

# 沖縄県立博物館紀要

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## 太平山小考

糸 数 兼 治

Taiheisan Note

Kaneharu ITOKAZU

### Abstract:

- 1 Before Akahachi, a famous feudal lord of Yaeyama Islands, there were no feudal lords in Yaeyama Islands and also there were no facts that they had paid tribute to Cyuzan Dynasty.
- 2 Before Akahachi, Yaeyama Islands and Yonaguni Island were controlled by the feudal lords of Miyako Islands (Miyako Tuimya).
- 3 Before or after 1498, Akahachi appeared and became the lord of Yaeyama Islands (Yaeyama Tuimya) and was hostile to the lord of Miyako Islands (Miyako Tuimya).
- 4 In 1500, the allied forces of Cyuzan Dynasty and Miyako destroyed Akahachi and his army and suppressed the revolt. After that, the Cyuzan Dynasty annexed both Miyako and Yaeyama Islands and ruled them directly.

—

太平山とは宮古・八重山の包括的名称である。久米島の『くわいにゃ』に「宮古嶋となめて」「八重山嶋となめて」とあるが、これは『くわいにゃ』特有の対句表現であって、両島が分離独立していたことを特に意味するものではない。宮古・八重山が行政的に分離されるのは、アカハチの乱平定以後のことであって、それ以前は同一の政治文化圏として存在していたと考えられる。宮古には早く豊見親なる首長が出現し、その政治勢力は宮古のみならず八重山地方にまで及んでいたと思われるからである。八重山地方における首長の出現は、宮古に遅れること恐らくは数十年、アカハチの登場を俟たねばならなかった。このような首長出現の時期的なずれは両島の社会経済的発展のずれに対応すると思われる



が、ともかくアカハチは八重山地方における最初の首長であり、また最後の首長であった。したがってアカハチの乱は八重山地方におけるアカハチを中心とした新興政治勢力が宮古・豊見親と敵対し、その支配領域からの離脱を企図した内紛であって、首里王府はこれに介入することで出兵の口実をつくり、両島を併合したと考えるのが真相に近いであろう。

以上のことから宮古・八重山を二分してそれぞれの首長を想定し、洪武二十三年に両島の首長がそろって中山に入貢したとする『中山世鑑』の記述は再検討を要する。

## 二

南夷（宮古・八重山）の中山への入貢について『中山世鑑』（一六五〇年成立）は次のように記している。

洪武二十三年（一三九〇・察度四十一）庚午、南夷宮古嶋・八重山嶋、重訳始来貢ス。其起リヲ委ク尋ヌレバ、大明洪武ノ始ヨリ、球国、大明へ五年・三年ニ一度往来有。依テ球人難風ニ逢テ、彼二山へ至ル事、度々也。其ヨリシテゾ、彼二山モ琉球ノ王国タル事ヲバ知テケリ。依テ慕義向風、始テ来貢ス。其後ヨリシテ毎年ノ朝貢ニハ定リヌ。

これについて『球陽』は『中山世鑑』に依拠して察度四十一年（一三九〇）宮古・八重山の入貢を記録したあと、さらに洪武年間（一三六八～一三九八）のこととして与那覇勢頭豊見親来朝のことを記す。

大明洪武年間、宮古山の主、与那覇勢頭豊見親なる者有り。童名は真佐久。此の時、本島（宮古島）は兵乱大いに発し、防戦弑奪して干戈息まず、雄を争い勇を恃みて自から島主と為る。是に於て勢頭豊見親深く念えらく、騒動兵乱し、民、塗炭に陥る。聖国に来享して徳政に沐浴し、仁風に涵游して以て人民を安んぜしめんと。一日白川浜に往き、群黎を聚会して遨遊するの間、密かに船貌を沙上に作り、恭しく祭品を備え、以て聖国の所在の処を示知するを乞う。夜闌更深、将に五更に近からんとす。衆星燦瑯、啓明熒熒として、東溟の内に忽ち海国の形影有り。高く波面に出で巍峩瑩然たり。豊見親、稽首拝礼して以て鴻恩を謝す。即ち吉辰を択びて船隻を修造し、遍ねく神嶽を巡り、香を焚きて許願し、帆を揚げて海に泛かび、遙かに東北を指して去る。直に中山に至りて王城に進み至る。丹庭の枝樹枝葉、蒼青として、皆、国殿に向うこと、猶お徳化を慕うがごとし。豊見親、之を心に感じ、帰島の後、群黎を招会し、相い与（とも）に商量して中山に投誠す。且つ八重山宇武登嶽の神と宮古山平屋地の神

とは素と是れ兄弟なり。而して従来聘問す。是れに由りて其の二神、相い共に確議し、毎年款を納れ誠を輸す。

これによってみると、察度四十一年に來朝した者は与那覇勢頭豊見親以外の人物のようにも受け取れるが、事実とはそうではなく、右の所伝にもとずいて『中山世鑑』の察度四十一年の記事は書かれたのではなかろうか（ただしなぜ四十一年に懸けたかという疑問はのこる）。与那覇勢頭豊見親の事績については、乾隆三十三年（一七六七）に建立された「与那覇勢頭豊見親逗留旧跡碑」がある。

- 一、大明洪武二十三年庚午（一三九〇）始帰順中山。先王察度、深恤優待。然而言語不通。由是留置泊村共計三年。已及言語相通、自泊村至王城。路中席布恭捧貢物朝覲。將回嶋、召入王城、賜盛宴、以遣回。從此撫躬輸誠愈務、臣職貢獻不懈云爾（時領八重山同來朝覲）。
- 一、豊見親留在泊村、宅中穿井用水。泉甘且清。村人称其井叫豊見親井。康熙年間（一六六二～七二二）尚有其井・其宅。今火立屋之下、高真佐利屋原。豊見親跟伴名叫高真佐利屋、遠離家郷、毎夜登火立屋、遙望故郷、或唱阿屋具、或咏歌。由是村人称旧宅近辺之地、叫高真佐利屋原。至今尚有其名。
- 一、琉球貢船或因有飄至宮古嶋、豊見親知有王国、要小事大。奈不知方位。佐思右想、其心有捲捲不些懈。一日領衆、下白川浜、以砂造船模様、備祭品、立絹旗、以致許願。誠心通天、其夜將曙、絹旗指寅明星之下、錦雲騰登。豊見親、即知王国所在之处、始來朝云云（下略）。

右碑文中「時に八重山を領して同に來たり朝覲す」とあるが、「領して」とは「率領」（ひきつれる）の意で、八重山が宮古にたいして従属的地位に置かれていたことを微妙に暗示する。『中山世鑑』が書かれたころは、より確かな伝承が残っていたはずであるが、『中山世鑑』の著者には「宮古嶋・八重山嶋は同時入貢であるべきだ」という固定観念があつて「南夷宮古嶋・八重山嶋、重詛始來貢ス」という記述になったのではないかと思われる。かりに『中山世鑑』が与那覇勢頭豊見親の所伝によつたとすれば、これによつて八重山嶋入貢の証とすることはできない。そうかといつて宮古嶋単獨入貢は考えにくいから、そこで宮古嶋・八重山嶋同時入貢説を考え付いたのであろう。事實は八重山に首長は存在せず、八重山一帯は宮古豊見親の支配下にあつたのである。これについて『慶來慶田城由來記』（二代用庶の項）には次のような興味深い伝承が記録されている。

一、宮古嶋之とよめやと申人、おきかなし御手内召成不申時分ニテ、彼ノ宮古とよめやより八重山嶋惣様手内ニ召成、何篇相隨させ罷居候折節、年ニきや木・おもと竹・ゑく木・桑木、家材木として所望ケ間敷有之。取調積登致取納候得共、又蔵材木と□しき六七拾本余、長四五間、五六尺廻、こし木壺尺四五寸かく木、所望被入候ニ付、無是非百姓等召集申付、仲良山辺参、やまやどり相構、ごさ嵩之近辺より右員数切、右木山より引出夫とシテ男女貳百人余呼寄、道筋過半引出候時分、村より宮古嶋とよめや相果為申由、早使参ニ付、惣人数承及、致大悦、右木ハ其所之川原打捨、さらばさらばと、やごい仕、帰り道筋嵩辻へ登、差こい仕候付テ、其嵩之名さしこいびりと名付、又、右木捨置候川原名とよめや柱川原と名付置候。山やどりへ罷帰り、一夜一日あやぐ歌仕、神酒焼酎盛ニテ遊び候ニ付、山やどり相構住居申所ハ、あよはかと名付置候由、伝有之候事。

これによれば、首里王府によるアカハチの乱平定以前、八重山嶋地方は宮古豊見親の支配領域であったと見なければならない。そうして宮古豊見親による八重山支配のねらいは、直接には建築ないし造船用材の調達確保にあったと思われる。かくてアカハチが乱を起こしたとき、宮古豊見親の圧政苦役からの解放として多くの同調者を集め、その勢いは宮古豊見親を凌ぐ侮りがかいものになっていたのではなからうか。

### 三

アカハチ平定に関する史料には次のようなものがある。

- (一) 其の三に曰く、西南に当り、国有り。名づけて太平山と曰う。弘治庚申（一五〇〇年）春、戦艦一百艘を遣わして之を攻む。其の国人、降旗を竖てて服従す。翌年航海来献し、歳ごとに貢するに布穀を以てす。是れにより、上国（中山）、愈々大にして愈々盛んなり。（「百浦添欄干之銘」一五〇九年）
- (二) 琉球国管轄の島を名づけて宮古と曰い、次を八重山と曰う。毎歳納貢す。此の二、三年間に当り、八重山島、心を変じて謀叛し、将に大宮古を攻めんとす。此の事、首里に伝聞す。国王、急ぎ大里親雲上等九員に命じて将と為し、軍船大小四十六艘を撥す。弘治十三年（一五〇〇）庚申二月二日那覇開洋し、十三日八重山石垣に到る。十九日其の地界の陣勢を見んと欲し、小船に乗り、上岸して之を見るに、其の陣、前は大海に向い、後は嶮岨に倚る。其の地の婦女、皆、草木の枝を持ち、天に号し、地に呼ばわり、呪罵す。官軍、乗船より上岸すと雖も、略んど畏懼す

るもの無し。賊首掘川原、首出して搦戦し、我が兵、崖に近づき、彼此相い罵る。此の日、両辺戦わざるは、各々悪日を忌みてなり。故に軍を引き退く。二十四日甲辰、四十六艘の舟を分ちて兩隊と為し、一隊は登野城を攻め、一隊は新河を攻む。彼の地において両辺相い戦い、終に官軍、勝ちを得、凱を奏して帰る。(蔡鐸本『中山世譜』一七〇一年) 弘治二年(一四八九)の条

(三)(弘治)十三年(一五〇〇)庚申、王、兵を發して、八重山を征す。是より先、宮古島・八重山は、洪武年間より以来、毎歳入貢して、往来断えず。奈んせん、八重山の酋長、掘川原赤峰なる者有り。心變じて謀叛し、兩三年の間、貢を絶ちて朝せず。時に宮古島の酋長、仲宗根豊見親なる者有り。赤峰と睦まじからず。赤峰、將に宮古を攻めんとして、二島騒動す。事、中山に聞す。是に由りて王、大里等九員に命じて將と為し、並びに大小の戦船四十六艘を撥し、仲宗根を以て導と為し、本年二月初二日那霸開船、十三日八重山石垣の境に前み至る。大里等、上岸するに、只だ、赤峰、衆兵を領し、嶮岨を背に大海に面して陣勢を布擺す。又、婦女数十人をして各枝葉を持ち、天に号し、地に呼ばわり、万般呪罵せしむること、法術を行うに似たり。大里等、軍を驅り大いに進むに、賊兵及び婦女、略んど畏懼するもの無し。賊陣開く處、赤峰、首出して搦戦す。大里、大いに疑いて曰く、賊奴鋭氣あり。輕々しくは敵すべからずと。遂に四十六艘を將て分ちて兩隊と為し、一隊は登野城を攻め、一隊は新河を攻む。赤峰、首尾相い応ずること能わず、官軍、勢いに乗じて攻撃すること甚だ急なり。賊兵、大いに敗れ、降る者無数、赤峰、擄にせられて誅に伏す。大里等、別に酋長を立て、百姓を撫安し、凱を奏して帰る。嗣後、朝貢すること例の如し。(蔡温本『中山世譜』一七二五年)

(四)(尚真)二十四年(一五〇〇)始めて八重山に大阿母並びに永良比金を置く。

八重山は、洪武年間より以来、毎歳入貢して敢えて絶たず。奈んせん、大浜邑の遠弥計赤峰保武川、心志驕傲にして、老を欺き、幼を侮り、遂に心變じて謀叛を致し、兩三年間、貢を絶ちて朝せず。(中略)此の時、宮古の酋長仲宗根豊見親なる者有り。赤峰と和睦せず。赤峰、將に宮古を攻めんとして二島騒動す。事、中山に聞す(下略)。(『球陽』一七四五年)

アカハチ事件を考える場合、根本史料たる(一)「百浦添欄干之銘」と(二)蔡鐸本『中山世譜』に拠るべきである。(三)蔡温本『中山世譜』や(四)『球陽』は副次的な史料でしかない。従来の研究がややもすると蔡温本『中山世譜』や『球陽』を拠りどころにして論議を展開しているのは適當とはいえない。

さて蔡鐸は「欄干之銘」中の「之（太平山）を攻む」をどのように解したであろうか。  
蔡鐸は前記『中山世鑑』の洪武二十三年の入貢記事を次のように訳出している。

洪武の初め、琉球は進貢の事の為に、或いは三年に一次、或いは五年に一次、使を遣わして、京に朝す。時有りて颶風に遭い、麻古山・太平山に飄到す。彼の二山、琉球の中国に進貢するの事を見て、皆、大に事うるの義を知る。洪武二十三年（一三九〇）庚午、其の管属を率い、北面して臣と称す。

すなわち太平山を八重山と特定し、宮古には別に麻古山の訳語を充てている。「太平」は原来宮古島の主邑「タイラ」を写したもので、「平良」に替えて特に好字を配して「太平」としたものである。これは例えば首里西平等と西原間切平良邑の間に架けた橋を平良橋とせず太平橋と命名する類である（『球陽』尚寧九年の条）。太平山はもともと宮古島の呼称であって、これを八重山に充てるには無理があろう。ところが太平山を宮古島と解すると、「太平山を攻む」は宮古島を攻略したことになる。それでは事実と反するから、太平山を八重山と解さざるをえないのである。宮古と八重山を二分し、別々の政治圏と考える限り、こうした矛盾に陥らざるをえない。宮古と八重山を宮古豊見親の統治する政治的に不可分の領域として一体的に把握するのでなければ問題は解決しない。すなわち「太平山を攻む」とは「宮古豊見親の支配領域である宮古・八重山地方（太平山）の内乱を鎮圧した」の意であろう。蔡鐸本によれば、アカハチ謀叛の時期は弘治二年（一四八九）ごろまで遡るようである。するとアカハチはおよそ十年の間、八重山首長（八重山豊見親）の地位にあったことになる。蔡温本や『球陽』のいうように「両三年」ではない。次にアカハチの名前であるが、蔡鐸本は単に「掘川原」（ホンガワラ）といい、蔡温本は「掘川原赤峰」（ホンガワラ・アカハチ）といい、『球陽』は「遠弥計赤峰保武川」（オヤケ・アカハチ・ホンガワラ）といっている。これで見ると「赤峰」（童名か）「遠弥計」（屋号か）は後世付加されたもので、アカハチは本来「掘川原」（ホンガワラ）と呼ばれていたであろう。それではホンガワラとは何か。実はこれを解くカギが稲村賢敷著『宮古島旧記並史歌集解』（一九六二年）のなかに見い出せるのである。結論だけをいえば「ホンカワラ」はすなわち「フナ（またはカ）ラ」である。「フナラ」とはフナ（島）ナラ（主）すなわち「豊見親」の義であって、仲宗根豊見親は「フナラの真主」と呼ばれる。アカハチは八重山豊見親として自立し、仲宗根豊見親と対立してこれを攻略しようとしたのであろう。「此の事、首里に伝聞す」「事、中山に聞す」とは宮古が首里に救援を依頼した、の意であろう。これに対して中山は、内乱の鎮圧を口実に出兵し、両島を実質的に併合したと考えられる。尚清十一年（一五三七）の大島出兵も、王府が在地の親首里勢力と手を結

んで内紛に介入し、反対派を一掃して併合した例である。

大島に酋長数人有りて、一人は与湾大親と叫ぶ。其の人と為りや、性質忠孝にして、惟だ善是れ務む。同僚の酋長、皆、是れ奸佞にして、与湾大親と恒に和睦ならず。其の同僚、来りて入貢するの時、奏して言う、与湾大親は謀叛の意有り。請乞う、速やかに之を誅せんことを。若し遅延すること有らば、必ず制し難からんと。王、大島は海を阻つること已に遠く、虚実弁じ難きの故を以て、遂に讒惑せられ、即ち将に命じて兵を發し、往きて与湾大親を討たしむ。官軍上岸するや、大親、天を仰いで嘆じて曰く、吾、已に罪無くして死地に就く。只だ我を知る者は天ならんかと。自から縊して死す。(蔡温本『中山世譜』『球陽』)

#### 四

『中山世鑑』(一六五〇年成立)・蔡鐸本『中山世譜』(世鑑を漢訳修訂したもの。一七〇一年成立)・蔡温本『中山世譜』(一七二五年成立)・『球陽』(一七四五年成立)は王府の編纂になる正史である。とはいっても所詮編纂物であり、史料に対する編集者の主観的解釈や取捨歪曲等があるのは避けられない。したがってできるだけ正確な歴史像を再構成するためには、厳密な史料批判が要求される。『中山世鑑』の場合、入貢＝謀叛＝平定という図式で外島との関係をとらえており、入貢は武力併合の前提条件であって、たいていの場合「貢を断ちて朝せず」が出兵の理由になっている。だから入貢記事はどうしても欠くわけにはいかない。事実かどうかの詮索よりも、それらしき痕跡、たとえば単なる通商往来であっても、入貢したと書くわけである。さらに『中山世鑑』の場合(『中山世鑑』に限らず正史一般にみられることではあるが)近世の延長線上で古代を考える傾向があるから、古代の本当の姿が見えてこない。こうした視点からは、宮古・八重山がアカハチ以前において、政治的に不可分の一つの地域であったなどとは思ってもよらないことである。アカハチの乱は以後の八重山の命運を決定づける未曾有の大事件であり、平定を契機に八重山の歴史は大きく転換する。特にその戦後処理をめぐる問題は重要である。

以上若干の仮説や推測を交えながら太平山について論じてきたが、要約すれば以下の通りとなる。

- 一、アカハチ以前八重山には酋長は存在せず、したがって中山入貢の事実もない。
- 二、アカハチ以前八重山・与那国は宮古豊見親の支配下にあった。
- 三、一四八九年前後にアカハチが登場し、八重山の酋長(八重山豊見親)になって自立し、宮古豊見親と敵対した。

四、一五〇〇年、中山・宮古連合軍がアカハチを討って内乱を鎮め、ついで両島を併合して中山の直接統治下に置いた。

## 南西諸島発見碇石の考察

當 眞 嗣 一

Study on the Killick discovered at the Southwest Islands, Japan

Shiichi TOMA

はじめに

福岡県や佐賀県唐津市などで「蒙古碇石」として文化財指定され保護の手が加えられている石製品については、近年、奄美大島や沖縄諸島でも発見されるようになり注目されている。<sup>(注1)</sup> この種の石製品については1891年に「蒙古碇図」<sup>(注2)</sup>として初めて紹介されて以来、いつの間にか、蒙古襲来時における蒙古軍沈没艦船の碇石と結びつけて考えられるようになってきた。

1941年には、川上市太郎氏によって従来から発見されていた碇石の所在、形状、法量、<sup>(注3)</sup> 発見の由来などが調べられ碇石の集成が行われている。この著書では福岡県の博多湾から発見された碇石の他に佐賀県や長崎県で発見された碇石22個が集成されおり、同時に碇石の着装法についても「蒙古襲来絵詞」の図によって考察が行われている。その後、碇石の研究は鏡山猛氏、<sup>(注4)</sup> 岡崎敬氏、<sup>(注5)</sup> 山本博氏、<sup>(注6)</sup> 松岡史氏、<sup>(注7)</sup> 上田雄氏、<sup>(注8)</sup> 柳田純孝氏らによって進められてきた。松岡氏は「碇石の研究」<sup>(注10)</sup>の論文のなかで博多湾を中心とした福岡県や山口県、佐賀県、長崎県などから発見された34個の碇石を集成するとともに碇石の形式分類や使用方法、使用年代等についての考察を行っている。柳田純孝氏もまた碇石の分布、碇石の年代、碇石と中国商船との関係、および蒙古襲来との関係等について言及し碇石の追求を行っている。<sup>(注11)</sup> 氏の報告によれば、現在確認されている碇石の分布は山口県1個、福岡県28個、佐賀県5個、長崎県25個、奄美大島3個、中国福建省3個<sup>(注12)</sup>ということになる。その後ウラジオストックでも発見されており、沖縄県で今回確認された3個が新たに追加されたので、全部で70個余の碇石が確認されていることになる。

ところで、これまでの研究成果によると定型化した大型の碇石すべてが「蒙古碇石」と見るのは無理のようである。今日ではこの種の石製品を蒙古襲来時の遺物と特定せず、鉄



錨以前、日本や中国および朝鮮等を往来した貿易船装備の碇石という見方が研究者間の方の意見になっている。したがって、南西諸島で確認された碇石についても「蒙古碇石」<sup>(注13)</sup>と限定して考えずに「東アジアを舞台に広範な活動をしていた交易船の航跡を示すもの」として理解した方が妥当のように思える。かつての琉球が環中国海をめぐる貿易の中心的位置にあったことは南西諸島各地のグスクから膨大な量の貿易陶磁器が出土することによっても窺える。今回の碇石の確認によって琉球をめぐる交易船の実態はますます鮮明になっていくことであろう。

現在、南西諸島で確認されている碇石はわずか6個に過ぎない。しかし、環中国海をめぐる貿易体制における琉球の占める位置から考えてもこの種の碇石の発見はもっと多くなることが予想され、グスクから出土する貿易陶磁器とともに「琉球の大交易時代」の物証としての重要性はもっと強まっていくものと思われる。本稿では、南西諸島で確認された碇石について報告し、併せて日本や中国等から発見された碇石についても概観しながら碇石の意義について考えることにする。

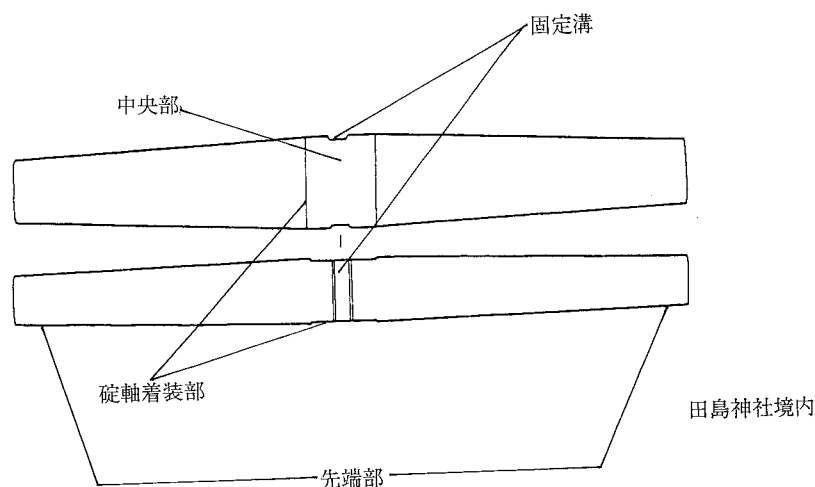
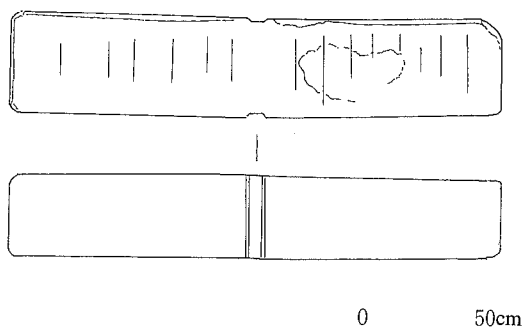


図-1 碇石の部分名称

## 1、南西諸島発見の碇石

南西諸島発見の碇石は、鹿児島県大島郡龍郷町のイカリ浜から引き揚げられた2個の碇石と同町秋名の肥後氏宅にある1個、沖縄県国頭郡字山田「メーガー」(井戸)の井桁として使用されている1個、沖縄県島尻郡仲里村の宇江城城跡腰曲輪内の1個、糸満市の民家の屋敷塀に石巖当に転用され立てられている1個の合計6個の碇石が確認されている。次にこれらの概要について述べよう。



図ー2 龍郷町イカリ浜出土の碇石実測図  
(資料1)・角柱直方型(1C)



図版ー2 龍郷町イカリ浜出土の碇石(資料1)

所在地 鹿児島県大島郡龍郷町中央公民館の中庭。龍郷町教育委員会所蔵。

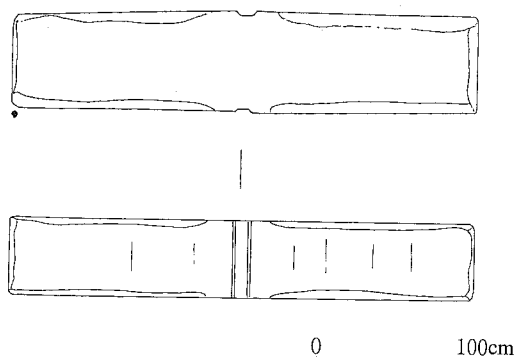
出土地 龍郷町字龍郷イカリ浜

由 来 昭和18年頃竹原さんという人が龍郷のイカリ浜から引き揚げ、その後龍郷町教育委員会に寄贈されたものである。<sup>(注14)</sup>

材 質 凝灰質砂岩。材質の特徴は赤みがかった石で、米粒ぐらいの石英の混入が見られる。

重 量 計量してない。大人2～3人でやっと動かす程度

法 量 全長2m、碇軸着装部は確認できない。固定溝(幅×深)8×1cm、中央部(幅×厚さ)40×33.5cm、先端部(幅×厚さ)40×33.0cm、中央部や先端部の幅、厚さともにほぼ同じ法量の直方型の大型碇石である。縦に筋状のノミ痕が無数にある。両腕部の各稜や小口両端の各稜は幅2cm程に面取りが施されている。



図ー3 龍郷町イカリ浜出土の碇石実測図  
(資料2)・角柱直方型(1C類)



図版ー3 龍郷町イカリ浜出土の碇石(資料2)

所在地 鹿児島県大島郡住用村山間の奄美アイランドの中庭に屋外展示されている。

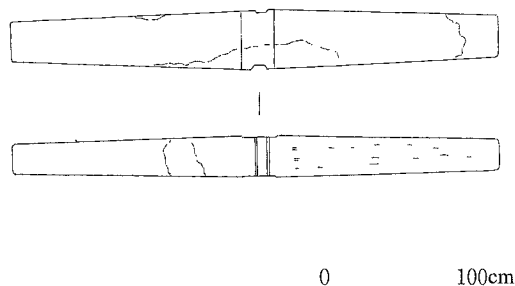
出土地 龍郷町字龍郷イカリ浜、資料1と同じ海底近くで発見された。

由 来 昭和 54、5 年頃、字龍郷在住の豊重博氏によって龍郷のイカリ浜から引き揚げられ、長い間県道脇に置いてあったのを最近になって奄美アイランドに移して展示するようになった。『龍郷町誌』民俗編（昭和 63 年 11 月発行）にオランダ船の錨として次のように紹介されている。「（前略）その石材の材質は一瞥した限り、沖永良部島田皆岬に産出するトラバーチンとみられるものである。このオランダ船の錨は、現在この集落から抜け出て安木屋場に至る県道わき（現在は龍郷郵便局が立地）に放置されているが、かつてはイカリバマにあったものを、村人たちが現在位置に運びこんだという。イカリバマの地名も、このオランダ船の錨にちなんで名づけられたものである。」<sup>(注15)</sup>

材 質 凝灰質砂岩。材質の特徴は赤みがかかった石で、米粒ぐらいの石英の混入が見られる。『龍郷町誌』では沖永良部島田皆岬に産出するトラバーチンとみられているが、沖永良部で産出される石ではないであろう。

重 量 計量してない。大人 10 人程でやっと動かす程度。

法 量 全長 3 m、碇軸着装部は確認できず。固定溝（幅×深）10×2 cm、中央部（幅×厚さ）66×51cm、先端部（幅×厚さ）65×50cm、中央部や先端部の幅、厚さともにほぼ同じ法量の直方型の大型碇石である。浅い筋状のノミ痕が数条縦に走っている。両腕部の各稜は幅 10cm 程面取りが施されている。



図一 4 龍郷町字秋名の碇石実測図（資料 3）・角柱対称型（1A 類）



図版一 4 龍郷町字秋名の碇石（資料 3）

所在地 鹿児島県大島郡龍郷町字秋名肥後重榮氏宅

出土地 龍郷町周辺の海底だということだけで、具体的な位置については伝わってない。

由 来 所有者である肥後重榮氏の話では、重榮氏の母方の実家（字秋名、現在地から約 80m 程北に実家がある）にあったのを貰い受けて現在地に移したという。どこの海から引き揚げられたものかはっきりしないが近海の海底からではあるという。

材 質 凝灰質砂岩、材質の特徴は赤みを帯びた石である。

重 量 計量してない。大人 10 人でやっと持てた。

法 量 全長 326cm、碇軸着装部（幅×深） $22 \times 0.5$ cm、固定溝（幅×深） $5.5 \times 1.3$ cm  
中央部（幅×厚） $38.5 \times 27$ cm、先端部（幅×厚） $27.5 \times 20.5$ cm。

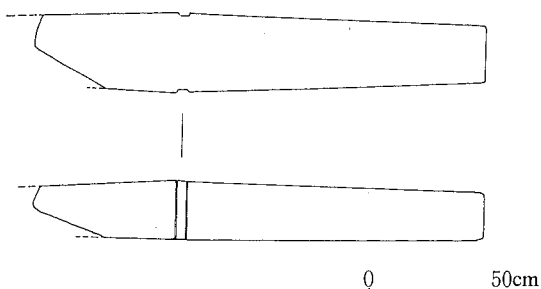


図-5 山田グスクの碇石実測図（資料4）・  
角柱対称型（1A 類）



図版-5 山田グスクの碇石（資料4）

所在地 沖縄県国頭郡恩納村字山田 山田グスク下方の「メーガー」

出土地 山田グスクの下方メーガーと呼ばれる井戸の井桁石に使用されている。

由 来 14 世紀の後半から 15 世紀の始めにかけて護佐丸という人物が城主だったとされる山田グスクの西側山麓には、古集落である山田村跡がある。ここには現在でも古い屋敷跡・拝所・井戸等が残っている。メーガーもそのうちの一つである。『沖縄国頭の村落<sup>(注16)</sup>』によれば、「戦前まで、ほとんどの家はこの井泉の水を利用していたといわれ、ウブガー（産川）ともいう」と記されている。また、筆者が古老から聞いた話では、護佐丸が山田グスクにいた頃使用された井戸だということであった。この碇石がメーガーの井桁としていつごろから使用されたか定かでない。

材 質 凝灰質砂岩。材質の特徴は赤みを帯び、中に褐色をした粒状のものが混入している。沖縄産の石ではない。

重 量 井桁として井戸に嵌め込まれているため計量不可能である。

法 量 現長 170cm（一部欠失）、推定全長 250cm、碇軸着装部は磨耗のため不明。固定溝（幅×深） $4 \times 1.5$ cm、中央部（幅×厚） $30 \times 22$ cm、先端部（幅×厚） $22 \times 18$ cm。

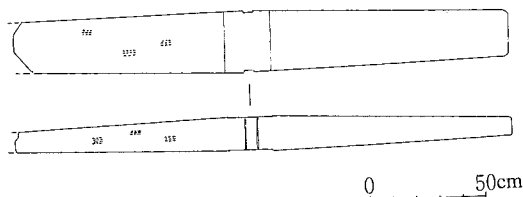


図-6 宇江城城跡の碇石実測図(資料5)・  
角柱対称型(1A類)



図版-6 宇江城城跡の碇石(資料5)

所在地 沖縄県島尻郡仲里村宇江城城跡内

出土地 宇江城城跡の腰曲輪内

由来 宇江城城跡の灌木類を伐採中に発見。宇江城城跡についての古老の話では、主郭の虎口近くにはカギ石があったといっている<sup>(注17)</sup>ので、この碇石が古老たちの言うカギ石ではないかと思われる。ただ、今回確認された位置と古老が語っている位置とは違うので、グスク内からもう一個発見される可能性もある。

材質 凝灰質砂岩。材質は白っぽい石であるが、赤身がかった小粒の石が混入している。

重量 約170kg

法量 全長213cm、碇軸着装部(幅×深)19×1.0cm、固定溝(幅×深)4×1.0cm、中央部(幅×厚)27×15.5cm、先端部(幅×厚)20.5×8.5cm。

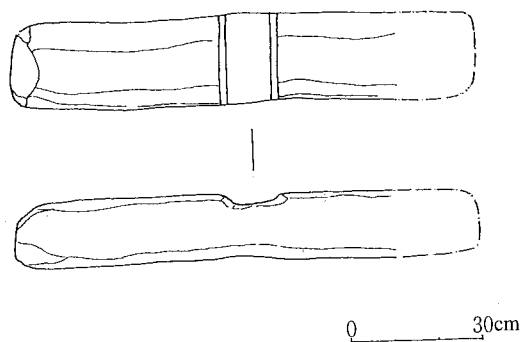
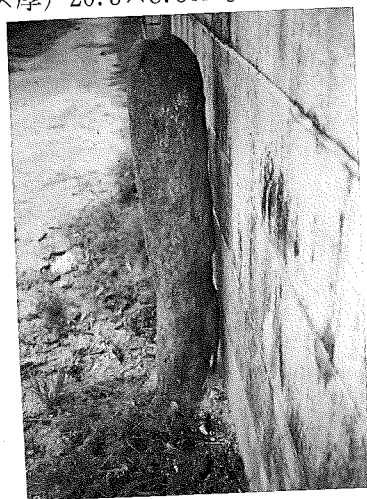


図-7 糸満の碇石実測図(資料6)・柱状不定  
形型(2類)



図版-7 糸満の碇石(資料6)

所在地 沖縄県糸満市字糸満

出土地 「石敢當」に転用されて糸満市内の道路脇に立っている。何処の海底から拾って

きたか定かでないという。

由 来 矢沢秀雄氏が糸満市の戦災調査の時初めて確認し、その後、同市教育委員会の湖城清氏<sup>(注18)</sup>によって公表されたものである。碇石は当初、現在立っている場所から約20m程離れた道路脇に立っていたのが、工事にかかったため現在地に移されたとのことである。何処の海底から拾ってきたか定かでないという。

材 質 沖縄産砂岩。

重 量 約 65.3kg

法 量 地表部分の長さ 86cm (推定全長約 108cm)、碇軸着装部 (幅×深) 13×2cm、固定溝はなし、中央部 (幅×厚) 20×15cm、先端部 (幅×厚) 18×10cm。

## 2、碇石の形状について

南西諸島発見の碇石について概観してきたが、次にこれまで発見されている碇石の形状について述べることにしよう。

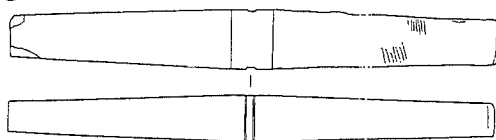
前述した「碇石の研究」の論文で松岡氏は碇石の形式分類を行い、角柱柱形(1)、柱状不定形型(2)、環型の三形式に大別し、さらに(1)の角柱柱形を角柱対称型(1A)と角柱非対称型(1B)に分類している。図-8を見ながら氏の分類した形式を詳しく見ることにする。<sup>(注19)</sup>

1Aの角柱対称型は、図-8①の碇石のように角柱の中央部を最大幅と最大厚にして両方の先端に向かうにつれ次第に細くなるように成形したものである。断面は長方形を呈している。中央部の幅の広い両面に帯状の浅いくぼみをつけ(碇軸着装部)、これの対称面である他の2面には幅5cm前後、深さ1~1.5cmのやや深い溝(固定溝)をほり込んでいる。石全体の仕上げ加工は粗く、ノミ痕を残すものが多い。

1Bの非対称型は、福岡県櫛田神社にある

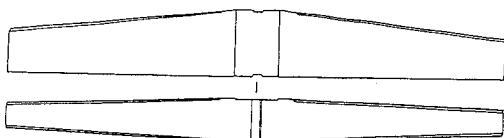
図-8 碇石の形式(松岡史氏による分類)

①



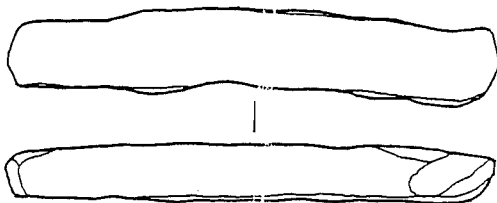
角柱対称型(1A類) 横浜海洋博物館  
(博多港中央埠頭西200m、水深5m 出土)

②



角柱非対称型(1B類) 櫛田神社境内  
(博多区奥の堂 地下16尺出土)

③



柱状不定形型(2類) 福岡県春日市陸上  
自衛隊福岡駐屯地  
(志賀島蒙古塚東南100m 沖出土)

碇石（図－8㊥・図版－11）の例のように、形は1Aに類似するものの、両腕部の片側が直線となり、その反対側が斜めになっていてちょうど飛行機の後退翼のように成形されたものである。

2の柱状不定形型は、図－8㊦のように玄武岩の柱状節理を利用したり、他の石質にあつては単に柱状に加工しただけか、あるいは中央部に縄掛用の溝を設けたものである。

3の環型は有孔円板状の小型の錘石である。

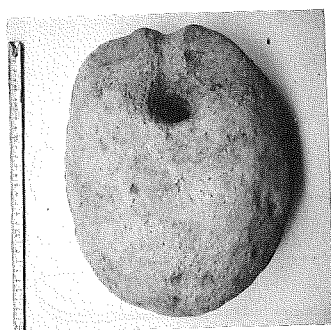
松岡氏による碇石の分類は以上のごとくであるが、イカリ浜から引き揚げられた資料1と資料2を見ると、中央部と両端がほぼ同形であること、稜が面取りされていること、そして碇軸着装部のくぼみがないということなどの点で、角柱柱形と若干異なっており氏の分類概念から外れてしまうことになる。そこでこの2つの碇石を例とする標品については、とりあえず角柱直方型（1C）として筆者なりに仮の分類をしておくことにする。

### 3、南西諸島発見の碇石の特徴

では、松岡氏の分類を参考にしながら南西諸島で確認された碇石の特徴等について見ていくことにしよう。

資料1・2の碇石は新しく分類した角柱直方型（1C）に、資料3・4・5の3個は1Aの角柱対称型、資料6の1個は柱状不定形型（2）にそれぞれ分類されるものである。1Bに分類される角柱非対称型については今のところ南西諸島での発見例はない。

ところで、3の環型の標品については松岡氏も述べているように古い時代のものではない。事実、南西諸島でもこの種の碇石が近年まで使用されている。したがって、本稿でとくに取り上げなかったのはそのためである。図版－9に示したのは、知念村教育委員会に所蔵されている環型の碇石で数年前まで実際に使用されていたものである。参考のために写真を掲載しておくことにした。



図版－9 環型  
沖縄県知念村教育委員会所蔵

なお、沖縄本島南部の佐敷町手登根小字前原というところの畑の中には、フッチャー石というのが立っている（図版－10）。地上からの高さ185cm、中央部付近は幅30cm、厚さ15cmの砂岩である。図版からもわかるとおり上の先端部は靴ペラ状になっていて、中央部は角柱柱形、下方は地中深く埋もれている。地下部分も含めると全長は推定250cm以上はあると思われる。この石については、15世紀前半の尚巴志王の頃、手登根大比屋という人物が、中国との貿易を切り開いたときに、福建省から土産として持ち帰ったものだという

伝説がある。それで、地元の人々はこの石のことをフッチャー（福建）石と呼んでいると  
のことである<sup>(注20)</sup>。中央部付近は角柱柱形を呈していて明らかに加工の痕跡を残している。  
現在のところ碇石とする確証はないが、大方のご教示を得たいためにここに記述しておく  
ことにした。

では、資料1と資料2の標品について  
みることにしよう。前述したようにこの  
二つの碇石は1A・1B 碇石に比べ幅と  
厚さが大きく、かつ、中央部と両端がほ  
ぼ同形で直方型になっている。稜の角に  
面取りが施されていて、碇軸着装部のく  
ぼみが認められない。幅と厚さが大きい  
ためにかなり重量のあるものになっている。  
おそらく、資料2の碇石については  
現存する碇石のなかでも最大の重量をも  
つ碇石であろう。さらに、1Cに分類し  
た二つの標品については、1Aや1Bの  
碇石に比べ単純な直方型をなし、その形  
状や加工の特徴等比較的単純な形状を呈  
しているように思える。したがって、1A  
や1Bより時代的に古く遡る可能性があ  
る。なお、そのことについては後述することにする。



図版-10 沖縄県佐敷町字手登根の畑の中に  
立っているフッチャー（福建）石

資料3の碇石は定型化した大型の碇石である。これまで最大とされていた佐賀県東松浦  
郡呼子町大字加部島田島神社境内にある全長320cm、推定重量460kgの碇石より大きい  
ものであり、日本に現存するもので最大の碇石である。柳田氏は、このような大きな碇石  
を装備していた船について「奄美大島は遣唐使船の南路にあたり、碇石の出土は遣唐使船  
との関係を示唆しているのではないかと思われる<sup>(注21)</sup>」とし、碇石と遣唐使船との関係につい  
て一つの見通しを述べている。碇の大きさは当然船の大きさに比例するはずだから資料3  
の碇石から復元される船は当時最大級の大型船だったことはまず間違いないであろう。だ  
とすると、遣唐使船の南路になった奄美近海に大型の外洋船が帰港したことは十分考えら  
れることである。

山田グスク城下から出土した資料4の碇石については、井桁石として使用されているた  
めに確実な重量を知ることは困難である。しかし、一覧表に示された各碇石のサイズ等を  
参考にしながら重量について類推することは可能であろう。一覧表によって資料4の重量



を推測すると 300～350kg 程度はあろうかと思われる。

ところで、中国の研究者は中国福建省泉州湾から出土した碇石の重量から船のグロストン<sup>(注22)</sup>を推測している。それによれば次の通りとなる。

G：錨の重量 (kg)、D：排水量 (トン) とすると、 $G = 9 D^{\frac{2}{3}}$ <sup>(注23)</sup>

この公式にしたがって福建省法石村出土の碇石と潯美村出土の碇石から船のグロストンを割り出すと次のようになるという。法石碇石の重量 240kg (G 1)、潯美碇石の重量 385kg (G 2) の例では (但し、これらの碇が主碇であることを前提とする)。

法石碇の場合は、 $D = G 1 / 27 \sqrt[3]{G 1} = 138$  (トン) ～140 (トン)

潯美碇の場合は、 $D = G 2 / 27 \sqrt[3]{G 2} = 280$  (トン)

以上の公式は鉄錨の一つである將軍錨に該当するものであり、当然、鉄錨の握力は石碇の握力より勝るから、そのことを加味して考えると法石碇の船の最大グロストンは 120 トン、潯美碇のグロストンは 200 トンとなる。また、船職人に聞いたところでは、錨の重量と船のグロストンの比率は、約 1：500 であるという。そのことから  $240 \times 500 = 12$  万 kg (120 トン) になる。

以上のようにして中国の研究者は碇石の重量から船のグロストンを推測しているが、この研究を踏まえて山田グスクの碇から船のグロストンを試算すると、碇の重量を 300kg～350kg とした場合、船の最大グロストンは 170 トンから 200 トンとなる。いま、諸々の条件を差し引いたとしても、船の排水量は最低 150 トン以上もある大型船だったことが推測されるわけである。1993 年 NHK 大河ドラマ「琉球の風」の撮影で使われた進貢船「泰期」号の排水量が 250 トン、南都ワールド株式会社が平安座島で建造した進貢船「南都丸」が 110 トンだということから考えてもその頃の船がどんなに大きな船であったかがわかるであらう。

ところで、この碇石は何時頃、どのような船に装備されていたのであろうか。この答えは碇石が発見された山田グスクと深く係わっているように思われる。<sup>(注24)</sup>

碇石が出土した山田グスクは、沖縄本島北部、恩納村山田小字城原にあって沖縄北部と中部を結ぶ西街道沿いの交通の要衝に位置している。中城城の按司護佐丸の祖父によって築城され、その後、護佐丸の代に城が読谷村の座喜味に移るとともに廃城になったと伝えられている。<sup>(注25)</sup> 15 世紀前半のことである。発掘調査の成果から見ても 14 世紀の中葉から 15 世紀の前半と見られており、伝承の時代と矛盾はない。<sup>(注26)</sup>

山田グスクで特筆されるのは貿易陶磁器が豊富なことである。亀井明德氏は、出土陶磁器の埋蔵量については「勝連グスク等にも匹敵するのではないか」といい、「量とともに出土品の内容が勝連グスクとよく似ている」として、「交易基地の一つである」と予測し

(注27)  
ている。以上のことから推察すると、山田グスクの城下には14世紀の中葉から15世紀の前半にかけて貿易陶磁器を満載した貿易船がしばしば寄港した可能性は高いとみなければならない。碇石の存在はそのことを物語るものであろう。事実、山田グスクの城下には護佐丸時代に貿易を行ったとする伝承や地名等が数多く残されている。

久米島仲里村の宇江城城跡から発見された資料5の碇石の場合はどうであろうか。山田グスクの碇石よりも若干小さいものの角柱対称型(1A類)の定型化した大型の碇石である。全長213cm、重量170kgもある堂々たるものであり、この碇石を装備していた船もまた、100トン以上もある中国の外洋大型船だったものと思われる。

宇江城城跡は、久米島仲里村宇江城岳の標高310mの山頂に主郭を置き、その下の標高240mの等高線ラインまで腰曲輪群を配置する比較的大きな城跡である。<sup>(注28)</sup>『久米具志川間切旧記』によれば、伊敷索按司の長男久米仲城按司が築いたとされている。築城年代は不明だが、落城については中山王尚真による中央集権化政策の中で15世紀の後半に滅ぼされたという。

城跡のある久米島は、那覇市の西方海上にあり、面積55.69km<sup>2</sup>、周囲53.31kmの島である。古くから中国へ往来する船の寄港地だったところとして知られている。<sup>(注29)</sup>

碇石は主郭の下方、標高295mのラインに作られた腰曲輪の中に無造作に置かれており、<sup>(注30)</sup>何の目的で何時頃ここに運ばれてきたか定かでない。しかし、大人4～5人でやっと動かすことのできる大型碇石であることから考えると後世に運び込まれたものではなくグスクが機能していた時代に何らかの目的をもって持ち込まれた蓋然性はきわめて高い。したがって、グスクから碇石が発見されたのはグスク内から多量に出土する陶磁器をもたらした中国の貿易船と深く係わっているように思われる。

宇江城城跡の立地する仲里村では、「城跡空間の持つ豊かな歴史的自然的価値を積極的に活かすことをめざし」、平成6年度宇江城城跡公園整備基本構想を策定し、これと並行しながら主郭や二の曲輪部分の発掘調査を実施した。<sup>(注31)</sup>この時の調査成果によると、貿易陶磁器の出土量が豊富であり、その年代観は14～15世紀に属するものとなっている。したがって、碇石が存在する理由は、その頃、陶磁器を積載した中国の貿易船が久米島近海に寄港したことによるものだと思われるのである。<sup>(注32)</sup>

糸満の市街地から発見された資料6の碇石は柱状不定形型のもので、定型化された大型碇石とは異なる。やや偏平な角柱状をなしているが粗仕上げになっていて、自然面を多く残している。全体的に弓状に軽く反りをもち、その片面には幅15cm、深さ2cm程の碇軸着装部が認められる。固定溝はない。比較的小さい構造をしており博多湾志賀島蒙古塚の100m沖合で発見された図-8④の碇石と同じタイプのものである。松岡氏によると、<sup>(注33)</sup>こういう碇石は漁船装備の碇として近世～現在にいたるまで使用されていたようである。

糸満は古くから糸満漁業の本拠地として知られており碇石が発見されても不思議なことではない。しかし、この種の碇石の存在が確認されたのは今回がはじめてであり、実際、糸満においていつごろまで碇石が使われていたか定かではない。糸満を基地にしていた漁船や山原船等はどんな碇を装備していたのだろうか。この種の碇石がほとんど発見されないのを見ると、かなり古い時期に鉄錨が変わっていた可能性もあり（鉄錨が使用されていたとしても、錆化が早く朽ちるため遺物としては残り難い。とくに常時海水に使っているのではなおさらのことである）、今後の研究がまたれるところである。

#### 4、碇石出土一覧表

私は、中国旅行の際、偶然にも「碇石の研究」という論文を書いて碇石を追求してこられた福岡県在住の松岡史氏と数日間の旅の全行程をともにする機会があった。ちょうどその頃、南西諸島出土の碇石に興味をもって調べている折りでもあり、碇石について氏からいろいろなことを学ぶことができた。そしてまた、昨年3月には、氏の案内で博多湾や唐津湾沿岸から出土した碇石をつぶさに見て廻る機会にも恵まれた。その時にご教示いただいた日本発見の碇石の集成をもとにしながら、中国から発見された碇石と新しく発見された南西諸島の碇石を加え、今後の碇石研究の便に供するために作成したのが次の碇石出土一覧表である。氏の学恩に感謝する次第である。

