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XX.—*A List of Birds collected in Uganda and British East Africa, with Notes on their Nesting and other Habits.*—Part II.* By V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN, M.B.O.U.

(Plates VIII.—XIII.)

Pitta longipennis.

♂. 5.vi. 13.

A fine male in good plumage was shot in the forest-undergrowth. It is decidedly rare.

Locality. Mabira Forest, in Uganda.

Hirundo rustica.

♂ & juv. 30.ix. 10.

Occurs as a migrant in considerable numbers, though adult birds have been obtained as late as June and July.

Locality. Kyetema, in Uganda.

Hirundo arcticincta.

Hirundo angolensis Boc. ; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. ii. p. 409 [part.].

♂ & 2 imm. 1.v. 12.

The Brown-throated Swallow is a common species, nesting from March to May, and again in October. Young

* For Part I. with Map (Pl. IV.) see pp. 193–252.

nestlings were taken in May, and young well able to fly in December. The eggs are like those of the Common European Swallow.

Localities. Kyetema and Busiro, in Uganda.

Hirundo smithi.

♂. 17. vi. 12.

♀. 13. xii. 14.

The little Red-capped Swallow is fairly common in British East Africa, but not in Uganda. We have taken the eggs in June, October, and December. The nest is an open cup, built of mud and lined with straws and feathers; it is usually constructed under the eaves of a building, or in caves or under bridges. The eggs, three to four in number, are pale pink, heavily spotted and blotched with Indian-red and liver-colour.

Localities. Sio River, Uganda border; Nakuru, Naivasha, and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Hirundo puella.

♂ 1-2. 13. iii. 12; 12. vii. 09.

♀. 12. xii. 14.

This is one of the commonest species, usually found in townships and villages, and occasionally seen in the open acacia-country and along the lake-shore.

They are extremely tame and confiding. They construct nests like those of the House-Martin, but with a long tubular entrance. The eggs vary in colour. We have taken them from May to July, and in October and December.

Localities. Jinja, Kyetema, Busiro, in Uganda; Kisumu and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Hirundo senegalensis.

♂ & ♀. 25. v. 10; 5. v. 09.

Very common. Breeds under bridges, in caves, and under eaves of buildings. The nests are usually found in May-July and October-January.

Localities. Kalwanga, Kyetema, in Uganda; Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Hirundo monteiri.

♂. 4. iv. 12.

An adult male with white spots on the outer tail-feathers is referred to this species.

Locality. Kyetema, in Uganda.

Hirundo emini.

♀ imm. 6. vii. 13.

This is a young bird in first plumage; it was taken in July, and nests and eggs in December.

Localities. Nairobi and Kyambu, in British East Africa.

Hirundo atrocærulea christyi.

Hirundo christyi Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. xvi. 1906, p. 86 :
Mabira Forest, Uganda.

♂ 1-2. 7. v. 12 ; 7. v. 12.

♀. 7. v. 12.

A rare bird in collections. This Swallow was seen in fair numbers in Uganda. It was nesting in May in nests like those of *H. puella*, lined with rootlets and feathers of all sorts. The eggs are pure white. These birds feed in flocks, flying low over the swamps, especially towards evening. They are sometimes met with on the outskirts of forests.

I have compared these birds with specimens from Natal, in the Tring Museum, and cannot see any reason for separating them from the southern birds. A male of *H. atrocærulea*, in the Tring Museum, has white spots on the outermost pair of tail-feathers.

Localities. Buziranjuvo and Mabira, in Uganda.

Psalidoprocne albiceps.

♂. 7. iv. 12.

♀ 1-2. 9. vi. 13 ; 6. x. 06.

The White-headed Martin is about evenly distributed in Uganda and British East Africa. In the Kavirondo and Embu districts it was common, frequenting the bush and scrub country. These birds fly low over the grass and bushes when hunting for food, and frequently perch on the top of

bush or grass-stem. They nest in holes in banks, the tunnel being about seven to fourteen inches in length, with a slight upward inclination. The nesting-chamber is lined with grass and a few feathers. The eggs are white, three to four in number.

These birds breed in June and in October. A female shot off the nest is uniform dark brownish black with an oily-green sheen; it has no white cap or throat. A second female has a grey head.

Localities. Bale, Mawokota, in Uganda; Embu and Kenia, in British East Africa.

Bradyornis pallidus murinus.

♂ 1-2. 12. iv. 13; 12. xii. 12.

Frequently met with in the scrub and acacia country, and in the open forest. They sit motionless on some low bush and fly out when they see an insect passing.

Localities. Londiani and Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Dioptrornis fischeri.

♂ & ♀. 14. vi. 12; 17. xi. 12.

A common species in British East Africa, frequenting the outskirts of forests, gardens, and scrub. They are most active in their search for insects just before sunset, especially when the white ants are fighting after a shower of rain. At these times they sit on the lowest branches of a shrub or on a low rock, and as the ants take flight they pounce down on them. When the light has almost gone it is a weird sight to see these grey shadows flitting low to the ground.

Nesting birds have been shot in May and June, and young taken in January and February and July.

Localities. Londiani and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Melænornis pammelaina.

♂ 1-7. 14. xi. 10; 12. xii. 13; 29. iv. 10; 27. iii. 09; 13. v. 12; 14. xi. 10; 23. vii. 12; 15. v. 12.

♀ 1-5. 24. vii. 10; 3. iii. 09; 26. xi. 10; 13. v. 12; 13. v. 12.

Nestlings 2.

Two of these specimens collected in November have white rings round the eyes—they are male and female.

These birds nest in low bushes or in the comb of a banana bunch. The nest is composed of rootlets and twigs, and lined with fibres. The eggs are a dark reddish-brown or greenish-brown ground-colour, speckled with lighter brown or dark brown. These have been taken in April, May, and June. Young nestlings were procured in May. A bird in the change plumage from first to second, was shot in July; adult moulting birds in May—these moulted while still with young in the nest-stage.

Localities. Kyetema, Kitoma Salt Lake, Ankoli, Kabamba, and Jinja, in Uganda; Nakuru and Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Empidornis kavirondensis.

♂ 1-2. 17.iv.11; 17.iv.11.

♀ 1. 21.vi.12.

Not very common. They were breeding in June.

Localities. Ledgu's Camp, western Uganda; Kavirondo, in British East Africa.

Muscicapa grisola.

♂ 1-2. 4.xi.10; 28.xii.12.

♀. 4.xi.10.

Very common as a migrant. One specimen remained in my garden for over two months.

Localities. Lusasa, in Uganda; Nakuru and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Alseonax lugens.

♂ & ♀. 7.xi.10.

A pair of these Grey Flycatchers was procured along with their nest and eggs in November. The nest was placed on the top of a stump which was jutting out from the middle of a small stream. It was built of rootlets and moss, and lined with fibres of bark and grass. The stump was moss-covered, so that the nest was very inconspicuous. The eggs, two in number, are whitish-olive,

speckled with fine reddish-brown and liver-coloured spots, mostly toward the larger end.

The birds were fairly tame. They frequent the more open forests.

Locality. Chambura River, Uganda.

Alseonax infulatus.

♂ 1 and ♀ 2. 2. x. 10; 15. vii. 12; 14. vii. 12; 20. xii. 12.

Quite a common species. We found these birds numerous along the papyrus swamp at Kisumu, where a pair was nesting in an old weaver-bird's nest; they had young just ready to leave the nest. They also nest in crevices in trees.

Young birds are heavily mottled above, but below the mottling is confined to the breast, the throat and abdomen being white as in adults or with faint black tips to the feathers.

Localities. Mjanji and Kikoma, in Uganda; Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Alseonax murinus pumilus.

♂ 1-3. 28. i. 12; 28. x. 12; 15. v. 12.

♀ 1-3. 12. v. 12; 28. x. 12; 28. i. 12.

Fairly common in the more open forests. They are remarkably tame, allowing one to approach to within a few feet. They build a small open nest of rootlets and grass-fibres. The eggs are very small, of an olive-white ground-colour, spotted with red-brown. Two or three are laid. The young are heavily mottled above and below. The nests have been found in May and July, and in December and January. Young in first plumage were taken in September.

Localities. Kyetema and Mabira Forest, in Uganda.

Alseonax brevicauda.

Muscicapa brevicauda O.-Grant, Bull. B. O. C. xix. 1907, p. 107: Yambuya, Belgian Congo.

♂ 1-2; imm. 1-2. 19. xii. 12; 8. xii. 14; 5. x. 14; 20. x. 14; 1. x. 14.

♀. 20. x. 14; 7. x. 14.

Met with in pairs in the open forest. Young birds in first plumage were shot in October. They are heavily spotted with pale ochraceous from crown to rump, the

spotting on the coverts being brighter. The throat to the lower breast has the white feathers edged with black. Birds in the second or intermediate plumage—that is, still retaining ochraceous tips and edgings to the secondary and tertiary coverts and buff edgings to the secondaries—were shot in October.

Localities. Mubango, Mabira, Busiya, and Kyetema, in Uganda.

Alseonax ansorgei.

Muscicapa ansorgei Hartert, Bull. B. O. C. xxv. 1910, p. 95: Ogowé River, Gaboon.

♂ 1-4. 14. x. 13; 24. ii. 14; 19. x. 13; 27. ix. 13.

♀. 23. vi. 14.

Imm. 3.

This small dark grey Flycatcher was distinctly uncommon. It was found in pairs in the large forests.

Localities. Mabira, Bugoma, and Kasala Forests, in Uganda.

Pedilorhynchus stuhlmanni.

♂ 1-3. 17. x. 14; 17. vi. 12; 5. x. 14.

♀ 1-4. 5. x. 14; 8. x. 14; 17. i. 12; 10. x. 14.

Stuhlmann's Flycatcher was seen in fair numbers throughout the large forests. They were breeding in June. A young bird in the second plumage was shot in October.

Localities. Magada, Mubango, Wabigenji River, Nagunga, and Mabira, in Uganda.

Artomyias fuliginosa.

♂ 1-2. 5. x. 14; 8. x. 14.

♀ 1-4. 8. x. 14; 7. x. 14; 10. ii. 14; 7. x. 13.

The Dusky Flycatcher, a bird of the forest, was seen singly or in pairs; they kept to the fairly open parts. We did not hear them making any sound.

Localities. Mabira, Mubango, and Kasala Forests, in Uganda.

Cryptolopha mackenziana.

♂. 17. xi. 12.

This is not a common species. It was found in the under-

growth of the forest. At the time that it was shot it was holding a piece of bark-fibre in its bill, probably for nesting-purposes, as, on dissection, the testes were found to be large.

Locality. Londiani Forest, in British East Africa.

Chloropeta massaica.

♂. 17.i.14.

A single example of the Yellow Flycatcher was shot on the outskirts of the forest. It has quite a melodious warble.

Locality. Mabira Forest, in Uganda.

Chloropeta natalensis.

♂, and nestlings. 10.vi.14.

A pair nested close to my house in Nairobi, and a large series of photographs was obtained. The nest was built between the prongs of an upright stem of a wild heliotrope. The position was quite exposed. The nest was an untidy structure, composed of coarse grass-blades externally, finer ones inside, and grass-fibres as a lining. It was so deep that when the bird was sitting the tip of the bill and tail were the only parts of her visible.

The clutch consisted of four eggs, almost spherical in shape, of a pink colour with a few scattered liver-coloured spots and streaks over a matt surface. Young birds are very like *C. icterina* in colour, but browner above and paler below.

Locality. Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Stizorhina vulpina.

♂ 15 ; ♀ 7. Collected in every month in the year.

This large series shows no variation in plumage. These birds are common in the forests, where they keep to the tree-tops.

Localities. Mabira, Mubango, Kasala, and Dwimi Forests, in Uganda.

Megabias atrialatus.

♂ 1-4. 17.ix.12 ; 7.x.13 ; 5.ii.14 ; 31.v.10.

♀ 1-5. 19.vii.12 ; 20.v.14 ; 14.x.13 ; 14.x.13 ; 10.xi.12.

When comparing this series with birds from West Africa, I could see no difference in the males, but the females of the western birds were certainly more reddish on the back than any of my skins. These birds were met with in the forest and acacia country. They were nesting in April and June.

Localities. Mabira, Kyetema, Katendi, and Jinja, in Uganda.

Bias musicus.

♂ 1-3. 31. v. 10 ; 7. xi. 14 ; 7. iii. 12.

♀ 1-2. 7. iii. 12 ; 24. ix. 10.

These curious birds are not common. They were found nesting in March and in September. The nest is a shallow structure composed of fibres and rootlets, bound together with cobwebs. Two eggs are laid, of a dirty greyish-white ground-colour, speckled all over, but mostly at the larger end, with grey-brown and brown spots and blotches.

Localities. Mpamujugu, Mabira, Sezibwa, Katende, and Kyetema, in Uganda.

Hyliota flavigastrea.

♂ 1-2. 6. ii. 09 ; 10. xi. 14.

♀ 1-2. 9. vii. 12 ; 18. iii. 12.

Not very common. They are usually seen in the forests. The bird collected in November is an immature one, and has the feathers of the mantle edged with ochraceous.

Localities. Kaina, Mabira, Hoima, and Jinja, in Uganda.

Batis senegalensis orientalis.

♂ 1-2. 28. xi. 10 ; 16. xi. 10.

♀ 1-3. 16. xi. 10 ; 13. vi. 12 ; 7. xi. 14.

Imm. 1. 26. xi. 10.

These birds were nesting in June and November. They build a small open nest of grass-fibres decorated with lichen. The eggs, two in number, are very small and of a creamy ground with brown spots, more abundant round the larger diameter. Sometimes the spotting is equally distributed over the surface. A young bird moulting from first to intermediate plumage was shot in November.

Localities. Chambura River, Toro, Kyetema, in Uganda.

Platysteira cyanea nyanzæ.

Platysteira cyanea nyansæ Neumann, J. Ornith. 1905, p. 210: Bukoba, Uganda.

♂ 1-5. 3. ii. 09; 4. v. 12; 21. vii. 09; 21. vii. 09.

Imm. ♂ & ♀. 21. ii. 12; 4. v. 12.

♀ 1-6. 4. v. 12; 18. x. 10; 3. iii. 09; 5. vii. 09.

Nestlings. 3. iii. 09.

These birds are found in the forests, frequenting the undergrowth. Their call is a series of loud clear whistles.

They nest in April, June, and also in November and December. The nest is a small cup-shaped structure, placed in a fork of a low tree. It is composed of fibres and spiders' webs, and adorned on the outside with lichen. The eggs, two in number, are creamy or pale olive-brown, with brown and purplish spots, the latter not well-defined; the spotting is most numerous at the obtuse end.

The nestlings are covered with soft woolly feathers of a blackish-grey colour with ochraceous tips. The under surface is white. As the young grow older they assume the intermediate plumage, which is very like that of the female, but the throat and crop-band are pale brown. If the bird be a male the brown is gradually replaced by white feathers on the throat and black on the crop; if a female, these parts become a darker brown. The upper surface changes to dark grey.

Localities. Jinja, Hoima, Sanga, Kyetema, and Mabira, in Uganda.

Diaphoraphya castanea.

♂ 1-5. 9. xii. 14; 6. ix. 13; 8. x. 14; 5. x. 14; 5. x. 14.

♀ 1-5. 16. v. 12; 13. xii. 11; 3. xi. 13; 5. x. 14; 11. v. 14.

These are noisy birds when disturbed; they have a clear shrill whistle when alarmed, and have a habit of beating the wings together and making a clicking noise. They keep to the forest undergrowth. They were breeding in May.

Localities. Mubango, Mabira, Kyetema, and Nazigo, in Uganda.

Diaphoraphya jamesoni.

♂ 1-4. 17. i. 14; 28. vii. 12; 18. viii. 13; 27. viii. 12.

♀ 1-2. 14. ix. 13; 7. ii. 14.

Not uncommon in the undergrowth of the larger forests. Usually seen in pairs or small family-parties.

Localities. Mabira and Jinja, in Uganda.

Elminia longicauda.

♂ 1-3. 21. vii. 09; 1. vi. 12; 3. ii. 09.

Imm. ♀ 1. 21. vii. 09.

♀ 1-5. 6. v. 12; 24. v. 12; 13. ii. 09; 12. vi. 12.

Nestling. 1. vi. 12.

This pretty little Flycatcher is fairly common, and is usually to be met with in the open forests and plantations.

We found it nesting in April and June. It builds an open cup-shaped nest of fibres and grass, and covers the outside with lichen. The two eggs laid are of a greyish-white ground, spotted toward the larger end with grey-brown, most of the spotting being in the form of a ring round the larger diameter.

Nestlings are covered on the head and back with soft grey-blue feathers tipped with pale ochraceous. The throat and breast are greyish with a slight bluish tinge; the abdomen is pure white; the sprouting wing-feathers are like those of the adult bird, but are tipped whitish, as are also the coverts. This scheme of colouring is retained throughout the intermediate plumage.

Localities. Kabamba, Kyetema, Sebwe River, in Uganda.

Trochocercus kibaliensis.

Trochocercus kibaliensis Alexander, Bull. B. O. C. xix. 1907, p. 88: Kibali River, French Soudan?

♂ 1. 10. iii. 14.

♀ 2. 3. v. 14; 5. ix. 13.

This dusky Flycatcher is not common. It is a forest-species. We have not taken its nest.

Locality. Mabira Forest, Uganda.

Trochocercus nitens.

♂ 1-2. 17. v. 14; 10. x. 14.

♀ 1. 8. ix. 13.

This also is uncommon and a forest-bird, of which little is known.

Localities. Mubango and Mabira Forests, in Uganda.

Trochocercus reichenowi.

Trochocercus reichenowi Sharpe, Ibis, 1904, p. 630: Fanti, W. Africa.

♂ 1. 9. v. 14.

♀ . 10. x. 14.

This is a good species, being quite distinct as regards coloration and size.

Localities. Mabira and Kasala, in Uganda.

Tchitreia viridis. (Plate VIII.)

♂ 10. 1906-15, in every month.

♀ 6. 1906-14, in every month.

This series includes birds in every stage of plumage. There are two males with the whole of the under surface glossy blue-black. Eggs of *Chrysococcyx klaasi* and *C. cupreus* have been taken from nests of this species. These Flycatchers breed twice a year and are very often double-brooded.

Localities. Mabira, Jinja, Kyetema, Kagera, in Uganda; Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Tchitreia emini.

♂ 9; ♀ 8. Collected in every month of the year.

We have here dark birds and pale birds, and some females with cream-coloured abdomens. These birds are found in forests, more so than *T. viridis*. They were found breeding from April to June and from October to January. The nest is a small structure of fibres bound together with cobwebs and decorated with lichen. It is usually placed in an upright fork of a branch, fairly low down. The eggs, two or three in number, are pink in ground-colour, with red-brown spots and blotches, most of the spots being concentrated in the form of a ring round the greater diameter. We have taken the eggs of *Chrysococcyx klaasi* from the nests of this bird.



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TCHITREA VIRIDIS.

Localities. Mubango, Mabira, Kyetema, Dwimi River, in Uganda.

Coracina pura.

♀. 7.iv.13.

The Lesser Grey Cuckoo-Shrike was met with in British East Africa, but not in Uganda. They were seen in the forests.

The series in the Tring Museum from British East Africa, west to Lake Kivu, shows two distinct forms, those from the Kivu district being darker and smaller.

Locality. Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Campephaga nigra.

♂ & ♀. 22.vii.12; May 1913.

The Black Cuckoo-Shrike was seen in British East Africa and Uganda, but was more frequently met with in the former. They keep to the open forests and plantations. Several pairs frequented my garden at Nairobi; they are silent birds, thus differing from *C. phænicea*, which I found to be very noisy.

Localities. Kigwe and Jinja, in Uganda; Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Campephaga martini.

Campephaga martini Jackson, Bull. B. O. C. xxxi. 1912, p. 18: Nandi, B.E. Africa.

♂ 1-4. 23.vi.14; 4.xi.13; 9.viii.13; 8.x.14.

♀ 1-4. 19.x.13; 5.xii.13; 7.x.13; 14.x.13.

Imm. 2. 5.xii.12; 9.x.12.

Martin's Purple-throated Cuckoo-Shrike was found to be fairly plentiful in the forests. The males are not easily distinguishable from males of *C. quiscalina* or *C. petiti*; they, however, differ in the following points:—

	<i>C. petiti.</i>	<i>C. quiscalina.</i>	<i>C. martini.</i>
Bill	Narrow.	Very broad.	Short and narrow.
Purple of underside.	Throat, breast, and abdomen.	Throat, breast, and flanks.	Throat and narrow line on abdomen.

