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**ZOSTEROPS MONTANA MINIMA NOMEN NOVUM  
FOR ZOSTEROPS MONTANA MINOR HOOGER-  
WERF & DE BOER FROM Mt. PAPANDAJAN  
(SOUTH PRIANGAN, WEST JAVA)**

by

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In a previous paper (Hoogerwerf and De Boer, 1947, p. 252) we described as *Zosterops montana minor* a new white-eye from Mt. Papandajan (South Priangan, West Java). Mr. A. C. V. van Bemmelen and Dr. Ernst Mayr, however, called our attention to the fact, that the subspecific name *minor* cannot be used in this case, because this name is preoccupied by *Zosterops albiventer minor* Meyer, 1874 (p. 105) from Jobi, New Guinea, which is known as *Zosterops minor minor* in Mayr's (1941) List.

On account of the above we have to introduce a new name for *Zosterops montana minor*. We take this opportunity to add to the original dutch description the following particulars.

Siebers (1929, p. 151) separated birds belonging to this species from Central Java (Mt. Sumbing and Sindoro) and West Java (Mt. Tjerime) under the name *Zosterops palpebrosa sindorensis*. Chasen (1935, p. 266) mentions the same birds as *Zosterops chlorates sindorensis* and this name was also used by Kuroda (1933, p. 127). Stresemann (1939, pp. 156-164) gives a revision of the genus *Zosterops* and arrives at the following conclusion (see l.c., foot note p. 160): „der Rassenkreis heisst *Z. montana*, nicht *Zosterops chlorates*“. But in his scheme of the horizontal and vertical distribution in the Archipelago of the four most important groups of this

genus, viz., *montana*, *atricapilla*, *palpebroso* and *chloris*, Stresemann (l.c., p. 161) does not record *montana* from Central and West Java!

Later Mr. and Mrs. Van Bemmelen (1940, p. 95) remark again that the species *Z. montana* does not occur in West Java, which statement is contradicted by Bartels (1940, p. 140), however, not on account of Siebers' birds from Mt. Tjerime, but because of the presence in his collection of three birds belonging to *montana* from Mt. Papandayan, the subspecific name of which could not be ascertained owing to lack of material. Therefore Bartels was the first who mentioned *Zosterops montana* from Mt. Papandayan and thought it possible that these birds should belong to a new subspecies. In April 1941 Mr. A. de Vos, taxidermist at the Buitenzorg Museum, collected nine specimens of this white-eye on Mt. Papandayan and Van Bemmelen intended to compare these skins with Bartels' material, but the war prevented the execution of this plan, which—however—was unknown to us when writing our paper.

These 9 museum skins differ so considerably from all other described subspecies that we found it quite justifiable—even without having seen the 3 skins collected by Bartels—to describe them as a new subspecies. The particulars given below are a translation from those published previously (Hoogerwerf and De Boer, 1947, pp. 252-253).

#### *Zosterops montana minima* nom. nov.

Type ♂ ad. (cat. no. 14978, 24-4-1941, Tegal Aloen-aloen, Mr. Papandayan, W. Java, 2500 m, A. de Vos leg.

Diagnosis. Can be easily distinguished from the other subspecies of *montana* by lesser amount of yellow colour in the plumage. The throat on the average is lighter tinged and its colour generally is less extended than in the subspecies from other parts of Java (*sindorensis* and *neglecta*). The latter peculiarity can be easily ascertained when comparing large series of specimens. The undertail coverts are distinctly lighter yellow in *minima* and form an easy distinction from the subspecies mentioned above.

The upper parts in *minima* on the average are more greenish gray, and different from the much more yellowish *sindorensis*, and from the somewhat darker *neglecta*. Only one male of *minima* has the back as yellow as some specimens of *neglecta*. Moreover the present subspecies is smaller. The bill, as a rule, is finer than in the typical *neglecta* specimens, but this difference can hardly be expressed in figures.

Here follows a list of wing measurements of the five different subspecies

of *montana* available in the Museum at Buitenzorg. The wings have been measured in natural position, not "flattened".

Localities		Number of skins	Measurements in mm
1. Peak of Korinchi,	3300 m	3	♂ 57, 58; ♀ 55.
2. Papandajan,	2500 m	9	♂ 54, 54, 55, 55, 55; ♀ 53, 54; ? 54, 55.
3. Tjerimei,	300 m	2	♂ 59; ♀ 57.
4. Sumbing,	3300 m	10	♂ 55 + x, 58, 58 59, 59, 59, 59; ♀ 57, 57, 58.
5. Sindoro,	3100 m	4	♂ 57; ♀ 56, 57, 58.
6. Tengger,	2300 m	8	♂ 55, 55, 57, 58; ♀ 55, 59; ? 56, 57.
7. Idjen,	1900 m	4	♂ 57, 57; ♀ 55, 56.
8. Lombok,	2600-2900 m	2	♂ 57; ? 57.
9. Flores.	1200-1500 m	2	♂ 56; ♀ 54.5.

This list shows the following averages.

1. <i>Z. m. korinchi</i>	♂ 57-58, average 57.5	♀ 55, average 55
2. <i>Z. m. minima</i>	♂ 54-55, average 54.6	♀ 53-54, average 53.5
3-5. <i>Z. m. sindorensis</i>	♂ 57-59, average 58.5	♀ 56-58, average 57.15
6-8. <i>Z. m. neglecta</i>	♂ 55-58, average 56.57	♀ 55-59, average 56.25
9. <i>Z. m. florensis</i>	♂ 56, average 56	♀ 54.5, average 54.5

According to the measurements, as mentioned above, it seems rather doubtful, whether the subspecies *florensis* Rensch, which was separated from *neglecta* only on account of its smaller size, can be maintained. It is, however, difficult to draw a definite conclusion based on the study of only two specimens.

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