A CATALOGUE OF BIRDS
OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SUB-REGION

SUPPLEMENT No. 3

by

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The third supplement to my A Catalogue of Birds of the South African Sub-Region (1965-1966) covers the period 1st January, 1972 - 31st December, 1975, and is as complete a survey as possible of the taxonomic and distributional literature directly or indirectly affecting the formal treatment of the South African avifauna.

The period covered has witnessed a marked increase in the number of sight records claimed to be of species new to the South African list. In cases where a record of a novelty has not been backed up by a specimen or a completely unequivocal photograph available for critical examination I have enclosed essential details of the occurrence as published in square brackets.

Note: The number preceding each item is that given to the species in my Catalogue and in Supplements Nos. 1 and 2.

2 EUDYPTES CRESTATUS (Miller) Rockhopper Penguin

Peters, Check-List Birds of the World, vol. i, 1931, p. 31, arranged the populations of the Rockhopper into northern and southern races, which arrangement is substantiated by the conclusions of Serventy, Serventy and Warham, Handbook Australian Sea-Birds, 1971, pp. 52, 53. However, these authors use the name Eudyptes chrysocome (Forster), 1781, for the species, and call the northern sub-

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Information now available indicates that the main race of Cory’s Shearwater wintering off the south-western Cape coast is not borealis but

**Calonectris diomedea diomedea** (Scopoli)


Breeds on small islands in the Mediterranean and associated seas, wintering in the eastern South Atlantic. Abundant during northern winter off the coast of the Cape, South West Africa, and, perhaps, Angola. The *Types* of *Procellaria flavirostris* Gould, 1844, and *Puffinus diomedea disputans* Mathews, 1937, both synonyms of nominate *C.diomedea*, were taken off the Cape of Good Hope, and effectively add the form to the South African list.

### 34-38 Family HYDROBATIDAE Storm Petrels

As shown by Brodkorb, *Bull.Flor.State Mus.*, vol. vii, 4, 1963, p. 246, the family group name Hydrobatidae, as proposed by Mathews, *Birds of Australia*, vol. ii, 1912, p. 9, is pre-occupied by the Hydrobatidae of Gray, 1869, the *Type* of which is the genus *Hydrobata* Vieillot, 1816, a junior synonym of *Cinclus* Bechstein. Arising from this finding, the storm petrels must be arranged in the family

**Oceanitidae**

as proposed (as a sub-family) by Salvin, *Cat.Birds Brit.Mus.*, vol. xxv, 1896, pp. xiv, 343, 358; Type genus: *Oceanites* Keyserling and Blasius.

### 38 Oceanites tropica (Gould) Blackbellied Storm Petrel

Recorded at sea off Durban, Natal, after unseasonal high winds and cold, 10 September, 1974 (F. W. Forbes-Watson and others). First Natal record.

### 42 Pelecanus rufescens Gmelin Pinkbacked Pelican

Recorded breeding delta of Zambesi R. in late 1960's by J.L.P.L. Tello. First definite record of breeding for southern Moçambique.

### 44 Sula bassana (Linnaeus) Gannet

*Sula bassana capensis* (Lichtenstein)

Jarvis, *Ostrich*, vol. xliii, 4, 1972, pp. 211 - 216, believes that behavioural differences between *S.b.bassana* and *S.b.capensis* favour their treatment as separate species. The Australasian *S.b.serrator* is probably closer to *capensis* than nominate *bassana*. 
45 PHALACROCORAX LUCIDUS (Lichtenstein)

Whitebreasted Cormorant

Following Williams (1966) the Ethiopian *Phalacrocorax lucidus* was divorced from *P. carbo* (Linnaeus). Urban and Jefford, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xciv, 3, 1974, pp. 104 - 107, now show that birds of the *P. carbo* and *P. lucidus* facies breed together in the same colonies in Uganda and do not represent discrete species (*P. lucidus lugubris* and *P. c. patricki*). The change in the nomenclature of the South African populations made in Suppl. No. 1, p. 277, is therefore annulled, and the name of the Whitebreasted Cormorant on the South African list reverts to

**PHALACROCORAX CARBO** (Linnaeus)

**Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus** (Lichtenstein)

Orig. ref. as given.

59 EGRETTA ARDESIACA (Wagler)

**Black Egret**


75 ANASTOMUS LAMELLIGERUS Temminck

**Openbill**

**Anastomus lamelligerus lamelligerus** Temminck


79-83 Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Ibises and Spoonbills

As shown by Brodkorb, *Bull. Flor. State Mus.*, vol. vii, 4, 1963, p. 277, the family group name Threskiornithidae, as proposed by Richmond, in 1917, must give way to

**PLATALEIDAE**

as proposed by Bonaparte (as a sub-family) in *Geogr.Comp.List Birds Europe and North America*, 1838, p. 48. Given familial rank by same author in 1853. Type genus: *Platalea* Linnaeus.

84 PHOENICOPTERUS RUBER (Linnaeus)

**Greater Flamingo**

**Phoenicopterus ruber roseus** Pallas

Recorded breeding Lake St. Lucia, Zululand, end of 1972 (first
birds are immatures, though some adults also range to southern Africa on migration.

The present authors apparently subscribe to the view that *A. pomarina* and *A. hastata* (Lesson) are not conspecific.

124 AQUILA PENNATA (Gmelin)  
Booted Eagle

*Aquila pennata pennata* (Gmelin)

Recorded as having a viable breeding population in the southwestern Cape, the statement supported by confirmatory photographs, by Martin and Martin, *Bobmakierie*, vol. xxvi, 1, 1974, pp. 21, 22. These new findings substantiate early statements to the effect that this small eagle breeds in the Cape, and which have been increasingly questioned in recent years by workers who have sought to show that *A. pennata* is solely a migrant from the Palaeartic.


130 CIRCAETUS PECTORALIS Smith  
Blackbreasted Snake Eagle

Brown, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xciv, 3, 1974, pp. 126 - 128, produces evidence in support of the view that *C. gallicus* (Gmelin), *C. beaudouini* Verreaux and Des Murs and *C. pectoralis* Smith are conspecific, as laid down by Peters, *Check-List Birds of the World*, vol. i, 1931, p. 270. While evidence in support of the conspecificity of *C. beaudouini* and *C. pectoralis* appears satisfactory, that linking *C. gallicus* and *C. beaudouini* is circumstantial. The issue warrants further study.

135 GYPOHIERAX ANGOLENSIS (Gmelin)  
Palmnut Vulture

Type-locality restricted to

Luanda, Angola,


137A BUTEO OREOPHILUS Hartert and Neumann  
Mountain Buzzard

diagnosis thereto he in fact described the South African race of the Mountain Buzzard, later named *Buteo buteo trizonatus* Rudebeck, 1957. In the event of this reasoning being followed, No. 137A of my *Catalogue*, p. 250, and Suppl. No. 2, p. 166, becomes

BUTEO TACHARDUS Smith

**Buteo tachardus tachardus** Smith


Resident in the mountains of the southern and eastern Cape, Natal, western Zululand, and the eastern Transvaal. *Buteo tachardus oreophilus* is East and north-east African.

138 BUTEO RUFOFUSCUS (Forster)  
Jackal Buzzard


I believe Mr. Brooke’s recommendation should win a substantial measure of support from specialists in the larger raptors before any change in the existing nomenclature of the buzzard forms concerned is effected.

139 ACCIPITER EXILIS (Temminck)  
Redbreasted Sparrowhawk

Under the terms of Opinion 1028 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature as published in *Bull.zool.Nomencl.*, vol. xxxi, 4, 1974, pp. 186, 187, *Falco exilis* Temminck is placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology and *Accipiter rufiventris* Smith, 1830, is as a result reinstated as the accepted name of the Redbreasted Sparrowhawk. The step taken in Suppl. No. 1 to my *Catalogue* (p. 279), whereby *A.exilis* was accepted, following Mees, is annulled, and the name of No. 139 reverts to

**Accipiter rufiventris** Smith

as given in *Catalogue*, p. 252.

148 CIRCUS AERUGINOSUS (Linnaeus)  
Marsh Harrier

*Circus aeruginosus aeruginosus*

Observed Robins Camp, Wankie Game Reserve, Rhodesia, on 16 October, 1973 (Peter Steyn). Also recorded recently from the Mashonaland plateau by A. J. Tree.
154  **FALCO PEREGRINUS** Tunstall

Peregrine

(a) Additional subspecies:

**Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides** Temminck


Breeds in the Canaries and Palaearctic Africa, east to Arabia and the Middle East as far as Iran.

