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**A CATALOGUE OF BIRDS
OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SUB-REGION**

SUPPLEMENT No. 3

by

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The third supplement to my *A Catalogue of Birds of the South African Sub-Region* (1965-1966) covers the period 1st January, 1972 - 31st December, 1975, and is as complete a survey as possible of the taxonomic and distributional literature directly or indirectly affecting the formal treatment of the South African avifauna.

The period covered has witnessed a marked increase in the number of sight records claimed to be of species new to the South African list. In cases where a record of a novelty has not been backed up by a specimen or a completely unequivocal photograph available for critical examination I have enclosed essential details of the occurrence as published in square brackets.

Note: The number preceding each item is that given to the species in my *Catalogue* and in Supplements Nos. 1 and 2.

2 EUDYPTES CRESTATUS (Miller) Rockhopper Penguin
Peters, *Check-List Birds of the World*, vol. i, 1931, p. 31, arranged the populations of the Rockhopper into northern and southern races, which arrangement is substantiated by the conclusions of Serventy, Serventy and Warham, *Handbook Australian Sea-Birds*, 1971, pp. 52, 53. However, these authors use the name *Eudyptes chryso- come* (Forster), 1781, for the species, and call the northern sub-

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Information now available indicates that the main race of Cory's Shearwater wintering off the south-western Cape coast is not *borealis* but

Calonectris diomedea diomedea (Scopoli)

Procellaria diomedea Scopoli, *Annus I, Hist.Nat.*, 1769, p. 74: no locality. Restricted to Santa Maria di Tremiti Island, Adriatic, by B.O.U. List Committee, *Ibis*, 1946, p. 534.

Breeds on small islands in the Mediterranean and associated seas, wintering in the eastern South Atlantic. Abundant during northern winter off the coast of the Cape, South West Africa, and, perhaps, Angola. The *Types* of *Procellaria flavirostris* Gould, 1844, and *Puffinus diomedea disputans* Mathews, 1937, both synonyms of nominate *C.diomedea*, were taken off the Cape of Good Hope, and effectively add the form to the South African list.

34-38 Family HYDROBATIDAE

Storm Petrels

As shown by Brodkorb, *Bull.Flor.State Mus.*, vol. vii, 4, 1963, p. 246, the family group name Hydrobatidae, as proposed by Mathews, *Birds of Australia*, vol. ii, 1912, p. 9, is pre-occupied by the Hydrobatidae of Gray, 1869, the *Type* of which is the genus *Hydrobata* Vieillot, 1816, a junior synonym of *Cinclus* Bechstein. Arising from this finding, the storm petrels must be arranged in the family

OCEANITIDAE

as proposed (as a sub-family) by Salvin, *Cat.Birds Brit.Mus.*, vol. xxv, 1896, pp. xiv, 343, 358; Type genus: *Oceanites* Keyserling and Blasius.

38 OCEANITES TROPICA (Gould)

Blackbellied Storm Petrel

Recorded at sea off Durban, Natal, after unseasonal high winds and cold, 10 September, 1974 (F. W. Forbes-Watson and others).
First Natal record.

42 PELECANUS RUFESCENS Gmelin

Pinkbacked Pelican

Recorded breeding delta of Zambesi R. in late 1960's by J.L.P.L. Tello. First definite record of breeding for southern Moçambique.

44 SULA BASSANA (Linnaeus)

Gannet

Sula bassana capensis (Lichtenstein)

Jarvis, *Ostrich*, vol. xliii, 4, 1972, pp. 211 - 216, believes that behavioural differences between *S.b.bassana* and *S.b.capensis* favour their treatment as separate species. The Australasian *S.b.serrator* is probably closer to *capensis* than nominate *bassana*.

45 PHALACROCORAX LUCIDUS (Lichtenstein)

Whitebreasted Cormorant

Following Williams (1966) the Ethiopian *Phalacrocorax lucidus* was divorced from *P.carbo* (Linnaeus). Urban and Jefford, *Bull.Brit. Orn.Club*, vol. xciv, 3, 1974, pp. 104 - 107, now show that birds of the *P.carbo* and *P.lucidus* facies breed together in the same colonies in Uganda and do not represent discrete species (*P.lucidus lugubris* and *P.c.patricki*). The change in the nomenclature of the South African populations made in Suppl. No. 1, p. 277, is therefore annulled, and the name of the Whitebreasted Cormorant on the South African list reverts to

PHALACROCORAX CARBO (Linnaeus)

Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus (Lichtenstein)

Orig. ref. as given.

59 EGRETTA ARDESIACA (Wagler)

Black Egret

Recorded breeding Pongola R. floodplain, in Tongaland (north-eastern Zululand), in January and February, 1972 (*vide* Dutton, *Lammergeyer*, No. 17, 1972, p. 66). In large mixed heron breeding colony in reed-bed.

75 ANASTOMUS LAMELLIGERUS Temminck

Openbill

Anastomus lamelligerus lamelligerus Temminck

A breeding colony located on Pongola R. floodplain, in Tongaland (north-eastern Zululand), in February, 1972. Colony believed to comprise some 100 adults (*vide* Dutton, *Lammergeyer*, No. 17, 1972, pp. 36 - 39). Also believed to breed lower Limpopo R. floodplain, Sul do Save, Mozambique (N.Zaloumis pers.comm. to Dutton). First breeding records of *Anastomus* from south-eastern Africa.

79-83 Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE Ibis and Spoonbills

As shown by Brodkorb, *Bull.Flor.State Mus.*, vol. vii, 4, 1963, p. 277, the family group name Threskiornithidae, as proposed by Richmond, in 1917, must give way to

PLATALEIDAE

as proposed by Bonaparte (as a sub-family) in *Geogr.Comp.List Birds Europe and North America*, 1838, p. 48. Given familial rank by same author in 1853. Type genus: *Platalea* Linnaeus.

84 PHOENICOPTERUS RUBER (Linnaeus) Greater Flamingo

Phoenicopterus ruber roseus Pallas

Recorded breeding Lake St. Lucia, Zululand, end of 1972 (first

birds are immatures, though some adults also range to southern Africa on migration.

The present authors apparently subscribe to the view that *A. pomarina* and *A. hastata* (Lesson) are not conspecific.

124 *AQUILA PENNATA* (Gmelin) Booted Eagle

Aquila pennata pennata (Gmelin)

Recorded as having a viable breeding population in the south-western Cape, the statement supported by confirmatory photographs, by Martin and Martin, *Bokmakierie*, vol. xxvi, 1, 1974, pp. 21, 22. These new findings substantiate early statements to the effect that this small eagle breeds in the Cape, and which have been increasingly questioned in recent years by workers who have sought to show that *A. pennata* is solely a migrant from the Palaearctic.

Following Brown and Amadon, *Eagles, Hawks and Falcons of the World*, vol. ii, 1968, pp. 680, the populations breeding in southern Africa or reaching the region as migrants from the Palaearctic are referred to the nominate subspecies on the recognition of the longer winged central Asiatic populations as *A. p. milvoides* (Jerdon), 1839: Trichinopoly, southern Madras, India (see also Brooke, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xciv, 4, 1974, pp. 152 - 158).

130 *CIRCAETUS PECTORALIS* Smith

Blackbreasted Snake Eagle

Brown, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xciv, 3, 1974, pp. 126 - 128, produces evidence in support of the view that *C. gallicus* (Gmelin), *C. beaudouini* Verreaux and Des Murs and *C. pectoralis* Smith are conspecific, as laid down by Peters, *Check-List Birds of the World*, vol. i, 1931, p. 270. While evidence in support of the conspecificity of *C. beaudouini* and *C. pectoralis* appears satisfactory, that linking *C. gallicus* and *C. beaudouini* is circumstantial. The issue warrants further study.

135 *GYPOHIERAX ANGOLENSIS* (Gmelin) Palmnut Vulture

Type-locality restricted to

Luanda, Angola,

by Brooke and Jeffrey, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xcii, 1, 1972, p. 16.

137A *BUTEO OREOPHILUS* Hartert and Neumann

Mountain Buzzard

Brooke, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xciv, 2, 1974, pp. 59 - 62, shows that when Smith, writing in 1830, adopted Daudin's *Falco tachardus*, 1800, in the new combination *Buteo tachardus* and attached a formal

diagnosis thereto he in fact described the South African race of the Mountain Buzzard, later named *Buteo buteo trizonatus* Rudebeck, 1957. In the event of this reasoning being followed, No. 137A of my *Catalogue*, p. 250, and Suppl. No. 2, p. 166, becomes

BUTEO TACHARDUS Smith

Buteo tachardus tachardus Smith

Buteo tachardus Smith, *S.Afr.Quart.Journal*, No. iv, 1830, p. 381: South Africa. Restricted to Knysna, southern Cape, by Brooke, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xciv, 2, 1974, p. 60.

Buteo buteo trizonatus Rudebeck, *S.Afr.Anim.Life*, vol. iv, 1957, p. 416: Knysna, southern Cape.

Resident in the mountains of the southern and eastern Cape, Natal, western Zululand, and the eastern Transvaal. *Buteo tachardus oreophilus* is East and north-east African.

138 BUTEO RUFOFUSCUS (Forster) Jackal Buzzard
Brooke, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xcv, 4, 1975, pp. 152 - 154, argues that *B.rufofuscus* and *B.augur* Rüppell are not conspecific, as originally proposed by Sclater in 1918.

I believe Mr. Brooke's recommendation should win a substantial measure of support from specialists in the larger raptors before any change in the existing nomenclature of the buzzard forms concerned is effected.

139 ACCIPITER EXILIS (Temminck) Redbreasted Sparrowhawk

Under the terms of Opinion 1028 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature as published in *Bull.zool.Nomencl.*, vol. xxxi, 4, 1974, pp. 186, 187, *Falco exilis* Temminck is placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology and *Accipiter rufiventris* Smith, 1830, is as a result reinstated as the accepted name of the Redbreasted Sparrowhawk. The step taken in Suppl. No. 1 to my *Catalogue* (p. 279), whereby *A.exilis* was accepted, following Mees, is annulled, and the name of No. 139 reverts to

Accipiter rufiventris Smith

as given in *Catalogue*, p. 252.

148 CIRCUS AERUGINOSUS (Linnaeus) Marsh Harrier

Circus aeruginosus aeruginosus

Observed Robins Camp, Wankie Game Reserve, Rhodesia, on 16 October, 1973 (Peter Steyn). Also recorded recently from the Mashonaland plateau by A. J. Tree.

154 FALCO PEREGRINUS Tunstall Peregrine

(a) Additional subspecies:

Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides Temminck

Falco pelegrinoides Temminck, *Planch.Color.*, livr. 1829, pl. 479: Nubia = Dongola, Sudan.

Two or more Peregrines showing the characters of *pelegrinoides* photographed in the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, northern Cape, in January, 1972, by E. L. Button (*vide* Button and Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 13, 1972, pp. 205, 206). Occurrence of present subspecies in southern Africa probably associated with long-term drought conditions in sub-Saharan Africa. Taken recently on (? southbound) migration in the Lake Rudolf area of northern Kenya (*vide* Owre and Paulson, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. lxxxviii, 8, 1968, p. 151).

Breeds in the Canaries and Palaearctic Africa, east to Arabia and the Middle East as far as Iran.

(b) The *Type* of Bradfield's *F.p.wallichensis* from Swakopmund, placed as an example of the non-migratory *F.p.brookei* Sharpe by Mackworth-Praed and Grant, *Ostrich*, vol. xxiii, 2, 1952, p. 126, appears to have been incorrectly assigned, judging by the characters laid down for *brookei* by Vaurie, *Birds Palearctic Fauna*, vol. ii (Non Passeriformes), 1965, p. 221. I now believe that *brookei* requires to be deleted from the South African list and that *F.p.wallichensis* should be cited as a synonym of *F.p.minor* and not *F.p.brookei* (see also Ross and Black, *Ostrich*, vol. xliii, 2, 1972, pp. 135, 136).