日本出土の碇石の一覧表

所在地	出土地	材質	重量 kg	全長 cm	軸着装部巾 cm	固定溝 (巾×深 cm)	中央部 (巾×厚 cm)	先端部 (巾×厚 cm)	分類
福岡市東区筥崎宮崎八幡宮	博多港中央埠頭東北100m、水深5.5m	凝灰質砂岩	推定250	222	17	3.5×2.3	31.5×24.5	21×17	1A
福岡市中央区舞鶴2丁目福岡市少年文化会館	博多港中央埠頭西200m、水深5m	凝灰質砂岩	190	209	18	3.5×1	29×19	19×14	1A
福岡市東区箱崎運輸省博多港工事事務所	博多港中央埠頭西200m、水深5m	花崗岩	300	124 (半折)	10×0.5	2×1	30×18	22×11	1B
神奈川県横浜市山下公園、横浜海洋博物館	博多港中央埠頭西200m、水深5m	?	?	210	18	4.5×1	26×20	20×14×12	1A
福岡県春日市、陸上自衛隊福岡駐屯地 戦史参考室	博多湾	花崗岩	推定390	238	18	4.5×1.2	31.2×22	22×18	1A

福岡市博多区社家町 櫛田神社	不明	凝灰質砂岩	推定350	269	20	3.5×2.2	35×24	28×17 (右側) 20.5×18.5 (左側)	1A
福岡市博多区社家町 櫛田神社	福岡市博多区奥の堂 佐藤半次郎氏宅の井戸掘り中地下16尺より出土	黒雲母花崗岩	推定230	227	20	6×1.5	29×19	18×11.5	1B
福岡市中央区舞鶴2丁目福岡市立少年文化会館	福岡市唐泊字フケ後浜海岸	斑状花崗岩	227	224	17	5×1.5	27×19	20×14	1A
福岡市博多区御供所町 承天寺	不明	凝灰質砂岩	推定230	208	16.5	5×1	29×24	19×17	1A
福岡市博多区冷泉小学校北隣	福岡市博多区冷泉小学校敷地	黒雲母花崗岩	?	現長92.5	25	6×1	35×25	不明	1A
福岡市博多区御供所町聖福寺瑞応庵	不明	凝灰質砂岩	?	現長125	18	6×1	27×20	24×18 (折損部)	1A
福岡市博多区蓮池町 善導寺	不明	凝 灰 岩	330	246	不明	5×0.9	30×28	18×18	1A
福岡市中央区天神1丁目福岡市中央公民館	福岡市中央区天神フタバビル地下工事中 地下5m	凝灰質砂岩	110	192	18	5.5×1.5	29×18	18×15	1A
福岡市西区姪浜新町387番地 石橋七郎氏宅	不明	玄 武 岩	推定450	208	中央部に幅3cm、深さ0.5cmの溝を設けただけのもの。		38×16	?	2
福岡県筑紫郡太宰府町太宰府天満宮宝物館	福岡市大名町	花 崗 岩	260	222	16.5	4×1	30×17	20×14.5	1A
福岡市博多区美野島2-30 橋本ハツエ氏蔵	不明	凝灰質砂岩	供養碑に転用されている全形は不明 現長66.5cm		20 (推定)	8.5×1	35×24	32×22 (折損部)	1A
福岡県粕谷郡新宮町相島 西野猛氏宅	相島漁港浜	凝灰質砂岩	推定220	196	18	3×1	29×20	21×14.5 (右側) 25×16 (左側)	1A
福岡県久留米市長門石町本村長門石神社	古来より神社にて奉祀	石 英 斑 岩	約280	189	16.2	5×2	29.5×21.5	25×18	1A
福岡県春日市陸上自衛隊福岡駐屯地戦史参考室	博多湾志賀島蒙古塚東南100m 沖	凝灰質砂岩	27	89.6			14×9.4	14.8×8.6 (右側) 13.2×8.2 (左側)	2
福岡県春日市陸上自衛隊福岡駐屯地戦史参考室	博多湾志賀島蒙古塚東南100m 沖	凝灰質砂岩	21	87.6			14.4×10.4	10.8×8 (右側) 10.6×9.2 (左側)	2

福岡県春日市陸上自衛隊福岡駐屯地戦史参考室	博多湾志賀島蒙古塚東南100m沖	滑石質蛇紋岩	有孔円板状を呈する。直径14.8cm、孔径2.9cm、厚さ7.3cm。						3
山口県萩市大字大井字佐々古ノ浜	山口県萩市大字大井字佐々古ノ浜	凝灰質砂岩	280	250以上	24.3	6×1.5	34×22.5	24×15.5	1A
佐賀県東松浦郡呼子町大字加部島田島神社境内	加部島宮崎沖合	凝灰質砂岩	230	217	22	6×1.5	30×20	21×16	1A
佐賀県東松浦郡呼子町大字加部島田島神社境内	加部島西北部杉野浦海岸水深12.7m	凝灰質砂岩	460	320	30	7.5×1.5	35.5×29	22×19	1A
佐賀県唐津市湊厄神社境内	佐賀県唐津市湊横野塔元沖合水深4～5尋	片状石灰岩	510	290以上	22.5	5×2	37×26	25×18	1A
佐賀県唐津市神集島住吉神社境内	神集島住吉湾内4～5尋	凝灰岩	300	268	28	11×0.7	38×25	27×19	1A
長崎県北松浦郡小値賀町笛吹松永よし子氏宅	小値賀町笛吹前方湾	石英斑岩	170	189	15	5×1.5	27.5×19	17×15	1A
長崎県北松浦郡小値賀町柳宇野正一郎氏宅	長崎県納島ハダカ瀬	石英斑岩	300	212	22	6×1.2	32×23	20×15	1A
長崎県北松浦郡小値賀町宮本地志々岐神社境内	長崎県納島ハダカ瀬	凝灰質砂岩	460	316	34	5.5×1.5	36×29	19×18	1A
長崎県平戸市平戸市役所前	長崎県平戸島志々岐宮の浦唐使ヶ浦	凝灰質砂岩	270	212	20	5×1	31×19	20×16	1A
長崎県杵岐郡芦辺町瀬戸浦長谷川和子氏宅	長崎県杵岐郡芦辺町八幡左京鼻沖	花崗岩	300	242	中央部両側に幅11×深さ3cmの溝と幅7×深さ1cmの浅い溝を平行に設ける		38×21		1B
長崎県杵岐郡芦辺町鬼川大師堂	不明	石英砂岩	140	145	中央部に幅4×深さ1cmの溝が二条あり		38×19		2
長崎県杵岐郡芦辺町町役場横	不明	輝石安山岩	250	135以上	上端から112cmのところに幅6cm深さ1cmの溝を設ける。		45×25		2
長崎県杵岐郡芦辺町町千人堂	不明	石英斑岩	500	140	右側面に弓状の凹みがある		50×32		2

松岡史「礎石の研究」『松浦党研究』2 1981年より作成。

# 南西諸島出土の碇石

所在地	出土地	材質	重量 kg	全長 cm	軸着装部 cm	固定溝 cm	中央部 cm	先端部 cm	分類
鹿児島県大島郡龍郷町中央公民館	龍郷町イカリ浜水深約5m	凝灰質砂岩	大人2~3人でやっと動かす程度	200	無	8×1	40×33.5	40×33	1C
鹿児島県大島郡住用村奄美アイランド	龍郷町イカリ浜水深約5m	凝灰質砂岩	大人10人でやっと動かす程度	300	無	10×2	66×51	65×50	1C
鹿児島県大島郡龍郷町字秋名肥後重榮氏宅	龍郷町の周辺の海底	凝灰質砂岩	大人10人でやっと持てた	326	22×0.5	5.5×1.3	38.5×27	27.5×20.5	1A
沖縄県国頭郡恩納村字山田、山田グスク城下の井戸	不明	凝灰質砂岩	?	推定250	?	4×1.5	30×22	22×18	1A
沖縄県島尻郡仲里村字江城城跡内	不明	凝灰質砂岩	推定170	213	19×1	4×1	27×15.5	20.5×8.5	1A
沖縄県糸満市字糸満	不明	沖縄産砂岩	推定65.3	推定108	13×2	無	20×15	18×10	1B

写真調査。

# 福建省出土の碇石一覧表

所在地	出土地	材質	重量 kg	全長 cm	軸着装部 cm	固定溝 cm	中央部 cm	先端部 cm	分類
福建省泉州海外交通史博物館	泉州晉江河畔	白花岗岩	237.5	232	16	6×1	29×17	?	1A
泉州城東郷濤美村万田氏宅	城東郷の海浜	白花岗岩	385	288	13.5	6×1	34×21.5	?	1A
泉州城東郷の民家	城東郷の海浜	白花岗岩	250	226	21	5.5×1.5	34×20	?	1A

楊欽章、叫道義「船舶石製停泊工具初考—泉州湾で発見された三つの碇石より語る—」  
 『海交史研究』1989年第一期 中国海外交通史研究会・福建省泉州海外交通史博物館 より作成。

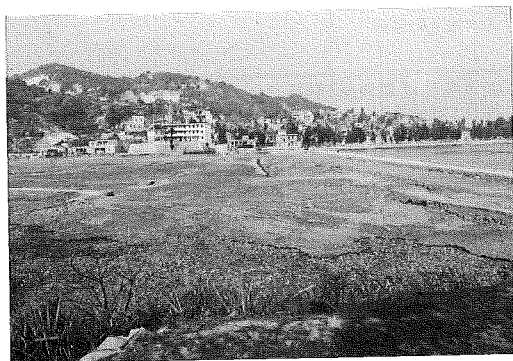
# 5、中国出土の碇石

中国福建省泉州后渚港近くの海浜から沈没船が発見され、1974年6月から8月にかけて発掘調査が実施された。その調査概要が『文物』1975年10期の中に「泉州湾宋代海船発掘簡報」泉州湾宋代海船発掘報告編写組として掲載されている。1991年12月に福建省

を旅行した筆者は、タクシーをチャーターして后渚港を訪れ沈没船が発見された場所を見ることができた。私が訪れた時には一帯の海浜は陸化が進み（図版-17）、当時を忍ぶようなものは何一つ確認することができなかった。しかし、泉州市海外交通史博物館には発掘された沈没船関係の資料が陳列されており、これらの資料を実見すると同時に、関係職員から親しく話を聞くことができた。展示されている船や搭載物の数々にはただただ圧倒されるばかりであったが、中でもとくに興味を引いたのは「貝貨」と記されている寶貝や「丘碇水記」と墨書された木簡等であった。「貝貨」をめぐる課題や沈没船の重要性などについてはすでに三島格氏が「海巴と螺殼—琉球と中国華南の交渉—」という論文の中で<sup>(注35)</sup>触れられているので参照されたい。



図版-16 中国福建省泉州湾に停泊中のジャンク型の船（當眞 撮影）



図版-17 宋代海船が発掘された福建省泉州東海郷法石村の海岸（當眞 撮影）

中国の研究者は、「丘碇水記」という木簡の意味することが「石碇を管理していた丘という人の姓をあらわしている」とし、また、『宣和奉使高麗図経』（西暦 1123 年）の中に「下垂碇石、石両旁夾以二木鉤」との説明があることなどを引いて、この沈没船が石碇を<sup>(注36)</sup>装備する宋代の船だったと述べている。

沈没船が発見された后渚港から 8 km 離れた晋江の河畔で、1982 年 6 月初めて碇石が発見された。そしてまた、同一地点から宋代に属する陶磁器も発見された。発見された碇石は、白花崗岩を素材とした角柱柱形で全長 232cm、重量 237.5kg を測る大型品であった。中心部の幅は 29cm、厚さ 17cm で、両端はやや狭くなっている。碇軸着装部は（幅×厚×深）29×16×1 cm、固定溝（幅×深）6×1 cm のものである。1 A の角柱対称型に分類<sup>(注37)</sup>されるもので、日本の碇石や南西諸島発見の碇石と同一の定型化した大型碇石である。その後、1988 年 8 月にも華僑大学警備課の叶道義氏が泉州城東郷潯美村の民家でベンチに利用されていた碇石を発見した。この碇石は 1975 年城東郷での防波堤工事の際浜辺で見つかったもので、白花崗岩製である（1 A に分類される）。全長 288cm、重量 385kg、中

心部の幅は 34cm、厚さ 21.5cm で、両端はやや狭くなる。碇軸着装部（幅×厚×深）は、 $34 \times 13.5 \times 1$  cm、固定溝（幅×深） $6 \times 1$  cm。ロープによって縛られていた痕跡を残し、碇石と同時に木屑も発見されていることから木碇の木質部分である可能性が高いとされている。また、この碇石の調査中に村民からの通報でもう一つの碇石が発見された。この碇石は白花崗岩の角柱対称型、全長 226cm 重量 250kg、中心部の幅 34cm、厚さ 20cm、碇軸着装部（幅×厚×深）は  $34 \times 21 \times 1$  cm、固定溝（幅×深） $5.5 \times 1.5$  cm であった。<sup>(注38)</sup>

以上が中国発見の碇石であるが、3 個の碇石とも南宋代の外洋船だと考えられており、「泉州で造られ海を航行する船の碇であることは間違いない」と言われている。<sup>(注39)</sup>

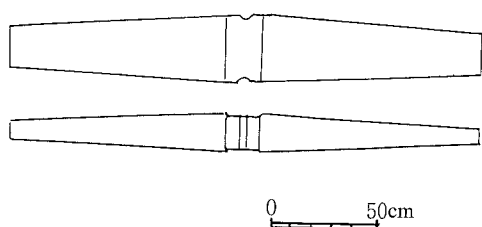


図-9 泉州法石村発見の碇石  
(楊欽章・叶道義 原図)

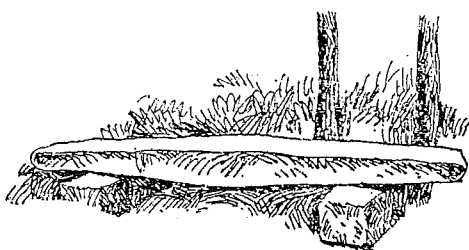


図-10 泉州潯美村の碇石  
(発見当時ベンチに利用されていた)  
—金秋鵬著『中国古代的造船和航海』より—

図-11 に示した地図からもわかるとおり潯美村と后渚港は泉州湾に開口する洛陽江の河畔に位置している。この付近は、宋・明代の頃、水深も深く大型船の停泊が可能だったところで、近くには造船を専職とする村もあった<sup>(注40)</sup>というところである。交通の便が良く優れた地理的条件だったため古代泉州は海外貿易の重要な窓口として栄えた地域であった。琉球からの船も福州港が使われる以前にはこの泉州湾に入港して通航を行っており「相互に關係の深い港」としてよく知られているところである。<sup>(注41)</sup>泉州には通称琉球館と呼ばれた来遠駅なども置かれていた。

よってこの泉州湾の碇石と同一のものが、山田グスクや宇江城城跡等から発見されるのはけして偶然ではなく、これらのグスク近く

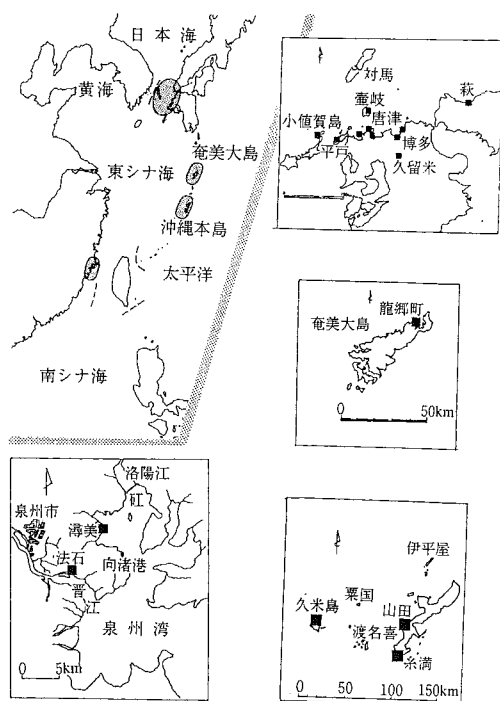


図-11 碇石分布図



の海辺に中国の貿易船が頻繁に寄港したことを示す物的証拠として理解されるべきものである。

## 6、碇石の使用年代について

冒頭でも述べたとおり、博多湾や唐津湾から引き揚げられる碇石については、文永の役(1274年)、弘安の役(1281年)の二度にわたる蒙古襲来時における元軍の沈没艦船のものだと考えられてきた。そして、いつしか「蒙古碇石」と呼ばれるようになった。しかし、現在の研究成果によると、「蒙古碇石」と特定して考えずに、その使用年代については時期幅があると考えられている。柳田氏は碇石の年代について、遣唐使船との関係、中国商船との関係、蒙古襲来との関係などからその年代幅を押さえていこうとしている。<sup>(注42)</sup>問題は、この種の定型化した大型の碇石が何時頃まで使用されていたかについてであろう。そのことについて松岡氏は、13世紀初頭既に四ツ爪の鉄錨を使用していたイスラムの航洋船が中国の広州、泉州にまでその航跡を記していたことや、その他、諸々の理由を述べて「南宋末期では鉄製の錨に交替していた事が十分考えられる」とし、定型化した大型の碇石は「中国北宋時代に盛行を見た」と考えている。<sup>(注43)</sup>『中国古船』編著の王冠倬氏は、中国南朝時代の顧野王の著作『玉篇』には既に「錨」という文字が記され、1975年には上海の里護塘外に鉄錨が出土したが、それは元朝時代のものであり、「宋、元朝時代にすでに鉄錨が存在したが、同時に木石錨も使用されていた」と述べ、鉄錨が発明されてもなお木碇石の使用は続いていたという見解をとっている。<sup>(注44)</sup>また、そのことについて『中国古代的造船和航海』の著者金秋鵬氏も「明朝時代には鉄錨が普及していたが、木碇はそのまましばらく使用され、すぐに淘汰されたわけではなかった」という意見である。<sup>(注45)</sup>

さて、山田グスクや宇江城城跡から発見された碇石は何時頃のものであろうか。両グスクからは発掘調査の結果多量の貿易陶磁器が出土し、量的には元末・明初のもものが圧倒的に多く、宋・元代のものは微量だということがわかった。<sup>(注46)</sup>そのことから考えると、碇石についても宋・元代の貿易船装備のものと考えより明代のものだと考えた方が妥当だと思うのである。したがって筆者は、定型化した碇石の使用年代の下限を明初あたりまで下げて理解するのがよいと考えている。

## 7、碇石の使用法と編年観について

停泊工具としての碇の発展過程については、石錨、木石錨、鉄錨の三段階を経てきた。そこで、これまで述べてきた木石錨について、その使用法はどのようなになっていたのか、

また、「碇石の形状」の項でも見てきたとおり碇石の形状について微妙な違いが認めるのはどうしてなのか等々、最後にこれらの課題について若干の見解を述べてみたいと思う。

まず、碇石の使用法をみることにする。

宋代の貿易船に関する記述としては、宣和5年(1123)、北宋の使者が高麗へ赴き、それに同行した除兢の見聞記『宣和奉使高麗図経』がよく知られている。この中には随行船だった船のかなり詳しい記述が記載されており碇石の使用法について語った部分も散見される。それには次のごとく記述されている。

船の長さは約35m、幅7.6m、深さ9mあり、「船首にはロクロを設けて150mの藤索で碇を上下する。碇は大石を二本の鍵状の木ではさみ綱でむすびつけた木碇で、正碇と遊碇の二種がある。船尾には正舵があり、大小二つを用意して水深に応じて交換する」<sup>(注47)</sup>。

その他、「錨」の使用を示す史料には、12世紀に描かれた『華嚴縁起絵巻』、『松崎天神縁起絵巻』、『蒙古襲来絵詞』、『一遍上人絵伝』、『戦艦図』<sup>(注48)</sup>(大韓民国国立中央博物館蔵)』等がある。

これらの絵図史料をもとにして碇石の使用法について具体的に復元した松岡氏の研究成果を紹介することにしよう。前述した『碇石の研究』の中で松岡氏は、『宣和奉使高麗図経』や絵図類、あるいは自らの経験等をもとに碇石の使用法や軸木に対しての着装法および碇石の目的等について詳細に検証している。要約すれば次のようになる。<sup>(注49)</sup>

碇石の両側から二つの木鉤、錨爪のついた碇軸を挟みつける。定型的な角柱柱形にはそのために碇軸着装部が設けられている。さらに碇石の前後左右に動かないように固定溝を設けてこれに栓を両軸間に通して緊縛する。軸木と爪と碇石の着装関係は、海底で爪が突き刺さるようになるため爪と碇石が軸方向に対して放射状に直角になるように着ける。碇石を着ける軸木の位置は、後端の錨網の取付部に近い程よい。その理由は、碇泊の際、船と錨網は緊張しているので船がピッチングを始めると、碇石が爪の近い位置にあると、挺子の原理でより引きこされて錨爪が海底に対して平行に近くなり海底から離れてしまう。したがって碇石を軸木後端に着けることによってこの現象が緩和できる。投錨時に、碇石が軸の爪寄りに着装された場合、爪は海底に平行になり、海底に突き刺さりにくくなる。軸の後端に着装すれば、爪は着装時に海底に直角に立つので僅かな走錨でも爪は海底を捉えられる。現在、船が錨泊中に風波が高くなれば錨網を延ばすのもそのためである。

前述した碇石の形状のなかで角柱柱形の碇石については、1A角柱対称型、1B角柱非対称型、1C角柱直方型に細分可能だとした。この3つの形式とも基本的に同一の機能をもつものであることはいうまでもない。では、どうして形状に違いが見られるだろうか。

製作者が異なるためにそうなったのか。それとも使用する地域によって異なる碇石が作られたからなのか。私は形状が異なっているのは時代差をあらわしていると理解する。次にその理由について述べることにしよう。

3分類の中の1Cに分類した角柱直方型は、中心部、両端部ともほぼ同じ大きさで直方型をなし、1A・1Bに比べ加工度が低い。そのことは碇軸着装部がないことから看守される。碇石の語源はもともと「錘船石」（船を安定させる石）でありロープ等を使って石を縛るものとされていた。金秋鵬氏は碇石のそもそもの意味について「河岸に船を縛っておく石の進化したものと考えればよい<sup>(注50)</sup>」としている。初期の碇石がたんに綱を着けるだけの使用法から出発したと考えると正論だと思われる。

ところで、1Cに分類した碇石が1Aや1Bより比較にならないほど重いのは、船を安定させるものだという第一義的意味があったからではないだろうか。そう考えると、実は1Cの碇石が重くて大型なのは碇石の機能として重量が重視された初期の碇石だったからではないかと考えられるのである。したがって、三分類の中ではこの1Cが一番古い碇石だったと思われるのである。

このような碇石が大型船に装備され実際外洋を航海するうちにたえず改良が加えられ、次の段階へ移行したのが1Bの角柱非対称型の碇石だと思われる。この1Bに分類される碇石は、両腕部の片側だけを斜めにとって後退翼のように成形したものである。碇石を後退翼のように成形することにより、碇を揚げる際水圧が軽減されることになる。と同時に、松岡氏も指摘するように、碇石の後退する側を軸後端<sup>(注51)</sup>に向かって着ければ、「舷側に対して安全な格納又は懸垂することが可能」にもなるのである。だから1Cの次の段階として使用されたのが1Bの後退翼型だったものと思われる。おそらく、その時には碇軸着装部も考案されていたのであろう。1B型には碇軸の着装部もちゃんと設けられているからである。

碇石の面を流線型に成形すれば水圧が軽減されて揚錨が容易となり、次の段階として、すぐ1Aに発展していったものと思われる。つまり、碇石の中央部を広くし、両端をやや狭くすることによって投錨時や揚錨の際に水圧が非常に軽減されるわけである。同時に舷側に対して安全な格納又は懸垂も倍加されるわけである。

以上、角柱柱形を型式分類によって編年すれば次の通りとなる。

1C → 1B → 1A

しかし、この編年假説は碇石との共伴遺物や層序的なものによって裏付けられたものではない。今後の資料の増加に期待したい。

本稿を作成するにあたって、松岡史氏、柳田純孝氏、励長吉郎氏、豊重博氏、肥後重榮氏、山城勇人氏、矢沢秀雄氏、湖城清氏、與儀達憲氏、大城秀子氏の各位と奄美アイランドから資料の提供等多くのご支援がありました。また、トレースは比嘉元子氏にお願いした。紙面をかりて感謝申し上げます。



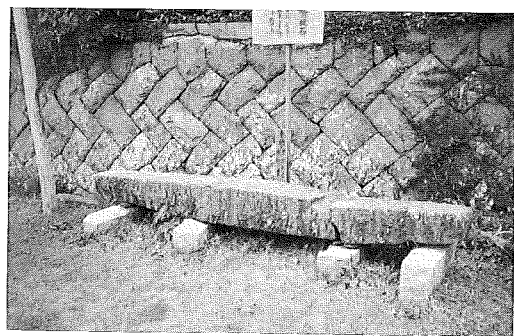
図版一11 福岡市博多区社家町 櫛田神社  
(福岡市博多区奥の堂 佐藤半次郎氏宅  
井戸掘り中地下16尺より出土)



図版一12 福岡市博多区社家町 櫛田神社  
(出土地不明)



図版一13 佐賀県東松浦郡呼子町大字加部島田  
島神社境内 (加部島宮崎沖合出土)



図版一14 佐賀県東松浦郡呼子町大字加部島田  
島神社境内 (加部島西北部杉野浦海岸  
水深12.7m 出土)



図版一15 佐賀県唐津市湊 厄神社境内  
(佐賀県唐津市湊 横野塔元沖合水深 4  
～ 5 尋)

注

- 注1 拙稿「沖縄県発見の碇石について」『南島考古だより』第52号 1995年。
- 注2 山田安栄編『伏敵編』1891年。
- 注3 川上市太郎「蒙古碇石」『元寇史蹟（地之巻）』福岡県史蹟名勝天然記念物調査報告書第14輯 1941年刊。
- 注4 鏡山猛「九州に伝来した宋代文物拾遺」『考古論集—慶祝松崎寿和先生六十三歳論文集』1977年。
- 注5 岡崎敬「所謂蒙古碇石の発見—志賀島、唐泊の新例—」『今津元寇防塁発掘調査概報』福岡市教育委員会 1969年。  
「菅軍総把印の発見」『海から甦る元寇』朝日新聞社 1981年。
- 注6 山本博「博多湾出土遺物と元寇への新資料」『都久志』第3号 1931年。  
「元寇飛沫の東端」『大阪学院大学論』第23号 1974年。
- 注7 松岡史「碇石の研究」『松浦党研究』2 1981年。
- 注8 上田雄「碇石についての研究調査報告」『海事史研究』第25号 1976年。
- 注9 柳田純孝「蒙古碇石」『福岡市の文化財—考古資料—』福岡市教育委員会 1987年。  
「海から出土した蒙古碇石」『よみがえる中世』1 平凡社 1988年。  
「『蒙古碇石』と呼ばれる碇石」『考古学ジャーナル』No.343 1992年。  
「碇石考」『法哈嚏』博多研究会 第3号 1994年。  
「元寇と考古学」『季刊 考古学—中世を考古学する—』第39号。
- 注10 前掲書7
- 注11 前掲書9
- 注12 柳田純孝「『蒙古碇石』と呼ばれる碇石」『考古学ジャーナル』No.343 1992年。
- 注13 柳田純孝「碇石考」『法哈嚏』博多研究会 第3号 1994年。
- 注14 豊重博氏談
- 注15 龍郷町誌民俗編編纂委員会編『龍郷町誌 民俗編』250頁 昭和63年。
- 注16 津波高志ほか『沖縄国頭の村落』新星図書 1982年。
- 注17 仲里村字宇江城の平田ウサ（明治22年生）さんの伝承。
- 注18 湖城清「碇石発見される—糸満市—」『南島考古だより』第53号 1995年。
- 注19 前掲書7
- 注20 佐敷町史編集委員会編『佐敷町史』2 民俗501頁 昭和59年。
- 注21 柳田純孝「元寇と考古学」『季刊 考古学—中世を考古学する—』第39号。
- 注22 揚欽章、叶道義「船舶石制碇泊工具初考—泉州湾で発見された三つの石碇より語る—」

『海交史研究』89-1 1989年。

- 注23 参見〈苏联〉B. 高伦斯基、П. П. 阿伏琴著，王今、张孝鏞合译，《海上运输船舶原理与结构》，人民交通出版社，1954。
- 注24 山田グスクの城主護佐丸は、海外貿易を盛んにおこなったとの伝承があり、その貿易港は、当初、山田地先の海岸入江だったとされている。その後、城を座喜味城に移すと、貿易港も長浜地先へと変更したと言われている。
- 注25 護佐丸の伝承については『異本毛氏由来記』（18世紀中葉頃書かれる）、『毛氏先祖由来記』（19世紀初頭書かれる）に語られている。
- 注26 亀井明德「山田城跡発見の中国陶磁器について」『日本貿易陶磁史の研究』同朋社1986年。
- 注27 亀井明德「南西諸島における貿易陶磁器の流通経路」『上智アジア学』第11号11993年。
- 注28 拙稿「久米島の国・県指定史跡のグスク—縄張りを中心に—」『久米島総合調査』沖縄県立博物館 1995年。
- 注29 『角川日本地名大辞典』47 沖縄県「久米島」の項参照 角川書店 昭和61年。
- 注30 前掲書28
- 注31 仲里村『宇江城城跡公園整備基本構想調査報告書』1994年。
- 注32 沖縄県文化課主任専門員の盛本勲氏を調査員に仲里村教育委員会が実施した調査。
- 注33 前掲書7
- 注34 泉州湾宋代海船発掘報告編写組「泉州湾宋代海船発掘概報」『文物』1975年第10期
- 注35 三島格「海巴と蝸殻—琉球と中国華南の交渉—」『古代文化論集』下 森貞次郎博士古稀記念論文集 同委員会 1982年。
- 注36 前掲書22
- 注37 前掲書22
- 注38 前掲書22
- 注39 前掲書22
- 注40 前掲書22
- 注41 前掲書35
- 注42 前掲書12
- 注43 前掲書7
- 注44 王冠倬『中国古船』海洋出版社 1991年。
- 注45 金秋鵬『中国古代的造船和航海』中国青年出版社 1990年。

注46 前掲書 27

注47 石井謙治「船と航海の歴史」『図説 人物日本の歴史2 日宋貿易と元寇』毎日新聞社 昭和54年。

注48 『特別企画展 唐入り ―秀吉の朝鮮侵略―』佐賀県立名護屋城博物館 1995年9月。この展示会で、大韓民国国立中央博物館所蔵の「戦艦図」10曲1隻屏風、朝鮮時代として展示されたのがそれである。

注49 前掲書 7

注50 前掲書 45

注51 前掲書 7

A Check-list of the Birds of Okinawa Prefecture with Notes on Recent Status  
including Hypothetical Records.

Douglas W. Mc Whirter<sup>(1)</sup>, Hiroshi Ikenaga<sup>(2)</sup>, Himaru Iozawa<sup>(3)</sup>,  
Mamoru Shoyama<sup>(4)</sup> and Kenji Takehara<sup>(5)</sup>

最近の生息状況と参考記録を含めた沖縄県産鳥類目録

Douglas W. Mc Whirter<sup>(1)</sup>, 池長裕史<sup>(2)</sup>, 五百沢日丸<sup>(3)</sup>, 庄山 守<sup>(4)</sup>, 髙原建二<sup>(5)</sup>

要約：1974年に「日本産鳥類目録（第5版）」が発行された後に、沖縄県で新たに記録された野鳥種は大幅に増加している。著者らは特に1980年以降の観察記録等に基づいて本県の鳥類目録を整理し、418種（亜種を除く）の野鳥を記録した。これは「日本産鳥類目録」における268種に対して150種（56%）の増加となる。この中には我が国ではこれまで本県だけから記録されている種が30種（絶滅種を含む；「日本産鳥類目録」では12種）含まれており、他県ではごく稀な迷鳥が比較的多く観察されていること、南方系の迷鳥や渡り鳥の占める割合が高いなど日本列島の南西端に位置する本県の特徴が認められる。本目録では、それぞれの種について標本、写真等の証拠の有無にかかわらず、観察者、観察年月日あるいは出典の明らかなものは可能な限り採録した。そのため、現時点では証拠性に乏しく「参考（暫定）記録」とならざるを得ないものも一部網羅している。これらの種については今後の再確認が期待される。

本目録は本県の野鳥種の国際的な位置付け、特に渡り鳥についての東南アジア諸国との類縁性を考慮して、英文で発表することにした。

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## Introduction

Subsequent to publication of the comprehensively annotated check-list of birds of the Japan by the Ornithological Society of Japan in 1974, the number of bird-watchers throughout Japan increased dramatically. With this increase came a surge of new information about the birds of Japan. The authors contend, for a number of reasons, this was particularly true of Okinawa Prefecture. Okinawa is the most southern prefecture in Japan, encompassing most of what is known as the Ryukyu Islands or Nansei Shoto.

This paper presents changes in Okinawan avifauna noted since data were collected for the 1974 Ornithological Society of Japan check-list, with emphasis on new species, sites, and winter records. Recent records for rare species and an update of breeding ranges are included. In so far as is possible, the authors intend to present a status report for every species found in the prefecture.

Since 1980, the authors have collected information regarding the birds of Okinawa Prefecture. The information has come from a variety of sources including scientific journals, locally published material, newspaper articles, photographs, observations by the authors, and observations by others. This article is not intended to be a review of all the literature in print about birds of the prefecture, although all pertinent material has been examined. Higuchi (1985) has prepared a thorough bibliography covering birds of the Ryukyu Islands.

The bulk of the records below come from the work of many field observers and photographers. Much of their original material has been transformed into printed matter of one kind or another. In this category, annotated check-lists were most useful to us, particularly lists for Okinawa Prefecture by the Wild Bird Society of Okinawa (1978), Miyako Island by Kugai and Yamamoto (1981), Yaeyama Islands by the Wild Bird Society of Yaeyamas (1983), and western Iriomote Island and nearby Nakanougan Island by Kohno and Shoyama (1982). Aside from the lists, the most important sources of data were unpublished notes and photographs made by field observers, and notes and photos found in the "Field Note" section of Yacho (Wild Birds), the monthly magazine of the Wild Bird Society of Japan. The main deficiencies of this paper are the lack of field notes from some observers and our inability to verify dates and locations for some records.

In the absence of a "Rare Bird Committee" for Okinawa, the authors have evaluated records for species new to the prefecture with caution. Unless otherwise noted in the text, records are based on confirmed observations. Recent books of photographs published by the Okinawa Yacho Kenkyu-kai (Okinawa Bird Study Society) have helped substantiate many prior sight records (1986, 1993, 1995). A few observations of distinct birds seen briefly or birds difficult to identify in the field are included as "hypothetical". These records are only intended to alert field workers to the likely occurrence of the species; all require further documentation. The first author has sent copies of notes on his rare bird sightings to the Ornithological Society of Japan, the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology, the Wild Bird Society of Japan, and the Museum of Zoology at the University of Michigan.

In the text below, "winter" arbitrarily refers to the months of December, January, and February. With few exceptions, birds found in Okinawa during these months are not migrating. Possible exceptions are noted. Iriomote, Ishigaki, Yonaguni and the surrounding small islands are referred to as "Yaeyama". Similarly, "S. Ryukyu" will mean Yaeyama plus Miyako and the small islands near it. "Ryukyu" refers to the islands of the prefecture plus the islands north to the Tokara Islands.

Three of the annotated check-lists mentioned above will be abbreviated for convenience in the record citations. The Okinawa Prefecture list (1978) will be "OL", the Miyako list (1981) will be "ML", and the Yaeyama list (1983) will be "YL". Wild Birds of Okinawa by the Okinawa Bird Study Society (1986) will be "WBO", the new edition (1993) will be "NWBO", and the CD-ROM version (1995) will be "CD". The 1974 Ornithological Society of Japan check-list, which was used for most of the bird order, will be abbreviated to "BL", and the Addenda and Corrigenda to Check-list of Japanese Birds (1975) will be "ABL". The Order-name and Family-name were adopted in OSJ news (1991). Nomenclature for birds not on the BL comes from Field guide to the Birds of Japan by the Wild Bird Society of Japan (1982). This book will be "BOJ". Names for birds not in the BL or BOJ come from Yamashina (1986), especially for Japanese names, or Sibley and Monroe (1990). The format for each species is: No., Scientific name, English name, Japanese name, Status, and Record.

## Bird List for Okinawa Prefecture

### Order GAVIFORMES

#### Family GAVIIDAE

001. *Gavia stellata*. Red-throated Diver. Abi.

Status: Uncertain.

Record: BOJ shows the winter range to include the prefecture, but we know of no records. The BL cites one record for Taiwan, none for the Ryukyus. See, Wang and others (1991).

002. *Gavia arctica*. Black-throated Diver. Oh-hamu.

Status: Uncertain.

Record: As above, BOJ indicates a winter range here, but there are no local or BL records. See, Wang and others (1991).

### Order PODICIPEDIFORMES

#### Family PODICIPITIDAE

003. *Tachybaptus ruficollis*. Little Grebe. Kaitsuburi.

Status: Common resident.

Record: Okinawa (B), Kume, Ishigaki, Yonaguni and Daito Is. (B) in the BL. ML lists it as a

common resident, and YL as a common winter visitor. Shoyama banded one bird on 24 October 1995 on Iriomote. Ikenaga observed the bird in Iheya on 4 May 1984. In the Kerama Is., Masashi Kaneda (pers. com.) observed the bird in Tokashiki, and Takehara and others (1995) recorded it from Zamami. In Daito Is., both in Kita- and Minami-daito, there is a local breeding population of white morphs (Miyagi & Takehara 1992).

004. *Podiceps nigricollis*. Black-necked Grebe. Hajiro-kaitsuburi.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** One bird was recorded on 23 November 1981 on Ishigaki (YL). Another wintered at Oh-jima, Tamagusuku-son, Okinawa on 2 December 1984 by Kaneda. On Yonaguni, one was photographed by Kuniaki Higa (NWBO, CD) on 31 December 1984, and on 23 November 1985, one was seen by Tsutomu Nakasone and Masakuni Yamashiro. Mark Brazil and Shin-ichi Hanawa had a bird at Kin Dam, Kin-cho, Okinawa on 6 December 1985 and it was seen there again on 10 December 1985 by McWhirter. The species is regarded as uncommon in winter on Miyako (ML). Iozawa recorded a bird during January to March on Yonaguni. The BL cites only Miyako.

005. *Podiceps auritus*. Slovenian Grebe. Mimi-kaitsuburi.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** One was reported on 17 December 1982 at Kin Dam, Kin-cho, Okinawa by Masahiko Kaneshiro and others. A bird in winter was photographed by Higa and others on 18 December 1983 at Goya, Okinawa-shi, Okinawa (WBO, NWBO, CD), where it stayed until 15 January 1984 at least (McWhirter). Nakasone, McWhirter, and Carol Speegle had another single at Fungawa Dam, Kunigami-son, Okinawa on 31 December 1986. Tange (1982) recorded one bird on 12 February 1981 on Yonaguni. Kugai (1995) recorded as a rare winter visitor in Ikema, near Miyako. The BL has no records for the prefecture.

006. *Podiceps grisegena*. Red-necked Grebe. Akaeri-kaitsuburi.

**Status:** Uncertain.

**Record:** Ikehara and others (1984) lists the species based on a record by Yoshiharu Yonashiro, but no other information is given. This would be new for the prefecture and the most southern record in Japan.

007. *Podiceps cristatus*. Great Crested Grebe. Kanmuri-kaitsuburi.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** An observation was made at Iriomote on 10 February, 1979 (YL), and one bird was seen by Shoyama on Ishigaki on 12 February 1989. During 1974 to 1986, there has been at least six sightings on Okinawa, and the last record on these years was on 18 February 1985 at Itoman-

shi by Katsunori Bise. WBO contains a photo (also on NWBO and CD). Iozawa recorded one bird on Yonaguni in February of 1990, 1992 and 1994. The BL has records for Miyako and Ishigaki.

Order **PROCELLARIIFORMES**

Family **DIOMEDEIDAE**

008. *Diomedea albatrus*. Short-tailed Albatross. Ahoudori.

**Status:** Endangered. Few are breeding on Senkaku Is.

**Record:** Recorded on Senkaku Is. in the BL; 12 birds were recorded on Minami-kojima, Senkaku Is. on 30 March 1971 (Ikehara & Shimojana 1971). 35 birds were recorded on 1980 and 50 birds were recorded on 1988 (CD).

009. *Diomedea immutabilis*. Laysan Albatross. Ko-ahoudori.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** A bird was seen on Minami-daito on 1 April 1980 by Hideo Aragaki (Yacho 407). One was recorded from Kita-daito on 1982 (Okinawa-times, News paper, on 2 April). Another bird was captured near Izena I. on 11 March 1982; a photo was printed in the Ryukyu-shinpo (a newspaper). The BL has records from Kume (Captured 33Km South of Kume, on 18 October 1965. Takara & Kuroda 1969) and Miyako.

010. *Diomedea nigripes*. Black-footed Albatross. Kuroashi-ahoudori.

**Status:** Uncommon visitor on Yaeyama.

**Record:** Recorded on Ishigaki, Nakanouganjima and Senkaku Is. in the BL. One was captured on Miyako on 1990 after typhoon (Okinawa-times, 27 September).

011. *Diomedea exulans*. Wandering Albatross. Watari-ahoudori.

**Status:** Accidental.

**Record:** Two birds were captured on 26 November 1970 near Senkaku Is. The specimens are in the Motobu Museum; This record is in the ABL, and represents a new species for Japan.

Family **PROCELLARIIDAE**

012. *Fulmarus glacialis*. Northern Fulmar. Furuma-kamome.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** On 4 January 1987, one was captured on Isagawa, Nago-shi, Okinawa by Michiko Ohshiro (Takehara 1990). The specimen is in the Nago Museum. Another bird was also captured on 7 November 1993 in Yaka, Kin-cho, Okinawa (Takehara 1994). This individual was

given medical care by the staff of the Okinawa Zoo, but it died three days later. The specimen was collected by the Okinawa Prefectural Museum. These are new sites and the most of southern record in Japan.

013. *Pterodroma neglecta*. Kermadec Petrel. Kawari-shirohara-mizunagidori.

Status: Straggler.

Record: A bird taken on 3 August 1931 near Minami-daito was originally identified as Solander's Petrel, *Pterodroma solandri* [Hajiro-mizunagidori] (BL, Nakamura 1979). The species only strays to Japan.

014. *Pterodroma hypoleuca*. Bonin Petrel. Shirohara-mizunagidori.

Status: Straggler.

Record: One was captured near Ishigaki during March 1980 (YL), and one was captured by Shoyama on 28 August 1986 on Iriomote. Another one was also captured by a fisherman near the Rukan-sho, a lagoon just off Naha-shi, Okinawa on 19 February 1987. The BL has two other records for the prefecture; Ryukyus and Okinawa, 1971.

015. *Pterodroma longirostris* [pycrofti]. Stejneger's [Pycroft's] Petrel.

Hime-shirohara-mizunagidori [Usu-hime-shirohara-mizunagidori].

Status: Straggler.

Record: One was observed by McWhirter, on 27 March 1987 in between Okinawa and Tokashiki. *P. pycrofti* is the first record for Japan, but there is no evidential photograph. (see Appendix).

016. *Rulweria bulwerii*. Bulwer's Petrel. Anadori.

Status: Uncommon visitor.

Record: The BL recorded it from Ishigaki, Hanarejima in Iriomote and Minami-daito from the prefecture. Kohno & Shoyama (1982) found breeding birds on Nakanougan-jima; a new breeding site in Japan and the first in Okinawa. One was seen off the west coast of Okinawa I. on 19 July 1983 (Brazil), and another was in the same vicinity, off the Kamiyama Is., on 3 June 1986 (McWhirter, Nakasone). These are new sites in the prefecture.

017. *Calonectris leucomelas*. Streaked Shearwater. Oh-mizunagidori.

Status: Locally common visitor.

Record: Recorded on Okinawa, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Nakanouganjima and Senkaku Is. in the BL. Kugai (1990) recorded the bird from Miyako on November 1980, and Iozawa recorded the bird in March from the coast of Yonaguni.

018. *Puffinus pacificus*. Wedge-tailed Shearwater. Onaga-mizunagidori.

Status: Uncommon migrant.

Record: Two or more were seen off Yonaguni during March 1978 by Otsuka (1978). One was captured on 10 August 1982 off Ishigaki (YL). Two dark-phase birds were carefully identified near the Kamiyama Is., just off Okinawa, on 13 May 1985 by McWhirter, Barbara Sallee and Bill Agnew.

A single light-phase bird was seen on 20 October 1985 near Mae-shima in the Kerama Is. by McWhirter. One young bird was captured on Naha-shi on May 1979 (Okinawa-times, 2 June). The BL notes a lack of records from the Ryukyus. None of these birds were typhoon driven, so there seems to be a small, regular movement through the prefecture. Also, only one record for the dark morph is given in the BL.

019. *Puffinus carneipes*. Flesh-footed Shearwater. Akaashi-mizunagidori.

Status: Uncommon migrant.

Record: One was seen on 28 July 1983 off Nakanougan-jima by Brazil. McWhirter and Nakasone saw one near the Kamiyama Is. on 18 March 1986, and Nakasone probably had another one there on 8 April 1986. The BL has no records from the Ryukyu Is., but this species probably occurs here in small numbers during northward migration.

020. *Puffinus tenuirostris*. Short-tailed Shearwater. Hashiboso-mizunagidori.

Status: Uncommon migrant.

Record: It is listed on the OL for the middle part of Okinawa I., but no information is given. The species is uncommon going past Miyako in April, May, and October (ML). Two or more were seen off Yonaguni during March 1978 (Otsuka 1978). One was caught on 26 May 1984 in Kin Bay, Okinawa by a fisherman (via M. Kaneshiro). Single birds were sighted on 13, 27 May 1985 near the Kamiyama Is. by McWhirter and others. Although the BL has no records for the Ryukyus, the species seems to be an uncommon spring migrant.

021. *Puffinus lherminieri*. Audubon's Shearwater. Seguro-mizunagidori.

Status: Rare migrant.

Record: One was seen on 25 March 1986 near the Kamiyama Is. by McWhirter. The BL has a record for Ishigaki.

#### Family **HYDROBATIDAE**

022. *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*. Leach's Storm-petrel. Koshijiro-umitsubame.

Status: Straggler?

**Record:** After a typhoon, one was seen over Awase Heights, Okinawa-shi, Okinawa on 13 October 1980 by McWhirter. Identification guides indicated this species (e.g. Harrison 1983, Naveen 1982), but confusion with Madeiran Storm-petrel, *Oceanodroma castro* was possible (see 024). There are no Ryukyu records in the BL.

023. *Oceanodroma monorhis*. Swinhoe's Storm-petrel. Himekuro-umitsubame.

**Status:** Straggler or Rare migrant.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa and Ishigaki in the BL.

024. *Oceanodroma castro*. Madeiran Storm-petrel. Kuro-koshijiro-umitsubame.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** In October 1980, after a typhoon, one was captured in Naha-shi (Okinawa-times, 16 October). There are no Ryukyu records in the BL.

025. *Oceanodroma matsudairae*. Matsudaira's Storm-petrel. Koro-umitsubame.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One was captured by a fisherman on 3 November 1979 in the Yaeyama Is. (YL). The BL has no Ryukyu records.

#### Order **PELECANIFORMES**

##### Family **PHAETHONTIDAE**

026. *Phaethon rubricauda*. Red-tailed Tropicbird. Akao-nettaicho.

**Status:** Straggler and uncommon summer visitor in Yaeyama.

**Record:** The OL notes it for Nakanougan I. with no other information. Kohno & Shoyama (1982) consider the bird common on Nakanougan-jima from June to September, and Kohno and others (1986) recorded 2-8 birds in every year during 1975 to 1984 there. NWBO recorded the bird from Kita- and Minami-daito The BL has no Ryukyu records and labels the species as a straggler to Japan. There is a photograph in WBO, NWBO and CD.

027. *Phaethon lepturus*. White-tailed Tropicbird. Shirao-nettaicho.

**Status:** Straggler and uncommon migrant in Yaeyama.

**Record:** Kohno & Shoyama (1982) regard the species as regular but uncommon at Nakanougan-jima from June to September. One was seen near Iriomote on 23 July 1975 (YL). A skeleton was found near Yagaji, Nago-shi, Okinawa by Toru Mano and Kiyooki Ozaki on 20 July 1985. The BL cites one old record from "Ryukyus", and considers the species a straggler to Japan.

Family **PELECANIDAE**

028. *Pelecanus crispus*. Dalmatian Pelican. Haiiro-perikan.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** An old record for Ishigaki is on the BL.

029. *Pelecanus onacrotalus*. Eastern White Pelican. Momoiro-perikan.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One wild and wary bird was seen on Ishigaki on 26 March 1979, and on Iriomote on 17 April 1979 (YL). On 1983, one was found at Tokasiki-jima on 19 July, then it moved to Kowan, Urasoe-shi, Okinawa on 21-24 July. The bird was doubtfully an escapee, but no escape record of the caged bird near Okinawa exists. WBO and CD contains a picture. This species is not on the BL.

Family **SULIDAE**

030. *Sula leucogaster*. Brown Booby. Katsuodori.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and breeds on S. Ryukyus.

**Record:** One was probably seen by Ed LeGrand on 16 December 1978 at Cape Zampa-misaki, Yomitan-son, Okinawa. Two occurred on Okinawa during January 1985. Isamu Matayoshi photographed one at Aja, Naha-shi and Kaneda caught another on film at Nishizaki, Itoman. McWhirter saw an adult at Kadena Air Base on 14 September 1985. Iozawa recorded the bird in March from the coast of Yonaguni. Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded one bird from Kitadaito in 1989. Takehara (1993) recorded one bird from Hateruma on January 1993. The BL recorded from Ishigaki, Iriomote, Hanarejima, Nakanouganjima, Senkaku

031. *Sula dactylatra*. Blue-faced Booby. Aotsura-katsuodori.