The females, however, differ to a greater extent:—

	<i>C. petiti.</i>	<i>C. quiscalina.</i>	<i>C. martini.</i>
Crown	Green.	Grey.	Grey to nape.
Back	Barred.	Uniform.	Uniform.
Rump & tail-coverts.	Barred.	Uniform.	Uniform.
Throat	Whitish, shaded yellow.	White.	White, finely barred.
Chest	Few bars on side, canary- yellow.	Uniform yellow.	Canary-yellow, barred finely all over.
Flanks	Uniform.	Uniform.	Barred.

Young *C. martini* in first plumage are very heavily barred, and differ from adult females in being washed with olive on the whole of the upper surface and in having the feathers tipped with white. The scapular feathers are barred with black and tipped white; the rectrices are pointed and are olive in colour with brighter edges, the tips with a few dark vermiculations. The outermost pair are pure yellow; on the outer web an irregular longitudinal black line, while the inner web has two wavy black lines for the terminal one inch. The primaries and secondaries are edged with bright yellow on the outer web and tipped with yellow; the coverts olive with a subterminal black bar and white tip; the secondary coverts the same, but with faint vermiculations in black.

A white superciliary stripe is present, and a black line passes through the eye from lores to ear-coverts; the ear-coverts are black with white centres; the throat greyish and finely barred; the rest of the under surface is yellow barred with black.

A bird in an older stage has the head greyer with no olive wash, the under surface brighter yellow, and the back less spotted.

Localities. Mabira, Bugoma, and Kasala Forests, in Uganda.

Campephaga hartlaubi.

♂ 1-3. 15. vii. 12; 7. vi. 13; 4. viii. 12.

Imm. 15. vii. 12.

♀ 2. 7. vi. 13.

This Cuckoo-Shrike was found in the scrub and acacia country, and also in the forest. It is not very common. Birds in moult were shot in June.

Localities. Sio River, in Uganda; Kisumu and Embu, in British East Africa.

Campephaga phoenicea.

♂ 1-3. 7.xi.14; 15.v.10; 1.v.12.

Imm. 7.xi.14.

♀ 2. 4.vi.12; 22.vii.12.

The Red-shouldered Cuckoo-Shrike was seen in the open forest and thick plantations. A nest with two eggs was taken in April. The nest reminded one of that of the Chaffinch; it was well covered with lichen. The eggs were creamy-green with purply spots and blotches. A young male in moult was shot in November.

One adult male has the red of the shoulder-patch extending to the tips of the secondary-coverts, thus the red area is double the normal size. The primary-coverts are also red.

Localities. Sezibwa River, Kyetema, Kirirema, and Kalwanga, in Uganda.

Eurocephalus rüppelli.

♂. 17.iv.11.

One adult male in soiled, but not worn, plumage was shot in the Nile Province in April.

Locality. Gondokoro, in Uganda.

Prionops talacoma.

♂. 26.iv.11.

Not common, a single specimen from the Nile Province.

Locality. Gondokoro, in Uganda.

Sigmodus retzii graculinus.

♂ 1-4; ♀ 2. 28.xii.14.

A flock of eight was seen in the forest, and six obtained. These birds have two distinct notes—one for alarm and the other more of a call. They are very noisy when shot at,

and if one is wounded the rest fly at it and peck it, all the time uttering loud cries. They are very vicious and bold at such times, and swoop down when one goes to pick the fallen bird up.

Young birds in first plumage have been shot in October. These birds can easily be distinguished from *S. r. tricolor* by the absence of white on the primaries, though a specimen in the Tring Museum has a white spot on the inner web of the third primary.

Locality. Kyambu, in British East Africa.

Nilaus massaicus.

Nilaus afer massaicus Neumann, J. f. Ornith. 1907, p. 363 : Donje Erok, German East Africa.

♂ & ♀. 21. xii. 11 ; 17. v. 10.

Both these birds agree with typical *N. massaicus*. They have a continuous, broad, pale chestnut band running from the breast-feathers covering the shoulders to the end of the flanks. This band does not meet over the breast. The bands on the wings are white.

These birds inhabit the bush-country.

Localities. Busoga, Unyoro, and Toro, in Uganda.

Nilaus erythreæ.

Nilaus afer erythreæ Neumann, J. f. Ornith. 1907, p. 361 : Eritrea.

♂. 22. iii. 12 ; 9. vii. 12.

I have studied the series in the Tring Museum, and have had to refer these two specimens to *N. erythreæ*. In this species the wing-line is buff, while the band on the flanks is very dark chestnut and broken—not continuous.

Localities. Jinja and Toro, in Uganda.

Pomatorhynchus australis emini.

♂ 1-3. 6. xi. 10 ; 14. x. 13 ; 30. viii. 12.

♀ 2. 6. xi. 10 ; ?. 09.

I cannot see any difference between *T. emini* and *minor*. Young birds are washed with greyish buff on the underside,



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TELEPHONUS AUSTRALIS DOHERTYI.

and do not possess the upper black edging to the superciliary stripe. The band across the chest is a dirty brown-grey.

Localities. Jinja, Mabira, and Kasala, in Uganda.

Pomatorhynchus australis dohertyi. (Plate IX.)

Telephonus australis dohertyi Neumann, J. f. Ornith. 1907, p. 370 : Escarpment, B.E. Africa.

♂ & ♀, and imm. 16. viii. 13 ; 9. viii. 12.

The bird from Kikuyu has been separated by Neumann, and differs from the preceding in being generally darker on the whole.

The birds nest twice a year, in May to July, and again in January. The nest is placed low down to the ground, and is usually well hidden. It is composed of rootlets and fibres of grass and bark, the whole being adorned on the outside with cobwebs. The two eggs, or sometimes three, are creamy pink with liver-red and purply-grey spots.

Locality. Kikuyu, in British East Africa.

Pomatorhynchus senegalus orientalis.

Pomatorhynchus senegalus (Linn.) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. ii. p. 547 [part.].

♂ 1-2. 26. ix. 11 ; 25. v. 10.

♀. 29. ix. 10.

These birds inhabit the scrub. Their call is a series of loud clear notes of varying pitch.

Localities. Toro, Mubendi, and Kalwanga, in Uganda.

Pomatorhynchus minutus.

♂. 4. x. 10 ; 25. iii. 14.

Juv. 27. v. 10 ; 24. ii. 12.

♀. 29. ix. 10.

The Black-capped Shrike was common. It was met with in the scrub and grass country. It was breeding in March and September. A nestling was obtained in May, and a bird, a few weeks older, in February. The nestling is very like an adult in colouring, but the crown-feathers are

mottled with ochraceous, and the two black scapular patches are represented by a few black feathers.

Localities. Sanga, Kalwanga, Mubombo, and Kyabalinga, in Uganda.

Nicator chloris.

♂ 1-6. 7. x. 13 ; 20. v. 14 ; 5. xii. 14 ; 14. i. 14 ; 4. ix. 13 ; 26. xi. 10.

♀ 1-2. 26. xi. 10 ; 14. x. 13.

This is a common forest-species. It frequents the undergrowth and the lower branches of the taller trees. A nest was obtained in June, composed of rootlets and fibres, and contained two eggs of a dirty creamy-pink, spotted and freckled with lilac-grey and darker grey, the surface glossy. Young birds were taken in July and September.

Localities. Jinja, Kasala, Kyetema, and Mabira, in Uganda.

Chlorophoneus nigrifrons.

♂. 25. viii. 14.

A male in good condition. Not common.

Locality. Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Chlorophoneus sulphureopectus similis.

♂ 1-5. 14. vii. 12 ; 14. vii. 12 ; 6. vi. 12 ; 4. viii. 12 ; 14. viii. 12.

♀ 2. 14. vii. 12.

I have examined the large series of birds in the Tring Museum, and can see little difference between birds from South and British East Africa.

This is a bird of the bush-country. Young birds were collected in July.

Localities. Jinja and Sio River, in Uganda ; Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Laniarius leucorhynchus.

♂ 1-8. 7. x. 14 ; 5. xi. 14 ; 30. vi. 14 ; 17. v. 13 ; 15. xii. 13 ; 5. xii. 13.

♀ 1-3. 5. xii. 13 ; 19. xii. 11 ; 6. ix. 13.

Imm. 2. 17. xi. 13.

The Black Shrike was met with in the forests, frequenting the thick undergrowth. Young, with horny-white bills, were obtained in November, and moulting birds in September. Females are not glossy, but dull black.

Localities. Mabira Forest, Chagwe, and Usoga, in Uganda.

Laniarius æthiopicus major.

♂ 1-4.

♀ 1-3.

Imm.

The Great Pied Shrike is found in forest and scrub country. It is bold and fearless. It preys freely on eggs and young birds, and, because of this, is chivvied at sight by all small birds, such as Finches, Tits, and Warblers. These Shrikes have beautiful bell-like notes, which they utter with wonderful effect. They are good ventriloquists, but two birds generally take part in the calls. They also make rather an unpleasant sound, which resembles the noise made when sharpening a scythe with a stone; it resembles the words "schrang, schrang." The first call can be imitated well by whistling a full-toned note by blowing the air out and then drawing it in. When uttering this call the bird stretches himself to his fullest extent, then retracts the neck.

We have taken the nest and eggs in May and in July. The nest is constructed of rootlets and fibres, and lined with grass-fibre. The eggs, two in number, are greenish buff freckled at the larger end with ash-brown and lilac-grey; the surface is semi-glossy. Young birds in first plumage were taken in August.

Localities. Mubendi, Kyakasengula, Kikoma, Kyetema, and Jinja, in Uganda.

Laniarius erythrogaster.

♂ 1-2.

Imm. 2.

♀ 1-2.

The Crimson and Black Shrike was met with in the scrub

and acacia country. It was more often heard than seen. It has a loud full-tone whistle, which it utters from the depths of a thick bush. These Shrikes are very inquisitive birds, and creep to the outer branches of a bush to obtain a view of anything strange that is passing, but, if alarmed, they make a dive into the midst of it and remain perfectly still, or make off from the opposite side to which danger is presenting.

We found the nest of this bird in a low thick thorny bush; it was made of rootlets, interlaced with grass, and lined with fibres and very fine rootlets. The eggs are pale bluish green in ground-colour, spotted with ash and greyish.

Breeding-birds were shot in May, young in nest-plumage were caught in January, and young in change-plumage in July. Young in first plumage are heavily barred on the under surface, which is ochraceous, and the feathers of the upper side are edged and tipped with yellowish white.

Localities. Chagwe, Lake Albert, Kibero, Tondola, and Kalwanga, in Uganda; Kisumu to Kibos, in British East Africa.

Laniarius jacksoni.

♂ 1-5. 31.viii.12; 15.x.14; 17.vi.12; 15.x.14.

Imm. ♀ ♂ 2. 10.ix.12; 8.ix.13.

♀ 1-3. 31.viii.13; 10.ix.13; 10.iii.14.

Jackson's Bush-Shrike was met with in pairs in the forest and in the overgrown native plantations. It is not a common species.

Birds in moult were collected in March, October, and September. The length of wing varies from 76-80 in males and 73-75 mm. in females.

Two young birds in changing plumage were collected in September. They present interesting features which point to their close affinity to the genus *Chlorophoneus*. There is little sign of white on the forehead, the crown is blackish grey merging into the black of the nape and the dark grey

of the back, which is strongly washed with olive-green. The rump and tail-coverts are grey washed with olive; the rectrices blackish brown washed with olive and with olive edges. All except the two centre ones are tipped with yellowish. The superciliary stripe is indicated by a narrow line of white; the ear-coverts are black with a few barred feathers. The chin and throat are white, the breast heavily washed with sandy-buff, paling towards the abdomen. The under tail-coverts are whitish, so also the flanks—these are faintly barred. The under wing-coverts and margin of inner web of the wing-feathers are pale whitish yellow. The bastard-coverts bright yellow. The scapulars are grey with an olive tinge; lesser coverts grey broadly edged with olive; secondary and primary coverts grey, edged with olive and tipped with sandy; secondaries and primaries blackish brown, edged on the outer web with olive and tipped with whitish, the white being separated by a black line.

Localities. Kyetema, Mabira, Mubango, and Magada, in Uganda.

Dryoscopus malzacii nyanzæ.

Dryoscopus cinerascens Hartl.; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. ii. p. 596.

♂ 1-6. 24. ii. 12; 22. ii. 12; 15. iii. 12.

♀ 1-2. 17. iii. 12; 15. ii. 12.

The Grey-rumped Bush-Shrike is a common species, frequenting forest, scrub, and bush country. It is a noisy bird.

Nests and eggs have been taken from March to July, and in December and January. The nest is usually built in a low bush, but I have taken one fifty feet up. It is composed of rootlets and bark-fibres, to which are added bits of lichen and cobwebs. The eggs, usually two in number, are greyish white, spotted and streaked with brownish grey and grey, mostly about the larger end.

Localities. Banga, Kabulamuliro, Kirrilema, Kiriri, and Mabira, in Uganda.

Dryoscopus cubla suahelicus.

Dryoscopus cubla hamatus Hartl. ; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. ii. p. 594.

♂ & ♀. 1.i.14.

A pair obtained in the forest at Kikuyu were in breeding-condition. A nest was found in December; it was composed of rootlets and fibres and decorated in a similar fashion to that of *D. m. nyanzæ*, but the whole structure was more carefully hidden. The eggs are very similar to those of the preceding species, but are smaller. The birds have an interesting way of collecting bark-fibre: having selected a suitable dead creeper, they proceed to loosen the bark at a point where a lateral tendril has been, and, having worked a piece loose, one bird will seize it in its bill and give it a tug; as the bark becomes loosened it shortens its hold, hopping to the point of attachment. By several backward jerks of the head the strand is loosened, bit by bit, and when about six inches long it is seized firmly in the bill and the bird flies off. Very often the strand refuses to come away, and the bird, still holding on, hangs in mid-air; by a rapid swing of the body the fibre is caught in the feet, the strand is then seized at the point of resistance in the bill, and the feet are placed on the branch; then, by throwing the body backwards and straightening the legs, the fibre is pulled free and the bird flies off. During the whole of this performance the bird utters an incessant loud and clear whistle. When both birds are at the nest, there is much displaying and calling, especially on the part of the male, who erects the tuft of downy feathers of the rump into a fluffy ball on the back.

Localities. Kyambu, Nairobi, and Escarpment, in British East Africa.

Lanius collaris humeralis.

♂ 1-3. 29.vii.06; 7.ii.11; 14.xi.10.

♀ 1-2. 29.vii.06; 15.vi.14.

Imm. ♀. 9.iii.12.

The Fiscal Shrike is common everywhere in Uganda and British East Africa. Nearly every garden has its pair of "Bull-heads."

Nests and eggs are found in practically every month of the year.

The birds are very destructive to little birds, such as Grassfinches. I have seen as many as six, out of a small flock of about fifteen, captured and killed and stuck on the sharp points of a sisal bush. Small rodents, such as mice, are frequently taken.

The nest is composed, for the most part, of twigs, rootlets, and grass-fibre, but all sorts of rubbish are also added, such as string, bits of felting, hair, and bits of cloth. The eggs, generally three or four, are a dirty creamy-white with brownish-red and grey-lilac spots.

Localities. Kyetema, Jinja, Sesse Isles, Kalwanga, and Toro, in Uganda; Nakuru and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Lanius excubitorius.

♂ 1-3. 9.vi.10; 3.v.10; 24.v.10.

♀ 1-2. 9.vi.12; 21.vii.10.

Imm. ♀. 9.vi.12.

This Great Grey Shrike was met with in pairs in the scrub and acacia country. They are fond of sitting on some prominent twig or tree-top, where they can command a view of the surrounding country. They were breeding from May to July, and in December. The nest is composed of rootlets and twigs interlaced, and lined with grass and other fibre. The eggs, two in number, are creamy-pink with red-brown spots and greyish underlying markings, all towards the larger end.

Nestlings, taken in July, do not differ from adults in colouring to any great extent, but have the feathers of the crown, back, and rump barred with fine black markings. The breast is faintly barred.

Localities. Katwe, Namberize, and Kalwanga, in Uganda; Kisumu and Kano, in British East Africa.

Lanius minor.

♂. 1.v.10.

The Lesser Grey Shrike was seen in the open grass and acacia country, singly or in pairs. It is not common.

Locality. Kibanga, in Uganda.

Lanius mackinnoni.

♂ 1-2 & imm. 28.ix.10.

This is not a common species. It is occasionally met with on the outskirts of forests and in the acacia-country.

Young in the first plumage were taken in June. These birds build their nests, fairly low down, in thorny bushes. They are composed of rootlets and twigs, and lined with fibres. The eggs are buff in ground-colour, spotted and streaked with ash and grey-brown. Two are usually laid.

Localities. Mubendi, Mabira, and Kyetema, in Uganda.

Lanius senator senator.

♂. 22.ii.14.

A single specimen of this species, in full, though soiled, plumage, was shot in the forest.

Locality. Mabira, in Uganda.

Lanius collurio.

♂ & ♀. 8.xii.10; 12.ix.14.

A pair in adult, but worn, plumage were shot in December and September.

Localities. Mabira and Katwe, in Uganda.

Corvinella corvina affinis.

Corvinella corvina (Shaw); Reichenow, Vög. Afr. ii. p. 629 [part.].

♂ 1-2. 26.iv.11; 18.ii.12.

Nestling. 18.ii.12.

Not very common, they frequent the acacia-country. A nest with four young was taken in February; it was composed of twigs and rootlets, lined with grass-fibre. The young are very like the adults in the general scheme of colouring.

Localities. Nile Province and Ledgu's Camp, in Uganda.



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CORVUS SCAPULATUS.

Corvus scapulatus. (Plate X.)

♂ & ♀. 13.iii.10.

Found nesting in March and May. The eggs are green or verdigris-green in ground-colour, with brown, grey-brown, and purply spots. These birds are common everywhere. They are great scavengers.

Localities. Kyetema, in Uganda; Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Rhinocorax affinis.

♂. 17.vi.13.

Seen in the Nile Province.

Locality. Gondokoro, Uganda.

Heterocorax capensis minor.

♂ & ♀. 15.xii.13.

Seen, in considerable numbers, frequenting the newly burnt grass-lands, where they pick up birds, rodents, and locusts which have perished in the flames. They were found nesting in single pairs in the acacia-country. The nest was a large structure, built of twigs and grass, and lined with a thick felting of goat's hair. The eggs are salmon-coloured with liver and lilac spots and blotches. There were three in the clutch.

Locality. Elmenteita, in British East Africa.

Corvultur crassirostris.

♂. 10.ii.11.

A single specimen of the Thick-billed Raven was procured. They are not common, and keep pretty well to the dry acacia-country.

Locality. Toro District, Uganda.

Dicrurus afer.

♂ 1-2. 9.x.06; 19.vii.10.

♀ imm. 27.vi.12.

The Pale-winged Drongo-Shrike was met with in the open acacia-country or in native cultivations. They usually perch high up on the top of some convenient tree, but when the

white ants are in flight they select a more lowly perch, from which to capture the insects as they go past. These birds sometimes move into the forests. One sees them in attendance on grass-fires.

A nest of this species was found in June. It was made of rootlets and lined with fibres and hairs. The eggs are light brick-red in ground-colour, with spots of a darker brown intermixed with yellowish spots. Young in change-moult, from first to second plumage, show signs of pale whitish edgings to the feathers of the under surface.

Localities. Kyetema, Buddu, and Kikoma, in Uganda; Kisumu and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Dicrurus coracinus.

♀ 1-4. 22. vi. 14; 10. xi. 14; 22. vi. 14; 5. xi. 14.

Imm. ♂. 7. xi. 14.

♀ 1-3. 19. ix. 13; 14. ii. 12; 10. iii. 14.

Imm. ♀. 22. v. 14.

The Western Black-winged Drongo was met with in the forest-clearings. In habits it resembles the Pale-winged form. Young birds were shot in May and November—these have no white tips to the feathers on the under side (*cf.* preceding species).

Localities. Sezibwa River, Kyetema, Kasala, and Mabira, in Uganda.

Oriolus oriolus.

♀. 22. ix. 12.

A single female was shot the day it arrived in my garden. Several others appeared the following day and remained for a few hours, after which they proceeded in a south-westerly direction.

Localities. Nairobi and Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Oriolus larvatus rolleti.