(c) **Falco peregrinus calidus** Latham

Photographed at Urikaruus, Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, northern Cape, on 24 January, 1972, by E. L. Button (*vide* Button and Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 13, 1972, pp. 206, 207). First record for South West Arid District, but main wintering race in this region by all accounts. Also recorded from the eastern Cape by Ross and Black, *loc.cit.*

[FALCO CHERRUG Gray Saker
Central Europe, east to central Asia, some wintering south to Africa and India.

Falco cherrug? subsp.

Falco cherrug Gray, in Hardwicke's *Illustr.Indian Zool.*, vol. ii, 1834, pl. 25: India.

Eight large, whiteheaded and lightly coloured falcons observed in January, 1972, at different points in the Kalahari Gemsbok National

Park, northern Cape, supported by a somewhat indifferent photograph of a singleton, by E. L. Button are believed to have been Sakers (*vide* Button and Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. ix, 13, 1972, pp. 203 - 205). This large falcon has been recorded, apparently on passage to a southern wintering area, at Kabarnet, Rift, Kenya, in November and again (? on return passage) in March and April (1969/1970) (*vide* Backhurst, Britton and Mann, *Journ. E.A. Nat. Hist. Soc. & Nat. Mus.*, No. 140, 1973, p. 10), which dates tie in closely with the occurrence of the species in the South West Arid District. See also Wallace, *E.A.N.H.S. Bull.*, March, 1975, p. 25, for further confirmation from Kenya.

The nominate subspecies of *F. cherrug* breeds from central Europe and Rumania, east to western Siberia.]

156 FALCO SUBBUTEO Linnaeus

Hobby

Additional subspecies:

Falco subbuteo jugurtha Hartert and Neumann

Falco subbuteo jugurtha Hartert and Neumann, *Journ. f. Ornith.*, vol. lv, 1907, p. 591: near Tangier, Morocco.

Identified on the basis of three specimens from Syringa, Wankie Game Reserve and Umtali, Rhodesia (*vide* Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 2, 3). Breeds from the Maghreb and the eastern Mediterranean, eastwards through the Near and Middle Easts to north-western India, Afghanistan, Aralo-Caspia and Kazakhstan.

167 POLIHIERAX SEMITORQUATUS (Smith) Pigmy Falcon

Polihierax semitorquatus ? castanonotus (Heuglin)

Hypotriorchis castanonotus Heuglin, *Ibis*, 1860, p. 407: Mère Belenia, near Gondokoro, upper White Nile, Sudan.

Originally recorded in southern Mozambique by Haagner, *Ostrich*, vol. xvi, 1, 1945, p. 40, who writes as having had several in captivity near Beira, southern Mozambique. Occurrence in southern Mozambique now confirmed by J. L. P. L. Tello, who has observed the species in the Gorongosa National Park, and making use of Buffalo Weaver *Bubalornis* nests in arid interior of Gaza district, E. of Mapai. This humid coastal population is probably referable to the slightly differentiated *castanonotus*.

172 FRANCOLINUS SHELLLEYI Ogilvie-Grant

Shelley's Francolin

Francolinus shelleyi shelleyi Ogilvie-Grant

The type-locality Umfuli R., Rhodesia, as given in the *Catalogue*,

p. 265, is now restricted further to Hartley Hills, Umfuli R., Rhodesia, at 18° 11' S., 30° 15' E., following Brooke, *Honeyguide*, No. 71, 1972, pp. 13 - 16; *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xcv, 3, 1975, p. 91.

179 FRANCOLINUS AFER (Statius Müller)

Rednecked Francolin

Francolinus afer humboldtii Peters

Range now adjusted to exclude northern Mashonaland populations of species, which are to be associated with *F.a.sweynertoni* (Sclater) (*vide* Irwin, *Honeyguide*, No. 66, 1971, pp. 29 - 33).

191-208 Family RALLIDAE Rails, Crakes, Gallinules and Coots
Olson, *Wilson Bull.*, vol. lxxxv, 4, 1973, pp. 381 - 416, proposes a reclassification of the present family, making the following adjustments of moment to the South African list:

193 *Crex egregia* (Peters)

Removed from *Crex Bechstein*, 1803, and placed in the monotypic *Crexopsis* Sharpe, 1893, on a difference in the nasal bar, which is twisted (see p. 401).

194 *Limnocorax flavirostris* (Swainson)

The monotypic genus *Limnocorax* Peters, 1854, now merged with *Amaurornis* Reichenbach, 1853 (see p. 404).

197 *Porzana marginalis* Hartlaub

Removed from *Porzana Vieillot*, 1816, and placed in the monotypic genus *Aenigmatolimnas* Peters, 1932, on the basis of size, longer legs, broader bill, broad, nearly vertical, nasal bar, and smaller bony nostril (p. 404).

I believe these proposals should win a measure of general support in Africa before being formally adopted.

192 CREX CREX (Linnaeus)

Corncrake

The Corncrake is provisionally considered to be polytypic, with a recognisable eastern race:

Crex crex similis Zarudny

Crex pratensis similis Zarudny, *Izvestia Zakaspiikago Muz.*, vol. i, 1918, p. 15: Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R.

Range probably includes entire species' breeding distribution east of the Urals to Lake Baikal and the upper Vilyuy drainage to about 110° E. Specimens showing the characters of *similis* identified from Rhodesia and Natal (*vide* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 14, 1975, pp. 189 - 191).

195 PORZANA PORZANA (Linnaeus) Spotted Crake
 Taken Weenen, Natal, 1908, by E. P. B. Arnold. Former mount in collection of Transvaal Museum, Pretoria. First Natal record of species. See Brooke, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. x, 3, 1974, p. 44.

206 GALLINULA CHLOROPUS (Linnaeus) Moorhen
 Olsen, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xcii, 3 and 4, 1972, p. 92 (footnote), demonstrates that the name of the African subspecies of the Moorhen dates from 1831 and not 1855, the revised original reference being:

Gallinula chloropus meridionalis (Brehm)

Stagnicola meridionalis C. L. Brehm, *Handb. Naturgesch. Vög. Deutschl.*, 1831, p. 707: South Africa.

210-219 Family OTIDIDAE Bustards
 Preliminary assessment of present status of southern African forms (see Clancey, *Bokmakierie*, vol. xxiv, 4, 1972, pp. 74 - 79; vol. xxv, 1, 1973, pp. 10 - 14).

211 OTIS DENHAMI Children Stanley's Bustard
 Additional subspecies:

Otis denhami jacksoni (Bannerman)

Neotis cafra jacksoni Bannerman, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club.*, vol. 1, 1930, p. 60: Mara R., Kenya.

Recorded on specimens from Nxai Pan and the Kwando R., Botswana, by Benson and Irwin, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xcii, 3 and 4, 1972, pp. 70 - 77, and noted earlier from beyond the Chukudu R. by Roberts.

Also observed Chobe National Park in December, 1973 (Milewski), and recorded visually from Wankie, north-western Rhodesia (Benson and Irwin, *loc. cit.*), and from Andara, Okavango R., northern South West Africa, by Winterbottom in *Prelim. Check List Birds South West Africa*, 1971, p. 82. *O. d. jacksoni* therefore ranges locally and perhaps only seasonally from northern South West Africa to northern Botswana and north-western Rhodesia. Extra-limitally ranges from Angola, Zambia, adjacent Zaïre, to northern Malawi, western Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda.

Haagner's records from near Beira, Mozambique, may belong here.

226 CHARADRIUS MARGINATUS Vieillot Whitefronted Sandplover
 Confirmed as specifically discrete from *C. alexandrinus* Linnaeus (*vide* Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. xi, 1, 1975, pp. 1 - 9).

230 CHARADRIUS MONGOLUS Pallas Mongolian Sandplover

Charadrius mongolus atrifrons Wagler

Recorded in association with *C. leschenaultii* in Durban Bay, Natal, on 18 November and 17 December, 1972, some fifteen being seen on the first occasion (*vide* Robson, *Natal Bird Club News Sheet*, No. 214, 1973, p. 4). First Natal records. Present at same locality in varying numbers during summers of 1973/1974, 1974/1975 and 1975/1976.

235-241 Genus VANELLUS Brisson

Wolters, *Bonn.zool.Beitr.*, vol. xxv, 4, 1974, pp. 283 - 286, presents a generic revision of the lapwings based mainly on plumage patterns rather than wing-spur development. Species on the South African list are arranged as follows:

235 *Vanellus coronatus* (Boddaert) in monotypic genus *Stephanibyx* Reichenbach, 1853

236 *Vanellus lugubris* (Lesson) and No. 237 *Vanellus melanopterus* (Cretzschmar) in genus *Titihovia* Roberts, 1924

238 *Vanellus armatus* (Burchell) in monotypic genus *Anitibyx* Wolters, 1974

239 *Vanellus albiceps* Gould and 240 *Vanellus senegallus* (Linnaeus) in genus *Xiphidiopterus* Reichenbach, 1853

241 *Vanellus crassirostris* (Hartlaub) in monotypic genus *Hemiparra* Salvadori, 1865.

I have decided against formally changing the name combinations of South African lapwings until such time as Dr. Wolter's recommendations have won a measure of general acceptance.

235 VANELLUS CORONATUS

Crowned Plover

Vanellus coronatus xerophilus Clancey

Recorded from Humani Ranch, Sabi R. valley, south-eastern Rhodesia, in July, 1973 (*vide* Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, p. 3).

250 CALIDRIS CANUTUS (Linnaeus)

Knot

Birds occurring on the coast of southern Africa are generally referred to nominate *C. canutus*, but a single specimen from Natal differs from a series from western Europe in being colder and more greyish olivaceous above and rather longer billed. It is probably referable to **C.c. rogersi** (Mathews) (*Canutus canutus rogersi* Mathews, *Birds of Australia*, vol. iii, 1913, p. 270, pl. 163: "Siberia (breeding), migrating to Australia in winter" = Shanghai, China), if valid.

253A CALIDRIS MELANOTOS (Vieillot)

Pectoral Sandpiper

One taken Rooiwal Power Station, 15km N. of Pretoria, Transvaal, on 1 December, 1969, by O. P. M. Prozesky (*vide* Kemp, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xcii, 1, 1972, p. 23). The third record for the South African Sub-Region.

One, perhaps two, present marshy fringe of small farm dam at Karkloof, near Howick, Natal, October - December, 1973. One photographed (Nicholls, Sinclair, *et al.*). First Natal record(s). See also *Ostrich*, vol. xlvi, 2, 1975, p. 171 (under a different combination of authors). Sudden appearance of present species in southern Africa perhaps associated with long-term drought in sub-Saharan Sahelian zone.

[CALIDRIS TEMMINCKII (Leisler)

Temminck's Stint

Northern Palaearctic, wintering far to the southward.

Calidris temminckii (Leisler)

Tringa Temminckii Leisler, *Nachtr. zu Bechstein's Naturg. Deutschl.*, 1812, p. 63: banks of the R. Main, near Hanau, Germany.

Two visually recorded from Swakopmund, South West Africa, in December, 1964, by Becker (*vide* *Wiss. Forsch. Sudwest-afrika*, 12, 1974). Also recorded visually on Ngweshla Pan, Wankie, Rhodesia, by Hosking on 16 November, 1972 (*vide* *Honeyguide*, No. 73, 1973, p. 27). While not questioning the veracity of these records, I believe formal admission of Temminck's Stint to the South African list should be deferred pending the procuring of a specimen.]

254A LIMICOLA FALCINELLUS (Pontoppidan)

Broadbilled Sandpiper

Limicola falcinellus falcinellus (Pontoppidan)

This species was discussed in Suppl. No. 1 to my *Catalogue in Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. viii, 16, 1969, pp. 282, 283, a visual Swakopmund, South West Africa, record of H. von Schwind being disallowed.

Several collected and observed at Swakopmund between 1965 and 1973. First specimen taken in 1965 now in collection of Landesmuseum Hannover, Western Germany (Becker) (see Becker *et al.*, *Madoqua*, Ser. 1, 8, 1974, pp. 67 - 71). In Rhodesia taken at Lake McIlwaine, on 4/5 November, 1972, and two others netted and ringed September and October, 1973 (*vide* Tree, *Honeyguide*, No. 80, 1974, p. 23). In Natal recorded singly or in twos and threes in Durban Bay, the first record November, 1973 (Young, Brooke, *et al.*), and species

present through to late 1975; one taken Durban Bay, 23 October, 1975 (Durban Museum). The Broadbilled Sandpiper arrives on its South African wintering grounds in September.