**Status:** Uncommon visitor on Yaeyama.

**Record:** Kohno & Shoyama (1982) regard the species as uncommon on Nakanougan-jima from June to October. BOJ says it is an uncommon breeder on the Senkaku Is. The BL cites only Nakanougan-jima for the prefecture and lists the booby as a straggler to Japan.

032. *Sula sula*. Red-footed Booby. Akaashi-katsuodori.

**Status:** Uncommon visitor on Yaeyama.

**Record:** The species is added for "S. Ryukyu" in the ABL. Kohno & Shoyama (1982) found the bird breeds regularly on Nakanougan-jima. This is a new nesting site for the booby, and the first in the Ryukyu Is. One bird was captured on Henoko, Nago-shi, Okinawa on August 1987 (Okinawa-times, 15 August).



Family **PHALACROCORACIDAE**

033. *Phalacrocorax carbo*. Common Cormorant. Kawa-u.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** During 1980-1986, there have been at least five winter records on Okinawa since 2 January 1982 (M. Kaneshiro, Yamashiro, Takashi Nagamine).

The last record for these years was a flock which wintered at Yone, Tomigusuku-son in 1985-86. Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the bird from Kita-daito. These are new, not unexpected, sites in the prefecture. There are records on Miyako, Iriomote, Yonaguni and Minami-daito in the BL.

034. *Phalacrocorax filamentosus*. Temminck's Cormorant. Umi-u.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** One or more were found on 11 November 1978 (YL), Ikehara (1983) recorded on Yonaguni with no information, and one was seen on Tokashiki on 5 November 1985 (McWhirter). Kugai (1995) recorded the bird from Ikema. Takehara photographed the bird on December 1990 in Kita-daito (CD). These are new sites in the prefecture. There are records on Okinawa and Kuro-shima in the BL.

Family **FREGATIDAE**

035. *Fregata minor*. Greater Frigatebird. Oh-gunkandori.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** George Beringer (1976) saw one, after a typhoon, on 3 September 1972 near Oku, Kunigami-son, Okinawa. Another was seen in August in the late 1970's near Tsuken-jima by the Misato H.S. Bird Watching Club. The YL has a record in September 1976 near Ishigaki. An immature probably of this species was seen on 17-18 December 1986, near Nerome, Ohgimi-son, Okinawa by Hanawa, Hiroshi Ikenaga and others. This may be the only winter record from Japan. One was recorded on Nakanougan on 6-9 September 1984 (Kohno and others 1986) and one was recorded on Agarihenna-misaki, Miyako on September 1990 (Okinawa-times, 29 September). Iozawa saw one adult female on 10 March 1989 on Agari-zaki of Yonaguni. The BL has no Ryukyu records.

036. *Fregata ariel*. Lesser Frigatebird. Ko-gunkandori.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** There are at least seven records from Okinawa during 1980 to 1986, occurring in April, June, September, and October. There is a photo in WBO, NBOW and CD. The ML has the bird as uncommon in May, September, and October. The YL has two records each for Ishigaki and Iriomote; Kohno & Shoyama (1982) regard it as uncommon near W. Iriomote and

Nakanougan-jima from June to October. Most of these records are not after typhoons. The BL cites only Minami-daito for the prefecture. There are winter records on the YL; 3 January 1977 at Iriomote and 30 January to 26 February 1982 at Ishigaki. These may be the only winter records from Japan.

Order CICONIIFORMES

Family AREIDAE

037. *Botaurus stellaris*. Common Bittern. Sankano-goi.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** One was seen on 4 May 1984 by Ikenaga on Iheya-jima. On Okinawa, one was captured on November 1983 on Miyazato, Nago-shi Okinawa by Tetsuo Tomori; the specimen is in Motobu Museum. During 30 January to 11 February 1987, one was seen on Gushi, Naha-shi by Higa, Ikenaga and others. One was photographed by Higa (NWBO, CD), on 9 February 1988, on Kijoka, Ohgimi-son.

These are new prefecture sites. The BL listed Miyako, Irabu, Ishigaki and Yonaguni for the prefecture.

038. *Ixobrychus sinensis*. Chinese Little-bittern. Yoshi-goi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** One or more were seen on Iriomote on 29 September 1976 and 1 November 1980 (YL). The ML lists it as an uncommon resident, and Kugai (1995) recorded the bird from Ikema. Iozawa recorded one female on Tabaru River, Yonaguni on March 1993. These are new prefecture sites. The BL includes Okinawa, Ishigaki and Daito Is. with no winter records for Japan.

039. *Ixobrychus eurhythmus*. Schrenck's Little-bittern. Oh-yoshigoi.

**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** One was seen on 14 November 1976 on Iriomote (YL). The ML has it as uncommon from November to March. McWhirter saw two on Okinawa, one at Awase, Okinawa-shi on 29 May 1981 and one near Akano, Gushikawa-shi on 13 October 1981. These are new prefecture sites; the Miyako sightings may be the first winter records for Japan. There are records on Ishigaki and Minami-daito in the BL.

040. *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*. Cinnamon Bittern. Ryukyu-yoshigoi.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** One was seen on 24 April 1982 on Aguni-jima by Kaneda. McWhirter observed one on Tokashiki on 5 November 1985. These are new sites for the prefecture. Recorded on Okinawa, Yagaji, Miyako, Irabu, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Yonaguni, Kita-daito and Minami-

daito in the BL.

041. *Gorsakius goisagi*. Japanese Night-heron. Mizo-goi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa (NWBO, CD), Miyako and Ishigaki in the BL. One was captured on Ie on April 1990 (Takehara & Harato 1992). Shoyama recorded one captured bird from Hateruma on 18 October 1993.

042. *Gorsakius melanolophus*. Malay Night-heron. Zuguro-mizogoi.

**Status:** Resident on Yaeyama.

**Record:** The ML has records on Miyako from October through March; a new prefecture site. These records may represent some post-breeding movement away from Yaeyama. Ishigaki, Iriomote and Kuro-shima are recorded on BL. Iozawa banded one adult on 20 March 1993 on Yonaguni.

043. *Nycticorax nycticorax*. Night Heron. Goi-sagi.

**Status:** Winter visitor.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa, Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote and Yonaguni in the BL. Kaneda found a dead body on 3 February 1984 on Iheya-jima. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported the bird from Minami-daito, and Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded it from Kita-daito. These are new sites for prefecture.

044. *Butorides striatus*. Green-backed Heron. Sasa-goi.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL records the bird from Okinawa, Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni and Daito Is. Ikenaga observed one bird on Iheya on 4 May 1984, and McWhirter saw one on Tokashiki on 8 October 1985. Okinawa may be the most northern wintering site in Japan.

045. *Ardeola bacchus*. Chinese Pond-heron. Akagashira-sagi.

**Status:** Uncommon spring migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** During 1980-1987, there are at least 11 sets of records for birds on Okinawa the first being on 16 November 1980 at Chibana, Okinawa-shi (Nagamine, M. Kaneshiro, others). Five of the above record sets are from winter with birds staying at one site for up to four months at a time. One was seen by McWhirter on Kijoka, Ohgimi-son on 8 May 1987. One bird was seen on Tokashiki by McWhirter on 3 June 1986. Takehara photographed a summer plumaged bird on Ie on 2 May 1990 (NWBO, CD). Yoshimi (1992) photographed a winter plumaged bird on Irabu on 10 October 1986. These are new prefecture sites; recorded on Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote and

Yonaguni in the BL. Niikura & Nakamura (1987) reported the present status of the heron in Japan.

046. *Bulbulcus ibis*. Cattle Egret. Ama-sagi.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no winter records for Japan. Winter flocks of 30-90 birds are not uncommon at several sites on Okinawa I. The ML has no winter records, but the YL indicates the species is regular in winter. There are new site records from small islands near Okinawa I., on Iheya (by Kaneda on 3-5 February 1984), Aguni (by Kaneda on 24 April 1982), Tonaki (by Ikenaga on 10 October 1986), Tokashiki (by McWhirter on 8 October 1985) and Aka (by McWhirter on 13 May 1985). Kenji Kedashiro observed more than 50 birds in Kita-daito on 15-18 May 1986 (also in Miyagi & Takehara 1992). These are new sites for the prefecture. Recorded on Okinawa, Kume, Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Hatoma, Kohama, Yonaguni and Minami-daito in the BL.

047. *Casmerodius albus*. Great Egret. Dai-sagi.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa, Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro and Yonaguni in the BL. Kaneda recorded from Iheya on 23 November 1984, Ikenaga observed two in 10 October 1986, McWhirter saw on Tokashiki on 29 April 1986, Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported the bird from Minami-daito and Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded from Kita-daito. These are new prefecture sites.

048. *Mesophoyx intermedia*. Intermediate Egret. Chu-sagi.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no winter records for Japan, but groups of 1-8 birds have been noted at 12 sites on Okinawa I. in winter (McWhirter), and the egret winters on Miyako (ML) and the Yaeyama Is. as well (YL). Kaneda recorded the bird from Iheya on 3-5 February 1984, McWhirter observed on Tokashiki on 20 October 1985 and Ikenaga saw one in Kita-daito on 3 March (also in Miyagi & Takehara 1992). Recorded on Okinawa, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni and Minami-daito in the BL.

049. *Egretta garzetta*. Little Egret. Ko-sagi.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa, Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama and Yonaguni in the BL. Kaneda recorded the bird from Iheya on 3-5 February 1984, McWhirter observed it on Tokashiki on 8 October 1985, Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito, and Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the bird from Kita-daito; new prefecture sites.

050. *Egretta eulophotes*. Chinese Egret. Kara-shirasagi.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** There are three unconfirmed records from Okinawa I. (OL, Ikehara 1984, Katsuhiko Tamashiro). Yoshimi (1992) photographed one summer plumaged bird on 15 April on Senaga near Yone, Naha-shi, Okinawa. One on 3 January 1980 at Ishigaki was reported in Yacho 404, and the YL has five additional records for Ishigaki plus two for Iriomote. They range from November to April. A 19 March 1981 sighting for Ishigaki was written up by Fujinami (1982). Iozawa photographed four summer plumaged birds on 10 April 1991 on Hikawa-hama, Yonaguni. The BL has no prefecture records for this rare egret.

051. *Egretta sacra*. Eastern Reef-heron. Kuro-sagi.

**Status:** Common resident (both White morph and Dark morph).

**Record:** Recorded on all Ryukyus in the BL.

052. *Ardea cinerea*. Grey Heron. Ao-sagi.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** Kedashiro observed one bird on 15-18 May 1986 on Kita-daito (also in Miyagi & Takehara 1992), and Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported the bird from Minami-daito. Kaneda observed the bird on Iheya on 3-5 February 1984. These are new sites for prefecture. Recorded on Okinawa, Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote and Yonaguni in the BL.

053. *Ardea purpurea*. Purple Heron. Murasaki-sagi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and resident on Yaeyama.

**Record:** The BL has no Okinawa records, but the island is added on the ABL. There have been at least six records of 1-2 birds during 1981-1986, including one at Namizato, Kin-cho from 12 March to 31 October 1983. Single birds were seen on Tokashiki on 12 March, 29 April 1986 (Takehara, Ikenaga, others) and on Iheya on 4 May 1984 (Ikenaga). One bird was recorded on Kume (Takehara and others 1995a). Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the bird from Kita-daito. These are new prefecture sites; recorded on Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama and Yonaguni in the BL.

#### Family CICONIIDAE

054. *Ciconia boyciana*. Oriental Stork. Kohnotori.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** One bird was recorded on Irabu on 28 December 1979 (ML), three birds were recorded on Kohama on 29 November 1981 to March 1982 (YL). Eleven birds were recorded on

Yonaguni on 1993-1994 winter, and one bird remained there until July, when it was killed by a severe typhoon (Ezaki & Miyara 1995). One was recorded on December 1993 on Kume by Takehara and others (1995b). On Iriomote, Kenya Tange observed one at Urauchi on 27 February 1981 (Yacho 418), and two were observed on 21 February 1994 by Shoyama. One was observed on 27 December 1992 on Hatoma by Shoyama. One was stayed on Kume during December 1993 to June 1994 (Okinawa-times, 4 July 1994). These are new prefecture sites; recorded on Okinawa, Miyako and Ishigaki in the BL.

055. *Ciconia nigra*. Black Stork. Nabe-koh.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** On Okinawa, Kosei Gushiken possibly saw one in 1974. An immature was seen flying by Namizato, Kin-cho on 24 November 1985 by Ikenaga, Kedashiro and others. This bird settled at Shioya, Gushikawa-shi from 20 December 1985 to 5 January 1986 where it was seen and photographed by many (WBO, NWBO, CD). Another was recorded on Tokashiki on 3 November 1987 by Katsuo Kaneshiro (Takehara and others 1995). The BL has records on Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote and Yonaguni (see Takara & Kuroda 1969).

Family **THRESKIORNITHIDAE**

056. *Platalea leucorodia*. Spoonbill. Hera-sagi.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** Okinawa has had 1-2 wintering birds four times since 1975 (OL, WBO, others). At least one occurred on Yonaguni in November of 1976 and 1981 (YL, Yacho 369). One young bird was seen by Brazil and Mitsuru Hyakutake on 3-4 January 1983 on Ishigaki (Yacho 440). One or more were recorded from 10 December 1976 to January 1977, on Irabu (ML). Recently, one was seen by Takehara on 17 December 1995, on Shinto, Minami-daito. The BL contains one old reference for the "Ryukyus" reported by Sho (1918).

057. *Platalea minor*. Black-faced Spoonbill. Kurotsura-herasagi.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has two records for Okinawa and Ishigaki. During 1977 to 1986, 1-2 birds have been seen by many in six winters, usually near Manko and/or Yone, Tomigusuku-son(WBO). The ML has one wintering record from 28 December 1979. On Ikema near Miyako, one was observed on 5 January 1980 (Kugai 1995) and another on 27 November 1993 by Iraha (Takehara 1994). One was seen and photographed on 5 March 1995 on Iriomote by Shoyama. These are new prefecture sites.

058. *Nipponia nippon*. Japanese Crested Ibis. Toki.

**Status:** Extinct.

**Record:** The BL has an old record on the Ryukyus, reported by Sho (1918).

059. *Threskiornis meranocephalus*. Black-headed Ibis. Kuro-toki.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One was seen at Nakama River, Iriomote on 15 January 1987 by Shoyama and Takehara. Iozawa had an information for the bird on Yonaguni on March 1993 from a birdwatcher (uncertain record). The BL has an old record on Ryukyus (reported by Sho 1918), and another record on Ishigaki.

Order **ANSERIFORMES**

Family **ANATIDAE**

060. *Nettapus coromandelianus*. Cotton Pygmy-goose. Nankin-oshi.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** A female was seen on Yonaguni on 22,23 March 1972 by Mitsuo Imai (Yacho 319, 364); a new species for Japan. The bird was also recorded in Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

061. *Branta bernicula*. Brant. Koku-gan.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** On Okinawa, one was seen and photographed by many (WBO) from September 1981 to 13 March 1982 at Nagahama, Yomitan-son, and another at Kitanashiro, Itoman-shi on December 1990. One was in Tokashiki for several weeks during March 1986 (K. Kaneshiro, others). The BL has no prefecture records; the bird was also recorded in Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

062. *Anser anser*. Greylag Goose. Haiiro-gan.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has records for Ishigaki and Yonaguni; the YL adds records for November 1976 and 16 April 1979 on Yonaguni; Katsumori Kugai had a 28 April 1982 sighting on Miyako (WBO). Higa photographed one on Namizato, Kin-cho Okinawa on 23 December 1991 (NWBO, CD). Nine birds were recorded on Iriomote on 26 January 1988 (Shoyama 1993).

063. *Anser albifrons*. White-fronted Goose. Ma-gan.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One or more were seen on 28 December 1976 on Ishigaki (YL). Two adults and two young birds were seen on 28 November 1982 on Ikema by Kugai (1995). On Okinawa, seven flew over Sosu, Kunigami-son on 10 January 1981 (McWhirter, Jenny Burris). One stayed at Uchidomari, Ginowan-shi from 23 to 29 November 1985 (WBO). Two birds were photographed

by Higa on Nishizaki, Itoman-shi on 6 December 1986 (NWBO). Takehara saw five birds on 12 December 1995 on Namizato, Kin-cho. Eight birds were photographed by Shoyama on 15 November 1987 on Iriomote. During March 1990, Iozawa saw four birds on Yonaguni. The BL has no Ryukyu records, but states that the goose winters south to Taiwan (see Wang and others 1991).

064. *Anser fabilis*. Bean Goose. Hishikui.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa, Miyako and Ishigaki in the BL. In Okinawa, one recent bird was recorded on 11 November on Tiima-gawa river near Mihara, Nago-shi by Tokushin Akamine (pers. com.). Kugai (1995) recorded one on Ikema on 14 January 1981. Six birds were seen and photographed on Iriomote Is. during November 1995 to March 1996 by Shoyama.

065. *Anser cygnoides*. Swan Goose. Sakatsura-gan.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One was at Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa from 23 November to at least 20 December 1983. It was seen and photographed by many (WBO). On Iriomote, four birds were photographed on 4 November 1989 by Shoyama, and three birds were recorded (NWBO) on October 1991. One was recorded by Iraha in Ikema on 31 December 1991 (Kugai 1995). These were new species for the prefecture. The bird was also recorded in Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

066. *Cygnus cygnus*. Whooper Swan. Oh-hakucho.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** Three birds were seen on 4 November 1992 on Nagahama-baru, Nago-shi, Okinawa (NWBO), and four birds were recorded on Ishigaki from 15 November 1976 to the spring of 1977, and a dead bird was found on Kohama on 26 November 1972 (YL). The BL has no records for Ryukyu. The bird was also recorded in Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

067. *Cygnus columbianus*. Whistling Swan. Ko-hakucho.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** Three were seen on 23 November 1976 in Yanagi Dam, Nago-shi, Okinawa (OL), another was found on Ishigaki in December 1976 (YL), and one was photographed on Izena on 2 November 1981 (Ryukyu-shinpo). Recently, one was recorded on 1 December 1993 in Makiminato, Urasoe-shi, Okinawa (Takehara 1994). This individual was given medical care by the staff of the Okinawa Zoo, but it died three days later. The specimen was collected by the Okinawa Prefectural Museum. Two were reported by Takehara (1994) on 6 December 1993 at Goeku Dam, Okinawa-shi. The BL has no records for Ryukyu. The bird was also recorded



in Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

068. *Dendrocygna javanica*. Indian Whistling-duck. Ryukyu-gamo.

**Status:** Japanese population may be extinct.

**Record:** On the BL, there are records on Okinawa, Ishigaki, Iriomote and Kuro-shima, but no recent record. The last observation recorded may two birds on Kuro-shima in 1963 by Hajime Shu (Takara & Kuroda 1969). Abe (1975) reported an uncertain record from a paddy in Iriomote on June 1973.

069. *Tadorna ferruginea*. Ruddy Shelduck. Aka-tsukushigamo.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has a record for Ishigaki; there has been three there since the BL was published, the latest in January 1984. One bird was recorded on Yonaguni on 1 November 1976 (Yacho 369). A pair visited Irabu on 11 February 1981 (ML). On Okinawa, a female was seen and photographed on Kohagura/Manko, Naha-shi and Ujedomari, Ginowan-shi, on 7 December 1984 to 17 April 1985 (Higa, WBO), two birds were recorded on 18 November 1988 in Janagusuku, Ohgimi-son, by Masakazu Kudaka (Yacho 521), and four birds were recorded on 10 January 1993 in Kogachi, Nago-shi (Takehara 1993a).

070. *Tadorna tadorna*. Common Shelduck. Tsukushi-gamo.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** One was observed on 30 January 1978 on Ikema (ML, Kugai 1995). One was seen and photographed on 28 October 1990 on Iriomote by Shoyama. These are new prefecture sites. The BL has records on Okinawa and Ishigaki. Noboru Yoshizato recorded eleven birds in Shioya, Gushikawa-shi, Okinawa on 1 January 1994 (Takehara 1994), probably the maximum record for the prefecture.

071. *Aix galericulata*. Mandarin Duck. Oshidori.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor and breeding resident on northern Okinawa.

**Record:** The YL has a record for Ishigaki on 15 January 1981. The ML says the duck is uncommon during November and December. Kaneda and others observed the bird on Iheya on 23-25 November 1984. Shoyama recorded one male and three females on 11 March 1984 on Iriomote. Iozawa observed a pair at Kubura-mito Pond, Yonaguni on March 1994. These are new prefecture sites. The BL has records on Okinawa and Minami-daito.

072. *Anas platyrhynchos*. Mallard. Ma-gamo.

**Status:** Winter visitor and local resident on Daito Is.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa, Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni and Minami-daito in the BL. Ikenaga observed 5 male and 3 female on Kita-daito on 2 March 1984 (also Miyagi & Takehara 1992). Ikenaga saw a pair in Iheya on 4 May 1984, McWhirter saw on Tokashiki on 14 October 1986. Populations in Daito Is. may be the southernmost relict breeder in Japan.

073. *Anas poecilorhyncha*. Spotbilled Duck. Karu-gamo.

**Status:** Resident and common winter visitor.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa, Iheya, Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni Kohama and Daito Is. in the BL. Ikenaga observed the bird with chicks on Iheya on 4 May 1984. McWhirter saw on Tokashiki on 7 January 1986. On Kume, Takehara and others (1995b) recorded three birds near Maja-gawa river. These are new sites for the prefecture with a breeding record.

074. *Anas luzonica*. Pilippine Duck. Akanodo-karugamo.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** No record on the BL. Two birds were observed on Kubura-mito Pond, Yonaguni on 14 March 1987 by Yasuyuki Kawasumi (Yacho 497, Strix 6 1987) and 6 April 1987 by Hiroyuki Kato (Strix 6 1987). The bird was also recorded in Taiwan in 1985-1988 (Wang and others 1991).

075. *Anas crecca*. Teal. Ko-gamo.

075-1. Subsp. *A. c. crecca*. Teal. Ko-gamo.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa, Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni and Daito Is. in the BL. Kaneda recorded the bird on Iheya on 3-5 February 1984, McWhirter saw on Tokashiki on 7 January 1986; new sites for prefecture.

075-2. Subsp. *A. c. carolinensis*. Green-winged Teal. Amerika-kogamo.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** A male was present at the Manko, Tomigusuku-son, Okinawa from 17 January to 22 February 1981 (McWhirter, Burris). The subspecies was new for the prefecture.

076. *Anas formosa*. Baikal Teal. Tomoe-gamo.

**Status:** Rare migrant or winter visitor.

**Record:** The ML lists it for October and November. Okinawa has been visited three times: a

male at Kin Dam, Kin-cho on 8 November 1981 (McWhirter, Burris), two females at Namizato, Kin-cho from 30 September to 16 October 1983 (Ikenaga, McWhirter), and a female during the winter of 1983 at Manko Tomigusuku-son (Higa). There are no prior prefecture records.

077. *Anas falcata*. Falcated Teal. Yoshi-gamo.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no prefecture records. Beringer (1976) had a pair at the Manko, Tomigusuku-son, Okinawa, and during 1981 to 1986, there has been at least seven sets of records November to April. A flock of up to 11 wintered near Yagaji, Nago-shi in 1983-84 (Ikenaga, others), Tamotsu Nakamura (1990) has a photograph with a flying male bird in Nago-shi on 1985, and a flock of 14 wintered on Kadena Air Base, Kadena-cho in 1983-84 (McWhirter, Larry Tolman). The ML has it as uncommon in winter; the YL notes it only for Yonaguni. On Yonaguni, Otsuka (1978) saw a pair in March 1978, and Iozawa observed one female on March 1994 at Kubura-mito. Shoyama recorded two males and one female on 6 March 1984 on Iriomote.

078. *Anas strepera*. Gadwall. Oka-yoshigamo.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** This duck is on the OL, and during 1981 to 1986, there has been at least nine sets of sightings of 1-6 birds at six sites during migration and winter. The YL notes it for Ishigaki on 21 January 1979 and 26 March 1982. Kaneda and others observed the bird in Iheya on 23-25 November 1984. Shoyama observed four males and three females on 6 February on Ishigaki. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito. Listed only for Yonaguni on the BL, these are new, not unexpected, prefecture sites.

079. *Anas penelope*. Wigeon. Hidori-gamo.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** On the BL, it was recorded only on the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonaguni, Kohama). After Teal, this is one of the most common wintering ducks in the prefecture (Okinawa, Miyako etc.). Kaneda and others observed the bird in Iheya on 23-25 November 1984. Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the bird from Kita-daito.

080. *Anas americana*. American Wigeon. Amerika-hidori.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** A male was seen at Kin Dam, Kin-cho, Okinawa on 11, 12 October 1981 (McWhirter, Marianne Snook). Another male, and maybe a female were present at Yagaji, Nago-shi, Okinawa from 27 November 1983 to 25 February 1984 (Ikenaga, others). The BL has no Ryukyu records, but the bird was recorded in Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

081. *Anas acuta*. Pintail. Onaga-gamo.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** It was recorded only on the S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Yonaguni, Kohama) and Daito Is. on the BL. Like the Wigeon, it is a common wintering duck on Okinawa. Kaneda and others observed the bird in Iheya on 23-25 November 1984.

082. *Anas querquedula*. Garganey. Shimaaji.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL cites records for the S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Yonaguni, Kohama). Since 1970 (Beringer 1976), there have been numerous sightings of up to 7 birds on Okinawa during winter and migration. See WBO. It is rare in winter. Three were observed on 26 February 1989 on Ishigaki by Shoyama.

083. *Anas clypeata*. Shoveler. Hashibiro-gamo.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** The YL regards it as regular in winter. Iozawa observed many birds in winter since 1989 on Yonaguni. There are no Yaeyama records on the BL (Okinawa, Miyako and Minami-daito).

084. *Netta rufina*. Red-crested Pochard. Akahashi-hajiro.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** On the BL, Three males were collected in February 1967 on Miyako.

085. *Aythya ferina*. Pochard. Hoshi-hajiro.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The duck is added for Okinawa on the ABL. This may refer to a photo taken by Beringer (1976) at the Manko, Tomigusuku-son on 11 November 1970. The species is on the OL with no data. McWhirter and Tolman saw a male on Kadena Air Base, Kadena-cho on 12 January 1984. Two to four birds were at the Manko, Tomigusuku-son from 25 November 1984 to at least 1 February 1985 (WBO). The ML has it as uncommon in October and November. It is on the YL from Ishigaki for 31 October 1976, 12 November 1977, and 3 February 1979. Iozawa observed several birds every winter since 1989 on Yonaguni. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito. The BL has no Ryukyu records, but it winters to Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

086. *Aythya valisineria*. Canvasback. Oh-hoshihajiro.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** A female was seen at the Manko in Naha, Okinawa on 6 February 1983 by Kaneda, and later on 20 February by McWhirter, Ben King and Jane Robinson. This was the first prefecture record. There was an unusual number of Canvasback seen in Japan that winter (Robinson, pers. comm.). The bird was also recorded in Taiwan on 1980 and 1987 (Wang and others 1991).

087. *Aythya baeri*. Bear's Pochard. Aka-hajiro.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** Iozawa saw one female on Kubura-mito, Yonaguni on 15 March 1994, and one was seen and photographed on 21 February 1996 by Shoyama. These are new records for prefecture.

088. *Aythya fuligula*. Tufted Duck. Kinkuro-hajiro.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa, Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni and Daito Is. in the BL. Ikenaga and Numaguchi observed one in Iheya on 2 November 1985.

089. *Aythya marila*. Greater Scaup. Suzu-gamo.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa, Miyako and Ishigaki in the BL. Iozawa observed a few birds every winter since 1989 on Yonaguni; a new prefecture site.

090. *Aythya affinis*. Lesser Scaup. Ko-suzugamo.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** A male was clearly seen at close range on 14 December 1983 near Kin Dam, Kin-cho, Okinawa by McWhirter. At the time, there were no records for Japan. (see Appendix).

091. *Histrionicus histrionicus*. Harlequin Duck. Shinori-gamo.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** Recorded on Zamami in BL.

092. *Bucephala clangula*. Goldeneye. Hoojiro-gamo.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** One female was observed by Higa on Arakawa, Higashi-son, Okinawa on 2 December 1987. The BL has no prefecture records. The bird was also recorded in Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

093. *Mergellus albellus*. Smew. Miko-aisa.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** One or more were seen on 21 January 1979 on Ishigaki (YL). The BL has no prefecture records.

094. *Mergus serrator*. Red-breasted Merganser. Umi-aisa.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa on the BL. One female was photographed on January 1985 on Uchidomari, Ginowan-shi, Okinawa by Kaneda (WBO).

095. *Mergus merganser*. Common Merganser. Kawa-aisa.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa on the BL. Three female were photographed on March 1994 on Aha Dam, Kunigami-son, Okinawa by S. Agarie (CD).

096. *Mergus squamatus*. Chinese Merganser. Kourai-aisa.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** Not recorded on the BL. After the first record for Japan (Ito 1988), there has been a few records in every winter, mainly from western Japan. One male was observed during December 1995 to February 1996 at Urauchi River, west Iriomote by Toshio Kuniyasu and others; first record for the prefecture. The bird was also recorded in Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

Order **FALCONIFORMES**

Family **ACCIPITRIDAE**

097. *Pandion haliaetus*. Osprey. Misago.

**Status:** Winter visitor, rare resident?

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa, Zamami, Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote and Daito Is. in the BL. Kaneda recorded the bird in Iheya on 3-5 February 1984, Ikenaga observed one on Tonaki on 10 October 1986, and McWhirter saw one on Tokashiki on 20 October 1985. On Yonaguni, Iozawa observed a few birds every winter since 1989.

098. *Pernis apivorus*. Honey Buzzard. Hachi-kuma.

**Status:** Uncommon autumnal migrant.

**Record:** The BL has no records for the Ryukyus. The ML has a record for November, no year given. Kaneda photographed one on 16 October 1982 on Zamami (WBO, CD). During 1980 to 1986, there are at least four records for Okinawa; one over Namizato, Kin-cho on 6 April 1984

(McWhirter), one over Okuni-rindo, Kunigami-son on 21 September 1985 (Kenji Numaguchi), two near Esu, Ohgimi-son on 2 October 1985 (Ikenaga), and one sitting near Makiminato, Urasoe-shi on 19 October 1985 (McWhirter, Walter & Anita Cressler). These data seem to indicate some migration through the prefecture.

099. *Milvus migrans*. Black Kite. Tobī.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** BL has records on Okinawa and Miyako. On Yonaguni, singles were seen on 10 March 1973 (Yacho 364, YL), and one was observed near Agari-zaki on 24 January 1989 by Iozawa. On Iriomote, the bird was recorded on 6 December 1976 and 6-8 February 1981, Shoyama observed one bird on 22 January 1989 and three birds on 2 February 1995 on Iriomote. These are new, not unexpected, sites for the prefecture. Osawa & Osawa (1995) recorded one bird on Minami-daito during December 1994 to January 1995.

100. *Elanus caeruleus*. Black-shouldered Kite. Kataguro-tobi.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** Not in the BL. Shinji Koyama and others photographed and video recorded one bird on 6 January 1995 on Ishigaki (Birder 98, 1995). The subspecies of the bird was *E. c. hypoleucus*, which is distributed in the Philippines (Koyama, pers. com.). This is the first record for Japan.

101. *Haliaeetus albicilla*. White-tailed Eagle. Ojīro-washi.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** One was seen on 21 November 1978 at Iriomote (YL, Takara 1979, Kohno & Shoyama 1982); a new site for the prefecture. The BL has records on Okinawa and Miyako. Takehara (1994) reported recent records for the prefecture.

102. *Haliaeetus pelagicus*. Steller's Sea-eagle. Oh-washi.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** On the BL, there is a record from Okinawa.

103. *Accipiter gentilis*. Goshawk. Oh-taka.

**Status:** Uncommon autumnal migrant or winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL cites a prefecture record from Ishigaki. The YL has records for Ishigaki on 19 December 1976 and for Iriomote on 12 February 1980 and 13 February 1984. The last was also in Kohno & Shoyama (1982). The ML has the hawk as uncommon October through March. An immature was reported from northern Okinawa on 23 November 1982 by Atsuhiro Shimabukuro

and others. The record is hypothetical. An adult was sighted on 5 March 1986 on Benoki-rindo, Kunigami-son, Okinawa by Hanawa and Yoshikazu Hayama. On Yonaguni, Iozawa observed a few birds every winter since 1989. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito on April 1993.

104. *Accipiter soloensis*. Chinese Sparrow Hawk. Akahara-daka.

**Status:** Common autumnal migrant.

**Record:** The BL regards it as a straggler to Okinawa, Ishigaki, and Yonaguni. However, recent work, especially by Akira Yamamoto (Yacho 413, 423) and Kugai on Miyako, Ikenaga, Numaguchi and Kaneda on Okinawa (Ikenaga 1991) has shown the hawk to be a regular migrant through the prefecture, with thousands of birds being seen on the prefecture. The bird was also recorded on Kume on 27 September 1983 by Kaneda, and another reported by Kugai and others (1995a). There are many records of the bird during middle September to early October from Tokashiki (Takehara and others 1995), Tonaki (11 October 1986 by Ikenaga), Ishigaki, Iriomote and Yonaguni (Kenichi Shimabukuro and Shoyama pers. com.). Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded three birds on October 1991 on Kita-daito. An adult was observed by McWhirter on Kadena Air Base, Kadena-cho, Okinawa on 28 January 1986. This may be the only winter record from Japan.

105. *Accipiter gularis*. Japanese Lesser Sparrow Hawk. Tsumi.

**Status:** Uncommon resident.

**Record:** The BL cites records on Okinawa (obs.), Ishigaki, Iriomote and Minami-daito in the prefecture for subsp. *A. g. gularis*, and records on S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote) for another breeding subsp. *A. g. iwasakii*. On Okinawa, a breeding record was given by Higa and Ikenaga on Gesashi, Higashi-son, Okinawa from June to July 1983, subsp. uncertain. McWhirter observed the bird in Tokashiki on 5 November 1985. Iozawa has observed a few birds every winter on Yonaguni since 1989. Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the birds from Kita-daito.

106. *Accipiter nisus*. Sparrow Hawk. Hai-taka.

**Status:** Uncommon autumnal migrant or winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL cites only the Daito Is. for the prefecture, but during 1980 to 1986, there were at least eight good observations of the hawk on Okinawa I., the ML has the bird as uncommon September to December, the YL has it as possibly wintering, and Kohno & Shoyama (1982) indicate it is an uncommon transient in W. Iriomote. Ikenaga and Numaguchi observed one in Iheya on 2 November 1985. Iozawa has observed a few birds every winter on Yonaguni since 1989. The hawk seems to be an uncommon but regular autumn migrant, rare otherwise.



107. *Buteo lagopus*. Rough-legged Buzzard. Keashi-nosuri.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** One bird was seen on Iheya on 3-5 February 1984 by Kaneda, a new site for the prefecture; recorded on Okinawa, Miyako and Ishigaki in the BL.

108. *Buteo hemilasius*. Upland Buzzard. Oh-nosuri.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** One was present near Katsuren Castle, Katsuren-cho, Okinawa from 16-21 March 1981 (Burris, McWhirter, others). Another was reported in good detail from Cape Hedo-misaki, Kunigami-son, Okinawa on 28 April 1983 (James Baird, others). One bird was photographed by Higa on Ameku, Naha-shi, Okinawa on 9 February 1989 (NWBO, CD). Iozawa observed a few birds in winter on Yonaguni since 1989. This hawk is rare in Japan and the BL has no prefecture records.

109. *Buteo buteo*. Buzzard. Nosuri.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor and local breeding record on Daito Is.

**Record:** There are at least four records for Okinawa I., one was seen on 31 December 1984 by Ikenaga near Terukubi-rindo, Kunigami-son, one was seen on 31 March 1985 near Cape Hedo-misaki, Kunigami-son by Kaneda, one was seen on 1 August 1987 on Benoki-rindo, Kunigami-son, and one was photographed by Kamenobu Ohshiro, on Toyohara, Itoman-shi on March 1993 (NWBO). The hawk is regarded as uncommon in April, November, and December on the ML. Shoyama observed one bird on 28 January 1993 on Iriomote. These are new prefecture sites; the BL sites Ishigaki, Yonaguni and Daito Is. (subsp. *B. b. oshiroi*).

110. *Butastur indicus*. Grey-faced Buzzard-eagle. Sashiba.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** Recorded on the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, etc.), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kuro, Yonaguni), Daito Is. (Minami-daito) in the BL. Ikenaga observed two birds in Kita-daito on 3 March 1982 (also Miyagi & Takehara 1992). Kaneda recorded the bird in Zamami on 16 October 1982, and McWhirter observed on Tokashiki on 20 October 1985.

111. *Spizaetus nipalensis*. Hodgson's Hawk Eagle. Kumataka.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One was seen by Otsuka on Iriomote during 1973 (Yacho 364, YL), the only record for the prefecture.

112. *Aquila clanga*. Spotted Eagle. Karafuto-washi.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One was observed by Hideo Shimura during September 1984 at Irabu. Iozawa recorded one bird on 16 February 1990 on Yonaguni. The BL has a record for this straggler to Japan from Okinawa, on 1968.

113. *Aquila heliaca*. Imperial Eagle. Katashiro-washi.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has a record from Iriomote during 1969. The YL gives 13 August 1967 as the date (see Takara & Kuroda 1969). One juvenile bird was observed from November 1988 to February 1989 on Ishigaki by Shoyama.

114. *Aegypius monachus*. Black Vulture. Kuro-hagewashi.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** The BL has records from Miyako and Iriomote (see Takara & Kuroda 1969).

115. *Spilornis cheela*. Crested Serpent Eagle. Kanmuri-washi.

**Status:** Resident in Yaeyama.

**Record:** The BL has records from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni). ML recorded it for Tarama I. as a autumnal straggler.

116. *Circus cyaneus*. Hen Harrier. Haiiro-chuhi.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has records for Ishigaki and Iriomote. The ML has a record for 23 November 1979. A female was seen on 6 December 1981 near Shioya, Gushikawa-shi, Okinawa by M. Kaneshiro, Tetsuji Matayoshi, and others. One was seen and photographed by Ikenaga and Numaguchi on Iheya on 2 November 1985. During January to March 1990, one female was recorded on Yonaguni by Iozawa. These records indicate a small but regular movement through the prefecture.

117. *Circus melanoleucos*. Pied Harrier. Madara-chuhi.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** Two have been photographed on Ishigaki, one on 7 April 1982 by Koyama (Yacho 430, YL.) and one on 1 May 1983 by Ikenaga (Yacho 444). An immature was closely watched on Tokashiki on 20 October 1985 by McWhirter and the Cresslers, and Kaneda captured its image there on 24 October 1985. On Iriomote, Kaoru Ishie photographed one male on 17 April 1984 (in Birder 7(3) 1993), Shoyama photographed one male on 6 April 1986, Yoshimi (1995) recorded one on 18 April 1986 at Hoshidate, on 21 April 1989 and 23 April 1993 at Sumiyoshi

Pasture. The BL has no prefecture records.

118. *Circus spilonotus*. Eastern Marsh-harrier. Chuhi.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** Two have been seen on Okinawa one on 7 January near Expo-park, Motobu-cho by McWhirter and another on 18 February 1985 at Namizato, Kin-cho by McWhirter and Sallee. Takehara photographed one on 29 April 1986 on Tokashiki. These are new prefecture sites; recorded on S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni) and Daito Is.(Minami-daito) in the BL.

#### Family FALCONIDAE

119. *Falco peregrinus*. Peregrine Falcon. Hayabusa.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** Recorded C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote), Daito Is. (Minami-daito) in the BL. On Yonaguni, Iozawa has observed a few birds in winter since 1989.

120. *Falco subbuteo*. Hobby. Chigo-hayabusa.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL has it only on Miyako for prefecture records, but there are at least five records during 1980 to 1986 for Okinawa. Single birds were seen on 12 January 1981 near Awase, Okinawa-shi (McWhirter), 13 September 1981, near Shioya, Gushikawa-shi (McWhirter, Burris, Naoto Teruya), 20 October 1984 and 15 September 1985 near Tano-dake, Nago-shi (Ikenaga), and 3 October 1985 at Esu, Ohgimi-son (Ikenaga). One was observed on 16 March 1994 on Kume (Kugai and others 1995a). McWhirter observed one on Tokashiki on 27 March 1987. Shoyama photographed one bird on 28 November 1992 on Iriomote.

121. *Falco columbarius*. Merlin. Ko-chogenbo.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no Ryukyu records. The YL has one for Yonaguni with no date. The ML has it recorded for October and November. McWhirter has seen the falcon four times on Okinawa: one on 7 January 1982 and two on 2 January 1983 at Ishikawa Dam, Ishikawa-shi, one on 22 January 1983 near the old airport of Chatan-cho and one on Kadena Air Base, Kadena-cho on 2 February 1987. McWhirter and the Cresslers also saw a male on Tokashiki on 20 October 1985.

122. *Falco naumanni*. Lesser Kestrel. Hime-chogenbo.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** This falcon is not on the BL, but there have been several recent records in Japan. On 26 March 1984, Takao Maeda and Atsuko Shimizu observed a female on Iriomote (Yacho 473).

123. *Falco tinnunculus*. Kestrel. Chogenbo.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa, Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Hatoma, Kuro and Yonaguni in the BL. Kaneda recorded the bird on Iheya on 3-5 February 1984, Ikenaga observed one on Tonaki on 10 October 1986, and McWhirter saw one on Tokashiki on 5 November 1985. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported the bird from Minami-daito, and Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded it from Kita-daito. These are new prefecture sites.

#### Order **GALLIFORMES**

##### Family **PHASIANIDAE**

124. *Coturnix japonica*. Japanese Quail. Uzura.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** Single free-flying birds were seen on Okinawa on 28 December 1983 on Kadena Air Base, Kadena-cho by McWhirter, and during December 1984 near Ishikawa-shi by I. Matayoshi. There is a possibility that these were feral birds. Iozawa observed a few birds in the winters of 1989, 1990 and 1993 on Yonaguni. The BL has a record for Ishigaki.

125. *Phasianus versicolor*. Japanese Pheasant. Kiji.

**Status:** Locally resident (Introduced).

**Record:** The species was introduced on the Kita-daito (20 males and 40 females in May 1975) and Kurima near Miyako to control sugar cane pests (Takara 1982). It was also introduced to Tokashiki (K. Kaneshiro pers. comm.). There is a photo in WBO.

#### Order **GRUIFORMES**

##### Family **TURNICIDAE**

126. *Turnix suscitator*. Barred Bottonquail. Mifu-uzura.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Ie) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote Taketomi, Kohama, Kuro, Yonaguni). Kaneda recorded the bird from Iheya on 3-5 February 1984.

##### Family **GRUIDAE**

127. *Grus grus*. Common Crane. Kuro-zuru.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa in the BL (see Takara & Kuroda 1969).

128. *Grus monacha*. Hooded Crane. Nabe-zuru.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** No record in the BL for the prefecture. One bird was photographed on Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa, on 23 November 1992 by Higa (NBOW, CD). One adult was recorded on Nagura, Ishigaki on March 1994 (Okinawa-times and Ryukyu-shinpo, 27 March).

129. *Grus vipio*. White-naped Crane. Mana-zuru.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One was found on Minami-daito during the winter of 1983-1984 (Ryukyu-shinpo, WBO). The BL has a record for Okinawa (see Takara & Kuroda 1969).

130. *Grus leucogeranus*. Siberian White Crane. Sodeguro-zuru.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** The BL has a site record from Okinawa, captured in Yonagusuku-son on 12 November 1969 by Satoru Uejo and others (atn Yonashiro Junior High School).

#### Family **RALLIDAE**

131. *Rallus aquaticus*. Water Rail. Kuina.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The ML has the species as uncommon from October to March. This is a new site for the prefecture; The BL has sites from Okinawa and Ishigaki.

132. *Gallirallus okinawae*. Okinawa Rail. Yanbaru-kuina.

**Status:** Endangered resident on northern Okinawa.

**Record:** A new species, endemic to the forests of northern Okinawa, was described by Yamashina & Mano (1981). Recorded from the northern part of Okinawa only (Kunigami-son, Ohgimi-son, Higashi-son and few possibilities in Nago-shi and the Motobu peninsula).

133. *Rallina eurizonoides*. Banded Rail. Oh-kuina.

**Status:** Uncommon resident on Miyako and Yaeyama.

**Record:** The BL states that the rail occurs in Japan only in Yaeyama (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kohama, Kuro, Yonaguni). The ML has it as an uncommon resident. Short (1973) reported two birds at Ada, Kunigami-son, Okinawa from 2-9 February 1972, but it remains a possibility of being an Okinawa Rail. The only recent certain records from the island are of several roosting birds found by Takehara on the Motobu Peninsula from August to October 1985

(Yacho 473, WBO).

134. *Porzana pusilla*. Baillon's Crane. Hime-kuina.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL cites records for Ie and Ishigaki. These were in 1935 and 1904, respectively (Hachisuka & Udagawa 1953). The ML has it for March and October. On Okinawa there are several observations of 1-7 birds at Namizato, Kin-cho from 24 October to 1 November 1981 (McWhirter, M. Kaneshiro, others), one at Namizato, Kin-cho on 15 September 1984 by Nakasone, and at least one from 6 to 30 October 1985 at Kijoka, Ohgimi-son (Kaneda, Takehara, others). Shoyama found a dead body on 16 October 1990 on Iriomote. The crane seems to be rare but regular.

135. *Porzana fusca*. Ruddy Crane. Hi-kuina.

135-1. Subsp. *P. f. erythrothorax*. Hi-kuina.

**Status:** Migrant or Winter visitor?

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa, Ishigaki, Iriomote and Daito Is. in the BL for the prefecture.

135-2. Subsp. *P. f. phaeopyga*. Ryukyu Hi-kuina.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** Recorded on Okinawa, Ishigaki, Yonaguni and Minami-daito in the BL for the prefecture. Ikenaga observed one on Iheya on 4 May 1984; a new site for the prefecture.

136. *Coturnicops exquisitus*. Swinhoe's Yellow Rail. Shima-kuina.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL notes two old records from the Ryukyus. One on 27 December 1895 was either from Okinawa or Amami (Hachisuka & Udagawa 1953). The ML regards the rail as uncommon October through March. It is certainly rare to nonexistent in the rest of the prefecture.

137. *Amaurornis phoenicurus*. White-breasted Waterhen. Shirohara-kuina.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has two records, one each from Kyushu and Honshu. The bird is a common breeding resident in Yaeyama (YL) and Okinawa (many observers, WBO). Curiously, Miyako has only one record (ML). On Yonaguni, Iozawa observed the bird as an uncommon winter visitor. There was a recent breeding record from Kyushu (Tanaka 1983) and sightings on Shikoku (Sawada 1983) and the Bonin Is. (Chiba 1985).

138. *Gallinula chloropus*. Common Gallinule. Ban.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Ie), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito). Kaneda observed the bird on Iheya on 3-5 February 1984. Ikenaga saw it on Kita-daito on 3 March 1994 (also Miyagi & Takehara 1992).

139. *Gallicrex cinerea*. Watrecok. Tsuru-kuina.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and locally resident.

**Record:** The BL has a scattering of records from the prefecture (Okinawa, Ishigaki and Kohama) and suggests the bird only wanders to Japan. The YL indicates it is resident in Yaeyama (Yamamoto, Yacho 423).

140. *Fulica atra*. Coot. Oh-ban.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** It winters regularly in the prefecture in small numbers (YL, ML, OL, WBO). Shoyama observed one bird on 14 November 1982 on Iriomote. Kaneda and others observed the bird in Iheya on 23-25 November 1984. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito. Its status for the prefecture is not clear on the BL; recorded on Okinawa and Yonaguni.

#### Family OTIDAE

141. *Otis tarda*. Great Bustard. Nogan.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One was at Hedo, Kunigami-son, Okinawa from 27 December 1967 to 15 January 1968 when it was shot (Takara 1979). A female was photographed on Isobe, Ishigaki on 3 March 1981 by Shigeya Suzuki (Yacho 417). These are the first prefecture records.

#### Order CHARADRIIFORMES

##### Family JACANIDAE

142. *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*. Pheasant-tailed Jacana. Renkaku.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** The BL has a 1973 observation from Yonaguni for the prefecture. The YL has a record from Yonaguni on 10 March 1972, see also Yacho 364, and another from Iriomote on 2 November 1980. One was recorded by Yoichiro Sakiyama at Nagura, Ishigaki on 8 June 1993. The ML has a record for 18 October 1981 (Yacho 426). There has been at least three sets of records on Okinawa. Tamashiro had two birds at Nago during 1976. Tange have reported one on Manko, Tomigusuku-son (Yacho 419). On 1985, from 17 June (I. Matayoshi) to 21 October

(Ikenaga), the bird was seen and photographed (WBO) on three paddy fields of northern Okinawa, Namizato in Kin-cho, Taira in Nago-shi, and Kiyoka, Ohgimi-son.

Family **ROSTRATULIDAE**

143. *Rostratula bengalensis*. Painted Snipe. Tama-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon resident.

**Record:** The ML has it as uncommon in March, April and October; a new prefecture site. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (breeds Yagachi, Okinawa) and the S. Ryukyus (Iriomote, Yonaguni).

Family **HAEMATOPODIDAE**

144. *Haematopus ostralegus*. Oystercatcher. Miyakodori.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito). Shoyama observed one bird on 1 December 1991 on Iriomote; a new prefecture site.

Family **CHARADRIIDAE**

145. *Charadrius hiaticula*. Ringed Plover. Hajiro-kochidori.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** During 1979 to 1986, there has been at least nine sets of observations of 1 or 2 birds on Okinawa from September to January with two records in April. There is a photo in WBO, NWBO (Kijoka, Ohgimi-son on September 1985 by Kaneda) and CD. The BL has no Ryukyu records.

