

Soft Parts.—Iris orange-brown. Feet orange. Bill black, cere orange.

Remarks.—In addition to the type, I obtained two immature birds and have examined three adults in the British Museum collected by Philby in Tihama on the northern frontier of Yemen. I have also examined the large series of *M. g. gabar* from Africa in the British Museum. Named in honour of Sir Reginald and Lady Champion whose hospitality and help so largely contributed towards the success of our trip to the Aden Protectorate and Yemen.

A New Race of the Collared Sunbird from Lower Guinea.

Dr. JAMES P. CHAPIN sent the following :—

Anthreptes collaris somereni, new race.

Description.—Colors similar to those of *A. c. hypodilus* (Jardine), but flanks washed a little more heavily with greyish olive. Size markedly smaller, wings of both sexes in Cameroon and Gaboon 48-52mm., culmen from base 15-17.5mm.

Distribution.—From the coast of the Cameroon and Gaboon eastward to the Uelle, Ituri, and Manyema districts of the Belgian Congo, southward to Canhoca and Roca Congulu in Angala, and to Tshisika in the southern Kasai District.

Type.—In the American Museum of Natural History, No. 685,944. Adult Male. Anda, Lake Azingo, Gaboon. 20 December, 1907. Collected by Dr. W. J. Ansorge.

Measurements of Type.—Wing 50, culmen from base 17.5, tail 30, tarsus 15mm.

Remarks.—For many years *Anthreptes collaris hypodilus* (Jardine) has been said to range from the Island of Fernando Po eastward across the Cameroon to the Upper Congo and southward to Angola. The observation by Dr. V. G. L. van Someren (*Novitates Zoologicae*, vol. 29, 1922, p. 202) that *A. c. hypodilus* was a large, long-billed form, and that a different race occupied Angola, the Gaboon, and Cameroon, seems to have been disregarded.

In 1929 José G. Correia collected an excellent series of *A. c. hypodilus* on Fernando Po for the American Museum of Natural History, and these specimens furnish striking support for Dr. van Someren's statement. Wings of the island birds measure 52-59mm., both sexes combined; culmen from base 16.5-19mm. The smaller mainland form, extends over

most of the Lower Guinea forest area. This small race of Lower Guinea increases slightly in size to the eastward, so that males from the forested Ituri District in the north-eastern Congo have wings 51-55mm. long, and females 49-51mm. Specimens of both sexes from the Ituri have the culmen from base 15-18mm. Like the birds of the Kasai and north-western Angola, they agree in color with *A. c. somereni*, and not with the race *A. c. ugandæ*, which is distinctly brighter yellow beneath.

A New Race of Stonechat from Sicily.

Mr. P. A. CLANCEY sent the following :—

Saxicola torquata archimedes, new race.

Description.—From *Saxicola torquata rubicola* (Linnæus), 1766 : France, it differs in the male and female in fresh autumn plumage having the upper-parts tinged reddish sandy. On the under surfaces *S. t. archimedes* is noticeably more reddish sandy, less yellowish, than *S. t. rubicola*. Adults in breeding dress and juveniles not available.

Distribution.—Confined to the island of Sicily, where it abounds in a variety of habitats.

Type.—Female, adult. Near Siracusa (Syracuse), Sicily. 16 August, 1943. In the Clancey Collection.

Measurements of the type.—Wing 66.5, culmen from base 15, tarsus 21.5, tail 50mm.

Material examined.—*S. t. archimedes*, nine in fresh autumn plumage and known to be indigenous. *S. t. rubicola*, France (6), Germany, Italy, Spain, etc., long series. Also material from Corsica (*Saxicola torquata insularis* (Parrot), 1910 : Corsica), Greece (*Saxicola torquata græcorum* Laubmann, 1927 : Corfu) and N. Africa (*Saxicola torquata desfontainesi* Blanchet, 1925 : Tunisia). Two indigenous British races also examined.

Remarks.—Von Jordans and Steinbacher, "Senckenbergiana" 26, 1943, p. 83, record four males taken by Schiebel in Sicily in December as of the race *S. t. rubicola*. This form undoubtedly winters in large numbers on the island.

The small size character of *S. t. græcorum* is not valid but the race seems worthy of recognition on account of the rather greyer tone of the upper-parts. I cannot see how *S. t. insularis* can be maintained on the basis of available autumn material from Corsica. *S. t. desfontainesi* is almost certainly valid but requires further detailed study.



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