

LIST
OF
A COLLECTION OF BIRDS,
PROCURED
BY MR. C. T. ANDERSSON
IN
THE DAMARA COUNTRY IN SOUTH WESTERN AFRICA
WITH NOTES
BY H. E. STRICKLAND AND P. L. SCLATER.

Mr. FRANCIS GALTON, an active member of the Royal Geographical Society, set out in the autumn of 1850, with the intention of penetrating the interior of Southern Africa. He started from Walvish Bay, on the south west coast, in latitude 23° south; and passing through the Damara country, reached the longitude of 21° east—a distance of about 500 miles in the interior. An account of his journey will be found in the Journal of the Geographical Society, vol. xxii. p. 140. He was accompanied by Mr. C. T. Andersson, a Swede, who formed a considerable collection of birds, which were consigned to Mr. A. D. Bartlett of London for sale. Unfortunately, as too often happens in such cases, many of these birds were dispersed before any catalogue was made of them. Some were purchased for the British Museum; others were bought by Mr. Frank, a dealer in Amsterdam; and of the residue, about 100 specimens have passed into my possession.

As the Damara country is intermediate between the regions of Southern and Western Africa, the Ornithology of each of which has been pretty fully investigated, it is the more to be regretted, that no complete list of these birds is now attainable, as it would have thrown much light on the geographical distribution of species. Mr. Sclater and I have done our best to supply this loss, by compiling a list of the species purchased by myself, including also some of those which are now in the British Museum.

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The Namaqua Land, where Levallant collected many of his birds, being adjacent to the Damara country on the south, it is interesting to recognize in this collection several of his species, which are unknown in the Cape colony, and some of which have been hitherto recorded on his authority alone. Dr. Andrew Smith also penetrated in the same direction; and we accordingly find many of the Damara Birds delineated in his Illustrations of the Zoology of Southern Africa.

It is remarkable, that among the sixty-two species of birds from Caffraria, described by Prof. Sundevall in the "Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar," 1850, p. 97, there is not one which I have been able to identify in the Damara collection. This fact shows, that as is the case of South America, the birds of Southern Africa are to a great extent limited to special localities; a circumstance which of course greatly increases the numerical richness of the fauna. Prof. Sundevall estimates the total amount of the Ornithology of the South African continent at 700 species.—H. E. S.

1. *Milvus parasiticus*, Daud.; Levall. Ois. Af. pl. 22.

2. *Accipiter gabar*, Daud.; Ois. Af. pl. 33.

3. *Accipiter niger*, Vieill.; Gal. Ois. pl. 22; (*A. carbonarius*, Licht.) Vieillot describes it as only 9 (French) long, but my specimen (probably a ♀) measures 12 (English.)

4. *Tinnunculus rupicolus* (Daud.)

5. *Scops leucotis*, Tem., pl. col. 16.

6. *Scops senegalensis*, Swains. Birds West. Af. v. i. p. 127. This species is quite distinct from *Scops zorca* of Europe. The wing measures only 5.1, while that of *S. zorca* is 6, and the differences in the length of the primaries, indicated by Swainson, appear to be constant.

7. *Athene licua* (Licht.); Verz. Säug. u. Vög., aus dem Kaffernlande, p. 12.

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8. *Caprimulgus pectoralis*, Vieill.; Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 49; (*C. rufigena*, Smith, Zool. S. Af. pl. 100.)

9. *Caprimulgus lentiginosus*, Smith, Zool. S. Af. pl. 101.

10. *Caprimulgus damarensis*, Strickland. Size, small. Ground colour of crown and upper parts pale grey, minutely speckled with fuscous; each feather on the crown has a conspicuous medial black streak, broad on the front and occiput, narrower on the hind head; cervical collar fulvous, each feather margined with black dots; feathers of back, rump, and upper tail-covers with a black longitudinal streak about $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch broad on each; external row of scapulars with a broad pointed medial black streak, their inner margin fulvous, speckled with black, the outer, plain fulvous, contrasting strongly with the black medial stripe; middle and greater covers fuscous, with a large squarish or circular fulvous spot at the tip of the outer web, and some broken bars of fulvous near the base of the same web; primaries with three or four square fulvous spots on the basal two-thirds of their outer webs, separated by equal intervals of fuscous, on their inner webs are three or four larger fulvous spots united at the margins of the web; terminal third of the primaries fuscous, speckled with grey at the tips; secondaries regularly barred with four or five fulvous bars, divided by the black shaft, and separated by equal intervals of fuscous; rectrices pale grey, speckled and barred with fuscous; the medial pair have about nine narrow fuscous bars; these become broader and more numerous externally, so that on the two outer pair they amount to fourteen or fifteen, and the ground colour on these outer remiges is obscure fulvous. Over the eye is a pale superciliary streak; the cheeks dark fulvous, speckled with fuscous, the ear-covers pale fulvous; chin and throat pale fulvous, obscurely barred with fuscous; a nearly white spot on each side of the throat; upper breast grey speckled with fuscous, with a medial fuscous streak on each feather; the feathers of the lower breast have a large subtriangular fulvous patch, surrounded by fuscous; belly pale fulvous, with narrow transverse fuscous bars, three on each feather; vent and lower tail-covers plain pale fulvous.

