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taxonomists will be well advised to heed the increasingly insistent clamor of other biologists against all avoidable changes in scientific names. Otherwise, the matter may be taken out of our hands, as has already been attempted by certain groups in applied botany, who have set up a list of names of their own.

A New Race of Lark from South West Africa

CAPTAIN C. H. B. GRANT and MR. C. W. MACKWORTH-PRAED sent the following:

Received 8th November, 1954

Calendrella cinerea ongumaensis, new race

Description: Differs from *Calendrella cinerea spleniata* (Strickland) from Walvis Bay in having broader and blacker markings on the mantle and scapulars and in being whiter from breast to under tail-coverts.

Distribution: Onguma, eastern end of Etosha Pan, northern South West Africa.

Type: In the British Museum. Female adult. Onguma, Etosha Pan, northern South West Africa. 7th October, 1936. Collected by W. Hoesch. Collector's No. 575. Brit. Mus. Reg. No. 1937.2.17.66.

Measurements of Type: Wing 95, culmen from base 17, tail 63, tarsus 22 mm.

Remarks: Four specimens examined. The type is completing the moult, the others are in worn dress. Wings of the three others measure 91 to 97 mm.

On the type locality of *Trachyphonus vaillantii* Ranzani, Elem. Zool. 3, pt. 2, p. 159, 1821: South Africa.

by MR. C. W. MACKWORTH-PRAED and CAPTAIN C. H. B. GRANT

Received 8th November, 1954

This name is founded on Levaillant's *Le Promepic* in his *Promerops*, p. 77, pl. 32, 1806, and on p. 78 of his work, he states that he found this species in Great Namaqualand, *i.e.* north of the Orange River.

Vincent (Bull. B.O.C. 55, p. 94, 1935), gives south-eastern Cape Province as the type locality. This species is not known from that area and therefore this type locality should not be accepted.

Levaillant's furthest east on his eastern journey was near Tarkastad and the Great Fish River. We have recently studied Levaillant's northern journey and there now appears to be little doubt that he did cross the Orange River and proceeded into Great Namaqualand to about the latitude of Keetmanshoop.

In Vol. 2 of his *Travels*, p. 320, he mentions Barbets as occurring on his Lion River, which can be identified with the Ham River in south-eastern South West Africa. We therefore suggest that Ham River, south-eastern South West Africa be accepted as the type locality of *Trachyphonus vaillantii* Ranzani. In its western areas this species appears to have a

patchy distribution, as it was found at Lake Ngami by the Woosnam Expedition, but Roberts in Ann. Trans. Mus. 16, p. 110, 1935, states that they neither saw nor heard this bird at Lake Ngami. It has been recorded at Huilla, Angola, by Bocage, and is known from eastern Bechuanaland.

On the type locality of *Eremialector bicinctus* (Temminck), Fig. et Gall. 3, p. 250, 1815

by MR. C. W. MACKWORTH-PRAED and CAPTAIN C. H. B. GRANT

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Temminck gives Great Fish River and remarks "dans le pays de grands Namaquois sur les bords et au-delà de la grande riviere des poissons", and states that the male and female were "deposited in my collection by my friend Levillant". These two specimens are now in the Leiden Museum.

Recent investigations into Levillant's northern journey satisfies us that he not only reached the Orange River but crossed this river to the northward as far as about the latitude of Keetmanshoop. Levillant did not see the Fish River in South West Africa, and his Fish River is the upper waters of the Leeu River which flows westward into the Fish River.

We know that this Sandgrouse occurs in central South West Africa and at Ariamsvley on the railway in the south-eastern corner of South West Africa, and no doubt it also occurs between these two areas and therefore in the country over which Levillant travelled. We therefore give Headwaters of the Leeu River, south-eastern South West Africa, as the type locality of *Eremialector bicinctus* (Temminck).

The correct reference to *Criniger falkensteini* Reichenow

by CAPTAIN C. H. B. GRANT and MR. C. W. MACKWORTH-PRAED

Received 8th November, 1954

Reichenow described this bird in two journals, the Correspondenzblatt der Afrikanischen Gesellschaft, No. 10, p. 179, 1874, and in the Journal für Ornithologie, No. 128, p. 458, 1874. No. 128 of the J.f.O., was published in October, 1874, but there is no date of publication of the Corresp. Afr. Ges., other than 1874. The copy of this work in the Library of the Royal Geographical Society covers Nos. 1-20, 1873 to 1876, and is bound in one volume, dated Berlin 1877, and was apparently so issued in Germany. The volume is paginated consecutively throughout. There appears, however, to be no doubt that it was published and issued to the public in separate numbers in the years stated on these numbers. Nos. 4 to 10 are dated 1874 and on page 175 of No. 10 there is a statement that the Homeyer Expedition left Hamburg on the 19th December, and in No. 11, 1875, p. 193, there is mention of a letter from Homeyer dated 1st January, 1875, at Madeira. This evidence shows that No. 10 could not have been issued earlier than the second half of December, 1874, and as the issue date of the J.f.O., No. 128, was October, the correct reference to *Criniger falkensteini* Reichenow is J.f.O., p. 458, 1874.