146. *Charadrius dubius*. Little Ringed Plover. Ko-chidori.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Kuro, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito). Ikenaga observed two birds on Kita-daito on 3 March 1984 (also Miyagi & Takehara 1992). Kaneda and others saw it in Iheya on 23-25 November 1984, and McWhirter saw the bird on Tokashiki on 8 October 1985.

147. *Charadrius placidus*. Long-billed Ringed Plover. Ikaru-chidori.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** There are at least four sets of records from Okinawa, the longest set being two birds at Namizato, Kin-cho, from 19 December 1983 (Ikenaga) to 6 February 1984 (McWhirter). The plover has been photographed by Higa, Ikenaga, and others (WBO, NWBO, CD). The ML has



it as uncommon from November to February. The YL has a record from Iriomote on 24 August 1974 and records from Ishigaki on 22 November 1976 and 23 January 1977. The BL has only one observation from Iriomote for the prefecture.

148. *Charadrius alexandrinus*. Kentish Plover. Shiro-chidori.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Ie, Kume) and the S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Hatoma, Taketomi, Kohama, Kuro, Yonaguni). Ikenaga observed the bird with two chicks at Noho, Iheya on 4 May 1984, and observed three birds on Tonaki on 10 October 1986. Takehara saw the bird on Minami-daito on 16-19 December 1995.

149. *Charadrius mongolus*. Mongolian Plover. Medai-chidori.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no winter records for Japan; however, the plover winters on Okinawa in large numbers. McWhirter (pers. obs.) has found it at 9 sites during the winter with flocks of up to 400 birds at Manko in Naha-shi and Tomigusuku-son, Shioya in Gushikawa-shi, and 250 at Camp Kinser in Urasoe-shi. The plover is also on the ML and YL for winter as well. These may be the most northern winter records for the species. Ikenaga and Numaguchi observed the bird on Iheya on 2 November 1985. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote Hatoma, Taketomi, Kohama, Kuro, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. for the prefecture.

150. *Charadrius leschenaultii*. Greater Sand Plover. Oh-medaichidori.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** This plover is not on the BL for winter. McWhirter has found up to 10 at six sites on Okinawa during the winter. The ML has it as common from July to April. These may be the most northern winter records for the species. Iozawa observed two birds in the winter of 1990 and 1991 on Yonaguni. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito on May 1992 and Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the birds from Kita-daito. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro) for the prefecture.

151. *Charadrius veredus*. Oriental Plover. Oh-chidori.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** The BL has it as accidental to Japan with a record from Okinawa and Yonaguni for the prefecture. Two were seen on Miyako on 2 September 1981 (ML). At Camp Kinser, Urasoe-shi, Okinawa on 22 March 1984, McWhirter saw one bird. Takehara photographed five birds on April 1989 on cape Zanpa-misaki, Yomitan-son, Okinawa and two birds on 9 April 1990 on Ie (Takehara & Harato 1992).

152. *Eudromias morinellus*. Dotterel. Kobashi-chidori.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** During the winter of 1974-75, one stayed near Yone, Tomigusuku-son, Okinawa (Higa, others, WBO). This was the first prefecture record and may be the only winter record from Japan. Mano found a dead one near Tano-dake, Nago-shi, Okinawa on 27 September 1981.

153. *Pluvialis fulva*. Pacific Golden Plover. Munaguro.

**Note:** Formerly considered conspecific with *P. dominicus*, but separated as full species because of sympatric breeding in west Alaska (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus, S. Ryukyus (Miyako to Hatoma, Taketomi, Kuro, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito, Oki-daito). Ikenaga observed five birds on Kitadaito on 3 March 1984 (also Miyagi & Takehara 1992). McWhirter observed the bird on Tokashiki on 20 October 1985, Kaneda recorded it from Iheya on 2-5 February 1984, and saw the birds on Aguni on 24 April 1982.

154. *Pluvialis dominicus*. American Golden Plover. Amerika-munaguro.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no record for the species, nor as subspecies of *P. d. dominica* from Japan. On Okinawa, McWhirter observed one bird at Kijoka, Ohgimi-son on 6 September 1986, one bird at Teruma, Yonagusuku-son on 4 December 1986 and two birds at Namizato, Kin-cho on 1 March 1987. All were foraging in paddies in the company of Pacific Golden Plover. (see Appendix).

155. *Pluvialis squatarola*. Grey Plover. Daizen.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama, Kuro). Iozawa observed one bird in the winters of 1990 to 1994 near Nantahama, Yonaguni.

156. *Vanellus cinereus*. Grey-headed Lapwing. Keri.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no record for the prefecture, however, there are at least ten sets of records from Okinawa (many observers, WBO). The ML has it as uncommon in November and December, and there are at least four records from Yaeyama (YL, Otsuka 1978). All of the records taken together span November through March with up to five birds in a group. Iozawa

observed several birds on Yonaguni, during February to March since 1989.

157. *Vanellus vanellus*. Lapwing. Tageri.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Senkaku Is.) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito). Since 1989, Iozawa observed several birds on Yonaguni from winter to spring. Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the birds from Kita-daito. Kaneda observed the bird on Iheya on 3-5 February 1984.

Family SCOLOPACIDAE

158. *Arenaria interpres*. Ruddy Turnstone. Kyojo-shigi.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no winter records for Japan. McWhirter has seen it at nine sites on Okinawa, during winter, including flocks of over a hundred at Shioya, Gushikawa-shi and Camp Kinser, Urasoe-shi. The ML shows the species from August to April. The YL has it as wintering also. These may be the north-most winter records for this area. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Kuro, Yonaguni). Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito, and Kedashiro observed five birds on Kita-daito on 15-18 May 1986 (also Miyagi & Takehara 1992). Ikenaga saw the bird on Iheya on 3 March 1984. Kaneda observed it on Aguni on 24 April 1982. These are new sites for the prefecture.

159. *Calidris ruficollis*. Red-necked Stint. Tounen.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro) and Daito Is.. Since 1989, Iozawa has observed the bird on Yonaguni in spring (Max. 27).

160. *Calidris minuta*. Little Stint. Nishi-tounen.

**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** This species is not on the BL. There are at least four records for Okinawa I. On 12 April 1985, Kaneda photographed one at Nishizaki, Itoman-shi (WBO). Jon Dunn, a shore bird expert, examined the photos and verified the identification. During September 1985 an immature at Nishizaki, Itoman-shi was seen by Yamashiro and others. Higa also took a photo of another bird at Manko, Tomigusuku-son. Takehara (1993b) recorded one bird banded at Kijoka, Ohgimi-son on 16 September 1992.

161. *Calidris subminuta*. Long-toed Stint. Hibari-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no winter records for Japan. McWhirter has found it in four paddy areas every winter in groups of 2 to 26. The ML has it as uncommon from August to April. It is labeled a winter bird on the YL. Okinawa may be the most northern wintering area for the stint. Miyako is a new prefecture site. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. for the prefecture.

162. *Calidris minutilla*. Least Sandpiper. Amerika-hibarishigi.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** McWhirter identified one at Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa on 12 April 1984. It is not on the BL, and treated as a subspecies of Long-toed Stint. (see Appendix).

163. *Calidris temminckii*. Temminck's Stint. Ojiro-tounen.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL cites only Kume I. and Daito Is. for the prefecture, and has only a few winter records for Japan. Beringer (1976) had several records for Okinawa. The stint is known to occur there in flocks of up to 15 birds from October to April (many observers, WBO). McWhirter has found 1-10 birds at two sites every winter since 1980. Although not on the ML, the YL regards it as a rare transient, with one record on Iriomote and two on Ishigaki. Since 1989, Iozawa observed a few bird on Yonaguni in spring. McWhirter observed the bird on Tokashiki on 25 March 1986.

164. *Calidris mauri*. Western Sandpiper. Hime-hama-shigi.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** Not on the BL, but there have been a number of recent records in Japan. On Okinawa, there has been at least three sets of records. One at Teruma, Yonagusuku-son on 18 September 1984 by McWhirter. McWhirter had another single at Nishizaki, Itoman-shi on 29 September and 2 October 1985. The latest set, again at Nishizaki, Itoman-shi, was from 29 April to 2 May 1986. A single bird was photographed by Higa and others; see WBO, NWBO (Yamahiro & Kuwabara 1991). Hirozo Maki (pers. com. to Iozawa) recorded one bird on Yonaguni on March 1995.

165. *Calidris bairdii*. Baird's Sandpiper. Hime-uzura-shigi.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** The BL has a record for Ishigaki in 1970. Maeda and Shimizu had another there on 17 March 1984 (Yacho 473).

166. *Calidris melanotos*. Pectoral Sandpiper. Amerika-uzura-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** Not listed for the prefecture on the BL, but there have been numerous records of one and two birds since 1981. One record was from Miyako and the rest from Okinawa. There is a photo in WBO, and McWhirter (1985b) has summarized the records. The bird seems to be an uncommon but regular autumn transient.

167. *Calidris acuminata*. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper. Uzura-shigi.

**Status:** Common migrant and uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no winter records for Japan. Although there are early December records for Okinawa and Miyako (McWhirter, ML), they probably represent late migration rather than wintering attempts. Iozawa observed the bird (Max. 16) in spring on Yonaguni, since 1989. These are new prefecture sites. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki) and Daito Is..

168. *Calidris alpina*. Dunlin. Hama-shigi.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama, Kuro, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito). Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the birds from Kita-daito. McWhirter saw the bird on Tokashiki on 5 November 1985.

169. *Calidris ferruginea*. Curlew Sandpiper. Saru-hama-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL has no Ryukyu records. Beringer (1976) saw one on 2 May 1971 at Naha, Okinawa. Since then there have been many observations and photographs on Okinawa (WBO), including a flock of over 150 seen by Kaneda at Itoman-shi on 25 August 1985. The ML has records from May, September, November and December. The YL has four records from Ishigaki, Iriomote and Yonaguni.

170. *Calidris canutus*. Red Knot. Ko-oba-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** There has been at least 12 sets of records of 1-3 birds on Okinawa since Beringer (1976) reported two on 9 May 1971 at Naha; see WBO. It is an irregular transient, not seen every year. The YL also regards it as a transient. The BL has a Miyako observation for the prefecture.

171. *Calidris tenuirostris*. Great Knot. Oba-shigi.

**Status:** Common migrant.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki) for the prefecture.

172. *Calidris alba*. Sanderling. Miyubi-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** There are many records for Okinawa from October to March in flocks of up to 23; see WBO. The YL has it as transient from September through November. Since 1989, Iozawa observed a few birds on Yonaguni in spring. These are new, not unexpected, sites in the prefecture. The BL has sites from Kume and Miyako.

173. *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*. Spoon-billed Sandpiper. Hera-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** This rare species has visited Okinawa at least seven times during 1977 (OL) to 1986. One at Ohyama, Ginowan-shi was photographed by Kaneda on 9 April 1985 (WBO) and another was seen at Nishizaki, Itoman-shi from 1 to 6 October 1985 by Higa, Kaneda and others. Higa photographed it on Nishizaki again on 17 April 1987 (NWBO). Shoyama observed one bird on 9 May 1982 on Iriomote. The BL has no Ryukyu records.

174. *Philomachus pugnax*. Ruff. Erimaki-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and rare winter visitor.

**Record:** For the prefecture, the BL has observations only from Okinawa and Yonaguni. There have been many sightings and photographs (WBO) of transient birds, usually singles, on Okinawa. The ML has records from March, September, and December. The YL has it as transient. One was seen by McWhirter at Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa on 14 January 1984. This and the Miyako record may be the only ones in Japan in winter.

175. *Limicola falcinellus*. Broad-billed Sandpiper. Kiriai.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL has no Ryukyu records; however, it is an uncommon but regular transient on Okinawa with numerous sightings and a few photos (Beringer 1976, WBO). Usually single birds are seen. The ML has just one record for October, and the YL has a record each for Ishigaki and Iriomote.

176. *Limnodromus scolopaceus*. Long-billed Dowitcher. Oh-hashishigi.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The OL has a record for December 1977, apparently from Ishigaki, but it is not on the

YL. One was seen and heard at Yone, Tomigusuku-son, Okinawa on 20 February 1983 by McWhirter and King. Another stayed at Uchidomari, Ginowan-shi, Okinawa from 23 December 1984 (Kaneda) to 31 March 1985 (McWhirter). It was photographed many times (WBO). The BL has no Ryukyu records.

177. *Limnodromus semipalmatus*. Asiatic Dowitcher. Shiberia-ohhashi-shigi.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** The BL has only two records of this rare shorebird from Japan. One was seen and heard on 15 August 1981 near Kuwae, Chatan-cho, Okinawa by McWhirter. One bird was photographed on 27 September 1993 at Katabaru, Ginoza-son by Norio Yanagisawa (Takehara 1994). Another is on the YL for Ishigaki on 18 August 1981.

178. *Tringa erythropus*. Spotted Redshank. Tsuru-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant visitor.

**Record:** The ML notes it for November. The YL has a record each for Ishigaki, Iriomote, and Yonaguni. These are new prefecture sites. A single bird wintered on Okinawa during 1986-87 at Manko, Tomigusuku-son. It was seen by many. McWhirter had one at Namizato, Kin-cho on 19, 21 February 1983, but this was probably early migration since there are many March records for Okinawa. McWhirter observed the bird on Tokashiki on 25 March 1986. The BL has no winter records for Japan and sites from Okinawa and Oki-daito for the prefecture.

179. *Tringa totanus*. Redshank. Akaashi-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** This wader is uncommon to common on Okinawa, with winter records of up to 27 birds at Manko and Yone, Tomigusuku-son. There is a photo in WBO. It is also found on Miyako and the Yaeyama in winter (ML, YL, Kohno & Shoyama 1982). Iozawa has observed a few birds (Max. 8) on Yonaguni in spring since 1989. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito on July 1989. It was recorded from Ishigaki and Iriomote on the BL, and was added to the ABL. The winter records may be the most northern for Japan.

180. *Tringa stagnatilis*. Marsh Sandpiper. Ko-aoashi-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and rare winter visitor.

**Record:** There are several early December records on Okinawa, and two spent the winter of 1986-87 near Gushi, Naha-shi (McWhirter, others). The ML has it for August through March, although apparently it is rare. There are no winter records for Japan on the BL. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and the S. Ryukyus (Miyako). Shoyama photographed one bird on 8 October 1995 on Iriomote. Iozawa has observed the bird (Max. 19) on Yonaguni in spring since 1989. Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the birds from Kita-daito.

181. *Tringa nebularia*. Greenshank. Aoashi-shigi.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** This wader is not on the BL for winter, but McWhirter found it in winter at 14 sites in flocks of up to 43 birds on Okinawa. It is regular in winter on Miyako and Yaeyama as well (ML, YL, Kohno & Shoyama 1982). Iozawa has observed the bird (Max. 20) on Yonaguni in spring since 1989. Ikenaga observed one on Iheya on 4 May 1984. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama, Kuro) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito) for the prefecture. Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the birds from Kita-daito.

182. *Tringa melanoleuca*. Greater Yellowlegs. Oh-kiashi-shigi.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has one record for Japan, but a number have been seen since it was published. One wintered with Greenshanks at Camp Kinser, Urasoe-shi, Okinawa from 5 November 1983 to 1 January 1984 (McWhirter, Kaneda, Ikenaga, others Yacho 465). Kaneda took a picture of the bird. Another bird was at Manko, Tomigusuku-son, Okinawa from 26 December 1983 to 8 January 1984 (Kaneda, others). These may be the most southern records for E. Asia.

183. *Tringa guttifer*. Spotted Greenshank. Karafuto-aoashi-shigi.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** There are no prefecture records for this rare wader on the BL, but the prefecture lies on its migration route. The OL has a record for Kohama that is not on the YL. Shimabukuro and others saw one at Teruma, Yonagusuku-son, Okinawa on 10 September 1981. The YL has one for 15 May 1982 on Iriomote. Another single came to Manko and Yone, Tomigusuku-son, Okinawa from 7 September to 13 October 1985. It was first spotted by Cressler and Sallee, and was photographed by many, including Higa. See WBO.

184. *Tringa ochropus*. Green Sandpiper. Kusa-shigi.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** McWhirter (pers. obs.) has found 1-5 birds at two sites on Okinawa every winter since 1980. It has also been seen in winter on Tokashiki by McWhirter and others. Kaneda and others observed the bird on Iheya on 23-25 November 1984. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako to Yonaguni). Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the bird from Kita-daito.

185. *Tringa glareola*. Wood Sandpiper. Takabu-shigi.

**Status:** Common migrant and uncommon winter visitor.



**Record:** The BL has no winter records. McWhirter (pers. obs.) has found it every winter since 1980 on Okinawa I. at eight paddy areas in groups of up to 40. There are no winter records on the ML, but the YL has it as regular. McWhirter observed it on Tokashiki on 20 October 1985. Niikura (1985) reported recent winter records from Kanagawa Prefecture. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kuro, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. for the prefecture.

186. *Tringa incana*. Wandering Tattler. Meriken-kiashi-shigi.

**Status:** Straggler or rare migrant.

**Record:** The BL has records from the Daito Is. (Minami-daito, Oki-daito). Hachisuka and Udagawa (1953) cite Cogswell (1948) as having observations from Okinawa. Based on the call-notes he reported, Cogswell saw *T. brevipes*. At the time, *T. brevipes* was considered by some to be a subspecies of *T. incana*. There is a photo in Yonashiro (1986), probably from Okinawa, with no details. In NWBO, Ohshiro photographed one bird on the Mukue River, Itoman-shi, Okinawa on 12 May 1993.

187. *Tringa brevipes*. Grey-rumped Tattler. Kiashi-shigi.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL cites no winter records north of Taiwan. On Okinawa, McWhirter found it at over 10 sites in flocks of up to 30 birds in the winter. Both the ML and YL have it as wintering. These may be the most northern wintering areas. Ikenaga observed one bird on Iheya on 3 May 1984 and two on Tonaki on 10 October 1986. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kuro, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. for the prefecture.

188. *Tringa hypoleucos*. Common Sandpiper. Iso-shigi.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Izena, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako to Yonaguni, Nakanouganjima) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito) for the prefecture. Kaneda saw it on Aguni on 24 April 1982, and on Iheya 3-5 February 1984. Ikenaga observed two birds on Tonaki on 10 October 1986. Kedashiro saw more than 10 on Kita-daito on 15-18 May 1986 (also Miyagi & Takehara 1992).

189. *Xenus cinereus*. Terek Sandpiper. Sorihashi-shigi.

**Status:** Common migrant and uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** Nakasone has seen it at Shioya, Gushikawa-shi, Okinawa four times during January and February, the latest being on 20 January 1985. The ML has it as uncommon from August to

March. Iozawa has observed one or two birds on Yonaguni in spring since 1989. These are new prefecture sites; the BL has no winter records. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Iriomote).

190. *Limosa limosa*. Black-tailed Godwit. Oguro-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** Single birds were present on Okinawa from 31 January to 22 February 1981 at Naha (many obs.) and from 20 January (Bise) to 7 February 1985 at Uchidomari, Ginowan-shi. The wader is listed on the YL for winter, but not the ML. It is on the ML as a transient. Miyako is a new prefecture site. The BL has no winter records, and has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

191. *Limosa lapponica*. Bar-tailed Godwit. Oh-sorihashi-shigi.

**Status:** Common migrant and uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** As above, the BL has no winter records for Japan; however, 1-4 birds have spent part of every winter since 1980 at Manko, Tomigusuku-son, Okinawa (McWhirter). There are also winter records on the ML, which is a new site in the prefecture. These may be the most northern winter records for both Godwits in E. Asia. The BL has sites from C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

192. *Numenius arquata*. Curlew. Daishaku-shigi.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** It migrates through and winters in Yaeyama (YL), and Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito; new sites for the prefecture. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Kohama).

193. *Numenius madagascariensis*. Far-eastern Curlew. Houroku-shigi.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** It is on the ML for May, and Iozawa has observed one bird on Yonaguni in spring since 1989; new prefecture sites. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Kuro) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

194. *Numenius phaeopus*. Whimbrel. Chushaku-shigi.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** McWhirter (pers. obs.) found this species at nine sites on Okinawa during the winter in groups of up to 45 birds. It also winters on Miyako and Yaeyama (ML, YL, Kohno & Shoyama 1982). The BL does not describe the winter range as north of the Philippines. The BL

has sites from C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kohama, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito, Oki-daito). Ikenaga observed one on Iheya on 3 May 1984. Kedashiro observed it on Kita-daito on 15-18 May 1986 (also Miyagi & Takehara 1992).

195. *Numenius tahitiensis*. Bristle-thighed Curlew. Harimomo-chushaku-shigi.

**Status:** Straggler or rare migrant.

**Record:** The BL has three records, none from Ryukyu. Mitsuko Kurisaki carefully identified one at Manko, Tomigusuku-son on 24 March 1983, and McWhirter had one with Whimbrels on Kadena Air Base, Kadena-cho on 16 May 1984. This curlew could be expected to stray to the prefecture while migrating.

196. *Numenius minutus*. Little Curlew. Ko-shaku-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL has no Ryukyu records. The OL has it for Okinawa and Ishigaki and the YL also lists it for Ishigaki. These records are without detail. At least one was seen on Iriomote on 29 April 1980 (Kohno & Shoyama 1982). Surprisingly, the ML has the species as uncommon December to March, with at least one record in June. On Okinawa, McWhirter saw one on 3 May 1984 on Kadena Air Base, Kadena-cho. In 1985, the curlew was recorded at four sites on Okinawa from 21 April to 16 June (two birds on Ada, Kunigami-son). Most of the records were in April, with a total of 39 birds seen on 21 April (K. Oshiro, I. Matayoshi, others). There is a photo in WBO. In 1986, Ikenaga had 1-5 birds from 19 May to 6 June at Miyagi, Higashi-son. The winter records of Miyako are without precedent in Japan.

197. *Scolopax rusticola*. Eurasian Woodcock. Yama-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito, Oki-daito) for the prefecture. Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the bird from Kita-daito.

198. *Scolopax mira*. Amami Woodcock. Amami-yamashigi.

**Status:** Uncommon and endangered resident on northern Okinawa.

**Record:** One was banded near Yonaha-dake, Kunigami-son, Okinawa on 1 August 1980 (Mano 1981). During the summer of 1985, Hanawa and Brazil, in separate investigations, both found small numbers in the northern forests of Okinawa. Since then, the woodcock has been seen and photographed there in each season by many people, see WBO. Several photographs of the Eurasian Woodcock *S. rusticola* taken on Okinawa prior to 1985 proved, upon reexamination, to be *S. mira*. In addition, a photo of the species was taken on Tokashiki by

Takehara on 29 September 1985. The inescapable conclusion is that there is a small breeding population, the extent of which is not yet known, of this woodcock in Okinawa Prefecture (see Brazil & Ikenaga 1987). Recently the new habitats were reported on Aka-jima, Kerama Is. (Takehara and others 1995) and Kume by Takehara and others (1995b). The species was designated by Okinawa Prefectural Government as a Tennen-Kinenbutsu (Natural Monument) on February 1994.

**A note on the snipe information below:** The first author has spent many hours trying to identify snipe on Okinawa. After studying museum specimens, working with tail information presented in Kobayashi (1980), and reading papers on snipe identification (e.g. Taylor 1983, Backhurst 1969), it became possible to identify snipe under good conditions most of the time. *Gallinago gallinago* is common and relatively easy to separate, the others more difficult. Many snipe go unidentified. *G. stenura* or *G. megala*. Pintail Snipe or Swinhoe's Snipe. The BL has no winter records for Japan for either snipe. McWhirter had eight winter records of 1-5 birds at four paddy sites on Okinawa from December 1980 to 3 December 1983. These birds were clearly not *G. gallinago*, but could not be identified to species.

199. *Gallinago gallinago*. Common Snipe. Ta-shigi.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito) for the prefecture. Kaneda saw the bird on Iheya on 3-5 February 1984. McWhirter observed it on 20 October 1985. Ikenaga saw three birds on Kita-daito on 3 March 1984 (also Miyagi & Takehara 1992).

200. *Gallinago stenura*. Pintail Snipe. Hario-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** McWhirter and others have had over ten observations of 1-5 birds during the winter at five paddy sites on Okinawa during 1983 to 1986. There is a photo in WBO. Shoyama found a dead body on 4 September 1991 on Iriomote; a new site for prefecture. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Yonaguni) and Daito Is.

201. *Gallinago megala*. Swinhoe's Snipe. Chu-jishigi.

**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** This species seems to be more rare than the one above during migration and winter. McWhirter and others saw 1-2 birds on Okinawa, on 18 December 1983, 3 December 1985 and 22 February 1987 at Kijoka, Ohgimi-son, and on 22 January 1985 at Namizato, Kin-cho. Shoyama captured one bird on 12 September 1988 on Iriomote. The BL has sites from Okinawa to Yonaguni and Daito Is.

202. *Gallinago hardwickii*. Japanese Snipe. Oh-jishigi.

Status: Uncommon migrant.

Record: The BL has a record for Minami-daito in the prefecture. Misato H.S. Bird Watching Club records have the snipe on Okinawa during August and September (no details). McWhirter has had 8 records of this large snipe on Okinawa since October 1982. The records are from September to early December and in March and April. Also, see WBO. Takehara & Harato (1992) recorded five birds at Ie airport on 1 May 1990. The ML has it as an uncommon autumn transient. The YL has a record for Ishigaki on 13 January 1976. Iozawa has observed the bird (Max. about 50) on Yonaguni in the spring since 1989.

203. *Gallinago solitaria*. Solitary Snipe. Ao-shigi.

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Record: Yonashiro (1986) has a photo of this snipe, probably from Okinawa with no detail (on Kijoka, Ohgimi-son; Yonashiro pres. com.). This is the second prefecture record and a new site. The BL has sites from Iriomote.

204. *Lymnocryptes minimus*. Jack Snipe. Ko-shigi.

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Record: Iozawa recorded one bird at a paddy of Yonaguni, on 10 February 1992 as the first record for the prefecture.

#### Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE

205. *Himantopus himantopus*. Black-winged Stilt. Seitaka-shigi.

Status: Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

Record: The BL has only two Okinawa records, one in 1928 and another in 1969, however there are many recent observations and photograph records on paddy fields of Okinawa (WBO etc.). The ML has it as uncommon during September and November, and the YL has it as wintering. Iozawa has observed 1-3 birds on Yonaguni in the spring since 1989. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito during December 1990 to January 1991, and Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the birds from Kita-daito. These are new prefecture sites.

206. *Himantopus leucocephalus*. Australian Stilt. Ohstoraria-seitaka-shigi.

Status: Straggler.

Record: Not on the BL, there have been a few recent records in Japan. On Okinawa, two were photographed by Higa (NWBO, CD) with 18 Black-winged Stilt at Namizato, Kin-cho on 22 May 1987, McWhirter observed one there on 2 June 1987.

207. *Recurvirostra avosetta*. Avocet. Sorihashi-seitaka-shigi.

**Status:** Rare migrant or winter visitor.

**Record:** There are four sets of records on Okinawa, one is on Manko, Tomigusuku-son on 1973 (BL) and on April 1986. Takehara photographed one on Nishizaki, Itoman-shi on December 1987. Another one was recorded from Hiyagon, Okinawa-shi on 15 November 1988 by Yoshizato.

Family **PHALAROPODIDAE**

208. *Phalaropus lobatus*. Red-necked Phalarope. Akaeri-hireashi-shigi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL has records for Miyako and Ishigaki. The YL has it for 1 April 1978 on Yonaguni. Iozawa has observed a few birds in the spring 1989, 1990 and 1994 on Yonaguni. The OL seems to have two records for Okinawa, LeGrand found a dead female at Namizato, Kincho on 19 April 1980; since then, there has been at least four sets of records for Okinawa up to 1987. One was at Teruma, Yonagusuku-son from 10 October to 29 October 1982 (Higa, others). Another was at Uchidomari, Ginowan-shi on 13-14 September 1984 (Kaneshiro, McWhirter). Three birds were at Nishizaki, Itoman-shi on 3-4 April 1985 (Higa, Nakasone). One bird was photographed by Higa, on Teruma, Gushikawa-shi on 4 October 1987 (see WBO, NWBO, CD).

A note on Grey Phalarope: *Phalaropus fulicarius* [Haiiro-hireashi-shigi] was recorded on the list by Ikehara and others (1984). But this record cited from OL was an erratum for *P. lobatus* (Yonashiro, pers. com.). The authors erase the species from the list at this time. The bird was recorded in Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

Family **GLAREOLIDAE**

209. *Glareola maldivarum*. Indian Partincole. Tsubame-chidori.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant or summer visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Kohama, Yonaguni). There are good breeding records from Okinawa (McWhirter 1985a), Miyako (Yamamoto, Yacho 422) and Ishigaki (NWBO). Takehara & Harato (1992) recorded up to 13 birds on Ie during May to September 1990.

Family **STERCORARIIDAE**

210. *Stercorarius pomarinus*. Pomarine Jaeger. Touzoku-kamome.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** One adult light-phase was seen on 13 May 1985 near the Kamiyama Is. off Okinawa

by McWhirter, Sallee and Agnew. The species had not been seen in the prefecture before. Shoyama captured a young bird on 11 July 1984 on Iriomote. Ozawa (1970) reported a few birds during April 1968 in the East China Sea.

211. *Stercorarius longicaudus*. Long-tailed Jaeger. Shirohara-touzoku-kamome.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** An immature, probably this species, was seen by McWhirter near Mae-jima in the Kerama Is. on 20 October 1985. An Adult was seen on 1 April 1986 near Tokashiki by Nakasone and others. A light-phase adult was seen by McWhirter and Sallee near Tomari Port, Naha-shi, Okinawa on 26 April 1986. Two jaegers near the Kamiyama Is. on the same date and another near there seen by McWhirter and Ikenaga on 29 April 1986 were probably this species. Tsukiyama (Birder 101, 1995) observed one at Nashiro, Itoman-shi, Okinawa on 21 March 1995. There are no prior prefecture records, but the jaeger is probably regular during migration.

Family **LARIDAE**

212. *Larus ichthyaetus*. Great Black-headed Gull. Oh-zuguro-kamome.

**Status:** Straggler or rare migrant.

**Record:** A first-year bird was seen on 13 December 1983 at Camp Kinser, Urasoe-shi, Okinawa by McWhirter. Kaneda had a second-year bird on 9 April 1985 at Uchidomari, Ginowan-shi, Okinawa and on 25 November 1985 at Aja, Naha-shi, Okinawa. Another second-year bird was seen near the old airport of Chatan-cho, Okinawa on 25 February 1986 by McWhirter, Nakasone, and Speegle. This species is not on the BL, but there has been a few recent records in Japan.

213. *Larus ridibundus*. Black-headed Gull. Yuri-kamome.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The ML has records from October to December, and the YL has it as wintering. On Yonaguni, since 1989 Iosawa has recorded one young bird during the most winters; new prefecture sites. The BL has a site from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa).

214. *Larus argentatus*. Herring Gull. Seguro-kamome.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito). Shoyama photographed three adults on 1 February 1993 on Iriomote. One adult was observed by Iozawa during the winter of 1989 and 1990 on Yonaguni. Kaneda observed three birds on Tokashiki on 23 November 1985.

215. *Larus schistisagus*. Slaty-backed Gull. Oh-seguro-kamome.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has a record for Ishigaki. There have been at least three records for Okinawa. Beringer (1976) reported one for 10 January 1970 at Minato-gawa, Urasoe-shi. McWhirter saw 2-3 adults at Kuwae, Chatan-cho on 23 January 1983, and one adult at Camp Kinser Urasoe-shi on 25 March 1984.

216. *Larus hyperboreus*. Glaucous Gull. Shiro-kamome.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** Kohno & Shoyama (1982) cite a record for Iriomote on 19 December 1981. This was the first for the prefecture, and probably the most southern for Japan. (Recorded in Hong Kong, see Viney and others 1994).

217. *Larus canus*. Common Gull. Kamome.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** One was photographed by Higa and Kaneda near Yonaguni on 30 December 1984 (Ryukyu-shinpo, WBO). Another was seen there by Iozawa during the winter of 1994. Ikenaga observed one near Nakaoshi, Nago-shi, Okinawa on 15 February 1986. Two birds were seen by McWhirter and Gentile at Gushi, Naha-shi, Okinawa on 31 January 1987. This is a new species for the prefecture.

218. *Larus crassirostris*. Black-tailed Gull. Umi-neko.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote and Yonaguni). McWhirter observed it on Tokashiki on 1 April 1986, Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported the bird from Minami-daito during December 1990 to January 1991, and Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the bird from Kita-daito; new prefecture sites.

219. *Larus saundersi*. Saunders's Gull. Zuguro-kamome.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** Although the BL has only a Miyako observation for the prefecture, the gull has been seen and photographed many times on Okinawa, see WBO. One to four birds usually winter in the Manko/Yone area of Tomigusuku-son The ML has it as regular in winter. The YL has one record from Ishigaki in January 1976; however, Kohno & Shoyama (1982) have April and May records on Iriomote. Iozawa recorded one from February to March of 1992 on Yonaguni.

220. *Larus minutus*. Little Gull. Hime-kamome.

**Status:** Straggler.



**Record:** Not in the BL. Brazil and others observed one bird on 27 July 1987 on Manko, Tomigusuku-son, Okinawa (Brazil & Snetsinger 1991).

221. *Rissa tridactyla*. Black-legged Kittiwake. Mitsuyubi-kamome.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The YL has a record for Ishigaki in February 1977. Brazil and Michael Poulsen saw an adult in Uehara Bay, Iriomote on 3 January 1983 (Brazil 1988). One was captured near Yonabaru-cho, Okinawa and given to Higa in December 1984. This was a new species for the prefecture and these may be the most southern records for Japan. (Recorded in Hong Kong, see Viney and others 1994).

222. *Chlidonias leucopterus*. White-winged Black Tern. Hajiro-kurohara-ajisashi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** There has been at least ten records of 1-6 birds on Okinawa during migration. WBO has a photo. Agnew observed six birds at Namizato, Kin-cho on 9 May 1987. The ML has records for May, June (Nine birds, Yacho 422) September, and October. Miyako is a new prefecture site, and the Okinawa records confirm an observation cited in the BL, which has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa-obs.), S. Ryukyus (Iriomote-obs.) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

223. *Chlidonias hybridus*. Whiskered Tern. Kurohara-ajisashi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** It is on the OL and has been recorded by the WBS-Misato H.S. McWhirter has seen 1-7 birds ten times during migration at seven sites on Okinawa, including one June record. Other observers have seen the tern on the island. One was at Manko, Tomigusuku-son from 26 December 1985 to at least 19 January 1986 (many obs.). The BL has no winter records for Japan. One bird was recorded on Ie on 2 May 1990 (Takehara & Harato 1992). The ML has a record for 14 June 1981 (Yacho 422) and from 2 September to October 1981. On Ishigaki, birds have been seen on 15 May 1982 (YL) and 4 April 1983 (photo. by Akiyoshi Kiji). Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the birds from Kita-daito. These are new prefecture sites. The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Iriomote 1972, Yonaguni).

224. *Chlidonias niger*. Black Tern. Hashiguro-kurohara-ajisashi.

**Status:** Straggler or rare migrant.

**Record:** Brazil saw one in breeding plumage at Manko, Tomigusuku-son, Okinawa on 15 July 1983, and McWhirter and the Cresslers had a winter plumage bird at Nishizaki, Itoman-shi, Okinawa on 13 October 1985. The BL has one record for Japan.

225. *Sterna caspia*. Caspian Tern. Oni-ajisashi.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** During 1980 to 1987, there have been at least four sets of records for Okinawa, including one bird at Yone/Manko, Tomigusuku-son from January to February 1985 (Oshiro, others, WBO). The latest record of these years was on 1 December 1985 by Ikenaga and Numaguchi. The BL has a record from Yaeyama.

226. *Sterna bergii*. Crested Tern. Oh-ajisashi.

**Status:** Locally common migrant and summer visitor on Yaeyama.

**Record:** Kohno and Shoyama (1982) regard this tern as common on Nakanougan-jima during the summer. This is a new prefecture site. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kitakojima- see Takara 1969) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito)

227. *Sterna nilotica*. Gull-billed Tern. Hashibuto-ajisashi.

**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** During 1980 to 1986, Okinawa I. has at least four records. One was at Awase, Okinawa-shi on 29, 30 September 1980 (McWhirter), another at Awase on 26 May 1981 (M. Kaneshiro), one at Teruma, Yonagusuku-son on 24 September 1982 (McWhirter), and another single was at Yone, Tomigusuku-son on 8,13 October 1985 (Higa, Ikenaga, Nakasone). WBO has a photo. The BL has four records from Japan, none from Okinawa.

228. *Sterna hirundo*. Common Tern. Ajisashi.

228-1. Subsp. *S. h. longipennis*. Ajisashi.

**Status:** Common migrant.

**Record:** It is on the ML for April and September, and the YL has an 11 May 1980 record for Ishigaki. These are new prefecture sites. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa).

228-2. Subsp. *S. h. minussensis*. Akaashi-ajisashi.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** On 30-31 May 1981 near Kyoda, Nago-shi, Okinawa, McWhirter saw 2-3 individuals of this subspecies with a group of *S. h. longipennis*; a new subspecies record for the prefecture.

229. *Sterna dougalli*. Roseate Tern. Beni-ajisashi.

**Status:** Common summer visitor.

**Record:** It is on the ML as uncommon from May to September, a new site in the prefecture. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami), and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote). McWhirter saw the bird on Tokashiki on 9 September 1986.

230. *Sterna sumatrana*. Black-naped Tern. Eriguro-ajisashi.

**Status:** Common summer visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi and Nakanouganjima). McWhirter saw the bird on Tokashiki on 3 June 1986.

231. *Sterna anaethetus*. Bridled Tern. Mami-jiro-ajisashi.

**Status:** Locally common summer visitor on the S. Ryukyus.

**Record:** The BL has observations from Ishigaki and Iriomote. Kohno and Shoyama (1982) found the species to be a common summer breeder on Nakanougan-jima. The ML has it as breeding on Fude-iwa Rock. McWhirter had a probable sighting off Cape Maeda-misaki, Onna-son, Okinawa on 25 September 1982 after a typhoon, and clearly saw two birds off the Kamiyama Is. on 8 October 1985. McWhirter and Speegle had a banded young bird flying in Tomari Port, Naha-shi on 30 September 1986. From the ring No., the bird was probably released on Nakanougan-jima by Kohno on 8 September 1986, as a nestling (Ozaki pers. com.). Speegle made a photograph. Abe and Mano (1980) reported breeding records of Japan.

232. *Sterna fuscata*. Sooty Tern. Seguro-ajisashi.

**Status:** Locally common summer visitor on the S. Ryukyus.

**Record:** The tern no longer nests on the Kamiyama Is. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (breeds on Kamiyamajima off Naha in Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Nakanouganjima-breeds, Senkaku Is.-breeds) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito). Iozawa heard the voice of the bird during the night in March and April on Yonaguni.

233. *Sterna albifrons*. Little Tern. Ko-ajisashi.

**Status:** Common summer visitor.

**Record:** It is regarded as a summer bird on both the ML and YL; these are new prefecture sites. A single bird was observed off of Camp Kinser, Urasoe-shi, Okinawa, on 31 December 1984 (McWhirter) an unusual winter record. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and "Ryukyu Is." (Cassin 1856)

234. *Anous stolidus*. Common Noddy. Kuro-ajisashi.

**Status:** Locally common summer visitor on the S. Ryukyus.

**Record:** It is on the ML; this is a new prefecture site. The tern no longer breeds near Okinawa I. and it seems to be rare there. Subsp. *A. s. pullus* was recorded on the BL, sites from the C. Ryukyus (breeds at Hentona, Okinawa, Baker 1948) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote,

Nakanouganjima-breeds, Senkaku-breeds).

235. *Anous minutus*. Black Noddy. Hime-kuro-ajisashi.

**Status:** Straggler or rare summer visitor.

**Record:** Mano photographed at least one near Ishigaki on 2 July 1980 (Takano ed. 1981). The ML has a 4 July 1981 record, and two were seen and photographed on Mimami-ukibaru, Katsuren-cho, Okinawa on 16, 30 August 1981 by Naoto Teruya, Higa and others (Yacho 427, WBO). This is a new species for the prefecture.

236. *Gygis alba*. White-tern. Shiro-ajisashi.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** The BL has a record from the "Ryukyu Is."

#### Family ALCIDAE

237. *Alle alle*. Little Auk. Hime-umisuzume.

**Status:** Accidental.

**Record:** One bird was captured on Hentona, Kunigami-son, Okinawa on 6 January 1992 and recorded by Masakazu Kudaka (Yacho 554, Strix 12), the first and unexpected record for Japan.

238. *Brachyramphus mamoratus*. Marbled Murrelet. Madara-umisuzume.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites only from the C. Ryukyus (Kume) for the prefecture.

239. *Synthliboramphus antiquus*. Ancient Murrelet. Umisuzume.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki). Shoyama banded one bird on 13 January 1991 on Iriomote; a new site for prefecture.

240. *Synthliboramphus wumisuzume*. Japanese Murrelet. Kanmuri-umisuzume.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** It is on the YL for Iriomote on 27 November 1978 and Ishigaki on 24 January 1924. Kohno and Shoyama (1982) have it from October to December. These are new prefecture sites. The BL has it recorded from Okinawa.

#### Order COLUMBIFORMES

#### Family PTEROCLIDIDAE

241. *Syrrhaptes paradoxus*. Pallas' Sandgrouse. Sakei.

Status: Straggler.

Record: The BL has a record from Ishigaki (Kuroda 1925, Avif. Riu Kiu Is., p162).

Family COLUMBIDAE

242. *Columba janthina*. Japanese Wood Pigeon. Karasu-bato.

242-1. Subsp. *C. j. janthina*. Karasu-bato.

Status: Locally common resident.

Record: The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami). McWhirter saw the bird on Tokashiki on 7 January 1986. In Iheya, Kaneda and others recorded the bird on 23-25 November 1984, Ikenaga and Numaguchi heard and observed it again on 2 November 1985, although they did not record it on February or May 1984. In the BL, the island was a recorded site for an extinct Ryukyu Wood Pigeon, but not for the Japanese Wood Pigeon.

242-2. Subsp. *C. j. stejnegeri*. Yonakuni-karasubato.

Status: Uncommon resident.

Record: The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote and Yonaguni).

243. *Columba jouyi*. Ryukyu Wood Pigeon. Ryukyu-karasubato.

Status: Extinct since 1904 (Okinawa) and 1936 (Daito Is.).

Record: The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Iheya, Izena, Okinawa, Yagachi, Zamami) and Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito).

244. *Columba oenas*. Stock Dove. Hime-moribato.

Status: Straggler.

Record: No record on the BL. Since 1984 (Maki, 1989), the bird has been recorded in several places in Japan. On Okinawa, one bird was seen and photographed by many (NWBO, CD) in Namizato, Kin-cho on November 1992.

245. *Streptopelia tranquebarica*. Red Collared Dove. Beni-bato.

Status: Uncommon migrant or winter visitor.

Record: The BL has no Ryukyu records. The YL has it for Iriomote on 3 June 1975, 26 October 1976, and September 1981, and for Ishigaki during November 1981. Kaneda had one on 24 October 1982 at Yone, Tomigusuku-son, Okinawa (Yacho 440). Brazil and Poulsen saw one on Ishigaki on 28 December 1982. Another was photographed by Jun-ichi Abe on 9 April 1983 on Iriomote (Yacho 442). In 1984, singles were seen in late September at Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa by Yonashiro (1986) and 28 December on Yonaguni by Higa and Kaneda. In 1985,

birds were reported on Tokashiki on 8 October by McWhirter and 30 December on Yonaguni again by Kaneda and Takuki Hanashiro. NWBO has a photograph by Yamashiro on 24 October 1986 at Kin-cho. The dove seems to be uncommon but regular in autumn in the prefecture.

246. *Streptopelia orientalis*. Eastern Turtle Dove. Kiji-bato.

246-1. Subsp. *S. o. orientalis*. Kiji-bato.

Status: Winter visitor?

Record: The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki).

246-2. Subsp. *S. o. stimpsoni*. Ryukyu-kijibato.

Status: Common resident.

Record: The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Izena, Ie, Kudaka, Zamami, Kume) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Hatoma, Taketomi, Kuro, Nakanougan-jima, Yonaguni, Senkaku Is.). The bird was recorded from many small islands near Okinawa; Iheya (3-5 February 1984 by Kaneda), Aguni (24 April 1982 by Kaneda), Tonaki (10 October 1986 by Ikenaga). Kedashiro probably saw the bird on Kita-daito on 15-18 1986.

247. *Chalcophaps indica*. Emerald Dove. Kin-bato.

Status: Locally uncommon resident.

Record: The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Hatoma, Taketomi, Kohama, Kuro, Yonaguni). The bird was recorded in Miyako as a breeding resident in the ML.

248. *Treron sieboldii*. Japanese Green Pigeon. Ao-bato.

Status: Straggler.

Record: Beringer (1976) and Short (1973) both report the species from northern Okinawa in the winter. It is on the OL and the WBS-Misato H.S. recorded it (1980). Tomori (1977) recorded the bird in the check-list of animals on Nago-shi. It is on the ML for September and October. The BL has no prefecture records. The Red-capped Green Pigeon, *T. formosae* is some times misidentified as this species.

249. *Treron formosae*. Red-capped Green Pigeon. Zuaka-aobato.

249-1. Subsp. *T. f. permagnus*. Ryukyu-zuaka-aobato.

Status: Common Resident.

Record: The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa). McWhirter observed the bird on Tokashiki on 14 October 1986.

249-2. Subsp. *T. f. medioximus*. Chudai-zuaka-aobato.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Miyako [in Japanese ed.], Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni, observed on Kuro, Taketomi and Hatoma).

#### Order CUCULIFORMES

##### Family CUCULIDAE

250. *Clamator coromandus*. Chestnut-winged Cuckoo. Kanmuri-kakkou.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** Not on the BL, but since one bird was given medical care in 1974 on Takara-jima of the Takara Is., the bird has several records in Japan. One was seen by Yoshimi on Sonai, Iriomote on 20 May 1990 after a irregular typhoon. One Okinawa, one bird was captured on Hentona, Kunigami-son on 26 April 1994 (Takehara and others 1995a, CD). These were new species for the prefecture.

251. *Cuculus fugax*. Horsfield's Hawk Cuckoo. Juichi.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** The BL has no Ryukyu records. Hachisuka & Udagawa (1953) cite a specimen record for Yonaguni on 1 October 1921, and the YL has a 22 August 1982 sighting for Ishigaki. Shoyama captured one bird on 15 October 1995 on Iriomote. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito on May 1989.

252. *Cuculus canorus*. Common Cuckoo. Kakkou.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Yonaguni). Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito on May and October of 1989 as a probable record, and Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the bird from Kita-daito.

253. *Cuculus saturatus*. Oriental Cuckoo. Tsutsudori.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The ML has it for 2 September 1981, a new prefecture site; the BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

254. *Cuculus poliocephalus*. Little Cuckoo. Hototogisu.

**Status:** Common migrant or summer visitor?

**Record:** The ML has it in May and June as a transient. Kedashiro heard one on Kita-daito on 15-18 May 1986 (see also in Miyagi & Takehara 1992). Shoyama heard one bird on 27 May 1982

on Iriomote. McWhirter recorded the bird from Zamami on 13 May 1985 and from Tokashiki on 3 June 1986. These are new prefecture sites. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Yonaguni).

Order **STRIGIFORMES**

Family **STRIGIDAE**

255. *Asio otus*. Long-eared Owl. Torafu-zuku.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** It is noted for Ishigaki on the BL. Single birds were seen on 2 November 1978 on Iriomote (YL, Kohno & Shoyama 1982), 15 December 1982 at Yonaha-dake, Kunigami-son, Okinawa by Brazil and Poulsen, and 9 February 1985 on Okuni-rindo, Kunigami-son, Okinawa by McWhirter and others. Iozawa observed a few wintering birds on Yonaguni in 1989 and 1990.

256. *Asio flammeus*. Short-eared Owl. Ko-mimizuku.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** During 1980 to 1986, there are at least six sets of records from Okinawa, the latest being 4-10 birds at Nishizaki, Itoman from about 19 November 1985 (Kaneda) to 8 March 1986. These birds were seen and photographed by many. See WBO. Photos and a specimen were also taken by Beringer (1976). The owl was observed on 28 November 1976 on Iriomote (YL) and there is a December record on the ML. Takehara & Harato (1992) recorded three birds at Ie airport on 20 January 1991. Iozawa saw one or two birds during the winter of 1990 to 1992 on Yonaguni. These are new sites for the prefecture. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Kume) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

A note on the Scops Owl; Marshall (1978) elevated *Otus scops elegans* and *O. scops interpositus* to *O. elegans*, Ryukyu Scops Owl and puts *O. scops japonicus* into *O. sunia*, Oriental Scops Owl. Yamashina (1986) treated *O. scops elegans* as a subspecies of *O. manadensis*, Celebes Scops Owl. Sibley and Monroe (1990) treated *O. elegans* as a full species under a superspecies of *O. magicus*, different from *O. manadensis*. In this list, the authors treat *O. elegans* as a full species. The status of the two species in the prefecture is presented in the BL.

257. *Otus sunia*. Oriental Scops Owl. Konoha-zuku.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa-heard) and S. Ryukyus (Iriomote, Taketomi-heard).

258. *Otus elegans*. Ryukyu Scops Owl. Ryukyu-konohazuku.



258-1. Subsp. *O. e. elegans*. Ryukyu-konohazuku.

Status: Common resident.

Record: The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kohama, Kuro). Iozawa has heard the voice on Yonaguni in the spring since 1989.

258-2. Subsp. *O. e. interpositus*. Daito-konohazuku.

Status: Uncommon resident.

