

flamingos near Cayenne on 23rd March, 1967. There are persistent rumours among the inhabitants of the eastern Surinam coast that flamingos nest in French Guiana. The continuous presence of flocks which cross the Marowijne River (the border between Surinam and French Guiana) in both directions, among which immatures are present, point to this, since nesting in Surinam is unknown at the present time. The area around the mouth of the Oyapock is perhaps the most likely.

SUMMARY

1. The American flamingo nested long ago (at least before 1895) in Guyana.
2. There is evidence but no definite proof that a small group nested or tried to nest near Coronie in Surinam in 1930.
3. In French Guiana it nested in the 18th century and possibly at the beginning of the 19th century
4. There is at present an isolated, self contained population of flamingos which shifts between the eastern part of the Surinam coast and French Guiana. These birds are practically present all through the year and as immatures are among them, it seems probable that there exists somewhere in French Guiana a nesting colony, now that nesting in Surinam is no longer known.

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Two New Birds from the Ivory Coast

by Melvin A. Traylor

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The following notes are based on collections made by Daniel Parelius in the Ivory Coast. His early collections were reported on by Traylor and Parelius (1967) and his most recent collection was made in the summer of 1969.

Campethera nivos

The woodpecker *Campethera nivos* is a forest bird of both upper and lower Guinea. In lower Guinea it is confined to the forest, in either virgin or second growth (Chapin, 1939: 577). In upper Guinea, however, Bannerman

(1933: 433) says that it extends into open bush country in Ghana and Sierra Leone. When Bannerman's Ghana localities are examined, the most northern is Kumasi, at ca. 7° N. and still in the southern third of the country.

In the Ivory Coast, Parelius has collected a good series of *nivosa* at Abidjan in the forest region along the coast, and also a male and female from a small patch of gallery forest near Korhogo, in the drier woodland area at ca. 9° 30' N., thus far outside the normal range of the species. The latter two specimens are remarkable in having much longer wings than any other population of the species. The male was reported in Traylor and Parelius (1967: 103), and its exceptional wing length noted. With the finding of a second specimen showing the same character, this unique population must be recognized as:

Campethera nivosa maxima subsp. nov.

Type: adult ♂, collected at Korhogo, Ivory Coast, 22nd March, 1965, by Daniel Parelius. Field Museum of Natural History No. 277146.

Diagnosis: similar in colour to *C. n. nivosa*, but with much longer wing; larger to the same degree than *C. n. efulensis*, if that form is considered distinct from *nivosa*.

Measurements of type: wing 98, tail 47, bill 21.5, tarsus 19 mm.

Range: as far as known, confined to a small patch of gallery forest, southwest of Korhogo, northern Ivory Coast.

Remarks: this race is much larger in wing size than any other West African populations. Comparative wing measurements in mm. are:

	No. of spec.		♂♂	No. of spec.		♀♀
<i>maxima</i>	1	98		1	98	
<i>nivosa</i> (Abidjan)	5	87-89 (88.0)		3	85-91 (88.0)	
from Bannerman						
(p. 431)	13	85-93		17	84-92	
<i>efulensis</i> from						
Bannerman (p. 433)	9	83-88		10	82-91	
F.M.N.H., Cameroon	10	83-90 (86.5)		12	82-90 (87.4)	

The specimens from the bush country of Ghana and Sierra Leone, that Bannerman mentions, are included in his measurements, so it is evident that *maxima* is not a generally distributed savanna race, replacing *nivosa* north of the forest. Considering the degree of difference between *maxima* and the *nivosa* population at Abidjan only 300 miles to the south, there must be complete isolation between them at the present time. Any regular genetic interchange between them would certainly swamp the numerically much smaller population *maxima*.

The Ivory Coast is not so well collected that positive statements concerning the distribution of species can be made with any confidence. However, the area between Abidjan and Korhogo around Bouaké and Beoumi, a mixture of savanna and forest, is probably the best known region of the country, and since the species is not known from there, it probably does not occur between the forest proper and Korhogo. Whether *maxima* is a relict from the time when the upper Guinea forest was more extensive, or the result of a fortuitous invasion under present conditions, cannot be determined.

Muscicapa griseigulare

The flycatcher *Muscicapa griseigulare* has for a long time been placed in the genus *Parisoma*, but I agree with White (1963: 11) that it is better placed in

Muscicapa. This is a flycatcher of the lower Guinea forest, previously known from south-eastern Nigeria south to north-western Angola and east to Uganda. However, in June, 1969 Daniel Parelius collected a single male at Duékoué, 6° 45' N., 7° 21' W., in the forest of western Ivory Coast. This is some 1000 miles west of any previous locality. Although only the single specimen is known, it exhibits such marked differences that I have no hesitation in describing it as a new subspecies. It gives me great pleasure to name it in honour of the collector, Daniel Parelius, who has added much to our knowledge of the distribution of birds in the Ivory Coast.

Muscicapa griseigulare parelii subsp. nov.

Type: adult ♂, collected at Duékoué, Ivory Coast, 6° 45' N., 7° 21' W., on 23rd June, 1969, by Daniel Parelius. Field Museum of Natural History No. 285545.

Diagnosis: differs from *griseigulare* in having the lower mandible black with a trace of pale horn at the base, instead of being wholly pale; has a proportionately much longer tail than *griseigulare*; in absolute measurements the wing is shorter and the tail longer. In general colour *parelii* is more bluish slate than *griseigulare*, but this probably is due to the difference in age of skins, 15–50 years.

Measurements of type: wing 59, tail 54, bill 14, tarsus 17 mm.

Range: known only from the type locality.

Remarks: in nominate *griseigulare*, the pale lower mandible is so distinctive that Bannerman (1939: 224) notes it as a good field mark in distinguishing *griseigulare* from the 'Alseonax' members of the family. In *parelii*, however, the whole bill appears black; it is only on close examination that the pale base of the mandible can be seen.

Although the individual measurements of wing and tail of *parelii* are not strikingly different from those of *griseigulare*, the proportion of tail to wing is. Comparative measurements in mm, of males are:

	No. of spec.	Wing	Tail	T/W
<i>parelii</i>	1	59	54	.92
<i>griseigulare</i>				
F.M.N.H: Uganda,				
Angola, Cameroon	9	61–67 (64.1)	48–53 (50.3)	.74–.83 (.79)
from Bannerman				
(p. 223)	5	62.5–66	50–53	

While the wing and tail measurements of *parelii* would probably overlap those of *griseigulare* if longer series of both were available, the proportion tail/wing in *parelii* falls far outside the range of that of *griseigulare*. Considering the strong characters separating these two races, the isolation of *parelii*, 1000 miles from the nearest known *griseigulare*, is probably real.

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