IX.—Check List of the Birds of South Africa, containing additions and corrections since the issue of the successive volumes of the Birds in the Fauna of South Africa Series.—By W. L. Sclater, M.A., F.Z.S, Director of South African Museum.

(1) INTRODUCTION.

The following list is based on the three volumes of the Birds of South Africa hitherto published, while the remaining names are taken from the MSS. of the fourth volume now in the press.

Owing to various reasons the issue of the successive volumes of this work have been somewhat protracted. It has therefore been necessary to make a good many additions and alterations to the list of South African birds, especially in the earlier volumes.

The total number of birds described in the four volumes is 813; to this there are added twenty-two new species, including a certain number previously included in the fauna but recently discriminated and described under an old name now revived; fourteen species not previously found south of the Zambesi; two species known to be introduced from Europe; and twenty subspecies or geographical races; while five species recognised in the first two volumes must be erased. This is shown in the following table:

| Species described in the Fauna | 814 |
| New species | 22 |
| Species new to South Africa | 14 |
| Introduced | 3 |
| Subspecies | 20 |

| 873 |
| Less species to be eliminated | 5 |

| Total species and subspecies of birds in South Africa | 868 |

26
In the following list the numbers exactly correspond to those in the printed volumes. Additional species and subspecies have been denoted by the addition of a letter to the number of the species most nearly corresponding.

Where an asterisk is prefixed to a number further information will be found in the second part of the paper.

The distribution of each species in South Africa is approximately indicated by the capital letters, where CC. = Cape Colony, with N. north, S. south, W. west, and E. east, prefixed where necessary. N. = Natal, with sometimes U prefixed for Upper, as opposed to the Coastslands. Z. = Zululand. O. = Orange River Colony. Tv. = Transvaal. B. = Bechuanaland Protectorate. Rh. = Southern Rhodesia. G. = German South-West Africa. P. = Portuguese East Africa south of the Zambesi, including the territories of Delagoa-Bay and Beira.

The following is a list of the more important works and papers that have appeared since the publication of the first volume of the Birds of South Africa in 1900:—


15. Clarke, Major S. R. Field-notes on Birds obtained or observed at Bloemfontein, O.R.C., and at Ingogo, Natal, in 1901 and 1902. Ibis, 1904, pp. 519–541.


(2) CHECK LIST OF THE BIRDS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

ORDER I.—PASSERES.

FAMILY I.—CORVIDÆ.

   Distr.—Throughout, except Damaraland.

2. Corvus scapulatus (Daud.), Pied Crow,
   Distr.—Throughout.

3. Corvus capensis (Licht.), Black Crow.
   Distr.—Throughout, except Natal coastlands.

FAMILY II.—STURNIDÆ.

4. Buphaga africana (Linn.), Yellow-billed Oxpecker.
   Distr.—U.N. Z. Tv. Rh, B. G.

*5. Buphaga erythrorhyncha (Stanley), Red-billed Oxpecker.
   Distr.—N. Z. P. Tv. Rh,

*6. Creatophora carunculata (Gmel.), Wattled Starling.
   Distr.—Throughout.

7. Amydrus morio (Linn.), Red-winged Starling.
   Distr.—Cc. N. O. Tv. Rh.

*8. Amydrus caffer (Linn.), Pale-winged Starling.
   Distr.—Cc. O. G.

9. Spreo bicolor (Gmel.), Pied Starling.
   Distr.—Cc. O. Un. STv. B.

10. Lamprotornis mevesi (Wahl.), Meve’s Glossy Starling.
    Distr.—Ng. Zambesi.

11. Lamprotornis purpureus (Boc.), Purple Long-tailed Starling.
    Distr.—Ovampoland.

12. Lamprocolius australis (Smith), Burchell’s Glossy Starling.
    Distr.—NCC. O. Tv. Rh. B. G.

13. Lamprocolius acuticaudus (Boc.), Sharp-tailed Glossy Starling.
    Distr.—Ovampoland.
14. Lamprocolius phœnicopterus (Swains.), Red-shouldered Glossy Starling.
   Distr.—ECC.

15. Lamprocolius phœnicopterus bispecularis (Strickl.), Lesser Red-shouldered Glossy Starling.
   Distr.—N. Z. O. Tv. Rh. B. G.

16. Lamprocolius chloropterus (Swains.), Green-winged Glossy Starling.
   Distr.—L. Zambesi.

17. Lamprocolius sycobius (Licht.), Peters' Glossy Starling.
   Distr.—Tv. Rh. B. G.

18. Lamprocollius melanogaster (Swains.), Black-bellied Glossy Starling.
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. ETv.

   Distr.—O. N. Z. Tv. P. Rh. B. G.

*19A. Sturnus vulgaris (Linn.), English Starling.
   Distr.—Cape Peninsula (introduced).

Family III.—ORIOLIDÆ.

20. Oriolus galbula (Linn.), Golden Oriole.
   Distr.—SCC. N. Z. Tv. G.

   Distr.—Tv. Rh. P. B. G.

   Distr.—Zambesi Valley.

22. Oriolus larvatus (Licht.), Black-headed Oriole.
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. Tv. Rh. P.

Family IV.—PLOCEIDÆ.

*23. Hyphantornis nigriceps (Layard), Black-headed Weaver Bird.
   Distr.—NCC. N. Z. Tv. Rh. P. B.

24. Hyphantornis cabanisi (Peters), Cabanis’ Weaver Bird.
   Distr.—N. Z. ETv. P. Rh. B. G.
25. **Hypabantus velatus** (Vieill.), Masked Weaver Bird. 
*Distr.*—CC. O. N. Tv. Rh.

26. **Hypabantus spilonotus** (Vig.), Spotted-backed Weaver Bird. 
*Distr.*—ECC. N. Z. Tv. P. B.

*27. **Hypabantus auricapillus** (Swains.), Shelley’s Weaver Bird. 
*Distr.*—Tv. Rh. B. G. P.

28. **Hypabantus subaureus** (Smith), Yellow Weaver Bird. 
*Distr.*—ECC. N. Z. ETv. P.

*29. **Hypabantus Jamesoni** (Sharpe), Jameson’s Weaver Bird. 
*Distr.*—ETv. Rh.

30. **Sitagra ocularia** (Smith), Smith’s Weaver Bird. 
*Distr.*—ECC. N. Z. ETv. P.

31. **Sitagra xanthoptera** (Finsch & Hartl.), Yellow-winged Weaver Bird. 
*Distr.*—LZambesi.

32. **Sitagra capensis** (Linn.), Cape Weaver Bird. 
*Distr.*—WCC.

*33. **Sitagra capensis olivacea** (Hahn), Eastern Cape Weaver Bird. 
*Distr.*—ECC. N. Z. ETv. P. Rh.

*34. **Sycobrotus gregalis** (Licht.), Black-backed Weaver Bird. 
*Distr.*—ECC. N. Z.

35. **Sycobrotus stictifrons** (Fischer & Reichw.), Spot-headed Weaver Bird. 
*Distr.*—P.

36. **Anaplectes rubriceps** (Sundev.), Red-headed Weaver Bird. 
*Distr.*—P. ETv. Rh.

37. **Anaplectes gurneyi** (Shelley), Gurney’s Weaver Bird. 
*Distr.*—Ovampoland.

38. **Anaplectes angolensis** (Boc.), Sharpe’s Weaver Bird. 
*Distr.*—Ovampoland.

39. **Textor niger** (Smith), Buffalo Weaver Bird. 
*Distr.*—P. Tv. Rh. B. G.
40. Amblyospiza albifrons (Vig.), Thick-billed Weaver Bird.
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. ETv. P.

41. Ploceipasser mahali (Smith), White-browed Weaver Bird.
   Distr.—NCC. G. B. O. Tv. Rh.

42. Ploceipasser rufoscapulatus (Butti.), Red-backed Weaver Bird.
   Distr.—Ovampoland.

43. Ploceipasser pectoralis (Peters), Stripe-chested Weaver Bird.
   Distr.—Zambesi. P.

44. Sporopipes squamifrons (Smith), Scaly-feathered Weaver Bird.
   Distr.—NCC. G. O. Tv. B. Rh.

45. Pytelia melba (Linn.), Southern Red-faced Weaver Finch.
   Distr.—Throughout except CC. south of Orange River.

46. Pytelia nitidula (Hartl.), Hartlaub’s Red-faced Weaver Finch.
   Distr.—N. Z. P.

47. Lagonosticta rubricata (Licht.), South African Ruddy Waxbill.
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. Ty.

48. Lagonosticta jamesoni (Shelley), Jameson’s Ruddy Waxbill.
   Distr.—Tv. Rh.

*48A. Lagonosticta rhodopareia (Heugl.), Heuglin’s Ruddy Waxbill.
   Distr.—P.

*49. Lagonosticta rendalli, Hartl., Little Ruddy Waxbill.
   Distr.—N. Z. Tv. Rh. G.

50. Lagonosticta niveoguttata (Peters), Peters’ Ruddy Waxbill.
   Distr.—P.

51. Lagonosticta margaritata (Strickl.), Verreaux’s Ruddy Waxbill.
   Distr.—Cape Town.

*51A. Lagonosticta nitidula (Hartl.), Brown Waxbill.
   Distr.—Upper Zambesi.
*52. Estrilda astrilda (Linn.), Common Waxbill. 
   Distr.—CC. N. O. Tv.

*52A. Estrilda astrilda cavendishi, Sharpe, Cavendish's Waxbill. 
   Distr.—P.

*52B. Estrilda astrilda damarensis, Reichw., Damaraland Waxbill. 
   Distr.—G.

   Distr.—Tv. B. Rh. G.

54. Estrilda incana (Sundev.), South African Grey Waxbill. 
   Distr.—N. Z. P.

*55. Estrilda angolensis (Linn.), Blue-breasted Waxbill. 
   Distr.—NCC. O. N. Z. Tv. P. Rh.

*55A. Estrilda angolensis damarensis (Reichw.), Damaraland Blue-breasted Waxbill. 
   Distr.—B. G.

56. Estrilda granatina (Linn.), Grenadine Waxbill. 
   Distr.—NCC. Tv. Rh. B. G.

*57. Estrilda clarkei (Shelley), Orange-breasted Waxbill. 
   Distr.—N. Tv.

58. Estrilda dufresnii (Vieill.), Dufresne's Waxbill. 
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv. Rh.

59. Ortygospiza polyzona (Temm.), Bar-breasted Weaver Finch. 
   Distr.—ECC. O. N. Tv. Rh.

60. Spermestes fringilloides (Lafr.), Pied Weaver Finch. 
   Distr.—N. Z. P. Tv. B.

61. Spermestes scutatus (Heuglin), Hooded Weaver Finch. 
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. Tv.

62. Spermestes nigriceps (Cassin), Rufous-backed Weaver Finch. 
   Distr.—N. Z. P.

*63. Philaterus socius (Lath.), Social Weaver Bird. 
   Distr.—NCC. Tv. B. G.

64. Amadina erythrocephala (Linn.), Red-headed Weaver Finch. 
   Distr.—NCC. O. Tv. Rh. B. G.
*64A. Amadina fasciata (Gmel.), Cut-throat Weaver Finch.  
Distr.—Rh.

*65. Quelea quelea (Linn.), Red-billed Weaver.  
Distr.—NCC. O. Tv. B. Rh. G.

66. Quelea quelea russi (Finsch), Russ' Weaver.  
Distr.—N. ETv.

*66A. Quelea cardinalis (Hartl.), Cardinal Weaver.  
Distr.—Zambesi.

67. Pyromelana oryx (Linn.), Red Bishop Bird.  
Distr.—CC.

*67A. Pyromelana oryx sundevalli (Bp.), Northern Red Bishop Bird.  
Distr.—N. Z. Tv. Rh. B. G.

*67B. Pyromelana flammiceps (Swains.), Zambesi Bishop Bird.  
Distr.—Zambesi.

68. Pyromelana taha (Smith), Taha Bishop Bird.  
Distr.—N. O. Tv. Rh. B. G.

69. Pyromelana capensis (Linn.), Black and Yellow Bishop Bird.  
Distr.—WCC.

*70. Pyromelana capensis approximans (Cab.), Smaller Black and Yellow Bishop Bird.  
Distr.—ECC. N. Z. O. Tv. Rh. P.

71. Pyromelana capensis xanthomelēna (Rüpp.), Black-thighed Bishop Bird.  
Distr.—Rh.

72. Urobrachya axillaris (Smith), Red-shouldered Widow Bird.  
Distr.—ECC. N. Z. ETv. P.

73. Urobrachya bocagii (Sharpe), Bocage’s Widow Bird.  
Distr.—Ovampoland.

74. Coliopasser albonotatus (Shelley), White-winged Widow Bird.  
Distr.—N. Z. P. ETv. Rh.

*74A. Coliopasser macrurus (Gmel.).  
Distr.—Zambesi.
75. Coliopasser procne (Bodd.), Great-tailed Widow Bird. 
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. O. Tv. P.

76. Coliopasser ardens (Bodd.), Red-collared Widow Bird. 
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. Tv. P. Rh.

77. Vidua principalis (Linn.), Pin-tailed Widow Bird. 
   Distr.—Throughout.

78. Vidua regia (Linn.), Shaft-tailed Widow Bird. 
   Distr.—NCC. O. B. Tv. Rh. G.

79. Vidua paradisea (Linn.), Paradise Widow Bird. 
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. ETv. Rh. P.

80. Hypochera funerea (De Tarragon), Black Widow Finch. 
   Distr.—N. Z. ETv. P. Rh.

81. Hypochera funerea nigerrima (Sharpe), Purple Widow Finch. 
   Distr.—Zambesi.

82. Hypochera funerea amauroptera (Sharpe), Steel-coloured Widow Finch. 
   Distr.—Tv. Rh. P. G.

Family V.—FRINGILLIDÆ.

*83. Petronia petronella (Gray), South African Rock Sparrow. 
   Distr.—Throughout.

*84. Passer melanurus (P. L. S. Müll.), Cape Sparrow. 
   Distr.—Throughout except coastlands from Knysna eastwards and Damaraland.

*84A. Passer melanurus damarensis (Reichw.), Damaraland Sparrow. 
   Distr.—G.

*84B. Passer domesticus (Linn.), European Sparrow. 
   Distr.—Tv. LN. (introduced).

85. Passer motitensis (Smith), Greater South African Sparrow. 
   Distr.—NCC. B. Tv. Rh. G.

*86. Passer griseus (Vieill.), Southern Grey-headed Sparrow. 
   Distr.—NCC. O. UN. Tv. B. Rh.
87. Poliospiza gularis (Smith), Streaky-headed Seed-eater. 
   Distr.—CC. G. B. N. Tv.

88. Serinus canicollis (Swains.), Cape Canary. 
   Distr.—CC. O. N. Tv.

89. Serinus sulphuratus (Linn.), Large Yellow Seed-eater. 
   Distr.—CC. O. N. Z. Tv.

*89a. Serinus sharpei (Neum.), East African Yellow Seed-eater. 
   Distr.—Zambesi.

90. Serinus flaviventris (Swains.), Yellow-bellied Seed-eater. 
   Distr.—CC.

*90a. Serinus marshalli (Shelley), Marshall's Seed-eater. 
   Distr.—NCC. O. Tv.

*91 and 92. Anomalospiza imberbis (Cab.), Von der Decken's Seed-eater. 
   Distr.—Tv. Rh. G.

93. Serinus icterus (Bonn. & Vieill.), Eastern Yellow Seed-eater. 
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. O. Tv. Rh.

94. Serinus albicularis (Smith), White-throated Seed-eater. 
   Distr.—CC.

95. Serinus crocopygius (Sharpe), Damara Yellow-rumped Seed-eater. 
   Distr.—G.

*96. Serinus leucopterus (Sharpe), White-winged Seed-eater. 
   Distr.—CC.

97. Serinus scotops (Sundev.), Sundevall's Seed-eater. 
   Distr.—CC. N. Z. Tv.

98. Serinus angolensis (Gmel.), Black-throated Seed-eater. 
   Distr.—NCC. B. Tv. Rh.

*99. Alario alario (Linn.), Mountain Canary. 
   Distr.—CC. G.

100. Chrysomitris totta (Sparrm.), South African Siskin. 
   Distr.—CC.

   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. O. Tv. Rh. B. G.
101A. Fringilla coelebs (Linn.), Chaffinch.
Distr.—Cape division (introduced).

102. Emberiza major orientalis (Shelley), Shelley's Bunting.
Distr.—Rh.

*103. Fringillaria capensis (Linn.), Cape Bunting.
Distr.—Tv. CC. G.

*103A. Fringillaria capensis media (Sharpe), Deelfontein Bunting.
Distr.—CC.

*103B. Fringillaria capensis reidi (Shelley), Natal Bunting.
Distr.—N. Z. Tv.

104. Fringillaria tahapisi (Smith), Rock Bunting.
Distr.—ECC. N. Z. O. Tv. B. Rh.

105. Fringillaria impetuani (Smith), Lark Bunting.
Distr.—CC. B. G. O. N. Tv.

Family VI.—Alaudidæ.

106. Pyrrhulauda australis (Smith), Dark-naped Lark.
Distr.—CC. N. O. Tv. B. G.

107. Pyrrhulauda verticalis (Smith), Grey-backed Lark.
Distr.—NCC. O. Tv. G.

*108. Pyrrhulauda smithi (Bp.), Smith's Lark.
Distr.—NCC. B. Tv. G.

109. Ammomanes grayi (Wahlberg), Gray’s Lark.
Distr.—G.

110. Ammomanes erythrochlamys (Strickl.), Red-backed Lark.
Distr.—Tv. B. G.

111. Ammomanes ferruginea (Smith), Ferruginous Lark.
Distr.—CC.

112. Calendula crassirostris (Vieill.), Thick-billed Lark.
Distr.—CC. O. G.

*112A. Botha difficilis (Shelley), Botha's Lark.
Distr.—O.