Total length, 9.5; beak to front, 3, to gape, 9; wing, 6.4; medial rectrices, 4.5, external, 4.4; tarsus, 7, feathered for half its length; middle toe and claw, 9; outer and inner ditto, 5.

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11. *Hirundo rustica*, Linn. Identical with British specimens.

12. *Platystira pririt* (Vieill.); Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 161.

13. *Platystira albicauda*, Strickland. Size, large. Front pure white, extending laterally as far as the eyes; crown, lores, and cheeks, deep glossy black; a white spot on the nape surrounded by black; back slaty grey; scapulars black externally, slaty grey within, and obscurely tipped with white; wings black, the margins varied with white; the middle and greater covers next the body pure white; basal third of primaries and the extreme tips of the three first, white; secondaries and tertials black, tipped with white, the four inner secondaries next the tertials, white for one-fourth from the base; rump and upper tail-covers thick and downy, cinereous like the back, each feather with an elongate subterminal tear-like white spot, the extreme tips blackish; tail wholly pure white except an elongate tear-like spot of black on the medial pair, nearly bisected longitudinally by the white shaft. Chin, throat, and sides of neck, pure white, below which is a black pectoral collar; sides of breast cinereous; lower wing-covers black; middle of breast, abdomen, and lower tail-covers, pure white; feathers of the tibiae white at the tips, black at the base; beak and legs black.

Total length, 5.3; beak to front, 6½, to gape, 9, wide, 2½, high, 2; wing, 3.5; medial rectrices, 1.8, external, 1.7; tarsus, 1.2.

This is the largest species of *Platystira* that I have seen. The beak is stronger and more compressed at the sides than in the other species, the tail shorter in proportion, and the first primary longer, being nearly two-thirds the length of the fourth.

14. *Dicrurus divaricatus*, Licht. Agrees with specimens from Kordofan.

15. *Lanius subcoronatus*, Smith; Zool. S. Af. pl. 68.

16. *Lanius collaris*, Linn.; Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 62.

17. *Lanius minor*, Gm. Differs from specimens from South Europe only in the base of the lower mandible being whitish, and in the rather smaller extent of black on the third pair of lateral rectrices.

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18. *Enneoctonus anderssoni*, Strickland. Front, crown, and ear-covers ferruginous; a cream colour streak from the nostrils over the eye; upper parts deep ferruginous, tinged with greyish on the hind neck and rump; remiges pale fuscous, margined with fulvous; tail obscure ferruginous; chin, throat and lower parts very pale cream colour, with a darker shade on the breast; beak horn colour; base of lower mandible pale; legs horn colour.

The specimen before me is not quite adult, and the feathers of the wing-covers, rump and tail, are bordered by a submarginal fuscous band, and those of the breast and flanks have two bars of the same.

Total length, 6.3; beak to front, 5, to gape, $7\frac{1}{2}$, high, $2\frac{1}{2}$; wing, 3.6; medial rectrices, 2.8, external, 2.7; tarsus, $9\frac{1}{2}$.

Allied to *E. melanotis* (Val.) of India, but differs in the ferruginous ear-covers, longer wing, shorter tail, &c.

19. *Dryoscopus cubla* (Lath.); Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 72.

20. *Laniarius atrococcineus* (Burchell); Zool. Journ., vol. i. pl. 18.

21. *Telophonus senegalus* (Linn.); Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 70.

22. *Nilaus brubru* (Lath.).

23. *Eurocephalus anguitimens*, Smith.

24. *Turdus strepitans*, Smith.

25. *Pycnonotus capensis* (Levaill.), Ois. Af. pl. 105.

26. *Crateropus bicolor*, junior. Differs from the adult in having the front, eyebrows and cheeks hoary brownish-white; crown and upper parts umber brown, palest on the crown and rump, which last may almost be termed dirty white; wings and tail deep umber brown; remiges margined internally with fulvous; throat white; feathers of breast pale greyish-brown, broadly margined with white; sides and lower wing-covers pale fulvous; belly, vent, and lower tail-covers whitish; beak black; legs horn colour.

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Total length, 9.5; beak to front, 9, to gape, 1.1; wing, 4.8; all the rectrices, 4; tarsus, 1.3.

Gonys straight; commissure and culmen considerably decurved.

Allied to *Crateropus leucocephalus* (Rüpp.), but differs in not having the whole head white, the fulvous colour of the flanks, &c.

