

**Title:** Possible Disunification of U+95D6 and U+3125D  
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**Status:** Individual Contribution for IRG #64  
**Action:** For consideration by IRG  
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## 1. Background

In [IRGN2788](#) Section 2.4 Judith Chen suggests changing the G-source glyph for U+95D6 to use 𪗇 on the left side, to match the glyph form shown in GB 7589—87, and also in the original ISO/IEC 10646-1:1993 code chart. She also suggests similarly modifying the glyph for U+3125D as the original evidence for encoding showed 𪗇𪗇 (see [WS2015 #05325 UK-02441](#)). That is to say, U+9D56 𪗇 ⇒ 𪗇 and U+3125D 𪗇 ⇒ 𪗇.

China has agreed to modify the glyph for U+9D56, and keep the same source reference (see [IRGN2803R](#)).

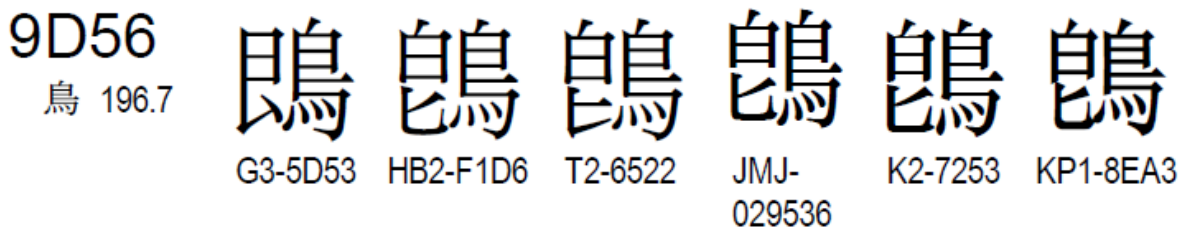


Fig. 1: Unicode 16.0 code chart entry for U+9D56

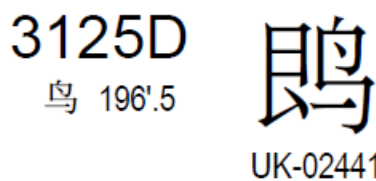


Fig. 2: Unicode 16.0 code chart entry for U+3125D

## 2. Discussion

We think that 𪗇/𪗇 and 𪗇/𪗇 are actually two separate characters with different meanings and readings.

According to *Hànyǔ Dàcídiǎn* 汉语大词典 (Fig. 3) and *Hànyǔ Dàzìdiǎn* 汉语大字典 (Fig. 4), the character 𪗇/𪗇 has the reading *bī*, and is used in the archaic word 𪗇𪗇 *bífú* meaning 'hoopoe' (*Upupa epops*).

鷓 [bī 《广韵》 彼及切, 入緝, 幫。又居輒切, 入葉, 見。] 见“鷓鴣”。

【鷓鴣】 鷓鴣的别称。见明李时珍《本草纲目·禽三·伯劳》附录。

Fig. 3: Hànyǔ Dàcídiǎn 汉语大词典 (1993) vol. 12 p. 1115

鷓 鷓 說文·鳥部

《說文》：“鷓，𪗇鷓也。从鳥，自聲。”朱駿聲通訓定聲：“《爾雅·釋鳥》：‘鷓鴣，戴鷓。’按：當從《說文》作𪗇鷓。”

bī 《廣韻》彼及切, 入緝幫。又居輒切。緝部。

〔𪗇鷓〕见“𪗇”。

鷓 “鷓”的类推简化字。

Fig. 4: Hànyǔ Dàzìdiǎn 汉语大字典 (2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 2010) p. 4941

On the other hand, some modern books on ornithology use the character 鷓/鷓 in the names of various passerine birds of the genus *Oenanthe* (Wheatears). We have many examples of this usage, which we can provide on request, but here we just give a single piece of evidence for each of 鷓 (Fig. 5) and 鷓 (Fig. 6). Actually, the character 鷓/鷓 here is read *jí* and is a variant form of U+4CED 鷓 / U+3127C 鷓 (see Fig. 7 and Fig. 8), and so is unrelated to the character read *bī*.

