

NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF
JUBALAND AND THE NORTHERN FRONTIER, KENYA.

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INTRODUCTION.

This report is based on a collection made in 1920-23 in the Northern Frontier Province and Jubaland. The collection was made under considerable difficulty, and had it not been for the kind assistance of various Officers of the King's African Rifles and Dr. J. O. Beven, late of the Medical Service, the series would not be as comprehensive as it is.

The area embraced in the report extends from north of the Northern Guasso Nyiro, to Marsabit, then west to Karoli and Kulal, and thence along the southern Abyssinian border to the head-waters of the Juba River and down the river to Kismayu. From the junction of the Juba with the Doua River a brief visit was paid to Wajhier and the Lorian.

This collection can be taken as representative of the bird fauna of the districts visited, and it includes at the same time, a few species which are either rare or recorded for the first time. Now that a large area of the country has been ceded to the Italians, and collecting thus made difficult, the collection made has an added value.

LARIDÆ.

1. *Larus hemprichi*, Burch. Hemprich's Sooty Gull.

A common species all along the Coast and at the mouth of the Juba River. Specimens were obtained at Kismayu, October, 1923. ♂ 2, ♀ 1, Juv. 1.

ANATIDÆ.

2. *Erismatura maccoa*, Eyton. Red Diving Duck.

These stiff-tailed duck were found on both Koroli and Marsabit Lakes. They appear to be identical in size and colour with South African examples. Koroli Lake, ♂ 3.

3. *Nyroca erythrothalma*, Weid. African Pochard.
4. *Anas capensis*, Gm. Pink-billed Teal.

Examples of these two species were obtained on Lakes Koroli and Marsabit in July, 1923.

5. ***Alopochen aegyptiacus***, L. Egyptian Goose.

Amongst the examples obtained are several young birds in down. It would be of great interest if records of the breeding seasons of Ducks and Geese in the Marsabit area were collected, as all information on these points is of great value.

These birds were especially plentiful on Koroli Lake, July, 1923.

PLEGADIDÆ.

6. ***Threskiornis aethiopicus***, Lath. Sacred Ibis.

None of the specimens obtained are in full plumage. ♂ 2, ♀ 1. Jebeir, March, 1923.

7. ***Hagedashia hagedash erlangeri***, Neum. Somali Great Glossy Ibis.

This eastern race is easily distinguishable from the form inhabiting Uganda, in being paler, and very much smaller. Culmen, 122-126. Wings, 310-325. Tarsi, 60-63. Serenli, March, 1923 and July, 1922.

8. ***Platalea leucorodia leucorodia***, L. African Spoonbill.

9. ***Platalea leucorodia alba***, Scop. African Spoonbill.

Examples of the European and the African Spoonbill were procured on the Juba River. Lugh, July, 1922.

ARDEIDÆ.

10. ***Ardea goliath***, Cretz. Giant Heron.

These fine birds were met with from time to time in suitable localities on the Juba, and specimens were procured at Lugh, July, 1922.

11. ***Butorides striatus atricapillus***, Afz. Little Green-backed Heron.

This species was very common. Dolo, February, 1923; Neboi, January, 1923; and Unsi, January, 1923.

12. ***Nycticorax nycticorax***, L. Night Heron.

♂ Jebeir, March, 1923. All records of this bird should be carefully preserved, special note being made of the plumage condition and the time of year.

SCOPIDÆ.

13. ***Scopus umbretta bannermani***, C. Grant. Eastern Hammerkop.

♂ Marsabit, August, 1923; ♀ Unsi, December, 1922.

CICONIIDÆ.

14. *Dissoura episcopus microscelis*, Gr. White headed Stork.
15. *Leptoptilos crumeniferus*, Less. Marabou Stork.
16. *Ibis ibis*, L. Pink Wood Ibis.

These three species were seen in fair numbers and specimens of each obtained at Jebeir, May, 1922, and July, 1922.

CHARADRIIDÆ.

17. *Glareola pratincola fülleborni*, Neum. East African Pratincole.
Flocks were met with on Koroli Lake, but of those procured, none are in full plumage, and two are in first, speckled dress. Koroli, July, 1922.
18. *Cursorius cursor littoralis*, Erl. Kenya Grey-naped Courser.
Throughout the whole Northern Frontier and N. Jubaland small flocks and odd pairs were seen. There is some slight variation in plumage due to age and wearing.
♂ 2, ♀ 2, Chanlers Falls, ♂ and ♀ Koroli, ♂ Wagheir, November, 1920, June, 1922, and July, 1923.
19. *Rhinoptilus cinctus cinctus*, Heugl. Three-banded Courser.
These birds occupy the same territory as the preceding species, and are rather more common. Young birds differ from adults in being darker greyish, less sandy brown on the back; while the crown of the head is blackish. The lower breast band is hardly developed. Birds from West Rudolf tend to develop rather darker V marks on the neck. Specimens were shot in January, March, April, June, July and December. ♂ 5, ♀ 2. Juv., N. Guasso, Mandaira, Unsi, and Jebeir.
20. *Squatarola squatarola squatarola*, L. European Grey Plover.
The specimens obtained were shot in October and range from birds in complete winter plumage to those in half summer dress. Kismayu, October, 1923.
21. *Charadrius marginatus tenellus*, Hartl. Pale-backed Sand Plover.
These Plover require careful comparison with typical Madagascar birds. Common along the coast. ♂ 2, ♀ 3, Kismayu, October, 1923.
22. *Charadrius varius varius*, Vieill. African Sand Plover.
The common Sand Plover extends from the Coast inland along the Juba wherever suitable localities are found. They occur in numbers in the N. Guasso District and on Koroli Lake. ♂ 2, ♀ 1, Dolo on the Juba; and Lake Koroli, June, July, 1922 and 1923.

23. **Charadrius dubius coronicus**, Gmel. Little Ringed Plover.
 These birds are apparently regular migrants to East Africa, being found as plentifully along the coast as on inland waters, such as the larger rivers and lakes.
 Specimens were obtained at Lake Koroli July, 1923, and along the Juba at Unsi, Dolo, Serenli, and Kismayu, December, 1922, and January, February, March, and October, 1923.
24. **Charadrius tricollaris tricollaris**, Vieill. Three-banded Plover.
 Koroli Lake, July, 1923.
25. **Stephanibyx coronatus**, Bodd. Crowned Lapwing.
 A common species distributed throughout the whole of East Africa, and apparently not differing from the southern birds. A nestling obtained in June is, like most young plover protectively coloured, being sandy brown on the crown and back, mottled with blackish; a white band encircles the neck, and this is separated from the dark crown by a line of black. The underside is white, except in the region of the breast, which is greyish-brown outlined below with a few dark feathers.
 ♂ 3, N. Guasso, December, 1922 and June, 1923. Juv. June, 1923.
26. **Hoplopterus spinosus**, L. Egyptian Spur-winged Plover.
 Plentiful in suitable localities.
 ♂ 3, ♀ 4, N. Guasso, December, 1920; Chalers Falls, December, 1920, June, 1923; Koroli, July, 1923; Dolo, December, 1922; Lugh, June, 1922.
27. **Sarciphorus tectus latifrons**, Rehw. White-fronted Wattled Plover.
 The Wattled Plovers inhabiting the districts along the Juba and the Lower Tana Rivers are referable to this race, which is undoubtedly an excellent geographical form. The series obtained shows conclusively that the broad white forehead is a constant feature as also is the general paler plumage. Wing measurements show also that this race is a smaller bird, thus five males vary from 174-180 mm., females 163 mm. compared with 190-198 in the northern race.
 ♂ 5, ♀ 3, Serenli, August, 1922; Kismayu, January, 1923.
28. **Burhinus capensis affinis**, Rupp. Somali Spotted Stone Curlew.
 The Stone Curlews obtained in the Northern Frontier districts undoubtedly belong to the northern race of *capensis*, whilst those obtained in South Ukamba and in the Kilimanjaro area are not separable from southern birds.
 ♂ 2, ♀ 1, Chalers Falls, November, 1920; Marsabit, July, 1923.

29. **Burhinus vermiculatus vermiculatus**, Cab. African Stone Curlew.
 ♀ 3, Dolo, December, 1922; Jebeir, April, 1923; Hellesheid, July, 1922.
30. **Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus**, L. Oystercatcher.
 ♂ 2, Kismayu, October, 1923. Common on migration.

DROMADIDÆ.

31. **Dromus ardeola**, Payk. Crab Plover.
 ♂ 4, ♀ 2, Kismayu, October, 1923. Common along the Coast.

SCOLOPACIDÆ.

32. **Himantopus himantopus himantopus**, L. Stilt.
 ♀ 2, Koroli Lake.
33. **Numenius phaeopus phaeopus**, L. European Whimbrel.
 ♀ Kismayu, October, 1923. Dr. Lowe, in B.B.O.C., xli., p. 110 has described a race of the Whimbrel from East Africa as *alboaxillaris* in which the axillaries, underwing, and undertail coverts and rump are pure white. The two specimens have these areas barred and speckled with blackish, so I am compelled to place them as typical *phaeopus*.
34. **Terekia cineria**, Guld. Grey Terek Sandpiper.
 This species occurs on migration along the coast and inland in suitable localities, but they are not common.
 ♀ Dolo, December, 1922; ♂ Kismayu, October, 1923.
35. **Tringa nebularia**, Gunn. Green-shank.
 The specimens obtained were in winter plumage.
 ♂ Dolo, December, 1922; ♀ 2, Serenli, February, 1922.
36. **Tringa ochropus**, L. Green Sandpiper.
37. **Tringa glareola**, L. Wood Sandpiper.
38. **Tringa hypoleucos**, L. Common Sandpiper.
 These migratory Sandpipers are common on the coast and inland waters; there are several examples of each in the collection. Merile, June, 1923; Dolo, December, 1922; Serenli, February, 1923; Kismayu, October, 1923.
39. **Crocethia alba**, Pall. Sanderling.
 Among the flocks of small waders which find their way to the coast of East Africa during the winter, the Sanderling is found in fair numbers. When once they have settled in their winter quarters, the various species sort themselves out and are easy to determine.
 Amongst the birds obtained are one or two still in summer plumage. Kismayu, October, 1923.

40. **Arenaria intrepes**, L. Turnstone.

Examples were shot from a small flock and all are in full winter plumage; many are young birds of the previous summer. Kismayu, October, 1923.

41. **Capella stenura**, Bp. Indian Pin-tail Snipe.

A fine male in full plumage was shot on the Juba. It is quite the most interesting bird in the collection and has not been obtained in Africa before. Its appearance on the Juba would seem to be accidental, and is even more remarkable in view of the fact that few Snipe visit this river.

RALLIDÆ.

42. **Crex crex**, L. Land Rail.

Fair numbers occur on migration. Kismayu, October,

43. **Fulica cristata**, Gm. African Coot.

Young in down and adults. Marsabit Lake, July, 1923.

HELIORNITHIDÆ.

44. **Podica sp.** Finfoot.

This is a small bird with wings of 178 mm. The foreneck is white while the whole of the undersurface is buffy. It appears adult. It differs from birds from Moshi, which are larger and which have the underside pure white. Wings 194. Lack of material prevents me from assigning this bird to any particular species, but it is probably *Petersi*. Dakatch, September, 1923.

PTEROCLIDÆ.

45. **Pterocles decoratus ellenbecki**, Erl. Somali Bridled Sand Grouse.

The Bridled Sand-Grouse of the Northern Frontier and the Juba must be referred to the Northern race as above. They differ from the typical *decoratus* in being generally paler and rather smaller.

♂ 4 ♀ 2 Marsabit 6/23, Serenli 8/22.

46. **Pterocles lichensteini hyperythrus**, Erl. Barred Sand-Grouse.

Without material for comparison I am unable to venture an opinion on the validity of this race. C. Grant, *Ibis*, 1915, p. 33, states that south Somali birds do not differ from more northern specimens. There is a certain amount of variation in this small series. ♂ 5, ♀ 3, Dolo, June, 1923; Lokesheid, September, 1923.

47. *Pterocles senegalensis ellioti*, Bog. Somali Pin-Tailed Sand-Grouse.
 " " *somalicus*, } Hart. Somali Pin-Tailed Sand-Grouse.

The birds obtained at Lugh are referable to the Somali race and are paler than those from the N. Guasso and south of Rudolf. The crown and back of neck, hardly different in colour to the side of the neck. ♂ 3, Lugh, June, 1922. Wings, 172-175 mm.

48. *Pterocles senegalensis olivaceus*, Hart. Kenya Pin-tailed Sand-Grouse.

