. o. pleskei*). Very local breeding summer visitor in Izu Is. and small islets off northwestern Kyushu. So far as is known, this subspecies breeds only on small islets off the main Japanese islands and west coast of Korea. Though common in suitable habitats on these islets, the total population would be very small.

Habitat: (*L. o. ochotensis*). Open grasslands with scattered shrubs and trees, coastal meadows, and tall grasses with low bushes. Prefers more or less wet places, usually in the margin of swampy or marshy areas, coastal region, and riversides. On migration occurs in similar habitat. (*L. o. pleskei*). Similar to that of nominate *ochotensis*, but frequently inhabits drier places. Dry grasslands, abandoned field with tall grasses, bamboo thickets, and the like (on Miyake, Izu Is.).

***Locustella ochotensis ochotensis* (Middendorff)**

Breeds in the west coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Shantar Is., Kamchatka, Commander Is., Sakhalin, Kuriles (from Paramushiru and Araitō to Kunashiri, Shikotan), and Hokkaido. Migrates through eastern China, Japan, and Taiwan to winter in Philippines, Borneo, and Celebes; straggles to Alaska (Nunivak I.).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Daikoku, Honshu, Sado, S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni).

***Locustella ochotensis pleskei* Taczanowski**

Locustella pleskei Taczanowski, 1889, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1889): 620 (Chimulpo, Korea).

Breeds in Izu Is. (Nijima, Miyake, Hachijo), small islets between Iki and northwestern Kyushu, islets off the west coast of Korea, and Dagelet and Quelpart Is. Migratory, but winter quarters not well known. Recorded on migration from Honshu and eastern China (Kiangsu, Fukien, Kwangtung).

Locality Records: Honshu (Chiba, Hiroshima), Izu Is. (Niiijima, Miyake, Hachijo), small islets off southwestern Kyushu (Tsukuejima, Okinoshima, Tsumurajima, etc. in Fukuoka). [Said to have been observed on Toshima and Mikura, Izu Is.]

401 ***Locustella lanceolata*** (Temminck) マキノセンニュウ

Lanceolated Grasshopper Warbler Makino-sennyû

Sylvia lanceolata Temminck, 1840, Manuel d'Ornith., ed. 2, 4: 614 ("Mainz," error for Russia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Siberia from the lower Kolyma and Kamchatka west to Transbaikalia, Altai, Tomsk, and western Urals, south to Manchuria, Korea, Amurland and Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Kuriles, Hokkaido, and Honshu. Migratory, wintering in India, Burma, Andamans, Indochina, Hainan, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, and Java. Recorded from southwestern Honshu, Taiwan, eastern China, and Chinese Turkestan on migration; straggles to British Isles. Monotypic.

Status: Common breeding summer visitor in north and northeastern parts of Hokkaido (mainly in the Districts of Rumoi, Soya, Abashiri, Nemuro, and Kushiro) and south Kuriles. Arrives in May to early June and leaves in September in the breeding ground. Casual breeder in the other parts of Hokkaido south to the Ishikari Plain, and a few breeding records reported from northern and central Honshu (Gunma, Mt. Fuji). Uncommon (or common but inconspicuous) passage migrant in Honshu.

Habitat: Coastal grasslands with scattered shrubs and rank vegetation, swampy coastal meadows, and dunes with short grasses and low thorny bushes in Hokkaido and S. Kuriles. Two clutches of eggs were collected in 1931 in a dry grassland at 2,000m alt. on Mt. Fuji.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Daikoku, Honshu, Sado. [Said to have been observed on Yonakuni, S. Ryukyus.]

ACROCEPHALUS Naumann ヨシキリ属

Acrocephalus J. A. and F. Naumann, 1811, Naturgesch. Land-u. Wasser-Vögel Deutschl., Nachtrag 4: 199. Type, by subsequent designation, *Turdus arundinaceus* Linnaeus.

402 ***Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*** Swinhoe コヨシキリ

Black-browed Reed Warbler Ko-yoshikiri

Acrocephalus bistrigiceps Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, (1), 2: 51 (Amoy, south

China).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Transbaikalia, northeastern Mongolia, Manchuria, Amurland, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Korea, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu), and northeastern China south to the lower Yangtze Valley. Migratory, wintering in south China, northern Indochina, Thailand, Burma, occasionally to Assam; straggles to Taiwan (once). Monotypic.

Status: Locally very common breeding summer visitor in the highlands of central Honshu and the open fields in Hokkaido, occurring generally from 500 to 1,500m alt. Breeds also commonly in the coastal grasslands and the alpine meadows in Hokkaido, and a new breeding locality in the highlands in Kyushu (Kumamoto) has been known recently (1972). Arrives in May and leaves in late September. Locally common passage migrant in both fall and spring.

Habitat: Grasslands with rank vegetation and scattered thickets, tall grasses and reed beds, grassy and bushy river beds, swampy and marshy areas, meadows, and pastures. Prefers dense grasslands with some thickets or rank vegetation either in dry or wet environment (not always aquatic as in the Great Reed Warbler *A. arundinaceus*). In Hokkaido it breeds from the damp coastal grasslands to the dry alpine meadow at high altitudes. On migration occurs in similar habitats in lowlands and plains.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Kyushu, Tsushima. [Recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

403 **Acrocephalus arundinaceus** (Linnaeus)¹⁾ オオヨシキリ
Great Reed Warbler O-yoshikiri

Turdus arundinaceus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 170 (Danzig).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From western Europe and north Africa eastward to southern Russia, Asia Minor, Caucasus, central Asia, and the Russian Altai, east to Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Amurland and Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, and China south to the lower Yangtze Valley. Migratory, wintering in Africa, southeast Asia, Philippines, and Indonesia. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

1) Does not include *A. stentoreus* (Hemprich & Ehrenberg) of the Indo-australian region; *A. arundinaceus* and *stentoreus* form a superspecies. Ripley (Synop. Birds India Pakistan: 466, 1961) treated *stentoreus*, *arundinaceus*, and *orientalis* as separate species.

Status: Common breeding summer visitor in reed beds and marshy areas throughout the four main islands. Arrives in late April to early May and leaves in September and October. Common passage migrant in many parts of Japan from Honshu to Ryukyus.

Habitat: Reed beds in marshes, lakes and ponds, riversides, estuaries, seashore, and cultivated lands. From the sea coast to inland and up to 800m or 1,000m alt. if an extensive reed bed is provided. On migration occurs also exclusively in reed beds.

***Acrocephalus arundinaceus orientalis* (Temminck & Schlegel)**

Salicaria turdina orientalis Temminck & Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 50, pl. 20B (Japan).

Breeds in eastern Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Amurland, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu), and China south to the lower Yangtze Valley and Fukien, west to Tsinghai. Migrates to Indochinese countries, Malay Peninsula, Assam, Andamans, Philippines, and from Sumatra to Celebes and the Moluccas; recorded from Ryukyus and Taiwan on migration.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Teuri, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Danjo Is., Izu Is. (Oshima, Miyake, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Okinoerabu), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

404 ***Acrocephalus aedon* (Pallas)¹⁾** ハシブトオオヨシキリ

Thick-billed Reed Warbler Hashibuto-ô-yoshikiri

Muscicapa Aëdon Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 695 (Transbaikalia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southern Siberia from Novosibirsk and Tomsk to Transbaikalia, northern Mongolia, Manchuria, Amurland, Ussuriland, and northeast China (Hopeh). Migratory, wintering in south China, Indochinese countries, Assam to Nepal, India, Malay Peninsula, Andamans, and Nicobars. Occurs regularly in eastern China and Korea on migration; straggles to Japan and western Europe. Monotypic.

Status: Straggler (only one record).

1) Often placed in a monotypic genus *Phragmaticola* Jerdon, 1845, which seems to me unnecessary. Some authors also recognize two subspecies, nominate *aedon* breeding east to Transbaikalia and *rufescens* (Stegmann), 1929, breeding in Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, and Hopeh. The difference between the two subspecies seems to be slight and I treated the species as monotypic.

Habitat: No record for Japan. Reed beds, bushes, forest clearing, and thick cover (in winter).

Locality Records: Honshu (Nagano, May 1927).

PHYLLOSCOPUS Boie メボソムシクイ属

Phylloscopus Boie, 1826, Isis: col. 972. Type, by monotypy,
Motacilla Trochilus Linnaeus.

- 405 ***Phylloscopus inornatus* (Blyth)** キマユムシクイ
Yellow-browed Warbler Kimayu-mushikui

Regulus inornatus Blyth, 1842, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 11: 191
(Calcutta, India).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Siberia from northern Urals to Anadyrland and the west coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, and northern Mongolia, south to the Altai, Tian Shan, northern Afghanistan, northwest Himalayas, and western China. Migratory, wintering in India, Pakistan, Himalayas, south China, Indochinese countries, and Malay Peninsula. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Uncommon, but regular, passage migrant in the Ryukyus. One record from Honshu.

Habitat: Coniferous woods, mixed woodlands, and near villages (on migration).

***Phylloscopus inornatus inornatus* (Blyth)**

Breeds in northern and southeastern Siberia south to Krasnoyarsk and Lake Baikal, Transbaikalia, Amurland, northern Mongolia, Manchuria, Ussuriland, and probably northern Korea. Migrates through Mongolia, Manchuria, eastern China, Korea, and Ryukyus to winter in south China, Taiwan, Hainan, Indochina to Assam, Bhutan, Sikkim, and Malay Peninsula.

Locality Records: Honshu (Yamaguchi at Tsunoshima, Apr. 1966), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni). [Said to have been observed on Chichijima, Ogasawara Is.]

- 406 ***Phylloscopus proregulus* (Pallas)** カラフトムシクイ
Pallas's Willow Warbler Karafuto-mushikui

Motacilla Proregulus Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 1: 499 (Ingoda River, Transbaikalia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southeastern Siberia from Russian Altai

to Amurland, Sakhalin, Ussuriland, northwest Manchuria, and northern Mongolia, south to western China, Yunnan, and the Himalayan region from Assam hills to the Afghan borders. Migratory, wintering in south China, Indochina, Thailand, and Burma to Assam.

Status: Straggler (only one record).

Habitat: Tree tops in coniferous and mixed woods (in winter).

Phylloscopus proregulus proregulus (Pallas)

Breeds in Sakhalin, Amurland, Ussuriland, southern Siberia from the Stanovoi Range to Transbaikalia, Lake Baikal, and Russian Altai, the Great Khingan in northwest Manchuria, and northern Mongolia, south to northwest China in northern Kansu and eastern Tsinghai. Migrates to southern China south of the Yangtze Valley, northern Indochina, and Hainan. Occurs regularly in Manchuria, Korea, and north China on migration; straggles to Japan and western Europe.

Locality Records: Honshu (Yamaguchi at Tsunoshima, Apr. 1967).

407 **Phylloscopus borealis (Blasius)**¹⁾メボソムシクイ Arctic Warbler Meboso-mushikui

Phyllopneuste borealis Blasius, 1858, Naumannia, 8: 313 (coast of northern Okhotsk Sea).

Range: Holarctic. From northern Scandinavia east through Siberia to Chukotski Peninsula and Kamchatka, and across the Bering Straits to west coast of Alaska, south to the Altai, Sayans, northern Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Amurland, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, and Japan. Migratory, wintering in south China, Taiwan, Hainan, southeast Asia, Andamans, Philippines, and Indonesia east to Moluccas. Polytypic (as many as 5 subspecies in the Palearctic and one in N. America).

Status: Common, locally numerous, breeding summer visitor in the upper coniferous forest and subalpine deciduous wood of high mountains

1) The subspecies of this species offer a puzzling question. Vaurie (Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1685: 17–20, 1954; Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 287–289, 1959) largely follows Portenko (Bull. Acad. Sci. URSS, Biol.: 1051–1056, 1938) and recognizes 5 subspecies in the Palearctic. As far as Japanese birds are concerned, I could recognize 2 subspecies whatever name be applied; a breeding form and a migrant from the north. The breeding form is undoubtedly *xanthodryas* Swinhoe, and the migrant is referred to nominate *borealis*. The status, as well as the validity, of *hylebata* Swinhoe (chiefly for the populations of Amurland, Ussuriland, and Sakhalin and should also occur in Japan as a migrant) is questionable to me.

in Hokkaido, north and central Honshu, and Shikoku (Mt. Ishizuchi), occurring generally from 1,500m alt. and up, as low as 1,000m in northern Honshu and Hokkaido. Breeds also commonly on the mountains of south Kuriles. Arrives in May and leaves in late August to September at the breeding ground. Common passage migrant (especially in fall) from Honshu southward to Ryukyus (rather uncommon passage migrant in Izu Is.).

Habitat: Mainly light subalpine deciduous wood and brush, but also common in the upper coniferous forest and alpine dwarfed pine thicket. Not breeding in plains and lowlands in Japan except in south Kuriles. On migration occurs in the lowlands and plains, frequenting light deciduous woods and bush, open woodlands, and isolated coppices in cultivated country, as well as orchards, gardens, and suburban and city area.

***Phylloscopus borealis borealis* (Blasius)**

Breeds in northeast Siberia from the Olenek and Lena to Chukotski Peninsula, west coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Sakhalin, lower Amur, and Ussuriland. Migrates to south China, Taiwan, Indochina, Thailand, Tenasserim, Malay Peninsula, Andamans, Philippines, Sunda Is., and Moluccas; recorded on migration from Japan, Korea, Quelpart I., and eastern China.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Oki, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

***Phylloscopus borealis xanthodryas* (Swinhoe)**

Phylloscopus xanthodryas Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1863): 296 (Amoy, south China).

Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and southern Kuriles (Uruppu and southward).¹⁾ Migrates to south China, Taiwan, Indochina, Burma, Philippines, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo; recorded

1) Vaurie (Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1685: 17-20, 1954; Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 289, 1959) included Kamchatka, Commander Is., and northern Kuriles in the range of *xanthodryas*. He may be correct, but it seems to me that the population of northern Kuriles (and Kamchatka) is referable to nominate *borealis* rather than to *xanthodryas*. The breeding birds in Hokkaido are said to be intermediate between nominate *borealis* and *xanthodryas* (cf. Hand-l. Jap. Birds: 64, 1958); I was unable to examine any breeding specimens from Hokkaido (where it certainly breeds).

on migration from Korea, Quelpart I., and eastern China.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Shikotan), Honshu, Awashima, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

408 **Phylloscopus tenellipes** Swinhoe エゾムシクイ

Pale-legged Willow Warbler Ezo-mushikui

Phylloscopus tenellipes Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, (1), 2: 53 (Amoy, south China).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Sakhalin, Ussuriland, southern Kuriles, Hokkaido, Honshu, and probably southeastern Manchuria and north Korea. Migratory, wintering in Hainan, Indochina, Thailand, Tenasserim, and Malay Peninsula. Occurs regularly on migration in Manchuria, Korea, Japan, and eastern China. Monotypic.

Status: Locally common breeding summer visitor in coniferous or deciduous forests from central Honshu northward. In central Honshu (Japan Alps) breeds most commonly in the upper coniferous forests, but also occurs in the lower mixed forests as well as the subalpine woods and brush, ranging from about 900 to 1,800m alt. In Hokkaido it occurs both in coniferous forests and more or less open deciduous and mixed woods with a thick undergrowth of tangled bushes from the lowlands to the tree-line. Arrives in late April to May and leaves in September. Uncommon but regular passage migrant in both fall and spring from Honshu southward.

Habitat: Dark coniferous or mixed forests on mountain slopes and in deep valleys, usually at high elevations. Also breeds in more open subalpine deciduous woods and brush with a dense undergrowth of Sasa and tangled bushes. On migration occurs in lower woodlands, light hillside woods, and open country with scattered coppices, occasionally in suburban areas and city gardens.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Rishiri, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Oshima), S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni). [Said to breed on Mt. Tsurugi in Shikoku, but it requires confirmation. Also recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

409 **Phylloscopus occipitalis** (Blyth) センダイムシクイ

Crowned Willow Warbler Sendai-mushikui

Phyllopneuste occipitalis Blyth, 1845, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 14: 593 (southern India).

Range: Himalayan-Eastern Palearctic. Amurland to Transbaikalia, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, and Japan (*P. o. coronatus*); also southern Russian Turkestan, Pamir, eastern Afghanistan, and western Himalayas east to Nepal (nominate *occipitalis*). Migratory, wintering in India, Assam, south China, Indochinese countries, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Java. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Common breeding summer visitor in the woodlands and foothills from Hokkaido south to Kyushu and Tsushima. Arrives in April to early May and leaves in September and October, and inhabits from the lowlands up to 1,000 or 1,200m (rarely 1,500m) alt. in mountainous country. Occasionally nests in suburban areas and large gardens in cities. Common passage migrant in both spring and fall from Honshu and southward.

Habitat: Open deciduous or mixed woods on hillsides and foothills. Prefers dry deciduous woods with tangled tall bushes on sunny mountain slopes. Also breeds commonly in open woodlands, edge of forests, and roadside brush and thickets, but usually avoids near human habitation. On migration occurs in light woodlands, hillsides, and open cultivated country with patches of coppices or orchards; also frequently in suburban areas and city gardens.

***Phylloscopus occipitalis coronatus* (Temminck & Schlegel)**

Ficedula coronata Temminck & Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 48, pl. 18 (Japan).

Breeds in southeastern Transbaikalia, Amurland north to the mouth of the Amur, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, and Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima); said also to breed in western China (hills of Szechwan, Sikang, Yunnan). Migrates to Indochina, Thailand, Assam, Tenasserim, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Java. Occurs regularly in Manchuria, Korea, Quelpart I., and eastern China on migration; also recorded from Taiwan and Burma, and straggles to Europe.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Awashima, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, S. Ryukyus (Miyako). [Recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

- 410 **Phylloscopus ijimae** (Stejneger)¹⁾ イイジマムシクイ
 Ijima's Willow Warbler Ijima-mushikui
Acanthopneuste ijimae Stejneger, 1892, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 15: 372
 (Miyakejima, Izu Is.).

Range: Izu Islands from Oshima to Aogashima. Migratory, wintering in Philippines (Luzon). Recorded on migration from Yakushima and Ryukyus. (Cf. Phillips, Auk, 64: 127, 1947; Gilliard, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 94: 496, 1950; Moyer, Auk, 74: 227, 1957.)

Status: The known breeding range of this species is confined to the Izu Is. Common breeding summer visitor in light deciduous or mixed woods and tangled bushes on the islands. Breeds still abundantly on Miyake and Mikura Is., though it has become uncommon on Oshima where much of the natural forests has been destroyed. Arrives in early April and leaves in September and October (absent from November to March in Izu Is.). Migratory movement still not very well known; collected in Luzon, Philippines in winter and on Yakushima and south Ryukyus on migration.

Habitat: Light deciduous and mixed woods, tangled scrub and bush, and backyard thickets. Prefers the lowland bush, often breeding in the villages but fewer on the mountain slopes (on Miyakejima).

Locality Records: Izu Is. (Oshima, Toshima, Nijima, Kozu, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo, Aogashima), Yakushima, C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Yonakuni). [A specimen is said to have obtained in Wakayama, Honshu, Apr. 1936.]

REGULUS Cuvier キクイタダキ属

Regulus Cuvier, 1800, Leçons d'Anat. Comp., 1: tab. 2. Type, by tautonymy, *Motacilla Regulus* Linnaeus.

- 411 **Regulus regulus** (Linnaeus) キクイタダキ
 Goldcrest Kikuitadaki

Motacilla Regulus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 188 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palaearctic. From Europe and the Azores eastward through eastern Russia and Caucasian region to the Sayans, Tian Shan, Amurland, Sakhalin and Japan, and from the Himalayas to western

1) Treated as a subspecies of *P. occipitalis* by Ticehurst (Syst. Review Genus *Phylloscopus*: 162, 1938), but many recent authors consider it a separate species (cf. Vaurie, Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1685: 22, 1954).

China. Migratory and sedentary, wintering in southern parts of the breeding range and south to southern Europe, Iranian region, central Asia, and south China. Polytypic (12 subspecies).

Status: Locally common breeding birds in coniferous forests and subalpine woods in mountains of north and central Honshu, Hokkaido, and south Kuriles, occurring from about 1,600 to 2,600m alt. in the Japan Alps area and on Mt. Fuji and lower in the north. Sedentary, but usually arrives in April and leaves in October to early November at the breeding ground, moving to much lower levels and warmer districts in winter. Common winter resident in the foothills and plains from Honshu southward, occasionally migrating to Izu Is. and Ryukyus.

Habitat: Dense coniferous forests and subalpine birch and mixed woods. In winter occurs in foothills and plains, frequenting light woodlands, open country with scattered woods, suburban area, and city gardens, often in mixed flocks with tits (*Parus* spp.) and the Long-tailed Tit (*Aegithalos caudatus*).

Regulus regulus japonensis Blakiston

Regulus japonensis Blakiston, 1862, Ibis, (1) 4: 320 (Hakodate, Hokkaido).

Breeds in Amurland, northern Manchuria, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, south Kuriles, Japan (Hokkaido and Honshu), and probably northern Korea. Migratory and sedentary, continental birds wintering in southern Manchuria, Korea, and eastern China south to Kiangsu and Fukien. Also recorded from Ryukyus, Quelpart I., and Taiwan on migration or in winter.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Kozu, Hachijo), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

CISTICOLA Kaup セッカ属

Cisticola Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entwick.-Gesch. Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierw., 1: 119. Type, by tautonymy, *Sylvia cisticola* Temminck (= *C. juncidis cisticola*).

- 412 **Cisticola juncidis** (Rafinesque).....セッカ
Fan-tailed Warbler Sekka
Sylvia juncidis Rafinesque, 1810, Caratt. Nouv. Gen. et Spec. Anim. Sicilia: 6 (Sicily).

Range: Ethiopian-Indoaustralian. Southern Europe and the Mediterranean region eastward to Near East, Arabia, and Iraq, and from Afghanistan, India and Ceylon, east to southeast Asia, south and eastern China, Japan, Philippines, Sumatra, Java, Moluccas, and northern Australia; also in Ethiopian region. Sedentary. Polytypic (5 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Common resident (or partially so) in open grassy fields from central Honshu southward and Izu Is.; very common in the Ryukyus. Uncommon and local breeding summer visitor in northern Honshu (not known to breed in Hokkaido and northward). Birds breeding in colder districts wander to warmer regions in winter.

Habitat: Open grassy fields and wastes, as well as cultivated fields with patches of tall grasses. Often breeds in wet and swampy places, but also occurs in dry grasslands, meadows, and cultivated lands, from plains to highlands up to 1,000m alt. In winter usually inhabits lower levels and predominantly swampy areas and near water.

***Cisticola juncidis brunniceps* (Temminck & Schlegel)**

Salicaria (Cisticola) brunniceps Temminck & Schlegel, 1850, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 134, pl. 20C (Japan).

Resident in Japan from Honshu southward to the Ryukyus and Izu Is.; Quelpart I. in Korea.

Locality Records: Honshu, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Iki, Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Miyake, Hachijo), Ryukyus (Amami-oshima to Yonakuni).

