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

SUPPLEMENT No. 2

by

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This, the second supplement to my *A Catalogue of Birds of the South African Sub-Region* (1965—1966), covers the literature affecting taxonomy and distribution of the birds of the South African fauna from 1st April, 1969, to 1st January, 1972, and is as complete a survey as possible. The second supplement appears rather less than three years after the first, and brings the list of South African birds up-to-date as at 31 December, 1971.

**Note:** The number preceding each item is that given to the species in my *Catalogue*.

**Species**

15 FULMAREUS GLACIALOIDES (Smith) Silvergrey Fulmar

Ross, *Ostrich*, vol. xlii, 2, 1971, p. 137, records this species from the eastern Cape, from Algoa Bay and the beach between the mouths of the Van Stadens and Gamtoos Rivers; four records, August—October.

## 24A PACHYPTILA CRASSIROSTRIS (Mathews) Fulmar Prion

**Pachyptila crassirostris eatoni** (Mathews)

*Pseudoprion turtur eatoni* Mathews, *Birds of Australia*, vol. ii, 1912, p. 220: Kerguelen.

One record from the Cape of Good Hope, 1841 (specimen in British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tring; W. R. P. Bourne *in litt.* to J. M. Winterbottom, *vide Check List of the Birds of South Africa*, 1969, p. 332). Breeds on the island of Kerguelen, in the southern Indian Ocean.

I am indebted to Dr. W. R. P. Bourne for assistance over the vernacular name of this form of prion.

## 60 EGRETTA VINACEIGULA (Sharpe) Slaty Egret

Confirmed as a valid species by Benson, Brooke and Irwin, *Bull. Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xci, 5, 1971, pp. 131—133, on the basis of morphological and behavioural differences when compared with *E. ardesiaca*.

The range is northern Botswana and the Caprivi Strip in the Okavango Swamp region and about the Chobe R., southern Zambia (Kafue Flats), and, probably, south-eastern Angola. The *Types* from Potchefstroom, now in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tring, were evidently visitors or stragglers to the area concerned.

## 69 BOTAURUS STELLARIS (Linnaeus) Bittern

**Botaurus stellaris capensis** (Schlegel)

Vincent, in his *Check List Birds of South Africa*, 1952, p. 9, gives the restricted type-locality of the southern African race of the Bittern as Wynberg, Cape Town, south-western Cape. Mees, *Zool. Verhandl. Rijksmus. Natuur. Hist. Leiden*, No. 109, 1970, p. 66, shows that Schlegel's description of his *Ardea stellaris capensis* was based on two specimens from South Africa: one without a precise locality, and the second from Latakoo, near Kuruman, in the northern Cape. Schlegel makes no mention of Wynberg as a locality for this species, and the only definite locality given in the original description by the describer is Latakoo. The *Types* are still in existence in the Natural History Museum in Leiden, one bearing the locality Latakoo. Following Mees, *loc.cit.*, the type-locality of *B.s.capensis* is adjusted from Wynberg to

*Latakoo, near Kuruman, northern Cape.*

## 75 ANASTOMUS LAMELLIGERUS Temminck Openbill

Found breeding (c. 30 pairs), Gadikwe lagoon, Moremi Game Reserve, north-western Botswana, in October, 1969 (*vide* Cooper, *Natal Bird Club News Sheet*, No. 177, 1969, p. 2).

## 77 LEPTOPTILOS CRUMENIFERUS (Lesson) Marabou

Recorded breeding 2 January, 1964, Umbuluzi Estates, Stegi, eastern Swaziland (*vide* Reilly and Wasdell, *Ostrich*, vol. xxxvi, 2, 1965, p. 96). Also found breeding in low trees (c. 200 pairs) in Moremi Game Reserve, north-western Botswana, October, 1969 (*vide* Cooper, *Natal Bird Club News Sheet*, No. 177, 1969, p. 2; Fraser, *Ostrich*, vol. xlii, 2, 1971, pp. 123—127). Also recorded breeding in the Caprivi Strip south of Linyanti in October, 1970 (*vide* Kemp, *Transv.Mus.Bull.*, No. 11, 1971, pp. 6, 7). These are the first South African breeding records.

## 78 IBIS IBIS (Linnaeus) Wood Ibis

Recorded breeding (12 pairs) in lagoons at Txatxanica and Gadikwe, Moremi Game Reserve, north-western Botswana, in October, 1969 (*vide* Cooper, *Natal Bird Club News Sheet*, No. 177, 1969, p. 2; Fraser, *Ostrich*, vol. xlii, 2, 1971, pp. 123—127).

Kahl, *Ibis*, cxiv, 1, 1972, pp. 15—29, recommends the merging of the genus *Ibis* Lacépède, 1799 (type-species *Tantalus ibis* Linnaeus), with *Mycteria* Linnaeus, 1758 (type-species *Mycteria americana* Linnaeus), on both morphological and ethological criteria. This opinion is now followed and the genus *Ibis* is placed as a synonym of the

Genus **Mycteria** Linnaeus

*Mycteria* Linnaeus, *Syst.Nat.*, 10th edition, i, 1758, p. 140. *Type*, by monotypy, *Mycteria americana* Linnaeus.

No. 78 of the *Catalogue*, p. 230, becoming  
**MYCTERIA IBIS** (Linnaeus)

**Mycteria ibis** (Linnaeus)

Orig. ref. as given.

## 79 THRESKIORNIS AETHIOPICUS (Latham) Sacred Ibis

Dowsett, in *The Puku*, No. 5, 1969, pp. 59—63, shows that a considerable proportion of the Sacred Ibises breeding in the Republic of South Africa spends the non-breeding season in western and

south-western Zambia, where apparently subject to heavy hunting pressure from the indigines.

81 PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS (Linnaeus) Glossy Ibis  
Amadon and Woolfenden, *American Mus. Novit.*, No. 1564, 1952, p. 2, and Vaurie, *Birds of the Palearctic Fauna*, vol. ii (Non Passeriformes), 1965, pp. 79, 80, show that *P.f.peregrinus* (Bonaparte), 1855: Java and Celebes, is not satisfactorily separable from *P.f.falcinellus* owing to the extensive overlap in wing-length measurements. The Glossy Ibis is now treated as a monotypic species, as **Plegadis falcinellus** (Linnaeus)

Orig. ref. and status as given.

124 AQUILA PENNATA (Gmelin) Booted Eagle  
Brown and Amadon, *Eagles, Hawks and Falcons of the World*, vol. ii, 1968, p. 680, recognise Asiatic populations of the Booted Eagle as distinct from western ones on the basis of much longer wing-length. The recognition of two races of the Booted Eagle is here followed, the birds occurring in southern Africa as winterers becoming

**Aquila pennata pennata** (Gmelin)

Orig. ref. as given.

137A BUTEO OREOPHILUS Hartert and Neumann Mountain Buzzard  
Siegfried and Frost, *Ostrich*, vol. xlii, 1, 1971, pp. 73, 74, and in *Ardea* (in press), argue that the South African Mountain Buzzard should not be treated as conspecific with *Buteo buteo* (Linnaeus), but should be considered an austral race of a purely African forest and montane species, *Buteo oreophilus* Hartert and Neumann, described in the first instance from Ethiopia. In this they simply follow Brown and Amadon, *Eagles, Hawks and Falcons of the World*, vol. ii, 1968, pp. 617, 618, and Steyn MSS. The combination of the South African form of Mountain Buzzard now becomes

**Buteo oreophilus trizonatus** Rudebeck

Orig. ref. and range as given in *Catalogue*, p. 250.

141 ACCIPITER MINULLUS (Daudin) Little Sparrowhawk  
Additional subspecies:

**Accipiter minullus tropicalis** Reichenow

*Accipiter minullus tropicalis* Reichenow, *Journ.f.Ornith.*, vol. xlvi, 1898, p. 139: East Africa, restricted herewith to eastern mainland Tanzania.

Occurs within present limits in the lowlands of Manica e Sofala, Moçambique, south at least to Beira, as well as Tete district, west to northern and north-western Botswana (Sepopa and Kabulubula (Traylor)); probably also Caprivi Strip and northern South-West Africa. Extralimital range uncertain, but extends north to northern Moçambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, ? the southern Congo, Zambia and Angola (see Traylor, *Ibis*, vol. cvii, 2, 1965, p. 147).

146 MELIERAX MUSICUS (Daudin) Chanting Goshawk  
Winterbottom, *Prelim. Check List Birds South West Africa*, 1971, p. 66, shows that *Falco musicus* Daudin, 1800, is antedated by *Falco canorus* Thunberg, 1799, which latter now becomes the name of the species:

MELIERAX CANORUS (Thunberg)

**Melierax canorus canorus** (Thunberg)

*Falco canorus* Thunberg, *Diss. Acad.*, iii, 1799, p. 264: South Africa, here formally restricted to the Great Karoo, Cape.

Range and status as given for nominate *musicus* in *Catalogue*, p. 254.

**Melierax canorus argentior** Clancey

ALECTORIS GRAECA (Meisner) (or ALECTORIS CHUKAR  
(Gray)) Chukor Partridge

Chukor Partridges, listed as *A. graeca*, liberated in April, 1964, are now stated to form a viable breeding population of c. 500 birds on Robben Island, south-western Cape (*vide* Siegfried, *Ostrich*, vol. xlii, 2, 1971, p. 158).

As Vaurie, *Birds Palearctic Fauna*, vol. ii (Non Passeriformes), 1965, pp. 268—275, keeps *A. graeca* and *A. chukar* as separate polytypic species, attempts should be made to place the identity of the Robben Island introduction on a more accurate footing than attempted by Dr. Siegfried.

194 LIMNOCORAX FLAVIROSTRIS (Swainson) Black Crake  
Benson *et al.*, *Arnoldia* (Rhodesia), vol. iv, 40, 1970, pp. 11, 12, draw attention to the need to adjust the gender of the specific name of this crake to agree with that of the genus. As *Limnocorax* is of masculine gender, the specific name now becomes *flavirostris* and not *flavirostra* as given in the *Catalogue*, p. 276.