These birds are much darker than the birds mentioned above and agree better with the birds from Simba, type locality of *olivaceus*. They are however not so dark in the region of the innermost secondaries and in this respect they agree better with birds from the Turkwell River. C. Grant identifies birds from 30 miles north of Baringo, as *ellioti*, but my specimens from further north, at Koroli, are not so pale as this race.

This series shows a variation in wing measurements as follows: 164-180 mm., N. Guasso, April, 1922 and November, 1920; Lasamis, August, 1923; Koroli, July, 1923. ♂ 9, ♀ 4.

PHASIANIDÆ.

49. *Numida meleagris somaliensis*, Neum. Somali Tufted Guinea fowl.

The Guinea-fowl inhabiting the country of the upper Juba certainly belong to this form. They are small and have profuse nasal tufts of fine white bristles, and short conical helmets. ♂ 3, ♀ 3, Juv., Mandaira, July, 1923; Bajaka, December, 1922.

50. *Numida meleagris macroceras*, Erl. } Rendili Tufted Guinea-fowl.
Numida rendilis, Lonn. } Rendili Tufted Guinea-fowl.
 ♂ 3, Chanler's Falls, November, 1920. These specimens are distinct from those mentioned above.

51. *Arcyllum vulturinum*, Hardw. Vulturine Guinea fowl.
 Kauro, June, 1923. The series includes young birds in nestling plumage and others in first moult.

52. *Guttera pucherani*, Hartl. Scrub Black-crested Guinea-fowl.
 Chapin has recently reviewed the Crested Guinea-fowl in *Revue Zool. Africaine*, Vol. XI., 1923, and gives a map showing the distribution of the species with their several races. He however does not include Jubaland within the distribution of *pucherani*. This is to be regretted because the specimens from Jebeir are of interest in that they are smaller than birds from

Kilimanjaro and from Pangani and have crests of a different formation, in fact very like that of *G. e. sclateri* figured on page 6 op. cit. The plumes are very graduated, being very short at the nostrils and increasing in length to the occiput.

In colouration these birds are paler and more finely spotted. A further series is required. It is possible that these form a distinct geographical race. ♂ 1, ♀ 1, Jebeir, May, 1923.

53. ***Pternistes leucocephus muhamed-ben-abdullah***, Erl. Lorian Orange-throated Spurfowl.

These birds are from a locality intermediate between the typical *leucocephus* and the race above-named, but they conform more to the Lorian race. ♂ 1, ♀ 4, Mandaira, July, 1923.

54. ***Francolinus sephaena***, Sb.-sps. Red-legged Bush Francolins.

In recording these birds I have followed the review on the Genus by Mackworth-Praed in *Ibis*, 1922, p. 112 and on. According to this division of the *Sephaena* group there are represented the following:—

Sub. Sp. 3. ♂ 2, ♀ 2, Marsabit, July, 1923.

Wings 143-147, and 138. Unfortunately my birds do not support Praed's statement that this is the palest race. They have no spots or lines on the breast. My typical *F. s. granti* are paler birds.

Sub. Sp. 4. ♂ 4, ♀ 1, Serenli, July, 1922; Waregta, July, 1922; Neboi, June, 1922.

Wings 143-154. Two specimens have marked chestnut stripes on the breast and flanks, but the others are not so marked. Apart from the two birds with these markings, the series does not differ much from the specimens above.

The Waregta birds ought to be the race *jubaensis*, Zedl.

55. ***Francolinus hildebrandti helleri***, Mearns. Northern Speckled Francolin.

I have examined three examples of this race from Matthew's Range, obtained by Capt. Caldwell. It appears to be a good form and certainly separable from typical *hildebrandti* and *altumi*.

56. ***Francolinus africanus? ellenbecki***, Erl. Northern Red-winged Francolin.

I am indebted to Capt. Caldwell for allowing me to examine examples of what I take to be this race. There is no question as to the value of this race when compared with *uluensis*. I have followed Praed in placing this as a race of *africanus*. Dolo, June, 1923.

57. *Ptilapachus petrosus florentiae*, Grant. } Kenya Rock Francolin.
Ptilapachus keniensis, Mearns. } Kenia Rock Francolin.

I have compared these birds with material from Suk and the Kerio River and Mt. Moroto, and find that there is really no constant difference. Further *keniensis* must be reckoned a synonym of *florentiae*, as both come from the same district.

58. *Coturnix coturnix coturnix*, L. European Quail.

I have now obtained several records of this species in Kenya and Uganda, but the data available is insufficient to hazard an opinion as to migration routes. Personally I have never met with these Quail in large coveys and it would appear as though the birds, which do find their way down here, are strays which have over-shot their usual winter quarters.

Records, accompanied by actual specimens, are urgently needed. ♂ 2, Unsi, January, 1923. Wings 110 mm.

59. *Coturnix delagorguei*, Hartl. Delagorgue's Quail.

♀ 3, Kasut, June, 1923.

OTIDIDÆ.

60. *Lophotis gindiana*, Oust. Yellow-tufted Bustard.

The specimens collected are of interest as they are rather smaller than examples of the species taken further south at the mouth of the Tana. Wings 248-253 as against 269-273 mm. Bills 28 mm. as against 35. ♂ ♀ 2, Karoli, July, 1923; El Wak, May, 1922.

61. *Neotis heuglini*, Hartl. Somali Bustard.

♂ Lugh, June, 1922.

COLUMBIDÆ.

62. *Vinago waalia*, Gml. Yellow-bellied Fruit Pigeon.

There is a marked difference in colour between these birds and specimens from N.W. Uganda. The Juba birds are richer below and darker on the head, breast, back and flanks; more greenish on the first two areas and more golden on the mantle.

♂ 4, Beila Majedda, January, 1923; Unsi, January, 1923.
 ♀ 3, Beila Majedda, Unsi, and Mandaira, July, 1923.

63. *Columba guinea*, L. } Hackled-neck Pigeon.
Columba guinea longipennis. } Rehw.

♂ 3, Lasamis, August, 1923. ♀ 2, Archer's Post, November, 1920.

64. ***Streptopelia reichenowi***, Erl. Juba Grey-headed Dove.
 This very distinct species is rare in collections, owing to its somewhat restricted distribution.
 ♂ 6, ♀ 4, Mandaira, October, 1922; Dolo, June, 1922; Serenli, August, 1922.
65. ***Streptopelia capicola somalica***, Erl. Somali White-bellied Dove.
 The various races of this bird, at the extremes of distribution, are remarkably distinct, but as the species has a very wide range, intergrading of geographical forms follows.
 ♂ 4, ♀ 2, Mandaira, November, 1922; Lasamis, June, 1923; August, 1923.
66. ***Streptopelia decipiens elegans***, Fisch. & Rchw. Pink-breasted Dove.
 The red-eyed Doves of Kenya require careful revision, and additional material is urgently required.
 ♂ 2, Lasamis, August, 1923.
67. ***Streptopelia semitorquata semitorquata***, L. Grey-vented Dove.
 There are certainly two races of this dove in the series taken within the area dealt with in this paper. The birds from the N. Guasso, Marsabit and Kulal are large and dark while those taken on the Lower Juba are pale and smaller, and are kept apart as below. ♂ 2, ♀ 1, Marsabit, November, 1923.
68. ***Streptopelia semitorquata minor***, Erl. Coastal Grey-vented Dove.
 I have no hesitation in recognising this as a good race. My series, including examples from the type locality, amply supports it. ♂ 3, ♀ 2, Kismayu, November, 1923.
69. ***Stigmatopelia senegalensis aequatoralis***, Erl. Speckled-neck Dove.
 The specimens obtained at Mandaira are markedly darker than Kenya examples. ♂ 6, ♀ 3, Mandaira, November, 1922; Dolo, January, 1923.
70. ***Turtur chalcospilos somalica***, Erl. Somali Emerald spotted Dove.
 The small series obtained go to show that these birds should be considered a good race.
 ♂ 2, ♀ 2, Unsi, January, 1923; Mandaira, October, 1922.
71. ***Oena capensis***, L. Long-tailed Ground Dove.
 The Serenli birds are paler than those taken further south and in Kenya, especially is this the case in females.
 ♂ 11, ♀ 6, Serenli, August, 1922; Lasamis, August, 1923; N. Guasso, June, 1923; August, 1923; December, 1920.

72. *Tympanistria tympanistria fraseri*, Bp. White-breasted Dove.
♂ 2, ♀ 1, Marsabit, July, 1923.

ÆGYPIIDÆ (VULTURIDÆ).

73. *Neophron percnopterus*, L. Egyptian Vulture.

Three stages are represented in this series, varying from the young in speckled plumage, to fully mature birds. The species is plentiful in the Northern Frontier districts.

Koroli, Mandaira, July, 1923; October, 1922.

74. *Necrosyrtes monachus pileatus*, Burch. Common Brown Vulture.

This small Vulture is by far the commonest species in Kenya and Jubaland. From the material available for comparison it would appear that the Jubaland birds are distinctly smaller and darker. There is as much as 50 mm. difference in wing measurements between these specimens and examples from Nairobi and Kisumu. These differences are equally constant in both sexes. ♂ 2, Hellesheid; ♀ 3, September, 1922.

75. *Trigonoceps occipitalis*, Burch. White-headed Vulture.

This small series shows very well the sequence of plumages according to age. The youngest bird in first plumage has the feathering of the crown and crop brown, and the fore part of the neck a dirty white, without any signs of warty growths.

The Koroli specimens have the secondaries grey, the Mandaira specimens, pure white. The largest warty growths are found in the Koroli birds.

♂ 3, Koroli, July, 1923; Mandaira, October, 1922. ♀ 2, Juv., Mandaira, October, 1922; June, 1923.

FALCONIDÆ.

76. *Circus macrourus*, Gml. Pallid Harrier.

Neboi, January, 1923.

77. *Melierax poliopterus*, Cab. White-rumped Chanting Hawk.

The most recent review on the *Melierax* group is that of Kirk-Swann in *Ibis*, Vol. 5, 1923, pp. 607-10. In this paper he suggests that the birds hitherto known as *metabates* and *poliopterus* should be reckoned as races of *musicus*. Hartert in V.P.F., pt. 9, p. 1166, accepts the name *canorus* for the group. It is a pity that Swann did not give the exact localities of the birds examined and assigned to the several races as this would no doubt have assisted in placing doubtful examples. The range of *poliopterus* is given as E. Africa, from Somaliland to Kilimanjaro, that is, following a south-westerly course. Specimens

from Baringo and N. Uganda are, according to Swann, referable to the race *mechowi*, Cab., a form which extends from Angola to Nyassaland Uganda and the northern area of Kenya. *Metabates* ranges across Africa from N. Somaliland to Gambia, between the 5 and 13 N. Lat.

It will be realised then, that in a species with a very wide range, three forms of which more or less converge on Kenya and Uganda, one is bound to find examples which might with justification be referred to either of two races.

The specimens under discussion, coming as they do from N. Jubaland, should undoubtedly be referred to the race *poliopterus*, but of the four examples obtained, one has barred upper-tail-coverts and is dark, and approaches *metabates*. A specimen obtained in the Kerio-Turkwell district is undoubtedly *metabates*!

♂ 3, Mafudu, Lugh, Mandaira, February, 1922; September, 1923; October, 1922. ♀ Mandaira, October, 1922.

*Sclater treats *musicus*, *poliopterus*, and *metabates* as distinct species.

78. **Melierax gabar gabar**, Daud. White-rumped Sparrow Hawk.
♂ Dolo, December, 1922.
79. **Astur badius sphenurus**, Rupp. Pale-breasted Sparrow Hawk.
♂ 4, Serenli, August, 1922; Mandaira, January, 1923; Dolo, December, 1922; Kasut, August, 1923. ♀ Merile, August, 1923.
80. **Circaetus pectoralis**, Sm. Black-breasted Harrier Eagle.
♂ Jebeir, March, 1923.
81. **Hieraetus ayresi**, Gurney. Speckled Hawk-Eagle.
♂ Serenli, January, 1923.

This is an interesting specimen as illustrating the change from immature to adult plumage. It however, does not support Davis's remarks, *Ibis*, 1919, p. 174. This bird has a whitish forehead and white cheeks and earcoverts. There is a distinct rufous line round the neck. Very few feathers of the breast have black shaft streaks and the tarsi are all but immaculate. The wing measures 350 mm. The secondaries are barred on the outer web as is also found to be the case in some of the fully adult specimens in my collection.

This specimen therefore possesses some of the characters of both species, *ayresi* and *spilogaster*, cited by Davis as distinguishing the two.

* Sclater's *Systema Avium Aethiopicarum*, pt. 1, 1924.