♂ 1-3. 23. iii. 10; 22. v. 10; 28. iii. 12.

Nestling 1. 10. vii. 13.

These birds were seen in pairs in the forests and plantations. They have a loud clear whistle, which they utter

incessantly while at rest or on the wing. They are especially noisy when the breeding-season comes on. A nest was found in February. A nestling was caught in March. The upper surface is golden yellow-olive, the feathers of the crown, back, and rump have brownish centres, thus giving the bird a mottled appearance. The upper tail-coverts are bright yellow, the rectrices are black tipped with cadmium-yellow, except the two centre ones, which are olive-green tipped with yellow. The sides of the head are dull black; on either side of the neck there is a bright yellow patch; on either side of the throat, which is dirty yellow, is a black line. The feathers of the breast and abdomen are pale yellow, each with a dark shaft-stripe, which is clubbed at the end. The wing-feathers are dull black edged with olive-yellow, the primaries and a few secondaries are darker black edged and tipped with white. The wing-measurements for adults are 130-140 mm.

Localities. Kikoma, Nakaina, Kabulamuliro, in Uganda; Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Oriolus larvatus lætior.

♂ 1-6. 23. vi. 14; 7. v. 14; 26. vi. 12; 21. xii. 13; 24. ii. 14; 1. v. 14.

Imm. 2. 14. x. 14; 1. v. 14.

♀ 1-4. 14. x. 13; 5. v. 14; 14. xii. 11; 2. x. 13.

The Yellow-collared Oriole was found to be very common in the forests in Uganda. Young in first plumage were shot in October; they show no signs of a black head. Moulting birds were shot in May.

Localities. Mabira, Kyetema, and Kasala, in Uganda.

Oriolus percivali.

Oriolus percivali O.-Grant, Bull. B. O. C. xiv. 1903, p. 18: Kikuyu, B.E. Africa.

♂ 1-2. 17. xi. 12; 14. vii. 13.

♀. 17. xi. 12.

Percival's Oriole was met with in the forest and in the acacia-country. It was seen in fair numbers. Birds from

the Kavirondo country are larger and very much richer in colouring than those procured in Kikuyu.

Localities. Kavirondo, Embu, and Kyambu, in British East Africa.

Buphaga africana.

♂ 1-2. 10. vi. 13 ; 5. vi. 14.

We did not find this species so common as the next, though it inhabited the same sort of country.

Localities. Nakuru and Lumbwa, in British East Africa.

Buphaga erythrorhyncha.

♀ 1-3. 22. vi. 12 ; 20. vii. 12 ; 7. vii. 12.

♀ 1. 20. vii. 12.

The Red-billed Oxpecker was common in the Kavirondo country. They were in flocks of twenty or more. Each flock has its own herd of cattle on whose backs they feed. They were breeding in June and July. Two birds from Uganda are very dark and are moulting in pale feathers.

Localities. Jinja and Kyetema, in Uganda ; Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Perissornis carunculatus.

♂. 23. ii. 11.

♀. 1-2. 23. ii. 11 ; 20. vii. 12.

The Wattled Starlings were seen in large flocks, sometimes in company with *B. erythrorhyncha*. They feed largely on grasshoppers and locusts, and also on fruits. They were seen in the scrub-country. A young moulting bird was collected in October.

Localities. Kabaleka and Jinja, in Uganda ; Kyambu, in British East Africa.

Spreo superbus.

♂ 1-3. 17. iv. 11.

Imm. ♂. 17. iv. 11.

This beautiful little Starling was seen in the Nile Province first and, later on, in British East Africa. They go in flocks or pairs. We found them commonest in the scrub-country.

They were tame and confiding. A young bird in first plumage was shot in April.

Localities. Kiriba's to Gondokoro, in Uganda ; Machakos and Chania, in British East Africa.

Cinnyricinclus leucogaster.

♂ 1. 14. x. 13.

Imm. ♂. 14. x. 13 ; 15. xi. 13.

The male is in fine fresh plumage and has no trace of white on the outer tail-feathers ; all the rectrices are present. Reichenow gives Nandi as the furthest known south-east limit for this bird.

Locality. Mabira Forest, Uganda.

Cinnyricinclus verreauxi.

♂ 1-8 ; ♀ 1-4. Collected in all months of the year.

These birds are to be seen in large flocks of twenty to thirty individuals, frequenting the ficus-trees in the forests. Young in first and in moulting plumage were collected in August and December.

A common species. The plumage changes from glossy blue to purple, through age and wear.

Localities. Kivuvu, Mpumu, Kabaleka, Kagera River, in Uganda.

Lamprocolius purpureiceps.

♂ 1-3. 9. ix. 13 ; 7. v. 14 ; 7. x. 13.

♀. 27. ix. 13.

This West African Starling was met with in the great forests. The males are in fine plumage. The female had a large ovary. Reichenow gives the distribution as West Africa, Cameroon to Congo and lakes.

Localities. Mabira and Kasala Forests, Uganda.

Lamprocolius chalybeus massaicus.

Lamprocolius chalybeus (Hempr. & Ehr.) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. ii. p. 687 [part.].

♂ 1. 15. i. 13.

Imm. 20. iv. 13.

This is the common Glossy Starling of British East Africa. It is found in the game-country, in towns, and native villages.

These birds are good scavengers. We have found their nests in trees in January and July. The eggs are blue. Young in first plumage were secured in March. They are very much duller than adults. These Starlings do well in captivity.

Localities. Nairobi, Escarpment, and Kenia, in British East Africa.

Lamprocolius sycobius.

♂. 21.vii.10.

One specimen of this species was obtained. They are not so very common. We found them in the acacia-country, in small flocks or pairs. Reichenow gives the distribution as Mombasa to the Transvaal and Mossamedes.

Grauer procured these birds at Lake Kivu and on the Kagera River, and *L. s. massaicus* on the Rusisi River, between Kivu and Tanganyika.

Localities. Nambirize and Buddu, in Uganda.

Lamprocolius splendidus glaucovirens.

♂ 1-3. 20.viii.06 ; 16.viii.06 (?) ; 16.viii.06.

♀. 7.i.14 ; 24.iii.10.

This Glossy Starling is common in the great forests. They are wild and difficult to approach in the open, but in the forest they can be obtained with great ease. Like other Starlings these birds migrate from place to place, according to the abundance or scarcity of food in any one place. They are very partial to the wild fig. These birds are strong flyers, and make a noise like the sound of an express train dashing through a station as they pass from one feeding-ground to another. Birds were moulting in August. Eggs of this species were taken from holes in trees in March.

Localities. Singo, Bale, Mabira, and Kabulamuliro, in Uganda.

Lamprotornis purpuropterus.

♂ 1-2. 28.ix.10; 17.iv.11.

♀. 28.ix.10.

The Lesser Green-headed Purple Starling was seen in fair numbers in the acacia-country. A nest containing two eggs was taken in April. Young birds were shot in June. These Starlings are quite musical.

Localities. Singo, Mubendi, and Kariba's Camp, in Uganda.

Dinemellia dinemelli.

♂ 1-2. 17.iv.11.

Both these specimens are in worn condition, especially about the abdomen. In one specimen the upper and under tail-coverts are orange-yellow — not bright orange-red. Common in the acacia-country. Wings 112 mm.

Localities. Kariba's Camp, Nile Province, Uganda.

Plocepasser melanorhynchus.

♂ 1-3. 22.x.10; 5.iv.11; 5.iv.11.

♀. 22.x.10.

Fairly common. They were nesting in April in the Nile district, in June in Embu, and we have also taken nestlings in March. Birds in first plumage were seen in July and January. They build large, untidy nests of grass; the eggs are pink with reddish spots.

Localities. Bukurungu and Kariba's Camp, Uganda.

Malimbus rubricollis centralis.

♂ 1-7. 17.i.14; 25.vi.14; 7.iv.11; 1.iii.12; 27.iv.12; 7.v.14; 15.xii.13.

♀ 1-7. 17.i.14; 25.vi.14; 5.xii.13; 27.iv.12; 1.iii.12; 5.xii.13; 31.v.12.

A large series was collected. A male changing from the first plumage to adult was shot in April. The first dress is similar to the adult female's. These birds nest in single pairs at the end of a branch of some tall tree. The nest is an

untidy structure, composed of creepers and grass-blades ; it is of the usual Weaver type. The eggs are large and pure white. Three nests were taken and all contained white eggs. They breed in April and May.

Localities. Kasala, Mabira, Namwave, Magada, and Kivuvu Forests, in Uganda.

Ploceus (Othyphantes) reichenowi.

♂ 1. 4. xii. 12.

♀ 1-3. 4. xii. 12 ; 20. vi. 13 ; 15. v. 14.

Reichenow's Weaver is common. It goes in pairs—not flocks, like most Weavers. These birds do not nest in colonies, but in single pairs—two pairs at the very most might occupy one tree. It is a fact that there are usually many nests on the one tree, but only one will be occupied. The other nests are either old ones or spurious nests built by the male to while away the time while his mate is sitting. These birds build high up or low down, but generally in the vicinity of water. The nest is composed of grass and lined with fine grass-fibres. The eggs vary from white to greenish spotted with liver-colour. They have been found breeding from March to July, and from November to December and January. Young were taken in June, May, and November. In general appearance they resemble females, except that the dark feathers of the back are edged with olive.

Localities. Nakuru and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Ploceus (Othyphantes) stuhlmanni.

♂ 1-3. 30. iv. 12 ; 25. i. 12 ; 26. ix. 11.

♀ 1-2. 25. i. 12 ; 26. ix. 11.

Stuhlmann's Weaver is similar in habits to the preceding. It was found nesting in April and September, and frequents the more open forests. A male shot in January is moulting from its off-plumage, which is like the female's, into its breeding-plumage.

Localities. Kyetema, Kyakasengula, Mohokya, in Uganda.

Ploceus (Hyphanturgus) stephanophorus.

♂ & ♀. 22. vii. 12; 20. i. 14.

This is rather a rare forest-species. Both birds are in fresh full plumage.

Localities. Sio River and Mabira, in Uganda.

Ploceus (Hyphanturgus) nigricollis.

♂ 1-4. 19. x. 13; 31. v. 12; 3. vii. 12; 6. xii. 14.

Imm. 5. xii. 14; 14. ii. 12.

♀ 1-10. Collected in every month except January.

This large series shows the females in breeding condition to be brighter than those shot during the off-season. Young birds are like females, but have the crown, back, and rump washed with olive, and the under surface duller yellow; the bill is pale horny-brown, yellowish on the base of the lower mandible. The nest of this species is retort-shaped, with long tubular entrance. The eggs vary in colour to an extraordinary extent, from white to blue, pink or red-brown, spotted with liver and red-brown, or uniform.

Localities. Mabira, Kasala, Kyetema, and Jinja, in Uganda.

Ploceus (Hyphanturgus) ocularius suahelicus.

Ploceus ocularius suahelicus Neumann, J. Ornith. liii. 1905, p. 39: Usambara, G. E. Africa.

♂ & ♀. 2. xi. 14; 20. iv. 13.

Two examples of this subspecies were obtained. They build retort-shaped nests, with long tubular entrances, of rootlets and grasses, and lined sparingly with fine grass. The eggs are large and white or bluish white, with ash-grey or brownish spots. The nest is usually suspended from the end of a free swinging branch of a thorny acacia. Nests with eggs or young have been taken in June, July, and November.

Localities. Kisumu, Kyambu, and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Ploceus (Hyphanturgus) ocularius crocatus.

♂ 1-3. 21. iv. 13 ; 8. vi. 12 ; 8. vi. 12.

♀ 1-2. 13. v. 12 ; 27. xii. 11.

This subspecies is rather more orange-golden on the head than the preceding, but they are very closely allied. They inhabit the acacia and scrub country. We found them rather timid. They were breeding from April to June. The nest is similar to that of the preceding species. The eggs vary from pure white to blue or pale blue-green, with grey, pale brown, and blackish spots.

Localities. Kyetema and Jinja, in Uganda.

Ploceus (Hyphanturgus) aurantius rex.

Ploceus aurantius rex Neumann, Bull. B. O. C. xxiii. 1908, p. 12 : Entebbe, Uganda.

♂ 1-2. 31. vii. 06 ; 30. vii. 06.

♀ 1. 27. vii. 12.

This Golden Weaver is not common, though it is found all along the northern shores of Lake Victoria. We noticed them breeding on the Sesse Islands. They build a retort-shaped nest of grass with a short tubular entrance. The eggs are pale blue, green, or sometimes reddish, with lilac and pale brown spots.

Localities. Jinja, Entebbe, and Sesse Isles, in Uganda.

Ploceus (Melanoptyryx) nigerrimus.

♂ 1-10 ; ♀ 1-3. Collected throughout the year.

A large series of this common bird was collected. They are very partial to palms as nesting-sites, and by the time the nesting-season is over there is not a single palm-leaf left. The males arrive at a chosen site first, and are then followed by the females.

They frequently build on the same palm or tree as the Yellow Weaver, *P. femininus*. The nest is retort-shaped, but with practically no tubular entrance. The eggs are invariably blue, either bright or pale. We have an egg which is

very pale—almost white. The nesting-season is from May to July and December and January.

Young birds in all stages of plumage were collected. When the birds are not breeding they would seem to frequent the forests, rather than the open country. We have seen these birds hawking for insects in a manner similar to that of a Flycatcher.

Localities. Kyetema, Mabira, Bwezu, Dwimi River, Magada, and Buziranjuvo, in Uganda.

Ploceus (Melanopteryx) interscapularis.

♂ 1-5. 9.iv.12; 2.v.14; 15.vi.12; 14.vi.12; 22.iv.12.

Imm. 25.viii.14.

♀ 1-4. 3.ix.13; 30.vi.14; 15.vi.13; 7.x.13.

This rare forest Weaver has been described under two different names: Reichenow naming the female *P. interscapularis*, and Ogilvie-Grant the male *P. mpanyæ*. From the series before me and the descriptions given of these hitherto unique specimens, it is quite easy to see that one species has received two names. Reichenow's name comes first and must stand.

I have described the habits, nest, and eggs of this species in the 'Journal of the East African and Uganda Natural History Society,' vol. iv. 1913, p. 76.

The males are like *P. tricolor* Hartl. (not *castaneofuscus*, as stated by Neumann in Ornith. Monatsber. xxii. 1914, p. 95) but are smaller, and the yellow interscapular patch is narrower and paler. The females are similar to the males, but the chestnut of the breast and underparts is replaced by black with a very faint tinge of brown. Young males are like females, but the under surface is strongly washed with brown, while the bill is horny-brown—not black, as in adults. The nest is constructed of rootlets and fibres and is loosely woven; the eggs are pure white.

Localities. Kyetema, Mabira, and Kasala Forests, in Uganda.

Ploceus (Melanopteryx) weynsi.

♂ 1-5. 27.viii.11 ; 17.vi.14 ; 22.vi.12 ; 4.xii.03 ; 10.xi.14.

♀ 1-2. 7.x.14 ; 17.vi.14.

This is another somewhat rare species which is found in the large forests. They breed in June and July, but we have not succeeded in finding their nests. Young birds have been shot in November and a young bird in change-plumage in December. A male shot in May is in full moult. Females are rare in collections.

Localities. Mubango, Mabira, and Mpumu Forests, in Uganda.

Ploceus (Hyphantornis) femininus.

Hyphantornis feminina O.-Grant, Bull. B. O. C. xxi. 1907, p. 15 : Ruwenzori.

♂ 1-4. 26.iv.12 ; 12.iv.12 ; 6.ix.10 ; 16.vi.12.

Imm. 2.

♀ 1-4. 27.iv.12 ; 6.ix.10 ; 29.iv.12 ; 12.iv.12.

This large Weaver is fairly common, nesting in colonies with *P. nigerrimus*. They had eggs in March and April and again in October. The eggs are large, and of a greenish blue with liver-brown spots scattered over the larger end.

Localities. Kyetema, Kyamune, and Kivuvu, in Uganda.

Ploceus (Hyphantornis) nigriceps.

♂ 2 & ♀ 2. 15.vii.13.

This species is fairly common in British East Africa, but we have not met with it in Uganda. They were nesting in May and June and in February. The eggs are bluish green, whitish, or blue, with brown and greyish spots. The nest is of the usual short-tubed type. This species nests in colonies. The females are very like female *P. spekei*, but are more yellowish on the underside and on the crown.

Localities. Kabete, Kyambu, and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Ploceus (Hyphantornis) spekei.

♂ 1-2. 16. vi. 12 ; 15. v. 13.

♀ 1-2. 16. vi. 13 ; 6. vii. 12.

Imm. 1.

Speke's Weaver is a common species. These birds nest in colonies, as a rule ; but I have found them nesting singly.

The males are very noisy during the breeding-season and love to sit on some conspicuous branch and display, at the same time calling loudly. One cannot call the sounds made a musical production, but still it is ever welcome. The nest is a large structure, composed of grass and lined with flowering grass-heads. The eggs are large and of a bright blue colour, some have a few black spots. Dozens of nests are built by the male, but only one is occupied, thus there are always plenty of old nests in all stages of completion.

In the Kano district these birds were nesting along with *P. intermedius*.

Localities. Kano, Kisumu, and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Ploceus (Sitagra) intermedius.

♂. 19. vi. 12.

The Lesser Black-headed Weaver was found nesting in June along with *P. spekei*, but unfortunately I had not got the time to spare in order to discover this bird's nests from amongst the others—they were all alike from a distance.

Localities. Kano and Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Ploceus (Sitagra) jacksoni.

♂ 1-2. 1. v. 12 ; 7. v. 12.

♀ 1-4. 1. i. 14 ; 12. iii. 12 ; 23. ix. 10.

Jackson's Yellow-backed Weaver is quite a good species and is quite distinct from *P. fischeri*, though they inhabit the same districts.

We found it breeding in May at Buziranjuvo in the papyrus-swamps. The nests resembled those of *P. dimidiatus*, the eggs were blue with purply-brown spots. Unfor-

tunately a sufficiently large series was not collected, but I have no doubt that the eggs of this species vary to the same extent as do those of other Weavers. The eggs taken cannot be distinguished from similarly coloured eggs of *P. dimidiatus*. At Jinja, these birds were breeding in January.

Localities. Kampala, Buziranjuvo, and Jinja, in Uganda.

Ploceus (Sitagra) dimidiatus.

♂ 1-5. 25. ix. 10 ; 22. x. 10 ; 13. iii. 12 ; 13. iii. 12 ; 13. xiii. 12.

Imm. 2.

♀ 1-6. 13. iii. 12 ; 17. iv. 11 ; 19. v. 12 ; 20. vi. 12.

Nestlings 5.

The males in this series, from the north shore of Lake Victoria, westward to the lakes, are all dark birds. They have the black of the head extending well over the nape behind, and on to the crop below in the form of a triangular patch. The mantle is dark olive-yellow with dark shaft-streaks to the feathers, giving to it a streaky appearance. The colour of the mantle is separated from the black of the nape by a *very narrow* yellow band. The rump is light olive-yellow ; the underside is very dark chestnut, not quite as dark as in *P. jacksoni*.

♂ 1-5. 2. vii. 12.

♀ 1-6. 2. vii. 12.

This series, comprising birds in good plumage, collected from one nesting-colony in one day, are all alike. They present the following characters :—The black of the head does not extend much beyond the posterior angle of the eyes, is tinged with rufous at the edges, and does not extend far on to the crop ; there is a wide light yellow band separating the black of the head from the golden-olive of the mantle ; the rump is bright yellow ; the breast and rest of the underparts are cadmium-yellow with only a small amount of rufous or chestnut shading on the crop ; in two specimens this shading is almost absent, thus closely

resembling *P. capitalis*. It appears to me that we have two distinct subspecies here, but as we are unable to examine the types of *P. fischeri* and *P. dimidiatus*, no final conclusion can be drawn.

These birds nest in colonies in the papyrus-swamps, making the framework of their nests of the strands of the papyrus flowering-heads, and lining this with broad reed-blades, and finishing them off with finer grass. Two nests are sometimes built on the same stalk. The eggs, usually two in number, vary from white to blue, pink, brown, terracotta, green or dark chocolate, and are uniform, or spotted with ash-brown and red-brown.

They breed in December and January, and in May to July.

Localities. No. 1: Kyanuna, Bukurungu, Kyakasengula, Kariba's Camp, Nile Province, and Chagwe, in Uganda. No. 2: Kisumu to Kano, in British East Africa.

Ploceus (Sitagra) pelzelni.

