During the period covered by the publication of the five parts of my *Catalogue of Birds of the South African Sub-Region*, in *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. vii, parts 9—13, from March 1965—December, 1966, and since then, up to and including the whole of March, 1969, numerous additions and corrections to the South African list of birds were announced in South African and overseas journals. In order to keep my *Catalogue* up-to-date it is proposed to publish lists of additions and corrections from time to time, of which this is the first. Minor adjustments made in the literature to the extra-limital ranges of forms admitted to the South African list have not been referred to in this supplement. Future supplements will be issued when required, probably at three yearly intervals.

The new birds to the South African list depicted on plates i—iv have been added by or through the efforts of the Durban Museum’s staff.

**Note:** The numbers are those that appear in the *Catalogue*. 
Species

6 TACHIYBAPTUS RUFICOLLIS (Pallas)  
Dabchick


Genus TACHYBAPTUS Reichenbach


The nomenclatural combination of the African race of Dabchick now becomes:

Tachybaptus ruficollis capensis (Salvadori)

Orig. ref. as given in Catalogue, p. 206.

7 DIOMEDEA EXULANS Linnaeus  
Wandering Albatross

Additional subspecies:

Diomedea exulans dabbenena Mathews


18A BULWERIA LESSONII (Garnot)  
Whiteheaded Petrel

See Catalogue p. 210, where this petrel is considered. It must now be added as an additional species to the South African list.

29 PROCCELLARIA CARNEIPES (Gould)  
Fleshfooted Shearwater


45 PHALACROCORAX LUCIDUS (Lichtenstein)  
Whitebreasted Cormorant

Williams, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. lxxxvi, 3, 1966, pp. 48—50, shows that two discrete forms of cormorants (*Phalacrocorax (carbo) lugubris* Rüppell and *Phalacrocorax carbo patricki* Williams) are sympatric in Uganda and probably elsewhere in central East Africa, suggesting that two species are involved: *P.carbo* and *P.lucidus*, of which latter, *lugubris* is the northern representative. Arising from these findings, *P.carbo* is considered as extralimital to South Africa and No. 45 becomes

**Phalacrocorax lucidus lucidus** (Lichtenstein)

Orig. ref. and range as given in *Catalogue*, p. 220.

61 BUBULCUS IBIS (Linnaeus)  
Cattle Egret

Communication by Clancey, *Ostrich*, vol. xxxix, 3, 1968, pp. 193, 194, refers. An Ethiopian African and Malagasy race of *B.ibis* is now recognised on the basis of a valid size difference, the populations of the South African Sub-Region standing as

**Bubulcus ibis rufigrasta** Bonaparte


Range as given for *B.i.ibis* in the *Catalogue*, p. 225, but with the final section, reading “and from southern Europe, eastwards to the Caspian; also northern America” deleted.

62 ARDEOLA RALLOIDES (Scopoli)  
Squacco Heron

Additional subspecies:

**Ardeola ralloides paludivaga** Clancey


Breeds locally in Africa from former French West Africa and Lake Tchad, Nigeria and the Sudan, south to the Caprivi, Rhodesia, Moçambique, Natal and Zululand and the eastern Cape. Also on the island of Malagasy.
The status of *A.r.ralloides*, orig. ref. as given in *Catalogue*, p. 225, is changed to the following:

Breeds in southern Europe and North-West Africa, eastwards through southern Russia and the Near and Middle Easts to Iran, Transcaspia, and perhaps Russian Turkestan to the region of Kzyl Orda and the lower Syr Daria. Winters in Africa (some also southwestern Asia), ranging south as far as southern Mozambique, Natal and Zululand.

62A *ARDEOLA IDAE* (Hartlaub) Malagasy Squacco Heron Malagasy Sub-Region, and seasonally in central and eastern Africa.

*Ardeola idae* (Hartlaub)  


66 *NYCTICORAX LEUCONOTUS* (Wagler)  
Whitebacked Night Heron

Now considered to be polytypic, following Irwin and Benson, *Arnoldia* (Rhodesia), vol. iii, 8, 1967, pp. 1–3, the population occurring in zoogeographical South Africa being referred to:

*Nycticorax leuconotus natalensis* (Roberts)  
Orig. ref. as given in *Catalogue*, p. 226.

Range as for the species, except for populations resident west of the Dahomey Gap, West Africa.

69 *BOTAUROS STELLARIS* (Linnaeus)  
Bittern


108 *AEGYPIUS TRACHELIOTUS* (Forster)  
Lappetfaced Vulture

In the *Catalogue*, p. 241, the date of publication of J. R. Forster's *Vultur tracheliotus* is given as 1791. Bruine, *Ostrich*, vol. xxxix, 3, 1968, p. 196, shows that Levaillant's *Reise in das innere von Africa*,
vol. iii, appeared in the year 1796, and also that the name first appears on p. 362 and not 363. The orig. ref. of this species is now amended to stand as follows:


117 AQUILA VERREAUXII Lesson Black Eagle

Spelling of specific name corrected in all instances to *verreauxii*.

127 SPIZAETUS CORONATUS (Linnaeus) Crowned Eagle

Voous and Wijsman, *Biol.Jaarb.*, vol. xxxii, 1964, pp. 151—163, recommend that the Crowned Eagle, in the sub-genus *Stephanoaetus*, should be placed with other rounded winged and crested forest haunting pan-tropical eagles in the

Genus *Spizaetus* Vieillot


*Spizaetus coronatus* (Linnaeus)

Orig. ref. as given.

139 ACCIPITER EXILIS (Temminck) Redbreasted Sparrowhawk

Mees, *Zool.Meded.Rijksmus.Natur.Hist.Leiden*, vol. xlii, 14, 1967, p. 144, shows that (a) Smith, in *S.Afr.Quart.Journ.*, 1st ser., April—June, 1830, p. 231, did not describe this sparrowhawk as new but simply used Daudin’s *Falco ruficollis*, 1800, for it, this latter not the African species, and perhaps specifically indeterminate. Also, (b) if one accepts Smith’s combination *Accipiter rufiventris* of June, 1830, as the original description of the African Redbreasted Sparrowhawk, the name is still not available as it is antedated by *Accipiter exilis* (Temminck), available in May, 1830 (agreeing that the *S.Afr.Quart.Journ.*, 1st. ser., April—June, 1830, was published in June, *i.e.*, one month after the publication of *exilis*).

No. 139 now becomes:

*Accipiter exilis exilis* (Temminck)


Of the extant *Types* in the Leiden Museum, one is marked Algoa Bay (J. F. Mees, *in litt.*). This may be adopted as a restricted type-locality for the nominate race of the Redbreasted Sparrowhawk, and is here formally proposed as such.
154 FALCO PEREGRINUS Tunstall  

Peregrine

Original reference of *F.p.minor* corrected to read:  
*Falco minor* “Schlegel” Bonaparte, *Conspr.Av.*, vol. i, 1850, p. 23:  
South Africa, restricted herewith to Cape of Good Hope.

157A FALCO CONCOLOR Temminck  

Sooty Falcon

North-eastern Africa and Near East, wintering to the southward.

**Falco concolor** Temminck  


174 FRANCOLINUS LEVAILLANTOIDES (Smith)  

Orange River Francolin


(a) *F.l.langi*, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, pp. 265, 266, is now lodged in the synonymy of *F.l.pallidior*, the revised range of which is as follows:

Etosha Pan and Ovamboland, in northern South-West Africa, south-east to the Kalahari, Botswana. In north-east reaching to the Makarikari Salt Pan complex, and grading into nominate *F.levaillantoides* in the eastern districts of Botswana, and into *F.l.wattii* to the south in South-West Africa.

(b) *F.l.cunenensis* of the *Catalogue*, p. 266, now placed in the synonymy of *

**Francolinus levaillantoides jugularis** Büttikofer

*Francolinus jugularis* Büttikofer, *Notes Leyden Mus.*, No. 11, 1889, p. 76, pl. iv: Gambos, Huila, southern Angola.
Range as given for cunenensis. Extralimitally in south-western and western Angola, where present in Moçamedes, southern Huila north to Gambos, and along the coast to Lobito.

186 TURNIX SYLVATICA (Desfontaines) Buttonquail

Additional subspecies:

**Turnix sylvatica arenaria** Stresemann


South African range of *T.s.lepurana* now adjusted to exclude populations placed under arenaria.

190 BALEARICA REGULORUM (Bennett) Crowned Crane


**Balearica regulorum regulorum** (Bennett).

Orig. ref. as given.

193 CREX EGREGIA (Peters) African Crake

Benson and Winterbottom, *Ostrich*, vol. xxxix, 3, 1968, pp. 177—179, show that *C egregia* of Africa and *Porzana albicollis* (Vieillot) of South America are almost certainly components of a single superspecies, and recommend the resurrection of the genus *Cecropsis* Sharpe, 1893: *Type Ortygometra (Crex) egregia* Peters, to accommodate them. While appreciating the cogency of most of the argument, I do not believe it necessary to recognise *Cecropsis* as distinct from *Crex* Bechstein, 1803: *Type Rallus crex* Linnaeus, in advance of a thorough revision of all crake and rail genera. Wolters,
Ostrich, vol. xl, 1, 1969, p. 20, shows that Cecropsis Sharpe, 1893, is antedated by Mustelirallus Bonaparte, 1856, the Type of which is P.albicollis, and if Benson and Winterbottom be followed must be used in place of Cecropsis.