257 GALLINAGO NIGRIPENNIS Bonaparte Ethiopian Snipe
Additional subspecies:

Gallinago nigripennis aequatorialis Rüppell

Gallinago aequatorialis Rüppell, *Syst. Uebers. Vög. Nord-Ost-Afrikas*, 1845, p. 123: Simen, Ethiopia.

Rhodesia and Mozambique north of the Save R., north to the highlands of Malawi, Tanzania, eastern Zaïre, Uganda, the highlands of Kenya, Equatoria Province, southern Sudan, and the highlands of Ethiopia.

Nominate *G. nigripennis* now has its range restricted to the Republic of South Africa and Mozambique south of the Save, Lesotho and Swaziland. See Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 4, 5.

271-273 Genus RHINOPTILUS Strickland

Kemp and Maclean, *Ostrich*, vol. xlv, 1, 1973, pp. 80, 81, comment on the present composition of the genus *Rhinoptilus* Strickland, 1852 (Type-species: *Cursorius chalcopterus*), on the basis of a study of the dorsal patterns of the downy young. Following Jehl, *Mem. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.*, vol. iii, 1968, pp. 1 - 54, they believe a good case can be made out for placing the three South African coursers at present listed in *Rhinoptilus* in three separate genera. In this connection it should be noted that generic names are available for all taxa, as follows:

271 *Smutsornis* Roberts, *Ann. Transv. Mus.*, vol. viii, 4, 1922, p. 202.

Type: Cursorius africanus Temminck

272 *Hemerodromus* Heuglin, *Ibis*, 1863, p. 31, pl. 1. *Type: Hemerodromus cinclus* Heuglin.

273 *Rhinoptilus* Strickland.

See also Wolters, *Die Vogelarten der Erde*, part i, 1975, p. 26.

278A STERCORARIUS LONGICAUDUS Vieillot

Longtailed Skua

Holarctic, wintering in the South Atlantic.

Stercorarius longicaudus Vieillot, *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*, nouv. ed., vol. xxxii, 1819, p. 157: northern Europe, Asia and America. Restricted to northern Europe.

Six obtained at sea off Luderitz, South West Africa, on 16 December, 1972, by Kurt Lambert, four specimens being presented to the

South African Museum, Cape Town (*vide Annual Report South African Museum*, March, 1973, p. 9). Breeds in arctic Eurasia and North America, wintering at sea in the Atlantic between 40° N. and 50° S. according Vaurie. Almost certainly regular off western coast of southern Africa.

(*Note*: While most authors admit no races in the present skua, *S.l. pallescens* Löppenthin, 1932: Cape Stosch, eastern Greenland, has been proposed, elements of such populations conceivably reaching present limits.)

279 STERCORARIUS POMARINUS (Temminck)

Pomatorhine Skua

Visually recorded off Durban, Natal, on 4 November, 1973, by R. K. Brooke, *Natal Bird Club News Sheet*, No. 223, November/December 1973, p. 1. Also said to have been observed on several other occasions off Durban by other field workers. Not previously recorded east of Algoa Bay, eastern Cape.

281 LARUS FUSCUS Linnaeus

Lesser Blackbacked Gull

Larus fuscus fuscus Linnaeus

A live, crippled bird picked up on the Natal coast in 1972 is presently in the Aviaries, Mitchell Park, Durban. Observed and photographed at Umgeni R. estuary between October, 1972, and January, 1973. Many present Natal coast summer of 1973/1974 (see Sinclair and Robson, *Ostrich*, vol. xlv, 2, 1974, p. 135, in respect of first Natal records).

Recorded Beira, Mozambique (*vide* Clancey, *Handlist Birds Southern Moçambique*, part 2, 1971 (1972), p. 164; also from Lake Ngami, Botswana, May and September, 1970 (*vide* Tree, *Ostrich*, vol. xlvi, 2, 1975, p. 172). For review of other southern African records of *L.f.fuscus* see Donnelly, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xciv, 2, 1974, pp. 63 - 68.

284 LARUS LEUCOPHTHALMUS Temminck

White-eyed Gull

One observed Beira, Mozambique, 12 March, 1972. Third South African record (see Donnelly, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xciv, 2, 1974, pp. 62, 63).

Observed and photographed Umgeni R. estuary, Durban, Natal, "last few days of 1973" by G. Nicholls and others (*vide Bokmakierie*, vol. xxvi, 3, 1974, p. 69 in paper by Sinclair *et al.*). Fourth record.

[LARUS PIPIXCAN Wagler

Franklin's Gull

Nearctic, wintering to the southward.

Larus pipixcan Wagler*Larus Pipixcan* Wagler, *Isis von Oken*, 1831, col. 515: Mexico.

One in almost full nuptial dress photographed at Langebaan, near Cape Town (33° 10' S., 18° 02' E.) on 15 April, 1973 (J. Cooper & A. J. Williams, *Ostrich*, vol. xlvi, 1, 1975, p. 117). First South African record. Nuptial dress suggests bird may have been transported across Atlantic by ship. Breeds in North America, wintering south to Chile and Peru.

Identification now queried, and believed to have been a Laughing Gull *Larus atricilla* Linnaeus.]

[LARUS RIDIBUNDUS Linnaeus

Blackheaded Gull

Palaeartic from Iceland and the British Isles, east to Kamchatka, many wintering far to the south.

Larus ridibundus Linnaeus

Larus ridibundus Linnaeus, *Syst.Nat.*, 12th edition, i, 1766, p. 225: in Mari Europaeo. Restricted to England (*ex* Willughby and Ray).

A bird observed at close-quarters and photographed on the Chobe R., Botswana, in October, 1972, by Steyn, *Bokmakierie*, vol. xxv, 1, 1973, p. 6, was originally tentatively identified as an immature example of *L.n.hartlaubii* Bruch, but was almost certainly a Black-headed Gull, a view opined in a letter to Steyn from the present author. Steyn, in *Bokmakierie*, vol. xxvii, 2, 1975, pp. 10, 11, acting on the considered views of named British specialists, later identified the Chobe R. gull as a *Larus genei* Brême. Oreel, *Bokmakierie*, vol. xxvii, 3, 1975, p. 64, further expressed the view that it was none of these, but rather an example of *L.cirrocephalus* Vieillot. Recently, P. J. Grant, a British student of the Laridae, confirmed *in litt.* to Steyn that the bird was a Blackheaded Gull, which view is almost certainly the correct one.

L.ridibundus has been observed in increasing numbers in East Africa in recent years.]

286 GELOCHELIDON NILOTICA (Gmelin)

Gullbilled Tern

Additional records from Gorongosa National Park, Mozambique, in December, 1972 (Sinclair), and Lake Ngami, Botswana in June, 1970 (Tree). See *Ostrich*, vol. xlvi, 2, 1975, p. 172.

292A STERNA ANAETHETUS Scopoli Bridled Tern
Pan-tropical and temperate seas.

Sterna anaethetus ? fuligula

Sterna fuligula Lichtenstein, in Forster, *Descript. Anim.*, ed. Lichtenstein, 1844, p. 276 (foot note): Red Sea.

(a) Juvenile present with other *Sterna* spp. mouth of the Umgeni R., Durban, Natal, c. 29 March, 1974. Seen by several observers and photographed (photograph studied) (*vide Ostrich*, vol. xlvi, 1, 1975, p. 120). Ascription to race *fuligula* tentative, though *fuligula* is treated as a synonym of nominate *S. anaethetus* (type-locality Panay, Philippines) by Vaurie, *Birds of the Palearctic Fauna*, vol. ii (Non-Passeriformes), 1965, p. 500. Present subspecies breeds on islands in the southern Red Sea, off the coast of Somalia, in the Persian Gulf and on the Mekran Coast. Peters collected it on a coastal island off northern Mozambique.

(b) Adult present same locality 31 December, 1974 (*vide Sinclair, Natal Bird Club News Sheet*, No. 231, 1975, p. 3).

295A STERNA MAXIMA Boddaert Royal Tern
Revisionary notes on *S. maxima* and *S. bergii* by Clancey in *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. x, 14, 1975, pp. 191 - 206, refer. The two Mozambique specimens showing some of the characters of *S. maxima* and referred to the nominate race (see Suppl. No. 2, 1972, p. 173) are now believed to represent an undescribed race of *S. bergii*. *S. m. maxima* is therefore deleted from the South African list, but the species is retained on the basis of the occurrence of the West African *S. m. albidadorsalis* as far south as the Cunene R. mouth (see below).

S. maxima and *S. bergii* are now considered to form a superspecies.

Sterna maxima albidadorsalis Hartert

Sterna maxima albidadorsalis Hartert, *Vög. pal. Fauna*, vol. ii, 1921, p. 1698: Baie du Lévrier, Cape Blanco, Mauritania.

Recorded visually from the mouth of the Cunene R. on the border between South West Africa and Angola, and two obtained Saco dos Tigres, Moçamedes, on 15 November, 1968, 50km north of the Cunene R. mouth, *vide Rosa Pinto*, "Aditamento a Avifauna do Distrito de Moçamedes, Angola," *Livro de Homenagem . . . Professor Fernando Frade Viegas da Costa*, 1973, p. 389. Almost certainly regular coast of northern South West Africa.

297A-299 Genus CHLIDONIAS Rafinesque

The gender of *Chlidonias* Rafinesque, type-species *Sterna melanops* Rafinesque = *Chlidonias niger surinamensis* (Gmelin), 1789, was for

long considered to be feminine, but dating from the decision of Witherby *et al.*, *Prac.Handbook Brit.Birds*, vol. ii, 1924, p. 686, has been increasingly treated as of masculine gender. Recent standard texts treating *Chlidonias* as of masculine gender are the *A.O.U. Check-List North American Birds*, 1957, pp. 242, 243, Vaurie, *Birds Palearctic Fauna*, vol. ii (Non-Passeriformes), 1965, pp. 484 - 487, B.O.U., *Status Birds Britain and Ireland*, 1971, pp. 140, 141, etc. This opinion is now followed, and the specific names of two of the lake terns listed in the *Catalogue*, pp. 316, 317, are amended as follows:

297A CHLIDONIAS NIGER (Linnaeus)

Chlidonias niger niger (Linnaeus)

299 CHLIDONIAS LEUCOPTERUS (Temminck)

Chlidonias leucopterus (Temminck)

The treatment of *Ch.hybrida* is unaffected.

297A CHLIDONIAS NIGER (Linnaeus)

Black Tern

Chlidonias niger niger (Linnaeus)

Occurs annually and irruptively in some numbers on the coast of South West Africa, south to Walvis Bay and Sandwich Harbour (see Jensen and Berry, *Madoqua*, ser. 1, 5, 1972, pp. 53 - 56), and locally in east in small numbers to Natal, where visually identified near Pietermaritzburg, Durban and the Umvoti R. mouth in 1972 and 1973 (first Natal record given in *Natal Bird Club News Sheet*, No. 212, 1972, p. 2). In Transvaal, two netted in roost of *Chlidonias leucopterus* at Natalspruit, Germiston, in January, 1972 (*vide* Schmitt, Milstein *et al.*, *Bokmakierie*, vol. xxv, 4, 1973, pp. 91, 92). Also recorded from Cape Recife, Port Elizabeth, eastern Cape, by A. J. Tree, *Ostrich*, vol. xlv, 2, 1974, p. 136, and from Lake Ngami, Botswana, in June, 1970 (see Tree, *Ostrich*, vol. xlvi, 2, 1975, p. 172).

299B ANOUS MINUTUS Boie

Whitecapped Noddy

South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and Central America.

Anous minutus atlanticus (Mathews)

Megalopterus minutus atlanticus Mathews, *Birds of Australia*, vol. ii, 4, 1912, p. 423: Ascension Island, South Atlantic.

One picked up on beach at Cannon Rocks, Alexandria district, eastern Cape, by Mrs. C. M. Watters on 23 February, 1975. First South African specimen (*vide* Clancey and Wooldridge, *Durban Mus.*

Novit., vol. x, 18, 1975, pp. 227 - 230). Breeds St. Paul's Rocks and Fernando Noronha to St. Helena and Ascension, South Atlantic. Formerly bred on Inaccessible in the Tristan Group.

