CHECK-LIST
OF
BIRDS OF THE WORLD
VOLUME XI
CHECK-LIST OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

A Continuation of the Work of James L. Peters

VOLUME XI

Edited by

ERNST MAYR
and
G. WILLIAM COTTRELL

Sylviidae
Maluridae

Muscicapidae (sensu stricto)
Acanthizidae
Monarchidae
Eopsaltriidae

By

ERNST MAYR, MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR.,
AND GEORGE E. WATSON

CAMBRIDGE • MASSACHUSETTS
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1986
INTRODUCTION

Volume XI completes the Check-list of Birds of the World. Fifty-five years, thus, have passed between Volume I (1931) and this volume. When originally planned, Volume XI was to cover the "Old World Warblers (Sylviidae) and Old World Flycatchers (Muscicapidae)." These two groups were not only acknowledged to be difficult, containing some very troublesome genera (like Phylloscopus and Cisticola), but had never been treated in their entirety since the Catalogue of the Birds of the British Museum, Volumes IV (1879), V (1881), and VII (1883).

The terms "warblers" and "flycatchers," as is now thought, designate the occupants of particular feeding niches. They do not necessarily refer to near relationship. The New World representatives of these two niches, the wood warblers (Parulidae) and the tyrant flycatchers (Tyrannidae), have long been separated from the Old World groups (Sylviidae and Muscicapidae), and this separation has not been challenged. The designation Muscicapidae was used in Check-list, Volumes X (1964) and XII (1967), in the broad sense of Hartert. It included thrushes, babblers, whistlers, and numerous aberrant groups. None of these is any longer included in the Muscicapidae as now delimited on the basis of the researches of Charles G. Sibley and others. Furthermore, it had long been suspected that the Australian warblers and flycatchers had no relationship to the Sylviidae and Muscicapidae, even though in their most conspicuous morphological characters (e.g., shape of bill) they were very similar indeed. Thus, in the absence of positive distinguishing characters and uncertainty as to other allocation, they were generally left with the Afro-Eurasian families. In recent years, however, the artificiality of this arrangement was so apparent that it became customary to recognize two indigenous families for the Australasian warblers, Maluridae and Acanthizidae, one family for the monarch flycatchers (Monarchidae), a sub-taxon for the fantail flycatchers (Rhipidurinae), and a family for the Australasian robins
(Eopsaltriidae). Although these taxa are on the whole reasonably well characterized by life history characters and general habitus, there are few (if any) diagnostic morphological characters. Fortunately, the DNA hybridizing technique of Charles G. Sibley permits the establishment of a tentative classification of all the Australasian genera and families. Even though future modifications of this arrangement are not precluded, the scheme of branching pattern suggested by Sibley has been adopted by us. We regard it as a secure basis for future research.

Determination of the best possible sequence of taxa and their ranking has always been a particular difficulty with avian species and genera. There is no regular progression from more primitive to more specialized types; indeed, a bush would represent avian phylogeny much more realistically than a tree. The problem the avian cataloguer has to solve is in what sequence to list the branches of this bush. Evidently an almost unlimited number of alternative arrangements is possible. In our own choice of the sequence we have attempted to follow three time-honored principles: (1) each species (genus) is listed as near to its closest relatives as possible, (2) taxa with seemingly more ancestral ("primitive") characters are listed before those with more derived characters, and, most importantly, (3) widely accepted sequences are retained for the sake of stability, unless it can be clearly shown that they are contradicted by definite evidence. We do not doubt that the application of new molecular methods will in due time necessitate numbers of changes from the sequence and categorical ranks adopted by us.

The Australasian families provided a particularly difficult problem. There was hardly a subspecies without at least one or several synonyms, mostly made by Gregory M. Mathews. Mayr decided to list in the synonymy all those names that were clearly without any merit whatsoever. A difficulty arose with respect to a second group of names, names given to slightly differing populations, particularly such on extensive clines. In reaction to Mathews' uninhibited splitting, some recent Australian authors have gone to the opposite extreme and have recognized as subspecies only well-isolated populations with well-defined diagnostic characters, synonymizing all minor subspecies. Ultimately this may indeed be the most sensible
policy. Mayr decided, however, not to follow this course, since he felt that at this time it would be of more help to make a distinction between altogether-useless names and those of minor races. In due time, it may become the tradition to recognize only very well-marked subspecies, but by then the workers on Australasian birds will have learned that the names synonymized in this volume are altogether without merit. Since the first draft in the 1950s much splendid work on the classification of Australasian birds has been done by Julian Ford, Allen Keast, Shane Parker, R. Schodde, G. M. Storr, and others, and the early drafts had to be revised repeatedly. There still are differences of opinion, even among the Australian workers themselves, and no doubt the listing as presented here is not the last word. In any case, Mayr feels that the group of active young Australian ornithologists should be considered the real authors of the parts on Australasian birds in this volume rather than himself.

The contributions of the three authors of this volume are divided on a geographical basis. Melvin Traylor is responsible for the treatment of the African taxa, George Watson for the Holarctic and Oriental taxa, and Ernst Mayr for the Australasian taxa.

Work on the African and Australasian portions was begun in the 1950s, and Mayr over the years mailed various drafts of the Maluridae, Acanthizidae, Monarchidae, and Eopsaltridae to H. T. Condon, Julian Ford, A. Keast, A. R. McGill, G. F. Mees, Shane Parker, R. Schodde, D. L. Serventy, and G. M. Storr. Murray Bruce has made valuable contributions to the treatment of Wallacean taxa. Portions of the African material were read by C. W. Benson, B. P. Hall, and M. P. Stuart Irwin.

The editors wish to acknowledge, with deep appreciation, the contribution made by Raymond A. Paynter, Jr. in furthering the printing of the volume, as well as the expert editorial assistance of Helen Phillips, once again available, and the secretarial contribution of Alison Pirie.

Ernst Mayr
1 July 1985

G. William Cottrell
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George E. Watson (Holarctic and Oriental),  
Melvin A. Traylor, Jr. (African), and Ernst  
Mayr (Australasian)  

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CHECK-LIST
OF
BIRDS OF THE WORLD
VOLUME XI
Order PASSERIFORMES
Suborder OSCINES
Family SYLVIIDAE\(^1,2\)

George E. Watson (Holarctic and Oriental), Melvin A. Traylor, Jr. (African), and Ernst Mayr (Australasian)

Smithers, 1964, Check List Birds Bechuanaland Caprivi Strip, pp. 139–147.

\(^1\)Pholidornis appears in the Estrildidae, 1968, Check-list Birds World, 14, p. 389, not in the Sylviidae as indicated by 1967, Check-list, 12, p. 208, note 2.—M. A. T., Jr.

\(^2\)The following genera, placed in the Sylviidae by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, have been transferred to other families, Hartertula and Neomixis to the Timaliinae, and Agrobates and Stiphichoris to the Turdinae; all appear in Check-list Birds World, 10.—M. A. T., Jr.
Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1973, Birds West Central Western Africa, 2, pp. 228–362.

Genus Oligura Hodgson


Delacour, 1942, Ibis, pp. 514–515 (Oligura, characters).

Oligura castaneocoronata castaneocoronata (Burton)

Himalayas from northern Punjab through Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan to Assam, Mizoram, and adjacent parts of northern Burma and Ch'ang-tu (Kangting and Wa Shan), Tibet; also in the Chittagong Hills, Bangladesh.

**Oligura castaneocoronata ripleyi** Deignan


Yunnan and Szechwan, China.

**Oligura castaneocoronata abadiei** (Delacour and Jabouille)

*Tesia castaneocoronata abadiei* Delacour and Jabouille, 1930, Oiseau, 11, p. 405—Chapa (Tonkin); altitude 1,600 meters. Northern Vietnam.

**Genus TESIA Hodgson**


**TESIA SUPERCILIARIS**

**Tesia superciliaris** (Bonaparte)


Mountains of western and central Java.

**TESIA OLIVEA**

**Tesia olivea** (McClelland)

Lower Himalayas in Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, northern Burma, western Yunnan, southern Szechwan, mountains of northwestern and southwestern Thailand, northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

TESIA CYANIVENTER

Tesia cyaniventer Hodgson


Himalayas from Garhwal and southeastern Tibet through Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, western and southeastern Yunnan, Kwangsi, northern Burma, Laos, and northern Vietnam. Descends to lower altitudes in winter.

GENUS UROSPHENA Swinhoe

Urosphena Swinhoe, 1877, Ibis, p. 204, pl. 4. Type, by monotypy, Tribura squameiceps Swinhoe.

Orthnocichla Sharpe, 1884, Notes Leyden Mus., 6, p. 179. Type, by monotypy, Orthnocichla subulata Sharpe.

UROSPHENA SUBULATA

Urosphena subulata sambawana (Rensch)

Orthnocichla everetti sambawana Rensch, 1928, Ornith. Monatsber., 36, p. 48—Batoe Doelang (= Batudulang), Sumbawa; altitude 800-1,000 meters.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumbawa.

Urosphena subulata everetti (Hartert)


Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores.

Urosphena subulata subulata (Sharpe)

Orthnocichla subulata Sharpe, 1884, Notes Leyden Mus., 6, p. 179—Timor.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.
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Urosphena subulata advena (Hartert)
Orthnocichla subulata advena Hartert, 1906, Novit. Zool.,
13, p. 298—Tepa, Babber Island = Babar.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Babar.

UROSPHENA WHITEHEADI

Urosphena whiteheadi (Sharpe)
Orthnocichla whiteheadi Sharpe, 1888, Ibis, p. 478—Mt.
Kinabalu, Borneo.
Mountains of Borneo from Kinabalu to Liang Kubung.

UROSPHENA SQUAMEICEPS

Urosphena squameiceps (Swinhoe)
Tribura squameiceps Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lon-
don, p. 292—Canton.
Cettia ussurianus Seebohm, 1881, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 5,
p. 143—valley of the Ussuri River, eastern Siberia.
Eastern Manchuria, Korea, Ussuriland, southern Sakhalin,
Kuril Islands (Kunashir), and Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shi-
koku, and Kyushu). Migrates through central China to Tai-
wan, southeastern China, Indochina, Thailand, and southern
Burma.

UROSPHENA PALLIDIPES

Urosphena pallidipes pallidipes (Blanford)
Discontinuously in the lower Himalayas in Garhwal, Nepal,
Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam (Ca-
char and Khasi Hills), northern Burma; also possibly in East-
er Ghats (Visakhapatnam, northern Andhra Pradesh), India.
Lower altitudes in winter.

Urosphena pallidipes laurentei La Touche
Club, 42, p. 30—Poutoutsing, southeastern Yunnan; al-
titude 2,700 feet.
Southern China. Winters northwestern Thailand, northern
Laos, and northern Vietnam.
**Urosphena pallidipes osmastoni** (Hartert)


**Genus CETTIA Bonaparte**

*Cettia* Bonaparte, 1834, Icon. Fauna Ital., **1**, text to pl. 29, fig. 3. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia cetti* Marmora = *Sylvia cetti* Temminck.


Vaurie, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1691, pp. 1–8 (*diophone, brunnifrons, cetti*).

Williamson, 1968, Identification Ringers, no. 1, ed. 3, pp. 11–12 (*cetti*).

SYLVIIDAE


Subgenus HOREITES Hodgson

CETTIA DIPHONE

Cettia dipphone borealis Campbell
Cettia minuta borealis C. W. Campbell, 1892, Ibis, p. 235—Chemulpo (= Inchon), Korea
Manchuria, Korea, and adjacent parts of USSR north to Lake Khanka. Migrates through eastern China to Fukien and Taiwan.

Cettia dipphone viridis (Portenko)
Southern Sakhalin and southern Kuril Islands. Migrates through Japanese islands to southeastern China.

Cettia dipphone canturians (Swinhoe)
Arundinax canturians Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, p. 52—Amoy (= Hsia-men) and Shanghai.
Eastern China from southern Kansu, southern Shensi, and northern Szechwan east through the Yangtze valley to Hopeh and northern Shantung, south to Anhwei and northern Chekiang. Migrates to southern China, Taiwan, Assam, northwestern Thailand, Indochina, and northern Philippines.