Subfamily MUSCICAPINAE ヒタキ亜科

FICEDULA Brisson キビタキ属¹⁾

Ficedula Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 3: 369. Type, by tautonymy,

1) I follow Vaurie (Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 100: 453–538, 1953; Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 316–333, 1959) in recognizing *Ficedula*, *Cyanoptila*, [*Niltava*], and *Muscicapa* (s. str.). For a comment of Vaurie's generic concept, see Ripley, Auk, 72: 86–88, 1955. It is true that *Ficedula* and *Niltava* are not well defined genera, but *Muscicapa* (s. str.) is. Further observations on tropical and south Asiatic species probably yield better generic limits. *Cyanoptila* is undoubtedly not a member of *Muscicapa* (s. str.). I feel that it is nearer *Niltava* than *Ficedula*.

Ficedula hypoleuca Pallas.

413 **Ficedula zanthopygia** (Hay)¹⁾ マミジロキビタキ

Tricolor Flycatcher Mamijiro-kibitaki

Muscicapa Zanthopygia Hay, 1845, Madras J. Lit. Sci., 13(2): 162 (Malacca).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. From southern Transbaikalia and eastern Mongolia to the Amur Basin, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, and eastern China south to the lower Yangtze. Migratory, wintering in Malay Peninsula, Anamba Is., Sumatra, and Java. Occurs commonly on migration in Korea, Quelpart I., eastern and south China, Hainan, Indochina, and Thailand; accidental visitor to Japan. Monotypic.

Status: Accidental or irregular visitor.

Habitat: Similar to that of the Narcissus Flycatcher (*F. narcissina*).

Locality Records: Honshu (Toyama, Nagano, Shimane, Yamaguchi at Tsunoshima), Kyushu (Saga).

414 **Ficedula narcissina** (Temminck) キビタキ

Narcissus Flycatcher Kibitaki

Muscicapa narcissina Temminck, 1835, in Temminck & Laugier's Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 97: pl. 577, fig. 1 (Japan).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Sakhalin, Japan south to the Ryukyus, and north China (Hopeh). Migratory, wintering in Hainan, Indochina, Borneo, and Philippines; Ryukyu population is sedentary. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: (*F. n. narcissina*). Common breeding summer visitor in dense forests of Hokkaido, Honshu, and Shikoku, arriving in April and leaving mostly in late September and October. Also observed in the breeding season in Kyushu and Tsushima and probably breeding there. In Honshu and Shikoku inhabits from the foothills and valleys of low hills up to 1,800m alt. in higher mountains. In northern Hokkaido breeds commonly in the woods of plains. Common passage migrant at lower elevations throughout Japan both in spring and fall. *F. n. owstoni* is a common resident in dense forests of Yakushima, Tanegashima, and Ryukyu Is.

Habitat: Deciduous, mixed or coniferous forests of various type mainly on low hills and in the lower forest zone of high mountains.

1) For the relationships of *zanthopygia* and *narcissina*, see Steinbacher, Orn. Monatsber., 45: 166–167, 1937.

Prefers more or less dark woods with a dense underbrush, but also inhabits open deciduous and mixed woods. On migration occurs in open woodlands, cultivated country with scattered coppices, suburban areas, and city gardens.

Ficedula narcissina narcissina (Temminck)

Breeds in Sakhalin and Japan (Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Shikoku; probably Kyushu, Tsushima). Migrates through Japan, Korea (rare), eastern China (common in spring), and Taiwan to winter in Hainan, Indochina, Borneo, and occasionally Philippines; occasional visitor to Ussuriland and straggler to France.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Teuri, S. Kuriles (Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Danjo Is., Izu Is. (Oshima, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi, Haha), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

Ficedula narcissina owstoni (Bangs)

Zanthopygia owstoni Bangs, 1901, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 36: 265 (Ishigakijima, south Ryukyus).

Resident (probably) in Yakushima, Tanegashima, and Ryukyus.

Locality Records: Yakushima, Tanegashima, N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote). [A specimen said to be referable to this subspecies was recorded from Cape Muroto in Kochi, Shikoku.]

415 ***Ficedula mugimaki*** (Temminck) ムギマキ

Mugimaki Flycatcher Mugimaki

Muscicapa Mugimaki Temminck, 1835, in Temminck & Laugier's Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 97: pl. 577, fig. 2 (Japan).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southeast Siberia from northeast Altai and Minusinsk region east to Transbaikalia, the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, and Amur Basin, Sakhalin, Ussuriland, and northeast Manchuria. Migratory, migrating through Manchuria, Korea, Quelpart I., Japan, eastern China, and Taiwan to winter in south China, Hainan, Indochina, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. Monotypic.

Status: Regular and locally common passage migrant, recorded from Hokkaido south to the Ryukyus.

Habitat: Open woodlands and suburban areas, usually seen singly or in pairs (on migration).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Shikine, Hachijo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa).

416 **Ficedula parva** (Bechstein).....オジロビタキ

Red-breasted Flycatcher Ojiro-bitaki

Muscicapa parva Bechstein, 1794, in Latham's Allg. Übersicht Vögel, 2: 356 (Thüringerwald, Germany).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From northern and central Europe east across Siberia to Anadyrland and Kamchatka, south to the Caucasus, northern Iran, Russian Altai, northern Mongolia, Transbaikalia, and Stanovoi Mountains; also in northwest Himalayas. Migratory, wintering in India, Ceylon, and southeast Asia. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Accidental visitor.

Habitat: Open mixed woodland (on migration).

Ficedula parva albicilla (Pallas)

Muscicapa Albicilla Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 1: 462, fig. 1 (near Onon River, Transbaikalia).

Breeds in Siberia from the Urals east to Anadyrland, Kamchatka, and coast of the Okhotsk Sea, south to the Altai and Sayans, northern Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Amurland, and Ussuriland. Migrates through Kuriles, Manchuria, Korea, Quelpart I., north, central and eastern China, and Tibet to winter in south China (Kwangtung), Hainan, Indochinese countries, India, and Malay Peninsula; accidental visitor to Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Ishikawa, Feb. 1973, Yamaguchi at Tsunoshima, Sept. 1966.)

CYANOPTILA Blyth オオルリ属

Cyanoptila Blyth, 1847, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 16: 124. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa cyanomelana* Temminck.

417 **Cyanoptila cyanomelana** (Temminck)オオルリ

Blue-and-white Flycatcher O-ruri

Muscicapa cyanomelana Temminck, 1829, in Temminck & Laugier's Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 79: pl. 470 (Japan).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, north-eastern China, Korea, and Japan. Migratory, wintering in Indochina, Hainan, Malay Peninsula, Philippines, and Indonesia. Polytypic (2 sub-

species).

Status: Common breeding summer visitor mainly in mountain deciduous and mixed forests on all Japanese main islands from Hokkaido to Kyushu and Tsushima, arriving in April to early May and leaving in late September. Breeds from the hills and low valleys up to about 1,800m in the boundary between the upper forest and subalpine deciduous zones. Also common passage migrant both in spring and fall throughout Japan.

Habitat: Deciduous and mixed woods in foothills, mountain slopes, and valleys. Prefers virgin woods and dark forests with tall trees, often near streams. Also lives at the edge of heavy coniferous forests. Nests in banks, tree holes, crevices, or under exposed tree roots in forests, occasionally in abandoned barns and huts in mountainous country. On migration occurs chiefly in dark woods in hilly and mountainous country, occasionally visiting open woodlands, suburban areas, and city gardens.

Cyanoptila cyanomelana cyanomelana (Temminck)¹⁾

Breeds in Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima) and Korea. Migrates through Ryukyus and eastern China to winter in Taiwan, Indochina, Hainan, Philippines, and Borneo.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Kozu, Miyake, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni). [Recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969; from Okinawa by Sho, 1918.]

MUSCICAPA Brisson サメビタキ属

Muscicapa Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 32. Type, by tautonymy, *Motacilla striata* Pallas.

418 *Muscicapa sibirica* Gmelin..... サメビタキ

Sooty Flycatcher Same-bitaki

Muscicapa sibirica Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 936 (Lake Baikal).

1) *C. c. cumatilis* Thayer & Bangs (Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Hopeh, wintering in north Korea, south China, Hainan, south to Malay Peninsula and Greater Sundas) is recorded from Hokkaido (cf. Vaurie, Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 326, 1959). This subspecies is doubtfully distinct from nominate *cyanomelana*.

Range: Eastern Palearctic-Himalayan. Southern Siberia from the Altai to Transbaikalia and Amurland, northern Mongolia, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Kuriles, Kamchatka (rare), and Japan; also in the Himalayan region from eastern Afghanistan to Assam and northern Burma, southeast Tibet, and western China. Migratory, wintering in northern India, Indochinese countries, Malay Peninsula, and Greater Sunda Is. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Locally common breeding summer visitor mainly in the upper forest zone of high mountains from central Honshu northward, arriving in May and leaving in late September. Breeds from about 1,600 to 2,400m alt. in central Honshu, but also in coniferous forests in the foothills in Hokkaido. In fall and spring common passage migrant throughout the main islands of Japan, frequently seen in the lowlands, plains, and gardens.

Habitat: Chiefly in extensive coniferous and mixed forests just below the tree-line; also in subalpine and northern deciduous woods. Prefers heavy and dark forests consisting of tall woods. On migration occurs in open woodlands, hillsides, and suburban areas, sometimes seen in gardens and small isolated groves in city areas.

***Muscicapa sibirica sibirica* Gmelin**

Breeds in southern Siberia east of the Altai and Krasnoyarsk, northern Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Manchuria, Amurland, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, and Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu), occasionally in Kamchatka and Kuriles. Migrates through eastern China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan to winter in south China, Hainan, Indochina, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra, and Java.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo), S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito). [Said to have been observed in Danjo Is. Also recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

419 *Muscicapa griseisticta* (Swinhoe)¹⁾.....エゾビタキ

Grey-spotted Flycatcher Ezo-bitaki

Hemichelidon griseisticta Swinhoe, 1861, Ibis, (1), 3: 330 (Amoy and Taku, eastern China).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Kamchatka, Kuriles (Paramushiru to

1) *M. sibirica*, *griseisticta*, and *striata* (western Palearctic species) form a super-species.

Etorofu), Sakhalin, lower Amur, Ussuriland, and Manchuria. Migrates through Korea, Japan, eastern China, and Taiwan to winter in Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, and northwest New Guinea. Monotypic.

Status: Locally common passage migrant throughout Japan both in spring and fall. Breeds(?) in south Kuriles (Etorofu). Although the previous editions of Hand-list of Japanese Birds list this species as breeding in Hokkaido(?), Honshu(?), and Kyushu, there is no definite evidence of its breeding in Japan. Most of the cited records of *griseisticta* in summer seem to be mis-identification of young *sibirica*, which resembles the adult and young of *griseisticta*.

Habitat: Open woodlands, hillsides, and deciduous and mixed woods in mountainous country, sometimes in suburban and city areas (on migration).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito). [Said to have been observed in Sado and on Kuroshima, S. Ryukyus.]

420 ***Muscicapa latirostris*** Raffles コサメビタキ
Brown Flycatcher Kosame-bitaki

Muscicapa latirostris Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13: 312 (Sumatra).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southern Siberia from Minusinsk and Krasnoyarsk to Transbaikalia, northern Mongolia, Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Sakhalin, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima), and south Kuriles (Kunashiri); also in northern India, Himalayas, and western China. Migratory, wintering in south China, Hainan, Indochina to Burma, India and Ceylon, Andamans, Malay Peninsula, Philippines, Natuna Is., Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. Occurs in Korea, Quelpart I., Ryukyus, Taiwan, and eastern China on migration; casual visitor to western Europe. Monotypic.

Status: Common breeding summer visitor in the light woods of foothills and low mountains from Hokkaido through Honshu to Kyushu and Tsushima, arriving in April or early May and leaving in late September. Breeds from the plains up to 1,600m alt. in mountainous country. In fall and spring common passage migrant in lowlands and open country.

Habitat: Chiefly in light deciduous, mixed or coniferous woods in lowlands and foothills, sometimes nesting on trees in suburban areas and city gardens. Prefers open woodlands, hilly country with sparse woods,

and open forest edges, frequently near human habitation. On migration occurs in similar habitats; frequently in suburban and city areas.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Izu Is. (Kozu, Miyake, Hachijo), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonakuni). [Said to have been observed on Mikura, Izu Is. and in Danjo Is.]

Subfamily MONARCHINAE カササギヒタキ亜科

TERPSIPHONE Gloger サンコウチョウ属

Terpsiphone Gloger, 1827, in Froriep's Notizen, 16: col. 278. Type, by subsequent designation, *Corvus paradisi* Linnaeus.

- 421 ***Terpsiphone atrocaudata*** (Eyton)¹⁾ サンコウチョウ
Black Paradise Flycatcher Sankôchô

Muscipeta atrocaudata Eyton, 1839, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1839): 102 ("Malaya," error for Japan).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Japan from Honshu south to Ryukyu Is., Quelpart I., Lu Tao (Kashôtô) and Lan Yu (Botel Tobago) off Taiwan, and Batan Is. north of Luzon; recorded from Korea and Taiwan. Migratory and sedentary, Japanese birds wintering in south China, Indochina, Malay Peninsula, and Sumatra. Polytypic (2 subspecies in the Palearctic, one in the Oriental).

Status: (*T. a. atrocaudata*). Common breeding summer visitor in more or less sparse woods in the foothills and low mountains from central Honshu southward, arriving usually in May and leaving in September. Numbers have decreased and become locally uncommon recently in many areas, though still very common in southern Shikoku and on Tsushima. Breeds from the plains up to 1,000m alt., generally preferring lower elevations. Uncommon summer visitor and casual breeder in northern Honshu north of about 38°N. Lat.; accidental in Hokkaido (a pair of specimens were collected at Hakodate in June 1887). *T. a. illex* is a common breeding bird throughout the Ryukyus (resident, probably partially migratory).

Habitat: Dark deciduous or mixed woods, as well as shady afforested

1) *T. atrocaudata* and *paradisi* (Asian continent species) forms a superspecies.

areas, on hillsides and foothills. Also breeds in virgin woods, tall brush-woods, and conifers. Prefers woods near streams and in valleys and generally avoids dense tangled undergrowth and bush. On migration occurs in open woodlands, hillsides, suburban areas, and gardens, as well as light woods in hilly and mountainous country. Ryukyu islands subspecies (*illex*) inhabits the dark evergreen and mixed forests on the islands.

***Terpsiphone atrocaudata atrocaudata* (Eyton)**

Breeds in Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima) and Quelpart I. Migrates through eastern China and Taiwan to winter in south China, Hainan, Indochina, southern Thailand, Malay Peninsula, and Sumatra. Occasionally recorded from southern Manchuria, northeastern China, Korea, and Ussuriland as late as May or June; casual visitor to Hokkaido.¹⁾

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate, June 1887), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Danjo Is. Yakushima, Izu Is. (Hachijo).

***Terpsiphone atrocaudata illex* Bangs**

Terpsiphone illex Bangs, 1901, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 36: 264 (Ishigakijima, south Ryukyus).

Resident (probably) in the Ryukyus; occasional visitor to south Kyushu (Kagoshima).

Locality Records: Kyushu (Kagoshima)(?), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Kikai), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Yagachi, Iheya, Izena, Ie, Zamami, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro, Yonakuni).²⁾

1) Both Vaurie (Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 314, 1959) and Cheng (Distr. List Chinese Birds, 2: 329, 1958) included Taiwan in the breeding range of this subspecies (probably after Hachisuka & Udagawa, 1951). There is no evidence of nominate *atrocaudata* to breed or to be resident in Taiwan, although a specimen was collected as late as in May. Status in Korea is uncertain.

2) I have not examined specimens from Kagoshima. Yakushima (cf. Hand-l. Jap. Birds: 58, 1958) is removed from the localities of this subspecies since the specimen was nominate *atrocaudata*.

Family AEGITHALIDAE エナガ科¹⁾

AEGITHALOS Hermann エナガ属

Aegithalos Hermann, 1804, Observ. Zool.: 214. Type, by monotypy,
Pipra europaea Hermann (= *Parus caudatus* Linnaeus).

422 *Aegithalos caudatus* (Linnaeus) エナガ
Long-tailed Tit Enaga

Parus caudatus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 190 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From Europe east across Siberia to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Amurland, Sakhalin, and Kamchatka, north to about 60°N. Lat. (in Siberia), south to Asia Minor, Caucasus, Iran, northern Mongolia, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, Japan, and north and western China south to the Yangtze Valley, Szechwan, and Yunnan. Mainly sedentary. Polytypic (about 21 subspecies).

Status: (All subspecies). Common resident in open woods on low hills and in mountainous country throughout the main islands of Japan, breeding chiefly from 500 to 1,600m alt. In winter usually wanders to lower levels and plains, often in mixed flocks with tits (*Parus* spp.) and Goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*).

Habitat: Open and more or less sparse deciduous and mixed woods, as well as afforested areas, in hilly and mountainous country. Also common at the edges of tall brushes with a dense tangled thicket. Breeds frequently near human habitation. Generally prefers low elevations, but occasionally open stands at higher elevations below the subalpine zone. In winter occurs in open woodlands, hillsides, and cultivated country, frequently visiting suburban and city areas.

Aegithalos caudatus japonicus Prazák

Aegithalos caudatus japonica Prazák, 1897, J. Orn., 45: 291
(northern Japan).

Breeds in Sakhalin, south Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Hokkaido, Ussuriland, lower Amur, and north Korea. Sedentary; casual visitor to Honshu and south Korea.

1) Following Greenway, et al., Check-l. Birds World, vol. 12, 1967, the Aegithalidae and Remizidae are separated from the Paridae. These two groups are probably related to the babbler-warbler complex, whereas the Paridae appears to me to be rather a small and isolated group in the oscines.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu (Aomori, Niigata, Tochigi, Chiba, Nagano).

***Aegithalos caudatus magnus* (Clark)**

Acredula trivirgata magna Clark, 1907, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 32: 475 (Seoul, Korea).

Resident in southern Korea and Tsushima.

Locality Records: Tsushima.

***Aegithalos caudatus trivirgatus* (Temminck & Schlegel)**

Parus (Megisturus) trivirgatus Temminck & Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 71, pl. 34 (Japan).

Resident in Honshu, Sado, and Oki in Japan; also on Quelpart I.

Locality Records: Honshu, Awashima, Sado, Oki.

***Aegithalos caudatus kiusiuensis* Kuroda¹⁾**

Aegithalos caudatus kiusiuensis Kuroda, 1923, Auk, 40: 313 (Fukuoka Pref., north Kyushu). (Type in Kuroda coll. was lost by war in 1945.)

Resident in Shikoku and Kyushu.

Locality Records: Shikoku, Kyushu.

Family REMIZIDAE ツリスガラ科

REMIZ Jarocki ツリスガラ属

Remiz Jarocki, 1819, Spis. Ptaków w Gab. Zool. Król. Warszawa Univ.: 21. Type, by monotypy, *Remiz pendulinus* Cuvier (= *Motacilla Pendulinus* Linnaeus).

423 *Remiz pendulinus* (Linnaeus) ツリスガラ

Penduline Tit Tsurisugara

Motacilla Pendulinus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 189 (Polonia, etc.).

Range: Pan-Palearctic (mainly Mediterranean). From southern and eastern Europe east across southern Siberia and central Asia to Mongolia,

1) *A. c. magnus* and *kiusiuensis* are doubtfully distinct from *trivirgatus*.

Transbaikalia, Manchuria, and northwest China, south to Asia Minor, Iran, Russian Turkestan, and Afghanistan. Migratory and sedentary, northern breeders wintering in Iraq, Iranian region, northwest India, Chinese Turkestan, Inner Mongolia, and China south to the Yangtze Valley. Polytypic (9 subspecies).

Status: Accidental visitor in winter.

Habitat: Reed beds along rivers and at estuaries (in winter).

Remiz pendulinus consobrinus (Swinhoe)

Aegithalos consobrinus Swinhoe, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1870): 133 (Hupeh, central China).

Breeds in Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, and northwest China (Kansu). Partially migratory, wintering in Korea and China south to the Yangtze Valley, occasionally reaching Yunnan; accidental visitor to Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Tokyo, Jan. 1888, Chiba, undated), Kyushu (Nagasaki, Feb. 1877).

Family PARIDAE シジュウカラ科

PARUS Linnaeus シジュウカラ属

Parus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 189. Type, by subsequent designation, *Parus major* Linnaeus.

424 **Parus palustris** Linnaeusハシブトガラ
Marsh Tit Hashibuto-gara

Parus palustris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 190 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. Two widely separated populations in the western and eastern Palearctic. In the west from Europe east to the Urals, Asia Minor, and the Caucasus; after a wide gap in west and central Asia, from Russian Altai eastward through southern Siberia and northern Mongolia to Manchuria, Amurland, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, and south Kuriles, south to Korea, and north and western China; also in Chin Hills, west Burma. Sedentary. Polytypic (about 8 subspecies).

Status: Common resident in the deciduous and mixed woods in Hokkaido and south Kuriles, occurring from the plains up to 1,400m alt. in mountains (in summer). Usually winters in the lowlands and plains.

Habitat: Breeds commonly both in deciduous and mixed woods,

ranging up to the tree-line. Prefers generally more or less open woods mixed with a few heavy trees and the edge of extensive conifers, but also inhabits coniferous forests. In winter occurs in light woodlands, open country, cultivated lands with scattered coppices, and dense thickets near human habitation.

***Parus palustris hensoni* Stejneger**

Parus hensoni Stejneger, 1892, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 15: 342
(Hakodate, Hokkaido).

Resident in southern Kuriles (Uruppu, Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan) and Hokkaido.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan).

425 ***Parus montanus* von Baldensteinコガラ**
Willow Tit Kogara

Parus cinereus montanus von Baldenstein, 1827, Neue Alpina, 2: 31
(Graubünden, Switzerland).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From Europe east across Siberia to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Sakhalin, and Kamchatka, south to the Alps, Balkans, Altai, northern Mongolia, Manchuria, and Japan; also in west China south to northwest Yunnan. Mainly sedentary. Polytypic (about 14 to 16 subspecies).

Status: Breeds in mountain forests of Hokkaido, Honshu, and Shikoku, ranging from about 800 to 2,400m alt. (in summer). Common resident at high elevations in Honshu. Rather uncommon in Hokkaido and Shikoku.

Habitat: Mountain mixed and coniferous forests at high elevations up to the tree-line. Prefers thick undergrowth and brushwoods, as well as forest edge. In winter usually occurs in more or less open woods, clearings, and bushes on the mountains; rarely in suburban areas.

***Parus montanus sachalinensis* Lönnberg¹⁾**

Parus atricapillus sachalinensis Lönnberg, 1908, J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo, 23(14): 20 (Sakhalin).

Breeds in Sakhalin. Resident, but possibly partially migratory, occasionally recorded from Hokkaido, Honshu, and Korea.

1) This subspecies is probably synonymous with *restrictus* of Japan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (rare), Honshu (rare).