27. *Saxicola leucomelæna*, Burchell, Travels in S. Africa, vol. i. p. 335. This bird precisely agrees with Mr. Burchell's description, except that he makes no mention of the white which occupies three-fourths of the length from the base of the four external pairs of rectrices. Mr. Gray refers *S. leucomelæna* of Burchell to *S. cursoria*, Vieill.; Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 90, but that differs in its larger size, black abdomen, &c. It is however possible, that the bird before us may be an immature state of *S. monticola*, Vieill., such as is represented in Levaillant, Ois. Af. pl. 185, f. 2. The entire crown and hind neck is white, with a faint brownish tinge; the lesser and medial wing-covers, upper tail-covers, abdomen, and four outer pair of rectrices, except the tips, also the basal portion of the outer web of the fifth pair, pure white; lower tail-covers black, tipped with white; rest of the bird deep black.

28. *Saxicola hottentotta* (Gm.); (*Sylvia pileata*, Lath.; *Ænanthe imitatrix*, Vieill.; Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 181.) There seems no doubt that this is the "Grand Motteux du Cap de Bonne-espérance" of Buffon, on which Gmelin founded his *Sylvia hottentotta*; though Buffon erroneously states it to be 8 long. A specimen which has long been in my collection measures 7 in total length, and the wing 4. Mr. Andersson's specimen from Damara is still smaller, being only about 6.3 long, and the wing 3.4. Its colouration however is identical with that of the larger specimen.

29. *Saxicola*. Light fulvous brown above, pale cream colour beneath; wing and tail-feathers fuscous, margined with fulvous; beak horn colour; legs black.

Total length, 7.3; beak to front, 5½, to gape, 8, high, 2; wing, 4.4; all the rectrices, 3.1; tarsus, 1.

This is probably a ♀ or immature, and I do not at present venture to name it. It approaches *S. pallida* of Rüppell, Atl. Nord. Af. pl. 34, f. a, but has a much stouter beak, darker tail, &c.

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30. *Monticola brevipes*, Waterhouse, in Alexander's Exped. Int. Af. vol. ii. p. 263. Front and crown hoary white; lores blackish; chin, throat, ear-covers, upper back and wing-covers, deep slaty grey; remiges blackish, narrowly margined with whitish; breast, abdomen, lower wing-covers, rump, upper and under tail-covers, and tail, bright ferruginous; beak and legs blackish.

N.B.—The two medial rectrices are wanting in my specimen, but probably are more or less marked with fuscous, as in other species.

Total length, 6.8; beak to front, 7½, to gape, 9; wing, 4.2; tail, 2.9; tarsus, 1.

♀ Above greyish fuscous, wing-feathers margined with pale brown; rump and upper tail-covers ferruginous; tail deep ferruginous chestnut, the middle pair of rectrices fuscous, the rest fuscous on the outer webs near the tips; feathers of cheeks, chin and throat whitish, margined with fuscous; lower parts ferruginous, feathers of breast with a subterminal fuscous bar on each; wing only 3.8.

I adopt Boie's original name *Monticola*, given in 1822 for this genus, because I know no reason for changing it to *Petrocossyphus* or *Petrocincla*.

31. *Erythropygia galtoni*, Strickland. This bird agrees with a specimen in Sir W. Jardine's collection, procured by Dr. A. Smith, except in being of a rather paler tinge above and below. This latter specimen is labelled "*Saxicola familiaris*," a name founded on the "Tracquet familier" of Levaillant, Ois. Af. pl. 183. But the latter is described as having the outer webs of the lateral rectrices fringed with rufous, whereas in the present bird the whole of the rectrices except the middle pair are rufous, tipped with brown for about ¼. The upper parts are light fulvous brown; wing-covers and remiges fuscous, narrowly margined with whitish-brown; whole lower parts pale cream colour; rump, upper tail-covers and tail deep rufous; medial rectrices fuscous, rufous at the base, the rest tipped with fuscous.

Total length, 6; beak to front, 5, to base, 7; wing, 3.4; medial rectrices, 2.8, external, 2.7; tarsus, 1.

32. *Drymæca* (commonly misspelled *Drymoica*) *levaillanti*, Smith, Zool. S. Af. pl. 73. In reference to this species I may mention,

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that the *Cisticola* (misspelled *Cysticola*) *campestris* of Gould, afterwards named by him *C. magna*, and figured in his *Birds of Australia*, vol. iii. pl. 41, is evidently identical with the South African *Drymæca levaillanti*. Mr. Gould's figure was taken from a specimen which has been for many years in my own possession; the locality of which was unknown, but which being stuffed with wool, as is frequent in specimens from Australia, I conjectured to be from that country. Mr. Gould accordingly figured it as a new species in his *Birds of Australia*. The occurrence of a specimen in the Damara collection has enabled me to detect this error.

Mr. Gould's specific name *campestris* was given in 1845, and must therefore yield to *levaillanti*, Smith, 1842.

33. *Drymæca flavicans*, Vieill.; Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 127.

34. *Drymæca flavida*, Strickland. Front, crown and cheeks, pale cinereous; back and wings yellowish-olive; remiges fuscous, margined with clear olive yellow; rectrices olive, margined with olive yellow, and tipped with pale yellow, the external pair wholly pale yellow; chin whitish; throat and breast pure pale yellow; belly silvery white; sides, under wing-covers and under tail-covers pale yellow; beak horn colour; base of lower mandible pale; legs pale brown.