Cettia dipphone cantans (Temminck and Schlegel)
Horornis cantans takahashii Momiyama, 1927, Annot. Or-
nith. Orient., 1, p. 37—Quelpart Island (= Cheju Do).

*Horornis cantans sakhalinensis* Yamashina, 1927, Dōbutsu Zasshi, 39, p. 281—Nayoro (= Gastello), Sakhalin.

Sakhalin and main and coastal islands of Japan south to Hachijo-jima, Tanega-shima, and Yaku-shima; also Tsu-shima and Quelpart Island (= Cheju Do). Introduced Hawaii.

**Cettia diphone diphone** (Kittlitz)


Tori-shima (southern Izu Islands), Bonin Islands (= Ogasawara-gunto), and Volcano Islands (Kazan-retto).

**Cettia diphone riukiuensis** (Kuroda)

*Horornis cantans riukiuensis* Kuroda, 1925, Avifauna Riu Kiu Islands, p. 69—Sonai, Iriomote-jima, southern Ryukyu Islands.

Ryukyu Islands from Amani-o-shima to Iriomote-jima.

**Cettia diphone restricta** (Kuroda)


Borodino (Daito) Islands, east of Ryukyu Islands.

**Cettia diphone seebohmi** Ogilvie-Grant

*Cettia seebohmi* Ogilvie-Grant, 1894, Ibis, p. 507—northern Luzon.

Philippines: Luzon.

**CETTIA ANNAE**

**Cettia annae** (Hartlaub and Finsch)


Palau Islands: Babelthuap, Koror, Garakayo, Peleliu, Nga-bad.
CETTIA PARENS

Cettia parens (Mayr)
Solomon Islands: San Cristobal. Relationship to *ruficapilla* uncertain.

CETTIA RUFICAPILLA

Cettia ruficapilla ruficapilla (Ramsay)
Vitia ruficapilla Ramsay, 1876 (February), Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 1, p. 42—Kandavu, Fiji.
Fiji Islands: Kandavu.

Cettia ruficapilla badiceps (Finsch)
Fiji Islands: Viti Levu.

Cettia ruficapilla castaneoptera (Mayr)
Fiji Islands: Vanua Levu.

Cettia ruficapilla funebris (Mayr)
Fiji Islands: Taveuni.

CETTIA FORTIPES¹

Cettia fortipes pallida (Brooks)
Northeastern Himalayas from Hazara and Vale of Kashmir east to western Nepal.

Cettia fortipes fortipes (Hodgson)

¹*C. fortipes and vulcania* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

Foothills and mountains of eastern Nepal (Ilam district), Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, southeastern Tibet, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chittagong Hills, Bangladesh, and Burma.

Cettia fortipes davidiana (Verreaux)¹


Mountains and hills of southern China and northern Indochina from southern Kansu, Shensi, and Szechwan south and east to southeastern Yunnan, northern Kwangtung, Fukien, northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

CETTIA VULCANIA²

Cettia vulcania sepiaria Kloss

Cettia montana sepiaria Kloss, 1931, Treubia, 13, p. 352—Pajatoengkalan, Pangmoh, Acheen (= Aceh), northern Sumatra; altitude 2,000 meters.

Northern Sumatra.

Cettia vulcania flaviventris (Salvadori)


¹The distribution and synonymy of Chinese populations need further work; there is frequent confusion with C. flavolivacea in the literature.—G. E. W.

Club, 36, p. 66—Korinchi (= Kerinci) Peak, Sumatra; altitude 10,000 feet.

Sumatra, except in north.

**Cettia vulcania vulcania** (Blyth)
*Sylvia vulcania* Blyth (ex S. Müller MS), 1870, Ibis, p. 170—Java and Timor; inferentially restricted to Java by Delacour, 1947, Auk, 64, p. 129.

Java, Bali, and Lombok.

**Cettia vulcania everetti** Hartert
*Cettia everetti* Hartert, 1898, Novit. Zool., 5, p. 113—Atapupu, Timor.

Timor.

**Cettia vulcania banksi** Chasen

Mountains of Sabah and Sarawak, Borneo, from south of Kinabalu to Mulu and Murud.

**Cettia vulcania oreophila** Sharpe

Mt. Kinabalu, northern Borneo.

**Cettia vulcania palawana** Ripley and Rabor

Philippines: Palawan.

**CETTIA MAJOR**

**Cettia major major** (Horsfield and Moore)

High Himalayas in Kumaun, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arun-
achal Pradesh, Ch'ang-tu, southeastern Tibet, northern Szechwan, and northern Yunnan.

**Cettia major vafer** (Koelz)


Meghalaya and Cachar Hills, Assam, and Nagaland, India.

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**CETTIA FLAVOLIVACEA**

**Cettia flavolivacea flavolivacea** (Blyth)


High Himalayas in Garhwal, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, and southeastern Tibet.

**Cettia flavolivacea intricata** (Hartert)


Northeastern Burma, northwestern Thailand, northern Yunnan, Szechwan, and southern Shensi (Tai-pai Shan), China.

**Cettia flavolivacea stresemanni** (Koelz)


Garo and Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India.

**Cettia flavolivacea alexanderi** (Ripley)


Phek-Meluri Road, 60 miles east of Kohima, Naga Hills, India. Eastern Naga Hills, Manipur, and Mizo Hills, Mizoram, India.

Cettia flavolivacea weberi (Mayr)
Horeites flavolivaceus weberi Mayr, 1941, Ibis, p. 244—Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills, Burma.

Chin Hills, western Burma.

Cettia flavolivacea oblita (Mayr)
Horeites flavolivaceus oblitus Mayr, 1941, Ibis, p. 245—Chapa (= Cha Pa), Tonkin.

Northern Laos and northern Vietnam.

CETTIA ROBUSTIPES

Cettia robustipes brunnescens (Hume)

High altitudes of the Himalayas in Garhwal, Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, and southeastern Tibet. In winter descends to lower hills and occurs in Manipur.

Cettia robustipes acanthizoides (Verreaux)


High altitudes in Ch'ang-tu, southeastern Tibet, possibly northern Burma, northern Yunnan, Szechwan, Shensi (Ch'in Ling Mountains), southern Anhwei, and northern Fukien. Descends to lower altitudes in winter.

Cettia robustipes robustipes (Swinhoe)¹
Horeites robustipes Swinhoe, 1866, Ibis, p. 398—Formosa.

¹By some authors considered a race of *C. fortipes*, but the present treatment follows Delacour, 1943, Ibis, 85, p. 30.—G. E. W.
Formosa; altitude 8,000 feet. Taiwan.

**CETTIA BRUNNIFRONS**

*Cettia brunnifrons whistleri* (Ticehurst)


High altitudes in the northwestern Himalayas from Kashmir to Garhwal, where intergrading with *brunnifrons*. Descends to about 4,000 feet in winter.

*Cettia brunnifrons brunnifrons* (Hodgson)


Himalayas from Garhwal, where intergrading with *whistleri*, east through Nepal, Darjeeling, and Sikkim to Bhutan and southeastern Tibet.

*Cettia brunnifrons umbraticus* (Stuart Baker)


**Subgenus CETTIA Bonaparte**

**CETTIA CETTI**

*Cettia cetti cetti* (Temminck)


*Cettia cetti schiebeli* Rokitansky, 1934, Falco, 30, p. 6—Lake Lentini, Sicily.


Southern Europe from Spain and southern France east through central Italy, southern Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, southern Bulgaria, and Greece, and south through the Mediterranean islands to northern Africa (Morocco to Tunisia). Winters in the southern portions of its range.
Cettia cetti orientalis Tristram

*Cettia (Potamodus) orientalis* Tristram, 1867, *Ibis*, p. 79—Palestine.

Turkey east to northern Afghanistan, north to the Crimea, the Volga delta, and Orsk, USSR, and south to Cyprus, Israel (Hula), Iraq, and the foothills of the Zagros Mountains in northern Iran. A poorly defined subspecies intermediate between *cetti* and *albiventris*.

Cettia cetti albiventris Severtsov


*Cettia Cettioides* Hume, 1873, *Stray Feathers*, 1, p. 194—Sind.

Kazakhstan from the Syr-Dar'ya to the Zaysan Depression, north to Lakes Kurgal'dz and Balkhash, south to the Tien Shan and western Sinkiang. Migrates to southern Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan south to Sind.

Genus **BRADYPTERUS** Swainson


monotypy, _Stasiasticus montis_ Hartert.  
_Sathrocercus_ Neumann, 1920, Journ. Ornith., 68, p. 78. Type, by original designation, _Bradypterus barakae_ Sharpe.  
_Caffrillas_ Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 8, p. 234. Type, by original designation, _Bradypterus barratti_ Sharpe.  

Delacour, 1952, Ibis, 94, pp. 362–363 (_luteoventris, montis, seebohmi_).  

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**BRADYPTERUS BABOECALA**

_Bradypterus baboecala centralis_ Neumann  
Southeastern Nigeria and southern Cameroon, and from upper Uele district, eastern Zaire, to Lake Kivu and Rwanda.  

_Bradypterus baboecala chadensis_ Bannerman  
Lake Chad.  

_Bradypterus baboecala sudanensis_ Grant and Mackworth-Praed  
_Bradypterus baboecala sudanensis_ Grant and Mackworth-
The upper White Nile from Lake No south through the Sudd.

**Bradypterus baboecala abyssinicus** (Blundell and Lovat)

Plateau of Ethiopia south to Alga.

**Bradypterus baboecala elgonensis** Madarász
Highlands of Kenya west to Mt. Elgon and Kisumu.

**Bradypterus baboecala benguellensis** Bannerman
Plateau of western Angola.

**Bradypterus baboecala msiri** Neave
*Bradypterus bedfordi* Ogilvie-Grant, 1912, Ibis, p. 382—Mababe Flats, north of Lake Ngami, Bechuanaland; altitude 2,900 feet.
Northern Zambia and southeastern Zaire, west to the Zambezi drainage in Angola and Barotseland, Zambia, and south to Ngamiland, Botswana, where merging with *tongensis*.

**Bradypterus baboecala tongensis** Roberts
Southeastern Kenya and eastern and southwestern Tanzania, Malawi, eastern and southern Zambia, and the Zambezi valley from Tete up to the Chobe junction, where it merges with *msiri*; Mozambique south through coastal Natal to the Transkei.

**Bradypterus baboecala transvaalensis** Roberts
*Bradypterus transvaalensis* Roberts, 1919, Ann. Transvaal
Mus., 6, p. 116—Wakkerstroom, Transvaal.
Orange Free State, adjacent Cape Province, and inland Natal to the Transvaal highveld and Rhodesian plateau, Zimbabwe.

**Bradypterus baboecala baboecala** (Vieillot)


Southern Cape Province, east to about the Great Kei River.

**BRADYPTERUS GRAUERI**

**Bradypterus grauieri** Neumann


Highland swamps west of Lakes Edward and Kivu, Zaire, southwestern Uganda, Rwanda, and northern Burundi.

**BRADYPTERUS GRANDIS**

**Bradypterus grandis** Ogilvie-Grant

*Bradypterus grandis* Ogilvie-Grant, 1917, Ibis, p. 78—Bitye, Ja (= Dja) River, southern Cameroon.

Known only from the type locality and from Mbigou and Mibongo, Gabon.

**BRADYPTERUS CARPALIS**

**Bradypterus carpalis** Chapin


1*B. grauieri, grandis, and carpalis* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

**BRADYPTERUS ALFREDI**

**Bradypterus alfredi alfredi** Hartlaub

*Bradypterus alfredi* Hartlaub, 1890, Journ. Ornith., 38, p. 152—Njangalo (= Nyangabo), northeastern Congo Free State.


Southwestern Ethiopia, western Uganda, mountains west of Lake Albert and mountains northwest of Lake Tanganyika, Zaire.

**Bradypterus alfredi kungwensis** Moreau


The type locality and the Mwinilunga district, western Zambia.

**BRADYPTERUS SYLVATICUS**

**Bradypterus sylvaticus sylvaticus** Sundevall


Coastal forests of Cape Province, from Table Mountain to east of Knysna.