224 HAEMATOPUS MOQUINI (Bonaparte)  Black Oystercatcher  Haematopus moquini, of western South Africa, and Haematopus meadewaldoi Bannerman, of the eastern Canaries, are now considered to be conspecific, the South African race becoming Haematopus moquini moquini (Bonaparte)  See Vaurie, Birds Palearctic Fauna, vol. ii (Non-passeriformes), 1965, p. 370.

[CALIDRIS MINUTILLA (Vieillot)  American Stint  Nearctic, wintering to the southward.  Calidris minutilla (Vieillot)  Tringa minutilla Vieillot, Novv.Dict.d'Hist.Nat., vol. xxxiv, 1819, p. 466: “Amérique jusqu’au dela du Canada” = Halifax, Nova Scotia.  A. J. Tree, Ostrich, vol. xxxix, 3, 1968, pp. 200, 201, records that a stint netted on “Steynrus” Farm, Bathurst, eastern Cape, on 23 January, 1967, was of this species. The description given does not agree with the winter dress of C.minutilla, and as the bird was not made into a skin it is not possible to verify the record. C.minutilla has not been recorded for Africa, and the present record is unacceptable.]

Visually recorded Swakopmund, South-West Africa, 28 November, 1964. As the bird was not taken and waders in winter dress are notoriously difficult to identify in many cases, especially when a species is out of context, it seems desirable to disallow the record.

Of both nominate *L. falcinellus* and *L. sibirica* Dresser, 1876: Siberia and China, the former is the one likely to occur within present limits.

271 RHINOPTILUS AFRICANUS (Temminck) Doublebanded Courser


North-western Namib, western Damaraland, and the Kaokoveld, northern South-West Africa.

The name *R. a. sharpei* is placed in the synonymy of *R. a. africanus*, the range of which extends north to about Windhoek, in Damaraland.

The Etosha Pan and Ovambo populations are probably better associated with *R. a. traylori* than with the newly proposed *erlangeri*.

291 STERNA DOUGALLII Montagu Roseate Tern

Additional subspecies:

**Sterna dougallii bangsi** Mathews


Breeds archipelagos in the Indian Ocean from the Seychelles and, probably, the Mascarenes, eastwards to the Sundas and other islands north of Australia, to the western Pacific (breeding north to off Formosa and the Ryu Kyu Islands). A specimen from Durban, Natal, dated 2 July, 1967, has the shorter wing of this race, to which it is attributed (*vide* Clancey, *Ostrich*, vol. xxxviii, 4, 1967, pp. 288, 289).

Genus *Anous* Stephens

299A ANOUS STOLIDUS (Linnaeus) Noddy
Caribbean, South Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Anous stolidus stolidus (Linnaeus)

Breeds on islands in the Caribbean and South Atlantic, south to Tristan da Cunha and east to the Gulf of Guinea. Old records from "Cape Seas" not acceptable, but may now be admitted on basis of ♀ found Island View, Durban, 10 January, 1969. Bird found alive with gunshot injury to one wing; taken to Durban Centenary Aquarium and then submitted to Durban Museum, where preserved. Slightly emaciated, but no evidence of having been a captive aboard ship calling at Durban harbour, and presumed to be genuine straggler.

300 RYNCHOPS FLAVIROSTRIS Vieillot African Skimmer

301—304 Family PTEROCLIDAE Sandgrouse

301 PTEROCLES NAMAQUA (Gmelin) Namaqua Sandgrouse

Range of P.n.ngami corrected to read as follows:

Northern South-West Africa from the Kaokoveld and Etosha, east to Ghanzi and the northern edge of the Kalahari, in Botswana. Only a seasonal, non-breeding visitor to Ngamiland, the Makarikari Lake sector and the Mababe Depression. Also in south-western Angola.
The range of *P.n.namaqua* is also adjusted to exclude the populations now placed under *ngami*.

302 PTEROCLES BURCHELLI Sclater Spotted Sandgrouse


*P.b.delabati* as admitted in the Catalogue, p. 319, is now found to be indistinguishable from *P.b.makarikari*, in the synonymy of which it is placed. The range of *P.b.makarikari* is adjusted to read as follows:

Northern South-West Africa from Etosha, Ovamboland and adjacent southern Angola, east to Ngamiland and northern Botswana (in east to Makarikari and the Nata R.). Seasonally to western Rhodesia.

304 PTEROCLES BICINCTUS Temminck

Doublebanded Sandgrouse


*P.b.elizabethae* as admitted in the Catalogue, p. 319, is not separable from *P.b.bicinctus*, in the synonymy of which it is now placed. *P.b.chobiensis*, lodged in the synonymy of nominate *P.bicinctus*, is now shown to be a well-marked race and is accordingly resuscitated. The ranges of the two races concerned will stand as follows:

(a) *Pterocles bicinctus bicinctus* Temminck (syn. *elizabethae*). North-western Cape from the lower Orange R. and northern Cape in Gordonia, to Great Namaqualand, the Damaraland highlands, and the Kaokoveld, in South-West Africa.

(b) *Pterocles bicinctus chobiensis* (Roberts) Etosha Pan region and Ovamboland, in South-West Africa, east to Caprivi, Ngamiland, and northern and north-eastern Botswana. Also southern Angola and south-western Zambia.

317 TRERON AUSTRALIS (Linnaeus) Green Pigeon

Additional subspecies:

(a) Treron australis glauca Clancey


Upper and middle Limpopo R. drainage of eastern Botswana and western and northern Transvaal, and Matabeleland, Rhodesia.

(b) Treron australis ansorgei Hartert and Goodson


Taken Swartboois Drift and Rua Cana Falls, Cunene R., northern South-West Africa. Extralimitally north to the central plateau of Angola in Huambo, and east to the upper Cuanza and Cuango Rivers, where intergrading with *T. a. calva*.

The range of *T. a. delalandii* as given in the *Catalogue*, p. 325, is adjusted to exclude the Transvaal and Botswana populations now placed in *glauca*.

327 CRINIFER CONCOLOR (Smith) Goaway Bird


Benguela, Angola

328 CUCULUS CANORUS Linnaeus Cuckoo

*Cuculus canorus subtelephonus* Zarudny


330A CERCOCOCCYX MONTANUS Chapin Barred Longtailed Cuckoo

*Cercococcyx montanus patulus* Friedmann


331 CUCULUS CLAMOSUS Latham Black Cuckoo

Resulting from an opinion of the International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature, *Cuculus cafer* Lichtenstein must be replaced by *Cuculus clamosus* Latham. No. 331 of the *Catalogue*, p. 333, now becomes:

**Cuculus clamosus clamosus** Latham


348 **OTUS SENEGALENSIS** (Swainson) African Scops Owlet


350 **GLAUCIDIUM PERLATUM** (Vieillot) Pearlsotted Owlet

Additional subspecies:

**Glaucidium perlatum diurnum** Clancey


South-West Africa north of *G.p.licua*, east to Botswana, western, northern and eastern Transvaal, eastern Swaziland, Zululand, Rhodesia, parts of Moçambique, and north of these limits to Angola, Zambia, and the southern Congo.

The range of *G.p.licua* is now restricted to the middle reaches of the Orange R., where recorded from Upington, Prieska and Colesberg, to southern Great Namaqualand, the northern Cape, the western Orange Free State, and the south-western Transvaal.

352 **BUBO CAPENSIS** Smith Cape Eagle Owl


Additional race to South African list:

**Bubo capensis mackinderi** Sharpe


Recorded in Matopos and at Inyanga, Rhodesia, by Benson and Irwin, *loc. cit.* Extralimitally recorded Malawi (Dedza), Tanzania (Iringa), and numerously in the highlands of Kenya.
B.c.capensis does not range north of the Limpopo R. and has now been determined as extending in the Cape north to Kimberley, and to the Orange Free State (Westminster, Zastron and Excelsior) and the south-eastern Transvaal (Zuurbron).

355 SCOTOPELIA PELI Bonaparte
Fishing Owl

The orig. ref. of S.peli will therefore stand as follows: Scotopelia peli Bonaparte, Consp.Av., vol. i, 1850, p. 44: Ashanti, Ghana.

364A APUS PALLIDUS (Shelley)
Pale Swift
Irwin and Benson, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), vol. iii, 4, 1967, p. 8, show that Brooke's records of A.pallidus ? subsp., as admitted in Catalogue, pp. 627, 628, are based on wrongly identified specimens and apply to Apus apus pekinensis (Swinhoe). They also record that the only specimen of the Pale Swift now known to have been taken in the South African Sub-Region is a female shot at Kuruman, northern Cape, by Woosnam and Dent on 12 February, 1904 (now in British Museum (Nat.Hist.), London. This has also been identified as of the race

Apus pallidus brehmorum Hartert
Orig. ref. as given in Catalogue p. 348.
One record: Kuruman, northern Cape. Breeding range as given.