Record: The BL has sites from Daito Is. (Minami-daito). Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the bird from Kita-daito.

259. *Otus bakkamoena pryeri*. Collared Scops Owl. Ryukyu-Oh-konoha-zuku.

Status: Uncommon resident.

Record: The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Yagachi) and S. Ryukyus (Iriomote).

260. *Ninox scutulata*. Brown Hawk Owl. Aoba-zuku.

Status: Common summer visitor or uncommon resident.

Record: On the BL, three subspecies are recorded from the prefecture, but they are difficult to separate in the field.

260-1. Subsp. *N. s. macroptera*. Chosen-aobazuku.

Status: Straggler?

Record: On the BL, recorded from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki) and Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito).

260-2. Subsp. *N. s. japonica*. Aoba-zuku.

Status: Migrant? or winter visitor?

Record: On the BL, recorded from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

260-3. Subsp. *N. s. totogo*. Ryukyu-aobazuku.

Status: Common summer visitor? or resident?

Record: On the BL, recorded from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi-obs., Kuro-obs., Aragusuku, Yonaguni).

#### Family TITONIDAE

261. *Tyto longimembris*. Eastern Grass Owl. Higashi-men-fukurou.

**Status:** Accidental.

**Record:** One was found on 14 May 1975 on Iriomote (YL, Kobayashi 1980, BOJ). This was the first and only record for Japan.

Order **CAPRIMULGIFORMES**

Family **CAPRIMULGIDAE**

262. *Caprimulgus indicus*. Jungle Nightjar. Yotaka.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** It is on the OL with no information. On Okinawa, it has been seen on 9 November 1980 near Terukubi-dake, Kunigami-son by McWhirter and Clyde Roggencamp, and on 23 November 1985 on Nerome, Ohgimi-son by Higa, Takehara and Kedashiro (WBO). The nightjar is regarded as transient on the YL, but the ML reports it from May through August. Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the birds from Kita-daito. Okinawa, Miyako and Kita-daito are new sites for the prefecture; the BL lists the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

Order **APODIFORMES**

Family **APODIDAE**

263. *Collocalia brevirostris*. Himalayan Swiftlet. Himaraya-amatsubame.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One was observed by McWhirter and Speegle on Tokashiki I. on 30 September 1986. This is the first record for Japan, but there is no evidential photograph. (see Appendix).

264. *Hirundapus caudacutus*. White-throated Needle-tailed Swift. Hario-amatsubame.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL lists it from Yonaguni for the prefecture. Up to 1986, there are at least six records of 1-30 birds in April and May on Okinawa, the first on 27 May 1973 by Beringer (1976), the latest on 18 May 1986 by Ikenaga. There is an autumn record of 16 September 1984 by Ikenaga. The ML has November records, and the YL reports it is a transient. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito on May 1989.

265. *Apus affinis*. House Swift. Hime-amatsubame.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant with several breeding records.

**Record:** It is on the ML for July, August, and October, and one was seen on Tokashiki on 1 April 1986 by McWhirter and others. Kedashiro observed five birds on Kita-daito on 15-18 May 1986. These are new prefecture sites. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S.

Ryukyus (Iriomote) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

266. *Apus pacificus*. White-rumped Swift. Ama-tsubame.

**Status:** Common migrant.

**Record:** Up to 1986, there are over ten records of 1-25 birds on Okinawa from late February (Ikenaga) to late May. The first reported were on 24-28 May 1972 by Kuroda (1972). The swift is on the ML for April and May. One or two were seen on Tokashiki on 25 March, 1, 29 April 1986 by McWhirter, Ikenaga, and others. Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the birds from Kita-daito. These are new sites for the species. The BL has sites from "Ryukyu Is." and the S. Ryukyus (Iriomote, Yonaguni-obs.).

#### Order CORACIIFORMES

##### Family ALCEDINIDAE

267. *Ceryle lugubris*. Pied Kingfisher. Yamasemi.

**Status:** Uncertain record.

**Record:** Not on the BL for Ryukyu. Ikehara and others (1984) listed the species without information.

268. *Halcyon pileata*. Black-capped Kingfisher. Yama-shobin.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** It is on the ML for April, a new prefecture site. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Iriomote).

269. *Halcyon colomanda*. Ruddy Kingfisher. Aka-shobin.

269-1. Subsp. *H. c. major*. Aka-shobin.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki).

269-2. Subsp. *H. c. bangsi*. Ryukyu-akashobin.

**Status:** Common summer visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro, Yonaguni). Ikenaga heard and observed the bird on Iheya on 4 May 1984, and McWhirter recorded it on Tokashiki on 3 June 1986.

270. *Halcyon miyakoensis*. Miyako Kingfisher. Miyako-shobin.

**Status:** Considered to be extinct.

**Record:** Only one record from Miyako in the world. The very existence of this species is hence

in question. (see Morioka 1989).

271. *Halcyon chloris*. Collared Kingfisher. Nanyo-shobin.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** Two were seen from 12 October to 2 November 1975 on Ishigaki (OL, YL, BOJ) and another was photographed on 23 March 1985 on Iriomote (Yacho 471). This is a new species for Japan.

272. *Halcyon smyrnensis*. White-throated Kingfisher. Ao-shobin.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One was video recorded by Tomoko and Yoji Kagawa on 28 April 1994 on Nagura, Ishigaki for the first record in Japan (Yacho 574, Strix 13).

273. *Alcedo atthis*. Common Kingfisher. Kawasemi.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama, Kuro, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito). Kaneda and others recorded the bird on Iheya on 23-25 November 1984, and McWhirter saw it on Tokashiki on 8 October 1985. Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the bird on Kita-daito.

#### Family MEROPIDAE

274. *Merops ornatus*. Australian Bee-eater. Hachikui.

**Status:** Accidental.

**Record:** The BL has only one site from Japan; S. Ryukyus (Nishihara in Miyako, July 1904).

#### Family CORACIIDAE

275. *Eurystomus orientalis*. Eastern Broad-billed Roller. Buppousou.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** The BL has a site from Yonaguni. The YL has one for 21 May 1980 on Iriomote, and there is an April record on the ML. One bird was seen on 31 May 1995 in Hateruma by Taichirou Touji. One was observed near Fungawa Dam, Kunigami-son, Okinawa on 8 May 1987 by Takehara, Higa and Gima (Takehara 1993b). These are new sites for the prefecture.

#### Family UPUPIDAE

276. *Upupa epops*. Hoopoe. Yatsugashira.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The species is listed as transient on the YL and uncommon on the ML in April, May,

and August. There are one to three records on Okinawa every year. See WBO. There are also recent sightings on Tokashiki (K. Kaneshiro photo), Iheya (Ryukyu-shinpo photo) and Zamami (Okinawa-times photo). Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported the bird quotations from Minamidaito-sonshi (History book of the Minamidaito-son), and Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded it Kita-daito. Hoopoes seem to be uncommon but regular in the prefecture. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonaguni).

Order **PICIFORMES**

Family **PICIDAE**

277. *Jynx torquilla*. Wryneck. Arisui.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** One may have been seen on 28 March 1983 at Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa by McWhirter; a hypothetical record. One bird was seen by Yoshitaka Matsushima and others on 11 to 14 October 1987 on Yonaguni (from a Travelers Note in Fukuyama-so Inn in Yonaguni). These are the first sites for the prefecture.

278. *Sapheopipo noguchii*. Pryer's Woodpecker. Noguchi-grera.

**Status:** Endangered. Only about 100-200 birds remain as resident in the northern forests of Okinawa.

**Record:** On Kunigami-son, Ohgimi-son, Higashi-son and Nago-shi, in the northern part of Okinawa only.

279. *Dendrocopos kizuki*. Japanese Pygmy Woodpecker. Ko-gera.

279-1. Subsp. *D. k. nigrescens*. Ryukyu-kogera.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Yagachi).

279-2. Subsp. *D. k. orii*. Orii-kogera.

**Status:** Rare resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Iriomote).

Order **PASSERIFORMES**

Family **PITTIDAE**

280. *Pitta nympha*. Fairy Pitta. Yairocho.

**Status:** Straggler or rare migrant. Record: No record on the BL for the prefecture. Tamashiro saw one bird on 15 July 1979 on Yagaji, Nago-shi, Okinawa, new for prefecture.

281. *Pitta sordida*. Hooded Pitta. Zuguro-yairocho.

**Status:** Accidental.

**Record:** One was captured during June 1984 on Ishigaki by Osamu Shimamura who reported it in Yacho 476. This was the first for Japan.

Family **ALAUDIDAE**

282. *Melanocorypha bimaculata*. Bimaculated Lark. Kubiwa-koutenshi.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** The BL has one old record for Japan (Hachijo, March 1923). Three have been found on Okinawa. McWhirter, Ikenaga, Higa, and others had one at Namizato, Kin-cho from 19-24 November 1985. Another was at Nishizaki, Itoman-shi from 1 February (Kaneda) to 1 March (Higa) 1986. See Yacho 475 and WBO. One was seen by McWhirter and Joe Gentile at Nishizaki, Itoman-shi, again on 25 April 1987. Iozawa observed one bird at Agari-zaki, Yonaguni on 10 March 1989.

283. *Calandrella cinerea*. Short-toed Lark. Hime-koutenshi.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** One was at Nishizaki, Itoman-shi from 1 December 1985 to 8 March 1986. There were many observers. See WBO. In 1987, McWhirter observed one at Camp Kinser, Urasoe-shi, Okinawa on 4 April and one at Nishizaki, Itoman-shi, Okinawa on 25 April. The lark was new for the prefecture.

284. *Calandrella rufescens*. Lesser Short-toed Lark. Ko-hibari.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One was seen on 3 November 1985 on Tokashiki by Higa and Kaneda. Nishizaki, Itoman-shi was the site of one from 1 February (Kaneda) to 30 March 1986. It was seen and photographed by many, see WBO. The lark is not on the BL, but there are records in BOJ.

285. *Alauda arvensis*. Skylark. Hibari.

285-1. Subsp. *A. a. japonica*. Hibari.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites for the subspecies from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Iriomote-obs. Yonaguni-obs.). Kaneda recorded the bird on Iheya on 3-5 February 1984, and McWhirter saw it on Tokashiki on 7 January 1986.

285-2. Subsp. *A. a. pekeninsis*. Oh-hibari.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** There were 5-7 individuals of apparently this subspecies at Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa throughout the winter of 1985-86. They were seen by many observers and a photo is in WBO. Ikenaga also had the subspecies at Miyagi, Higashi-son on 30 March 1986. These are the first records of the subspecies from the prefecture.

Family **HIRUNDINIDAE**

286. *Riparia riparia*. Sand Martin. Shohdo-tsubame.

**Status:** Common migrant.

**Record:** The BL has no Ryukyu records, but since May 1973 (Beringer 1976), up to 1986, there has been ten or more sightings of 1-4 birds on Okinawa, mostly in October and November. See WBO. There is a February 1978 record on the OL. Ikenaga saw one bird on 21 May 1985 at Miyagi, Higashi-son, Okinawa. Two were seen on Iheya on 3 November 1985 by Ikenaga and Numaguchi. It is on the ML for May and October and the YL as transient.

287. *Hirundo rustica*. Barn Swallow. Tsubame.

287-1. Subsp. *H. r. gutturalis*. Tsubame.

**Status:** Common migrant with several breeding record.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the Ryukyus (Amami-oshima to Yonaguni) and Daito Is.

287-2. Subsp. *H. r. saturata*. Akahara-tsubame.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL has sites from Yonaguni. Takuki Hanashiro photographed one bird on Kin-cho, Okinawa on September 1984 (CD).

288. *Hirundo tahitica*. Pacific Swallow. Ryukyu-tsubame.

**Status:** Locally common resident.

**Record:** It is resident on Okinawa and transient in S. Ryukyu (ML, YL). The status of the swallow in the prefecture is uncertain on the BL. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonaguni, Iriomote-obs.) and Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito). The bird recorded from small islands near Okinawa; on Iheya (3-5 February 1984 by Kaneda), Tonaki (10 October 1986 by Ikenaga), Aka (20 May 1985 by McWhirter) and Tokashiki (8 October 1985 by McWhirter).

289. *Hirundo daurica*. Red-rumped Swallow. Koshiaka-tsubame.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** It is on the BL for Ishigaki for the prefecture. The OL has it with no data. Since May 1973 (Beringer 1976) there has been over 13 records of 1-15 birds on Okinawa during migration.

There is a photo in WBO. Eight were seen on Tokashiki on 20 October 1985 by McWhirter and the Cresslers. Ikenaga and Numaguchi saw one on Iheya on 2-4 November 1985. The swallow is on the ML for April and October, and Kohno and Shoyama (1982) report it on Iriomote on 29 November 1977 and 30 January 1980. The latter date may represent the first winter record for Japan.

290. *Delichon dasypus*. Asian House-martin. Iwa-tsubame.

**Status:** Common migrant.

**Record:** Up to 1986, there are eight records of 1-20 birds on Okinawa, with four of the records in November and one each in October, December, March, and June. The December sighting was on the 24th in 1982 by Brazil and Poulsen. Ikenaga and Numaguchi had one from 2-4 November 1985 on Iheya. Two were seen on Tokashiki on 1, 29 April 1986 by McWhirter, Ikenaga, and others. The swallow is on the ML for April and November, and on the YL for 7 November 1980 on Ishigaki and 4 February 1980 on Iriomote. These are new site and winter records. The BL has observation records from Iriomote and Yonaguni.

291. *Delichon urbica*. (Northern) House-martin. Nishi-iwatsubame.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** The CD has a photograph probably of this species taken by Ohshiro at the Mukue River, Itoman-shi on November 1993.

Family **MOTACILLIDAE**

292. *Dendronanthus indicus*. Forest Wagtail. Iwami-sekirei.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The YL notes it for winter. Kohno & Shoyama (1982) list one for 13 February 1977 on Iriomote. The ML has it from October to December. On Okinawa, one was seen by McWhirter on 23 November 1983 at Namizato, Kin-cho, one was seen by Ikenaga and Numaguchi on 9 December 1984 at Kijoka, Ohgimi-son, two were seen by Nakasone and others, and photographed by Speegle from 20 December 1985 to 14 February 1986 near Konbu, Gushikawa-shi, one was seen by Tomoharu Gima and M. Kaneshiro during the same winter at Kijoka, Ohgimi-son, and 5-6 birds were seen by Takehara, Ikenaga, and others from 22 February to 9 March 1986 at Gesashi, Higashi-son (Yacho 485, see WBO), and Mano and Ozaki (pers. comm.) have banded 2 to 6 birds on Isagawa, Nago-shi in the winters of 1974 to 1976. McWhirter observed the bird on Tokashiki on 7 October 1986. These are new sites for the prefecture; the BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito), with no winter records for Japan.

293. *Motacilla flava*. Yellow Wagtail. Tsumenaga-sekirei.



**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** There are no winter records for Japan on the BL, but during 1979 to 1986, McWhirter has seen 1-7 birds at three paddy sites during six of the last seven winters on Okinawa I. It is also on the YL for winter. McWhirter observed the bird on Tokashiki on 8 October 1985, and Ikenaga observed two birds on Tonaki on 10 October 1986. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama-obs, Kuro-obs, Yonaguni).

293-1. Subsp. *M. f. taivana*. Kimayu-tsumenaga-sekirei.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama-obs, Kuro-obs, Yonaguni).

293-2. Subsp. *M. f. simillima*. Mamijiro-tsumenaga-sekirei.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonaguni). There are also records on Okinawa. One was seen by Ikenaga on 6 May 1982 on Miyagi, Higashi-son. Higa photographed one bird on Itoman-shi on 25 April 1988 (NWBO).

293-3. Subsp. *M. f. plexa*. Shiberia-tsumenaga-sekirei.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** The BL has no record for Japan. There are several recent records from Okinawa. One was photographed on Yagaji, Nago-shi on 15 March 1987 by Ikenaga. Higa photograph one bird on Itoman-shi on 27 March 1988 (NWBO).

293-4. Subsp. *M. f. macronyx*. Kita-tsumenaga-sekirei.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** The BL has no record for Japan. One bird was photographed on Sonai, Yonaguni on 29 March 1977 by Kiyosu (1977).

294. *Motacilla citreola*. Citrine Wagtail. Kigashira-sekirei.

**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has three records, none for Ryukyu. one was photographed by Koyama on Yonaguni on 1-2 April 1982 (YL, Yacho 430). Another was photographed by Hanashiro near Ada, Kunigami-son, Okinawa where it stayed from 3 January to 4 February 1985 (Yacho 473). A third was photographed by Kaneda on Ishigaki on 27 December 1985. Higa photographed one female on Itoman-shi, Okinawa on 9 April 1988 (NWBO, CD). Iozawa observed one female on

Yonaguni on 14 March 1994.

295. *Motacilla cinerea*. Grey Wagtail. Ki-sekirei.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the Ryukyus (Amami-oshima to Yonaguni) and Daito Is.

296. *Motacilla alba*. White Wagtail. Haku-sekirei.

296-1. Subsp. *Motacilla alba lugens*. White Wagtail. Haku-sekirei.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Note:** Russian researchers elevated *M. a. lugens* to *M. lugens*, Black-backed Wagtail (Morlan 1981; see also Roberson 1983, AOU Check-list 1983). This "species" is common in the prefecture in winter. **Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito). Kaneda recorded the bird from Aguni on 24 April 1982 and from Zamami on 16 October 1982. McWhirter saw it on Tokashiki on 30 September 1986. Ikenaga observed one bird on Kita-daito on 3 March 1984 (also Miyagi & Takehara 1992).

296-2. Subsp. *M. a. leucopsis*. Hoojiro-hakusekirei.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki). McWhirter has four observations of the subspecies on Okinawa in March; one male on 1 March 1987 at Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa. Higa photographed one on 19 January 1992 on Kin-cho (NWBO). It is regarded as a common transient on Iriomote by Kohno and Shoyama (1982). Iozawa has observed the bird as a common winter visitor on Yonaguni, since 1989.

296-3. Subsp. *M. a. ocularis*. Taiwan-hakusekirei.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** There is only one questionable observation record from Danjo Is. in the BL. One male in breeding plumage was seen on 27 April 1983 on Miyagi, Higashi-son, Okinawa by Ikenaga, and another was seen on 22 March 1984 near Yone, Tomigusuku-son, Okinawa by McWhirter. Iozawa observed two birds at Sonai, Yonaguni on 15 March 1994.

296-4. Subsp. *M. a. baikalensis*. Shiberia-hakusekirei.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** Not in the BL, but there are several recent records in Japan. Ikenaga saw one bird on 23 November 1982, at Kijoka, Ohgimi-son, Okinawa. Iozawa (1993) saw and photographed one male during 7 to 11 March 1992 at Sonai, Yonaguni.

296-5. Subsp. *M. a. alboides*. Neparu-hakusekirei (tentative Japanese name).

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** Not in the BL. Iozawa photographed one young male on 19 February 1994 on Sonai, Yonaguni for the first subspecies record in Japan.

297. *Motacilla grandis*. Japanese Pied Wagtail. Seguro-sekirei.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** There is an ambiguous record for the "Ryukyus" on the BL. Shimabukuro reported one from northern Okinawa during December 1981. One was seen by M. Kaneshiro, Brazil and others at Kijoka, Ohgimi-son, Okinawa from 18 December 1983 to 22 January 1984 (Yacho 465). On 11 January 1987, one was seen at Nakaoshi, Nago-shi, Okinawa by M. Kinjo, Ikenaga and others. Takehara photographed one bird on Kijoka again on February 1991 (NWBO). The wagtail is on the YL with no information, but is listed for April and May for Iriomote by Kohno and Shoyama (1982).

298. *Anthus novaeseelandiae*. Richard's Pipit. Mami-jiro-tahibari.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** There are no BL records for Japan in winter. McWhirter saw three on 2 December 1980 and two on 5 January 1981 on Kadena Air Base, Kadena-cho, Okinawa. Ikenaga found four on Miyagi, Higashi-son, Okinawa on 5 January 1985. Up to 1986, there are about six other records from Okinawa, all from short grass habitat. See WBO. The pipit is also on the ML as uncommon from October to March. Kaneda saw the bird on Zamami on 16 October 1982. Ikenaga and Numaguchi observed it on Iheya on 2 November 1985. The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito) with an observed record on Okinawa, Kuroshima and Hateruma.

299. *Anthus godlewskii*. Godlewski's Pipit. Ko-mami-jiro-tahibari.

**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has only one record from Yonaguni on September 1921. There are recent observation records from Yonaguni (Iozawa).

300. *Anthus hodgsoni*. Indian Tree Pipit. Binzui.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

301. *Anthus trivialis*. Tree Pipit. Yoroppa-binzui.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** Not in the BL. McWhirter and Gentile observed one bird on Nishizaki, Itoman-shi, Okinawa on 25 April 1987. (see Appendix).

302. *Anthus gustavi*. Petchora Pipit. Sejiro-tahibari.

**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** Beringer (1976) reports a series of observations from Okinawa that had best be considered hypothetical. Some wintering *Anthus cervinus* have quite whitish stripes on their back. Based on call-notes, McWhirter may have had one at Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa on 1 March 1981, and perhaps another four there on 30 January 6 February 1982. McWhirter and Nakasone saw and heard one on Tokashiki I. on 14 October 1986. There are no BL winter records for Japan. Okinawa would be a new prefecture site, Tokashiki is a new site. The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote); Shoyama found a dead body on 24 September 1995 on Iriomote.

303. *Anthus cervinus*. Red-throated Pipit. Muneaka-tahibari.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no winter records from Japan. McWhirter has found flocks of up to 150 at nine sites on Okinawa every winter since 1980 up to 1986. Short grass is the preferred habitat; flocks of 60-80 birds are common. The ML and YL also have the pipit as wintering. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote-obs., Kohama-obs., Kuro-obs., Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito). Kaneda observed the bird on Aguni on 24 April 1982 and on Iheya on 3-5 February 1984. McWhirter saw it on Tokashiki on 5 November 1985. Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the bird from Kita-daito.

304. *Anthus rubescens*. American Pipit. Tahibari.

**Note:** This species is usually regarded as conspecific with *A. spinoletta* but sympatric with the latter in the Transbaicalia region of Siberia (Nazarenko 1978, from Sibley and Monroe 1990)

304-1. Subsp. *A. r. japonicus*. Japanese Pipit. Tahibari.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonaguni-obs., Senkaku-obs.). Kaneda observed the bird on Aguni on 24 April 1982 and on Iheya on 3-5 February 1984. McWhirter saw it on Tokashiki on 8 October 1985. (photo in CD).

304-2. Subsp. *A. r. rubescens*. American Pipit. Amerika-tahibari.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no record for the subspecies from Japan nor for the subspecies as "*A. spinoletta rubescens*". McWhirter recorded it at Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa, 13 birds in a group on 22 January 1985 and 9 birds on 24 January 1985. There is a photograph probably this subspecies in NWBO and CD as *A. spinoletta*).

#### Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE

305. *Coracina melaschistos*. Dark-grey Cuckoo-shrike. Asakura-sanshokui.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One was found on 6 March 1975 on Iriomote (YL, Yacho 351). This was the second record for Japan and the first for the prefecture.

306. *Pericrocotus divaricatus*. Ashy Minivet. Sanshokui.

306-1. Subsp. *P. d. tegimae*. Ryukyu Minivet. Ryukyu-sanshokui.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote). This subspecies has a few winter records on Kyushu.

306-2. Subsp. *P. d. divaricatus*. Ashy Minivet. Sanshokui.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant or winter visitor.

**Record:** It is on the ML for April. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito on May 1989, and Ikeda (1986) recorded the bird from Kita-daito. Kaneda observed probably this subspecies on Aguni on 24 April 1982. These are new sites for the prefecture. Presumably they were the migratory subspecies. The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyu (Ishigaki, Yonaguni).

#### Family PYCNONOTIDAE

307. *Pycnonotus sinensis*. Chinese Bulbul. Shirogashira.

**Status:** Locally common resident.

**Record:** First seen on Okinawa I. in 1976 by Higa and others. The population is increasing and individuals were seen as far north as Gushikawa-shi by Nakasone and others, see WBO. The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kohama, Kuro, Hateruma, Yonaguni). The birds in Okinawa I. are probably different from the Yaeyama subspecies "*P. s. orii*" (Kinjo and others 1987, Hanawa and others 1987, Nakamura & Hanawa 1987).

308. *Hypsipetes amaurotis*. Brown-eared Bulbul. Hiyodori.

308-1. *H. a. pryeri*. Ryukyu-hiyodori.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Iheya, Zamami, Kume) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako). There are records for the bird from small islands near Okinawa; on Aguni (24 April 1982 by Kaneda), Tonaki (10 October 1986 by Ikenaga) and Tokashiki (8 October 1985 by McWhirter).

308-2. *H. a. stejnegeri*. Ishigaki-hiyodori.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kuro).

308-3. *H. a. nagamichii*. Taiwan-hiyodori

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Yonaguni).

308-4. *H. a. borodinonis*. Daito-hiyodori.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito).

308-5. *H. a. amaurotis*. Hiyodori.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** Breeding in and around Honshu to Kyushu. The BL has records from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Hatoma).

308-6. *H. a. hensoni*. Ezo-hiyodori.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** Breeding in Hokkaido. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami, Kume).

#### Family LANIIDAE

309. *Lanius tigrinus*. Thick-billed Shrike. Chigo-mozu.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** One was seen on 4 January 1976 on Ishigaki (YL). Tange (1982) reported three birds in Yonaguni, one bird in Iriomote and another one in Ishigaki in the February 1981. Another was reported near Nago, Okinawa on September and October during 1976 to 1979 by Tamashiro. There are no winter nor Okinawa records on the BL.

310. *Lanius bucephalus*. Bull-headed Shrike. Mozu.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and locally common resident breeding on Daito Is.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito). Ikenaga and Numaguchi observed two females on Iheya on 3 November 1985.

311. *Lanius cristatus*. Brown Shrike. Aka-mozu.

311-1. Subsp. *L. c. superciliosus*. Aaka-mozu.

**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no winter records for Japan; however, it winters on S. Yaeyama (YL, Kohno & Shoyama 1982, ML). McWhirter saw one on Tokashiki on 7 January 1986.

311-2. Subsp. *L. c. lucionensis*. Shima-akamozu.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Tokashiki), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito)-resident?. Kaneda saw the bird in Zamami on 16 October 1982 and in Iheya on 3-5 February 1984.

311-3. Subsp. *L. c. cristatus*. Kara-akamozu.

**Status:** Locally uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL contains a doubtful Japanese record. Iozawa has observed the subspecies every spring on Yonaguni since 1989.

312. *Lanius schach*. Long-tailed Shrike. Takasago-mozu.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One on Iriomote during 22-24 March 1985 was reported by Takao Maeda and Atsuko Shimizu (Yacho 470, WBO), and photographed by many. This was the first record for Japan.

#### Family BOMBYCILLIDAE

313. *Bombycilla garrulus*. Bohemian Waxwing. Ki-renjaku.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa). The ML has it for October and November, and the YL has it for Yonaguni during January 1982. These are new prefecture sites.

314. *Bombycilla japonica*. Japanese Waxwing. Hi-renjaku.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa). The ML has it for October and November, and the YL for March and April; nine birds were observed on 4 April 1995 on Iriomote (Shoyama). These are new prefecture sites. The records for both waxwings are the most

southern for Japan.

Family **TROGLODYTIDAE**

315. *Troglodytes troglodytes*. Wren. Misosazai.

**Status:** Straggler or rare migrant.

**Record:** One was seen on 23-24 December 1952 near Sate, Kunigami-son, Okinawa by Ono (1953). Another single bird was recorded on 23 December 1990 near the Taiho-gawa River, Ohgimi-son, Okinawa by Azama and others (1991). Iozawa has observed the bird as a common winter visitor for Yonaguni since 1989. These are almost certainly valid records. The only record for the prefecture on the BL was from the resident race on the Daito Is. There is a breeding subspecies in Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

315-1. Subsp. *T. t. orii*. Daito-misosazai.

**Status:** Treated as extinct.

**Record:** The BL recorded from Minami-daito. This local "resident" subspecies is known only by a type specimen, and differs from the subsp. *T. t. mosukei*, but is similar to the subsp. *T. t. fumigatus* breeding on the Honshu mainland (Yamashina 1938). It remain a question as to the existence of the subspecies *orii* as a straggler from Honshu northward.

Family **TURDIDAE**

316. *Erithacus komadori*. Ryukyu Robin. Akahige.

**Status:** Endemic. Locally common resident, or rare migrant and winter visitor.

316-1. Subsp. *E. k. namiyei*. Hontou-akahige.

**Status:** Locally common resident on northern Okinawa.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kerama), where it is resident. The status of the population of Kerama is not clear now.

316-2. Subsp. *E. k. subrufus*. Usu-akahige.

**Status:** Treated as resident in the S. Ryukyus. However, there are few records in the breeding season and no evidence for nesting.

**Record:** The BL has site from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni). It is straggler on Miyako (ML). On Okinawa, Takehara photographed one male "*E. komadori*; Akahige" with black flanks at Mt. Katsuu-dake, Nago-shi, where *E. k. namiyei* is not distributed, on 22 September 1987. Kawaji & Higuchi (1989) treated this subspecies as synonymous with the subsp. *E. k. komadori*. The "*E. komadori*; Akahige" with black flanks type is also recorded from Taiwan (Wang 1986).



317. *Erithacus calliope*. Siberian Rubythroat. Nogoma.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** It is not on the BL for winter, but McWhirter has recorded 1-6 birds at over twenty sites on Okinawa every winter since 1980. The species occurs on grass/shrub slopes and in sugarcane. Although rarely seen, it is commonly heard (McWhirter 1986). It was also heard by McWhirter on Tokashiki during the winter of 1985-86. The ML notes it only for March, and the YL has it as transient, but Kohno and Shoyama (1982) have it as wintering on western Iriomote. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa-obs.), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni-obs.) and Daito Is.

318. *Erithacus svecicus*. Bluethroat. Ogawa-komadori.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** One male was seen on 12 December 1979 near Machara, Gushikawa-shi, Okinawa by Nagamine, and from 20 November 1982 to 12 February 1983 at Kijoka, Ohgimi-son, Okinawa by Ikenaga (Yacho 438). A female was seen on 24 November 1985 on Iriomote by Nakasone and Yamashiro. There are no Ryukyu records on the BL; these are new sites for a straggler to Japan.

319. *Tarsiger cyanurus*. Red-flanked Bluetail. Ruri-bitaki.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume) the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni). The bird was observed in Iheya (3-5 February 1984 by Kaneda) and Tokashiki (26 November 1985 by McWhirter).

320. *Phoenicurus aureus*. Daurian Redstart. Jo-bitaki.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami, Kume) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki-obs., Iriomote-obs., Yonaguni-obs.). Kaneda and others observed the bird on Iheya on 23-25 November 1984. Ikenaga saw three males and one female on Kita-daito on 2-3 March 1984 (also in Miyagi & Takehara 1992). Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito during December 1990 to January 1991. The bird was also recorded from Tokashiki (26 November 1985 by McWhirter).

321. *Saxicola torquata*. Stonechat. No-bitaki.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** There are at least nine records for Okinawa, including one on 21 February 1983 near

Hiji, Kunigami-son by McWhirter, King, and Robinson. Kaneda and others had one on Tokashiki on 20 October 1985, and there is also a record from Iheya on 3 November 1985 by Ikenaga and Numaguchi. There is a January record on the ML. These are all new prefecture sites. There are no Japan winter records on the BL. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Iejima) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni).

322. *Saxicola ferrea*. Grey Bushchat. Yamazaki-hitaki.

**Status:** Straggler or rare migrant.

**Record:** A male was on Iriomote from 4-6 April 1983, Abe has a photo of it in Yacho 442.

Yacho 464 carried a photo of two males on Yonaguni on 16 March 1984. These were the second and third records for Japan. On Yonaguni, the bird is sometimes seen in winter, Iozawa saw one on 17 February 1990.

323. *Saxicola caprata*. Pied Bushchat. Kuro-nobitaki.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One male was seen and photographed by Iozawa (1991) during 24 January to 2 March 1989 on Sanninu-dai, Yonaguni. This was the first record for Japan.

324. *Monticola solitarius*. Blue Rockthrush. Iso-hiyodori.

324-1. Subsp. *M. s. philippensis*. Red-bellied Rockthrush. Iso-hiyodori.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from all Ryukyus (Amami-oshima to Yonaguni) as well as Daito Is. (Kita-, Minami-, Oki-daito).

324-2. Subsp. *M. s. pandoo*. Blue Rockthrush. Aohara-isohiyodori.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** Maki and Osawa saw one bird on 10 March 1990 on Sonai, Yonaguni and Iozawa photographed it the next day (Iozawa 1991). This is the first record for the subspecies in Japan.

325. *Monticola gularis*. White-breasted Rockthrush. Hime-isohiyo.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** The BL has only one female record from Japan. One male was observed by Yoshimi on 11 February 1986 on Funaura, Iriomote. This may be the second record, and first male record from Japan.

326. *Zoothera sibirica*. Siberian Thrush. Mamijiro.

**Status:** Straggler or rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The YL has one for 23 February 1974 on Iriomote, and Kohno & Shoyama (1982) have a December record for W. Iriomote. These may be the same bird. The BL has no Ryukyu or Japan winter records.

327. *Zoothera dauma*. White's Ground (Scaly) Thrush. Tora-tsugumi.

327-1. Subsp. *Z. d. aureus*. White's Ground Thrush. Tora-tsugumi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote-obs). Iozawa observed a few birds in 1989 and 1990 as winter visitors for Yonaguni. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported the bird from Minami-daito during December 1990 to January 1991. McWhirter observed the bird on Tonaki on 25 February 1986.

327-2. Subsp. *Z. d. horsfieldi*. Horsfield's Thrush. Ko-toratsugumi.

**Status:** Rare resident? in Iriomote.

**Record:** The BL has sites from Iriomote as a probable breeding resident. Note: White & Bruce (1986) treated *horsfieldi* as a full species.

328. *Turdus hortulorum*. Grey-backed Thrush. Kara-akahara.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** One was found by Fujinami on 21 March 1982 on Iriomote (YL, Yacho 429, Fujinami 1982). This was a new species for the prefecture.

329. *Turdus cardis*. Japanese Grey Thrush. Kuro-tsugumi.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** There is a record for Ishigaki on the BL. One is noted by Kohno & Shoyama (1982) for 8 December 1977 on Iriomote. On 11 March 1979, one young male was banded by Mano on Isagawa, Nago-shi, Okinawa. One male was photographed by Takehara on 10 November 1990 on Kita-daito. One was captured on 18 November 1991 on Hatoma by Yutaka Iha. Iozawa observed four female during February to April 1991 on Yonaguni. These were new sites for prefecture.

330. *Turdus chrysolaus*. Brown Thrush. Akahara.

**Status:** Common/Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Ie) the S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kohama-obs., Kuro-obs., Hateruma-obs., Yonaguni).

331. *Turdus pallidus*. Pale Thrush. Shirohara.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from all Ryukyus (Amami-oshima to Yonaguni). Ikenaga observed many birds on Kita-daito on 2 March 1984 (also Miyagi & Takehara 1992), and Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported several records from Minami-daito.

332. *Turdus obscurus*. Eye-browed Thrush. Mamicha-jinai.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no winter records for Japan. The thrush is on the YL as wintering; Shoyama banded one male on 16 March 1994 on Iriomote. There are four winter records from Okinawa. McWhirter had one near Zukeran, Kitanakagusuku-son from 23 January to 2 February 1981, and another on 15 December 1981 at Ishikawa-shi. Shoyama and Kedashiro found one in December 1985 near Ada, Kunigami-son. Takehara(1993) record one bird on 23 January 1993 on Hateruma. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus(Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonaguni).

333. *Turdus ruficollis*. Black-throated Thrush. Nodo-guro-tsugumi.

333-1. *T. r. atrogularis*. Black-throated Thrush. Nodo-guro-tsugumi.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** The BL has a record from Ishigaki on March 1920.

333-2. *T. r. ruficollis*. Red-throated Thrush. Nodo-aka-tsugumi.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** Many observers saw a male of this subspecies on 21 March 1982 on Yonaguni and reported it in Yacho 430.

334. *Turdus naumanni*. Dusky Thrush. Tsugumi.

334-1. Subsp. *T. n. eunomus*. Tsugumi.

**Status:** Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from all Ryukyus (Amami-oshima to Yonaguni). Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported several records from Minami-daito and Ikenaga saw a small flock on Kita-daito on 3 March 1984 (also Miyagi & Takehara 1992).

334-2. Subsp. *T. n. naumani*. Hachijo-tsugumi.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Yonaguni).

335. *Turdus merula*. Blackbird. Kuro-utadori.

**Status:** Rare/Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no records, but it has occurred recently in Japan. On Yonaguni, Yuuji Sasahara and T. Maeda reported a pair on 10-11 March 1982 in Yacho 429, and Iozawa banded one male on 7-13 March 1993. Maeda and Shimizu reported a single bird on Iriomote on 24 March 1984 in Yacho 473. Sallee found one with a flock of *Turdus naumanni*, Dusky Thrush, on Izena on 25 March 1986. On Iriomote, Shoyama has three sets of observation records for the bird; on 22 February 1984, 18 March 1993 and 25 March 1996.

336. *Turdus iliacus*. Redwing. Wakiaka-tsugumi.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** The BL has a Honshu (in Chiba pref. 1933) record, and BOJ notes two. McWhirter saw one with six *Turdus naumanni* at Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa on 23 November 1983. (see Appendix).

#### Family SYLVIIDAE

337. *Cettia squamiceps*. Short-tailed Bush Warbler. Yabusame.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no winter records for Japan. There are three winter records from Okinawa, all of single birds. McWhirter saw one on 10 January 1981 near Mt. Terukubi-dake, Kunigami-son, Gima photographed one on January 1986 on Ohgimi-son (WBO, NWBO), and Speegle photographed one near Konbu, Gushikawa-shi on 14 February 1986. The YL also lists it for January. Iozawa observed two birds on 9 April 1991 on Yonaguni. Another one bird was captured on Kita-daito on November 1991 (Miyagi & Takehara 1992). The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote).

338. *Cettia diphone*. Japanese Bush Warbler. Uguisu.

338-1. Subsp. *C. d. riukiensis*. Ryukyu-uguisu.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi-obs., Kohama-obs., Kuro-obs., Hateruma-obs., Yonaguni-obs.) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito). The bird recorded from small islands near Okinawa; Iheya (3-5 February 1984 by Kaneda), Aguni (24 April 1982 by Kaneda), Tonaki (10 October 1986 by Ikenaga), Zamami (13 May 1985 by McWhirter) and Tokashiki (8 October 1985 by McWhirter). Ikenaga heard and observed the bird on Kita-daito on 3 March 1984; the song/voice of the bird seemed somewhat different from that of the Okinawa population (also Miyagi & Takehara 1992).

338-2. Subsp. *C. d. restrictus*. Daitou-hashinaga-uguisu.

**Status:** Extinct?

**Record:** The BL has a record from Minami-daito, as a resident subspecies. But it thought to be extinct, and *C. d. riukiensis* probably is introduced to the island.

338-3. Subsp. *C. d. borealis*. Chosen-uguisu.

**Status:** Straggler or locally winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no record for the subspecies from Japan, but it is recorded from Taiwan (Shigeta 1996). Iozawa has recorded several birds in the winter on Yonaguni since 1989.

339. *Locustella fasciolata*. Gray's Grasshopper-warbler. Ezo-sennyu.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki). McWhirter observed the bird on Tokashiki on 7 October 1986.

340. *Locustella ochotensis*. Middendorff's Grasshopper-warbler. Shima-sennyu.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL cites Yonaguni for the prefecture, and has no winter records for Japan. One is on the YL for 13 February 1982 on Iriomote. The ML has October and November records. McWhirter saw one on Tokashiki on 8 October 1985. On Okinawa, there are at least two banding records by Mano, one juvenile was captured on 22 September 1976 at Isagawa, Nago-shi, and another was banded on 19 September 1979 at Gabusoka, Nago-shi.

341. *Locustella pleskei*. Pleske's Grasshopper-warbler. Uchiyama-sennyu.

**Note:** Often considered conspecific with *L. ochotensis*, but *L. pleskei* differs in voice, morphology and ecology (Navarov & Shibaev, 1983).

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL has no record from Ryukyu. Iozawa observed several birds during March and April in 1993 and 1994 on Yonaguni.

342. *Locustella lanceolata*. Lanceolated Grasshopper-warbler. Makino-sennyu.

**Status:** Straggler or rare migrant.

**Record:** The BL has only observation record from Yonaguni. Akihiko Shiraishi (pers. comm.) observed one bird on 10 October 1982 at Okinawa Agri. Exp. Stn., Naha-shi, Okinawa.

343. *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*. Black-browed Reed-warbler. Ko-yoshikiri.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** Kohno & Shoyama (1982) note it for February and March, on Iriomote The ML has

records for October and November, and McWhirter and Nakasone had one on Tokashiki on 7 October 1986. The BL has no Ryukyu or Japan winter records.

344. *Acrocephalus orientalis*. Oriental Great Reed-warbler. Oh-yoshikiri.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** There are at least nine sets of records for Okinawa, including several records for December and January. Most of them were single birds, but Ikenaga saw three birds on Haebaru, Katsuren-cho, on 30 December 1985. Kohno and Shoyama (1982) have it for 8 March 1978 on Iriomote. Ikenaga and Numaguchi observed one bird on Iheya on 3 November 1985. These are new prefecture sites. The BL has no winter records for Japan. The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

A note on the *Phylloscopus* warbler information below: Suitable criteria for field identification of non-breeding *Phylloscopus* warblers in East Asia are lacking at this time. Except for *Phylloscopus inornatus* and, possibly, *Phylloscopus ijimae*, the records below should be corroborated by photo or specimen.

\*\*\*. *Phylloscopus* sp..

None of these warblers are on the BL as wintering in Japan, but McWhirter had two warblers on 10 January 1981 and one on 19 February 1983 on Okinawa, plus one on 25 February 1986 on Tokashiki that were not *P. inornatus* and most closely resembled *P. borealis*.

345. *Phylloscopus fuscatus*. Dusky Warbler. Muji-sekka.

**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** One reported in Yacho 430 by Taiki Uyama for Iriomote on 23 March 1982. One was reported by Kohichi Hirose on 4 January 1986 on Iriomote (Yacho 494). One was photographed by Ohshiro on Kin-cho, Okinawa on March 1989 (NWBO, CD). Another single bird was recorded on 19 November 1991 on Minami-daito by Takehara. Uyama (1992) reported the bird as wintering in Yonaguni, Iriomote and Ishigaki. The BL has no records for Japan.

346. *Phylloscopus schwarzi*. Radde's Warbler. Karafuto-mujisekka.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One was seen on 8 February 1985 near Kijoka, Ohgimi-son, Okinawa by McWhirter and others. The BL has no records for Japan; see Yacho 491 for the first Japanese record. Uyama (1992) reported the bird as wintering in Yonaguni and Iriomote, with an observation record on Miyako.

347. *Phylloscopus inornatus*. Yellow-browed Warbler. Kimayu-mushikui.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** There are three winter records on Okinawa McWhirter saw one on 6 December 1980 near Hiji, Kunigami-son and another on 11 December near Mt. Terukubi-dake, Kunigami-son. Ikenaga had two birds on 10 January 1985, on Mihara, Nago-shi. At least 3-4 were noted on Tokashiki by McWhirter and others from 7 January to 1 April 1986. The warbler is considered a winter bird on the YL. As noted above, there are no Japan winter records on the BL. The ML has it for October and November, this is a new prefecture site. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonaguni).

348. *Phylloscopus proregulus*. Pallas's Willow-warbler. Karafuto-mushikui.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** Nakasone observed one bird on Yonaguni on 25 November 1985. The BL has one record for Japan.

349. *Phylloscopus borealis*. Arctic Warbler. Meboso-mushikui.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

349-1. Subsp. *P. b. borealis*. Meboso-mushikui.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito). There are several records from small islands near Okinawa; Iheya (two birds on 3 November 1985 by Ikenaga and Numaguchi), Tonaki (10 October 1986 by Ikenaga) and Tokashiki (25 February 1986 by McWhirter).

349-2. Subsp. *P. b. xanthodryas*. Ko-meboso-mushikui.

**Record:** The BL has sites the from C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

350. *Phylloscopus tennellipes*. Pale-legged Leaf Warbler. Ezo-mushikui.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** One was seen on 2 November 1981 at Ishikawa-shi, Okinawa by McWhirter. Yonaguni has a record on the BL for the prefecture.

351. *Phylloscopus coronatus*. Eastern Crowned Willow-warbler. Sendai-mushikui.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** One was observed on 26 November 1985 on Tokashiki by McWhirter, Agnew, and Speegle. The BL has a prefecture record from Miyako.

352. *Phylloscopus ijimae*. Ijima's Willow-warbler. Ijima-mushikui.



**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The YL has a December record from Ishigaki, in 1981. This is a new prefecture site. There are no Japan winter records on the BL. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Yonaguni).

353. *Prinia inornata*. Plain Prinia. Mami-hauchiwadori.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One was seen on 18 March 1986 on Tokashiki I. by McWhirter and Nakasone. This may be the first record for Japan, but there is no evidential photograph. (see Appendix).

354. *Regulus regulus*. Goldcrest. Kiku-itadaki.

**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** Since McWhirter and Burris saw one on 9 November 1980 there have been at least five records for Okinawa up to 1986 the last on 25 November 1984 by L. Cressler. Yutaka Sagae also reported one from Kume-jima. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito on December 1988. One dead body was found by Noriaki Sakaguchi on 2 November 1985 on Iriomote. Since 1989, Iozawa has observed several birds as winter visitor on Yonaguni. The records are of 1-2 birds in November and December. The BL has a record from Ishigaki for the prefecture.

355. *Cisticola juncidis*. Fan-tailed Warbler. Sekka.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from all Ryukyus (Amami-oshima to Yonaguni).

#### Family MUSCICAPIDAE

356. *Ficedula zanthopygia*. Tricolor Flycatcher. Mamijiro-kibitaki.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** It is on the ML for 14 September 1980. The YL has one for 26 November 1977 on Iriomote. Kohno and Shoyama (1982) have another for 30 August 1982 for Iriomote, and also note the species for Nakanougan with no details. Brazil (pers. comm.) has mentioned seeing the species on bird watchers notebooks (log books at inns) on Yonaguni. The species is new for the prefecture.

357. *Ficedula narcissina*. Narcissus Flycatcher. Kibitaki.

357-1. Subsp. *F. n. narcissina*. Kibitaki.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

357-2. Subsp. *F. n. owstoni*. Ryukyu-kibitaki.

**Status:** Uncommon or locally common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote).

358. *Ficedula mugimaki*. Mugimaki Flycatcher. Mugimaki.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** The YL has Iriomote records for 18 March 1973 and 4 April 1977; see Yacho 364. The ML has a male for 26 November 1979. These are new prefecture sites. Another male was seen by McWhirter and Speegle near Cape Kyan-misaki, Itoman-shi. Okinawa on 29 October 1985, the first Okinawa I. sighting in 95 years (Hachisuka & Udagawa 1953, BL).

359. *Ficedula parva*. Red-breasted Flycatcher. Ojiro-bitaki.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** Kaneda saw one bird on Yonaguni on 30 December 1984 and 30 December 1985. On Tokashiki, one was seen on 11 February (Kaneda and others) through 18 March (McWhirter and Nakasone) 1986 (WBO). The BL has no records for the prefecture.

360. *Cyanoptila cyanomelana*. Blue-and-white Flycatcher. Oh-ruri.

**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has prefecture records for Yonaguni and Okinawa, the latter being an old record (Sho 1918). The ML has it for October. There are two recent Okinawa records. Nagamine and Nakasone caught and measured a young male near Takaesu, Gushikawa-shi on 5 October 1977. M. Kaneshiro and others saw one female and young male near Okuni-rindo, Kunigami-son on 10 October 1986. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito on April 1993. One male was observed on 23 April 1990 and another male was seen on 25 September 1992 on Hatoma by Iha. These are new sites for the prefecture.

361. *Niltava vivida*. Vivid Niltava. Chabara-ohruri.

**Status:** Straggler?

**Record:** One male was captured at Nishizaki Junior-high school, Itoman-shi, Okinawa on 2 May 1989. It remains a possibility for being an escaped caged bird. The bird is common on Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

362. *Muscicapa sibirica*. Sooty Flycatcher. Same-bitaki.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL has records from Yonaguni and Minami-daito. There are three Okinawa I.

records. Singles were seen on 2 May 1981 at Cape Hedo-misaki, Kunigami-son by McWhirter, 24 September 1984 near Esu, Ohgimi-son by Ikenaga and Brazil, and 14 October 1984 near Onna-son by Nakasone. It is also on the ML for October and November. These are new sites for the prefecture.

363. *Muscicapa griseisticta*. Grey-spotted Flycatcher. Ezo-bitaki.

**Status:** Common autumn migrant.

**Record:** The YL has a February record. There are no Japan winter records on the BL. The ML has it for September to November. One bird was recorded on 10 September 1993 in Kume by Takehara and others (1995c). Ikenaga and Numaguchi observed one bird on Iheya on 2 November 1985, Ikenaga saw one on Tonaki on 10 October 1986. McWhirter saw the bird on Tokashiki on 20 October 1985. Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the birds from Kita-daito. These are new sites for the prefecture; The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Kuro-obs., Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito).

364. *Muscicapa latirostris*. Brown Flycatcher. Kosame-bitaki.

**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The species is on the BL for Ishigaki and Yonaguni from the prefecture, and there are no winter records for Japan. There are four Okinawa I. records. Singles were seen on 3 April 1971 near Mt. Yonaha-dake, Kunigami-son by Beringer (1972, photo), on 3 November 1979 at Kin-cho by LeGrand, on 19 August 1982 near Benoki-rindo, Kunigami-son by Ikenaga and Keisuke Ueda, and from early January to at least 20 February 1986 near Ishikawa-shi by Matayoshi and others. See WBO. McWhirter and Nakasone saw one on Tokashiki on 7 October 1986. It is on the ML for October and November, and on the YL and Kohno & Shoyama (1982) for December and February. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito on October 1989.