**Bradypterus sylvaticus pondensis** Haagner


Coastal forests of Pondoland and Natal, north to Durban.

1B. alfredi and sylvaticus form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
BRADYPTERUS BARRATTI

Bradypterus barratti camerunensis Alexander

Mt. Cameroon.

Bradypterus barratti manengubae Serle

Mt. Manenguba, Cameroon.

Bradypterus barratti lopesi (Alexander)

Fernando Po.

Bradypterus barratti barakae Sharpe
*Bradypterus barakae* Sharpe, 1906, Ibis, p. 546. New name for *Phlexis rufescens* Sharpe, 1902, preoccupied by *Bradypterus rufescens* Sharpe and Bouvier, 1876.

Highlands of western Uganda and eastern Zaire from the Ruwenzori Mountains to Mt. Kabobo.

Bradypterus barratti mariae Madarász¹
*Bradypterus babaeicus fraterculus* Mearns, 1913, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 61, no. 20, p. 3—Escarpment, Kenya; altitude 7,390 feet.

¹On the basis of song, Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1980, Grefaut, 70, p. 171, consider the subspecies *mariae* through *boultoni* to form a distinct species, for which *mariae* is the oldest name.—M. A. T., Jr.
Highlands of Kenya from Mau and Mt. Kenya to Taveta, and in northern Tanzania from Oldeani to Kilimanjaro.

Bradypterus barratti usambarae Reichenow

Eastern and southern Tanzania from the Pare and Usambara Mountains to Rungwe and Matengo; Nyika Plateau of Malawi and Zambia; northern Mozambique at Unango.

Bradypterus barratti ufipae (Grant and Mackworth-Praed)
Ufipa Plateau, southwestern Tanzania, Marungu Plateau, southeastern Zaire, and northern Zambia; boundary between ufipae and usambarae poorly understood.

Bradypterus barratti granti Benson
Highlands of Malawi south of Nyika, and Mt. Chiperone, northern Mozambique.

Bradypterus barratti priesti Benson
Bradypterus (Caffrillas) barratti priesti Benson, 1946, Ostrich, 17, p. 197—Vumba, near Umtali, southern Rhodesia; altitude 5,500 feet.
Montane forests of eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjoining Mozambique to Mt. Gorongosa.

Bradypterus barratti boultoni Chapin
Bradypterus mariae boultoni J. P. Chapin, 1948, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 31, p. 1—northwestern Mombolo highland,
western Angola; altitude ca. 5,000 feet.
Montane forests of western Angola.

**Bradypterus barratti barratti** Sharpe

*Bradypterus barratti* Sharpe, 1876, Ibis, p. 53—neighborhood of Mac Mac goldfields, Lydenburg district, Transvaal.

Eastern and northern Transvaal, to Swaziland and the Lebombo Mountains, Transvaal-Mozambique border.

**Bradypterus barratti cathkinensis** Vincent


Highlands from the Natal-Transvaal border south through interior Natal to Griqualand East.

**Bradypterus barratti godfreyi** (Roberts)


Coastal eastern Cape Province, east of the Great Fish River, through Natal to Zululand; Lebombo Mountains, Transvaal-Mozambique border, in winter.

**BRADYPTERUS VICTORINI**

**Bradypterus victorini** Sundevall


Southwestern Cape Province from the Cedarberg Mountains south to Franschhoek and east to Knysna.

1*B. victorini* and *cinnamomeus* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
BRADYPTERUS CINNAMOMEUS

Bradypterus cinnamomeus bangwaensis Delacour
Bradypterus castaneus Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 6—Bangwa, northwestern Cameroon.
Highlands of western Cameroon and adjoining Obudu Plateau, eastern Nigeria, but not Mt. Cameroon.

Bradypterus cinnamomeus cavei Macdonald

Bradypterus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus (Rüppell)
Sylviidae (Salicaria) cinnamomea Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel, p. 111, pl. 42, fig. 1, labeled Curruca (Sylvia) cinnamomea—Entschetqab, Semien Province, Abyssinia.
Bradypterus rufoflavidus Reichenow and Neumann, 1895, Ornith. Monatsber., 3, p. 75—Kifinika Hut, Mt. Kilimanjaro; altitude 3,000 meters.
Bradypterus cinnamomeus pallidior Neumann, 1914, Ornith. Monatsber., 22, p. 10—forest west of Baraka, Kivu, Belgian Congo.
High plateau of Ethiopia, south through the Kenya highlands to northern Tanzania from Oldeani to Usambara, and through Uganda to eastern Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi, as far as Mt. Kabobo.
Bradypterus cinnamomeus mildbreadi Reichenow
Bradypterus mildbreadi Reichenow, 1908, Ornith. Monatsber., 16, p. 161—Ronssoro (= Ruwenzori); altitude 4,000 meters.
Ruwenzori Mountains and Mt. Nyiru, Kenya.

Bradypterus cinnamomeus nyassae Shelley
Bradypterus nyassae Shelley, 1893, Ibis, p. 16—Mlanje (= Lichenya) Plateau, Nyasaland; altitude 6,000 feet.
Southwestern Tanzania, Upemba in Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and Malawi south to Nyika and Mt. Mlanje.

BRADYPTERUS THORACICUS

Bradypterus thoracicus suschkini (Stegmann)
Northern Altai east to southwestern Transbaikalia and north to the foothills of the Sayans, Minusinsk Depression, and northeastern Baykal.

Bradypterus thoracicus davidi (La Touche)
Southeastern Transbaikalia and western Amurland north to southern Yakutia and south through Manchuria to northern Hopeh.

Bradypterus thoracicus kashmirensis (Sushkin)
Northwestern Himalayas from Kashmir to Kumaun.

Bradypterus thoracicus thoracicus (Blyth)
SYLVIIDAE

*Tribura thoracica saturata* Yen, 1933, Ornith. Monatsber., 41, p. 16—Yao Shan, Kwangsi.¹

Himalayas from Nepal to Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, southeastern Tibet, southwestern Szechwan, northwestern and southern Yunnan, and possibly eastern Kwangsi. Winters in foothills and nearby plains of Bangladesh.

**Bradypterus thoracicus shanensis** (Ticehurst)  
*Tribura thoracica shanensis* Ticehurst, 1941, Ibis, p. 318—Maymyo, Upper Burma; altitude, 3,500 feet.

Breeding range possibly in the mountains of northern Burma; thus far known only from lowlands of Assam, Burma, and Thailand in winter.

**Bradypterus thoracicus przewalskii** (Sushkin)  

Eastern Nan Shan, Kansu, and Ch’in Ling Mountains, Shensi, south through Tsinghai, Ch’ang-tu, southeastern Tibet, and Szechwan to northern Yunnan and northern Burma.

**BRADYPTERUS MAJOR**

**Bradypterus major major** (Brooks)  

Himalayas from Gilgit and the Indus valley through Ladakh to the Suru valley in Kashmir, and Pamir and western Kunlun Ranges north to Yarkand, Sinkiang.

**Bradypterus major innae** (Portenko)  

Eastern Kunlun Range and Russian Range of western Astin Tagh, Sinkiang.

¹Known from a single specimen.—G. E. W.
BRADYPTERUS TACSANOWSKIUS

Bradypterus tacsanowskii (Swinhoe)¹


Tribura major netrix Stresemann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., 39, p. 105—Yüö-schüi-tsuan, Sining (= Hsi-ning) region, eastern Tsinghai; altitude 2,700 meters.

Tribura tacsanowskia chui Yen, 1933, Ornith. Monatsber., 41, p. 15—Yao Shan, Kwangsi. Not examined, possibly distinct.

Eastern Siberia from the upper Yenisey valley to Transbaikalia, southern Amurland, Ussuriland, northern Mongolia, and Manchuria, south to northern Szechwan, northeastern Tsinghai, and possibly adjacent Kansu. Migrates to southern Burma, Thailand, and Indochina.

BRADYPTERUS LUTEOVENTRIS

Bradypterus luteoventris luteoventris (Hodgson)


Himalayas between 4,000 and 9,000 feet in easternmost Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, and Assam, hills of northern Burma, central and southern China from Sikang, Szechwan, and southern Shensi to southwestern Yunnan, Anhwei, Fukien, northern Kwangtung, and northern Vietnam.

Bradypterus luteoventris ticehursti Deignan

Tribura luteoventris saturatus Ticehurst, 1941, Ibis, p. 318—Thayetmyo-Minbu border, southern Chin Hills, Burma; altitude 5,000 feet.


Southern Burma and northern Thailand, but breeding not yet proven; recorded in western Yunnan (Ts’ang-yuan).

¹Emended to B. taczanowskii in the Russian literature and treated as a subspecies of B. luteoventris by Portenko, 1960, Ptitsy SSSR, pt. 4, p. 67.—G. E. W.
SYLVIIDAE

BRADYPTERUS PALLISERI

Bradypterus palliseri (Blyth)
Sri Lanka (Ceylon), in hill zone above 3,500 feet.

BRADYPTERUS SEEBOHMI1

Bradypterus seebohmi melanorhynchus (Rickett)
Northern Kwangtung, Fukien, and Taiwan.

Bradypterus seebohmi idoneus (Riley)
Southeastern Tibet, northern Thailand, southern Vietnam.

Bradypterus seebohmi seebohmi (Ogilvie-Grant)
Philippines: mountains of Luzon.

Bradypterus seebohmi montis (Hartert)
Stasiasticus montis Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 540—Mt. Arjuno, eastern Java; altitude 9,000–10,000 feet.
Java.

Bradypterus seebohmi timorensis Mayr
Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.

BRADYPTERUS CAUDATUS

Bradypterus caudatus caudatus (Ogilvie-Grant)

1Considered conspecific with B. luteoventris by some authors, but see Delacour, 1952, Ibis, 94, pp. 362–363.—G. E. W.
Philippines: northern Luzon.

**Bradypterus caudatus unicolor** (Hartert)


Philippines: Mt. Apo, Mindanao.

**Bradypterus caudatus malindangensis** (Mearns)


Philippines: Mt. Malindang, Mindanao.

**BRADYPTERUS ACCENTOR**

**Bradypterus accentor** (Sharpe)

*Androphilus accentor* Sharpe, 1888, Ibis, p. 390, pl. 9, fig. 2—Mt. Kinabalu, northern Borneo.

Mts. Kinabalu and Trus Madi, Sabah, Borneo.

**BRADYPTERUS CASTANEUS**

**Bradypterus castaneus castaneus** (Büttikofer)

*Turdis castaneus* Büttikofer, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., 15, p. 261—Minahassa, northern Celebes.¹


Mountains of Celebes.

**Bradypterus castaneus disturbans** (Hartert)


Southern Moluccas: Buru.

**Bradypterus castaneus musculus** (Stresemann)

*Androphilus disturbans musculus* (Stresemann, 1914, Novit. Zool., 21, p. 136, pl. 4, fig. 3—Mt. Pinaia, central Ceram; altitude 7,500 feet.

Southern Moluccas: Ceram.

¹Incorrectly placed in the synonymy of *Trichastoma celebense celebense* (Strickland), Check-list Birds World, 1964, 10, p. 254; type reexamined by G. F. Mees.—E. M.
SYLVIIDAE

Genus BATHMOCERCUS Reichenow


**BATHMOCERCUS CERVINIVENTRIS**

*Batmocercus cerviniventris* (Sharpe)


West Africa, from Guinea and Sierra Leone to Ivory Coast and Ghana.

**BATHMOCERCUS RUFUS**

*Batmocercus rufus rufus* Reichenow

*Batmocercus rufus* Reichenow, 1895 (July), Ornith. Monatsber., 3, p. 113—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon.


Western and southern Cameroon, Gabon, and Congo.

*Batmocercus rufus vulpinus* Reichenow


1*B. cerviniventris, rufus, and winifredae* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Northeastern Zaire from the lower Uele River to Kivu, Uganda and adjoining Tanzania, western Kenya, and the Imatong Mountains, southern Sudan.

**BATHMOCERCUS WINIFREDAE**

_Bathmocercus winifredae_ (Moreau)  

Uluguru and Ukuguru Mountains, Tanzania.

