### NOTE XI.

# NOTES ON AND ADDITIONS TO DR. E. D. VAN OORT'S LIST OF A COLLECTION OF BIRDS FROM WESTERN JAVA AND FROM KRAKATAU 1)

BY

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I may be allowed to furnish a few additional remarks concerning the above named list, which Dr. van Oort was so kind to prepare on a number of Javanese birds collected under my personal supervision for account of the Leyden Museum.

The birds were for the greater part shot and the skins prepared by half-caste and native hunters, who also supplied me with the native names.

Some reserve must therefore be made as to the correctness of these names, as the people from whom I received this information were not always trustworthy. Rather than to show their ignorance or to disappoint me, they sometimes gave me names of their own invention, if the real name was not known to them. I have as much as possible avoided this source of errors, by making them repeat the names at different times and by obtaining, as a control, my information from different persons.

In the case of species which are not of common occurrence, it was rather difficult to get at the right names.

<sup>1)</sup> Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol. XXXII, 1910, Note XI, pag. 105.

Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol. XXXIII.

I am, therefore, quite aware that the list of native names is still subject to many errors and could certainly be improved upon.

A rather amusing error was caused by my ignorance of the Sundanese language. The name of *Irena puella turcosa* Walden was given by me on page 138 as »doeka", which in Sundanese simply means »I do not know".

Another difficulty which I had to encounter was that the native languages lack sufficient expressions for an exact description of intermediate colourshades. As most of the skins were prepared during excursions, made by my hunters to different parts of the country, and not in my presence, I was not able to control whether they had indicated the right colours for the feet and the bill of the bird, when in a fresh state. My hunters were completely at a loss how to describe the different shades lying between light gray, fleshcolour and yellowish white, which are shewn by the feet and bill of many birds, and which shades, indeed, are most difficult to describe.

The native names of the birds and the geographical names are rendered throughout in Dutch spelling, except for the mute e, which is transcribed as  $\check{e}$ . The letter q at the end of a word expresses an imperfect k. The diphthong eu in Sundanese names sounds like the German  $\ddot{o}$  in  $sch\ddot{o}n$ .

The Malay names are those of the Malay dialect of Batavia, and not the proper Malay of Sumatra.

With the native themselves there prevails much confusion about the names of many species. The same name is in various districts often used for quite different birds; on the other hand the same bird possesses sometimes different names in places situated quite near together.

In Tjabang-boengin, an isolated fishervillage at the mouth of the Tji Taroem in the Krawang Districts, the natives use for a number of species quite peculiar names. A few are mentioned in the list, for instance on page 107 and 113.

Some of the biological information was furnished by my native hunters, who could not very well distinguish between closely allied species of birds, and consequently some of my biological notes refer to other species than those under the heading where they are to be found in the list.

I am therefore very much indebted to Mr. Max Bartels at Pasir Datar (Preanger), who pointed out to me several errors in my biological notes.

I may be allowed to reproduce here his remarks with his name put in parenthesis.

pag. 107. Mesophoyx intermedia Wagler. It is not this species which is often seen in company with cattle, but Bubulcus ibis coromanda (Boddaert) (Bartels).

pag. 115. Totanus totanus eurhinus Oberholser. The feet of this species, which hibernates in Java, are indeed of a red colour and not yellow (Bartels).

pag. 131/132. Cyanops armillaris (Temminck). What has been recorded under this head about the call of »boeltok", refers to Cyanops lineatus (Vieillot). The Malay name »boeltok" given for C. armillaris has to be transferred in the list to C. lineatus.

C. armillaris, being an inhabitant of the mountains, does not frequent the lowlands, and therefore will hardly be known to many Malays. Its call is quite different from that of C. lineatus, and the Sundanese names »těrolok" and »tohtor" resemble somewhat its call (Bartels).

pag. 133. Eurylaimus javanicus Horsfield. The colour of the bill is not » wholly light blue", as stated by Mr. Jacobson's hunters. The bills of all the many birds of this species which have passed through my hands were only partly blue. An exact description of the shades of the bill of E. javanicus has been published recently by me in the Journal für Ornith. Juli 1910, pag. 487 (Bartels).

pag. 138. Pteruthius flaviscapis (Temminck). I rather doubt the correctness of Mr. Jacobson's statement that this species lives in small flocks in woods. I have always found

this pretty little bird living in couples, on Mount Pangerango as well as on Mount Slamat (Bartels).

pag. 141. Crocopsis bimaculatus (Horsfield). The Sundanese name is "Tjangkoerileung goenoeng" not "koetilan mas", whereas the Sundanese name of Rubigula dispar (Horsfield) given in the list as "Tjangkoerileung goenoeng" has to be substituted by "tjangkoerileung emas" (Bartels).