301-304 Genus *PTEROCLES* Temminck

Wolters, *Bonn.zool.Beitr.*, vol. xxv, 4, 1974, pp. 286 - 289, presents a generic revision of the sandgrouse based mainly on plumage patterns rather than tail profiles and the density of the feathering of the feet. Species on the South African list affected are as follows:

301 *Pterocles namaqua* (Gmelin) and No. 303 *Pterocles gutturalis* Smith in the genus *Syrrhaptes* Illiger, 1811

302 *Pterocles burchelli* Sclater in the monotypic genus *Calopteroles* Roberts, 1922

304 *Pterocles bicinctus* Temminck in the genus *Nyctiperdix* Roberts, 1922.

I have decided against formally changing the nomenclatural combinations of South African sandgrouse until such time as these proposals have won a measure of support.

306 COLUMBA GUINEA Linnaeus Speckled Pigeon
Columba guinea bradfieldi (Roberts)

Recorded from Bulawayo and Bembezi, western Rhodesia, in 1971 and 1972 (*vide* Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 5, 6).

[STREPTOPELIA TURTUR Linnaeus Turtle Dove
Streptopelia turtur ? subsp.

Columba Turtur Linnaeus, *Syst.Nat.*, 10th edition, i, 1758, p. 164: India, errore=England.

Winterbottom, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xciv, 1, 1974, p. 19, records having examined the descendents of wild-caught *S.turtur* taken by a Mr. A. J. Horak at Oranjemund and on the Okavango R. In the light of the severe Sahel drought, the records are not unexceptional, but I believe the formal inclusion of the species on the South African list should await the production of a wild-taken specimen.]

Genus PSITTACULA Cuvier

Psittacula Cuvier, *Lecons d'Anat.Comp.*, vol. i, 1800. table at end. *Type*, by subsequent designation, *Psittacus alexandri* Linnaeus (Mathews, *Birds of Australia*, vol. vi, 1917, p. 169).

321A PSITTACULA KRAMERI (Scopoli) Roseringed Parakeet

Psittacula krameri borealis (Neumann)

Palaeornis krameri borealis Neumann, *Ornith. Monatsber.*, vol. xxiii, 1915, p. 178: Assam, India.

Vincent, *Ostrich*, vol. xliii, 4, 1972, pp. 234, 235, records this parakeet as occurring in numbers of from three to sixty individuals in the vicinity of Sordwana Bay, Zululand. The records date from September and October, 1970, and one immature bird collected for Vincent was determined as of the race *borealis*, which is feral on Zanzibar, farther north in the eastern African littoral. An adult example of *P. krameri* was present on the Berea, Durban, for some weeks in 1969, but was considered an escape from captivity at the time (P. A. Clancey). A pair of shy, wild birds present Red Hill, Durban, July, 1974, and further examples noted in the Durban district of coastal Natal during the early part of winter, 1975.

324 AGAPORNIS NIGRIGENIS Sclater Blackcheeked Lovebird

Dowsett, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xcii, 1, 1972, pp. 22, 23, corrects the type-locality of *Agapornis nigrigenis* W. L. Sclater from Muguazi R., as originally given, to Ngwezi R., Kalomo, Zambia, at 17° 30' S., 25° 10' E.

Genus *MUSOPHAGA* Isert

Musophaga Isert, *Beob. und Entdeck. Naturk. Ges. naturf. Freunde Berlin*, vol. iii, 1789, p. 17. *Type*, by monotypy, *Musophaga violacea* Isert.

326A MUSOPHAGA ROSSAE Gould

Lady Ross's Turaco

Ethiopian Africa from Cameroun, east to the Sudan, south to Angola and Zambia.

Musophaga rossae Gould

Musophaga Rossae Gould, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1851 (1852), p. 93: west coast of Africa. *Type* from Angola according to Shelley, *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, vol. xix, 1891, p. 449.

One obtained 16km E.S.E. of Ikoga, Okavango, Botswana, 7 October, 1974, by T. N. Liversedge. First record for South African Sub-Region. Ranges from Angola and Zambia, north in the west to south-eastern Cameroun, Chad, the Central African Republic, the Sudan, Uganda and western Kenya.

(*Note*: *M. rossae* is frequently considered to be conspecific with the closely allied *M. violacea* Isert.)

332 CLAMATOR GLANDARIUS (Linnaeus)

Great Spotted Cuckoo

Review of variation in *C.glandarius* by Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. x, 1, 1973, pp. 1 - 11, refers. Shows conclusively that in addition to the breeding form, *C.g.choragium*, large numbers of *C.g.glandarius* aestivate in southern Africa, especially in the South West Arid District, these believed on the basis of the available evidence to be birds which breed in the Sahel and Sudanese savannas of northern Ethiopian Africa. The Palaearctic populations of *C.g.glandarius* are not thought to winter south of 10° N. The validity of *C.g.choragium* is reaffirmed on the basis of substantially smaller size.

335 PACHYCOCCYX AUDEBERTI (Schlegel)

Thickbilled Cuckoo

The paper by Benson and Irwin, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. v, No. 33, 1972, pp. 1-24, refers. Three races of this uncommon cuculid are recognised, the range of *P.a.validus* extending north of present limits to Angola, the southern and eastern parts of Zaïre, Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, Tanzania and eastern Kenya. To the north-west of its range it is replaced by *P.a.brazzae* (Oustalet), a newly recognised subspecies; *P.a.canescens* Vincent is a synonym of *validus*, having been based on very freshly moulted material.

340 CENTROPUS GRILLII Hartlaub

Black Coucal

C.grillii of Ethiopian Africa, formerly associated with *C.toulou* (Statius Müller) of the Malagasy Sub-Region and currently as a monotypic species, is now placed as a subspecies of *C.bengalensis* (Gmelin) of southern and eastern Asia and the major archipelagos to the south-east. No. 340 of the *Catalogue* becomes:

CENTROPUS BENGALENSIS (Gmelin)

Centropus bengalensis grillii Hartlaub

Orig. ref. as given.

362 Genus MACRODIPTERYX Swainson

Pennantwinged Nightjar

Macrodipteryx vexillarius (Gould)

In terms of Article 30 (a) (i) (1) of the *Code Macrodipteryx* is of feminine gender. Arising from this the name of the Pennantwinged Nightjar becomes

Macrodipteryx vexillaria (Gould).

363 APUS APUS (Linnaeus) European Swift
Review of status of *A.a.apus* and *A.a.pekinensis* in Africa (*vide* Brooke, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 20, 1975, pp. 239 - 249).

371 CYPHIURUS PARVUS (Lichtenstein) Palm Swift
C.p.parvus as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 351, is deleted from the South African list, the populations breeding in northern South West Africa, the Caprivi Strip and northern Botswana being referred to the following new subspecies:

Cypsiurus parvus hyphaenes Brooke

Cypsiurus parvus hyphaenes Brooke, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 15, 1972, p. 226: Kumgha, Botletle R., Botswana, 20° 30' S., 24° 30' E.

Northern Botswana, Caprivi Strip and northern South West Africa, and extra-limally in southern and south-western Angola.

Brooke, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 15, 1972, pp. 217 - 231, in his revision of *Cypsiurus* forms, restricts the range of *C.p.myochrous* in southern Africa to the plateau of the Transvaal and that of Rhodesia, placing the eastern lowland populations as the following additional race:

Cypsiurus parvus laemostigma (Reichenow)

Tachornis parvus laemostigma Reichenow, *Die Vögel Afrikas*, vol. iii, 1905, p. 828: southern Somalia.

Natal, Zululand, southern Mozambique, south-eastern Rhodesia in the Sabi R. drainage, and in the north in the torrid Zambesi R. valley.

Extra-limally to southern Malawi, northern Mozambique, eastern Tanzania, and coastal Kenya and southern Somalia to southern Ethiopia.

Brooke, *loc.cit.*, also lists *C.p.brachypterus* (Reichenow), 1903: Chinchoxo, Cabinda, from the Haroni/Lusitu confluence, Rhodesia, on a single specimen. I believe that the singleton involved requires to be treated as an aberrant example, and that *brachypterus* should not be considered as reaching zoogeographical South Africa.

378-387 Family ALCEDINIDAE Kingfishers
Brodkorb, *Bull.Flor.State Mus.*, vol. xv, 4, 1971, p. 252, shows that the family group name for the kingfishers should be

HALCYONIDAE

as first used by Vigors, *Trans.Linn.Soc.London*, vol. xiv, 1825, p. 428. Alcedinidae was first introduced as a family group name by Bonaparte in 1831, so that Halcyonidae has five years priority.

392 MEROPS BULLOCKOIDES Smith Whitefronted Bee-eater

Merops bullockoides bullockoides Smith

Recorded Modder R., O.F.S., by Craig and Burman, *Ostrich*, vol. xlv, 2, 1974, p. 137. Nine present December, 1972.

395 CORACIAS GARRULUS Linnaeus European Roller

Coracias garrulus semenowi Loudon and Tschusi

List of South African and Rhodesian records of this xeric race and a revision of subspecifically important characters in the species (see Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 7, 8).

418 POGONIULUS CHRYSOCONUS (Temminck)

Yellowfronted Tinker Barbet

Revision of southern African forms by Clancey, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xciv, 4, 1974, pp. 139 - 141, refers.

Range of *P.c.extoni* now restricted to south-eastern Botswana, the Transvaal south of 23° S., and adjacent Orange Free State. The range of *P.c.rhodesiae* is from the plateau of Rhodesia, west to South West Africa, and north of the Zambesi to Zambia, much of Angola, Shaba, Zaïre, northern Malawi, and western Tanzania, north to the Ruzizi Valley.

429A CAMPETHERA SCRIPTORICAUDA (Reichenow)

Specklethroated Woodpecker

Short, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xcii, 2, 1973, pp. 72 - 74, discusses the status of *C.scriptoricauda* in the light of existing material and evidence, and affirms belief that it is a race of *C.bennettii* (Smith). Despite the views expressed, until new material and evidence from field observations made in critical areas become available to students, it seems desirable to continue to treat *scriptoricauda* as specifically separate from *bennettii*.

412 LYBIUS TORQUATUS (Dumont) Blackcollared Barbet

The range of *L.t.bocagei* as given in the *Catalogue*, p. 371, is amended to read western Angola in Moçamedes, Benguela and Huila, south to the Cunene, western Cuando Cubango (at Caiundo), and extreme north-western South West Africa on the Cunene R. Additional subspecies:

Lybius torquatus congicus (Reichenow)

Melanobucco torquatus congicus Reichenow, in Werther's, *Mittl. Hochl.nordl.Deutsch-Ost-Afr.*, 1898, p. 273: Congo region. *Type* from Malanje, Angola.

Central, northern and eastern Angola, south-western Tanzania, southern Zaïre, western and northern borders of Zambia, north-eastern South West Africa on the Okavango R., the Caprivi Strip, the Swamp Region of Botswana and north-western Rhodesia on Zambesi R.

(Note: Should *bocagei*, based on Caconda, Huila, Angola, material and *congicus*, founded on a Malanje, Angola, specimen, prove synonymous, the birds here called *congicus* will assume the name *Barbatula rubrigularis* Du Bois, 1905: Katanga, Zaïre.)

The present *congicus* differs from *bocagei* on the basis of average smaller size (wings below 92mm), deeper, more crimson, red over head and fore-throat, and generally darker colouration. From *lucidiventris*, *congicus* differs in the darker red over head and throat, the more extensive black collar, darker, coarser vermiculated dorsum, and deeper yellowish, less white, underside.)

425 PRODOTISCUS REGULUS Sundevall

Sharpbilled Honeyguide

Revision of species by Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. xi, 1, 1975, pp. 9 - 15, refers.

Range of nominate *P.regulus* redefined as follows: southern Angola in Huila and Cuando Cubango, north-eastern South West Africa, Caprivi Strip, western Zambia, northern and eastern Botswana, Rhodesia, the Transvaal and southern Mozambique (except Maputo).