Thus we can conclude that 鷓/鷓 (*bī*) and 鷓/鷓 (*jí*) are two pairs of non-cognate characters with different readings, which should be encoded separately.

## *Oenanthe oenanthe*

### 穗鹁

每年，当你第一次看到穗鹁高高地站在鹅卵石或者干砌石墙上时，总会有极度兴奋的感觉，因为这暗示春天即将来临。这些漂亮的小鸟非常大方，从不怕人，它们特别喜欢找一个固定的地方来观察昆虫。它们从一处瞭望点飞到另一处瞭望点时引人注目的白色尾部清晰可见，使得鸟类观察者很容易发现它们。

有砾石和羊胡子草的沼泽地带是北方穗鹁典型的栖息地。

#### 你将需要

画纸：HP水彩纸、640克（300磅）增强白色

画笔：2号圆头笔、4号圆头笔、6号圆头笔、0号尖头笔

颜料：冷灰、群青、佩恩灰、熟褐、麻斯黑、不透明白、生赭、氧化铬绿

其他：F、2B和2H铅笔，描图纸

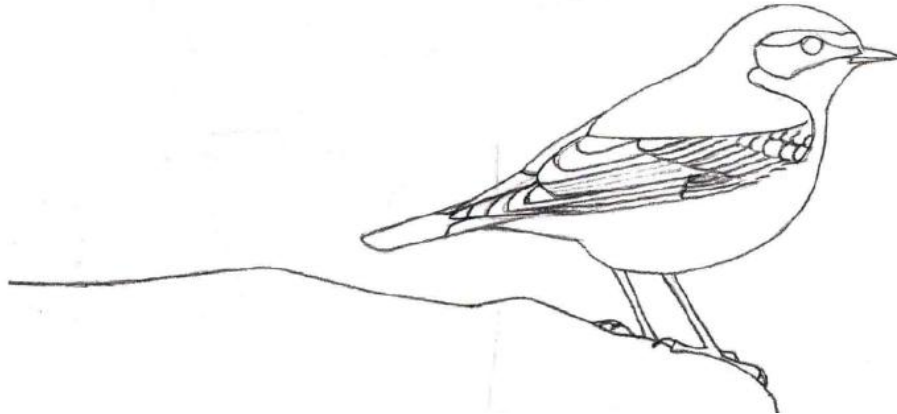


Fig. 5: 《最美手绘鸟世界》 = *A-Z of Bird Portraits* (北京: 中国青年出版社, 2015) [ISBN 978-7-5153-3309-0] p. 101

### 72. 漠鹁

#### *Oenanthe deserti* (Temminck)

分类地位：雀形目鹁科鹁属

英文名称：Desert Wheatear; Black-throated Desert

中文别名：漠即鸟、黑喉石栖鸟

形态特征：体型略小，体长 14 ~ 15.5 cm，呈沙黄色。尾黑，翼近黑。雄鸟脸侧、颈及喉黑色。头侧近黑，但颊及喉白色。

生物学特征：一般栖息于海拔 2 500 ~ 4 000 m，栖息生境主要为多石的平原、山地砾漠、干旱荒漠、山地荒漠、荒漠和半荒漠地带。常栖于低矮植被。甚惧生。雄鸟在近巢处作简短的振翼炫耀飞行。于地面齐足跳行。常飞至岩石后藏身。

保护级别：无

Fig. 6: 《阿尔金山国家级自然保护区野生动植物图谱》(北京: 中国环境出版集团, 2018) [ISBN 978-7-5111-3384-7] p. 363

# 漠鵯



鵯科鵯屬的鸟类

文A



**漠鵯** (學名：*Oenanthe deserti*) 為鵯科鵯屬的鳥類，俗名黑喉石棲鳥。曾經被歸類於鵯科家族，但現在普遍認為屬於舊世界鵯科 (*Muscicapidae*)。它是一種候鳥，以昆蟲為食，體長 14.5至15 cm ( 5.7至5.9英寸 )。