364B APUS BRADFIELDI (Roberts)
Bradfield's Swift
Orig. ref. and status as given under A.b.bradfieldi, Catalogue, p. 348.

365 APUS MYOPTILUS (Salvadori)
Scarce Swift
Genus *Schoutedenapus* De Roo


No. 365 now becomes *Schoutedenapus myoptilus*, and *S.m.myoptilus*. Orig. ref. as given.

366 APUS MELBA (Linnaeus) Alpine Swift
Additional subspecies:

**Apus melba marjoriae** (Bradfield)

*Micropus melba marjoriae* Bradfield, *Descr.New Races Kalahari Birds and Mammals*, 1935, pp. 1—2; “Quickborn” Farm, Oka-handja district, South-West Africa.

South-West Africa. Perhaps south to the lower Orange R. and northern Little Namaqualand, north-western Cape. Also south-western Angola. (This is a valid race according to Brooke, *in litt.*).

Range of *A.m.africanus* amended to exclude populations now placed in marjoriae.

Nominate *A.melba* widespread as non-breeding visitor, reaching south to the Cape and Natal (Brooke, *in litt.*).

367 APUS AEQUATORIALIS (von Müller) Mottled Swift
Additional subspecies:

**Apus aequatorialis gelidus** Brooke


Rhodesian plateau, in Matabeleland and Mashonaland. Resident. The nominate race occurs in the eastern highlands of Rhodesia, and adjacent Moçambique; Mt. Gorongosa. Extralimital range as given.

372 CHAETURA USSHERI Sharpe Mottled Spinetail
Additional subspecies:

**Chaetura usscheri benguellensis** Neumann


Rhodesia in the south-east (Birchenough Bridge), and on the middle Zambesi R. Extralimitally certainly in western Zambia, and Angola.
The South African range of *C.u.stictilaema* is uncertain, but lower Zambesi Valley birds and those present on the littoral south to the Limpopo R. are probably applicable to it. It may, however, be extralimital, all South African populations being *benguellensis*. (See Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 11, 1968, pp. 121, 122).

373 **CHAETURA BOEHMI** Schalow

Böhm's or Bat-like Spinetail

Add the following as a synonym of *C.b.sheppardi*, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 628:


389 **MEROPS SUPERCILIOSUS** Linnaeus

*Madagascar Bee-eater*

*M.s.superciliosus* recorded as abundant along the Cunene R., northern South-West Africa, where found breeding in the banks of the river (*vide* Winterbottom, *Cimbebasia*, Windhoek, No. 19, 1966, p. 34). Not recorded hitherto breeding on west side of African continent.

Examination of material from the Cunene R. shows that birds of this population have longer bills and more extensively white chins than eastern birds (see Clancey, *Ostrich*, vol. xxxix, 3, 1968, p. 202).

393 **MEROPS PUSILLUS** Statius Müller

*Little Bee-eater*

The population of the South West Arid District is now characterized as new:

**Merops pusillus argutus** Clancey


Northern South-West Africa and the Caprivi Strip, east to Ngamiland and northern and north-eastern Botswana, and the low rainfall regions of western Matabeleland, Rhodesia (Wankie, Kazungula, etc.); perhaps dry north-western Transvaal. A singleton from Newington, eastern Transvaal, and one or two skins from Beira, Moçambique, suggest some eastward movement in winter. Extralimitally in south-western and southern Angola, and south-western Zambia.

The South African range of *M.p.meridionalis* now stands as coastal Natal, eastern Zululand, Swaziland, Transvaal, Moçambique, and Rhodesia east of *argutus*.
395 CORACIAS GARRULUS Linnaeus European Roller

Additional subspecies:

Coracias garrulus semenowi Loudon and Tschusi


Recorded as non-breeding visitor, dates as for C.g.garrulus, as far south as Natal in the east; perhaps more widespread (see also Dementiev, Gladkov, et al., Birds of the Soviet Union, vol. i, 1951 (English trans. 1966), pp. 539—548). Breeds Iraq, most of Iran, Afghanistan and north-western India, north to southern Transcaspia and Russian Turkestan to Lake Balkhash and the Ala Kul, thence west to the Aral Sea (after Vaurie).

413 LYBIUS LEUCOMELAS (Boddaert) Pied Barbet


The restriction by Winterbottom of the nominotypical race's type-locality to Beaufort West in 1958, the year after Macdonald's proposal, was unnecessary.

419 POGONIULUS BILINEATUS (Sundevall) Goldenrumped Tinker Barbet

Material assembled from just north of Beira, Moçambique, during June and July, 1968, shows that such populations are not P.b.fischeri (Reichenow), 1880: Zanzibar. Specimens are too long in the wing, and the medio-ventral plane is pale green rather than yellow. These populations are now associated with P.b.riparium Clancey, 1952: Tschemula Pont, Pongola R., north-eastern Zululand, and P.b. fischeri is rejected as being extralimital. Two races are admitted for the South African Sub-Region. P.b.bilineatus and P.b.riparium. Eastern Rhodesian highland birds may represent a third race, at present innominate, but until this is verified they must remain associated with the typical race (vide Clancey, Durban Mus.Novit., vol. viii, 11, 1968, pp. 126, 127).
421 TRACHYPHONUS VAILLANTII Ranzani

Crested Barbet

Additional subspecies:

**Trachyphonus vaillantii suahelicus** Reichenow


Middle and lower Zambesi R. valley, in Moçambique, south to about the Save R. Extralimitally in eastern Zambia, Malawi, south-eastern Congo, and Tanzania.

*T.v.vaillantii* ranges from southern Angola and western Zambia to northern South-West Africa, the Caprivi, Botswana, Rhodesia south of *suahelicus* and Moçambique south of the Save R., south-east to Natal and Zululand (see Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 11, 1968, pp. 127, 128).

423 INDICATOR VARIEGATUS Lesson

Scalythroated Honeyguide


*I.v.virescens*, described from the Usambara Mts., north-eastern Tanzania, now considered as extralimital to the South African list, is replaced by:

**Indicator variegatus jubaensis** Neumann


Littoral of Moçambique north of the Save. Also to coastal northern P.E.A., coastal Tanzania, coastal Kenya, and south-western Somalia.

425 PRODOTISCUS REGULUS Sundevall

Sharpbilled Honeyguide


429 CAMPETHERA BENNETTII (Smith)

Bennett’s Woodpecker

Additional subspecies:

**Campethera bennettii buysi** Winterbottom

Northern Kaokoveld and adjacent Ovamboland, South-West Africa. Extralimitally in south-western Angola along the edge of the coastal desert.

429A CAMPETHERA SCRIPTORICAUDA (Reichenow)

Specklethroated Woodpecker

Eastern Africa from eastern Tanzania, south to the lower Zambesi R. valley.

**Campethera scriptoricauda** (Reichenow)


Taken at Inhaminga, Manica e Sofala, Moçambique (*vide* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 13, 1968, pp. 196, 197), where probably quite widespread in *Brachystegia* woodland. Two obtained, one subsequently lost. Ranges to southern Malawi, northern Moçambique, and eastern Tanzania. (*Note: The status of this woodpecker is still somewhat undecided, some authors treating it as a race of either *C.nubica* (Boddaert) or *C.bennettii* (Smith), while others accord it independent specific rank, as is done here).*

437 SMITHORNIS CAPENSIS (Smith) Broadbill

Examination of material collected on the coast of Moçambique to the north of Beira in June and July, 1968, shows that such populations should be associated with *S.c.cryptoleucus* Clancey, 1963: Bela Vista, Maputo, southern Moçambique, rather than with *S.c.suhelicus* Grote, 1926: Magagoni, Rufu R., eastern Tanzania, which latter race is now removed from the South African list. The populations of *S.capensis* occurring in the South African Sub-Region will now be grouped in three races only: *S.c.capensis*, *S.c.cryptoleucus* and *S.c.conjunctus*.

439 to 462 Family ALAUDIDAE Larks

Maclean, *Cimbebasia*, Windhoek, series A, vol. i, 4, 1969, pp. 79—94, discusses the genera of South African larks on the basis of behaviour patterns, nest architecture and morphological characters, and proposes radical changes to our present generic arrangement. His main conclusions are as follows:

(a) *Mirafra nigricans* to be transferred to the Genus *Pinarocorys* Shelley.
Certhilauda curvirostris and C.albescens to be placed in the Genus Mirafra Horsfield, with which Certhilauda is accordingly merged.

Certhilauda albofasciata to be placed in the resurrected monotypic, Genus Chersomanes Cabanis.

The Genus Calandrella Kaup, in so far as South Africa is concerned, should only contain the single species Calandrella cinerea.

The three small species Calandrella conirostris, C.fringillaris and C.sclateri to be removed from Calandrella and placed in the resurrected Genus Spizocorys Sundevall.

Calandrella starki to be transferred to the Genus Alauda Linnaeus.

Proposals (a)—(e) seem reasonable and present no difficulty, but (f) is considered unacceptable. Indeed, Maclean (p. 91) states “I believe that this move (the transfer of starki to Alauda) is one of expediency only and will later prove to be a temporary measure.” No generic name has been provided for starki, so that in the event of it being divorced from Alauda, Calandrella and Spizocorys one will have to be formally proposed. It seems desirable to let Maclean’s proposals “mature” before effecting changes to the arrangement and names of lark forms laid down in the Catalogue, pp. 389—415.