[*113. Galerita modesta (Heugl.), Heuglin’s Crested Lark.]
114. **Mirafra nigricans** (Sundev.), *Dusky Lark*.  
*Distr.*—Tv. Rh. G.

115. **Mirafra sabota** (Smith), *Sabota Lark*.  
*Distr.*—O. Tv. B. Rh.

116. **Mirafra nævia** (Strickl.), *Dark-lined Lark*.  
*Distr.*—NCC. Tv. B. G.

117. **Mirafra africanaoides** (Smith), *Fawn-coloured Lark*.  
*Distr.*—NCC. B. G.

118. **Mirafra damarensis** (Sharpe), *Damara Lark*.  
*Distr.*—Ovampoland.

119. **Mirafra africana** (Smith), *Rufous-naped Lark*.  
*Distr.*—ECC. N. Z. O. Tv. B. Rh. P.

120. **Mirafra fringillaris** (Sundev.), *Finch-like Lark*.  
*Distr.*—Tv. O. B. G.

121. **Mirafra chenianna** (Smith), *Latakoo Lark*.  
*Distr.*—CC. N. Tv.

122. **Mirafra fischeri** (Reichenow), *Fischer’s Lark*.  
*Distr.*—Tv. Rh.

123. **Mirafra aplata** (Vieill.), *Bar-tailed Lark*.  
*Distr.*—CC. B.

124. **Mirafra rufipilea** (Vieill.), *Rufous-headed Lark*.  
*Distr.*—NCC. O. Tv.

125. **Spizocorys conirostris** (Sundev.), *Pink-billed Lark*.  
*Distr.*—Tv.

*125A. **Spizocorys starki** (Shelley), *Stark’s Pink-billed Lark*.  
*Distr.*—Damaraland.

*125B. **Spizocorys sclateri** (Shelley), *Sclater’s Pink-billed Lark*.  
*Distr.*—Namaqualand.

126. **Tephrocorys cinerea** (Gmel.), *Red-capped Lark*.  
*Distr.*—CC. N. O. Tv. B. G.

[*127. **Tephrocorys spleniata** (Strickl.).]  
[*128. **Tephrocorys anderssoni** (Tristr.).]
129. Otocorys berlepschi (Hartert), *South African Horned Lark.*
   *Distr.*—ECC.

130. Heterocorys breviunguis (Sund.), *Short-clawed Lark.*
   *Distr.*—NCC. Tv.

   *Distr.*—CC. O. Tv. B. G.

*132. Mirafra nivosa* (Swains.), *Karoo Lark.*
   *Distr.*—CC. Tv.

133. Certhilauda capensis* (Bodd.), *Cape Long-billed Lark.*
   *Distr.*—CC. N.

*134. Certhilauda albofasciata* (Lafr.), *Rufous Long-billed Lark.*
   *Distr.*—CC. N. O. Tv. B. G.

**Family VII.—Motacillidæ.**

135. Macronyx capensis (Linn.), *Orange-throated Long-claw.*
   *Distr.*—CC. UN. Z. O. Tv. Rh.

136. Macronyx croceus* (Vieill.), *Yellow-throated Long-claw.*
   *Distr.*—ECC. LN. Z. Tv. P.

137. Macronyx amellæ* (De Tarragon), *Pink-throated Long-claw.*
   *Distr.*—LN. Z. P. Rh.

138. Anthus chloris (Licht), *Small Yellow-tufted Pipit.*
   *Distr.*—ECC. O. N. Z. Tv.

139. Anthus lineiventris* (Sundev.), *Stripe-bellied Pipit.*
   *Distr.*—N. Tv. B. Rh.

140. Anthus crenatus* (Finsch & Hartlaub), *Larger Yellow-tufted Pipit.*
   *Distr.*—CC.

141. Anthus trivialis* (Linn.), *Tree Pipit.*
   *Distr.*—Tv.

*142. Anthus brachyurus* (Sundev.), *Short-tailed Pipit.*
   *Distr.*—N. Z.

*142A. Anthus caffer* (Sundev.), *Transvaal Short-tailed Pipit.*
   *Distr.*—Tv.
143. Anthus nicholsoni (Sharpe), Nicholson’s Pipit.
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv. G.

*143a. Anthus vaalensis (Shelley), Vaal River Pipit.
   Distr.—UN. NCC.

*144. Anthus pyrrhonotus (Vieill.), Cinnamon-backed Pipit.
   Distr.—Throughout.

145. Anthus rufulus (Vieill.), Lesser Tawny Pipit.
   Distr.—Throughout.

146. Anthus bocagii (Nicholson), Bocage’s Pipit.
   Distr.—G.

*147. Motacilla vidua (Sundev.), African Pied Wagtail.
   Distr.—ECC. N.

*147a. Motacilla vaillanti (Cab.), Black-flanked Wagtail.
   Distr.—NCC. O. Tv. Rh.

   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. ETv.

149. Motacilla capensis (Linn.), Cape Wagtail.
   Distr.—Throughout.

150. Motacilla campestris (Pallas), Ray’s Yellow Wagtail.
   Distr.—N. Tv. Rh.

151. Motacilla flava (Linn.), Blue-headed Wagtail.
   Distr.—N. Tv. G.

152. Motacilla flava borealis (Sundev.), Grey-headed Wagtail.
   Distr.—Tv.

   Distr.—CC. Tv.

Family VIII.—CERTHIIDÆ.

154. Salpornis spilonotus salvadorii (Bocage), African Spotted Creeper.
   Distr.—Rh.

Family IX.—PROMEROPIDÆ.

155. Promerops cafer (Linn.), Cape Long-tailed Sugar-bird.
   Distr.—CC.
156. Promerops gurneyi (Verreaux), Natal Long-tailed Sugar-bird.  
Distr.—ECC. N. Z. O. Tv. P.

**FAMILY X.—NECTARINIIDÆ.**

Distr.—Throughout.

158. Cinnyris mariquensis (Smith), Southern Bifasciated Sunbird.  
Distr.—Z. Tv. Rh. B. G.

*158A. Cinnyris microrhynchus* (Shelley), Short-billed Sunbird.  
Distr.—P.

*158B. Cinnyris shelleyi* (Alexander), Shelley’s Sunbird.  
Distr.—Zambesi.

*158C. Cinnyris cupreus* (Shaw), Coppery Sunbird.  
Distr.—Zambesi.

Distr.—N. Z. Tv. P. Rh. B. G.

*159A. Cinnyris venustus* (Shaw), Yellow-breasted Sunbird.  
Distr.—Zambesi.

160. Cinnyris afer (Linn.), Greater Double-collared Sunbird.  
Distr.—CC. N. Z. O. Tv.

161. Cinnyris ludovicensis (Bocage), Northern Double-collared Sunbird.  
Distr.—G.

162. Cinnyris chalybeus (Linn.), Lesser Double-collared Sunbird.  
Distr.—CC. N. Z. O. Tv. Rh.

163. Cinnyris gutturalis (Linn.), Scarlet-chested Sunbird.  
Distr.—Throughout, except WCC.

164. Cinnyris amethystinus (Shaw), Black Sunbird.  
Distr.—CC. N. Z. Tv.

165. Cinnyris amethystinus bradshawi (Sharpe), Bradshaw’s Sunbird.  
Distr.—Zambesi.
166. *Cinnyris kirki* (Shelley), *Kirk’s Sunbird.*
   Distr.—Rh.

   Distr.—CC. B. G.

168. *Cinnyris verreauxi* (Smith), *Mouse-coloured Sunbird.*
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z.

169. *Cinnyris olivaceus* (Smith), *Olive-coloured Sunbird.*
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. P.

170. *Anthropalpes violacea* (Linn.), *Orange-breasted Sunbird.*
   Distr.—WCC.

171. *Anthrothreptes collaris* (Vieill.), *Collared Sunbird.*
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z.

   Distr.—Zambesi.

**Family XI.—ZOSTEROPIDÆ.**

*173. Zosterops anderssoni* (Shelley), *Andersson’s White-eye.*
   Distr.—Ovampoland, Rh.

   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. Tv. P. Rh.

*175. Zosterops pallida* (Swain.), *Pale White-eye.*
   Distr.—NCC. Tv.

176. *Zosterops capensis* (Sundev.), *Cape White-eye.*
   Distr.—CC. N. Z. O. Tv. G.

**Family XII.—PARIDÆ.**

*177. Parus afer* (Gmel.), *Black-breasted Tit.*
   Distr.—CC.

*177A. Parus cinerascens* (Vieill.), *Grey Tit.*
   Distr.—NCC. O. Tv.

*177B. Parus cinerascens parvirostris* (Shelley), *Northern Grey Tit.*
   Distr.—Rh.
178. Parus pallidiventris (Reichw.), Pale-bellied Tit.  
Distr.—Rh. P.

Parus rufiventris (Boc.), Red-bellied Tit.  
Distr.—Ovambooland.

179. Parus niger (Bonn. & Vieill.), Black Tit.  
Distr.—ECC. N. Tv. P. Rh. B. G.

180. Parus niger xanthostomus (Shelley), Zambesi Black Tit.  
Distr.—CC. Zambesi.

*181. Ægithalus minutus (Shaw), Cape Penduline Tit.  
Distr.—CC.

*181A. Ægithalus smithii (Jard. & Selby), Transvaal Penduline Tit.  
Distr.—Tv. Rh. B.

182. Ægithalus caroli (Sharpe), Andersson's Penduline Tit.  
Distr.—P. Rh. B. G.

Family XIII.—Laniidæ.

183. Urolestes melanoleucus (Jard. & Selby), Long-tailed Shrike.  
Distr.—NCC. O. UN. Z. Tv. Rh.

184. Lanius collaris (Linn.), Fiscal Shrike.  
Distr.—Throughout.

185. Lanius subcoronatus (Smith), Coronetted Shrike.  
Distr.—NCC. Tv. B. G.

186. Lanius minor (Gmel.), Lesser Grey Shrike.  
Distr.—O. Tv. Rh. G.

*186A. Lanius luebberti (Reichw.), Lubbert's Shrike.  
Distr.—G.

187. Lanius collurio (Linn.), Red-backed Shrike.  
Distr.—CC. N. Z. O. Tv. Rh. G.

188. Eurocephalus anguitimens (Smith), White-crowned Shrike.  
Distr.—Tv. Rh. B. G.

189. Nilaus brubru (Lath.), Brubru Shrike.  
Distr.—Throughout except SCC.
190. Nilaus nigritemporalis (Reichw.), Black-browed Bruhru Shrike.  
Distr.—Zambesi.

Distr.—Throughout except WCC.

192. Telephonus tchagra (Vieill.), Tchagra.  
Distr.—CC. N. Tv.

193. Telephonus australis (Smith), Three-streaked Bush-shrike.  
Distr.—Tv. B. G. Rh.

194. Telephonus minor (Reichw.), Eastern Three-streaked Bush-shrike.  
Distr.—L. Zambesi.

195. Dryoscopus cubla (Shaw), Lesser Puff-back Shrike.  
Distr.—ECC. N. Z. Tv. Rh.

*195A. Dryoscopus cubla hamatus (Hartl.), Tropical Puff-back Shrike.  
Distr.—G.

*196. Dryoscopus rufiventris (Shaw), Greater Puff-back Shrike.  
Distr.—CC. N.

*196A. Dryoscopus rufiventris hybridus (Neum.), Northern Puff-back Shrike.  
Distr.—Tv. Rh.

197. Dryoscopus guttatus (Hartl.), Hartlaub's Shrike.  
Distr.—Rh. B. G.

198. Dryoscopus mossambicus (Finsch & Reichw.), Mozambique Shrike.  
Distr.—P.

199. Laniarius atrocoecineus (Burchell), Black and Crimson Shrike.  
Distr.—NCC. WTv. B. Rh. G.

200. Laniarius gutturalis (P. L. S. Müller), Backbakiri Shrike.  
Distr.—CC. N. O. Tv. G.

201. Laniarius quadricolor (Cass.), Four-coloured Bush Shrike.  
Distr.—N. Z. Tv. Rh.
Distr.—ECC. N. Z. ETv.

203. Laniarius olivaceus (Shaw), Olive Bush Shrike. 
Distr.—ECC. N. Z.

*204. Laniarius maraisi (Sel. f.), Marais’ Bush Shrike. 
Distr.—Knysna.

*205. Laniarius sulphureipectus (Less.), Orange-breasted Bush Shrike. 
Distr.—ECC. N. Z. ETv. Rh. B.

Distr.—CC. N. Z. P. Rh.

207. Nicator gularis (Finsch & Hartl.), Zambesi Green Shrike. 
Distr.—Z. P.

208. Lanioturdus torquatus (Waterhouse), White-tailed Shrike. 
Distr.—G.

209. Sigmoidus retzii (Wahlb.), Retz’s Helmet Shrike. 
Distr.—G. Rh.

210. Sigmoidus tricolor (Gray), Zambesi Helmet Shrike. 
Distr.—ETv. P. Rh.

211. Prionops talacoma (Smith), Smith’s Helmet Shrike. 
Distr.—Z. ETv. P. Rh. B. G.

Family XIV.—Crateropodidæ.

212. Crateropus jardini (Smith), Jardine’s Babbler. 
Distr.—N. Z. Tv. Rh. B. P.

213. Crateropus kirki (Sharpe), Kirk’s Babbler. 
Distr.—Rh. P.

214. Craterops melanops (Hartl.), Black-faced Babbler. 
Distr.—G.

215. Crateropus hartlaubi (Bocage), Hartlaub’s Babbler. 
Distr.—Rh. G.

216. Crateropus bicolor (Jardine), Pied Babbler. 
Distr.—NCC. Z. Tv. B. Rh. G.
217. Pycnonotus capensis (Linn.), Cape Bulbul.  
**Distr.**—CC.

218. Pycnonotus tricolor (Hartl.), Damaraland Bulbul.  
**Distr.**—G.

219. Pycnonotus layardi (Guiney), Black-capped Bulbul.  
**Distr.**—ECC. N. T. V. Rh. G.

220. Pycnonotus nigricans (Vieill.), Black-fronted Bulbul.  
**Distr.**—NCC. N. O. T. V. B. G.

221. Andropadus importunus (Vieill.), Sombre Bulbul.  
**Distr.**—CC. N. Z. ETv.

222. Andropadus debilis (Scl. f.), Slender Bulbul.  
**Distr.**—P.

223. Chlorocichla flaviventris (Smith), Yellow-bellied Bulbul.  
**Distr.**—N. Z.

224. Chlorocichla occidentalis (Sharpe), Damara Bulbul.  
**Distr.**—G. Rh.

*225. Chlorocichla insularis (Hartl.),  
**Distr.**—P.

226. Phyllostrophus capensis (Swains.), Cape Bristle-necked Bulbul.  
**Distr.**—CC. N. Z. T. V. B.

227. Phyllostrophus strepitans (Reichw.), Reichenow’s Bristle-necked Bulbul.  
**Distr.**—P.

228. Phyllostrophus flavistriatus (Sharpe), Yellow-streaked Bulbul.  
**Distr.**—ECC. Z. ETv. P.

*228A. Criniger milanjensis (Shell.), Milanji Bulbul.  
**Distr.**—Rh. P.

229. Parisoma subcaeruleum (Vieill.), Tit Babbler.  
**Distr.**—CC. O. UN. T. V. Rh. G.

230. Parisoma layardi (Hartl.), Layard’s Tit Babbler.  
**Distr.**—CC. G.

231. Parisoma plumbeum (Hartl.), Hartlaub’s Tit Babbler.  
**Distr.**—N. Rh.
Family XV.—SYLVIIDÆ.

232. SYLVIÀ CINEREA (Bechst.), European Whitethroat.  
Distr.—G.

233. SYLVIÀ SIMPLEX (Lath.), Garden Warbler.  
Distr.—N. Ty. B. Rh. G.

234. PHYLLOSCOPUS TROCHILUS (Linn.), Willow Wren.  
Distr.—Throughout.

235. HYPOLAIÀ INTERINA (Vieill.), Icterine Warbler.  
Distr.—B. G. Rh.

236. ACROCEPHALUS ARUNDINACEUS (Linn.), Great Reed Warbler.  
Distr.—ECC. N. Ty. Rh. G.

237. ACROCEPHALUS PALUSTRIS (Bechst.), Marsh Warbler.  
Distr.—N. Zambesi.

238. ACROCEPHALUS BETICATUS (Vieill.), African Reed Warbler.  
Distr.—Throughout.

239. ACROCEPHALUS SCÆNOBÆNUS (Linn.), Sedge Warbler.  
Distr.—Tv. G. Zambesi.

240. LOCUSTELLA PLUVIATILIÀ (Wolf), River Grasshopper Warbler.  
Distr.—Zambesi.

*241. CRYPTILLAS VICTORINI (Sund.), Victorin’s Warbler.  
Distr.—CC.

*242. EURYPTILA SUBCINNAMOMEÀ (Smith), Cinnamon-breasted Warbler.  
Distr.—CC.

243. BRADYPTERUS BRACHYPTERUS (Vieill.), Stripe-throated Reed Warbler.  
Distr.—Throughout except G.

244. BRADYPTERUS BARRATTI (Sharpe), Barratt’s Reed Warbler.  
Distr.—N. ETv.

245. BRADYPTERUS SYLVATICUS (Sundev.), Knysna Reed Warbler.  
Distr.—Knysna.

246. BRADYPTERUS BABÆCOLA (Vieill.), Babbling Reed Warbler.  
Distr.—Throughout.
246a. Bracypterus cunenensis (Hartert), Cunene Reed Warbler.
    Distr.—Ovampoland.

247. Schoenicola apicalis (Cab.), Fan-tailed Reed Warbler.
    Distr.—N. Z. Rh.

248. Eremomela flaviventris (Burch.), Yellow-bellied Bush Warbler.
    Distr.—CC. N. Tv. Rh.

248a. Eremomela flaviventris damarensis (Sharpe), Damaraland Bush Warbler.
    Distr.—G.