## 200A SAROTHRURA LUGENS (Böhm) Lyne's Flufftail

*Sarothrura lynesii* Grant and Mackworth-Praed, as admitted to the South African list in my *Catalogue*, p. 544, is now considered to be only a small-sized austral race of *S.lugens* (Böhm), following Irwin and Benson, *Arnoldia*, (Rhodesia), vol. ii, 37, 1966, p. 7, and Roux and Benson, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. lxxxix, 3, 1969, pp. 67, 68. The nomenclatural combination of No. 200A will now stand as

**Sarothrura lugens lynesii** Grant and Mackworth-Praed

Orig. ref. as given. Vernacular name changed as indicated above.

## 202 SAROTHRURA AYRESI (Gurney) Whitewinged Flufftail

Benson and Irwin, *Ostrich*, vol. xlii, 3, 1971, pp. 227, 228, discuss the South African records of the Whitewinged Flufftail, accepting those from King William's Town, Bloemfontein and Potchefstroom, and rejecting the sight record from Durban. They also record the existence of a further specimen in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, from an unknown locality in the Transvaal. They doubt that the odd South African records are of non-breeding visitors from north-eastern Africa, believing they may be of a relict indigenous population approaching extinction or already extinct.

## 223 HAEMATOPUS OSTRALEGUS Linnaeus Oystercatcher

Study of a specimen of the Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* Linnaeus taken in southern Moçambique in the 1840's shows that the following race reaches southern Africa:

**Haematopus ostralegus longipes** Buturlin

*Haematopus ostralegus longipes* Buturlin, *Messenger Ornith.*, vol. i, 1910, p. 36: Aley R., Zmeinogorsk district, western Siberia, and Lenkoran, southern Caspian.

Breeds in eastern and southern Russia, eastwards to western Siberia and Russian Turkestan and Dzungaria. One record from southern Moçambique (1842—1848 (Peters)). See Clancey, *Ostrich*, vol. xlii, 1, 1971, pp. 72, 73. The racial ascription of other Moçambique and Cape records of *H.ostralegus* is uncertain, though a proportion is almost certainly attributable to *longipes*.

## 226 CHARADRIUS MARGINATUS Vieillot

Whitefronted Sandplover

Revision by Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 9, 1971, pp. 113—118, refers.

Additional subspecies:

**Charadrius marginatus arenaceus** Clancey

*Charadrius marginatus arenaceus* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 9, 1971, p. 113: Fossil Head Reserve, Umzamba R. mouth, northern Pondoland, eastern Cape.

The coast of the southern and eastern Cape, Natal and Zululand, and Moçambique south of the Limpopo R.

Nominate *C.marginatus* now has its range restricted to the western Cape coast, north on the coast of South-West Africa to south-western Angola in Moçamedes.

*C.m.tenellus* is now considered a race restricted to Malagasy (Madagascar), the African populations generally referred to it being placed as

**Charadrius marginatus mechowii** (Cabanis)

*Aegialitis Mechowi* Cabanis, *Journ.f.Ornith.*, vol. xxxii, 1884, p. 437: Angola. *Type* from Cuango R., south-eastern Angola.

Moçambique from the Limpopo R. northwards, south-eastern and northern Rhodesia, and northern Botswana and Caprivi Strip. Mainly on sand-bars of rivers. Extralimittally north to Tanzania, Uganda and the White Nile in the east, and from Angola northwards in the west, ranging to Liberia in far West Africa (N.B. This range is based on the assumption that both *C.m.nigirius* and *C.m.hesperius*, both of Bates, are synonyms of *mechowii*).

## 228 CHARADRIUS PECUARIUS Temminck

Kittlitz's Sandplover

Revision by Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 9, 1971, pp. 109—112, refers.

Additional subspecies:

**Charadrius pecuarius tephricolor** Clancey

*Charadrius pecuarius tephricolor* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 9, 1971, p. 110: Mumpswe, N.E. Makarikari Salt Pan complex, north-eastern Botswana.

Northern South-West Africa in the Etosha Pan and southern Ovamboland, east through Ngamiland to the Makarikari Salt Pan, Botswana.

The nominate race comprises the rest of the populations of the species, including those of the Nile Valley separated as *C.v.allenbyi* by Nicholl in 1921.

233 *PLUVIALIS DOMINICA* (Statius Müller)

Eastern Golden Plover

**Pluvialis dominica fulva** (Gmelin)

Additional specimen record: ♀ juvenal, 22 December, 1968, 6.4 km N. of Port Elizabeth, eastern Cape (coll. N.P. Brown, in Durban Mus.).

245 *TRINGA OCHROPUS* Linnaeus

Green Sandpiper

Mayr and Short, *Species Taxa N.American Birds*, 1970, p. 46, tentatively consider *T.ochropus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Palearctic), and *T.solitaria* Wilson, 1813 (Nearctic), as conspecific. This view is now followed, and No. 245 of the *Catalogue*, p. 295, becomes

**Tringa ochropus ochropus** Linnaeus

Orig. ref. and status as given.

253A *CALIDRIS MELANOTOS* (Vieillot)

American Pectoral Sandpiper

Female taken at Toromoja, Botletle R., Botswana, April, 1971 (*vide Wagtail*, No. 9, 1971, p. 23). Second collected South African specimen. See also Ginn and Brooke, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xci, 5, 1971, pp. 125, 126.

p.297 [*CALIDRIS ALPINA* (Linnaeus)]

Dunlin

Messrs. Schmitt and Hunter, *Ostrich*, vol. xlii, 2, 1971, p. 145, record parties of birds identified as Dunlin *Calidris alpina* on Rosherville Dam, between Johannesburg and Alberton, Transvaal, in January, 1970. In the face of a lack of concrete evidence in the shape of a specimen or photograph, the record is unacceptable.]

[*CALIDRIS SUBMINUTA* (Middendorff)]

Longtoed Stint

North-eastern Palearctic, wintering south to southern and south-eastern Asia and Australasia.

**Calidris subminuta** (Middendorff)

*Tringa subminuta* Middendorff, *Reise Norden und Osten Sibiriens*, vol. ii, part 2, 1851, p. 222, pl. 19, fig. 6: "Westabhanges vom



Stanowoj-Gebirge (Bach Kokan) . . . (und) der Nähe des Ausflusses der Uda."

Spronk, *Ostrich*, vol. xl, 2, 1969, pp. 62, 63, considers that a bird observed at Leeupan, Benoni, Transvaal, during July, 1968, was an example of this eastern Palaearctic wader. Identification seems to have been largely by a process of elimination, and is considered unacceptable. The bird should have been obtained and prepared as a skin for determination by experts in this difficult group. *C.subminuta* breeds in Anadyrland, south to Kamchatka, Bering Island, and the northern Kuriles, and north coast of the Sea of Okhotsk; probably also in the valley of the upper Kolyma and that of the lower Amur. Perhaps also further west in the U.S.S.R. Winters south to southern and south-eastern Asia, islands of the Sunda Chain, Celebes, Philippines, and Australasia. The species has recently been recorded on the basis of actual specimens from further north in Africa (Ethiopia and Kenya).]

## 263 HIMANTOPUS HIMANTOPUS (Linnaeus)

Blackwinged Stilt

Following Winterbottom, *Ostrich*, vol. xxxiii, 2, 1962, pp. 74, 75, the population of the Blackwinged Stilt breeding in southern Africa is placed in the *Catalogue*, p. 302, with the nominate race, of which *H.h.meridionalis* Brehm, 1843: South Africa, is considered a synonym. In *Ostrich*, vol. xxxiv, 3, 1963, p. 167, Liversidge argued that *meridionalis*, while not perhaps acceptable on wing-length, could be differentiated on the entirely white head of adult breeding males.

Traylor, *Publ.cult.Co.Diam.Ang.*, Lisboa, No. 51, 1960, pp. 147, 148, and more recently Mayr and Short, *Species Taxa N.American Birds*, 1970, p. 47, accept *meridionalis*, the last named authors according it specific status from *H.himantopus*. The view that *meridionalis* is acceptable is now supported, though I do not believe it necessary to consider it a species in its own right at this stage. The South African breeding populations of this stilt now become

### **Himantopus himantopus meridionalis** Brehm

*Himantopus meridionalis* Brehm, *Isis*, 1843, p. 726: South Africa.

South African range as given in the *Catalogue*, p. 302, but extra-limital breeding range uncertain. It is also uncertain if Palaearctic migrants reach southern Africa during their non-breeding sojourn in Africa.

## 277—279 Family STERCORARIIDAE Skuas

Hudson, Hoff, Berge and Trivette, *Ibis*, vol. cxi, 4, 1969 pp. 459—524, consider wing and leg muscles of certain Lari and Alcae species as an aid to classification, and recommend that the skuas be treated as a sub-family, the Stercorariinae, of the Laridae. This recommendation is followed, and species No. 277—279 are now placed in the Family Laridae, with which the Stercorariidae is merged.

283 LARUS NOVAEHOLLANDIAE Stephens Hartlaub's Gull  
**Larus novaehollandiae hartlaubii** Bruch

Normally restricted to the coast of South-West Africa and the Cape. Collected at Nata, Makarikari, Botswana, and identified at the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London, by Messrs. Benson and Colston (*vide* Ginn, *The Wagtail*, 1971, pp. 33, 34).

286, 287 Genera **Gelochelidon** Brehm and **Hydroprogne** Kaup

Mayr and Short, *Species Taxa N. American Birds*, 1970, p. 49, following Moynihan, merge the tern genera *Gelochelidon* and *Hydroprogne* with the earlier *Sterna* Linnaeus.

While appreciating that the characters used to maintain these two genera of large-sized terns are of specific rather than generic import, I believe a good argument for their retention can be made out, as *Sterna* is already an unwieldy taxon. The suggestion has also been made that *Chlidonias* Rafinesque should be merged with *Sterna* and its sub-genera.