(b) The *Type* of Bradfield’s *F.p.wallichensis* from Swakopmund, placed as an example of the non-migratory *F.p.brookei* Sharpe by Mackworth-Praed and Grant, *Ostrich*, vol. xxiii, 2, 1952, p. 126, appears to have been incorrectly assigned, judging by the characters laid down for *brookei* by Vaurie, *Birds Palearctic Fauna*, vol. ii (Non Passeriformes), 1965, p. 221. I now believe that *brookei* requires to be deleted from the South African list and that *F.p.wallichensis* should be cited as a synonym of *F.p.minor* and not *F.p.brookei* (see also Ross and Black, *Ostrich*, vol. xliii, 2, 1972, pp. 135, 136).

(c) **Falco peregrinus calidus** Latham

Photographed at Urikaruus, Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, northern Cape, on 24 January, 1972, by E. L. Button (vide Button and Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 13, 1972, pp. 206, 207). First record for South West Arid District, but main wintering race in this region by all accounts. Also recorded from the eastern Cape by Ross and Black, loc.cit.

[FALCO CHERRUG Gray

Saker

Central Europe, east to central Asia, some wintering south to Africa and India.

**Falco cherrug?** subsp.

*Falco cherrug* Gray, in Hardwicke’s *Illustr.Indian Zool.*, vol. ii, 1834, pl. 25: India.

Eight large, whiteheaded and lightly coloured falcons observed in January, 1972, at different points in the Kalahari Gemsbok National
Park, northern Cape, supported by a somewhat indifferent photograph of a singleton, by E. L. Button are believed to have been Sakers (vide Button and Clancey, Durban Mus. Novit., vol. ix, 13, 1972, pp. 203 - 205). This large falcon has been recorded, apparently on passage to a southern wintering area, at Kabarnet, Rift, Kenya, in November and again (? on return passage) in March and April (1969/1970) (vide Backhurst, Britton and Mann, Journ. E. A. Nat. Hist. Soc. & Nat. Mus., No. 140, 1973, p. 10), which dates tie in closely with the occurrence of the species in the South West Arid District. See also Wallace, E. A. N. H. S. Bull., March, 1975, p. 25, for further confirmation from Kenya.

The nominate subspecies of F. cherrug breeds from central Europe and Rumania, east to western Siberia.]

156  FALCO SUBBUTEO Linnaeus  Hobby

Additional subspecies:

**Falco subbuteo jugurtha** Hartert and Neumann


Identified on the basis of three specimens from Syringa, Wankie Game Reserve and Umtali, Rhodesia (vide Clancey, Arnoldia Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 2, 3). Breeds from the Maghreb and the eastern Mediterranean, eastwards through the Near and Middle Easts to north-western India, Afghanistan, Aralo-Caspia and Kazakhstan.

167  POLIHIERAX SEMITORQUATUS (Smith)  Pigmy Falcon

**Polihierax semitorquatus** ? castanonotus (Heuglin)


Originally recorded in southern Mozambique by Haagner, Ostrich, vol. xvi, 1, 1945, p. 40, who writes as having had several in captivity near Beira, southern Mozambique. Occurrence in southern Mozambique now confirmed by J. L. P. L. Tello, who has observed the species in the Gorongosa National Park, and making use of Buffalo Weaver *Bubalornis* nests in arid interior of Gaza district, E. of Mapai. This humid coastal population is probably referable to the slightly differentiated castanonotus.

172  FRANCOLINUS SHELLEYI Ogilvie-Grant  Shelley's Francolin

**Francolinus shelleyi shelleyi** Ogilvie-Grant

The type-locality Umfuli R., Rhodesia, as given in the *Catalogue,
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179 FRANCOLINUS AFER (Statius Müller) Rednecked Francolin

*Francolinus afer humboldtii* Peters

Range now adjusted to exclude northern Mashonaland populations of species, which are to be associated with *F.a.swynnertoni* (Sclater) (*vide* Irwin, *Honeyguide*, No. 66, 1971, pp. 29 - 33).

191-208 Family RALLIDAE Rails, Crakes, Gallinules and Coots

Olson, *Wilson Bull.*, vol. lxxxv, 4, 1973, pp. 381 - 416, proposes a reclassification of the present family, making the following adjustments of moment to the South African list:

192 *Crex crex* (Linnaeus) Corncrake

The Corncrake is provisionally considered to be polytypic, with a recognisable eastern race:

*Crex crex similis* Zarudny


Range probably includes entire species' breeding distribution east of the Urals to Lake Baikal and the upper Vilyuy drainage to about 110° E. Specimens showing the characters of *similis* identified from Rhodesia and Natal (*vide* Clancey, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. x, 14, 1975, pp. 189 - 191).
195 PORZANA PORZANA (Linnaeus) Spotted Crake

206 GALLINULA CHLOROPUS (Linnaeus) Moorhen
Olsen, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xcii, 3 and 4, 1972, p. 92 (footnote), demonstrates that the name of the African subspecies of the Moorhen dates from 1831 and not 1855, the revised original reference being:

_Gallinula chloropus meridionalis_ (Brehm)

210-219 Family OTIDIDAE Bustards

211 OTIS DENHAMI Children Stanley’s Bustard
Additional subspecies:

_ Otis denhami jacksoni_ (Bannerman)


Also observed Chobe National Park in December, 1973 (Milewski), and recorded visually from Wankie, north-western Rhodesia (Benson and Irwin, _loc. cit._), and from Andara, Okavango R., northern South West Africa, by Winterbottom in *Prelim. Check List Birds South West Africa*, 1971, p. 82. _O. d. jacksoni_ therefore ranges locally and perhaps only seasonally from northern South West Africa to northern Botswana and north-western Rhodesia. Extra-liminally ranges from Angola, Zambia, adjacent Zaire, to northern Malawi, western Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda.

Haagner’s records from near Beira, Mozambique, may belong here.

226 CHARADRIUS MARGINATUS Vieillot Whitefronted Sandplover
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230 CHARADRIUS MONGOLUS Pallas Mongolian Sandplover

Charadrius mongolus atrifrons Wagler


235-241 Genus VANELLUS Brisson

Wolters, Bonn.zool.Beitr., vol. xxv, 4, 1974, pp. 283 - 286, presents a generic revision of the lapwings based mainly on plumage patterns rather than wing-spur development. Species on the South African list are arranged as follows:

235 Vanellus coronatus (Boddaert) in monotypic genus Stephanibyx Reichenbach, 1853

236 Vanellus lugubris (Lesson) and No. 237 Vanellus melanopterus (Cretzschmar) in genus Titihoia Roberts, 1924

238 Vanellus armatus (Burchell) in monotypic genus Anitibyx Wolters, 1974

239 Vanellus albiceps Gould and 240 Vanellus senegallus (Linnaeus) in genus Xiphidiopterus Reichenbach, 1853

241 Vanellus crassirostris (Hartlaub) in monotypic genus Hemiparra Salvadori, 1865.

I have decided against formally changing the name combinations of South African lapwings until such time as Dr. Wolter’s recommendations have won a measure of general acceptance.

235 VANELLUS CORONATUS Crowned Plover

Vanellus coronatus xerophilus Clancey


250 CALIDRIS CANUTUS (Linnaeus) Knob

Birds occurring on the coast of southern Africa are generally referred to nominate C.canutus, but a single specimen from Natal differs from a series from western Europe in being colder and more greyish olivaceous above and rather longer billed. It is probably referable to C.c.rogersi (Mathews) (Canutus canutus rogersi Mathews, Birds of Australia, vol. iii, 1913, p. 270, pl. 163: “Siberia (breeding), migrating to Australia in winter’=Shanghai, China), if valid.
253A CALIDRIS MELANOTOS (Vieillot)

Pectoral Sandpiper


CALIDRIS TEMMINCKII (Leisler)

Northern Palaearctic, wintering far to the southward.

Calidris temminckii (Leisler)


Two visually recorded from Swakopmund, South West Africa, in December, 1964, by Becker (vide Wiss. Forsch. Südwest-afrika, 12, 1974). Also recorded visually on Ngweshla Pan, Wankie, Rhodesia, by Hosking on 16 November, 1972 (vide Honeyguide, No. 73, 1973, p. 27). While not questioning the veracity of these records, I believe formal admission of Temminck's Stint to the South African list should be deferred pending the procuring of a specimen.]

254A LIMICOLA FALCINELLUS (Pontoppidan)

Broadbilled Sandpiper

Limicola falcinellus falcinellus (Pontoppidan)

This species was discussed in Suppl. No. 1 to my Catalogue in Durban Mus. Novit., vol. viii, 16, 1969, pp. 282, 283, a visual Swakopmund, South West Africa, record of H. von Schwind being disallowed.

