QL
691
C6
K29

ALBERT R. MANN
LIBRARY

AT

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

THE GIFT OF
Hugh Hubbard

Cornell University Library
QL 691.C6K29

Fifty common birds of China,

3 1924 000 070 965

mana

Cornell University Library

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

FIFTY COMMON BIRDS OF CHINA.

BY

C. R. KELLOGG, H. W. HUBBARD AND

LEE HSIANG YUAN (李象元),

WITH NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS

BY

G. D. WILDER.

PREFACE.

This little book on birds is the outcome of a demand for a handbook of common Chinese birds to be used in Boy's Clubs, Nature Study Groups, and those interested in bird study but who are bewildered by the number of unfamiliar birds they meet in China. Even those who are familiar with American and European birds find themselves at a loss when they come to study the birds of this country, and it is hoped that this booklet will aid in the identification of some Chinese birds and help to create an interest in their study.

As first prepared brief descriptions were given of thirty common Fukien birds, with a color key for their identification, but the manuscript was later sent to Mr. H. W. Hubbard, of Paoting, (保定) Hopei Province, who added the descriptions of twenty common birds of North China and sent the material to Dr. G. D. Wilder for suggestions. The drawings and color key prepared by Mr. Hubbard, and the notes and corrections by both these enthusiastic and qualified bird students will serve to enlarge and greatly increase the usefulness of the work.

The descriptions of the North China birds are taken from H. E. Dresser's *Manual of Palaearctic Birds*, while those of South China birds were taken from specimens in the Fukien Christian University, after comparison with the descriptions in Moffett and Gee's *Birds of the Lower*

Yangtze Valley. Notes on the nesting habits of Fukien birds are taken from an unpublished manuscript by H. R. Caldwell, permission for the use of which was very generously given. Where not otherwise stated the descriptions are those of adult males in breeding plumage. The classical Chinese names are taken principally from the Commercial Press Dictionary of Zoological Terms and also from the ancient Chinese Dictionary called *Erh Ya* (爾雅), and a few from *Pen Tsao Kang Mu* (本草綱目 *Materia Medica Sinensis* of 16th Century) and from *Fukien Provincial Record*. Great credit is due to Mr. Chiang Ting I, (江鼎伊) one of the Seniors in the Fukien Christian University for his interest in the work, and ~~from~~^{for} the preparation of the Chinese names. The descriptions are translated into Chinese by Mr. Lee Hsiang Yüan. The nests and eggs of birds not breeding in China are not described.

The classification is that Wilder and Hubbard's *List of the Birds of Chihli Province*, and the nomenclature that of Dr. E. Hartert in *Birds of the Palearctic Region*, the most modern system found of the birds of China.

Books of interest to the bird student in China are:

Allison	Color Key to some Central China Birds.
Dresser, H. E.	Manual of Palearctic Birds. (H. E. Dresser, Hanover Sq. London) 1902.
Hartert, E.	Birds of the Palearctic Region (R. Friedländer, Berlin) 1901-1922.
La Touche	Birds of Eastern China (Taylor & Francis, London) 1926.
Gee, Moffett	Birds of Lower Tangtze Valley (Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.) 1917.
Wilder and Hubbard	List of the Birds of Chihli Province. (N. C. B. R. A. S.) 1924.
Gee, Moffett & Wilder	Tentative List of Chinese Birds (Peking Soc. Nat. Hist.) 1926.

Fifty Common Birds of China

WHY STUDY BIRDS?

Every wide-awake boy should be interested in birds. Their interesting ways, delightful colors, and charming songs make them loved by all. Besides these inducements for bird study, sufficient as they are, many other are held out to the enthusiastic bird student.

A very important reward for the bird observer is the training in observation and keen vision. One who is interested in birds and used to their ways will often see birds that are unnoticed by one who has never cultivated this ability, recognizing by a flash of color, a peculiarity in flight, a momentary glimpse of a darting form, a rustle in the grass, or a note from the hidden depths of a thicket, the presence of a feathered friend that to others is non-existent.

One who studies birds will also receive splendid training in patience, for hasty and bungling actions will very effectively prevent successful bird study. To see birds at their best one must choose, in the early morning or the cool of the evening a spot frequented by birds and then quietly wait for them to show themselves. Birds are full of curiosity, so that if one flies into a thicket it will be almost sure to reappear if the observer can restrain its impatience and remain still. We must allow the birds to present themselves to us rather than try to force ourselves upon them.

And then, until we have studied the matter we cannot realize the actual worth of the birds to us in an economic sense. In one of the states in America, with an area equal to that of Kwangsi Province, the value of the birds was estimated at \$1735.00 (gold) per day during the growing season of plants, because of the injurious insects that they destroyed. When we realize that the injurious insects take *at least* ten percent of each agricultural crop, the importance of birds is plain. China has at present large number of birds to protect her crops against the swarms of insects that would destroy them, but unless something is done at once to stop the slaughter of innocent song and insect-eating birds,

the time will soon come when the insect hosts will swarm over the fields as they have done in other lands. One bird lover has said that any nation that permits the killing of the birds should be eaten alive by insects, and China should guard against such a fate by protecting her bird allies now, before it is too late.

Let all who are interested in outdoor life, then, take up the study of birds. Not only will it add to the economic resources of the country, but it will bring to the bird lover and student a joy and happiness obtainable in no other way.

LIST OF FAMILIES.