249. Eremomela polioxantha (Sharpe), Buckley’s Bush Warbler.
    Distr.—ETv.

    Distr.—Zambesi.

    Distr.—Z. Tv. Rh. G.

252. Eremomela scotops (Sundev.), Dusky-faced Bush Warbler.
    Distr.—Tv. Rh.

    Distr.—ECC. N. Tv. Rh. P.

254. Camaroptera sundevalli (Sharpe), Grey-backed Bush Warbler.
    Distr.—ECC. N. Tv. B. G.

255. Camaroptera brevicaudata (Cretzschm.), Rüppell’s Bush Warbler.
    Distr.—Zambesi.

256. Sylvella rufescens (Vieill.), Crombec.
    Distr.—CC. N. Z. Tv. Rh. G.

257. Sylvella pallida (Alexander), Zambesi Crombec.
    Distr.—Zambesi.

258. Cryptolophia ruficapilla (Sundev.), Yellow-throated Fly-catcher Warbler.
    Distr.—ECC. N. Z. ETv. P.
259. Apalis thoracica (Shaw & Nodder), Bar-throated Warbler. 
   Distr.—CC. N. ETv. B.

   Distr.—CC. UN. O. Tv.

261. Chlorodyta flavida (Strickl.), Black-breasted Bush Warbler. 
   Distr.—G.

262. Chlorodyta neglecta (Alexander), Eastern Black-breasted 
   Bush Warbler. 
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. ETv. P. Rh.

263. Chlorodyta damarensis (Wahlb.), Damara Bush Warbler. 
   Distr.—G.

264. Chlorodyta icteropygialis (Lafr.), Yellow-rumped Bush 
   Warbler. 
   Distr.—CC. N.

265. Calamonastes fasciolatus (Smith), Barred Wren Warbler. 
   Distr.—CC. B. Tv. Rh. G.

266. Prinia substriata (Smith), White-breasted Wren Warbler. 
   Distr.—CC.

267. Prinia hypoxantha (Ayres), Saffron-breasted Wren Warbler. 
   Distr.—ECC. N. ETv.

268. Prinia maculosa (Bodd.), Cape Wren Warbler. 
   Distr.—CC. G.

269. Prinia mystacea (Rüpp.), Tawny-flanked Wren Warbler. 
   Distr.—NTv. Rh. P. G.

270. Prinia flavigans (Borrn. & Vieill.), Black-chested Wren 
   Warbler. 
   Distr.—CC. O. Tv. Rh. G.

*270a. Spiloptila molopensis (Sharpe), Molopo Wren Warbler. 
   Distr.—B.

271. Spiloptila ocularia (Smith), Rufous-eared Wren Warbler. 
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv.

272. Cisticola fulvicapilla (Vieill.), Tawny-headed Grass Warbler. 
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv. G.
273. Cisticola aberrans (Smith), Smith’s Grass Warbler.  
Distr.—ECC. N. Ty. Rh. G.

274. Cisticola cinerascens (Heuglin), Grey Grass Warbler.  
Distr.—Z. Rh.

275. Cisticola erythrops (Hartl.), Rufous-fronted Grass Warbler.  
Distr.—Zambesi.

276. Cisticola rufa (Fraser), Fraser’s Grass Warbler.  
Distr.—P.

277. Cisticola textrix (Vieill.), Pinc-pinc Grass Warbler.  
Distr.—WCC.

278. Cisticola tinniens (Licht.), Levaillant’s Grass Warbler.  
Distr.—CC. N. Ty. G. Rh.

279. Cisticola terestris (Smith), Wren Grass Warbler.  
Distr.—Throughout except G.

280. Cisticola cursitans (Frankl.), Mediterranean Grass Warbler.  
Distr.—G.

281. Cisticola subrubicapilla (Smith), Grey-backed Grass Warbler.  
Distr.—CC. O. Ty. B.

*281A. Cisticola chiniana (Smith), Eastern Grey-backed Grass Warbler.  
Distr.—N. Z. P. Rh.

*281B. Cisticola rufilata (Hartl.), Hartlaub’s Grey-backed Grass Warbler.  
Distr.—G.

Distr.—N. Z. P.

283. Cisticola natalensis (Smith), Natal Grass Warbler.  
Distr.—ECC. N. Z. P. Tv. Rh.

284. Cisticola obscura (Sundev.), Dusky Grass Warbler.  
Distr.—N.

Distr.—Zambesi.
286. *Pinarornis plumosus* (Sharpe), *Sooty Chat Warbler.*
*Distr.*—Rh.

*Distr.*—WCC.

*Distr.*—ECC. N.

*Distr.*—G.

290. *Sphenœacus africanus* (Gmel.), *Cape Grass-bird.*
*Distr.*—WCC.

*Distr.*—ECC.

*Distr.*—N. Z. Tv.

**Family XVI.—TURDIDÆ.**

*Distr.* ECC. N.

294. *Turdus litispsirupa* (Smith), *Ground-scaper Thrush.*
*Distr.*—NCC. N. O. Tv. B. Rh. G.

295. *Turdus gurneyi* (Hartl.), *Gurney's Thrush.*
*Distr.*—N. Tv.

296. *Turdus olivaceus* (Linn.), *Cape Thrush.*
*Distr.*—CC. N. Z.

297. *Turdus caranisi* (Cab.), *Cabanis' Thrush.*
*Distr.*—NCC. O. Tv. B.

298. *Turdus libonianus* (Smith), *Kurrichaine Thrush.*
*Distr.*—Z. Tv. B. Rh.

*298A. Turdus libonianus tropicalis* (Ptrs.), *Peters' Thrush* 
*Distr.*—P.

*298B. Turdus libonianus verreauxi* (Boc.), *Verreaux's Thrush.*
*Distr.*—G.
299. Erithacus philomela (Bechst.), *The Eastern Nightingale*.  
*Distr.*—Zambesi.

300. Monticola rupestris (Vieill.), *Cape Rock Thrush*.  
*Distr.*—CC. N. Z. O. Tv.

301. Monticola explorator (Vieill.), *Sentinel Rock Thrush*.  
*Distr.*—CC. N. Z. O. Tv.

302. Monticola brevipes (Waterhouse), *Short-toed Rock Thrush*.  
*Distr.*—NCC. Tv. G.

303. Monticola angolensis (Sousa), *Angola Rock Thrush*.  
*Distr.*—Rh.

304. Myrmecocichla formicivora (Vieill.), *Ant-eating Chat*.  
*Distr.*—Throughout.

305. Myrmecocichla bifasciata (Temm.), *Buff-streaked Chat*.  
*Distr.*—ECC. UN. O. Tv.

306. Pratincola torquata (Linn.), *South African Stone Chat*.  
*Distr.*—Throughout except G.

*307. Saxicola monticola* (Vieill.), *Mountain Chat*.  
*Distr.*—CC. UN. O. Tv. B. G.

308. Saxicola pileata (Gmel.), *Capped Wheatear*.  
*Distr.*—Throughout except Zambesi.

309. Saxicola pileata livingstonii (Tristram), *Livingstone’s Wheatear*.  
*Distr.*—Zambesi.

310. Saxicola genanthe (Linn.), *European Wheatear*.  
*Distr.*—Zambesi.

311. Saxicola albicans (Wahl.), *Damara Chat*.  
*Distr.*—G.

*312. Saxicola layardi* (Sharpe), *Layard’s Chat*.  
*Distr.*—Orange River.

*313. Saxicola familiaris* (Stephens), *Familiar Chat*.  
*Distr.*—CC. N. Z.

*313A. Saxicola familiaris galtoni* (Strickl.), *Galton’s Chat*.  
*Distr.*—Tv. Rh.
313. Saxicola familiaris hellmayri (Reichw.), Hellmayr's Chat. 
Distr.—G.

314. Saxicola falkensteini (Cab.), Falkenstein's Chat. 
Distr.—Zambesi.

315. Emarginata sinuata (Sundev.), Sickle-winged Chat. 
Distr.—CC. O. Tvl. B.

316. Emarginata cinerea (Vieill.), Grey Chat. 
Distr.—CC.

Distr.—G.

317. Emarginata pollux (Hartl.), Hartlaub's Chat. 
Distr.—CC.

Distr.—ECC. UN. O. Tvl. B. Rh.

319. Thamnolæa arnotti (Tristr.) Arnot's Bush Chat. 
Distr.—ECC. Tvl. Rh. G.

320. Cossypha bicolor (Sparwm.), Noisy Robin Chat. 
Distr.—CC. N. Z. Tvl. P. G.

321. Cossypha natalensis (Smith), Natal Robin Chat. 
Distr.—N. Z. ETvl. P.

322. Cossypha heuglini (Hartl.), Heuglin's Robin Chat. 
Distr.—ETvl. Rh.

323. Cossypha affra (Linn.) Cape Robin Chat. 
Distr.—CC. N. Z. O. Tvl. B. Rh.

324. Cossypha humeralis (Smith), White-shouldered Robin Chat. 
Distr.—N. Z. Tvl. P. Rh. B.

325. Cossypha signata (Sundev.), Brown Robin Chat. 
Distr.—ECC. N. Z.

326. Cichladusa arquata (Peters), Morning Warbler. 
Distr.—Zambesi.

Distr.—CC. N. ETvl.
328. **Tarsiger silens** (Shaw), *Silent Bush Robin.*
    Distr.—CC. N. Z. O. Tv. B.

329. **Erythropygia pena** (Smith), *Smith's Ground Robin.*
    Distr.—NCC. G. B. Tv. Rh.

330. **Erythropygia zambesiana** (Sharpe), *Zambesi Ground Robin.*
    Distr.—Zambesi.

331. **Erythropygia leucophrys** (Vieill.), *White-browed Ground Robin.*
    Distr.—ECC. N. O. Tv. P. B. Rh.

332. **Erythropygia munda** (Cab.), *Damara Ground Robin.*
    Distr.—G.

333. **Erythropygia quadrivirgata** (Reichb.), *Rufous-breasted Ground Robin.*
    Distr.—ETv. P. Rh.

334. **Erythropygia coryphaeus** (Less.), *Cape Ground Robin.*
    Distr.—WCC. B. G.

**Family XVII.—Muscicapidae.**

335. **Lioptilus nigricapillus** (Vieill.), *Bush Blackcap.*
    Distr.—ECC. N. ETv.

336. **Bradyornis ater** (Sundev.), *Black Flycatcher.*
    Distr.—N. ETv. G. Rh.

337. **Bradyornis infuscatus** (Smith), *Brown Flycatcher.*
    Distr.—WCC. B. G.

338. **Bradyornis mariquensis** (Smith), *Mariqua Flycatcher.*
    Distr.—NCC. Tv. B. G.

*338a. **Bradyornis grisea** (Reichw.), *East African Flycatcher.*
    Distr.—Z. P.

339. **Bradyornis murinus** (Finsch & Hartl.), *Mouse-coloured Flycatcher.*
    Distr.—Z. Rh.

340. **Musicapa grisola** (Linn.), *Spotted Flycatcher.*
    Distr.—Throughout.
341. **Musicapa cerulescens** (Hartl.), *Blue-grey Flycatcher.*
   *Distr.*—ECC. N. Z. Rh. G.

342. **Alseonax adusta** (Boie), *Dusky Flycatcher.*
   *Distr.*—CC. N. Z. ETv. Rh.

343. **Chloropeta natalensis** (Smith), *Natal Yellow Flycatcher.*
   *Distr.*—N. Z. ETv.

[*344. **Chloropeta icterina** (Sundev.), *Sundevall’s Yellow Flycatcher.*]

345. **Hyliota australis** (Shelley), *Mashonaland Flycatcher.*
   *Distr.*—Rh.

346. **Smithornis capensis** (Smith), *Cape Broad-bill.*
   *Distr.*—N. Z.

347. **Bias musicus** (Vieill.), *Black and White Flycatcher.*
   *Distr.*—P. Rh.

348. **Platystira peltata** (Sundev.), *Green-throated Flycatcher.*
   *Distr.*—? N. P.

349. **Pachyprora capensis** (Linn.), *Cape Flycatcher.*
   *Distr.*—CC. N. Z. ETv.

*349A. **Pachyprora fratrum** (Shelley), *Woodward’s Flycatcher.*
   *Distr.*—Z.

350. **Pachyprora molitor** (Hahn and Kuster), *White-flanked Flycatcher.*
   *Distr.*—ECC. N. Z. ETv. P. Rh. G.

351. **Pachyprora pririt** (Levaill.), *Pirit Flycatcher.*
   *Distr.*—WCC. G.

352. **Erythrocercus livingstonii** (Finsch & Hartl.), *Livingstone’s Flycatcher.*
   *Distr.*—Rh. P.

353. **Trochocephalus cyanomelas** (Vieill.), *Blue-mantled Flycatcher.*
   *Distr.*—CC. N. ETv.

*353A. **Trochocephalus albonotatus** (Sharpe), *White-spotted Flycatcher.*
   *Distr.*—Rh.
354. *Terpsiphone perspicillata* (Swains.), *Paradise Flycatcher.*
_Distr._—CC. N. Tv.

*354A. Terpsiphone plumbeiceps* (Reichw.), *Grey-chinned Paradise Flycatcher.*
_Distr._—G. Rh.

**Family XVIII.**—*Dicruridae.*

355. *Dicrurus afer* (Licht.), *Fork-tailed Drongo._
_Distr._—Throughout in wooded districts.

356. *Dicrurus ludwigi* (Smith), *Square-tailed Drongo._
_Distr._—N. Z. P. ETv. Rh. B.

**Family XIX.**—*Campophagidae._

357. *Campophaga nigra* (Vieill.), *Black Cuckoo Shrike._
_Distr._—Throughout.

358. *Campophaga hartlaubi* (Salvad.), *Hartlaub’s Cuckoo Shrike._
_Distr._—Throughout.

359. *Graucalus pectoralis* (Jard. & Selby), *Black-chested Cuckoo Shrike._
_Distr._—Tv. P. Rh. G.

360. *Graucalus caesius* (Licht.), *Grey Cuckoo Shrike._
_Distr._—CC. N. Z.

**Family XX.**—*Hirundinidae._

361. *Chelidon urbica* (Linn.), *House Martin._
_Distr._—UN. Tv. Rh.

362. *Cotile riparia* (Linn.), *European Sand Martin._
_Distr._—Tv.

363. *Cotile paludicola* (Vieill.), *South African Sand Martin._
_Distr._—Throughout except G.

364. *Cotile cincta* (Bodd.), *Banded Sand Martin._
_Distr._—Throughout.

365. *Ptyonoprogne fuligula* (Licht.), *Rock Martin._
_Distr._—CC. N. Z. Tv.
366. Ptyonoprogne Anderssoni (Sharpe & Wyatt), Andersson's Rock Martin.
Distr.—G.

367. Hirundo rustica (Linn.), European Swallow.
Distr.—Throughout.

368. Hirundo angolensis (Boc.), Angola Swallow.
Distr.—G.

369. Hirundo albigularis (Strickl.), White-throated Swallow.
Distr.—Throughout.

370. Hirundo dimidiata (Sund.), Pearl-breasted Swallow.
Distr.—Throughout.

371. Hirundo atrocaerulea (Sundev.), Blue Swallow.
Distr.—N.

372. Hirundo smithii (Leach), Wire-tailed Swallow.
Distr.—Zambesi, N.

373. Hirundo griseopyga (Sundev.), Grey-rumped Swallow.
Distr.—N. Z. P. Rh.

374. Hirundo cucullata (Bodd.), Larger Stripe-breasted Swallow.
Distr.—Throughout.

375. Hirundo puella (Temm.), Smaller Stripe-breasted Swallow.
Distr.—ECC. N. Z. Tv. Rh.

376. Hirundo semirufa (Sundev.), Rufous-breasted Swallow
Distr.—N. O. Tv. Rh.

377. Hirundo monteiri (Hartl.), Monteiro's Swallow.
Distr.—P. Rh. G.

378. Petrochelidon spilodera (Sundev.), South African Cliff Swallow.
Distr.—ECC. N. Z. O. Tv.

379. Psalidoprocne holomelæna (Sundev.), Black Rough-winged Swallow.
Distr.—CC. N. Tv.

380. Psalidoprocne orientalis (Reichw.), Eastern Rough-winged Swallow.
Distr.—P.
Family XXI.—Pittidae.

*381. Pitta longipennis (Reichw.), Central African Pitta. Distr.—Rh.

Order II.—Picariæ.

Family I.—Upupidae.


Family II.—Irisoridæ.


383A. Irisor erythrorhynchus (Lath.), East African Kakelaar. Distr.—N. Z. P.

383B. Irisor damarensis (Grant), Damaraland Kakelaar. Distr.—G.


Family III.—Cypselidæ.


386. Cypselus apus (Linn.), European Swift. Distr.—NCC. Rh.

387. Cypselus barbatus (ScL.), Black Swift. Distr. CC. N.


389. Cypselus affinis (J. E. Gray & Hardwicke), Indian Swift. Distr.—CC.

390. Tachornis parva (Licht.), Palm Swift. Distr.—Zambesi, G.

Family IV.—Caprimulgidae.

392. Caprimulgus europaeus (Linn.), European Nightjar.
   Distr.—CC. N. Z. O. Tvy.

393. Caprimulgus Rufigena (Smith), Rufous-cheeked Nightjar.
   Distr.—CC. O. Tvy. B. Rh. G.

394. Caprimulgus Fervidus (Sharpe), Fiery-necked Nightjar.
   Distr.—N. Z. Tvy. G.

   Distr.—CC. N. Z.

396. Caprimulgus Trimaculatus (Swains.), Freckled Nightjar.
   Distr.—G. Tvy.

397. Caprimulgus Fossilii (Hartl.), Mozambique Nightjar.
   Distr.—Z. O. B. Rh. P.

398. Caprimulgus Natalensis (Smith), Natal Nightjar.
   Distr.—N.

399. Cosmetornis vexillarius (Gould), Standard-wing Nightjar.
   Distr.—N. Z. P. Rh. G.

Family V.—Coraciidae.