**Genus DROMAEOCERCUS Sharpe**

Type, by original designation, _Dromaeocercus brunneus_ Sharpe.

Type, by original designation, _Dromaeocercus seebohmi_ Sharpe.

**DROMAEOCERCUS BRUNNEUS**

_Dromaeocercus brunneus_ Sharpe  

Forests of the humid east of Madagascar at Fanovana and Sianaka.

**DROMAEOCERCUS SEEBOHMI**

_Dromaeocercus seebohmi_ Sharpe  

Highlands of the humid east of Madagascar on Mt. Ankaratra and near Mt. Tsaratanana; altitude 1,800 to 2,100 meters.

**Genus NESILLAS Oberholser**


**NESILLAS TYPICA**

*Nesillas typica typica* (Hartlaub)


*Drymoica ellisii* Schlegel and Pollen, 1868, in Pollen and van Dam, Recherches Faune Madagascar, pt. 2, p. 91, pl. 28, fig. 2—Madagascar.


Humid north and east of Madagascar, west to the edge of the western savanna.

*Nesillas typica obscura* Delacour

*Nesillas typica obscura* Delacour, 1931, Oiseau, 1, p. 476—Namoroka, Madagascar.

Western savanna of Madagascar.

*Nesillas typica lantzi* (Grandidier)


Subdesert of southwestern Madagascar.

*Nesillas typica longicaudata* (Newton)


Comoro Islands: Anjouan.

*Nesillas typica brevicaudata* (Milne-Edwards and Oustalet)


1*N. typica* and *aldabranus* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Comoro Islands: Grand Comoro.

**Nesillas typica moheliensis** Benson


Comoro Islands: Moheli.

**NESILLAS ALDABRANUS**

**Nesillas aldabranus** Benson and Penny


Known only from the type locality.

**NESILLAS MARIAE**

**Nesillas mariae** Benson


Comoro Islands: Moheli.

**Genus Thamnornis** Milne-Edwards and Grandidier


**Thamnornis chloropetoides** (Grandidier)


Dry region of southwestern Madagascar.

**Genus Melocichla** Hartlaub


Irwin (*in litt.*) believes *Thamnornis* belongs in the Timaliinae with *Neomixis*.—M. A. T., Jr.
MELOCICHLA MENTALIS

Melocichla mentalis mentalis (Fraser)


From Guinea-Bissau east to Central African Republic and the Ubangi River, south to the lower Congo River and central Angola, and east through southern Zaire to the Manyema district and to northwestern Zambia. Intergrades with *amaurourus* along the upper Uele River, Zaire.

Melocichla mentalis amaurourus (Pelzeln)


From southern Sudan and southwestern Ethiopia south to western Kenya as far as the Chyulu Range, eastern Zaire, western Tanzania, and northern and central Zambia. Intergrades with *mentalis* along the upper Uele River, Zaire.

Melocichla mentalis incanus Diesselhorst

*Melocichla mentalis incana* Diesselhorst, 1959, Opuscula Zool., Munich, no. 36, p. 1—Momella, Meru, Tanganyika; altitude 1,800 meters.

Type locality only; requires more material.

Melocichla mentalis orientalis (Sharpe)

Lowlands of eastern Kenya south from the Tana River, eastern and southern Tanzania, Malawi and possibly adjoining Zambia, northern Mozambique, and lowlands of eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Melocichla mentalis luangwae Benson

Melocichla mentalis luangwae Benson, 1958, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 78, p. 91—Luangwa valley, Northern Rhodesia, lat. 11° 45' S., long. 32° 30' E.
Luangwa valley in the Lundazi and Mpika districts, Zambia.

Genus ACHAEETOPS Roberts

Type, by monotypy, Sphenoeacus pycnopygius P. L. Sclater.

ACHAEETOPS PYCNOPOGIUS

Achaetops pycnopygius spadix Clancey

Achaetops pycnopygius spadix Clancey, 1972, Durban Mus. Novit., 9, p. 151—Hungúeria (Unguéria), south of Jau, Huila, Angola; altitude 1,440 meters.
Escarpment of southwestern Angola in Huila and adjacent Moçâmedes.

Achaetops pycnopygius pycnopygius (Sclater)

Southwestern Angola south through South West Africa (Namibia) to northern Great Namaqualand.

Genus SPHENOEACUS Strickland

Sphenoeacus afer afer (Gmelin)
Southern Cape Province, from the Olifants River to about Humansdorp.

Sphenoeacus afer intermedius Shelley
Cape Province, from Port Elizabeth to Pondoland; birds of Lesotho (Basutoland) possibly this race.

Sphenoeacus afer natalensis Shelley
Natal, Orange Free State, western Swaziland, and Transvaal.

Sphenoeacus afer excisus Clancey
Sphenoeacus afer excisus Clancey, 1973, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), 6, no. 5, p. 5—Stapleford Forest Reserve, near Umtali, eastern Rhodesia; altitude 1,585 meters.
Highlands of eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjoining Mozambique.

Genus Megalurus Horsfield
Dulciornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 112.
Type, by original designation, *Megalurus alisteri* Mathews = *Megalurus timoriensis alisteri* Mathews.


Momiyama, 1949, Tori, 12, pp. 115–143 (*pryeri*, life history).


**MEGALURUS PRYERI**

*Megalurus pryeri pryeri* Seebohm

*Megalurus pryeri* Seebohm, 1884, Ibis, p. 40—“Tokio, not very far from Yokohama.”

Honshu, Japan.

*Megalurus pryeri sinensis* (Witherby)


Possibly breeds in southern Ussuriland (Lake Khanka), southern Manchuria, or northern Hopeh, China; migrants recorded in coastal Hopeh and Hangkow, Hupeh.

**MEGALURUS TIMORIENSIS**

*Megalurus timoriensis mindorensis* Salomonsen


Philippines: Mindoro.

*Megalurus timoriensis tweeddalei* McGregor


Type from Monte Alban = Montalban, Rizal Province, Lu-


Philippines: Luzon, Marinduque, Tablas, Masbate, Ticao, Panay, and Guimaras; specimens from Negros and Samar are intermediate with *alopex*; Basilan birds need further study.

**Megalurus timoriensis alopec** Parkes


Philippines: Cebu, Bohol, and Leyte.

**Megalurus timoriensis crex** Salomonsen


Philippines: Mindanao.

**Megalurus timoriensis celebensis** Riley


Celebes.

**Megalurus timoriensis amboinensis** (Salvadori)


Moluccas: Ambon.

**Megalurus timoriensis timoriensis** Wallace


Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.

**Megalurus timoriensis inquirendus** Siebers

*Megalurus macrurus inquirendus* Siebers, 1928, Treubia, 10, p. 403—Kananggar, eastern Sumba.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba.

**Megalurus timoriensis stresemanni** Hartert

*Megalurus timoriensis stresemanni* Hartert, 1930, Novit.
Zool., 36, p. 79—Kofo (= Koffo), Lake Giji, Arfak Mountains.
Grasslands and fern groves at Lake Giji, Arfak Mountains and Wissel Lakes, western central range, New Guinea.

**Megalurus timoriensis mayri** Hartert

Northern New Guinea, from Lake Sentani and Humboldt Bay to Astrolabe Bay.

**Megalurus timoriensis interscapularis** Sclater

New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover.

**Megalurus timoriensis harterti** Mayr

Huon Peninsula, New Guinea, in midmountain (800 to 1,800 meters) and alpine (2,800 to 3,800 meters) grasslands.

**Megalurus timoriensis montanus** Mayr and Gilliard

*Megalurus timoriensis montanus* Mayr and Gilliard, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1524, p. 9—summit grasslands of Mt. Hagen, Central Highlands, New Guinea; altitude, 12,000 feet.
Above tree line, summits of Mt. Hagen and Mt. Wilhelm, Central Highlands, New Guinea.

**Megalurus timoriensis wahgiensis** Mayr and Gilliard

Midmountain grasslands (5,000–8,000 feet), Central Highlands, New Guinea.

**Megalurus timoriensis macrurus** (Salvadori)

*Megalurus punctatus* De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 385—Neneba, Mt. Scratchley, New Guinea.
Southeastern New Guinea west along the south coast as far as Hall Sound and Lake Kutubu, along the north coast to the Herzog Mountains, up to 6,500 feet; also midmountain valleys of the Snow Mountains.

_Megalurus timoriensis alpinus_ Mayr and Rand


Alpine grasslands (from 2,800 to 3,800 meters) from southeastern New Guinea to the Snow Mountains.

_Megalurus timoriensis muscalis_ Rand


Middle Fly River, southern New Guinea.

_Megalurus timoriensis alisteri_ Mathews


_Megalurus alisteri melvillensis_ Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 92—Melville Island, Northern Territory.

_Dulciornis alisteri mayi_ Ashby, 1914, South Austral. Ornith., 1, pt. 4, p. 27—Pine Creek, Northern Territory.

Northwestern Australia from Kimberley through Northern Territory to northern Queensland; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt, islands off the coast of Queensland.

_Megalurus timoriensis oweni_ Mathews

_Megalurus alisteri oweni_ Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 345—New South Wales.¹

Southeastern Queensland and eastern New South Wales, south to Garrawarra (south of Sydney).

¹*Malurus galactotes* Temminck, 1821 ("Nouvelle-Hollande"), is an African *Cisticola*; cf. p. 103, below.—E. M.
MEGALURUS PALUSTRIS

Megalurus palustris toklao (Blyth)


Reef beds, marshes, and grasslands from the Punjab to Pakistan and northwestern India east across southern Nepal, Bhutan, Assam, Bangladesh, and northern Burma to Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kwangsi in southern China, and south to western Khandesh and the Tapti and Mahanadi Rivers in peninsular India, and to southern Burma, the central plains of Thailand (absent from the peninsula, and only present in the northwest on migration?), and throughout Indochina.

*Megalurus palustris palustris* Horsfield


Java and Bali.

*Megulurus palustris forbesi* Bangs


Philippines: Luzon, Mindoro, Panay, Samar, Mindanao, and adjacent smaller islands.

MEGALURUS ALBOLIMBATUS

Megulurus albolimbatus (D'Albertis and Salvadori)

_Poodyles albo-limbatus_ D'Albertis and Salvadori, 1879, Ann.

1For this subspecies Deignan, 1946, Auk, 63, pp. 382–383, used the name *Megalurus isabellinus* Swainson, 1837, Animals Ménageries, p. 291, a name which Blyth, 1844, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 13, p. 369, had already shown to apply to *Turdoides caudatus* (Dumont); _cf._ Deignan, 1964, Check-list Birds World, 10, p. 333.—G. E. W.
Middle Fly River and Bensbach River, southern New Guinea.

MEGALURUS GRAMINEUS

Megalurus gramineus papuensis Junge


Known only from the Wissel Lakes district, western central range, New Guinea.

Megaulurus gramineus gramineus (Gould)¹


_Megalurus striatus_ Milligan, 1903, Emu, 2, p. 201—Lake Yanchep, Western Australia.

_Megalurus gramineus dubius_ Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 344—Mannam (= Mannum), South Australia.


_Megalurus gramineus halmaturinus_ Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 43—Kangaroo Island, South Australia.


_Megalurus flindersi_ S. A. White and Mellor, 1913, Emu, 12, p. 164—Flinders Island, Bass Strait.

_Poodytes gramineus milligani_ Matthews, 1921, Austral Avian Rec., 4, p. 137—New name for _Megalurus striatus_ Milligan, 1903, preoccupied by _Megalurus? striatus_ Jerdon, 1841. Tasmania, Flinders Island, and King Island; southern Australia north to Shark Bay, Northern Territory (Brunette Downs), and the interior of Queensland (Mt. Isa district and Atherton).

¹Keast and McGill, _in litt._, consider _goulburni_ and _thomasi_ valid subspecies.—E. M.
MEGALURUS PUNCTATUS

Megalurus punctatus vealeae (Kemp)
Bowdleria punctata vealeae Kemp, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 124—Umawera, Hokianga, North Island.
New Zealand: North Island, and some adjacent islands.

Megalurus punctatus punctatus (Quoy and Gaimard)
Synallaxis punctata Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d’Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 255, Atlas, 1833, pl. 18, fig. 3—Tasman Bay, South Island.
New Zealand: South Island.