444 MIRAFRA RUFOCINNAMOMEA (Salvadori) Flappet Lark

(a) Additional subspecies:

Mirafra rufocinnamomea zombae Ogilvie-Grant


Occurs within present limits in Manica e Sofala, probably south to the Save R., and Tete district, Moçambique. Extralimitally to southern Malawi, northern Moçambique, and presumably southeastern Zambia, but northern limits not critically determined. (Note: M.r.zombae and M.r.fischeri (Reichenow), 1878: Rabai, Mombasa, coastal Kenya, are not synonymous, contra White, the former dark vinaceous grey above, less reddish).

M.r.pintoi now appears restricted to Moçambique south of the Save R. It is poorly differentiated from zombae at best, and the two should perhaps be merged.

Mirafra rufocinnamomea schoutedeni White, 1956: Luluabourg, Kasai, Congo.

It seems inadvisable to add *schoutedeni* to the South African list until more is known of the true status of the small Etosha Pan and Tsumeb populations, as Traylor, in *Check-list Angolan Birds*, 1963, p. 115, brings the range of the form concerned only as far south as central Huila.

446 MIRAFRA SABOTA Smith Sabota Lark Additional subspecies:

*Mirafra sabota ansorgei* Sclater


(a) Additional subspecies:

*Mirafra nigricans occidentis* (Clancey)


Breeds (June—Nov.) in central and northern Angola, and perhaps the Kwango and Kasai regions of the Congo, moving south after breeding to aestivate in South-West Africa, Botswana and western Rhodesia. Taken near Lourenço Marques, Moçambique.

(b) Status of *M.n.nigricans* now revised to read as follows:

Breeds (June—Nov.) in the Miombo of the Katanga, Congo-Kinshasa, northern Zambia and western Tanzania, aestivating mainly in eastern Botswana, Rhodesia, Transvaal, southern Moçambique, Swaziland and north-eastern Zululand. The breeding record from the Mkuzi Flats, Zululand (22 September, 1933) is now considered highly equivocal.

449 CERTHILAUDA CURVIROSTRIS (Hermann) Longbilled Lark

(a) Type-locality of *C.c.semitorquata* restricted to Colesberg, north-eastern Cape Province, by Quickelberge, *loc.cit.*, p. 42.

(b) The name *Certhilauda daviesi* Gunning and Roberts is now placed in the synonymy of *C.c.semitorquata*, which name is transferred to the race *daviesi* of the *Catalogue*, p. 401.

(c) *C.c.semitorquata* of the *Catalogue* now becomes:

*Certhilauda curvirostris algida* Quickelberge


Range as given for *C.c.semitorquata*. Quickelberge records specimens from Trappes Valley, Bathurst, Peelon, King William’s Town and Thomas River, Cathcart, as belonging to *algida*. These changes were foreshadowed in the note to *C.c.daviesi* in the *Catalogue*, p. 401.

450 CERTHILAUDA ALBESCENS (Lafresnaye)  
Karoo Lark  
Type-locality of *C.a.burra* restricted by Clancey, *Bull.Brit.ORN. Club*, vol. lxxxvii, 1, 1967, p. 14, to:  
*Great Bushmanland, north-western Cape Province.*

454 CALANDRELLA FRINGILLARIS (Sundevall)  
Botha’s Lark  
Now taken at Amersfoort and near Ermelo, in the south-eastern Transvaal.

460 EREMOPTERIX LEUCOTIS (Stanley)  
Chestnutbacked Finchlark  
Revision of southern races by Clancey, *Arnoldia* (Rhodesia), vol. iv, 1, 1968, pp. 1—5 refers.

(a) Range of *E.l.hoeschi* now defined as follows:

The highlands of Damaraland, the Kaokoveld and Ovamboland, in South-West Africa, and southern Angola, eastwards over the northern Kalahari, Ngamiland, and north-eastern Botswana to southern Barotseland, Zambia, and north-western Rhodesia (mainly in districts of Gwaai, Wankie and Matetsi).

(b) Range of *E.l.smithii* as given in the *Catalogue*, p. 414, but populations of north-western and western Rhodesia, northern Botswana, and north-eastern South-West Africa now associated with *hoeschi*. Does not occur in Angola.
461 EREMOPTERIX VERTICALIS (Smith)  
Greybacked Finchlark

Additional subspecies:

**Eremopterix verticalis harti** Benson and Irwin


Comes within present limits along the Okavango R. from at least Cuangar east to Dirico; probably also in the Caprivi Strip. Extralimitally in southern Cuando-Cubango, Angola, and Barotseland, western Zambia. Perhaps even more widespread. (See Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 15, 1969, pp. 228—231).

468 HIRUNDO DIMIDIATA Sundevall  
Pearlbreasted Swallow

Irwin and Benson, *Arnoldia* (Rhodesia), vol. iii, 4, 1967, pp. 23, 24, place all the populations breeding in Rhodesia in the race _H.d.marwitzi_. The breeding range of _H.d.dimidiata_ as given in the *Catalogue* must now be adjusted to exclude Rhodesia.

469 HIRUNDO SEMIRUFA Sundevall  
Redbreasted Swallow


472 HIRUNDO ABYSSINICA Geurin-Ménéville  
Lesser Striped Swallow

Additional subspecies:

**Hirundo abyssinica ampliformis** Clancey


North-western Rhodesia on the Zambesi R. above the Victoria Falls, Caprivi Strip, Ngamiland and adjacent northern Botswana. Extralimitally in eastern Angola in Bié-Cuando-Cubango, and western Zambia.

Within the limits of zoogeographical South Africa _H.a.unitatis_ ranges to the eastern districts, Botswana, and most of Rhodesia (except for north-west).

Genus **Phedina** Bonaparte

_Type_, by subsequent designation, _Hirundo borbonica_ Gmelin (Sharpe, 1885).
479A PHEDINA BORBONICA (Gmelin) Mascarene Martin Malagasy Sub-Region and the Mascarene Islands: occurring seasonally costalands of eastern Africa.

**Phedina borbonica madagascariensis** Hartlaub


480 PSALIDOPROCNE PRISTOPTERA (Rüppell) Black Roughwing

*P.p.orientalis* of the *Catalogue*, p. 422, is now replaced by the following subspecies:

**Psalidoprocne pristoptera percivali** Ogilvie-Grant


488 ORIOLUS LARVATUS Lichtenstein Blackheaded Oriole


*O.l.tibicen* of the *Catalogue*, p. 425, now becomes:

**Oriolus larvatus additus** Lawson


488A ORIOLUS CHLOROCEPHALUS Shelley Greenheaded Oriole

Mountain forests of eastern Africa from the Shimba Hills, Kenya,
and the Usambaras, Tanzania, south to southern Malawi and Mt. Gorongosa, Moçambique.

**Oriolus chlorocephalus speculifer** Wolters and Clancey


Know only from the montane forest of Mt. Gorongosa, Manica e Sofala, Moçambique. Perhaps locally in forested localities of eastern Rhodesia and adjacent Moçambique. (Seven specimens collected October, 1968 (M. O. E. Baddeley)). See also Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. viii, 15, 1969, pp. 249, 250.

492 PARUS AFER Gmelin

Grey Tit

Add the following as a synonym of *P. afer*:


497 ANTHOSCOPUS CAROLI (Sharpe) Grey Penduline Tit


(a) *A. c. caroli* restricted to Ovamboland, adjacent northern South-West Africa, and southern Huila, Angola.

(b) *A. c. hellmayri* extended west to include all Rhodesia (except where *A. c. rankinei* present), Transvaal, Botswana, and the Caprivi Strip. Probably south-western Zambia and south-eastern Angola.

498 SALPORNIS SPIILONOTA (Franklin) Spotted Creeper

Following Vaurie, and more recently Moreau, *Bird Faunas of Africa and its Islands*, 1965, *Salpornis* is removed from the *Certhiidae* and placed in the family

*Salpornithidae*: Spotted Creeper

The *Salpornithidae* is more closely allied to the *Sittidae* than the *Certhiidae*, in which latter the retrices are lengthened and stiffened, and the tail is used as a fulcrum when climbing.
501 TURDOIDES LEUCOPYGIUS (Rüppell)

Whiterumped Babbler

Additional subspecies:

**Turdoides leucopygius ater** Friedmann


504 LIOPTILUS NIGRICAPILLUS (Vieillot) Bush Blackcap

English vernacular name, missing on p. 433 of the *Catalogue*, added as indicated.

512 ANDROPADUS MILANJENSIS (Shelley)

Stripedcheeked Bulbul

The nominate race is considered as extralimital, its place on the South African list now being taken by

**Andropadus milanjensis disjunctus** Clancey


Montane forests of eastern Rhodesia from Mt. Selinda, Chipinga district, north to Mt. Inyangani, adjacent Moçambique, and as an isolate on Mt. Gorongosa.