- Family Corvidæ.* (烏鴉科) Crows, Pies, Jays, etc.
<i>Corvus coronoidæ hassi</i>	Chinese Jungle Crow.
<i>Corvus torquatus</i>	Parson Crow.
<i>Corvus frugilegus pastinator</i>	Eastern Rook.
<i>Pica pica sericea</i>	Common Magpie.
<i>Cyanopica cyanus</i>	Azure-winged Magpie.
<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	Chinese Blue Magpie.
- Family Sturnidæ.* (椋鳥科) Starlings, Mynas.
<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	Crested Myna.
<i>Spodipsar cineraceus</i>	Grey Starling.
- Family Dicruridæ.* (黎雞科) Drongoes.
<i>Dicrurus ater.</i>	Black Drongo.
- Family Oriolidæ.* (黃鳥科) Orioles.
<i>Oriolus indicus.</i>	Black-naped Oriole.
- Family Fringillidæ.* (雀科) Finches, Buntings, Sparrows,
<i>Chloris sinica</i>	Chinese Greenfinch.
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling.
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow.
<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	Grey-headed Bunting.
- Family Alaudidæ.* (鵲科) Larks
<i>Melanocorypha mongolica</i>	Mongolian Lark.
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark.
- Family Motacillidæ.* (鵲鴿科) Pipits, Wagtails.
<i>Anthus trivialis maculatus</i>	Eastern Tree Pipit.
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Streak-eyed Wagtail.
- Family Ploceidæ.* (文鳥科) Weaver-birds.
<i>Munia a-cuticauda</i>	Sharp-tailed Munia.
- Zosteropidæ.* (繡眼科) White-eyes.
<i>Zosterops palpebrosa</i>	Silver-eye.

Family Paridae. (山雀科) Tits, Wrens, Crow-tits.

Parus major Lesser Titmouse.

Family Laniidae. (鵙科) Shrikes.

Lanius cristatus lucionensis Red-tailed Shrike.

Lanius schach Red-backed Shrike.

Family Pycnonotidae. (鶇科) Bulbuls.

Pycononotus sinensis Chinese Bulbul.

Family Sylviidae. (鶯科) Warblers.

Acrocephalus arundinaceus orientalis Eastern Great Reed Warbler.

Family Muscicapidae. (鶇科) Fly-catchers.

Dryonastes perspicillatus Spectacled Laughing Thrush.

Troglodytes canorus Huamei.

Turdus naumanni Red-tailed Fieldfare.

Turdus merula mandarinus Chinese Blackbird.

Copsychus saularis Dayal Bird, Magpie Robin.

Phoenicurus aureus Daurian Redstart.

Saxicola torquata stejnegeri Eastern Stonechat.

Family Enicuridae. (燕尾科) Forktails.

Enicurus sinensis. Chinese Forktail

Family Hirundinidae. (燕科) Swallows.

Hirundo rustica gutturalis Eastern House Swallow.

Hirundo daurica nipalensis Red-rumped Swallow.

Family Cypselidae (雨燕科) Swifts.

Apus pacificus Siberian Swift.

Family Alcedinidae. (魚狗科) Kingfishers.

Ceryle lugubris Great Spotted Kingfisher.

Alcedo ipsida bengalensis Little Blue Kingfisher.

Family Picidae. (啄木鳥科) Woodpeckers.

Picus canus Green Woodpecker.

Dryobates cabanisi Pied Woodpecker.

Fifty Common Birds of China

Family Cuculidae. (杜鵑科) Cuckoos.

Cuculus canorus telephonus Cuckoo.

Family Strigidae. (鴞科) Owls.

Glaucidium whiteleyi Whiteley's Owlets.

Family Falconidae. (蒼鷹科) Falcons.

Falco vespertinus amurensis Eastern Red-legged Falcon.

Family Aquilidae. (鵟科) Eagles, Buzzards, Kites, Hawks.

Milvus lineatus Black-eared Kite.

Family Iridopidae. (朱鷺科) Herons, Egrets,

Ardea cinerea Grey Heron.

Egretta garzetta Little Egret.

Family Anatidae. (鴨科) Ducks, Geese, Swans.

Anser fabalis Bean Goose.

Anas platyrhynchos Wild Duck. (Mallard)

Family Columbidae. (鳩鴿科) Doves.

Streptopelia chinensis chinensis Spotted-necked Turtle Dove.

Family Phasianidae. (雉科) Turkeys, Partridges, Pheasants.

Phasianus colchicus Ring-necked Pheasant.

NAMES IN CHINESE

No.	Scientific Name	Name in Classical Chinese	Local Name (Peiping)	Local Name(Foochow)
1	Corvus coronoidae hassi.	烏鴉, 老鴉.	老鴿	慈烏.
2	Corvus torquatus	白頸烏, 鸛鴉, 鬼烏.	白脖老鴿.	
3	Corvus frugilegus	山烏.	老鴿, 老公.	
4	Pica pica sericea.....	喜鵲, 神女, 飛駁鳥.	喜鵲.	喜鵲, 吉鵲, 客鵲, 乾鵲.
5	Cyanopica cyanus	山喜鵲, 灰喜鵲.	山喜鵲.	
6	Urocissa erythrorhyncha	綬帶烏, 山鵲.	長尾巴練, 紅嘴喜鵲.	長尾巴哥, 山鵲, 山鵲.
7	Acridotheres cristatellus	鸛鵲.		咧咧, 八哥, (附註:..... 廣東俗名了哥)
8	Spodiopsar cinereus ...	灰椋鳥, 椋鳥, 白頭翁, 興林鳥.	杜麗雀, 假畫眉.	白頭翁, 番薯哥.
9	Dicrurus atra	黎雞, 鴉.	黎雞兒, 笠鳩.	
10	Oriolus indicus	黃鸝, 黃鳥, 黃鸝.	黃鸝.	黃鳥.
11	Chloris sinica	小檳鸝.	金翅兒.	黃彈.
12	Fringilla montifringilla...	花雞.	虎皮燕雀.	
13	Passer montanus.....	家雀, 雀.	家雀兒, 老家賊, 瓦雀	雙雙, 黃雀, 雀.