82. **Aquila rapax raptor**, Brehm. Northern Tawny Eagle.
 This bird is plentiful in the area dealt with in this paper. The youngest specimen in the series is in the pale isabelline plumage, with rectrices, primaries, and secondaries dark brown.
 ♂ 4, Mandaira, June, 1922 and July, 1923; October, 1922; Lugh, July, 1923. ♀ 2, Neboi, June, 1922; Serenli, June, 1922.
83. **Terathopius ecaudatus**, Daud. Bateleur Eagle.
 Common. ♂ Lollesheid, September, 1922. ♀ Kombirra, December, 1923.
84. **Gypaetus barbatus meridionalis**, Keys and Blas. Lammergeyer.
 ♂ Mandaira, October, 1922.
 This is a young bird in intermediate plumage.
85. **Cuncuma (Haliaetus) vocifer**, Daud. White-headed Fish-Eagle.
 ♀ Hellesheid, July, 1922.
86. **Poliohierax semitorquatus castanotus**, Heugl. } Northern Pigmy
Poliohierax semitorquatus homopherus, Oberh. } Falcon.
 ♂ 6, Serenli, August, 1922; Mandaira, September, October, and November, 1922. ♀ 3, Mandaira, September and October, 1922; Dolo, December, 1923.
 Wings 108-115 mm.
87. **Kaupifalco monogrammicus**. Lesser Whistling Hawk.
 ♀ Jebeir.
 I have deliberately omitted to indicate the race to which this bird belongs. Taking the characters, as given by Swann in his synopsis of the *Accipitres*, differentiating the geographical forms, it is evident that in Kenya and Jubaland one frequently obtains birds which might quite readily be assigned to either the northern or southern forms.
 The character of the barring on the underside is variable as is also the position and width of the bar on the rectrices.

STRIGIDÆ.

88. **Bubo lacteus**, Temm. Milky Eagle Owl.
 ♂ Mandaira, January, 1923.
89. **Scotopelia peli fischeri**, Zedl. Rufous Fishing-Owl.
 The male is rather richer in colour than the female, especially on the wings and back. Wings 420 mm., thus rather larger than the measurements given by Reichenow.
 ♂ Waibo, September, 1923. ♀ Jebeir, September, 1923.
90. **Bubo africanus africanus**, Tem. Lesser Grey Eagle Owl.
 Juv., Neboi, June, 1922.

91. **Otus senegalensis**. Pigmy Owl.

♂ Neboi, 8/6/22.

This is a very small specimen with wings of 112 mm. The first primary equal in length to the seventh, thus approaching to the southern *O. s. capensis*, but it is quite a different looking bird. Until I have the opportunity of further comparison I refrain from assigning it to any particular race.

92. **Glaucidium perlatum**. Pearl-spotted Owl.

♀ Dolo, December, 1922.

PSITTACIDÆ.

93. **Poicephalus rufiventris simplex**, Rchw. Salmon-bellied Parrot. and intermediates to Somali race, *pallidus*, van Som.

These birds have smaller wings and bills than specimens of true simplex. Wings 139-155 mm. against 150-165 mm., and those from Serenli and Mandaira are paler on the head and neck. ♂ 8, Waghier, June, 1922 and May, 1922; Neboi, June, 1922; Serenli, August, 1922; Mandaira, July, 1923; N. Guasso, July, 1923. ♀ 4, Serenli, Mandaira, and N. Guasso.

MUSOPHAGIDÆ.

94. **Turacus fischeri**, Rchw. Fischer's Red-headed Plantain Eater.

♂ 2, Jebeir, March, 1923. ♀, March, 1923.

95. **Corythaixoides leucogastra**, Rupp. White-bellied Plantain Eater.

♂ 2, Serenli, July, 1922. ♀ 2, Serenli, August, 1922; Kasut, September, 1923. Smaller than Kenya specimens, with wings 200-204 mm.

CUCULIDÆ.

96. **Centropus superciliosus intermedius**, van Som. Hackled-neck
Caucal.

♂ 2, Jebeir, March, 1923; Marsabit, July, 1923.

Wings 136-147. The examples of this Cuckoo from the coast up the Juba and the Northern Frontier belong to the small dark race, which I recognise. I might add that specimens from N. Kavirondo and Uganda tend towards the Angolan form.

97. **Clamator jacobinus**, Bodd. Black-backed Crested Cuckoo.

Neboi, June, 1922; Jebeir, June 1922.

98. **Coccytes serratus albonotatus**, Shell. Black Crested Cuckoo.

Jebeir, March, 1923. Wings 165 mm.

99. **Chrysococcyx klaasi**, Steph. White-bellied Emerald Cuckoo.

♂ 2, ♀ 2, Serenli, August, 1922.

INDICATORIDÆ.

100. *Indicator exilis erlangeri*, Zedl. Somali Little Honeyguide.
♂ 2, Serenli, February, 1923. ♀ 2, Unsi, January, 1923.
Wings 77-81 mm.

CAPITONIDÆ.

101. *Lybius melanopterus*, Sbp. Juba White-bellied Red-headed Barbet

♂ 4, Jebeir, March, 1923 and April, 1923.

These specimens are of interest as they possess certain characters which cause them to differ from typical *melanopterus*. They are paler on the breast, without a darkening of the lower breast feathers to form a distinct breast band. The white of the abdomen is less in extent and there are no white bases to the feathers of the cheeks and sides of the neck.

102. *Tricholaema melanocephala stigmatothorax*, Cab. Brown-throated Barbet.

The type of this bird came from Ndi, and from this locality I have a large series. The birds from the N. Guasso agree with this race, but there is a tendency in one specimen to approach the Somali form. Wings 6-70 mm.

N. Guasso, Archer's Post, June, 1920, November, 1920, June, 1923, June, 1920.

103. *Tricholaema melanocephala blandi*, Phil. Somali brown-throated Barbet.

These differ from the preceding examples in being smaller (wings 60-65 mm.), and in having the brown patch on the throat and breast markedly speckled, with whitish tips and pale shafts streaks. Serenli, Mandaira, February, 1923; July, 1922; August, 1922; and September, 1922. Seven specimens.

104. *Barbatula (Pogonilius) pusilla nr. affinis*, Rehw. Red-fronted Pigmy Barbet.

Comparison shows that these birds are smaller than examples taken in Kenya (wings 47-50 as against 53-57 mm.). They agree better with specimens from Lamu and Manda.

♂ 3, Jebeir, Serenli, August, 1922. ♀ 3, Jebeir, Serenli, Neboi, April, 1922; June, 1922; August, 1922.

105. *Trachyphonus d'arnaudi bohmi*, Fisch. Rehw. Bohm's Waxy-headed Barbet.

Paler on the underside than Kenya specimens and averaging smaller in wing measurements: 70-75 mm. as against 75-81 mm.

106. **Trachyphonus erythrocephalus shelleyi**, Hartl. Lesser Red-headed Waxy Barbet.

The examples obtained are distinct from the race mentioned below. They are very much smaller, and richer in colour. It would be of interest to ascertain in what area the two forms meet. ♂ 2, Mandaira, Neboi, 2, June, 1922; October, 1922. ♀ 2, Mandaira, October, 1922.

107. **Trachyphonus erythrocephalus erythrocephalus**, Cab. Red-headed Waxy Barbet.

♂ 3, ♀ 2, Marsabit, July, 1923.

I was surprised to find that these specimens belong to the large typical race and not to the above.

PICIDÆ.

108. **Thripius namaquus schoensis**, Rupp. White-faced Black-breasted Woodpecker.

♂ 3, Neboi, June, 1922; July, 1922.

109. **Camptothera nubica nubica**, Gm. Red-headed Spotted Woodpecker.

♂ 2, ♀ 3, Archer's Post, June, 1923.

110. **Camptothera nubica pallida**, Sharpe. Red-headed Barred Woodpecker.

♂ 7, ♀ 4, Neboi, Serenli, Mandaira, Lugh, June, 1922; July, 1922; August, 1922; December, 1920.

In this series the majority conform to the pale race though one or two show a transition to the typical form.

111. **Dendropicos fuscescens hemprichi**, Ehr. } Syn. Pale-barred
Dendropicos fuscescens albicans, Zedl. } Little Woodpecker.

♂ 2 ♀ 2, Serenli and Mandaira, August, 1922; October, 1922.

112. **Dendropicos fuscescens massaica**, Neum. Small Barred-back Woodpecker.

♂ 4, ♀ 2, Archer's Post, N. Guasso, November, 1920; June, 1920; June, 1923.

113. **Colius striatus marsabit**, Jackson. Marsabit White-cheeked Coly.

This recently described form of which I have specimens from the type locality, can be admitted as a barely recognisable race, when compared with birds from N. Kenia, but how do they differ from *C. l. hilgerti*?

When Jackson described this race from Marsabit he stated that he could not appreciate the differences as recorded by me between birds from Kikuyu and Chagwe, Uganda. I cannot understand this because the material on which I founded my

observations, and specimens collected subsequently, with a view to verification, amply substantiate my statements!

♂ 2, ♀ 1, Marsabit, Kulal, July, 1923.

114. **Colius striatus hilgerti**, Zedl.

Colius striatus erlangeri.

♂ 2, Dolo, December, 1922.

Owing to paucity of material I am unable to identify these birds satisfactorily.

115. **Colius leucocephalus turneri**, van Som. Grey-headed Coly.

♂ 1, ♀ 2, Kauro, August, 1923.

Several examples of these Colies were obtained and all conform to the type.

116. **Colius (Urocolius) macrourus nr. pulcher.** Blue-naped Coly.

♂ 5, ♀ 6, Serenli, Neboi, Mandaira, Merile, Kauro, February, 1923; June, 1923; August, 1922; September, 1922; August, 1923.

These birds are nearer to *pulcher* than to the birds obtained at the Coast; indeed these latter are very distinct. The distribution of *C. macrourus* through its races is very interesting. Dr. Hartert, reporting on these pale coastal birds, states that he cannot separate them from typical *macrourus* from Senegal!

When I discussed these birds in *Nov. Zool*, xxix, 1922, I admitted the race *syntactus*, Oberhl., pp. 71-72, as distinct from the Senegal birds, and the birds of Rudolf and Eastern Uganda as intermediates between these and *pulcher*. These intermediates as I have now indicated extend further east to S. Somaliland. They meet with *pulcher* in Ukambani and N. Kenya. Along the coast we find a very pale bird which cannot be confused with *pulcher*, and yet which, according to Hartert is the same as the Senegal race. We thus have two pale races, without known lines of communication differing in no way, and apparently separated by a richly coloured form. The explanation of this is at present obscure.

Claude Grant in *Ibis*, 1915, p. 405, lumps all the birds from Senegal to Somaliland as *macrourus*, and gives as the range of *pulcher*, Baro River Lado, greater part of Kenya to Lake Nyassa, and omits consideration of the birds of Lake Albert Edward and Kivu and those of the Coast of Kenya, both of which are not *pulcher*!

TROGONIDÆ.

117. **Apaloderma narina.** Crimson-breasted Trogon.

♂ 2, Jebeir, ♂ 1, Jebeir, March, 1923. Wings 117-125 mm. Tails 155-160 mm.

Chapin has recently reviewed the races and species of the White-tailed Trogons, but unfortunately does not indicate to which race birds inhabiting Jubaland and Somaliland, belong.

An examination of the material from Jubaland and the coast of Kenya, reveals the fact that the former birds are smaller than coast examples, and that these latter are also smaller than the measurements given by Chapin for typical *narina narina*, viz.: Wings 129-144 mm. Tails 160-200 mm. Kenya examples give as a maximum 130 mm., the majority 125 mm., while Coast and Juba birds vary from 117-125 mm. in wing measurements, and tails of 155-160.

They thus come within the limits of the race *aequatoriales*, but they have the cheek patch divided as in *narina*. Further investigation is required.

CORACIIDÆ.

118. **Coracias caudatus lorti**, Shelley. Lilac-throated Roller.
♂ 6, ♀ 3, Mandaira, Neboi, Dolo, Jebeir, Serenli, April, 1923; June, July, August, and October, 1922; November, 1923.
I have retained this as a race of *caudatus*, but would mention that both typical *lorti* and *caudatus* do occur together in certain areas, but whether they do so all the year round or whether they overlap during migration has not yet been ascertained.
119. **Coracias naevius**, Daud. White-naped Roller.
Dolo, June, 1923. A young bird with pale underside and olive green crown.
120. **Eurystomus afer suahelicus**, Neum. Eastern Yellow-billed Roller.
♂ 2, Jebeir, Serenli, March, 1923. Wings 160-170.

BUCEROTIDÆ.