***Parus montanus restrictus* Hellmayr**

Parus borealis restrictus Hellmayr, 1900, Orn. Jahrb., 11: 215
(Honshu, Japan).

Resident in Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu (breeds in Kumamoto, 1973); recorded from Tobishima, Awashima, and Sado.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Tobishima, Awashima, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu.

426 ***Parus ater* Linnaeus** ヒガラ

Coal Tit Higara

Parus ater Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 190 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From Europe and north Africa east across Eurasia to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Amurland, Sakhalin, and Kamchatka, north to the tree-line, south to Asia Minor, Caucasian region, Iran, Tian Shan, northern Mongolia, northeast China, Korea, and Japan; also in western China from Szechwan to Yunnan, Himalayas from Nepal to northern Burma, south China (mountains of Fukien, Anhwei), and Taiwan. Mainly sedentary. Polytypic (about 18 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Common breeder mainly in the mountain coniferous and mixed forests from Hokkaido south to Kyushu, Tsushima, and Yakushima, occurring from about 600 to 2,500m alt. Resident, but often moves to the foothills and plains in winter.

Habitat: Dark and tall coniferous and mixed forests on mountains from the lower forest zone to the tree-line. In winter occurs frequently in open woodlands, light coniferous woods on hillsides and in open country, and suburban and city areas. Preference for conifers more evident than other species of tits both in winter and summer.

***Parus ater insularis* Hellmayr**

Parus ater insularis Hellmayr, 1902, Ornith. Jahrb., 13: 36
(Shizuoka Pref., Honshu).

Breeds in southern Kuriles (Uruppu and southward), Japan (Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima), and Quelpart I. Mainly sedentary, casual winter visitor to Izu Is. and Ryukyus.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima,

Izu Is. (Oshima), Ryukyus (Seeböhm).

427 **Parus varius** Temminck & Schlegel ヤマガラ
Varied Tit Yamagara

Parus varius Temminck & Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold's Faun. Japon.,
Aves: 71, pl. 35 (Japan, restricted to Honshu by Hartert, 1905).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Japan from south Kuriles to the Ryukyus,
southern Korea, Quelpart and Dagelet Is., and Taiwan. Sedentary.
Polytypic (about 9 subspecies).

Status: (All subspecies). Common resident in many parts of Japan,
breeding in deciduous and mixed forests in lowlands and mountains
below 1,600m alt. and dense woods on smaller islands. In Hokkaido
occurs chiefly in southern districts and uncommon. One subspecies
(*P. v. orii*) has probably become extinct. In winter frequently wanders
to lower levels and plains.

Habitat: Dense deciduous, mixed or evergreen broad-leaved forests
with a thick undergrowth of bushes. Prefers undisturbed woods in low
mountains and foothills; occasionally nests in large gardens in city area.
In winter occurs in open woodlands and on hillsides, frequenting light
woods and brush; occasionally in suburban areas.

Parus varius varius Temminck & Schlegel¹⁾

Breeds through the main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu,
Shikoku, Kyushu, Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Goto Is.) and south Kuriles
(Etorofu, Kunashiri), central and south Korea, and Quelpart and
Dagelet Is. Predominantly sedentary, occasionally wandering to
Izu Is., Sakhalin, and south Manchuria.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri),
Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Goto Is., Izu Is.
(Oshima). [Said to have been observed on Yagishiri, off Hokkaido.]

Parus varius sunsunpi Kuroda

Parus varius sunsunpi Kuroda, 1919, Dobutsu. Zasshi, 31: 230, 232

1) *P. v. sunsunpi*, *yakushimensis*, and *namiyei* are not sufficiently distinct from
nominate *varius* and probably synonymous with it. Snow (Check-l. Birds World,
12: 118, 1967) synonymized *yakushimensis* with *sunsunpi*, but the latter appears
to be closer to nominate *varius* than to *yakushimensis*. I do not consider
yakushimensis to be a synonym of *sunsunpi*, although the three races may be
synonymized with nominate *varius*.

(Tanegashima). (Type in Kuroda coll. was lost by war in 1945.)
Resident in Tanegashima.
Locality Records: Tanegashima.

Parus varius yakushimensis Kuroda

Parus varius yakushimensis Kuroda, 1919, Dobutsu. Zasshi, 31: 230, 232 (Yakushima). (Type in Kuroda coll. was lost by war in 1945.)

Resident in Yakushima; one specimen was obtained on Amami-oshima, north Ryukyus (*fide* Kuroda, 1925).

Locality Records: Yakushima, N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima).

Parus varius amamii (Kuroda)

Sittiparus varius amamii Kuroda, 1922, Annot. Zool. Japon., 10: 117 (Amami-oshima, north Ryukyus). (Type in Kuroda coll. was lost by war in 1945.)

Resident in north and central Ryukyus.

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa).

Parus varius orii (Kuroda)

Sittiparus varius orii Kuroda, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 43: 121 (Minami-daitojima, Daito Is.). (Type in Kuroda coll. was lost by war in 1945.)

Resident in Daito Is. (possibly extinct).

Locality Records: Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito).

Parus varius olivaceus (Kuroda)

Sittiparus varius olivaceus Kuroda, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 43: 90 (Iriomotejima, south Ryukyus). (Type in Kuroda coll. was lost by war in 1945.)

Resident on Iriomote, south Ryukyus.

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Iriomote).

Parus varius namiyei Kuroda

Parus varius namiyei Kuroda, 1918, Dobutsu. Zasshi, 30: 316, 322 (Nijijima, Izu Is.). (Type in Kuroda coll. was lost by war in 1945.)

Resident in northern Izu Is. (Toshima, Nijijima, Kozushima).

Locality Records: Izu Is. (Toshima, Nijijima, Kozu).

Parus varius owstoni Ijima

Parus owstoni Ijima, 1893, Dobutsu. Zasshi, 5: 445 (Miyakejima, Izu Is.).

Resident in southern Izu Is. (Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo).

Locality Records: Izu Is. (Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo).

428 **Parus major** Linnaeus..... シジュウカラ
Great Tit Shijūkara

Parus major Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 189 (Sweden).

Range: Palearctic-Oriental. From Europe and northwest Africa east across Eurasia to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Sakhalin, and Japan, north to about 60°N. Lat. (in Siberia), south to Near East, Iranian region, India and Ceylon, and Burma to Indochina; also Greater and Lesser Sunda Is. Mainly sedentary. Polytypic (about 19 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Very common resident throughout Japan, breeding in open coniferous, mixed or deciduous woods from the plains to 1,500m alt. (occasionally up to 2,200m) in mountains and on smaller islands. Usually wanders to lower levels and plains in winter.

Habitat: Open deciduous, mixed, or coniferous forests and forest edges with or without an undergrowth of bushes. Prefers lowlands and foothills, and not infrequently nests in large gardens in cities (especially when nest boxes were provided). In winter usually occurs in light woods on the hillsides and in open country, frequently visiting suburban and city areas.

Parus major minor Temminck & Schlegel¹⁾

Parus minor Temminck & Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 70, pl. 33 (Japan).

Breeds in middle Amur Valley, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, Quelpart I., north and northwest China south to the Yangtze Valley and Szechwan, Sakhalin, southern Kuriles (Uruppu and southward), and Japan from Hokkaido through Honshu, Sado, Oki to Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Goto Is., and Izu Is. Sedentary.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki,

1) I have found *P. m. kagoshimae* Takatsukasa (not examined by Vaurie) indistinguishable from *minor* from Honshu and Tsushima. The type specimen was lost by war in 1945.

Goto Is., Izu Is. (Oshima, Toshima, Nijima, Shikine, Miyake, Hachijo).

Parus major amamiensis Kleinschmidt

Parus major amamiensis Kleinschmidt, 1922, Falco, 18: 2 (Amami-oshima, north Ryukyus).

Resident in north Ryukyus.

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima).

Parus major okinawae Hartert

Parus major okinawae Hartert, 1905, Vög. Pal. Faun., 1: 346 (Okinawa, central Ryukyus).

Resident in central Ryukyus.

Locality Records: C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Yagachi).

Parus major nigriloris Hellmayr

Parus nigriloris Hellmayr, 1900, Orn. Monatsber., 8: 139 (Ishigakijima, south Ryukyus).

Resident in south Ryukyus.

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote).

Family SITTIDAE ゴジュウカラ科

SITTA Linnaeus ゴジュウカラ属

Sitta Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 115. Type, by monotypy,

Sitta europaea Linnaeus.

429 ***Sitta europaea* Linnaeus**ゴジュウカラ

Nuthatch Gojūkara

Sitta europaea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 115 (Sweden).

Range: Palearctic-Oriental. From Europe east across Siberia to Anadyrland, Kamchatka, and coast of the Okhotsk Sea, north to the tree-line, south to Tarbagatai, northern Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, and eastern China; also in Morocco, Asia Minor to Caucasus and Iran, northwest Himalayas, India, Indochinese countries, south China, and Taiwan. Predominantly sedentary. Polytypic (about 18 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Locally common resident in Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu, breeding chiefly in mountain forests from 1,000 (locally

as low as 300 or 400m in Honshu and from sea level in Hokkaido) to 2,400m alt. and to the tree-line. In winter usually moves to lower levels in the foothills, but often remains around the breeding ground at high elevations throughout the year. Rarely in lowlands and plains except in Hokkaido, where it commonly occurs from the plains to the subalpine woods.

Habitat: Deciduous and mixed forests on hillsides and mountains; also coniferous woods. Occurs in both dense and open forests, but generally prefers open, sparse woods with tall old trees. In winter occurs in open and light woods of various type at the foothills as well as on the mountains.

***Sitta europaea asiatica* Gould**

Sitta Asiatica Gould, 1837, Birds of Europe, 3: pl. 236 (Russia).

Breeds in southern Siberia from the Urals to Lake Baikal, northern Mongolia, Stanovoi Range, lower Amur, Shantar Is., Sakhalin, southern Kuriles (Uruppu and southward), and Hokkaido. Sedentary.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan).¹⁾

***Sitta europaea amurensis* Swinhoe**

Sitta amurensis Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1871): 350 (Amurland).

Breeds in southern Amurland north to the middle Zeya and Komsomolsk, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, and Japan (Honshu except the range of *roseilia* below); intergrades with *asiatica* in Transbaikalia. Sedentary.

Locality Records: Honshu (except Pacific coast south of the Izu Peninsula).

***Sitta europaea roseilia* Bonaparte²⁾**

Sitta roseilia Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Avium, 1: 227 (Japan, restricted to Miyazaki Pref., Kyushu by 1942 Hand-list Committee).

1) Specimens as pale as those of *asiatica* from Hokkaido are said to have been obtained or observed in the Japan Alps above 1,500m alt. (cf. Hand-l. Jap. Birds: 34, 1942).

2) This subspecies intergrades with *amurensis* to a great extent and may not be recognized.

Resident in the Pacific coast of Honshu from the Izu Peninsula southward, Shikoku, and Kyushu.

Locality Records: Honshu (Pacific coast south of the Izu Peninsula), Shikoku, Kyushu.

Family CETHIIDAE キバシリ科

CERTHIA Linnaeus キバシリ属

Certhia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 118. Type, by tautonymy, *Certhia familiaris* Linnaeus.

430 *Certhia familiaris* Linnaeus キバシリ Tree Creeper Kibashiri

Certhia familiaris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 118 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic. From Europe east across Eurasia to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Sakhalin, Ussuriland, and Japan, north to about 60°N. Lat. (in Siberia), south to the Altai and Tarbagatai, Tian Shan, northern Mongolia, Manchuria, northern Korea, and northeast China; also from Caucasus to northern Iran, Himalayas from Gilgit to northern Burma, southeast Tibet, and west China, and in North America south to Nicaragua. Mainly sedentary. Polytypic (about 12 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Locally common resident in Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku (rare), and south Kuriles, breeding in deciduous, mixed or coniferous mountain forests chiefly from about 1,000 to 2,200m alt. or to the tree-line (down to the plains in Hokkaido). In winter usually moves to lower levels and occurs in the woods at the foothills, rarely in suburban and city areas.

Habitat: Deciduous, coniferous, or mixed forests with tall old trees chiefly at high elevations on mountains. Prefers more or less open woods with scattered underbrush, but also inhabits dark damp forests. In winter occurs frequently in open woodlands and light woods at lower levels, as well as in mountain forests.

***Certhia familiaris daurica* Domaniewski¹⁾**

Certhia familiaris daurica Domaniewski, 1922, Discipl. Biol. Arch. Soc. Sci. Varsaviensis, 1(10): 4 (Darasun, Transbaikalia).

Breeds in southern Siberia from the Yenisei and Russian Altai to Transbaikalia, northern Mongolia, Amurland north to the Stanovoi Range and southern coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Ussuriland, Manchuria, north China (Hopeh), northern Korea, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, and south Kuriles. Mainly sedentary.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri).

***Certhia familiaris japonica* Hartert²⁾**

Certhia familiaris japonica Hartert, 1897, Nov. Zool., 4: 138 (Iwaki, northern Honshu).

Resident in Honshu and Shikoku (rare); recorded from Kyushu and southern Korea(?) (probably *daurica* wintering from northern Korea).

Locality Records: Honshu, Shikoku (2 specimens from Tokushima, 1913, Jan. 1950), Kyushu (observed in Oita, Aug. 1956, Fukuoka, Nov. 1962).

Family ZOSTEROPIDAE メジロ科

ZOSTEROPS Vigors & Horsfield メジロ属

Zosterops Vigors & Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 15: 234. Type, by subsequent designation, *Motacilla maderaspatana* Linnaeus.

1) Specimens of *daurica* from Hokkaido are not constantly distinguishable from those of *japonica*. These two subspecies also appear to be doubtfully distinct from nominate *familiaris*. However, the material from Amurland and Siberia was not available to me.

2) I had no opportunity to examine the type specimen of *C. f. shikokiana* Mishima. However, Mr. Keisuke Kobayashi told me that it was not sufficiently distinct from specimens of *japonica* from Honshu.

431 **Zosterops japonica** Temminck & Schlegel メジロ

Japanese White-eye Mejiro

Zosterops japonicus Temminck & Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 57, pl. 22 (Japan, restricted to Nagasaki, Kyushu by Mees, 1957).

Range: Eastern Palearctic-Oriental. Japan from Hokkaido southward to Ogasawara, Iwo, and Ryukyu Is., southern Korea, Quelpart and Dagelet Is., Taiwan, Lu Tao (Kashoto), Lan Yu (Botel Tobago), Philippines (Luzon, Batan, Calayan, Lubang, Verde, and Banton Is.), China from Hopeh and Shantung southward, Hainan, and northern Indochina. Mainly sedentary. Polytypic (about 7 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Common resident throughout warmer parts of Japan, breeding chiefly in thickets and bushes on hillsides below 1,000m alt. Uncommon from about 38°N. Lat. northward, occurring only in the southwestern parts (chiefly south of Ishikari Plain) in Hokkaido. Northern breeders are partially migratory and winter in warmer parts of Japan. All subspecies on smaller islands are one of the most successful and commonest birds on the islands.

Habitat: Thickets and undergrowth in deciduous or mixed woods in hilly and mountainous country. Prefers dense, tangled thickets and bushes in open woods and forest edges at relatively low elevations up to 1,000m alt., breeding occasionally in suburban areas and city gardens. In winter usually moves to open country and woodlands at lower levels, and frequently visits suburban and city districts. On southern islands a common resident in dense broad-leaved and mixed woods and tall tangled bushes near human habitation, frequently breeding in villages and backyards.

Zosterops japonica japonica Temminck & Schlegel¹⁾

Breeds in southern Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Sado, Tsushima, and Iki; also in southern Korea (Cholla-Namdo, Kyongsang-Namdo), Quelpart and Dagelet Is. Mainly sedentary, but frequently

1) The validity of *Z. j. yezoensis* Kuroda has been defended by Kuroda (Dobutsu. Zasshi, 64: 342-343, 1955) and Mishima (Tori, 15(73): 131-133, 1959). I have also examined a series in Udagawa and Yamashina collections. I believe the difference is slight and not constant; it was difficult for me to identify the subspecies without referring to the locality on the label. It seems best to synonymize it with *japonica*.

migrating to Izu Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, and north and central Ryukyus (in winter). Also recorded (probably breeds) from Oki, Goto Is., and Danjo Is.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Nijima, Kozu, Miyake, Hachijo, Torishima), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami, Kume).

***Zosterops japonica insularis* Ogawa¹⁾**

Zosterops japonica insularis Ogawa, 1905, Annot. Zool. Japon., 5: 186 (Yakushima and Tanegashima, fixed to Tanegashima by Hartert, 1920).

Resident in Yakushima and Tanegashima; said to have straggled to central Ryukyus.

Locality Records: Yakushima, Tanegashima, C. Ryukyus (Kume).

***Zosterops japonica loochooensis* Tristram**

Zosterops simplex var. *loochooensis* Tristram, 1889, Ibis, (6), 1: 229 (Ryukyu Is.).

Resident in north, central and south Ryukyus.

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Kikai, Okinoerabu, Yoron), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Yagachi, Iheya, Ie, Zamami, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Hatoma, Taketomi, Kuro, Yonakuni).

***Zosterops japonica daitoensis* Kuroda²⁾**

Zosterops palpebrosa daitoensis Kuroda, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 43: 120 (Minami-daitojima, Daito Is.).

Resident in Daito Is.

Locality Records: Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito).

1) Mees (Zool. Verhandl., no. 35: 108, 1957, *ibid.*, no. 102: 257, 1969) synonymized *ijimae* Kuroda with *insularis*, whereas Vaurie (Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1869: 22, 1958) lumped it with *japonica*. I believe that Vaurie is more likely correct and *ijimae* is a synonym of *japonica*.

2) This subspecies is probably valid. I have examined a large series from both Minami and Kita Daito Is.

Zosterops japonica stejnegeri Seebohm

Zosterops stejnegeri Seebohm, 1891, Ibis, (6), 5: 273 (Hachijojima, Izu Is.).

Resident in Izu Is. from Oshima to Torishima.

Locality Records: Izu Is. (Oshima, Toshima, Niijima, Shikine, Kozu, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo, Aogashima, Torishima).

Zosterops japonica alani Hartert¹⁾

Zosterops palpebrosa alani Hartert, 1905, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club.

15: 45 ("Minami Iwojima (S. Dionisio)," error for Iwojima, Iwo Is.).

Resident in Iwo Is.

Locality Records: Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Iwojima).

Family MELIPHAGIDAE ミツスイ科²⁾

APALOPTERON Bonaparte メグロ属

Apalopteron Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 38: 59.

Type, by monotypy, *Ixos familiaris* Kittlitz.

432 Apalopteron familiare (Kittlitz)..... メグロ

Bonin Islands Honeyeater Meguro

Ixos familiaris Kittlitz, 1831, Mém. Prés. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.

Petersbourg, 1 (1830): 235, pl. 13 (Ogasawara Is., restricted to Mukojima by Yamashina, 1930).

Range: Confined to Ogasawara Is.

Status: Resident in subtropical woods and tall bushes on the Ogasawara Is. Common on Hahajima and extinct on Nakôdojima; exact status of the species on other islands at the present not well known.

1) Both *alani* and *stejnegeri* have been introduced to Ogasawara Is. from Iwo and Izu Is. respectively, forming a hybrid population there (*vide* Yamashina, 1933). This hybrid population breeds abundantly on Chichijima and Hahajima.

2) See Deignan (Proc. U.S. nat. Mus., 108: 133-136, 1958) for a discussion on the systematic position of *Apalopteron*. I feel, however, that the relationship of this peculiar genus is still open to question and detailed anatomical and behavioral observations are needed before the genus is shown to belong to the family Meliphagidae.

Habitat: Subtropical virgin and secondary woods and tall bushes. Prefers forest edge and more or less open woods, preferably in valleys and near water.

Apalopteron familiare familiare (Kittlitz)

Resident in the Mukojima group in Ogasawara Is. (Possibly occurred on Chichijima formerly.)

Locality Records: Ogasawara Is. (Mukojima group: Mukojima, Nakôdojima).

Apalopteron familiare hahasima Yamashina

Apalopteron familiare hahasima Yamashina, 1930, *Tori*, 6: 330 (Hahajima, Ogasawara Is.). (Type in Yamashina Inst. Ornithology, Tokyo.)

Resident in the Hahajima group in Ogasawara Is.

Locality Records: Ogasawara Is. (Hahajima group: Hahajima, Mukôjima, Imôtôjima, Meijima).

Family EMBERIZIDAE ホオジロ科¹⁾

EMBERIZA Linnaeus ホオジロ属

Emberiza Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1: 176. Type, by subsequent designation, *Emberiza Citrinella* Linnaeus.

433 ***Emberiza citrinella* Linnaeus**.....キアオジ
Yellowhammer Ki-aoji

Emberiza Citrinella Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1: 177 (Sweden).

Range: Western Palearctic. From Europe eastward across west Siberia to the Vilyui and Chona Rivers in central Siberia, south to Kirghiz Steppes, Russian Altai, and Sayans; also in Caucasus and Iran. Migratory and sedentary, wintering in southern parts of the breeding

1) Previous editions of Hand-l. Jap. Birds (1942, 1958) follow essentially Hartert (*Vög. pal. Fauna*, 1: 54-205, 1904) in grouping and arranging species of buntings, finches, grosbeaks, and sparrows. Paynter & Storer (*Check-l. Birds World*, 13, Introduction, 1970) gives a summary for the recent tendency of rearranging this large family.

range and south to north Africa, west and central Asia, and northern Mongolia. Polytypic (2 or 3 subspecies).

Status: Rare straggler (only one record).

Habitat: No record for Japan. Mainly grasslands; also cultivated lands, roadside bush, and forest edges and clearings.

***Emberiza citrinella erythrogenys* Brehm**

Emberiza erythrogenys C. L. Brehm, 1855, Völlstand. Vogelfang:
414 (near Sarepta, lower Volga).

Breeds in eastern Europe, southern Russia, west and central Siberia east to the Vilyui and Chora Rivers (about 110°E. Long.), Russian Altai, Sayans, and from Caucasus to Iran. Partially migratory, wintering south to Near East, Iraq, southern Iran, Russian Turkestan, Tian Shan, and northern Mongolia; straggler to north China and Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Nagano, Dec. 1935).¹⁾

434 ***Emberiza leucocephala* Gmelin²⁾** シラガホオジロ
Pine Bunting Shiraga-hôjjiro

Emberiza leucocephalos Gmelin, 1771, Nov. Comm. Acad. Sci.
Petrov., 15: 480, pl. 23, fig. 3 (Astrakhan, Russia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Siberia from the Urals and eastern Russia east to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Amurland, and Sakhalin, south to northern Mongolia, northwest China (Tsinghai, Kansu), and Tian Shan. Migratory and sedentary, northern breeders wintering in Manchuria, northern China, Turkestan, and Iranian region. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Occasional winter visitor to Hokkaido, Honshu, and Izu Is. (once).

Habitat: Open woodlands and cultivated country; also bushes in river beds, hillside thickets, and forest edge or clearing (in winter).