Megalurus punctatus stewartianus (Oliver)
Bowdleria punctata stewartiana Oliver, 1930, New Zealand Birds, p. 451—Stewart Island.

New Zealand: Stewart Island, and adjacent islands.

Megalurus punctatus wilsoni (Stead)
New Zealand: Codfish Island.

Megalurus punctatus rufescens (Buller)
Sphenoeacus rufescens Buller, 1869, Ibis, p. 38—Chatham Islands.

Chatham Islands: Pitt, Mangere. Extinct.

Megalurus punctatus caudatus (Buller)
Sphenoeacus caudatus Buller, 1894, Ibis, p. 523—Snares Island.
Snares Island.

GENUS CINCLORAMPHUS GOUlD

Cincloramphus Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, app., p. 4. Type, by original designation, Megalurus cruralis Vigors and Horsfield.

Maclennania Mathews, 1917, Austral Avian Rec., 3, p. 127. Type, by original designation, Cincloramphus rufescens mathewsi Iredale.

¹It is quite uncertain whether this genus belongs with the Sylviidae or is related to one of the endemic Australian families; cf. Mayr, 1963, Emu, 63, p. 3.—E. M.
Cincloramphus cruralis (Vigors and Horsfield)


Open country throughout most of Australia, rarer and in part absent in the tropical north.

Cincloramphus matthewsi Iredale


Throughout most of Australia, except for heavily forested country and treeless plains; absent from Cape York Peninsula and coastal northern Queensland. Partly migratory. Apparently no clear separation of eastern and western populations.

Genus EREMIORNIS North

*Ereminiornis* North, 1900, Victorian Naturalist, 17, p. 78. Type, by monotypy, *Ereminiornis carteri* North.
EREMIORNIS CARTERI

Eremiornis carteri North

_Eremiornis carteri_ North, 1900, Victorian Naturalist, 17, p. 79—North West Cape, northwestern Australia.

_Eremiornis carteri assimilis_ Montague, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 181—Hermite Island, Monte Bello Group, northwestern Australia.

_Eremiornis carteri rogersi_ Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 192—Hall’s Creek, Kimberley Gold Fields, northwestern Australia.


Genus MEGALURULUS Verreaux


_Mülleria_ Büttikofer, 1895, Notes Leyden Mus., 17, pp. 68, 96. Type, by monotypy, _Napothera bivittata_ Bonaparte.


MEGALURULUS BIVITTATUS

_Megalurulus bivittatus_ (Bonaparte)


Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.

MEGALURULUS MARIAE

_Megalurulus mariae_ Verreaux

New Caledonia.

**Genus CICHLORNIS Mayr**


**CICHLORNIS WHITNEYI**

*Cichlornis whitneyi whitneyi* Mayr
New Hebrides: Espíritu Santo.

*Cichlornis whitneyi turipavae* Cain and Galbraith
Solomon Islands: mountains of Guadalcanal.

**CICHLORNIS LLANEAE**

*Cichlornis llaneae* Hadden
Known only from the type locality.

**CICHLORNIS GROSVENORI**

*Cichlornis grosvenori* Gilliard
Mountains of New Britain.

**Genus ORTYGOCICHLA Sclater**

*Trichocichla* Reichenow, 1890, Journ. Ornith., 38, p. 489.
Type, by original designation, *Trichocichla rufa* Reichenow.


**ORTYGOCICHLA RUBIGINOSA**

*Ortygocichla rubiginosa* Sclater


New Britain.

**ORTYGOCICHLA RUFA**

*Ortygocichla rufa rufa* (Reichenow)


Fiji Islands: Viti Levu.

*Ortygocichla rufa cluniei* (Kinsky)


Fiji Islands: Vanua Levu.

**Genus CHAETORNIS** Gray

*Chaetornis* G. R. Gray, 1848, Gen. Birds, 1, p. [167], pl. 48, fig. 9 [head]. Type, by original designation, *Megalurus? striatus* Jerdon.

**CHAETORNIS STRIATUS**

*Chaetornis striatus* (Jerdon)

Locally in grassland plains from eastern Punjab and perhaps Sind east to Assam and Bangladesh and south to Tamil Nadu, India.

**Genus GRAMINICOLA** Jerdon

*Graminicola* Jerdon, 1863, Birds India, **2**, p. 177. Type, by monotypy, *Graminicola bengalensis* Jerdon.
GRAMINICOLA BENGALENSIS

Graminicola bengalensis bengalensis Jerdon

Western Nepal terai east through northern Bengal (Jalpaiguri duars) and the flood plains of the Brahmaputra River south through the plains of Assam, Manipur, and Bangladesh to the Ganges River and possibly northern Burma.

Graminicola bengalensis striata Styan

Tenasserim, Burma, south-central plains of Thailand, northern Vietnam, and Hainan.

Graminicola bengalensis sinica Stresemann

Kwangsi and Kwangtung, China.

Genus Schoenicola Blyth


*Catriscus* Cabanis, 1850, *Mus. Heineanum*, pt. 1, p. 43. Type, by original designation, "*Sylvia apicalis* Lichtenstein" = *Catriscus apicalis* Cabanis.

SCHOENICOLA PLATYURA

*Schoenicola platyura alexinae* (Heuglin)


Locally in West Africa in Sierra Leone, Nigeria, and Cameroon; generally, from Sudan and Ethiopia to northern Malawi and Zambia, and west to Angola and Gabon.
Schoenicola platyura brevirostris (Sundevall)

*Catriscus apicalis* Cabanis, 1850 (post-April), Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 43—"Kafferland" = Kaffraria (Transkei), South Africa.

Eastern Cape Province to Natal, Transvaal, eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjacent Mozambique, and southern Malawi.

Schoenicola platyura platyura (Jerdon)

Southwestern India in the Western Ghats from Belgaum south to the Ashambu Hills in Kerala and east to the Madurai district. Possibly vagrant in Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

**Genus LOCUSTELLA KAUP**


1 Although *Salicaria* Forster, 1827, clearly has priority, the name has not been used for over one hundred years for this group of warblers. Application is being made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress *Salicaria.*—G. E. W.

**LOCUSTELLA LANCEOLATA**

*Locustella lanceolata* (Temminck)

Breeds irregularly in northern Russia (Onega River, Kirov, Perm Urals) and across Siberia to the Pacific Ocean, north to 60° N. along the Ob River and 65° N. on the Vilyuy River, east to Kamchatka, Kuril Islands, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, and Honshu, and south to Tyumen', Tomsk, the northern foothills of the Altai, Transbaikalia, Manchuria, and northern Korea. Migrates through China to eastern Nepal, northern India, Bangladesh, Burma, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Thailand, Indochina, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

**LOCUSTELLA NAEVIA**

*Locustella naevia naevia* (Boddaert)
*Motacilla naevia* Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 35; based on Brisson, 1760, Ornith., 3, pp. 389–390, and "La Fauvette tachetée" of Daubenton, 1765–81, Planches Enlum., pl. 581, fig. 3—Bologna, Italy.

Europe from the British Isles, eastern France, and southern Scandinavia east to the Don River, north to southern Finland, the Onega River, Veliki Ustyu, and about 60° N. near the Urals, and south to northern Spain, south-central France, northern Italy, Yugoslavia, southern Ukraine, and the Crimea. Winters in Mediterranean Europe and northwestern Africa, possibly south to Senegal.

*Locustella naevia obscurior* Buturlin


Caucasus south to Georgia and northern Armenia. Recorded in Zagros Mountains, Iran, in winter.
Locustella naevia straminea Seebohm

Eastern Russia, western Siberia, and Kazakhstan from the Voronezh region to the western Altai, south to the southern Urals, Syr-Dar’ya, Pamirs, Tien Shan in western Sinkiang, and probably northern Afghanistan. Migrates to southeastern Africa, Pakistan, northern and central India, and Bangladesh.

Locustella naevia mongolica Sushkin

Breeds from the Zaysan Depression, Kazakhstan, across central and southern Altai north to the Minusinsk Depression and east to extreme northwestern Mongolia. Migrates to northern Afghanistan and possibly northwestern India.

LOCUSTELLA CERTHIOLA

Locustella certhiola rubescens Blyth

Northern Siberia from the Ob River to the Sea of Okhotsk, north to Surgut, Narym, the Yenisey River about 64° N., Viluy, Aldan, and Maya Rivers, and Kamchatka, south to about 59° N. in the west, the upper Nizhnyaya Truingsusa River and Stanovoy Mountains in the east, intergrading with sparsimstriata in the west and certhiola in the east. Migrates to central India, eastern Nepal, Bangladesh, central and southern Burma, and Andaman Islands.

Locustella certhiola sparsimstriata Meise

An intermediate and variable subspecies occurring in Siberia south of rubescens, north of centralasiae, and west of certhiola. Breeds from Novosibirsk east to Transbaikalia, and south to northern Altai and northern Mongolia, intergrading with rubescens in the west, centralasiae near Lake Zaysan,
and *certhiola* in Transbaikalia. Probably winters in India, Burma, Indochina, and Indonesia.

**Locustella certhiola centralasiae** Sushkin


**Locustella certhiola certhiola** (Pallas)


*Locustella minor* David and Oustalet, 1877, *Oiseaux Chine*, p. 250—Peking. Southeastern Transbaikalia east through the Argun and Amur valleys, Ussuriland, and Manchuria possibly to the Sea of Japan; may also breed on islands of northwestern Hokkaido. Intergrades with *sparsimstriata* in Transbaikalia and *rubescens* in the east. Migrates through China and Indochina to Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

**LOCUSTELLA OCHOTENSIS**

**Locustella ochotensis subcerthiola** Swinhoe


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Kamchatka, northern Kuril Islands. Migrates through Japan to the Philippines.

**Locustella ochotensis ochotensis** (Middendorff)

*Sylvia (Locustella) Ochotensis* Middendorff, 1853, Reise Siberiens, 2, pt. 2, p. 185, pl. 16, figs. 7–8—Udskoj Ostrog (= Udskoye), lower Uda River, Sea of Okhotsk.

Coastal fringe of the Sea of Okhotsk from Magadan south to the mouth of the Amur river, Commander Islands, possibly Sakhalin, southern Kuril Islands, and Hokkaido, Japan. Migrates south through Japan and coastal China to the Philippines, Borneo, Celebes, and Luang. Accidental Nunivak Island, Alaska.

**LOCUSTELLA PLESKEI**

**Locustella pleskei** Taczanowski


Southern Ussuriland (Petra Bay near Vladivostok), Korea, Dagelet Island (= Ullung Do), Kyushu, and Izu Islands, Japan. Migrates along coast of China to Fukien and Kwangtung. Also recorded from Honshu, Japan, and Quelpart Island (= Cheju Do), South Korea.

**LOCUSTELLA FLUVIATILIS**

**Locustella fluviatilis** (Wolf)


Southern Finland, Baltic coasts, Germany (west to the Rhine), and Austria east across Russia to the Irtysh River, north to

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Onega Bay on the White Sea, and the upper Kolva River, south to the Danube River, north coasts of the Black Sea, Crimea, and lower courses of the Don, Volga, and Ural Rivers, Aktyubinsk and Yamshevo, Kazakhstan. Migrates through the Mediterranean and Near and Middle East to eastern Africa from Kenya to Transvaal. Vagrant to western Europe.

**LOCUSTELLA LUSCINIOIDES**

**Locustella luscinioides luscinioides** (Savi)


Local eastern England, southwestern France, western Spain, northern Algeria, Sicily, Crete (one record), and Israel (Lake Hula), and from Holland east across Germany and Poland to the upper Dnieper River (Smolensk region) and Khar’kov (where intergrading with *sarmatica*), south to Yugoslavia, northern Bulgaria, the Danube delta, Crimea, the Sea of Azov. Migrates through northern Africa to winter presumably in northern tropical Africa (scattered records for Senegal, Mauritania, Chad, and Sudan).