附
錄
表
目

NAMES IN CHINESE. (Continued)

No.	Scientific Name	Name in Classical Chinese	Local Name (Peiping)	Local Name (Foochow)
14	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	蓬雀.	青頭兒.	
15	<i>Melanocorypha mongolica</i>	告天子, 百音鳥.	百靈.	
16	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	大雲雀.	阿藍兒, 叫天子兒.	
17	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	木鷄.	麥如藍兒.	
18	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	白頰鸚.	馬蘭花兒, 顛尾巴三	
19	<i>Munia acuticauda</i>	文鳥.		看命鳥.
20	<i>Zosterops palpebrosa</i>	繡眼.	粉眼兒.	白目眼. (附註...廣東俗名白眼圈)
21	<i>Parus major</i>	桂雀.	呼呼黑兒, 山呼呼黑.	白面隻.
22	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	伯勞.		
23	<i>Lanius schach</i>	海南鵲.		赤背鵲, 伯勞.
24	^{no} <i>Pycnopus sinensis</i>	白頭公.		白頭隻.
25	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	割草, 葦雀.	葦兜兒, 葦串兒, 葦鵲兒.	
26	<i>Dryonastes perspicillatus</i> .	鵲.		眼鏡畫眉.

NAMES IN CHINESE (Continued)

No.	Scientific Name	Name in Classical Chinese	Local Name (Peiping)	Local Name(Foochow)
27	Trocopteron canorum ..	畫眉.	畫眉.	畫眉.
28	Turdus naumanni.....	鵲尾鵲	鵲兒雞.	
29	Turdus merula mandarinus	鵲鳥.		鳥鵲.
30	Copsychus saularis... ..	鵲鳥, 知更鳥.		
31	Phoenicurus aureus.....	茶鵲.	花紅燕兒.	茶鵲.
32	Saxicola torquata	野鵲.		翟尾.
33	Enicurus sinensis	燕尾.		溪精.
34	Hirundo rustica gutturalis	家燕, 燕.	家燕兒, 燕子.	燕, 越燕 (附註...廣東俗名燕仔)
35	Hirundo daurica nipalensis	黑紋燕.	花燕兒.	胡燕.
36	Apus pacificus... ..	雨燕.	野燕.	快捷燕, 雨燕.
37	Ceryle lugubris.....	斑鳩.	水葱花兒.	
38	Alcedo ipsida bengalensis	魚狗.	翠雀兒, 魚狗.	翠毛鳥, 啄魚鳥 (附註...廣東俗釣名魚郎)
39	Picus canus.....	山鵲.	香隣打木.	啄木鳥.

NAMES IN CHINESE (Continued)

No.	Scientific Name	Name in Classical Chinese	Local Name (Peiping)	Local Name (Foochow)
40	Dryobates cabanisi.....	花鷲.	臭脾打木, 花脾打木.	
41	Cuculus canorus.....	鳴鳩.	喀咕.	布穀.
42	Glaucidium whiteleyi.....	鴉.		猫王鳥, 孤猿, 夜游.
43	Falco vespertinus.....	青鷹.	青燕子, 青鷹.	
44	Milvus lineatus.....	鷹.	鵞鷹, 老鷄鷹.	老鷲.
45	Ardea cinerea.....	蒼鷺.	老等, 青莊.	
46	Egretta garzetta.....	白鷺, 鷺鷥, 鷺.		白鷺, 鷺鷥.
47	Anser fabalis.....	雁.	大雁.	野鵝.
48	Anas platyrhynchos.....	鵞.	綠頭鴨, 大紅腿鴨, 大麻鴨, 水鴨子, 野鴨.	野鴨.
49	Streptopelia chinensis...	雉鳩.	花斑鳩.	鳩鴿, 斑鳩.
50	Phasianus colchicus.....	雉.	野雉, 山雞.	雉雞.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Figure

1. The Parts of a Bird.
2. Head of Chinese Jungle Crow.
3. Head of White-necked Crow.
4. Head of Eastern Rook.
5. Common Magpie.
6. Head of Azure-winged Magpie.
7. Tail of Azure-winged Magpie.
8. Chinese Blue Magpie.
9. Crested Myna.
10. Head of Grey Starling.
11. Black Drongo.
12. Hairy-crested Drongo.
13. Black-naped Oriole.
14. Brambling
15. Feet of Lark and Pipit.
16. Head of Streak-eyed Wagtail.
17. Silver Eye.
18. Lesser Titmouse.
19. Red-tailed Shrike.
20. Head of Chinese Bulbul.
21. Red-tailed Fieldfare.
22. Chinese Blackbird.
23. Chinese Forktail.
24. Eastern House Swallow.
25. Siberian Swift.
26. Little Blue Kingfisher.
27. Green Woodpecker.
28. Pied Woodpecker.

Fifty Common Birds of China

- 29. Cuckoo.
- 30. Head of Grey Heron.
- 31. Wild Geese Flying, from a Chinese painting.
- 32. Foot of wild Goose.
- 33. Head of Mallard Duck.
- 34. South China Turtle-dove.
- 35. Ring-necked Pheasant.