## 286 GELOCHELIDON NILOTICA (Gmelin) Gullbilled Tern

Recorded from Lake MacIlwaine, near Salisbury, Rhodesia, in June, 1969. Second record from South African Sub-Region, and first for Rhodesia (*vide* Bokmakierie, vol. xxi, 4, 1969, p. 97).

## 287 HYDROPROGNE CASPIA (Pallas) Caspian Tern

**Hydroprogne caspia** (Pallas)

*Sterna caspia* Pallas, *Novi Comment. Acad. Sci. Imp. Petrop.*, vol. xiv, 1, 1770, p. 582: Caspian Sea.

Stemming from Opinion 904 of the I.C.Z.N., *vide* *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.*, vol. xxvi, 5/6, 1970, pp. 225, 226, *Sterna Tschegrava* Lepechin, 1770, has been placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology, the name No. 922. Arising from

this decision, the name of the Caspian Tern now becomes *Sterna caspia* Pallas, as given above.

The populations breeding in southern Africa have now been shown to differ from those of the Palaearctic in not assuming such a complete breeding dress over the head, and in probably having more massive bills in the males. The taxonomic implications of these findings must await the production of further breeding material from southern Africa (see Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. ix, 9, 1971, pp. 118—120).

295A STERNA MAXIMA Boddaert Royal Tern  
Additional species to South African List (*vide* Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. viii, 20, 1970, pp. 375—377).

***Sterna maxima* ? *maxima*** Boddaert

*Sterna maxima* Boddaert, *Tabl. Planch. Enlum.*, 1783, pl. 58; Cayenne=French Guiana. Based on the Hironnelle de Mer de Cayenne of Daubenton, *Planch. Enlum.*, pl. 988.

Breeds in the southern United States and Central America, south to islands off Venezuela, northern South America, wintering south to Peru, Uruguay and central Argentina. Two taken 32 km N. of Beira, southern Moçambique, on 7 and 24 September, 1962, by Messrs. R. W. Rankine and R. Peek, the specimens now in the National Museum of Rhodesia, Bulawayo. While these two specimens are currently referred to the nominate race, they may belong to an undescribed west Indian Ocean form with a paler, yellow, bill.

The larger, paler *S. m. albididorsalis* Hartert breeds locally on the coast and off-shore islands of West Africa.

311 STREPTOPELIA SENEGALENSIS (Linnaeus)

Laughing Dove

Revision of the southern African populations by Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. ix, 1, 1970, pp. 1—8, refers. Additional subspecies described from the South West Arid District as

***Streptopelia senegalensis divergens*** Clancey

*Streptopelia senegalensis divergens* Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. ix, 1, 1970, p. 6: Nthane, Makarikari Salt Pan complex, north-eastern Botswana, at 21° 16' S., 26° 10' E.

Arid western Cape in Little Namaqualand and Bushmanland to South-West Africa, Botswana except for the Ngamiland swamp region and Chobe R., to extreme western Transvaal and western Matabeleland, Rhodesia. Some populations move east of this in

winter, when occurring in south-western Zambia and elsewhere east and south-east of breeding range.

In the South African Sub-Region, the range of nominate *S.senegalensis* is now the Cape south and east of the range of *divergens*, the O.F.S., Lesotho, Natal and Zululand, Swaziland, the Transvaal east of *divergens*, Rhodesia except for extreme west, and Moçambique. Nominate *senegalensis* also occurs on the Chobe R., in Namiland, and along the Okavango and Cunene Rivers.

### 332 CLAMATOR GLANDARIUS (Linnaeus)

Great Spotted Cuckoo

Study of the series now in the Durban Museum shows that the longer winged and longer tailed nominate race reaches southern Africa on migration, and must be added to the South African list:

#### **Clamator glandarius glandarius** (Linnaeus)

*Cuculus glandarius* Linnaeus, *Syst.Nat.*, 10th edition, i, 1758, p. 111: Northern Africa and southern Europe. Restricted to Gibraltar, *ex* Edwards.

Breeds locally in the south-western Palaearctic in the Iberian Peninsula and southern France, North-West Africa (Maghreb), east to the Balkans, the eastern Mediterranean and Egypt, thence east to the Near and Middle Easts to Iran and probably parts of Arabia; also in the northern savannas of Ethiopian Africa. Winters in Africa south to South-West Africa, and, perhaps, elsewhere in zoogeographical South Africa. A moulting ♂ adult, dated 5 January, 1958, from Gerus, northern South-West Africa, with a wing of 212 and tail of 210 mm is applicable to this race. Another moulting bird taken at Gerus on 1st January, 1958, also appears to be a Palaearctic migrant, but its moulting wing- and tail-lengths are inconclusive.

(*Note: Vaurie, Birds of the Palearctic Fauna*, vol. ii (Non Passeriformes), 1965, pp. 574, 575, treats *C.glandarius* as monotypic, placing *C.g.choragium*, with a type-locality Hlobane (not Pietermaritzburg, as stated by Vaurie), Natal, as a synonym.

Vaurie appears to have overlooked the finding that in *C.g.choragium* the sexes are virtually alike in size, whereas in *C.g.glandarius* the male ranges longer in the wing- and tail-lengths than the female, and the possibility that nominate *C.glandarius* reaches southern Africa on migration (now proved).

Actual breeders of *C.glandarius* from South Africa (*choragium*) have the following measurements: ♂♂ 185—201, ♀♀ 185—201,

against ♂♂ 202—222, ♀♀ 197—211 mm in Palearctic *C.g.glandarius*. So-called males from the western Mediterranean measured by Vaurie with wings as low as 195 are probably incorrectly sexed specimens, and males from southern Africa with a wing-length of 209 mm must now be seen as non-breeding migrants of the nominate race. I therefore formally reject the conclusions of Vaurie and resuscitate *C.g.choragium*).

334 CLAMATOR JACOBINUS (Boddaert) Jacobin Cuckoo  
C. J. O. Harrison, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club.*, vol. xci, 5, 1971, pp. 126—131, shows that the dimorphic *C.j.serratus* is very different from the two other races of *jacobinus* in morphology, and has very differently coloured and larger eggs. Dr. Harrison believes that the weight of evidence favours the separation of *serratus* from *jacobinus* as a distinct species.

While appreciating the evidence put forward for the acknowledgement of *serratus* as a full species, I believe it desirable to let the recommendation "mature" before effecting any change to the taxonomic treatment of these cuckoos in my *Catalogue*.

340 CENTROPUS GRILLII Hartlaub Black Coucal  
Following Peters, *Check-List Birds of the World*, vol. iv, 1940, p. 73, Parkes, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. lxxvii, 7, 1957, pp. 115, 116, and Benson *et al.*, *Arnoldia* (Rhodesia), vol. iv, 40, 1970, p. 18, *Centropus grillii* of Africa is no longer considered a race of *C.toulou* (Statius Müller), described from Malagasy. No. 340 of the *Catalogue*, p. 336, now becomes

**Centropus grillii** Hartlaub

*C.grillii* is currently treated as monotypic.

345 TYTO CAPENSIS (Smith) Grass Owl  
**Tyto capensis capensis** (Smith)

Opinion No. 895 of the I.C.Z.N., *vide Bull.Zool.Nomencl.*, vol. xxvi, 5/6, 1970, pp. 194, 195, rules that under the plenary powers of the Commission the name *Strix bubo capensis* Daudin, 1800, is suppressed for the purposes of the Laws of Priority and Homonymy, and is placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology, the name No. 911. Further, that the name *Strix Capensis* Smith, 1834, is placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, the name No. 2341.

Resulting from the above, no change to the specific name of the Grass Owl need now take place.

347 STRIX WOODFORDII (Smith) Wood Owl

The Wood Owl of Ethiopian Africa is now removed from the essentially Neotropical Genus *Ciccaba* Wagler, 1832, and placed in the

Genus **Strix** Linnaeus

*Strix* Linnaeus, *Syst.Nat.*, 10th edition, i, 1758, p. 92. *Type*, by tautonymy, *Strix stridula* (Strix, prebinomial specific name in synonymy) = *Strix aluco* Linnaeus.

The combination of No. 347 of the *Catalogue*, p. 339, now becomes **Strix woodfordii woodfordii** (Smith)

Orig. ref. as given.

356 CAPRIMULGUS EUROPÆUS Linnaeus European Nightjar  
Borrett and Jackson, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xc, 1, 1970, pp. 25, 26, and Jackson, *ibid.*, 5, 1970, p. 135, show that *C.e.plumipes*, the wintering grounds of which were not hitherto known, winters in south-eastern and southern Africa.

Additional subspecies:

**Caprimulgus europaeus plumipes** Prhevalski

*Caprimulgus plumipes* Prhevalski, *Mongol.i Strana Tangut*, vol. ii, 1876, p. 22: north bend of the Huang ho.

Recorded by Borrett and Jackson and by Jackson from the "Cape of Good Hope" = Cape Province, Eshowe, Zululand, the Sabi R., and Umtali Rhodesia (three records), and from Chinizua, Manica e Sofala, Moçambique. There are further specimens from Durban and Pietermaritzburg, in Natal, in both the Durban and Natal Museums. Breeds in central Asia from Sinkiang, east to Ningsia and Ordos, north to the Gobi Desert and Gobian Altai, the Lacustrine Depression, Khangai, and north-western Mongolia (after Vaurie).

363—373 FAMILY APODIDAE Swifts

Brooke, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 2, 1970, pp. 13—24, discusses the sub-families, tribes, genera and sub-genera of the Swifts Apodidae, which discussion affects all species on the South African list. In this work, the spinetails on the South African list are removed from *Chaetura* Stephens and placed as follows:

Genus **Neafrapus** Mathews, 1918

No. 373 *Neafrapus boehmi* (Schalow)

Genus **Telacanthura** Mathews, 1918

No. 372 *Telacanthura ussheri* (Sharpe)

It seems desirable to let these recommendations result in further discussion in the periodic literature before effecting permanent changes to the nomenclature of the involved forms on the South African list.