Total length, 4.2; beak to front, 4, to gape, 5, high, 1, broad, 1½; wing, 2; medial rectrices, 1.6, external, 1.2; tarsus, 3.

The cuneate tail and form of beak refer this little bird to the vicinity of *Drymæca* or *Prinia*, though the coloration is more like that of *Phylloscopus*. It seems allied to the "*Malurus pulchellus*" of Rüppell, Atl. Nord. Af. pl. 35, f. a., but that has a longer tail, tipped with white, and otherwise differs.

35. *Sylvietta brachyura*, Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 258.

36. *Sphenæacus pycnopygius*, Sclater. D. capite et dorso superiore nigro brunneoque striatis; lineâ utrinque à rostro super oculum, gulâ et pectore albis; maculis crebris in pectore nigris; ventre toto, crisso, tibiis et tectricibus caudæ superioribus et inferioribus rufobrunneis; alis caudâque nigricantibus, illis brunneo limbatis; hujus rectricibus lateralibus pallidè brunneo terminatis; mandibulâ inferiore albâ, superiore nigrâ; pedibus brunneis.

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Total length, 6.8; beak to front, $6\frac{1}{2}$, to gape, 8; wing, 2.9; medial rectrices, 3, external, 2.6; tarsus, 1.—(P. L. Slater.)

Allied to *Sphenæacus africanus* (Gm.), but differs in the longer beak, shorter tail, broader and more developed webs of the rectrices, &c.

37. *Parisoma subcæruleum* (Vieill.); Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 126; (*Parisoma rufiventer*, Swainson). This bird evidently belongs to the *Sylviinæ*, not to the *Parinæ*, and is closely allied to *Curruca*.

38. *Ægithalus smithi*, Jard.

39. *Parus cinerascens*, Vieill.; Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 138.

40. *Juida australis* (Smith), Zool. S. Af. pl. 47. (*Lamprotornis burchelli*, Smith.)

41. *Spreo nabouroup* (Daud.); Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 91. (*Lamprotornis fulvipennis*, Swains.).

42. *Spreo bispecularis*, Strickland; Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 90. Whole plumage glossy bluish-green; head, rump and tail, with a purplish tinge when held *towards* the light; lesser wing-covers violet-purple, with a coppery gloss towards their tips; middle and greater covers greenish, with a small indistinct velvety-black spot at their tips; primary covers violet purple, but without any coppery gloss.

Total length, 8; beak to front, 8, to gape, 1.1, high, $2\frac{1}{2}$; the gonyes nearly straight; wing, 5; medial rectrices, 3.3, external, 3.1; tarsus, 1.5.

Closely allied to the true *Spreo nitens* (Linn.) of Angola (*Merula viridis angolensis* of Brisson), of which I possess a specimen, but differs in the more slender beak, and in the primary covers being purple instead of greenish like the rest of the wing. Sir William Jardine has some specimens from Southern Africa, in which the beak is intermediate between the Damara bird and the true *nitens*.

43. *Dilophus carunculatus* (Gm.).

44. *Buphaga africana*, Gm.

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45. *Textor niger* (Smith), Zool. S. Af. pl. 64; (*Textor erythrorhynchus*, Smith.)

46. *Vidua regia*.

47. *Plocepasser mahali*, Smith, Zool. S. Af. pl. 65; (*Leucophrys pileatus*, Swains.).

48. *Ploceus abyssinicus*, Gm.; Smith, Zool. S. Af. pl. 7; (*Euplectes taha*, Smith.)

49. *Ploceus sanguinirostris* (Linn.).

50. *Philetærus squamifrons* (Smith), Zool. S. Af. pl. 95.

51. *Estrilda granatina* (Linn.).

52. *Estrilda lipiniana*, Smith, Report Exped. S. Af. p. 49.

53. *Estrilda astrild* (Linn.). The specimen from Damara is rather paler on the upper parts and tail than specimens in Sir William Jardine's collection from S. Africa, and in my own from Mauritius.

54. *Pytelia melba* (Linn.); Edw. Birds, pl. 128; Buff. pl. Enl. 203, f. 1; Vieill. Ois. Chant. pl. 25; *Fringilla elegans*, Gm.; *Fringilla speciosa*, Boddaert.

There has been much confusion between this species, which seems to inhabit Southern and South-Western Africa, and the species figured by Edwards, pl. 272, lower figure, from Abyssinia, Kordofan, and Senegal. The present bird is evidently the same as plate 128 of Edwards, upon which Linnæus, in his 10th edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, founded his *Fringilla melba*, though afterwards Brisson, and Linnæus himself in his 12th edition, united with it Edwards's pl. 272, lower figure, an error followed by most succeeding authors. The first author who in modern times has distinguished these two species is I believe the Prince of Canino, in his *Conspectus Generum Avium*, p. 461, where he gives their respective diagnoses, but erroneously assigns the specific name *melba* to the species of Edwards's

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plate 272. The latter species in fact requires a new name, and I propose to term it *Pytelia citerior*, in allusion to its less distant habitat.