DESCRIPTION OF A BIRD.

Date.....*Locality*.....*Field No*.....
Size: Length.....in. Larger, smaller, than sparrow, dove, magpie.
Color: General.....Forehead.....Crown.....
 Crest.....Nape.....Back.....Rump.....
 Throat.....Breast.....Sides.....Belly.....
Bill: Color.....Long, medium, short. Slender, thick, hooked.
 Bristles at base.....Eye.....Marks about eye.....
Wings: Long, short, narrow, broad. General color.....
 Bars.....Spots.....
Tail: Long, short. End, square, cleft, round. Pointed, in shape.
 Color.....Bars or spots.....
Legs: Very long, long, medium, short, Color.....Feet.....
Name of Bird.....*Family*.....
Chinese Classical Name.....*Local Name*.....
Remarks Characteristics, habitat, additional notes etc.

.....

N. B. To use this description, fill in the blanks and check the words which apply to the specimen under study.

Fifty Common Birds of China

Fig. 1.—Parts of a Bird.

FAMILY CORVIDAE

Crows, Pies, Jays, etc.

The Crow Family deserves to come first in our list, as it is considered by most bird students to be the most intelligent group of birds. This family is represented in almost every part of the world and is especially numerous in China. Of some thirty species found in this country, we can describe but the six most common.

The Corvidae have the nostrils concealed by bristle-like feathers (*Fig. 2*), except the adult Rook, which latter loses these feathers at maturity. (*Fig. 4*). The feet are strong and well adapted to a great amount of walking around on the ground in search of food.

The Crows proper are usually black all over, ^{though} ~~and~~ some have white in their plumage. They are a familiar sight in almost any part of China, city, country, mountain, plain or seaside.

烏 鴉 科

鴉, 鵲, 松 鴉 等.

烏鴉科被許多鳥類學者認為鳥類中很總慧的一群, 所以我們這本書首先敘述牠. 這一科在世界各處多可見到, 尤以中國為多, 就中有三十種見於中國, 我們所述的只是很普通的六種.

烏鴉科的鼻孔被剛毛狀的羽毛(第二圖)遮蔽着, 但成長的山鳥在外, 牠在成熟時失掉這些剛毛(第四圖) 牠們的脚都是強健, 繞行地上, 找尋食物是很適宜的。

烏鴉類普通是黑色的, 但羽毛間雜有白色者。中國各地無論在城鎮, 鄉村, 山嶺, 平原抑或是海濱, 牠們都有同樣的情形.

(1) CHINESE JUNGLE CROW (*Fig. 2*).

Corvus coronoides hassi.

Length 21 inches.

Bill and feet black, iris dark brown. Bill stout and covered with stiff feathers at base, pointing toward tip of bill and covering nostrils.

Plumage. (Adult). Entire plumage deep black, glossed with purple and green; feathers on the sides and back of neck disintegrated so as to be like hair and nearly glossless; feathers on the throat only lanceolate (pointed like a lance), for a space of an inch across.

Characteristics. This Crow is a scavenger and is the fellow that is often seen in your back yard, picking at a pile of refuse or thawing ice. He is generally found singly or in pairs and never in large flocks, like the Rooks or Jackdaws that go out to the fields every morning and back to their roosts in the city about sunset. He is sometimes found in the mountains.

Distribution. North China; similar varieties of the Jungle Crow are also found in South China.

Nest and Eggs. The nest is built in tall trees, of twigs and sticks lined with hair, feathers, and such material. Eggs four to six in a clutch.

(Note). Very similar to the Jungle Crow is the Carrion Crow (*Corvus corone*), with a more slender bill and more purplish glossy plumage. The Jackdaw (*Corvus neglectus*), which occurs in north and central China in great flocks in migration, is much smaller and ^{some} the adults have a white nape and belly.

(1) 烏 鴉 (第二圖)

烏鴉體長二十一英寸。嘴和腳皆黑色，虹彩深褐色，嘴肥大，牠的基部被剛羽遮蓋着，這些剛毛都是向着嘴尖而且蓋着鼻孔。

羽 毛 (長成的) 全羽深黑色，帶紫和綠的光澤，頸側和頸背的羽毛和毛髮相像，而且近乎沒有光澤，羽毛之在喉部者僅有一英寸面積是作槍鋒形的。

特性這種烏鴉是一個清道夫，而且是常見於你們後便庭院裏的伴侶，啄拾垃圾堆或積雪堆。這鳥常被發見是單一的或是成對的，成大群的很少，每天清晨就到田間去，等到太陽將落的時候就回城市群棲的處所，這是與山烏和寒鴉相像的。牠有時見於山裏。

分布 中國北部；與牠近似的變種亦見於中國南方。

巢和卵 巢築於高樹上，用枝條構成，并用羽毛，和其他類似的東西充實其內容。卵每孵四枚到六枚。

(註)和烏鴉極相似的是小嘴烏 (*Corvus corone*)，這種鳥有較細弱的嘴和較紫光的羽毛。寒鴉 (*Corvus neglectus*) 見於中國北部和中部，遷移時成大群，此鳥體較小，其成長者有白色的後頸和腹部。

Fig. 2. Head of Chinese Jungle Crow
(*Corvus coronoides hassi*).

(2) WHITE-NECKED OR PARSON CROW. (*Fig. 3*).

Corvus torquatus.

Length 19 inches.

Bill, tarsi, black. Iris black.

Plumage. Color solid black all over, with the exception of a white collar, extending clear around the neck, broadening some what on the breast.