Several collected and observed at Swakopmund between 1965 and 1973. First specimen taken in 1965 now in collection of Landesmuseum Hannover, Western Germany (Becker) (see Becker et al., Madoqua, Ser. 1, 8, 1974, pp. 67 - 71). In Rhodesia taken at Lake McIlwaine, on 4/5 November, 1972, and two others netted and ringed September and October, 1973 (vide Tree, Honeyguide, No. 80, 1974, p. 23). In Natal recorded singly or in twos and threes in Durban Bay, the first record November, 1973 (Young, Brooke, et al.), and species
present through to late 1975; one taken Durban Bay, 23 October, 1975 (Durban Museum). The Broad-billed Sandpiper arrives on its South African wintering grounds in September.

257 GALLINAGO NIGRIPENNIS Bonaparte Ethiopian Snipe

Additional subspecies:

Gallinago nigripennis aequatorialis Rüppell


Rhodesia and Mozambique north of the Save R., north to the highlands of Malawi, Tanzania, eastern Zaire, Uganda, the highlands of Kenya, Equatoria Province, southern Sudan, and the highlands of Ethiopia.

Nominate G. nigripennis now has its range restricted to the Republic of South Africa and Mozambique south of the Save, Lesotho and Swaziland. See Clancey, Arnoldia Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 4, 5.

271-273 Genus RHINOPTILUS Strickland

Kemp and Maclean, Ostrich, vol. xliv, 1, 1973, pp. 80, 81, comment on the present composition of the genus Rhinoptilus Strickland, 1852 (Type-species: Cursorius chalcopterus), on the basis of a study of the dorsal patterns of the downy young. Following Jehl, Mem. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. iii, 1968, pp. 1 - 54, they believe a good case can be made out for placing the three South African coursers at present listed in Rhinoptilus in three separate genera. In this connection it should be noted that generic names are available for all taxa, as follows:


272 Hemerodromus Heuglin, Ibis, 1863, p. 31, pl. 1. Type: Hemerodromus cinctus Heuglin.

273 Rhinoptilus Strickland.


278A STERCORARIUS LONGICAUDUS Vieillot

Longtailed Skua

Holarctic, wintering in the South Atlantic.


Six obtained at sea off Luderitz, South West Africa, on 16 December, 1972, by Kurt Lambert, four specimens being presented to the

(Note: While most authors admit no races in the present skua, S.l.pallescens Loppenthin, 1932: Cape Stosch, eastern Greenland, has been proposed, elements of such populations conceivably reaching present limits.)

279 STERCORARIUS POMARINUS (Temminck)

Pomatorhine Skua

Visually recorded off Durban, Natal, on 4 November, 1973, by R. K. Brooke, Natal Bird Club News Sheet, No. 223, November/December 1973, p. 1. Also said to have been observed on several other occasions off Durban by other field workers. Not previously recorded east of Algoa Bay, eastern Cape.

281 LARUS FUSCUS Linnaeus

Lesser Blackbacked Gull

Larus fuscus fuscus Linnaeus


284 LARUS LEUCOPHTHALMUS Temminck

White-eyed Gull


[LARUS PIPIXCAN Wagler  
Nearctic, wintering to the southward.

**Larus pipixcan** Wagler  

One in almost full nuptial dress photographed at Langebaan, near Cape Town (33° 10' S., 18° 02' E.) on 15 April, 1973 (J. Cooper & A. J. Williams, *Ostrich*, vol. xlvi, 1, 1975, p. 117). First South African record. Nuptial dress suggests bird may have been transported across Atlantic by ship. Breeds in North America, wintering south to Chile and Peru.

Identification now queried, and believed to have been a Laughing Gull *Larus atricilla* Linnaeus.

[LARUS RIDIBUNDUS Linnaeus  
**Blackheaded Gull**  
Palaeartic from Iceland and the British Isles, east to Kamchatka, many wintering far to the south.

**Larus ridibundus** Linnaeus  

A bird observed at close-quarters and photographed on the Chobe R., Botswana, in October, 1972, by Steyn, *Bokmakierie*, vol. xxv, 1, 1973, p. 6, was originally tentatively identified as an immature example of *L.n.kartlaubii* Bruch, but was almost certainly a Blackheaded Gull, a view opined in a letter to Steyn from the present author. Steyn, in *Bokmakierie*, vol. xxvii, 2, 1975, pp. 10, 11, acting on the considered views of named British specialists, later identified the Chobe R. gull as a *Larus genei* Brême. Oree, *Bokmakierie*, vol. xxvii, 3, 1975, p. 64, further expressed the view that it was none of these, but rather an example of *L.cirrocephalus* Vieillot. Recently, P. J. Grant, a British student of the Laridae, confirmed *in litt.* to Steyn that the bird was a Blackheaded Gull, which view is almost certainly the correct one.

*L.ridibundus* has been observed in increasing numbers in East Africa in recent years.

286 GELOCHELIDON NILOTICA (Gmelin)  
**Gullbilled Tern**  
Additional records from Gorongosa National Park, Mozambique, in December, 1972 (Sinclair), and Lake Ngami, Botswana in June, 1970 (Tree). See *Ostrich*, vol. xlvi, 2, 1975, p. 172.
STERNA ANAETHETUS Scopoli
Pan-tropical and temperate seas.

Sterna anaethetus ? fuligula


(b) Adult present same locality 31 December, 1974 (vide Sinclair, Natal Bird Club News Sheet, No. 231, 1975, p. 3).

STERNA MAXIMA Boddaert
Royal Tern
Revisionary notes on S. maxima and S. bergii by Clancey in Durban Mus. Novit., vol. x, 14, 1975, pp. 191-206, refer. The two Mozambique specimens showing some of the characters of S. maxima and referred to the nominate race (see Suppl. No. 2, 1972, p. 173) are now believed to represent an undescribed race of S. bergii. S. m. maxima is therefore deleted from the South African list, but the species is retained on the basis of the occurrence of the West African S. m. albididorsalis as far south as the Cunene R. mouth (see below).

S. maxima and S. bergii are now considered to form a superspecies.

Sterna maxima albididorsalis Hartert


Genus CHLIDONIAS Rafinesque
The gender of Chlidonias Rafinesque, type-species Sterna melanops Rafinesque=Chlidonias niger surinamensis (Gmelin), 1789, was for
long considered to be feminine, but dating from the decision of Witherby et al., *Prac. Handbook Brit. Birds*, vol. ii, 1924, p. 686, has been increasingly treated as of masculine gender. Recent standard texts treating *Chlidonias* as of masculine gender are the *A.O.U. Check-List North American Birds*, 1957, pp. 242, 243, Vaurie, *Birds Palearctic Fauna*, vol. ii (Non-Passeriformes), 1965, pp. 484 - 487, B.O.U., *Status Birds Britain and Ireland*, 1971, pp. 140, 141, etc. This opinion is now followed, and the specific names of two of the lake terns listed in the *Catalogue*, pp. 316, 317, are amended as follows:

297A *CHLIDONIAS NIGER* (Linnaeus)

**Chlidonias niger niger** (Linnaeus)

299 *CHLIDONIAS LEUCOPTERUS* (Temminck)

**Chlidonias leucopterus** (Temminck)

The treatment of *Ch. hybrida* is unaffected.

297A *CHLIDONIAS NIGER* (Linnaeus) Black Tern

**Chlidonias niger niger** (Linnaeus)


299B *ANOUS MINUTUS* Boie Whitecapped Noddy

**South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and Central America.**

**Anous minutus atlanticus** (Mathews)


One picked up on beach at Cannon Rocks, Alexandria district, eastern Cape, by Mrs. C. M. Watters on 23 February, 1975. First South African specimen (vide Clancey and Wooldridge, *Durban Mus.*

301-304 Genus *PTEROCLES* Temminck
Wolters, *Bonn.zool.Beitr.*, vol. xxv, 4, 1974, pp. 286 - 289, presents a generic revision of the sandgrouse based mainly on plumage patterns rather than tail profiles and the density of the feathering of the feet. Species on the South African list affected are as follows:

301 *Pterocles namaqua* (Gmelin) and No. 303 *Pterocles gutturalis* Smith in the genus *Syrrhaptes* Illiger, 1811
302 *Pterocles burchelli* Sclater in the monotypic genus *Calopterocles* Roberts, 1922
304 *Pterocles bicinctus* Temminck in the genus *Nyctiperdix* Roberts, 1922.

I have decided against formally changing the nomenclatural combinations of South African sandgrouse until such time as these proposals have won a measure of support.

306 *COLUMBA GUINEA* Linnaeus

*Columbia guinea bradfieldi* (Roberts)

[**STREPTOPELIA TURTUR** Linnaeus

*Turtle Dove*

*Streptopelia turtur* ? subsp.

Winterbottom, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, vol. xciv, 1, 1974, p. 19, records having examined the descendents of wild-caught *S.turtur* taken by a Mr. A. J. Horak at Oranjemund and on the Okavango R. In the light of the severe Sahel drought, the records are not unexceptional, but I believe the formal inclusion of the species on the South African list should await the production of a wild-taken specimen.]