**Locustella luscinioides sarmatica** Kazakov


Southern Russia along the Don, Kuban’, Terek, and Volga Rivers (intergrading with *luscinioïdes* near Khar’kov), north to Voronezh, Tambov, Penza, and Ul’yanovsk, and south to the northern foothills of the Caucasus and the Volga delta; also disjunctly in the steppes of the western Ural foothills (Ufa region). Winters presumably in tropical Africa.

**Locustella luscinioides fusca** (Severtsov)


Kazakhstan from the Emba River and the Aral Sea east to Lake Zaysan, north to Irgiz and Balkhash, south to the Amu-Dar’ya and the foothills of the Tien Shan, and locally in southern Turkmeniya (Atrek, Tedzhen, and Murgab Rivers). Migrates through Iran, the Near East, and Egypt to Ethiopia and northern Kenya.
LOCUSTELLA FASCIOLATA

Locustella fasciolata (Gray)


LOCUSTELLA AMNICOLA¹

Locustella amnicola Stepanyan


GENUS ACROCEPHALUS NAUMANN


Muscipeta Koch, 1816, System Baierischen Zoologie, 1, p. 162, pl. 4 D, fig. 33a. Type, by subsequent designation (Seebohm, 1881, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 5, p. 87), Acrocephalus turdoides? = Acrocephalus arundinaceus (Linnaeus).


Conopoderas Billberg, 1828, Synop. Faunae Scandinaviae, 1, pt. 2, table A. Type, by monotypy, Turdus longirostris Gmelin = Sitta caffra Sparrman.

¹The status of this species is in doubt.—E. M.

Calamodus Kaup, 1829, Skizrirte Entwickelungs-Geschichte Europäisch. Thierwelt, p. 117. Type, by monotypy, Sylvia phragmites = Motacilla schoenobaenus Linnaeus.

Tatare Lesson, 1830, Traité Ornith., livr. 4, p. 317. Type, by original designation, Tatare otaitensis Lesson.


Hemiellisia Neumann, 1908, Novit. Zool., 15, p. 245. Type, by original designation, Calamoherpe newtoni Hartlaub.


Clancey, 1975, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), 7, no. 20, 14 pp. (baeticatus, cinnamomeus).
Wawrzyniak and Sohns, 1977, Seggenrohrsänger (Neue Brehm-Bücherei 504), 100 pp. (paludicola).
Leisler, 1981, Vogelwarte, 31, pp. 45–74 (arundinaceus, scirpaceus, palustris, melanopogon, schoenobaenus, paludicola, niche separation.)

Subgenus Lusciniola Gray

Acrocephalus melanopogon melanopogon (Temminck)

Acrocephalus melanopogon melanopogon (Temminck)
Sylvia melanopogon Temminck, 1823, Planches Color., livr. 41, pl. 245, fig. 2 and text—"campagnes près de Rome."
Southern and eastern Spain, Balearics, Mediterranean France, Italy, Sicily, northeastern Tunisia (Cap Bon), and east through Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, northern Greece, and Romania. Winters in the Mediterranean region, mostly in the east from the Balkans and Turkey south to Israel; also in the Nile delta and elsewhere in northern Africa and Chad.

Acrocephalus melanopogon mimicus (Madarász)
Lusciniola mimicus Madarász, 1903, Vorläufiges Neuen Rohrsänger, p. 3—Transcaspia (Tedzhen) and eastern
Persia (Imam-Gular, Khorasan, and Neisar, Seistan). Reedbeds from the southern Ukraine north to the Kharkov region, east across Kazakhstan to the lower Ili River, south to southern and possibly western Turkey, northern Israel, southern Iraq and Iran, northern and eastern Afghanistan, Sind, possibly in the Gurdaspur district of the Punjab and Kumaun terai, and in Tadzhikistan. In winter recorded in Lenkoran, Azerbaijan, southern Turkmeniya, Tadzhikistan, eastern Saudi Arabia (Al Hufuf), Pakistan, and northwestern India, where it may breed.

**Acrocephalus melanopogon albiventris** (Kazakov)


East coast of the Sea of Azov north to the lower Don, USSR.

**Subgenus CALAMODUS Kaup**

**ACROCEPHALUS PALUDICOLA**

**Acrocephalus paludicola** (Vieillot)


Sedge wetlands in Europe from the south coast of the Baltic Sea and southern Finland east across central Russia to the middle Urals, south to Holland, southern Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Yugoslavia, Hungary, the north coast of the Black Sea, and Voronezh and Ulyanovsk regions. Winter quarters unknown but presumably in tropical West Africa. Recorded on migration in western Europe, northwestern Africa (Morocco to Tunisia), Canary Islands, Senegal, and Mali.

**ACROCEPHALUS SCHOEENOBENUS**

**Acrocephalus schoenobaenus** (Linnaeus)


Damp thickets and reedbeds from the British Isles, northernmost Scandinavia, and northern Russia to Murmansk, Pechora delta, southern Yamal Peninsula, and 70° N. on the Yenisey River, south to northern Spain, central France, north-
ern Algeria, possibly Morocco and Tunisia, Italy, Yugoslavia, northern Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, southern Turkey (Lake Eber), Caucasus, northwestern Iran, north coasts of Caspian and Aral Seas, lower Amu-Dar’ya, Syr-Dar’ya, Lake Balkhash, western Altai, Lake Zaysan, and possibly the Tien Shan in western Sinkiang. Migrates to eastern and southern Africa from Nigeria and Sudan south to Damaraland, Transvaal, and Natal; Seychelles.

ACROCEPHALUS SORGHOPHILUS

*Acrocephalus sorghophilus* (Swinhoe)


ACROCEPHALUS BISTRIGICEPS

*Acrocephalus bistrigiceps bistrigiceps* Swinhoe


Southeastern Transbaikalia, from the headwaters of the Shilka and Argun Rivers east along the valley of the Amur River to Amurland, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, and northern Honshu, south through Manchuria to northern Korea, northern Hopeh, Honan, southern Shensi, the lower Yangtze valley in Hupeh, Kiangsu, Anhwei, and northern Kiangsi. Migrates through Japan and eastern China to southeastern China, central Annam, Thailand and southern Burma, eastern Assam, Bengal, and probably Bangladesh.

*Acrocephalus bistrigiceps tangorum* La Touche


1Williamson, 1968, p. 33, suggests that this may be only a subspecies of *bistrigiceps*.—G. E. W.

Club, 31, p. 10—Chin-wang-tao (= Ch’in-huang-tao), northeastern Chihli (= Hopeh).
Known to breed only in northern Manchuria. Taken on migration in northern Hopeh; winter quarters unknown, but possibly in Thailand.

Subgenus ACROCEPHALUS Naumann and Naumann

ACROCEPHALUS AGRICOLA

Acrocephalus agricola septimus Gavrilenko

Locally in reeds in southern Ukraine and western Kazakhstan from the Danube mouth along the northern Black Sea coast to the Kuban’ River, north to the Poltava region and east to the Volga mouth. Migrates to southeastern Iran and western India.

Acrocephalus agricola agricola (Jerdon)


Wetlands and thickets locally in Kazakhstan and western Siberia in the Ural River basin north to 57° N., and in the steppes north to 55° N., upper Yenisey River, Altai in Mongolia, Tien Shan in western Sinkiang, and south to eastern Iran (Khorasan and Seistan), northern Afghanistan, and in the Kunlun

1Williamson, 1968, pp. 41-42, attributes to different stages in the molt and wear the characters that Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 241, assigns to agricola (based on birds wintering in India, "Breeding range unknown") and to brevipennis (breeding range given here for the subspecies); I agree. If a third subspecies is recognized, it must be called capistrata.—G. E. W.
Shan east to Tsaidam in Tsinghai. Migrates south to southeastern Iran, Baluchistan, Sind, and India south to Mysore and Madras and east to Assam.

**ACROCEPHALUS CONCINENS**

*Acrocephalus concinens haringtoni* Witherby


High mountain valleys in northern Afghanistan (Danaghori Plain), extreme northern Pakistan, and Kashmir.

*Acrocephalus concinens stevensi* Stuart Baker


Plains of the Brahmaputra in Assam; possibly in southern Burma (Pegu). Winters in Bangladesh and Burma.

*Acrocephalus concinens concinens* (Swinhoe)


Northern China from Hopeh south to southern Shensi and the lower Yangtze valley. Migrates south to Fukien and northwestern Thailand.

**ACROCEPHALUS SCIRPACEUS**

*Acrocephalus scirpaceus scirpaceus* (Hermann)


Southern Britain, France, and Spain north to southern Sweden and Finland, east in Russia to Smolensk, Tula, Tambov, and eastern Ukraine, and south to Morocco, Algeria, possibly Tunisia, Balearic Islands, Italy, Sicily, southern Balkans, Black Sea coast, and Crimea and Kuban' River. Winters in tropical Africa from Senegal, Zaire, and Sudan south to Mozambique.

*Acrocephalus scirpaceus fuscus* (Ehrenberg)

*Curruca fusca* Ehrenberg, 1833, Symbolae Physicae, Avium Decas I, fol. cc and note 4—northern Arabia.
The Near East south to Israel and east through Transcaucasia, northern Iraq, Iran to Kerman and Khorasan and possibly northern Baluchistan (Malezai Lora), USSR from the lower Volga, Urals, and Orenburg east through Kazakhstan to Lake Zaysan. Migrates through the Middle East to eastern Africa from the Sudan and eastern Zaire to Tanzania.

**ACROCEPHALUS CINNAMOMEUS**

*Acrocephalus cinnamomeus guiersi* Colston and Morel


Senegambia.

*Acrocephalus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus* Reichenow


Locally from northern Niger, Lake Chad, and southern Cameroon and adjoining Gabon northeast of the forest to Sudan and Ethiopia, and south through eastern Zaire, Uganda, and western Kenya to northeastern Zambia, northern Malawi, and western Tanzania.

*Acrocephalus cinnamomeus fraterculus* Clancey

*Acrocephalus cinnamomeus fraterculus* Clancey, 1975, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), 7, no. 20, p. 12—Bela Vista, Maputo.

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1 A *cinnamomeus* and *baeticatus* form a superspecies. *Acrocephalus albotorquatus* Hartlaub, 1880, Journ. Ornith., 28, p. 212, is a *nomen oblitum*, not having been used for over fifty years.—M. A. T., Jr.

Sul do Save, southern Mozambique. From the Luapula River and Lake Bangweulu, Zambia, south-east to western Mozambique and southern Malawi, and south to Natal. Poorly defined race.

**ACROCEPHALUS BAETICATUS**

*Acrocephalus baeticatus suahelicus* Grote


Coastal Tanzania and Pemba, Zanzibar, and Mafia Islands; middle and upper drainage of the Zambezi River. A specimen from Natal has been assigned here.

*Acrocephalus baeticatus baeticatus* (Vieillot)


*Acrocephalus baeticatus hallae* White


**ACROCEPHALUS PALUSTRIS**

*Acrocephalus palustris palustris* (Bechstein)

*Motacilla s. Sylvia palustris* Bechstein, 1798, in Johann La-thams Allgemeine Uebersicht Vögel, 3, p. 545—Germany. Reed beds, wet undergrowth, and bushy steppes in southern England (rare) and northern and central Europe from northern France (Normandy) north to southern Sweden and southern Finland, and across the plains of central Russia north to Leningrad, Kastroma, and Kirov, east to the Urals and south to the Alps, northern Italy (Po valley), Macedonia, Bulgaria, northern Greece, the northern coast of the Black Sea, Transcaucasia, and Ural River delta. Migrates to eastern Africa from Kenya south to Natal.

*Acrocephalus palustris laricus* Portenko

*Acrocephalus palustris laricus* Portenko, 1955, Trudy Zool.
Iran in the southern Caspian district and Zagros south to Laristan. Migrates to eastern Africa.

**ACROCEPHALUS DUMETORUM**

*Acrocephalus dumetorum* Blyth

*Acrocephalus dumetorum* Blyth, 1849, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 18, p. 815—India. New name for *Sylvia montana* or *Acrocephalus montanus* of various Indian authors, preoccupied by *Sylvia montana* Wilson, 1812 = *Motacilla virens* Gmelin, 1789, and by *Sylvia montana* Horsfield, 1821.