The *P. melba*, as above indicated, is distinguished by having the front (not including the eyes), chin, and whole of the throat deep scarlet, breast yellowish-olive, crown, cheeks, and nape, deep cinereous, belly and sides fuscous, barred and spotted with white, each feather having two medial white bars and two subterminal transversely ovate white spots, separated by fuscous bars nearly equal in breadth to the white ones; lower tail-covers cream colour; back and wings yellowish-olive; upper tail-covers brick-red; rectrices fuscous, margined externally with brick-red; beak reddish; legs pale brown.

The *P. citerior*, Strickland (Edw. Birds, pl. 272 f. inf., *Estrilda elegans*, Rüppell, and *Pytelia elegans* of my list of Kordofan birds in Proc. Zool. Soc. 1850, p. 218), differs in having the front (including the eye), forepart of cheeks, and chin, scarlet; throat and breast light yellow; crown and hind neck pale cinereous; belly and sides white, with narrow bars of pale brown, three or four on each feather; lower tail-covers white; back, wings, rump, tail, beak, and legs, as in *P. melba*.

55. *Colius erythropus*, Gm.; (*C. leuconotus*, Lath.).

56. *Colius macrurus* (Linn.); (*C. senegalensis*, Gm.).

57. *Crithagra*. Brown, streaked with deep fuscous above, dirty white below.

Length, 4.4; wing, 2.7; beak and legs pale. Probably a ♀, but is identical with a specimen in my collection from Kordofan.

58. *Fringillaria capensis* (Linn.); Buff. Pl. Enl. 158, f. 2; (*Fringilla nævia*, Gm.; *Fringillaria vittata*, Swains.).

59. *Alauda erythrochlamys*, Strickland. Whole upper parts and wings nearly uniform ferruginous, becoming paler on the upper tail-covers and medial pair of rectrices. All the wing-feathers narrowly margined with pale cream colour externally; the remiges light fuscous on their shafts and inner webs. A streak above and

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a spot below the eye pale cream colour; ear-covers pale rufous; chin white; breast and lower parts pale cream colour; beak long, gonys nearly straight, flesh-coloured; legs apparently flesh coloured; hind claw short, straight.

Total length, 6.5; beak to front, 7, to gape, 8, high, 2; wing, 3.7; rectrices, 2.8; tarsus, 1.1; hind claw, 2½.

A well-marked species, leading, by its lengthened beak, to *Certhialauda*. The *A. ferruginea* of Lafresnaye approaches it in colouration, but is said to have the beak shorter than *A. calandra*, the breast streaked with black, &c.

60. *Alda spleniata*, Strickland. Lores and superciliary streak whitish; front and crown chestnut; feathers of back and wing-covers fuscous in the middle, broadly margined with pale greyish-brown; margins of the greater covers and tertials nearly white; remiges light fuscous, narrowly margined externally with a pale impure rufous tinge; their tips and inner webs narrowly margined with whitish; upper tail-covers pale chestnut, tipped with whitish; rectrices deep fuscous, narrowly margined externally and slightly tipped with white, outer webs of the external pair wholly white; ear-covers light brown; cheeks, chin, throat, and lower parts whitish; a faint brownish tinge on the middle, and a large chestnut patch on each side of the breast; beak subconical, the margin nearly straight, the gonys slightly curved upwards, the culmen rather more curved downwards, the tip brownish, the base flesh colour; tarsi flesh colour; toes and claws brownish, hind toe short, slightly curved.

Total length, 6; beak to front, 4½, to gape, 6, high, 2, wide, 2; wing, 3.5; medial rectrices, 2.4, external, 2.1; tarsus, 8; hind claw, 3.

Allied to *A. ruficeps*, Rüppell, Neue Wirbelthiere, pl. 38, f. 1, but that has a black not a rufous patch on each side of the breast. Specimens of this bird were collected in S. Africa by Dr. Smith, and labelled by him "*Alda ruficapilla*," which is Stephens's name for the "Calotte Rousse" of Levaillant, Ois. Af. pl. 198 (*A. rufipileus*, Vieill.), a very distinct species.

61. *Alda nevia*, Strickland. Crown greyish-brown, back of neck paler, back and wing-covers fulvous—the feathers of all these

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parts with a broad, distinct, longitudinal fuscous streak on each; remiges fuscous, margined externally and internally towards the base with pale fulvous; upper tail-covers rufo-fulvous; rectrices deep fuscous, the middle and external pairs broadly, the rest narrowly, margined with fulvous; a whitish streak above and below the eye; cheeks and ear-covers light brown; chin whitish; breast pale cream colour, with a small longitudinal fuscous streak on each feather; belly and vent pale cream colour; beak corneous, paler towards the base; margin nearly straight, gonys curved upwards, and culmen equally so downwards; feet and claws flesh-coloured, tinged with light brown; hind claw short, slightly curved.

Total length, 6; beak, to front, 6, to gape, 7, high, $2\frac{1}{2}$, broad, $2\frac{1}{2}$; wing, 3.4 ; all the rectrices, 2.3 ; tarsus, 9; hind claw, 3.