Genus *PSITTACULA* Cuvier

321A  **PSITTACULA KRAMERI** (Scopoli)  Roseringed Parakeet

*Psittacula krameri borealis* (Neumann)


Vincent, _Ostrich_, vol. xliii, 4, 1972, pp. 234, 235, records this parakeet as occurring in numbers of from three to sixty individuals in the vicinity of Sordwana Bay, Zululand. The records date from September and October, 1970, and one immature bird collected for Vincent was determined as of the race _borealis_, which is feral on Zanzibar, farther north in the eastern African littoral. An adult example of _P. krameri_ was present on the Berea, Durban, for some weeks in 1969, but was considered an escape from captivity at the time (P. A. Clancey). A pair of shy, wild birds present Red Hill, Durban, July, 1974, and further examples noted in the Durban district of coastal Natal during the early part of winter, 1975.

324  **AGAPORNIS NIGRIGENIS** Sclater  Blackcheeked Lovebird


Genus _MUSOPHAGA_ Isert


326A  **MUSOPHAGA ROSSAE** Gould  Lady Ross's Turaco

Ethiopian Africa from Cameroun, east to the Sudan, south to Angola and Zambia.

_Musophaga rossae_ Gould


One obtained 16km E.S.E. of Ikoga, Okavango, Botswana, 7 October, 1974, by T. N. Liversedge. First record for South African Sub-Region. Ranges from Angola and Zambia, north in the west to south-eastern Cameroun, Chad, the Central African Republic, the Sudan, Uganda and western Kenya.

(_Note: _M. rossae_ is frequently considered to be conspecific with the closely allied _M. violacea_ Isert.)
332 CLAMATOR GLANDARIUS (Linnaeus)  
Great Spotted Cuckoo
Review of variation in C.glandarius by Clancey, Durban Mus.Novit., vol. x, 1, 1973, pp. 1 - 11, refers. Shows conclusively that in addition to the breeding form, C.g.choragium, large numbers of C.g.glandarius aestivate in southern Africa, especially in the South West Arid District, these believed on the basis of the available evidence to be birds which breed in the Sahel and Sudanese savannas of northern Ethiopian Africa. The Palaearctic populations of C.g.glandarius are not thought to winter south of 10° N. The validity of C.g.choragium is reaffirmed on the basis of substantially smaller size.

335 PACHYCOCCYX AUDEBERTI (Schlegel)  
Thickbilled Cuckoo
The paper by Benson and Irwin, Arnoldia Rhod., vol. v, No. 33, 1972, pp. 1-24, refers. Three races of this uncommon cuculid are recognised, the range of P.a.validus extending north of present limits to Angola, the southern and eastern parts of Zaire, Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, Tanzania and eastern Kenya. To the north-west of its range it is replaced by P.a.brazzae (Oustalet), a newly recognised subspecies; P.a.canescens Vincent is a synonym of validus, having been based on very freshly moulted material.

340 CENTROPUS GRILLII Hartlaub  
Black Coucal
C.grillii of Ethiopian Africa, formerly associated with C.toulou (Statius Müller) of the Malagasy Sub-Region and currently as a monotypic species, is now placed as a subspecies of C.bengalensis (Gmelin) of southern and eastern Asia and the major archipelagos to the south-east. No. 340 of the Catalogue becomes:
CENTROPUS BENGALENSIS (Gmelin)

Centropus bengalensis grillii Hartlaub
Orig. ref. as given.

362 Genus MACRODIPTERYX Swainson  
Pennantwinged Nightjar

Macrodipteryx vexillarius (Gould)
In terms of Article 30 (a) (i) (1) of the Code Macrodipteryx is of feminine gender. Arising from this the name of the Pennantwinged Nightjar becomes

Macrodipteryx vexillaria (Gould).
APUS APUS (Linnaeus) European Swift

CYPSIURUS PARVUS (Lichtenstein) Palm Swift
*C.p.parvus* as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 351, is deleted from the South African list, the populations breeding in northern South West Africa, the Caprivi Strip and northern Botswana being referred to the following new subspecies:

**Cypsiurus parvus hyphaenes** Brooke


Northern Botswana, Caprivi Strip and northern South West Africa, and extra-limitally in southern and south-western Angola.

Brooke, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 15, 1972, pp. 217 - 231, in his revision of *Cypsiurus* forms, restricts the range of *C.p.myochrous* in southern Africa to the plateau of the Transvaal and that of Rhodesia, placing the eastern lowland populations as the following additional race:

**Cypsiurus parvus laemostigma** (Reichenow)


Natal, Zululand, southern Mozambique, south-eastern Rhodesia in the Sabi R. drainage, and in the north in the torrid Zambesi R. valley.

Extra-limitally to southern Malawi, northern Mozambique, eastern Tanzania, and coastal Kenya and southern Somalia to southern Ethiopia.

Brooke, *loc.cit.*, also lists *C.p.brachypterus* (Reichenow), 1903: Chinchoxo, Cabinda, from the Haroni/Lusitu confluence, Rhodesia, on a single specimen. I believe that the singleton involved requires to be treated as an aberrant example, and that *brachypterus* should not be considered as reaching zoogeographical South Africa.

Henry ALCEDINIDAE Kingfishers
Brodkorb, *Bull.Flor.State Mus.*, vol. xv, 4, 1971, p. 252, shows that the family group name for the kingfishers should be

HALCYONIDAE

as first used by Vigors, *Trans.Linn.Soc.London*, vol. xiv, 1825, p. 428. Alcedinidae was first introduced as a family group name by Bonaparte in 1831, so that Halcyonidae has five years priority.
by P. A. Clancey

392 MEROPS BULLOCKOIDES Smith Whitefronted Bee-eater

Merops bullockoides bullockoides Smith


395 CORACIAS GARRULUS Linnaeus European Roller

Coracias garrulus semenowi Loudon and Tschusi

List of South African and Rhodesian records of this xeric race and a revision of subspecifically important characters in the species (see Clancey, Arnoldia Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 7, 8).

418 POGONIULUS CHRYSOCONUS (Temminck)

Yellowfronted Tinker Barbet


Range of P.c.extoni now restricted to south-eastern Botswana, the Transvaal south of 23° S., and adjacent Orange Free State. The range of P.c.rhodesiae is from the plateau of Rhodesia, west to South West Africa, and north of the Zambesi to Zambia, much of Angola, Shaba, Zaire, northern Malawi, and western Tanzania, north to the Ruzizi Valley.

429A CAMPETHERA SCRIPTORICAUDA (Reichenow)

Specklethroated Woodpecker

Short, Bull.Brit. Orn.Club., vol. xcii, 2, 1973, pp. 72 - 74, discusses the status of C.scriptoricauda in the light of existing material and evidence, and affirms belief that it is a race of C.bennettii (Smith). Despite the views expressed, until new material and evidence from field observations made in critical areas become available to students, it seems desirable to continue to treat scriptoricauda as specifically separate from bennettii.

412 LYBIUS TORQUATUS (Dumont) Blackcollared Barbet

The range of L.t.bocagei as given in the Catalogue, p. 371, is amended to read western Angola in Moçamedes, Benguela and Huila, south to the Cunene, western Cuando Cubango (at Caiundo), and extreme north-western South West Africa on the Cunene R. Additional subspecies:

Lybius torquatus congicus (Reichenow)

Central, northern and eastern Angola, south-western Tanzania, southern Zaire, western and northern borders of Zambia, north-eastern South West Africa on the Okavango R., the Caprivi Strip, the Swamp Region of Botswana and north-western Rhodesia on Zambesi R.

(Note: Should bocagei, based on Caconda, Huila, Angola, material and congicus, founded on a Malanje, Angola, specimen, prove synonymous, the birds here called congicus will assume the name *Barbatula rubrigularis* Du Bois, 1905: Katanga, Zaire.

The present congicus differs from bocagei on the basis of average smaller size (wings below 92mm), deeper, more crimson, red over head and fore-throat, and generally darker colouration. From *lucidiventris*, congicus differs in the darker red over head and throat, the more extensive black collar, darker, coarser vermiculated dorsum, and deeper yellowish, less white, underside.)

425 PRODOTISCUS REGULUS Sundevall

Sharpbilled Honeyguide


Range of nominate *P.regulus* redefined as follows: southern Angola in Huila and Cuando Cubango, north-eastern South West Africa, Caprivi Strip, western Zambia, northern and eastern Botswana, Rhodesia, the Transvaal and southern Mozambique (except Maputo).