Southern Sweden, southern Finland, and Estonia east across northern Russia and western Siberia between 61° and 63° N. to the Nizhnyaya Tunguska and Chona Rivers in Irkutsk, south to the upper Dnieper River in northern Ukraine, 52° N. in central Russia, lower Ural River, southern Turkmeniya, northern Iran, northern Afghanistan, northern Baluchistan (Quetta), Pamir-Alai, Tien Shan, Tarbagatay and Russian Altai in Tadzhikistan, Kirgiziya, and Kazakhstan. Migrates through Iran, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, the northwestern Himalayas, and plains of northwestern India to winter from Kutch south to Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and east to Nepal, Assam, and Burma.

**ACROCEPHALUS ARUNDINACEUS**

*Acrocephalus arundinaceus arundinaceus* (Linnaeus)


Reed beds in continental Europe from southernmost Sweden, Estonia, and western Russia south to northern Africa (Morocco to Tunisia), the Mediterranean and its islands (Balea-

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1 Until Stresemann and Arnold, 1949, pp. 429–430, demonstrated the overlap between *A. arundinaceus zarudnyi* and *A. stentoreus brunnescens* in Turkistan, all authorities considered these two species conspecific. A second area of overlap has been demonstrated in Lake Huleh, where *A. a. arundinaceus* inhabits *Phragmites* and *A. s. stentoreus* inhabits *Cyperus papyrus* (Zahavi, 1957, Ibis, 99, p. 606).—G. E. W.
Acrocephalus arundinaceus zarudnyi Hartert


Crimea, Caucasus, mouth of the Don River, and Mangyshlak Peninsula on the Caspian Sea east across Kazakhstan to the Russian Altai, south to the Aral Sea, Amu-Dar’ya, Syr-Dar’ya (where it overlaps with A. stentoreus brunnescens), Lake Zaysan, and the western Tarim valley in Sinkiang. Migrates through the Middle East, Arabia, and Egypt to eastern Africa from Uganda and eastern Zaire to Natal.

Acrocephalus arundinaceus griseldis (Hartlaub)¹


Lower valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Iraq north to Baghdad. Migrates to eastern Africa from Kenya to Malawi.

ACROCEPHALUS STENTOREUS²

Acrocephalus stentoreus stentoreus (Ehrenberg)

Curruca stentorea Ehrenberg, 1833, Symbolae Physicae, Avium Decas I, fol. bb and note 2—Damietta (= Dumyat), Lower Egypt.

Reedbeds in Egypt (Suez and along the Nile from the Faiyum to the delta) and in the Jordan valley (Lake Huleh, where overlapping with A. a. arundinaceus, to the Dead Sea).

Acrocephalus stentoreus brunnescens (Jerdon)


¹Often treated as a separate species.—G. E. W.
²All Pacific Acrocephalus are allopatric and together with A. arundinaceus form a single superspecies (stentoreus, orientalis, luscinia, familiaris, aequinoctialis, caffer, atyphus, and vaughani).—E. M.
Coastal and island mangroves in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden in Sudan, Eritrea, southwestern Arabia, and northern Somalia. Also overlaps with *A. arundinaceus zarudnyi* on the east shore of the Aral Sea, extending south and east through the basins of the Syr-Dar’ya and Amu-Dar’ya, Transcaspia, Afghanistan, Iran (Zagros Mountains to Baluchistan), and Pakistan to India (Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bombay, Kerala). Winters throughout India to Sri Lanka (Ceylon); northwestern Thailand.

**Acrocephalus stentoreus meridionalis** (Legge)


Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

**Acrocephalus stentoreus amyae** Stuart Baker


**Acrocephalus stentoreus harterti** Salomonsen


Philippines: Luzon, Bohol, and possibly elsewhere.

**Acrocephalus stentoreus siebersi** Salomonsen


Java.

**Acrocephalus stentoreus lentecaptus** Hartert

*Acrocephalus stentoreus lentecaptus* Hartert, 1924, Treubia, 6, p. 21—Amepenan, northern Lombok.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Lombok, Sumbawa; southeastern Borneo.

**Acrocephalus stentoreus celebensis** Heinroth


Vicinity of Makasar, southern Celebes.
Acrocephalus stentoreus sumbae Hartert
Acrocephalus stentoreus sumbae Hartert, 1924, Treubia, 6, p. 21—Nangamesi Bay, near Waingapu, Sumba.¹
Acrocephalus stentoreus toxopei Hartert, 1924, Treubia, 6, p. 20—Kayeli (= Kajeli), Buru.
Sumba, Buru, New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Islands, and northern Queensland.

Acrocephalus stentoreus gouldi Dubois

Acrocephalus stentoreus australis (Gould)
Acrocephalus australis mellori Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 342—Mannam (= Mannum), South Australia.
South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, north to central Queensland.

ACROCEPHALUS ORINUS

Acrocephalus orinus Oberholser
Acrocephalus macrorhynchus Hume, 1871, Ibis, p. 31—“not

¹Acrocephalus cervinus De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 386, previously used for this taxon, is a honeyeater, Timeliopsis griseigula fulviventris (Ramsay), 1882, fide Salomonsen, 1967, Check-list Birds World, 12, p. 340.—G. E. W.
far from Rampoor” (= Rampur), Sutlej valley, Himachal Pradesh, India.


Known only from the type, in the British Museum (Natural History); cf. Vaurie, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1753, pp. 9–10, for description. He thinks it closely related to *A. concinens* and *A. agricola*, but notes its very large bill. Ali and Ripley, 1973, Handbook Birds India Pakistan, 8, p. 116, suggest more plausibly that it represents a molting individual of a form of *stentoreus*.

**ACROCEPHALUS ORIENTALIS**

*Acrocephalus orientalis* (Temminck and Schlegel)

*Salicaria turdina orientalis* Temminck and Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 50, pl. 20 B—Japan.

*Acrocephalus australis melvillensis* Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 77—Melville Island, Northern Territory. Eastern Sinkiang, Kansu, and western Szechwan north throughout northern China and Mongolia to southern Transbaikalia, and the Argun and Amur River valleys east to Sakhalin, Korea, and Japan (Hokkaido to Kyushu) and south through eastern China to Hupeh and the lower Yangtze River valley. Migrates to Bengal, Assam, Andaman Islands, Indochina, Philippines, Malaya, and Indonesia; recorded from Melville Island.

**ACROCEPHALUS LUSCINIA**

*Acrocephalus luscinia luscinia* (Quoy and Gaimard)

*Thryothorus luscinius* Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d’Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 202, Atlas, 1833, pl. 5, fig. 2—Guam.

*Acrocephalus mariannae* Tristam, 1883, Ibis, p. 45—Guam.


Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Guam, Saipan, Alamagan.

*Acrocephalus luscinia nijoi* (Yamashina)

*Conopoderas luscinia nijoi* Yamashina, 1940, Tori, 10, p. 674—Agiguan, Marianas Islands.

Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Agiguan.
Acrocephalus luscinia yamashinae (Takatsukasa)
Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Pagan.

**Acrocephalus luscinia syrinx** (Kittlitz)

**Acrocephalus luscinia rehsei** (Finsch)
  *Calamoherpe rehsei* Finsch, 1883, Ibis, p. 143—Nawodo, or Pleasant Islands = Nauru.
Micronesia: Nauru.

**Acrocephalus luscinia astrolabii** Holyoak and Thibault
Micronesia, Caroline Islands: ? Yap. Extinct?

**ACROCEPHALUS FAMILIARIS**

**Acrocephalus familiaris familiaris** (Rothschild)
Leeward Hawaiian Chain: Laysan. Extinct.

**Acrocephalus familiaris kingi** (Wetmore)
  *Conopoderas kingi* Wetmore, 1924, Condor, 26, p. 177—Nihoa Island, Hawaii.
Leeward Hawaiian Chain: Nihoa.

**ACROCEPHALUS AEQUINOCTIALIS**

**Acrocephalus aequinoctialis aequinoctialis** (Latham)
  *Sylvia aequinoctialis* Latham, 1790, Index Ornith., p. 553—Christmas Island.
Line Islands: Christmas.

**Acrocephalus aequinoctialis pistor** Tristram
  *Acrocephalus pistor* Tristram, 1883, Ibis, p. 44—Fanning Island.
Line Islands: Fanning (formerly), Washington.
ACROCEPHALUS CAFFER

Acrocephalus caffer caffer (Sparrman)
   *Sitta caffra* Sparrman, 1786, Mus. Carlsonianum, fasc. 1, no. 4 and pl. 4—Tahiti.
Society Islands: Tahiti.

Acrocephalus caffer garretti Holyoak and Thibault
Society Islands: Huahine. Extinct?

Acrocephalus caffer longirostris (Gmelin)
Society Islands: Moorea.

Acrocephalus caffer percERNIS (Wetmore)
Marquesas Islands: Nuku Hiva.

Acrocephalus caffer mendanae Tristram
   *Acrocephalus mendanae* Tristram, 1883, Ibis, p. 43, pl. 1—Marquesas.
Marquesas Islands: Hiva Oa, Tahuata.

Acrocephalus caffer consobrinus (Murphy and Mathews)
Marquesas Islands: Motane.

Acrocephalus caffer fatuhivae (Murphy and Mathews)
Marquesas Islands: Fatu Hiva.

Acrocephalus caffer idae (Murphy and Mathews)
   *Conopoderas caffra idae* Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 15—Huahuna (= Ua Huka) Island, Marquesas.
Marquesas Islands: Ua Huka.

Acrocephalus caffer dido (Murphy and Mathews)
   *Conopoderas caffra dido* Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer.
Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 16—Huapu (= Ua Pu) Island, Marquesas.
Marquesas Islands: Ua Pu.

**Acrocephalus caffer aquilonis** (Murphy and Mathews)
Marquesas Islands: Eiao.

**Acrocephalus caffer postremus** (Murphy and Mathews)
Marquesas Islands: Hatutu.

**ACROCEPHALUS ATYPHUS**

**Acrocephalus atyphus atyphus** (Wetmore)
Tuamotu Archipelago: northerly and westerly islands (not Napuka, Anaa, Niau, Makatea).

**Acrocephalus atyphus palmarum** (Murphy and Mathews)
Tuamotu Archipelago: Anaa.

**Acrocephalus atyphus niauensis** (Murphy and Mathews)
Tuamotu Archipelago: Niau.

**Acrocephalus atyphus ravus** (Wetmore)

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¹This species probably should be included with *caffer*.—E. M.
Eastern Tuamotu Archipelago: Hao, Paraoa, Akiaki, Ahunui, Pinaki, Vanavana, Tureia, Mururoa, Fagataufa; Gambier Islands: Mangareva.

**Acrocephalus atypus eremus** (Wetmore)
Tuamotu Archipelago: Makatea.

**Acrocephalus atypus flavidus** (Murphy and Mathews)
Tuamotu Archipelago: Napuka.

**ACROCEPHALUS VAUGHANI**

**Acrocephalus vaughani kerearako** Holyoak
Cook Islands: Mangaia.

**Acrocephalus vaughani kaoko** Holyoak
Cook Islands: Mitiaro.

**Acrocephalus vaughani rimitarai** (Murphy and Mathews)
*Conopoderas vaughani rimitarai* Murphy and Mathews, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 350, p. 20—Rimitara (= Rimatara) Island, Austral Group, 22° 40' S., 152° 45' W.
Tubuai Islands: Rimatara.

**Acrocephalus vaughani vaughani** (Sharpe)
Pitcairn Island.

**Acrocephalus vaughani taiti** Ogilvie-Grant
Henderson Island.

Subgenus CALAMOCICHLA Sharpe

ACROCEPHALUS RUFESCENS

Acrocephalus rufescens subsp.?
Specimens of undetermined subspecies have been taken at Richard Toll on the lower Senegal River, Senegal.

Acrocephalus rufescens rufescens (Sharpe and Bouvier)
Calamocichla plebeja Reichenow, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., 1, p. 178—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon.
Locally from Nigeria and southern Cameroon south to the lower Congo River and northern Cuanza Norte, Angola, and east through northern Zaire to Kisangani (Stanleyville); Fernando Po.

Acrocephalus rufescens chadensis (Alexander)
Lake Chad.