435 MESOPICOS GRISEOCEPHALUS (Boddaert)

Olive Woodpecker

Additional subspecies:

Mesopicos griseocephalus aureovirens Clancey

Mesopicos griseocephalus aureovirens Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, p. 158: Nkandhla Forest, Zululand, at c. 1 525m a.s.l.

Coastal forests of the Transkei, Natal and Zululand, north to Swaziland (including Lebombo Mts. in east), and the Drakensberg and Zoutpansberg, Transvaal.

436 JYNX RUFICOLLIS Wagler

Redthroated Wryneck

Jynx ruficollis ? subsp.

Visually recorded Inzave, Save R., southern Mozambique, in July, 1972 (J. L. P. L. Tello and others).

First record for Mozambique; race uncertain.

437 SMITHORNIS CAPENSIS (Smith) Broadbill

Smithornis capensis cryptoleucus Clancey

Range extended to eastern Rhodesia (*vide* Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 9, 10).

453 CALANDRELLA CONIROSTRIS (Sundevall) Pinkbilled Lark

Additional subspecies:

Calandrella conirostris griseovinacea Clancey

Calandrella conirostris griseovinacea Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 16, 1972, p. 233: Rustenburg, western Transvaal.

Western and highveld regions of the Transvaal north from about 24° 45' S. Perhaps adjacent Botswana.

The range of *C.c.conirostris* now stands as the southern Transvaal highveld south of 24° 45' S., the adjacent northern and eastern Orange Free State, western Swaziland and Upper Natal.

455 CALANDRELLA SCLATERI Shelley Sclater's Lark
Winterbottom, *Ostrich*, vol. xliii, 2, 1972, p. 133, reviews variation in this lark, synonymizing *C.s.capensis* Ogilvie-Grant, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 411, with nominate *C.sclateri*. The pale populations of the north-western Cape are now recognised under the resuscitated name

Calandrella sclateri theresae Meinertzhagen

Calandrella sclateri theresae Meinertzhagen, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. lxi, 10, 1949, p. 106: 40km E. of Pofadder, north-western Cape.

Apparently restricted to Bushmanland, north-western Cape. With recognition now accorded *theresae* and the name *capensis* placed as a synonym of *C.s.sclateri*, the range of this latter will now read, following Winterbottom: "Great Namaqualand, South West Africa, south, east of *C.s.theresae* to the Karoo of the Cape from Upington to Philipstown, south to Williston and Beaufort West."

HIRUNDO DAURICA Linnaeus Redrumped Swallow
See *Catalogue*, Suppl. No. 2, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 12, 1972, p. 186.

Deignan, *U.S.Nat.Mus.Bull.* No. 226, 1963, p. 101, shows that *Hirundo daurica* is of Laxmann, 1769, which antedates *Hirundo daurica* Linnaeus, 1771.

Hirundo daurica Laxmann, *Kongl.Vet.-Akad.Handl.*, vol. xxx, 1769, p. 209, pl. 7, fig.: "Singori" = Sungari, Siberia.

The name and author of this species of swallow will now stand as
HIRUNDO DAURICA Laxmann.

485 DICRURUS LUDWIGII (Smith) Squaretailed Drongo
Additional subspecies:

Dicrurus ludwigii tephrogaster Clancey

Dicrurus ludwigii tephrogaster Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. xi, 1, 1975, p. 16: Chirinda Forest, Mount Selinda, Chipinga, Rhodesia.

Mozambique north of the lower Limpopo R., eastern Rhodesia and Malawi. Northern range limits still undetermined.

Nominate *D.ludwigii* is now accepted as ranging from the eastern Cape, Natal and Zululand to Swaziland, Mozambique south of the Limpopo R., and the eastern Transvaal.

489A CORVUS SPLENDENS Vieillot House Crow

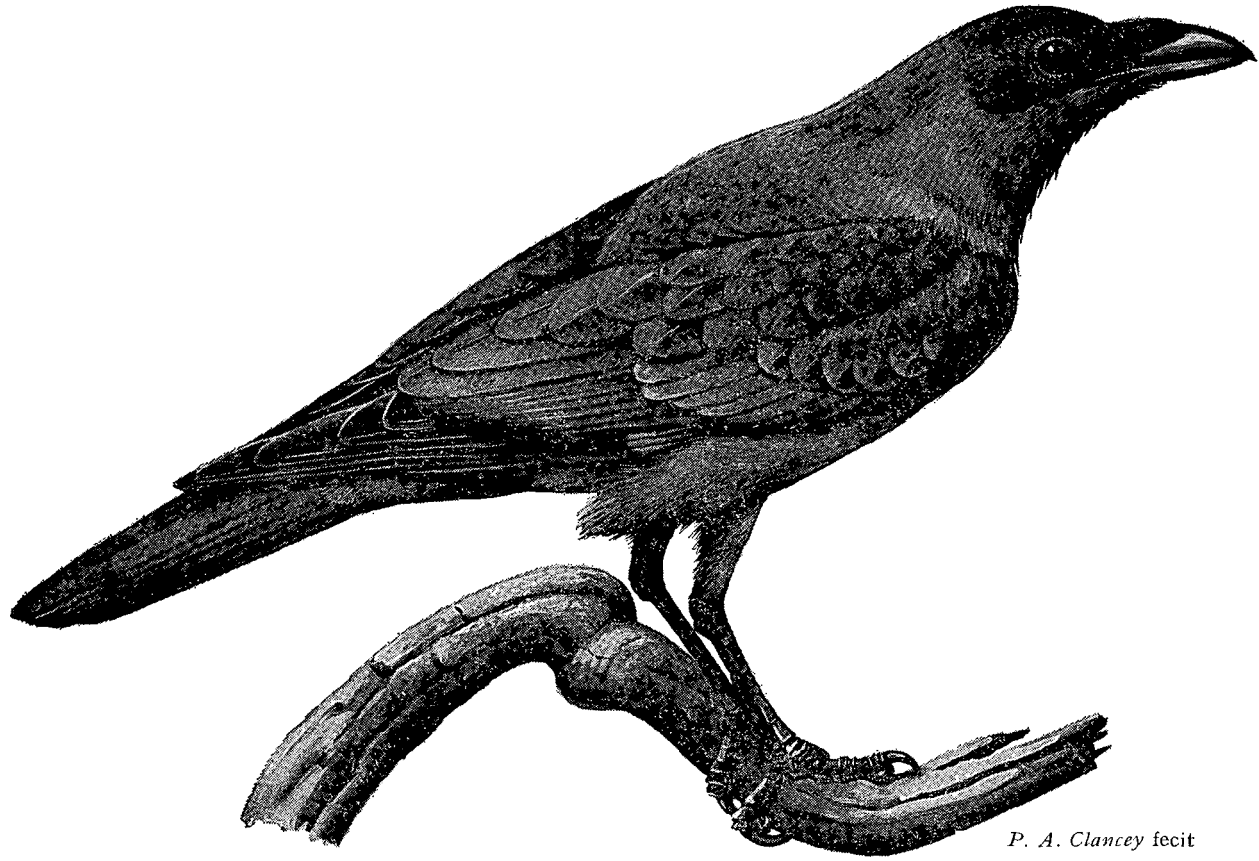
Southern Asia and island groups in northern Indian Ocean. Introduced to eastern Africa and Mascarene Islands.

Corvus splendens splendens Vieillot

Corvus splendens Vieillot, *Nouv.Dict.d'Hist.Nat.*, vol. viii, 1817, p. 44: Bengal.

First reported Durban district, Natal, in September/October, 1972, and small viable population now established in the City and its immediate environs. Apparently self-introduced. See Clancey, *Ostrich*, vol. xlv, 1, 1974, pp. 31, 32; also Sinclair, *Ostrich*, vol. xlv, 3, 1974, p. 189, this latter author suggesting colonization of Natal accomplished via coastal shipping (see also below). In 1975 reported in parties of up to eight, and first specimen received Durban Museum, and actually recorded breeding October, 1975. One present East London, Cape, November, 1975. Further north in Africa *C.s.splendens* has been introduced at Zanzibar, occurs on the Kenyan and Tanzanian coasts, and has been introduced at Port Sudan, Sudan; also Mauritius. It has occurred in Mozambique. The present subspecies is endemic to the Indian Sub-Continent, with the exception of the north-west and Burma, where other races are found. Still further races occur on Sri Lanka and the Maldivé and Laccadive Islands.

Slater, *Field Guide Australian Birds*, Passerines, 1975, p. 296, associates occurrence in Australia with shipping.



P. A. Clancey fecit

PLATE 1 — HOUSE CROW *Corvus splendens splendens* Vieillot
A self-introduction to the Durban district, Natal, since the latter quarter of 1972,
and recently observed East London in the eastern Cape.

by P. A. Clancey

53

492 PARUS AFER Gmelin

Grey Tit

Parus afer arens Clancey

Range now defined as the highlands of Lesotho, the south-western Orange Free State, the Karoo of the eastern Cape, south to the coast at Port Elizabeth. Characters of race also expanded (see Clancey, *Ostrich*, vol. xlv, 1, 1974, p. 39).

494 PARUS NIGER Vieillot

Southern Black Tit

Revisionary notes on the forms of this complex of Black Tits by Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 16, 1972, pp. 236 - 244, refer. The ranges of *P.n.xanthostomus* and *P.n.ravidus* are now reversed, their ranges being as follows:

Parus niger xanthostomus Shelley

Valley of the Okavango R. in north-eastern South West Africa and adjacent Cuando Cubango, Angola, to L. Ngami, the Okavango Swamp region and northern and eastern Botswana, the dry western Transvaal, xeric western Matabeleland, Rhodesia, and south-western Zambia.

Parus niger ravidus Clancey

Mesic plateau of Rhodesia east of *xanthostomus*, southern and south-eastern Zambia, southern Malawi, most of Mozambique, northern and eastern Transvaal, and eastern Swaziland.

494A PARUS LEUCOMELAS Rüppell

Whitewinged Black Tit

P.n.carpi, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 428, is now removed from *P.niger* and placed in *P.leucomelas*, a new species to the South African list (*vide* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 16, 1972, pp. 236 - 244).

Parus leucomelas carpi Macdonald and Hall

Parus niger carpi Macdonald and Hall, *Ann.Transv.Mus.*, vol. xxiii, 1, 1953, p. 33: Warmquelle, Kaokoveld, South West Africa.

Range as given in the *Catalogue*. Extra-limitally in Huila, Angola, and north, west of the escarpment, to Moçamedes and Benguela (to Novo Redondo).

Could be accorded specific status, as *Parus carpi*.

495 PARUS RUFIVENTRIS Bocage

Rufousbellied Tit

Parus rufiventris pallidiventris Reichenow

Two discrete populations distinguishable among Rhodesian and Mozambique representatives of present taxon *P.r.pallidiventris* (*vide* Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod, vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 10, 11).

496 ANTHOSCOPUS MINUTUS Cape Penduline Tit
Study of material dictates the making of certain adjustments to the ranges of the three races admitted for this species, as follows:

Anthoscopus minutus minutus (Shaw & Nodder)

Above greyish olive-brown, rump olive-buff. Below, upper fore-throat greyish off-white; rest deep Colonial Buff.

Entire Cape except where replaced by *A.m.gigi*, western Orange Free State, and South West Africa north to about Windhoek and Okahandja, where intergrading with *damarensis*.

Anthoscopus minutus gigi Winterbottom

Darker and colder brown above than *minutus*; rump dull citrine-drab. Below, upper fore-throat still greyer, and rest dull greyish isabelline.

Little Karoo (at Oudtshoorn), and the southern Great Karoo (Graaff-Reinet), east to the eastern Cape (to Queenstown).

Anthoscopus minutus damarensis Reichenow

Paler and greyer, less brown, above than *minutus*, with lighter, yellowish, rump. Below, fore-throat whiter, and rest clearer and brighter yellow (Amber Yellow).

South West Africa from the Damaraland highlands northwards, south-western and southern Angola, and east to Botswana, western Rhodesia and dry western Transvaal.