121. **Lophoceros erythrorhynchus erythrorhynchus**, Tem. Red-billed Hornbill.
♂ N. Guasso, June, 1923.
122. **Lophoceros flavirostris flavirostris**, Rupp. Yellow-billed Hornbill.
♂ Mandaira ♀, September, 1922.
The male has an abnormal bill; the upper edge is laterally compressed for almost half an inch in depth along practically the entire length, thus rendering the bill very deep.
123. **Lophoceros deckeni**, Cab. Pied Hornbill.
♀ 1, Mandaira, July, 1923.
124. **Lophoceros nasutus nasutus**, L. Black-billed Grey Hornbill.
♂ Jebeir, April, 1923. Wings 235 mm. Bill 125 mm.

ALCEDINIDÆ.

125. **Halcyon leucocephalus centralis**, Neum. Brown-bellied Kingfisher.
♂ 6, ♀ 4, Unsi, Dolo, Serenli, Jebeir, January and April, 1923; June, July, and August, 1922.
126. **Halcyon albiventris erlangeri**, Neum. Lesser Buff-breasted Kingfisher.
♂ 3, ♀ 3, Serenli, Jebeir, February, 1923; April, 1923.
A very good race. Wings 90-93 mm. Twelve examples of *albiventris orientalis* from Dar-es-Salaam give 101-107 mm. This reduction in wing measurement and the shortness of the tail are constant features. Granvik in J.f.O. February, 1923, p. 104, records his Mombasa birds as *erlangeri*. I think this a mistake, for my 18 birds from Mombasa and adjacent areas are all large and agree with more southern examples, Dar-es-Salaam. *Orientalis* and *erlangeri* do not occur side by side.
127. **Halcyon chelicuti chelicuti**, Stanley. Striped Kingfisher.
♂ 3, Marsabit, August, 1923.
128. **Ceryle rudis**, L. Pied Kingfisher.
♂ 3, Serenli Jebier, February and April, 1923. ♀ 2, Jebeir, Dolo, March, 1923; December, 1922.
129. **Ispidina picta**, Violet-eared Kingfisher.
♂ 4, ♀ 3, Serenli, Dolo, February and March, 1923; July and December, 1922. Wings 43-50. Kenya and Uganda specimens give the following: 55-57 mm.

MEROPIDÆ.

130. **Melittophagus revouilli**, Oust. Buff-breasted Blue Bee-Eater.
♂ 6, ♀ 5, Unsi, January, 1923; Kasut, Karoli, Archer's Post, November and December, 1920; July, 1923.
131. **Melittophagus pusillus cyanostictus**, Cab. Little Blue-eyebrowed Bee-Eater.
♂ 9, ♀ 4, Lugh, Dolo, Serenli, N. Guasso, July, August, and December, 1922; February and March, 1923.
There is a marked tendency for the birds from Serenli and Lugh to develop breast-bands of a decidedly deep blue, not black.
132. **Acrops albicollis major**, Parrot. White-throated Long-tailed Bee-Eater.
♂ 3, ♀ 2, Mandaira, September, 1922; Merile, August, 1923.

133. **Merops superciliosus superciliosus**, L. Brown-throated
Long-tailed Bee-Eater.
Unsi, January, 1923. These birds are very dark, with the
green shaded with brown.
134. **Merops nubicus nubicus**, Gm. Crimson Longtailed Bee-Eater.
♂ 3, ♀ 3, Neboi, Dolo; Unsi, Mandaira, June, August, and
December, 1922.

UPUPIDÆ.

135. **Upupa epops epops**, L. European Hoopoe.
♂ 2, ♀ 1, Mandaira, September, 1922; Dolo, December, 1922.
These specimens undoubtedly belong to the European race,
and are early migrants.
136. **Upupa epops somaliensis**, Salvin. Somali Hoopoe.
♂ 1, ♀ 1, Mandaira, September, 1922. Dark rufous birds
with no white band on the crest.
137. **Upupa epops africana**, Bechst. African Hoopoe.
♂ 3, N. Guasso, June, 1923.

PHŒNICULIDÆ.

138. **Phoeniculus damarensis granti**, Neum. Purple-headed Red-billed
Woodhoopoe.
♂ 2, Kauro, August, 1923.
139. **Phoeniculus somaliensis**, Grant. Somali Black-billed Wood-
hoopoe.
♂ 3, ♀ 3, Mandaira, October, 1922; Dolo, June, 1922.
140. **Rhinopomastus minor somaliceps**, Erl. Yellow-billed Wood-
hoopoe.
♂ 5, ♀ 5, Mandaira, Serenli, Neboi, Lugh, February, 1923;
June, July, and August, 1922.

In this series there are two birds with light earth-brown
breasts, and greyer cheeks, and yellowish bills. The plumage
is in fresh condition. At what age do the birds assume this
dress? It is apparently not the first plumage, for in this stage
the cheeks, throat, and breast are dull blackish; the bill brown-
black, with yellow gape.

The type of *cabanisi* came from Khartoum, and unfortunately
I have not been able to compare typical birds.

Birds from Uganda and Kenya give the following wing
measurements: 7 ♂♂, 106 mm., 2 ♂♂, 105 mm., 2 ♀♀ 92 mm.
Those from the Juba, ♂ 90-96 mm., majority 92 mm., ♀♀ 82-

83 mm. It will thus be seen that the Juba birds are considerably smaller; the bills and tails show correspondingly small measurements, there being 15 mm., difference in the bills and 28 mm. in tail length.

- 140a. **Rhinopomastus minor cabanisi**, Defil.
5 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ were taken in the N. Guasso district, November, 1920 and June, 1923. They are all of the large form, agreeing in size and colour with Kenya examples.
141. **Rhinopomastus cyanomelas schalowi**, Neum. Black Scimitar-billed Hoopoe. Jebeir, April, 1923.

CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

142. **Caprimulgus donaldsoni**, Sharpe. Little desert Nightjar.
♂ 2, Serenli, February, 1923. ♂ 2, Langaia, August, 1923.
The Serenli birds are immature and are in the golden-rufous dress; the other two are adult and represent the rufous and grey varieties.
143. **Caprimulgus inornatus**, Heugl. Plain-backed Nightjar.
♂ 1, ♀ 2, Koroli, Marsabit, July, 1923.
144. **Caprimulgus clarus clarus**, Reich. Little Pale Nightjar.
♂ Jebeir, March, 1923. ♀ Serenli, April, 1923.
145. **Caprimulgus keniensis**, van Som. Kenya Nightjar.
♂ N. Guasso, November, 1920.

MICROPODIDÆ.

146. **Micropus affinis abessynicus**, Streubl. Square-tailed White-rumped Swift.
♂ 3, ♀ 2, Humbale, June, 1923; Chandler's Falls, December, 1920.
147. **Tachynantes parvus parvus**, Lcht. Palm Swift.
♂ 4, ♀ 5, Mandaira, July, 1923; N. Guasso, June, 1923.
These birds show intergradation to the race *myochrus*.

HIRUNDINIDÆ.

148. **Hirundo aethiopica**, Blanf. Red-fronted Swallow.
♂ 2, ♀ 2, Serenli, April, 1923.
149. **Hirundo smithi smithi**, Leach. Wire-tailed Swallow.
♂ ♀, Neboi, June, 1923, Serenli, April, 1923.
150. **Hirundo abyssinica abyssinica**, Guer. Northern Stripe-breasted Swallow.
N. Guasso, June, 1923.

MUSCICAPIDÆ.

151. **Melaornis edolides schistacea**, Sharpe. Somali Black Flycatcher.
These birds are readily distinguishable from *ugandae* by the white inner webs to the primaries and secondaries.
152. **Bradornis griseus erlangeri**, Reich. Somali Grey Shrike-Flycatcher.
♂ 7, ♀ 4, Serenli, February, July, and August, 1923; Neboi, June, 1922; Mandaira, September and October, 1922. Wings 69-82 mm.
153. **Bradornis griseus griseus**, Rchw. Large white-throated Shrike-Flycatcher.
♂ 3, ♀ 1, N. Guasso, June, 1923.
These birds agree with examples from Kitui and Simba and are nearer to *griseus* than any other race.
154. **Bradornis pallidus intermediate to subalaris**.
♂ 6, ♀ 5, Serenli, March, 1923; July and August, 1922. Wings: ♂ 80-83, av. 81 mm. ♀ 74-77, av. 75, thus smaller than *subalaris*, which gives (40 skins) 80-88, av. 87.
The races of these Greyish Flycatchers are extremely difficult to define with any exactness. From observation in the field and study of specimens in my collection and those at Tring and elsewhere, I am led to suggest that there are two main groups, *Pallidus pallidus* and *Griseus*, both with several geographical race. I would include in the *pallidus* group, the birds known as *murinus*, and its supposed races. In this I should be endorsing Reichenow's views to a certain extent.

Within Kenya and Uganda boundaries, we find races of both these species, and the specimens naturally fall into these two groups as follows:—

- B. p. pallidus*, Mull. N. and N.W. Uganda. Wings 80-81 mm.
B. p. suahelicus, v. S. Kenya, inland to N. shores V. Nyanza.
B. p. subalaris, Sharpe. Coast belt, Kenya. Wings 80-88, av. 87 mm.
B. p. intermediate form Juba River, Serenli. 80-83, av. 81 mm.
B. griseus griseus, Rchw. Masai country to S. Kavirondo. 85-90 mm. (Birds from Simba and Ukamba intermediate.)
B. gr. pumilus, Sharpe. Karomoja, Turkana, W. Rudolf.
B. gr. erlangeri, Achw. S. Somaliland to Jubaland and Tana-land.

These two species can be distinguished by the colour of the inner webs of the wing feathers, *pallidus* having these

decidedly pink-buff, and *griseus*, greyish to white. From the very large series at my disposal it would appear that none of the so-called *murinus* overlap the *pallidus* group and as there is a close resemblance and affinity between these it is not unreasonable to suggest that all are races of the one species *pallidus*.

155. **Alseonax murinus**, Sb.-sp. Little Brown Forest Flycatcher.

I have before me a good series of birds from Kilimanjaro, type locality of *murinus*. These, when laid out with examples from Nairobi, north to Elgon, and west to Masindi and Buddu, show that there are undoubtedly three races, and with the specimens from Marsabit, possibly a fourth: ♂ 3, ♀ 1, Marsabit, July, 1923.

In my paper in *Nov. Zool.*, XXIX, 1922, p. 96, I remarked that as I had no Kilimanjaro specimens for comparison, I provisionally placed my Nairobi birds as *murinus*—I now have no hesitation in keeping them distinct. Typical *murinus* are much darker, ashy-brown, with this colour extending to the breast and flanks, giving to the abdomen a paler greyish appearance. Birds from Nairobi to Nandi are more brownish ashy-grey, with paler underside. Marsabit examples are more like Uganda specimens but greyer on the back, with rump and upper tail-coverts brownish, and the underside paler.

156. **Alseonax coerulescens cinereola**, Fisch.—Hartl. Coast Grey Flycatcher.

♂ 1, ♀ 1, Jebeir, Hellesheid, March, 1923; July, 1923.

Similar to the coast birds which differ from the inland race.

157. **Batis orientalis somaliensis**, Neum. Somali Brown-barred Puff-back Flycatcher.

♂ 2, ♀ 2, N. Guasso, Waghier, June, 1923.

158. **Batis minor (bella) minor**, Erl.

♂ 3, ♀ 2, Serenli, March, 1923; July and August, 1922.

I have no birds from the type locality of *bella*, Elliot, Le-Gud, Somaliland, and cannot say whether *minor*, Erl., is identical. cf. Sclater and Praed, *Ibis*, 1918, p. 798.) In my paper in *Nov. Zool.*, XXIX., 1922, p. 100, I erroneously stated that these authors considered *minor* a synonym of *bella*. They state that *minor* belongs to the same group as *bella*. I take it that they admit *minor* as a race of *bella**

Neuman, in his review, used *minor* as the parent form and gave several races, and I was inclined to uphold his views; but as *bella* is the older name and if Sclater and Praed are right,

* See Sclater, *Systema Avium Æthiopicarum*, Pt. II., p. 423.

it (*bella*) should be used for the group. Within Kenya and Uganda boundaries we would thus have:—

Batis bella minor, Erl. S. Somaliland, Juba to Tanaland.

Batis bella suahelica, Neum. Coastal belt from Tana River to Pangani and inland to Taru and Teita.

Batis bella nyanzae, Neum, Uganda, Kavirondo to Nandi, and the N. Loita.

159. **Platystira peltata peltata**, Sund. Kilimanjaro Black-banded Wattle-eyed Flycatcher.

♂ Serenli, March, 1923.

160. **Tchitrea viridis ferreti**, Guer. } Brown Paradise Flycatcher.
Suahelica, Reich. } Syn.

