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Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club.

London :The Club,1893-

<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/46639>

v.77 (1957): <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/125677>

Page(s): Page 118

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A New Race of Marico Flycatcher *Bradornis mariquensis* from South-West Africa

by MR. MICHAEL P. STUART IRWIN

Received 9th April, 1957

Bradornis mariquensis acaciae new race.

Description: Differs from nominate *mariquensis* Smith in having the forehead, crown and back suffused with rust red, giving a "foxed" appearance; secondaries and wing coverts edged with reddish brown on their outer webs, not fawn. Three fresh plumaged specimens examined.

Wing 84–89; tail 76–80; culmen 16–17 mm.

Type: Male, adult. Ohopoho, Kaokoveld, South-West Africa. Collected by the Bernard Carp South-West Africa Expedition, 29th June, 1951. Collectors No. 223A; National Museum Registration No. 28207, Type in the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia, Bulawayo.

Measurements of the Type: Wing 87; tail 79; culmen 17 mm.

Distribution: Only so far known from the Kaokoveld: material from Windhoek and the Ghanzi district of the Bechuanaland Protectorate are of the nominate form.

Acknowledgements: My thanks are due to the authorities of the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, for the loan of comparative material.

The Southern Grey-headed Races of Livingstone's Flycatcher, *Erythrocercus livingstonei* G. R. Gray

by MR. MICHAEL P. STUART IRWIN

Received 28th March, 1957.

The grey headed populations of Livingstone's Flycatcher *Erythrocercus livingstonei* are currently grouped under the name of the nominate form, but it has become evident in the light of recent material from the Zambezi Valley and southern Portuguese East Africa, that two discrete populations are involved, separable on well-defined characters.

The coastal population, ranging from the region of Netia and the Monapo River, westwards to Liwonde and Port Herald in Nyasaland, south-westwards to the region of Tete and Tambara, and southwards to Gorongosa Mountain and Inhambane. These birds are distinguished from the nominate form in having the yellowish suffusion on the back less in evidence, making the green on the mantle appear darker; sulphur yellow tinge on rump less strongly developed; tail with broad black subterminal bar across the webs of the six central rectrices, not divided into separate spots on either web. In this tail character, it is thus similar to *E.l.thomsoni* Shelley *P.Z.S.* p. 303, pl. 16, fig. 2, 1882: Rovuma River, Tanganyika Territory—Portuguese East African boundary; but all the austral birds are at once distinguished in not having the crown of the head green, concolorous with the back, but grey.

For these southern coastal birds, the name *E.l.francisi* W. L. Sclater, *Bull.B.O.C.* 7, p. 60, 1898: with type locality Inhambane, is available; of which *E.l.monapo* Vincent, *Bull.B.O.C.* 53, 1933: p. 137, is a synonym.

The typical form was described by G. R. Gray in Finsch and Hartlaub's