Characteristics. Very common in the rice fields and cultivated soil, feeding upon molluscs and crustacea, often digging out the snails and crabs from the dykes of the fields. Also very common along the edges of rivers and streams, where they feed on the refuse thrown up by the current. Seldom seen in large flocks, but go about singly or in pairs.

Distribution. Found all over China, not migratory.

Nest and Egg. One of the first bird to start nest building, often starting in Fukien in December, in Hopei in March and April. The nest is made of sticks, plastered inside with mud, and placed on a forked branch, often in very tall trees. Eggs 5-7 in number.

(2) 白頸鳥 (第三圖)

白頸鳥嘴腳皆黑色。虹彩的顏色也是黑的。~~身長十九寸~~。

羽毛 除了白色的領圈明顯地圍着頸部而且擴大到胸部外,其餘全體的羽毛都是濃密的黑色。

特性 常在穀田和耕地,以軟體動物和甲殼類,爲食。在原野的濠溝隄壩啄食蝸牛類和蟹類。有時在河邊及溪畔覓食被棄於水流的廢物。成大群的很少見,通常單一或成對。

分布 見於全中國,是不遷移的。

巢和卵 爲最先開始築巢之鳥之一,在福建省常開始於十二月,在河北省者三月及四月。常巢在高樹,位於叉形的枝,用樹枝構成,巢的裡邊用膠泥圪垯卵五枚到七枚。

Fig. 3. White-necked Crow (*Corvus torquatus*).

(3) EASTERN ROOK (*Fig. 4*).

Corvus frugilegus pastinator.

Length 19 inches.

Bill and legs black. Iris blackish brown.

Plumage. Deep black, head and neck glossed with purple. Bill of adult bird is bare from base of bill to eye and a small patch at the base of the lower mandible.

The characteristics, which distinguish the Rook from the Crow are (a) More smooth and ~~thing~~^{shiny} plumage, (b) Finer bill, (c) Bare bill of adult, (d) The Rooks and Jackdaws gather in large flocks as the Crows do not.

Characteristics. The Rooks roost in trees in or near a city or large village and they go out to the fields at sunrise, returning about sunset. In the fields flocks of Rooks are often seen, seeking worms and insects and also grain, preferably in freshly turned soil.

Distribution. All China.

Nest and Eggs. The Rook nests in colonies, often 15 or 20 nests in a tree sometimes on a busy city street. Nest is made of sticks thrown together and lined with straw, etc. Eggs 4-5 in a clutch, greenish blue, marked with lighter or darker brown.

(3) 山 烏 (第四圖)

山烏體長十九英寸。嘴和腳黑色。虹彩淡黑褐色。

羽 毛 深黑色，頭及頸有紫色反光。成鳥之嘴從嘴之基部至眼是裸的，而且下嘴的基部有小塊。

山烏的特徵與烏鴉不同之處，有下列數端，即(甲)山烏的羽較爲光滑，(乙)嘴較細，(丙)成鳥有赤裸的嘴，(丁)山烏和寒鴉常成大群，而烏鴉則否。

特 性 山鳥群棲在樹上，或在城鎮內或近城鎮，或在大村莊內，或近大村庄，在日出的時候牠們到田間去，日入的時候，牠們就賦歸來。在田間牠們的大群，常可見到，覓食蠕虫和昆虫及穀粒，尤喜取給於新鮮翻起的泥土。

分 布 中國全部。

巢 和 卵 山鳥的巢是群集一處的，在一樹上常有十五個到二十個，有時營巢於繁盛城市的街道。巢用枝條結合而成，且以艸等充實其內容。卵每孵四枚或五枚，帶淡綠的藍色，有深淺的褐色標記。

Fig. 4. Head of Eastern Rook (*Corvus frugilegus pastinator*).

(4) COMMON NAGPIE (Fig. 5)

Pica pica sericea.

Length 19 inches.

Bill and tarsi black.

Plumage. Head, breast, and back a dead black color, but the wings and tail showing a rich iridescent greenish and purplish black. Abdomen, shoulders, and rump, white. Also inner edges of primaries white. Female same color as male but not so glossy.

Characteristics. Very common in trees and on the ground about houses and gardens. They feed on offal to some extent, but are not at all averse to robbing the nests of smaller birds and eating their eggs and young. Very brave in the defense of their home, and are often seen driving off the larger kites, crows, and cats. Although useful as scavengers, it is doubtful if they do not more harm than good.

Distribution. Found over Burma, China, Southern Japan, Hainan, Formosa, and N. W. Korea.

Nest and Eggs. Nest a huge dome of sticks, often two or three feet high inside of which is placed a smaller true nest. Often the nest has several opening near the top. Eggs are six in a clutch.

(4) 喜 鵲 (第五圖)

^作喜鵲長十九英寸。嘴和脚皆黑色。

羽毛 頭、胸、背暗黑色，翼和尾也呈黑色，但富有淡綠和淡紫色的反光。腹和肩與腰白色。初列撥風羽之內邊大部分是白色的。雌的羽毛和雄一樣，但不如雄的那樣光亮。

特性 在樹裏和近屋舍及園圃的地方，這鳥很普通的。牠們覓食腐肉垃圾雖達相當範圍，但佔居其他較小的鳥兒的巢，食牠們的卵和雛，並不是完全厭棄的。這鳥對於保護巢窩是很勇敢的。較大的鳶、烏鴉，和貓常常被這鳥驅逐，倘若牠們不為害多於益，牠們的好處雖如清道夫，但究是可疑的。

分布 見於緬甸，中國，日本南部，海南島，台灣，和朝鮮西北部。

巢和卵 巢爲大穹窿屋頂形,乃用枝條構成,高常達二英尺或三英尺,其裏面常配置較小的眞巢. 近於頂端處常有數個出入的口. 卵一孵六個.