365. *Muscicapa ferruginea*. Ferruginous Flycatcher. Miyama-hitaki.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** Not on the BL. From 1 to 10 April 1984, one was seen and photographed by Hideo Yazawa and Mitsuhiro Okuhara on Yonaguni, new for the prefecture and the second record for Japan.

Family **MONARCHIDAE**

366. *Terpsiphone atrocaudata*. Black Paradise Flycatcher. Sankou-cho.

366-1. Subsp. *T. a. illex*. Ryukyu-sankoucho.

**Status:** Common summer visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Yagachi, Iheya, Izena, Ie, Zamami, Kume) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Kuro, Yonaguni). McWhirter saw the bird on Tokashiki on 29 April 1986.

Family **REMIZIDAE**

367. *Remiz pendulinus*. Penduline Tit. Tsurisugara.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** In the BL, it is treated as an accidental visitor for Japan with three records, not from the prefecture. But the bird has recently been expanding its winter range. A small flock was seen on Nishizaki, Itoman-shi, Okinawa on March 1987 and November 1988 by Ohshiro, Higa and others (NWBO).

Family **PARIDAE**

368. *Parus ater*. Coal Tit. Higara.

**Status:** Uncertain old record.

**Record:** There is an old "Ryukyu" record in the BL. There is a breeding subspecies in Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

369. *Parus varius*. Varied Tit. Yamagara.

369-1. Subsp. *P. v. amamii*. Amami-yamagara.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa).

369-2. Subsp. *P. v. orii*. Daito-yamagara.

**Status:** Extinct?

**Record:** The BL has sites from Daito Is (Kita-daito, Minami-daito). There are no recent records from the islands.

369-3. Subsp. *P. v. olivaceus*. Orii-yamagara.

**Status:** Rare resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Iriomote).

370. *Parus major*. Great Tit. Shijukara.

370-1. Subsp. *P. m. okinawae*. Okinawa-shijukara.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Yagachi).

370-2. Subsp. *P. m. nigriloris*. Ishigaki-shijukara.

Status: Common resident.

Record: The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote).

#### Family ZOSTEROPIDAE

371. *Zosterops japonicus*. Japanese White-eye. Mejiro.

Note: There are four subspecies recorded from the prefecture in the BL.

371-1. Subsp. *Z. j. japonicus*. Mejiro.

Status: Uncommon winter visitor.

Record: The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami, Kume).

371-2. Subsp. *Z. j. insularis*. Tane-mejiro.

Status: Straggler?

Record: The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Kume).

371-3. Subsp. *Z. j. loochooensis*. Ryukyu-mejiro.

Status: Common resident.

Record: The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Yagachi, Iheya, Ie, Zamami, Kume) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Hatoma, Taketomi, Kuro, Yonaguni). Kaneda recorded the bird from Aguni on 24 April 1982, and McWhirter saw it on Tokashiki on 8 October 1985.

371-4. Subsp. *Z. j. daitoensis*. Daitou-mejiro.

Status: Common resident on Daito.

Record: The BL has sites from Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito).

#### Family EMBERIZIDAE

372. *Melophus lathami*. Crested Bunting. Renjaku-nojiko.

Status: Straggler.

Record: One female was photographed on Hoshidate, Iriomote on 27 May 1987 by Yoshimi (1992), for the first record in Japan. The bird was also recorded in Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

373. *Emberiza cioides*. Siberian Meadow Bunting. Hoojiro.

Status: Rare migrant and winter visitor.

Record: The YL has at least one on 25 February 1974 on Iriomote. One or two birds were

seen at Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa from late November to 3 December 1985 by Michio Kinjo (photo, see WBO), Kaneda, and McWhirter. Another was sighted at Cape Hedo-misaki, Kunigami-son, Okinawa on 2 December 1985 by Kaneda. There are no Ryukyu records on the BL.

374. *Emberiza tristrami*. Tristram's Bunting. Shirohara-hoojiro.

**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has an old record from the S. Ryukyus (Iriomote, October 1921), and no winter records for Japan. One was photographed by Higa on 31 December 1984 in Yonaguni (NWBO). One male and female were recorded on Nishizaki, Itoman-shi, Okinawa on May 1988 by Higa and others (CD).

375. *Emberiza fucata*. Grey-headed Bunting. Hooaka.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** It is on the BL for Ie and Ishigaki. The YL has another Ishigaki record from December 1977. At least two were seen on 28 October, 2 November 1981 at Ishikawa-shi, Okinawa by McWhirter, who also saw one at Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa on 4 December 1981. One was seen by Numaguchi and Ikenaga on 31 December at Miyagi, Higashi-son, Okinawa. Ikenaga, Takehara (NWBO), and McWhirter had one on 29 April 1986 on Tokashiki.

376. *Emberiza pusilla*. Little Bunting. Ko-hooaka.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant.

**Record:** The BL has an observation from Yonaguni for the prefecture. Up to 1986, there are at least seven sets of records, 1-5 birds, October through March, on Okinawa. The last was on 1 January 1986 on Miyagi, Higashi-son, when Numaguchi photographed one; see WBO. The YL has a record for 28 April 1980 on Iriomote. McWhirter saw one on Tokashiki on 8 October 1985. On 11 October, two were seen by Ikenaga on Tonaki.

377. *Emberiza chrysophrys*. Yellow-browed Bunting. Kimayu-hoojiro.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** The BL has one record for Japan, but there are recent records for every spring on Tsushima. The YL notes one for Iriomote on 28 April 1980. Higa recorded one bird from Yonaguni on 31 December 1984 (Strix 5), and photographed one bird on Nishizaki, Itoman-shi, Okinawa on 11 May 1988 (NWBO). One bird was captured on 25 September 1992 on Hatoma by Iha.

378. *Emberiza rustica*. Rustic Bunting. Kashiradaka.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has an observation from Iriomote for the prefecture. There have been four sets of records for Okinawa up to 1986. Nakasone had at least one at Maehara, Gushikawa-shi on 27 February 1977. McWhirter, Burris, and others had 5-22 at Ishikawa-shi from 24 October 1981 to 24 January 1982. McWhirter and Burris also had 3-4 birds at Yone, Tomigusuku-son on 25 October and 8 November 1981. Ikenaga had a male on Miyagi, Higashi-son on 2 March 1986. Nakasone, Speegle (photo), and McWhirter had a bird on Tokashiki on 25 February 1986. The ML has it for October and November. The YL has it as wintering, and Kohno and Shoyama (1982) regard as common in winter. Iozawa has observed wintering birds (10-20) on Yonaguni since 1989.

379. *Emberiza elegans*. Yellow-throated Bunting. Miyama-hoojiro.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** It is common on Okinawa in winter with many observations and a few photos; see WBO. The ML has only a March record, but it is listed as a wintering on the YL and Kohno and Shoyama (1982). On Iheya, Kaneda recorded at least one bird on 3-5 February 1984 and Numaguchi and Ikenaga saw a few birds on 3 November 1985. McWhirter observed the bird on Tokashiki on 26 November 1985. Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the bird from Kita-daito. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Iriomote-obs., Yonaguni-obs.)

380. *Emberiza aureola*. Yellow-breasted Bunting. Shima-aoji.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** There are no Ryukyu records on the BL. One was seen by McWhirter, Kaneda, and Ikenaga at Igei, Kin-cho, Okinawa from 9-15 March 1984. Another was seen on Tokashiki on 20 October 1985 by McWhirter and the Cresslers. The ML has an April record. The YL cites one for Iriomote from 27 April to 13 May 1980, and Kohno & Shoyama (1982) have a September record for Iriomote. The YL has a Yonaguni record from 30 April to 2 May 1980, and Kaneda recorded one bird on 30 December 1984 on Yonaguni. Higa photographed a male on 4 May 1988 on Nishizaki, Itoman-shi (NWBO).

381. *Emberiza rutila*. Chestnut Bunting. Shima-nojiko.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** The YL has it on Iriomote from 27 April to 1 May 1980. Kohno & Shoyama (1982) have a September record with no details. Higa photographed a male on 11 May 1988 on Nishizaki, Itoman-shi (NWBO). Iozawa observed one female during January to March in 1989 and 1990 at the same place in Yonaguni. This is a new species for the prefecture.

382. *Emberiza melanocephala*. Black-headed Bunting. Zuguro-chakincho.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** There is a photograph of two female buntings on 1 November 1985 at Namizato, Kincho in WBO that may be this species; however, there is some problem separating females of this species from *Emberiza bruniceps*, Red-headed Bunting [Cakin-cho]. At least two other records from the prefecture could be either of these two species. One bird was recorded on Tokashiki on 14 October 1985 by Kaneda, and two birds on Yonaguni on 29 December 1985 by Kaneda, Hanashiro and others. All have been female or immature plumage birds in autumn.

383. *Emberiza sulphurata*. Japanese Yellow Bunting. Nojiko.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** It is on the OL without details. A female was seen on Tokashiki on 26 November 1985 by McWhirter, Speegle (photo), and Agnew. The YL has it for Ishigaki on 20 November 1974 and for Iriomote on 30 January and 5 December 1979. Kohno & Shoyama (1982) have a September record for Iriomote. Nakasone and Yamashiro observed one on Yonaguni on 25 November 1985. Kaneda had another there on 28 April 1985 and Ikenaga had one male again on 22 November 1987. The BL has no Ryukyu or Japan winter records.

384. *Emberiza spodocephala*. Black-faced Bunting. Aoji.

384-1. Subsp. *E. s. personata*. Aoji.

**Status:** Common winter visitor.

**Record:** It has wintered in S. Ryukyu and Tokashiki I. (YL, ML, McWhirter). Kaneda recorded the bird from Aguni on 24 April 1982. These are new prefecture sites. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Iheya, Zamami) and S. Ryukyus (Taketomi-obs., Yonaguni-obs.).

384-2. Subsp. *E. s. spodocephala*. Shiberia-aoji.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki). Since 1989, Iozawa has observed many birds as wintering in Yonaguni.

385. *Emberiza variabilis*. Grey Bunting. Kuroji.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** It is noted for Iriomote on 29 April 1977 on the YL and in Kohno and Shoyama (1982). Tange (1982) recorded two birds from Yonaguni on February 1981. This is the most southern record for Japan and a new prefecture site. The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Kume) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako).

386. *Emberiza schoeniclus*. Reed Bunting. Oh-jurin.



**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** There are no Ryukyu records on the BL. There have been four records from Okinawa, up to 1987. Otsuka (1978) recorded two at Senaga-jima near Yone, Tomigusuku-son during March 1978. One was seen near Yone, Tomigusuku-son by Higa, M. Kaneshiro, and others on 25 October 1981. Many observers saw a flock of up to ten that spent most of the winter of 1986-87 at Nishizaki, Itoman-shi. Higa photographed one bird on Gushi, Naha-shi on 15 January 1987. Kugai (pers. comm.) has indicated at least one record for Miyako.

387. *Calcarius lapponicus*. Lapland Longspur. Tsumenaga-hoojiro.

**Status:** Straggler or rare migrant.

**Record:** An immature female was observed at close range at Miyagi, Higashi-son, Okinawa on 12 October 1983 by Ikenaga. Another in the same plumage was seen well at Hedo-misaki, Kunigami-son, Okinawa on 13 October 1985 by Sallee. One young bird was seen on 11 October 1986 by Ikenaga on Tonaki. Takehara photographed one male on Cape Higashi-henna-zaki, Miyako on 2 February (NWBO). Iozawa saw three birds on Yonaguni during January to March 1992. The species is new for the prefecture. These may be the most southern records for the area.

388. *Passerculus sandwichensis*. Savannah Sparrow. Kusachi-himedori.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** One was seen on 3 December 1985 at Kin, Kin-cho, Okinawa by McWhirter. The BL has no records for the species, but see BOJ. (see Appendix).

Family FRINGILLIDAE

389. *Fringilla montifringilla*. Brambling. Atori.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki). Kaneda observed 15+ birds on Tokashiki on 14 October 1985. Iozawa recorded the bird as wintering on Yonaguni in 1989, 1990 and 1992. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito on December 1988.

390. *Carduelis sinica*. Oriental Greenfinch. Kawara-hiwa.

390-1. Subsp. *C. s. kawarahiba*. Oh-kawara-hiwa.

**Status:** Uncommon winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako-obs., Ishigaki-obs., Kohama-obs., Kuro-obs.). Kaneda observed the bird on Zamami on 16 October 1982 and McWhirter saw it on Tokashiki on 5 November 1985. Miyagi & Takehara (1992)

recorded the birds from Kita-daito. These are new prefecture sites.

391. *Carduelis spinus*. Siskin. Mahiwa.

**Status:** Common/Uncommon winter visitor, year by year.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni). Ikenaga and Numaguchi saw the bird on Iheya on 2 November 1985.

392. *Acanthis flammea*. Redpoll. Beni-hiwa.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** Kohno & Shoyama (1982) note one or more on Iriomote I. on 3 December 1977. This was the first prefecture record, and it may be the most southern for E. Asia.

393. *Carpodacus roseus*. Pallas's Rosy Finch. Oh-mashiko.

**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** One was seen by McWhirter near Okuma, Kunigami-son, Okinawa on 4 December 1981 and the YL has another for Ishigaki on 31 December 1981. These are the first prefecture records, and may be the most southern for E. Asia.

394. *Loxia curvirostra*. Crossbill. Isuka.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The OL has a record with no details. Kugai (pers. comm.) observed one on Miyako during 1986. Gima observed the bird on November 1994 on Gaji, Kunigami-son, Okinawa. The species had not been seen in the prefecture previously.

395. *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*. Bullfinch. Uso.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** Tomori (1977) reported the bird for the bird list of Nago-shi. Kugai observed one bird near Hentona, Kunigami-son, Okinawa on 26 November 1995. These are new records for the prefecture.

396. *Eophona migratoria*. Black-tailed Grosbeak. Ko-ikaru.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** Seven were seen on 14 January 1982 near Chibana, Okinawa-shi, Okinawa by McWhirter. One at Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa on 2-3 November 1984 was seen by McWhirter, Ikenaga, and others. See WBO. The ML has an October record. These are new sites in the prefecture. The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Iriomote, Yonaguni).

397. *Eophona personata*. Japanese Grosbeak. Ikaru.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has a record from Yonaguni for the prefecture. There are at least three sightings from Okinawa. McWhirter saw three at Hedo-misaki, Kunigami-son on 2 October 1981, and Ikenaga had 15+ at Kijoka, Ogimi-son on 18 December 1982 and 27 birds at Takae, Higashi-son on 29 December 1985. It is on the ML for September through November. The YL has an Ishigaki record for 15 September 1976. For Iriomote, Kohno & Shoyama (1982) have it for September through December, and there are individual records on the YL for 2 December 1979 and by Yamashiro and Nakasone for 20 November 1985. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito during December 1994 to January 1995, and Kedashiro photographed one on Kita-daito on 15-18 May 1986 (also Miyagi & Takehara 1992).

398. *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*. Hawfinch. Shime.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kuro, Yonaguni). McWhirter observed one on Tokashiki on 27 March 1987. Osawa & Osawa (1995) reported it from Minami-daito on October 1989, and Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the birds from Kita-daito. These are new sites for prefecture.

#### Family PLOCEIDAE

399. *Passer rutilans*. Russet Sparrow. Nyunai-suzume.

**Status:** Rare winter visitor.

**Record:** The OL has a record; however, some local birders believe the bird was an immature *Passer montanus*. The record is hypothetical at best. In 1989 on Okinawa, Kuniharu Miyagi and Kudaka recorded six birds on Kaganji, Kunigami-son on 10 January (Strix 8), and six birds were seen again by Kaneda on Namizato, Kin-cho in January. Ohshiro photographed one male on Kin-cho, Okinawa on February 1991 (NWBO, CD). Iozawa recorded 10 to 20 birds on Yonaguni, during the winters of 1989 and 1990. These were first record for prefecture.

400. *Passer montanus*. Tree Sparrow. Suzume.

**Status:** Common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from all Ryukyus (from Tokara Is. and Amami-oshima to Yonaguni) as well as Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito; introduced).

#### Family ESTRILDIDAE

401. *Lonchura punctulata*. Scaly-breasted Munia. Shima-kinpara.

401-1. Subsp. *L. p. topela*. Amime.

**Status:** Locally common resident in central to northern Okinawa.

**Record:** This species has become an established breeder on Okinawa. Flocks of up to 35 birds, including many immature birds, have been seen at 15 sites or more. It is doubtful that the species is native. Sightings go back to the early 1970's. McWhirter (1985) found a nest in 1984. McWhirter also observed the bird on Tokashiki on 20 October 1985, and Takehara & Harato (1992) recorded as a breeding bird in Ie. The bird is recorded as a common resident in Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

402. *Lonchura malacca*. Black-headed Munia. Ginpara.

402-1. Subsp. *L. m. atricapilla*. Southern Black-headed Munia. Kinpara.

**Status:** Locally common resident on southern Okinawa.

**Record:** This species is undoubtedly an escaped cage bird that has become feral. No nests have been found, but many flocks with immature birds have been seen. Flocks of up to 70 birds occur. Records go back to at least 1970 (Beringer 1976).

403. *Lonchura striata*. White-rumped Munia. Koshijiro-kinpara.

**Status:** Locally common resident on northern Okinawa.

**Record:** It is probably the latest Ploceid to become established on Okinawa, and is doubtfully a native species. Flocks of up to 65, including young, have been seen at seven sites. The status of the three *Lonchura* spp. in the rest of the prefecture is not clear. The bird is recorded as a common resident in Taiwan (Wang and others 1991).

#### Family STURNIDAE

404. *Sturnus sturninus*. Daurian Starling. Shiberia-mukudori.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** The BL has a record for the Ogasawara Is.; the YL has a record for 27 October 1980 on Ishigaki. On Yonaguni, Kanehisa Tagi and others recorded one male at Sonai on 13 March 1991 (Yacho 542), and Iozawa observed one female on 7 April 1991.

405. *Sturnus philippensis*. Red-cheeked Starling. Ko-mukudori.

**Status:** Common migrant.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Ie), S. Ryukyus (Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni) and Daito Is. (Kita-daito, Minami-daito). There are several records from small islands near Okinawa; Iheya (3 May 1984 by Ikenaga), Aguni (24 April 1982 by Kaneda), Zamami (16 October 1982 by Kaneda) and Tokashiki (1 May 1987 by McWhirter).

406. *Sturnus sinensis*. Grey-backed Starling. Kara-mukudori.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has one old record on Ishigaki (September 1939). There have been four records of 1-40 birds on Okinawa during September and October. The first was on 10 September 1978 by Nakasone. The ML has 50+ birds on 15-17 September 1981 (also in Yacho 425). On Yonaguni, Iozawa observed one male at Sonai on 1 March 1989. The starling is regarded as wintering on the YL. These are new sites for the prefecture.

407. *Sturnus cineraceus*. Grey Starling. Mukudori.

**Status:** Uncommon/Common migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa), S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni, Senkaku Is.) and Daito Is. (Minami-daito). Kaneda and others observed the bird on Iheya on 23-25 November 1984, and McWhirter saw it on Tokashiki on 14 October 1986. Miyagi & Takehara (1992) recorded the birds from Kita-daito. Takehara & Harato (1992) reported one breeding record on 12 May 1991 on Ie-shima Island.

408. *Sturnus vulgaris*. European Starling. Hoshi-mukudori.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has an observation from Kyushu, but questions the wildness of the bird. One was seen on Ishigaki on 6 November 1974 (OL, YL). During 1980 to 1986, there have been at least four sets of records on Okinawa, all of single birds in autumn or winter. The first was on 6 November 1981, and the last from 25 October to 28 November 1984 (McWhirter, Nakasone, others, WBO). Ikenaga found a flock of eight birds on 2 January 1984 on Ishigaki (Yacho 465). One was observed on 23 November 1985 on Iriomote by Nakasone and Yamashiro. On Ie, Takehara & Harato (1992) recorded eight birds at Ie airport on 20 January 1991. Takehara observed one on 19 November 1991 in Minami-daito, and reported another single bird on 26 December 1994 from Kume (Takehara and others 1995, CD). Iozawa has seen and photographed the bird on Yonaguni as wintering since 1989.

409. *Sturnus sericeus*. Silky Starling. Gin-mukudori.

**Status:** Rare migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no record of it, but see BOJ. On 29 December 1979, six birds were seen by Uyama on Yonaguni (YL, Yacho 404). One was sighted on Iriomote on 30 December 1980 by Nobuyuki Suzuki (Yacho 418), and another on Ishigaki during April 1981, and January and February 1982 (YL, Yacho 429). Yamamoto and Kugai observed one on Miyako on 14 March 1982 (Yacho 429). A female at Taira, Nago-shi, Okinawa on 22-23 March 1986 was seen by Numaguchi, Ikenaga, and McWhirter, and a male on Tokashiki on 1 April 1986 was spotted by McWhirter, Nakasone, and others.

410. *Acridotheres cristatellus*. Crested Myna. Hakka-cho.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has no record. During 1980 to 1989 (12 March) it has occurred regularly on Yonaguni (WBO, YL, Yacho 404, Nagamine, Yamashiro, Nakasone, Kaneda, others), and has been seen at least once on Iriomote (YL) and the Senkaku Is. (Ikehara 1983). The myna may stray from Taiwan, where it breeds (King & Dickenson 1975, Wang and others 1991). After 1990, the next species, White-vented Myna, replaced the Crested Myna on Yonaguni.

411. *Acridotheres grandis*. White-vented Myna. Oh-hakka.

**Status:** Locally resident on Yonaguni.

**Record:** The BL has no record. After 1990 (from 16 January, max. 19 birds on 18 February; Iozawa 1991) the Myna probably became an established breeder on Yonaguni. It is treated as a escaped caged bird or as introduced in Taiwan (Wang and others 1991) and Hong Kong (Viney and others 1994).

#### Family ORIOLIDAE

412. *Oriolus chinensis*. Black-naped Oriole. Kourai-uguisu.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** No record on the BL for the Ryukyus. Yoshimi observed one on Hoshidate, Iriomote on 15 May 1988.

#### Family DICRURIDAE

413. *Dicrurus macrocercus*. Black Drongo. Ouchu.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** This is another stray from Taiwan. It is recorded on the YL for 13 April 1976 for Iriomote, Kobayashi (1980) has the same bird for 3 May 1976. The YL also has a 2 May 1980 record for Yonaguni and another Iriomote record for 16 August 1980. On Okinawa one was photographed by Higa on 29 April on Kunigami-son (NWBO), one was recorded at Yagaji, Nago-shi on May 1992 (CD) and two were observed by Nakasone on 16 May 1993 at Higashionna, Ishikawa-shi. This was a new species for Japan.

#### Family ARTAMIDAE

414. *Artamus leucorhynchus*. White-breasted Wood-swallow. Mori-tsubame.

**Status:** Accidental.

**Record:** The BL has only one record from the S. Ryukyus (Iriomote, April 1973) in Japan. Hideo Shimura (pers. com.) observed one bird near Mitara, Iriomote on 16 March 1986.

Family CORVIDAE

415. *Corvus dauuricus*. Daurian Jackdaw. Kokumaru-garasu.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The YL and Yacho 418 have three sets of records from Iriomote. On Okinawa, Bise and Yamashiro photographed a bird at Namizato, Kin-cho on 30 October 1984. One bird was recorded on 27 November 1994 in Aguni I. by Takehara and others (1995a, CD). These are new sites within the prefecture. The BL has a site from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki).

416. *Corvus frugilegus*. Rook. Miyama-garasu.

**Status:** Uncommon migrant and winter visitor.

**Record:** The BL has two 1932 records from the Daito Is. Tamashiro had a bird at Goga, Nago-shi, Okinawa on 18 February 1977. Ikenaga and Numaguchi photographed one on Iheya during 2-4 November 1985 (Yacho 476, WBO). Higa photographed two birds on Nago-shi, Okinawa on December 1992 (NWBO). Tetsujiro Harato and Kinjo observed one bird on 26 December 1986 on Yonaguni, and Shoyama photographed one bird on 20 November 1987 on Iriomote.

417. *Corvus corone*. Carrion Crow. Hashiboso-garasu.

**Status:** Rare migrant.

**Record:** The BL has one old record from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, May 1933). Nakasone (pers. com.) observed one bird on Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa on January 1996.

418. *Corvus macrorhynchos*. Jungle Crow. Hashibuto-garasu.

418-1. Subsp. *C. m. japonensis*. Hashibuto-garasu.

**Status:** Straggler.

**Record:** The BL has one old record from Daito Is. (Minami-daito, December 1924).

418-2. Subsp. *C. m. connectens*. Ryukyu-hashibuto-garasu.

**Status:** Locally common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the C. Ryukyus (Okinawa, Zamami, Kume) and S. Ryukyus (Miyako). The bird is also recorded from Tokashiki (8 October 1985 by McWhirter) and Aka (13 May 1985 by McWhirter).

418-3. Subsp. *C. m. osai*. Osa-hashibuto-garasu.

**Status:** Locally common resident.

**Record:** The BL has sites from the S. Ryukyus (Ishigaki, Iriomote, Taketomi, Kohama, Kuro, Aragusuku, Hateruma).

Escaped cage birds that have been seen on Okinawa I. include:

- E01. *Numida melegris*. Common Guinea-fowl. Horohoro-cho. (1 set of records).  
E02. *Cacatua alba*. White-crested Cockatoo. Taihaku-oumu. (2 records).  
E03. *Psittacula* sp. Daruma-inko-rui (2 records)  
E04. *Nymphicus hollandicus*. Cockatiel. Okame-inko. (1 record).  
E05. *Agapornis fischeri*. Fischer's Lovebird. Botan-inko. (1 record)  
E06. *Trichoglossus haematodus*. Rainbow Lory. Goshiki-seigai-inko. (1 record).  
E07. *Melopsittacus undulatus*. Budgerigar. Sekisei-inko. (many records of single single birds, no breeding as of yet).  
E08. *Columba livia* var. *domestica*. Feral Pigeon. Do-bato. (many records with breeding success).  
E09. *Leiothrix lutea*. Red-billed Leiothrix. Soushi-cho. (1 record).  
E10. *Euplectes afer*. Yellow-crowned Bishop. Ougon-cho. (1 record).  
E11. *Euplectes orix*. Red Bishop. Kinran-cho. (1 record).  
E12. *Padda oryzivora*. Java Sparrow. Bun-cho. (a few records).  
E13. *Lonchura malacca malacca*. Black-headed Munia. Ginpara. (a few records).  
E14. *Lonchura maja*. White-headed Munia. Heki-cho. (a few records, with one record on Tokashiki on 23 November 1985 by Kaneda).  
E15. *Vidua macroura*. Pin-tailed Whydah. Tennin-cho. (1 record).  
E16. *Amandava amandava*. Red Avadavat. Beni-suzume. (uncommon, often seen in pairs, one known breeding success. Takehara & Harato (1992) recorded from Ie).

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**Appendix.**

**Rare Bird Report.**

by D. W. McWhirter

**01. Species:** *Pterodroma [pycrofti] longirostris* (Stejneger's [Pycroft's] Petrel) Hime  
Shirohara Mizunzgidori.

**Location:** between Okinawa I. and Tokashiki I., Okinawa Pref., Japan.

**Date:** 27 March 1987.

**Time:** less than 5 minutes, around 1130.

**Light:** sun above and behind the observer.

**Distance:** 120 - 400 m.

**Equipment:** 10x binocular.

**Behavior notes:** One was seen flying north from the ferry crossing between Okinawa and Tokashiki. It flew low to the water, then higher up as the ferry approached. It alternated quick, shorebird-like wing beats with swooping "shears" (soaring or gliding). The wings seemed straighter when the bird was shearing. The wings were carried forward, bent at the wrist. The petrel seemed to try and avoid the ferry.

**Identification notes:** The bird was clearly a *Pterodroma* type petrel in size and shape, although there were no other birds to compare it with at the time. It appeared gray above and pure white below. There were no black marks into the underwing although the edges appeared narrowly black. There were no noticeable gray areas extending towards the chest from the neck and back. The top of the head, the nape, the upper back, and a portion of the forewing near the body were pale to medium gray. There was no darker cap, although the area around the eye was darker gray. The forehead was paler than the top of the head, but did not look white. The rump and upper tail were a slightly darker gray. The rest of the wings and the lower back looked dark gray or blackish, but not black. The secondaries at some angles looked lighter. The bill was dark; leg color not noted.

**Similar species:** The *Pterodroma* group is difficult. I studied the color photographs of *Pterodroma* petrels available in Japanese books and relied on information in *Seabirds* by Peter Harrison and *Field Guide to the Birds of North America* by the National Geographic Society.

**Other observers:** none.

**Previous experience with the species:** none.

Transcribed from field notes taken later in the day.

**02. Species:** *Athya affinis*. (Lesser Scaup) Ko-suzugamo.

**Location:** Kin Dam, Kin-cho, Okinawa I., Japan.

**Date:** 14 December 1983.

**Time:** 30 minutes at 1100.

**Light:** sunny, overhead at my back, excellent.

**Distance:** 30 - 250m.

**Equipment:** eyes, 10x binocular, 16x spotting scope.

**Behavior notes:** one male in breeding (alternate) plumage swam slowly by me. Field marks seen: 1) purplish color to head. 2) head shape similar to *A. collaris*, peaked at rear of crown, definitely not flat and rounded, very distinct, even at a distance. 3) eye yellow-gold. 4) back vermiculations (small lines) black and bold. 5) some gray vermiculations on sides, otherwise white. 6) bill blue-gray with a small, narrow (5-7mm?) black nail at tip. 7) wing stripe - white in secondaries to primaries, none in the primaries (seen when wings flapped while sitting).

**Similar species:** *A. marila* has a rounded head crown, no peak. It has a wider nail on the tip of the bill. It is whiter on the sides and back. The white wing stripe extends well into the primaries. Several experienced observers, Hiroshi Ikenaga and Mark Brazil, told me of a hybrid *A. ferina* x *A. fuligula* that resembled *A. affinis*. I imagine head shape and nail tip were different. [In 1995, the Michigan Bird Record Committee studied *Athya* hybrids. An *A. ferina* x *A. fuligula* hybrid usually has a short tuft, a little longer than the crest on *A. affinis*. The hybrid often has an orangish eye. The hybrid always has a distinctly different bill color pattern, usually, the whole tip of the bill, including the nail, is black. These differences are shown in Birds of Europe by Lars Jonsson.]

**Other observers:** none, but on 17 December 1983, a group of us saw a nice male *A. marila*.

**Previous experience with the species:** I had seen many thousands of Greater Scaup and Lesser Scaup in the U.S.A., most of them not as well as this.

Transcribed from notes taken immediately after the observation.

**03. Species:** *Pluvialis dominicus*. (American Golden Plover) Amerika-munaguro.

**Location:** Kijoka, Ohgimi-son, Teruma, Gushikawa-shi and Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa Island, Japan.

**Date:** 6 September 1986, 4 December 1986, 1 March 1987.

**Time:** various.

**Light:** various.

**Distance:** various.

**Equipment:** 10x binocular, 16 - 32x spotting scope.

**Identification notes:** One bird at Kijoka, one bird at Teruma, two birds at Namizato. All were foraging in paddies in the company of Pacific Golden Plover. These birds were all in basic (winter) or juvenile plumage. The birds had a white supercilium, white at the base of the bill and throat. This was seen on all the birds. The crown, hind neck, nape, and upper breast were gray with some brown tints, as were the breast and flanks. The dark back feathers were edged with a mixture of white and gold. One of the birds at Namizato, probably a juvenile, had more brown on the breast and more gold edged feathers on the back. The extension of the primaries beyond the tail was nearly the same as the length of the bill. These more detailed features were seen on the birds at Teruma and Namizato.

**Similar species:** The Black-bellied Plover (*P. squatarola*) is larger, paler in these plumages, and has a proportionately larger bill. It was also rare in paddies on Okinawa. The Pacific Golden Plover in these plumages is suffused with golden yellow on the head and neck. This is variable. Some dull colored birds do not look so golden, but they do not look white either. They also seem more brown than gray. Juvenile birds are washed with golden yellow across the breast. The wing extension beyond the tail is slight, clearly less than a bill length, if at all. It is said that the feet of Pacific Golden Plover extend beyond the tail in flight and the feet of American Golden Plover do not. I did not note this.

**Other observers:** none.

**Previous experience:** I had seen many thousands of Pacific Golden Plover in Japan and hundreds of American Golden Plover in the United States and Canada.

**Further notes:** Lesser Golden Plover (*P. dominica*) was separated into two species, Pacific Golden Plover (*P. fulva*) and American Golden Plover (*P. dominica*) in the 39th Supplement to the AOU Checklist (Auk 1993, 110: 675-682). European authorities had separated the species earlier. Pacific Golden Plover is the common large plover in Japan. The scientific name of American Golden Plover was changed slightly to *P. dominicus* in the 40th Supplement to the AOU Checklist (Auk 1995, July).

**These books show the differences between the two species:** Shorebirds, by Hayman, Marchant, and Prater (1986); Field Guide to the Birds of North America by

the National Geographic Society - 2nd Edition (1987); Birds of Europe by Jonsson (1992); Shorebirds of the Pacific Northwest by Paulson (1993).

04. **Species:** *Calidris minutilla*. (Least Sandpiper) Amerika-hibari-shigi.

**Location:** Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa Island, Japan.

**Date:** 12 April 1984.

**Time:** about 0930 to 1010.

**Light:** overcast.

**Distance:** 25 - 45m.

**Equipment:** 10x binocular, 16 - 32x spotting scope.

**Behavior notes:** This bird mostly sat on a small dike in the center of the paddies closest to the dam on the south side of the river. It preened its wing and breast feathers a bit. It foraged for maybe 7-9 minutes in shallow water using quick pecks and probes. When I tried to approach it more closely, it flew and I could not find it again.

**Identification notes:** The bird was in winter or basic plumage. It had no feathers in its plumage with reddish or chestnut color. The overall color of the upper parts was a brownish gray. It had a poorly defined white eyebrow which continued over the bill and went narrowly behind the eye. The eyeline and ear coverts were dark. The chin and upper throat was white, as were most of its under parts. There was a brownish gray band across the chest. The bill was dark, blackish at the tip, a little lighter toward the base. There was a slight droop at the tip. The eye was dark. The legs were pale, a yellowish color. The dark feathers on the head and chest had narrow blackish shaft streaks, as did the nape, back, scapular and covert feathers. From the shaft streaks, the feathers became gradually paler to the edge, which was pale gray. The shaft streaks of some of the median coverts and tertials were not easy to see. Those feathers looked plain gray, getting paler toward the edge. The primaries looked dark. When the bird foraged, it looked slightly smaller and shorter than the nearby Long-toed Stints (*C. subminuta*). When its head was held erect (not often), the neck was shorter than the stints. The toes were not seen well. When the bird flew, it gave a loud, high-pitched call like "creep - creecree". The call rose in pitch.

**Similar species:** Although yellow-legged *Calidris* species often looked dark-legged, the reverse is not usually true (Sometimes, low sun from the side can make dark legs look pale at some angles.). If dark-legged stints are eliminated, then this species must be compared to Long-toed Stint and Temminck's Stint (*C. temminckii*). There were 5 Long-toed Stint in this paddy and 6 Temminck's Stint. There were 9 more Temminck's Stint in another paddy. All of the

Long-toed Stint had more brown color. Four were much brighter and going into breeding or alternate plumage. One was still in adult winter or basic plumage. This bird was more brown on the head and back. The area above the bill did not seem white on any of them. The major plumage difference was the pattern of color on the back, scapular, and covert feathers. These had large dark centers with distinct broad gray edges. This pattern was also seen on the tertials. The dark shaft streaks on the crown, nape, and breast were indistinct compared to the Least. The feather patterns of the Long-toeds going into breeding plumage was similar, but the edges of the feathers were reddish. Two birds still had some winter feathers in the scapulars and coverts and they looked like the bird in winter plumage. Their bills seemed proportionally shorter and straighter. Their carriage was erect and they had longer necks and legs. Their calls were softer, lower, more like "prrrt". The Temminck's Stints were much grayer. The gray extended over the head, throat, and breast to give a hooded appearance. Two birds had more extensive, whiter throats. Temminck's Stints also had black shaft streaks on the nape, back, scapular, and coverts, but they did not seem as extensive or distinct as the Least. The crown and breast feathers had indistinct shaft streaks. Their call was a distinctive "trill" which I find hard to describe, but is very different from Least or Long-toed.

**Other notes:** At the time of the observation, I did not have very good information about winter plumages of these species and I had not paid too much attention to some of the details. It was fortunate to have all three species in the same paddy at the same time. I thought the size, shape, and call-note were distinctive. Later, I was able to study the detailed plumage information in *Shorebirds, An Identification Guide* by Hayman, Marchant, and Prater (1986) and it corroborated my notes. The plates in *Birds of Europe* by Jonsson (1992) show the winter plumage differences clearly. Jonsson also published a earlier article on stint identification which I studied.

**Other observers:** none.

**Previous experience:** At this time, I had seen all the *Calidris* species except one and was familiar with the three yellow-legged stints. I had seen thousands of Least Sandpipers in the United States and Canada and hundreds of Long-toed and Temminck's stints in Japan.

Transcribed from notes taken in the field at the time of observation and just after.

**05. Species:** *Collocalia brevirostris*. (Himalayan Swiftlet) *Himaraya Anatsubame*.

**Location:** Tokashiki I., Okinawa Pref., Japan.

**Date:** 30 September 1986.



**Time:** total of 15- 20 minutes from 1445 - 1530.

**Light:** sun from above.

**Distance:** 30m - 400m.

**Equipment:** 10x binocular.

**Behavior notes:** Foraged throughout observation, usually high, but just over the houses one time. It chased Barn Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) twice. Wing-beats very quick and "swift-like", glides were long and erratic with quick banks and twists. When gliding, wings held down and slightly back-swept. No calls were heard.

**Identification notes:** Basically an all brown swift with no white. Small. The brown was very dark, more pale beneath, throat lightest. Color was not Black-brown or Blue-black. Undertail coverts lighter than the tail feathers. Rump a little lighter than back or tail. Flight feathers beneath looked lighter than underwing coverts, but this was due to sun coming through. Shorter, more slender than juvenile Barn Swallow. Estimated 11-12cm. Long, slim tail, notch in tip visible at all angles. Notch maybe 10-15% of tail length. Tail maybe 60-70% length of body. Tail hardly ever spread, tail narrower than Pacific Swallows nearby. Wings long and slender, narrow at body. Species identification based on classification and information in A Field Guide to the Birds of South-East Asia by King and Dickinson. Coloration and pattern very similar to illustration in Philippine Birds by duPont.

**Similar species:** Maybe a House Swift (*Apus affinis*) with no white, but such a bird would look larger, more bulky, wings wider at body, notch in tail more shallow. Also, the flight would be a little different. The difference in body proportions is clear in illustration on page 204 of King and Dickinson.

**Other observers:** Carol Speegle.

**Previous experience:** Carol had seen Collocalia swiftlets in the Philippines. I had seen 2 - 4 species of Collocalia swiftlets in the Philippines and Papua New Guinea. We had also seen the other three species of swift occurring in Japan.

Transcribed from field notes taken immediately after the observation.

**06. Species:** *Anthus trivialis*. (Tree Pipit) Yoroppa Binzui.

**Location:** Nishizaki, Itoman-shi on Okinawa I., Okinawa Pref., Japan.

**Date:** 25 April 1987.

**Time:** 2 - 3 minutes, around 0900.

**Light:** partly sunny, sun behind cloud at the time.

**Distance:** 30 - 40m, then flying away. 120 - 400 m.

**Equipment:** 10x binoculars and a 25x spotting scope.

**Behavior notes:** This bird flushed from a ditch and sat on the top of the cement ditch side in plain view for over two minutes, then it flew off into some nearby fields and joined a flock of pipits. When the bird flew it gave a call like "dzeep".

**Identification notes:** This bird was clearly a pipit. My first impression of colors was brown, white, and black. The crown, ear patch, nape, and wing coverts were a medium to light brown, not olive-brown. The upper tail appeared darker brown with lighter edges. The primaries and secondaries were dark with light edges. The coverts were pale edged. The eyebrow, a crescent behind the ear patch, the throat and the rest of underparts were white. There was no yellowish in the eyebrow. There was a little buff above the eye and a light wash on the side of the breast. The crown, nape, back, chest, sides, and flanks had numerous, neatly defined, black streaks. The vent and undertail coverts were unstreaked. There was a dark line through the eye and the fore and rear edge of the ear patch were bordered with black, the rear edge a little more irregular. There was not white spot at the top of the rear edge of the ear patch. The bill was medium dark, lighter at the base. The eye was dark. The legs were flesh colored.

**Similar species:** All of the species of pipits are similar in size and appearance. This combination of colors, pattern of colors, and call note separate it from other species of pipit known to occur in Japan.

**Other observers:** Joe Gentile, saw the main field marks.

**Previous experience with the species:** I had seen many Water Pipit (*A. spinoletta*), Red-throated Pipit (*A. cervinus*), and Olive Tree Pipit (*A. hodgsoni*) under a variety of conditions on Okinawa. I had also seen American Pipit (*A. rubescens*) on Okinawa and Pechora Pipit (*A. gustavi*) on Tokashiki Island and in the Philippines. Joe was familiar with Water, Red-throated, and Olive Tree pipit. Later in 1987, I spent some time at the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology studying the skins of pipits, confirming these field marks. In particular, I made notes on back color. In my notes above, I refer to the back color as brown. Illustrations of this species mostly show an olive-brown color. However, some of the specimens were brown on the back with only a little olive tint. I could get no clear idea if this was age related, seasonal, or regional. None of the Tree Pipits were as olive as the Olive Tree Pipit.

**Other notes:** This was an odd day at Itoman. This area is good for vagrants. This day there were two larks there. From the calls, one was probably a Bimaculated Lark (*Melanocorypha bimaculata*) and the other maybe a Short-toed Lark (*Calandrella cinerea*). There was a Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*) of the subspecies *simillima*. There was a flock of pipits including one Indian Tree Pipit (*A. hodgsoni*), in an unusual habitat for this species, and four Richard's Pipits (*A. novaeseelandiae*). One of the latter which I saw well was pale tan above with no streaks on the breast!

Transcribed from field notes taken immediately after the observation.

**07. Species:** *Turdus iliacus*. (Redwing) Wakiaka-tsugumi.

**Location:** Namizato, Kin-cho, Okinawa I., Okinawa Pref., Japan.

**Date:** 23 November 1983.

**Time:** total of 20 minutes, probably around 0930.

**Light:** overcast.

**Distance:** 30 - 70m.

**Equipment:** 10x binocular, 16x spotting scope.

**Field notes:** Written just after observation, before looking at field guides. [ ] added later in the day for clarification, after looking at field guides.

"One seen flying with a Dusky [Thrush] - glimpsed bright rufous underwing - couldn't remember if Dusky has that - so pursued. Both landed in a dead tree. One was *T. naumanni* [*eunomus*] - strongly marked, rufous on wings, heavy black below - eye and throat very creamy. Other resembled *T. naumanni* [*eunomus*] "dark" phase, but no rufous visible in [upper] wing. Got back and partial side views [for] 15 minutes at 70m in scope. Looked smaller than other [thrush], bill slighter [and] a little more pale. Legs about same color [as Dusky Thrush]. Back, wings, tail concolorous [same color] - a dark brown - no smudges. Black mustache streak, wider at base, more defined [than Dusky Thrush]. [Wide, distinct] eyebrow, malar streak, [throat] white. Dropped to ground when I wasn't looking. Drove around and after 15 minutes it flew back up to tree - again - no rufous on dorsal portion of the wing, extensive rufous beneath. When it shifted on perch, saw some rufous on on flank - but not noticeable when just sitting. [White underparts with] black in oblong streaks - [streaks] not continuous - met in center of breast - all down sides - not smudges, not spots. Five minutes at 30m with binocs. No calls heard. When flew off, rufous underwings brighter than Dusky [Thrush]."

**Other notes:** It bothered me that I could not see more rufous on the side when the bird was sitting. However, two birders from Great Britain, Mark Brazil and David Waugh, with lots of experience with this species later told me this was often true and that field guides tend to exaggerate this trait. In 1987, I took my notes on Okinawan birds to the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology and looked at museum specimens. The specimens for this species matched this description, as did my notes for similar species.

**Similar species:** The female *T. cardis* is somewhat similar, but has spots beneath and has no eyebrow. *T. n. naumanni* and *T. n. eunomus* are easily distinguished, but intergrades between the two subspecies can be very similar to *T. iliacus*. During the winter of 1983-84, I saw three intergrades. Two had a distinct rusty color beneath and rusty on the dorsal surface of the wing. The third looked very similar to *T. iliacus*, but it had some rufous on the base of the tail at the sides, a slight rufous wash on the dorsal surface of the wing, a grayish back with some darker smudges on the scapulars, and the black mustache streak was not very wide or distinct. The plates in Birds of Europe by Lars Jonsson show these differences.

**Other observers:** none.

**Previous experience with the species:** none; numerous *T. naumanni* seen here.

**08. Species:** *Prinia subflava* [inornata] (Tawny-flanked Prinia) Mami-hauchiwadori.

**Location:** Tokashiki I., Okinawa Pref., Japan.

**Date:** 18 March 1986.

**Time:** less than 5 minutes, around 1300.

**Light:** overcast.

**Distance:** 5 - 10m.

**Equipment:** 10x and 8x binoculars.

**Behavior notes:** The bird was active near the tree tops in an area on a hillside near paddies. The trees were pine trees about 3-5m tall. Tall grass was growing in open areas between the trees. It was active, but did not flit it's wings. No calls were heard.

**Identification notes:** Overall the bird looked similar to a *Phylloscopus* warbler in size and build except the tail appeared very long and "loose" looking. The tail was about 1.25 times as long as the body. The central tail feathers were maybe 1.5 times longer than the outermost ones. The tail feathers did not seem to have paler tips. The bird was gray-brown above with

maybe a little more rust color on the upper tail coverts, the upper side of the tail feathers, and perhaps the primaries. The underside of the bird was pale whitish. A whitish, obscure eyeline extended from above the eye to the bill, with a short, obscure dark line behind the eye. The bill appeared dark; eye and leg color were not noted.

**Similar species:** Brown Prinia (*P. polychroa*) also occurs on Taiwan. Its back and crown appear vaguely streaked and it is larger and bulkier. Other Prinias in China are different in size and/or color. Phylloscopus warblers and Japanese Bush Warbler (*Cettia diphone*) have similar color patterns, but have much shorter tails and different behavior. We saw one Inornate Warbler (*Phylloscopus inornatus*) in the vicinity and heard two more. Japanese Bush Warbler (*Cettia diphone*) were common in the area.

**Other observers:** Tsutomu Nakasone.

**Previous experience with the species:** I had seen this species and Brown Prinia before on Taiwan. We were both familiar with Phylloscopus warblers and Japanese Bush Warbler.

Transcribed from notes taken on the day of the observation.

09. **Species:** *Passerculus sandwichensis*. (Savannah Sparrow) Kusachi-himedori.

**Location:** Kin, Kin-cho, Okinawa I., Japan.

**Date:** 3 December 1985.

**Time:** about 5 minutes around 1700.

**Light:** overcast.

**Distance:** 8-12m.

**Equipment:** 10x binoculars.

**Behavior notes:** One bird in cane with several Black-faced Buntings (*Emberiza spodocephala*). Flew up and perched near top of cane. As I sat in the car, I had good views of bird from the side from the middle forward. Later, it turned slightly toward me. Had good views of breast and crown while it moved on the perch. No calls were noted. I noted that the overall head shape and attitude reminded me of a Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*).

**Field notes:** The bill was pinkish with a darker tip, top of culmen a little darker. Crown a light olive brown with little visible streaking. Sides of crown and over the bill a dark or blackish

brown. The eyebrow, to the bill, and the area around the ear patch (auricular) looked white. The lores and the auricular were dark brown although the center of the auricular was lighter brown. The dark brown along the top and bottom edge of the auricular patch was wider than the thin dark brown edge at the rear of the patch. The mustache streak was blackish. It nearly touched the bill and got wider toward the breast where it merged with the breast streaks. The throat was white. The nape had no distinct coloration, the crown area merged into a typical brown and black streaked bunting back. The wing pattern was not noted well. A note says "buff at shoulder?". There were crisp, black or dark brown streaks on the side of the breast and across it. The streaks were not particularly narrow, but had well defined edges. Not smudges. The streaks extended down the side as far as I could see. There was a "spot" in the center of the breast. I had seen a number of Black-faced Buntings in the area and also two Siberian Meadow Bunting (*E. cioides*), my first on Okinawa.

**Similar species:** I studied as many books as I could find on buntings in Eastern Eurasia. Unfortunately, I did not spend time at studying museum specimens. This bird is very similar to a female Yellow-browed Bunting (*E. chrysophrys*). I do not know for sure the immature plumages of this species. It seems *E. chrysophrys* has a darker bill, would show some yellow in the forward part of the eyebrow, and has narrower streaks on the breast. I do not know the foraging habits and habitat of Yellow-browed Bunting.

**Other observers:** none.

**Previous experience with the species:** I had seen many Savannah Sparrows in the U.S.A., maybe 5 different subspecies. I had never seen one with an all white eyebrow. I had not seen Yellow-browed Bunting.

Transcribed from a drawing and notes taken immediately after the sighting.