435 MESOPICOS GRISEOCEPHALUS (Boddaert) Olive Woodpecker

Additional subspecies:

*Mesopicos griseocephalus aureovirens* Clancey

*Mesopicos griseocephalus aureovirens* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, p. 158: Nkandhla Forest, Zululand, at c. 1 525m a.s.l.

Coastal forests of the Transkei, Natal and Zululand, north to Swaziland (including Lebombo Mts. in east), and the Drakensberg and Zoutpansberg, Transvaal.

436 JYNX RUFICOLLIS Wagler Redthroated Wryneck

*Jynx ruficollis* ? subsp.


First record for Mozambique; race uncertain.
437 SMITHORNIS CAPENSIS (Smith) Broadbill

*Smithornis capensis cryptoleucus* Clancey

453 CALANDRELLA CONIROSTRIS (Sundevall) Pinkbilled Lark

Additional subspecies:

**Calandrella conirostris griscovinacea** Clancey


Western and highveld regions of the Transvaal north from about 24° 45' S. Perhaps adjacent Botswana.

The range of *C.c.conirostris* now stands as the southern Transvaal highveld south of 24° 45' S., the adjacent northern and eastern Orange Free State, western Swaziland and Upper Natal.

455 CALANDRELLA SCLATERI Shelley Sclater’s Lark

Winterbottom, *Ostrich*, vol. xliii, 2, 1972, p. 133, reviews variation in this lark, synonymizing *C.s.capensis* Ogilvie-Grant, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 411, with nominate *C.sclateri*. The pale populations of the north-western Cape are now recognised under the resuscitated name

**Calandrella sclateri theresae** Meinertzhagen


Apparently restricted to Bushmanland, north-western Cape. With recognition now accorded *theresa* and the name *capensis* placed as a synonym of *C.s.sclateri*, the range of this latter will now read, following Winterbottom: “Great Namaqualand, South West Africa, south, east of *C.s.theresa* to the Karoo of the Cape from Upington to Philipstown, south to Williston and Beaufort West.”

HIRUNDO DAURICA Linnaeus Redrumped Swallow


The name and author of this species of swallow will now stand as **HIRUNDO DAURICA** Laxmann.

485 **DICRURUS LUDWIGII** (Smith) Squaretailed Drongo

Additional subspecies:

**Dicrurus ludwigii tephrogaster** Clancey


Nominate *D.ludwigii* is now accepted as ranging from the eastern Cape, Natal and Zululand to Swaziland, Mozambique south of the Limpopo R., and the eastern Transvaal.

489A **CORVUS SPLENDENS** Vieillot House Crow

Southern Asia and island groups in northern Indian Ocean. Introduced to eastern Africa and Mascarene Islands.

**Corvus splendens splendens** Vieillot


First reported Durban district, Natal, in September/October, 1972, and small viable population now established in the City and its immediate environs. Apparently self-introduced. See Clancey, *Ostrich*, vol. xlv, 1, 1974, pp. 31, 32; also Sinclair, *Ostrich*, vol. xlv, 3, 1974, p. 189, this latter author suggesting colonization of Natal accomplished via coastal shipping (see also below). In 1975 reported in parties of up to eight, and first specimen received Durban Museum, and actually recorded breeding October, 1975. One present East London, Cape, November, 1975. Further north in Africa *C.s.splendens* has been introduced at Zanzibar, occurs on the Kenyan and Tanzanian coasts, and has been introduced at Port Sudan, Sudan; also Mauritius. It has occurred in Mozambique. The present subspecies is endemic to the Indian Sub-Continent, with the exception of the north-west and Burma, where other races are found. Still further races occur on Sri Lanka and the Maldive and Laccadive Islands.

PLATE 1 — HOUSE CROW *Corvus splendens splendens* Vieillot
A self-introduction to the Durban district, Natal, since the latter quarter of 1972, and recently observed East London in the eastern Cape.
542 PARUS AFER Gmelin  
Grey Tit

Parus afer aren C. Clancey
Range now defined as the highlands of Lesotho, the south-western Orange Free State, the Karoo of the eastern Cape, south to the coast at Port Elizabeth. Characters of race also expanded (see Clancey, Ostrich, vol. xlv, 1, 1974, p. 39).

544 PARUS NIGER Vieillot  
Southern Black Tit
Revisionary notes on the forms of this complex of Black Tits by Clancey, Durban Mus. Novit., vol. ix, 16, 1972, pp. 236 - 244, refer. The ranges of P.n.xanthostomus and P.n.ravidus are now reversed, their ranges being as follows:

Parus niger xanthostomus Shelley
Valley of the Okavango R. in north-eastern South West Africa and adjacent Cuando Cubango, Angola, to L. Ngami, the Okavango Swamp region and northern and eastern Botswana, the dry western Transvaal, xeric western Matabeleland, Rhodesia, and south-western Zambia.

Parus niger ravidus Clancey
Mesic plateau of Rhodesia east of xanthostomus, southern and south-eastern Zambia, southern Malawi, most of Mozambique, northern and eastern Transvaal, and eastern Swaziland.

544A PARUS LEUCOMELAS Rüppell  
Whitewinged Black Tit
P.n.carpi, as admitted in the Catalogue, p. 428, is now removed from P.niger and placed in P.leucomelas, a new species to the South African list (vide Clancey, Durban Mus. Novit., vol. ix, 16, 1972, pp. 236 - 244).

Parus leucomelas carpi Macdonald and Hall

Range as given in the Catalogue. Extra-limitally in Huila, Angola, and north, west of the escarpment, to Moçamedes and Benguela (to Novo Redondo).

Could be accorded specific status, as Parus carpi.

545 PARUS RUFIVENTRIS Bocage  
Rufousbellied Tit

Parus rufiventris pallidiventris Reichenow
Two discrete populations distinguishable among Rhodesian and Mozambique representatives of present taxon P.r.pallidiventris (vide Clancey, Arnoldia Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 10, 11).
Study of material dictates the making of certain adjustments to the ranges of the three races admitted for this species, as follows:

**Anthoscopus minutus minutus** (Shaw & Nodder)
Above greyish olive-brown, rump olive-buff. Below, upper fore-throat greyish off-white; rest deep Colonial Buff.

Entire Cape except where replaced by *A.m.gigii*, western Orange Free State, and South West Africa north to about Windhoek and Okahandja, where intergrading with *damarensis*.

**Anthoscopus minutus gigi** Winterbottom
Darker and colder brown above than *minutus*; rump dull citrine-drab. Below, upper fore-throat still greyer, and rest dull greyish isabelline.

Little Karoo (at Oudtshoorn), and the southern Great Karoo (Graaff-Reinet), east to the eastern Cape (to Queenstown).

**Anthoscopus minutus damarensis** Reichenow
Paler and greyer, less brown, above than *minutus*, with lighter, yellowish, rump. Below, fore-throat whiter, and rest clearer and brighter yellow (Amber Yellow).

South West Africa from the Damaraland highlands northwards, south-western and southern Angola, and east to Botswana, western Rhodesia and dry western Transvaal.

**Salpornis spilonotus** (Franklin) Spotted Creeper
Southern Africa populations are now divorced from *salvadori* Bocage and placed in the following new race:

**Salpornis spilonotus xylodromus** Clancey
*Salpornis spilonotus xylodromus* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 14, 1975, p. 208: Charama section of Mafungabusi Plateau, Gokwe, Rhodesia, at 18° 10'S., 28° 28' E.

Miombo woodlands of Rhodesia and immediately adjacent southern Mozambique.

**Turdoides leucopygius** (Rüppell) Whiterumped Babbler
*T.later* Friedmann added to the South African list in Suppl. No. 1 to my *Catalogue*, p. 300, is deleted from the list as extra-limital, its place being taken by the following new subspecies:

**Turdoides leucopygius griseosquamatus** Clancey
Botswana from L. Ngami, the Maun district and the Botletle R., north to the Chobe R., north-western Rhodesia (Kazungula and Nampini), and south-western Zambia at Mambova.

*T. l. hartlaubii* comes within present limits along the Okavango R. in South West Africa, and north-western Botswana as far south as Gomare and Nokaneng.

506 **PYCNONOTUS NIGRICANS** (Vieillot) Redeyed Bulbul

Additional subspecies:

*Pyconotus nigricans grisescentior* Clancey


With the description of *grisescentior* the range of the nominate subspecies will be the north-western and northern Karoo districts of the Cape, the northern Cape, western and southern Botswana, and South West Africa, north to the Damaraland highlands.

509 **PHYLLASTREPHUS FLAVOSTRIATUS** (Sharpe) Yellowstreaked Bulbul

The population occurring in Mozambique north of the Limpopo R. and east of the Rhodesian frontier highlands is placed in

*Phyllastrephus flavostriatus dryobates* Clancey


Montane forest on Mt. Gorongosa, Manica e Sofala, southern Mozambique. The birds found at Inhamitanga, in Sofala district, by Irwin are also attributable to *dryobates* (four examined).