62. *Nectarinia anderssoni*, Strickland. Head, back and lesser wing-covers metallic green, the crown with a coppery gloss; upper tail-covers bluish-green; rectrices black, margined with bluish-green; greater wing-covers and remiges deep fuscous, margined externally with greyish-brown; chin bluish-green; cheeks and throat bright coppery green; a broad zone on the breast of violet purple, followed by a narrow one of dull greyish-brown; axillary tufts gamboge yellow; abdomen, sides and lower tail-covers, dirty white; beak and legs black.

Total length, 4.3 ; wing, 2.3 ; medial rectrices, 1.6 , external, 1.5 ; tarsus, 7.

Not unlike the East African species which I lately described as *N. albiventris* (p. 42, *suprà*), but has a longer wing, no orange on the axillary tuft, &c. My specimen has lost the extremity of the beak, so that I cannot assign its dimensions.

63. *Nectarinia fusca* (Vieill.); Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 296.

64. *Nectarinia senegalensis* (Linn.); Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 295, f. 2.

65. *Nectarinia bifusciata* (Shaw.)

66. *Halcyon damarensis*, Strickland. Plate . Crown and wing-covers greyish-brown, streaked with black; upper back and scapulars sooty brown; lower back and upper tail-covers vivid blue;

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remiges fuscous, margined externally with blue; primaries white at the base on both, secondaries on the inner, webs; tail bluish; chin white; cheeks, hind neck, breast and belly yellowish-white, with a black line down the centre of each feather; beak fuscous, base of lower mandible red; feet brown.

Total length, 7.3; beak to front, 1.3, to gape, 1.6; wing, 3.5; rectrices, 2.2; tarsus, 5.

Almost identical in colouring with *H. chelicuti*, Stanley (*Alcedo striolata*, Licht.; *Dacelo pygmæus*, Rüpp.), from Abyssinia and Senegal, but much larger in size. A specimen of the present bird in the British Museum is erroneously labelled "*A. striolata*," which name, as defined by Lichtenstein, refers to the smaller species.

67. *Coracias caudata*, Linn.

68. *Melittophagus hirundineus* (Licht.); (*Merops furcatus*, Stanley; *M. taiva*, Cuv.; *M. hirundinaceus*, Swains.; *M. chrysolæmus*, Jard., Ill. Orn. ser. i. pl. 99).

69. *Irrisor erythrorhyncus* (Lath.)?

The Damara specimen has the beak 2.2 long to the gape, considerably curved, and red, as in specimens from the Cape. But the white band on the primaries is broad, as in *I. senegalensis*, the shaft being nearly white, and extends over both webs of the fourth to the tenth primary; while in the Cape bird the band is narrow, commencing on the outer web with the fifth primary, and is distinctly divided by the black shaft. Another distinction is also pointed out at p. 58 *suprà*, in the greater extent of white at the tips of the *primary covers* (not the *bastard wing*, as inadvertently stated) in the Senegal than in the Cape species. In this respect also the present specimen agrees with the West African, and not with the South African species. The Damara bird thus approaches in plumage the *red-beaked* specimens of *I. senegalensis* from Kordofan, described by me in Proc. Zool. Soc. part xviii. p. 216, but in these the beak is short and nearly straight, as in the *black-beaked* specimens from Senegal. Whether these variations indicate a plurality of ill-defined species, or a single but very variable one, must be decided by future inquiry. Sir W. Jardine (p. 58 *suprà*) considers the colour of the beak to depend on age or season, but I am

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not aware that any *red-beaked* specimens have ever been brought from Senegal.

70. *Rhinopomastus cyanomelas* (Vieill.), Zool. Journ. vol. iv. pl. 1; (*Upupa purpurea*, Burchell; *Rhinopomastus smithi*, Jardine.)

71. *Upupa minor*, Shaw.

72. *Buceros nasutus*, Linn.; Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 236. This is clearly the same species as Levaillant's bird, though it differs in possessing an elevated casque, with a sharp though obtuse-angled keel along its ridge. This casque is about $\frac{2}{3}$ high, and extends to within $\frac{1}{2}$ of the tip of the beak, its anterior extremity being abruptly truncated. Levaillant's bird had no casque, being probably immature.

73. *Pogonius leucomelas* (Bodd.); Buff. Pl. Enl. 688, f. 1; (*Bucco niger*, Gm.; *Trogon luzoniensis*, Scop.; *Pogonius stephensi*, Leach.)

74. *Dendrobates namaquus* (Licht.); Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 251; (*Picus mystaceus*, Vieill.; *P. diophrys*, Stephens; *P. biarmicus*, Wagl.)

75. *Dendrobates fuscescens*, Vieill.; Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 253; (*Picus fulviscapus*, Licht.; *Colaptes capensis*, Steph.; *P. chrysoterus*, Less.)