## 364 APUS BARBATUS (Sclater)

Black Swift

Additional subspecies:

**Apus barbatus oreobates** Brooke

*Apus barbatus oreobates* Brooke, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 19, 1970, p. 366: Chimanimani Mountains, eastern Rhodesia.

Eastern Highlands of Rhodesia from Melssetter north to Mt. Inyangani, and in adjacent districts of Manica e Sofala, Moçambique, including Mt. Gorongosa. Stated to be resident.

(Note: This newly described taxon is a somewhat equivocal intermediate between *A.b.barbatus* of South Africa and *A.b.roehli* Reichenow, described from the Usambara Mts., Tanzania, of equatorial Africa.)

## 364B APUS BRADFIELDI (Roberts)

Bradfield's Swift

Following Brooke, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 19, 1970, pp. 369—371, *Apus bradfieldi* is now considered to be a polytypic species, with the recognition of the following newly described race:

**Apus bradfieldi deserticolus** Brooke

*Apus bradfieldi deserticola* Brooke, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 19, 1970, p. 369: "Sweethome" Farm, Kuruman district, northern Cape.

Known only from the type-locality in the Kuruman district of the northern Cape. Probably breeds in the Asbestos Mountains and the gorges of the Orange R. (examined).

The taxon *Apus barbatus bradfieldi* of the *Catalogue*, p. 348, and *Apus bradfieldi* of Supplement No. 1, p. 288, now becomes

**Apus bradfieldi bradfieldi** (Roberts)

## 366 APUS MELBA (Linnaeus)

Alpine Swift

Summary of the races by Brooke, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 10, 1971, pp. 131—143, refers.

The above worker is now of the opinion that neither *A.m.melba* nor *A.m.tuneti* of the western Palaearctic reaches southern Africa

on migration, and that their inclusion in my *Catalogue*, pp. 348, 349, and in the official S.A.O.S. *Check List* (following Hoesch and Niethammer) stems from confusion with the seldom recognised *A.m.marjoriae*, now shown to be valid by Brooke.

The findings outlined above are here followed, and both *A.m.melba* and *A.m.tuneti* are deleted from the list.

367 APUS AEQUATORIALIS (von Müller) Mottled Swift

Brooke, *Arnoldia* (Rhodesia), vol. iii, 7, 1967, p. 2, restricts the type-locality of *A.ae.aequatorialis* (von Müller), 1851, to Adowa, in Ethiopia, at 14° 12' N., 38° 56' E.

368 APUS CAFFER (Lichtenstein) Whiterumped Swift

The revision of the populations of *A.caffer* by Brooke, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 4, 1971, pp. 34—37, refers. No races are recognisable, and No. 368 of my *Catalogue*, p. 349, reverts to a binomial,

**Apus caffer** (Lichtenstein).

369 APUS HORUS (Heuglin) Horus Swift

The revision of Brooke, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 4, 1971, pp. 29—34, refers. With the description of *A.h.fuscobrunneus* Brooke, 1971: Rio Curoca, near Porto Alexandre, Moçamedes, Angola, the populations occurring in southern Africa become

**Apus horus horus** (Heuglin).

370 APUS AFFINIS (Gray) Little Swift

Following Brooke, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. lxxxix, 6, 1969, pp. 166—167, the populations of the Little Swift currently grouped under the nominate race are referred to the following new subspecies, with nominate *affinis* now treated as extralimital to the Ethiopian Region:

**Apus affinis aerobates** Brooke

*Apus affinis aerobates* Brooke, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. lxxxix, 6, 1969, p. 167: Mbandaka, Equateur, Zaire.

Coastal Natal, eastern Swaziland, and Moçambique. Extraliminally extends north to southern Somalia and central Ethiopia, west in the African tropics to Senegal.



## 373 CHAETURA USSHERI Sharpe Mottled Spinetail

Brooke, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xci, 5, 1971, pp. 134, 135, shows that *C.u.stictilaema* is extralimital, and that all populations of the Mottled Spinetail occurring in southern Africa must now be placed with the Angolan form, *C.u.benguellensis*, thereby confirming my earlier suspicion that all southern populations belong to an enlarged race, *benguellensis* (see Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. viii, 16, 1969, pp. 289, 290).

## 389 MEROPS SUPERCILIOSUS Linnaeus Olive Bee-eater

Revisionary notes on the Ethiopian and Malagasy populations of *M. superciliosus* by Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. ix, 5, 1971, pp. 39—44, refer. Further study of the populations breeding in Angola, mainly along the Cunene R., and in South-West Africa, reveals they are distinct from Malagasy birds on both colour and structural characters. They are now separated as a distinct additional race:

**Merops superciliosus alternans** Clancey

*Merops superciliosus alternans* Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. ix, 5, 1971, p. 42: Carunjamba, Lucira, Moçamedes, Angola.

Resident in the north-western aspects of the South West Arid District in northern South-West Africa and the valleys of the Cunene and Okavango Rivers, north to south-western Angola to about Luanda; also present along the lower Cuanza R. and in southern Cuanza Norte, Angola.

The range of *M.s.superciliosus* remains as given in the *Catalogue*, p. 360, but the reference to Damaraland is now deleted.

*M.s.superciliosus* found breeding at Mana Pools, Urungwe, northern Rhodesia, September, 1961, by P. Hougaard, *vide* Brooke and Hougaard, *Ostrich*, vol. xlii, 3, 1971, p. 230. This is only the second confirmed record of breeding of the present race to the south of the Zambesi R.

## 390 MEROPS NUBICUS Gmelin Carmine Bee-eater

Following Fry, *Ibis*, vol. cxi, 4, 1969, pp. 557—592, *Merops nubicus* Gmelin and *Merops nubicoides* Des Murs and Pucheran are treated as conspecific. Arising from this decision No. 390 of the *Catalogue*, pp. 360, 361, now becomes

**Merops nubicus nubicoides** Des Murs and Pucheran

Orig. ref. and status as given.

397 CORACIAS SPATULATA Trimen Racquet-tailed Roller

Clancey, *Ostrich*, vol. xl, 4, 1969 (1970), pp. 156—162, shows that *Coracias weigalli* Dresser is not based on the juvenile of *C. spatulata*, nor is it a colour phase of the said species, but must now be treated as a valid race of the same. Arising from these findings, the name of the Racquet-tailed Roller becomes

**Coracias spatulata spatulata** Trimen

Orig. ref. as given in the *Catalogue*, p. 363.

406 TOCKUS ERYTHRORHYNCHUS (Temminck)

Redbilled Hornbill

Additional subspecies:

**Tockus erythrorhynchus ngamiensis** Roberts

*Tockus erythrorhynchus ngamiensis* (sic!) Roberts, *Ann. Transv. Mus.*, vol. xv, 1, 1932, p. 25: Maun, north-western Botswana.

*Revised characters:* Mantle and scapulars browner, less blackish, than in *T. e. rufirostris*, and tertials paler and greyer. Differs more sharply in having a broad sub-apical black bar across both webs of the outer rectrices. In *rufirostris* this barring is absent or vestigial.

*Range:* Northern South-West Africa north of the range of *T. e. damarensis* to the Caprivi Strip, northern Botswana in the Okavango Swamp region, east to xeric north-western parts of Rhodesia (Kazungula, Nampini Ranch, Wankie; probably elsewhere). Extralimitally in south-western and southern Angola, and, probably, south-western Zambia.

419 POGONIULUS BILINEATUS (Sundevall)

Goldenrumped Tinker Barbet

Additional subspecies:

**Pogoniulus bilineatus oreonesus** Clancey

*Pogoniulus bilineatus oreonesus* Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. ix, 5, 1971, p. 44: Chikala Mt., upper Shiré district, Zomba, Malawi, at 1525 m a.s.l.

Within South African Sub-Region limits present in the evergreen montane forest on Mt. Gorongosa, Manica e Sofala, southern Moçambique. Extralimitally ranging to the montane forests of southern Malawi and adjacent northern Moçambique.

**Pogoniulus bilineatus deceptor** Clancey, subsp. nov.

*Type*: ♂, adult. Stapleford Forest Reserve, Umtali district, eastern Rhodesia, at 1585 m a.s.l. 11 June, 1967. Collected by P. A. Clancey. In the collection of the Durban Museum. D.M.Reg. No. 21, 848.

Differs from *P.b.riparium* Clancey of the coastal lowlands of Moçambique and the off-shore islands in having the throat and upper breast markedly less white and distinctly suffused with olivaceous grey; also duller and greyer, less yellow, green medio-ventrally; flanks greyer.

Compared with *P.b.oreonesus* Clancey, described from Malawi but occurring on Mt. Gorongosa, differs in having the throat and upper breast greyer, and the sides of the breast and flanks colder, less yellow or olive, green, the medio-ventral streak greener, and the edging to the coverts and remiges in the wings a greener, less golden, yellow, in this like *riparium* and nominate *bilineatus*.

Very like nominate *bilineatus* (Sundevall) of Natal, but with the lower throat and upper breast washed with grey rather than light green, and the rest of the underside duller, less yellow or sap, green, and the flanks somewhat greyer. Smaller in size.

*Range*: The Eastern Highlands of Rhodesia from Melsetter north to Mt. Inyangani, and in Moçambique in the adjacent frontier highlands.

(*Note*: Comments by Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 11, 1968, pp. 126, 127, refer.)

## 422 INDICATOR INDICATOR (Sparrman)

Greater Honeyguide

Additional subspecies:

**Indicator indicator inquisitor** Clancey

*Indicator indicator inquisitor* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 20, 1970, p. 377: Lagoa de Ura, 32 km S. of Tica, Manica e Sofala, southern Moçambique.