400. Coracias garrulus (Linn.), European Roller.
   Distr.—Throughout, rare in CC.

401. Coracias Caudatus (Linn.), Moselikatze's Roller.
   Distr.—NCC. N. Z. Tvy. B. Rh. G. P.

402. Coracias Spatulatus (Trimen), Racquet-tailed Roller.
   Distr.—Rh.

403. Coracias Mosambicus (Dresser), Purple Roller.
   Distr.—CC. N. O. Tvy. B. Rh. G. P.

404. Eurystomus Afer (Lath.), Cinnamon Roller.
   Distr.—Tv. Rh. P.

Family VI.—Meropidae.

405. Merops Apiaster (Linn.), European Bee-Eater.
   Distr.—Throughout.
   Distr.—Throughout.

   Distr.—Zambesi.

408. *Merops nubicoides* (Desmurs & Pucheran), *Carmine-throated Bee-Eater.*
   Distr.—Tv. B. Rh. G. P.

409. *Dicrocercus hirundineus* (Licht.), *Swallow-tailed Bee-Eater.*
   Distr.—NCC. N. Tv. B. Rh. G.

   Distr.—N. Z. Tv. B. Rh. G. P.

   Distr.—N. Z. Tv. Rh. P.

**Family VII.—Alcedinidæ.**

412. *Ceryle rudis* (Linn.), *Pied Kingfisher.*
   Distr.—Throughout.

413. *Ceryle maxima* (Pall.), *Giant Kingfisher.*
   Distr.—Throughout.

414. *Alcedo semitorquata* (Swains.), *Half-collared Kingfisher.*
   Distr.—CC. N. Z. Tv. Rh.

415. *Corythornis cyanostigma* (Rüpp.), *Malachite Kingfisher.*
   Distr.—Throughout except G.

416. *Ispidina natalensis* (Smith), *Natal Kingfisher.*
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. P.

417. *Halcyon swainsoni* (Smith), *Grey-headed Kingfisher.*
   Distr.—Tv. Rh. G.

418. *Halcyon albiventris* (Scop.), *Brown-hooded Kingfisher.*
   Distr.—CC. N. Z. Tv.

   Distr.—P.

420. *Halcyon chelicuti* (Stanley), *Striped Kingfisher.*
   Distr.—NCC. Z. Tv. Rh. G. P.
421. Halcyon cyanoleucus (Vieill.), Angola Kingfisher.  
    Distr.—Z. Tv. B. Rh. G.

422. Halcyon senegaloides (Smith), Mangrove Kingfisher.  
    Distr.—ECC. N.

Family VIII.—Coliidae.

*423. Colius striatus (Gmel.), Speckled Mouse-Bird.  
    Distr.—CC.

*423A. Colius striatus minor (Cab.), Natal Speckled Mouse-Bird.  
    Distr.—N. Z. Tv. P.

*424. Colius capensis (Gmel.), White-backed Mouse-Bird.  
    Distr.—CC. O. Tv.

*424A. Colius capensis damarensis (Reichw.), Damaraland Mouse-Bird.  
    Distr.—G.

    Distr.—CC. N. Z. Tv. B. P.

425A. Colius erythromelon lacteifrons (Sharpe), Whitefronted Mouse-Bird.  
    Distr.—G.

Family IX.—Bucerotidae.

426. Bucorax cafer (Boc.), Brom-Vogel.  
    Distr.—ECC. N. Z. Tv. Rh. P. G.

427. Bycanistes buccinator (Temm.), Trumpeter Hornbill.  
    Distr.—ECC. N. Z. E. Tv. P.

*427A. Bycanistes cristatus (Rüpp.), Zambesi Trumpeter.  
    Distr.—Zambesi.

428. Lophoceros melanooleucus (Licht.), Crowned Hornbill.  
    Distr.—CC. N. P.

429. Lophoceros monteiri (Hartl.), Monteiro's Hornbill.  
    Distr.—G.

430. Lophoceros ephirinus (Sundev.), South African Grey Hornbill.  
    Distr.—Z. Tv. B. Rh. G. P.
431. Lophoceros erythrorhynchus (Temm.), Red-billed Hornbill.  
   Distr.—Tv. B. Rh. G. P.

432. Lophoceros damarensis (Shelley), Damaraland Hornbill.  
   Distr.—G.

433. Lophoceros leucomelas (Licht.), Yellow-billed Hornbill.  
   Distr.—N. Tv. B. Rh. G. P.

**Family X.—Trogonidæ.**

434. Hapaloderma narina (Stephens), Narina Trogon.  
   Distr.—SCC. N. Z. ETv. P. Rh.

**Family XI.—Picidæ.**

435. Geocolaptes olivaceus (Gmel.), Ground Woodpecker.  
   Distr.—CC. N. O. Tv.

436. Campothera notata (Licht.), Knysna Woodpecker.  
   Distr.—CC. N.

437. Campothera abingdoni (Smith), Golden-tailed Woodpecker.  
   Distr. N. Z. ETv. B.

438. Campothera smithi (Mahl.), Smith's Woodpecker.  
   Distr.—NCC. Tv. Rh. G. P.

439. Campothera bennetti (Smith), Bennett's Woodpecker.  
   Distr.—Z. Tv. B. Rh.

439A. Campothera bennetti capricornis, Capricorn Woodpecker.  
   Distr.—G.

*440. Dendropicus cardinalis (Gmel.), Cardinal Woodpecker.  
   Distr.—Throughout except Zambesi Valley.

*440A. Dendropicus cardinalis hartlaubi (Mahl.), Hartlaub's  
   Cardinal Woodpecker.  
   Distr.—Zambesi Valley.

441. Thripias namaquus (Licht.), Bearded Woodpecker.  
   Distr.—ECC. Z. Tv. B. Rh. G. P.

442. Mesopicus griseicephalus (Bodd.), Olive Woodpecker.  
   Distr.—CC. N. Z. Tv.

443. Lynx ruficollis (Wagler), South African Wryneck.  
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. Tv.
FAMILY XII.—INDICATORIDÆ.

444. *Indicator sparrmani* (Steph.), *Sparrman’s Honey-Guide.*
*Distr.*—CC. N. Z. Tv. Rh.

445. *Indicator major* (Steph.), *Yellow-throated Honey-Guide.*
*Distr.*—CC. N. Tv. Rh.

446. *Indicator variegatus* (Sundev.), *Scaly-throated Honey-Guide.*
*Distr.*—CC. Z.

447. *Indicator minor* (Steph.), *Lesser Honey-Guide.*
*Distr.*—Throughout.

448. *Prodotiscus regulus* (Sundev.), *Wahlberg’s Honey-Guide.*
*Distr.*—N.

FAMILY XIII.—CAPITONIDÆ.

*Distr.*—ECC. N. Z. Tv. B. Rh. P.

450. *Tricholema leucomelas* (Bodd.), *Pied Barbet.*
*Distr.*—Throughout.

*Distr.*—NCC. N. G.

452. *Stactolema leucotos* (Sundev.), *White-eared Barbet.*
*Distr.*—N. Z. ETv. P.

453. *Stactolema sowerbyi* (Sharpe), *Sowerby’s Barbet.*
*Distr.*—Rh.

*Distr.*—Z.

455. *Barbatula fusilla* (Dumont), *Tinker Bird.*
*Distr.*—ECC. N. Z.

456. *Barbatula extoni* (Layard), *Exton’s Tinker Bird.*
*Distr.*—Tv. B. Rh. P.

457. *Barbatula bilineata* (Sundev.), *White-browed Tinker Bird.*
*Distr.*—Z. ETv.

*Distr.*—N. Z. Tv. B. Rh. P.
Family XIV.—Cuculidæ.

459. Cuculus gularis (Steph.), South African Cuckoo. 
Distr.—N. O. Tv. B. Rh. G.

460. Cuculus canorus (Linn.), European Cuckoo. 
Distr.—ECC. Tv. Rh. G. P.

461. Cuculus poliocephalus (Lath.), Smaller Cuckoo. 
Distr.—N.

462. Cuculus solitarius (Steph.), Red-chested Cuckoo. 
Distr.—CC. N. ETv. P.

463. Cuculus clamosus (Lath.), Black Cuckoo. 
Distr.—ECC. N. Z. Tv. B. G.

464. Chrysococcyx smaragdineus (Swains.), Emerald Cuckoo. 
Distr.—CC. N. Z. Rh.

465. Chrysococcyx klaasi (Steph.), Klaas' Cuckoo. 
Distr.—Throughout.

466. Chrysococcyx cupreus (Bodd.), Diardic Cuckoo. 
Distr.—Throughout.

467. Coccytes glandarius (Linn.), Great Spotted Cuckoo. 
Distr.—Throughout except WCC.

468 Coccytes jacobinus (Bodd.), Black and White Cuckoo. 
Distr.—Throughout except CC.

469. Coccytes hypopinarius (Cab. & Heine), Black and Grey Cuckoo. 
Distr.—CC. N. Tv. P.

470. Coccytes cafer (Licht.), Levaillant's Cuckoo. 
Distr.—N. Tv. B. Rh. G. P

471. Coccytes serratus (Sparrm.), Black-crested Cuckoo. 
Distr. CC. N. Tv.

472. Centropus burchelli (Swains.), Burchell’s Coucal. 
Distr.—CC. N. Tv. B. Rh. P.

473. Centropus senegalensis (Linn.), Senegal Coucal. 
Distr.—B. ?

474. Centropus flecki (Reichw.), Fleck’s Coucal. 
Distr.—B.
475. Centropus cupreicauda (Reichw.), Bronzy-tailed Coucal. 
*Distr.*—G. Rh.

476. Centropus superciliosus (Hempr. & Ehr.), White-browed Coucal. 
*Distr.*—N. Rh.

477. Centropus nigrorufus (Cuv.), Natal Coucal. 
*Distr.*—N. Tv. Rh.

478. Ceuthmocharis australis (Sharpe), Green Coucal. 
*Distr.*—N. Z. P.

**Family XV.—Muscophagidae.**

479. Turacus corythaix (Wagl.), Knysna Plantain-Eater or Lourie. 
*Distr.*—SCC. N. Z. ETv.

480. Turacus livingstonii (Gray), Livingstone’s Lourie. 
*Distr.*—Z. Rh.

481. Gallirex porphyrolophus (Vigors), Purple-crested Lourie. 
*Distr.*—N. ETv. Rh.

482. Gallirex chlorochlamys (Shelley), Zambesi Purple-crested Lourie. 
*Distr.*—Zambesi.

483. Schizorhitis concolor (Smith), Grey Lourie. 
*Distr.*—Z. Tv. B. Rh. G. P.

**Order III.—Psittacidae.**

**Family I.—Psittacidæ.**

484. Psececephalus robustus (Gmel.), Levaillant’s Parrot. 
*Distr.*—CC. N.

*Distr.*—Rh. G.

*Distr.*—Z. ETv. P.

487. Psececephalus meyeri (Cretzch.), Meyer’s Parrot. 
*Distr.*—Tv. B. Rh. G. P.
488. Poeocephalus ruepelli (Gray), Rüppell's Parrot.
Distr.—G.

Distr.—N. CC. B. G.

490. Agapornis lilianæ (Shelley), Nyasaland Lovebird.
Distr.—Zambesi.

Order IV.—Striges.

Family I.—Stigidæ.

491. Strix flammea (Linn.), Barn Owl.
Distr.—Throughout.

492. Strix capensis (Smith), Grass Owl.
Distr.—CC. N. Tv.

Family II.—Bubonidæ.

493. Asio capensis (Smith), Marsh Owl.
Distr.—Throughout.

494. Asio leucotis (Temm.), White-faced Owl.
Distr.—N. Tv. B. Rh. G.

495. Syrniuon woodfordi (Smith), Woodford's Owl.
Distr.—CC. N. Tv. Rh.

496. Bubo capensis (Smith), Cape Eagle-Owl.
Distr.—CC. N. Z.

497. Bubo maculosus (Vieill.), Spotted Eagle-Owl.
Distr.—Throughout.

498. Bubo lacteus (Temm.), Verreaux's Eagle-Owl.
Distr.—Throughout.

499. Scops capensis (Smith), Cape Scops Owl.
Distr.—Throughout.

500. Glaucludium perlatum (Vieill.), Pearl-spotted Owl.
Distr.—NCC. Z. Tv. B. Rh. G.

501. Glaucludium capense (Smith), Barred Owl.
Distr.—NCC. ETv. Rh. P.

502. Scotopelia pell (Bp.), Pel's Fishing Owl.
Distr.—ECC. N. Zambesi.
Order V.—Accipitres.

Family I.—Falconidae.

503. *Falco minor* (Bp.), *South African Peregrine.*
   Distr.—CC. N. Rh. G.

504. *Falco biarmicus* (Temm.), *South African Lanner.*
   Distr.—Throughout.

505. *Falco subbuteo* (Linn.), *Hobby.*
   Distr.—CC. N. Rh. G.

506. *Falco cuvieri* (Smith), *African Hobby.*
   Distr.—ECC. N.

507. *Falco ruficollis* (Swains.), *Red-necked Falcon.*
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv. P. G.

508. *Tinnunculus rupicolus* (Daud.), *South African Kestrel.*
   Distr.—Throughout.

509. *Tinnunculus rupicoloides* (Smith), *Larger Kestrel.*
   Distr.—CC. N. O. Tv. B. Rh. G.

510. *Tinnunculus naumanni* (Fleisch.), *Lesser Kestrel.*
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv. B. Rh. G.

511. *Tinnunculus vespertinus* (Linn.), *Western Red-legged Kestrel.*
   Distr.—G.

   Distr.—Throughout.

513. *Tinnunculus dickinsoni* (Sel.), *Dickinson’s Kestrel.*
   Distr.—Rh. G. P.

514. *Baza verreauxi* (Lafr.), *Cuckoo Falcon.*
   Distr.—SCC. N. Z. Tv. Rh.

515. *Poliohierax semitorquatus* (Smith), *Pigmy Falcon.*
   Distr.—NCC. Tv. B. G.

516. *Aquila verreauxi* (Less.), *Verreaux’s Eagle.*
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv.

517. *Aquila rapax* (Temm.), *Tawny Eagle.*
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv. B. G.
518. Aquila wahlbergi (Sundev.), Wahlberg's Eagle.  
   Distr.—Tv. B. Rh. P. G.

519. Eutolmaëtus pennatus (Gmel.), Booted Eagle.  
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv. G.

520. Eutolmaëtus spilogaster (Layard), African Hawk-Eagle.  
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv. Rh. G.

521. Eutolmaëtus bellicosus (Daud.), Martial Eagle.  
   Distr.—Throughout except Rhodesia.

522. Spizaëtus coronatus (Linn.), Crowned Hawk-Eagle.  
   Distr.—SCC. N.

523. Lophoaëtus occipitalis (Daud.), Crested Hawk-Eagle.  
   Distr.—CC. N. Z. ETv.

524. Haliaëtus vocifer (Daud.), Sea Eagle.  
   Distr.—Throughout.

525. Helotarsus ecaudatus (Daud.), Bateleur.  
   Distr.—Throughout except WCC.

526. Gypohierax angolensis (Gmel.), Vulturine Sea Eagle.  
   Distr.—Tv.

527. Gypaëtus ossifragus (Savign.), Southern Lammergeyer.  
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv.

528. Circaëtus pectoralis (Smith), Black-breasted Harrier-Eagle.  
   Distr.—Throughout.

529. Circaëtus fasciolatus (Gray), Banded Harrier-Eagle.  
   Distr.—N.

   Distr.—N. Z. Tv. Rh. G. P.

531. Buteo jakal (Daud.), Jackal Buzzard.  
   Distr.—Throughout except Northern G.

532. Buteo augur (Rüpp.), Augur Buzzard.  
   Distr.—Rh.

533. Buteo desertorum (Grill), Steppe Buzzard.  
   Distr.—CC. O. Tv. G.

534. Milvus ëgyptius (Gmel.), Yellow-billed Kite.  
   Distr.—CC. N. Z. Tv. Rh. G. P.
535. **Milvus korschun** (Gmel.), *Black Kite.*  
   Distr.—G.

536. **Elanus caeruleus** (Desf.), *Black-shouldered Kite.*  
   Distr.—Throughout.

537. **Machæramphus Anderssoni** (Gurney), *Andersson’s Pern.*  
   Distr.—N. G.

538. **Pernis apivorus** (Linn.), *Honey Buzzard.*  
   Distr.—N. Ty. Rh. G.

539. **Accipiter minullus** (Daud.), *Little Sparrow-Hawk.*  
   Distr.—CC. N. Z. Ty. B. G.

540. **Accipiter rufiventris** (Smith), *African Sparrow-Hawk.*  
   Distr.—CC. N. Ty.

541. **Accipiter ovampensis** (Gurney), *Ovampo Sparrow-Hawk.*  
   Distr.—G. Rh.

542. **Accipiter melanoleucus** (Smith), *Black Sparrow-Hawk.*  
   Distr.—SCC. N.

543. **Astur tachiro** (Daud.), *African Goshawk.*  
   Distr.—CC. N. Z. Ty. G. P.

544. **Astur Polyzonoides** (Smith), *Little Banded Goshawk.*  
   Distr.—NCC. N. Ty. Rh. G.

545. **Melierax Canorus** (Rislach), *Chanting Goshawk.*  
   Distr.—CC. N. Ty. B. G.

546. **Melierax meehowi** (Cab.), *Mechow’s Goshawk.*  
   Distr.—G. Rh.

547. **Melierax Gabar** (Daud.), *Gabar Goshawk.*  
   Distr.—Throughout.

548. **Melierax niger** (Bonn. & Vieill.), *Black Goshawk.*  
   Distr.—CC. B. Tv. Rh. G.