498 SALPORNIS SPILONOTUS (Franklin) Spotted Creeper
Southern Africa populations are now divorced from *salvadori* Bocage and placed in the following new race:

Salpornis spilonotus xylodromus Clancey

Salpornis spilonotus xylodromus Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 14, 1975, p. 208: Charama section of Mafungabusi Plateau, Gokwe, Rhodesia, at 18° 10'S., 28° 28' E.

Miombo woodlands of Rhodesia and immediately adjacent southern Mozambique.

501 TURDOIDES LEUCOPYGIUS (Rüppell)

Whiterumped Babbler

T.l.ater Friedmann added to the South African list in Suppl. No. 1 to my *Catalogue*, p. 300, is deleted from the list as extra-limital, its place being taken by the following new subspecies:

Turdoides leucopygius griseosquamatus Clancey

Turdoides leucopygius griseosquamatus Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 11, 1974, p. 147: Botletle R., northern Botswana, at 20° 30' S., 24° 30' E.

Botswana from L. Ngami, the Maun district and the Botletle R., north to the Chobe R., north-western Rhodesia (Kazungula and Nampani), and south-western Zambia at Mambova.

T.l.hartlaubii comes within present limits along the Okavango R. in South West Africa, and north-western Botswana as far south as Gomare and Nokaneng.

506 PYCNONOTUS NIGRICANS (Vieillot) Redeyed Bulbul
Additional subspecies:

Pycnonotus nigricans grisescentior Clancey

Pycnonotus nigricans grisescentior Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. xi, 1, 1975, p. 17: 32km N. of Nata, north-eastern Botswana.

Eastern, north-eastern and northern Botswana, north-western Transvaal, north-western Rhodesia, Caprivi, south-western Zambia (Victoria Falls), north-eastern and northern South West Africa and south-western Angola.

With the description of *grisescentior* the range of the nominate subspecies will be the north-western and northern Karoo districts of the Cape, the northern Cape, western and southern Botswana, and South West Africa, north to the Damaraland highlands.

509 PHYLLASTREPHUS FLAVOSTRIATUS (Sharpe) Yellowstreaked Bulbul

The population occurring in Mozambique north of the Limpopo R. and east of the Rhodesian frontier highlands is placed in

Phyllastrephus flavostriatus dryobates Clancey

Phyllastrephus flavostriatus dryobates Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, p. 164: Mt. Gorongosa, Manica e Sofala, Mozambique, at 1 125m a.s.l.

Montane forest on Mt. Gorongosa, Manica e Sofala, southern Mozambique. The birds found at Inhamitanga, in Sofala district, by Irwin are also attributable to *dryobates* (four examined).

511 ANDROPADUS IMPORTUNUS (Vieillot) Sombre Bulbul
Revisionary notes by Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, pp. 159 - 162, refer.

(a) The treatment of *A.i.noomei* as given in the *Catalogue*, p. 437, is adjusted, the range of *noomei* now standing as "Transvaal highlands from north of 24° S. to the Zoutpansberg."

(b) With the restriction of the range of *noomei* to the highlands of the northern Transvaal, the balance of the populations are now

arranged in the following additional subspecies:

Andropadus importunus errolius Clancey

Andropadus importunus errolius Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, p. 159: Qudeni Forest, Zululand, at c. 1 525m a.s.l.

Coastal forests of the Transkei, Natal (except high west), and western Zululand, north to western Swaziland and the Transvaal Drakensberg to about 24° S.

- (c) The range of *A.i.mentor* is restricted to the south-eastern lowlands south of the Limpopo R. Populations north of the said river are now placed in the following new subspecies:

Andropadus importunus loquax Clancey

Andropadus importunus loquax Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, p. 161: Mt. Gorongosa, Manica e Sofala, Mozambique, at 1 125m a.s.l.

Mozambique north of the Limpopo R., and eastern Rhodesia, north to Zambezia, but northern limits uncertain.

- (d) *A.i.hypoxanthus* is provisionally removed from the species *A.importunus* and placed with *A.insularis* Hartlaub, as below.

511A ANDROPADUS INSULARIS Hartlaub

Loquacious Bulbul

East Africa south to the Zambesi R.

Andropadus insularis hypoxanthus Sharpe

Orig. ref. as given in *Catalogue*, p. 437.

South African range now adjusted to read "Tete district, Mozambique". Extra-limittally to much of northern Mozambique, Malawi, eastern Zambia, and south-eastern Tanzania; also islands of Mafia Group.

579 TURDUS LITSIPSIRUPA (Smith) Groundscraper Thrush

The spelling of the specific name is corrected to

Turdus litsitsirupa (Smith),

as proposed in the *Rep.Exped.Expl.Centr.Afr.*, 1836, p. 45. The spelling *litsipsirupa* is a *lapsus calami* dating from the Willughby Society's reprint of the said work.

523 MONTICOLA ANGOLENSIS Sousa Mottled Rockthrush
Additional subspecies:

Monticola angolensis niassae Reichenow

Monticola angolensis niassae Reichenow, *Die Vögel Afrikas*, vol. iii, 1905, p. 699: Malawi.

Eastern Rhodesia (locally west to Mt. Buchwa, Belingwe district), southern Mozambique, north to Malawi, northern Mozambique, southern and eastern Zaire, Zambia north of *M.a.hylophila*, and north-eastern Angola.

M.a.hylophila ranges over Rhodesia to the west and north-west of *niassae*, and to southern and south-eastern Zambia and the Luangwa Valley, and south-eastern Angola (*vide* Clancey, *Arnoldia Rhod.*, vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 12, 13).

537 COSSYPHA DICHROA (Gmelin) Chorister Robin

Cossypha dichroa haagneri Gunning, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 452, is almost certainly based on a hybrid between *C.dichroa* and *C.natalensis*, and in terms of Article 24c of the *Code* should be replaced by a new name introduced for the taxon as defined by Quickelberge in 1966 (*vide* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, pp. 167, 168).

540 COSSYPHA CAFFRA (Linnaeus) Cape Robin

C.c.iolaema Reichenow, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 453, is now considered extra-limital. Following Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 11, 1968, p. 138, the populations formerly associated with *iolaema* were transferred to *C.c.drakensbergi* (Roberts) (see Clancey, Suppl. No. 1 to *Catalogue*, p. 301). Further study of this question now shows that *drakensbergi* is confined as a breeder to the Drakensberg Mountain system of the north-eastern Cape, Lesotho, the Orange Free State east of *C.c.namaquensis*, high western and Upper Natal along the Drakensberg and their outliers, and the south-eastern Transvaal (Wakkerstroom). The populations treated as of *iolaema* in the *Catalogue*, p. 453, and as of *drakensbergi* in Suppl. No. 1, p. 301, now become

Cossypha caffra vespera Clancey

Cossypha caffra vespera Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 16, 1972, p. 244: Stapleford Forest Reserve, near Umtali, eastern Rhodesia, at 18° 41' S., 32° 51' E., at 1 585m a.s.l.

Eastern highlands of Rhodesia, adjacent Mozambique and Mt. Gorongosa, south to the highland forests of the northern and eastern Transvaal (see also Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, p. 168).

545 POGONOCICHLA SWYNNERTONI (Shelley)

Swynnerton's Robin

Following Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 13 - 15, and Irwin and Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 34, 1974, pp. 1 - 19, Swynnerton's Robin is removed from the genus *Pogonocichla* and placed in the monotypic

Genus **Swynnertonia** Roberts

Swynnertonia Roberts, *Ann. Transv. Mus.*, vol. viii, 4, 1922, p. 232. Type, by monotypy, *Erythracus swynnertoni* Shelley.

The combination of No. 545 now becomes

Swynnertonia swynnertoni (Shelley)

Orig. ref. as given.

The Mt. Gorongosa isolate is now admitted as subspecifically separable from the Rhodesian and Mozambique frontier populations as

Swynnertonia swynnertoni umbratica Clancey

Swynnertonia swynnertoni umbratica Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, p. 14: Mt. Gorongosa, Manica e Sofala, Mozambique.

Confined to Mt. Gorongosa.

550 CHAETOPS FRENATUS (Temminck)

Rockjumper

Winterbottom, *Ostrich*, vol. xlv, 2, 1973, p. 144, demonstrates that both *C.f.frenatus* and *C.f.aurantius* are widely separated from one another geographically and show morphological characters which warrant their treatment as separate species (see also Roberts, *Birds of South Africa*, 1940, p. 224). This is a case where further consideration requires to be given to the issue before making any formal adjustment to the treatment in the *Catalogue*.

551 ERYTHROPYGIA LEUCOPHRYS (Vieillot)

Whitebrowed Scrub Robin

Additional subspecies:

Erythropygia leucophrys strepitans Clancey

Erythropygia leucophrys strepitans Clancey, *Bonn. zool. Beitr.*, vol. xxvi, heft 1 - 3, 1975, p. 177: Shongweni Dam, Hillcrest, Natal, at c. 460m a.s.l.

Natal, Zululand, south-western Transvaal (Pongola), and southern Swaziland.

The range of *E.l.pectoralis* is now considered to extend no further south than the bushveld regions of the Transvaal.

556 NAMIBORNIS HERERO (de Schauensee) Herero Chat
Range extended north of limits given in *Catalogue*, p. 461, to include southern Moçamedes, Angola. Recorded from Iona Peak at 16° 54'S., 12° 34' E. Not previously identified in Angola.

557 SYLVIA BORIN (Boddaert) Garden Warbler
Sylvia borin woodwardi (Sharpe)

Some 60 per cent. of Rhodesian specimens were ascertained to be of this race, which is probably the main or sole South West Arid District aestivating form (*vide* Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 15, 16).

564 ACROCEPHALUS ARUNDINACEUS (Linnaeus) Great Reed Warbler
Review of races occurring in South African Sub-Region by Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 19, 1975, pp. 231 - 235, refers.

A.a.arundinaceus found to be almost twice as numerous as *A.a.zarudnyi*. *A.a.griseldis* (Hartlaub), 1891: Nguru Mts., Kilosa, Tanzania, determined as reaching lower Zambesi R. (specimens from Mopeia, just north of the river). Its formal inclusion on the South African list should, however, await the production of a specimen taken within the limits laid down.

566 ACROCEPHALUS PALUSTRIS (Bechstein) Marsh Warbler

While this species is generally considered to be monotypic, specimens taken in southern Africa group into two races, some examples being distinctly greyer and greener, less rusty olive-brown, above than the norm, these referable to

Acrocephalus palustris laricus Portenko

Acrocephalus palustris laricus Portenko, *Trudy Zool.Inst.Akad.Nauk. S.S.S.R.*, vol. xviii, 1955, p. 504: Dav̄mand, Elburz Mts., northern Iran.

Said by Vaurie, *Birds Palearctic Fauna*, vol. i (Passeriformes), 1959, p. 243, to breed in Iran, but the breeding range is almost certainly more extensive (see Clancey, *Natal Wildlife*, vol. xiv, 2, 1973, p. 6, and *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 19, 1975, pp. 235 - 238).

567 ACROCEPHALUS BAETICATUS (Vieillot) African Reed Warbler

Revision of races by Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vii, 20, 1975, pp. 1 - 14, refers.

- (a) Northern and north-eastern populations now associated with *A.b.baeticatus*, *contra Catalogue*, p. 470, where placed with *A.b.hallae*.
- (b) Range of *A.b.suahelicus* now restricted to off-shore islands and coast of Mozambique, and, perhaps, Natal coast, and middle and upper reaches of Zambesi R. drainage; also north to off-shore islands and coastlands of Tanzania.

567A ACROCEPHALUS CINNAMOMEUS Reichenow

Cinnamon Reed Warbler

Equatorial Africa, south-east to southern Mozambique and Natal.

Acrocephalus cinnamomeus fraterculus Clancey

Acrocephalus cinnamomeus fraterculus Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vii, 20, 1975, p. 12: Bela Vista, Maputo, Sul do Save, Mozambique.

Natal (? status) and the lowlands of Mozambique, north to Zambezia and Tete, southern Malawi (Shiré R.) and south-eastern Zambia (Chipata), thence north-west to Lake Bangweulu and the Lupula R. Also adjacent Shaba, Zaïre. (*Note:* For arguments underpinning the arrangement of the populations of the *cinnamomeus* group in a species other than *A.baeticatus*, see Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vii, 20, 1975, pp. 1 - 14.)