The plain of Moçambique and the valley of the Zambesi R. in Tete district. Extralimitally to the valley of Luangwa, Zambia, and that of the lower Shiré R., Malawi, and, perhaps, on the coast of Tanzania and the off-shore islands of Mafia, Zanzibar and Pemba.

*I.indicator* of the *Catalogue*, p. 376 now becomes *I.i.indicator* with a range as given with the exclusion of the coastal lowlands

of south-eastern Africa and the lower and middle reaches of the Zambesi valley and that of the Luangwa.

## 424 INDICATOR MINOR Stephens Lesser Honeyguide

*Indicator minor?* subsp. of my *Catalogue*, p. 377, becomes

**Indicator minor albigularis** (Roberts).

*Melignothes Minor Albigularis* Roberts, *Ann. Transv. Mus.*, vol. viii, 4, 1922, p. 220: Woodbush, Tzaneen, northern Transvaal.

*Revised characters:* Whiter over chin, fore-throat and upper breast than in nominate *minor*; breast paler and clearer grey, and lower breast and medio-ventral plane more extensively white.

*Range:* North-eastern Transvaal, Moçambique, Rhodesia and northern Botswana and Caprivi. Extralimitally in Angola, Zambia, Malawi, northern Moçambique and eastern Tanzania certainly as far as Ulanga, but extralimital range not worked out.

The type-locality of *albigularis* appears to be in a region of intergradation with nominate *minor*. *I. m. erlangeri* Zedlitz, of southern Somalia and adjacent lowland Kenya, is smaller than *albigularis* and still whiter below.

The range of nominate *I. minor* will now stand as follows: the eastern and northern Cape, Natal and Zululand, Swaziland, Transvaal (except north-east), the Orange Free State and the lowlands of Lesotho.

## 427 PRODOTISCUS ZAMBESIAE Shelley

Eastern Slenderbilled Honeyguide

**Prodotiscus zambesiae zambesiae** Shelley

*P. zambesiae* in two races is now treated as specifically discrete from *P. insignis* (Cassin), following Friedmann, *Proc. Third Pan-African Ornith. Congress*, 1971, pp. 21—26, and Benson *et al.*, *Arnoldia* (Rhodesia), vol. iv, 40, 1970, p. 22.

*P. insignis* (Cassin), No. 427 of the *Catalogue*, p. 378, now becomes PRODOTISCUS ZAMBESIAE Shelley

Orig. ref. as given.

## 432 CAMPETHERA CAILLIAUTII (Malherbe)

Little Spotted Woodpecker

The revision of the races of this woodpecker by Clancey, *Ostrich*, vol. xlii, 2, 1971, pp. 119—122, refers. Arising from this revision,

*C.c.fuelleborni* (Neumann) is placed as a synonym of *C.c.nyansae* (Neumann), which race is extralimital. The South African population is now placed with the resurrected *C.c.loveridgei* Hartert, of which *C.c.quadrosi* Rosa Pinto, based on a Sul do Save juvenal, is a synonym. The racial treatment of the South African population will now be as follows:

**Campethera cailliautii loveridgei** Hartert

*Campethera loveridgei* Hartert, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xl, 1920, p. 139: Morogoro, eastern Tanzania.

*Campethera cailliautii quadrosi* Rosa Pinto, *Bol.Soc.Est.Prov.Moç.*, No. 118, 1959, p. 21: Funhalouro, Inhambane dist., Sul do Save, southern Moçambique.

Sul do Save in Inhambane and northern Gaza districts, and in Manica e Sofala, southern Moçambique, and adjacent eastern Rhodesia. Extralimittally north to southern Malawi, northern Moçambique, and eastern Tanzania to Morogoro and Kilosa.

435 MESOPICOS GRISEOCEPHALUS (Boddaert)

Olive Woodpecker

Additional subspecies:

**Mesopicos griseocephalus persimilis** Neumann

*Mesopicos griseocephalus persimilis* Neumann, *Verh.Orn.Ges.Bayern*, vol. xx, 1933, p. 227: Chipepe, Bailundu, Benguela, Angola.

A pair taken in riparian forest on an island in the Zambesi R., near Katima Molilo, eastern Caprivi Strip, in October, 1970 (*vide* Kemp, *Transv.Mus.Bull.*, No. 11, 1971, p. 6). Also found in the highlands of Angola, where local, Zambia, the Katanga and Marungu, Congo-Kinshasa (Zaire), northern Malawi, south-western Tanzania, and, perhaps, in Niassa, northern Moçambique.

437 SMITHORNIS CAPENSIS (Smith)

Broadbill

Clancey, *Bull.Brit.Orn. Club*, vol. xc, 6, 1970, pp. 164—166, shows that *S.c.suahelicus* Grote, 1926; Magagoni, Pangani R., north-eastern Tanzania, is restricted to south-eastern Kenya and north-eastern Tanzania, south to about 7° S. lat., and that the populations further south in the East African littoral are *S.c.cryptoleucus* Clancey, 1963: Bela Vista, Maputo, southern Moçambique, which now ranges from the coastlands of the Southern Province, Tanzania, south through Moçambique to eastern Swaziland and north-eastern Zululand.

## 439 MIRAFA CHENIANA Smith Singing Bush Lark

Range now extended to include the upper Midlands of Natal, where taken 26 July, 1971, at Elandslaagte by M. O. E. Baddeley; specimen in Durban Museum. Also indicated as having been obtained previously in Natal on Map 5 in Hall and Moreau, *Atlas Spec. Afr. Pass. Birds*, 1970. The Elandslaagte specimen is the first definite record of this small lark in Natal. Present at the stated locality in small parties.

## 443 MIRAFA APIATA (Vieillot) Clapper Lark

Revision of races by Quicquelberge, *Ann. Cape Prov. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)*, vol. viii, 3, 1970, pp. 25—37, refers.

While the findings detailed in this paper are not in any way in dispute and quite acceptable, the decision to place *Mirafra damarensis* Sharpe, 1874, tentatively in the synonymy of *Mirafra apiata reynoldsi* Benson and Irwin, 1965, on the grounds that it is "possibly (based on a specimen of) *M.a. deserti* intergrading with *M.a. reynoldsi*" is taxonomically quite untenable. The *Type* of *dama-rensis*, presently in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tring, should have been studied, as, judging by Mr. Quicquelberge's findings, *dama-rensis* is almost certainly the correct name for his "*reynoldsi*", though it is conceivable that, having its type-locality as far west as Ondongua, Ovamboland, it is an earlier name for Roberts' *deserti*, which name dates from 1926. The type-localities of *dama-rensis* and *deserti* are not far removed from one another. On purely zoogeographical grounds, and as a result of an independent study of fresh Ovambo material placed at my disposal by the State Museum, Windhoek, *dama-rensis* is the correct name to use for the "*reynoldsi*" of Quicquelberge's revision, with the name *reynoldsi* Benson and Irwin a subjective synonym.

In so far as the name *Corypha kalaharica* Roberts, 1932, is concerned, I believe this should be allocated to the synonymy of *M.a. deserti*. This name is listed as a tentative synonym of "*reynoldsi*" by Quicquelberge, but cannot be placed as a synonym of the comparatively recently proposed *reynoldsi* (1965), over which it has nearly forty years' priority. Following Quicquelberge's findings on the races of this lark, but not all the decisions affecting names employed to label them, the following adjustments to the arrangements of the populations in my *Catalogue*, pp. 392, 393, are now made.

- (a) *M.a. adendorffi* and *M.a. algoensis* as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 392, are now placed as synonyms of nominate **M. apiata**, the

- range of which is adjusted as follows: western Cape north of the range of *M.a.marjoriae*, that is N. of 24° S. lat., north to Little Namaqualand. Re-appears further east in the eastern Cape in the Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth districts. There is apparently no connection between these two blocks of populations, which are taxonomically identical.
- (b) The range of *M.a.marjoriae* is extended east of that given in the *Catalogue*, p. 392, to include Knysna, southern Cape.
- (c) The populations of the eastern Cape, placed as "*algoensis*" in my *Catalogue*, must now be associated with **M.a.hewitti**.
- (d) *M.a.kalaharica* is merged as a synonym of **M.a.deserti**, the range of which will now be: north-west of the range of *M.a.hewitti* from the north-western northern Cape and the Kalahari of Botswana, north-west to Damaraland, South-West Africa. In Botswana recorded from Ghanzi to the Bakwena and Bangwaketse Reserves (in the latter east to Dikgomo-di-Kae); in north, east to just east of Lake Dow at Tsepe. In South-West Africa, known from Windhoek, north to Okahandja and the Omutako Flats.
- (e) The *M.a.reynoldsi* of Quicquelberge's revision is placed as a synonym of **M.a.damarensis**, the range of which is accordingly extended further east than given in the *Catalogue*, p. 393, to include Lake Dow and the western fringes of the Makarikari Salt Pan complex, where its range appears to impinge closely on that of *M.a.nata*. If topotypical *reynoldsi* is placed as a synonym of *damarensis*, the range of the latter will include south-western Zambia, and, perhaps, parts of southern Cuando-Cubango, Angola.

452 CALANDRELLA CINEREA (Gmelin) Redcapped Lark

Additional subspecies:

**Calandrella cinerea alluvia** Clancey

*Calandrella cinerea alluvia* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 9, 1971, p. 121: near Chicumbane, N.W. of João Belo, Sul do Save, Moçambique.

Alluvial flood-plain of the lower Limpopo R., in Sul do Save; probably in like situations on other major flood-plains in Moçambique.

457 CALANDRELLA MAGNIROSTRIS (Stephens)

Thickbilled Lark

Revision by Quickelberge, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 18, 1970, pp. 353—362, refers. Confirms the three races admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 412, on the basis of revised characters. The populations of Little Namaqualand do not represent a new subspecies, and are placed on the basis of large size in *C.m.harei*.

463 HIRUNDO RUSTICA Linnaeus

European Swallow

Additional subspecies:

**Hirundo rustica gutturalis** Scopoli

*Hirundo (gutturalis)* Scopoli, *Del.Flor.Faun.Insubr.*, vol. ii, 1786, p. 96: "in nova Guiana", *errore*=Antigua, Panay, Philippines.