511 **ANDROPADUS IMPORTUNUS** (Vieillot) Sombre Bulbul

Revisionary notes by Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, pp. 159 - 162, refer.

(a) The treatment of *A. i. noomei* as given in the *Catalogue*, p. 437, is adjusted, the range of *noomei* now standing as "Transvaal highlands from north of 24° S. to the Zoutpansberg."

(b) With the restriction of the range of *noomei* to the highlands of the northern Transvaal, the balance of the populations are now
arranged in the following additional subspecies:

**Andropadus importunus errolius** Clancey

*Andropadus importunus errolius* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, p. 159: Qudeni Forest, Zululand, at c. 1 525m a.s.l.

Coastal forests of the Transkei, Natal (except high west), and western Zululand, north to western Swaziland and the Transvaal Drakensberg to about 24° S.

(c) The range of *A.i.mentor* is restricted to the south-eastern lowlands south of the Limpopo R. Populations north of the said river are now placed in the following new subspecies:

**Andropadus importunus loquax** Clancey


Mozambique north of the Limpopo R., and eastern Rhodesia, north to Zambezia, but northern limits uncertain.

(d) *A.i.hypoxanthus* is provisionally removed from the species *A.importunus* and placed with *A.insularis* Hartlaub, as below.

511A **ANDROPADUS INSULARIS** Hartlaub

Loquacious Bulbul

East Africa south to the Zambesi R.

**Andropadus insularis hypoxanthus** Sharpe

Orig. ref. as given in *Catalogue*, p. 437.

South African range now adjusted to read “Tete district, Mozambique”. Extra-limitally to much of northern Mozambique, Malawi, eastern Zambia, and south-eastern Tanzania; also islands of Mafia Group.

579 **TURDUS LITSIPSIRUPA** (Smith) Groundscraper Thrush

The spelling of the specific name is corrected to

**Turdus litsitsirupa** (Smith),

523 MONTICOLA ANGOLENSIS Sousa  
Mottled Rockthrush

Additional subspecies:

**Monticola angolensis niassae** Reichenow


Eastern Rhodesia (locally west to Mt. Buchwa, Belingwe district), southern Mozambique, north to Malawi, northern Mozambique, southern and eastern Zaïre, Zambia north of *M.a.hylophila*, and north-eastern Angola.


537 COSSYPHA DICHROA (Gmelin)  
Chorister Robin

*Cossypha dichroa haagneri* Gunning, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 452, is almost certainly based on a hybrid between *C.dichroa* and *C.natalensis*, and in terms of Article 24c of the Code should be replaced by a new name introduced for the taxon as defined by Quickelberge in 1966 (*vide* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, pp. 167, 168).

540 COSSYPHA CAFFRA (Linnaeus)  
Cape Robin

*C.c.iolaema* Reichenow, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 453, is now considered extra-limital. Following Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 11, 1968, p. 138, the populations formerly associated with *iolaema* were transferred to *C.c.drakensbergi* (Roberts) (see Clancey, Suppl. No. 1 to *Catalogue*, p. 301). Further study of this question now shows that *drakensbergi* is confined as a breeder to the Drakensberg Mountain system of the north-eastern Cape, Lesotho, the Orange Free State east of *C.c.namaquensis*, high western and Upper Natal along the Drakensberg and their outliers, and the south-eastern Transvaal (Wakkerstroom). The populations treated as of *iolaema* in the *Catalogue*, p. 453, and as of *drakensbergi* in Suppl. No. 1, p. 301, now become

*Cossypha caffra vespera* Clancey


Eastern highlands of Rhodesia, adjacent Mozambique and Mt. Gorongosa, south to the highland forests of the northern and eastern Transvaal (see also Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, p. 168).
545  POGONOCICHLA SWYNNERTONI (Shelley)

Swynnerton’s Robin


**Genus Swynnertonia** Roberts


Type, by monotypy, *Erythracus swynnertoni* Shelley.

The combination of No. 545 now becomes

**Swynnertonia swynnertoni** (Shelley)

Orig. ref. as given.

The Mt. Gorongosa isolate is now admitted as subspecifically separable from the Rhodesian and Mozambique frontier populations as

**Swynnertonia swynnertoni umbratica** Clancey


Confined to Mt. Gorongosa.

550  CHAETOPS FRENATUS (Temminck)  

Rockjumper

Winterbottom, *Ostrich*, vol. xliv, 2, 1973, p. 144, demonstrates that both *C.f.frenatus* and *C.f.aurantius* are widely separated from one another geographically and show morphological characters which warrant their treatment as separate species (see also Roberts, *Birds of South Africa*, 1940, p. 224). This is a case where further consideration requires to be given to the issue before making any formal adjustment to the treatment in the *Catalogue*.

551  ERYTHROPYGIA LEUCOPHRYS (Vieillot)

Whitebrowed Scrub Robin

Additional subspecies:

**Erythropygia leucophrys strepitans** Clancey


Natal, Zululand, south-western Transvaal (Pongola), and southern Swaziland.

The range of *E.l.pectoralis* is now considered to extend no further south than the bushveld regions of the Transvaal.
556 NAMIBORNIS HERERO (de Schauensee) Herero Chat
Range extended north of limits given in Catalogue, p. 461, to include southern Moçambedes, Angola. Recorded from Iona Peak at 16° 54'S., 12° 34' E. Not previously identified in Angola.

557 SYLVIA BORIN (Boddaert) Garden Warbler
Sylvia borin woodwardi (Sharpe)
Some 60 per cent. of Rhodesian specimens were ascertained to be of this race, which is probably the main or sole South West Arid District aestivating form (vide Clancey, Arnoldia Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 15, 16).

564 ACROCEPHALUS ARUNDINACEUS (Linnaeus) Great Reed Warbler

566 ACROCEPHALUS PALUSTRIS (Bechstein) Marsh Warbler
While this species is generally considered to be monotypic, specimens taken in southern Africa group into two races, some examples being distinctly greyer and greener, less rusty olive-brown, above than the norm, these referable to

Acrocephalus palustris laricus Portenko


567 ACROCEPHALUS BAETICATUS (Vieillot) African Reed Warbler
(a) Northern and north-eastern populations now associated with *A. b. baeticatus*, contra Catalogue, p. 470, where placed with *A. b. hallae*.

(b) Range of *A. b. suahelicus* now restricted to off-shore islands and coast of Mozambique, and, perhaps, Natal coast, and middle and upper reaches of Zambesi R. drainage; also north to off-shore islands and coastlands of Tanzania.

567A ACROCEPHALUS CINNAMOMEUS Reichenow

Cinnamon Reed Warbler

Equatorial Africa, south-east to southern Mozambique and Natal.

*Acrocephalus cinnamomeus fraterculus* Clancey


Natal (? status) and the lowlands of Mozambique, north to Zambezia and Tete, southern Malawi (Shiré R.) and south-eastern Zambia (Chipata), thence north-west to Lake Bangweulu and the Luapula R. Also adjacent Shaba, Zaïre. (*Note:* For arguments underpinning the arrangement of the populations of the *cinnamomeus* group in a species other than *A. baeticatus*, see Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vii, 20, 1975, pp. 1 - 14.)

571 CHLOROPETTA NATALENSIS Smith Luteous Warbler

Additional subspecies:

*Chloropeta natalensis major* Hartert


579 SEICERCUS RUFICAPILLUS (Sundevall)

Yellowthroated Warbler

Additional subspecies:

*Seicercus ruficapillus ochraceiceps* Clancey

*Seicercus ruficapillus ochraceiceps* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, p. 173: Woodbush Forest Reserve, Tzaneen, northern Transvaal, at 1 875m a.s.l.

Highland forests of the Drakensberg and Zoutpansberg, Transvaal. Probably also western Swaziland.
581A APALIS CHIRINDENSIS Shelley    Chirinda Apalis
Populations of this apalis of the Rhodesia/Mozambique frontier
highlands now grouped in two races:

**Apalis chirindensis chirindensis** Shelley
Orig. ref. as given.
Mount Selinda, Chipinga district, north to 19° 20' S. in eastern
Rhodesia and adjacent Mozambique; also Mt. Gorongosa.

**Apalis chirindensis vumbae** Roberts
*Apalis chirindensis vumbae* Roberts, *Ostrich*, vol. vii, 1, 1936, p. 75:
Mt. Vumba, near Umtali, eastern Rhodesia.
Eastern Rhodesia and adjacent Mozambique from the Vumba,
north to Inyanga.