513 ANDROPADUS FLAVIVENTRIS (Smith)

Yellowbellied Bulbul

Additional subspecies:

**Andropadus flaviventris zambesiae** (Shelley)

*Chlorocichla zambesiae* Shelley, *Birds of Africa*, vol. i, 1896, p. 64: South Zambesia, the *Type* from the Victoria Falls, Zambesi R., Rhodesia.

Northern Botswana, Rhodesia, eastern Transvaal, and Moçambique north of the nominate race. Extralimitally in southern

The South African range of *A.f.occidentalis* is northern South-West Africa, Caprivi, and Ngamiland, in Botswana.

522 MONTICOLA BREVIPES (Waterhouse)  
Short-toed Rockthrush  
The name *Petrocinela leucocapilla* Lafresnaye is placed in the synonymy of *M.b.brevipes*, and the *M.b.leucocapilla* of the Catalogue, p. 442, becomes *Monticola brevipes pretoriae* Gunning and Roberts  
Orig. ref. as given, and range adjusted to exclude Bechuanaland (Botswana).  

535 SAXICOLA TORQUATA (Linnaeus)  
Stonechat  
Eastern Rhodesian highland birds are now divorced from *S.t.oreobates* Clancey, described from the Drakensberg massif, and associated with the following additional race: *Saxicola torquata promiscua* Hartert  
Eastern highlands of Rhodesia and those of adjacent Moçambique. Extralimitally in the highlands of Malawi and southern and eastern Tanzania (see Clancey, Durban Mus.Novit., vol. viii, 11, 1968, pp. 136—138). (Note: This name is now applied to a complex of slightly varying montane populations linking nominate *S.torquata* and *S.t.axillaris*, differing mainly from the former in its smaller size).

540 COSSYPHA CAFFRA (Linnaeus)  
Cape Robin  
*C.c.iolaema* is now considered to be extralimital and is deleted from the South African list, the eastern Rhodesian and adjacent Moçambique populations being placed entirely with *C.c.drakensbergi* (see Clancey, Durban Mus.Novit., vol. viii, 11, 1968, p. 138).  
Genus *Alethe* Cassin  
543A ALETHE FUELLEBORNI Reichenow

Whitebreasted Alethe

Eastern Africa from highlands of north-eastern Tanzania, south to the lower Zambesi R.

**Alethe fuelleborni xuthura** Clancey and Lawson


Known only from coastal evergreen forest near Dondo and further north on the Dondo—Muanza road (M. O. E. Baddeley), and Mt. Gorongosa at 3700' a.s.l. (Baddeley). Presently known from three specimens, two in Durban Museum and the other in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. Status of this new form of what has hitherto been considered an element of montane forest is currently unknown (see Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 13, 1968, p. 194; Clancey, *Bokmakierie*, vol. xx, 4, 1968, pp. 81, 82; Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 15, 1969, pp. 252, 253).

544 POGONICICHLA STELLATA (Vieillot) Starred Robin

(a) Add the following as a synonym of *P.s.transvaalensis*:


The Type in the Transvaal Museum is marked as of *lebomboensis* and not of *lebombo*.

(b) Additional subspecies:

**Pogonocichla stellata margaritata** Sundevall


The range of nominate *P.stellata* is now restricted to the southern Cape, east to the interior forests of the Transkeian Territories, eastern Cape. Some range to western Natal in winter (Ingeli Forest, Alfred County).

The *Type* of *P.s.lebombo*, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 455, is an example of *P.s.transvaalensis*, in the synonymy of which the name *lebombo* is now placed. The *P.s.lebombo* of the *Catalogue* now becomes:

**Pogonocichla stellata hygrica** Clancey


Eastern highlands of Rhodesia from the Chimanimani Mts. north to Mt. Inyangani, and in adjacent highland Moçambique, and on Mt. Gorongosa. Taken Chimonzo, Macia district, Sul do Save, Moçambique, in winter.

*(Note: The population of the Chipinga district, south-eastern Rhodesia, topotypical of *P.s.chirindensis* (Roberts), 1914, is referable to *P.s.transvaalensis* (Roberts).)*

552 **ERYTHROPYGIA CORYPHAEUS** (Lesson)

**Karoo Scrub Robin**

Recent material from Port Elizabeth, the type-locality of *E.c.coryphaeus* (Lesson), 1831, shows that the race *E.c.abbotti* of the *Catalogue*, p. 459, is actually the nominate one, with *abbotti* a synonym. The race *E.c.coryphaeus*, as given in the *Catalogue*, now becomes:

**Erythropygia coryphaeus eurina** Clancey


The lowlands of Lesotho, western Orange Free State, south-western Transvaal, Griqualand West (including Asbestos Mts.), and the north-eastern Cape.

The name *E.c.abbotti* Friedmann, 1932, is now placed in the synonymy of nominate *E.coryphaeus*.

553 **ERYTHROPYGIA PAENA** Smith **Kalahari Scrub Robin**

(a) Additional subspecies:

**Erythropygia paena damarensis** Hartert


(b) The range of *E. p. oriens* is now enlarged to include the populations of the western half of the Orange Free State, western Transvaal, south-eastern Botswana, and southern Matabeleland, Rhodesia.


557 SYLVIA BORIN (Boddaert) Garden Warbler

*Sylvia borin woodwardi* (Sharpe)


558 SYLVIA COMMUNIS Latham Whitethroat

E. and V. Stresemann, *Journ.f. Ornith.*, vol. cix, 3, 1968, pp. 303—314, show that *S. c. communis* does not winter in Africa to the south of the Equator, and that the two races occurring within our limits are *S. c. icterops* and *S. c. volgensis*.

*S. c. communis* as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 466, is now deleted from the South African list as being extralimital, its place being taken by the following additional subspecies:

*Sylvia communis volgensis* Domaniewski


Visitor, October—April, to northern South-West Africa, Botswana, northern Cape and Transvaal. Probably more widespread. Breeds eastern and south-eastern European Russia, eastwards across western Siberia to the Yenisei, south to the Kirghiz Steppes, thence east to the Russian Altai and Tarbagatai. Winters in Africa.

559 PARISOMA SUBCAERULEUM (Vieillot) Titbabbler

Type-locality of *P. s. ombuensis* adjusted to: Farm "Ombu", 25 miles south-west of Omaruru town, Damaraland, South-West Africa (C. J. Skead, *in litt.*).
579 SEICERCUS RUFICAPILLUS (Sundevall)

Yellowthroated Warbler

The greenish backed S.r.johnstoni Sclater, admitted in the Catalogue, p. 477, is extralimital, its place being taken by the following new race:

Seicercus ruficapillus alacris Clancey


Eastern highlands of Rhodesia at from 3000—7,000 ft. a.s.l., from the Chipinga district north to Mt. Inyangani, adjacent highland Moçambique, and on Mt. Gorongosa as an isolate.

581 APALIS MELANOCEPHALA (Fischer and Reichenow)

Blackheaded Apalis

Additional subspecies:

Apalis melanocephala addenda Clancey


Coastal forests of eastern Sul do Save, south to about Inhambane, in Moçambique.

581A APALIS CHIRINDENSIS Shelley Chirinda Apalis

Additional species to South African list.

Apalis melanocephala chirindensis as admitted in the Catalogue, p. 480, is now considered to be a separate species and not a race of A.melanocephala (Fischer and Reichenow), See Clancey, Durban Mus. Novit., vol. viii, 11, 1968, p. 141.

Orig. ref. and range as given.

Found occurring sympatrically with A.m.lightoni in the Makurupini Forest, eastern Rhodesia (20° 01' S., 33° 02' E.), in January, 1969 (M. P. Stuart Irwin, in litt.).

582 APALIS FLAVIDA (Strickland) Yellowbreasted Apalis


(a) A.f.lucidigula Lawson, as admitted in the Catalogue, p. 481, is now placed in the synonymy of A.f.neglecta (see Clancey, Durban Mus. Novit., vol. viii, 9, 1967, pp. 97—102). Lawson, loc. cit., maintains lucidigula, giving its range as the “eastern and northern
Transvaal south to Swaziland and western Zululand, north to
eastern, south-eastern and southern Rhodesia in the lowlands,
intruding into Mozambique and eastern Zululand through the river
valleys. A careful independent study of this question, using
the same material as utilized by Lawson, does not convince me that
lucidigula can be satisfactorily separated from neglecta, and it
appears that our colleague inadvertently renamed the latter, having
overlooked the fact that it was named in the first instance on
middle and not lower Zambesi R. valley material.

The range of *A.f.neglecta*, with *lucidigula* a synonym, will now
be from southern, south-eastern, and eastern Zambia, Malawi, Tete
district in Mozambique, and northern and eastern Rhodesia, south
to the northern and eastern Transvaal, Swaziland, and northern
Zululand west of the Lebombo Mountains.

(b) The *A.f.neglecta* of the *Catalogue*, p. 481, now becomes the
following new race.

**Apalis flavida renata** Lawson

*Apalis flavida renata* Lawson, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 14,
1968, p. 216, Mapinhane, near Vilanculos, Sul do Save, Mozambique.

Coastal Natal from about Durban northwards, eastern Zululand,
and the littoral of Mozambique south of the Zambesi R. Inter­
grades with *A.f.neglecta* to west of stated range.