♂ 11, ♀ 5, Marsabit, July, 1923; Neboi, June, 1922; Serenli, July and August, 1922; Dolo, December, 1923; Jebeir, July, 1922.

These birds would appear to assume the full white-backed plumage at a much earlier date than do Uganda ones or even those from Kilimanjaro.

CAMPEPHAGIDÆ.

161. **Campephaga phoenicea**, Lath. Red-shouldered Cuckoo-shrike.
♂, ♀, Serenli, August, 1922.

162. **Coracina caesia pura**, Sharpe. Grey Cuckoo-Shrike.
♂, ♀, Marsabit, July, 1923.

LANIIDÆ.

163. **Eurocephalus rupelli**, Os. White-headed Shrike.

♂ 8, ♀ 5, Serenli, July and August, 1922; March, 1923; Dolo, December, 1922; Neboi June, 1922; Mandaira, September, 1922; N. Guasso, June, 1923; November, 1920; December, 1920.

This series is very uniform in colour and shows no difference in shade by which they can be kept apart from Kenya birds. The wing measurements 120-124 mm. are similar to those of birds from the Coast up to Kechileba, viz., 120-125 mm., indicating that size is of no importance, so far as Kenya is concerned.

164. **Prionops melanopectera vinaceigularis**, Richd. Kilimanjaro Helmeted Shrike.

♂ 7, ♀ 5, Mandaira, September, 1922; Dolo, December, 1922; Neboi, June, 1922; Serenli, July and August, 1922; Jebeir, March, 1923.

I have been compelled to place all these birds as the southern race, as 10 out of 12 have white edges to the outermost secondaries, further they are not larger than birds from Tsavo.

I fail to find any difference in colour. Shelley includes the Lower Juba within the distribution of typical *melanoptera*, but I can find no bird in this series which could be placed as this race.

165. *Nilaus minor erlangeri*, Neum. } Somali brown-flanked Shrike.
? *minor minor*, Sharpe.
♂ 7, ♀ 6, Serenli, March, 1923; July and August, 1922; Mandaira, September and October, 1922. ♂ 4, ♀ 3, Kasut, August, 1923; Marsabit, August, 1923; N. Guasso, December, 1920.

In this large series there is variation in the white feathers of the back and wings. Some have these pure white, others decidedly tinged with buff. Measurements of the wing give 70-74 mm., those from N. Guasso 73-75, while Teita birds give 74-84 mm.

166. *Tchagra senegala catholeuca*, Neum. Red-winged Scrub Shrike.
♂ 5, ♀ 2, Serenli, Jebeir, July, 1922; February and April, 1923.
These birds are nearest to the race *orientalis*, but are paler on the back and wings, but similar on the under-surface. Wings 82-86 mm., majority 84.

167. *Tchagra jamesi* nr. *kismayensis*, Neum. Stripe-headed Bush Shrike.
♂ 9, ♀ 3, Serenli, July and August, 1922; Mandaira, September and November, 1922; Neboi, July, 1922. ♂ 4, ♀ 3, N. Guasso, December, 1920.

These birds are really intergrades between the pale coast form and true *jamesi*, having the pale heads of the former, but are darker on the under-surface. The N. Guasso birds and those from Mandaira and Neboi are nearer to typical *jamesi*.

168. *Nicator chloris gularis*, Hartl. & Fisch. Brown-throated Nicator.
♂ 2, Jebeir, March, 1923.

169. *Rhodophoneus cruentis hilgerti*, Neum. Southern Red-throated Desert Shrike.

♂ 10, ♀ 6, Unsi, 1923; Dolo, June, 1922; Serenli, August, 1922; Marsabit, July, 1923; Kasut, August, 1923; Archer's Post, November, 1920; N. Guasso, November, 1922.

There is still some evidence in the birds from the N. Guasso of the influence of the more southern form, *cathemagmenus*, as shown by the presence of some black on the throat of one male.

The very young bird shot August, 1923, has no breast spot, no pink wash on the head and mantle, and very faint pink wash on the centre of the breast.

170. **Laniarius funebris degener**, Hilgert. Lesser Grey-black Shrike.
♂ 6, ♀ 6, Mandaira, September, 1922; Dolo, June, 1922; Serenli, March, July, and August, 1922.

These I take to be true *degener*. The characters distinguishing this race from *funebris* are: The much bluer-grey back and rump, and the decidedly grey breast and abdomen. The blue-black of the throat is clearly defined from the grey of the breast. Wings 84-90 mm.

171. **L. f. degener**, intermediates.

The birds referred by me to this race, in my paper in *Nov. Zool.*, XXIX., 1922, p. 117, are intermediate between this form and *funebris*. Such intermediates as these occur in the Northern Frontier at Matthew's Range, December, 1920; Marsabit, July, 1923; Ngombe Crater, December, 1920. 13 specimens.

172. **Laniarius nigerrimus nigerrimus**, Rehw. } Coast Black Shrike.
Laniarius nigerrimus erlangeri, } Syn. ?

♂ 5, ♀ 2, Jebeir, March and July, 1922; Mufudu, April, 1923.

These birds come from the type locality of the race *erlangeri*. In the paper quoted under the last species, I doubted the validity of the race. Now that I have topotypical specimens of the two supposed races, I have to admit that they are identical.

173. **Laniarius ferrugineus ambiguous**, Mad. White-shouldered Pied Shrike.

♂ 2, ♀ 4, Marsabit, July, 1923. Juv. July, 1923.

174. **Laniarius ferrugineus somaliensis**, Rehw. South Somali Pied Shrike.

♂ 4, Juv. 1, ♀ 2, Jebeir, March and April, 1923.

A very small race of *aethiopicus*, which apparently is constant. Wings 85-87 mm.

175. **Laniarius ruficeps kismayensis**, Erl. Crimson-naped Shrike.

♂ 2, Kismayu, October, 1923.

These birds have a dull crimson nape patch, not red, as in the birds from further north than the Juba.

176. **Laniarius ruficeps rufinuchalis**, ?. Red-naped Shrike.

♂ 3, ♀ 1, Waregta, July, 1923; Odda, May, 1922.

One would have expected these birds to belong to the race *kismayensis*, Erl., but they agree very much better with the

birds I named *cooki*, from Tsavo. I would not be surprised to find that when the distribution of these several races has been worked out, the Tsavo birds will prove to be merely the extreme form of *ruficeps*.

177. **Dryoscopus gambensis**. Large Grey-winged Shrike.
♂ 3, ♀ 3, Marsabit, July and August, 1923.
These birds are nearest to the race *nyanzae*, Neum., but differ from that form by having the heads decidedly darker than the mantle, both these areas being darker than in *nyanzae*; the upper surface thus resembles the race *erythrae*, but the under-side is as dark as in *nyanzae*. These specimens are intermediate between the two forms.
178. **Dryoscopus pringlii**, Jackson. Desert Grey-winged Shrike.
♂ 4, ♀ 2, Mandaira, November, 1922; Archer's Post, December, 1920. These localities extend the known range of this bird. It has hitherto only been obtained in the Taru country.
179. **Dryoscopus (cubla) affinis**, Gray. White-shouldered Puff-back Shrike.
♂ 4, ♀ 2, Serenli, July, 1922; March, 1923.
180. **Malaconotus poliocephalus approximans**, Cab. Mombasa Giant Yellow Shrike.
♂ 8, ♀ 5, Neboi, June, 1922; Dolo, December, 1922; Mandaira, September, 1922; Jebeir, March and April, 1923; Serenli, February and March, 1923; August, 1922.
These birds agree best with the above race described from Pangani. The wings vary from 105-115 mm., majority 108, thus agreeing with birds from Lamu, which in my paper in *Nov. Zool*, 1922, I kept apart from true *approximans* on account of their smaller size and paler colouration. Typical *approximans* have wings of 108-120, mostly 115-118.
181. **Malaconotus poliocephalus nr. blanchoti**, Stp.
♂ 2, ♀ 2, Marsabit, July, 1923.
These birds agree in most respects with specimens from Kenya Highlands, which in the above-mentioned report I referred to as *blanchoti*. They are not the race *schoanus*, Neum.
These giant Shrikes vary to such a degree as to make it almost impossible to give accurate descriptions of forms. The species is wide-spread and there appears to be considerable overlapping.
182. **Lanius collaris humeralis**, Stanl. White-shouldered Fiscal Shrike.
♂ Marsabit, July, 1923.

183. **Lanius dorsalis**, Cab. Saddled Fiscal Shrike.
 ♂ 5, ♀ 4, Serenli, July and August, 1922; Kulal, October, 1923; Isiola, April, 1922; N. Guasso, June, 1923; December, 1920.
 These birds do not differ from specimens from Ndi and Tsavo, type locality of the species.
184. **Lanius autinorii mauritii**, Neum. Koroli white-rumped Saddled Shrike.
 ♂ 4, ♀ 2, Juv. 3, Koroli, July, 1923; Marsabit, July, 1923.
 These specimens are topotypical and agree with birds taken at Meuressi. The young in first plumage, unlike most shrikes of this group, is not heavily barred on the crown and mantle, but is almost uniform grey-brown, with very small pale tips to the feathers of the lower back; the coverts and inner secondaries are widely margined with brown, and the longest secondaries and primaries are white tipped.
 The undersurface is white from chin to vent, with a greyish wash on the sides of the breast, and faint barring.
 The uppermost feathers of the ear-coverts are dark ashy, while the lower ones are white. The cheeks are markedly white.
 The rump and upper tail-coverts are white, the latter showing very slight barring. The centre rectrices are tipped with dirty white or brownish, the outermost pair pure white, the next two pairs with diminished amounts of white at the ends.
 In the following plumage the young bird becomes grey on the head and mantle, slightly darker on the former area.
185. **Lanius minor minor**, Gm. European lesser Grey Shrike.
 ♂ 2, ♀ 4, Jebeir, March, 1923.
 Common on migration.
186. **Lanius collurio collurio**, Linn. European Red-backed Shrike.
 ♂ 5, ♀ 6, Jebeir, March and April, 1923; August, 1922; Archer's Post, November, 1920.
187. **Lanius cristatus isabellinus**, Hemp. Ehrn. Isabelline Shrike.
 ♂ 2, ♀ 1, Matthew's Range, December, 1920.
188. **Lanius cristatus phoenicuroides**, Schl. Brown-capped Red-tailed Shrike.
 ♂ Jebeir, March, 1923.

DICRURIDÆ.

189. **Dicrurus adsimilis ? lugubris**. Drongo Shrike.
 ♂ 8, ♀ 5, Dolo, December, 1922; Neboi, June, 1922; Mandaira, October, 1923; Serenli, July and August, 1922; June, 1923.

Bannerman has recently reviewed the African *Dicruridae* but does not discuss the validity of *lugubris*, but states that the birds from East Africa and Uganda, Abyssinia, Somaliland, and Sudan are similar to the Senegal bird, *i.e. divaricatus*. Comparing the Jubaland birds with a very big series from Kenya it is quite obvious that the former are smaller and that the tails are of a different shape. The outer rectrices are not so outwardly curved and the fork not so deep.

It seems to me that one is not justified in placing these birds as *divaricatus*. Wings 112-125 mm., majority 118.

190. *Dicrurus ludwigi ludwigi*, Sm. Little square-tailed Drongo.
♂ 3, ♀ 3, Kismayu, April, 1923; Jebeir, July, 1923; and Tana River (Caldwell Coll.).

According to Hartert these birds cannot be distinguished from typical Natal birds. Erlanger obtained examples on the Juba River. They apparently extend up the Coast, but do not penetrate inland.

CORVIDÆ.

191. *Corvus corax edithae*, Phil. Somali Raven.
♂ 2, ♀ 1, Mandaira, October, 1922; Neboi, June, 1922.
There is quite a marked difference in the colour of these three birds. Two are bronzy brown on the head and neck, the other one blue-brown. Wings 335-340 mm.

ORIOOLIDÆ.

192. *Oriolus oriolus*, Linn. European Oriole.
♀ 2, Mandaira, October, 1922.
193. *Oriolus auratus notatus*, Rchw. South African Golden Oriole.
Jebeir, Serenli, July, 1922.
194. *Oriolus monacha reichenowi*, Zedl. Coast Black-headed Shrike.
♂ 7, ♀ 4, Neboi, June, 1922; Dolo, June, 1922; Mandaira, September, 1922; Serenli, July and August, 1922; Hellesheid, July, 1922.

These birds have wings of 120-180 mm., majority 127 mm., av. 124, and come within the size of the race *reichenowi*.