590 CAMAROPTERA BRACHYURA (Vieillot)
Bleating Bush Warbler

(a) Revision of South African forms by Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod.,

*C.b.noomei* as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 487, is now placed
as a synonym of *C.b.sharpei*, the populations covered by the
name *noomei* in the *Catalogue* being arranged in two subspecies,
as follows:

**Camaroptera brachyura transitiva** Clancey
*Camaroptera brachyura transitiva* Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol-
vi, 28, 1974, p. 21: Humani Ranch, Sabi R. valley, Rhodesia,
at 20° 30' S., 32° 16'E.
Plateau of Rhodesia, south to plateau of the Transvaal to
about 25° 40' S.

**Camaroptera brachyura beirensis** Roberts
vol. xv, 1, 1932, p. 30: Mzimbiti = Dondo, Beira, Mozambique.
vol. xv, 1, 1932, p. 31: Moshi, Mkuzi R., north-eastern Zululand.

Northern Rhodesia in mid-Zambesi R. valley, and Tete and
Manica e Sofala districts, Mozambique. Also parts of south-
eastern Zambia.

Valid subspecific taxa of the *C.brachyura* complex occurring
in the South African Sub-Region will now stand as follows:

(i) **Camaroptera brachyura brachyura** (Vieillot)
(ii) **Camaroptera brachyura constans** Clancey
(iii) *Camaroptera brachyura beirensis* Roberts
(iv) *Camaroptera brachyura transitiva* Clancey
(v) *Camaroptera brachyura intercalata* White
(vi) *Camaroptera brachyura sharpei* Zedlitz

(b) Populations of the highland forests of the eastern and northern Transvaal are now associated with *C.b.brachyura* (*vide* Clancey *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, p. 174), though on average clearer grey over the forehead and greener, less olive, dorsally.

594 SPHENOEACUS AFER (Gmelin) Grassbird


*S.a.transvaalensis* Grant, 1908: Woodbush Hills, Tzaneen, northern Transvaal, as admitted in the *Catalogue*, p. 490, is sunk into the synonymy of *S.a.natalensis*, the range of which is now extended from Natal, Zululand and Swaziland to the eastern and northern periphery of the Orange Free State, and the escarpment country and plateau of the Transvaal, north to the Zoutpansberg and west to Rustenburg and Swartruggens.

The eastern Rhodesian and adjacent Mozambique populations now become

*Sphenoeacus afer excisus* Clancey


Eastern Highlands of Rhodesia from Melsetter north to Inyanga and beyond, and in adjacent highland Mozambique.

595 ACHAETOPS PYCNOPYGIUS (Strickland and Sclater) Rockrunner

Further to the description of *A.p.spadix* Clancey from Angola in *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. ix, 11, 1972, p. 151, the South West African population becomes *Achaetops pycnopygius pycnopygius* (Strickland and Sclater).

603 CISTICOLA LAIS (Finsch and Hartlaub) Wailing Cisticola

*Cisticola lais oreobates* Irwin

604 CISTICOLA RUFILATA (Hartlaub) Tinkling Cisticola  
*C.r.ansorgei* Neumann, as admitted for South Africa in Suppl. No. 1, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. viii, 16, 1969, p. 309, is extra-limital and is now deleted from the list, its place being taken by the recently described  

**Cisticola rufilata vicinior** Clancey  
The plateau of Rhodesia east as far as Rusape, Mashonaland. Intergrades in the dry west of Rhodesia, as at Bongola Ingusi and Nyamandhlolvu, with nominate *C.rufilata*.  
Dr. A. A da Rosa Pinto, *in litt.*, places Cuando Cubango, Angola, populations as *C.r.vicinior*.

605 CISTICOLA CHINIANA (Smith) Rattling Cisticola  
**Cisticola chiniana campestris** Gould  
South-eastern Rhodesian population referable to nominate *chiniana* and not *campestris* (see Clancey, *Arnoldia Rhod.*, vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 25, 26).

621 PRINIA PECTORALIS (Smith) Rufouseared Prinia  
Maclean, *Ostrich*, vol. xlv, 1, 1974, pp. 9 - 14, discusses the biology of the present species and expresses the view that the number of retrices (twelve), plumage colour ensemble, nest construction pattern and egg colouration militate against the continued inclusion of the species in *Prinia* and support its transfer to *Malcorus* Smith. However, Maclean makes no formal taxonomic proposal to this end. In order to set matters aright the following steps are now taken. On the basis of a major structural difference in that it has twelve as opposed to ten retrices in the case of the type-species of the Genus *Prinia* Horsfield, namely *Prinia familiaris* Horsfield, described from Java, a rufous auricular patch, lays plain pale bluish white eggs, and the nest is made of dry, not green, grass, the lining of which is added before and not after the deposition of the clutch, the Rufouseared Warbler is now removed from *Prinia* and transferred to the  
Genus *Malcorus* Smith  

Arising from the above, the names of No. 621 in the *Catalogue* become

MALCORUS PECTORALIS Smith Rufouseared Warbler

*Malcorus pectoralis pectoralis* Smith

*Malcorus pectoralis ocularius* (Smith)

*Malcorus pectoralis etoshae* (Winterbottom)

Orig. refs. as given on p. 503.

623 MUSCICAPA ADUSTA (Boie) Dusky Flycatcher

Range of nominate *M.adusta* as given in the *Catalogue*, p. 504, adjusted to read "Cape except for coastal forests of Transkei, upper Natal, western Swaziland, and the highlands of the eastern and northern Transvaal (vide Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, pp. 170, 171).

The breeding range of *M.a.fuscula* is the coastal forests of the Transkei and coastal and lower Midland Natal.

Both *adusta* and *fuscula* are post-breeding migrants.

Additional subspecies:

**Muscicapa adusta mesica** Clancey

*Muscicapa adusta mesica* Clancey, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, p. 27: Palm Block, Umvukwes, northern Mashonaland, Rhodesia, at appr. 16° 45′ S., 31° 00′ E.

Miombo biome of central and eastern Rhodesia. North also to Tete district, Mozambique, and Zambia, certainly over the Muchinga escarpment; precise western limits uncertain.

In the South African Sub-Region *M.a.subadusta* (Shelley) breeds in association with montane evergreen forest in the Mozambique and Rhodesian frontier highlands and on Mt. Gorongosa.

634 HYLIOTA AUSTRALIS Shelley Mashona Hyliota

**Hyliota australis australis** Shelley

635 Batis capensis (Linnaeus) Cape Batis

**Batis capensis hollidayi** Clancey

Range as given in the *Catalogue*, p. 512, adjusted to "Zululand highland forests and the Lebombos, north to western Swaziland, the Transvaal Drakensberg and the Zoutpansberg (vide Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 12, 1975, pp. 171, 172).

The eastern Cape and western Natal populations are now allocated to nominate *capensis*.

642 Trochocercus cyanomelas (Vieillot) Crested Flycatcher

**Trochocercus cyanomelas segregus** Clancey


Natal and western Zululand, north to the Lebombos, western Swaziland, and the eastern Transvaal Drakensberg and the Zoutpansberg.

Nominate *cyanomelas* ranges from Swellendam, south-western Cape, east to the western aspects of the Transkei, where intergrading with *segregus*.

643 Trochocercus albnotatus Sharpe Whitetailed Crested Flycatcher

Dowsett, *Puku*, No. 7, 1973, p. 119, divorces the present species from *Trochocercus* Cabanis and places it in the genus *Elminia* Bonaparte, pre-occupied = *Erannornis* Oberholser, 1920, type-species *Myiagra longicauda* Swainson. The generic transfer is based on behaviour similarities or differences, shape, proportions, calls and nest and eggs, but is, unfortunately, not closely argued. An independent study of the proposal suggests that it has considerable merit.

Genus Tmetothylacus Cabanis


661A Tmetothylacus Tenellus (Cabanis) Golden Pipit

North-eastern Africa; a straggler to the eastern fringe of the South West Arid District.

*Tmetothylacus tenellus* (Cabanis)


**662 Lanius minor** Gmelin Lesser Grey Shrike

As all the populations of the Lesser Grey Shrike winter in the South West Arid District and some peripheral areas in southern Africa, both races of the species require to be admitted to the South African list.

Additional subspecies:

**Lanius minor turanicus** Fediuschin


Winters synhiemally with the nominate race in southern Africa. Breeds from Western Siberia, eastwards south of 56° N. to Barnaul and the Russian Altai, south to the Kirghiz Steppes, Zaisan Nor, the Tarbagatai, Semirechia, the Dzungarian Ala Tau, and Kazakhstan; also to northern Afghanistan, southern Transcaspia and Iran.

**664 Lanius collurio** Linnaeus Redbacked Shrike

Clancey, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. xci, 2, 1973, pp. 92 - 96, reviews the status of the three races of the Redbacked Shrike known to winter in zoogeographical South Africa. *L.c.pallidifrons* is now found to be as numerous or rather more so than the nominate race in southern Africa, wintering largely in the Kalahari and peripheral xeric areas. *L.c.kobylini* is the least common of the three races, wintering in southern Angola, South West Africa, and in the east from Rhodesia and Mozambique to Natal. The nominate subspecies winters throughout.