♂ 1-6. 2.vii.12; 31.vii.06; 20.vii.06; 5.iv.12; 2.vii.12.

♀ 1-3. 21.vii.06; 22.x.10; 8.vii.12.

This small Black-faced Weaver was common in the papyrus-swamps. They arrived in numbers in July at Kisumu swamp and commenced to nest straight away. Sometimes two nests were constructed on the one stem, but only one was occupied. They did not mix with the *P. dimidiatus* which were nesting in the same swamp, but kept to a small colony of their own.

I am inclined to think that the East African birds are rather more strongly built than the Uganda birds, and that the males have less black on the head and females more golden on the crown. This is the case in our small series. Furthermore, all the eggs taken at Kisumu were invariably pure white, while Uganda specimens were dirty or salmon-pink.

Localities. Mawakota, Bukurungu, and Sesse Isles, in Uganda; Kisumu and Kano, in British East Africa.

Ploceus (Xanthophilus) xanthops camburni.

♂ . 29. xii. 12.

A single specimen was obtained in a papyrus-swamp.

Locality. Majanji, in Uganda.**Ploceus (Xanthophilus) bojeri.**

♀ . 10. vi. 13.

A single female was shot in an acacia-tree near a swamp where these birds were breeding. These birds have brilliant yellow inner webs to the wing-feathers.

Locality. Embu, in British East Africa.**Ploceus (Xanthophilus) castanops.**

♂ 1-2. 24. ix. 10.

♀ . 23. xi. 10.

Not very plentiful. They nest amongst the elephant-grass or low mimosa-shrubs; the eggs are pinkish with red-brown spots.

Localities. Kazinga Channel and western shore, Buddu, in Uganda.

Ploceus (Ploceus) superciliosus.

♂ 1-4. 20. v. 12; 29. i. 12; 21. ix. 12; 21. ix. 12.

♀ . 20. v. 12.

Fairly common. They were breeding in May in the tall elephant-grass. Three eggs are laid. Males breed before they have assumed the full breeding-plumage.

Localities. Kyetema and Mbarara, in Uganda.**Amblyospiza melanotus.**

♂ 1-10; ♀ 1-6. Collected in every month of the year.

In this large series there is great variation in plumages, in the males especially. Some have no white frontal band, others have it extending to well beyond the eyes. In some the head is pale, in others it is very dark, almost blackish, as in *A. unicolor*. Two specimens have the mantle and rump black, with only a faint tinge of brown; in three the brown colour of the head extends to the rump, and there are three specimens with a grey abdomen. There are

two specimens which agree in every way with Neumann's type of *A. ethiopica*, and these are males which have not assumed the fully adult plumage, but retain some of the characters of the intermediate stage. I suspect that Neumann's bird is simply an immature bird.

A. melanotus would appear to range from the White Nile, south to Victoria Nyanza, into East Africa as far south as Fort Ternan. Further south its place is taken by *A. unicolor*.

Wings 87–99 mm. in males, 83–93 mm. in females.

These birds inhabit the swamps and the undergrowth of forests during the non-breeding season. They build the most compact and beautiful nest of all Weaver-birds. The entire nest is composed of fine strands of reed, and is woven to two or more upright reed or papyrus stems. The eggs are a beautiful pink or salmon-colour with red-brown spots.

Young birds are very similar to the females in plumage.

Localities. Kyetema, Mabira, Mawakota, Buziranjuvo, and Karajumba, in Uganda; Kisumu and Fort Ternan, in British East Africa.

Amblyospiza unicolor.

♂ & ♀. 28. xii. 14.

Fairly common in the swamps. Nesting in March, June, and December. The nest and eggs of this species are the same as those of the preceding.

Localities. Nairobi and Kyambu, in British East Africa.

Spermospiza ruficapilla.

♂ 1–5. 9. ix. 13; 3. ii. 13; 10. x. 13; 14. x. 13; 8. iii. 14.

Imm. 8. iii. 14.

♀ 1–5. 19. x. 13; 10. iii. 13; 14. x. 13; 3. ii. 12; 3. ii. 12.

Imm. 14. x. 13.

A good series of this species was obtained. Birds in breeding condition were shot in October and February—they are in fine condition. Young in first plumage were shot in March and October.

This species builds a large untidy nest of grass, placed in

some thorny bush. Young birds have the head, throat, and breast brownish and the rest of the plumage a dull black; a few red feathers are present on the rump. Young females have a whitish tinge to the breast.

These birds are found in the forest.

Localities. Mabira, Kivuvu, and Bugoma Forests, in Uganda.

Pyrenestes coccineus.

Pyrenestes ostrinus (Vieill.); Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 106.

♂ & ♀. 25. vi. 06.

This is an uncommon species, which is found in the forests.

Locality. Bale, in Uganda.

Pyrenestes ostrinus centralis.

Pyrenestes ostrinus centralis Neumann, J. Ornith. lviii. 1910, p. 529: Sesse Isls., Victoria Nyanza.

♂ 1-3. 17. xi. 13; 7. iii. 13; 26. ii. 14.

♀ 1. 10. x. 13.

A very rare species, confined to the forests. In this small series no two males have the same-sized bills, the largest is equal in size to that of *P. ostrinus ostrinus*, while the smallest is equal in size to bills of *P. coccineus*. The difference in size is not so much in the length of the culmen, but in the depth of the lower mandible. All these specimens are adult birds. Culmen along the cutting-edge 15-18 mm. Wings 67-72 mm.

Localities. Mabira and Bugoma Forests, in Uganda.

Quelea æthiopica.

♂ & ♀. 24. x. 10.

Plentiful at certain times of the year in the native gardens.

Locality. Bwezu Toro, in Uganda.

Quelea erythrops.

♂ & ♀. 5. iv. 12.

Several small flocks were met with from time to time in

the western Provinces. The male had large testes, but is in full moult on the head, where new crimson feathers are sprouting, while the remainder of the plumage is worn. I can find no trace of body-moult or new feathers coming in. Do males simply change the colour of the head when the breeding-season comes on?

Locality. Mawakota, in Uganda.

Quelea intermedia.

Quelea sanguinirostris æthiopica (Sund.); Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 109 [part.].

♂ 1-4. 30. x. 10; 28. xi. 10; 20. xi. 10; 7. vi. 09.

♀ 1-3. 26. xi. 10; 7. vi. 09; 28. xi. 10.

Very plentiful in the western Provinces in the grass-lands and about the native shambas. There are no two birds alike amongst the males, with respect to the colour of the head. Some males were breeding before they had attained the full plumage.

Localities. Toro and Lake Edward, in Uganda.

Quelea cardinalis.

♂ 1-4. 14. vii. 12; 25. vi. 12; 4. i. 10; 12. viii. 12.

Imm. 20. xii. 09.

♀ 1-3. 29. xii. 09; 14. vii. 12; 26. i. 12.

Common, frequenting the grass-country and native gardens. They were breeding in May and June in a swamp near Nairobi. The nest, a semi-domed structure, was slung between two reed-stems.

Localities. Kyetema, Sio River, Kabanga, and Jinja, in Uganda; Kisumu and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Pyromelana ansorgei.

♂ 1-3. 5. ix. 10; 7. vii. 12; 15. vi. 12.

This Whydah was not common, one met with an odd pair here and there in the swampy country. They were apparently breeding in June and September. The males are all in full breeding-dress.

Localities. Mpumu and Sio River, in Uganda.

Pyromelana flammiceps.

♂ 1-2. 22. viii. 12 ; 9. vii. 12.

Large numbers of these birds were breeding in the swamps and reed-beds in the Kavirondo country in June. These two specimens are in breeding-dress, though one has not moulted off all the plumage-feathers of the crown.

Locality. Jinja, in Uganda.

Pyromelana nigrifrons.

♂ 1-11. All collected in October and November.

♀ 1-5. Ditto.

This series of males in breeding-dress shows very well the great variation in the colour of these birds. One specimen has no black on the chin. These birds were breeding in large numbers in the elephant-grass and reeds in western Uganda. The nests do not differ from others of this group. The eggs are bright blue. Two to three form the clutch.

Localities. Kasinga, Lusasa, Kilima, and Kigalama, in Uganda.

Euplectes xanthomelas.

♂ 1-7. 6. xi. 10 ; 22. x. 10 ; 28. x. 10 ; 4. vii. 09 ; 6. iv. 10 ; 4. i. 10.

♀ 1-2. 5. vi. 14 ; 10. v. 14.

Two of these males in full plumage have white chins. A common species, nesting in the grass in the open scrub and swamp country. They breed in May and June, and again in October and November.

The nest is constructed amongst the grass or small shrubs and does not differ from those of others of this group, which are loosely woven with grass-blades and lined with finer grass. They are semi-domed—that is, they are circular with an opening at one side, towards the top. The eggs, two to three in number, are olive-brown in ground-colour, with ash-brown spots ; the surface is glossy.

Localities. Kisala, Lake Edward, Ankole, and Toro, in Uganda ; Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Urobrachya phœnicea.

♂ 1-6. 9. vii. 09 ; 18. v. 14 ; 20. vi. 12 ; 9. viii. 09 ; 6. iii. 12 ; 26. ii. 14.

Juv. 29. iii. 12 ; 14. x. 10.

♀ 1-3. 24. iv. 12 ; 26. ix. 10 ; 15. v. 13.

Common. These birds breed in the tall rank grass of swamps. The nest is woven with coarse grass and lined with finer grasses, and resembles that of the preceding species in shape. The eggs are greenish, with brown and ash-coloured spots. These birds have a heavy flight. The extent of brown on the shoulder varies in individuals.

Localities. Kibanga, Kabombo, Kagera, etc., in Uganda ; Kano, in British East Africa.

Coliuspasser concolor.

♂ 1-6. 29. iv. 10 ; 3. ix. 10 ; 3. ix. 10 ; 1. v. 10 ; 24. iv. 10 ; 26. iv. 10.

These birds are in full breeding-dress. The very old birds have no pale edgings to the wing- and rump-feathers. One old male has a rusty patch on the throat, and is probably a hybrid.

Localities. Kabamba, Mpumu, Lufumvwe, Kyetema, and Kibanga, in Uganda.

Coliuspasser ardens tropica.

Red-banded : ♂ 1-7. 26. v. 10 ; 20. ix. 10 ; 26. viii. 10 ; 20. ii. 09 ; 24. ii. 12 ; 12. xii. 10 ; 26. ii. 11.

♀ . 4. x. 10.

Yellow-banded : ♂ 1-4. 25. v. 10 ; 26. ii. 11 ; 7. vi. 10 ; 26. ii. 11.

These birds frequent the grass and swamp country, and are fairly common. They nest in the tall rank grass, constructing a loosely-woven semi-domed nest of grass. The eggs, from two to three in number, are of a greenish ground with ash-brown spots and blotches.

Localities : Var. 1. Kyetema, Kyakasengula, Kalwanga, Buziranjuvo, Kyatwe, Kikarongo, Mukombo, in Uganda.

Var. 2. Nakatogo, Kalwanga, Kyatwe, in Uganda.

Coliuspasser laticauda.

♂ 1-2. 17.v.14; 10.vi.14.

♀. 2.vi.14.

Common in the grass-country of British East Africa. Nests were found in grassy patches in the scrub and by the swamps. The nest is constructed of grass. The grass-blades in the actual nesting-site are first woven into a ring and the body of the nest built out from this. The nest is very frail, and usually remains unlined until the first egg has been deposited. The eggs are bluish or greenish, with numerous spots and blotches of ash-brown and darker brown. Two is the usual clutch, but as many as four have been found.

Localities. Nairobi, Kyambu, and Kabete, in British East Africa.

Coliuspasser soror.

♂ 1-7. 31.iii.11; 31.iii.11; 26.ix.10; 17.xii.12; 20.iii.12; 22.iii.12; 31.iii.11.

♂, off-plumage, 3. 18.xii.12.

♀ 3. 18.xii.12.

Old adult males are uniform black with a bright yellow shoulder-patch. One male in this series has a distinct golden tinge in the interscapular region, perhaps a hybrid between *C. soror* and *C. macrurus*.

Localities. Businga, Kyakasengula, Bulangi, Hoima, Bulemezi, Miwaju Camp, and Toro, in Uganda.

Coliuspasser eques.

♂ 1-6. 23.iii.12; 18.iv.12; 23.iii.12; 26.v.10; 20.vi.11; 20.ix.10.

♀ 1-3. 30.ix.10.

A common species, found in Uganda and British East Africa, frequenting the swamps and grass-lands. Young in first dress were shot in February, March, August, and September, and a male in off-plumage in November.

Localities. Kalwanga, Kaina, Bulemezi, in Uganda; Nairobi and Chania, in British East Africa.

Coliuspasser hartlaubi humeralis.

♂, breeding, 1-2. 1. v. 12.

♂, off-plumage, 1. 24. ii. 12.

A rare species. They were breeding in May, in the tall grass by the swamps. Few specimens were seen. Wings 100-103 mm.

Localities. Jinja and Kyetema, in Uganda.

Drepanoplectes jacksoni.

♂ & ♀. 28. xii. 14.

Very common round Nairobi and Kyambu in the swamp and grass-lands. They were also seen at Elmenteita and Nakuru.

Localities. Nairobi, Kyambu, Nakuru, and Elmenteita, in British East Africa.

Spermestes cucullata.

♂ 1-4; ♀ 1-3. 10. vi. 13; 10. vi. 13; 10. vi. 13; 14. viii. 13; 7. iii. 09; 19. i. 12; 1. iv. 12; 1. iv. 12.

Very common, frequenting plantations and gardens. They feed on grass-seeds, which they collect from off the stalks. They build nests in low trees, preferably thorny ones, such as the Orange. The nest is built of grass and lined with flowering grass-heads; the nest proper is round, with a tubular entrance towards the bottom of one side. The eggs, four to seven in number, are pure white. We have taken the nest of this species in every month of the year.

Localities. Kyetema, Kyanja, Nagunga, in Uganda; Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Spermestes scutata.

♂ 1-3; ♀ 1-2. 19. v. 13.

These are adult specimens. They have no green on the flanks or sides.

Localities. Nairobi, in British East Africa; Kyetema, in Uganda.

Spermestes stigmatophora.

♂ 1-2. 24. ii. 14; 4. i. 12.

Found on the outskirts and in forest-clearings. They are not very common, and occur in small flocks.

Localities. Mabira and Namwave Forests, in Uganda.

Spermestes nigriceps.

♂ 1-2. 17. vii. 14; 14. v. 13.

♀ 1-2. 17. vii. 14; 14. vi. 14.

♂ juv. 14. vi. 14.

Not so common as *S. cucullata*, but fairly plentiful, and found in the same localities and frequently associating in one flock. We occasionally met with them in the thick forest. The nest resembles that of *S. cucullata* and is built in similar situations. The eggs, four to six in number, are white. They are slightly larger and longer than those of *S. cucullata*.

Locality. Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Hypargos monteiri.

♂ 1-4. 7. v. 12; 28. ii. 12; 1. v. 12; 1. v. 12.

♀ 1-2. 24. ii. 12; 27. xii. 11.

Birds shot in December and February have large breeding-organs. These birds were found in the grass-lands and on the outskirts of forests, feeding in the company of *Nigrita sparsim guttata*.

Localities. Kyetema, Buziranjuvo, and Sanga, in Uganda.

Hypargos schlegeli.

♂ & ♀ juv. 17. xii. 13; 14. i. 14.

An adult male and a young female were shot in the forest. They are not at all common.

Locality. Mabira Forest, in Uganda.

Pytelia belli.

Pytelia belli O.-Grant, Bull. B. O. C. xxi. 1907, p. 14: Ruwenzori.

♂. 25. i. 10.

A male in full plumage, agreeing well with the type, was shot in the acacia-country. Not very common.

Locality. Sebwe Plains, Uganda.

Nigrita fusconota.

♂ 1-4. 4. i. 14 ; 14. iii. 12 ; 5. xi. 14 ; 17. xii. 13.

♀ 1-2. 29. v. 12 ; 5. xii. 14.

Found in pairs or small flocks in the more open forests. They are fairly common.

Localities. Mabira, Kyetema, Naganga, Sezibwa River, in Uganda.

Nigrita schistacea.

♂ 1-8. 10. i. 12 ; 10. v. 14 ; 31. v. 12 ; 20. vi. 14 ; 7. v. 12 ; 17. xii. 13 ; 28. ix. 10 ; 10. i. 10.

♀ 1-5. 7. v. 12 ; 27. iv. 12 ; 10. i. 10 ; 9. v. 14 ; 5. xi. 14.

Nestlings. 5. xi. 14 ; 3. v. 09.

Imm. 5. x. 14.

This is a common species which shows very little variation, the only character which does vary is the spotting on the wing. Breeding birds are, on the whole, slightly more rich in colouring. The eggs of this species are pure white. Nestlings are dark grey with brownish-black wings and tails. One specimen shows indications of white spots on the coverts, the other does not. The bill is horny brown with a yellow gape. The immature bird, which is quite the size of an adult, is like the nestling in coloration, except that the rump is light grey and the breast mottled with new glossy black feathers. These birds are found in the forests and plantations.

Localities. Mubango, Kyetema, Sezibwa, Buziranjuvo, Kivuvu, Mabira, and Mubendi, in Uganda.

Estrilda astrild massaica.

Estrilda astrild massaica Neumann, J. Ornith. lv. 1907, p. 596 : Njoro, British East Africa.

♂ 1-2. 1. iv. 12 ; 1. iii. 09.

Nestlings. 2. iii. 13.

Very common. Nests were taken in March and July, and from November to January. Two nests, side by side or one on top of the other, are usually found ; one only is used by the nesting-bird, the other is simply a blind. These

birds lay a large number of eggs for their size, but many are taken by rats and mice and many are not fertile.

Localities. Jinja, Kyetema, and Naganga, in Uganda; Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Estrilda paludicolor.

♂ 1. 17.v.12.

♀ 1-2. 15.vi.13.

Common. They nest in grass and in small shrubs. The eggs are pure white, five to six in number. The nest is similar to that of the preceding species.

Localities. Kyetema and Naganga, in Uganda.

Estrilda subflava.

♂ 1-3. 1.i.11; 2.xi.10; 9.vii.10.

♀ 1-2. 1.i.11; 2.xi.10.

The males from Uganda are very much darker and richer in colour than birds from West Africa. We found them nesting in January, March, and July, also in October and December.

On two occasions these birds have adapted the nest of a totally different species to their needs and have reared their young. One pair took over an old nest of *Prinia mystacea*, and, by lining it with flowering grass-heads and fitting a tubular entrance with the same material, made it look quite respectable. The eggs laid by this species are pure white. Four to six are deposited. These birds frequent the open grass-lands and old native gardens.

Localities. Sebwe River, Kyetema, and Toro District, in Uganda; Nairobi and Ngong in British East Africa.

Estrilda nonnula.

♂ 1-3, and nestlings. 21.vii.09; 4.xi.10; 24.vi.09.

Fairly common. Found in the native gardens and in the open forests, and also on the open grass-plains. Nests have been found in nearly every month of the year. Nestlings are like adults in colour, but the red on the rump is not so

bright, while the mantle is washed with brownish and the under surface with greyish buff. The carmine of the flanks is wanting.

Localities. Kyetema, Mpumu, and Mabira, in Uganda.

Lagonosticta ruberrima.

♂ 1-3. 16.vi.10 ; 23.ix.09 ; 29.iv.12.

♀ 1-2. 18.vi.12 ; 7.vii.14.

Nestling. 7.vii.14.

Common everywhere. Nests have been taken in every month. These birds usually build in the thatching of out-houses, on the ground under tufts of grass, in low bushes, and so on, but we have taken a nest which was built on a shelf in a living-room, the nest being built between two tumblers ! The birds are extremely tame, and will hardly get out of one's way should one be coming along a footpath on which they are feeding. The nests are built of grass, bits of paper, and any odd rubbish, and lined with feathers. The eggs are white, sometimes with a few black spots.

Localities. Kyetema and Jinja, in Uganda ; Nairobi, Kisumu, and Kano, in British East Africa.

Lagonosticta congica.

♂. 30.i.12.

Not common in Uganda. They go in pairs, and are to be met with in the grass-country and in the scrub by native villages ; they are also seen on the outskirts of forests.

Locality. Kyetema, in Uganda.

Lagonosticta rhodopareia.

♂ & ♀. 9.vi.13.

♀. 14.ii.14.

Not common, but widely distributed in British East Africa. A nest of this species was found in June, built in a clump of grass ; in shape and in materials used it resembled the nest of other Grassfinches. There were four eggs, entirely white.