585A **SYLVIETTA RUFICAPILLA** Bocage

Central and south-central Africa.

**Sylvietta ruficapilla chubbi** Ogilvie-Grant

p. 10: north-western Rhodesia, the Type from Broken Hill, Zambia.

Taken Nampini Ranch, c. 40 miles W. of Victoria Falls, north-
western Rhodesia, on 3 April, 1967 (M. P. Stuart Irwin, *Bonner
Zambia, ? eastern Angola, Katanga, Congo (Marungu), Malawi,
and northern Mozambique (Tete district).

586 **EREMOMELA ICTEROPEGIALIS** (Lafresnaye)

Yellowbellied Eremomela

*E.i.viriditincta*, as given in the *Catalogue*, p. 485, is placed in the
synonymy of

**Eremomela icteropygialis helenorae** Alexander

p. 48: Mesanangue, on Zambesi R., c. 70 miles above Tete, Mo-
çambique.

E. i. polioxantha now has its range restricted to eastern Zululand, Swaziland, Transvaal, Sul do Save, Moçambique, southern Rhodesia, and eastern Botswana.

587 EREMOMELA GREGALIS (Smith) Karoo Eremomela
Type-locality of E. damarensis: Oosop=Husab, on the Swakop R., Damaraland, South-West Africa (C. J. Skead, in litt.).

589 EREMOMELA USTICOLLIS Sundevall
Buntnect Eremomela

Range of E. u. rensi extended to include most of Rhodesia (except western and southern Matabeleland), and in Moçambique south to the Save R. In case of E. u. usticollis, most of the Rhodesian populations are now divorced from this race and allocated to rensi, as indicated above.

590 CAMAROPTERA BRACHYURA (Vieillot) Bleating Bush Warbler
(a) Additional subspecies:
Camaroptera brachyura intercalata White

Northern and north-western Rhodesia, northern Botswana, and probably Caprivi. Extralimitally in eastern Angola, the Kasai and Katanga, Congo, Zambia, and south-western Tanzania, but limits uncertain.
(b) C. b. sharpei ranges to western Transvaal and western and south-western Rhodesia. The reference to south-western Zambia in the Catalogue, p. 488, now applies to C. b. intercalata.
(c) As the grey-backed C. b. noomei Gunning and Roberts ranges from eastern Rhodesia right across northern Manica e Sofala to reach the coast between Beira and the Zambesi R. mouth, the
ranges of the two green-backed taxa, constans Clancey and boro-
rensis Gunning and Roberts, are effectively segregated. C.b.boro-

591 CAMAROPTERA FASCIOLATA (Smith)  
Barred Bush Warbler

Add the following as a synonym of C.f.fasciolata:  

592 CAMAROPTERA STIERLINGI (Reichenow)  
Stierling's Bush Warbler

C.s.stierlingi, as admitted in the Catalogue, p. 488, is extralimital, its place on our list being taken by the following new race:

Camaroptera stierlingi olivascens Clancey


Littoral of Moçambique from north of the Limpopo R.

602 CISTICOLA SUBRUFICAPILLA (Smith) Dancing Cisticola

(a) Additional subspecies:

Cisticola subruficapilla newtoni Rosa Pinto


The Namib of north-western South-West Africa, and adjacent south-western Angola in Moçamedes.

(b) Rosa Pinto, Bol.Inst.Invest.Cient.Angola, Luanda, vol. iv, 1, 1967, pp. 7—13, in a revision of the races of C.subruficapilla, recognises the races C.s.barbiensis and C.s.windhoekensis, placed as synonyms of C.s.karasensis in my Catalogue, p. 493. I do not believe a sufficiently good case has been advanced to compel us to resuscitate barbiensis, and insufficient cognisance of possible variable rates of fading in different populations of a single race seems to have been taken by the author concerned in arriving at his conclusions. Even by Rosa Pinto's telling, there are too few specimens in existence and the characters detectable in the available skins are so evanescent and of such uncertain worth that it seems desirable to continue to leave the name in the synonymy of karasensis until
such time as the question can be reviewed more adequately with a larger body of newer material. However, the characters advanced by Rosa Pinto seem sufficient to resuscitate the second synonymised race, as follows:

**Cisticola subruficapilla windhoekensis** (Roberts)


The Damaraland highlands of South-West Africa, south to about the Naukluft Mts., and north to Otjiwarongo and the Waterberg. Apparently intergrading with *newtoni* near the Brandberg, and with *karasensis* to the south of its range at Rehoboth.

*C.s.karasensis* is now restricted to Great Namaqualand, in South-West Africa, and to Bushmanland, and Gordonia and Kuruman districts, northern Cape.

604 CISTICOLA RUFIILATA (Hartlaub) Tinkling Cisticola

Additional subspecies:

**Cisticola rufilata ansorgei** Neumann


*C.r.rufilata* has range as given in Catalogue, p. 494, but Rhodesian populations now placed with *ansorgei*.

605 CISTICOLA CHINIANA (Smith) Rattling Cisticola

Additional subspecies:

**Cisticola chiniana huilensis** Rosa Pinto


607 CISTICOLA ERYTHROPS (Hartlaub) Redfaced Cisticola

Additional subspecies:

**Cisticola erythrops lepe** Lynes


*C.e.nyasa* has range as given in *Catalogue*, p. 496, but Botswana and Caprivi populations now placed with *lepe*.

608 CISTICOLA GALACTOTES (Temminck) Winding Cisticola

(a) Range of *C.g.galactotes* now restricted to coastal Natal from just south of Durban to eastern Zululand.

(b) Additional race:

**Cisticola galactotes isodactyla** Peters


The plain of Moçambique and the lower Zambezi R. valley, and south-eastern Rhodesia (Sabi-Lundi confluence); also southern Malawi. Northern range limits not determined.

(c) Additional race:

**Cisticola galactotes stagnans** Clancey


North-eastern South-West Africa, the Caprivi Strip, northern Botswana in Ngamiland and from the Botletle R. northwards, and north-western Rhodesia on Zambesi R.; also adjacent south-eastern Angola.

609 CISTICOLA PIPIENS Lynes Chirping Cisticola

*C.p.congo*, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 496, is extralimital, its place being taken by

**Cisticola pipiens arundicola** Clancey, subsp.nov.


*Diagnosis*: *Breeding dress*: Differs from *C.p.congo* Lynes, 1936: Elizabethville, Katanga, Congo-Kinshasa, in having the raw umber of the dorsal surface of the head and neck sharply demarcated from and not diffused insensibly over the rest of the upper-parts, which
are greyer and clearer, less overlaid with brownish, and with the streaking of the mantle and scapulars deeper black, broader and less nebulous than in congo.

Non-breeding dress: As described for the breeding dress, but upper-parts markedly less overlaid with Dresden brown, the mantle, scapulars and rump appearing greyer, the streaking on the former surfaces deeper and colder black; rump without a buffish brown overlay. Face and underside less strongly washed with rusty buff in newly moulted condition. Tail and wings duller, less rusty. Size ranging smaller, thus: wings of 5♂ 60—62 (61.0), 2♀ 53, 56, as against 62.5—67 (64.0) in 10♂ congo, 10♀ 55—61 (57.9) mm. 10 examined. C.p.congo, 71.

Range: Ngamiland and the Chobe R. region of northern Botswana, the Caprivi Strip, southern Barotseland (north to Shangombo, Mashi R. (16° 17' S., 22° 07' E.). and south-eastern Cuando-Cubango, Angola (at Santa Cruz Mission).

Remarks: This race bears a remarkable resemblance to the sympatric Cisticola galactotes stagnans Clancey, unlike the other two races, pipiens and congo, which do not resemble C. galactotes very closely. For comments on this new form see Traylor, Ibis, vol. cvii, 3, 1965, pp. 362, 363.

610 CISTICOLA TINNIENS (Lichtenstein)

Levaillant's Cisticola

Additional subspecies:

Cisticola tinniens shiwae White


Rhodesia on the plateau from western Matabeleland east to the eastern highlands, and in adjacent highland Moçambique. Extralimitally also in Zambia, the south-eastern Congo, and perhaps south-western Tanzania (see Clancey, Durban Mus.Novit., vol. viii, 11, 1968, pp. 146, 147).

The range of nominate C.tinniens as given in the Catalogue, p. 497, is now adjusted to exclude Rhodesia.

611 CISTICOLA NATALENSIS (Smith) Croaking Cisticola

The populations of Moçambique north of the Save R. (? and also parts of eastern Rhodesia) are now placed in the following additional subspecies:

Cisticola natalensis matengorum Meise


626 MYIOPARUS PLUMBEUS (Hartlaub) Solitary Flycatcher
Type-locality of *M.p.grandior* now corrected as follows:

634 HYLIOTA AUSTRALIS Shelley Mashona Hyliota
(a) *H.a.australis* is restricted to the *Brachystegia* woodland biome of the plateau of Rhodesia.
(b) *H.a.pallidipecta* (not *pallidipectus*) is extralimital to South Africa, being confined to Angola, Zambia and the southern Congo.
(c) The Moçambique littoral populations placed in *H.a.australis* are now referred to

**Hyliota australis inornata** Vincent


Plain of Moçambique from about the lower Limpopo R. to southern Malawi, Zambezia, and the northern Tete district, in northern Moçambique.