549. **Circus cineraceus** (Montagu), *Montagu’s Harrier.*  
   Distr.—Throughout.

550. **Circus macrurus** (Gmel.), *Pale Harrier.*  
   Distr.—Throughout.

551. **Circus maurus** (Temm.), *Black Harrier.*  
   Distr.—CC. O. N.
552. CIRCUS ÅRUGINOSUS (Linn.), Marsh Harrier.
   Distr.—Tv. Rh.

553. CIRCUS RANIVORUS (Daud.), South African Harrier
   Distr.—Throughout except G. and Rh.

554. POLYBOROIDES TYPICUS (Smith), Harrier Hawk.
   Distr.—CC. N. G. Rh.

FAMILY II.—VULTURIDÆ.

555. GYPS KOLBI (Daud.), Kolbe’s Vulture.
   Distr.—Throughout.

*556. GYPS RUEPELLI (Brehm), Rüppell’s Vulture.
   Distr.—N. Tv. Rh. G.

*557. PSEUDOGYPS AFRICANUS (Salvad.), African White-backed
   Vulture.
   Distr.—Tv.

558. OTOGYPS AURICULARIS (Daud.), Black Vulture.
   Distr.—Throughout.

559. LOPHOGYPS OCCIPITALIS (Burchell), White-headed Vulture.
   Distr.—NCC. N. B. G. Rh.

560. NEOPHRON PERCNOPTERUS (Linn.), Egyptian Vulture.
   Distr.—Throughout.

561. NECROSYRTES PILEATUS (Burchell), Hooded Vulture.
   Distr.—NCC. N. G. Rh.

FAMILY III.—PANDIONIDÆ.

562. PANDION HALIAÆTUS (Linn.), Osprey.
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv.

FAMILY IV.—SERPENTARIIDÆ.

563. SERPENTARIUS SECRETARIUS (Sparv.), Secretary Bird.
   Distr.—Throughout.
Order VI.—Steganopodes.

Family I.—Phalacrocoracidæ.

561. Phalacrocorax lucidus (Licht.), White-breasted Duiker.
Distr.—S.A. Coasts and Rivers.

565. Phalacrocorax capensis (Sparrm.), Trek Duiker.
Distr.—S.A. Coasts.

566. Phalacrocorax neglectus (Wahlb.), Bank Duiker.
Distr.—W. Coasts.

567. Phalacrocorax africanus (Gmel.), Reed Duiker.
Distr.—Throughout.

568. Plotus rufus (Lacep. & Daud.), Snake Bird.
Distr.—Larger Rivers of South Africa.

Family II.—Sulidæ.

569. Sula capensis (Licht.), Malagash.
Distr.—Coasts S.A.

570. Sula cyanops (Sundev.), Masked Booby.
Distr.—Cape Seas.

571. Sula leucogaster (Bodd.), Brown Booby.
Distr.—Cape Seas.

Family III.—Fregatidæ.

572. Fregata aquila (Linn.), Frigate Bird.
Distr.—Cape Seas.

Family IV.—Phaëthonidæ.

573. Phaëthon rubricauda (Bodd.), Red-tailed Tropic Bird.
Distr.—Cape Seas.

Family V.—Pelecanidæ.

574. Pelecanus roseus (Gmel.), Eastern White Pelican.
Distr.—Coasts, Lake Ngami, Zambesi.

575. Pelecanus rufescens (Gmel.), Pink-backed Pelican.
Distr.—Coasts CC. and N.
Order VII.—Herodiones.

Family I.—Ciconiidae.

   Distr.—NCC. Tv. B. Rh. G.

577. Dissoura microscelis (Gray), Woolly-necked Stork.
   Distr.—ECC. N.

578. Ciconia alba (Linn.), White Stork.
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv. B. Rh. G.

579. Ciconia nigra (Linn.), Black Stork.
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv. Rh.

580. Anastomus lamelligerus (Temm.), African Open-Bill.
   Distr.—N. Tv. B. Rh. G.

581. Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis (Shaw), Saddle-Bill or
     African Jabiru.
   Distr.—Throughout, though rare.

582. Leptoptilus crumeniferus (Less.), Marabou.
   Distr.—Throughout, rare in south.

583. Pseudotantalus ibis (Linn.), Wood Ibis.
   Distr.—Throughout, but rare in south.

Family II.—Scopidae.

584. Scopus umbretta (Gmel.), Hammerkop.
   Distr.—Throughout.

Family III.—Ardeidae.

585. Ardea goliath (Cretzschm.), Goliath Heron.
   Distr.—Throughout.

586. Ardea cinerea (Linn.), Grey Heron.
   Distr.—Throughout.

587. Ardea melanoccephala (Vig. & Childr.), Black-headed Heron.
   Distr.—Throughout.

588. Ardea purpurea (Linn.), Purple Heron.
   Distr.—Throughout.
589. Herodias alba (Linn.), Great White Egret.
   Distr.—Throughout.

590. Herodias brachyrhyncha (Brehm), Yellow-billed Egret.
   Distr.—Throughout.

591. Herodias garzetta (Linn.), Little Egret.
   Distr.—Throughout.

592. Melanophoyx ardesiaca (Wagl.), Black Heron.
   Distr.—N. Tvu.

593. Melanophoyx vinaceaigula (Sharpe), Red-throated Heron.
   Distr.—Tv.

594. Bubulcus ibis (Linn.), Cattle Egret.
   Distr.—Throughout.

595. Ardea ralloides (Scop.), Squacco Heron.
   Distr.—Throughout.

596. Erythrocous rufiventris (Sundev.), Rufous-bellied Heron.
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. Tvu. B. Rh. G. P.

597. Butorides atricapilla (Afzel.), Green-backed Heron.
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. Tvu. B. Rh. G. P.

598. Nycticorax griseus (Linn.), Night Heron.
   Distr.—Throughout.

599. Nycticorax leucconotus (Wagl.), White-backed Night Heron.
   Distr.—ECC. Tv.

600. Ardetta payesi (Hartl.), Red-necked Little Bittern.
   Distr.—Throughout.

601. Ardetta minuta (Linn.), European Little Bittern.
   Distr.—ECC.

602. Ardetta sturmi (Wagl.), African Dwarf Bittern.
   Distr.—Throughout.

603. Botaurus capensis (Schlegl.), Cape Bittern.
   Distr.—CC. N. O. Tvu. B.

Family IV.—IBIDIDÆ.

604. Ibis ethiopica (Lath.), Sacred Ibis.
   Distr.—Throughout.
605. *Geroniticus calvus* (Bodd.), *Bald Ibis.*
   *Distr.*—CC. N. Z. O.

606. *Hagedashia hagadash* (Lath.), *Hadada.*
   *Distr.*—SCC. N. Ty. B. P.

607. *Plegadis falcinellus* (Linn.), *Glossy Ibis.*
   *Distr.*—Throughout.

**Family V.—Plataleidæ.**

608. *Platalea alba* (Scop.), *African Spoonbill.*
   *Distr.*—Throughout.

**Order VIII.—Odontoglossæ.**

**Family I.—Phænicopteridæ.**

609. *Phænicopterus roseus* (Pall.), *Greater Flamingo.*
   *Distr.*—Throughout.

610. *Phænicopterus minor* (Geoffr.), *Lesser Flamingo.*
   *Distr.*—CC. N. B. G. P.

**Order IX.—Anseres.**

**Family I.—Anatidæ.**

611. *Plectropterus gambensis* (Linn.), *Spur-wing Goose.*
   *Distr.*—Throughout, rare south of Orange River.

612. *Plectropterus niger* (Sel.), *Black Spur-winged Goose.*
   *Distr.*—Tv. P.

613. *Sarcidiornis melanonota* (Penn.), *Knob-billed Duck.*
   *Distr.*—Tv. B. Rh. G.

614. *Nettopus auritus* (Bodd.), *Dwarf Goose.*
   *Distr.*—Throughout except G.

615. *Dendrocygna viduata* (Linn.), *White-faced Duck.*
   *Distr.*—N. Tv. B. Rh. P.

616. *Dendrocygna fulva* (Gmel.), *Whistling Duck.*
   *Distr.*—B. G. N.
617. Alopochen Ægyptiacus (Linn.), Berg Gans.
   Distr.—Throughout.

618. Casarca cana (Gmel.), South African Shelduck.
   Distr.—CC. O. Tv.

619. Anas undulata (Dubois), Geelbek.
   Distr.—Throughout except G.

620. Anas sparsa (Smith), Black Duck.
   Distr.—CC. N. Z. Tv. B. Rh.

621. Nettonia capensis (Gmel.), Cape Widgeon.
   Distr.—WCC. Tv. B. G.

622. Nettonia punctatus (Burch.), Hottentot Teal.
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv. B. G. P.

623. Pecilonetta erythrorhyncha (Gmel.), Red-bill.
   Distr.—Throughout.

624. Spatula clypeata (Linn.), European Shoveller.
   Distr.—Near Cape Town, once.

625. Spatula capensis (Smith), Cape Shoveller.
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv. B. G.

626. Nyroca erythrophthalma (Wied), South African Pochard.
   Distr.—Throughout.

627. Thalassiiornis leuconota (Smith), White-backed Duck.
   Distr.—Throughout except Rh.

628. Erismatura maccoa (Smith), Maccoa Duck.
   Distr.—CC. Tv. P.

Order X.—Columbæ.

Family I.—Treronidæ.

629. Vinago delalandii (Bp.), Delalandé's Green Pigeon.
   Distr.—ECC. N. Tv. Rh. P.

630. Vinago schalowi (Reichw.), Schalow's Green Pigeon.
   Distr.—NCC. Rh. G.
Check List of the Birds of South Africa.

**Family II.—Columbidae.**

631. **Columba phœonota** (G. R. Gray), Speckled Pigeon. Distr.—Throughout.

632. **Columba arquatrix** (Temm. & Knip), Olive Pigeon. Distr.—CC. N. Z. TV.

633. **Turturæna delagorguei** (Delagorgue), Delagorgue’s Pigeon. Distr.—N. Z.

634. **Turtur semitorquatus** (Rüpp.), Red-eyed Dove. Distr.—CC. N. B. Rh. G.

635. **Turtur ambiguus** (Boc.), Bocage’s Red-eyed Dove. Distr.—Zambesi.

636. **Turtur capicola** (Sundev.), Cape Turtle Dove. Distr.—Throughout except G.

637. **Turtur capicola damarensis** (Finsch & Hartl.), Damaraland Turtle Dove. Distr.—G.

638. **Turtur senegalensis** (Linn.), Laughing Dove. Distr.—Throughout.

639. **Œnæa capensis** (Linn.), Namaqua Dove. Distr.—Throughout.

640. **Tympanistria bicolor** (Reichenb.), Tambourine Dove. Distr.—SCC. N. Z.

641. **Chalcopelia afra** (Linn.), Emerald Spotted Dove. Distr.—CC. N. Z. TV. B. Rh. G.

642. **Haplopeelia larvata** (Temm. & Knip), Lemon Dove. Distr.—CC. N. Z. ETv.

**Order XI.—Pterocletes.**

**Family I.—Pteroclidæ.**

643. **Pterocles variagatus** (Burch.), Spotted Sandgrouse. Distr.—NCC. WTV. B. G.

644. **Pterocles gutturalis** (Smith), Yellow-throated Sandgrouse. Distr.—NCC. O. TV. B. Rh.

645. **Pterocles bicinctus** (Temm.), Double-banded Sandgrouse. Distr.—NCC. TV. B. G. P.
646. Pterocllurus namaqua (Gmel.), Namaqua Sandgrouse. 
Distr.—CC. O. Tv. B. G.

ORDER XII.—GALLINÆ.

FAMILY I.—PHASIANIDÆ.

647. Francolinus coqui (Smith), Coqui Francolin. 
Distr.—N. Tv. B. Rh.

648. Francolinus sephaena (Smith), Crested Francolin. 
Distr.—Z. Tv. B. G. P.

649. Francolinus africanus (Steph.), Greywing. 
Distr.—CC. O. Tv. N.

650. Francolinus levaillanti (Valenc.), Cape Redwing. 
Distr.—CC. N. O. Tv.

651. Francolinus gariepensis (Smith), Orange River Francolin. 
Distr.—NCC. O. STv. B.

652. Francolinus jugularis (Buttik.), Büttikofer’s Francolin. 
Distr.—G.

653. Francolinus shelleyi (Grant), Shelley’s Francolin. 
Distr.—N. Rh. P.

654. Francolinus adspersus (Waterh.), Red-billed Francolin. 
Distr.—WTv. B. G.

655. Francolinus capensis (Gmel.), Cape Pheasant. 
Distr.—CC.

656. Francolinus natalensis (Smith), Natal Francolin. 
Distr.—N. Tv. B. Rh. P.

657. Pterinistes nudicollis (Bodd.), Red-necked Francolin. 
Distr.—CC. N.

658. Pterinistes humboldti (Peters), Humboldt’s Francolin. 
Distr.—Rh. P.

659. Pterinistes swainsoni (Smith), Swainson’s Francolin. 
Distr.—NCC. Tv. Rh. G.

660. Coturnix africana (Temm. and Sehleg.), Cape Quail. 
Distr.—Throughout.
661. Coturnix delagorguei (Delagorgue), Harlequin Quail.  
Distr.—ECC. N. O. Tv. B. Rh., G. P.

662. Excalfactoria adansonii (Verr.), Blue Quail.  
Distr.—ECC. N.

663. Numida coronata (Gray), Common Guinea Fowl.  
Distr.—ECC. N. Z. O. Tv. B. Rh.

664. Numida papillosa (Reichw.), Damaraland Guinea Fowl.  
Distr.—G.

665. Numida mitrata (Pall.), East African Guinea Fowl  
Distr.—Zambesi Valley.

666. Guttera edouardi (Hartl.), Crested Guinea Fowl.  
Distr.—N. Z. Tv. Rh. P.

ORDER XIII.—HEMIPODII.

FAMILY I.—TURNICIDÆ.

667. Turnix hottentotta (Temm.), Hottentot Hemipode.  
Distr.—SCC.

668. Turnix lepurana (Smith), Kurrichane Hemipode.  
Distr.—Throughout except in CC.

669. Turnix nana (Sundev.), Natal Hemipode.  
Distr.—ECC. N.

ORDER XIV.—FULICARIAE.

FAMILY I.—RALLIDÆ.

670. Rallus cæruleascens (Gmel.), Kaffir Rail.  
Distr.—CC. N. Tv. Rh. G.

671. Crex pratensis (Bechst.), European Corn Crake.  
Distr.—CC. N. Z. Tv. B. Rh.

672. Crex egregia (Peters), African Corn Crake.  
Distr.—N. Tv. Rh. G. P.

673. Ortygometra porzana (Linn.), Spotted Crake.  
Distr.—B. Zambesi.
674. Ortygometra pusilla (Pall.), Baillon’s Crane.
   Distr.—Throughout.

675. Saurotherura lineata (Swains.), Jardine’s Crane.
   Distr.—CC. N. Rh.

676. Saurotherura elegans (Smith), White-spotted Crane.
   Distr.—CC. N.

677. Saurotherura rufa (Vieill.), Red-chested Crane.
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv. G.

678. Coturnicops ayresi (Gutney), White-winged Crane.
   Distr.—CC. N. Tv.

679. Limnornis marginalis (Bp.), Hartlaub’s Crane.
   Distr.—CC. G.

680. Limnocorax niger (Gmel.), Black Crane.
   Distr.—Throughout.

681. Gallinula chloropus (Linn.), Moor-Hen.
   Distr.—Throughout.

682. Gallinula angulata (Sundev.), Lesser Moor-Hen.
   Distr.—Throughout, rare South of Orange.

683. Porphyrio madagascariensis (Lath.), King Reed-Hen.
   Distr.—Throughout except Rh.

684. Porphyrio aleni (Thompson), Allen’s Reed-Hen.
   Distr.—CC. Tv. B. Rh. G. P.

685. Fulica cristata (Gmel.), Red-knobbed Coot.
   Distr.—Throughout.

Family II.—HELIORNITHIDÆ.

686. Podica petersi (Hartl.), Peters’ Finfoot.
   Distr.—ECC. N. Tv.

Order XV.—ALECTORIDES.

Family I.—GRUIDÆ.

687. Bugeranus carunculatus (Gmel.), Wattled Crane.
   Distr.—CC. N. B. Rh. G.
688. *Tetrapteryx paradisia* (Licht.), *Blue Crane.*
*Distr.*—Throughout except Lower N. and Z.

689. *Balearica regulorum* (Bennett), *Crowned Crane.*
*Distr.*—ECC. N. O. Tv. B. Rh. G. P.

**Family II.—Otidae.**

690. *Otis ruficrista* (Smith), *Red-crested Knorhaan.*
*Distr.*—NCC. Tv. B. Rh. G.

691. *Otis afra* (Gmel.), *Black Knorhaan.*
*Distr.*—CC.

692. *Otis afroides* (Smith), *White-quilled Knorhaan.*
*Distr.*—NCC. O. Tv. B. G.

693. *Otis vigorsii* (Smith), *Vaal Knorhaan.*
*Distr.*—CC. UN. O. Tv.

*Distr.*—G.

695. *Otis ludwigi* (Rüpp.), *Ludwig's Paauw.*
*Distr.*—CC. UN. Tv. O.

696. *Otis cafra* (Licht.), *Stanley's Paauw.*
*Distr.*—CC. UN. O. Tv.

697. *Otis melanogaster* (Rüpp.), *Black-bellied Knorhaan.*
*Distr.*—N. Z. Rh.

698. *Otis hartlaubi* (Heugl.), *Hartlaub's Knorhaan.*
*Distr.*—?

699. *Otis ceruleascens* (Vieill.), *Blue Knorhaan.*
*Distr.*—CC. UN. O. STv.

700. *Otis barrowi* (J. E. Gray), *Barrow's Knorhaan.*
*Distr.*—CC. UN. O. Tv. B.