Localities. Nairobi and Embu, in British East Africa.

Ortygospiza polyzona.

♂ 1; ♀ 1-2. 18. xii. 12.

These appear to be typical *O. polyzona*. They have white chins and white circles round the eyes.

Locality. Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Ortygospiza gabonensis.

Ortygospiza gabonensis Lynes, Bull. B. O. C. xxxiii. 1914: Gaboon.

♀. 2. x. 10.

A female in breeding-condition. This bird has been compared by Dr. Hartert with birds in the British Museum and in Tring. It agrees perfectly with females of *O. gabonensis*. A specimen in the Tring Museum from the White Nile appears to be *O. atricollis*!

Locality. Butiti, in Uganda.

Neisna nyansæ.

Neisna dufresnayi nyansæ Neumann, J. Ornith. liii. 1905, p. 350: Bukoba, Victoria Nyanza.

♂. 17. i. 14.

I cannot see any difference between this species and *N. kilimensis* Sharpe. This species inhabits the grass-lands on the outskirts of forests.

Locality. Toro, in Uganda.

Neisna kilimensis.

♂ 1-2. 17. xi. 12.

♀. 14. vi. 14.

Juv. 14. vi. 13.

The two adult specimens are breeding birds and in good condition. They are just as bright ochraceous on the underside as Uganda birds, and the throat is just as light. The young bird has the bill black, the lower surface dull ochraceous, with the flanks washed with olive-grey; the crown is dark olive-grey; the mantle is olive, but not barred, and the rump and tail-coverts orange.

Localities. Londiani and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Uræginthus bengalus ugandæ.

Uræginthus bengalus ugandæ Zedlitz, J. Ornith. lix. 1911, p. 606: Entebbe, Uganda.

♂ 1-3. 5. iv. 11; 5. iv. 11; 25. ii. 09.

♀ 1-4. 17. ii. 09; 16. ii. 09; 1. iv. 12; 1. iv. 12.

The females have the blue of the lores extending over the eyes, side of head, and ear-coverts; the chin and throat are also blue. The males can hardly be distinguished from the British East African subspecies.

Localities. Kyetema, Jinja, and Kiriba's Camp, in Uganda.

Uræginthus bengalus brunneigularis.

Uræginthus bengalus brunneigularis Mearns, Smithson. Misc. Coll. Washington, lvi. no. 20, 1911, p. 6: British East Africa.

♂ 1-4. 6. vii. 13; 14. ii. 14; 7. vi. 14; 7. vi. 14.

♀ 1-3. 14. ii. 14; 6. vii. 13; 7. vi. 14.

These females differ from the preceding in having the throat, the ear-coverts, sides of head, and lores brown like the mantle. The blue of the under surface is confined to the crop, breast, and flanks.

One male has practically the whole of the underside bright rich blue, there being merely the faintest indication of buff on the middle of the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts are blue.

Localities. Kisumu and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Uræginthus roosevelti.

Granatina ianthinogastra roosevelti Mearns, Smithson. Misc. Coll. Washington, lxi. no. 9, 1913, p. 3: Sotik distr., B. E. Africa.

♂ 1-3. 6. vii. 12; 6. vii. 12; 7. vii. 12.

♀ 1-2. 6. vii. 12.

Mearns has described this species at some length in his paper on the Roosevelt collection. The female differs from female *U. ianthinogastra* Reichw. in having the superciliary stripe and cheeks blue, not lilac. This difference is constant.

Localities. Kisumu and Kano, in Kavirondo, British East Africa.

Hypochoera orientalis.

Hypochoera amauropteryx Sharpe; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 215 [part.].

♂ 1-2. 6.ix.09; 12.i.14.

♀. 6.ix.09.

The male collected in September is in full breeding-dress. That shot in January is in the mottled stage of moult into the breeding-plumage. Birds in this condition were singing lustily and pairing off with their females in January.

Localities. Jinja and Buvuma Isls., Uganda.

Hypochoera chalybeata.

♀ 1; ♀ 1. 7.vi.12.

This male in full breeding-dress has a strong greenish sheen. They were breeding in May and June. The nest was placed in a thick spray of the Cape lilac, about seven feet from the ground. The eggs, three in number, are white. These birds are found in the scrub and open country, by native villages, and in the open spaces of markets.

Locality. Kisumu, British East Africa.

Vidua hypocherina.

♂. 21.vi.12.

This species is not common. They were seen in the dry acacia-country and in the scrub in Kavirondo. They associated with *H. chalybeata*. I could not see any difference between the females of the two species. These birds were in breeding-condition in June.

Localities. Kisumu and Kano, in British East Africa.

Vidua serena.

♂ 1-6. 12.x.10; 4.x.09; 18.vii.06; 4.x.09; 13.iii.09; 12.x.10.

♂ 1-4, change plumage. 31.vii.09; 15.vi.10; 22.vii.09.

♀. 22.iii.12; 18.vii.06.

Juv. in change and intermediate plumage. 10.i.12.

This series is a good one, as showing the various stages of plumage-change through which this bird goes, from the nestling to the adult male in full breeding-dress. The first

sign of coming maturity is the change of colour in the bill from black to coral-red.

Much still remains to be found out regarding this bird's nesting-habits. I do not think that they are strictly polygamous.

Localities. Katwe, Hima River, Kyetema, Sesse Islands, Kulwe Isle, and Buziranjuvo, in Uganda.

Passer griseus ugandæ.

Passer griseus (Vieill.); Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 230 [part.].

♂ 1-2. 14. vi. 10; 22. ix. 10.

♀ 1-2. 10. i. 13; 22. ix. 10.

A common bird. Plentiful in the towns and villages, and open forests. In habits they are like the European Sparrow. They build in holes in trees, in thatch of houses, and in disused nests of other birds, such as Swallows'. The eggs are like those of the *P. domesticus*, and vary in colour to the same extent.

Localities. Kyetema and Jinja, in Uganda.

Passer griseus suahelicus.

♂ 2. 14. vii. 14.

This is the British East African representative; in habits it does not differ at all from the Uganda birds, neither are its eggs different.

Localities. Nairobi and Chania, British East Africa.

Passer rufocinctus.

♂ 1-2. 26. v. 12; 2. iv. 12.

♀. 27. xi. 12.

Common in certain localities, but by no means so plentiful as *P. g. ugandæ* or *P. g. suahelicus*. We have found them breeding in June and October, in holes under the eaves of an outhouse, in holes in trees, and in deserted Weavers' nests.

Localities. Naivasha, Nairobi, and Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Poliospiza reichenowi.

♂ 1-2. 27. xi. 12 ; 10. vi. 13.

♀ . 10. vi. 13.

Common at certain times of the year in certain places. They are partial local migrants. We found them breeding from May to July, and from December to January. The nest is serine in character. The eggs, two to three, are small and of a bluish-white ground spotted with brownish-black. The nest is usually placed in some low bush, but we have taken it as high up as forty feet.

Localities. Embu, Kikuyu, and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Poliospiza somereni.

Serinus angolensis somereni Hartert, Bull. B. O. C. xxix. 1912, p. 63 : Uganda.

♂ 1-3. 25. xi. 10 (*type of the species*); 25. xi. 10 ; 20. ii. 11.

♀ . 13. ii. 09.

Not common. This species was described by Dr. Hartert from a pair of birds. Other birds have since been secured. It is a dark species.

Localities. Sebwe Plains and Kyetema, in Uganda.

Poliospiza striolata affinis.

Crithagra striolata affinis Richmond, Auk, 1897, p. 156 : Kilimanjaro, G. E. Africa.

♂ & ♀, and nestlings. 10. xii. 13 ; 14. xii. 13 ; 5. vii. 13.

A common species found in the well-timbered gardens and in the scrub-country. They were found nesting from March to July and again from November to January. The nest is composed of rootlets and twigs, into which is woven a quantity of grass and moss, the inside is lined with vegetable-down, fibres, and hairs. The eggs are creamy-white or bluish-white with dark brown speckling. The site chosen for the nest is generally some low bush or creeper. Nestlings resemble the adults in general colour, but are duller.

Localities. Nairobi and Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Serinus shelleyi.

Serinus sharpei Neum.; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 266 [part.].

♂ 1-2. 8. xi. 12; 4. xi. 10.

♀. 5. ii. 09.

Not very common. They are to be found in gardens and in the more open parts of small woods, and in the scrub. They nest in small trees and bushes, or in the comb of a banana-bunch. The nest is composed of rootlets and grass, and lined with fibre and hair. The eggs are pale blue spotted sparingly with dark brown and liver. Nests have been taken from April to July and in October and December.

Localities. Jinja and Kyetema, in Uganda; Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Serinus dorsostriatus.

♂ 1-3. 13. vii. 12; 10. vi. 12; 10. vi. 12.

♀. 10. vi. 12.

Fairly common, especially on the north shore of Lake Victoria. These birds were found nesting in acacia-trees, in Cape lilac, and rubber-trees, in June and July, and also in November and January. The nest is small and is composed of fibres and rootlets lined with fibres and hair and cotton-down, or with cotton-down on the outside. The eggs are a pale blue, spotted and streaked with dark brown or black, or they may be uniform blue. The birds from Kisumu are very much brighter golden green than any birds from the type-locality in the Tring Museum.

Localities. Jinja, in Uganda; Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Serinus icterus barbatus.

♂ 1-4. 15. vi. 10; 6. v. 12; 23. iii. 12; 3. x. 10.

♂ juv. 24. i. 12; 1. iii. 12.

♀. 6. v. 12.

These birds nest in low bushes and trees, and in banana-bunches. The nest is composed of rootlets lined with cotton or hairs. The eggs are whitish or greeny bluish with brown

markings. The nest is found from April to July and from December to January; it contains two to three eggs. Young birds still being fed by their parents were shot in May and January. These differ from the adults in being duller; the ear-coverts are green; the frontal and superciliary stripes are narrow, and there is no black line on either side of the throat; the rump is green, not yellow.

Localities. Jinja, Kyetema, Kabamba, and Butiti, in Uganda; Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Spinus citrinelloides frontalis.

♂ & ♀. 3. x. 10; 4. v. 12.

Not common. They build their nests in banana-combs and in low bushes. The nest is composed of grass and cotton-down, and lined with fine grass-fibres. The eggs are dirty white or creamy, spotted towards the larger end with dark brown and purply markings. Two are usually laid. Nests have been taken in May and June. All these Serines are good singers.

Localities. Butiti and Kyetema, in Uganda.

Spinus citrinelloides kikuyuensis.

Spinus citrinelloides kikuyuensis Neumann, J. Ornith. liii. 1905, p. 356: Kikuyu, British East Africa.

♂. 10. vi. 13.

♀. 10. vi. 13; 11. vi. 13; 15. vii. 12.

The Black-faced Serine was fairly common. We took their nests from May to July and in December. The nest is small and is usually placed in the fork of a small upright shrub. It is made of grass and a few rootlets, and lined with fibres and hair and vegetable-down. The eggs are a dirty creamy-white or greyish white, with a few brown and purply spots and marks. Two or three eggs are laid.

Localities. Kisumu, Embu, Kikuyu, and Nairobi, British East Africa.

Emberiza flaviventris.

♂ 1-2. 27. ix. 10; 21. viii. 10.

Found in the open scrub-country in pairs, not very common.

Localities. Kyabalenga and Kyetema, in Uganda.

Fringillaria tahapisi.

♂ 1-2. 6. xi. 10.

♀ . 20. vi. 12.

Not very plentiful, was seen in the dry rocky country and in the scrub-lands.

Localities. Katwe and Toro, in Uganda; Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Motacilla vidua.

♂ 1-5. 17. vii. 10; 21. v. 10; 15. v. 10; 5. xii. 14; 25. vii. 09.

♀ . 21. v. 10.

Imm. 21. v. 10.

A common species, but a sweet songster and very tame. They were breeding from April to July, and are common foster-parents of the two common Cuckoos, *Chrysococcyx cupreus* and *Cuculus solitarius*. One specimen is an almost full albino, while another has the white of the forehead extending well behind the eyes.

Localities. Kyetema, Kalwanga, and Kasaka, in Uganda; Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Motacilla alba.

♂ 1-2. 15. xii. 12.

Not very common, occasionally met with as a migrant.

Locality. Busiya, in Uganda.

Budytes flavus.

♂ 1-7. 3. x. 10; 16. xi. 09; 11. xi. 09; 5. ii. 11; 4. xi. 10.

♀ . 4. xi. 10.

A very common migrant, found about most of the lakes, on the grass-lands, and banks of rivers.

Localities. Toro and Ankole Districts, Busoga and Chagwe, in Uganda.

Budytes melanocephalus.

♂ 1-4. 5. iv. 11; 4. xi. 10; 5. iv. 11; 2. xi. 12.

♀ 1-2. 5. iv. 11; 2. xi. 10.

Fairly common at certain seasons.

Localities. Butiabwa, Lusassa, and Jinja, in Uganda.

Budytes campestris.

♂ 1-4. 5. xii. 11 ; 30. ix. 10 ; 23. xii. 12 ; 15. i. 13.

♀ 1-3. 11. ix. 13 ; 17. ix. 13 ; 7. ix. 13.

Common on migration, frequenting the open grass-plains and rocky land, the shores of lakes and swamps. They were particularly plentiful during the winter of 1913.

Localities. Jinja and Kyetema, in Uganda ; Nakuru and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Anthus trivialis.

♂ 1-4. 2. ii. 14 ; 24. i. 12 ; 3. i. 11 ; 3. xi. 13.

♀ 1. 18. xii. 14.

Extremely common on migration, and very tame.

Localities. Kyetema and Jinja, in Uganda ; Nairobi and Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Anthus rufulus cinnamomeus.

♂ 1-3. 26. ii. 12 ; 22. vi. 13 ; 28. xi. 10.

Not very common, but general in distribution. They were found nesting in May. The eggs are greyish white with ash-grey-brown mottlings. The nest is of the usual type, placed under a tuft of grass or under an overhanging rock.

Localities. Katwe and Buziranjuvo, in Uganda ; Kano, in British East Africa.

Anthus sordidus.

♂ 1-2. 10. i. 12 ; 20. vi. 12.

♀ 1-2. 1. v. 12 ; 31. vii. 09.

A common species, inhabiting the open country. It nests in May and June, selecting a well-hidden spot in which to build, such as under a tuft of grass or small shrub. The nest is composed of grass and is lined with fibres. The eggs are buff in ground-colour, with ash-grey and brown spots.

Localities. Kyetema and Buziranjuvo, in Uganda ; Kano, in British East Africa.

Macronyx croceus.

♂ 1-6. 22. vi. 12 ; 24. ii. 12 ; 1. v. 12 ; 7. vii. 10 ; 9. xi. 09 ; 26. vi. 06.

♀ 1-3. 20.vi.06; 16.ii.12; 15.v.12.

Imm. 14.i.13; 6.vii.10.

Found in the scrub, acacia, and open grass country. It is a common species. Its note is monotonous and frequently uttered when the bird is at rest on the top of some low bush. Its eggs have been taken from March to June, and we have shot very young birds in December. The nest is usually placed under a tuft of grass; the nesting-material used is very scanty and is mainly composed of fine grass-fibres.

The eggs are a dirty buff, speckled with brown. Very young birds are sandy above and below with black-brown markings on the back and wings, and a faint wash of yellow on the flanks.

Localities. Kasaka, Buziranjuvo, Mohokya, and Kyetema, in Uganda; Nairobi, Kano, Londiani, and Ravine, in British East Africa.

***Macronyx sharpei* and *M. newtoni*.**

These were seen in the Nakuru and Kenia districts, but no specimens were obtained.

***Mirafrja fischeri*.**

♂ & ♀. 6.vii.12.

Fairly plentiful in the scrub and grass country. They were nesting in June, the nest being constructed in a shallow depression under a tuft of grass. Very little nesting-material is used.

The eggs, three to four in number, are a dirty-buff ground-colour, speckled with dark brown, the surface semi-glossy. When excited these birds fly into the air and make a flapping sound with their wings as they hover.

Localities. Kisumu and Athi Plains, British East Africa.

***Mirafrja rufocinnamomea*.**

♂ & ♀. 6.x.09.

Not a common species. They were found breeding in October and June. They have the same habits as *M. fischeri*.

They flap their wings in the same way, but the sound produced is louder; thus they have received the local name of "Castanet Lark."

Locality. Butiti, in Uganda.

Mirafrā africana tropicalis.

♂ 1-4. 28. xi. 10; 26. vi. 06; 26. vi. 06; 17. vi. 06.

♀. 26. vi. 06.

Fairly common in the open grass-country. They were nesting in June. The eggs, two to three in number, are brownish white with dark brown and blackish markings, mostly concentrated about the larger diameter.

Localities. Semliki Valley and Bale, in Uganda.

Mirafrā sp., near albicauda.

♀. 24. xii. 13.

This specimen is badly hit. I am unable to name it with certainty for want of material for comparison. It was shot in the grass-country.

Locality. Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Calandrella cinerea saturator.

♂ & ♀. 3. xi. 10; 7. vi. 10.

Not a common species, frequenting the open plains. Eggs of this species were obtained at Mawakota in June.

Localities. Lusasa and Mawakota, in Uganda.

Criniger verreauxi ndussumensis.

♂ 1-7. 14. ii. 13; 1. x. 12; 19. x. 13; 10. x. 13; 17. xi. 13; 14. x. 14; 14. xii. 14.

♀ 1-7. 24. ii. 14; 19. x. 13; 3. xi. 13; 9. v. 14; 9. v. 14; 10. xi. 13; 2. ii. 14.

This large species of forest Bulbul was met with in the large forests. They frequented the tall trees, as well as the taller undergrowth.

Localities. Mabira, Bugoma, Mubango Forests, in Uganda.

Bleda woosnami.

Bleda woosnami O.-Grant, Bull. B. O. C. xix. 1907, p. 87: Mpanga Forest, Uganda.

♂ 1-8. 20. vi. 14; 14. vi. 12; 12. ix. 12; 10. xi. 13; 3. xi. 13; 7. i. 13; 17. i. 14; 8. xi. 14.

♀ 1-4. 14. xii. 13; 12. ix. 13; 3. xi. 13; 8. xi. 14.

This large series of Woosnam's Bulbul shows great variation in the size of the bill and colour of the underside, and some specimens are hardly distinguishable from *B. syndactyla*. Young birds collected in September show rusty mottlings on the mantle; the upper secondaries are strongly washed and tipped with rusty; the secondary coverts are rusty with pale terminal spots; the rump washed with rusty red, and the under surface not so bright as in adult males. The feet are yellowish horn, as is also the bill, except at the base, where it is greyish. In two specimens the breast has several rusty-coloured feathers.

Localities. Mabira, Mubango, Kyetema, and Kasala Forests, in Uganda.

Bleda eximia ugandæ.

Bleda eximia ugandæ van Someren, Bull. B. O. C. xxxv. 1915, p. 116: Mabira Forest, Uganda.

♂ 1-4. 26. ii. 14; 17. i. 14 (*type of the species*); 10. xi. 13; 27. ii. 14.

♀ 1-4. 13. iii. 14; 27. ix. 13.

Similar in general colour to *B. eximia*, but lacking the yellow postorbital spot and having the preorbital spot dull olive, not bright yellow; the tail-feathers broadly tipped (for the terminal inch) with bright yellow, excepting the middle pair, which may or may not be tipped with yellow. Under surface bright yellow, the flanks more olive; under wing-coverts, inner webs of primaries, and secondaries bright yellow. Bill shorter; feet grey, not yellowish. Wing 105-115.5 mm. This is a forest-species, similar in habits to *B. woosnami*.

Locality. Mabira Forest, Uganda.

Bleda pallidigula.

♂ 1. 15. xi. 14.

♀ 1-2. 24. ii. 12; 28. v. 10.

This is a forest-species which was met with on a few

occasions. It is not common. In May we procured a nest of this species with three eggs of its own and one of *Cuculus solitarius*.

Localities. Sezibwa River, Kasala, and Buziranjuvo, in Uganda.

Chlorocichla indicator chlorosaturata.

Chlorocichla indicator chlorosaturata van Someren, Bull. B. O. C. xxxv. 1915, p. 127 : Kyetema Forest, Uganda.

♂ 1-10 ; ♀ 1-7 (♂ and ♀ 7. xii. 14, *types of the species*). Collected in every month of the year.