Meinertzhagen has reviewed the Genus *Oriolus* in *Ibis*, January, 1928. He has united the highland Kenya birds, named by me *Kikuyensis*, with the Nile birds, *rolleti*. Additional material from both localities go to show that the Kenya birds are always larger. He also places *laetior* as a race of *monachus*, yet himself shows that *laetior* and *rolleti* occur together in Uganda: Two races of the same species inhabiting the same country.

It is possible that Meinertzhagen is not aware that both are resident breeding birds in Uganda; further, that the young are totally different in character.

STURNIDÆ.

195. **Creotophora carunculata**, Gm. Wattled Starling.
♂ 4, ♀ 5, Marsabit, July, 1923; Chanler's Falls, November, 1920.
196. **Spreo superbus**, Rupp. White-banded Glossy Starling.
♂ 7, Dolo, November, 1922; Mandaira, April and September, 1922; Archer's Post, April and June, 1923. Wings 115-120.
197. **Spreo fischeri**, Reichw. Fischer's Grey Glossy Starling.
♂ 5, ♀ 4, Archer's Post, November, 1920; Serenli, June, July, and August, 1922; March, 1923; Mandaira, September, 1923.
198. **Speculipastor bicolor**, Reichw. Pied Glossy Starling.
♂ 3, Neboi, June, 1923.
199. **Lamprocolius corruscus mandanus**, van Som. Black-bellied Glossy Starling.
♂ 4, ♀ 3, Jebeir, July, 1922; April, 1923; Serenli, July, 1922.
In the *B.B.O.C.*, XLI., p. 124, I separated off the Kenya coastal bird as a race, owing to the fact that all my specimens were so much smaller than the material from Natal. Further specimens from Sokoke Forest suggest that the small size does not hold good in birds from south of the Tana; the Juba birds however are small, having wings of 97-107.
200. **Lamprocolius corruscus**, Sbsp. Kenya Black-bellied Glossy Starling.
♂ 3, ♀ 2, Meru, Embu, Kenya, September, 1920.
I was very surprised to find examples of this bird from Mount Kenya, as I had always associated the species with the Coastal Belt and the Lower Tana. These birds evidently extend up the Tana. The only difference that I could find apart from a generally brighter colouration, between Coast birds and these examples is in the wing measurements, the Kenya specimens working out at 115-121 mm. Reichenow gives the measurements of typical specimens as 103-110 mm.
Further material is required.
201. **Lamprocolius chalybeus**, Ehrenb. Ehrenberg's Green Glossy Starling.
♂ 3, ♀ 2, Dolo, December, 1922; Kulal, July, 1923; Marsabit, July, 1923. Wings in ♂♂ 148-153; ♀♀ 135-138.

202. *Lamprocornis purpuropterus*, Rupp. Green-headed Long-tailed Starling.

Jebeir, March, 1923; Serenli, July, 1923.

These birds have not got such a decided purple collar as is found in Uganda specimens

203. *Cosmopsarus regius regius*, Rehw. Golden Long-tailed Glossy Starling.

Cosmopsarus regius donaldsoni, van Som. Syn.

♂ 8, ♀ 5, Serenli, July and August, 1922; March, 1923; Jebeir, March, 1923; Neboi, June, 1922; Dava River, June, 1922; Mandaira, September and October, 1922; Langai, August, 1923.

This is a very uniform series and shows very well the characters on which I based the supposed race *donaldsoni*. I had accepted the Kilimanjaro birds as typical *regius*; in this I was mistaken as the type came from *Massabubu* on the Tana. The Tana birds are the same as those from South Somaliland and the Northern Frontier, and it is the Kilimanjaro birds which ought to be recognised as a race. This race has now been described, and the error rectified.*

204. *Galeopsar salvadorii*, Sharpe. Salvadori's Helmeted Red-winged Starling.

♂ 4, ♀ 4, Lasamis, August, 1923; Isiola, December, 1920; Fanwek, September, 1922.

This curious bird has now been taken by my collectors through the country stretching from the N. Guasso to Marsabit and westwards to Suk and West Rudolf.

PLOCEIDÆ.

205. (Textor) *Bubalornis albirostris intermedius*, Cab. Kenya Coral billed Buffalo-Weaver.

♂ 6, ♀ 9, Lugh, June, 1922; Koroli, July, 1923; Merile, June, 1923; Chanler's Falls, November and December, 1920.

206. *Dinemellia dinemelli*, Rupp. White-headed Giant Weaver.

♂ 5, ♀ 4, Serenli, July, 1922; Neboi, June and September, 1922; Mandaira, October, 1922; Koroli, July, 1923; Archer's Post, June, 1923.

In this series there are two birds which are almost complete albinos; the red on the wings and the rump are, however, normal.

* *B.B.O.C.*, XLIV., p. 71, 1924.

207. **Plocepasser donaldsoni**, Sharpe. Somali Grey Sparrow Weaver.
 ♂ 12, ♀ 6, Archer's Post, Chanler's Falls, November and
 December, 1920.
 This species is particularly common in the above districts.
208. **Plocepasser mahali melanorhynchus**, Rupp. Black-crowned
 Sparrow Weaver.
 ♂ 10, ♀ 5, Isiola, Lasamis, April, 1922; October, 1923;
 Mandaira, October, 1922; Archer's Post, November, 1920.
209. **Plocepasser pectoralis propinquatus**, Oust. Shelley. Speckled
 breasted Sparrow Weaver.
 ♂ 5, ♀ 2, Waregta, July, 1922; Kismayu, October, 1923.
 Apparently a rare bird, judging from published records. The
 pale bill described as a character of the race, is merely an
 indication of non-breeding condition. I have specimens which
 were breeding, and all have black bills. Both pale and dark-
 billed birds were shot together. There is no doubt that this
 bird is distinct from *P. mahali melanorhynchus*.
 It is of interest that in the case of the distribution of
pectoralis we have an almost parallel example to that of
Dicrurus ludwigi, i.e. a southern African bird extending up the
 Coast of Kenya to South Somaliland.
210. **Anaplectes jubaensis**, van Som. Crimson Weaver.
 ♂ ♀ Waregta, July, 1922.
211. **Anaplectes melanotus**, Lafr. Black-cheeked Red-headed Weaver.
 ♂ 2, ♀ 1, Archer's Post, November, 1920.
212. **Symplectes kersteni**, Finsch. Coast Black and Yellow Weaver.
 ♂ 2, ♀ 2, Jebeir, March, 1923.
 Although not differing in colour to birds from Mombasa and
 the Tana there is an appreciable difference in length of wing
 and size of bill. Juba birds give 84-8 mm. as compared to
 90-95 mm. in Mombasa specimens. Young birds are very like
 adults, but the colours are duller, with the throat yellowish
 grey.
213. **Phormoplectes insignis**, Sharpe. } Chestnut-headed
Phormoplectes insignis ornatus, Granvik, } YellowSyn.
 ♂ 4, ♀ 3, Marsabit, July, 1923.
 I was greatly surprised to find this bird at Marsabit, isolated
 as this forest is from any Highland forests. The species has
 hitherto been associated with forests of high altitudes 5,000-
 10,000 feet. Marsabit is not more than 4,000 feet.

A careful comparison of these birds with typical examples does not reveal any constant differences. There is however a decided tendency for Marsabit specimens to develop a deeper chestnut crown and a more slender bill. I have no doubt that in years to come, a good race will be evolved.

214. *Otyphantes reichenowi reichenowi*, Fisch. Reichenow's Black and Yellow Weaver.
 ♂ 2, ♀ 1, Marsabit, July, 1923.
215. *Xanthophilus bojeri bojeri*, Fisch. Coast Golden Weaver.
 ♂ 3, Jebeir, March, April, and July, 1923.
 Birds from the Juba River have a richer chestnut throat-band than examples from Mombasa.
216. *Xanthophilus castaneiceps*, Sharpe. Brown-naped Golden Weaver.
 ♂ 3, Isiola, December, 1920.
 These are large birds with wings of 80-83 mm. Typical examples 74-78.
217. *Hyphantornis spekei*, Heugl. Spekes Masked Weaver.
 ♂ 4, ♀ 3, Isiola, April, 1923; April and September, 1922.
218. *Hyphantornis intermedius intermedius*, Rupp. Abyssinian lesser Black-faced Weaver.
 ♂ 5, ♀ 4, Mandaira, September and October, 1922; Neboi, June, 1922; Lugh, June, 1922; Serenli, August, 1922.
 These agree with specimens from West Rudolf and are referable to the Abyssinian form.
219. *Hyphantornis intermedius littoralis*, van Som.
 ♂ 5, Chanler's Falls, December, 1920.
 These specimens are intermediate between the typical form and the coastal race, but conform more to the former.
220. *Hyphantornis vitellinus*, Lcht. Northern Little Masked Weaver.
 ♂ 7, ♀ 9, Dolo, June, 1922; Mandaira, September, 1922; October, 1923; Serenli, February, 1923; August, 1922.
 The males differ from the race *uluensis*, Neum, of which I have several topotypes, by having the chestnut of the crown less in extended backwards, there being a bright yellow hind-neck band.
 The undersides are a brighter yellow. The females differ more markedly, being brownish olive on the mantle, not olive-green.

221. **Hyphantornis dichrocephalus**, Salvad. Somali Black-headed Weaver.
 ♂ 10, ♀ 4, Dolo, Serenli, Hellesheid, July and December, 1922; March, 1923; July, 1922.
 This series is of great interest as showing a possible affinity between this species, *X. castaneiceps* and *H. dimidiatus*.
 There are two males in which the head is chestnut, not black-brown, and another in which the amount of chestnut is only slightly in excess of that found in *X. castaneiceps*. *H. dimidiatus* might quite easily be the extreme form of the group.
 The present generical division of the Weavers, is far from satisfactory.
222. **Hyphantornis rubiginosus**, Rupp. Black-headed Chestnut Weaver.
 ♂ 8, ♀ 5, Mandaira, October, 1922; Marsabit, July, 1923; Langaia, August, 1923.
223. **Pseudonigrita cabanisi**, Fisch., Rehw. Black-headed Sociable Weaver.
 ♂ 24, ♀ 17, Mandaira, November, 1922; El Wak, May, 1922; Lasamis, August, 1923.
 The plumage of the young bird is as follows: Upper surface yellow-brown, slightly mottled on the head, more mottled on the mantle; upper ear coverts dark brown, lower paler; under surface white, yellow washed on the breast, a few black feathers in this region. Bill brownish horn, legs flesh with brown tinge.
224. **Amadina fasciata alexanderi**, Neum. Cut-throat Finch.
 ♂ 10, ♀ 8, Lugh, June, 1922; Serenli, August, 1922; Marsabit, July, 1923; Isiola, April, 1922; Chanler's Falls, December, 1920.
225. **Quelea quelea aethiopica**, Lund. Northern Masked Weaver-Finch.
 ♂ 15, ♀ 10, Kismayu, October, 1923; Marsabit, August, 1923.
226. **Quelea cardinalis**, Hartl. Red-headed Weaver-Finch.
 ♂ 3, Marsabit, July, 1923.
227. **Pyromelana diademata**, Fisch., Rehw. Little Orange-crowned Bishop.
 ♂ 11, ♀ 5, Chanler's Falls, December, 1923.
228. **Vidua macroura**, Pallas. Common Pied Whydah.
 ♂ 5, ♀ 5, Serenli, August, 1922.

229. **Vidua hypocherina**, Verr. Blue-black Whydah.
 ♂ 5, ♀ 4, Juv. 3, Kinya, August, 1923; Odda, May, 1922; Serenli, August, 1922.
 The young of this bird is a uniform dull grey-brown on the back slightly paler on the under-surface, and with a well-marked black spot in front of the eyes.
 Jubaland birds should be compared with typical examples.
230. **Linura fischeri**, Rchw. Straw-tailed Whydah.
 ♂ 3, ♀ 3, Odda, March, 1922.
231. **Odontospiza caniceps**, Rchw. White-rumped Silver-billed Finch.
 ♂ ♀ Kinya, August, 1923.
232. **Aidemosyne cantans meridionalis**, Mearns. Abyssinian scaly-headed Silver-billed Finch.
 ♂ 3, ♀ 3, Marsabit, August, 1923.
233. **Granatina ianthinogaster inanthinogaster**, Rchw. Chestnut and Blue Waxbill.
 ♂ 4, ♀ 3, Archer's Post, November, 1920; El Wak, May, 1922; Neboi, May, 1922; Mandaira, Serenli, November, 1922; August, 1922.
 Specimens from the three last localities are intergrades to the Somali race *hawkeri*.
234. **Uraeginthus cyanocephalus mulleri**, Zedl. Pale Blue-headed Blue Waxbill.
 ♂ 1, ♀ 2, Lasamis, June, 1923.
 The females are rather paler, and have less blue on the throat than typical birds from Kilimanjaro. A larger series is desirable for comparison.
235. **Pytelia nr. kirki**, Shelley. Fire-throated Finch.
 ♂ 12, ♀ 6, Serenli, March and July 1922; Jebeir, March and July, 1922; Neboi, June and October, 1922; Dolo, June, 1922.
 These birds are not typical *kirki*, but come close to this species. The females are paler below, with the white more extensive. Wings 56 mm.
236. **Estrilda charmosyne pallidior**, Jacks. Pale-bellied Black-faced Grass Finch.
 ♂ 2, Archer's Post, November, 1920.
 Said by Sclater to be similar to the next race.
237. **Estrilda charmosyna charmosyna**, Rchw. Pink-bellied Black-faced Grass Finch.
 ♂ 2, ♀ 2, Serenli, August, 1922.
 This is evidently a variable species which splits up into several good races.