Fig. 5. Common Magpie (*Pica pica sericea*).

(5) AZURE-WINGED MAGPIE (*Fig. 6 & 7*)

Cyanospica cyanus.

Length 15 inches.

Bill and legs black, iris blackish brown.

Plumage. Crown, nape and sides of head velvet black. Upper parts ashy grey. Wings and tail rich azure blue, latter tipped with white. Tail about 8 inches long, and much graduated (*See fig. 7*).

Characteristics. In habits much like the Magpie. It frequents gardens and groves, where it is often seen in flocks which are often seen making short flights from tree to tree. These flocks are often very noisy and the call rather harsh. They feed on the ground, eating various insects as well as grains and seeds.

Distribution. China, East Siberia, Korea, Spain, and Portugal.

Nest and Eggs. Built in colonies, made of sticks and twigs, grass, moss and mud. Eggs greenish white, spotted with brown, 5-7 in a clutch.

(5) 山 喜 鵲 (第六圖及第七圖)

山喜鵲體長十五英寸。嘴及脛皆黑色，虹彩淡黑褐色。

羽 毛 冠、頸背、及頤側絲黑色。上面諸部炭灰色。翼及尾富有蒼藍色，尾端染有白色。尾長八英寸，且極似凸形（參看第七圖）。

特 性 習性和喜鵲很相似。其群常見於園圃及丘陵間，往往自此樹飛至彼樹，作短途的飛翔。此鳥群常極喧嘈，且叫聲頗粗。牠們覓食於地上，吃各種昆蟲和諸種穀粒及種實。

分 布 中國，西伯利亞東部，朝鮮，日本，西班牙及葡萄牙。

巢 和 卵 巢群集一處，用枝，艸，苔，泥構成。卵淡青白色，有褐色斑點，每產五卵到七卵。

Fig. 6. Head of Azure-Winged Magpie (*Cyanopica cyanus*).

Fig. 7. Tail of Azure-Winged Magpie.

(6) CHINESE BLUE MAGPIE (Fig. 8)

Urocissa erythrorhynca.

Length 22 inches.

Bill and tarsi coral red. Upper mandible hooked.

Plumage. Forehead, cheeks, and throat, intense black. Back of head and nape of neck bluish grey. Back and wings coverts slaty-blue color. Primaries and secondaries decidedly blue, tipped with white. Under tail feathers same color, ending with black band, followed by white, giving under side a barred appearance. Under parts and rump a dull bluish-grey.

Characteristics. Sometime found in foothills, though of it is a mountain bird, thriving best in mountain fastnesses and among wooded ravines. Flight is slow and graceful, and as seen in full flight with the crest erect and long tail streaming tremulously behind, it is one of the most beautiful birds.

Distribution. Found throughout China, those in the North being *Urocissa erythrorhynca brevixilla* and are slight lighter in color.

Nest and Eggs. Nest composed of sticks and weed stems, lined with rootlets. Eggs clayey brown, sometimes greenish, spotted with dull reddish brown over underlying reddish grey spots. Five eggs in a set.

(6) 綬帶鳥 (第八圖)

綬帶鳥全長二十二英寸。嘴和腳是珊瑚紅色。上嘴鈎曲。

羽毛 額、頰、和喉是光輝的黑色。頭的背面和頸背淡藍灰色。背和翼覆羽石板藍色。初列撥風羽和次列撥風羽呈顯著的藍色，尖端染以白色。尾羽有同樣的色彩，末端有黑帶。而隨以白色。體之下面及腰部是一種鈍的淡藍灰色。

性質 牠雖是山鳥，但在山腳有時也可見到，山裏的安穩地方和樹林茂密的山谷是牠最繁殖的處所。飛翔緩慢而雅緻，其飛也，只見冠羽直豎，而長尾則在後飄飄然動盪招展，牠是一種最美麗的鳥兒。

分布 散布於全中國，在北部者為 *Urocissa erythrorhynca brevixilla*，顏色稍淡。

卵和巢 巢用樹枝和葦莖造成，而裏面充以細根。卵石灰褐色，有時是淡青色，點以鈍淡紅褐色的斑點覆蓋底下的淡紅灰斑。一孵五卵。

Fig. 8. Chinese Blue Magpie (*Urossia erythrorhynchos*).

FAMILY STURNIDAE.

Starlings.

The starlings are medium sized birds with a short, square tail made up of 12 tail feathers, and a straight, pointed bill, with a decided angle downward at the base of the lower mandible. (Fig. 10) The wing has 10 primaries, the first very short.

Starlings are usually seen in flocks, feeding under the trees or in the trees or in the grain fields. They fly swiftly, in a rather compact group.

Mynas (the name in Hindustani signifies Starling) are very abundant throughout the Indian region, from where they have been introduced into other parts of the world. One species has been introduced into the Hawaiian Islands where it has become very common. Two species are abundant in South China, where they may be seen going about in large flocks feeding upon insects.