571 CHLOROPETA NATALENSIS Smith

Luteous Warbler

Additional subspecies:

Chloropeta natalensis major Hartert

Chloropeta natalensis major Hartert, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xiv, 1904, p. 73: Canhoca, Cuanza Norte, Angola.

Breeds over the plateau of the Eastern Districts and northern and north-eastern Mashonaland, Rhodesia. Extra-limitally in Zambia, the Katanga, Zaïre, and Angola, north in the west to Gabon. See Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 16, 17.

579 SEICERCUS RUFICAPILLUS (Sundevall)

Yellowthroated Warbler

Additional subspecies:

Seicercus ruficapillus ochraceiceps Clancey

Seicercus ruficapillus ochraceiceps Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, p. 173: Woodbush Forest Reserve, Tzaneen, northern Transvaal, at 1 875m a.s.l.

Highland forests of the Drakensberg and Zoutpansberg, Transvaal. Probably also western Swaziland.

581A APALIS CHIRINDENSIS Shelley Chirinda Apalis
Populations of this apalis of the Rhodesia/Mozambique frontier highlands now grouped in two races:

Apalis chirindensis chirindensis Shelley

Orig. ref. as given.

Mount Selinda, Chipinga district, north to 19° 20' S. in eastern Rhodesia and adjacent Mozambique; also Mt. Gorongosa.

Apalis chirindensis vumbae Roberts

Apalis chirindensis vumbae Roberts, *Ostrich*, vol. vii, 1, 1936, p. 75: Mt. Vumba, near Umtali, eastern Rhodesia.

Eastern Rhodesia and adjacent Mozambique from the Vumba north to Inyanga.

See Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 17, 18.

590 CAMAROPTERA BRACHYURA (Vieillot)

Bleating Bush Warbler

(a) Revision of South African forms by Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 19 - 24, refers.

C.b.noomei as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 487, is now placed as a synonym of *C.b.sharpei*, the populations covered by the name *noomei* in the *Catalogue* being arranged in two subspecies, as follows:

Camaroptera brachyura transitiva Clancey

Camaroptera brachyura transitiva Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, p. 21: Humani Ranch, Sabi R. valley, Rhodesia, at 20° 30' S., 32° 16'E.

Plateau of Rhodesia, south to plateau of the Transvaal to about 25° 40' S.

Camaroptera brachyura beirensis Roberts

Camaroptera brevicaudata beirensis Roberts, *Ann.Trans.Mus.*, vol. xv, 1, 1932, p. 30: Mzimbiti=Dondo, Beira, Mozambique.
Camaroptera brevicaudata marleyi Roberts, *Ann.Transv.Mus.*, vol. xv, 1, 1932, p. 31: Moshi, Mkuzi R., north-eastern Zululand.

Northern Rhodesia in mid-Zambesi R. valley, and Tete and Manica e Sofala districts, Mozambique. Also parts of south-eastern Zambia.

Valid subspecific taxa of the *C.brachyura* complex occurring in the South African Sub-Region will now stand as follows:

- (i) **Camaroptera brachyura brachyura** (Vieillot)
- (ii) **Camaroptera brachyura constans** Clancey

- (iii) **Camaroptera brachyura beirensis** Roberts
 - (iv) **Camaroptera brachyura transitiva** Clancey
 - (v) **Camaroptera brachyura intercalata** White
 - (vi) **Camaroptera brachyura sharpei** Zedlitz
- (b) Populations of the highland forests of the eastern and northern Transvaal are now associated with *C.b.brachyura* (*vide* Clancey *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, p. 174), though on average clearer grey over the forehead and greener, less olive, dorsally.

594 SPHENOEACUS AFER (Gmelin) Grassbird
Revision by Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 6, 1973, pp. 1 - 6, refers.

S.a.transvaalensis Grant, 1908: Woodbush Hills, Tzaneen, northern Transvaal, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 490, is sunk into the synonymy of *S.a.natalensis*, the range of which is now extended from Natal, Zululand and Swaziland to the eastern and northern periphery of the Orange Free State, and the escarpment country and plateau of the Transvaal, north to the Zoutpansberg and west to Rustenburg and Swartruggens.

The eastern Rhodesian and adjacent Mozambique populations now become

Sphenoeacus afer excisus Clancey

Sphenoeacus afer excisus Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 5, 1973, p. 5: Stapleford Forest Reserve, near Umtali, Rhodesia, at 18° 41' S., 32° 51' E. at 1 585m a.s.l.

Eastern Highlands of Rhodesia from Melsetter north to Inyanga and beyond, and in adjacent highland Mozambique.

595 ACHAETOPS PYCNOPYGIUS (Strickland and Sclater) Rockrunner

Further to the description of *A.p.spadix* Clancey from Angola in *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 11, 1972, p. 151, the South West African population becomes *Achaetops pycnopygius pycnopygius* (Strickland and Sclater).

603 CISTICOLA LAIS (Finsch and Hartlaub) Wailing Cisticola
Cisticola lais oreobates Irwin

Described in *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. lxxxvi, 9, 1966, p. 169. Populations of northern Mashonaland plateau and rainshadow areas of Eastern Districts, Rhodesia, now divorced from *C.l.mashona* and placed with *C.l.oreobates*, formerly believed restricted to Mt. Gorongosa (*vide* Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 24, 25).

604 CISTICOLA RUFILATA (Hartlaub) Tinkling Cisticola
C.r.ansorgei Neumann, as admitted for South Africa in Suppl. No. 1, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 16, 1969, p. 309, is extra-limital and is now deleted from the list, its place being taken by the recently described

Cisticola rufilata vicinior Clancey

Cisticola rufilata vicinior Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 1, 1973, p. 11: Rusape, Mashonaland, Rhodesia.

The plateau of Rhodesia east as far as Rusape, Mashonaland. Intergrades in the dry west of Rhodesia, as at Bongola Ingusi and Nyamandhlovu, with nominate *C.rufilata*.

Dr. A. A da Rosa Pinto, *in litt.*, places Cuando Cubango, Angola, populations as *C.r.vicinior*.

605 CISTICOLA CHINIANA (Smith) Rattling Cisticola

Cisticola chiniana campestris Gould

South-eastern Rhodesian population referable to nominate *chiniana* and not *campestris* (see Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 25, 26).

621 PRINIA PECTORALIS (Smith) Rufouseared Prinia
 Maclean, *Ostrich*, vol. xlv, 1, 1974, pp. 9 - 14, discusses the biology of the present species and expresses the view that the number of retrices (twelve), plumage colour ensemble, nest construction pattern and egg colouration militate against the continued inclusion of the species in *Prinia* and support its transfer to *Malcorus* Smith. However, Maclean makes no formal taxonomic proposal to this end. In order to set matters aright the following steps are now taken. On the basis of a major structural difference in that it has twelve as opposed to ten retrices in the case of the type-species of the Genus *Prinia* Horsfield, namely *Prinia familiaris* Horsfield, described from Java, a rufous auricular patch, lays plain pale bluish white eggs, and the nest is made of dry, not green, grass, the lining of which is added before and not after the deposition of the clutch, the Rufouseared Warbler is now removed from *Prinia* and transferred to the

Genus **Malcorus** Smith

Malcorus A. Smith, *S.Afr.Comm.Advert.*, vol. iv, No. 213, 1829 (27 June). *Type*, by subsequent designation, *Malcorus pectoralis* Smith (*vide* Macdonald and Grant, *Ann.Transv.Mus.*, vol. xxii, 2, 1953, p. 203).

Priniops Roberts, *Ann. Transv. Mus.*, vol. viii, 4, 1922, p. 236.
Type, by original designation, "*Spiloptila*" *ocularia* (Smith) =
Malcorus pectoralis ocularius (Smith).

Arising from the above, the names of No. 621 in the *Catalogue* become

MALCORUS PECTORALIS Smith Rufouseared Warbler

Malcorus pectoralis pectoralis Smith

Malcorus pectoralis ocularius (Smith)

Malcorus pectoralis etoshae (Winterbottom)

Orig. refs. as given on p. 503.

623 MUSCICAPA ADUSTA (Boie) Dusky Flycatcher

Range of nominate *M. adusta* as given in the *Catalogue*, p. 504, adjusted to read "Cape except for coastal forests of Transkei, upper Natal, western Swaziland, and the highlands of the eastern and northern Transvaal (*vide* Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, pp. 170, 171).

The breeding range of *M. a. fuscula* is the coastal forests of the Transkei and coastal and lower Midland Natal.

Both *adusta* and *fuscula* are post-breeding migrants.

Additional subspecies:

Muscicapa adusta mesica Clancey

Muscicapa adusta mesica Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, p. 27: Palm Block, Umvukwes, northern Mashonaland, Rhodesia, at appr. 16° 45' S., 31° 00' E.

Miombo biome of central and eastern Rhodesia. North also to Tete district, Mozambique, and Zambia, certainly over the Muchinga escarpment; precise western limits uncertain.

In the South African Sub-Region *M. a. subadusta* (Shelley) breeds in association with montane evergreen forest in the Mozambique and Rhodesian frontier highlands and on Mt. Gorongosa.

634 HYLIOTA AUSTRALIS Shelley Mashona Hyliota

Hyliota australis australis Shelley

The type-locality Umfuli R., Rhodesia, as given in the *Catalogue*, p. 511, is now restricted further to Hartley Hills, Umfuli R., Rhodesia, at 18° 11' S., 30° 15' E., following Brooke, *Honeyguide*, No. 71, 1972, pp. 13 - 16; *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xcv, 3, 1975, p. 91.

635 BATIS CAPENSIS (Linnaeus) Cape Batis

Batis capensis hollidayi Clancey

Range as given in the *Catalogue*, p. 512, adjusted to "Zululand highland forests and the Lebombos, north to western Swaziland, the Transvaal Drakensberg and the Zoutpansberg (*vide* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, pp. 171, 172).

The eastern Cape and western Natal populations are now allocated to nominate *capensis*.

642 TROCHOCERCUS CYANOMELAS (Vieillot) Crested Flycatcher

Additional subspecies:

Trochocercus cyanomelas segregus Clancey

Trochocercus cyanomelas segregus Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, p. 172: Entabeni Forest Reserve, Zoutpansberg, northern Transvaal.

Natal and western Zululand, north to the Lebombos, western Swaziland, and the eastern Transvaal Drakensberg and the Zoutpansberg.

Nominate *cyanomelas* ranges from Swellendam, south-western Cape, east to the western aspects of the Transkei, where intergrading with *segregus*.

643 TROCHOCERCUS ALBONOTATUS Sharpe Whitetailed Crested Flycatcher

Dowsett, *Puku*, No. 7, 1973, p. 119, divorces the present species from *Trochocercus* Cabanis and places it in the genus *Elminia* Bonaparte, pre-occupied = *Erannornis* Oberholser, 1920, type-species *Myiagra longicauda* Swainson. The generic transfer is based on behaviour similarities or differences, shape, proportions, calls and nest and eggs, but is, unfortunately, not closely argued. An independent study of the proposal suggests that it has considerable merit.

Genus TMETOTHYLACUS Cabanis

Tmetothylacus Cabanis, *Ornith.Centralb.*, 1879, p. 138. *Type*, by monotypy, *Macronix tenellus* Cabanis.

661A TMETOTHYLACUS TENELLUS (Cabanis) Golden Pipit
North-eastern Africa; a straggler to the eastern fringe of the South West Arid District.**Tmetothylacus tenellus** (Cabanis)

Macronix tenellus Cabanis, *Journ.f.Ornith.*, vol. xxvi, 1878, p. 205: Taita, Kenya.

One shot Irene, Transvaal, on 15 January, 1906 (E. L. Taylor), a second being obtained at Main Camp, Wankie Game Reserve, north-western Rhodesia, on 2 March, 1972, by B. R. Williamson (*vide* Brooke and Irwin, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xcii, 3 and 4, 1972, p. 91; Brooke, *Bokmakierie*, vol. xxiv, 3, 1972, p. 53). Evidently rare straggler during the southern summer to the South African Sub-Region. Normal range is from central Tanzania to Kenya, southern and eastern Ethiopia and Somalia. (*Note*: The Irene record is mentioned in the hypothetical list in my *Catalogue*, p. 624. In view of the recent collecting of a Golden Pipit at Wankie, in Rhodesia, I believe there are substantial grounds for reinstating the Transvaal record.)