***Emberiza leucocephala leucocephala* Gmelin**

Breeds in Siberia from the Urals and eastern Russia to the coast of Okhotsk Sea, north to about 67°N. Lat., south to the lower Amur, Stanovoi Range, Transbaikalia, northern Mongolia, Russian Altai, Tarbagatai, and Tian Shan; also in Sakhalin and Shantar Is. Winters

1) Listed as *Emberiza citrinella citrinella* Linnaeus in 1942 and 1958 editions of Hand-list of Jap. Birds.

2) Cf. Löhrl, Vogelwelt, 88: 148–152, 1967 for the hybridization between *E. citrinella* and *leucocephala*.

in southern Ussuriland, Manchuria, and Mongolia, south to northern China, central Asia, Himalayas, and west Asia from north India to Iraq; casual or occasional visitor to Kuriles, Japan, Korea, Asia Minor, and Europe.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu (rare), Izu Is. (Hachijo).
[Recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

435 ***Emberiza cioides* Brandt** ホオジロ

Siberian Meadow Bunting Hôjîro

Emberiza cioides Brandt, 1843, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, Phys.-Math., 1: col. 363 (Siberia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southern Siberia from Amurland west to Russian Altai and Tarbagatai, Mongolia, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, Japan, eastern China south to Kwangtung, and Tian Shan. Mainly sedentary. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Very common breeding bird from Hokkaido south to Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima, and Izu Is., inhabiting chiefly open woodlands, shrubby grasslands, and cultivated country below 1,600m alt. Northern and highland breeders usually winter in lowlands and plains and to warmer regions in central Honshu and southward. Summer visitor in Hokkaido and south Kuriles, arriving in April and leaving in October and November (birds banded in Hokkaido were discovered at various localities in central Honshu), though small numbers remain throughout the year.

Habitat: Open woodlands, cultivated country, grasslands and meadows with scattered bushes and thickets, and brushy wastelands, as well as any open wood, afforestation, and clearing on hillsides.

***Emberiza cioides ciopsis* Bonaparte**

Emberiza ciopsis Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Avium: 466 (Japan).

Breeds in Japan from Hokkaido and south Kuriles through Honshu, Sado, Oki, and Shikoku to Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, and Izu Is.; also Quelpart and Dagelet Is. in Korea. Mainly sedentary, birds breeding in Hokkaido usually winter south to central Honshu. Recorded from middle Kuriles (Shimushiru, April 1928); straggles to Sakhalin (Kaibatô).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Toshima, Niijima, Shikine, Kozu, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo).

436 **Emberiza yessoensis** (Swinhoe).....コジュリン

Japanese Reed Bunting Kojurin

Schoenicola yessoensis Swinhoe, 1874, Ibis, (3), 4: 161 (new name for *Emberiza minor* Blakiston, 1863, Hakodate, Hokkaido, preoccupied by *Emberiza schoeniclus* var *minor* Middendorff, 1851).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Eastern Manchuria, southern Ussuriland, and Japan. Migratory and sedentary, continental birds winter in southern Korea and eastern China from Hopeh and Shantung south to the lower Yangtze, occasionally reaching Fukien. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Uncommon and local breeder in swampy and dry grasslands in north and central Honshu and Kyushu (Kumamoto, 1971). Breeding in Honshu reported from Aomori (1971), Akita (1972), Miyagi (1925), Ibaraki (1967), Chiba (1968), Mt. Fuji (850 to 1,100m alt., 1959), Lake Yamanaka (1,000m alt., 1907), and Nagano (1961). Status in Hokkaido and Kuriles uncertain (no record for many years). In winter locally common along Tokyo Bay and the Pacific coast of central Honshu (recorded in fall and winter from Aomori, Miyagi, Niigata, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Nagano, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Osaka, Hyogo; also from Sado).

Habitat: Swampy or dry grasslands, marshes, and reed beds. Seems to prefer coastal and inland marshy places, but also breeds in dry grasslands at high elevations. In winter occurs chiefly in reed beds along rivers, estuaries, and sea coast; also swampy places.

Emberiza yessoensis yessoensis (Swinhoe)

Breeds in north and central Honshu and Kyushu; recorded from Hokkaido and Kuriles (Snow). Sedentary, wintering in central Honshu mainly on the Pacific coast.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Kyushu.

437 **Emberiza tristrami** Swinhoe.....シロハラホオジロ

Tristram's Bunting Shirohara-hôjirô

Emberiza tristrami Swinhoe, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1870): 441 (Amoy, south China).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Middle Amur Valley, Ussuriland, and north and eastern Manchuria. Migratory, migrating through Manchuria, Korea, and eastern China to winter in south China from the Yangtze Valley, west to Szechwan and Yunnan; occasional visitor to Honshu, south Ryukyus, and Burma. Monotypic.

Status: Accidental visitor or irregular passage migrant.

Habitat: Open woodlands and cultivation (on migration).

Locality Records: Honshu (Tochigi, Nov. 1936, Yamaguchi at Tsunoshima, Apr., May, Oct. 1966), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote, Oct. 1921). [Said to have been observed on Rebun I., Hokkaido.]

438 ***Emberiza fucata* Pallas**ホオアカ
Grey-headed Bunting Hôaka

Emberiza fucata Pallas, 1776, *Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs*, 3: 698
(Onon and Ingoda Rivers, southeast Transbaikalia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Transbaikalia, Mongolia, and middle Amur Basin, south to Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, and Hopeh in north China; also from the Himalayas to Yunnan, Szechwan, and eastern China north to lower Yangtze. Migratory and sedentary, northern birds wintering in southern Japan, south China, Hainan, and Indochinese countries to Assam. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Fairly common breeding summer visitor in open country and grasslands from central Honshu northward, arriving in April and leaving in October and November. Breeds commonly in the highlands from 500 to 1,500m alt. in central Honshu and usually occurs in the plains in Hokkaido. Breeds also in southern Honshu and Kyushu (Oita at Mt. Kujû, 1965, Kumamoto at Mt. Aso, 1971) but more or less sporadically. On migration more common than in the breeding season, and commonly winters in the plains and lowlands of southern Japan south of Kanto Plain.

Habitat: Open and brushy grasslands, cultivated lands, and meadows with scattered low bushes; also young second growth and afforestation. On migration and in winter occurs in cultivated country and grassy places, frequently inhabiting grassy river beds and dried rice fields.

***Emberiza fucata fucata* Pallas**

Breeds in Transbaikalia, northern Mongolia (Kentei), middle Amur, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, Hopeh, and Japan (Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Kyushu). Migrates to south China, Taiwan, Hainan, and Indochinese countries; accidental visitor to Sakhalin (Kaibatô). Japanese populations frequently winter in warmer parts of Japan from Honshu southward.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Ie),

S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

439 **Emberiza pusilla** Pallasコホオアカ

Little Bunting Ko-hôaka

Emberiza pusilla Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 647 (Transbaikalia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Northern Siberia from Lapland and northern Russia east to Anadyrland, north to about 72°N. Lat., south to the middle Yenisei Valley, region north of Lake Baikal, and southern Yakutia. Migratory, wintering in eastern China west to Yunnan, Indochinese countries, and eastern Himalayas to Nepal. Occurs on migration in Sakhalin, Amurland, Transbaikalia, Mongolia, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, Quelpart I., and north China; occasional or accidental visitor to Japan, Taiwan (new specimen record), Philippines, Iran, Asia Minor, Near East, and Europe. Monotypic.

Status: Occasional or irregular visitor in fall and winter.

Habitat: Open woodlands, light woods and undergrowth on hillsides, and cultivated country with scattered groves (on migration).

Locality Records: Honshu (Tokyo, Nagano, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shimane), Awashima, Shikoku (Kochi), Goto Is., Danjo Is. [Said to have been observed on Yonakuni, S. Ryukyus.]

440 **Emberiza chrysophrys** Pallasキマユホオジロ

Yellow-browed Bunting Kimayu-hôjiro

Emberiza chrysophrys Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 698 (Transbaikalia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Central Siberia from the region north and west of Lake Baikal (from about 105°E. Long.) east to Yakutsk and the Aldan River, north to about 64°N. Lat., south to mountains of Baikal region and Stanovoi Range. Migratory, wintering in central and coastal south China from the Yangtze Valley southward to Fukien and inland to Szechwan. Occurs in Transbaikalia, eastern Mongolia, Amurland, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, and north China on migration; accidental visitor to Japan, also straggles to western Europe. Monotypic.

Status: Accidental visitor.

Habitat: Open woodlands and cultivation (on migration). A small party of birds were observed (photographed but no specimen collected in 1972).

Locality Records: Tsushima (May 1972). [Also said to have been observed in Danjo Is.]

441 **Emberiza rustica** Pallasカシラダカ

Rustic Bunting Kashiradaka

Emberiza rustica Pallas, 1776, *Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs*: 3, 698 (Transbaikalia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Siberia from Lapland and northern Russia eastward to Anadyrland, Kamchatka, and coast of the Okhotsk Sea, north to the tree-line, south to northern Russian Altai, Sayans, and Stanovoi Range; also recorded in summer (probably breeds) from Sakhalin, north Kuriles, and Commander Is. Migratory, wintering in Japan, southern Korea, and China from Hopeh south to Fukien and Szechwan; straggles to Turkey and Europe. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Very common passage migrant in plains and lowlands below 1,500m alt. throughout Japan, and also winters commonly in central and southern Japan.

Habitat: On migration and in winter occurs in open woodlands, light deciduous and mixed woods on hillsides, afforestation, cultivated country with scattered trees, villages, and suburban and city areas. Prefers open places, as well as forest edges and clearings.

Emberiza rustica latifascia Portenko¹⁾

Emberiza rustica latifascia Portenko, 1930, *Auk*, 47: 206 (near Klyuchi, Kamchatka).

Breeds in Kamchatka and Anadyrland, possibly west to the Yana. Winters in Japan, probably also in Korea and eastern China.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Awashima, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Danjo Is., Izu Is. (Nijima, Miyake, Hachijo). [Said to have been observed on Iriomote, S. Ryukyus.]

442 **Emberiza elegans** Temminckミヤマホオジロ

Yellow-throated Bunting Miyama-hôjirô

Emberiza elegans Temminck, 1835, in Temminck & Laugier's *Planch. Col. d'Ois.*, livr. 98: pl. 583, fig. 1 (Japan).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Amur Valley and Ussuriland, south to Manchuria, Korea, and Japan (Tsushima); also hills of western China.

1) Specimens from Sakhalin and Kuriles (in nuptial plumage) are referable to *latifascia* (cf. Yamashina, *Tori*, 10: 469, 1939). However, nominate *rustica* may also occur in Japan as a passage migrant or winter visitor (two subspecies are not distinguishable in winter plumage).

Migratory and sedentary, northern breeders wintering in Korea, Quelpart I., Japan, and eastern China south to Fukien. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Breeds locally in Tsushima (juveniles collected). Common passage migrant and winter visitor in lowlands and hillsides below 1,000m alt. through central and southwest Japan. Rather uncommon passage migrant in Hokkaido and northern Honshu.

Habitat: In Tsushima breeds in low bushes, clearings, and young second growth of pines and cedars with brush on low hillsides. In winter and on migration in southwest Japan occurs in open woodlands and cultivated country with scattered groves and thickets; also in hillside wood and bush.

***Emberiza elegans elegans* Temminck**

Breeds in the middle and lower Amur, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, and southwest Japan (definite breeding known only from Tsushima). Winters in southwestern Japan, southern Korea, Quelpart I., and eastern China south to Fukien and Kwangtung; casual in Sakhalin, Kuriles, Ryukyus, and Taiwan.¹⁾

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Miyake, Hachijo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa). [Said to have been observed in Oki and on Iriomote and Yonakuni, S. Ryukyus.]

443 *Emberiza aureola* Pallas シマアオジ

Yellow-breasted Bunting Shima-aoji

Emberiza Aureola Pallas, 1773, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 2: 711 (Irtys River, west Siberia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Siberia from Finland and northern Russia eastward to Anadyrland, Kamchatka, and coast of the Okhotsk Sea, south to Kirghiz Steppes, northern Mongolia, Manchuria, Ussuriland, and Hokkaido. Migratory, wintering in south China, southeast Asia, and north and east India. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Very common breeding summer visitor in the shrubby coastal grasslands of north and northeast Hokkaido and south Kuriles, arriving in May and leaving in late September. Also breeds commonly in the

1) Includes the range of *E. e. ticehursti* Sushkin (type locality, Sidemi River, southern Ussuriland), which may be synonymous with nominate *elegans*. Specimens from Khingan, north Manchuria, collected in June, in Yamashina coll. are referable to nominate *elegans*.

alpine meadows on Daisetsu and Hidaka Mountains, and locally in the plains south to Ishikari region. Rare passage migrant from Honshu southward.

Habitat: Open coastal and alpine grasslands with scattered shrubs, bushes, and trees. Also occurs, but less commonly, in inland meadows and grasslands, as well as in coastal cultivated fields. Breeds in both dry and wet grasslands but generally prefers drier habitats. Habitat on migration unknown.

***Emberiza aureola ornata* Shulpin**

Emberiza aureola ornata Shulpin, 1928, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. URSS, 28 (1927): 401 (mouth of the Suifun River, south Ussuriland).

Breeds in Kamchatka, coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Amurland, Ussuriland, Shantar Is., Manchuria, northern Korea, Sakhalin, Kuriles, and Hokkaido. Migrates through Manchuria, Korea, and eastern China to winter in south China and southeast Asia. Recorded from Quelpart I. and Taiwan; straggles to Bering Is. and Iwo Is.¹⁾

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu (rare), Kyushu (Saga), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo).

444 *Emberiza rutila* Pallas シマノジロ
Chestnut Bunting Shima-nojiko

Emberiza rutila Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 698 (Onon River, southeast Transbaikalia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southern Siberia from the region north and west of Lake Baikal to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea and lower Amur, south to Transbaikalia, northern Manchuria, and northern Ussuriland. Migratory, migrating through southern Manchuria, Korea, and eastern China to winter in south China and southeast Asia from Indochina to Assam; straggles to Japan, Taiwan, and Europe. Monotypic.

Status: Accidental visitor in Hokkaido and Honshu.

Habitat: Open woodlands and cultivation (on migration).

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Hakodate), Honshu (Akita, Nagano, Shimane, Yamaguchi at Tsunoshima), Tsushima, Danjo Is.

1) Vaurie (Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 692, 1959) recorded nominate *aureola* as straggling to Japan and Taiwan.

445 *Emberiza melanocephala* Scopoli.....ズグロチャキンチョウ

Black-headed Bunting Zuguro-chakinchô

Emberiza melanocephala Scopoli, 1769, *Annus I Historico-Nat.*: 142 (Carniola).

Range: Mediterranean. From eastern Italy and Balkans eastward to Asia Minor, Crete, Rhodes, Cyprus, Near East, Caucasus, and Iran, north to the lower Danube and lower Volga. Migratory, migrating southeastward to winter in India; straggles to western Europe, British Isles, and Japan. Monotypic.

Status: Rare straggler (twice).

Habitat: No record for Japan. Scrubby plains or foothills as well as open woodlands and cultivation.

Locality Records: Izu Is. (Hachijo, Nov. 1928, Nov. 1930).¹⁾

446 *Emberiza sulphurata* Temminck & Schlegelノジコ

Japanese Yellow Bunting Nojiko

Emberiza sulphurata Temminck & Schlegel, 1848, *in* Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 100, pl. 60 (Japan).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Breeds only in Japan (Honshu). Migratory, migrating through southwest Japan and eastern China to winter in south China (Fukien, Kwangtung), Taiwan, and northern Philippines (Calayan, Luzon); also recorded from southern Korea on migration. Monotypic.

Status: Locally common breeding summer visitor in the highlands and higher foothills of central Honshu (especially in Mt. Fuji and Japan Alps area), occurring from about 700 to 1,200m alt. Usually arrives in May and leaves in early October at the breeding ground. Breeding status in other parts of Japan is uncertain (breeding in Hokkaido is questionable; no breeding record from southwestern Honshu and southward). Uncommon passage migrant (and winter visitor?) from central Honshu and southward.

Habitat: Open fields covered with low bush and thickets; also edge and underbrush of sparse woods and shrubby grasslands. Open woodlands and cultivated country on migration.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (rare), Honshu, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Mikura).

1) The occurrence of this central Asiatic species on Hachijo, Izu Is. is anomalous. The two specimens could be escaped birds from captivity.

447 **Emberiza spodocephala** Pallas.....アオジ

Black-faced Bunting Aoji

Emberiza spodocephala Pallas, 1776, *Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs*, 3: 698 (Transbaikalia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southern Siberia from Russian Altai and the upper Yenisei to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, lower Amur, and Sakhalin, south to the Sayans, Transbaikalia, Manchuria, northern Korea, and Japan; also in western China. Migratory, wintering in southern Japan, Taiwan, south China south of the Yangtze, Hainan, Indochina to Assam, and eastern Himalayas to Nepal. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Common breeding birds in northern Japan, occurring chiefly in highlands and mountain slopes from about 700 to 1,600m alt. in central Honshu and from the plains in the north. Arrives in April and leaves in October and November at the breeding ground, normally wintering in lowlands and plains from central Honshu southward. Also a common passage migrant from the north.

Habitat: Open places with light woods and low bushes, forest edge or clearing, young second growth, and thickets and underbrush in deciduous, mixed or coniferous forests; also subalpine open deciduous woods. In winter and on migration occurs in open woodlands and cultivated country, as well as bushes and underbrush on low hills and near streams.

***Emberiza spodocephala spodocephala* Pallas**

Breeds in southern Siberia east of Russian Altai, Transbaikalia, Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, and northern Korea. Migrates to southern Korea, eastern and south China, Taiwan, and Hainan; accidental visitor to Japan and Philippines.

Locality Records: Honshu (Niigata, Tokyo, Kanagawa), Tsushima, S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki). [Said to have been obtained at Tsunoshima, Yamaguchi.]

***Emberiza spodocephala personata* Temminck**

Emberiza personata Temminck, 1835, in Temminck & Laugier's *Planch. Col. d'Ois.*, livr. 98: pl. 580 (northern Japan).

Breeds in Sakhalin, southern Kuriles (Uruppu and southward), Hokkaido, and Honshu. Winters in southwest Japan, Ryukyus, and Quelpart I., occasionally reaching eastern and south China.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima,

Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima to Hachijo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Iheya, Zamami). [Said to have been observed on Tokunoshima, Yoron, Taketomi, and Yonakuni in the Ryukyus.]

448 **Emberiza variabilis** Temminck クロジ
Grey Bunting Kuroji

Emberiza variabilis Temminck, 1835, in Temminck and Laugier's Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 98: pl. 583, fig. 2 (northern Japan).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southern Kamchatka, Kuriles (Paramushiru and southward), Sakhalin, Hokkaido (summer occurrence), and north and central Honshu. Migratory, wintering from central Honshu southward to the Ryukyus; casual in eastern China (Shaweishan I.), Ussuriland, and Askold Is. Monotypic.

Status: Uncommon breeder in the highlands and mountains of northern Japan. Breeds in central and northern Honshu (breeding in Yamagata, 1967, Fukushima (Oze Moor), 1964, Tochigi, 1960, Nagano, 1973; summer occurrence in Aomori, Akita, Niigata, Ishikawa), Hokkaido (summer occurrence in Mt. Daisetsu, Akan, Kitami, Rishiri), and south Kuriles (recorded from Etorofu, Kunashiri; breeds in north Kuriles). Winter visitor from central Honshu southward; rather common winter resident in southwestern Japan (southwestern parts of Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima).

Habitat: Under dense thickets and thick undergrowth of Sasa in sparse deciduous woods at high elevations (from about 1,000 to 1,800m alt.). In winter occurs in lowlands and plains, frequenting isolated woods in open country, tall bush or thicket and undergrowth of Sasa on hillsides, and occasionally open cultivation, backyard bush, suburban areas, city gardens.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Nijima, Kozu, Miyake, Hachijo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako).

449 **Emberiza pallasi** (Cabanis) シベリアアジュリン
Pallas' Reed Bunting Shiberia-jurin

Cynchramus Pallasi Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, 1: 130 (ex Pallas, Selenga River, Transbaikalia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Central and eastern Siberia from the Taz

and Yenisei to Chukotski Peninsula, south to Altai, Sayans, Mongolia, Transbaikalia, northwest Manchuria, Amurland, and Udscoe Gulf on the west coast of the Okhotsk Sea (but absent from Kamchatka); also in Chinese Turkestan (Tian Shan). Migratory, wintering south to Outer and Inner Mongolia, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, northwest and eastern China south to the Yangtze Valley. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Accidental winter visitor (two records).

Habitat: Two Japanese specimens were collected in coastal reed beds (winters in reed beds in large flocks in eastern China).

***Emberiza pallasi polaris* Middendorff**

Emberiza polaris Middendorff, 1851, *Siber. Reise*, 2(2): 146, pl. 13, fig. 1 (Taimyr Peninsula, west Siberia).

Breeds in central and east Siberia east of the Taz and Yenisei, south to about Kirensk, Olekminsk, and the Udscoe Gulf, east to Chukotski Peninsula and the Anadyr Basin. Migrates to central and north Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, north and eastern China south to the lower Yangtze; accidental visitor to Japan.

Locality Records: Kyushu (Saga, Mar. 1925).

***Emberiza pallasi pallasi* (Cabanis)¹⁾**

Breeds in southernmost Siberia from Russian Altai and Sayans to Transbaikalia, Amurland, northern Mongolia, northwest Manchuria, and Tian Shan. Winters in Outer and Inner Mongolia, northern China, and Chinese Turkestan; accidental visitor to Japan.

Locality Records: Kyushu (Saga, Jan. 1924).

450 *Emberiza schoeniclus* (Linnaeus) オオジュリン **Reed Bunting O-jurin**

Fringilla Schoeniclus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1: 182 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From Europe east across Eurasia to the Lena, Transbaikalia, lower Amur, Manchuria, and Ussuriland (absent from

1) Two specimens of *E. pallasi*, both adult males, were collected in Saga, Kyushu. The first specimen, collected on Jan. 27, 1924, is larger (wing 75.5mm) and paler than any of those from Manchuria, Korea, and China, and is referable to the northern race (*polaris*). The second specimen, collected on Mar. 1, 1925 at almost the same locality, is smaller (wing 67.5mm) and identified as nominate *pallasi*, although the difference between the two races may not always be constant.

Anadyrland and Chukotski Peninsula), north to about 70°N. Lat. (in central Siberia), south to the Mediterranean, Asia Minor, Iran, and Russian and Chinese Turkestan; also Kamchatka, Kuriles, Sakhalin, Hokkaido and northern Honshu. Migratory and sedentary, northern breeders wintering in southern parts of the breeding range and south to Iraq, Iranian region, eastern China, and southern Japan. Polytypic (about 15 subspecies).