pag. 142/143. Rhipidura euryura S. Müller. What has been mentioned about this species, as sitting on the back of cattle, refers to Rhipidura javanica (Sparrmann). R. euryura frequents exclusively the dense forests of the mountains, whereas R. javanica is an inhabitant of the cultivated plains, where I have often met with it sitting on the back of carbouws and other cattle (Bartels).

pag. 152. Bringha remifer (Temminck). The observation, that this bird flies over burning alang-alang-jungle, in order to catch the escaping insects, obviously applies to Dicrurus atra longus (Bonaparte), about which I made the same observation. B. remifer is a true inhabitant of the mountainforests, and has never been observed by me in the open (Bartels).

pag. 160. Aethopyga mystacalis (Temminck). This bird is very common in the lowlands of the Priangan Regencies, whereas A. siparaja (Raffles) has only a very restricted distribution, and is rather a rare bird. In the Journal für Ornith. 1906 I wrote sub A. mystacalis »Im Distrikt Djampang, Tjiheulang und Palaboehan (bis 3000 Fuss) überall häufig", and sub A. siparaja »Bisher nur bei Buitenzorg erhalten". Afterwards I found this splendid little bird also in another district, but there too it was not abundant. My opinion on the common occurrence of A. mystacalis is not only founded on personal observation, but is also borne out by the large number of specimens of all ages, to be found in my collection (Bartels).

Besides the above remarks, made by Mr. Bartels, I want to add the following:

pag. 134. Eucichla cyanurus (Boddaert). The Sundanese

name of "sri bombo", as indicated in the list, is an error. According to Dr. J. C. Koningsberger in "De vogels van Java" the Sundanese name is said to be paok, the same therefore as in Malay.

pag. 118 Sterna melanauchen Temminck and

Sterna dougalli Montagu. The large flocks I found on Verlaten Eiland (Krakatau) were composed of both species.

pag. 119. Ptilinopus melanocephala (Forster). The Malay name of this bird is katik and not gaok.

pag. 130. Macropteryx longipennis (Rafinesque). The note: »In the living bird the crest is erected" should be read: »The crest can be erected by the bird".

pag. 158. Calornis panayensis strigatus (Horsfield). I always found these birds in large flocks on fruitbearing Ficus-trees.

The following are some rectifications of slips of the pen and printer's errors:

pages 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 117, 121, 122, 124, 132. Tanggeran should be Tanggeran.

pages 107, 108, 122, 128, 130, 146, 147, 148, 150. Bekassie should be Bĕkassi.

pages 107, 110, 125, 160. Soengei Asem should be Soengei Asem.

page 108. blekok should be blekok.

page 110. wido kĕlig should be wido kĕliq.

pages 111, 136, 139, 162. Lehmah Beureum should be Lemah Beureum.

page 111. tjengegar should be tjëngegar.

pages 111, 112, 113, 132, 151, 158. Tjengkarang should be Tjengkarang.

pages 112, 133. Soenter should be Soenter.

page 112. terkowag should be terkowaq.

page 112. pellau should be pěllau.

page 116. trilil should be trinil.

page 117. boeroeng tiker should be boeroeng tiker.

page 119. delimoekan should be dĕlimoekan.

page 120. perkoetoet should be perkoetoet.

pages 127, 134. Tamang should be Tomang.

page 128. tjoetog oerang should be tjoetjoek oerang.

page 130. Pasir Djetakak should be Pasir Djetakak.

pages 131, 149, 160. Pagger Batoe should be Pagger Batoe.

page 131. Pademangan should be Pademangan.

page 131. enkoek should be ĕngkoek-ĕngkoek.

page 135. entoet lentjang should be entoet lentjang.

page 135. memintjing kětjil should be měmintjing kětjil.

page 137. pentjang should be peutjang.

page 140. tjangkoerileng should be tjangkoerileung.

page 141. tjeloetjoek should be tjěloetjoek.

pages 142, 147. ketjitji should be kĕtjitji.

page 143. Malay name: kakipasan leuweung should be: Sundanese name: kĕkipasan leuweung.

page 147. ketjitji sawa should be kĕtjitji sawa.

page 147. manoek kassog should be manoek kassog.

page 147. prendjak should be prendjak.

page 149. boeroeng kembang doeren should be boeroeng kembang doeren.

page 152. seiran rambay should be seiran rambai.

page 152. kander kësisi should be kandër kësisi.

page 153. toëd should be towet.

page 154. groote (great) tjëreret should be tjëreret gëdeh (large tjëreret) and kleine (small) tjëreret should be tjëreret leutik (small tjëreret).

page 156. kepodang should be kepodang.

page 158. djalak penjoe should be djalak penjoe.

page 159. tjamperling should be tjamperling.

page 159. ketjitji laoet should be ketjitji laoet.

page 160. tjongtjling beureum should be tjongtjiling beureum.

page 163. tjongtjling kělapa should be tjongtjiling kělapa.

page 163. tjetjed should be tjetjet.

page 164. manjar kepala koening should be manjar kepala koening.

Samarang, October 1910.



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