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## 日本におけるサシバの秋の渡り

久 貝 勝 盛

Autumnal Migration of *Butastur indicus* Gray-faced Buzzard-eagle in Japan

Katsumori KUGAI

サシバは秋田県以南に夏鳥として渡来し低山や丘陵地帯の森林で繁殖する。繁殖は年に1回で卵は2～4個産む。産卵時期は4月下旬から5月上旬である。約1ヶ月間の抱卵後、6月上旬にはヒナがかえる。約35日間程度の育雛期間後、ヒナが巣立つのは7月上旬から中旬にかけてである(小島、1987)。その後、約2ヶ月間の家族生活をした後、9月中旬には渡りの準備が始まる。この頃には数羽のサシバが低山の上空を忙しそうに飛び回っているのをよく見かける。渡りの衝動が高まっていくものと思われる。

9月下旬になると本土の各地からサシバが南下したという情報が入る。渡りのコースと集団渡来地についてはまだ不明な点が多い。

タカ渡りで知られる愛知県伊良湖岬、鹿児島県大隅半島の佐多岬、宮古諸島での調査に加え徳之島、沖縄本島北部辺戸岬、沖縄本島中部中城跡公園、沖縄本島南部喜屋武岬の調査結果等を加味し日本におけるサシバの秋の渡りの概要をまとめた。本稿をまとめるにあたっては岸(1976、私信)、武田(1989)、伊良湖岬の渡りを記録する会(1990)、日本野鳥の会鹿児島県支部(1993)、日本野鳥の会八重山支部報(1994)、西表野生生物保護センター(1995、私信)等を参考にした。

なお本稿は1994年に発表した「A Basic Study of Migratory Birds」(県人材育成財団国内国外派遣研究員研究報告書 Vol.2 p.7-37)の一部を加筆修正したものである。



1. What is *Butastur indicus* ?

*Butastur indicus* is classified as follows: Phylum; *Vertebrata*, Class; *Aves*, Order; *Accipitriformes*, Family; *Accipitridae*, and Genus; *Butastur*. These birds visit the mainland of Japan, south of Akita as a summer visitor. In the spring, they migrate to Japan to breed in the mountainous areas or the hills and leave each fall. Breeding occurs once a year. They lay 2-4 eggs with an incubating period of about 28 days. The feathers of the male Buzzard-eagle are rufoustinged, and the head is grayish brown. The feathers and head of the female differ from the male in that they are dark brown (Kiyozumi 1952, Yamashina, 1980). The female bird is slightly larger than the male. The iris of the juvenile bird is dark blue (Miyakoan dialect: Oo-mi) or, bluish brown (Miyakoan dialect: Tarikasu-mi) and changes into reddish yellow (Miyakoan dialect: Aka-mi) as the young bird grows older. Also, the vertical streaks on the breast of the juvenile change into lateral streaks after the young bird molts (photo1.2). Breeding occurs in Ussuriland, South Manchuria, North China and Japan. These birds winter in Indo-China, the Philippines and North Celebes, and less commonly in Tenasserim, Malaya, the Northern Moluccas, Waigeu and Salamati.

It is during the autumnal migratory season that the birds stop in large flocks at the islands of Okinawa. The first records of *Butastur indicus* in the Okinawa Islands are found in Cyuzan Denshin Roku (1721). Scientific records are noted in Ishigaki Jima Kikou Hen written by Mr. Takuji Iwasaki (1927).



Photo.1 *Butastur indicus*  
(Gray-faced Buzzard-eagle)  
Juvenile Bird



Photo.2 *Butastur indicus*  
(Gray-faced Buzzard-eagle)  
Adult Bird

2. The outline of the autumnal migration in mainland Japan and in the southwest islands in Japan.

1). Study localities (1985-1994)

Cape Irako (Aichi Prefecture), Cape Sata (Kagoshima Prefecture), Tokunoshima, the Miyako islands, Cape Hedo (northern part of Okinawa), Nakagusuku park (central Okinawa) and Cape Kyan (southern Okinawa).

2). Study Methods

During the autumnal migratory season, which occurs approximately 2 weeks before and after October 10, detailed data were collected at certain concentration and take off points of the above mentioned Islands. Birds were counted, flying time to the islands was recorded, and the directions of flight, when leaving or coming, were noted using compasses and maps (map of 1/5000), and calculators.

① Cape Irako (Aichi prefecture)

Cape Irako is long and narrow and stretches westward from the pacific shores of Toyohashi city, Aichi prefecture, forming unique shape. The cape is 42 kilometers long and 7 kilometers wide.

The woodland at the center of the Atsumi peninsula, Aichi prefecture, is mainly of secondary woods like *Pinus densiflora* etc. But in the woodland, there are also several large plant communities of laurel forest, *Machilus thunbergii*, *Castanopsis sieboldii* and *Quercus phillyraeoides*. This area has very valuable vegetation.

Cape Irako which is famous for Mr. Bashou Matsuo's haiku, is located at an extension line of the woodland. At this cape, we can see not only the *Butastur indicus* or *Pernis apivorus* but also many thousands of the small birds or the *Hypsipetes amaurotis* during the migratory season. We can also see almost all of the birds that fly into the Atsumi peninsular and fly for the Kii peninsula.

Mr. Tsuji, a representative of a hawk migration society, has counted approximately eighteen thousand of the *Butastur indicus* during the migratory season (fig1.2.3.4).

According to the data of a hawk migration society, the *Butastur indicus* moves from about Sept. 22. Although the birds begin to move completely from Sept. 28. The association has counted about 1,582 during September and about 9,325 during October. The total number of the *Butastur indicus* during September, 1992 was about 1,904 and 4,988 during October, 1992. The migration of the bird will begin on about September 20 and end on about October 16.

A migratory urge may continue for three weeks. There are two Peak times, one is at the end of September and the other is at the beginning of October.

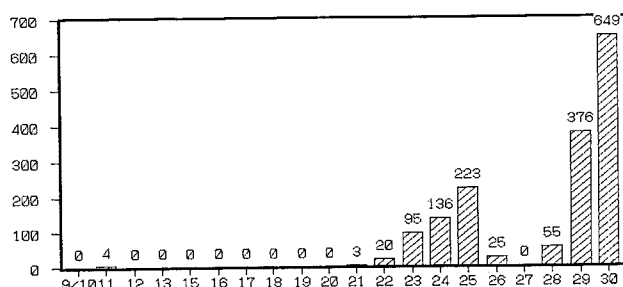


Fig.1 Migration through Cape Irako, 10-30 Sept. 1991  
(A hawk migration society of Irako)

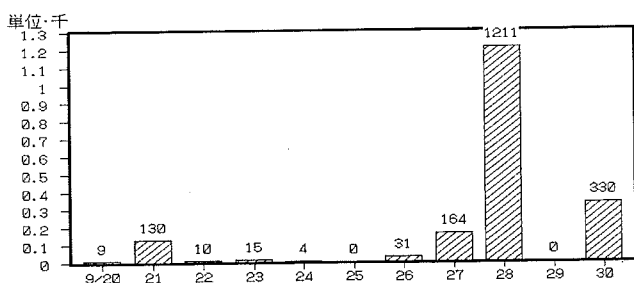


Fig.2 Migration through Cape Irako, 20-30 Sept. 1992  
(A hawk migration society of Irako)

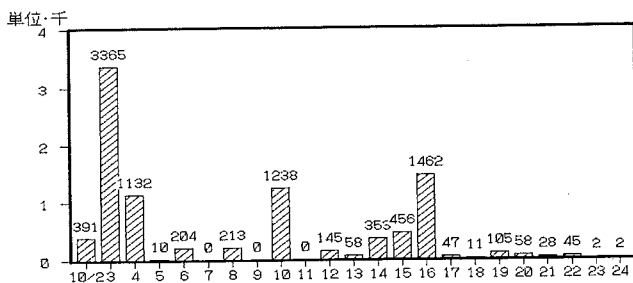


Fig.3 Migration through Cape Irako, 2-24 Oct. 1991  
(A hawk migration society of Irako)

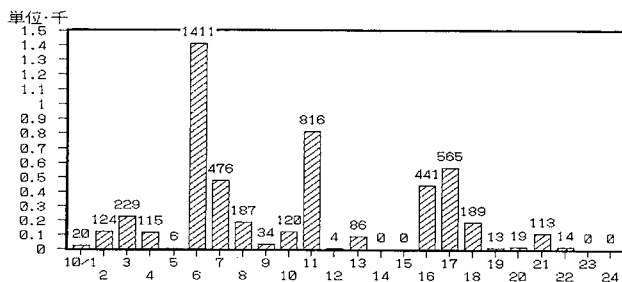


Fig.4 Migration through Cape Irako, 1-24 Oct. 1992  
(A hawk migration society of Irako)

② Cape Sata (Kagoshima Prefecture)

At Cape Sata, we can see *Butastur indicus*, *Pandion haliaetus*, *Milvus migrans*, *Accipiter gentilis*, *Accipiter gularis*, *Accipiter nisus*, *Buteo buteo*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Falco subbuteo*, *Falco tinnunculus* and *Accipiter soloensis*. And also we can see not only the migration of hawks but also many small birds.

The author twice examined the migration of the *Butastur indicus* at Cape Sata, from October 12 to 20 in 1993 and from October 2 to 11 in 1994. The examination was done at Tajiri shore, Sata town, from 5:30 early in the morning to 5:00 in the evening (Fig.5.6.7.8. 9.10.11.12).

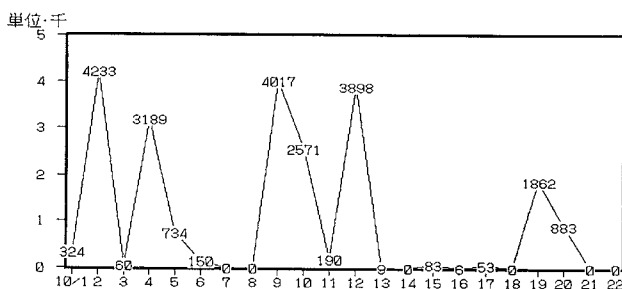


Fig.5 Migration through Takayama, Kagoshima Prefecture, 1-22 Oct. 1993  
(Wild Bird Society of Kagoshima)

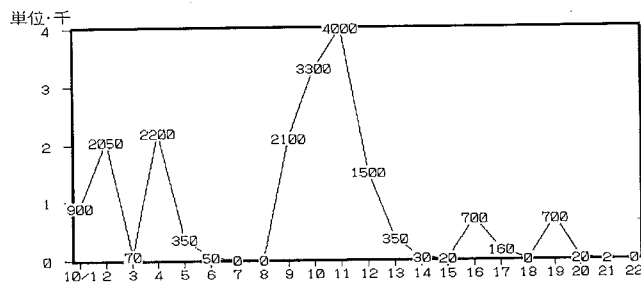


Fig.6 Migration through Mt. Kanamidake, Miyazaki Prefecture, 1-22 Oct. 1993  
(Wild Bird Society of Kagoshima)

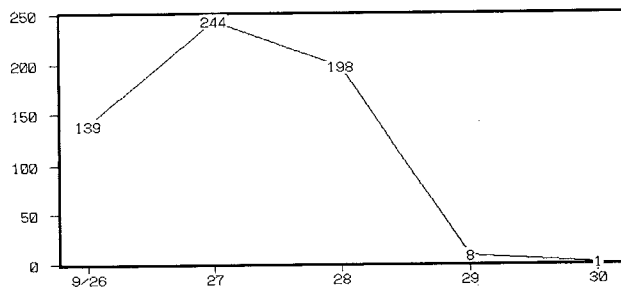


Fig.7 Migration through Takayama, Kagoshima Prefecture, 26-30 Sept. 1993  
(Wild Bird Society of Kagoshima)

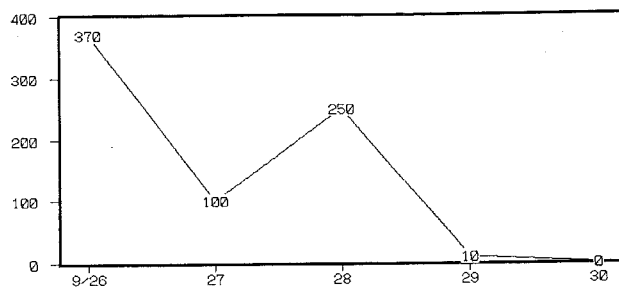


Fig.8 Migration through Mt. Kanamidake, Miyazaki Prefecture, 26-30 Sept. 1993  
(Wild Bird Society of Kagoshima)

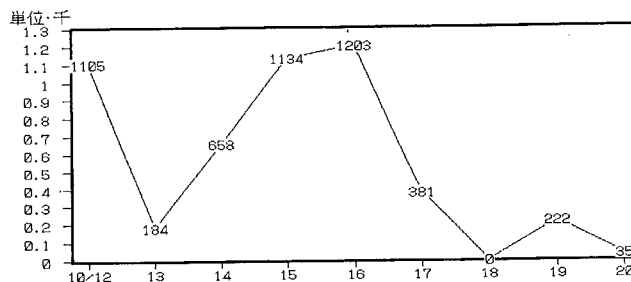


Fig.9 Migration through Cape Sata, Kagoshima Prefecture, 12-20 Oct. 1993

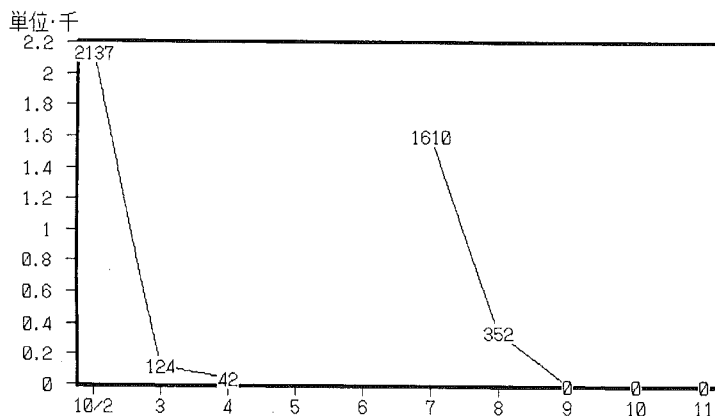


Fig.10 Migration through Cape Sata, Kagoshima Prefecture, 2-11 Oct. 1994

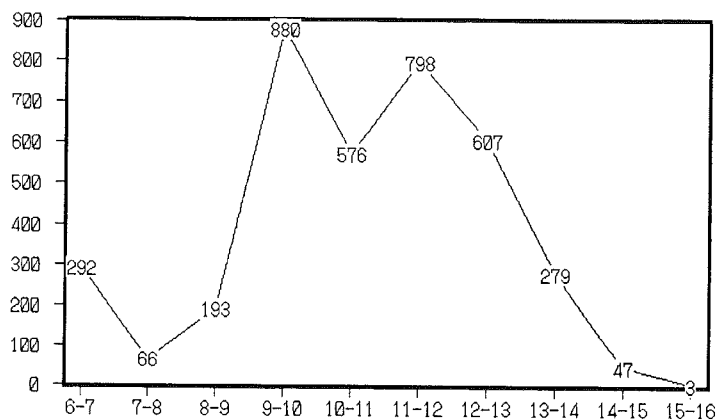


Fig.11 Total Number of *Butastur indicus* observed 12-20 Oct. 1993 by time of day (hour) at Cape Sata

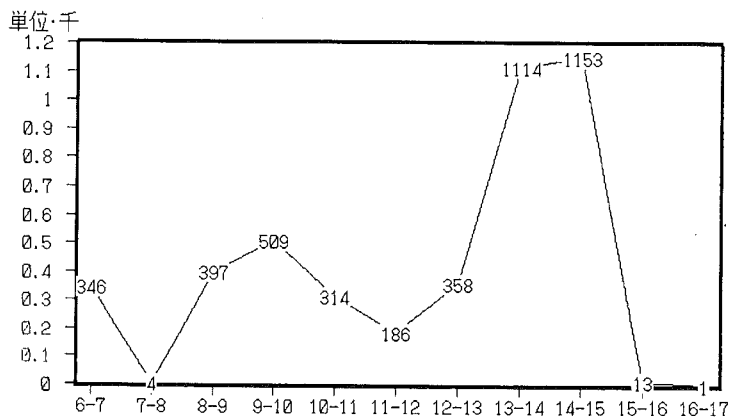


Fig.12 Total Number of *Butastur indicus* observed 2-11 Oct. 1994 by time of day (hour) at Cape Sata

### 3). Results and Discussion

*Butastur indicus* begins preparing for migration from the breeding grounds in Japan sometime around the end of August to the middle of September. During this time, the birds are quite often seen flying about busily over the low mountains. The migratory urge gradually grows more intense. At the end of September, the information on the movements of some birds is brought to the author from many places in mainland Japan but the migratory route of this species is still unclear. Some birds breed in Japan and first pass through Cape Irako Aichi Prefecture. The birds then concentrate at Cape Sata, Kagoshima Prefecture. It is said that the peak of the migration is between October 5th and October 10th in the central districts of Japan. In the Miyako Islands, however, the peak is between October 12th and October 18th. (Fig.13). The time differences noted between peaks is due to the time spent in moving to Cape Sata, Kagoshima Prefecture or in waiting for good enough weather to migrate to the Southwest Islands from Cape Sata.

During the migratory seasons of the past several years, the author has collected daily weather data from the weather stations of Kagoshima, Amami, Okinawa, Miyako, Yaeyama, and Taiwan. The data has yet to be carefully examined in detail. It is noted, however, that when a cold front which has covered the Kyusyu area moves eastward and a strong high atmospheric pressure of the continent covers the Southwest islands in Japan, a great number of birds fly to the Miyako islands. In this kind of atmospheric pressure distribution, the direction of wind changes to a northerly direction and aids the migration of the birds (Fig.14). Whether or not it is possible to fly the long distance from Cape Sata, the final junction in Japan, to the Miyako Islands is a question that requires further study. The author has obtained new information on this point from observations at Tokunoshima (Oct. 1987) (Fig.15.16)

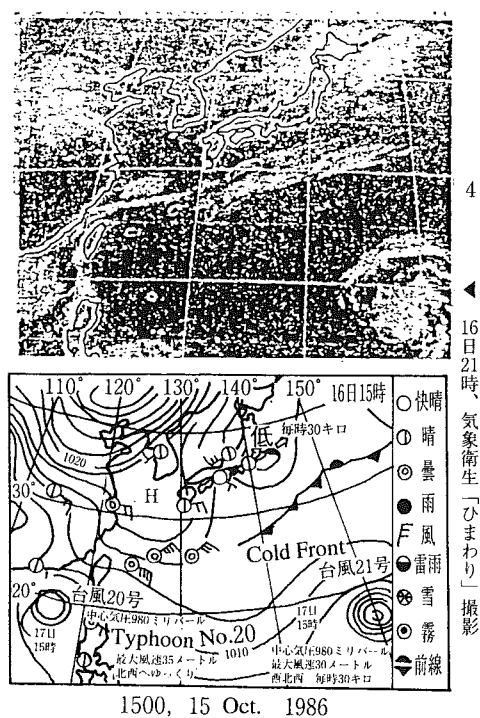
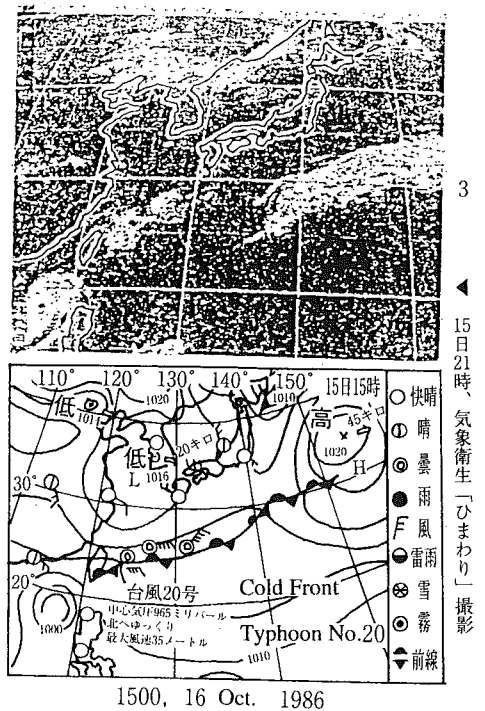
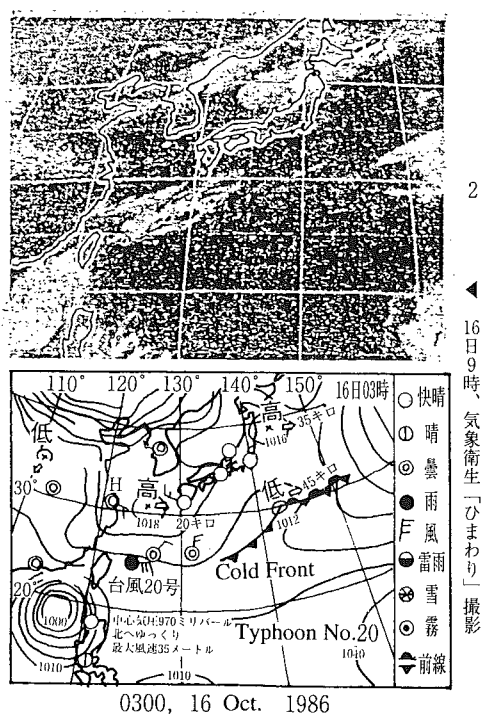
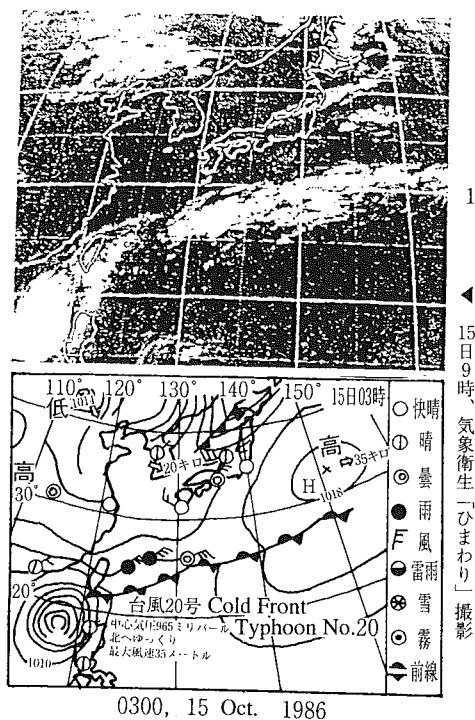


Fig.14 Weather Maps from 15 Oct. 1986 (1+2) and 16 Oct. 1986 (3+4)  
Showing Early Morning and Mid-afternoon (2+4) Cold Front Positions.



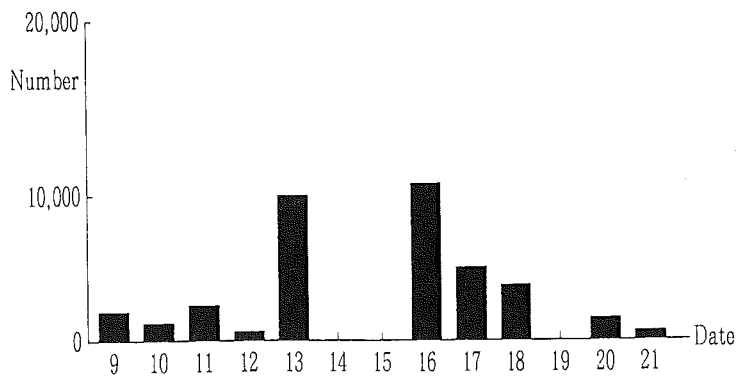


Fig.13 Migration through the Miyako Islands, 9-21 Oct. 1986  
The peak, 16 Oct. was 10,630. 14th, 15th and 19th were 0 due to the influence of Typhoon No.20

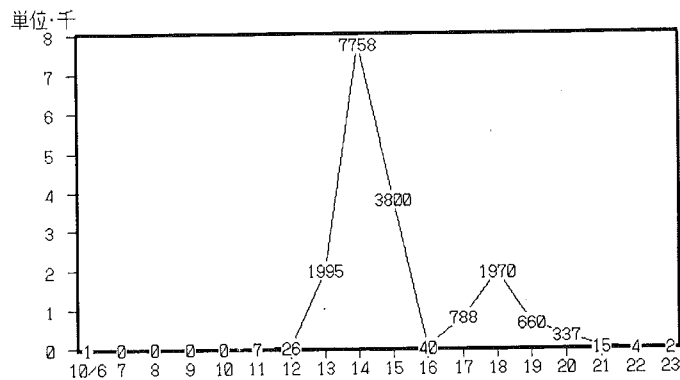


Fig. 15 Migration through the Miyako Islands, 6-23 Oct. 1991  
The peak, 14 Oct. was 7,758  
(Wild Bird Society of Miyako)

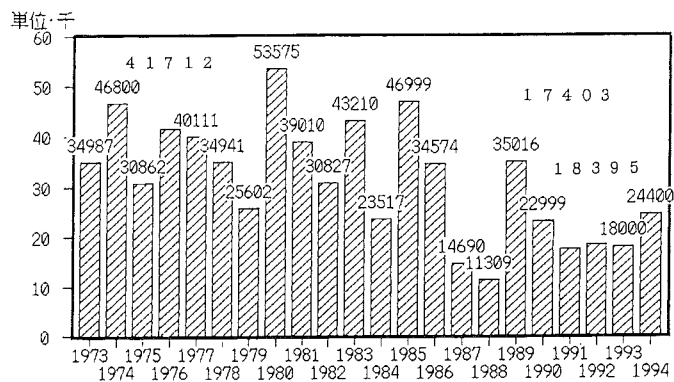


Fig.16 Migration through the Miyako Islands (1973-1994)  
(Wild Bird Society of Miyako)

### ① Mean Flight Speed

According to the flying situation to the Miyako Islands, the earliest arrival time at these islands was approximately 1130, with the flocks being very small. The birds leave the islands in the morning hours around 0600. It is noted that if the birds migrate away from the southern part of Okinawa or the Kerama Islands at this time, it takes them 5 hours and 30 minutes to fly 300 kilometers. The mean flight speed is therefore assumed to be about 55 kilometers per hour. Actually, most of the birds observed flying away from the southern part of Okinawa begin appearing at the Miyako Islands between 1300 and 1400 hours (Fig.17). This indicates a mean flight speed of approximately 33-43 kilometers/hr. It is presumed that arrival at the Miyako Islands is greatly delayed due to disorder of air currents, rain, and adverse wind conditions.

This is the first clear data concerning flight speed. Previously, flight speeds were estimated at 60-100 kilometers/hr. Until now the flight speed of *Butastur indicus* has been unclear. Studies conducted on hawk migrations by the Wild Bird Society of Japan and NHK broadcasting station on 5th October 1986 revealed a surprisingly low speed of 30-40 kilometers/hr. I therefore conclude the mean flight speed of *Butastur indicus* to be approximately 40 kilometers/hr.

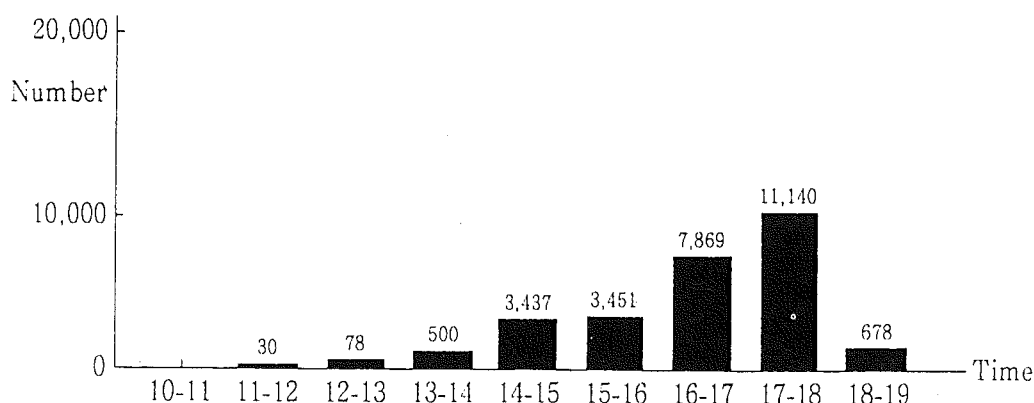


Fig.17 Total Number of *Butastur indicus* observed 9-22 Oct. 1986 by Time of Day Above each bar represents Individuals Observed

## ② Flight Distance in a Day

How far does *Butastur indicus* fly in one day ? To answer this, careful examination at arrival and departure points must be examined. As a result of examination of data at Cape Irako, Cape Sata, the Okinawa Islands, the Miyako Islands, Taiwan and the Philippines, it is evident that the birds begin leaving these points in the morning around 0600 (Fig.18). Birds arriving at the islands begin roosting at 1800 hours.

If the flight speed is 40 kilometers/hr. and the flight time is 12 hours (from 0600 to 1800), the distance flown by *Butastur indicus* in one day is approximately 480 km. At Cape Sata, these hawks are observed flying away until around 1600 hours. They are best observed between 0600 and 0900 hours. If most of the Gray-faced buzzard-eagles fly away before 0900, it is presumed that the flight distance in one day is from about 300-480 kilometers, or a mean distance of 400 kilometers.

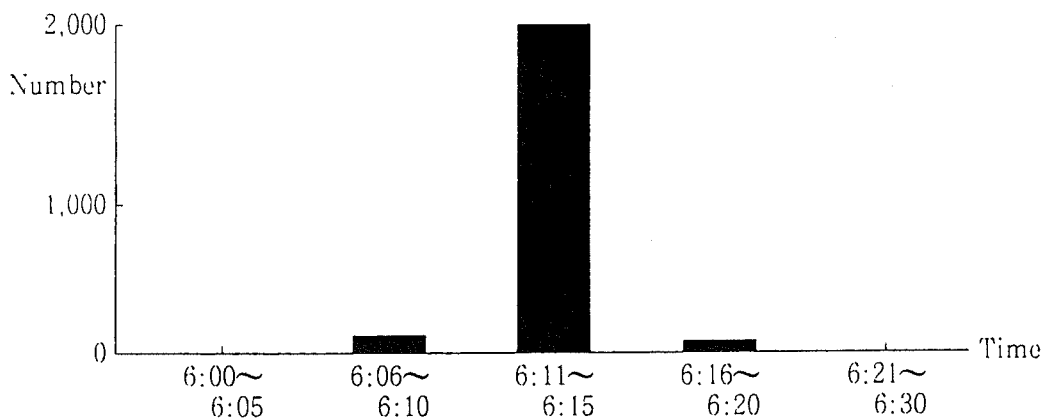


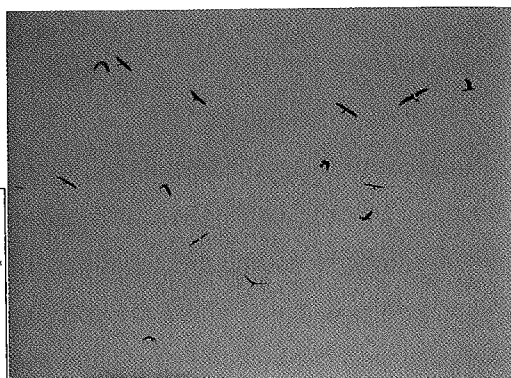
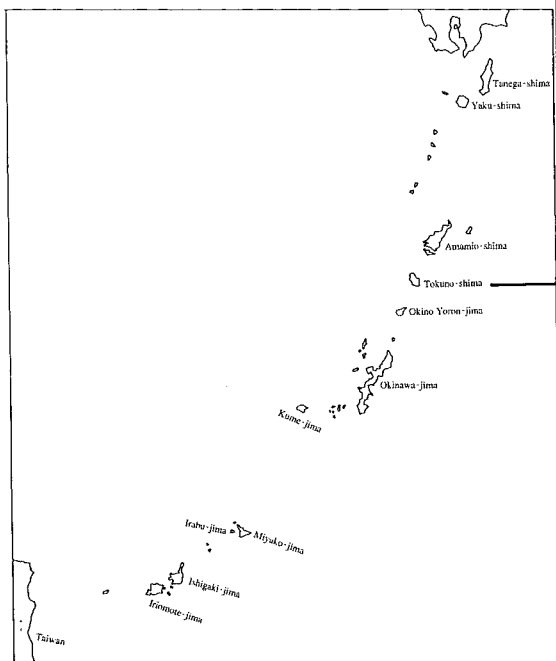
Fig.18 Departure of *Butastur indicus* in the morning from Miyako Islands

### ③ A New Concentration Locality : Tokunoshima Island

Tokunoshima Island is located about 420 kilometers south of Cape Sata. Since Tokunoshima was expected to be a concentration locality for migrating hawks, it was examined twice in 1987 (October 10-13 and October 18-21). The first step was to obtain information concerning the migration of *Butastur indicus* from the native people of Tokunoshima Island. This proved to be very difficult. However, enough information was obtained from some of the hunters to determine some of the concentration migratory points.

The point that the birds funnel through on their entrance and exit is at Isen-Cho, Tokunoshima Island. Here, the birds fly to the island from the southwest at 1700 and 1800 hours in the evening and leave around 0600 hours the next morning. This situation is very similar to the Miyako Islands. The points where many Gray-faced Buzzard Eagles come to the island are at Itokina, Agon, Yaezou, and Bane in Tokunoshima Island (Fig.19). At the basin of Yaezou, there is a low hill called Tairidu by the native people. Historically, it is said that this was where many Gray-faced Buzzard Eagles came into the island. In fact, the word "Tairidu" means the hill to shoot the hawks. Now, more than half of the hill has been destroyed and it has been turned into a sugarcane field. It is, however, still said that some hawks come through this area every year (photo.3).

Based upon the results examined by the author the following points can be assumed. Until today, it was thought that most of the *Butastur indicus* came into the Miyako Islands in a day at a point about 900 kilometers from Cape Sata. This seems impossible judging from the flight speed of *Butastur indicus*. A relay station between Cape Sata and the Miyako islands is necessary for this part of the journey. Judging from the distance, Tokunoshima Island was determined to be the relay station. The observed time when large flocks of *Butastur indicus* are noted at the Miyako Islands is from 1700 to 1800 hours. We have yet to recognize the major exit points between Tokunoshima Island and the Miyako Islands. The distance between Tokunoshima Island and the Miyako Islands is about 480 kilometers.



Phot.3 Flock of *Butastur indicus*

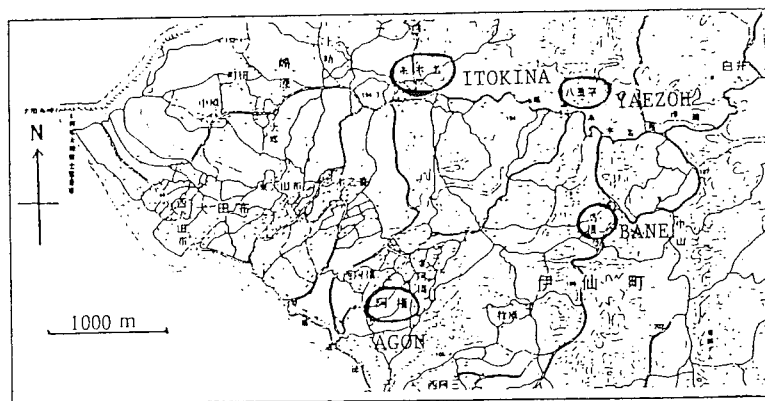


Fig.19 Map of Tokunoshima Island Showing New Location (Circled) of Overnight Concentration of *Butastur indicus*

#### ④ Width of Migration Flights

How wide are the migration flights of *Butastur indicus*? In order to answer this, the author studied the following islands for three years (1981-1987): Tanegashima, Yakushima, Amamiyoshima, Kakeromajima, Tokunoshima, Okinawajima, Tokashikijima, Izenajima, Kumejima, Minamidaitoujima, Kitadaitoujima, the Miyako Islands, Ishigakijima, Iriomotejima and Yonagunijima.

During the migratory season, the hawks passed through the islands, making it possible to determine the wintering population of hawks. The study resulted in the recognition of wintering hawks at all of the islands except Minamidaitou Island and Kitadaitou Island. Around the central part of the southwest Islands, which forms an arched island chain in a north-south direction is Okinawa, the easternmost island where wintering hawks occur. The westernmost island is Kumejima Island. The islands' width is about 120 kilometers and corresponds to the distance of the migration (Fig.20).

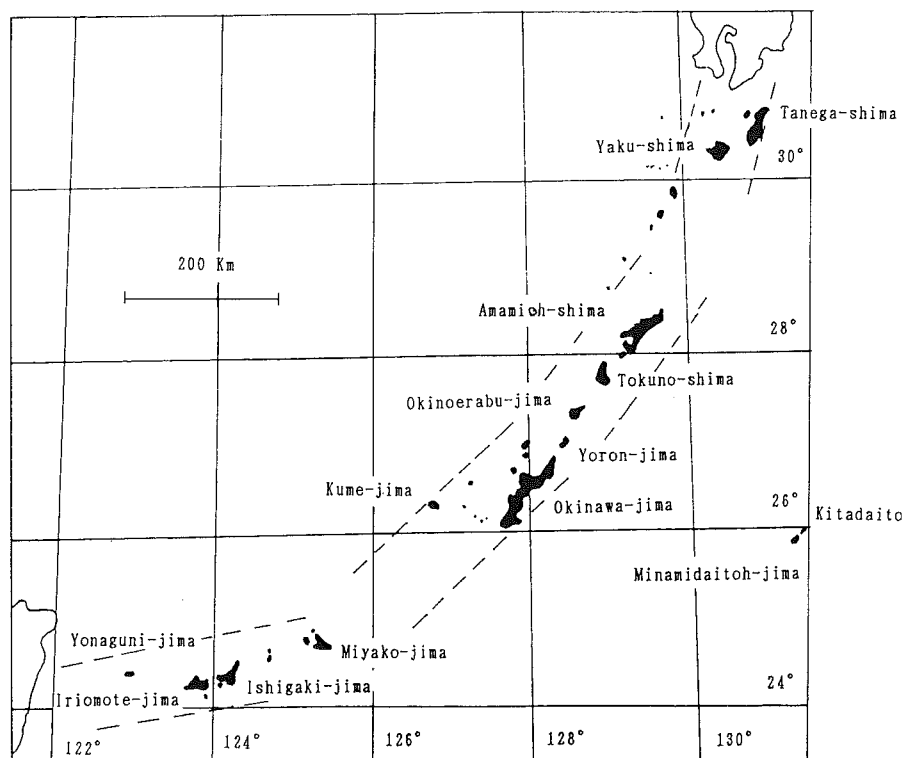


Fig.20 The Distribution of the Wintering *Butastur indicus* (Part of shadow) and the width of the Migration (dotted line)

## Summary

After careful study of the migration of *Butastur indicus* from the breeding grounds in mainland Japan to the final wintering places in Southeast Asia, the following results were obtained (Fig.21, 22):

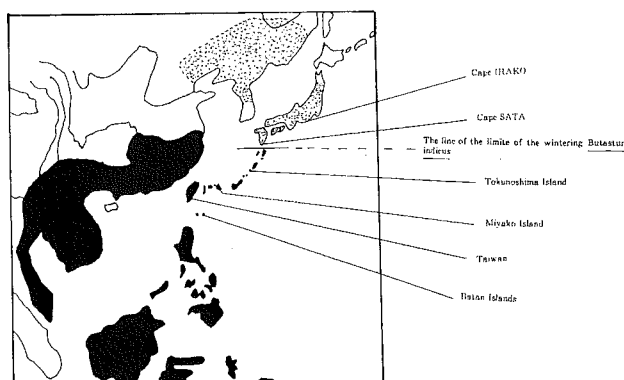


Fig.21 Breeding and Non-breeding Distribution of *Butastur indicus* and Concentrating Places During Migration (Wild Bird Society of Japan 1982. Modified)

Breeding
  NON-BREEDING

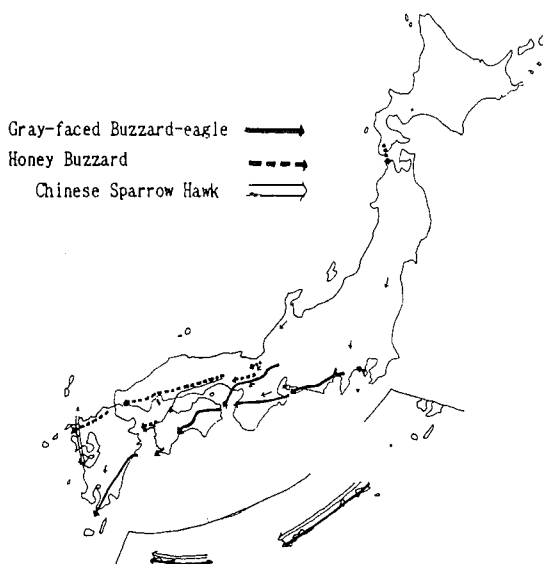


Fig.22 Main Migratory routes of the Gray-faced Buzzard-eagle, Honey Buzzard and Chinese Sparrow Hawk in Japan (Takeda, 1989)

- a) The hawks, which breed to the north of the Chubu districts of Japan, pass through Cape Irako, Aichi Prefecture, which is the first migratory concentration point. They join with the hawks which breed to the south of the Chubu districts and gather together at Cape Sata, Kagoshima Prefecture, which is the second concentration point.
- b) The southward simultaneous flight from Cape Sata, begins when the high atmospheric pressure of the continent is over the southwest islands and the wind changes to a northerly direction.
- c) Most of the hawks which fly away from Cape Sata roost at Tokunoshima Island, the third concentration point. Some of them roost at the Amami Islands or migrate to Okinoerabu or Yoron Island, and fly over Tokunoshima Island.
- d) The hawks that fly away from Tokunoshima Island roost at the Miyako Islands, the fourth concentration point. Some of them roost either at Okinawa Island or at the circumferential islands.
- e) The hawks which fly away from the Miyako Islands roost at Mansyugou, Taiwan, the fifth point of concentration.
- f) The hawks which fly away from Mansyugou roost on the Batan Islands of the Philippines, the sixth and final concentration point.
- g) The hawks flying away from the Batan Islands winter at the Philippines, Borneo, Java, West New Guinea, Tenasserim, Malaya, Thailand and Indochina.
- h) The migration period of these hawks occurs about two weeks before or after October 10th.
- i) The migratory peak of these hawks in the Southwest Islands is between October 12th and 18th.
- j) There are two or three peaks during one migratory season.
- k) The mean flight speed of the hawks is about 40 kilometers/hr and the mean flight distance in one day is approximately 400 kilometers.
- l) The hawks fly away in the morning at about 0600 hours and arrive at the next roosting place at about 1800 hours during the course of the day.
- m) The flight time of the hawks in one day is approximately 12 hours.
- n) The width of the migration is approximately 120 kilometers.



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# 最近（1995年4月から1996年3月）沖縄県で目撃された 興味深い鳥類について （短報）

髙原<sup>(1)</sup> 建二・久貝<sup>(2)</sup> 勝盛・大城<sup>(3)</sup> 亀信

Interesting birds that were observed recently (Apr. 1995~Mar. 1996)  
in Okinawa Prefecture

Kenji TAKEHARA<sup>(1)</sup>, Katsumori KUGAI<sup>(2)</sup> and Kamenobu OSHIRO<sup>(3)</sup>

## はじめに

1995年の秋季から1996年の冬季及び春季にかけて、県内各地で数少ない注目すべきまれな冬鳥や迷鳥がしばしば目撃されている。こうした記録は鳥類の渡りを考える上で重要であり、目撃記録を集約する必要性があるものと思われる。また、県内では留鳥として生息する種であっても、地域個体群としての重要性があると考えられる種（亜種）についても、目撃記録をまとめるようにした。なお、種名の扱いについては日本鳥学会（1974）にしたがった。

本報告をまとめるに際し、貴重な鳥類情報を提供していただいた沖縄市郷土博物館の赤嶺得信氏、沖縄野鳥研究会の比嘉邦昭氏と仲宗根励氏、日本野鳥の会八重山支部の崎山陽一郎氏に感謝申しあげる。また鳥類調査に協力していただいた沖縄県立博物館の瀬名波任氏、南大東村教育委員会の金川雅之氏、南大東村文化財保護審議委員の西浜良修氏、渡嘉敷村教育委員会の座間味秀勝氏に対し厚く御礼申し上げる。

## 1. 沖縄県内で観察されたまれな鳥類の観察記録

### (1) マガン *Anser albifrons frontalis* Baird

1995年12月12日に金武町並里で5個体（内♂2個体）を確認した（写真1）。この小群れは1995年12月9日頃に東京野鳥の会の探鳥会で目撃されたとされている。

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(1), (2): 沖縄県立博物館, (3): 沖縄野鳥研究会

本種は県内ではまれな冬鳥として渡来し、最近では糸満市西崎（沖縄野鳥研究会，1993）、宜野湾市宇地泊（沖縄野鳥研究会，1986）などの記録が見られる。

(2) コクガン *Branta barnicla orientalis* Tougarinov

1995年12月5日に沖縄島南部の糸満市米須海岸で1個体目撃された。同個体はその後、1996年1月15日には豊見城村翁長海岸に移動しているのが確認された。

本種はまれな冬鳥として渡来し、最近の記録としては読谷村長浜や糸満市北名城海岸（沖縄野鳥研究会，1993）、渡嘉敷島（嵩原ら，1995）などで記録がある。

(3) ヘラサギ *Platalea leucorodia leucorodia* Linnaeus

1995年12月17日に南大東島新東の沼地で1個体観察された（写真2）。おそらく、大東諸島からの初確認であろう。

本種は日本では鹿児島県出水における冬鳥としての渡来地以外では迷鳥とされ（黒田編，1984）、県内でもかなりまれな冬鳥として記録される。

県内におけるこれまでの記録としては、久貝・山本（1981）による伊良部島（1976年12月28日）における観察記録のほか、沖縄野鳥研究会（1986）による沖縄島南部豊見城村与根（日付け不明）などの記録が見られる。

(4) クロツラヘラサギ *Platalea minor* Temminck et Schlegel

1995年11月12日に沖縄島中部の沖縄市比屋根にある沖縄県総合運動公園北側の湿地で2個体目撃されている（赤嶺私信）。その他、1995年11月6日に宮古諸島の宮古島与那覇湾干潟で2個体、1995年11月10日に沖縄島南部の豊見城村漫湖干潟と豊見城村与根海岸で各1個体確認された。その後、1996年1月1日には那覇市の具志干潟で8個体の飛翔小群が写真撮影された（写真3）。この小群は漫湖干潟や与根及び翁長海岸などで見られた個体が集団化したものと思われる。さらに、八重山諸島石垣島の網張（アンパル）干潟でも、1995年12月7日に1個体観察されている（崎山私信）。また、12月8日には沖縄島南部の具志頭村白水川河口でも1個体観察された。

県内では表1に示したように最近6カ所ほどで渡来記録が見られるが、1995年から1996年の冬季にかけては、およそ14個体が確認されたことになり、これまで県内における最大の渡来数と思われる。

表1. クロツラヘラサギの県内における最近の記録

観 察 記 録	文 献 等
宮古島与那覇湾 (1979/12/28)	: 久貝・山本 (1981)
石垣島 (1976/5/5), 与那国島 (1981/1)	: 八重山野鳥の会 (1983)
豊見城村瀬長島・漫湖干潟 (日付不明)	: 沖縄野鳥研究会 (1986)
宮古諸島池間島 (1993/11/27)	: 嵩原 (1994)
豊見城村漫湖干潟 (1993/12/7)	: 嵩原 (1994)

(5) トビ *Milvus migrans lineatus* (J.E.Gray)

1995年12月17日に南大東島西水門近くで1個体観察された(写真4)。本種は本土ではごくふつうの留鳥であるが、県内ではまれな冬鳥(迷鳥)として渡来するとされ、これまで沖縄島、宮古島、南大東島などで記録がある(琉球新報社編, 1983)。沖縄野鳥研究会(1986)によると、沖縄島南部大里村(日付け不明)における記録などが見られる。

また、糸満市糸満(1985/10/10)、久米島の具志川村鳥島(1989/5/1)、金武町金武(1994/1/16)で各1個体記録された。

大沢・大沢(1995)によって作成された南大東島鳥類リストによると、同島では1991年12月から1992年1月にかけて1個体目撃されている。したがって、今回の観察はその再確認記録である。

(6) ハイイロチュウヒ *Circus cyaneus cyaneus* (Linnaeus)

1995年12月に沖縄野鳥研究会の仲宗根励氏によって♀1羽が確認された。また、筆者らも11月26日、12月6日に金武町並里で同一個体と思われる♀1羽をそれぞれ確認した。同地では1996年2月18日にも確認されたので、おそらく本地域でおおよそ4ヶ月ほど滞在し越冬しているものと思われた。

本種はイギリス、イベリア半島からシベリア東部に至るユーラシア大陸、北アメリカなどで繁殖し、日本にはまれな冬鳥として渡来する(黒田編, 1984)。

(7) セイタカシギ *Himantopus himantopus himantopus* (Linnaeus)

1996年1月14日に沖縄島南部の糸満市兼城近くの報得川で43羽の群れが確認された。また、比嘉邦昭氏(私信)によって、同時期に沖縄島南部豊見城村饒波川においても23羽確認されている。したがって、沖縄島の2箇所に限ってみても合計66個体の渡来数が確認されている。

本種は、環境庁(1991)による「日本の絶滅のおそれのある野生動物」の中で「危急種」にランクされているが、県内ではまれな冬鳥や旅鳥として毎年のように渡来してきている。

しかしながら、これまでの確認個体数が60羽以上の例は報告されていないように思える。

## 2. 県内で生息する地域個体群として重要な鳥類の記録

### (1) ダイトウコノハズク *Otus scops ineterpositus* Kuroda

1995年12月18日に南大東島新東近く(図1)の道路わきのモクマオウにとまっている1個体を目撃した(写真5)。

本種は大東諸島のみ生息する特産亜種であるが、最近の農地拡大による森林地域の減少や、サトウキビ害虫に対する農薬の大量使用による防除事業等で餌となる昆虫類の減少傾向が見られ、その生息実態には厳しいものがあるものと思われる。

(●は確認地)

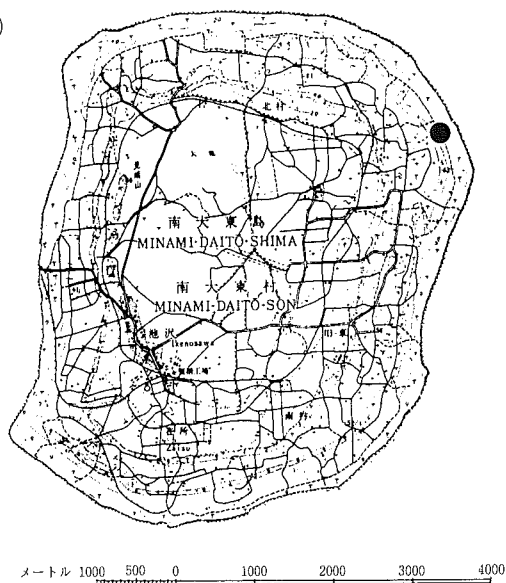


図1. 南大東島におけるダイトウコノハズクの確認地  
\*位置図は文化庁編(1973)を一部改変

### (2) アマミヤマシギ *Scolopax mira* Hartert

1995年11月に慶良間諸島渡嘉敷島の渡嘉敷林道(11月17日)と前岳林道(11月16日)における夜間調査で各1個体を目撃した(図2)。

本種は琉球列島の特産種で、これまで奄美大島、徳之島、沖縄島北部、久米島での分布が知られている。慶良間諸島においては、阿嘉島と渡嘉敷島の大谷林道における記録がある(髙原ら, 1995)が、今度の調査で渡嘉敷島の中央部や南部など広い範囲で生息していることが確認された。しかしながら、本種がここで周年生息しているかどうかについては不明で、継続して調査を行う必要があるものと思われる。

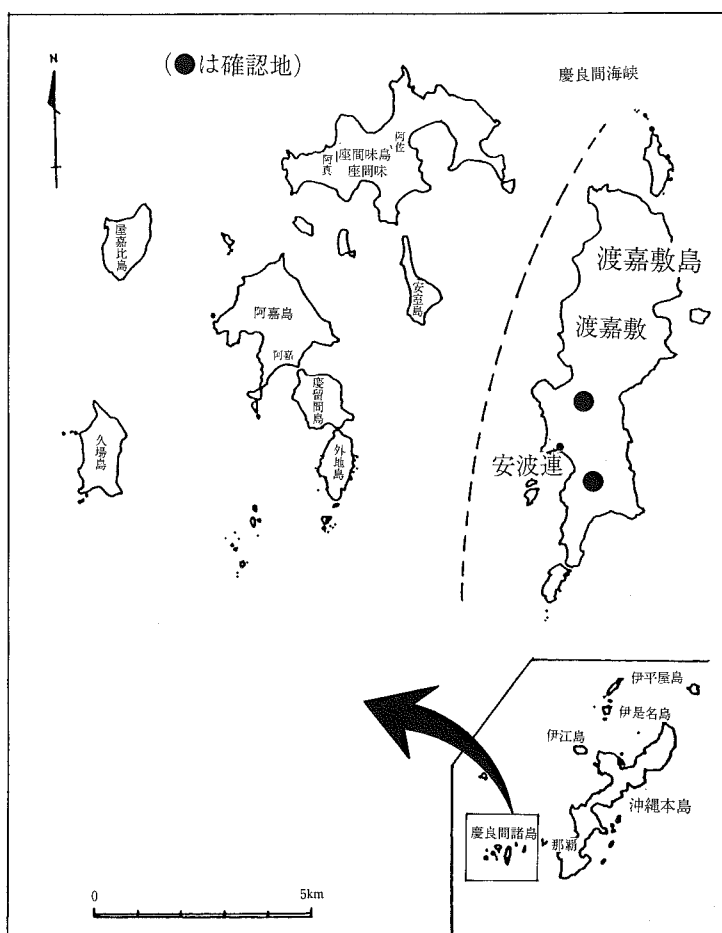


図2. 渡嘉敷島におけるアミヤマシギの確認地  
\*位置図は嵩原ら(1995)を一部改変

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八重山野鳥の会編 1983. 八重山地方鳥類目録, 10周年記念誌, p28-38. 八重山野鳥の会.