Status: Common breeding summer visitor in grasslands and reed beds along north and northeast coast of Hokkaido and in south Kuriles. Also breeds, but locally and less commonly, in inland swampy grasslands south to Ishikari Plain and Akita (1973) in northern Honshu. Arrives in early May and leaves normally in October at the breeding ground. Common winter visitor in reed beds and marshy places from Honshu southward.

Habitat: Coastal shrubby grasslands and reed beds; preferably wet, but frequently dry, places. Also inland wet grassy fields and margin of marshes. In winter inhabits chiefly reed beds along rivers, estuaries, and sea coast; also reed and tall grass in cultivated lands and inland marshes.

***Emberiza schoeniclus pyrrhulina* (Swinhoe)¹⁾**

Schoeniclus pyrrhulinus Swinhoe, 1876, Ibis, (3), 6: 333, pl. 8, fig. 2 (Hakodate, Hokkaido).

Breeds in Kamchatka, Kuriles (from Paramushiru southward), Sakhalin, lower Amur, Ussuriland, Hokkaido, and northern Honshu. Winters in Japan from Honshu southward, southern Manchuria, Korea (uncommon), and northeastern China occasionally south to the lower Yangtze.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Kunashiri, Etorofu), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo).²⁾

CALCARIUS Bechstein ツメナガホオジロ属

Calcarius Bechstein, 1803, Ornith. Taschenb.: 130. Type, by mono-

1) *Fringilla nortoniensis* Gmelin (= *E. s. nortoniensis*) is not valid.

2) A female specimen referable to *E. s. pallidior* Hartert (southwest Siberia from the Urals to Altai and Minusinsk, wintering in Caucasus, Iranian region, Russian and Chinese Turkestan) is reported to have been collected in Niigata (Feb. 1965). It seems to me impossible to determine the subspecies of a female specimen of *E. schoeniclus* in winter plumage with any accuracy.

typy, *Fringilla lapponica* Linnaeus.

451 **Calcarius lapponicus** (Linnaeus).....ツメナガホオジロ

Lapland Bunting Tsumenaga-hôjîro

Fringilla lapponica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 180 (Lapland).

Range: Circumpolar. Arctic and subarctic Eurasia and North America, and Greenland, in the tundras north of the tree-line. Migratory, wintering south to western Europe, southern Russia, Kirghiz Steppes, Altai, Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea, northern China, and central United States. Polytypic (2 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Occasional winter visitor to Hokkaido and south Kuriles; accidental in Honshu and Izu Is.

Habitat: Coastal barren wastes and bare grounds in coastal grasslands, also cultivated lands near the sea (Hokkaido and Kuriles in winter).

Calcarius lapponicus coloratus Ridgway ¹⁾

Calcarius lapponicus coloratus Ridgway, 1898, Auk, 15: 320 (Medny I., Commander Is.).

Breeds in Kamchatka, Commander Is., and the northern coast of Shelekhova Gulf of the Okhotsk Sea. Winters in Sakhalin, Kuriles (Paramushiru, Rasowa), Manchuria, Korea, and eastern China south to the Yangtze Valley, occasionally in Japan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu (Tokyo, Nagano, Shizuoka, Kyoto, Hyogo), Izu Is. (Hachijô).

PLECTROPHENAX Stejneger ユキホオジロ属

Plectrophenax Stejneger, 1882, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 5: 33. Type, by original designation, *Emberiza nivalis* Linnaeus.

452 **Plectrophenax nivalis** (Linnaeus)ユキホオジロ

Snow Bunting Yuki-hôjîro

Emberiza nivalis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 176 (Lapland).

Range: Circumpolar. Arctic and subarctic Eurasia and North

1) Follows Vaurie (Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 706, 1959) in assigning the migrant from the north to *coloratus* Ridgway. The three subspecies of *C. lapponicus* recognized by Vaurie (Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1805: 25, 1956) appear to me to be doubtfully distinct.

America, and Greenland, south to the limits of northern tundras. Mainly migratory, wintering usually south to central Europe, southern Russia, southern Siberia, Amurland, Manchuria, and southern Canada and northern United States. Polytypic (4 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Regular winter visitor to Hokkaido and south Kuriles; irregular visitor in Honshu.

Habitat: Open country and the sea coast; bare ground and near marshes (in winter).

***Plectrophenax nivalis vlasowae* Portenko¹⁾**

Plectrophenax nivalis vlasowae Portenko, 1937, Vsesouiznyi Ark. Inst. Problemy Arktiki, 3: 124 (Wrangel I.).

Breeds in arctic Siberia from the lower Pechora to Chukotski Peninsula, coast of Anadyrland (south to about 60°N. Lat.), and eastern parts of Kamchatka; also on Severnaya Zemlya, New Siberian Islands, and Wrangel I. Winters in Siberian steppes, Altai, Transbaikalia, Inner Mongolia, Manchuria, Amurland, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Kuriles, and northern Japan, occasionally south to Korea and Hopeh in north China.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu (Yamagata, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Shimane), Sado.

***Plectrophenax nivalis townsendi* Ridgway**

Plectrophenax nivalis townsendi Ridgway, 1887, Manual N. Amer. Birds: 403 (Otter I., Pribilofs).

Breeds in Commander Is., Pribilofs, and western Aleutians. Resident, but occasionally wintering in Kuriles (Paramushiru, Matsuwa, Ushishiru, Ketoi, Shimushiru, Etorofu)²⁾ and Alaska.

Locality Records: S. Kuriles (Etorofu).

ZONOTRICHIA Swainson ミヤマシトド属

Zonotrichia Swainson, 1832, Fauna Bor.-Amer., 2 (1831): 493.

Type, by subsequent designation, *Fringilla pensylvanica* Latham

1) Cf. Hand-l. Jap. Birds: 24, 1942. I am, however, not certain whether or not all these specimens are referable to *townsendi* Ridgway. It seems more probable that the visitor to S. Kuriles is the same as one to Hokkaido, i.e., *vlasowae* Portenko.

2) For the use of *vlasowae* in place of *pallidior* Salomonsen, see Vaurie, Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1805: 26, 1956.

(=*Fringilla albicollis* Gmelin).

- 453 **Zonotrichia iliaca** (Merrem) ゴマフスズメ
Fox Sparrow Gomafu-suzume

Fringilla iliaca Merrem, 1786, Avium. Rar. Icon. Descr., 2: 37, pl. 10
(North America, restricted to Quebec by Oberholser, 1946).

Range: Nearctic. North America from Alaska and Canada south to California in the west coast and region north of U.S.-Canada borders in the east. Migratory, wintering in southern or warmer parts of the breeding range and south to southern United States, northern Baja California, and northwest Mexico. Polytypic (about 18 subspecies).

Status: Rare straggler (only one record).

Habitat: No record for Japan. Underbrush and thickets in open woodlands (in winter).

Zonotrichia iliaca unalaschcensis (Gmelin)¹⁾

Emberiza unalaschcensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 875
(Unalaska, Alaska).

Breeds in Alaska Peninsula and eastern Aleutians from Unalaska eastward. Winters to the Pacific coast of the United States from Vancouver to southern California, occasionally in northwest Baja California; straggles to Anadyrland and Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Tochigi, Nov. 1935).

- 454 **Zonotrichia leucophrys** (Forster) ミヤマシトド
White-crowned Sparrow Miyama-shitodo

Emberiza leucophrys Forster, 1772, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, 62: 426 (Hudson Bay).

Range: Nearctic. North America from Alaska south to California and Rocky Mts. in New Mexico in the west, east to Hudson Bay, northern Ontario, Quebec, and Newfoundland. Migratory and sedentary, northern breeders wintering south to the United States, Cuba, and central Mexico. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Rare straggler (two records).

1) Listed as *Passerella iliaca insularis* Ridgway in 1942 and 1958 editions of Hand-list of Jap. Birds. See Yamashina (Tori, 18(82): 126, 1964) for the change of subspecific name. I follow Paynter (Check-l. Birds World, 13: 42, 1970) in synonymizing *Passerella* Swainson, 1837, with *Zonotrichia*.

Habitat: Open woodland and cultivation, thickets in suburban area (in winter).

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii (Nuttall)

Fringilla Gambellii Nuttall, 1840, Man. Orn. U.S. Canada, ed. 2, 1: 556 (Fort Walla Walla, Washington).

Breeds in western North America from Alaska and Yukon Territory south to British Columbia and northern Washington, east to the shore of Hudson Bay, Saskatchewan, and northern Manitoba. Winters in southern British Columbia and western United States south to Baja California and central Mexico; straggles to Japan.

Locality Records: Honshu (Tokyo, Mar. 1964, Chiba, Dec. 1936).

455 **Zonotrichia atricapilla** (Gmelin).....キガシラシトド

Golden-crowned Sparrow Kigashira-shitodo

Emberiza atricapilla Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 875 (fixed to Prince William Sound, Alaska by Stresemann, 1949).

Range: Nearctic. West coast of North America east of Rockies, from Alaska south to British Columbia and U.S.-Canada borders, mainly in the Pacific coast, east to the Rockies. Migratory, winters in the west coast of the United States west of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mts., Baja California, and northern Mexico; straggler to Japan. Monotypic.

Status: Rare straggler (only one record).

Habitat: Habitat in winter similar to that of the preceding species.

Locality Records: Honshu (Tokyo, Dec. 1935).

Family FRINGILLIDAE アトリ科

FRINGILLA Linnaeus アトリ属

Fringilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 179. Type by tautonymy, *Fringilla coelebs* Linnaeus.

456 **Fringilla montifringilla** Linnaeus.....アトリ

Brambling Atori

Fringilla Montifringilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 179 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From Scandinavia east across Siberia to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea and Kamchatka, north to the tree-line, south

to northern Baltic States, Kazan and Ufa in Russia, Russian Altai, Sayans, northwest Mongolia, and lower Amur. Migratory, wintering in central and southern Europe, northwest Africa, Iranian region, Turkestan, Tibet, and eastern Asia from Manchuria, Japan, Korea, and Quelpart I. south to Yunnan, Fukien, and Taiwan. Monotypic.

Status: Common passage migrant throughout Japan, also wintering in open woodlands and plains in southwest Japan.

Habitat: On arrivals from the north in large flocks in October inhabits chiefly open woods and tall bushes on mountain slopes. Later in fall and in winter occurs in open woodlands and cultivated country at low levels, occasionally in city gardens.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Shikine, Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki). [Said to have been observed on Amami-oshima, N. Ryukyus.]

CARDUELIS Brisson ヒワ属

Carduelis Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 36. Type, by tautonymy, *Fringilla carduelis* Linnaeus.

457 *Carduelis sinica* (Linnaeus).....カワラヒワ
Oriental Greenfinch Kawara-hiwa

Fringilla sinica Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 321 (China, restricted to Macao, south China by Jacobi, 1923).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Amurland and Ussuriland southward through Manchuria and Korea to south China, also Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Kuriles, and Japan. Mainly sedentary. Polytypic (6 subspecies).

Status: Common resident in lowlands and cultivated country up to 900m alt. (usually 500 to 600m or lower) from Honshu and southward. Birds breeding in Hokkaido normally winter in warmer parts in Japan. Passage migrant and winter visitor from the north (*C. s. kawarahiba*) occur between October and April–May.

Habitat: Resident in open woodlands, low hillsides, cultivated lands, and open coastal fields or shrubby grasslands; breeds frequently near villages and in suburban and city areas. Migrants and wintering birds inhabit similar habitat, especially light woodlands and cultivated regions.

Carduelis sinica minor (Temminck & Schlegel)¹⁾

Fringilla kawarahiba minor Temminck & Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 84, pl. 49 (Japan).

Breeds in south Sakhalin, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Sado, Tsushima, Izu Is.), and Quelpart I. Resident except for birds breeding in Hokkaido which normally winter from Honshu southward.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Awashima, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Goto Is., Izu Is. (Oshima, Toshima, Nijima, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo, Aogashima). [Said to have been obtained on Tokunoshima, north Ryukyus.]

Carduelis sinica kawarahiba (Temminck)

Fringilla kawarahiba Temminck, 1835, in Temminck & Laugier's Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 99, pl. 588, fig. 1 (Japan).

Breeds in Kamchatka and Kuriles (from Araitō and Shumushu southward). Winters in Japan; occasional visitor to Sakhalin (once) and Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Yakushima, C. Ryukyus (Okinawa).²⁾ [Said to have been observed on Miyako, Ishigaki, Taketomi, Kohama, and Kuroshima, S. Ryukyus. These records are probably referable to this subspecies.]

Carduelis sinica kittlitzii (Seeböhm)

Fringilla kittlitzii Seeböhm, 1890, Ibis, (6) 2: 101 (Ogasawara Is.). Resident in Ogasawara and Iwo Is.

Locality Records: Ogasawara Is. (Muko, Nakōdojima; Chichi; Haha, Mukojima), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Iwojima).

1) Vaurie (Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 603, 1959) follows Austin & Kuroda (Bull. Mus. comp. Zool., 109: 584, 1953) in synonymizing *sitchitoensis* Momiyama with *kawarahiba* Temminck. Breeding specimens from northern Hokkaido and south Sakhalin are indistinguishable from those from Honshu and it seems to me to be best to synonymize *sitchitoensis* with *minor*. Kunashiri may be included in the range of *minor*, but I could not examine any Kunashiri material (*kawarahiba* and *minor* intergrades in central and south Kuriles).

2) The breeding populations on Kunashiri and Shikotan may be referable to *C. s. minor* (see footnote 1).

458 **Carduelis spinus** (Linnaeus)マヒワ

Siskin Mahiwa

Fringilla Spinus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 181 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. Two widely separated populations in the western and eastern Palearctic. In the west, from British Isles and Scandinavia eastward to west Siberia in regions of Omsk and Novosibirsk, discontinuously south to the Pyrenees, Alps, Asia Minor, Caucasus, and north Iran; after a wide gap in central parts of Eurasia, in northeast Asia from southern Yakutsk southward to Amurland, southern coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, and Japan from Hokkaido and south Kuriles (Etorofu) to central Honshu. Migratory, wintering south to southern Europe, northwest Africa, Near East, and south Iran; in the east, south to Korea, southern Japan, Taiwan (rare), and eastern China to Fukien and Kwangtung; accidental in Philippines (Calayan). Monotypic.

Status: Uncommon breeding bird in mountains of Hokkaido, south Kuriles, and north and central Honshu at high elevations between 1,200 and 2,500m alt.; also the plains in northernmost parts of Hokkaido. Common passage migrant and winter visitor throughout Japan, though more or less variable in numbers by year. Winters more numerous from central Honshu southward.

Habitat: In the breeding season occurs in upper coniferous forests up to the tree-line. On arrival from the north in large flocks in October inhabits open woods on mountain slopes and in foothills. In winter chiefly occurs in open woodlands and cultivated country at low elevations, and frequently visits suburban and city areas.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni).

ACANTHIS Borkhausen ベニヒワ属

Acanthis Borkhausen, 1797, Deutsche Fauna, 1: 248. Type, by subsequent designation, *Fringilla Linaria* Linnaeus (= *Fringilla flammea* Linnaeus).

459 **Acanthis flammea** (Linnaeus).....ベニヒワ

Redpoll Beni-hiwa

Fringilla flammea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 182

(Norrlund, Sweden).

Range: Holarctic. Northern Eurasia from Scandinavia eastward across Siberia to Chukotski Peninsula, south to British Isles, northern Russia, southern Siberia (to Tomsk and Novosibirsk), Sayans, Stanovoi Range, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, and Bering Is.; also in the Alps, arctic North America, south Greenland, and Iceland. Migratory, wintering in southern parts of the breeding range and south to southern Europe, Caucasus, Turkestan, Mongolia, eastern China to the lower Yangtze, Japan, and northern United States. Polytypic (4 subspecies).

Status: Locally common (uncommon in some years) winter visitor in the foothills and plains of Hokkaido and north and central Honshu, mainly below 1,200m alt. Casual visitor in Kyushu, Izu Is., and Ogasawara Is.

Habitat: In winter chiefly inhabits open deciduous woods and bushes on hillsides and foothills in mountainous regions, but also occurs in the plains on arrival in fall and when more numerous than usual.

***Acanthis flammea flammea* (Linnaeus)**

Breeds in arctic and subarctic Eurasia and North America from Scandinavia to Labrador and Newfoundland (range of species except for Greenland, Iceland, British Isles, Alps). Winter quarters see under species; on migration and in winter recorded from Altai, Manchuria, Amurland, Ussuriland, Korea, and Kuriles.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu, Sado, Kyushu (rare), Izu Is. (Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Vaurie, 1959).

460 ***Acanthis hornemanni* (Holboell)¹⁾**.....コベニヒワ
Arctic Redpoll Ko-benihiwa

***Linota Hornemanni* Holboell, 1843, Naturhist. Tidsskr., 4: 398**
(Greenland).

Range: Circumpolar. Arctic tundras in Eurasia and North America from Lapland eastward through northernmost Russia and Siberia to Alaska, Yukon, Mackenzie, Manitoba, Quebec, and Labrador; also in north Greenland and Baffin Is. Migratory, wintering south to Baltic countries, central Russia, southern Siberia, northern Mongolia, Amurland, Manchuria, Ussuriland, and Sakhalin; also to northern United States.

1) For the hybridization between *flammea* and *hornemanni*, see Salomonsen, Vidensk. Med. Dansk nat. For., 86: 123-202, 1928; Voous, Atlas Europ. Birds: 256-257, 1960. Some authors consider the two species conspecific.

Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Accidental, or rare and irregular, winter visitor to Hokkaido and Honshu.

Habitat: Similar to that of the preceding species.

***Acanthis hornemanni exilipes* (Coues)**

Aegiothus exilipes Coues, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 13 (1861): 385 (Fort Simpson, MacKenzie).

Breeds in the arctic tundras in Eurasia and North America (range of species except for Greenland and Baffin Is.), south to north Labrador and probably northern Kamchatka. Winter quarters see under species; irregularly south to Kuriles, Japan, Korea, Russian Altai, Turkestan, central Europe, and British Isles.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu (Aomori, Nagano).

LEUCOSTICTE Swainson ハギマシコ属

Leucosticte Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson's Fauna Bol.-Amer., 2 (1831): 265. Type, by monotypy, *Linaria* (*Leucosticte*) *tephrocotis* Swainson.

461 *Leucosticte arctoa* (Pallas) ハギマシコ

Rosy Finch Hagi-mashiko

Passer arctous Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 2: 21 (Yenisei and east Siberia, restricted to Russian Altai by Kozlova, 1934).

Range: Eastern Palearctic-Nearctic. Mainly in mountains of eastern Siberia from Altai and Sayans eastward to Koryak and Kamchatka, south to northern Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Stanovoi, and Kuriles; also in Commanders and Aleutians, and mountains of western North America from Alaska and Yukon south to California, Colorado, and New Mexico. Partially migratory, wintering in the foothills and southern parts of the breeding range. The subspecies *brunneonucha* winters south to Manchuria, northern Korea, and Japan. Polytypic (6 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Small numbers have been observed on Mt. Daisetsu (1962, 1970, 1971) and Mt. Rishiri (1957) in July and August (probably breeds but requires confirmation). Rather uncommon, but regular, winter visitor in open woodlands in mountainous and hilly country, below 1,500m alt., in Hokkaido and Honshu (rarer in the south); occasional visitor in plains.

Habitat: On Daisetsu Mts. observed in alpine barren fields and rocky slopes with scattered dwarfed pines above the tree-line in late summer. In winter inhabits open woodlands and foothills, often in bushes at streamside as well as exposed rocky or stony slopes.

Leucosticte arctoa brunneonucha (Brandt)

Fringilla (*Linaria*) *brunneonucha* Brandt, 1842, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 10: col. 252 (*ex* Pallas, Kurile Is.).

Breeds in mountains of east Siberia from the Lena to Kamchatka, south to Stanovoi and Tukuringra Mountains and northern Kuriles; probably breeds on Range and Mt. Rishiri in Hokkaido. Winters in Sakhalin, Kuriles, north and central Japan, Manchuria, Ussuriland, and northern Korea.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu, Sado.

CARPODACUS Kaup マシコ属¹⁾

Carpodacus Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entwickel.-Gesch. Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierw.: 161. Type, by subsequent designation, *Fringilla rosea* Pallas.

462 **Carpodacus erythrinus** (Pallas)アカマシコ
Scarlet Finch Aka-mashiko

Loxia erythrina Pallas, 1770, Nov. Comm. Acad. Sci. Petrop., 14(1): 587, pl. 23, fig. 1 (Volga and Samara Rivers, south Russia).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From northeast Europe east across Siberia to Anadyrland, Kamchatka, and coast of Okhotsk Sea, north to the Arctic Circle, south to central Russia, Russian Altai, northern Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Amurland, Ussuriland, north Sakhalin, Manchuria, and north China; also from Asia Minor and Caucasus east through northern Iran to the Himalayas and mountains of western China and Turkestan. Migratory, wintering in south China, southeast Asia, and northern India. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Accidental winter visitor.

Habitat: Accidental visitor in open woodlands and plains.

1) *Erythrina* Brehm, 1828, is an invalid name (*nomen nudum*). (Cf. Check-l. Birds World, 14: 267, 1968).

Carpodacus erythrinus grebnitskii Stejneger

Carpodacus erythrinus grebnitskii Stejneger, 1885, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., no. 29: 265 (Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka).

Breeds in eastern Siberia from about the Lena to Anadyrland, Kamchatka, and the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, south to Russian Altai, Sayans, northern Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, and north Sakhalin. Winters in Sakhalin and eastern China; casual in Japan and Quelpart I.

Locality Records: Honshu (Niigata, Apr. 1968, Tochigi, undated, Kyoto, Nov. 1936, "Yokohama Market"), Izu Is. (Hachijo, Oct. 1931).

463 Carpodacus roseus (Pallas) オオマシコ

Pallas' Rosy Finch O-mashiko

Fringilla rosea Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 699 (Uda and Selenga Rivers, Transbaikalia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Central and east Siberia from Russian Altai eastward to southeastern Yakutia, south to the Sayans, northern Lake Baikal, and Stanovoi Range; also Sakhalin(?). Migratory, wintering south to Sakhalin, northern Japan, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, northern China, and Zaisan Nor region; accidental in Russia and central Europe. Monotypic.

Status: Locally common winter visitor in mountainous country from Hokkaido south to central Honshu, occasionally reaching Shikoku and Kyushu.

Habitat: In winter occurs in open woodlands in mountainous country, frequenting undergrowth and thickets in light deciduous woods and coppices, forest edge, and low bushes in cultivated lands.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku (rare), Kyushu (rare). [Recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

PINICOLA Vieillot ギンザンマシコ属

Pinicola Vieillot, 1807, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., 1: iv, pl. 1, fig. 13.

Type, by monotypy, *Pinicola rubra* Vieillot (= *Loxia Enucleator* Linnaeus).