238. *Estrilda rhodopyga centralis*, Kothe. Uganda Buff Grass Finch.
♂ 2, Marsabit, August, 1923.

FRINGILLIDÆ.

239. *Passer (Sorella) emini guasso*, van Som. Kenya Chestnut Sparrow.

♂ 8, ♀ 5, Juv. 3, Marsabit, July, 1923; Archer's Post, November, 1920.

This first locality extends the range of this race a bit further north.

240. *Passer castanopterus*, Blyth. Somali yellow-breasted Sparrow.
♂ 4, ♀ 5, Juv. 4, Marsabit, July, 1923.

It is of extreme interest to find this species so far south and west, and indicates how closely related this district is to South Somaliland.

The female is somewhat like the male, but lacks the chestnut of the crown, nape and coverts, and has the underside buffy, slightly richer on the throat. There is a distinct rich buff supercilium. There is a figure of this species in Shelley's B. of Africa, but my specimens do not agree very well with this plate. They are possibly a race.

241. *Passer griseus swainsonii*, Rupp. Abyssinian Grey Sparrow.

♂ 9, ♀ 3, Unsi, January, 1923; Mandaira, September and October, 1922; Marsabit, July, 1923.

These are not true *abyssinicus* but are intermediate between this race and *gongonensis*, Oust.

242. *Petronia pyrgita massaica*, Neum. Yellow-throated Sparrow.

♂ 9, ♀ 7, Serenli, March, 1923; July and August, 1922; Mandaira, October, 1922; El Wak, May, 1922; Marsabit, August, 1923; Archer's Post, June, 1923.

The wings vary from 85-87 mm., but a specimen from Meuressi measures 94 mm.

243. *Polioptila striaticeps*, Sharpe. Stripe-breasted Grey Serin. Matthew's Range (Caldwell Coll.).

244. *Polioptila reichenowi*, Salvad. Yellow-rumped Grey Serin.

♂ 10, ♀ 3, Marsabit, July, 1923.

245. *Serinus donaldsoni donaldsoni*, Sharpe. Somali thick-billed Serin.
♂ 2, ♀ 1, Archer's Post, November, 1920; Marsabit, July, 1923.

The presence of the yellow centre to the rump, and the well-marked superciliary stripe distinguish this bird from *buchanani*, Hartert, from Taru and Kilimanjaro.

246. *Serinus maculicollis* nr. *taruensis*, van Som. Taru White-bellied Serin.
♂ 2, ♀ 2, Juv. ♂, Archer's Post, June, 1923. Wings 70-72 mm.
247. *Serinus maculicollis harterti*, Zedl. South Somali White-bellied Serin.
♂ 2, ♀ 1, Mandaira, November, 1922. Wings 66 mm.
248. *Emberiza tahapisi*, Sm. Brown Rock Bunting.
♂ 3, ♀ 2, Marsabit, July, 1923; Chanler's Falls, November, 1920.
249. *Emberiza polioptera*, Salvad. Mottled-back Yellow Bunting.
♂ 9, ♀ 6, Marsabit, July, 1923; El Wak, May, 1922; Neboi, June, 1922; Mandaira, September and October, 1922; Serenli, August, 1922.

ALAUDIDÆ.

250. *Eremopteryx signata*.
♂ 6, ♀ 4, N. Guasso, December, 1920.
251. *Eremopteryx leucopareia*, ? Sb. sp., Nov. Red-capped Finch-Lark.
♂ 4, ♀ 1, N. Guasso.
There is no doubt that the Kenya birds are distinct from typical Tanganyika specimens. They are darker above and the males have a distinct black collar.
252. *Mirafra poecilosterna poecilosterna*, Rchw. Pink-breasted Singing Lark.
♂ 7, ♀ 4, Serenli, July and August, 1922; Neboi, June, 1922.
♂ 3, ♀ 1, Archer's Post (intermediate) to *massaica*, Rchw., November, 1920.
The very young bird is buffy white below, richer on the breast, which is spotted with blackish; mantle and crown blackish brown with large pale sandy tips to the feathers. Wings black-brown with wide pale sandy tips and edges to outer webs.
253. *Mirafra hypermetra hypermetra*, Reich. Great Black-breasted Lark.
♂ 4, Isiola, June, 1920; Archer's Post, November, 1920; Chanler's Falls, December, 1920.
Six birds from the N. Guasso area are not typical. They are decidedly brownish above and richer below, not greyish as in Lower Tana birds (topotypes, 4). A series from both localities will no doubt show these differences to be constant.

254. **Mirafra cautilaus marginata**, Hawk. Pale White-tailed Lark.
♂ 4, ♀ 2, Juv., Chanler's Falls, November and December, 1920; July, 1923.
255. **Mirafra africanoides intercedens**, ?
♂ 3, ♀ 2, N. Guasso, June, 1923.
These birds agree with my Marich and Turkana specimens in being paler than typical *intercedens*. Further comparison will help to place these birds more correctly.
256. **Mirafra rufocinnamomea**, Salvad. Cinnamon Rufous Lark.
♂ Marsabit, July, 1923 (Caldwell Coll.).
This bird is a very rich rufous chestnut on the crown and back, the feathers having very slight shaft stripes. It is quite unlike the larks referred by me to *torrida*, Shelley. In contrast to the very rich upper surface, the underside is paler than in *torrida*, more as in *kavirondensis*, mihi.
257. **Aethocorys personata**, Sharpe. Large Rufous capped Lark.
♂ 5, ♀ 2, N. Guasso, December, 1920.
This locality extends the southern range of this bird considerably. Wings 85-92 mm.
258. **Galerida cristata**, Sub. sp. Crested Lark.
♂ 2, Koroli, July, 1923; Juv., August, 1923.
These specimens are probably *somaliensis*, but, owing to lack of material for comparison, they cannot be placed with certainty.

MOTACILLIDÆ.

259. **Tmetothylacus tenellus**, Cab. Golden Yellow Pipit.
♂ 8, ♀ 3, Mandaira, July, 1923; Serenli, August, 1923; Marsabit, July, 1923.
260. **Anthus sordidus longirostris**, Neum. Long-billed Mottled Pipit.
♂ 2, N. Guasso, June, 1923.
261. **Anthus campestris**, Vieill. European Tawny Pipit.
♂ 2, Unsi, January, 1923.
262. **Motacilla aguimp vidua**, Sund. African Pied Wagtail.
♂ 3, ♀ 2, Serenli, July and August, 1922.
263. **Motacilla alba alba**, Linn. European White Wagtail.
♂ 3, ♀ 3, Mandaira, November, 1922; Unsi, January, 1923; Dolo, December, 1922.
264. **Motacilla flava thunbergi**, Billberg. Grey-headed Wagtail.
♂ 2, Dolo, December, 1922.

PYCNONOTIDÆ.

265. **Pycnonotus dodsoni dodsoni**, Sharpe. Little Somali Yellow-vented Bulbul.
 ♂ 13, ♀ 7, Serenli, March and August, 1922; Mandaira, September and October, 1922.
 Typical birds extend to the Juba River and in the Marsabit area and N. Guasso they meet with the form which I have named *teitensis*.
266. **Pycnonotus dodsoni teitensis**, van Som. Taru Little Yellow-vented Bulbul.
 ♂ 5, ♀ 3, Juv. Marsabit, July, 1923; N. Guasso, December, 1920.
267. **Chlorocichla flaviventris mombasae**, Shelley. } Coast Large
 } Reich Yellow
 } Bulbul.
Chlorocichla flaviventris contralis,
 ♂ 2, Jebeir, April, 1923.
268. **Chlorocichla flaviventris meruensis**, Mearns. Kikuyu large Yellow Bulbul.
 ♂ 2, Matthew's Range, November, 1920.
 This is doubtfully distinct from the last form.
269. **Andropadus insularis somaliensis**, Rehw. Somali Lesser Yellow Bulbul.
 ♂ 12, ♀ 8, Serenli, July and August, 1922; February, 1923; Dolo, December, 1922.
 This race is recognisable; being darker and duller than *subalaris*. The three forms, *insularis*, *i. subalaris*, and *i. somaliensis*, when laid out side by side are quite distinct.
 There is no doubt that where *subalaris* and *somaliensis* meet, there will occur intermediates.
270. **Phyllastrephus strepitans nr. pauper**, Sharpe. Brown Scrub Bulbul.
 ♂ 27, ♀ 14, Serenli, February and March, 1923; July and August, 1922, Hellesheid, July, 1922; Jebeir, March and April, 1923; July, 1922; Unsi, January, 1923; Dolo, December, 1922; Neboi, June, 1922; Mandaira, September, 1922; Marsabit, July, 1923.
 This large series taken in conjunction with a big series from the type locality of *strepitans* shows extremely well the gradual transition from one form to another in a species of wide distribution.
 Typical *strepitans* has the throat pure white, not creamy or with a buffy tinge, and in marked contrast to the olive washed

breast, especially at the sides of the lower throat. As we pass up the coast to Kismayu and the Juba, this contrast is gradually lost until at Serenli, Jebeir, and Dolo we find a bird with a buffy-white throat, not sharply differentiated from the breast which is a few shades deeper and washed with brownish olive. These birds are typical *pauper*. Further N. west at Mandaira and Koroli, and Marsabit the birds become similar to those found on west Rudolf, and referred by me to *pauper* in my former report, *Nov. Zool.*, XXIX., 1922. They are however, not the same as *pauper*, but at the same time are quite distinct from *strepitans*. The name *fricki*, Mearns, was founded on a bird from the Lower Tana, and is no doubt a synonym of *strepitans*, the type of which came from Malindi.

ZOSTEROPIDÆ.

271. *Zosterops virens garguensis*, Mearns. } Marsabit White-eye.
Zosterops virens kaffensis, Neum. } Syn.
 ♂ 3, ♀ 2, Marsabit, July, 1923.
 I have had the opportunity of seeing other specimens than those enumerated above and all are constant and show that this is a good race of *virens*.
272. *Zosterops flavilateralis fricki*, Mearns. } Pale Scrub White-eye.
 ♂ 2, Archer's Post, November, 1920.

NECTARINIIDÆ.

273. *Nectarinia nectarinoides beveni*, sb. sp., Nov. Northern Lesser Red-breasted Wedge-tailed Sunbird.
 ♂ 4, ♀ 2, Neboi, Dolo, June and December, 1922.
 This race is very like the typical *nectarinoides*, but differs in having no marked yellow bar separating the red tips from the dark bases of the breast feathers, and further in having no yellow feathers on either side of this breast band.
274. *Cinnyris mariquensis osiris* Finsch. Abyssinian Black-bellied Sunbird.
 ♂ 4, ♀ 3, Marsabit, July, 1923; Archer's Post, November, 1920.
 I have provisionally placed these birds under this race, as I have no typical examples for comparison. I am however inclined to think that these Northern Frontier birds will be found to differ from Abyssinian examples.
275. *Cinnyris habessinicus turkanae*, van Som. Little Purple-banded Sunbird.
 ♂ 4, ♀ 4, Unsi, January, 1923; Mandaira, November, 1922; Lugh, June, 1922.