636A BATIS SOROR Reichenow Soror Batis
Following Irwin, *Ostrich*, vol. xxxiii, 3, 1962, pp. 17—26, *Batis molitor soror* Reichenow, as listed in *Catalogue*, p. 513, is considered a monotypic species discrete from *B.molitor* and its races. Orig. ref. and range as given.

As no English name is available for this form when treated as a species separate from *B.molitor*, I propose Soror Batis.

649 ANTHUS NOVAESEELANDIAE (Gmelin) Richard’s Pipit
See revision of South African races by Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 12, 1968, pp. 153—156. Races as admitted in *Catalogue*, pp. 520, 521, but ranges of three adjusted as follows:
(a) *Anthus novaeseelandiae rufuloides* Roberts
Populations of entire Transvaal and Rhodesia now associated with this taxon. Some winter on Moçambique plain.
(b) **Anthus novaeseelandiae spurium** Clancey
Range now restricted to flats of eastern Zululand, the plain of Moçambique, southern Malawi, and perhaps south-eastern coastal Tanzania. Resident.

(c) **Anthus novaeseelandiae bocagii** Nicholson
Range now includes north-western and northern Cape, the whole of Botswana, western O.F.S., western Transvaal, and western Matabeleland, Rhodesia. Ranging freely east of this in winter, reaching the Moçambique plain, Natal and eastern Cape.

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651 **ANTHUS LEUCOPHrys** Vieillot
Plainbacked Pipit

"**Anthus leucophrys** ? subsp." now becomes

**Anthus leucophrys tephridorsus** Clancey

North-eastern South-West Africa and Caprivi Strip to Ngamiland and districts of northern Botswana, and north-western Rhodesia (Kazungula). Extralimitally in southern Angola (Quilengues and Capelongo (Traylor)), and south-western Zambia.

652 ANTHUS VAALENSIS Shelley    Buffy Pipit

657 ANTHUS BRACHYURUS Sundevall    Short-tailed Pipit
**Anthus brachyurus brachyurus** Sundevall
Taken on the coast to the north of Beira, Manica e Sofala district, southern Moçambique, in 1968, by M. O. E. Baddeley and C. E. Beckx (see Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 15, 1969, p. 266). In South Africa, ranges to Upper Natal (Giant’s Castle) and Transvaal (Fountains, Pretoria).

662 LANIUS MINOR Gmelin    Lesser Grey Shrike
Add the following as a synonym of **L.m.minor**:

665 LANIUS SOUZAE Bocage    Sousa’s Shrike
Recently recorded from the Chobe Game Reserve, northern Botswana (Winterbottom), and from Spitzkopje, north-western South-West Africa, by Immelmann, *Ostrich*, vol. xxxix, 1, 1968, p. 41. Now known to range sparingly from northern South-West Africa, eastwards to the Caprivi and adjacent northern Botswana, within South African limits. Perhaps occasionally to north-western Rhodesia.

671 TCHAGRA TCHAGRA (Vieillot)    Tchagra
Additional subspecies:
**Tchagra tchagra caffrariae** Quickelberge

Eastern Cape from about Uitenhage east to coastal Pondoland, east of which it intergrades with *T.t.natalensis*.

This new race was adumbrated in a note to *T.t.tchagra* in the *Catalogue*, p. 535. The range of *T.t.tchagra* is now restricted to the
south-western and southern Cape, and that of *T.t.natalensis* excludes reference to a presence in the "coastal districts of Transkeian Territories".

675 **TELOPHORUS ZEYLONUS** (Linnaeus) Bokmakiri
Additional subspecies:

**Telophorus zeylonus restrictus** Irwin

Restricted to the Chimanimani Mts., eastern Rhodesia, and immediately adjacent Moçambique.

677 **MALACONOTUS HYPOPYRRHUS** Hartlaub
Greyheaded Bush Shrike
Additional subspecies:

**Malaconotus hypopyrrhus interpositus** Hartert

Recorded from Okombambi, Cunene R., northern South-West Africa, 16 June, 1963 (Winterbottom, *Cimbebasia*, Windhoek, No. 19, 1966, p. 58). Extralimitally throughout most of the interior of Angola from Huila and Moçamedes to eastern Cuanza Sul and Malange, thence east to the Zambian border; also southern Congo east to L. Tanganyika and the northern border districts of Zambia. (*Note: The use of the name* interpositus *for the Cunene birds is open to question, as Rand, in continuation of Peters' Check-List Birds of the World*, vol. ix, 1960, p. 340, places all the Angolan populations as *M.h.monteiri* Sharpe, 1870: Dande R., Luanda, Angola, restricting interpositus to the southern Congo and adjacent Zambia).

678 **MALACONOTUS SULFUREOPECTUS** (Lesson)
Orangebreasted Bush Shrike
Re-examination of the long series in the Durban Museum suggests that some of the criteria previously used to differentiate races in South Africa are unstable and unsatisfactory. Two races are acceptable for the South African Sub-Region on the basis or dorsal colour characters to be seen in freshly moulted material: (a) *M.s.terminus* with dark bluish grey to head-top, nape, hind neck and upper mantle and deep yellowish green lower mantle and rump, and (b) *M.s.similis* lighter and bluer grey over head and upper mantle, and green of lower mantle paler and less yellowish.
The populations placed as *M.s.suahelicus* in the *Catalogue*, p. 540, are now merged with *similis*, the range of which extends to the Moçambique coastal plain to the north of the Limpopo R. *M.s. suahelicus* is restricted to East Africa, and is now deleted from the South African list. It is a dark race; darker above than *terminus*.

The populations of *M.s.similis* from northern Botswana, Caprivi and north-western Rhodesia, are intergrades towards *M.s.modestus* (Bocage), 1867, described from Angola.

680 MALACONOTUS OLIVACEUS (Shaw) Olive Bush Shrike
(a) Additional subspecies adumbrated in note to *M.o.olivaceus*:

**Malaconotus olivaceus vitorum** Clancey


Coastal forests of Moçambique from about Algoa Bay, north to the Save R.

(b) *M.o.makawa* of the *Catalogue*, p. 541 is now considered to be extralimital to the South African Sub-Region, its place being taken by

**Malaconotus olivaceus interfluvius** Clancey


Eastern highlands of Rhodesia from Chipinga district north to Mt. Inyangani, adjacent highland Moçambique, and as an isolate on Mt. Gorongosa.

701 BUPHAGUS ERYTHRORHYNCHUS (Stanley) Redbilled Oxpecker
(a) The name *B.e.caffer* Grote, 1927, is antedated by *Buphaga africanaoides* Smith, 1831, in the synonymy of which it is now placed. The taxon *B.e.caffer* of the *Catalogue*, p. 552, now stands as

**Buphagus erythrorynchus africanaoides** Smith


The adoption of *africanaoides* Smith, 1831, in place of *caffer* Grote, 1927, is not contrary to the requirements of Article 23 (b) of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, 1961, as it stands at present, as the name was republished in 1880 in the Willughby Society’s reprint of Smith’s collected South African works, some
49 years after its original publication. Subsequent to the republication of the name in 1880, it again appears in Sherborn, *Index Animalium*, vol. AB, 1992, p. 134. The name *africanoides* is not alluded to in Sharpe, *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, vol. xiii, 1890, and Reichenow, *Vög.Afrik.*, vol. ii, 1903, or in any other standard work on birds of the Ethiopian Region consulted, and appears to have been overlooked by ornithological scholars, perhaps due to confusion with *B.africanus*. It cannot, however, be dismissed as a *nomen oblitum* for this reason alone, as demonstrated above. The question has been submitted to the I.C.Z.N. for consideration and appropriate action. (See also Clancey, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. lxxxix, 2, 1969, p. 38; Benson and Hall, *ibid.*).

(b) The type-locality of *B.e.caffer*, i.e., Palala R., is on the border of the Waterberg and Potgietersrus districts of the Transvaal, and not in the Zoutpansberg (C. J. Skead, *in litt.*).

(c) Additional subspecies:

**Buphagus erythrorhynchus angolensis** Rosa Pinto


Northern South-West Africa, Caprivi Strip, northern Botswana in Ngamiland, southern Cuando-Cubango, Angola, and perhaps south-western Zambia.

709 NECTARINIA BIFASCIATA (Shaw)

Little Purplebanded Sunbird

Additional subspecies:

**Nectarinia bifasciata microrhynecha** (Shelley)


With the extension of the range of *microrhyncha* south to South Africa, the range of *strophium* will now stand as follows:

Breeds eastern Rhodesia and adjacent highland Mozambique north to Zambia (except South-east), western Angola, central and northern Malawi, western Tanzania, eastern Congo and western Uganda. South-eastern populations winter Mozambique coast.
The findings by Clancey, *loc.cit.*, indicate that the variation in the short-billed populations of *N. bifasciata* (Shaw) describes an west-east rather than a north-south pattern, as formerly believed (cf. Clancey and Williams, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. v, 3, 1957, pp. 27—41).