464 Pinicola enucleator (Linnaeus) ギンザンマシコ

Pine Grosbeak Ginzan-mashiko

Loxia Enucleator Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 171 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic. From northern Scandinavia and north Russia

east across Siberia to Anadyrland, Kamchatka, and coast of the Okhotsk Sea, north to the forested tundra, south to mountains of southern Siberia, northern Mongolia, Stanovoi Range, Sakhalin, Kuriles, and Hokkaido; also Alaska, Canada, and mountains of western United States south to Arizona and New Mexico. Migratory and sedentary, northern breeders wintering in southern Scandinavia, central Russia, Transbaikalia, Amur Basin, Ussuriland, and northern United States. Polytypic (4 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Breeds in the zone of dwarfed pine (*Pinus pumila*) above 1,800m alt. in Daisetsu Range (observed on Mt. Rishiri, July 1965). Uncommon, but not very rare in the breeding ground. Common breeder on the islands of south Kuriles, where the bird also inhabits dwarfed pine scrub on mountain sides. Resident, wintering in small flocks in the foothills. Migrants from north and central Kuriles also winter in south Kuriles and occasionally reach Hokkaido; accidental in Honshu. *P. e. kamtschatkensis* is a rare straggler (one record).

Habitat: Bush of dwarfed pines in the alpine zone of Daisetsu Range and mountains of south Kuriles. In winter occurs in coniferous forests at lower elevations; occasionally in plains and suburban areas.

***Pinicola enucleator kamtschatkensis* (Dybowski)**

Corythus enucleator kamtschatkensis [sic] Dybowski, 1883, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 8: 367 (Kamchatka).

Breeds in Anadyrland south to the northern coast of the Okhotsk Sea, and Kamchatka. Mainly sedentary, occasionally wintering in Sakhalin and Kuriles; straggles to Japan, Commander Is., and Pribilofs.

Locality Records: Honshu (Niigata, Feb. 1957).

***Pinicola enucleator sakhalinensis* Buturlin**

Pinicola enucleator sakhalinensis Buturlin, 1915, Messenger Orn. (Moscow): 129 (Chaivo Lagoon, north Sakhalin).

Breeds in Sakhalin, Kuriles (Paramushiru to Kunashiri), and Hokkaido (Daisetsu Range). Mainly sedentary; accidental visitor to Honshu.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu (Ishikawa, Nov. 1948, Nov. 1956).

LOXIA Linnaeus イスカ属

Loxia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 171. Type, by sub-

sequent designation, *Loxia Curvirostra* Linnaeus.

465 *Loxia curvirostra* Linnaeus イスカ
Crossbill Isuka

Loxia Curvirostra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 171 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic. From Scandinavia and north Russia east across Siberia to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea and Amurland, north to the limits of coniferous forests, south to Altai, Sayans, northern Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Ussuriland, and Japan; also discontinuously in British Isles, central and south Europe, northwest Africa, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Turkestan, Himalayas to west China, northern Luzon, south Annam, and North America south to Nicaragua. Mainly sedentary, but more or less nomadic and irregular migrant. Polytypic (about 11 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Uncommon breeder in coniferous and mixed forests in the mountains of Hokkaido and Honshu, occurring chiefly from 1,200 to 1,700m alt. Breeding recorded in Honshu from Aomori, Iwate, Yamanashi, Nagano, Tottori. Locally common winter visitor in lowlands and hilly regions from Hokkaido southward; less common and more irregular in southern Japan.

Habitat: Upper coniferous and mixed forests in higher mountains. In winter usually occurs in open woodlands and foothills.

Loxia curvirostra japonica Ridgway

Loxia curvirostra japonica Ridgway, 1885, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 2: 103 (Japan).

Breeds in Lower Amur, Ussuriland, and Japan from Hokkaido south to mountains in central Honshu; also breeds in Hopeh, north China (Cheng, 1958) and recorded from Sakhalin and Kuriles. Mainly sedentary, passage migrant and winter visitor south to Manchuria, Korea, southern Japan and eastern China south to the lower Yangtze.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Oshima, Miyake, Hachijo, Aogashima, Torishima), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is. [Recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

466 *Loxia leucoptera* Gmelin ナキイスカ
White-winged Crossbill Naki-isuka

Loxia leucoptera Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2): 844 (ex Latham, Hudson Bay and New York).

Range: Holarctic. From northern Scandinavia and north Russia east across the forested regions of Siberia to Yakutia, and North America south to British Columbia, Alberta, and northern New York; isolated population in Hispaniola. Mainly sedentary, but more or less nomadic and irregular migrant. Polytypic (one in the Palearctic, two in the New World).

Status: Uncommon and irregular winter visitor. In Honshu recorded from Aomori, Miyagi, Fukushima, Tochigi, Kanagawa, Nagano, Kyoto, Osaka, Shimane, and Tottori; accidental in Izu Is.

Habitat: Similar to that of the preceding species. These two species often occur in mixed flocks, although *L. leucoptera* is much more uncommon and irregular than *curvirostra* in Japan.

***Loxia leucoptera bifasciata* (Brehm)**

Crucirostra bifasciata C. L. Brehm, 1827, Isis: col. 714 (Thuringia and Vienna).

Breeds in north Sweden and Finland, north Russia, Urals, Siberia east to Yakutia, south to Sayans, northern Lake Baikal, Transbaikalia, Amur Basin, and occasionally in north Manchuria. Mainly sedentary, irregular passage migrant and winter visitor. Recorded from west, central, and east Europe, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, north China (Hopeh), Sakhalin, and Japan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Izu Is. (Hachijo).

URAGUS Keyserling & Blasius ベニマシコ属

Uragus Keyserling and Blasius, 1840, Wirbelth. Europa's: xi. Type, by monotypy, *Loxia sibirica* Pallas.

467 *Uragus sibiricus* (Pallas) ベニマシコ

Long-tailed Rose Finch Beni-mashiko

Loxia sibirica Pallas, 1773, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 2: 711 (southern Siberia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southern Siberia from Naryn and Novosibirsk east through Transbaikalia to the lower Amur, south to Russian Altai, northern Mongolia, Manchuria and northern Korea, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, southern Kuriles, and northern Japan; also in western China from Shensi to Szechwan and Sikang. Migratory and sedentary, northern breeders wintering south to Tian Shan, Dzungaria, north China (Hopeh), southern Korea, and southwest Japan. Polytypic (5 subspecies).

Status: Common breeding summer visitor in shrubby grasslands along north and northeast coast of Hokkaido and in south Kuriles, as well as the alpine meadows on Daisetsu and Hidaka Mountains. Arrives in early May and leaves in late September and October at the breeding ground. Also breeds, but much less commonly, in inland wet and shrubby fields in Ishikari Plain and occasionally and locally south in northern Honshu (Aomori). Locally common winter visitor in hilly country and plains in Honshu and Shikoku, rarely Kyushu.

Habitat: Coastal grasslands, wastes, and wet meadows with low shrubs and thickets; also cultivated lands with scattered trees, bushes, and small streams. Less commonly in inland grassy wet fields and margins of swamps. In winter occurs in open woodlands and hillsides below 1,000m alt., inhabiting light deciduous woods, underbrush, and thickets; especially fond of low bushes and thickets in river beds and at streamsides.

Uragus sibiricus sanguinolentus (Temminck & Schlegel)

Pyrrhula sanguinolenta Temminck & Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 92, pl. 54 (Japan).

Breeds in Sakhalin, south Kuriles (Uruppu and southward), Hokkaido, and northernmost Honshu (Aomori). Winters south to southern Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Sado.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu (Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Miyazaki).

CHAUNOPROCTUS Bonaparte オガサワラマンコ属

Chaunoproctus Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Avium, 1: 526. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla papa* Kittlitz (= *Coccothraustes ferreo-rostris* Vigors).

468 **Chaunoproctus ferreo-rostris** (Vigors)¹⁾.....オガサワラマンコ

Bonin Islands Grosbeak Ogasawara-mashiko

Coccothraustes ferreo-rostris Vigors, 1829, Zool. Jour., 4: 354 (Ogasawara Is.).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Confined to Ogasawara Is. (extinct).

1) The affinity of this species is still uncertain.

Monotypic.

Status: Extinct. Collected in 1827 by Beechey and in 1828 by Kittlitz. Specimens preserved in the museums of Leningrad, Leyden, Frankfurt, Berlin, London (type specimen), and New York (*cf.* Greenway, *Extinct Vanish. Birds World*: 433–434, 1958, but specimen not preserved in Japan).

Habitat: Forest near the coast according to Kittlitz (1832).

Locality Records: Ogasawara Is. (exact locality unknown; assumed to be Chichijima).

PYRRHULA Brisson ウソ属

Pyrrhula Brisson, 1760, *Ornithologie*, 1: 36. Type, by tautonymy,
Loxia Pyrrhula Linnaeus.

469 *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* (Linnaeus).....ウソ Bullfinch Uso

Loxia Pyrrhula Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1: 171 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From Europe and Azores eastward across Siberia to the coast of the Okhotsk Sea and Amurland, north to about 67°N. Lat., south to Balkans, Caucasus, north Iran, Tyumen and Novosibirsk in west Siberia, Russian Altai, northern Mongolia, north Manchuria, and Ussuriland; also Kamchatka, Kuriles, Sakhalin, and Japan. Mainly sedentary, northeast Asiatic birds wintering in southern parts of the breeding range and south to Korea, north China, and southern Japan. Polytypic (about 11 subspecies).

Status: (*P. p. griseiventris*). Locally common breeder in mountain forests in the upper forest and subalpine zones, mainly at 1,400 to 2,500m alt., from central Honshu northward (breeds from the plains in northern parts of Hokkaido and south Kuriles). Resident, but winters in the foothills and plains and south to Shikoku, Kyushu, and Izu Is. (Other subspecies). *P. p. rosacea* is a common winter visitor from the north and *cassinii* is an accidental winter visitor (4 or 5 specimen records).

Habitat: Coniferous and mixed woods with a thick undergrowth chiefly in the upper forest and subalpine zones in higher mountains; also northern deciduous woods in the plains in northernmost Hokkaido and south Kuriles. In winter occurs in open woodlands, foothills, and cultivated region in hilly country, frequenting deciduous woods and hillside brush; rarely in suburban areas and city gardens.

***Pyrrhula pyrrhula cassinii* Baird**

Pyrrhula coccinea var. *Cassinii* Baird, 1869, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., 1: 316, pl. 29, fig. 1 (Yukon River, Alaska).

Breeds in Kamchatka, northern Kuriles (Paramushiru), and the coast of the Okhotsk Sea south to Ayan. Winters irregularly or accidentally south to southern Amurland (Khabarovsk), Ussuriland (rare), Manchuria, Korea (rare), north China (Hopeh), Sakhalin (rare), and Japan (rare); accidental in St. Lawrence I. and Alaska.

Locality Records: Honshu (Toyama, Oct. 1909, Nagano, Jan. 1934, Shimane, Oct. 1929, Nov. 1935). [Recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

***Pyrrhula pyrrhula rosacea* Seeböhm¹⁾**

Pyrrhula rosacea Seeböhm, 1882, Ibis, (4), 6: 371 (Yokohama, Japan).

Breeds in the lower Amur, Ussuriland, and Sakhalin; also Rishiri(?). Winters south to Manchuria, Korea, Japan, and eastern China south to the lower Yangtze.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Rishiri, Honshu, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Kozu). [The breeding population on Rishiri I. is said to be referable to this subspecies—no specimen.]

***Pyrrhula pyrrhula griseiventris* Lafresnaye**

Pyrrhula griseiventris Lafresnaye, 1841, Rev. Zool., 241 (no locality, "Japan").

Breeds in central and southern Kuriles (Ushishiru, Uruppu, Etorofu, Kunashiri), mountains of Hokkaido and north and central Honshu.

1) Vaurie (Amer. Mus. Nov., no. 1788: 12–13, 1956; Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 663, 1959) synonymized *rosacea* Seeböhm with *griseiventris*. Breeding specimens from Japan completely lack a pinkish wash on the breast and belly and can be separable from the adjacent continental populations. Specimens from Sakhalin (both of summer and fall) have more or less pink on the breast and belly (= *rosacea*), and such a form occurs very commonly in Japan but only in fall and winter. They are a migrant from the north (mostly from Sakhalin but probably also from Ussuriland and lower Amur). It seems to me best to recognize *rosacea*, though it is intermediate between *cassinii* and *griseiventris*. If one does not want *rosacea*, it is better to synonymize it with *cassinii* rather than *griseiventris*. *Kurilensis* Sharpe is also a greyish form (no or only very slight wash of pink on the breast and belly), and I agree with Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) in synonymizing it with *griseiventris*.

Mainly resident, wintering at lower elevations and south to Shikoku, Kyushu, and Tsushima, occasionally Izu Is.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo).

EOPHONA Gould イカル属¹⁾

Eophona Gould, 1851, Birds of Asia, pt. 3: pls. 18–19. Type, by subsequent designation, *Loxia melanura* Gmelin (= *Eophona* (*melanura*) *migratoria* Hartert).

470 ***Eophona migratoria* Hartert**.....コイカル
Chinese Grosbeak Ko-ikaru

Eophona melanura migratoria Hartert, 1903, Vög. Pal. Faun., 1, 59 (Sidemi River, south Ussuriland).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southern Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, and eastern China south to the Yangtze Valley, inland to Szechwan. Mainly migratory, wintering in eastern and inland China, Japan, and Taiwan, occasionally reaching northern Indochina. Polytypic (2 subspecies).

Status: Local, but regular, winter visitor in the plains of southern Japan from central Honshu southward. Regular and fairly common winter visitor or passage migrant in Tsushima and south Ryukyus; rare and more or less accidental in northern Japan and Izu and Ogasawara Is.

Habitat: In winter inhabits open woodlands and cultivated country in lowlands and plains, also near villages and in suburban and city areas. Occurs in light, open deciduous or mixed woods, and frequently in gardens and parks in city areas.

***Eophona migratoria migratoria* Hartert**

Breeds in southern Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, and Korea. Winters in Japan, Quelpart I., Taiwan, and eastern China south to Fukien and Kwangtung; recorded from Ogasawara Is. and northern Indochina.

Locality Records: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Niijima, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote, Yonakuni).

1) Paynter (Check-l. Birds World, 14: 299, 1968) merged *Eophona*, *Mycerobas*, and *Hesperiphona* with *Coccothraustes*, but I am reluctant to follow this.

- 471 **Eophona personata** (Temminck & Schlegel).....イカル
Japanese Grosbeak Ikaru

Coccothraustes personatus Temminck & Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 91, pl. 52 (Japan).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Japan, eastern Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, and north China (Hopeh, Shantung). Partially migratory, wintering south to southern Japan and eastern China; occurs in Korea on migration (*E. p. magnirostris*).

Status: Locally common breeder in deciduous and mixed woods from Hokkaido south to southwestern Honshu (and probably Kyushu). Mainly summer visitor in Hokkaido, arriving in April and leaving in October to November and breeding in the plains as well as at the foothills. In Honshu usually breeds in open woodlands in mountainous region from 800 to 1,200m alt. Common winter visitor in plains and lowlands from Honshu southward. Birds banded in central Honshu in October were recovered in south Shikoku (Kochi) in November and February.

Habitat: Matured or open deciduous and mixed woods in foothills and mountainous regions. Prefers more or less open country, usually avoiding extensive forests on slopes and heavy woods in valleys. In winter occurs in plains and lowlands, frequenting open woodlands, hillside woods and bushes, cultivated lands, suburban areas, and city gardens and parks.

Eophona personata personata (Temminck and Schlegel)

Breeds in Hokkaido, Honshu, and probably Kyushu. Resident, but frequently winters in southern Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and occasionally reaching Izu and Ogasawara Is., Quelpart I. (once), Taiwan (once), Fukien(?).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Is. (Miyake, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), S. Ryukyus (Yonakuni). [Recorded from S. Kuriles by Nechaev, 1969.]

COCCOTHAUSTES Brisson シメ属

Coccothraustes Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 36. Type, by tautonymy, *Loxia Coccothraustes* Linnaeus.

- 472 **Coccothraustes coccothraustes** (Linnaeus).....シメ
Hawfinch Shime

Loxia Coccothraustes Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 171

(Europe, restricted to Italy by Vaurie, 1959).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From western Europe and northwest Africa eastward across Eurasia to the Amur Basin and Ussuriland, north to 60°N. Lat. (in Russia and west Siberia), and south to Asia Minor, Caucasus, north Iran, eastern Russian Turkestan, Russian Altai, Sayans, Transbaikalia, Manchuria, northern Korea, and north Japan. Migratory and sedentary, wintering south to southern Europe, north Africa, Near East, Iranian region, northwest India, eastern China, and southern Japan. Polytypic (4 or 5 subspecies).

Status: Uncommon breeding birds in the mountains and lowlands of Hokkaido and north and central Honshu. Breeding has been reported from Nagano and Fukushima in Honshu, as well as from northern Hokkaido, in addition to frequent sight records during the breeding season. Birds breeding in Hokkaido normally winter in Honshu and further south, and those breeding in the mountain region of Honshu wander to plains in winter. Also common passage migrant and winter visitor from the north throughout Japan in lowlands and plains.

Habitat: Breeds in matured deciduous or mixed forests in mountainous country mainly below 1,200m alt.; also in the plains in Hokkaido. Generally prefers old woods with tall trees. In winter inhabits open woodlands and cultivated regions at low elevations and in plains; frequently in suburban and city areas.

***Coccothraustes coccothraustes coccothraustes* (Linnaeus)**

Breeds in Europe, north and central Russia, southwestern Siberia east to Lake Baikal, Russian Altai, Sayans, Transbaikalia, northern Mongolia, Amur Valley, north and eastern Manchuria, and Ussuriland; also(?) northern Korea and southern Kuriles (Etorofu; recorded from Matsuwa). Winters in southern parts of the breeding range and south to north Africa, Near East, Iraq, Russian Turkestan, Manchuria, Korea, and eastern China south to the lower Yangtze; occasional winter visitor(?) in Japan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (rare), S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu (rare).¹⁾

1) Specimens have not been examined by me. Although the continental nominate subspecies is likely to reach Japan in winter, I am not sure that the two subspecies are distinguishable in winter plumage. Cf. Mishima, *Tori*, 13(65): 24-25, 1955, for specimen records.

Coccothraustes coccothraustes japonicus Temminck & Schlegel

Coccothraustes vulgaris japonicus Temminck & Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 90, pl. 51 (Japan).

Breeds in Sakhalin and northern Japan from Hokkaido south to central Honshu. Mainly sedentary(?), wintering south to the Ryukyus (rather common) and Ogasawara and Iwo Is.; recorded from Quelpart I., accidental in Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Niihima, Miyake, Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi), Iwo Is. (Iwojima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kuro, Yonakuni).

Family PLOCEIDAE ハタオリドリ科

PASSER Brisson スズメ属

Passer Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 36. Type, by subsequent designation, *Fringilla domestica* Linnaeus.

473 **Passer rutilans** (Temminck)..... ニュウナイスズメ

Russet Sparrow Nyûnai-suzume

Fringilla rutilans Temminck, 1835, in Temminck & Laugier's Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 99: pl. 588, fig. 2 (Japan).

Range: Himalayan. From east Afghanistan eastward through the Himalayas to Assam, south Tibet, Burma, northern Indochina, mainland China north to Shensi and Anhwei, Taiwan, northward to Japan, Korea, and south Sakhalin. Mainly sedentary, northern populations partially migratory. Polytypic (3 subspecies).

Status: Locally common breeder in mountain regions of central and north Honshu from 800 to 1,500m alt., and plains in Hokkaido (especially common in north and northeastern parts). Summer visitor from May to early September in Hokkaido and south Kuriles; birds breeding in the highlands of Honshu may be resident moving to plains in winter, or a short migrant wintering in southwestern Japan and further south. Very large flocks arrive from the north in August in northern Honshu and disperse gradually to winter in the lowlands and plains of central Honshu and southward.

Habitat: Chiefly grasslands with tall trees and small roadside groves

in open or cultivated country in the highlands in northern Honshu and the plains in Hokkaido; also near villages and around human habitation in mountainous region. In fall and winter occurs in rice fields, reed beds, and open fields in the cultivated region.

***Passer rutilans rutilans* (Temminck)**

Breeds in south Sakhalin, northern Japan south to central Honshu, Korea, central and south China from Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu to Szechwan and from Anhwei southward, and Taiwan. Partially migratory, occurring in southern Japan and Quelpart and Dagelet Is. on migration and in winter. Also recorded from north China (Hopeh, once), Ussuriland (Askold I., once), and central Kuriles (Ushishiru).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Hachijo), N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima).

474 ***Passer montanus* (Linnaeus)**.....スズメ
Tree Sparrow Suzume

Fringilla montana Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 183
(northern Italy).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From Europe eastward across Eurasia to the Okhotsk Sea, Sakhalin, Japan, and China, south to the Mediterranean, northern Iran, Himalayan region, Assam, Indochinese countries, and Malay Peninsula to Sumatra, Java, and Bali. Introduced to North America and Australia, also Borneo, Celebes, and Philippines. Predominantly sedentary. Polytypic (8 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Very common resident in cultivated region, towns, and cities throughout Japan from Hokkaido and south Kuriles to south Ryukyus; from sea level up to about 1,300m alt. in mountainous country.

Habitat: Open woodlands, cultivated country, hillsides, villages, towns, suburban and city areas. Rarely away from human habitation and cultivation.

***Passer montanus saturatus* Stejneger**

Passer saturatus Stejneger, 1885, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 8: 19
(Ryukyu Is.).

Resident in Sakhalin, Japan throughout (except Ogasawara and Iwo Is.), Quelpart I., southern Korea, and Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri; introduced?), Honshu, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu,

Tsushima, Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima to Aogashima), Ryukyus (from Tokara Is. and Amami-oshima to Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito; introduced).

Family STURNIDAE ムクドリ科

STURNUS Linnaeus ムクドリ属¹⁾

Sturnus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 167. Type, by tautonymy, *Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus.

475 *Sturnus sturninus* (Pallas)..... シベリアムクドリ
Daurian Myna Shiberia-mukudori

Gracula sturnina Pallas, 1776, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 695 (between Onon and Argun Rivers, Transbaikalia).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Transbaikalia and northern Mongolia, middle Amur, Ussuriland, Manchuria, northern Korea, and north China from Hopeh west to Kansu. Migratory, wintering in south China, Hainan, Indochina to Burma, Nicobars, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo; straggler to Ogasawara Is. Monotypic.

Status: Rare straggler (only one record).

Habitat: No record for Japan. In open country and plains (on migration and in winter). In southern Korea breeds in gardens and parks.

Locality Records: Ogasawara Is.

476 *Sturnus philippensis* (Forster)²⁾..... コムクドリ
Red-cheeked Myna Ko-mukudori

Motacilla philippensis Forster, 1781, Indian Zool.: 41 (Philippines).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. South Sakhalin and northern Japan (Hokkaido, south Kuriles, north and central Honshu). Migratory, wintering in south Ryukyus, Lan Yu (Botel Tobago), Philippines, and

1) *Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus has been observed recently in Kyushu (Kagoshima, Dec. 1969, Kumamoto, Dec. 1973). It is not possible to ascertain whether it is a straggler or escapee from captivity. If it is a straggler, the subspecies most likely to reach Japan is *S. v. poltaratskyi* Finsch (type locality, western Altai; breeds in southern Siberia east to Lake Baikal and west Mongolia, wintering in Iran and northern India, accidental in Hopeh and Shantung).