76. *Campethera capricorni*, Strickland. ♂ Front, crown, and a broad streak from the base of the lower mandible along each side of the chin crimson; a broad streak of white from the nostrils, under the eye, and across the ear-covers; hind neck, back, scapulars and tertials, olive brown, with two or three $\frac{1}{2}$ wide bars of yellowish-white on each feather (five or six bars on the tertials); wing-covers similar, but barred on the outer webs only, and with a small roundish terminal spot of whitish; remiges blackish internally, yellowish-olive externally; the shafts golden yellow, the outer webs with five or six marginal spots of yellowish-white, the inner with as many but larger; rump and upper tail-covers yellowish-white, each feather with a subterminal black heart-shaped spot, and two or three medial

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transverse interrupted black bars; tail fulvous brown, with six or seven pale fulvous bars, the shafts golden yellow, the tips black; chin and throat white; breast, belly, and lower tail-covers yellowish-white, middle of belly plain; the other parts with a longitudinally ovate tear-like black spot on each feather, those on the breast largest, and about $\ddot{\text{i}}$ in diameter; beak and feet horn colour.

Total length, δ . $\ddot{5}$; beak to front, $\text{i}.\ddot{\text{i}}$, to gape, $\text{i}.\ddot{3}$; nasal ridge, $\ddot{\text{f}}$ distant from culmen; wing, $\dot{4}.\ddot{9}$; medial rectrices, $\dot{3}$, external, $\dot{2}.\ddot{3}$; tarsus, i .

Near *C. benneti* (Smith)—(*Picus guttatus*, Licht.; *C. variolosa*, Gray)—but differs in having a stouter beak, smaller spots on the breast, and the rump *spotted* instead of *barred*.

77. *Campethera abingoni*, Smith; (*C. smithi*, Malherbe, Rev. Zool. 1845, p. 403). ♀ Feathers of front and crown blackish, with a round white spot on each; hind head crimson; back and wings olive, barred and spotted with yellowish-white; rump barred fuscous and greenish-white; remiges fuscous, spotted on both shafts with whitish, the shafts golden yellow; rectrices similar, but the marginal spots are obscurely fulvous; ear-covers and stripe down sides of neck white; chin, throat, and upper breast brownish-black, with a subterminal roundish white spot, and sometimes a second medial one on each feather; lower parts yellowish-white, with a conspicuous longitudinal streak of black on each feather, broadest on the breast, becoming transverse and heart-shaped on the thighs and vent; beak and legs horn colour.

Total length, $\dot{7}.\ddot{5}$; beak to front, $\text{i}.\ddot{\text{i}}$, to gape, $\text{i}.\ddot{3}$; nasal ridge nearly $\ddot{\text{i}}$ distant from culmen; wing, $\dot{4}.\ddot{7}$; tail, $\dot{2}.\ddot{5}$; tarsus, $\ddot{8}$.

78. *Pæocephalus meyeri* (Rüpp.), Atl. Nord. Af. pl. 11.

79. *Pæocephalus rüppelli* (Gray), Proc. Zool. Soc. ♂ Olive brown; lesser wing-covers, lower wing-covers and tibiæ, yellow; rump, lower belly, upper and lower tail-covers blue. ♀ like the ♂, but wanting the blue colour.

Total length, δ ; wing, $\dot{5}.\ddot{7}$.

80. *Agapornis roseicollis*, Vicill.; St. Hil. Perroqu. pl. 91.

81. *Columba guinea*, Linn.; Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 265.

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82. *Turtur vinaceus* (Gm.); Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 268.
83. *Peristera afra* (Linn.); Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 271.
84. *Steganura paradisea*.
85. *Francolinus swainsoni*, Smith, Zool. S. Af. pl. 12.
86. *Francolinus gariiepensis*, Smith, Zool. S. Af. pl. 83, 84.
87. *Pterocles variegatus*, Burchell; Smith, Zool. S. Af. pl. 10.

88. *Pterocles bicinctus*, Tem.; Fig. et Gall. v. iii. pp. 247, 713. There has been much confusion in ornithological works between various African and Indian species of *Pterocles*, to which the specific names *bicinctus*, *tricinctus*, and *quadricinctus* have been given. In the proceedings of the Zoological Society, part xviii., p. 220, I have pointed out the distinctions between the true *P. quadricinctus*, Tem., of Africa (*P. tricinctus* of Swainson), and the *P. fasciatus* (Scop.) of India, erroneously named *P. quadricinctus* by Indian ornithologists. Mr. Andersson's collection has now enabled me further to clear up the subject, by affording specimens of the *P. bicinctus*, Tem. (to which Mr. Gray erroneously referred the *P. tricinctus* of Swainson). This rare species, first discovered by Levaillant in the Namaqua country, has never been figured. Though closely resembling the *P. quadricinctus* of Senegal and Kordofan in the colours of its head and under parts, it is at once distinguished by the absence of the black stripes on the back and wings, the feathers on those parts being of a greyish-brown, with a terminal subtriangular white spot. It also wants the chestnut band on the breast, but possesses a very distinct band of white, succeeded by one of black, between the fulvous colour of the breast and the finely rayed black and white of the abdomen.