図版 1



写真1 マガン



写真2 ヘラサギ

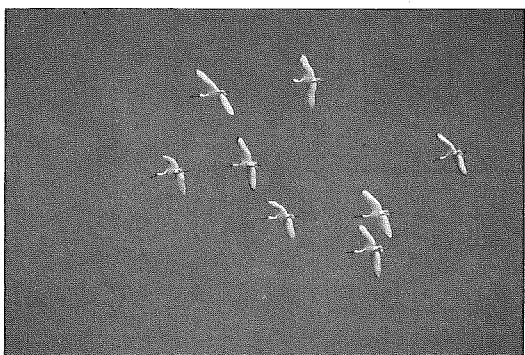


写真3 クロツラヘラサギ



写真4 トビ



写真5 ダイトウコノハズク

資料紹介 Material Report

農商務省より獨逸宛の沖縄関係物品目録について(上)

佐々木利和

(東京国立博物館)

萩尾 俊章

(沖縄県立博物館)

與那嶺一子

(沖縄県立博物館)

Research Materials : List of Materials belonging to Okinawa Prefecture, sent to Germany  
by the Agriculture Affairs Bureau of Japanese Government

Toshikazu SASAKI

(Tokyo National Museum)

Toshiaki Hagio

(Okinawa Prefectural Museum)

Ichiko YONAMINE

(Okinawa Prefectural Museum)

現在、東京国立博物館が保管している琉球関係資料はおおよそ二五〇件ほどある。その種類も紅型等の衣服、絵画、漆工、陶磁、書籍、文書などから玩具、民俗文化財まで多岐にわたっている。その全てが必ずしも十全の保存状態を保っているわけではないし、また、琉球文化を代表する名品ばかりでもない。とはいいながら、その収蔵の時期からいえば日本国内でも有数の古いコレクションであり、ここにしかない品物も少なく、その意味では貴重な資料群である。

しかし、琉球文化の陳列室をもたない現段階の東京国立博物館においては(戦前の博物館にはあった)、ただたんに保管しているだけという状況であるといっている。いわゆる死蔵の状態にしないためには、常日頃の保守・調査による新たな情報の付加が必要なわけで、そのための努力はしているつもりだが、まだまだ不明の点も多い。

その中で、もっとも大きな不明点のひとつに明治十七年から十八年にかけて沖縄県からの購入品一括がある(その中には水納島産の桑布等が含

まれる。沖繩県からの購入という事実とはともかく、なぜ明治政府がそれを購入したのか、その辺の事情が長らく疑問であった。琉球処分により沖繩県となった、その地域の「古器旧物」を集めようと考えたにしては、収集した「古器旧物」のレベルに問題がある。美術的な、あるいは歴史的な価値の高いものが含まれていないからである。

まったく、偶然の機会にその疑問を解く資料が見いだされた。それが掲出の「沖繩県物品採集之儀」に関する一件書類（以下本件書類）である。

この書類は『農商務省博物館 明治十七年度 重要雑録』という簿冊（縦二十七・三センチ、横十九・〇センチに綴じこまれている。『重要雑録』は、明治五年に創設された文部省博物館から東京帝室博物館（いづれも東京国立博物館の前身）に至る、特に博物館を中心とした諸行政や渉外に関わる重要文書を綴じた簿冊である。草創期の博物館行政や文化行政を知る上での格好の資料であるが、永久保存の重要文書のため長く非公開であったが、現在はマイクロフィルムによる公開がなされている。

本件書類が綴じこまれている明治十七年度の『重要雑録』は明治十六年度と合綴してあり、十七年度は二月から十二月までの書類が収められており、その中には皇后上野公園行啓一件などの書類もある。本件書類はその「第四号文書」で「琉球人種學術上物資取調及採集ノ儀独逸国代理公使ヨリ依頼ノ件」として、一依頼書（正文共）及回答、二取調方沖繩県へ照会、三物品到達並費用計算書、四物品受取及費用償還方ニ付キ外務卿へ照会、五独逸国公使ヨリ挨拶、六雑書の六件から構成されている。ドイツ公使からの書翰を除き、概ね農商務省の片面十三行野紙、沖繩県の片面十三行野紙が用いられている。

明治十五（一八八二）年十二月五日、ドイツ国代理公使フォン・ツェトヴィッツより、農商務卿西郷従道への書翰がもたらされ、翻訳のち回答文案を起草したのが十二月二十八日付けである。以後、博物館と沖繩県とのあいだの書類の往復があり、一件の決着をみたのが、十七年八月であった。

本県書類が起草された明治十五年は、上野公園に新陳列館が完成し、附属動物園（現上野動物園）ともども常時公開がはじめられた年である。所管官庁も前年に内務省から農商務省に替り、博物館長はこの年に町田久成から田中芳男に引き継がれている。農商務卿は西郷従道。農商務省博物館は博物館長のもと天産課、史伝課、動物園など十一課が置かれていた。

先にも述べたように、本件書類中には東京国立博物館が保管する琉球関係文化財とも深く関わるものがあり、さらにまた、ベルリン国立民族学博物館収蔵の「日本政府によるコレクション」の形成過程を知るために欠くことのできない文書でもある。ベルリンの資料の一部は一九九二年九月十九日から十月二十三日にかけて浦添市美術館で開催された「世界に誇る・琉球王朝文化遺産展」にも出品されており、その折、H・オイルシュレーガー氏、C・ミューラー氏により詳細な解説がなされた。ただし、オイルシュレーガー氏は採集にあたった人物を田代安定、笹森儀助などと推定されたが、そうではなく、沖繩県庁の吏員であった可能性が大きい。しかもドイツ側から示された収集の基準はあるものの一般的な基準にすぎず、それをもとに再整理を行い分類しなおして採集した学問上の功績は大きい。

本件書類は今後の琉球文化財研究にあたって、多くの問題を提起するものと思われる。

## 凡例

- 一 本資料は、明治十五年から十七年にかけて農商務省、独逸国、沖縄県が沖縄関係資料の採集にあたって、取り交わした書類一件で、東京国立博物館が所蔵するものである。
- 一 判読不明の文字は□で示した。
- 一 文中の古体・略体文字はなるべく正字に、変体仮名は現行仮名に改めた。
- 一 ドイツ語及び英語による手紙は、写真にて掲載した。
- 一 解題は佐々木利和が担当し、本文の翻刻は萩尾俊章、與那嶺一子が担当し、一部については浦添市立図書館沖縄学研究室及び豊見山和行氏（琉球大学）の協力を得た。

年以百餘十之...  
 一、...  
 二、...  
 三、...  
 四、...  
 五、...  
 六、...  
 七、...  
 八、...  
 九、...  
 十、...

附錄

第一

食物見本。調味物。飲物。麻酔劑。刺戟劑等。  
 貯藏するもの。物品。其調理器具。鍋釜。類。  
 蒸餾機。食用器具。燵。血鉢。茶碗。類。其他匙及  
 付椰子實等。以テ製シタル以上。代用品。水液貯蓄器。  
 燵。薪簍。鼻烟箱。如キモノ。

第二

男女衣服。等級ヲ示ス所ノ衣服。祭服。宴席着スル所  
 衣服。着る雛形。是等ノ下ヲ記載スモノ。圖式或ハ  
 真。此他古衣破片ト雖モ固有ノ製造ニ係リ自國者  
 手裝飾シタルモノハ亦希望スル所ナリ  
 織物。纖維質。粒製モノ及ビ紡績シタルモノ。染料

製造用機械。(機綿絲類)

第三

人体裝飾及等級ヲ示スベキ標章。臨時着用ノ裝飾  
 神符札。(假令ハ火兒所用ノ中着ノ類)

第四

人体ヲ清潔ニナス粧飾物。及ビ人体ヲ變形スベキ物品。石  
 鹼及其代用品。刷子。拂拭ノ類。皮膚肌膚等淨料物  
 (香水類)。磨削器械。胸懷壓縮器械。乳頭引延器械。  
 環狀切斷器械。火鋸。研磨シ或ハ切斷スル器械。耳珠ヲ  
 擴張スル器械。頭蓋變形及壓縮器械。人体ノ局部ヲ  
 變形シタルモノ。現本若此。得ケルモノハ其畫圖寫真。  
 磨削ノ圖。

第五

住家模造雛形。及ビ各種目的ノ家屋模造雛形。(此處則ハ  
 數ハ物ニテ大體畫圖)

第六

家具類

第七

獸獵器械

第八

第九

農具。養牧養器械。養料刺戟劑。各修飾物等ヲ製  
 スルモノ。培養シタル殖物見本。  
 本國固有ノ技術ニ係ル物品。其使用シタル元寶及器  
 械。  
 銀ヲ接リ鎖孔切斷等ニ用ル石各種。石器。鎖孔研

一箇宝藏	金	五拾錢
一箇座	金	五拾
一箇當指	金	七拾錢
第 二		
男女及上等奴才衣服	衣服類	
王子校司男、部	着	拾四
一芭蕉簪色朝衣	全	拾四
一緇子袴色衣	全	拾四
一袴端緇袴色衣	全	拾四
一袴端袴色衣	全	拾四
一緇子袴褂	全	拾四
一緇子袴褂衣袴	全	拾四

一紗綾細衣袴	全	拾四
一縐緞大帶	全	全
一金入錦大帶	全	全
一田金大帶	全	全
一赤花綴子細帶	全	全
一紗色衣	全	全
一羅色衣	全	全
一萌地京福色衣	全	六四
一花藏縐色衣	全	拾四
一白縐細衣袴	全	六四
一白福細衣袴	全	六四
一公家縐袴	全	拾四
一縐縐細袴	全	拾四

[illegible]

醋	醬油	調理器具部	龍王	金釜	鍋類	酒類	桶類	カン	櫛鉢	櫛子木
志	五	志	志	全	五	志	全	全	全	全
升	合	個	個	個	五	個	五	五	五	五
六錢	拾錢	拾錢	拾錢	全	五	五	五	五	五	五

農商務書記官  
御中

一月十一日

十六年一月十一日□□  
一 号

甲

博物館第二一八号

永久保存

獨逸國代理公使

一月十一日  
達 濟

明治十五年十二月廿八日

六等属柏木貨一郎 印

印 史傳課  
印 庶務課

卿 輔

書記官 印  
博物館長 印  
庶務局長 印

沖繩縣物品採集之儀ニ付

獨逸國代理公使へ御回答案伺

獨逸國代理公使ヨリ照會有之候沖繩縣人種学  
術上關係之種類別稱目錄之物品採集之儀  
東京出張之縣官へ申談候処該縣ニテ採集方  
可取計旨致承諾候ニ付以左按獨逸代理公使  
へ御回答相成度此段相伺候也

獨逸代理公使へ御回答案

琉球島人種學術上關係之物品貴國博物  
局へ御備相成度旨御照會之趣致了承  
候早速其筋ニ於テ右物品採集為致可申  
候但右費用之儀ハ追兩取調候上豫算  
金額可申進候間此段及御回答候也

明治十五年十二月 農商務卿西郷從道

獨逸國代理公使

フランツエトウ井ツウ閣下

博物館第七八六

庶第一九四〇

独逸國代理公使ヨリノ書翰翻譯方御  
依頼之趣了承即譯成候問原書へ添  
別紙及御送付候也

明治十五年十二月九日 宮嶋庶務局長 印

博物館

山高書記官 殿

〈封筒〉

獨逸國代理公使  
西郷農商務卿  
閣下  
フライヘル、フォン、ツエトウ井ツ



Die erste Aufgabe der Kunst ist es,  
das Leben in der Natur zu verstehen und  
es in der Kunst wieder zu geben. Die  
Kunst ist eine Wissenschaft, die das  
Leben in der Natur zu verstehen und  
es in der Kunst wieder zu geben.  
Die Kunst ist eine Wissenschaft, die  
das Leben in der Natur zu verstehen  
und es in der Kunst wieder zu geben.

Der Künstler ist ein Mensch, der  
das Leben in der Natur zu verstehen  
und es in der Kunst wieder zu geben  
will. Der Künstler ist ein Mensch,  
der das Leben in der Natur zu verstehen  
und es in der Kunst wieder zu geben  
will.

Der Künstler







琉球嶋之品物人種學上ニ關係ノモノ王國(譯者按 普魯士)博物館

中ニ相備申渡過日口上ヲ以テ相願候處夫以其筋へ御照會可被下旨御許容被下奉謝候即チ別紙人種學部ニ於テ希望致候物品目錄進呈致候尤モ右ニ関セル費用之義ハ王國博物館ニ於テ相辨可申此段御承知可被下候畢竟我國博物館中右諸物品相備候様相成候義ハ閣下ノ御芳志ニ依ル所ニシテ博物館カ我公使ト共ニ深ク閣下ニ謝スル所ニ候申迄ニモ魚之候得共別紙ニ記載致候品目ハ博物館中人種學部ニ從事スル學士研究家等カ採集セン事ヲ希望致候品類ノ要領ノミヲ相認タル義ニ在之候間様御承知被下度且ヌ右諸物品之義其出所使用ノ目的他可成詳細下記載相成候様御取計ラヒ被下度此段併テ相願候敬白

千八百八十二年

十二月五日於東京

代理公使

フォン、ツエトウ井ツツ

西郷農商務卿閣下

## 附 録

### 第一

食物見本。調味物。飲物。麻醉劑。刺戟劑等  
總テ貯藏セラルベキ物品及ビ其調理器具。鍋釜ノ類。  
蒸餾罐。餐用器具。壺。皿鉢茶碗ノ類此他匙及ビ  
竹。椰子實。等ヲ以テ製シタル以上ノ代用品。水液貯蓄器。  
殼。葫蘆(フクベ)。鼻烟箱ノ如キモノ

### 第二

男女衣服。等級ヲ示ス所ノ衣服。祭服。宴席ニ着スル所ノ衣服。(着用雛形。是等ノ事ヲ記載シタルモノ。圖式或ハ寫真。)此他古衣ノ破片ト雖モ固有ノ製造ニ係リ自國ノ考案ニテ裝飾シタルモノハ亦希望スル所ナリ  
織物。纖維質。粗製ノモノ及ビ紡績シタルモノ。染料物製造用機械。(機。綿操。ノ類)

### 第三

人体ノ裝飾。及ビ等級ヲ示スベキ標章。臨時着用の裝飾神符札(マモリフダ)。(假令ハ少兒所用ノ巾着ノ類)

### 第四

人体ヲ清潔ニナス粧飾物。及ビ人体ヲ變形スベキ物品。石鹼及其代用品。刷子。櫛笄ノ類。皮膚爪齒等染料物。  
(紅彩鐵醬ノ類) 膚割器械。胸懷壓縮器械。乳頭引延(ヒキノバシ)器械。  
環狀切断器械。人齒ヲ研磨シ或ハ切断スル器械。耳珠ヲ擴張スル器械。頭蓋變形及壓縮器械。人体ノ局部ヲ變形シタルモノ見本若此得ガタキモノハ其畫圖寫真。  
膚割ノ圖。

第五

住家模造雛形。及ビ各種目的ノ家屋模造雛形。(此類頗ル採集ニ困難ナル物ユエ大概畫圖及ビ寫真ニテ代用スベシ)

第六

家具類(此類夥多ナルベシ)

第七

獸獵器械。係蹄。彈機。圈套。矢。弓。槍等。

第八

農具及ビ牧養器械。養科刺戟劑。及ビ修飾物等ヲ製スル為ニ培養シタル植物見本。

第九

本國固有ノ技術ニ係ル物品。其使用シタル元質及ビ器械。鐵ヲ擦リ鑽孔切斷等ニ用井ル石各種。石器ニ鑽孔研及ビ變形等ヲ施ス方法ヲ示ス所ノ見本各種。風櫃(フヒゴ)。風車。施轉器。滑車萬力ノ類。其他粗俗器械。陶器。(見本或ハ圖)其染料。釉藥。粧飾用漆(ウルシ)。陶土製ノ偶像。玩具物。介墟ヨリ採掘シタル陶器及ビ其破片ト雖モ紋様ヲ存スルモノ。見本器械等ニ因テ説明シタル本國冶金術。

第十

文字見本及ビ元質。譯文ヲ附シタル本國字母。小説ノ類。詩歌ノ類。諺語ノ類。文字ニ代用セル畫圖ノ類。捺印。結繩ノ類。載痕セシ杖。木皮其他ノ物ニ彫刻シタル圖。飛脚ヲ派遣シ或ハ偶生ノ起事ヲ記スル所ノ方法。彫刻物。繪畫。彩色等ノ見本。

第十一

國境ヲ記スル器械。及ビ地面ヲ平低スル器械。本國外科器械。度量衡。算具。(算盤ノ類)

第十二

樂器類。同見本。

第十三

嬉戲ニ使用セル器具。玩物。

第十四

宗教。魔術。追儼。神器。呪術。妖術。魔除(マヨケ)及ビ施害術。僧侶ノ表号等ニ用井ル物品。豫言者。邪神。跳舞者等ノ衣服。及ビ器具。神佛惡魔及ビ宗祖等ノ像。ト器。骰子。魔術ニ用井ル閣ノ類。

太古ノ有リ様ヲ保持セルモノト思考セラルベキ石器其他粗惡ナル珍器。及ビ起來ノ髑髏骨骼等ハ最モ閑係ヲ歸スル所ナリ人種學上ニ裨益アル物品ノ外運搬ニ不便ナル物品ハ之ヲ謝絶ス然レモ家屋。車。船舶。等ノ模造。雛形。繪圖。寫真等ハ最モ切望スル所ナリ博物館内ニ列品スベキ採集品ハ其ノ名稱。使用法。種類。出所等ヲ詳細ニ記セザルモノハ陳列スルヲ得ズ

右目錄中衣服着用雛形家屋模造雛形ノ類其他採集シ難キ物品又ハ採集シ得ベキモノト雖モ運搬ニ不便ナル物品ハ撮影或ハ詳細ナル畫圖面ニテ代用スベシ而テ右撮影ハ成ベク紙幅大ナル方其形狀ヲ盡スベシ但シ右撮影畫圖面ハ該品ノ正面側面背面此他形狀ノ異ル部分ハ悉皆寫シ取り可申事。

乙  
博物局第一〇七号

十六年一月廿三

博物局

明治十六年二月廿四日

博物局長 印

史傳課  
庶務課 印

六等属 柏木貨一郎

獨逸国公使ヨリ依頼相成候沖繩縣物品  
採集儀ニ付談縣へ御掛合按伺

獨逸國代理公使ヨリ農商務卿へ依頼有之候貴縣  
下人種學術上關係之種類別番目録之物品採  
集方御取扱有之度就而ハ右採集費并ニ物品  
荷造運搬等之費用豫算額至急御取調之上  
御通知合度且右費用可相成者一時貴縣ニ  
於テ御繰替相成追而該物品到達之上金匱  
及御送付候様致度候ニ付右御都合承知致  
度此段及御照會候也

明治十六年二月

博物局

山高權大書記官

上杉沖繩縣令殿

追而右採集品之内撮影ヲ以テ寫取候  
部分ハ當局ヨリ一年備置度候ニ付別ニ一  
部御申付相成御廻シ有之度尤右  
代價ハ當局ヨリ辛辣可致候間此段  
併テ及御依頼候也

明治十六年六月四日 回覽 九属 山邊光一 印  
往第百七十五号

乙  
博物局第一〇七号

野村 印

博物局長 印

史傳課 印

庶務課 印

本縣下人種學上關係之種類物品採集  
方之儀ニ付採集費並物品及荷造運搬等  
之費用一時本縣ニ於テ操替置追テ諸物  
品到置之上御送付相成度云候乙第一〇七号  
ヲ以御照會之趣了承則目下予算取調  
中ニ有之候得共数多之物品容易ニ取  
調兼到然今便ヨリ御通知難致候ニ付後便  
御廻文申尤採集方ハ即令着手中ニ有  
之候条右繰御了知相成度不取敢此段  
御回答到ト進候也

明治十六年四月三十日 沖繩縣令上杉茂憲 印

博物局

農商務省權大書記官山高信離殿

乙  
博物館第一〇七号

往第四二ノ二号

當縣下人種學上關係之種類物品採集方之  
義ニ付去二月中御照会ニ依リ曾テ及御回答置  
候通夫々取調候処全ク採集シ得ヘキ物品ハ  
別冊予算書之通リニ有之採集シ難キモノハ別  
段名記不致齊尚目録ト御参照有之度候  
尤モ予算ハ概略ヲ得ケ候義ニ付實際着手  
ニ際シテハ多少違動越旨有之候ヘバ諸費用  
ハ一時當廳ニ於テ繰替候義差支無之候条  
右様御了知相成度御回答傍此段申進  
候也

沖繩縣令岩村通俊代理

明治十六年八月二十四日 沖繩縣大書記官森長義

農商務省博物館

權大書記官山高信離殿

追加現品丙送付之砌ハ物品毎ニ説明ヲ附シタル目  
録ヲ御送致答ニ候且ツ採集方着手ノ  
都合モ有之齊至急何分之御回報有之度  
此段申添候也

物品採集方諸費豫算

一 金千九百三拾九円九拾五錢四厘

内訳

金千八百三拾四円九拾五錢四厘

物品収買費

金三拾円

右採集方臨時費

但雇人二人一人ニ付一日貳拾五錢ツ。六拾日間雇入  
ノ見込

金七拾五円

右運搬費

但荷物一箇ニ付五円ト見積リ拾五箇分如此



ザル

第一

食物ノ部	名稱	個數	代價	ザル	名稱	個數	代價
一 米	壹合	全	壹錢	〃	一 カヤ芋	全	六錢
一 糯米	壹合	全	壹錢四厘	〃	一 唐芋葛	壹斤	壹錢四厘
一 梅紅米	全	全	壹錢	〃	一 里芋	貳斤	貳錢
一 粟	全	全	壹錢	魚箱	一 田芋	全	全
一 大麥	全	全	八厘	〃	一 唐芋粕	壹斤	壹錢貳厘
一 小麥	全	全	八厘	〃	一 蘇鉄葛	壹斤	壹錢貳厘
一 裸麥	全	全	八厘	〃	一 薇葛	全	全
一 真黍	全	全	壹錢	魚箱	一 干水魚	壹枚	貳拾錢
一 黍	全	全	八厘	〃	一 乾鮆	壹枚	全
一 白胡麻	全	全	壹錢四厘	〃	一 伊良部鰻	壹本	四拾錢
一 黑胡麻	壹合	全	壹錢四厘	〃	一 錫	壹斤	拾錢
一 小豆	全	全	壹錢	〃	一 海馬	壹割	貳拾錢
一 青豆	全	全	八厘	〃	一 縮緬海胤	壹斤	壹拾錢
一 豌豆赤白	全	全	八厘	〃	一 干鱈(フカ)	全	八錢
一 扁豆	全	全	全	ツト	一 鱈ノヒレ	貳枚	六拾錢
一 落花生	全	全	壹錢四厘	〃	一 漬屋久貝	貳甲	六拾錢
一 白大豆	全	全	壹錢	〃	一 全紅貝	壹合	拾錢
一 唐豆	全	全	八厘	〃	一 全アザ貝	壹甲	貳拾錢
一 白千豆	全	全	壹錢	〃	一 こぶし?	壹合	拾錢
一 本大豆	全	全	壹錢	〃	一 白貝醬(サシ)物	壹合	四錢
一 下大豆	全	全	八厘	〃	一 黄醬物	全	全
一 菜種子	全	全	全	〃	一 シュク醬物	全	全
一 芥子	全	全	全	〃	一 マカイ醬物	全	全
一 辛子	全	全	壹錢六厘	〃	一 青苔	貳拾目	壹錢
一 唐芋	全	全	貳錢	〃	一 漬冽苔	五合	貳錢
一 山芋	全	全	四錢	〃	一 紫苔	貳拾目	五錢
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	一 久米島苔(墨で消線)	全	全
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	一 白菜	半斤	全
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	一 角俣	全	全
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	一 モーイ	全	全
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	一 椎茸	貳拾目	全
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	一 木クラギ	全	三錢七厘

壹個	仝	仝	仝	仝
貳錢	貳錢	三錢	壹圓	五拾錢

貳拾四錢

六拾貳錢  
五拾四錢  
三拾錢

壹 仟 圓	壹 仟 圓	壹 仟 圓	壹 仟 圓
壹 百 圓	壹 百 圓	壹 百 圓	壹 百 圓
壹 拾 圓	壹 拾 圓	壹 拾 圓	壹 拾 圓
壹 圓	壹 圓	壹 圓	壹 圓
壹 角	壹 角	壹 角	壹 角
壹 分	壹 分	壹 分	壹 分

拾貳錢

八錢  
壹圓拾四錢  
四拾錢  
六拾錢四厘

内一損

一四方盆	貳枚	壹円貳錢
一錫瓶	壹枚	五拾錢
一アン瓶	全	六錢
一盃	拾枚	貳錢
一椰子皿	壹	四拾錢
一椰子	全	壹円
一茶盆	全	壹円六拾錢
一茶請盆	全	貳円七拾貳錢
一硯蓋	壹組	三円拾錢
一猫足膳全吸物膳	貳枚	壹円貳拾八錢
一蓋マカイ	貳	六拾錢
一大形葫蘆	壹	壹円
一半胴甕	壹	拾錢
一水瓶 錫	全	八拾錢
一茶コボシ 全	全	五拾錢
一茶壺 錫 家共	壹對	壹円貳拾錢
一杯洗 錫	壹	五拾錢
一茶ヒ全戸家共	壹個	四拾錢
一九膳	壹枚	貳拾九錢
一藤盆	全二	壹円貳拾錢
一職人弁當箱	壹個	四円
一東道盆	全	九円
一中茶碗	貳枚	八錢
一薄茶々碗	貳枚	八錢
一急須	壹	三拾錢
一呑口(トシクチ)	全	三拾六錢
一角宝藏	壹	五拾錢
一茶庫(ユコ)	全	貳円
一弁當箱	全	七拾錢

第二

男女及ヒ等級ヲ示ス処ノ衣服類

王子按司男ノ部

一芭蕉綠色朝衣	壹着	拾円
一綸子袷色衣	全	貳拾円
一花縮緬袷色衣	全	全
一紗綾袷色衣	全	拾円
一緞子馬掛	全	全
一綸子袷衣袴	全	貳拾錢
一紗綾袷衣袴	全	拾円
一絲緞大帶	全	全
一金入錦大帶	全	全
一円金大帶	全	全
一赤花緞子細帶	全	全
一紗色衣	全	全
一羅色衣	全	全
一萌地京晒色衣	全	六円
一花藏織色衣	全	拾円
一白縮緬袷衣袴	全	拾六円
一白晒袷衣袴	全	六円
一八丈縞袷	全	拾円
一縞縮緬袷	全	拾五円
一白糸ムデ綾袷	壹着	拾
一紗綾袷衣袴	全	拾五円
一紺地縞細上布帷子	全	拾五円
一白晒廣袖下着	全	三円

全女子ノ部

一 綸子衿	全	貳拾円
一 花縮緬衿	全	貳拾円
一 紗綾衿	全	貳拾四円
一 白糸手縞衿	全	拾円
一 緞子馬掛	全	九円
一 綸子衲衣	全	七円
一 白紗綾衲衣	全	五円拾銭
一 木綿縮裙	全	壹円六拾銭
一 木綿袴	全	壹円八拾銭
一 赤苧帷子	全	七円
一 形付帷子	全	五円五拾銭
一 紕縮緬衲衣	全	五円
一 板占衲衣	全	六円
一 羅形付衲衣	全	四円
一 白細上布衲衣袴	全	貳円
一 全縞裙	全	五円
一 白糸縞芭蕉小袖	全	

親方並申口男ノ部

一 紬袷色衣	壹着	拾円
一 巴子全(裏紗綾)	全	拾貳円
一 山東紬全	全	六円
一 錦大帯	全	拾円
一 ハスムタラ全	全	全
一 博多織細帯	全	五円
一 萌地京晒帷子	全	六円
一 白糸羅織帷子	全	五円
一 全ヤスラム衿	全	拾円

一 全羅飛織衿	全	全
一 木綿衲衣袴	全	貳円
一 全廣袖下着	全	貳円
一 白細上布衲衣袴	全	全
一 全廣袖下着	全	全
一 芭蕉天青色朝衣	全	五円

全女ノ部

一 カスリ紬衿	壹着	五円六拾銭
一 白糸縞衿	全	拾円

親雲上男ノ部

一 綜錦大帯	壹着	四円
一 緞子全	全	八円
一 白糸経花織帷子	全	全
一 白糸縞衿	全	全
一 木綿紺地カスリ軍	全	四円
一 白糸縞紺芭蕉帷子	全	八円

全女ノ部

一 白糸花織衿	壹着	八円
一 木綿形付衿	全	五円五拾銭
一 綸子馬掛	全	拾貳円
一 紺地カスリ帷子	全	四円
一 紺地芭蕉小袖	全	四円

里之子筑登之男ノ部

一木綿色衣衿	老着	三円
一桐板羅織帷子	全	四円
一芭蕉花織帷子	全	三円
一小倉織細帶	全	老円
一木綿紺地縞袴	全	四円
一芭蕉紺地縞帷子	全	三円

全女ノ部

親雲上女ノ部ニ同シ

平民男ノ部

一芭蕉水色朝衣	老着	三円
一木綿色衣衿 黒色	全	六円
一木綿馬掛	全	貳円
一芭蕉色衣 黒色	全	全
一阿南齊袷袴	全	老円五拾錢
一紗綾大帶	全	貳円
一木綿大帶	老着	老円
一木綿細帶	全	五拾錢
一紺地木綿袴	全	三円
一紺地芭蕉帷子	全	貳円
一赤縞芭蕉帷子	全	老円六拾錢

全女ノ部

一形付木綿袴	老着	四円七拾貳錢
一木綿手縞袴	全	三円
一木綿萌地袴衣 赤裏	全	老円
一木綿縞小袖	全	貳円
一赤苧帷子 土地色	全	老円
一藍形付帷子	全	老円八拾錢
一紺地芭蕉帷子	全	貳円五拾錢
一萌地袴衣	全	八拾錢
一芭蕉袴	全	四拾錢
一芭蕉小袖	全	老円六拾錢

以上宴席ニ着スルモ亦同シ

着用雛形ノ部

一繪圖	五枚	五円
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織物ノ部 工藝課

一貳拾舛紺白縞細上布	六反	百貳拾円
一拾八升全	全	九拾円
一貳拾舛花織練芭蕉布	貳反	拾五円
一全羅織練蕉布	全	全
一全藍縞練蕉布	全	全
一白糸経紺地 花織芭蕉布	全	全
一花藏織布	全	拾円
一白糸経紺地 羅織芭蕉布	全	拾五円

一 紺地芭蕉布	全	拾円
一 朱綾桐板布	全	拾五円
一 紺縞カスリ桐板布	全	全
一 鹵越羅布	全	八円
一 赤縞細上布	全	貳拾四円
一 紺白細上布	全六反	七拾貳円
一 白糸ヤスラム布	貳反	拾円
一 全モデ綾布	全	全
一 全綾羅飛織布	全	全
一 手縞布	全	全
一 白糸花織布	全	全
一 木綿紺カスリ布	拾反	六拾円
一 拾三舛白木綿布	貳反	六円
一 貳拾舛白細上布	全	拾六円
一 色々芭蕉布	拾反	拾四円
一 練芭蕉布	貳反	壹円貳拾錢
一 薄蕉布	貳反	壹円貳拾錢
一 赤縞練蕉布	全	壹円貳拾錢
一 紺地木綿布	全	四円
一 白地木綿布	全	全
一 蘆薈布	貳反	八円
一 桑布	全	四円
一 芭蕉經	壹反分	壹円五拾錢
一 全績經	全	貳円五拾錢
一 唐苧經	全	三円
一 細經	全	全
一 木綿經	全	六拾錢
一 蘆薈經	全	壹円
一 糸經	全	六拾錢
一 綿子	壹把	八拾錢

染料物ノ部 工藝課

一 藍	壹斤	拾貳錢
一 正延紫	壹枚	貳錢
一 朱粉	壹勿	壹錢
一 石黃	壹勿	七錢
一 藍液	全	壹錢
一 水粉	全	全
一 明バン	全	三厘
一 アク灰	壹合	壹錢貳厘
一 白灰	全	五厘
一 黃柏	拾勿	七厘
一 皂凡	全	七厘
一 五倍子	全	全
一 楊梅皮	半斤	三錢
一 梅木	半斤	五錢

第三

等級ヲ示標章但男子ノ部

一 赤地金入五色浮織冠〈墨〉	壹個	壹円
一 赤地五色浮織冠	全	全
一 紫地五色浮織冠	全	全
一 青地五色浮織冠〈墨〉	全	全
一 紫地浮織冠〈墨〉	全	全
一 紫冠	全	六拾錢
一 黃冠 家共	全	全
一 赤八卷	全	全
一 全	全	全

一青八卷 全 金銀  
一金簪 勿夕拾勿 貳本 貳拾貳圓  
一金銀簪 全 七圓四拾四錢  
一銀簪 拾勿 貳圓七拾錢  
一鍬鉈簪 全 三拾錢

同女子ノ部

一金簪 勿夕貳拾目 貳本 四拾壹圓  
一銀簪 全 五圓拾錢  
一鍬鉈簪 貳二本 三拾錢  
一釐甲簪 全一 拾圓  
一木簪 全一 六錢

臨時着用ノ裝飾

一金地印籠 壹個 五圓  
一象牙印籠 全 七圓  
一巾着 全 壹圓  
一花巾着 全 五拾錢  
一足袋上串共 貳足 六拾錢  
一扇子 壹本 八錢

第四

人体ヲ清潔ニナス粧飾物

一丁子油 半斤 六錢  
一梅ノ油 全 拾五錢  
一鬢附 全ニ 六錢

一指輪 金銀

一カシレ

一頭巾

一袖巾

一女中頭

一手水粉

一齒研粉

一竹櫛 栴共

一木櫛 大中小

一角櫛 大中小

一垢取

一簪差

一油次

一櫛箱 男女

一鏡 大小 一ツ玉

一鏡立

一剃

一アハシ

一鉄

皮膚爪染料物

一鳳仙花實

一墨

膚割器機械

一針 附屬品

二對 九圓

壹房 貳圓

壹房 壹圓

壹房 全

壹房 拾錢

壹合 壹錢四厘

壹個 三錢

壹個 貳拾錢

二 三拾錢

三 六拾錢

壹 拾錢

全 拾四錢

貳個 六圓

貳面 壹圓三拾錢

壹 貳拾錢

貳勿家共 五拾錢

全 三拾錢

全 貳拾六錢

壹勿 壹錢

壹挺 壹圓

一括 拾錢

人体ノ局部ヲ變形シタル見本

一繪図 七枚

第五

住家模造雛形写真

一繪図 十枚

第六

家具類

一簞笥

壹個

拾五円

一戸棚 見本

一枚

貳拾錢

一双紙カイ 金紋附

壹個

拾五円

一櫃

圖面

貳拾円

一衣架

壹個

三円

一皮籠

全

四円

一半切 見本

全

三拾錢

一棕招簪

壹個

貳拾錢

一藁簪

全

三錢

一塵取

全

貳拾錢

一パーキ 〈ザル〉

全

貳拾錢

一サウキ 〈平ザル〉

全

八錢

一ヨイ 〈スプタ〉

全

八錢

一メサラキ 〈大平ザル〉

全

貳拾錢

一水納

全

拾錢

一疊表

壹枚

貳拾錢

一押卷 九尺

壹枚

三拾錢

一備後蓆 貳間

全

四拾錢

一蘭蓆 貳間

全

全

一アダン葉蓆 貳間

全

全

一苧口 三ッ入子

壹通

四円

一枕箱

壹個

壹円

一毬 入子

全

六拾錢

一燈爐 (アンドン)

全

八拾錢

一燈臺

壹

壹円

一手燭

全

四拾錢

一天籠

全

拾錢

一堆錦 料紙硯箱

壹通

壹円四拾錢

一硯石

壹

四円

一机

壹

三円

一箱見臺

壹個

四円

一沈金重箱 六寸七寸八寸

壹組

拾五円

一中央卓 附属品四

壹脚

貳拾円

一花入

壹

壹円

一花臺

全

全

一提重 家棒共

片間

拾円

一屏風

壹

六円

一丁子風炉

壹本

五拾錢

一雨傘

全

三拾貳錢

一備後編笠

壹

五拾錢

一竹編笠

全

三拾錢

一麦藁笠

全

拾錢

一久葉笠

全

六拾錢

一棕櫚蓆

全

貳拾錢

一藁蓆 (カヤミノ)

壹丁

貳拾錢

一砥石

全

貳拾錢



第七

獸獵器械

一鉄砲 壹個 六円  
 一槍 壹本 貳円  
 一山刀 壹勿 四拾錢

第八

農具

一鍬 壹勿 壹円五拾錢  
 一鉾 全 貳拾錢  
 一鋤 見本 壹円  
 一鎗 全 拾五錢  
 一石鍬 全 壹円  
 一テモク 全 六錢  
 一クヤシ桶 柄杓共 見本 壹個  
 一棒 壹對 貳拾錢  
 一アウダーヘモッコフ 全 三拾錢  
 一車棒 見本 壹個  
 一粉摺眷 間 壹勿  
 一斧 壹勿 五拾錢  
 一斧見本 カケツキ共 三拾錢  
 一秤全 壹 拾錢  
 一芋葛摺 全 貳拾錢

赤寿 損 損 //

第九

本國固有ノ技術ニ係ル物品

一木地挽機械見本 壹通 壹円  
 一藍葛 三拾斤 貳円  
 一草履 五足 貳拾錢  
 一芭蕉紙 壹束 三拾錢  
 一藥唐紙 壹帖 拾錢  
 一硫黄カラカラ 壹 壹円  
 一全杯 全 貳拾円  
 一寿帶香 壹把 四拾円  
 一仙香 九拾結 三錢  
 一久葉團羽 三枚 拾八錢  
 一鳳櫃見本 壹個 四拾錢  
 一カグラサン見本 壹 貳拾錢  
 一今焼屋貫 壹 壹錢  
 一全サークル 全 全  
 一荒マカイ 壹枚 六拾錢  
 一布織機械見本 壹通 拾錢  
 一木綿バタ全 全 拾錢  
 一糸繰機械全 五品 一組 拾錢  
 一圖面 四枚 四円  
 一陶器染料 十品 六拾錢  
 一製造機械見本 壹個 貳拾錢



當縣下人種學上關係之物品採集  
方之儀ニ付客年八月中豫算高  
取添及御回答置候処今以何タル御報  
も無之右いか調之都合も有之候条至  
急何分之御回報有之此段及御照  
會候也

沖繩縣  
森大書記官 印  
明治十七年一月九日

博物館  
山高樺大書記官 殿

乙  
博物館第五八号

十七年二月廿三日

博物館達濟

明治十七年二月十三日 八等属 山邊光一 印

印 史傳課 印  
印 庶務課 印  
印 大産課 印  
印 工芸課 印  
博物館長 印

物品採集之儀ニ付沖繩縣江  
御依頼案伺

客年中御縣下人種學上關係之物品採集  
方之儀御依頼ニ及候故早即御取調之上目録  
御回付有之御手数之至深及□謝候隨而右御採  
集目録之通り物品御取持御回送有之度且又  
別紙目録ニ記載之分ハ當博物館ノ列品ニ差加度  
候間併而御採集相成度尤此分ノ費用者当局□(江カ)  
支出ノ義ニ付代価請取□□混セザル様御取計相求  
度此段御依頼ニ及候也  
年 月 日 野村博物館長

西村

森沖繩縣令殿

追而 別紙目録之末ニ記載之六点者先般候着  
越之目録中ニハ無之候得共当館列品之為メニハ  
必用之モノニ付御採集御依頼及ビ此義ニ附イハ  
此段為念申添候也

博物館第七一號

八月十五日

明治十七年七月十五日 史傳課 八等屬 山邊光一 印

史傳課 印

庶務課 印

卿

輔 印

書記官 印

博物館長 印

物品採集之件

沖繩縣ヨリ別紙之通届有之候間此段回覧ニ  
供候也

丙

十七年七月十一日

乙二六号

甲

博物館第七一號

第二百廿八号

属官上京之義ニ付御届

客年三月中御省博物館長ヨリ本縣

人種學術上関係之物品採集方御

依頼相成候処右集濟ニ付送付

之為 八等属野村道安御用掛

本村朝昭上京為致候條此段及御

届候也

沖繩縣令西村拾三代理

明治十七年六月三十日 沖繩縣大書記官森長義 印

農商務卿 西郷從道 殿

往第四七五号

本縣下人種學術上ニ關係ノ物品採集  
方之義ニ付昨十六年二月中御照會ニ依リ  
即取調ノ末物品目録並購求費豫算書  
相添同年八月中御通牒致置候処本年二月  
乙第五八号ヲ以テ右採集方御申越ニ依リ夫々  
着手整理等ニ付テハ今般談物品及御送致候条  
御査収相成度候願而者之取調委員属官野村  
道安他耆名上京為此致候ニ付物品税時中  
不時了之モ有之候得ハ委細日官ヘ御査問  
和成候様致度且購求費ハ別冊仕譯書  
之通リ有之候便領収証御添此度申進  
候也

西村沖繩縣令代理  
明治十七年六月廿八日 森沖繩縣大書記官 印

野村博物局長

追テ御局様御依頼ノ分ハ前冊目録之通有之  
候條此度申添候也

獨乙ノ部

一 金千四百九拾円貳拾七錢五厘

内訳

金千三百拾三円七拾九錢	物品購求費
金貳拾円貳拾壹錢五厘	雜費
金四拾九円六拾錢	諸雇費
金貳拾八円五錢	荷造費
金七拾四円八拾錢	運送費
金壹円八拾貳錢	

但シ東京本石町運送伺屋ヨリ上野博物局迄

甲

博物局第七五号

九月十五日済判

往復課十七年八月五日

第二四号

八月五日

外務省

八月十九日

達 濟

明治十七年七月三十一日 庶務課五等属 野村書記印

印庶務課

卿

印史傳課

輔

印 書記官

博物局長

獨逸公使ノ依頼ノ儀琉球嶋物品採集整頓ニ付伺

在本邦獨逸公使ノ依頼ニ係ル琉球嶋人種學術上ニ

関係ノ物品採集整頓並外務省ヲ經テ同公使へ被相

渡可然依而外務省へ御懸會案左相伺候也

外務省へ御照會案

琉球嶋之品物人種學上関係ノモノ貴國博物局中

相備度旨ヲ以テ千八百八十二年十二月五日付代理公使フ

オン、ツエトウ井ッウヨリ採集方依頼有之尤右ニ関スル費用

ハ貴國博物局ニ於テ相辨候答此義曾テ面會之節口

頭ヲ以テ依頼サトシ事有之候ニ付其隙來意承諾追テ費

用豫算取調可相廻旨不取敢相答へ並其ノ筋へ相命シ

置候処伺分多種ノ物品ニシテ豫算取調等ニ其多クノ時日

ヲ費シ可申此豫算書ハ彼ヨリ請求候譯ニ無之候間便宜

ニヨリ直ニ採集ニ着手為致漸ク此程採集相整別冊

目錄之通今般博物館へ到着同館樓上ノ一室ニ排列致シ置

候條早々請取之者被差越且別冊記入之代價及ビ採集運

搬ニ係ル費用ハ追而償還有之候様獨逸公使へ可然御

通報相成度物品説明書等相添此段及御照會候

也

年 月 日

農商務卿

外務卿宛

追而 本文採集之義依頼有之候節当局ヲ經ス直ニ  
彼公使へ回答シヌ豫算云廻送可致積リ候処便宜ニヨ  
リ無事ニ不運等彼是順序ヲ失シ不都合ニ者候得共  
事既住ニ属シ候義ニ付其邊御着舍可然御取計相求  
候様致度此段申添候也

第二五号 主任特廻リ直上達

甲

博物館第七四号

八月十三日達済

明治十七年七月三十日 五等属 野村書記 印

卿 印 庶務課  
印 史傳課

輔 印

書記官 印

博物館長 印

會計局長 印

属

獨逸公使館依頼沖繩縣物品購入費繰替  
之義伺

一 金千四百九拾圓貳拾七錢五厘  
獨逸公使館依頼ニヨリ沖繩縣物品採集之義豫  
同縣依頼致置候処此程採集整頓ニ付縣官当名  
護送致来夫々点検相□□獨逸公使館転送可  
致運ニ有之然ルニ同縣官ハ便船ノ都合モ有之候ニ付来ル  
八月七日当地出發致度就而者御用都合有之右物品代  
價請求致シ事実尤ニ相聞候間獨逸公使館ヨリ追而  
回金有之候通博物館資本金内ヲ以テ繰替支出相求候  
様仕度此段相伺候也

但 縣官出立之儀八月七日ヲ過キ候得者急速便船無之  
候ニ付□□御證判相成度候也

此度御送□存旨物品代價之儀当地ニ於テ  
都合も有之条属官掘右衛門へ渡方御取計  
相成度比段及御照会候也

明治十七年八月二日 西村沖繩縣令 印

杉博物館長 殿

## 博物館紀要執筆規定

- 1 誌名：沖縄県立博物館紀要 BULLETIN OF THE OKINAWA PREFECTURAL MUSEUM とする。
- 2 目的：本誌は広く自然、歴史、民俗、考古、美術工芸、教育普及等に関する原著、短報、資料紹介、論文紹介等の研究成果を公開する事によって県民の博物館についての関心を高め、理解を深める。また、この紀要を通して国内、国外の博物館職員や研究者との交流を深める。
- 3 執筆者：博物館職員及び博物館職員との共著に限る。
- 4 別印：原著については1論文につき30部の別印を無料で進呈する。それ以上必要な場合の超過分は著者負担とする。

### 沖 縄 県 立 博 物 館 紀 要

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# BULLETIN OF THE OKINAWA PREFECTURAL MUSEUM

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