Shown to range to southern Africa on migration, with identified specimens from Botswana, Rhodesia and Natal (*vide* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 17, 1970, pp. 325—331). Breeds in the Palearctic east of nominate *rustica* and south of *H.r.tytleri*. Vaurie gives range as Kansu and Inner Mongolia, the middle Amur Basin, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, Sakhalin, the Kuriles, and Japanese Islands and Formosa to China throughout except for Sinkiang, ? Tsinghai, Thibet, Sikang, and, perhaps, Assam south of the Brahmaputra. Winters south in the east to the islands north of Australia, and to southern and eastern Africa in the west.

[HIRUNDO DAURICA Linnaeus

Redrumped Swallow

Palearctic, Oriental and Ethiopian Regions.

**Hirundo daurica emini** Reichenow

*Hirundo emini* Reichenow, *Journ.f.Ornith.*, vol. xl, 1892, p. 215: Bussisi, and Bukoba, Tanzania.

Benson *et al.*, *Arnoldia* (Rhodesia), vol. iv, 40, 1970, p. 37, record this swallow for Rhodesia on the basis of two sight records: nine miles out of Salisbury on the Golden Stairs road (17 March, 1963); Retreat Farm, Salisbury (6 February, 1966). It seems desirable to hold back admission of this swallow to the South African list until such time as a specimen is actually taken within present limits. *H.d.emini* ranges from Ethiopia south through eastern Africa to about the Zambesi R., thence west in the interior to the eastern Congo, and parts of Zambia.]



## 488A ORIOLUS CHLOROCEPHALUS Shelley

Greenheaded Oriole

*O.c.speculifer* described on p. 108 of the *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. lxxxix, 4, 1969.

## 524 OENANTHE OENANTHE (Linnaeus)

Wheatear

Borrett and Jackson, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xc, 5, 1970, pp. 124—129, discuss the status of the Holarctic *Oenanthe oenanthe* (Linnaeus) in southern Africa, dismissing the record from South-West Africa (von Maltzahn) and, following Benson *et al.*, likewise reject Alexander's Zambesi R. record as having been, or probably been, based on a juvenal example of *Oe.pileata*. They admit Wilde's record from Salisbury, and three more recent, 1968, examples taken in eastern Rhodesia as being unequivocal *Oe.oe.oenanthe*. The nominate race of this wheatear is marginal in the South African Sub-Region, its wintering grounds being further north in Africa.

## 544 POGONOCICHLA STELLATA (Vieillot)

Starred Robin

Review of Rhodesian and southern Moçambique populations of *Pogonocichla stellata* (Vieillot) by Irwin, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xci, 1, 1971, pp. 14—18, refers.

Additional subspecies:

***Pogonocichla stellata chirindensis*** (Roberts)

*Tarsiger stellatus chirindensis* Roberts, *Ann.Transv.Mus.*, vol. iv, 4, 1914, p. 175: Chirinda Forest, Mt. Selinda, Chipinga district, south-eastern Rhodesia.

Confined to Chirinda Forest and associated forest patches of the Chipinga district, south-eastern Rhodesia, and in adjacent Moçambique. Sedentary.

(Note: Differs from *P.s.hygrica* on the basis of having the back yellower green, and from *P.s.transvaalensis*, with which it has usually been synonymized, in having a yellow-green and not bronzy back, and in the lemon, and not chrome, yellow underside. The colour characters of *chirindensis* are assumed to be lost after some years due to cabinet colour change. While I do not contest this opinion, the possibility remains that the specimens taken by Swynnerton in the early years of the present century may not have changed so materially over the years, and the Chirinda popu-

lation may well then have been one of *transvaalensis*. It is significant that no other South African races show such metamorphic colour change in their preserved skins.)

561 HIPPOLAIS ICTERINA (Vieillot) Icterine Warbler  
Visually recorded from Colenso and Pietermaritzburg, Natal, in 1966—1968, *vide* Vernon, *Ostrich*, vol. xlii, 2, 1971, p. 139. First Natal records.

577 PHYLLOSCOPUS TROCHILUS (Linnaeus) Willow Warbler  
**Phylloscopus trochilus yakutensis** Ticehurst

Admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 476, on the basis of three records from Natal and South-West Africa. Now shown by Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. viii, 17, 1970, pp. 331—334, to comprise approximately 14 per cent. of the birds wintering in southern Africa, with numerous records from South-West Africa (1), Botswana and Caprivi (6), Rhodesia (28), and Natal (3). The characters by which *yakutensis* may be differentiated from *P.t. acredula* are redefined on the basis of specimens collected in southern Africa.

581 APALIS MELANOCEPHALA (Fischer and Reichenow) Blackheaded Apalis

Irwin and Jackson, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xci, 1971, pp. 49—56, discuss the southern African forms of *A. melanocephala* and *A. chirindensis*, which latter they confirm is a distinct species.

Of *A. melancephala*, they consider that three races are present in Africa south of the Zambesi R., namely, *A.m. addenda* Clancey, *A.m. lightoni* Roberts and *A.m. adjacens* Clancey. In so far as the last named taxon is concerned, they only discuss minor colour characters, making no mention of the much longer tail of this form, and the fact that the female has the upper-parts washed with greenish, which development is not present in either *lightoni* or *addenda*. It appears that they have confused individual or seasonal variation in *A.m. lightoni* with some of the characters laid down for *adjacens*, and that this latter is in fact extralimital.

583A Genus **Stenostira** Cabanis and Bonaparte  
STENOSTIRA SCITA (Vieillot) Fairy Flycatcher

Traylor, *Ibis*, vol. cxii, 3, 1970, pp. 396, 397, shows that *Stenostira* is misplaced in the Muscicapidae, and that it is not far removed

from *Apalis*, in the family Sylviidae. In agreement with this placing of a difficult species, No. 640 *Stenostira scita* is now removed from the Muscicapidae and lodged in the Sylviidae, becoming No. 583A *Stenostira scita* (Vieillot).

#### 591 CAMAROPTERA FASCIOLATA (Smith)

Barred Bush Warbler

Additional subspecies:

##### **Camaroptera fasciolata europfila** Clancey

*Camaroptera fasciolata europfila* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 17, 1970, p. 337: "Uitduiker" Farm, c. 16 km S. of Northam, Thabazimbi district, western Transvaal.

Transvaal west of 30° E. and north of 26° S., southern Matabeleland, Rhodesia, at Beit Bridge and Sentinel Ranch, and south-eastern Botswana at Kanye. Intergrades with the nominate race to the west of its range.

#### 614 CISTICOLA FULVICAPILLA (Vieillot)

Neddicky

Revision of races by Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 5, 1971, pp. 51—57, refers.

The *C.f.ruficapilla* of the *Catalogue*, p. 499, is divided into two races, with *ruficapilla* (Smith) restricted to the northern and north-eastern Cape, the western half of the Orange Free State, and the southern Transvaal highveld north to 26° S. lat. The populations to the north of this now become:

##### **Cisticola fulvicapilla dextra** Clancey

*Cisticola fulvicapilla dextra* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 5, 1971, p. 52: Bathoen Dam, Kanye, south-eastern Botswana.

Eastern Botswana, Transvaal highveld north of 26° S. lat., and the plateau of Rhodesia south-east of the range of *C.f.hallae* Benson.

#### 616 PRINIA SUBFLAVA (Gmelin)

Tawnyflanked Prinia

Additional subspecies:

##### **Prinia subflava mutatrix** Meise

*Prinia mystacea mutatrix* Meise, *Ornith.Monatsber.*, vol. xliv, 1936, p. 23: Mbamba Bay, L. Malawi, south-western Tanzania.

Replaces *P.s.pondoensis* and *P.s.affinis* in Moçambique to the north of the Save R. in Manica e Sofala and Tete districts. North of present limits extends to Malawi, eastern Zambia, northern Moçambique and southern Tanzania, but limits not accurately determined.

629 MELAENORNIS PALLIDUS (Müller) Pale Flycatcher

Revision of races of *M.pallidus* by Traylor, *Ibis*, vol. cxii, 4, 1970, pp. 513—531, refers, wherein this author recognises *M.p.aquaemontis* (Stresemann), 1937, treated as a synonym of *murinus* in my *Catalogue*, p. 508.

Additional subspecies:

**Melaenornis pallidus aquaemontis** (Stresemann)

*Bradornis pallidus aquaemontis* Stresemann, *Ornith.Monatsber.*, vol. xlv, 1937, p. 148: Waterberg Plateau, northern South-West Africa.

Known only from the type-locality in northern South-West Africa.

633, 634 Genus **Hyliota** Swainson

HYLIOTA FLAVIGASTER Swainson Yellowbreasted Hyliota

HYLIOTA AUSTRALIS Shelley Mashona Hyliota

In the *Catalogue*, p. 510, I remark: "It is extremely doubtful if these birds are members of the Muscicapidae, and they are probably aberrant sylviids". That this view is correct is confirmed by Traylor, *Ibis*, vol. cxii, 3, 1970, pp. 395, 396, who now formally proposes the removal of *Hyliota* spp. from the Muscicapidae to the Sylviidae. With this new placing of *Hyliota* forms, the numbers of the two species on the South African list will become:

560A **Hyliota flavigaster** Swainson

560B **Hyliota australis** Shelley

659 MACRONYX CAPENSIS (Linnaeus)

Orangethroated Longclaw

**Macronyx capensis latimerae** Clancey

Now known to extend north-east to the dry western Transvaal. Of a breeding pair taken at Rustenburg in mid-December, 1971, the male is in fresh dress over the upper-parts, showing clearly the greyer dorsal coloration of *latimerae* (Durban Museum).

This race probably has a wide range along the south-eastern periphery of the South West Arid District.