This series is constant the whole way through as to the distinguishing characters between this subspecies and *C. indicator*, of the West Coast. These birds inhabit the large forests, frequenting the tops of the tall trees. They feed on insects and wild figs.

Localities. Mabira and Kasala Forests, in Uganda.

Phyllastrephus albigularis.

♂ 1-8 ; ♀ 1-10. Collected throughout the year.

The birds of this series are quite distinct from *P. leucolæma* Sharpe. They are very alike in colouring, but differ in size. Wing, ♂ 68-75, ♀ 67-73 mm.

This is a forest-species.

Localities. Mubango, Mabira, and Kasala Forests, in Uganda.

Phyllastrephus leucolæma.

Phyllastrephus albigularis (Sharpe); Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 400 [part.].

♂ 1-8 ; ♀ 1-6. Collected throughout the year 1913-14.

This species is larger than the preceding. It is a forest-bird. Wing, ♂ 83-88, ♀ 73-84 mm.

Localities. Mabira, Kyetema, Kasala, and Sezibwa River Forests, in Uganda.

Phyllastrephus succosus hypochloris.

Stelgidillas hypochloris Jackson, Bull. B. O. C. xix. 1906, p. 20 : Toro, Uganda.

♂ 1-4. 17. x. 14 ; 14. iii. 14 ; 5. ii. 14 ; 24. iv. 14.

♀ 1-3. 17. x. 13 ; 15. x. 13 ; 24. iv. 14.

These birds are near *P. succosus* Reichw., not *Andropodus gracilirostris*, as stated by Jackson in his original description from a single specimen, which until now has remained unique. These birds are darker than *P. succosus*, being of an almost uniform yellowish olive-grey. Wings, ♂ 77–83, ♀ 68–70 mm.

Localities. Mabira, Kasala, and Mubango Forests, in Uganda.

Andropodus virens.

♂ 1–23; ♀ 1–24. Collected throughout the year 1913–14.

This large series contains several very young birds, and a partial albino. This latter has a pale yellow tail, with yellow abdomen and secondaries of the same colour; the rump-feathers are yellow for half their length.

Nests and eggs of this species have been collected in May and October.

Localities. Generally distributed over all the wooded districts in British East Africa and Uganda.

Andropodus eugeneus.

♂ 1–13; ♀ 1–14. Collected all the year round.

This series includes birds in all stages of plumage. The nest is usually situated on some low tree of the forest undergrowth. A foundation of dead leaves is first laid down, then the nest proper is built of rootlets and twigs and lined inside with fine fibres. The eggs are dirty pink, with liver-coloured spots and greyish under-markings; the surface is smooth and glossy.

Localities. In all the forests—Mabira, Kasala, etc.—in Uganda.

Andropodus ugandæ.

Andropodus ugandæ van Someren, Bull. B. O. C. xxxv. 1915, p. 127: Mabira Forest, Uganda.

♂ 1–10; ♀ 1–8 (♂ 20.iv.14, ♀ 7.11.14, *types of the species*). Collected throughout the year 1913–14.

This species is midway between *A. gracilis* and *A. minor* in point of size, but is easily distinguished from the latter by being slightly larger and in having the throat and breast

greyish ; the upper surface more greenish olive, and the tail more rusty ; eyelids white. Wing, ♂ 68–71, ♀ 65–68 mm.

Localities. Mabira, Kyetema, Kasala, and Mubango Forests, in Uganda.

Andropadus gracilirostris chagwensis.

Chlorocichla gracilirostris chagwensis van Someren, Bull. B. O. C. xxxv. 1915, p. 127 : Chagwe, Uganda.

♂ 1–14 ; ♀ 1–8 (♂ ad. 20. x. 14, *type of the species*). Collected throughout the year 1913–14.

We have separated the Uganda race of *A. gracilirostris*, because there are certain constant characters which distinguish these birds from *A. gracilirostris gracilirostris* from Fernando Po and *A. g. percivali* from British East Africa. *A. g. percivali* is very near *A. g. chagwensis*, and the two races meet in the Elgon district. In naming these birds, I went over the whole of the series in the Tring and British Museums. They can be divided up according to localities into two main groups, eastern and western, the first group including birds from Uganda, Tanganyika, and British East Africa ; the second those from Angola, Gaboon, Nigeria, Fernando Po, and Sierra Leone. The first group can be subdivided into two, viz. *A. g. percivali* Neum. from British East Africa, and *A. g. chagwensis* van Someren from Uganda, east to Elgon, south to Tanganyika, west to Congo border.

The characters of *A. g. percivali*, compared with *A. g. gracilirostris*, are : Upper surface much brighter olive-green, under surface clearer grey, and the throat to neck creamy (not well demarcated).

A. g. chagwensis : Upper surface as in *A. g. percivali*, underside darker pure grey without any creamy tinge, throat grey like the rest of the under surface. Under wing-coverts brighter yellow.

A. g. gracilirostris : Birds from Angola, Gaboon, and Nigeria are not distinguishable from birds from the type-locality, Fernando Po. *A. g. poensis* Alexander was simply a redescription of the bird from the type-locality, it being very unlikely that there are two distinct birds on the island.

Birds from Sierra Leone, however, are not the same as the other western birds, but are slightly smaller, have shorter and more slender bills, and possess uniform creamy throats, with well-defined edges, and greyer under surfaces.

The Uganda birds inhabit the larger forests, frequenting the tops of the tall trees. They are especially common during the wild-fig season.

Localities. Kasala, Mubango, Mabira, Kyetema, Sezibwa River Forests, in Uganda.

Andropadus curvirostris.

♂ 1-29 ; ♀ 1-22. Collected throughout the year 1913-14.

Found in the forests, frequenting the tree-tops along with other forest Bulbuls. They have a sweet warbling song. Wing 78-85 mm.

Localities. Mabira, Mpumu, Kasala, Sezibwa River, Bugoma, and Mubango Forests, Uganda.

Andropadus curvirostris alexandri.

♂ 1-7. 14.i. 14 ; 28. xii. 11 ; 10. xii. 13 ; 7. xi. 14 ; 18. v. 14 ; 7. xi. 14 ; 3. v. 14.

♀ 1-4. 24. vi. 14 ; 10. xii. 13 ; 8. xi. 14 ; 7. iii. 14.

These are large birds, similar in coloration to *A. curvirostris curvirostris*, except for the under wing-coverts, which are olive, and the throat, which is paler than the rest of the under surface. Wings, ♂ 84-89, ♀ 82-86 mm.

Localities. Sezibwa River, Mabira, Kyetema, and Kasala Forests, in Uganda.

Pycnonotus barbatus minor.

♂ 1-4. 7. ii. 14 ; 10. xi. 14 ; 7. xi. 14 ; 17. x. 14.

♀ 1-6. 20. vi. 14 ; 7. xi. 14.

A common species, quite distinct from *P. layardi* or *P. b. micrus*. These birds have quite a pleasant warble and are frequently heard at night-time. They frequent forests and open cultivated lands where there are trees and bushes. They nest twice a year.

Localities. Mabira, Mubango, Kyetema, Sezibwa River Forests, and Jinja, in Uganda.

Pycnonotus barbatus micrus. (Plate XI.)

Pycnonotus layardi micrus Oberholser, P. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxviii. 1905, p. 891 : Taveta, B.E. Africa.

♂ & ♀. 29. x. 14. And nestlings and imm.

Common in the forests and in gardens. They are most frequently seen in pairs. They nest from April to July, and from November to January.

We have taken the eggs of *Cuculus solitarius* and *C. caffer* from their nests. The nest of this species is quite small, but by the time the young Cuckoos are grown the nest becomes large and flat, and shows many evidences of being added to to meet the requirements of the occupants. Young of *C. solitarius* do not appear to eject all the eggs or young of their foster-parents, for on two occasions we have found nests occupied by one Cuckoo and two Bulbuls.

Localities. Nairobi and Kyambu, British East Africa.

Zosterops stuhlmanni.

♂ 1-5. 10. vi. 12 ; 14. iv. 12 ; 20. vii. 09 ; 30. iv. 10 ; 6. v. 12.

♀ 1-6. 5. ii. 12 ; 19. i. 12 ; 13. vi. 12 ; 6. v. 12 ; 6. v. 12 ; 7. ii. 14.

A common species, which can be distinguished from *Z. senegalensis* by its darker yellow colouring and the presence of a yellow forehead.

These birds build a beautiful hanging nest of grass, lined with fine grass-fibres. The eggs (two or three in number) are pure white or pure blue. They have been taken in February, April, and July.

These birds assemble in large flocks after the nesting-season is over.

One of the specimens procured has a greyish mantle and a wide buff-coloured band across the chest.

Localities. Kyetema, Mabira, Sesse Isles, in Uganda.

Zosterops flavilateralis.

♂. 10. vi. 13.

Seen in flocks and in pairs, in the forest and acacia country.



MENPES PRESS, WATFORD.

PYCNONOTUS BARBATUS MICRUS.

Localities. Embu and Kenia district, British East Africa.

Anthreptes axillaris.

♂ 1-8. 3. xi. 13; 14. v. 14; 27. ix. 13; 17. xii. 13; 24. ii. 14; 15. xi. 14; 17. i. 14.

♀ 1-8. 10. x. 14; 15. xi. 14; 15. xi. 14; 5. v. 14; 17. xii. 13; 5. iii. 14; 24. iii. 14; 27. ix. 13.

The Grey-headed Sun-bird has been procured in the Mabira Forest, also in the other large forests in the same locality.

This species keeps to the forests. A young bird was collected in May.

Localities. Mabira, Mubango, Sezibwa River, and Kyetema Forests, Uganda.

Anthreptes collaris hypodilus.

♂ 1-2. 13. iii. 12; 6. ix. 13.

♀ 1-3. 13. iii. 12; 25. vi. 14; 25. vi. 14.

This small Sun-bird frequents the open forests and gardens where there are trees and flowering shrubs. Young birds were obtained in June, and nests and eggs in May and June. The nest is small and neat, and is composed of grass-fibres and bark-fibres, especially from the wild heliotrope. The outside is adorned with lichens, leaves, and cobwebs; the inside is lined with vegetable-down. The eggs (two in number) are pale brownish-white or buff, with spots and streaks of dark brown.

Localities. Mabira, Mubango, and Kyetema Forests, Uganda; Kenia and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Anthreptes tephrolæma.

♂ 1-5. 14. ii. 14; 12. ii. 14; 14. ii. 14; 13. ii. 14; 13. v. 13.

♀. 3. v. 14.

The Grey-chinned Sun-bird is not a common species, and, like others of this group, is found in the forests. Quite young birds were shot in April.

Locality. Mabira Forest, in Uganda.

Anthreptes longuemarei haussarum.

Anthreptes longmari haussarum Neumann, Orn. Monatsber. xiv. 1906, p. 67 : Togoland.

♂ 1-2. 16. vii. 12.

I am not satisfied that these birds are correctly named. We have birds from Chagwe Province which agree with *A. l. orientalis*, and others which agree perfectly with *A. l. haussarum*. Owing to insufficient material with which to work we can come to no definite conclusion.

This species is found in the acacia and forest country. It is not common.

Localities. Sio River, Mabira, and Busiro, in Uganda.

Chalcomitra acik æquatorialis.

♂ 1-3. Full plumage. 21. v. 12 ; 26. vi. 12 ; 30. iv. 12.

♂ 1-3. Off colour. 7. vii. 12 ; 27. i. 12 ; 16. i. 12.

♀ 1-3. 16. i. 12 ; 26. v. 12 ; 20. vi. 12.

Nestling. 7. vii. 12.

The Scarlet-breasted Sun-bird is very common in Uganda and parts of British East Africa. This species builds the most untidy nest of any Sun-bird. It is composed of grass and fibres, which are left long, and into these is woven a quantity of dead leaves, lichen, and bits of bark. The inside is lined with cotton-down and feathers. These birds select the same tree year after year on which to build. The eggs (one to two in the clutch) vary in colour, from a pale creamy-white to pale bluish, or greenish, with dark brown or grey-brown spots or longitudinal streaks. Nests were found from April to July, and again from October to January. Young, just from the nest, were taken in January, May, and July.

Localities. Kano and Kisumu, in British East Africa ; Kyetema, Chagwe, Toro, and Busoga Provinces, in Uganda.

Chalcomitra hunteri.

This species was seen on the coast, but not collected.

Locality. British East Africa coastal region.

Chalcomitra kirki.

♂ & ♀. 25.iv.13.

This species was not collected by us in Uganda, but we found it common in British East Africa. Young birds were shot in May and June.

This is a scrub and open-forest species.

Locality. Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Chalcomitra angolensis.

♂ 1-2. 7.ii.14; 6.i.14.

Two males in full plumage, collected in Uganda, do not differ from *C. angolensis*. These birds are found on the outskirts of forest and in the scrub-country. Young birds were seen in January and June.

Localities. Mabira Forest and Jinja, in Uganda.

Cyanomitra obscura ragazzii.

♂ 1-8. 30.iv.12; 5.xi.14; 26.ii.14; 10.vi.14; 12.vi.14; 13.vi.14; 10.i.14; 26.ii.14.

♀ 1-5. 5.x.14; 7.ii.14; 14.i.14; 23.vi.14; 26.ii.14.

Birds from Uganda agree perfectly with those from Shoa and north-eastern Africa. British East African specimens from Kikuyu are greener above and more olive on the underside; they have been named *C. o. neglecta*.

Typical *C. obscura obscura*, from Fernando Po, are pale birds.

This Sun-bird is a forest-species, keeping to the tops of tall trees. Breeding birds were shot in June and February, and young taken in June.

Localities. Kyetema, Mabira, Kasala, Mubango, and Sezibwa Forests, in Uganda; Kikuyu Forest and Kyambu, in British East Africa.

Cyanomitra cyanolæma.

♂ 1-3. 14.i.14; 14.i.14; 9.ix.13.

♀ 1-5. 10.i.12; 7.x.14; 10.iii.13; 26.iv.14; 14.i.14.

The Blue-throated Sun-bird is confined to the forest-clearings and the more open forests. Birds of both sexes from Uganda and Angola have a longer wing-measurement than those from Gaboon and Southern Nigeria by 5 mm.

Localities. Mabira, Mubango, Kyetema, and Kasala Forests, in Uganda.

Cyanomitra verticalis viridisplendens.

♂ 1-2. 27.i.13 ; 14.ii.14.

Juv. 1. 14.i.14.

Birds from Uganda agree with Reichenow's description. This is a forest-species, frequenting the undergrowth as well as the tree-tops.

Localities. Kyetema and Mabira Forests, in Uganda.

Cinnyris cupreus.

♂ 1-4. Full plumage. 17.xi.13 ; 3.iii.09 ; 15.vi.13.

♂ 3. Moul. 3.iii.09 ; 27.i.12 ; 6.i.12.

♀ 1-3. 10.v.12 ; 17.xi.13 ; 7.vii.09.

♀ juv. 14.v.12.

A very common species. It is found in the acacia-country, in forest-clearings, and in the scrub. They are local migrants, being common at certain times in any one place according to the food-supply.

We have taken their nests and eggs in March and June. The eggs are creamy to greenish grey, spotted or streaked with ash-brown, mostly towards the larger end.

Localities. Jinja, Kampala, Mabira, Kyetema, and Toro district, in Uganda ; Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Cinnyris superbus.

♂ 1-6. Full plumage. 24.vi.14 ; 10.xi.14 ; 7.xi.14 ; 7.xi.14.

♂. Moul. 17.v.14.

This fine bird is generally found round forests and in forest-clearings. Birds breed before attaining the full breeding-dress.

Localities. Mabira, Kasala, Sezibwa River Forests, and Bale, in Uganda ; Mumias, in British East Africa.

Cinnyris mariquensis suahelicus.

♂ 1-3. 20. vi. 12 ; 10. xii. 12 ; 21. xi. 10.

♀ 1-2. 20. vi. 12 ; 21. xi. 10.

This species is not uncommon in the Lake district. It is to be met with in the scrub and the acacia country. A nest taken in July at Kisumu was composed entirely of cotton-wool and vegetable-down, and lined with feathers. A few cobwebs were stretched on the outside. The eggs are creamy-white or pale greenish, with a few brownish specklings toward the larger end.

Localities. Lusasa, Ankole district, in Uganda ; Kisumu and Kano, in British East Africa.

Cinnyris venustus igneiventris.

♂ 1-4. 25. iv. 12 ; 25. xi. 10.

In this race of *C. venustus* there is considerable variation in the intensity of the orange of the abdomen. It was common in western Uganda, where it fed freely on insects and nectar from the flowers of the numerous flowering shrubs.

Localities. Kibamba, Toro, and Ankoli districts of Uganda.

Cinnyris falkensteini.

♂. Full plumage. 14. vii. 12.

♂. Off plumage. 14. vi. 12.

♂. Juv. 9. vii. 12.

This is a common species in British East Africa. Some birds are almost as rich in colouring as *C. igneiventris*. A nest was found low down on an outside branch of a wild heliotrope, the structure being attached to the tip of it. Another nest was taken forty feet up a gum-tree. The eggs are creamy-white with a brownish tinge, spotted towards the larger end with dark brown.

Localities. Kisumu and Fort Ternan, in British East Africa.

Cinnyris chloropygius orphogaster.

♂ 1-3. 26. iv. 12 ; 19. xii. 12 ; 4. vi. 09.

These birds are all in adult plumage. They are found on

the outskirts of forests and in the scrub. Nests were found in May and again in September and October. Eggs are creamy-white with a greenish tinge when fresh, with ash-brown speckling round the larger end.

Localities. Majanji, Kyetema, and Buvuma Islands, in Uganda.

Nectarinia famosa.

♂ & ♀. 4. xi. 10.

This pair was breeding in the scrub-country. These birds are intermediate between *N. famosa* and *N. cupreonitens*, and resemble birds labelled by Neumann in the Tring Museum with the MS. name *Nectarinia famosa centralis*. The bill is not so curved as in the latter species. The differences in coloration are so slight as to be only apparent when a series of each is laid out.

Locality. Lusasa, in Uganda.

Nectarinia cupreonitens.

Nectarinia famosa (Linn.); Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 499 [part.].

♂ 1-2. 20. xi. 13; 17. xii. 12.

♀ 1. 20. xi. 12.

These birds are found in the scrub-country, where there is an abundance of flowering plants. A nest was obtained at Nakuru. It was an untidy structure, composed of grass, leaves, and spiders' webs woven together, and lined with vegetable-down. Two eggs completed the clutch. These are pale creamy in ground-colour, with spots and streaks of ash-brown and greyish.

This was the commonest Sun-bird in the Nakuru district.

Localities. Nakuru and Londiana, in British East Africa.

Nectarinia pulchella.

♂. 15. xi. 10.

This is not a common species. The male obtained is in full plumage. These birds are partial to old overgrown native gardens.

Locality. Ankoli, in Uganda.

Nectarinia melanogastra.

♂ 1-3. 14. vi. 12; 10. vi. 12; 12. vi. 12.

♀. 10. vi. 12.

Next to *N. erythrocerca* this was the commonest species in the scrub round Kisumu. The males are very pugnacious during the breeding-season. A breeding pair was shot at their nest. The nest was of the usual type, small and compact, composed of cobwebs, grass, and leaves and bits of bark; the inside lined with vegetable-down. The eggs are small and dark, having a graduated ground-colour, pale whitish at the apex, gradually darkening towards the larger end to brownish, the whole spotted and streaked with dark brown.

Localities. Kisumu and Kano, in British East Africa.

Nectarinia kilimensis.

♂ 1-6. 15. viii. 09; 5. xi. 10; 16. ix. 09; 8. xi. 14; 14. xi. 10; 7. viii. 09.

♀ 1-3. 14. xi. 10; 22. vi. 12; 8. xi. 14.

A common species, frequenting native gardens and the wild scrub-country. They were found nesting in June and November. The nest is usually attached to the end of some free-swinging twig about six to ten feet from the ground, and is made of grass, fibres, lichen, and bits of bark, bound together with cobwebs, the interior lined with down. The female bird does most of the nest-construction. The eggs are pale creamy or bluish, thickly or sparingly spotted and streaked with ash-brown.

Localities. Kyetema and Bwezu, in Uganda; Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Nectarinia erythrocerca.

♂ 1-9. 13. vii. 12; 18. vii. 12; 1. xii. 10; 17. vii. 07; 8. vii. 12; 5. vii. 09; 7. vii. 12.

♀ 1-3. 13. vii. 12; 2. vii. 12; 5. vii. 09.