椋 鳥 科

椋 鳥

諸種椋鳥是中庸大的鳥兒，有一短，而幾成方形的尾，係由十二枚尾羽組合而成，嘴直而尖，在下嘴的基部，其口角顯明地向下（第十圖）。翼有初列撥風羽十枚，但其中的第一羽是很短的。

椋鳥的群常可見，覓食於樹下或穀田間。飛翔迅速，結群較緊密。

鸚鵡（這個名詞在印度語與椋鳥意義相同）在印度地方是很繁多的，且由這處傳布於世界各處。有一種已傳至夏威夷群島，現已成為很普遍的鳥兒了。有兩種在中國南部，是繁多的。在這處常成大群，覓食昆虫。

(7) CRESTED MYNAR (Fig. 9)

Acridotheres cristatellus.

Length 9 inches.

Bill and tarsus yellow. Iris red.

Plumage. Entire plumage uniformly black, except for a broad white bar across the wings, on the under side, and white tips to lower tail coverts and outer tail quills. The white shows only while in flight, when it is very noticeable. A tuft of feathers arising from the base of the bill gives the birds its crested appearance.

Characteristics. Very common in South China, where it is often seen on the backs of the water buffaloes, or close at their heels, picking up the insects frightened up by the animals. They are also fond of following a plow for the grubs and insects turned up.

Distribution. Central and Southern China to the Philippine Islands.

Nest and Eggs. Nest is placed in the natural cavity of a tree, a hole in the wall, or in the abandoned nest of a magpie. It is composed of grasses, green leaves plucked from trees, feathers, and other soft materials.

(9) 鸚 鵒 (第九圖)

鸚鵒體長九英寸。嘴和腳黃色。虹彩紅色。

羽毛 全羽純黑色，惟翼部橫以一度白色的條闊。下尾覆羽和外尾羽的尖端白色。白色部僅在飛翔的時表現，這時牠甚爲動目。有一叢羽毛由嘴的基部生出，使此鳥有冠狀的表現。

習性 在中國南部是很普通的，這鳥在那裏常立於水牛的背上，或靠近水牛腳跟，啄食，被水牛嚇跑的昆蟲。牠們常被發見跟隨耕犁，爲的是翻起的蟥螯和昆蟲。

附註 按我國南方有捕養此鳥，教以言語者。

分布 從中國的中部和南部至菲律賓群島。

巢和卵 巢常築在樹木的天然凹處，或牆孔裏，或在喜鵲遺棄的巢。巢用草與從樹上採摘下來的綠葉，及羽毛，和其他各種柔軟的東西構成。

Fig. 9. Crested Myna (*Acridotheres cristatellus*).

(8) GREY STARLING (*Fig. 10*)

Spodiopsar cineraceus.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Bill orange at base, black at tip. Tarsi orange.

Plumage. Crown glossy black, feathers fine and silky. White streaks on forehead. Around eyes and auriculars (ear feathers) heavily streaked with white. Entire upper parts and wing coverts brownishgrey. Wing primaries and tail quills dark grey to almost black. Rump white. Under parts dark grey, abdomen and under tail coverts white. Female like male, but showing less iridescence in the black areas.

Characteristics. Abundant after late fall and during winter on the plains, feeding on berries of trees and the hard white fruits of the tallow tree. The birds assemble in large numbers feeding on the trees or on the ground. Often seen feeding in company with the crested and black-necked mynas.

Distribution. From Mongolia to south China, migrating in the North.

Nests and Eggs. Nests in holes in trees in Mongolia, rarely in North and Central China.

(8) 灰椋鳥 (第十圖)

灰椋鳥體長八又二分之一英寸。嘴的基部橙色，而尖端黑色。脚橙色。

羽毛冠呈黑色而有光亮，羽細而如絲絹。額有白斑。圍繞眼部和耳羽有濃密的白色斑紋。體的全上部和翼覆羽淡褐灰色。翼撥風羽和尾羽暗灰色乃至黑色，腰白色。體下各部暗灰色，但腹部和下尾覆羽白色。雌與雄之羽色相似，但黑部的部分光澤呈露較少。

習性 許多的灰椋鳥當晚秋之後和冬季，常在平原尋食樹木

和烏臼樹硬而白的果實於這鳥常集合多數，覓食樹上或地上，又往往與鳳頭鸛鵒和黑頭鸛鵒一同尋找食物。

分 布 由蒙古至中國的南部，遷移到北部。

巢 和 卵 巢築於蒙古之樹穴，在中國北部和中部很少營巢。

Fig. 10. Grey Starling (*Spodiopsar cineraccus*).

FAMILY DICRURIDAE

Drongoes.

The Drongoes are medium sized birds, wholly black, or nearly so, in plumage. Their bills are like a Crow's, with strong bristles at the base, but much smaller in size. The tail is rather long and is forked. The Drongoes are graceful in flight, often seen in the tops of trees and bushes, darting after passing insects to return, in graceful curves, to their perches.

There are three kinds of Drongoes found in China, but only one of these in at all common.

黎 雞 科

黎 雞

諸種黎雞是中庸大的鳥兒，羽毛全黑色或近於黑色。嘴之基部有強健的剛毛，這是和烏鴉相似的，但牠們的嘴比烏鴉的嘴細得多。尾較長而分叉。其飛翔甚雅觀，常見於樹木或叢林之頂上，在經過的昆蟲之後，常疾飛而回，成美麗的彎曲，而至其棲木。黎雞類共有三種，見於中國，其中僅有一種甚為普通。

(9) BLACK DRONGO (*Fig. 11*)

Dicrurus^M ater.

Length 12 inches.

Bill black, at base wide and with stiff bristles. Legs short and black. Iris red.

Plumage. (Adult). Shiny black all over. Tail well forked. Young are dull black, with under parts washed with white.