665 LANIUS SOUZAE Bocage Sousa's Shrike

Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 17, 1970, pp. 340—344, shows that the populations which intrude marginally into zoogeographical South Africa do not belong to the nominate race, but to a new subspecies. *L.s.souzae* is now deleted from the South African list and replaced by the following new race:

**Lanius souzae tacitus** Clancey

*Lanius souzae tacitus* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 17, 1970, p. 341: Rukuzi R. dam, 13° 22' S., 32° 50' E., Eastern Province, Zambia.

Recorded from the Okavango R. and Chobe R., in zoogeographical South Africa. Present race ranges from south-eastern Angola in Cubango and northern South-West Africa, east to Zambia, northern Tete district, Moçambique, western Malawi, and the southern Katanga, Congo-Kinshasa (Zaire); perhaps also north-western Rhodesia.

671 NILAUS AFER (Latham) Brubru

Revision of South African races by Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 9, 1971, pp. 122—129, refers.

*N.a.nigritemporalis* as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 535, is now considered to be extralimital, the populations of the eastern coastal lowlands being referred to

**Nilaus afer miombensis** Clancey

*Nilaus afer miombensis* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 9, 1971, p. 123: 10 km W. of Vilanculos, Inhambane district, Sul do Save, Moçambique.

Littoral of southern Moçambique from about the lower Zambesi R. at Lacerdonia, south to north-eastern Zululand. North of the Save R., extends west to the Rhodesian frontier, penetrating Rhodesia in the Sabi/Lundi confluence sector.

672 TCHAGRA AUSTRALIS (Smith) Threestreaked Tchagra

Revision of South African Sub-Region races by Clancey, *Arnoldia* (Rhodesia), vol. iv, 29, 1969, pp. 1—12, refers.

- (a) *T.a.rhodesiensis* is now treated as a synonym of **T.a.damarensis** the range of which is revised to read as follows:

South-West Africa south of *T.a.ansorgei* (see below), south to northern Great Namaqualand, east and south-east to the Caprivi Strip, Botswana, and the northern Cape, the western Orange Free State (east to 27° E. long.), western fringe of the Transvaal, and western and north-western Matabeleland, Rhodesia. Extralimittally in southern Huila, and Cuando-Cubango, Angola, and Barotseland, Zambia.

- (b) *T.a.tongensis* is synonymized with **T.a.australis**, the enlarged range of which is:

Northern Zululand, eastern Swaziland, Moçambique in districts of Lourenço Marques and Gaza, Transvaal (except in extreme west and over highveld), and most of Rhodesia, east of *damarensis* and south of *minor*.

- (c) The populations treated as *T.a.congener* in the *Catalogue*, p. 537, are now placed in the following race, of which *congener* is considered a synonym:

**Tchagra australis minor** (Reichenow)

*Telephonus minor* Reichenow, *Journ.f.Ornith.*, vol. xxxv, 1887, p. 64: Kagehi, Mwanza district, Tanzania.

*Pomatorhynchus australis congener* Reichenow, *Journ.f.Ornith.*, vol. 1, 1902, p. 258: Niassa area, the *Type* from Neu-Helgoland, Songea, Southern Province, Tanzania.

Moçambique north of the Save R. and back from the littoral, and in Rhodesia where present in the valley of the Zambesi from about the Victoria Falls (where largely intergrades towards *damarensis*) downstream, and south of the river in the Sebungwe and Urungwe sectors to the edge of the escarpment, and over much of Mashonaland and the Eastern Districts. Extralimittally to southern and eastern Zambia, Malawi, northern Moçambique back from the littoral, Tanzania west of *littoralis*, and central and southern Kenya.

- (d) Additional races:

**Tchagra australis ansorgei** (Neumann)

*Harpolectes australis ansorgei* Neumann, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xxiii, 1909, p. 53: Pungo Andongo, Malanje, Angola.

Northern Kaokoveld (Kaoko-Otavi) and the lower Cunene, north-western South-West Africa. Extralimitally in western Angola from southern Huila and Moçamedes, north to Luanda, thence east along the Cuanza R. and through Cuanza Norte to about Pungo Andongo, in Malanje.

**Tchagra australis littoralis** (van Someren)

*Harpolestes australis littoralis* van Someren, *Bull.Brit.Orn. Club*, vol. xli, 1921, p. 102: Changamwe, Mombasa, coastal Kenya.

Littoral of Moçambique north from about Vilanculos, in northern Inhambane district. Also to coastal Tanzania (including off-shore islands) and the Kenya coast.

677 MALACONOTUS BLANCHOTI Stephens

Greyheaded Bush Shrike

Mees, *Zool.Verhandl.Rijksmus.Natuur.Hist.Leiden*, No. 109, 1970, p. 67, reveals that the *Type* of *Malaconotus blanchoti* is actually in existence and preserved in the Natural History Museum at Leiden, and that it is indeed a specimen of the Greyheaded Bush Shrike and not an example of the very similarly coloured *M. sulfureopectus* (Lesson), as was suspected by me on the basis of the poor drawing made from it and which appeared as pl. 285 in Levaillant's *Hist.Nat.Ois.d'Afr.*, vol. vi, 1808, p. 122 (see Clancey, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. lxxvii, 6, 1957, pp. 99—102). Grant and Mackworth-Praed, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. lxxviii, 1, 1958, p. 19, considered this issue, shortly after I wrote in 1957, and ruled that *Malaconotus blanchoti* should be considered as indeterminate. Now that the *Type* has been unearthed and is found by Mees to be a Greyheaded Bush Shrike, the change of the species' name from *M.blanchoti* Stephens, 1826, to *M.hypopyrrhus* Hartlaub, 1844, is untenable and must be reversed. The name of No. 677, in the *Catalogue*, p. 539, now becomes *Malaconotus blanchoti*, with the two South African races becoming *M.b.extremus* and *M.b.hypopyrrhus*.

(*Note*: Dr. Mees upbraids his colleagues for not checking the *Type* of *blanchoti* in the Leiden Museum. This is grossly unfair, because until the publication of Mees' note, it was generally conceded that no *Type* in the modern sense existed).

681 LANIOTURDUS TORQUATUS Waterhouse

Shrike Flycatcher

The South Africa Sub-Region populations now assume a trinomial *L.t.torquatus*, on the recognition of an Angolan race as *L.t.mesicus*

Clancey (*vide* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 1, 1970, pp. 8—10).

695 LAMPROTORNIS CHLOROPTERUS Swainson

Lesser Blue-eared Glossy Starling

Said to have been mist-netted in the Ngotsche district, northern Zululand, on 31 August, 1966 (*vide* Milstein, *Ostrich*, vol. xlii, 2, 1971, p. 144). As *L.chloropterus* is an endemic of miombo, the record is unacceptable, and probably refers to an atypical female *L.chalybaeus nordmanni*, which sibling has already been recorded from near this locality by Vincent.

701 BUPHAGUS ERYTHRORHYNCHUS (Stanley)

Redbilled Oxpecker

Additional subspecies:

**Buphagus erythrorhynchus bestiarum** Brooke

*Buphagus erythrorhynchus bestiarum* Brooke, *Arnoldia* (Rhodesia), vol. iv, 40, 1970, p. 41: Chipisi, 60 miles E. of Beit Bridge, Rhodesia.

The middle Limpopo R. valley in eastern Botswana, north-western and northern Transvaal, south and south-eastern Rhodesia, and adjacent western Sul do Save, Moçambique. (*Note:* The range given for this newly proposed subspecies lies close to the type-locality of *B.e.caffer* Grote, 1927: Palala R., border of Waterberg and Potgietersrus districts, northern Transvaal, while its distribution is actually interposed between blocks of *caffer* (or *africanoides*) populations, and one cannot have other than grave doubts as to its validity. Further collecting is required to establish this proposed race, which is part of a population continuum and of a species which is far from sedentary).

713 NECTARINIA AFRA (Linnaeus)

Greater Doublecollared Sunbird

Additional subspecies:

**Nectarinia afra amicorum** Clancey

*Nectarinia afra amicorum* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 3, 1970, p. 25: plateau below Nhandowe Peak, Mt. Gorongosa, Manica e Sofala, southern Moçambique, at 1 800 m a.s.l.

The upper levels and montane plateau of Mt. Gorongosa, Manica e Sofala, southern Moçambique.



## 716 NECTARINIA FUSCA (Vieillot) Dusky Sunbird

The South African Sub-Region populations now assume a trinomial, *N.f.fusca*, on the recognition of a race from the arid littoral of south-western Angola as *N.f.inclusa* Clancey (*vide* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 1, 1970, pp. 10, 11).

740 PLOCEUS CUCULLATUS (Statius Müller)  
Spottedbacked Weaver

Revision of the South African forms by Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. viii, 20, 1970, pp. 378—390, refers.

Hybridization between yellow- and black-crowned populations now shown to occur over much of Rhodesian plateau, and over southern Moçambique from the vicinity of Vilanculos north to just north of Beira (at Dondo).

The richly coloured populations of Moçambique with black-crowned breeding males are now divorced from *P.c.nigriceps*, described from Bulawayo, Rhodesia, and are associated with the following additional race to the South African list:

**Ploceus cucullatus paroptus** Clancey

*Ploceus cucullatus paroptus* Clancey, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. lxxix, 3, 1959, p. 41: Sokoke Village, Sokoke Forest, inland of Kilifi, coastal Kenya.

Moçambique north of the Save (where unstable), eastern and north-eastern Zambia, eastern Katanga, Zaire, Malawi, Tanzania (except centre, west and north-west), eastern Kenya and south-western Somalia; also the Tanzanian off-shore islands.

## 764 VIDUA PARADISAEA (Linnaeus) and

## 765 VIDUA ORIENTALIS Heuglin Paradise Whydahs

Payne, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xci, 3, 1971, pp. 66—76 discusses the forms of paradise whydahs and recommends that some northern races of these birds be allocated to the species *paradisaea*, the South African populations now becoming the typical race of a wide ranging polytypic species. In the case of *V.o.obtusa*, Payne recommends that *obtusa* be treated as a distinct monotypic species and that the northern *orientalis* be considered a race of *paradisaea*.