I may add that this, the *P. bicinctus* of Temminck, is not the *P. bicinctus* of Lichtenstein, the latter being the *P. lichtensteini* of Wagler and other authors.

89. *Coturnix dactylisonans*, Meyer? Plumage darker than European and Indian specimens, and of a deeper rufous on the cheeks and breast.

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90. *Turnix lepurana*, Smith, Zool. S. Af. pl. 16. My specimen has the breast bright rufous, in which respect it agrees with the "pectore nitidè rufo" of Smith's Latin diagnosis, but not with the "pale Dutch orange" of his description, nor with the faint yellowish tinge of his figure.

91. *Otis ruficrista*, Smith, Zool. S. Af. pl. 4.

92. *Squatarola helvetica* (Linn.).

93. *Charadrius hiaticula*, Linn.

94. *Charadrius damarensis*, Strickland. Crown, nape, ear-covers, back and wings uniform "hair brown" (of Syme's Nomenclature), paler on the rump and upper tail-covers; a dark fuscous mark at the anterior and lower margins of orbits; front, broad superciliary streak, cheeks, chin and throat dirty white; breast, pale brown, the shafts darker; belly, axillary feathers, vent and lower tail-covers white; primaries fuscous, darkest at the tips, the shafts white in the medial portions, the sixth to the ninth white at the base of the outer web; secondaries pale fuscous; rectrices pale fuscous, darker towards the tips, which are margined with white; outer pair narrow, margined externally with white; beak black; legs dark brown; acrotarsia scutate.

Total length, 8; beak to front, 8, to anterior termination of nasal groove, 4, to gape, 1; wing, 5.3; medial rectrices, 2.3; external, 2.1; naked part of tibia, 7; tarsus, 1.5.

95. *Charadrius pallidus*, Strickland. Crown and upper parts pale greyish-brown, darker on rump; front, supercilium, cheeks, and cervical collar white; ear-covers pale brown; greater wing-covers tipped with whitish; primaries fuscous, darkest at tips, shafts medially white; the 5th to the 9th white at base of outer web; secondaries tipped with white; all the remiges margined internally with white; medial pair of rectrices deep fuscous, the two next pairs paler, margined with white; the three outer pairs pure white; whole lower parts pure white; beak and legs black.

Total length, 6; beak to front, 5, to gape, 6½; wing, 4; medial rectrices, 1.6, external, 1.5; tarsus, 1.2.

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96. *Charadrius nivifrons*, Less. Agrees with Pucheran's description, Rev. Zool. 1851, p. 280, except in the isabelline or cream coloured tinge on the lower parts, probably the breeding dress. Differs from *C. varius*, Vieill., *C. pecuarius*, Licht., in the larger patch of white on the front, the absence of the black patch on the side of the neck, the fulvous tinge of the upper parts, the pale brown (not black) rump, &c. Resembles *C. alexandrinus*, Linn. (*C. cantianus*, Lath.), but differs in having an isabelline tinge on the breast and belly, and in having the three proximal secondaries (next the tertials) pure white, instead of pale grey with white margins.

Total length, 7; beak to front, $6\frac{1}{2}$, to gape, 8; wing, 4.1; medial rectrices, 2.3, external, 2.1; tarsus, 1.3.

97. *Hoplopterus coronatus* (Gm.) Pl. Enl. 800.

98. *Machetes pugnax* (Linn.).

99. *Pelidna subarquata* (Gm.). The Damara specimen is remarkable for the shortness of its beak, which only measures 1.3 to the front, while specimens from Kordofan and various parts of Europe measure 1.6.

100. *Pelidna minuta*, Leisler; Gould, Birds Europe, pl. 332.

101. *Glottis canescens* (Gm.).

102. *Totanus glareola* (Linn.).

103. *Rhynchæa capensis* (Linn.).

104. *Himantopus melanopterus*, Meyer.

105. *Strepsilas interpres* (Linn.).

106. *Ciconia* — ?

Atra, *viridescens*; dorso imo cum ventre toto albis. — (P. L. Sclater.)

107. *Phænicopterus minor*, Geoff.

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108. *Nyroca brunnea*, Eyton, Monog. Anat. pl. 23.

109. *Podiceps minor* (Linn.).

110. *Xema phæcephala*, Swainson. Swainson calls this species *pæcephala* (misspelled by him *poocephala*), a name which would imply green-head, not grey-headed. He no doubt meant to have written *phæcephala*, and I have altered the name accordingly.

Differs from *X. brunneicapillum* of India, in having the white at the base of the remiges confined to the *outer* web.

111. *Sternula balænarum*, Strickland. Front, round the eyes and crown black; back, wings and tail very pale grey; primaries hoary fuscous, shafts and inner margins white; below wholly white; beak black; legs brownish flesh colour.

Total length, 8.5; beak to front, 1.2, to gape, 1.4; wing, 6.6; axial rectrices, 1.8, external, 2.4; tarsus, 6.

Remarkable for the shortness of its tarsus.