701. *Otis korii* (Burch.), *Gom Paauw.*
*Distr.*—Throughout.
ORDER XVI.—LIMICOLÆ.

FAMILY I.—ŒDICNEMIDÆ.

702. ŒDICNEMUS CAPENSIS (Licht.), Dikkop.
   Distr.—Throughout.

703. ŒDICNEMUS VERMICULATUS (Cab.), Water Dikkop.
   Distr.—Throughout.

FAMILY II.—DROMADIDÆ.

704. DROMAS ARDEOLA (Payk.), Crab Plover.
   Distr.—N. Coast.

FAMILY III.—GLAREOLIDÆ.

705. CURSORIUS RUFUS (Gould), Burchell’s Courser.
   Distr.—CC., N. O. T. v.

706. CURSORIUS TEMMINCKI (Swains.), Temminck’s Courser.
   Distr.—ECC. N. Z. T. v. Rh. G.

707. RHINOPTILUS AFRICANUS (Temm.), Two-banded Courser.
   Distr.—CC. O. T. v. B. G.

708. RHINOPTILUS SEEBOHMI (Sharpe), Seebohm’s Courser.
   Distr.—Rh. G.

709. RHINOPTILUS CHALCOPTERUS (Temm.), Bronze-wing Courser.
   Distr.—Throughout.

710. GLAREOLA PRATINCOLA (Linn.), Pratincole.
   Distr.—CC. N. G. P.

711. GLAREOLA MELANOPTERA (Nordm.), Nordmann’s Pratincole.
   Distr.—Throughout except Rh.

712. GALACTOCHRYTEA EMINI (Shelley), Emin’s Pratincole.
   Distr.—Zambesi.

FAMILY IV.—PARRIDÆ.

713. ACTOPHILUS AFRICANUS (Gmel.), African Jacana.
   Distr.—Throughout.

714. MICROPARA CAPENSIS (Smith), Smaller Jacana.
   Distr.—ECC. N. Rh. B.
Family V.—Charadriidae.

715. Arenaria interpres (Linn.), Turnstone.
   Distr.—Sea Coasts.

716. Lobivanellus lateralis (Smith), Wattled Plover.
   Distr.—N. Z. Tv. B. Rh. G.

717. Xiphidiopterus albiceps (Gould), White-headed Wattled Plover.
   Distr.—Tv. Rh. P.

718. Hemiparra leucoptera (Sharpe), Long-toed Lapwing.
   Distr.—Z. Rh.

719. Hoplopterus armatus (Burch.), Blacksmith Plover.
   Distr.—NCC. O. Tv. N. B. G.

720. Stephanibyx coronatus (Bodd.), Crowned Lapwing.
   Distr.—Throughout except Rh.

721. Stephanibyx melanopterus (Cretzsch.), Black-winged Plover.
   Distr.—CC. N.

722. Stephanibyx inornatus (Swains.), Swainson’s Plover.
   Distr.—N.

723. Squatarola helvetica (Linn.), Grey Plover.
   Distr.—Sea Coasts and G.

724. Ægialitis Geoffroyi (Wagl.), Great Sand-Plover.
   Distr.—CC. N.

725. Ægialitis asiatica (Pall.), Caspian Plover.
   Distr.—Throughout.

726. Ægialitis hiaticola (Linn.), Ringed Plover.
   Distr.—Throughout except Rh.

727. Ægialitis Alexandrina (Linn.), Kentish Plover.
   Distr.—G.

728. Ægialitis tricollaris (Vieill.), Three-banded Plover.
   Distr.—Throughout.

729. Ægialitis venusta (Fisch. & Reichw.), Fischer’s Sand Plover.
   Distr.—CC. (Port Elizabeth once).

730. Ægialitis marginata (Vieill.), White-fronted Sand Plover.
   Distr.—Sea Coasts, G. to N.
731. *Aëgialitis marginatus pallidus* (Strickl.), Tropical White-fronted Sand Plover.  
*Distr.*—Zambesi.

*Distr.*—Throughout.

733. *Hæmatopus moquini* (Bp.), Black Oyster-Catcher.  
*Distr.*—Coasts, G. to N.

734. *Himantopus candidus* (Bonn.), Black-winged Stint.  
*Distr.*—Throughout.

*Distr.*—CC. N. G. Zambesi.

736. *Numenius arquatus* (Linn.), Curlew.  
*Distr.*—CC. N. Tvs. G. P.

737. *Numenius phœopus* (Linn.), Whimbrel.  
*Distr.*—CC. N. Tvs. G.

738. *Totanus calidris* (Linn.), Redshank.  
*Distr.*—CC. N. B. G.

739. *Totanus nebularius* (Gunn.), Greenshank.  
*Distr.*—Throughout.

*Distr.*—Throughout.

*Distr.*—Throughout.

742. *Totanus ochropus* (Linn.), Green Sandpiper.  
*Distr.*—CC. ?

743. *Totanus cinereus* (Güldenst.), Terek Sandpiper.  
*Distr.*—CC. N. G.

744. *Totanus hypoleucus* (Linn.), Common Sandpiper.  
*Distr.*—Throughout.

*Distr.*—Throughout.

746. *Tringa canutus* (Linn.), Knot.  
*Distr.*—G.

747. *Tringa bairdi* (Coues), Baird’s Sandpiper.  
*Distr.*—G.
748. Tringa minuta (Leisl.), Little Stint.
   Distr.—Throughout.

749. Tringa subarquata (Güldenst.), Curlew Sandpiper.
   Distr.—Throughout.

750. Calidris arenaria (Linn.), Sanderling.
   Distr.—Coasts throughout.

751. Gallinago media (Gerini), Double Snipe.
   Distr.—CC. N. Ty. B. G.

752. Gallinago nigripennis (Bp.), Ethiopian Snipe.
   Distr.—Throughout.

753. Rostratula capensis (Linn.), Painted Snipe.
   Distr.—Throughout.

Order XVII.—Gaviæ.

Family I.—Laridæ.

754. Larus dominicanus (Licht.), Southern Black-backed Gull.
   Distr.—Coasts S.A.

755. Larus hartlaubi (Bruch.), Hartlaub’s Gull.
   Distr.—Coasts G. EC.

   Distr.—CC. N. Z. Ty. B. G. P.

Family II.—Sternidæ.

757. Hydrochelidon hyprida (Pall.), Whiskered Tern.
   Distr.—Throughout.

758. Hydrochelidon leucoptera (Meis. and Schinz), White-winged Black Tern.
   Distr.—O. Ty. B. G. P.

759. Sterna caspia (Pall.), Caspian Tern.
   Distr.—Coasts S.A.

760. Sterna bergii (Licht.), Swift Tern.
   Distr.—Coasts S.A.

761. Sterna cantiana (Gmel.), Sandwich Tern.
   Distr.—Coasts CC. N. G.
762. Sterna media (Horsf.), Smaller Crested Tern.  
Distr.—N.

763. Sterna dougalli (Mont.), Roseate Tern.  
Distr.—Coasts CC.

764. Sterna vittata (Gmel.), Kerguelen Tern.  
Distr.—Coasts CC.

765. Sterna fluviatilis (Naum.), Common Tern.  
Distr.—Coasts G. CC.

766. Sterna macrura (Naum.), Arctic Tern.  
Distr.—CC. N.

767. Sterna balænarum (Strickl.), Damara Tern.  
Distr.—Coasts G. CC.

768. Sterna minuta (Linn.), Little Tern.  
Distr.—Coasts S.A.

769. Sterna saundersi (Hume), Saunders’ Tern.  
Distr.—Coasts N.

770. Sterna fuliginosa (Gmel.), Sooty Tern.  
Distr.—Cape Seas.

771. Anous stolidus (Linn.), Noddy.  
Distr.—Cape Seas.

772. Micranous leucocapillus (Gould), Lesser Noddy.  
Distr.—Cape Seas.

773. Gygis candida (Gmel.), White Noddy.  
Distr.—Cape Seas.

Family III.—Rhynchopidae.

774. Rhyncops flavirostris (Vieill.), African Skimmer.  
Distr.—NCC. Tv. B. G. Zambesi.

Family IV.—Stercorariidae.

775. Stercorarius antarcticus (Less.), Southern Skua.  
Distr.—Coasts G. CC.

776. Stercorarius crepidatus (Banks), Richardson’s Skua.  
Distr.—Coasts G. CC.

777. Stercorarius pomatorhinus (Temmin.), Pomatorhine Skua.  
Distr.—Coasts G.
Order XVIII.—Tubinares.

Family I.—Oceanitidæ.

778. Oceanites oceanicus (Kuhl), Wilson’s Petrel.  
     Distr.—Coasts G. C.C.

779. Garrodia nereis (Gould), Garrod’s Petrel.  
     Distr.—Cape Seas.

780. Fregetta melanogaster (Gould), Black-bellied Petrel.  
     Distr.—Cape Seas.

781. Fregetta grallaria (Vieill.), White-bellied Petrel.  
     Distr.—Cape Seas.

Family II.—Procellariidæ.

782. Procellaria pelagica (Linn.), Storm Petrel.  
     Distr.—Coasts G. C.C.

783. Oceanodroma leucorhoa (Vieill.), Leach’s Fork-tailed Petrel.  
     Distr.—Cape Seas.

784. Puffinus gravis (O’Reilly), Great Shearwater.  
     Distr.—Cape Seas.

785. Puffinus kuhli (Boie), Mediterranean Shearwater.  
     Distr.—Cape Seas.

786. Puffinus assimilis (Gould), Gould’s Little Shearwater.  
     Distr.—Cape Seas.

787. Puffinus griseus (Gmel.), Sooty Shearwater.  
     Distr.—Cape Seas.

788. Priofinus cinereus (Gmel.), Great Grey Petrel.  
     Distr.—Cape Seas.

789. Priocella glacialoides (Smith), Silver-grey Petrel.  
     Distr.—Cape Seas.

790. Majaqueus æquinocitialis (Linn.), Cape Hen.  
     Distr.—Coasts G. C.C. N. P.

791. (Estrelata macroptera (Smith), Long-winged Petrel.  
     Distr.—Cape Seas.
792. OEstrelata lessoni (Garnot), Lesson’s Petrel.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

793. OEstrelata incerta (Schlegl.), Schlegel’s Petrel.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

794. OEstrelata mollis (Gould), Soft-plumaged Petrel.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

795. Ossifraga gigantea (Gmel.), Giant Petrel.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

796. Daption capensis (Linn.), Cape Pigeon.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

797. Prion cærulea (Gmel.), Blue Petrel.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

798. Prion banksi (Smith), Banks’ Blue Petrel.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

799. Prion vittatus (Gmel.), Broad-billed Blue Petrel.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

800. Prion desolatus (Gmel.), Narrow-billed Blue Petrel.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

801. Prion brevirostris (Gould), Fairy Blue Petrel.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

802. Pelecanoides exul (Cab. & Reichw.), Diving Petrel.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

803. Diomedea exulans (Linn.), Wandering Albatross.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

804. Diomedea melanophrys (Temmin.), Mollymawk.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

805. Thalassogeron culminatus (Gould), Gould’s Yellow-nosed  
    Mollymawk.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

806. Thalassogeron chlororhynchus (Gmel.), Yellow-nosed Molly-  
    mawk.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

807. Thalassogeron layardi (Salvin), Layard’s Mollymawk.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.

808. Phæbetría fuliginosa (Gmel.), Sooty Albatross.  
    Distr.—Cape Seas.
Order XIX.—Pygopodes.

Family I.—Podicipedidæ.


810. Podicipes nigricollis (Brehm), Eared Grebe. Distr.—CC. Tv. B. G.

811. Podicipes capensis (Licht.), Cape Dabchick. Distr.—Throughout.

Order XX.—Impennes.

Family I.—Spheniscidæ.


813. Catarrhactes chrysocome (Forster), Rock-hopper Penguin. Distr.—Coasts CC.

Order XXI.—Struthiones.

Family I.—Struthionidæ.

814. Struthio australis (Gurney), Southern Ostrich. Distr.—Throughout.

(3) Notes on the Species Marked with an Asterisk in the Check List.

5. Buphaga erythrorhyncha (Stanley).

The eggs of this species are wrongly described in the first volume of the Fauna. Mr. Millar informs me that he has taken a large number of nests, and that the birds build in his garden near Durban every year. The eggs are always white with purplish-red spots and blotches, slightly varying in size and measure about 95 x 70 inches. The nesting season is from the end of October to the middle of December, and the clutch usually consists of three eggs.
6. Creatophora carunculata (Gmel.).

The generic name Dilophus proposed by Vieillot in 1816 being preoccupied, having been used by Meigen for a genus of Diptera in 1804, Mr. Oberholser (Proc. Acad., Philad., 1899, p. 216) has suggested Perissornis. Richmond, however (Auk, xix. p. 92) has recently rediscovered the name Creatophora of Lesson assigned to this bird in 1847, and by this name it should be in future known.

8. Amydrus caffer (Linn.).

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. ii. p. 697) distinguishes a subspecies var. intensetincta from Port Elizabeth and the eastern province of Cape Colony. It is distinguished by its slightly larger size and by the slightly darker colour of the quills, especially at the base. The specimens in the South African Museum hardly justify this race, though it is adopted by Mr. Sharpe (Ibis, 1904, p. 366) for birds collected at Deelfontein.

19. Cinnyricinclus leucogaster verreauxi (Boc.).

The name of this genus must be changed to Cinnyricinclus (Less. Rev. Zool., 1840, p. 272), which antedates Pholidauges of Cabanis by eleven years.

19A. Sturnus vulgaris Linn.

The English Starling has, during the last few years, completely established itself in Cape Town and the various suburbs extending round the slopes of Table Mountain; it has also been seen as far as Stellenbosch about twenty-five miles inland. It is said that a few pairs were imported and turned out in the Groote Schur grounds at Rondebosch some years ago (I believe in 1898), together with several other species of English birds, by Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The Starling, however, is the only one which has thoroughly established itself and spread any distance from its original starting-point.

It nests freely about Cape Town and the suburbs, choosing somewhat similar sites to those made use of in England, such as attics, chimneys, watershoots, and other convenient places about dwelling-houses.

21A. Oriolus auratus Vieill.

This Oriole was met with by Alexander on the banks of the Zambesi, near Zumbo, in December, and should therefore be included in our fauna. It is a West and North-east African bird closely allied
to *O. notatus*. It can be distinguished from that species by the black base to the otherwise yellow outer tail feather.

**Genus HYPHANTORNIS.**

The key given by Dr. Stark (p. 55) does not seem to me a very satisfactory one. I would suggest the following, which, however, only deals with the males in breeding plumage, but which appears to me to make matters somewhat clearer.

A. Throat black.

a. Back mottled black and yellow.

a'. Head black all round, bordered by a narrow yellow collar round the neck ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... H. nigriceps.

b'. Head yellow, no black on the crown ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... H. spilonotus.

b. Back greenish yellow, sometimes with traces of darker centres to the feathers.

a'. Fore part of the crown to behind the level of the eye black, occiput and nape yellow ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... H. cabanisi.

b'. Only a narrow band of black across the forehead, sometimes interrupted in the middle; crown golden yellow.

a'. Larger, wing 3-0 to 3-25 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... H. velatus.

b'. Smaller, wing 2-5 to 3-0 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... H. auricapillus.

B. Throat not black.

a. Smaller, wing 3-35; entire head yellow ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... H. subaureus.

b. Larger, wing 3-75; only the forehead yellow, rest of the head and face greenish yellow ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... H. jamaesoni.

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 29) puts together all the yellow Weaver birds included in the South African genera, *Hyphantornis* Sitagra, and *Sycobrotus*, and other genera from tropical Africa and South Asia, under one genus *Ploceus*; he recognises seventy-two African species, and arranges these in twelve subgenera separated by colour characters.

**27. Hyphantornis auricapillus** (Swains.).

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 79) adopts the older name *auricapillus* of Swainson for this species. It is merely a smaller and brighter coloured form of *H. velatus*. Males in the non-breeding season appear to have a strong tinge of pinkish below, judging from examples sent to the South African Museum by Dr. Stoehr.
This species is closely allied to *H. xanthops* from East Africa and Nyasaland; the birds obtained by Marshall (Ibis, 1900, p. 243) and Alexander (Ibis, 1899, p. 574) from Mashonaland and the Zambesi Valley are probably referable to this species and not to *H. xanthops*.

33. *Sitagra capensis olivacea*.

The oldest name for this species according to Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 87) is *olivaceus* of Hahn. The bird is only subspecifically distinct from *S. capensis typicus*, and should therefore be known as *Sitagra capensis olivacea*.

34. *Sycobrotus gregalis* (Licht.).

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 32) separates the southern Black-backed Weaver from the form inhabiting Angola. He retains the earliest name *bicolor* for the latter race, while to our species he attaches Lichtenstein's name *gregalis*.

48A. *Lagonosticta rhodopareia* Heugl.

This species must be added to the South African fauna; it is an East African bird whose range extends from Bogosland and Mombasa to Nyasaland. There is, however, an undoubted example in the South African Museum obtained in October, 1892, on the Uremma River, near Beira. It resembles *L. jamesoni*, but is more richly coloured and has small white spots along the sides of the breast and flanks, which are absent in the other species.

49. *Lagonosticta rendalli* Hart.

Shelley (B. Afr. iv. p. 260) separates under this name the Little Ruddy Waxbill of Nyasaland and Southern Africa from that of tropical and East Africa, which retains the older name *L. brunneiceps*.

51A. *Lagonosticta nitidula* Hartl.

I was fortunate enough to obtain an example of this rare species (only before met with on Lake Tanganyika and on the Kuanza River, in Angola) on the banks of the Zambesi, a few miles above the Victoria Falls.