This is a common species in the scrub and acacia country in Uganda and round Kisumu. The males have a short sweet song. Breeding birds, with their nests and eggs, were

collected in June and July, December and January. The majority of the nests contained one egg or young, and never more than two. The eggs are whitish, with longitudinal streaks of ash-brown and grey.

Localities. Kisumu, in British East Africa; Jinja, Kyetema, and Mpumu, in Uganda.

Drepanorhynchus reichenowi.

♂ 1-4. 19. vii. 12; 14. xii. 12.

♂. In moult. 22. vii. 12.

♀. 19. vii. 12.

This beautiful species was obtained on the outskirts of forests and in the wild scrub-country. A nest containing one egg was taken at Londiani. It was constructed of grasses, vegetable-down, and fibres, and lined with coarse down. The egg is whitish in ground-colour, streaked evenly from point to point with ash-grey and pale brown.

Localities. Kyetema and Jinja, in Uganda; Nairobi, Londiani, and Ravine, in British East Africa.

Parus leucomelas.

♂. 5. xii. 12.

The Blue-black Tit is not very common. A few were seen in the forests. They were in pairs, and kept to the high trees. A bird was seen at its nesting-hole in March.

Localities. Iganga and Busoga, in Uganda.

Parus insignis.

♂ 1-2.

♀ 1. 9. x. 10.

Juv. 9. x. 10.

The Green-black Tit was common in the Toro district, where it frequented the tree-tops, especially flat-topped acacias. They capture a large proportion of their food on the wing. Young birds are dull black, with the white edgings of the wing tinged with dirty yellow.

Localities. Kyabaleka and Mabira, in Uganda.

Parus funereus.

♂ 1-3. 5.x.14.

♀ 1-2. 5.x.14.

Two adults and three immature specimens of this species were procured in the forests. They were in flocks of ten or more searching in the tree-tops for insects. They kept up a continuous piping call as they flitted about. The young birds represent two stages of the immature dress. In the first stage the plumage is dull black with little or no green gloss on the back and head, and the coverts have white terminal spots. In the second stage the head and upper surface is glossed and the underside is a deeper black, while the wings still retain the white terminal spots to the coverts. Birds in this first stage have been described as a separate subspecies, under the name of *P. griseoniger*.

Localities. Mubango and Mabira Forests, Uganda.

Parus albiventris.

♂ 1-2. 8.vii.13 ; 28.xii.12.

The White-bellied Tit was not seen in Uganda, but it was fairly common in British East Africa. They frequent the forests and gardens where there are tall trees. We had them breeding in our garden at Nairobi. They had their nest in a hole in a decaying tree-stump.

These birds were in large flocks in December in the Kyambu Forest.

Localities. Nairobi and Kyambu, in British East Africa.

Anthoscopus roccattii.

Anthoscopus roccattii Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Torino, xxi. no. 542, 1906, p. 2 : Entebbe, Uganda.

♂ & ♀. 8.vi.12 ; 16.vi.12.

The Little Yellow-fronted Tit was occasionally seen in the forest. They were breeding in June. The nest is a beautiful structure, composed entirely of cotton-wool. It is pear-shaped, with an opening at one side towards the top. This opening is furnished with a short tubular entrance, and below this is a platform on which the birds alight before

entering the tube. The natives say that when the bird leaves the nest it stitches up the mouth of the tube. The nest is suspended from a slender twig. The eggs are pure white, long oval in shape, and usually three in number.

Localities. Kyetema and Kilinia, in Uganda.

Parisoma jacksoni.

♂ 1-2. 15. xii. 13; 28. xii. 14.

This Tit-Warbler is not a common species. We found it in the open forests in Uganda and in British East Africa.

Localities. Londiani, in British East Africa, and Mabira, in Uganda.

Parisoma plumbeum.

♂ 1-5. 20. xi. 14; 1. iii. 12; 26. v. 14; 15. xii. 12; 20. xi. 14.

♀ 2. 20. xi. 14; 16. xii. 12.

Imm. 7. ii. 14.

These birds were found flitting about in the undergrowth of the forests. They were fairly common. Young and immature birds were obtained, as well as freshly-moulted adults.

Localities. Mabira, Sezibwa River, Busiya, and Namwave Forests, in Uganda.

Melocichla mentalis amauroura.

Melocichla mentalis atricauda Reichw.; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 539.

♂ 1-6. 24. ii. 12; 22. x. 10; 21. ii. 12; 22. x. 10; 28. vii. 10; 28. ii. 12.

♀ 1-2. 13. v. 10; 1. v. 12.

Met with in the swamp and scrub country. Fairly common. They have a loud, though not unpleasant, warble.

Localities. Namuwira, Jinja, Bukurungu, Kyetema, in Uganda; Embu, in British East Africa.

Cisticola subruficapilla fischeri.

♂ 1-3. 2. vii. 12 ; 6. vii. 12 ; 24. vi. 12.

♀ 1-2. 24. vi. 12 ; 11. vi. 12.

A common species, inhabiting the scrub and grass lands. They are very noisy when disturbed, and their alarm-note is very harsh. Several pairs were found breeding in the scrub-country round Kisumu. The nest is constructed in the grass or in a small shrub. It is built of grasses, into which is woven bits of vegetable-down. The whole nest is a flimsy structure. The eggs are pale blue with black or brown spots, or they may be uniform blue. Nests have been taken in July and May and December.

Localities. Kisumu and Kano, in British East Africa.

Cisticola strangei.

♂ 1-10. 27. i. 12 ; 21. ii. 12 ; 24. iv. 12 ; 4. v. 12 ; 31. v. 12 ; 7. v. 12 ; 30. vii. 12 ; 18. viii. 12 ; 12. viii. 09.

♀ . 10. i. 12 ; 21. ii. 12 ; 30. vii. 12.

It will be seen that this series is made up of birds shot in January, February, April, May, July, August; and of the so-called *Cisticola natalensis* we collected two specimens, shot in (♂) 3. iii. 09 and 1. v. 12. In the first series there are no birds in any way approaching the coloration of the second. An adult specimen of *C. strangei*, shot in July, is in moult on the dorsal region, and the sprouting feathers are dark, not light; another shot in August is in heavy moult, the fresh feathers are dark! A freshly-moulted specimen in fine, clean, dark dress is an August bird. Birds in the light brown plumage have been found breeding!

Localities. Jinja, Kyetema, Buziranjuvo, and Sanga, in Uganda.

Cisticola calamoherpe.

♂ 1-2, & ♀ 1. 15. ix. 12 ; 25. i. 12.

Not a common species; it was seen occasionally in the grass-country and in the scrub.

Localities. Nakuru, in British East Africa; Kyetema, in Uganda.

Cisticola terrestris hindei.

Cisticola brunnescens Heugl.; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 559 [part.].

♂ & ♀. 15. vii. 12.

This is a somewhat large pale form, which inhabits the open grass-country in British East Africa. They are fairly common, but difficult to procure.

Locality. Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Cisticola terrestris ugandæ.

Cisticola ugandæ Reichenow, Orn. Monatsber. xvi. 1908, p. 13: Kwa Meema, Uganda.

♂ 1-2. 1. v. 12.

These were breeding birds shot off their nest, which was practically on the ground, being slung between two grass-stems at the foot of a clump of grass. The nest was a semi-domed structure, composed of grass-blades and lined sparingly with fine grass. The two eggs are brownish, with fine darker spotting and a glossy surface.

Locality. Buziranjuvo, in Uganda.

Cisticola rufa hypoxantha.

Cisticola rufa (Fras.); Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 567 [part.].

♂ 1-3. 1. v. 12; 5. xi. 12; 2. iv. 10.

This little bird was found in the scrub-country. Its nest, with eggs, was taken in May. The nest was constructed between two leaves, which had been sewn together; the nest proper was built of grass and lined with grass-flowers. The eggs are very small, of a white ground, with red-brown spots. It is not a common species.

Localities. Lusasa, Mbarara, and Buziranjuvo, in Uganda.

Cisticola cisticola uropygialis.

♂ & ♀. 7. xi. 09; 14. ii. 11.

Most frequently met with in pairs in the grass-country.

Localities. Mohokya and Bugaia, in Uganda.

Cisticola prinioides.

♂ 1. 17. xi. 12.

Not common; this species was breeding in the scrub in November.

Locality. Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Cisticola nuchalis.

♂ 1-4. 30. x. 10; 4. x. 10; 30. x. 10; 1. v. 12.

♂ 1-2. 1. ix. 10; 30. x. 10.

In trying to name these birds I have gone over the whole of this group in the Tring Museum. It appears to me that there are four distinct races, viz.:—

C. robusta, from north-east Africa. A large bird, with distinct black markings on the head and back, the brown of the head being dark and extending well beyond the nape on to the mantle.

C. ambigua, the East African form. Head not well marked, ground-colour pale chestnut to deep ochraceous, extending well over the nape. Mottling on the back subdued, the margins of the feathers not contrasting with the centre stripe.

C. (?), from Uganda, with a pale ochraceous head, not extending beyond the nape-markings of the crown, these markings are numerous, fine and dark, giving the crown a dark appearance; the mantle brightly marked, the edging to the feathers being pale greyish white, contrasting markedly with the black centres.

C. nuchalis Reichw., from Kagera, German East Africa. A bird with a dark brown head with a few large dark markings, the brown being continued on to the mantle as a brown wash; the mantle dark, the edging to the feathers being brownish grey, not contrasting with the brown-black centre stripe.

Uganda birds have a wing-measurement of 63-66 mm. (males), 54-60 mm. (females).

These birds nest close to the ground, building a domed nest amongst the grass or in a small shrub. The nest is

composed of grass and lined with grass-fibres. The eggs vary, but the majority are white with reddish spots; two to three form the clutch. The nesting season depends on the rains.

Localities. Buziranjuvo, Mukombo, and Kyetema, in Uganda.

Cisticola robusta ambigua. (Plate XII.)

♂. 14. vi. 13, and nestlings.

Nests of this species have been taken from March to July and in December and January. The nest is built on the ground, is domed, and is composed of grass and lined with grass-fibres. The eggs are blue or whitish, spotted with brown-black or uniform, or with indistinct brownish markings; two to three are laid. We have taken the eggs of *Chrysococcyx cupreus* and *C. klaasi* from these nests.

Localities. Nairobi and Kyambu, in British East Africa.

Cisticola lugubris.

♂ 1-2. 2. vii. 12; 2. vii. 12.

♀ 1-2. 2. vii. 12; 2. vii. 12.

This species is not common in Uganda, but in British East Africa we saw it in fair numbers amongst the tall rank grass by the side of swamps and lakes.

These specimens do not quite agree with the examples of *C. lugubris* at Tring. They have deep chestnut-coloured heads, and mantles which are indistinctly mottled and washed with chestnut; the under surface is more ochraceous. These birds were shot off their nests. This is placed in the grass or in a stunted shrub, and is composed of a few grass-blades, between which is woven a quantity of cotton-wool and vegetable-down; the lining is of cotton-wool. The eggs are pale pink, with brick-red and liver-coloured spots. Four to five eggs are laid.

Locality. Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Cisticola cinerascens.

Cisticola semitorques (Heugl.); Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 563 [part.].



♀ & juv. 7.vi.13.

This bird is quite distinct from *C. semitorques*. It has dark ear-coverts and has no superciliary stripe. It is a common species, inhabiting the bush- and grass-country. Nests have been taken from March to July and from November to January. The nest is built either entirely of grass and lined with vegetable-down, in a grass-clump or stunted shrub, or it is constructed between two leaves which have been stitched together below and behind, or several leaves may be woven or stitched to the nest after it has been partially built. The eggs vary from white to blue, greenish, pink or buff, with distinct or subdued, fine ash-brown markings.

Young birds are very much browner than adults, the colour of the crown is the same as the mantle, and the edgings to the wing-feathers are much brighter rusty brown.

Localities. Nairobi and Embu, in British East Africa.

Cisticola rufopileata emini.

♂. 29.ix.10.

I am not satisfied that this is a good subspecies. Is it not *C. lateralis* in the intermediate plumage?

Locality. Mubendi Plains, in Uganda.

Cisticola lateralis.

♂ 1-3. 25.ii.11; 24.ii.12; 4.v.12.

The birds from Uganda do not agree with those from the type-locality. They lack the rusty-brown edgings to the secondaries and primaries, the flanks are much darker, and they are much browner on the upper surface. These birds inhabit the scrub-country.

Localities. Sanga and Kigalama, in Uganda.

Cisticola erythrops.

♂ & ♀. 9.vi.13; 10.vii.12.

This bird has a song quite unlike that of any other Warbler. It is loud and carries a long distance, and is only uttered when the bird is hidden in the depths of some

bush or reed-bed. These birds are usually found in the scrub and reed-beds by rivers and swamps. It invariably builds its nest between two or three broad leaves which it has stitched together. The nest proper is constructed first of grass-blades, then a thick felting of vegetable-down. The eggs are always pale greenish or bluish green, with liver-coloured and brick-red spots. Two to four eggs are laid. They nest twice a year.

Localities. Embu and Nairobi, in British East Africa; Sio River and Jinja, in Uganda.

Calamocichla jacksoni.

Calamocichla leptorhyncha (Reichw.); Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 575 [part.].

♂. 2.vii.12.

These birds are very shy and difficult to procure. They live in the dense papyrus and reed-beds of swamps.

Locality. Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Calamocichla ansorgei nilotica.

Calamocichla ansorgei nilotica Neumann, Nov. Zool. xv. 1908, p. 246; Wadelai.

♂ & ♀. 2.vii.12.

Found in the dense papyrus-swamps. They were breeding in July. The nest was placed on the top of a flowering papyrus-stem; it was constructed of papyrus tendrils and fibres. The eggs were greyish white with a few black-brown spots. We procured photographs of the parents at the nest when the young had hatched.

These birds have a longer and wider bill than *C. ansorgei*.

Locality. Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Calamocichla gracilirostris.

♀. 28.xii.14.

This is another of the rare Papyrus Warblers of which little is known. They have a deep throaty warbling note like "Curoo, uroo, uroo." They were breeding in June, but we were unable to locate the nest.

Locality. Kyambu Swamp, in British East Africa.



MENPES PRESS, WATFORD.

PRINIA MYSTACEA.

Schœnicola apicalis.

♂ & ♀. 27. ix. 10.

Not very common. A nest was procured in September.

Localities. Kyakasengula and Jinja, in Uganda.*Bradypterus centralis.**Bradypterus bradypterus centralis* Neumann, Bull. B. O. C. xxi. 1908, p. 55 : German E. Africa.

♂ 1-2. 10. vii. 12; 15. iv. 14.

A nest of this species was procured in April in a reed-bed. It was a deep cup-shaped structure, composed of coarse grass on the outside and lined with fibres on the inside. The eggs are dirty pinky white, with red-brown and violet-grey spots. Two were laid.

Locality. Nairobi, in British East Africa.*Acrocephalus palustris.*

♂ 1-2. 6. xi. 12; 27. xi. 12.

♀ 1. 6. xi. 12.

Occasionally obtained when on migration. One specimen is very pale on the underside.

Locality. Nakuru, in British East Africa.*Prinia mystacea.* (Plate XIII.)

♂ 1-7. 15. vi. 12; 26. xi. 10; 31. vii. 09; 7. v. 12; 24. iv. 12; 26. ix. 10; 26. xi. 10.

♀ 1-5. 31. v. 12; 26. vi. 12; 31. vii. 09; 31. vii. 09; 2. vii. 12.

In this series the birds are all of one type. This group has been sadly neglected and many good forms lumped together. For example, the bird from Sierra Leone is small and dark, those from British East Africa and Uganda larger and paler, those of Angola and Tanganyika very rufous, while the southern birds are pale and the largest of the group.

Nests and eggs have been taken several times. It is a common species.

Localities. Kisumu and Kano in British East Africa; Magada, Kyetema, Chambura, and Kyakasengula, in Uganda.

***Prinia reichenowi*.**

♂ 1-7 ; ♀ 1-6. Collected throughout the year 1913-1914.

Common in the scrub and in the open forests. These birds build nests like *Cisticola erythrops*.

Localities. Mabira, Mpumu, Kyetema, Nagunga, Busiro, and Sezibwa River, in Uganda.

***Apalis rufogularis denti*.**

Apalis denti O.-Grant, Bull. B. O. C. xix. 1907, p. 86 : Mpanga Forest, Uganda.

♂ 1-5. 3. v. 12 ; 10. v. 14 ; 17. xi. 13 ; 17. xii. 13 ; 5. xi. 14.

♀ 1-5. 2. iv. 12 ; 5. v. 14 ; 9. ix. 13 ; 25. vi. 14 ; 17. xii. 13.

Males are slightly larger than females, and have the brown of the throat and crop much darker and the back and rump greener. In one specimen the abdomen is very ochraceous, so that it is practically the same colour as the throat. This was a common species in the forests, where it kept to the tree-tops.

Localities. Mabira, Kyetema, Kasala, and Sezibwa River Forests, Uganda.

***Apalis jacksoni*.**

♂ . 5. iv. 12.

♀ . 15. xii. 14.

Not a common species. Found in the larger forests, where it keeps to the tall trees.

Localities. Mawakota and Mabira Forest, Uganda.

***Apalis nigrescens*.**

Euprinoides nigrescens Jackson, Bull. B. O. C. xvi. 1906, p. 90 : Ruwenzori.

♂ 1-9. 7. v. 14 ; 14. ii. 14 ; 31. v. 12 ; 23. vi. 14 ; 27. xii. 11 ; 14. ii. 14 ; 7. ii. 14 ; 10. xi. 14 ; 7. ii. 14.

♀ 1-2. 8. x. 14 ; 30. v. 12.

Imm. 1-2. 7. i. 14 ; 10. xi. 14.

Common in the forests, where they may be seen moving

about the tree-tops. The presumably young birds are dark olive-green above, with the crown washed with brown; the underside white with a creamy tinge; the flanks washed with greyish olive. Wing-feathers edged with olive-green; loreal spot grey; upper eyelid pure white! These birds differ so much from adults that I am not satisfied that these are young of this species.

Localities. Mubango, Kasala, Mabira, and Kyetema, also on the wooded banks of the Sezibwa River, in Uganda.

Apalis collaris.

Apalis nigriceps collaris van Someren, Bull. B. O. C. xxxv. 1915, p. 107: Bugoma Forest, Uganda.

♂ 1-7. 17.xii.13; 5.v.14; 17.xii.13; 17.i.14; 16.x.13 [*Type*]; 16.x.13; 7.ii.14.

♀ 1-3. 26.vi.14; 17.xii.12.

Imm. 3.

This bird was recently described. It differs from *A. nigriceps* in the colour of the three outer pairs of tail-feathers, which are white for their entire length; in the much more golden-yellow uppersides, and in having a broad bright yellow band on the hind neck.

Immature and young birds are represented in this series. It is a forest-species which keeps to the tree-tops; they go in pairs or small flocks of from four to six.

Localities. Mabira, Bugoma, Kasala, and Ituri Forests, in Uganda.

Apalis flavocincta.

♂ & ♀. 20.vi.14.

This pair had a nest in my garden, they built it in the fork of the topmost bough of a fir-tree. The nest—a small semi-domed structure—was composed of lichen, vegetable-down and cobwebs, and was well padded inside with cotton-down. Three eggs were laid, oval in shape, of a bluish-green ground, with a few scattered spots of liver-colour and brown.

Localities. Nairobi and Kyambu, in British East Africa.

Eminia lepida.

♀. 22. vii. 12.

Not a common species. It frequents the undergrowth of forests and the scrub-country. It has a beautiful song. They were breeding in May.

Locality. Chagwe, Uganda.

Eminia hypochlorus.

Eminia hypochlorus Mearns, Smithson. Misc. Coll. Washington, lvi. no. 20, 1911, p. 10 : Wambugu, B. E. Africa.

♂. 29. vi. 14.

We have frequently come upon these birds in the dense forest-undergrowth and in the scrub, and though they had nests in the locality we could not find them. It is not a common bird.

Localities. Nairobi and Kyambu, in British East Africa.

Macrosphenus zenkeri.

♂ & ♀, 2 each. 14. ii. 14 ; 17. xii. 13 ; 29. xii. 14.

All these birds are adults and are not young of *M. flavicans*. Wings, ♂ 58 mm., ♀ 53–54 mm.

Localities. Mabira and Kyetema Forests, Uganda.

Macrosphenus flavicans ugandæ.

Macrosphenus flavicans ugandæ van Someren, Bull. B. O. C. xxxv. 1915, p. 126 : Mabira Forest, Uganda.