雌鳥

漠鵯的西部和東部種群均是西歐洲罕見的迷鳥。西部漠鵯在撒哈拉和阿拉伯半島北部繁殖，而東部種群分布於中



Fig. 7: <https://zh.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/漠鵯>

*Oenanthe deserti*

## 漠鵯

Desert Wheatear



L: 14.5 ~ 15.5 cm

**生境:** 主要栖息于干旱荒漠平原、戈壁沙丘等荒漠和半荒漠地带，也栖息于山地裸岩、岩石灌丛草地，甚至海拔 4000 ~ 5000 m 的荒漠和半荒漠地带。喜多石的荒漠及荒地。

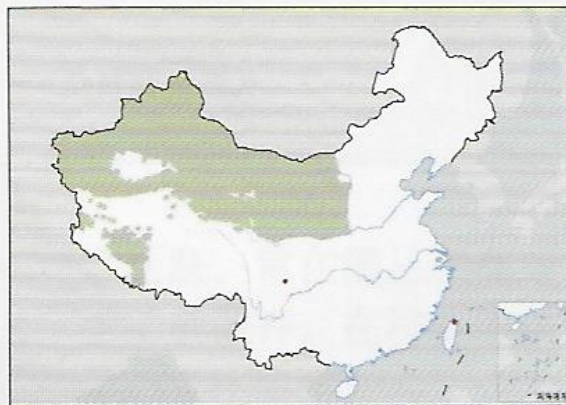


Fig. 8: 《中国鸟类观察手册》 = *The CNG Field Guide to the Birds of China* (长沙: 湖南科学技术出版社, 2021) [ISBN 978-7-5710-0874-1] p. 562



### 3. Suggested Disunification

Based on the above discussion, we suggest that U+9D56 and U+3125D should be disunified as below:

1. Change the G-source glyph for U+9D56 to 𪗇, which is consistent with the H, T, J, K, and P glyphs, and keep the existing source reference.
2. Change the UK-source glyph for U+3125D to 𪗈, consistent with its original evidence for encoding, and ensuring that the existing simplified-to-traditional mapping relationship is preserved.
3. Encode a new pair of characters 𪗉 and 𪗊 with G-source references.

### 4. Unihan Properties

#### A. *Unihan\_IRGSources.txt*

The current values for U+9D56 and U+3125D are:

U+9D56	kRSUnicode	196.7
U+9D56	kTotalStrokes	16
U+3125D	kRSUnicode	196'.5
U+3125D	kTotalStrokes	10

Change to:

U+9D56	kRSUnicode	196.7
U+9D56	kTotalStrokes	18
U+3125D	kRSUnicode	196'.7
U+3125D	kTotalStrokes	12

Add these kRSUnicode and kTotalStrokes values for the two new characters, where U+XXXXX is the new traditional character and U+YYYYY is the new simplified character:

U+XXXXX	kRSUnicode	196.5
U+XXXXX	kTotalStrokes	16
U+YYYYY	kRSUnicode	196'.5
U+YYYYY	kTotalStrokes	10

#### B. *Unihan\_Variants.txt*

Keep these properties unchanged:

U+9D56	kSimplifiedVariant	U+3125D
U+3125D	kTraditionalVariant	U+9D56

Add new kSimplifiedVariant and kTraditionalVariant mappings for the two new characters.

*C. Unihan\_Readings.txt*

The current values for U+9D56 and U+3125D are:

```
U+9D56      kCantonese      gip3
U+9D56      kFanqie      彼及 居輒
U+9D56      kHanyuPinyin 74636.100:bī
U+9D56      kJapanese    ヒユウ ホウ キョウ コウ ヒョウ
U+9D56      kMandarin    bī
U+3125D     kCantonese      gip3
```

Change these as below, where U+XXXXX is the new traditional character and U+YYYYY is the new simplified character:

```
U+9D56      kCantonese      bat1 gip3
U+9D56      kFanqie      彼及 居輒
U+9D56      kHanyuPinyin 74636.100:bī
U+9D56      kJapanese    ヒユウ ホウ キョウ コウ ヒョウ
U+9D56      kMandarin    bī jié
U+3125D     kCantonese      bat1 gip3
U+3125D     kMandarin    bī jié
U+XXXXXX    kCantonese      zik1
U+XXXXXX    kMandarin    jí
U+YYYYYY    kCantonese      zik1
U+YYYYYY    kMandarin    jí
```