This species can be at once distinguished from others of the genus by the absence of the crimson upper tail coverts. It is olive-brown throughout, the eyebrow, sides of the head, throat, and fore-breast
washed with claret-red, with a few fine white spots on the breast, under-tail coverts ochre-brown. The specimen from the Victoria Falls is a young bird and just shows the red feathers commencing to appear on the throat; the iris is dark brown, the bill red with a black line along the culmen, the legs brown. It was shot on October 17th. Capt. Shelley has recently referred this bird to the genus Hypargus which he distinguishes from Lagonosticta by the absence of the peculiar shaped first long primary; he has also renamed it H. harterti as he also refers Estrilda nitidula (Hartl., Ibis, 1865, p. 269), a quite different species, to the same genus Hypargus.

52. Estrilda astrilda (Linn.).

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 178) distinguishes some seven geographical subspecies of the widely distributed Rooibekje. Of these three are found within our limits, viz., Estrilda astrilda typica from South Africa generally, including Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal; Estrilda astrilda cavendishi, darker in colour with leaden brown head, from Southern Mozambique; Estrilda astrilda damarensis, paler than the type from German South-West Africa.

55. Estrilda angolensis (Linn.).

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 102) separates as a subspecies from Estrilda angolensis typica, a paler variety, E. angolensis damarensis from Damaraland and the Kalahari.

57. Estrilda clarkei (Shelley).

Shelley (Bull B.O.C. xiii. p. 75, 1903) separates the Southern form of the Orange-breasted Waxbill from south of the Equator from that in other parts of Africa; the latter retains the old name, the former becomes Estrilda clarkei. This new species is distinguished by its paler yellow colour, only the crop being washed with orange.

63. Phileterus socius (Lath.).

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 242) places this bird among the true Fringillidae close to Passer, as the first primary is absent. In the two examples I have been able to examine this is certainly the case as far as can be seen without injuring the specimens, but it must be remembered that traces of the first primary can be found in many of the so-called nine-quilled Passeres, and the distinction between the two families (Fringillidae and Ploceidae) is by no means a fundamental one.
64A. Amadina fasciata (Gmel.).

The East African species, Amadina fasciata, often called the Cutthroat Weaver Finch by bird fanciers, must be added to the list of South African Birds.

It is easily distinguished by the transverse band of red on the throat and by the absence of red on the crown.

Dr. Stoehr, of the Geodetic Survey, has sent to the South African Museum a pair obtained at George's Ferry, near Zumbo on the Zambesi, on February 12, 1904, while this year I saw alive in an aviary at the house of Mr. Marshall Hole, the Civil Commissioner of Bulawayo, a pair which he assures me were caught in the immediate neighbourhood of that town.

Hitherto it does not appear to have been met with south of Dar-es-Salaam in German East Africa.

65. Quelea quelea (Linn.).

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. i. p. 110) regards Q. quelea and Q. russi as identical. He terms this bird Quelea sanguinirostris lathami, and considers it a subspecies of the West African typical form Quelea sanguinirostris or Quelea quelea.

66A. Quelea cardinalis (Hartl.).

A pair of weavers undoubtedly referable to this species have recently been presented to the South African Museum by Dr. Stoehr, of the Geodetic Survey. They were obtained at Kanyani in the Zambesi valley near Zumbo. Previously the most southerly record was the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

67A. Pyromelana oryx sundevalli (Bp.).

Under this name the smaller form of the Red Bishop Bird may be distinguished; it differs from the typical subspecies only in its much smaller size—wing of a male 2·65, as compared with 3·0.

67B. Pyromelana flammiceps (Swains.).

This widely distributed tropical species extends as far south as the Zambesi Valley, where it was obtained by Alexander (Ibis, 1899, p. 567). The South African Museum contains an example from the Zambesi Valley in the neighbourhood of Zumbo, procured by Dr. Stoehr, of the Geodetic Survey. It resembles P. oryx, but has a scarlet head and very much blacker wings.
70. Pyromelana capensis approximans (Cab.).

According to Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 132) the oldest name for this subspecies is Orynx approximans Cab.; the bird should therefore be known as P. capensis approximans.

74A. Coliopasser macrurus (Gmel.).

This tropical Africa species was also met with by Alexander at Zumbo on the Zambesi in December (Ibis, 1899, p. 565). It is black with the back and lesser wing coverts yellow, the greater coverts and wings with brownish streaks; wing 3·0 to 3·25 inches.

83. Petronia petronella (Licht.).

Ivy (Ibis, 1901, p. 19) states that this bird lays three to four dull unspotted brown eggs, very unlike those of the common Sparrow.

According to Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 244) the oldest name for this bird is superciliaris of Blyth.

84. Passer melanurus (P. L. S. Müll.).

84A. Passer melanurus damarensis (Reichw.).

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 233) uses the older name melanurus of P. L. S. Müller, dating from 1776, for this species, generally known as Passer arcaetus Gmel., which dates from 1788. The same author, on p. 234, further distinguishes a paler variety from Damaland and Benguella under the name of P. melanurus damarensis.

84B. Passer domesticus (Linn.).

I have recently examined an undoubted example of this species obtained in the neighbourhood of Pretoria, and now preserved in the Transvaal Museum there. Dr. Gunning, to whom I am indebted for the opportunity of so doing informs me that so far as he is aware the English Sparrow has never been introduced into the Transvaal, but Mr. C. Fuller, the Government Entomologist of Natal, in his Report for 1903–4 (p. 31), states that they have been introduced at Durban and have increased very rapidly in that neighbourhood since April, 1902, when they were first noticed.

86. Passer griseus (Vieill.).

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 230) adopts an older name, griseus, of Vieillot, dating from 1817 for this bird, in preference to diffusus, of Smith, dating from 1836.
89A. Serinus sharpei Neum.

Reichenow (Vög Afr. iii. p. 266), distinguishes the East African form of *S. sulphuratus* under this name; it differs from the type species in its smaller size, its rather yellower rump, and the much smaller amount of green on the lower surface. According to Reichenow, this species extends as far south as the Zambesi Valley, whence, at Tette, an example was obtained by Kirk. A specimen in the South African Museum from Shella, in the Mossamedes Province of Angola, appears to be referable to this species.

90A. Serinus marshalli Shelley.

Shelley (B. Afr. iii. p. 200) distinguishes under this new name the northern race of *S. flavigenalis*, which replaces the typical form between the Orange and Zambesi Rivers. Marshall’s Canary, as it may be called, also inhabits the Island of St. Helena. An examination of the specimens in the South African Museum corroborates the differences pointed out by Shelley between the two races. The male of *S. marshalli* resembles *S. flavigenalis*, but the bill is slightly larger and the upper parts are yellower and brighter; wing 2·75 to 2·85 as compared with 3·0 to 3·12 in *S. flavigenalis*. The female of *S. marshalli*, on the other hand, is much paler than that of *S. flavigenalis*, and the under parts are much less strongly streaked.

91 and 92. Anomalospiza imberbis (Cab.).

Tristam’s *Crithagra rendalli*, the types of which were obtained near Barberton by Dr. Percy Rendall, and which are now preserved in the Liverpool Museum, has always been somewhat of a puzzle; recently Captain Shelley (Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 30, 1901) has stated that it is really a Weaver bird, and should be placed in the sub-family *Quelea*; he further proposes a new genus, *Anomalospiza*, for its reception, characterised by a sharp angle on the cutting edge of the lower mandible. Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 276) accepts Shelley’s genus, but keeps it close to *Serinus* and does not recognise its *Ploceine* features. He further identifies the bird with *Crithagra imberbis* of Cabanis, so that the name, according to Reichenow, stands as *Anomalospiza imberbis* (Cab.). If Reichenow’s identifications are correct the species ranges from the Transvaal to German East Africa. It is figured on Plate xxxi. of the recently issued fourth volume of Shelley’s Birds of Africa.
96. SERINUS LEUCOPTERUS (Sharpe).

There is an example of this apparently rare species in the South African Museum—a female obtained on September 5, 1884, at Ceres Road, about eighty miles from Cape Town, by a Museum collector, Mr. T. D. Butler. It differs from the description given of the type in having no yellow tinge on the forehead, and is somewhat more black on the chin. The wing measures 2-8, and in this agrees with the description given by Shelley (B. Afr. iii. p. 224), but not with that given by Stark. Apart from the type in the British Museum and the example above mentioned no other specimen appears to be known in collections.

99. ALARIO ALARIO (LINN.).

Sharpe (Bull. B. O. C. xcix. p. 80, 1903) has described a new species, A. leucolema, from Great Namaqualand, the type of which is in the British Museum. It differs from the older known species in having the sides of the forehead, a broad eyebrow, a patch on the cheek, chin, and throat, white. Captain Shelley (Birds Afr. iii. p. 214) considers the new species merely the winter dress of the ordinary Mountain Canary. Reichenow, who has examined a somewhat similar specimen from Kaffraria, believes that it is only a sport, or perhaps a young bird. Sharpe, in some further remarks (Ibis, 1904, p. 353) on another example from Deelfontein does not consider any of the explanations hitherto advanced satisfactory, and we must, perhaps, await further observations before coming to a definite conclusion on the matter.

101A. FRINGILLA CELEBS (LINN.).

The Chaffinch was introduced by Mr. Rhodes into the Cape Peninsula at the same time as the Starling, but though occasionally seen is by no means abundant.

103. FRINGILLARIA CAPENSIS (LINN.).

Shelley (B. Afr. iii. p. 158) distinguishes the Cape Buntings from Natal and the Transvaal under the name of F. reidi; these differ in having the paler parts of the head and the under parts very much darker and of a sandy-yellow colour. Sharpe (Ibis, 1904, p. 354) finds that the Cape Buntings obtained by Seimund and Grant at Deelfontein are intermediate between those of the west and those of north and east, and names this form F. media. It will probably be most convenient to consider these forms as merely subspecies, and we shall then have—

Fringillaria capensis typica. Cape div. and Saldanha Bay (S. A. Mus.), Tjotis in Namaqualand (B. Mus).
Fringillaria capensis media. Hanover (S. A. Mus.), Deelfontein (Type in Bt. Mus.), Mossel Bay (Shelley).

Fringillaria capensis reidi. Natal, Zululand, and Transvaal; Campbell, in Griqualand West (S.A. Mus.).


Shelley unites this species with P. leucotis (Staml.), from Abyssinia, under the latter and older name; Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 365) keeps our southern species separate as a subspecies under the name of P. leucotis smithi.

112a. Botha difficilis Shelley.

Shelley (B. Afr. iii. p. 105, pl. 22, fig. 1) describes a new genus and species of lark under this name from the Orange River Colony. It is a small bird, with a conical somewhat pinkish bill, and a tail with white edges. The following four characters readily distinguish it according to Shelley: (1) bill conical; (2) bastard primary large; (3) hind claw long and nearly straight; (4) pattern of tail.

113. Galerita modesta Heugl.

The specimen alluded to in Stark (vol. i. p. 204) as having been procured at Clanwilliam has been examined by Captain Shelley. He informs me that he believes it to be merely a young bird of Calleudula crassirostris. Galerita modesta must, therefore, be removed from the South African list.

125a and b. Spizocorys starki et sclateri Shelley.

Shelley (B. Afr. iii. p. 135, pl. 22, fig. 2, p. 136, pl. 22, fig. 3) describes these two new species, the former from Damaraland, Great Namaqualand, and the Transvaal, the latter from Great Namaqualand only. S. starki is distinguished from S. conirostris, with which it has hitherto been confused, by its paler colour, its larger bill, and by the presence of a distinct crest. S. sclateri has a longer and less curved bill, no crest, and the white on the tail is confined to the outer webs of the three outer tail feathers.

127. Tephrocorys spleniata (Strickl.).
128. Tephrocorys Anderssoni (Tristr.).

Shelley (B. Afr. iii. p. 123) is unable to distinguish these two red-capped larks from the better known and more widely spread T. cinerea.
131. Certhilauda semitorquata Smith.

Shelley and Reichenow both place this species in the genus Certhilauda, a position to which its long bill undoubtedly entitles it.

132. Mirafra nivosa (Swains.).

The bill in this species is not sufficiently elongated to entitle it to a position in the genus Certhilauda; it should be, following Shelley and Reichenow, relegated to Mirafra.

134. Certhilauda albofasciata L.afr.

The description of Anthus rufulus, given by Vieillot, does not apply to this bird, but to the Indian Pipit. The oldest name, therefore, is Certhilauda albofasciata of Lafresne, published in 1836.

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 354) distinguishes a much paler form of this species from German South-west Africa, under the name of C. albofasciata arenaria.

142. Anthus brachyurus Sund.

142a. Anthus caffer Sund.

Shelley (B. Afr. ii. p. 301) separates the Short-tailed Pipit of the Transvaal and Swaziland from that of Natal and Zululand, and identifies the former with Anthus calthrops of Layard. This latter was described from a caged bird in Mr. Layard’s possession, which, he states, came from Swartland, the old name for the Malmesbury district, near Cape Town, and not from Swaziland, as stated by Shelley. As the type of A. calthrops is no longer to be found, it is difficult, if not impossible, to settle what species it is identical with. Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 313) identifies this same bird (i.e., the Short-tailed Pipit of the Transvaal) with Anthus caffer, of Sundevall, the type of which (now in the Berlin Museum) he has examined; the type locality is the Upper Limpopo, in what is now the Rustenburg district of the Transvaal. Anthus caffer closely resembles A. brachyurus, but is somewhat larger; it is lighter coloured above, and has narrower black median streaks on the feathers; the wing measures about 2.75, as against 2.5 to 2.6.

143a. Anthus vaalensis Shelley.

Captain Shelley (B. Afr. ii. p. 311) describes a new Pipit, A. vaalensis, which is very similar in size, form, and colouring to
A. nicholsoni, but differs in having the crown and back quite uniform, with no darker centres to the feathers. The species is founded on specimens obtained in Northern Natal, near Newcastle, and the Ingagane River. Two Pipits from near Kimberley, and from the Molopo River, in the Mafeking district, respectively, preserved in the South African Museum, seem to be referable to this new species. Reichenow does not recognise this new species; he considers it identical with A. leucophrys (i.e., A. pyrrhonotus).

144. ANTHUS PYRRHONOTUS (Vieill.).

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 316) substitutes the name leucophrys, also of Vieillot for this species.

147. MOTACILLA VIDUA Sundev.
147a. MOTACILLA VAILLANTI Cab.

Shelley finds (B. Afr. ii. p. 266) that there are two distinct species confounded under the first of these two names, the widely-spread species for which he retains Sundevall’s name, and another species distinguished by the possession of black or dusky grey instead of white flanks. The differences between the two species are clearly shown by a coloured plate. The second species, which he names M. nigricotis, is found in the basins of the Orange and Limpopo Rivers. Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 299) follows Shelley, but refers the black-flanked form to Motacilla vaillanti of Cabanis. This name is doubtless founded on Levaillant’s plate (Ois. d’Afr. iv. pl. 178) which is drawn from the same form, while the old author’s description states that the flanks are white, and is doubtless referable to M. vidua.

In the South African Museum there are three examples from Upington, on the Orange River, obtained by Bradshaw, and one from Colesberg, also near the Orange River, collected by Ortlepp. These are undoubtedly M. vaillanti. A pair from Port St. John’s in Pondoland, on the other hand, are undoubted examples of M. vidua. Recently I secured a pair of Pied Wagtails on the Upper Zambesi, above the Victoria Falls. As their flanks are dark grey, these appear to me to be intermediate forms, and it will perhaps be best to consider M. vaillanti as only a strongly marked subspecies.

158a. CINNYRIS MICRORHYNCHUS Shelley.

This bird (Shelley, B. Afr. ii. p. 55), a smaller edition of C. mariquensis, with a shorter bill and much less coppery gloss,
is found in East Africa, and extends along the coast as far as Inhambane, in Portuguese East Africa. The South African Museum contains examples from Inhambane collected by Mr. H. F. Francis in December, and from the Pungwe River by Mr. T. D. Butler in October, while Mr. Boyd Alexander met with the species at Zumbo on the Zambesi. It must, therefore, be undoubtedly included in the list of South African Birds.

158b. CINNYRIS SHELLEYI Alexander.

This little Sunbird was discovered and described by Captain Boyd Alexander (Ibis, 1899, p. 556, pl. 11) on the Zambesi, about sixty miles below its junction with the Kafue River; it is allied to C. mariquensis, from which it differs in having the golden shade confined to the back of the head, neck, and mantle, while the sides of the head and throat are plain metallic green; the pectoral band is a bright scarlet and not deep red.

158c. CINNYRIS CUPREUS (Shaw).

The Copper-coloured Sunbird (Shelley, B. Afr. ii. p. 36), a common species in tropical Africa, has also been met with on the Zambesi near its junction with the Shiré River by Alexander; it somewhat resembles C. mariquensis, but is without the red pectoral band.

159a. CINNYRIS VENUSTUS (Shaw).

This is another tropical African species (Shelley, B. Afr. ii. p. 62) from Senegambia and other parts of West Africa, the range of which extends southwards to the Zambesi, where it was met with at Zumbo by Boyd Alexander. It can be recognised by its metallic head and back, its pale buff breast and under-parts, and by its yellow and red pectoral tufts.

173. ZOSTEROPS ANDERSSONI Shelley.

The account given of the distribution of this species by Stark is hardly correct; it ranges from Benguela and Ovampoland to Mozambique and Mashonaland; it is common along the Zambesi, and has been procured by Mr. Guy Marshall, near Salisbury, throughout the year.

175. ZOSTEROPS PALLIDA.

Sharpe (Ibis, 1904, p. 345) follows Finsch (Tierreich Lief. 15, p. 12, 1901) in rejecting Swainson's name Z. pallida for this species,
and substitutes the later *Z. sundevalli* of Hartlaub. On reference to Swainson’s original description it does not appear to be anything but thoroughly applicable to the Pale White-eye, and it would certainly have been a species which Burchell, who collected Swainson’s types, would have been likely to meet with.

177. **Parus afer** Gmel.
177a. **Parus cinerascens** Vieill.
177b. **Parus cinerascens parvirostris** Shelley.