Arising from these considerations, No. 764 of the *Catalogue* becomes

**Vidua paradisaea paradisaea** (Linnaeus)

Orig. ref. as given.

No. 765 also now becomes

**VIDUA OBTUSA** (Chapin)

**Vidua obtusa** (Chapin)

Orig. ref. as given.

768 **ANOMALOSPIZA IMBERBIS** (Cabanis) Cuckoo Finch

Visually recorded from Karkloof R., Howick, and Merrivale, Natal, in December, 1967 and December, 1968 (*vide* Vernon, *Ostrich*, vol. xlii, 2, 1971, p. 140). First Natal records. In southern Moçambique, the species is recorded from 32 km north of Beira, Manica e Sofala, on a Rankine specimen (*vide* Irwin, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. vii, 1, 1963, p. 21).

772 **CRYPTOSPIZA REICHENOVII** (Hartlaub) Crimsonwing

Following Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 15, 1969, pp. 271—272, *C.r.australis* Shelley, is now restricted, in so far as the South African Sub-Region is concerned, to the montane forest on Mt. Gorongosa, Manica e Sofala, southern Moçambique, the populations of the frontier highlands to the west being characterized as the following additional subspecies:

**Cryptospiza reichenovii homogenes** Clancey

*Cryptospiza reichenovii homogenes* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 5, 1971, p. 57: Stapleford Forest Reserve, Umtali district, eastern Rhodesia, at 18° 41' S., 32° 51' E., at 1 580 m a.s.l.

Eastern Highlands of Rhodesia from Chipinga north to Mt. Inyangani and adjacent highland Moçambique.

773 **PYRENESTES MINOR** Shelley Lesser Seedcracker

Traylor, in continuation of Peters' *Check-List Birds of the World*, vol. xiv, 1968, p. 318, shows that while Swainson's original orthography was *Pirenestes* (*Birds West Africa*, vol. i, 1837, p. 156), the extensive use thereafter of the spelling *Pyrenestes* indicates that the original spelling was in fact a *lapsus calami* for *Pyrenestes*.

## 777 LAGONOSTICTA RHODOPAREIA Heuglin

Jameson's Firefinch

Additional subspecies:

**Lagonosticta rhodopareia taruensis** van Someren

*Lagonosticta jamesoni taruensis* van Someren, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xl, 1919, p. 54: Tsavo, south-eastern Kenya.

Ranges into the South African Sub-Region in the Kariba Basin, the middle Zambesi R. valley, and Tete district, Moçambique. North of present limits extends to eastern Zambia, the Katanga Congo-Kinshasa (Zaire), Malawi, northern Moçambique, Tanzania (except north-west and much of littoral), and southern and south-eastern Kenya.

With the admission of the above race, the range of *L.r. jamesoni* is now defined as follows: north-western Botswana and the Caprivi Strip, east to eastern Botswana, the plateau of Rhodesia, the Transvaal, eastern Swaziland, north-eastern Zululand, and southern Moçambique; Barotseland birds may belong here.

## 782 ESTRILDA ASTRILD (Linnaeus)

Common Waxbill

Traylor, in Peters' *Check-List Birds of the World*, vol. xiv, 1968, pp. 343, 344, considers the name *Estrilda astrild niediecki* Reichenow, 1916: Namwala, Kafue R., Zambia, a synonym of *E.a. cavendishi* Sharpe, 1900, recognising the "*E.a. niediecki*" of the *Catalogue*, pp. 596, 597, as distinct under the name

**Estrilda astrilda ngamiensis** Roberts

Orig. ref. as given in *Catalogue*, p. 596. This decision is now followed.

*E.a. niediecki* is here placed in the synonymy of *E.a. cavendishi*, following Traylor, *loc. cit.*

## 790 AMADINA FASCIATA (Gmelin)

Cut-throat Finch

Additional subspecies:

**Amadina fasciata contigua** Clancey

*Amadina fasciata contigua* Clancey, *Zool. Abhandl. Staat. Mus. Tierk. Dresden*, vol. xxxi, 5, 1970, p. 53, "Uitduiker" Farm, c. 16 km S. of Northam, Thabazimbi district, western Transvaal.

North-western Orange Free State, Transvaal, eastern Swaziland, adjacent Sul do Save, north-eastern Zululand, and Rhodesia in southern Matabeleland and the Midlands (to about Que Que).

Intergrades to the north of its stated range with *A.f.meridionalis*.

Arising from the above, the range of *A.f.meridionalis* will be north-eastern South-West Africa, the Caprivi Strip, north-western Botswana, northern Rhodesia north of *contigua*, south-western and southern Zambia, Tete district, Moçambique, and southern Malawi, north-east to parts of Tanzania.

790 AMADINA FASCIATA (Gmelin) and

791 A. ERYTHROCEPHALA (Linnaeus)

Cut-throat and Redheaded Finches  
Clancey, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xci, 3, 1971, p. 88, shows that *A.fasciata* and *A.erythrocephala* breed alongside one another in the western Transvaal, occupying like nest sites, and therefore cannot be considered as allospecies of a superspecies as advocated by Hall and Moreau, *Atlas Spec.Afr.Pass.Birds*, 1970, map 406.

795 FRINGILLA COELEBS Linnaeus

Chaffinch

Wattel, *Ostrich*, vol. xlii, 3, 1971, p. 229, confirms the race of the introduced Chaffinch as being *F.c.gengleri* Kleinschmidt, as given in my *Catalogue*, p. 603.

798 SERINUS CITRINIPECTUS Clancey and Lawson

Lemonbreasted Canary

Mayr, *Journ.f.Ornith.*, vol. cxii, 3, 1971, pp. 309, 310 discusses this form, and on the basis that it appears to be "a population of *Serinus atrogularis* into which *Serinus mozambicus* has introgressed", places *citrinipectus* as a race of *S.atrogularis*. Mayr apparently did not examine material of this canary, basing his view on the comments of Irwin and Hall and Moreau. While it is clear that *S.citrinipectus* and *S.atrogularis* are closely allied and allopatric, the weight of evidence now available suggests that they be treated as allospecific forms of a superspecies, and it is almost certain that *S.mozambicus*, which is sympatric with both *citrinipectus* and *atrogularis*, has nothing to do with the characters of the former. There is no question of introgression of *mozambicus* genes into the *citrinipectus* gene-pool.

Compared with the nearest population of *atrogularis* (the nominate subspecies), *citrinipectus* is markedly smaller, with a much shorter tail: 34—37,5, versus 40—46 mm. Other pointers to specific discreteness of *citrinipectus* are: 1. The species is not highly variable.

2. The sexes are very dissimilar. In *atrogularis* they are closely similar, differing only in the extent of gular mottling. 3. The colour patterns of both sexes differ markedly from that of *atrogularis*. 4. The bill is stubbier and darker than in *atrogularis*. 5. The song of *citrinipectus* does not resemble that of *atrogularis*.

803 SERINUS SULPHURATUS (Linnaeus) Bully Canary

Revision of the races by Rand, *Fieldiana*, Zoology, vol. li, 8, 1968, pp. 119—124, refers. In so far as the South African races admitted by Clancey, *Catalogue*, pp. 607, 608, are concerned, re-examination of adequate material does not confirm that *S.s.languens* Clancey, 1962: Manica, Sul do Save, southern Moçambique, should be merged with *S.s.wilsoni* (Roberts), 1936: Kloof, Natal. *Languens* is much smaller than *wilsoni*, has a smaller bill, and lacks the pronounced breast band (see Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 12, 1968, pp. 177, 178). Compared with *S.s.shelleyi* it is larger, darker and rather greener, less yellowish, above, paler yellow below, but like *shelleyi* lacks a breast band, and the bill is larger. It appears that *languens* should be kept separate from *wilsoni* because of the marked differences exhibited by these three variables, *contra* Rand.

The revised characters laid down for *S.s.shelleyi* Neumann, 1903: Kafuro, in Karagwe, Tanzania, by Rand cover those defined by me for *S.s.loveridgei* (Clancey, *loc.cit.*), and this latter form, as admitted in Suppl. No. 1, to my *Catalogue*, p. 323, requires to be synonymized with *shelleyi*. This results in the South African races standing as originally given in the *Catalogue*.

*S.s.languens* ranges north to Mt. Gorongosa and the Manica district of southern Moçambique, and eastern highland Rhodesian populations are best associated with it. *S.s.shelleyi* ranges to the Shiré/Zambesi confluence and the lower Zambesi, and only just penetrates present limits. Comparison between Shiré R. examples of *shelleyi* and Mt. Gorongosa specimens of *languens* shows that these two races virtually meet without intergrading.

807 SERINUS GULARIS (Smith) Streakyheaded Seedeater

Rand, in Peters' *Check-List Birds of the World*, vol. xiv, 1968, p. 226, declines to accept the restriction of the type-locality of *Linaria gularis* A. Smith, 1836, "the colony (*i.e.*, the Cape south of the Orange R.) and country as far as Latakoo" to Grahamstown, eastern Cape Province, proposed by Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. vii, 13, 1966, p. 610, favouring the earlier restriction of the

same name to Latakoo=Kuruman, northern Cape Province, proposed by Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, in *Ibis*, 1918, p. 468. Smith's *L.gularis* was applied in the first instance to populations now grouped in two races (the *S.g.gularis* and *S.g.transvaalensis* of the *Catalogue*, pp. 611, 612), and the first or prior part of the distributional data, *viz.*, "the colony", clearly associates the said name with the populations of the Streakyheaded Seedeater occurring in the Cape Province west of the Great Kei and south of the Orange R., I believe this is a case where the wishes of the original describer are more accurately met by the nomenclatural arrangement followed in the *Catalogue* than by that adopted by Rand, at the same time appreciating the mandatory requirements of the first reviser principle in the designation of type-localities.