Characteristics. The Drongoes are insect-eating birds and are often seen taking their food on the wing. Their song is not loud but at times very sweet. They are found in the bird markets, especially in summer.

Distribution. All China, migrating north and arriving at Peiping about May 15th, leaving again in September.

(Note). The Hairy-crested Drongo, *Chibia hottentotta brevirostris* (*Fig. 12*), is rarer and the distinguishing feature is its larger size, lanceolate feathers on neck with metallic reflection, horse hair crest, and more curling outer tail feathers.

Dicrurus leucogenys, The White-cheeked Drongo, is very common in Fukien throughout the summer. With the exception of the cheeks, which are white, the entire body is a solid ashy-grey color, making the bird easy to identify. The tail is long and forked.

The birds has the typical fly-catcher habit of darting forth from a limb and catching its prey in mid-air.

The nest is placed astraddle of a pine bow, usually in a fork, high above the ground.

(9) 黑 黎 雞 (第 十 一 圖)

黑黎雞體長十二英寸。嘴黑色基部闊而具有堅硬的剛毛。脰短而黑。虹彩赤色。

羽 毛 (成長者) 全身黑而帶光澤。尾分叉。幼者羽毛鈍黑色，下部染有白色。

特性 黑黎鷄是食虫的鳥兒,當在飛翔中捕取食物,是常見的.其歌曲雖不響亮,但有時甚爲悅耳.在賣鳥的市場這鳥常可見到.尤以夏日爲多.

分布 分布於中國全部,遷移於北方,約五月十五號可到北平至九月再離.

(註) 山黎鷄亦名鳳頭黎鷄 (*Chiba hottentotta brevirostris* 第十二圖),這鳥比較的不常見,其體形較大,一見即可辨認,槍鋒形的羽毛在頸上帶有金屬的反光,冠羽馬鬣狀,外尾羽是較捲起的.

有一種白頰黎雞 (*Dicrurus leucogenys*),夏時在福建是很普通的.除去白色的頰外,全體呈鈍的炭灰色,故極易認識.尾長而分叉.

這鳥有從樹枝疾飛而前在半空中攫其弱肉之著明捕虫鳥的習慣.巢跨置松樹曲條,且常在父處,高離地面.

*Fig. 11. Black Drongo (*Dicrurus ater*).*

Fig. 12. Hairy-crested Drongo (*Chibia hottentotta brevirostris*).

FAMILY ORIODIDAE.

Orioles.

The Oriolidae is a small family of only three species, of which only one is found in China. They are a medium-sized bird. Their strong, straight bills are shaped like a long cone, but the upper mandible is slightly curved and hooked at the tip. Their legs are strong and not longer than the middle toe. Tail medium.

These beautifully colored birds have much yellow in their plumage and are tree dwellers.

黃 鳥 科

黃 鳥

黃鳥科是僅有三種鳥兒的一個小科，其中僅有一種見於中國。牠們是中庸大，其強而直的嘴，形狀和長立錐體相像，但上嘴的尖端稍微有點鈎曲。脛強健，但不及其中趾之長。尾中庸大。這類色彩美麗的鳥兒有豐富的黃羽毛，而且是樹上的棲居者。

BLAKK-NAPED ORIOLE. (Fig. 13)

Oriolus indicus.

Length 9½ in

Bill reddish-yellow. Tarsus lead blue. Iris light brown.

Plumage. Brilliant golden yellow. A black band from base of bill passes through the eye and around the nape of the neck, broadening on the back of the head. Wings black with the greater coverts yellow. Primaries edged with yellow. Central tail feathers black. Female similar to male with the exception that much of the bright yellow color gives way to greenish-yellow, and the markings are less distinctive.

Characteristics. Although very brilliantly colored they are not so easily seen as one might imagine. Often in the spring when they come back from the south the liquid notes of the male may be heard some time before the birds can be seen, owing to their hiding in the thick foliage of the large trees. Very common throughout China in the summer.

Distribution. Spends the summer in Formosa, Japan, and China, as far north as Siberia. Winters in Burma, Ceylon, and India.

Nest and Eggs. Nest similar to, but coarser than, the nest built by the American orioles. The eggs are a rich creamy pinkish white, marked with a few reddish-brown lines and spots with some paler purplish-brown spots.

(10) 黃 鸝

黃鸝體長九又二分之一英寸。嘴淡紅黃色。腳鉛藍色。虹彩淡褐色。

羽毛 明亮的金黃色。有一黑紋從嘴的之基部經過眼睛，圍繞頸背，在頭的背后則廣闊。翼黑色，但翼之大覆羽黃色。初列撥風羽的邊沿黃色。中央尾羽黑色。除去雄者為光亮的黃色，雌者為淡綠褐色，微有不同外，雌者與雄者相同。

性質 牠們不是像猜想的那樣容易見到, 雖則顏色很燦爛奪目. 在春季當牠們從南方回來的時候, 我們常常可以聽到雄鳥落花流水的歌曲, 有時還在見到這鳥之前, 因為這鳥是常藏在大樹的濃密枝葉裏面的緣故. 夏季這鳥在中國是很普通的.

分布 在台灣, 日本, 和中國及遠北如西伯利亞度過夏季. 冬季在緬甸, 錫蘭, 和印度.

巢和卵 巢與美洲黃鸝所築者相似, 但比較大些. 卵富於乳狀淡紅的白色, 染有少許淡紅褐色的線紋和斑點, 且帶有暗紫褐色的斑點.

Fig. 13. Black-naped Oriole (*Oriolus indicus*).