**675 Telophorus zeylonus** (Linnaeus) Bokmakiri

*Telophorus zeylonus restrictus* Irwin

In the *Catalogue*, Suppl. No. 1, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. viii, 16, 1969, p. 315, the type-locality of *T.z.restrictus* is given as Dragon’s Tooth Area, Chimanimani National Park, eastern Rhodesia.
Jackson, *Arnoldia* Rhod., vol. vi, 2, 1972, p. 2, shows that the type-locality of *restrictus* is incorrect and adjusts it to *Mussape R.*, *Chimpanani Mts.*, Mozambique, at 1 400m a.s.l.

680 MALACONOTUS OLIVACEUS (Shaw) Olive Bush Shrike

The Swaziland and Transvaal populations are now arranged in the following resurrected race:

**Malacanotus olivaceus taylori** (Roberts)


692 LAMPROTORNIS MEVESII (Wahlberg) Longtailed Glossy Starling

Additional subspecies:

**Lamprotornis mevesii violacior** Clancey


The Kaokoveld and northern Ovamboland to the Cunene R., in South West Africa, and extra-limitally in Angola north to Cassinga, Chipopia and Huila, in Huila, and to Cande in Mocamedes.

*L.m.mevesii* now has its range restricted to the middle and lower reaches of the Okavango R., east to southern Malawi and Tete district, Mozambique, and south-east to the Sabi R., Rhodesia, and the middle reaches of the Limpopo R. from above the Tati confluence, east to Mapai, Mozambique.

697 LAMPROTORNIS CORRUSCUS Nordmann Blackbellied Starling

Additional subspecies:

**Lamprotornis corruscus mandanus** (van Someren)


Ranges from Zululand and southern Mozambique (including Lebombo Mts. of eastern Swaziland) to eastern lowland Rhodesia. Extralimitally north to coastal Tanzania, the off-shore islands of

The range of *L. c. corruscus* is restricted to the south-eastern and eastern districts of the Cape and Natal.

698 **ONYCHOGNATHUS MORIO** (Linnaeus) **Redwinged Starling**

*Clancey, Durban Mus.Novit.,* vol. ix, 11, 1972, pp. 155 - 157, presents further evidence in support of the recognition of two races of the Redwinged Starling from the South African Sub-Region, namely *O. m. morio* and *O. m. shelleyi*. The xeric Limpopo R. valley marks the dividing line between the two taxa.

700 **BUPHAGUS AFRICANUS** Linnaeus **Yellowbilled Oxpecker**

*Buphagus africanus africanus* Linnaeus

Recorded as common in attendance on buffalo herds in Gorongosa National Park, Manica e Sofala, southern Mozambique, in 1972 (E. L. Button). Numerous colour photographs confirm determination.

708 **NECTARINIA MARIQUENSIS** (Smith) **Marico Sunbird**

Additional subspecies:

*NECTARINIA MARIQUENSIS LUCENS* Clancey


Natal (to the Valley of a Thousand Hills), Zululand, eastern Swaziland, Sul do Save, Mozambique, eastern and northern Transvaal lowlands, and southern and south-eastern Rhodesia.

Comments on the disputed *N. m. ovambensis* (Reichenow), 1904, described from Ochimbora, Ovamboland, northern South West Africa, indicate that this taxon may be valid on the basis of smaller size (than in *N. m. mariquensis*) and a sooty brown as opposed to glossed jet black ventral surface below the plastron and cincture in males. Material is still insufficient to formally resurrect the form from synonymy (*vide* Clancey, *Durban Mus.Novit.*, vol. x, 1, 1973, p. 13).
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733 PASSER GRISEUS (Vieillot)  Greyheaded Sparrow

Passer griseus luangwae Benson

Re-examination of the situation presented by the Rhodesian populations of the Greyheaded Sparrow shows stygiceps is main Rhodesian race, and that P.g.luangwae requires to have its South African Sub-Region range listed as the middle Zambesi Valley from the Kariba Basin, east to Tete district, Mozambique. See Clancey, Arnoldia Rhod., vol. vi, 28, 1974, pp. 32 - 34.

743 PLOCEUS VELATUS Vieillot  Masked Weaver


The following adjustments to the arrangement in the Catalogue, pp. 577, 578, require to be effected:

Ploceus velatus velatus Vieillot
Synonym: P.v.inustus Clancey

The Cape south of the Orange and west of the lower Great Fish R. and Griqualand West to the Orange Free State, Lesotho, and the southern Transvaal highveld, north to 25° 47' S. to east of Pretoria. Orig. ref. as given, but type-locality restricted to Klawer/Vanrhynsdorp district, western Cape, Clancey, loc. cit., p. 73.

Ploceus velatus nigrifrons (Cabanis)
Valley of lower Great Fish R. in south-eastern Cape, north-east to Transkei, Griqualand East, Natal, western Zululand, western Swaziland, and south-eastern Transvaal on the plateau.

Ploceus velatus tahatali Smith
South-eastern Botswana and Transvaal north of velatus, eastern Swaziland, northern Zululand, and southern and western Sul do Save, Mozambique, north to the Rhodesian plateau.

Orig. ref. given Catalogue, p. 577.

Ploceus velatus shelleyi (Sharpe)
Mozambique from Inhambane and the Save R. northwards, valleys of the Sabi and Zambesi Rivers in Rhodesia, western and southern Malawi, and southern and south-eastern Zambia.

Orig. ref. given in Catalogue, p. 577.

Ploceus velatus caurinus Clancey
South West Africa, Botswana, Huila in southern Angola, and Gordonia and northern Kuruman districts, northern Cape. Intergrades
to south with nominate \textit{velatus} and with \textit{tahatali} and \textit{shelleyi} to the east.

(\textit{Note:} \textit{P.v.finschi} Reichenow, 1903: Moçamedes, Angola, is now admitted as a valid subspecies, and may extend south to the north-western Kaokoveld.)

745 \textbf{PLOCEUS XANTHOPS} (Hartlaub) Larger Golden Weaver

\textit{Ploceus xanthops jamesoni} (Sharpe)

750 \textbf{QUELEA QUELEA} (Linnaeus) Redbilled Quelea


753 \textbf{EUPLECTES ORIX} (Linnaeus) Red Bishop

Additional subspecies:

\textit{Euplectes orix sundevalli} Bonaparte


With recognition of \textit{sundevalli} the range of \textit{E.o.orix} will now be from western and southern Angola and northern South West Africa to northern Botswana, Caprivi, north-western Rhodesia, Zambia west of the Luangwa Valley, and southern Zaire.

766 \textbf{VIDUA FUNEREA} (de Tarragon) Black Indigobird

Additional subspecies:

\textit{Vidua funerea lusituensis} Payne


S.E. highland Rhodesia from Mt. Selinda, Chippings district, to the southern aspects of the Chimanimani Mts.
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792 SPERMESTES CUCULLATUS Swainson  Bronze Mannikin


All southern African populations now placed in S.c.tessellatus. S.c.scutatus treated as extra-limital with a range from Ethiopia and Kenya east of the Rift, south to Malawi and northern Mozambique.

801A SERINUS SYMONSI (Roberts)  Drakensberg Siskin

In the Catalogue, p. 607, Spinus symonsi Roberts is treated as a race of S.tottus (Sparrman). Following Quickelberge, Durban Mus. Novit., vol. ix, 17, 1972, pp. 275, 276, and Winterbottom, Ostrich, vol. xliv, 2, 1973, p. 144, symonsi is now divorced from S.tottus and treated as a separate species, and tottus is considered monotypic. The nomenclatural combinations of the two siskins will be as follows:

801 SERINUS TOTTUS (Sparrman)  Cape Siskin

Serinus tottus (Sparrman)

Orig. ref. as given.

801A SERINUS SYMONSI (Roberts)  Drakensberg Siskin

Serinus symonsi (Roberts)

Orig. ref. as given.

Winterbottom, loc.cit., introduces on four separate occasions the erroneous spelling symondsi for 801A.

802 SERINUS ALARIO (Linnaeus)  Blackheaded Canary

Serinus alario ? leucolaema (Sharpe)


803 SERINUS SULPHURATUS (Linnaeus)  Bully Canary


Confirms the four races for the Sub-Region admitted in the Catalogue, pp. 607, 608, and indicates that the name loveridgei van Someren, 1921, may have to be used for the south-eastern lowland populations currently grouped with those of the east-central equatorial highlands of Africa in S.s.shelleyi Neumann, 1903, from which they are completely sundered.