2) *S. sturninus* and *philippensis* form a superspecies.

Borneo; recorded on migration or in winter from eastern China, Taiwan, Celebes, and Moluccas, accidental(?) in Ussuriland and Korea. Monotypic.

Status: Common breeding summer visitor in the plains of Hokkaido and northern Honshu; also locally common breeder in the mountainous region of central Honshu. Arrives in April to early May and leaves in September and early October. Common passage migrant throughout Japan both in fall and spring. Very common in the Ryukyu Is. on migration and part of the migrants winter in south Ryukyus.

Habitat: Chiefly in open woodlands and the edge of cultivation and meadows from about 800 to 1,500m alt. in the central mountainous region of Honshu. In Hokkaido and northern Honshu breeds in deciduous and mixed groves of cultivated lands in plains, as well as in open wooded country at low levels. Frequently occurs near villages and in towns and city parks, always avoiding extensively forested mountain slopes. On migration inhabits plains and suburban areas.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, Teuri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Danjo Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo, Torishima), Ogasawara Is., N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Ie), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni), Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito).

477 ***Sturnus sinensis*** (Gmelin).....カラムクドリ

Grey-backed Myna (Chinese Myna) Kara-mukudori

Oriolus sinensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1(1): 394 (China).

Range: Oriental. South China from southeast Yunnan to Fukien, and northern Indochina. Partially migratory, wintering in Indochina, Thailand, and Malay Peninsula; recorded from Hainan and Taiwan, accidental in Burma, Philippines. Monotypic.

Status: Probably accidental visitor (or escapees from captivity).

Habitat: No record for Japan. Occurs in small flocks in open country and near villages (in winter). In south China nests in holes of roofs and houses.

Locality Records: Honshu (Tokyo, Feb. 1889, Ibaraki, Dec. 1934, Saitama, Dec. 1934); Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Oct. 1935, Oct. 1936, Oct. 1937), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Sept. 1939).

478 ***Sturnus cineraceus*** Temminckムクドリ

Grey Starling Mukudori

Sturnus cineraceus Temminck, 1835, in Temminck & Laugier's Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 94: pl. 556 (Japan).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Southeastern Transbaikalia, middle Amur, Ussuriland, Manchuria, eastern Mongolia, north China from Hopeh west to Kansu, Sakhalin, southern Kuriles (Ushishiru and southward), and Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Sado, Izu Oshima). Partially migratory, wintering in southern parts of the breeding range and south to China from the Yangtze Valley southward, Taiwan, Hainan, northern Indochina, and Burma (rare). Recorded on migration from Izu Is., Ogasawara and Iwo Is., Ryukyus, Korea, Quelpart I., and eastern China; accidental in Philippines (Luzon). Monotypic.

Status: Common resident in lowlands and plains of Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Sado, and Izu Oshima, and mainly breeding summer visitor in Hokkaido and south Kuriles. Rather uncommon winter visitor (or passage migrant) in Tsushima, Izu, Ogasawara, and Iwo Is., and Ryukyus.

Habitat: Chiefly in lowlands, cultivated regions, open wooded country, and city areas, usually below 700m alt. (rarely up to 1,200m). Commonly breeds in suburban areas, gardens, and parks. Uncommon in mountain sides and does not occur in extensive forested slopes and deep valleys. In winter usually found in large flocks in cultivated region and around human habitation.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Teuri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Honshu, Sado, Shikoku, Kyushu, Izu Is. (Oshima, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is., Iwo Is., N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonakuni, Senkaku Is.), Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

Family ORIOLIDAE コウライウグイス科

ORIOLUS Linnaeus コウライウグイス属

Oriolus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 160. Type, by tautonymy, *Coracias Oriolus* Linnaeus.

479 *Oriolus chinensis* Linnaeus.....コウライウグイス

Black-naped Oriole Kôrai-uguisu

Oriolus chinensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1: 160 ("China," error for Manila, Philippines).

Range: Eastern Palearctic-Oriental. Southeast Transbaikalia and Amur Valley, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, China, Taiwan, Hainan, Philippines, Nicobars and Andamans, Greater and Lesser Sunda Is.,

Celebes, and western Moluccas. Mainly sedentary, northern birds (*O. c. diffusus*) are migratory. Polytypic (one subspecies in the Palearctic, many subspecies from Andamans to Moluccas).

Status: Uncommon passage migrant (and winter visitor?) in Tsushima; accidental in Honshu and Shikoku.

Habitat: Open woodlands and cultivated regions; near villages (on migration).

***Oriolus chinensis diffusus* Sharpe**

Oriolus diffusus Sharpe, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 3: 197
(new name for *Oriolus indicus* Jerdon, 1845, Malabar and Tranvancore, preoccupied by *Oriolus indicus* Daudin, 1802).

Breeds in southeast Transbaikalia, Amur Valley, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, mainland China from Hopeh to Yunnan and Kwangsi, northern Indochina, Taiwan (resident), and Hainan (resident). Migrates to south China, Indochina to Burma, and Malay Peninsula, occasionally reaching Japan and Ceylon.

Locality Records: Honshu (Saitama, May 1972, Yamaguchi at Tsunoshima, May 1965, May 1966), Shikoku (Kochi, May 1970), Tsushima.

Family ARTAMIDAE モリツバメ科

ARTAMUS Vieillot モリツバメ属

Artamus Vieillot, 1816, Anal. Nouv. Orn. Élément.: 41. Type, by monotypy, *Lanius leucorhynchus* Linnaeus.

480 *Artamus leucorhynchus* (Linnaeus)..... モリツバメ

White-breasted Wood-swallow Mori-tsubame

Lanius leucorhynchus Linnaeus, 1771, Mantissa Plant.: 524 (Manila, Luzon, Philippines).

Range: From Andamans and Sumatra eastward through Indonesia, Philippines, and New Guinea to Micronesia (Palau Is.), Australia, New Caledonia, and Fiji Is. Sedentary. Polytypic (about 11 subspecies).

Status: Rare straggler (only one record). Recorded by photographic evidence without specimen; subspecies not determinable but probably nominate *leucorhynchus*.

Habitat: Observed at an open place with wet rice fields and water

on Iriomote I. Common resident in lowlands and clearing in mountains in Philippines and Malaysia.

Artamus leucorhynchus leucorhynchus (Linnaeus)

Resident in Philippines, Palawans, Sulu Is., Borneo, north Bornean Is., and Natuna Is.; straggler to Ryukyu Is.

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Iriomote, Apr. 1973).

Family CORVIDAE カラス科

GARRULUS Brisson カケス属

Garrulus Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 30. Type, by tautonymy, *Corvus glandarius* Linnaeus.

481 ***Garrulus glandarius* (Linnaeus)**.....カケス
Jay Kakesu

Corvus glandarius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 106 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From Europe and northwest Africa eastward to Asia Minor, Caucasus, and northern Iran, and across eastern Russia and southern Siberia to lower Amur, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, and Japan, south through China to Indochina, Burma, and Himalayas. Mainly sedentary; northern breeders are nomadic and irregular migrants. Polytypic (about 28 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Common breeder in mountain forests on main islands from Hokkaido to Kyushu, Tsushima, and Yakushima, occurring from lowlands to 1,600m alt. (rarely up to 2,600m). Resident but more or less nomadic wanderer, moving to the foothills and plains in small parties in winter.

Habitat: Deciduous and mixed forests in mountains and hillsides, below the upper forest zone; occasionally in subalpine deciduous woods. In winter inhabits open woodlands, cultivated region, and suburban areas, occasionally gardens in city area.

***Garrulus glandarius brandtii* Eversmann**

Garrulus brandtii Eversmann, 1842, Add. Pallas Zoogr., fasc. 3: 8 (Altai).

Breeds in southern Siberia from Urals to Transbaikalia and lower Amur, north to about 60°N. Lat. (in west and central Siberia), south

to Russian Altai and northern Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, and south Kuriles. Sedentary.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Kunashiri).

***Garrulus glandarius japonicus* Temminck & Schlegel**

Garrulus glandarius japonicus Temminck & Schlegel, 1848, in Siebold's Faun. Japon., Aves: 83, pl. 43 (Japan).

Resident in Honshu (except Izu Peninsula), Shikoku, north Kyushu, and Tsushima.

Locality Records: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu (Oita, Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki), Tsushima, Izu Is. (Oshima).

***Garrulus glandarius tokugawae* Takatsukasa¹⁾**

Garrulus glandarius tokugawae Takatsukasa, 1931, Tori, 7: 110 (Sado I.). (Type in Takatsukasa coll. was lost by war in 1945.)

Resident on Sado I.

Locality Records: Sado.

***Garrulus glandarius hiugaensis* Momiyama²⁾**

Garrulus japonicus hiugaensis Momiyama, 1927, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 48: 19 (Miyazaki Pref., south Kyushu). (Type in Yamashina Inst. Ornithology, Tokyo.)

Resident in Honshu(?) (Izu Peninsula) and south Kyushu.

Locality Records: Honshu(?) (Izu Peninsula), Kyushu (Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Kagoshima).

***Garrulus glandarius orii* Kuroda**

Garrulus glandarius orii Kuroda, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 43: 86 (Yakushima). (Type in Kuroda coll. was lost by war in 1945.)

Resident on Yakushima.

Locality Records: Yakushima.

1) Not examined by Vaurie. Eight specimens examined by me have a markedly more massive bill than any specimens from other parts of Japan; also somewhat whiter on the head. A recognizable race.

2) Doubtfully distinct from *japonica* but breeding specimens were not available to me.

482 **Garrulus lidthi** Bonaparteルリカケス

Lidth's Jay Ruri-kakesu

Garrulus lidthi Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Avium, 1: 376 ("Asia orientali," error for Amami-oshima, north Ryukyus).

Range: Eastern Palearctic. Confined to Amami-oshima and Tokunoshima, north Ryukyus. Monotypic.

Status: Common resident in mountain forests and around cultivation on hillsides.

Habitat: Dark, heavy evergreen broad-leaved forests in mountains and valleys. Also shady woods around cultivation and human habitation in the hilly and mountainous areas.

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima).

CYANOPICA Bonaparte オナガ属

Cyanopica Bonaparte, 1850, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1850): 85.

Type, by subsequent designation, *Corvus Cyanus* Pallas.

483 **Cyanopica cyana** (Pallas).....オナガ

Azure-winged Magpie Onaga

Corvus Cyanus Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 694 (Transbaikalia).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. Two widely separated populations in the western and eastern Palearctic. In the west, confined to the Iberian Peninsula; reoccurs in northeast Asia from Transbaikalia and northern Mongolia to Amur Basin, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Japan, Korea, and China from Hopeh to Kansu and Szechwan, south to the Yangtze Valley and Fukien. Sedentary. Polytypic (about 10 subspecies).

Status: Common resident, but more or less discontinuous and local in distribution. Mainly distributed in Kanto Plain and mountainous region in central Honshu; also occurs locally in northern Honshu in Aomori, Iwate, and Miyagi, and south to Gifu and Aichi. Formerly bred in Hyogo, Shimane, Shikoku(?), and Kyushu, but have not been observed in these districts since 1968. Breeds from the plains up to 1,600m alt. in open country in mountainous regions.

Habitat: Chiefly in open woodlands, cultivated region, and suburban and city areas, avoiding dense woods, mountain forests, and deep valleys. Common around villages and in city area, frequenting orchards, backyards, gardens.

Cyanopica cyana japonica Parrot

Cyanopica cyanus japonica Parrot, 1905, Orn. Monatsber., 13: 26 (Japan).

Resident in Japan (Honshu and Kyushu; southern limit of the present range is about Gifu and Aichi).

Locality Records: Honshu, Kyushu (Saga, Fukuoka, Miyazaki). [Doubtfully recorded from Ehime, Shikoku.]

PICA Brisson カササギ属

Pica Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 30. Type, by tautonymy, *Corvus Pica* Linnaeus.

484 ***Pica pica*** (Linnaeus).....カササギ

Magpie Kasasagi

Corvus Pica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 106 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic. From Europe eastward across Eurasia to west and central Siberia, Transbaikalia and Amur Valley, south to northwest Africa, south Arabia, Asia Minor, Iranian region, Himalayas, and through Manchuria and China to northern Indochina and Burma; also in Kamchatka, Anadyrland, and western North America. Sedentary. Polytypic (about 11 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: An introduced population occurs in north Kyushu (said to be introduced around 1598 from Korea). Resident and locally common in the rather restricted area of Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, and Kumamoto.

Habitat: Cultivated region and villages in plains, occasionally in city area.

Pica pica sericea Gould

Pica serica (sic) Gould, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1845): 2 (Amoy, south China).

Breeds in Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, China south to Kwangsi and Yunnan, inland to Szechwan, Taiwan, Hainan, northern Indochina, and Burma; introduced to Japan in Kyushu.

Locality Records: Kyushu (Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto).

NUCIFRAGA Brisson ホシガラス属

Nucifraga Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 1: 30. Type, by tautonymy, *Corvus Caryocatactes* Linnaeus.

485 **Nucifraga caryocatactes** (Linnaeus).....ホシガラス

Nutcracker Hoshi-garasu

Corvus Caryocatactes Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 106
(Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From north and central Europe east across Siberia to west Anadyrland, Kamchatka, and the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, north to the tree-line, south to the Alps, central Russia, Altai and Tarbagatai, northern Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Amurland, Ussuriland, northern Manchuria, northern Korea, Sakhalin, Kuriles, Japan, and Taiwan; also from the Himalayas to the mountains of western China. Mainly sedentary, but northern breeders are more or less nomadic and irregular migrant. Polytypic (about 8 subspecies).

Status: (*N. c. japonica*). Common resident in higher mountains of Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and south Kuriles, occurring most frequently in the region of the tree-line (ranges from 1,500 to 3,000m alt. in central Honshu). In winter usually moves to lower levels in the foothills and sometimes strays to open plains (Miyagi, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Hyogo; Izu Oshima, Sado). Observed sporadically in Kyushu. *N. c. macrorhynchos* is a casual visitor (only one specimen record).

Habitat: Chiefly upper coniferous forest and subalpine deciduous and mixed woods near the tree-line. Frequently feeds among the subalpine dwarfed pines and alpine meadow. In winter occurs in the coniferous forests on mid-mountains and foothills, rarely straying to lowlands and plains.

Nucifraga caryocatactes macrorhynchos Brehm

Nucifraga macrorhynchos C. L. Brehm, 1823, Lehrb. Naturg. Aller
Eur. Vögel, 1: 103 (middle and northeast Europe and Asia;
type from Thuringia, *vide* Vaurie, 1959).

Breeds in Siberia from Urals and northeast Russia to west Anadyrland, Transbaikalia, northern Mongolia, Altai and Tarbagatai, Kamchatka, northern Kuriles (Shumushu, Paramushiru, Onkotan), Sakhalin, Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria (Great and Little Khingan), and northern Korea. Irregular migrant to Europe, Transcaspia, southern Manchuria, Korea, and north China (Hopeh), accidental in Japan.

Locality Records: Kyushu (Fukuoka, Feb. 1923).

Nucifraga caryocatactes japonica Hartert

Nucifraga caryocatactes japonicus Hartert, 1897, Nov. Zool., 4: 134

(Japan).

Breeds in southern Kuriles (Uruppu and southward), Hokkaido, Honshu, and Shikoku. Recorded from Kyushu and Izu Is.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri), Honshu, Sado (Oct. 1962), Shikoku, Kyushu (Oita at Mt. Sobo, July 1956, Fukuoka at Okinoshima I., July 1962, Kumamoto, July 1973), Izu Is. (Oshima, Nov. 1921).

CORVUS Linnaeus カラス属

Corvus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 105. Type, by tautonymy, *Corvus Corax* Linnaeus.

486 ***Corvus monedula* Linnaeus** コクマルガラス
Jackdaw Kokumaru-garasu

Corvus Monedula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 106 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From Europe eastward across Eurasia to Amurland and Ussuriland, north to about 60°N. Lat. (in west Siberia), south to northwest Africa, Near East, Asia Minor, Iran, northwest India, Russian and Chinese Turkestan, and through Manchuria, Mongolia, and north China to Yunnan. Migratory and sedentary, *C. m. dauuricus* wintering south to Korea and south China.

Status: Occasional or irregular winter visitor. A party of about 50 birds was observed in a large flock of *Corvus frugilegus* in spring of 1973 (Kumamoto).

Habitat: Plains and cultivated region (in winter).

***Corvus monedula dauuricus* Pallas¹⁾**

Corvus dauuricus Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3: 694 (Baikal region).

Breeds in southern Siberia from about Kansk to Olekminsk and Transbaikalia, Amur Valley, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Mongolia, northwestern China from Hopeh to east Tsinghai, Szechwan, and Yunnan, and eastern Tibet. Winters in Manchuria, Korea, and eastern China south to Fukien, occasionally reaching Russian Turkestan, Japan, and Taiwan.

Locality Records: Hokkaido (Sapporo, Hakodate), Honshu

1) *C. m. monedula* and *dauuricus* are often treated as separate species.

(Yamagata, Fukui, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Yamaguchi), Kyushu (Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kumamoto), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

487 **Corvus frugilegus** Linnaeusミヤマガラス
Rook Miyama-garasu

Corvus frugilegus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 105 (Sweden).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From Europe east through southern Siberia to Amurland and Ussuriland, south to the Alps, Balkans, Caucasus, Iran, Russian and Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, Manchuria, and China south to the Yangtze. Migratory, wintering in southern parts of the breeding range and south to north Africa, Arabia, Iranian region, northwest India, eastern China south of the Yangtze, Korea, and southwest Japan.

Status: Winter visitor to Tsushima and north and eastern Kyushu between October–November and March, occurring more or less irregularly and variable from year to year in numbers. Uncommon or rare in other parts of Japan.

Habitat: Plains and cultivated lands (in winter).

Corvus frugilegus pastinator Gould

Corvus pastinator Gould, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, (1845): 1
(Chusan, China).

Breeds in southern Siberia east of the Yenisei, Altai, northern Mongolia, Amur Basin, Manchuria, and China south to the Yangtze and inland to east Tsinghai and Szechwan. Winters south to Korea, Quelpart I., southwest Japan, eastern China south to Fukien and occasionally Taiwan; accidental in Daito Is.

Locality Records: Honshu (rare), Shikoku (rare), Kyushu, Goto Is., Tsushima, Daito Is. (Nov. 1932, Dec. 1932).

488 **Corvus corone** Linnaeusハシボソガラス
Carrion Crow Hashiboso-garasu

Corvus Corone Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 105 (England).

Range: Pan-Palearctic. From Europe east through Siberia to Anadyr Basin and Kamchatka, Kuriles, Sakhalin, and Japan, north to the tree-line, south to the Mediterranean, Asia Minor, Near East, Iran, northern Afghanistan, Tian Shan, west China south to Szechwan and Yunnan, and north China in Gobi and northern Hopeh; also in lower Egypt. Mainly sedentary. Polytypic (6 subspecies).

Status: Very common resident in lowlands, plains, and cities and towns throughout the four main islands and on Sado, Oki, Tsushima,

and Iki. Breeds up to 1,100m alt. in central Honshu. Occasionally migrates to Izu Is. and straggles to Ogasawara and Iwo Is.

Habitat: Open woodlands and cultivated country in lowlands and plains; sparsely forested hillsides, suburban area, cities and towns, and near the sea coast. Prefers open country; occurs also in mountainous region but avoids dense mountain forests. Common around cultivation and human habitation.

Corvus corone orientalis Eversmann

Corvus orientalis Eversmann, 1841, Addenda Pallas Zoogr., fasc. 2: 7 (near Naryn River, west Siberia).

Breeds in Siberia south of the tree-line from the Yenisei to Anadyr Basin and Kamchatka, Kuriles, Sakhalin, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Sado, Tsushima, Iki, south Kuriles), Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, and Mongolia, southward to north and west China, Tian Shan, Pamirs, Russian Turkestan, northern Afghanistan, Transcaspia, and northeastern Iran. Mainly sedentary.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Honshu, Tobishima, Awashima, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki, Goto Is., Izu Is. (Oshima, Niijima, Miyake, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Chichi, Dec. 1933/Jan. 1934), Iwo Is. (Kita-iwo, Nov. 1937), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, May 1933).

489 **Corvus macrorhynchos** Waglerハシブトガラス
Jungle Crow Hashibuto-garasu

Corvus Macrorhynchos Wagler, 1827, Syst. Avium: *Corvus*, sp. 3 (ex Temminck, "Java").

Range: Oriental-Eastern Palearctic. From Afghanistan eastward through India and Ceylon to Indochina, Malay Peninsula, Philippines, and Greater and Lesser Sundas, northward through eastern Himalayas, southern Tibet and China to Manchuria, Korea, Ussuriland, Amurland, Sakhalin, southern Kuriles, and Japan, also Taiwan and Hainan. Sedentary. Polytypic (7 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Very common resident in lowlands, plains, and city and town areas throughout Japan, including Izu Is., Ryukyus, and south Kuriles. Occurs from the sea coast up to 1,500m in mountainous region, and common residents on many small islands. Collected on Ogasawara Is. in 1889 by Holst but has never been obtained since; straggles to Daito Is.

Habitat: Open woodlands, cultivated fields, sparsely forested hillsides, suburban areas, cities and towns, and near sea coast. Occupies generally

a wider range of habitats than the preceding species. Usually associated with human habitation but not necessarily cultivation as in *Corvus corone*.

***Corvus macrorhynchos japonensis* Bonaparte**

Corvus japonensis Bonaparte, 1850, *Consp. Avium*, 1: 386 (Japan, restricted to Hokkaido by Stresemann, 1916).

Resident in Sakhalin, Kuriles (Uruppu and southward), Japan (Hokkaido, S. Kuriles, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Sado, Oki, Izu Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima; formerly resident(?) in Ogasawara Is.); straggles to Taiwan(?).

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rebun, Rishiri, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan), Honshu, Awashima, Sado, Oki, Shikoku, Kyushu, Goto Is., Yakushima, Tanegashima, Izu Is. (Oshima, Niijima, Miyake, Mikura, Hachijo), Ogasawara Is. (Muko, Chichi; Holst, 1889), Daito Is. (Minami-daito, Dec. 1924).

***Corvus macrorhynchos connectens* Stresemann**

Corvus coronoides connectens Stresemann, 1916, *Verhandl. Orn. Ges. Bayern*, 12: 281 (Miyakojima, south Ryukyus).

Resident in north and central Ryukyus, and Miyako in south Ryukyus.

Locality Records: N. Ryukyus (Amami-oshima, Tokunoshima, Kikai), C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako).

***Corvus macrorhynchos osai* Ogawa**

Corvus macrorhynchos osai Ogawa, 1905, *Annot. Zool. Japon.*, 5: 196 (Kohamajima, south Ryukyus).

Resident in south Ryukyus (except Miyako and Yonakuni).

Locality Records: S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kohama, Kuro, Aragusuku, Hateruma).