715 NECTARINIA TALATALA (Smith) Whitebellied Sunbird

**Nectarinia talatala aresta** Clancey
Range as given on p. 558 of *Catalogue* adjusted to read as follows:

Highveld of the Transvaal, south to western Zululand and Natal. Partially migratory, some populations wintering March—September to east and north of this range, extending seasonally as far as northern Botswana (Goha Hills) and the middle Zambesi R. valley (Nampini Ranch).

**Nectarinia talatala talatala** (Smith)
With *Nectarinia anderssoni* Strickland, 1852, and *Cinnyris leucogaster lumbo* van Someren, 1921, as synonyms.

Ranges of *talatala* and *anderssoni* as given in *Catalogue*, p. 558, now combined under nominate *N.talatala*, standing as hereunder given:

Northern South-West Africa, including Caprivi, northern and eastern Botswana, extreme north-eastern Cape, and dry western Transvaal, to Rhodesia, Moçambique, eastern Transvaal, eastern Swaziland, and north-eastern Zululand. Extralimitally in Angola, Zambia, southern Katanga, Malawi, and southern Tanzania.

717 NECTARINIA VEROXII (Smith) Grey Sunbird
Delacour, *Zoologica*, vol. xxix, 1, 1944, pp. 24, 25, has proposed the correction of the specific name of this sunbird from *veroxii* to *verreauxii*. However, under the terms of Article 32 (a) of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, 1961, p. 35, no such correction is permissible, as no *lapsus calami* or inadvertent error occurred in the original description (see Clancey, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. lxxxviii, 8, 1968, pp. 150, 151).

721 ANTHREPTES COLLARIS (Vieillot) Forest Sunbird

(a) The races *A.c.zuluensis* (Roberts), 1931, and *A.c.beaverleyae*
Irwin, 1961, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 561, are now sunk into the synonymy of *A.c.zambesianus* (Shelley), 1880, the type-locality Chupanga, on the lower Zambesi R., the range of which is adjusted to read as follows:

Northern Zululand (intergrades towards nominate race), lowlands of eastern and northern Transvaal, south-eastern Rhodesia and the plain of Moçambique. Also Malawi, south-eastern Zambia, and the Southern Province of Tanzania.

(b) The *A.c.zambesianus* of the *Catalogue*, p. 562, now becomes *Anthreptes collaris garguensis* Mearns


(Notes: *A.c.chobiensis* (Roberts), 1932, is treated as a synonym of *garguensis*).

725 *ZOSTEROPS SENEGALENSIS* Bonaparte

Yellow White-eye


Additional subspecies:

*Zosterops senegalensis stierlingi* Reichenow


Montane forests of eastern highlands of Rhodesia and adjacent Moçambique; Mt. Gorongosa. Extralimitally in mountains of Malawi, north to the Southern Highlands, Tanzania.

The range of *Z.s.tongensis* is now restricted to the littoral of north-eastern Zululand and the plain of Moçambique. It differs from *anderssoni* only on the basis of small size.

733 *PASSER GRISEUS* (Vieillot) Greyheaded Sparrow


Range of *P.g.stygiceps* adjusted to exclude the populations of Mashonaland and northern Matabeleland, Rhodesia, and Moçambique north of about the Save R., which are now transferred to an additional race, as admitted hereunder:
Passer griseus luangwae Benson

Northern Matabeleland, the Midlands, and Mashonaland, Rhodesia, and Moçambique north from about the Save R. Also in southern and eastern Zambia and Malawi. Intergrades to the south of its range with *P. g. stygiceps*.

737 Plocus Bicolor Vieillot

Add the following as a synonym of *P. b. bicolor*:


738 Plocus Olivaceiceps (Reichenow)

Oliveheaded Golden Weaver


766 Vidua Funerea (de Tarragon)

Black Indigo Bird

(a) Additional subspecies:

*Vidua funerea codringtoni* (Neave)


(b) *V. funerea* of the *Catalogue*, p. 588, becomes *Vidua funerea funerea*.

According to Payne, *loc.cit.*, nominate *V. funerea* is restricted to south-eastern Africa from the eastern Cape, Natal and Zululand, north to Swaziland, the Transvaal and southern Moçambique (Lebombo Range), intergrading with *codringtoni* in south-eastern Rhodesia. The range of *V. f. funerea* requires to be adjusted as given.

766A Vidua Purpurascens (Reichenow)

Purple Indigo Bird


*Vidua purpurascens* (Reichenow)

by P. A. Clancey

Transvaal (Marble Hall and Merensky Game Reserve), and Rhodesia (Lusitu, Sabi R. valley, Umtali, Penhalonga, Hartley, Salisbury, "Atlantica Foundation," near Salisbury).

Also occurring Mozambique and perhaps west to northern Botswana and Caprivi. Extralimitally to Malawi, Zambia, Katanga, southern Congo, Tanzania, and Kenya, but precise limits still not known.

770 PYTILIA MELBA (Linnaeus) Melba Finch
Range of *P. m. thamnophila* now determined as Natal and Zululand, Swaziland, southern Mozambique, the Transvaal highveld and adjacent Orange Free State. Also recorded Rhodesia north to near Bulawayo (see Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. viii, 12, 1968, pp. 172, 173). In the light of this adjustment, the status of Sul do Save birds requires further study.

771 MANDINGOA NITIDULA (Hartlaub) Green Twinspot
Revisionary notes on the South African populations by Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. viii, 15, 1969, pp. 270, 271 refer. *M. n. chubbi*, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 591, is better considered extralimital, its place being taken by the following:

*Mandingoa nitidula virens* (Friedmann)


Lebombo Mts. of eastern Swaziland and the plain of Mozambique to eastern Rhodesia in the highlands. Extralimitally to eastern Tanzania, but precise northern limits not ascertained.

777 LAGONOSTICA RHODOPAREIA Heuglin
Jameson’s Firefinch

Additional subspecies:

*Lagonosticta rhodopareia ansorgei* Neumann


786 ESTRILDA MELANOTIS (Temminck) Swee Waxbill

*E. m. kilimensis*, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 599, is now treated as extralimital, the populations of "*kilimensis*" occurring south of the Zambesi R. being referred to
Estrilda melanotis stuartirwini Clancey


Eastern highlands of Rhodesia from Mt. Selinda, Chippinga, north to Inyanga, adjacent highland Moçambique, and on Mt. Gorongosa. Extralimitally to eastern Zambia, Malawi, northern P.E.A. and the southern and eastern highlands, Tanzania. Perhaps further north in west, as green-backed birds are recorded from Bukavu, eastern Congo (H. E. Wolters, in litt.).

788 ORTYGOSPIZA LOCUSTELLA (Neave) Locust Finch


792 SPERMESTES CUCULLATUS Swainson Hooded Mannikin

Re-examination of the long series in the Durban Museum suggests that the Hooded Mannikins of the Transvaal should now be associated with S.c.tessellatus. There is evidence that some high elevation populations winter down to the lowlands of Natal and even the southern Moçambique plain. In so far as the extralimital range of tessellatus is concerned, I now consider that the southern Congo and south-western Tanzanian populations should be placed with warm brown-backed scutatus.

793 SPERMESTES BICOLOR (Fraser) Redbacked Mannikin

S.b.rufodorsalis ranges further south than Transkeian Territories, in eastern Cape, extending south to valley of Great Fish R. (Committees) and Alexandria Forest.

(Note: These terminal populations range larger in size than Moçambique topotypes of rufodorsalis, are still paler chestnut on the upper-parts, and have more extensive black over the lateral breast. They should, perhaps, be separated. A re-examination of the validity of rufodorsalis vis-à-vis nigriceps confirms this race to be recognisable on the basis of less intense black over head and breast, duller, less saturated, rufous on upper-parts, and a clearer, less buffy, white underside).
SERINUS MOZAMBICUS (Statius Müller)  
Yelloweye Canary
Range of \textit{S.m.vansoni} extended eastwards to include low rainfall regions of western and southern Rhodesia (see Clancey, \textit{Durban Mus.Novit.}, vol. viii, 12, 1968, pp. 176, 177).

SERINUS CANICOLLIS (Swainson)  
Cape Canary
Populations occurring to north of the Limpopo R. now characterized as a new race:
\textit{Serinus canicollis griseitergum} Clancey

Eastern highlands of Rhodesia from Melsetter north to Inyanga, and in adjacent highland Moçambique.

SERINUS ALARIO (Linnaeus)  
Blackheaded Canary
Brooke, \textit{Bull.Brit.Orn.Club.}, vol. lxxxvii, 7, 1967, pp. 123, 124, shows that Linnaeus originally described this species in the 10th edition of the \textit{Systema Naturae}, 1758. Arising from this finding the original reference of \textit{S.a.alario}, which is given as the 12th edition in the \textit{Catalogue}, p. 607, must be adjusted to read as follows:

SERINUS SULPHURATUS (Linnaeus)  
Bully Canary
Additional subspecies:
\textit{Serinus sulphuratus loveridgei} van Someren

EMBERIZA FLAVIVENTRIS Stephens  
Goldenbreasted Bunting
Additional subspecies:
\textit{Emberiza flaviventris carychroa} Clancey