662 LANIUS MINOR Gmelin Lesser Grey Shrike

As all the populations of the Lesser Grey Shrike winter in the South West Arid District and some peripheral areas in southern Africa, both races of the species require to be admitted to the South African list.

Additional subspecies:

Lanius minor turanicus Fediuschin

Lanius minor turanicus Fediuschin, *Journ. f. Ornith.*, vol. lxxv, 1927, p. 493: Ishak Sai, Ferghana.

Winters synhiemally with the nominate race in southern Africa. Breeds from Western Siberia, eastwards south of 56° N. to Barnaul and the Russian Altai, south to the Kirghiz Steppes, Zaisan Nor, the Tarbagatai, Semirechia, the Dzungarian Ala Tau, and Kazakhstan; also to northern Afghanistan, southern Transcaspia and Iran.

664 LANIUS COLLURIO Linnaeus Redbacked Shrike

Clancey, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xcii, 2, 1973, pp. 92 - 96, reviews the status of the three races of the Redbacked Shrike known to winter in zoogeographical South Africa. *L. c. pallidifrons* is now found to be as numerous or rather more so than the nominate race in southern Africa, wintering largely in the Kalahari and peripheral xeric areas. *L. c. kobylini* is the least common of the three races, wintering in southern Angola, South West Africa, and in the east from Rhodesia and Mozambique to Natal. The nominate subspecies winters throughout.

675 TELOPHORUS ZEYLONUS (Linnaeus) Bokmakiri

Telophorus zeylonus restrictus Irwin

In the *Catalogue*, Suppl. No. 1, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. viii, 16, 1969, p. 315, the type-locality of *T. z. restrictus* is given as Dragon's Tooth Area, Chimanimani National Park, eastern Rhodesia.

Jackson, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 2, 1972, p. 2, shows that the type-locality of *restrictus* is incorrect and adjusts it to

Mussape R., Chimanimani Mts., Mozambique,
at 1 400m a.s.l.

680 MALACONOTUS OLIVACEUS (Shaw) Olive Bush Shrike
The Swaziland and Transvaal populations are now arranged in the following resurrected race:

Malaconotus olivaceus taylori (Roberts)

Chlorophoneus olivaceus taylori Roberts, *Ann.Transv.Mus.*, vol. iv, 4, 1914, p. 178: Indhlovudwalile, Amsterdam district, south-eastern Transvaal.

Lebombo Mts. and western Swaziland, north to the Drakensberg and Zoutpansberg, Transvaal (*vide* Clancey *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, pp. 176, 177).

692 LAMPROTORNIS MEVESII (Wahlberg)

Longtailed Glossy Starling

Additional subspecies:

Lamprotornis mevesii violacior Clancey

Lamprotornis mevesii violacior Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 18, 1973, p. 279: Otjibombe, Nankwali Rapids, between Rua Cana Falls and Eriksson's Drift, Cunene R., northern South West Africa.

The Kaokoveld and northern Ovamboland to the Cunene R., in South West Africa, and extra-limittally in Angola north to Cassinga, Chipopia and Huila, in Huila, and to Cainde in Moçamedes.

L.m.mevesii now has its range restricted to the middle and lower reaches of the Okavango R., east to southern Malawi and Tete district, Moçambique, and south-east to the Sabi R., Rhodesia, and the middle reaches of the Limpopo R. from above the Tati confluence, east to Mapai, Mozambique.

697 LAMPROTORNIS CORRUSCUS Nordmann

Blackbellied Starling

Additional subspecies:

Lamprotornis corruscus mandanus (van Someren)

Lamprocolius corruscus mandanus van Someren, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xli, 1921, p. 124: Manda Island, coastal Kenya.

Ranges from Zululand and southern Mozambique (including Lebombo Mts. of eastern Swaziland) to eastern lowland Rhodesia. Extralimittally north to coastal Tanzania, the off-shore islands of

Mafia and Zanzibar, coastal Kenya and the valley of the Tana R., and south-western Somalia. See Clancey, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xciv, 3, 1974, pp. 113 - 116.

The range of *L.c.corruscus* is restricted to the south-eastern and eastern districts of the Cape and Natal.

698 ONYCHOGNATHUS MORIO (Linnaeus)

Redwinged Starling

Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 11, 1972, pp. 155 - 157, presents further evidence in support of the recognition of two races of the Redwinged Starling from the South African Sub-Region, namely *O.m.morio* and *O.m.shelleyi*. The xeric Limpopo R. valley marks the dividing line between the two taxa.

700 BUPHAGUS AFRICANUS Linnaeus Yellowbilled Oxpecker

Buphagus africanus africanus Linnaeus

Recorded as common in attendance on buffalo herds in Gorongosa National Park, Manica e Sofala, southern Mozambique, in 1972 (E. L. Button). Numerous colour photographs confirm determination.

708 NECTARINIA MARIQUENSIS (Smith) Marico Sunbird

Additional subspecies:

Nectarinia mariquensis lucens Clancey

Nectarinia mariquensis lucens Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 1, 1973, p. 12: Pongola (town), south-eastern Transvaal.

Natal (to the Valley of a Thousand Hills), Zululand, eastern Swaziland, Sul do Save, Mozambique, eastern and northern Transvaal lowlands, and southern and south-eastern Rhodesia.

Comments on the disputed *N.m.ovambensis* (Reichenow), 1904, described from Ochimbora, Ovamboland, northern South West Africa, indicate that this taxon may be valid on the basis of smaller size (than in *N.m.mariquensis*) and a sooty brown as opposed to glossed jet black ventral surface below the plastron and cincture in males. Material is still insufficient to formally resurrect the form from synonymy (*vide* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 1, 1973, p. 13).

733 PASSER GRISEUS (Vieillot) Greyheaded Sparrow

Passer griseus luangwae Benson

Re-examination of the situation presented by the Rhodesian populations of the Greyheaded Sparrow shows *stygiceps* is main Rhodesian race, and that *P.g.luangwae* requires to have its South African Sub-Region range listed as the middle Zambesi Valley from the Kariba Basin, east to Tete district, Mozambique. See Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 32 - 34.

743 PLOCEUS VELATUS Vieillot Masked Weaver

A second revision of the southern races by Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. x, 5, 1974, pp. 67 - 79, refers. See also Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 34, 35.

The following adjustments to the arrangement in the *Catalogue*, pp. 577, 578, require to be effected:

Ploceus velatus velatus Vieillot

Synonym: *P.v.inustus* Clancey

The Cape south of the Orange and west of the lower Great Fish R. and Griqualand West to the Orange Free State, Lesotho, and the southern Transvaal highveld, north to 25° 47' S. to east of Pretoria. Orig. ref. as given, but type-locality restricted to Klawer/Van-rhynsdorp district, western Cape, Clancey, *loc. cit.*, p. 73.

Ploceus velatus nigrifrons (Cabanis)

Valley of lower Great Fish R. in south-eastern Cape, north-east to Transkei, Griqualand East, Natal, western Zululand, western Swaziland, and south-eastern Transvaal on the plateau.

Ploceus velatus tahatali Smith

South-eastern Botswana and Transvaal north of *velatus*, eastern Swaziland, northern Zululand, and southern and western Sul do Save, Mozambique, north to the Rhodesian plateau.

Orig. ref. given *Catalogue*, p. 577.

Ploceus velatus shelleyi (Sharpe)

Mozambique from Inhambane and the Save R. northwards, valleys of the Sabi and Zambesi Rivers in Rhodesia, western and southern Malawi, and southern and south-eastern Zambia.

Orig. ref. given in *Catalogue*, p. 577.

Ploceus velatus caurinus Clancey

South West Africa, Botswana, Huila in southern Angola, and Gondonia and northern Kuruman districts, northern Cape. Intergrades

to south with nominate *velatus* and with *tahatali* and *shelleyi* to the east.

(Note: *P.v.finschi* Reichenow, 1903: Moçamedes, Angola, is now admitted as a valid subspecies, and may extend south to the north-western Kaokoveld.)

745 PLOCEUS XANTHOPS (Hartlaub) Larger Golden Weaver

Ploceus xanthops jamesoni (Sharpe)

The type-locality Umfuli R., Rhodesia, given in the *Catalogue*, p. 578, is now restricted further to Hartley Hills, Umfuli R., Rhodesia, at 18° 11' S., 30° 15' E., following Brooke, *Honeyguide*, No. 71, 1972, pp. 13 - 16; *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xcv, 3, 1975, p. 91. (Note: This taxon is not a synonym of *P.x.xanthops* (Hartlaub), 1862: lower Cuanza R., Angola, as claimed by Brooke, *loc. cit.*)

750 QUELEA QUELEA (Linnaeus) Redbilled Quelea

Review of status and ranges of two South African races of *Q.quelea* by Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 1, 1973, pp. 13 - 22, refers. Reaffirms validity of *Q.q.spoliator* and defines breeding and non-breeding ranges.

753 EUPLECTES ORIX (Linnaeus) Red Bishop

Additional subspecies:

Euplectes orix sundevalli Bonaparte

Euplectes sundevalli Bonaparte, *Consp.Av.*, vol. i, 1851 (1850), p. 446: Caffraria = eastern Transvaal.

Rhodesian plateau, eastern Botswana, bushveld regions of the Transvaal, Sul do Save, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zululand, and lower Midland and coastal Natal. See Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 36 - 38.

With recognition of *sundevalli* the range of *E.o.orix* will now be from western and southern Angola and northern South West Africa to northern Botswana, Caprivi, north-western Rhodesia, Zambia west of the Luangwa Valley, and southern Zaïre.

766 VIDUA FUNEREA (de Tarragon) Black Indigobird

Additional subspecies:

Vidua funerea lusituensis Payne

Vidua funerea lusituensis Payne, *Ornith.Monogr.*, (A.O.U.), No. 11, 1973, p. 247: Lusitu R., Vimba district, south-eastern Rhodesia.

S.E. highland Rhodesia from Mt. Selinda, Chipinga district, to the southern aspects of the Chimanimani Mts.

792 SPERMESTES CUCULLATUS Swainson Bronze Mannikin
Review of races by Wolters and Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 10, 1974, pp. 139 - 145, refers.

All southern African populations now placed in *S.c.tessellatus*. *S.c.scutatus* treated as extra-limital with a range from Ethiopia and Kenya east of the Rift, south to Malawi and northern Mozambique.

801A SERINUS SYMONSI (Roberts) Drakensberg Siskin
In the *Catalogue*, p. 607, *Spinus symonsi* Roberts is treated as a race of *S.tottus* (Sparrman). Following Quickelberge, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 17, 1972, pp. 275, 276, and Winterbottom, *Ostrich*, vol. xlv, 2, 1973, p. 144, *symonsi* is now divorced from *S.tottus* and treated as a separate species, and *tottus* is considered monotypic. The nomenclatural combinations of the two siskins will be as follows:

801 SERINUS TOTTUS (Sparrman) Cape Siskin

Serinus tottus (Sparrman)

Orig. ref. as given.

801A SERINUS SYMONSI (Roberts) Drakensberg Siskin

Serinus symonsi (Roberts)

Orig. ref. as given.

Winterbottom, *loc.cit.*, introduces on four separate occasions the erroneous spelling *symondsi* for 801A.

802 SERINUS ALARIO (Linnaeus) Blackheaded Canary

Serinus alario ? leucolaema (Sharpe)

Recorded Salajwe, Kweneng, Botswana, August, 1973, by Dawson, *Ostrich*, vol. xlv, 2, 1974, p. 138. First Botswana record.

803 SERINUS SULPHURATUS (Linnaeus) Bully Canary

Revision of southern African forms by Clancey, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xcii, 6, 1972, pp. 169 - 171, refers.

Confirms the four races for the Sub-Region admitted in the *Catalogue*, pp. 607, 608, and indicates that the name *loveridgei* van Someren, 1921, may have to be used for the south-eastern lowland populations currently grouped with those of the east-central equatorial highlands of Africa in *S.s.shelleyi* Neumann, 1903, from which they are completely sundered.