***Corvus macrorhynchos mandshuricus* Buturlin**

Corvus macrorhynchos mandshuricus Buturlin, 1913, *Messenger Ornith. (Moscow)*, 4: 40 (Samarga River, Ussuriland).

Breeds in Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, Quelpart and Dagelet Is., and Tsushima. Sedentary.

Locality Records: Tsushima.¹⁾

1) Breeding population of Tsushima may belong to *japonensis* rather than to *mandshuricus*.

490 **Corvus corax** Linnaeus.....ワタリガラス

Raven Watari-garasu

Corvus Corax Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 105 (Sweden).

Range: Holarctic. From Europe and Iceland east through Siberia to Chukotski Peninsula and Kamchatka, south to northwest Africa, Asia Minor and Near East, Iranian region, Turkestan, Tian Shan, western China to Tibet, northern Manchuria, Amurland, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Kuriles, and Hokkaido(?); also North America south to Nicaragua, and Greenland. Mainly sedentary. Polytypic (7 subspecies in the Palearctic).

Status: Winter visitor from the Kuriles to the northeast coast of Hokkaido (Nemuro-Kushiro area) between December and April (more numerous in severe winters). Not uncommon resident on Etorofu and Shikotan Is., and reported also to breed(?) on Rishiri and Rebun Is., off northwest coast of Hokkaido.

Habitat: Occurs chiefly in barren or rocky sea coasts (in winter).

Corvus corax kamtschaticus Dybowski

Corvus corax kamtschaticus Dybowski, 1883, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 8: 362 (Kamchatka).

Breeds in Siberia from the Yenisei and Lake Baikal to Anadyrland, Kamchatka, Commander Is., coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Transbaikalia, Amurland, Ussuriland, northern Manchuria, Mongolia, Sakhalin, Kuriles, and Hokkaido(?) (Rishiri and Rebun Is.). Winters south to north China (Hopeh) and northern Hokkaido.

Locality Records: Hokkaido, Rishiri, Rebun, S. Kuriles (Etorofu, Shikotan).

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APPENDIX 1. List of Synonyms and Invalid Names

The following is a list of scientific names recognized in 1958 and/or 1942 editions of the Hand-list of Japanese Birds but not accepted in the present work. (Extralimital species and subspecies are not included in the list. Names on 1942 Hand-list are designated by an asterisk.)

- Accipiter nisus pallens* Stejneger, 1893
= *Accipiter nisus nisosimilis* (Tickell).
- Aegithalos caudatus shimokoriyamae* Kuroda, 1923
= *Aegithalos caudatus magnus* (Clark).
- Aegypius monachus chincou* (Daudin), 1800
= *Aegypius monachus* (Linnaeus).
- Alauda arvensis kagoshimae* Yamashina, 1939
= *Alauda arvensis japonica* Temminck & Schlegel.
- Anser fabalis sibiricus* (Alphéraky), 1904
= *Anser fabalis middendorffii* Severtzov.
- Aquila heliaca ricketti* Swann & Wetmore, 1931
= *Aquila heliaca heliaca* Savigny.
- Bubo bubo tenuipes* Clark, 1907
= *Bubo bubo kiautschensis* Reichenow.
- Bubo bubo yamashinai* Momiyama, 1930
= *Bubo bubo borissowi* Hesse. [Synonymized with *B. b. tenuipes* Clark = *kiautschensis* Reichenow in 1942 Hand-list.]
- Buteo buteo burmanicus* Hume, 1875
= *Buteo buteo japonicus* (Temminck & Schlegel).
- Buteo lagopus pallidus* (Menzbier), 1889
= *Buteo lagopus menzbieri* Dementiev.
- Calandrella cinerea puii* Yamashina, 1939
= *Calandrella cinerea longipennis* Eversmann.
- Campehaga lugubris asakurai* Kuroda, 1920
= *Coracina melaschistos intermedia* (Hume). [Synonymized with *C. m. avensis* (Blyth) in 1942 Hand-list.]
- Carduelis flammea holboellii* (Brehm), 1831
= *Acanthis flammea flammea* (Linnaeus).
- Catharacta skua matsudairae* Taka-tsukasa, 1918
= *Stercorarius skua maccormicki* Saunders.
- Certhia familiaris kurilensis* Momiyama, 1927
= *Certhia familiaris daurica* Domaniewski.

- Certhia familiaris orientalis* Domaniewski, 1922
 = *Certhia familiaris daurica* Domaniewski.
- Certhia familiaris shikokiana* Mishima, 1955
 = *Certhia familiaris japonica* Hartert.
- Cettia diphone ijimae* (Kuroda), 1922
 = *Cettia diphone cantans* Temminck & Schlegel.
- Cettia diphone iwotoensis* Momiyama, 1927
 = *Cettia diphone diphone* (Kittlitz).
- Cettia diphone panafidinicus* (Momiyama), 1930
 = *Cettia diphone diphone* (Kittlitz).
- Chlidonias hybrida swinhoei* (Mathews), 1912
 = *Sterna hybrida javanica* Horsfield.
- Chloris sinica sitchitoensis* Momiyama, 1923
 = *Carduelis sinica minor* (Temminck & Schlegel).
- Cinclus pallasii hondoensis* Momiyama, 1927
 = *Cinclus pallasii pallasii* Temminck.
- Coccothraustes coccothraustes lönnbergi* Bergman, 1931
 = *Coccothraustes coccothraustes coccothraustes* (Linnaeus).
- Coccothraustes coccothraustes verticalis* Tugarinov & Buturlin, 1911
 = *Coccothraustes coccothraustes coccothraustes* (Linnaeus).
- Dendrocopos kizuki kurilensis* (Bergman), 1931
 = *Dendrocopos kizuki ijimae* (Taka-tsukasa).
- Dendrocopos kizuki nippon* (Kuroda), 1922
 = *Dendrocopos kizuki seebohmi* (Hargitt).
- Emberiza cioides ijimae* Stejneger, 1893
 = *Emberiza cioides ciopsis* Bonaparte.
- Emberiza schoeniclus nortoniensis* (Gmelin), 1789
 = *Emberiza schoeniclus pyrrhulina* (Swinhoe).
- Emberiza spodocephala extremi-orientis* Shulpin, 1928
 = *Emberiza spodocephala spodocephala* Pallas.
- Erithacus akahige kobayashii* (Momiyama), 1942
 = *Erithacus akahige tanensis* Kuroda.
- Erithacus calliope camtschatkensis* (Gmelin), 1789
 = *Erithacus calliope* (Pallas).
- Erithacus svecica weigoldi* (Kleinschmidt), 1924
 = *Erithacus svecicus svecicus* (Linnaeus).
- Eurystomus orientalis abundus* Ripley, 1942
 = *Eurystomus orientalis calonyx* Sharpe.
- Falco rusticolus obsoletus* Gmelin, 1788
 = *Falco rusticolus* Linnaeus.

- Falco rusticolus uralensis* (Severtzov & Menzbier), 1882
 = *Falco rusticolus* Linnaeus.
- Garrulus glandarius namiyei* Kuroda, 1922
 = *Garrulus glandarius japonicus* (Temminck & Schlegel).
- Garrulus glandarius pallidifrons* Kuroda, 1927
 = *Garrulus glandarius brandtii* Eversmann.
- Hirundo rustica mandschurica* Meise, 1934
 = *Hirundo rustica saturata* Ridgway.
- Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus* Brooks, 1915
 = *Histrionicus histrionicus* (Linnaeus).
- Hydrophasianus chirurgus sinensis* (Gmelin), 1789
 = *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scopoli).
- Hydroprogne tschegrava tschegrava* (Lepechin), 1770
 = *Sterna caspia* Pallas.
- Hypsipetes amaurotis insignis* (Kuroda), 1923
 = *Hypsipetes amaurotis pryeri* Stejneger.
- Hypsipetes amaurotis matchie* (Momiyama), 1923
 = *Hypsipetes amaurotis amaurotis* (Temminck).
- Ixos amaurotis harterti* (Kuroda), 1922
 = *Hypsipetes amaurotis nagamichii* Deignan.
- Limosa lapponica novae-zealandiae* Gray, 1846
 = *Limosa lapponica baueri* Naumann.
- Mergus merganser orientalis* Gould, 1845
 = *Mergus merganser merganser* Linnaeus.
- Monticola solitarius magnus* (La Touche), 1920
 = *Monticola solitarius philippensis* (Müller).
- Muscicapa narcissina jakuschima* Hartert, 1907
 = *Ficedula narcissina owstoni* (Bangs).
- Muscicapula narcissina shonis* (Kuroda), 1923
 = *Ficedula narcissina owstoni* (Bangs).
- Ninox scutulata ussuriensis* Buturlin, 1910
 = *Ninox scutulata macroptera* Blasius.
- Oceanodroma markhami owstoni* (Mathews & Iredale), 1915
 = *Oceanodroma tristami* Salvin.
- Otis tetrax orientalis* Hartert, 1916
 = *Otis tetrax* Linnaeus.
- Parus ater teraokai* (Kuroda), 1922
 = *Parus ater insularis* Hellmayr.
- Parus major kagoshimae* Taka-tsukasa, 1919
 = *Parus major minor* Temminck & Schlegel.

- Parus varius ijimae* (Kuroda), 1922
 = *Parus varius varius* Temminck & Schlegel.
- Parus varius sataensis* Kuroda, 1953
 = *Parus varius varius* Temminck & Schlegel.
- Passer montanus kaibatoi* Munsterhjelm, 1916
 = *Passer montanus saturatus* Stejneger.
- Passer montanus taivanensis* Hartert, 1904
 = *Passer montanus saturatus* Stejneger.
- Pericrocotus roseus intermedius* Clark, 1907
 = *Pericrocotus divaricatus divaricatus* (Raffles).
- Phalacrocorax capillatus* (Temminck & Schlegel), 1850
 = *Phalacrocorax filamentosus* (Temminck & Schlegel).
- Phasianus versicolor kiusiuensis* Kuroda, 1919
 = *Phasianus colchicus versicolor* Vieillot.
- Phragmaticola aëdon rufescens* Stegmann, 1929
 = *Acrocephalus aëdon* (Pallas).
- Phylloscopus borealis examinandus* Stresemann, 1913
 = *Phylloscopus borealis borealis* Blasius. [Synonymous with
P. b. hylebata Swinhoe, according to Vaurie.]
- Pica pica japonica* Temminck & Schlegel, 1848
 = *Pica pica sericea* Gould.
- Pinicola enucleator urupensis* Buturlin, 1915
 = *Pinicola enucleator sakhalinensis* Buturlin.
- Platalea leucorodia major* Temminck & Schlegel, 1849
 = *Platalea leucorodia leucorodia* Linnaeus.
- Plectrophenax nivalis pallidior* Salomonsen, 1947
 = *Plectrophenax nivalis vlasowae* Portenko.
- Podiceps caspicus caspicus* Hablitzl, 1783
 = *Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis* Brehm.
- Prunella montanella badia* Portenko, 1929
 = *Prunella montanella* (Pallas).
- Pterodroma phillipii* (G. R. Gray), 1862
 = *Pterodroma solandri* (Gould).
- Puffinus pacificus cuneatus* Salvin, 1888
 = *Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus* Lesson.
- Pyrrhula pyrrhula kurilensis* Sharpe, 1886
 = *Pyrrhula pyrrhula griseiventris* Lafresnaye.
- Spizaetus japonensis japonensis* (Gmelin), 1788
 = *Spizaetus nipalensis orientalis* Temminck & Schlegel.

- Sitta europaea baikalensis* [= *baicalensis*] Taczanowski, 1882
 = *Sitta europaea asiatica* Gould.
- Sitta europaea hondoensis* Buturlin, 1916
 = *Sitta europaea amurensis* Swinhoe.
- Streptopelia decaocto koreensis* Buturlin, 1934
 = *Streptopelia decaocto decaocto* (Frivaldsky).
- Streptopelia decaocto stoliczkae* (Hume), 1874
 = *Streptopelia decaocto decaocto* (Frivaldsky).
- Troglodytes troglodytes peninsulae* (Clark), 1907
 = *Troglodytes troglodytes dauricus* Dybowski & Taczanowski.
- Troglodytes troglodytes utanoi* Kuroda, 1922
 = *Troglodytes troglodytes fumigatus* Temminck.
- Turdus celaenops yakushimensis* (Ogawa), 1905
 = *Turdus celaenops* Stejneger.
- Turdus chrysolaus orii* Yamashina, 1929
 = *Turdus chrysolaus* Temminck.
- Turdus dauma toratugumi* Momiyama, 1940
 = *Turdus dauma aureus* Holandre.
- Turdus musicus musicus* Linnaeus, 1758
 = *Turdus iliacus iliacus* Linnaeus.
- Urosphena squameiceps ussuriensis* Seebohm, 1881 [error for *Urosphena squameiceps ussuriana* (Seebohm)]
 = *Cettia squameiceps* (Swinhoe).
- Zosterops palpebroa ijimae* Kuroda, 1917
 = *Zosterops japonica japonica* Temminck & Schlegel.
- Zosterops palpebroa iriomotensis* Kuroda, 1923
 = *Zosterops japonica loochooensis* Tristram.
- Zosterops palpebroa yesoensis* Kuroda, 1951
 = *Zosterops japonica japonica* Temminck & Schlegel.
- Zosterops palpebroa yonakuni* Kuroda, 1923
 = *Zosterops japonica loochooensis* Tristram.

The following list contains names published chiefly after the publication of 1958/1942 Hand-list and made synonyms in the present work.

- Aegithalos caudatus pallidolumbo* Mishima, 1961, Japan Wildlife Bull., 18 (1): 164 (Niigata Pref., Honshu)
= *Aegithalos caudatus trivirgatus* (Temminck & Schlegel).
- Apus pacificus shiraii* Mishima, 1960, Japan Wildlife Bull., 17 (2): 201 (Aogashima, Izu Is.)
= *Apus pacificus kurodae* (Domaniewski).
- Branta hutchinsii asiatica* Aldrich, 1946, Wilson Bull., 58: 95 (Bering I., Commander Is.)
= *Branta canadensis leucopareia* (Brandt).
- Chloris sinica tokumii* Mishima, 1961, Japan Wildlife Bull., 18 (1): 157 (Saga Pref., Kyushu)
= *Carduelis sinica minor* (Temminck & Schlegel).
- Cinclus pallasii yesoensis* Mishima, 1958, Japan Wildlife Bull., 16 (2): 124 (Hidaka Prov., Hokkaido)
= *Cinclus pallasii pallasii* Temminck.
- Dryobates major kamikowchiensis* Kiyosu, 1954, Nippon Chôrei Seitai Zukan [Pictorial Book of Japanese Birds], Tokyo: 209 (Kamikochi, central Honshu)
= *Dendrocopos major hondoensis* (Kuroda).
- Emberiza cioides shiretokoensis* Mishima, 1959, Japan Wildlife Bull., 17 (1): 1 (Shiretoko Peninsula, Hokkaido)
= *Emberiza cioides ciopsis* Bonaparte.
- Erithacus akahige rishiriensis* Kuroda, 1965, Misc. Rept. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol., 4 (23/24): 221 (Rishiri I., Hokkaido)
= *Erithacus akahige akahige* (Temminck).
- Horeites diphone viridis* Portenko, 1955, Trudy Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., 18: 505 (Kunashiri, south Kuriles)
= *Cettia diphone sakhalinensis* Yamashina.
- Hypsipetes amaurotis kurodae* Mishima, 1960, Japan Wildlife Bull., 17 (2): 166 (Botel Tobago or Lan Yu)
= *Hypsipetes amaurotis nagamichii* Deignan.
- Larviva cyane bochaiensis* Shulpin, 1928, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 28 (1927): 404 (southern Ussuriland)
= *Erithacus cyane* (Pallas).

- Microscelis amaurotis septentrionalis* Dementiev & Gizenko, 1950, Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., (n.s.), 70: 1081 (Suzuya River, south Sakhalin)
 = *Hypsipetes amaurotis hensoni* Stejneger.
- Ninox scutulata yamashinae* Ripley, 1953, Tori, 13 (63): 49 (Amami-oshima, north Ryukyus)
 = *Ninox scutulata totego* Momiyama.
- Oreocinclla dauma exorientis* Portenko, 1954, Fauna U.S.S.R., no. 54, Birds, 3: 221 (Suputinka River, Ussuriland)
 = *Turdus dauma aureus* Holandre.
- Parus atricapillus abei* Mishima, 1961, Japan Wildlife Bull., 18 (1): 160 (Tokushima Pref., Shikoku)
 = *Parus montanus restrictus* Hellmayr.
- Phylloscopus tenellipes borealoides* Portenko, 1950, Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., (n.s.), 70: 320 (Kunashiri, south Kuriles)
 = *Phylloscopus tenellipes* Swinhoe.
- Pica cyanus onaga* Hachisuka, 1942, Dobutsu. Zasshi, 54: 505 (new name for *Cyanopica cyanus japonica* Parrot)
 = *Cyanopica cyana japonica* Parrot.
- Sula leucogaster yamashinae* Neumann, 1932, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 2: 146 (Chichijima, Ogasawara Is.)
 = *Sula leucogaster plotus* (Forster).
- Tarsiger cyanurus pacificus* Portenko, 1954, Fauna U.S.S.R., no. 54, Birds, 3: 191 (southern Kuriles)
 = *Tarsiger cyanurus cyanurus* (Pallas).
- Turdus cardis yessoënsis* Fushihara, 1959, Tori, 15 (72): 66 (no locality)
 = *Turdus cardis* Temminck.
- Turdus obscurus fujiyamae* Kiyosu, 1954, Nippon Chôru Sei tai Zukan [Pictorial Book of Japanese Birds], Tokyo: 180 (Mt. Fuji, Honshu)
 = *Turdus chrysolaus* Temminck.

APPENDIX 2. Species and Subspecies of Uncertain Records

- 1 ***Puffinus bulleri*** Salvin
Off Chichijima, Ogasawara Is. (Nov. 1968—Ogasawara no Shizen: 62, 1970).
- 2 ***Halocyptena microsoma*** Coues
About 100 km E. of Tokara Is., north Ryukyus (Aug. 1968—Sekai Dobutsu Hyakka, no. 127, 1973).
- 3 ***Phalacrocorax melanoleucus*** (Vieillot)
Hachijo, Izu Is. (May 1955—Japan Wildlife Bull., 16 (1): 64, 1957).
- 4 ***Nettapus coromandelianus*** (Gmelin)
Yonakuni, south Ryukyus (Mar. 1972—Sekai Dobutsu Hyakka, no. 70, 1972).
- 5 ***Somateria mollissima*** (Linnaeus)
Ochiishi Bay, northeastern Hokkaido (Feb. 1971—Yacho, 36 (7): 27, 1971).
- 6 ***Haliastur indus*** (Boddaert)
Moji, Fukuoka (1963, Jan. 1970—Kobayashi, Birds Japan Nat. Col., imp. 12, 1972), Tama River, Tokyo (Jan. 1974—unpublished).
- 7 ***Circus pygargus*** (Linnaeus)
Izunuma, Miyagi (Mar. 1967—Yacho, 32 (8): 15, 1967).
- 8 ***Sterna paradisaea*** Pontoppidan
Urayasu, Chiba (Apr. 1967—Yacho, 32 (7): 27, 1967).
- 9 ***Eudynamys scolopacea*** (Linnaeus)
Iriomote, south Ryukyus (Oct. 1970—Yacho, 36 (1): 25, 1971).
- 10 ***Motacilla flava plexa*** (Thayer & Bangs)
Danjo Is. (May 1970—Birds Danjo Is.: 29, 1971).
- 11 ***Motacilla flava macronyx*** (Stresemann)
Tsunoshima, Yamaguchi (May 1965—Yacho, 31 (1): 12, 1966),
Danjo Is. (28 Apr.-3 May 1970—Birds Danjo Is.: 29, 1971).
- 12 ***Motacilla alba ocularis*** Swinhoe
Danjo Is. (28 Apr.-3 May 1970—Birds Danjo Is.: 27, 1971).
- 13 ***Anthus gustavi menzbieri*** Shulpin
Ishigaki, south Ryukyus (Feb. 1927—Misc. Rept. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol., 5 (30): 94, 1968).

- 14 **Lanius cristatus cristatus** Linnaeus
Shiriyazaki, Aomori (May 1938), Torishima, Izu Is. (Jan. 1955),
Okinoshima, Fukuoka (May 1963) (Misc. Rept. Yamashina Inst.
Ornithol., 5 (30): 94, 1968).
- 15 **Troglodytes troglodytes dauricus** Dybowski & Taczanowski
Sado (Jan. 1953—Yacho Niigata, no. 4: 4, 1964), Hamada,
Shimane (Dec. 1938—Tori, 16 (78): 21, 1961).
- 16 **Locustella certhiola minor** David & Oustalet
Rebun and Rishiri Is. (summer 1952—Hand-l. Jap. Birds: 70,
1958; June 1965—Misc. Rept. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol.,
4 (23/24): 246, 1965).
- 17 **Locustella naevia mongolica** Sushkin
Kunashiri (June 1963—Nechaev, Birds Southern Kuriles: 171,
1969), Shikotan (Aug. 1948—Gizenko, Birds of Sakhalin: 282,
1955), south Kuriles.
- 18 **Muscicapa ferruginea** (Hodgson)
Danjo Is. (May 1971—Sekai Dobutsu Hyakka, no. 120, 1973).
- 19 **Cyanoptila cyanomelana cumatilis** Thayer & Bangs
Hokkaido (Vaurie, Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 326, 1959).
- 20 **Emberiza aureola aureola** Pallas
Japan (Vaurie, Birds Pal. Fauna, 1: 692, 1959).
- 21 **Emberiza schoeniclus pallidior** Hartert
Kashiwazaki, Niigata (Feb. 1965—Yacho Niigata, no. 8: 3, 1966).
- 22 **Ammodramus sandwichensis** (Gmelin)
Izunuma, Miyagi (Jan. 1971—Yacho, 37 (7): 36, 1972), Hinuma,
Ibaraki (Mar. 1971—Yacho, 37 (7): 37, 1972).
- 23 **Carduelis sinica ussuriensis** (Hartert)
Hamada, Shimane (Mar. 1941—Tori, 16 (78): 21, 1961).
- 24 **Amandava amandava** (Linnaeus)
Breeds in Honshu and southward (escapee from captivity).
- 25 **Padda oryzivora** (Linnaeus)
Breeds in Honshu and southward (escapee from captivity).
- 26 **Lonchura malacca atricapilla** (Vieillot)
Breeds in Honshu and southward (escapee from captivity).
- 27 **Sturnus vulgaris** Linnaeus
Izumi, Kagoshima (27 Dec. 1969-5 Jan. 1970—Yacho, 35 (6):
21, 1970; Jan. 1974—Yacho, 39 (2): 42, 1974), Ezu, Kumamoto
(Nov.-Dec. 1973—Yacho, 39 (2): 42, 1974).

(Compiled by Morioka, H.)

Locality map of Japan and her islands