Mr. Sharpe (Ibis, 1904, p. 342) states that there are two distinct Tits which have been hitherto confounded under the name of *Parus afer*. The distinctness of these two forms is clearly pointed out by Levaillant, who figures both of them. In the neighbourhood of Cape Town and in the south-western part of the Colony is to be found Levaillant’s “Mésange brune,” a bird with a distinctly brown back and pale fawn under-parts. It is described on page 167, and figured on plate 139, fig. 2 (err. pro fig. 1) of the 3rd vol. of the Oiseau d’Afrique, and is identical with the Black-breasted Titmouse of Latham, on which Gmelin founded his *Parus afer*. The British Museum contains examples of this species from near Cape Town, and a good series from Deelfontein in the Karoo, while in the South African Museum are to be found specimens from Malmesbury, Gouda (*i.e.*, Porterville Road Station), and Hanover.

The Grey Tit was first discovered by Levaillant, and described by him (Ois. d’Afr. iii. p. 164, pl. 138, fig. 1) as the Mésange Grisette (not, as stated by Sharpe, Mésange gris à joue blanche, which is the Indian *Parus cinereus*). It is a blue-grey bird above and below, with the white edges to the wing and tail quills much more strongly marked, and is found from the Orange River northwards to Nyasaland, and is well represented in the British Museum. There is no record, so far as I am aware, of its occurrence in the eastern half of the Colony or in Natal, and I suspect that Levaillant really obtained his bird on the Orange River during his northern journey, and not, as he states, at Camdeboo, which is now known as the Somerset East district of Cape Colony. The correct name for the Grey Tit is *P. cinereus* of Vieillot, founded on Levaillant’s description. Shelley (B. Afr. ii. p. 243) proposes to call a geographical race of this latter species from Mashonaland and Nyasaland *Parus parvirostris*; it is distinguished by its much smaller bill, though resembling the typical form in plumage.
178A. *Parus rufiventris* Boc.

There is an example of this species (Shelley B. Afr. ii. p. 238) in the South African Museum, a male, obtained by the late Mr. A. W. Eriksson, at Ochimbora in Ovampoland, on November 4, 1890. It must, therefore, be included in the South African list. It closely resembles *P. pallidiventris*, but is a darker blue-slate above and a richer cinnamon below. The range of the species extends northwards through Benguela to the Congo.

181. *Ægithalus minutus* (Shaw).
181A. *Ægithalus smithi* Jard. and Selby.

Mr. Sharpe (Bull. B. O. C. xiii. p. 60, and Ibis, 1904, p. 343), states that there are two species of "Cappoc Vogel" which have hitherto been confused by authors under the name of *Æ. capensis*. This name was founded by Gmelin on Sonnerat's "Petite Mésange du Cap de Bonne Esperance," the figure of which is entirely unlike the Cape "Cappoc Vogel"; it perhaps represents *Stenostira scita*, but it is quite unrecognisable, and should be dropped.

The earliest name for the Cape Cappoc is *Sylvia minuta* Shaw,* founded on Levalliant's description and figure of the "Figuier Beeque-Fleur" (Ois. d'Afr. iii. pl. 134, figs. 1, 2), which is stated to have come from the Oliphant River district, now the Clanwilliam and Van Rhyns Dorp divisions of Cape Colony.

Examples of this bird from Deelfontein, Port Elizabeth, and King William's Town are preserved in the British Museum, and from the Cape division, Berg River, and Hanover, in the South African Museum, and it is apparently confined to Cape Colony south of the Orange River.

The Cappoc Vogel of the Transvaal, Mashonaland, and Damaraland is stated by Sharpe to be brighter in colour than that of the Colony, and to this form he assigns the name *Ægithalus smithi*, of Jardine and Selby, † the description of which is founded on a specimen obtained by Sir Andrew Smith.

Both these species are figured by Sharpe (Ibis, 1904, pl. viii., figs. 1, 2), and the following diagnosis is given:—

> a. Breast darker, and dull ochreous; upper surface dark ashy, dark olivaceous on the rump and upper tail coverts; on the crown a slight indication of dusky basis to the feathers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *Æ. minutus.*

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* Shaw and Nodder, Nat. Misc. xxiii. pl. 997 (1812).
† Illustr. Orn. pl. 113, fig. 1 (1831).
b. Breast light sulphur-yellow, slightly darkening in older birds, but always distinctly yellow; light grey on the head, verging gradually into light olive-greenish, becoming more sulphur-yellow on the rump and upper tail coverts ...

186a. Lanius Luebbie Liewe.

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. ii. p. 619) describes a new Shrike from Brakwater in Damaraland as follows:

"Above throughout pale grey, a black band from the base of the bill through the eye and ear coverts, above which is a plainly marked white eyebrow; wing coverts and quills black, primaries white at the base, inner primaries and secondaries with narrow white tips; below white, breast and abdomen tinged with salmon; under-wing coverts white, those of the primaries grey, middle tail feathers black with narrow white tips, others with base and tip white, outer pair pure white; bill and feet black; length, 8·25; wing, 4·5; tail, 4·0."

It appears to be closely related to L. minor.

195a. Dryoscopus cubla hamatus Hartl.

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. ii. p. 594) distinguishes the tropical form of the Puff-back Shrike under the above name. The males, apparently, are identical, but the female can be distinguished by the greyer tinge of rump, and is without any trace of the olive-green shade present in the typical form. According to Reichenow this form occurs from East Africa to Angola and North Damaraland.

I am not able to sustain or otherwise this subspecies with the specimens at my disposal.

196. Dryoscopus rufiventris (Shaw).

This species should be referred to under Shaw’s name as above, which was founded on “le Boubou” of Levaillant.

196a. Dryoscopus rufiventris hybridus Neum.

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. ii. p. 583) distinguishes a northern subspecies of the Greater Puff-back Shrike by the pale ochreous colour of the whole of the under-parts from the crop downwards.

It takes the place of the typical subspecies from the Transvaal northwards to the Zambesi and beyond to German East Africa.

204. Laniarius maraisi Scl. f.

Dr. Reichenow believes that this species is founded on a young bird of L. rubiginosus; in my original description I stated that I
was also inclined to this belief, but was only convinced of the distinctness of the species by the fact that Mr. Marais assured me that the greater number of the specimens obtained by him were adult, with sexual organs enlarged and obviously in use.

205. **Laniarius sulfureiceps** (Less.).

Neumann (J. f. O. 1899, p. 395) has divided this well-known and widely spread species into four races; the material for an examination of the validity of these races does not exist in the South African Museum, but neither Sharpe (Ibis, 1901, p. 43) nor Hartert (Nov. Zool. ix. p. 624) seems inclined to agree with his conclusions in their entirety. Should the South African race be considered distinct, it may be known as *L. sulfureiceps similis* Smith.

225. **Chlorocichla insularis** (Hartl.).

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. iii. p. 408) substitutes the above name for *oleaginus* of Peters. The species is found throughout East Africa, from Witu to Inhambane.

228a. **Criniger milanjensis** (Shell.).

An undoubted example of this species, first described by Shelley (Ibis, 1894, p. 9, pl. i. fig. 1), from the Milanji hills in Nyasaland from a specimen procured by Mr. Alexander Whyte, was sent to me some little time back by Mr. G. A. K. Marshall. He procured it in the Chirinda forest, in the Melsetter district of Southern Rhodesia, on the borders of Portuguese territory, in the month of December. It is very like the other green bulbuls, such as *Chlorocichla flavirostris*, but can be at once distinguished by its white-streaked ear coverts.

241. **Cryptillas victorini** (Sund.).

Oberholser (P. Acad. Philad., 1899, p. 211) has pointed out that the generic term *Phleiris* of Hartlaub is preoccupied in Coleoptera by *Phlexys* of Erichson. He proposes to substitute *Cryptillas* as above.

242. **Euryptila subcinnamomea** (Smith).

Sharpe (Ibis, 1904, p. 338) gives particulars of the nesting habits of this bird as observed by Messrs. Seimund and Grant in the neighbourhood of Deelfontein. The nest was found, on December 8th, in the grass at the foot of a big rock on a kopje and was composed chiefly of spiders' web; the eggs, three in number, were
pale bluish white with numerous dots and small spots of lilac generally distributed. They measured $0.75 \times 0.55$.

246A. Bradypterus cunenensis (Hartert).

Hartert (Bull. B. O. C. xiii. p. 62, 1893) describes a new Reed Warbler from the Cunene River obtained by Mr. A. W. Eriksson on April 3, 1880. It is apparently allied to B. babecula (Calamocichla gracilirostris apud Hartert), but is greyish instead of rufous-brown above and is slightly larger.

248A. Eremomela flaviventris damarensis (Sharpe).

Sharpe (Ibis, 1904, p. 339) considers that the Damaraland form of E. flaviventris is worthy of separation from the typical race owing to its paler colour. An examination of the series in the South African Museum hardly convinces me of the distinctness of the two races; moreover, Burchell’s type of the typical species came from Griquatown and would probably be referable to the Damaraland race, or be at any rate intermediate.

270A. Spioptila malopensis (Sharpe).

Sharpe (Bull. B. O. C. xiii. p. 80) distinguishes under this name the Rufous-eared Wren Warbler from the Molopo River in Bechuanaland. It is paler and more fulvous above, having scarcely any grey on the crown and neck, while the rufous eyebrow and face is light vinous cinnamon; the sides of the body, flanks, and under-tail coverts are light sandy buff, and not streaked as in the typical form.

An old skin in the South African Museum from Kuruman is apparently referable to this species, which extends westwards to Great Namaqualand, while examples from the Transvaal are somewhat intermediate.

281A. Cisticola chiniana (Smith).

281B. Cisticola rufilata (Hartl.).

Sharpe (Hand-list Birds, iv. p. 199) again recognises these two Grass Warblers as distinct from the common Grey-backed form of the Colony.

The South African Museum contains examples of the first-named form from Durban, the Zambesi Valley, and from Nyasaland. It is larger than C. subruficapilla, and has no trace of spots on the breast, while the head is uniform rufous and not streaked.

There are two examples of C. rufilata also in the same collection.
from Ovaquenyama and Ochimborá in Ovampoland, where they were obtained by Eriksson. These can be at once distinguished by the general rufous tinge on the back as well as the crown.

298A. Turdus libonianus tropicalis (Püs.).
298B. Turdus libonianus verreauxi (Boc.).

Hellmayr (Journ. Ornith., 1902, p. 219) distinguishes these two subspecies of the Kurrichaine Thrush from Inhambane and the Lower Zambesi to Tanga in East Africa, and from Ombongo and Angola respectively. The former has darker brown upper parts and a more orange shade over the breast than the type; the latter is greyer above and has the greater part of the breast brownish grey, while the white portion of the lower surface is more widely spread and the orange portion more restricted.

307. Saxicola monticola (Vieill.).

A further discussion of the Mountain Chat, with its very puzzling series of plumage changes, is given by Hartlaub (Notes Leyd. Mus. xxii. p. 153) and Sharpe (Ibis, 1904, p. 327), but no definite conclusion is reached by either author, except that the latter is inclined to consider the Damaraland race as a distinct species under the name Saxicola leucomelaena, because of its creamy-white or pure white crown.

312. Saxicola layardi Sharpe.

As has been pointed out by Sharpe (Ibis, 1904, p. 325), the web of the second primary of this Chat is slightly emarginated at the tip, so that the species should occupy a position somewhat intermediate between the genera Saxicola and Emarginata.

313. Saxicola familiaris Stephens.
313A. Saxicola familiaris galtoni (Strickl.).
313B. Saxicola familiaris hellmayri Reichw.

Reichenow (Orn. Monatsb. x. pp. 77, 78, 1902) recognises two geographical races of the Familiar Chat from Damaraland and the Transvaal respectively. The former, which he names S. huebberti, but which, if distinct, should be called S. galtoni, is a paler form of the typical race, and has a very broad black band at the end of the tail; the latter, S. familiaris hellmayri, has the black band on the tail very much narrowed and broken up, and even absent altogether on some of the feathers; the general colour of the tail, too, is a lighter chestnut.
316. EMARGINATA CINEREA (Vieill.).
316a EMARGINATA SCHLEGELII (Wahl.).

Sharpe (Ibis, 1904, p. 325) distinguishes a smaller form of the Grey Chat under the latter name; it is light brownish grey with the throat and breast delicate isabelline, and is confined to Damara-
land. E. cinerea is a larger bird, ashy grey in colour, with the throat and breast light ashy grey; it is founded on the “Tractrac”
of Levallant, and confined to Great Namaqualand.

338a. BRADYORNIS GRISEA Reichw.

Sharpe (Ibis, 1900, p. 112) records this East African species from Mapicuuti, near Beira, and, somewhat doubtfully, from the Ivuna River in Zululand. It is closely allied to B. mariguensis, but paler and greyer in general colour, the crown is always clearly streaked with black, and the under-wing coverts are isabelline grey not white. Wing about 3·25.

344. CHLOROFETA ICTERINA Sundev.

Sharpe (Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 35, 1901) has examined the type of this species in the Stockholm Museum, and finds that it is merely the young of C. natalensis.

349a. PACHYPRORA FRATRUM Shelley.

This species was accidentally omitted from the second volume of the Birds of South Africa. It was described by Shelley (Ibis, 1900, p. 522) from two examples procured by Messrs. Woodward at St. Lucia Bay, in Zululand. The bird was grey above with a black band on either side of the head running through the eye, over which is a narrow white eyebrow, below white with a crop band of chestnut. It was stated by the collectors to be a male, but analogy would lead us to believe it was really a female.

353a. TROCHOCERCUS ALBONOTATUS Sharpe.

An undoubted example of this species, procured by Mr. G. A. K. Marshall in the Chirinde forest in December, 1901, at an elevation of 4,500 feet on the borders of the Melsetter district of Rhodesia and of Portuguese East Africa, was presented to the South African Museum by the collector. It is the first record of the occurrence of this East African species south of the Zambesi.

T. albonotatus can be at once distinguished from T. cyanomelas, the other South African species by the absence of the white spots on
the wing coverts and of the white inner secondaries, and by the presence of white tips to the outer tail feathers. It is figured on plate vii. fig. 1 of the Ibis for 1892.

354A. Terpsiphone plumbeiceps Reichw.

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. ii. p. 510) maintains that the Paradise Flycatcher of Ovampoland, Angola, the Zambesi Valley, and Nyasaland is distinct from the typical South African form. An examination of a pair in the South African Museum from Ochimbora in Ovampoland obtained by Mr. Eriksson confirms this. The chin and throat are slaty grey like the rest of the under-parts, and are without metallic gloss; while the gloss on the crown, though present, is much weaker and less widely spread. The female of this species can also be distinguished from that of T. perspicillata by its much paler and less metallic crown.

381. Pitta longipennis Reichw.

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. ii. p. 390) points out that the Pitta from the Zambesi obtained by Alexander is identical with a species (P. longipennis) described by him from Langenburg in German Nyasaland, and differs from the true P. angolensis, which is confined to West Africa from Sierra Leone to Angola. Sharpe (Ibis, 1903, p. 93, pl. iv.) also points out the differences between the three African species, and gives a figure of our present one from specimens obtained by Mr. J. ffolliott Darling near Salisbury.

423. Colius striatus Gmel.
423A. Colius striatus minor Cab.

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. ii. p. 203) distinguishes as a subspecies the Speckled Mousebird of South-east Africa from Nyasaland to Natal under the above name minor of Cabanis.

The subspecies is of smaller size (wing about 3·5 against 3·75) and has a darker, almost black, chin and throat. An example in the South African Museum from Pinetown in Natal confirms these characters, though they do not seem of any fundamental importance.

424. Colius capensis Gmel.
424A. Colius capensis damarensis Reichw.

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. ii. p. 208) also distinguishes as a subspecies the Damaraland form of the White-backed Mousebird, by its very much paler colouration.
427A. *Bycanistes cristatus* (Rüpp.).

This East African species extends southwards to the Zambesi, where it was got by Kirk. It is easily distinguished from *B. buccinator* by its white lower back and by the black of the under-parts reaching to the legs, which are clothed in front with black and behind with white feathers. The secondaries, too, are not tipped with white.

440. *Dendrocicus cardinalis* (Gmel.).

440A. *Dendrocicus cardinalis hartlaubi* Malh.

Reichenow (Vög. Afr. ii. p. 193) separates the Cardinal Woodpecker from the Zambesi Valley and northwards under the latter of the two names; he states that it differs from the typical form in its somewhat smaller size, its stronger olive tone above, and the weaker and less conspicuous black streaks on the lower surface. Two examples from the Zambesi Valley are preserved in the South African Museum.


Reichenow (Vög. Afr.) regards the Brown-necked Parrot merely as a subspecies of Levallant’s Parrot (*P. robustus*) and has given it a new name, reserving *fuscicollis* of Kuhl for the West African subspecies.

556. *Gyps rueppelli*—Rüppell’s Vulture.

A Vulture which appears to be undoubtedly referable to this species was recently obtained at Livingstone, on the Zambesi, a few miles above the Victoria Falls by the collector of the South African Museum. I think there can be little doubt that the Vultures recorded by Ayres from Potchefstroom, and probably from Natal and Mashonaland, were really referable to the White-backed species next on this list.

557. *Pseudogyps africanus* (Salv.).

The South African Museum has recently received through the kindness of Mr. Austin Roberts a fine example of the White-backed Vulture found at Potchefstroom, an allusion to which will be found in a footnote on p. 388 of the third volume of the Fauna. The specimen agrees very well with the descriptions given by Sharpe and others, and is markedly distinct from *Gyps kolbii* and
G. rueppelli, as it has a pure white lower back and rump. At the same time it undoubtedly possesses fourteen tail feathers, so that it cannot be assigned to the genus *Pseudogyps* as defined by Sharpe.

Whether a mistake has been made in regard to the number of tail feathers in this species or whether the Potchefstroom White-backed Vulture should be referred to another species of the genus *Gyps* must remain for the present uncertain.