276. *Cinnyris bifasciatus tsavoensis*, van Som. Little Purple-banded Dark Sunbird.
♂ 4, Serenli, July and August, 1922.
277. *Cinnyris kirki*, Shelley. Purple-throated Black Sunbird.
♂ 6, ♀ 3, Marsabit, July, 1923; Mandaira, November, 1922; Serenli, July, 1923; Jebeir, March, 1923.
278. *Cinnyris venustus blicki*, Mearns. Little Buff-bellied Sunbird.
♂ 5, ♀ 3, Juv., Marsabit, July, 1923; Kauro, August, 1923; Koroli, August, 1923.
- These birds are typical *blicki*, and I find that the birds recorded under this race in my Report *Nov. Zool.*, XXIX., 1922, are in reality quite distinct, though agreeing with the published description. The female is a true *blicki*, but the males are not. True *blicki* is very like *albiventris* but with a yellow tinged abdomen.
- The Kerio birds, possessing white abdomens and vents in contra-distinction to the yellow colouration of these areas in *venustus falkensteini* suggests that they are intermediates influenced by *blicki*. These white-bellied birds are said by Selater—*Op. cit.*—to be identical with *fasolensis*, Heugh.
279. *Cinnyris albiventris*, Strickl. White-bellied Sunbird.
♂ 3, ♀ 2, Serenli, July, 1922; Mandaira, October, 1922; Neboi, June, 1922.
- It would be of great interest to ascertain at what point this species meets with *blicki*, and whether there is any intergrading.
280. *Chalcomitra hunteri*, Shelley. Hunter's Red-breasted Black Sunbird.
♂ 25, ♀ 10, Waregta, July, 1923; Serenli, July, 1922; March, 1923; August, 1922; Lugh, June, 1922; Dolo, December, 1922; Mandaira, September, 1922; Marsabit, July, 1923; Archer's Post, August, 1923.
281. *Anthreptes orientalis neumanni*, Zedl. Somali Purple Sunbird.
♂ 11, ♀ 6, Serenli, Lugh, August, 1922; July, 1922; June, 1922; Mandaira, June, 1922; October, 1922.
282. *Anthreptes orientalis orientalis*, Hartl. Green-rumped Purple Sunbird.
♂ 4, ♀ 7, N. Guasso, June and July, 1923.

PARIDÆ.

283. *Anthoscopus musculus*. White-breasted Penduline Tit.
♂ 4, ♀ 3, Archer's Post, November, 1920; June and August, 1923.
These birds cannot be placed accurately without comparison with typical birds.
284. *Parus afer fricki*, Mearns. Kenya White-cheeked Tit.
Parus afer barakae, Jackson ? Syn.
♂ 3 ♀ 3, Archer's Post, November, 1920.
A doubtful race. Wings 65-70 mm. Four males and two females from Mandaira have the black of the throat and breast less extensive. Wings 60-64.
285. *Parisoma bohmi somalicum*, Friedman (1928). Black-collared Tit-Warbler.
♂ 3, ♀ 3, Archer's Post, November, 1920.
Not so richly coloured as birds from Kilimanjaro, especially so on the flanks, which are very pale buff, not deep buff; and are nearer *somalicum* than typical *böhmi*.

SYLVIIDÆ.

286. *Cisticola juncidis perennia*, Lynes. Little Barred-tail Warbler.
♂ 2, Marsabit, July, 1923.
287. *Cisticola aridula tanganyika*, Lynes. Little Grey-backed Warbler.
♂ 2, ♀ 1, N. Guasso, Marsabit, June and August, 1923.
288. *Cisticola cinereola schillingsi*, Rehw. Streaky Grey Scrub Warbler.
♂ 6, ♀ 5, N. Guasso, June, 1923; November and December, 1920.
289. *Cisticola galactotes* nr. *haematocephalus*.
♂ 3, Jebeir, April, 1923.
290. *Cisticola cheniana bodessa*, Mearns.
♂ 2, Jebeir. ♂ 1, ♀ 1, Dolo.
These birds are distinct from *cheniana ukamba*, Lynes; and agree with the South Abyssinian form above.
291. *Prinia somalica intermedia*, Jack. } Pale Wren-Warbler.
Prinia somalica erlangeri, Reich. } Syn.
♂ 4, ♀ 2, N. Guasso, August, 1923; December, 1920.
292. *Dryodromus rufifrons smithii*, Sharpe. Juba Red-fronted Wren-Warbler.
♂ 4, ♀ 3, Mandaira, October, 1922; Neboi, June, 1922.

293. *Dryodromus rufifrons, intermediate rufidorsalis smithii*.
♂ 4, ♀ 2, N. Guasso, Chanler's Falls.
294. *Euprinoides cinerea cinerea*, Sharpe. Brown-headed Grey Forest Warbler.
♂ 2, ♀ 2, Marsabit, July, 1923.
As with *Phormoplectes insignis*, I did not expect to find this forest Warbler in an isolated forest such as Marsabit, separated as it is from all high-lying forest country.
295. *Eremomela friseoflava flavicrissalis*, Sharpe. Little Yellow-vented Scrub Warbler.
Eremomela griseoflava erlangeri, Reich.
♂ 3, ♀ 1, June, 1922, Lugh.
These would be typical *flavicrissalis* or *erlangeri*, if that race can be upheld. They are quite distinct from the birds mentioned below, having the yellow of the vent of a deeper shade and more extensive.
Five males from the N. Guasso and Marsabit, have the yellow of the vent very pale indeed and limited in extent. As all are constant in this respect it is more than likely that the race will have to be recognised. Wings 49-50.
296. *Sylvietta isabellina erlangeri*, } ? Somali Pale Crombec.
Sylvietta isabellina isabellina, } Elliot.
♂ 2, Mandaira, October, 1922.
Very like the birds from Tsavo and named by me *macro-rhyncha*, but paler below and also smaller. 54-56 mm.
297. *Camaroptera brevicaudata griseigula*, Sharpe. Teita Green-winged Warbler.
♂ 3, ♀ 1, Marsabit, July, 1923.
298. *Calamonastes simplex*, Rehw. Sooty Scrub Warbler.
♂ 6, ♀ 4, Serenli, July and August, 1922; N. Guasso, November, 1920.
299. *Acrocephalus arundinaceus arundinaceus*, Linn. Great Reed Warbler.
♂ 3, Jebeir, March, 1923.
300. *Acrocephalus griseldis*, Hartl. African Great Reed Warbler.
♂ 1, Kismayu.
301. *Hippolais pallida elaeica*, Lind. Little Olive-grey Reed Warbler.
♂ 3, Dolo, December, 1922; Mandaira, November, 1922.
302. *Sylvia nisoria nisoria*, Bechst. European Barred Warbler.
♂ 1, Jebeir, April, 1924.
Although taken in April, this bird had not developed the barred plumage, and is probably a bird of the previous year.

303. *Agrobates galactotes familiaris*, Menetr. Barred-tail Scrub Warbler.
 ♂ 6, ♀ 4, Serenli, February, 1923; Jebeir, March, 1923; Mandaira, October, 1922; Archer's Post, November, 1920.
304. *Agrobates galactotes syriacus*. Lesser Barred-tail Scrub-Warbler.
 ♂ 5, ♀ 3, Mandaira, November, 1922; Dolo, December, 1922.
305. *Agrobates*, sp. ? minor, Cab.
 A very small bird which does not agree with either of the above.

CRATEROPIDÆ.

306. *Turdoides (Crateropus squamulata)*, Shell. Coast Scaly Babbling Thrush.
 ♂ 4, ♀ 2, Hellesheid, July, 1922; Serenli, February and July, 1922.
307. *Argya rubiginosa rubiginosa*, Rupp. Northern rufous Scrub Chatterer.
 ♂ 9, ♀ 7, Marsabit, July, 1923; N. Guasso, December, 1922; June, 1923.
 Wings 85-90 mm. Tails 98-115, most 112.
308. *Argya rubiginosa sharpei*, O. Grant. Great Rufous Scrub Chatterer.
 ♂ 5, ♀ 3, Neboi, June, 1922; Dolo, June & December, 1922.
 Wings as follows: ♂♂ 94, 95, 96, 96, 96; 91, 92, 92 mm.
 Tails as follows: ♂♂ 115, 119, 116, 118, 120; 125, 126 mm.
 126 mm.

It is of interest to compare the measurements of these two series with birds from elsewhere in Kenya and Uganda: Moroto and Kerio, 87-89 mm.; 110-116 mm. Simba, Masongoleni, 83-85 mm. 105-109 mm.

It will be seen that Moroto and Kerio birds agree best with those from Marsabit so far as size is concerned and it is of interest to note that in colour also there is no difference. The birds I have placed under *sharpei*, although also agreeing in colour are very much bigger, while the series from Simba are smaller, especially in tail length, and are also richer in colour.

Dr. Hartert has recently published a note disagreeing with me in regard to these Rufous Babblers, but with the above additional material I am only strengthened in my opinions.

309. *Cichladusa guttata guttata*, Heugl. Northern Speckled Babbler.
♂ 7, ♀ 3, Marsabit, June, 1923; Merile, June, 1923; Neboi,
June, 1922; Dolo, July and December, 1922; Mandaira, Sep-
tember, 1922. Wings 80-90. Tails 75-88.
310. *Cichladusa guttata rufipennis*, Sharpe. Coast Speckled
Babbler.
♂ 3, ♀ 2, Serenli, March, 1923; July, 1922. Wings, 78-82.
Tails, 74-78.
311. *Erythropygia leucoptera leucoptera*, Rupp. Northern Scrub
Chat.
♂ 3, ♀ 5, Serenli, February, July, and August, 1922; Man-
daira, October, 1922; El Wak, June, 1922; Neboi, May, 1922.
312. *Erythropygia leucoptera nr. vulpina*. Grey-streaked Scrub Chat.
♂ 4, ♀ 2, N. Guasso, June, 1923; November and December,
1920.
313. *Erythropygia quadrivirgata erlangeri*, Rehw. Juba Buff-
breasted Scrub Chat.
♂ 3, ♀ 1, March and April, 1923. Wings 73-84 mm. This
is a doubtful race.
314. *Turdus tephronotus*, Cab. Pale Grey-backed Thrush.
♂ 5, ♀ 3, Mandaira, September and October, 1922; Neboi,
June, 1922; Dolo, December, 1922; Serenli, August, 1922.
315. *Turdus olivaceus polius*, Mearns. Marsabit Rufous-bellied
Thrush.
♂ 3, ♀ 3, Juv., Marsabit, July, 1923.
These birds require careful comparison with Abyssinian
examples.
316. *Monticola saxatalis*, Linn. European Rock Thrush.
♂ 4, ♀ 3, Mandaira, Jebeir, October, 1922; March, 1923.
317. *Lucinia lucinia*, Linn. Sprosser Nightingale.
♂ 2, ♀ 1, Jebeir, March, 1923; Archer's Post, November,
1920.
318. *Lucinia megarhyncha golzi*, Cab. African Nightingale.
♂ 3, Marsabit. ♂ 2, ♀ 1, Neboi.
319. *Irania gutturalis*, Guer. White-throated Chat.
♂ 2, Archer's Post, November, 1920.
320. *Cossypha natalensis*, Smith. Grey-winged Rufous Cossypha.
♂ 5, Jebeir, March, 1923; Serenli, February, 1923.
Wings 89-90. I cannot find any difference between these
birds and others from Kenya and Uganda. *Intensa* and

garguess, Mearns, would appear to be individual variations which can be matched by examples from far removed localities.

321. **Cossypha heuglini**. White-eyebrowed Cossypha.
♂ 2, ♀ 2, Marsabit, July, 1923. Wings 100-104 mm. in males, 95 mm. in females.
322. **Cossypha heuglini intermedia**, Cab. Coast White-eyebrowed Cossypha.
♂ 5, ♀ 3, Serenli, February and March, 1923; Jebeir, August, 1923. Wings 78-95 mm. in males, 75-85 in females.
323. **Oenanthe vittata**, Hemp. Ehr.
♂ 2, Jebeir. This is, according to Sclater (*Op. cit.*), merely a mutation of *leucomela (pleschanka, Auct.)*.
324. **Oenanthe leucomela leucomela**, Pall. Pied Chat.
♂ 8, ♀ 5, Mandaira, September and October, 1922; Unsi, January, 1923; N. Guasso, October, 1920.
325. **Oenanthe isabellina**. Isabelline Wheatear.
♂ 5, ♀ 4, Serenli, March, 1923; Jebeir, April, 1923; Mandaira, October, 1922; N. Guasso, December, 1920.
326. **Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe**, Linn. Common Wheatear.
♂ 2, ♀ 2, Chanler's Fall, December, 1920.
327. **Oenanthe piliata albinotata**, Neum. East African Banded Chat.
♂ 2, Juv., June, 1923, N. Guasso.
328. **Cercomela fuscicaudata turkana**, van Som. Sooty Desert-Chat. Chat.
♂ 9, ♀ 4, Koroli, July, 1923; Marsabit, July, 1923; N. Guasso, June, 1923; November, 1920.
These birds are all considerably darker than *turkana*, mihi, and are nearer to *fuscicaudata*. All the November birds are much abraded and thus browner than full fresh-plumaged birds.
329. **Phoenicurus phoenicurus phoenicurus**, Linn. Redstart.
♂ Jebeir, April, 1923.
An adult male in full plumage. This is a rare migrant to Jubaland, or Eastern Africa.