♂ 1–6. 14. i. 14 [*Type*] ; 7. ii. 14 ; 17. xii. 13 ; 5. x. 14 ; 17. xi. 13.

♀ 1–6. 13. iii. 13 ; 14. ix. 13 ; 7. ii. 14 ; 17. xi. 13.

The Uganda birds, which I have described under the above name, are altogether brighter than *M. flavicans*. The bill is longer. Wings, ♂ 63–65 mm., ♀ 57–63 mm.

Localities. Mabira, Kasala, and Mubango, in Uganda.

Camaroptera tincta.

Camaroptera griseoviridis (v. Müll.) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 616 [part.].

♂ 1–7. 10. xii. 12 ; 23. vi. 14 ; 4. v. 12 ; 9. ix. 13 ; 5. x. 14 ; 24. vi. 12 ; 25. i. 12.

♀ 1-5. 8.i.12; 31.iii.12; 12.ix.13; 7.ii.14; 6.vi.12.
Imm. 6.vi.12; 6.x.14.

A common species. We have taken nests in April, May, and June, and again in December and January. Two leaves are sewn together, and then the nest is built between them and is composed of grass, bark-fibres, and a few hairs. The eggs may be white, or white with reddish-brown spots.

Localities. Kyetema, Mpumu, Mabira, Kasala, and Kabamba, in Uganda.

Camaroptera griseigularis.

Camaroptera griseoviridis (v. Müll.); Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 616 [part.].

♂ & ♀. 18.vi.14.

This is a dark bird, with a dark grey underside without any white. Its nests and eggs are exactly like those of the preceding species.

Locality. Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Camaroptera toroensis.

Sylviella toroensis Jackson, Bull. B. O. C. xv. 1905, p. 38: Toro, Uganda.

♂ 1-6. 24.ii.14; 7.v.14; 19.x.13; 17.xii.13;
17.xii.13.

♀ 1-4. 17.xii.13; 24.ii.14; 8.ii.14; 17.i.14.

This species turned out to be quite a common bird. It frequented the forest-undergrowth, and was noisy. Wings, ♂ 54-58, ♀ 48-50 mm.

Localities. Bugoma, Mabira, and Kasala Forests, in Uganda.

Camaroptera brevicaudata pulchra.

Camaroptera brevicaudata pulchra Zedlitz, J. Ornith. lix. 1911, p. 331: Angola.

♂ 1-2. 2.xii.14; 17.ii.14.

♀ 1. 14.ix.13.

Count Zedlitz has separated these birds into several sub-species, but some of them are not good ones. Uganda birds are very near *C. pulchra*, but differ in having the cheeks

and ear-coverts olive-green, with only a slight tinge of golden, and in having the abdomen pure white—not creamy. Wings, ♂ 50, ♀ 48 mm.

Localities. Kyetema and Mabira Forests, in Uganda.

Hylia prasina.

♂ & ♀ 1-4. Collected throughout the year 1913-14.

There appears to be no difference between birds from East and West Africa. There is one specimen in this series with a wing of 74 mm.

These are forest-birds and are very common.

Localities. Namwave, Mabira, Bugoma, Kasala, and Kyetema Forests, Uganda.

Stiphrornis xanthogaster mabiræ.

Stiphrornis mabiræ Jackson, Bull. B. O. C. xxv. 1910, p. 85 : Mabira Forest, Uganda.

♂ 1-4. 14. ix. 13 ; 17. xi. 13 ; 3. ix. 13 ; 10. iii. 14.

♀ 1-2. 14. ix. 13 ; 17. i. 14.

Juv. 17. xi. 13.

These birds agree well with Jackson's description, but I would add that the flanks are very much darker than in *S. xanthogaster*, and the lower surface from the crop to the under tail-coverts is a rich creamy colour ; while the bill is shorter.

This is a forest-species which keeps to the thick undergrowth. Young birds have rusty mottlings on the back ; the secondary and tertiary coverts tipped and edged with rusty, and the pale yellow of the throat and breast finely barred with olive. Female birds have dark grey cheeks, and males black.

Locality. Mabira Forest, Uganda.

Sylvietta carnapi.

♂ 1-2. 24. ii. 14 ; 23. iii. 12.

These birds were met with in the forest and in the thick scrub. They are not uncommon, but very shy and difficult to procure.

Localities. Mabira and Kyetema, in Uganda.

Sylvietta baraka.

Sylvietta virens Cass. ; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 631 [part.].

♂ 1-3. 7.xi.14 ; 19.x.14 ; 7.ix.13.

This rather rare bird was occasionally seen in the forest-undergrowth. Little is known of its habits.

Localities. Sezibwa River and Mabira Forests, and Nazigo, in Uganda.

Phylloscopus trochilus.

1-15 specimens collected between August and March 1913-14.

Localities. Mabira, Kyetema, Kivuvu, Kaina, and Nam-wave Forests, in Uganda ; Nakuru, Londiani, and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Sylvia simplex.

♂ 1-3. 5.xi.14 ; 5.xi.14 ; 23.ix.10.

♀ 1. 1.iv.12.

Two of these birds are normal, while two are very large. The bills are narrow and long, measuring from nostril to tip 7.75 mm., and wings of 80-82 mm. There is no doubt that these birds are *S. simplex*, but can they be a large continental form which has not been recognised?

Localities. Mabira and Kyetema, in Uganda.

Sylvia atricapilla.

♂ 1-3. 26.xii.12 ; 24.ii.12 ; 27.xi.12.

♀ . 27.xi.12.

One meets with a good many of this species during the winter. They sing freely.

Localities. Busiya, Jinja, in Uganda ; Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Sylvia sylvia.

♂ 1-2. 13.x.12 ; 13.x.12.

♀ 1. 13.x.12.

These birds are in clean fresh plumage, the males being as brightly coloured as in spring. They sing most lustily.

Locality. Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Crateropus hypoleucus.

Juv. 14. iii. 13.

The White-bellied Babbling Thrush is a common species in British East Africa, frequenting the outskirts of forests, the scrub, and plantations.

They are noisy birds, and their cry is harsh and oft-repeated. They were found breeding in February and March, a nest with eggs was collected in February, and one with young towards the end of March.

Localities. Nairobi, Kyambu, and Kenia, in British East Africa.

Crateropus sharpei.

♂ 1-2. 29. ix. 10 ; 27. v. 10.

♀ . 27. v. 10.

Sharpe's Babbling Thrush takes the place of *C. hypoleucus* in Uganda, and like that species is very noisy. Their cry has been likened to the howling of a tom cat, so that they have received the name of Cat-bird.

Nests and eggs were taken in May and again in September. The nest was composed of rootlets and grass. The eggs are blue ; two to three are laid.

Localities. Kyabalinga and Kalwanga, in Uganda.

Crateropus emini.

Crateropus jardinei hypostictus Cab. & Reichw. ; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 660 [part.].

♀ . 15. iii. 11.

This Cat-bird or Babbling Thrush was not common. A few pairs were seen in the acacia-country. The bird obtained had large ovaries.

Locality. Mohokya, in Uganda.

Turdus elgonensis.

♂ 1-2. 14. xii. 14 ; 17. xi. 12.

Common on the outskirts of forests and in the taller scrub. They were nesting in April and May, and had young in June.

Localities. Londiani and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Turdus pelios centralis.

♂ 1-4. 5. x. 10 ; 5. x. 10 ; 3. xi. 14 ; 24. i. 12.

♀ 1-2. 10. vi. 12 ; 5. x. 14.

Common. Exhibits great variation in plumage. Breeds from April to June and in October and December. The nest is like a Blackbird's, so also are the eggs, though some resemble the eggs of the Missel-Thrush.

Localities. Kyetema, Fortportal, Sezibwa River, and Mubango, in Uganda.

Monticola saxatilis.

♂ & ♀ . 15. xii. 12.

Common as a migrant, frequenting the open country.

Locality. Busiya, in Uganda.

Tham nolæa subrufipennis.

♂ & ♀ . 31. vii. 06.

This is not a common bird ; we met with it in the scrub-country.

Locality. Lwala, in Uganda.

Myrmecocichla cryptoleuca.

♂ . 17. ix. 12.

This specimen is almost a complete albino. The nesting season is from March to July and from December to January. They nest in holes in banks, and the eggs are pure white.

Locality. Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Myrmecocichla cryptoleuca nigra.

♂ 1-3. 31. vii. 06 ; 24. ii. 12 ; 25. iii. 11.

♀ 1-4. 25. iii. 11 ; 1. i. 09 ; 31. vii. 06.

♀ imm. 31. vii. 12.

This bird takes the place of *M. cryptoleuca* in Uganda. It is a common bird, nesting in holes in ant-hills and in sand-banks. The nest proper is composed of rootlets and grass. The eggs (three to four) are white. These have been taken in May, June, and October.

Localities. Jinja, Lwala, Buziranjuvo, Kabamba, and Hoima, in Uganda.

Saxicola pileata.

♂ 1-2. 10.ix.12; 17.vii.13.

A common species.

Localities. Naivasha and Nakuru, in British East Africa.**Saxicola isabellina.**

♂. 18.xii.12.

Met with on migration, but is not common.

Locality. Busiya, Uganda.**Saxicola œnanthe.**

♂ & ♀ 1-12.

Collected from September to December. Common in the open country during the winter.

Localities. Busiya and Kabulamuliro, in Uganda.**Saxicola leucorhoa.**

♀. 10.ix.12.

This female specimen has a wing-measurement of 105 mm.

Locality. Nakuru, in British East Africa.**Saxicola pleschanka.**

♂ 1-2. 14.ix.12; 18.xii.12.

Fairly common in the open grass-country and rocky plains. One male is in full plumage, while the other is evidently immature.

Localities. Busiya, in Uganda, and Nakuru, in British East Africa.**Pratincola rubetra.**

♂ 1-4; ♀ 1-3.

Collected from October to January. One male shot in October is in full plumage.

Localities. Busiya and in Toro district, Uganda.**Pratincola salax axillaris.***Pratincola salax* Verr.; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 733 [part.].

♂ 1-3. 6.viii.09; 7.xi.10; 7.xi.10.

♀ 1-2. 26.ix.10; 4.xi.10; 7.xi.10.

Common. They were breeding in May. The nest was built in a small depression in a bank, overhung with grass. It was composed of rootlets and lined with grass-fibres and hairs. It contained two young birds.

Young birds were also shot in October and November, so that these birds must also have eggs in October or the end of September. There are few East African birds which do not breed twice a year.

Localities. Kisala, Kitoon, Mbarara, Kyakasengula, in Uganda.

Pratincola salax.

♂ 1-2. 14. xii. 13 ; 17. xii. 13.

♀ . 19. iv. 13.

This species is larger than the Uganda bird. They were nesting in May. The nest was built in a slight hole in the side of an open earth-ditch. It was made of rootlets and grasses, and lined with fibres and hairs. The eggs are dirty olive-green, spotted and blotched with brown ; the surface is glossy.

Localities. Nakuru, Ravine, and Kabete, in British East Africa.

Turdinus ugandæ.

Turdinus ugandæ van Someren, Bull. B. O. C. xxxv. 1915, p. 125 : Sezibwa River Forest, Uganda.

♂ 1-6. 6. xi. 14 ; 16. xi. 14 [*Type* ♂] ; 4. v. 12 ; 6. xii. 14 ; 16. xi. 14.

♀ 1-5. 6. xii. 14 ; 30. iv. 14 [*Type* ♀] ; 22. iii. 13 ; 12. xi. 13.

These birds differ from *T. fulvescens* in having the throat pure white and the under surface paler. They inhabit the undergrowth of forests, and are difficult to procure.

Localities. Kyetema, Mabira, Kasala, and Sezibwa River Forests, in Uganda.

Turdinus barakæ.

Turdinus barakæ Jackson, Bull. B. O. C. xvi. 1906, p. 90 : Toro, Uganda.

♂ 1-4. 16. ix. 13 ; 17. viii. 13 ; 26. ii. 14 ; 27. ix. 12.

♀ 1-4. 26. ii. 14 ; 14. x. 13 ; 2. v. 14.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant asserts that these birds cannot be separated from *T. rufipennis* of Sharpe, formerly known as *T. fulvescens* of Sharpe and Grant (*vide* Report on Ruwenzori Expedition, Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. 1910, p. 379). I cannot agree with this. No birds in any way resembling *T. barakæ* have been procured in Angola, Cameroons, or anywhere on the West Coast. The bird which most nearly resembles *T. rufipennis* is *T. albipectus* of Reichenow, a form which, I think, is quite a good species.

This is a forest-species which keeps to the undergrowth. It is rare.

Localities. Mabira and Kasala Forests, Uganda.

Turdinus minutus.

Turdinus albipectus minutus van Someren, Bull. B. O. C. xxxv. 1910, p. 126 : Mabira Forest, Uganda.

♂. 2. x. 13 [*Type*].

This is a very small species, with a wing-measurement of 65 mm. It resembles *T. albipectus* somewhat in general coloration, and also *T. rufipennis*, but it is paler on the flanks, centre of abdomen creamy (not white), cheeks grey, loral spot not distinct, thighs dark olive-grey.

This is a forest-species, and is rare. It was shot in the thick undergrowth.

Locality. Mabira Forest, in Uganda.

Turdinus albipectus.

♂ 1. 17. i. 14.

♀ 1-3. 24. ii. 14 ; 14. x. 13 ; 2. v. 14.

I am certain that these birds are quite distinct from *T. barakæ* and *T. rufipennis*. They are dark olive-brown birds, with pale throats and whitish centres to the under surface. Unfortunately, I cannot examine Reichenow's type, in order to be certain that these specimens are similar to his *T. albipectus*.

Localities. Mabira and Kyetema Forests, in Uganda.

Alcippe abyssinicus.

♂ & ♀. 17 xi. 13; 28. xii. 14.

This is a rare species, found sparingly in Uganda and British East Africa. It is a forest-bird.

Localities. Londiani, in British East Africa; Kyetema, in Uganda.

Alethe woosnami.

Alethe woosnami O.-Grant, Bull. B. O. C. xix. 1906, p. 24: Ruwenzori, Uganda.

♂ 1-2. 6. v. 14; 19. x. 13.

♀. 15. x. 12.

Imm. 1. 19. x. 13.

These birds are nearer to *A. poliothorax* than to *A. diadematum*.

Young birds in first plumage are speckled. The feathers of the crown, mantle, rump, and coverts are blackish with bright ochraceous centres. The upper tail-coverts golden-brown edged with black. The primaries and secondaries blackish with an olive-brown wash, more especially on the outer webs. The secondary-coverts olive-brown with ochraceous terminal spot. Tail black. Feathers of the underside bright ochraceous with black edges, except on the abdomen and under tail-coverts, which are uniform. The throat is pale ochraceous. Upper mandible horny-black, lower pale horny-brown tipped with black. Feet greyish brown. Wing, in adult ♂ 92-93 mm., ♀ 86-88 mm.

Localities. Mabira, Jinja, and Bugoma Forests, in Uganda.

Alethe carruthersi.

Alethe carruthersi O.-Grant, Bull. B. O. C. xix. 1906, p. 25: nr. Entebbe, Uganda.

♂ 1-5. 19. x. 13; 24. ii. 14; 19. x. 13; 7. x. 14; 14. x. 14.

Imm. 19. x. 13.

♀. 19. x. 13; 27. ix. 13.

Fairly common in the dense forest, where it frequents the undergrowth. An immature bird, moulting from first to

second plumage, was shot in October. The general colouring is very like that of the young *A. woosnami*, just described, but the colouring is darker above and the underside paler.

Localities. Mabira, Bugoma, and Mubango Forests, in Uganda.

Cossypha caffra iolæma.

♂ 1-2. 4. xii. 13; 16. v. 12.

♀ 1. 9. v. 12.

Fairly common in the scrub and on the outskirts of forests. It is a beautiful singer. Nestlings were procured in December.

Localities. Nakuru and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Cossypha natalensis.

♂ 1-5. 20. vi. 14; 20. vi. 14; 14. iii. 14; 14. x. 14; 4. i. 12.

♀ 1-3. 6. v. 14; 7. x. 13; 9. iv. 12.

In this series there are birds with brown backs and others with slaty-grey backs. This variation is not accounted for by age or sex, according to our birds. Several subspecies have been described by American ornithologists, descriptions of which agree well with the examples before me, but I doubt if there are even two distinct subspecies here. One of our specimens has a wing-measurement of 98 mm. and a tail of 90 mm.

These birds were nesting in April and May. The nest is generally placed in a crevice in an old tree or rock, not high up, and is constructed of rootlets, moss, and fibres. The eggs (two in number) are dark olive-green or olive-green with brownish mottlings.

Localities. Mabira, Kyetema, Kasala, Mpumu, Jinja, and Mubango, in Uganda.

Cossypha somereni.

Cossypha somereni Hartert, Bull. B. O. C. xxxi. 1912, p. 3: Kyetema nr. Kampala, Uganda.

♂ 1-3. 8. xi. 14; 10. v. 14; 14. i. 11 [*Type of the species*].

♀ 1. 8. xi. 14.

Imm. ♂ 1. 3. x. 14.

We have now a series of three adult males, one immature male, and one female. These agree in every detail with the type, which, as stated by Dr. Hartert, was compared with the types of *C. polioptera* and *C. nigriceps* by Prof. Neumann. The series bears out the original description in every point except that of the superciliary stripe. There are even in the type a few black-tipped feathers. The wing of *C. polioptera* is given as 74 mm. In these specimens it varies from 78 mm. (♀) to 84 mm. (♂).

The young bird has the feathers of the crown dark ochraceous, with each feather edged with black. A few white feathers are present, just above the eye. The back, under surface, and tail are lighter in colour than in adults. The uppermost secondaries are edged with ochraceous, while the secondary and lesser coverts are edged and tipped with the same colour.

They nest in June and October, and the eggs are olive-green. They are birds of the forest-undergrowth, and are accordingly easily overlooked.

Localities. Mabira, Kyetema, Kasala, Wabigenge River, and Sezibwa River, in Uganda.

Cossypha cyanocampter bartteloti.

♂ 1-2. 14. xi. 13; 3. iii. 13.

♀ 1-4. 7. iii. 14; 3. xi. 13; 2. ii. 14; 14. xi. 13.

Imm. ♂ 1. 27. ix. 13.

This is the pale form of *C. cyanocampter*, the type of which came from the Aruwimi River. Unfortunately, I have no specimens from the type-locality to compare with my birds. A young bird in first plumage was shot in September. It is mottled and lacks a superciliary stripe, and has no blue on the shoulder.

This is a shy and retiring bird which keeps to the thickets of the forest.

Locality. Mabira Forest, Uganda.

Cossypha heuglini.

♂ 1-8. 19.vii.10 ; 26.xi.10 ; 28.ix.10.

♀ 1-2. 17.ix.12 ; 25.ix.10.

Common. It frequents the forests and the scrub-country. It is a fine songster. It was nesting in May, June, and October.

Localities. Kasaka and Mpumu, in Uganda ; Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Cossypha verticalis melanonota.

♂ 1-3. 4.v.12 ; 4.v.12 ; 14.ii.11.

♀ 1-2. 8.11.14 ; 27.iv.12.

This is a forest-species, but is sometimes seen in the scrub. It nests in May and November. It is quite a good songster and mimic.

Localities. Kyetema, Magada, Mabira, and in the Ankoli district, in Uganda.

Erythropygia ruficauda.

♂ 1-2. 14.v.12 ; 14.v.12.

♀ 1-2. 10.x.12 ; 14.v.12.

This bird is a fine songster, singing most lustily just before sunset. It is found in the scrub-country, frequenting the tangled undergrowth. In action, it reminds one of the Robin.

Localities. Kano and Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Erythropygia hartlaubi.

♂ 1-2. 13.iii.12 ; 12.viii.12.

♀ 1. 13.iii.12.

These birds were seen in the scrub and grass country in pairs. They were observed feeding on the ground.

Localities. Kabamba, Jinja, and Busiro, in Uganda.

Aëdon lucinia.

♂ 1-2. 2.ii.14 ; 6.x.12,

These birds sang in the garden for two consecutive evenings ; one was shot and the other caught in a trap. It is the dark Nightingale.

Localities. Nakuru and Nairobi, in British East Africa.



Van Someren, Victor Gurner Logan. 1916. "A List of Birds collected in Uganda and British East Africa, with Notes on their Nesting and other Habits." *Ibis* 4(3), 373–472. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1474-919x.1916.tb07942.x>.

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