Acrocephalus rufescens ansorgei (Hartert)
Locally from Lake No, Sudan, south through northeastern Zaire and Uganda to Itombwe, Zaire, Rwanda-Burundi, and Kivirondo, Kenya; northern Zambia west of the Luangwa valley; northwestern Angola in southern Cuanza Norte and Malanje; Okavango Swamp, Botswana.

ACROCEPHALUS BREVIPENNIS

Acrocephalus brevipennis (Keulemans)
Calamodyta brevipennis Keulemans, 1866, Nederlandsch
SYLVIIDAE


Cape Verde Islands: São Nicolau, Brava, São Tiago.

ACROCEPHALUS GRACILIROSTRIS

Acrocephalus gracilirostris neglectus (Alexander)
Known only from the type locality.

Acrocephalus gracilirostris tsanae (Bannerman)
Western highlands of Ethiopia.

Acrocephalus gracilirostris jacksoni (Neumann)
Calamocichla jacksoni Neumann, 1901, Ornith. Monatsber., 9, p. 185—Entebbe, Uganda.
From the upper White Nile, Sudan, to Uganda, Kavirondo in Kenya, and eastern Zaire as far as Itombwe and Rwanda. Intergrades with leptorhynchus in southeastern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire.

Acrocephalus gracilirostris parvus (Fischer and Reichenow)

Kenya highlands. Intergrades with leptorhynchus in southern Ethiopia and northern Tanzania.

Acrocephalus gracilirostris leptorhynchus (Reichenow)
Calamocichla palustris Reichenow, 1917, Journ. Ornith., 65,
Coastal eastern Africa from southwestern Somalia and possibly Danakil, Ethiopia, south to eastern and southern Tanzania, Malawi, eastern and southern Zambia, eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and Mozambique to the Save River. Intergrades with *parvus* in southern Ethiopia and northern Tanzania, with *jacksoni* in southeastern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and with *cunenensis* at Namwala and Chilanga, Zambia.

**Acrocephalus gracilirostris winterbottomi** (White)
From Huambo, Angola, east to southwestern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and northern Zambia to Northern Province.

**Acrocephalus gracilirostris cunenensis** (Hartert)
From southwestern Angola north on the coast to Benguela, and northern South West Africa (Namibia) east through northern Botswana to western Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and southwestern Zambia north to Kalabo and Lukanga Swamp. Intergrades with *leptorhynchus* at Namwala and Chilanga, Zambia.

**Acrocephalus gracilirostris zuluensis** (Neumann)
From southeastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Sul do Save, Mozambique, to eastern Transvaal and coastal Natal.

**Acrocephalus gracilirostris gracilirostris** (Hartlaub)
Cape Province and southern Great Namaqualand, South West Africa (Namibia), to interior Natal and Transvaal.

**ACROCEPHALUS NEWTONI**

**Acrocephalus newtoni** (Hartlaub)
*Calamoherpe newtoni* Hartlaub, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lon-

Subgenus **Phragmaticola**\(^1\) Jerdon

**Acrocephalus aedon aedon** (Pallas)


Southern Siberia from the Ob River east to northern Russian Altai and Mongolia, north to Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, Chervyanka River, the headwaters of the Lena River, and Vitim highlands. Migrates through central China to Yunnan, Indochina, the Andaman Islands, and western India and Bangladesh from the southern Himalayas to Mysore and Madras. Accidental Fair Island, Scotland.

**Acrocephalus aedon stegmanni** Watson


From the Argun River along the valley of the Amur River north to the Seledzha River mouth, east to the Iman River and Valentin Gulf, and south through Manchuria to Hopeh. Migrates to southeastern China, Indochina, Burma, and Thailand; recorded once on Honshu.

**Genus Bebrornis** Sharpe


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\(^{1}\)For discussion of use of the emended version of this name, see G. M. Bond, 1975, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 95, pp. 50–51.—G. E. W.
BEBRORNIS RODERICANUS

Bebrornis rodericanus (Newton)

Rodrigues, Indian Ocean.

BEBRORNIS SECHELLENSIS

Bebrornis sechellensis (Oustalet)

Seychelles: Cousin Island. Now extinct on Marianne Island.

GENUS HIPPOLAIS CONRAD

Hippolais Conrad, 1827, Neue Alpina, 2, p. 77. Type, by monotypy, Hippolais italic Conr = Sylvia polyglotta Vieillot.

Iduna Keyserling and J. H. Blasius, 1840, Wirbelthiere Europa's, p. 58. Type, by monotypy, Sylvia caligata Lichtenstein.


HIPPOLAIS CALIGATA

Hippolais caligata caligata (Lichtenstein)

Sylvia caligata Lichtenstein, 1823, in Eversmann, Reise Orenburg Buchara, p. 128—Ilek River, near Orenburg.

¹H. caligata and pallida are closely related. If their ranges did not overlap in Iran and Russian Turkistan, they could be considered conspecific.—G. E. W.
North-central Russia and Siberia from Moscow southeast to the northern Caspian Sea and northern Kazakhstan, east to the Yenisey River valley at about 61° N. and the Chuna River valley in western Irkutsk. Migrates through the Middle East and Turkistan to peninsular India, Assam, and Bangladesh. Vagrant to Helgoland and Scotland.

**Hippolais caligata rama** (Sykes)


Iran except the southwest, Transcaspia, Kazakhstan north to Turgay and the Betpak-Dala Desert, and Afghanistan south to northern Baluchistan, Sind, Peshawar district, and northern Punjab, and east through Tadzhikistan to the Tien Shan and Tarim valley in Sinkiang. Migrates south to southern Arabia, Somalia, and India, mostly in the northeast but occasionally south to Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

**Hippolais caligata annectens** Sushkin


Southern Kazakhstan and Mongolia in the western Tien Shan, Zaysan Depression, and Altai. Migrates to India and Bangladesh.

**HIPPOLAIS PALLIDA**

**Hippolais pallida opaca** Cabanis


Southern Spain and North Africa from southern Morocco to northern Tunisia, recently spreading farther east to Cyrenaica. Migrates through the western Sahara to the savannas of West Africa from Senegal to northern Nigeria.

**Hippolais pallida reiseri** Hilgert

*Hypolais [sic] pallida reiseri* Hilgert, 1908, Falco, 4, p. 3—Biskra, Algeria.

Oases of southern Algeria (Biskra southward) and probably southern Morocco south to Rio de Oro and Mauritania. Intergrades with *laeneni* in the southern Sahara.

**Hippolais pallida laeneni** Niethammer

Beitr., 6, p. 66—Bol, on east shore of Lake Chad. Lake Chad and oases in the southern Sahara. Birds from Fezzan, Tibesti, Ennedi, and Darfur intergrade with *pallida*, those from Ahaggar, Agadez, Aïr, and Zinder with *reiseri*.

**Hippolais pallida pallida** (Ehrenberg)

*Currucula pallida* Ehrenberg, 1833, Symbolae Physicae, Avium Decas I, fol. bb and note 3—the Nile in Egypt and Nubia.

Northern Egypt from Suez and the Nile delta south to Beni Suef and elsewhere at oases (Wadi el Natrun, Siwa, Bahariya, Dakhla, and El Kharga), intergrading with *laeneni*. Migrates south to the Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Lake Chad; one breeding record for Khartoum.

**Hippolais pallida elaeica** (Lindermayer)


From Dalmatia, Macedonia, Bulgaria, and southern Hungary south through Greece, the Ionian and Aegean islands, Crete, Cyprus, Turkey, and coastal Near East to Israel, Jordan, and Iraq; also recorded possibly breeding in Eritrea, eastern Somalia, southwestern Arabia, and Yemen. Migrates through Egypt and Arabia to the Sudan, Ethiopia, northeastern Zaire, Uganda, Kenya, and coastal Tanzania. Vagrants occur in western Europe (Italy, Helgoland, England) and the Canary Islands.

**Hippolais pallida tamariceti** (Severtsov)


From Transcaucasia and Iran through southern Turkmeniya, southern Kazakhstan, and Tadzhikistan north to the Aral Sea, Syr-Dar’ya, Karatau Mountains, and Betpak-Dala Desert, and south to Darvaz and northern Afghanistan. Winters in eastern Africa.
HIPPOLAIS LANGUIDA

Hippolais languida languida (Ehrenberg)

Curruca languida Ehrenberg, 1833, Symbolae Physicae, Avium Decas I, fol. cc—Syria.
The Near East from Syria and southeastern Turkey south to Israel and southern Jordan, east to southern Armenia and extreme western Iran (Luristan). Migrates through the Middle East and northeastern Africa to southernmost Arabia, Somalia, Kenya, and Tanzania.

Hippolais languida magnirostris (Severtsov)

Eastern Iran (Khorasan and Sistan) north and east to the Aral Sea, Kyzylkum, Karatau Mountains, Muyunkum Desert, Ferghana, foothills of the Darvaz Mountains, Afghanistan, and the hills of Quetta in northern Baluchistan. Winters in eastern Africa.

HIPPOLAIS OLIVETORUM

Hippolais olivetorum (Strickland)

Salicaria olivetorum Strickland, 1837, in Gould, Birds Europe, 2, pl. 107 and text—Zante (= Zakinthos), Ionian Islands.
Locally in coastal Dalmatia, Greece, Ionian and Aegean Islands, eastern Bulgaria, western and southern Turkey, Lebanon, and Israel. Migrates through northeastern Africa to winter from Kenya south to Transvaal.

HIPPOLAIS POLYGLOTTA

Hippolais polyglotta (Vieillot)

Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Yugoslavia (Istria and northern Dalmatia), Sicily, ? Corsica, and northern Africa from Mo-

"H. polyglotta and icterina form a superspecies.—G. E. W."
rocco to Tunisia. Migrates across the Sahara to the savanna of western Africa from Senegal to Cameroon.

**HIPPOLAIS ICTERINA**

**Hippolais icterina icterina** (Vieillot)


Europe from southern Norway, Sweden, and Finland south to northeastern France, northern Italy, Yugoslavía, Bulgaria, the Ukraine, and Crimea, and east to central Siberia as far east as Tomsk. Migrates through Kazakhstan, the Near and Middle East, the Mediterranean, and northern Africa to the dry woodlands of central and southern Africa from Zaire and Kenya south to Damaraland and southern Mozambique.

**Hippolais icterina alaris** Stresemann

*Hippolais icterina alaris* Stresemann, 1928, Journ. Ornith., 76, p. 375—forest south of Kuramabad, Gilan, northern Iran; altitude 400–800 meters.

Talish lowlands and foothills of northern Iran. Wintering areas unknown but presumably in eastern Africa.

**Genus CHLOROPETA Smith**


**CHLOROPETA NATALENSIS**

*Chloropeta natalensis batesi* Sharpe

*Chloropeta batesi* Sharpe, 1905, Ibis, p. 468—Ja (= Dja) River, southern Cameroon.

From western Cameroon and adjoining Nigeria east through
northern Zaire to the Uele and Ituri districts, and adjoining Sudan.

**Chloropeta natalensis major** Hartert


From Gabon, Cabinda, and western Angola east through southern Zaire to the Manyema district and northern Zambia, possibly reaching lowland Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), but boundary with *natalensis* not clear.

**Chloropeta natalensis massaica** Fischer and Reichenow


*Chloropeta natalensis umbriniceps* Neumann, 1902, Ornith. Monatsber., 10, p. 10—Malo, Omo River, Abyssinia.


Moderate elevations from Ethiopia and southeastern Sudan through Kenya and eastern Zaire (Lake Albert to Kivu) to southern Tanzania, where intergrading with *natalensis*.

**Chloropeta natalensis natalensis** Smith

*Chloropeta natalensis* A. Smith, 1847, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 112, fig. 2, and text—near Port Natal (= Durban), Natal.


From southern Tanzania and eastern and southern Zambia south to eastern Cape Province. Intergrades with *massaica* in southern Tanzania.

**CHLOROPETA SIMILIS**

**Chloropeta similis** Richmond

*Chloropeta similis* Richmond, 1897, Auk, 14, p. 163—Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika; altitude 10,000 feet.

Highlands above 6,000 feet from southern Sudan through Kenya and Tanzania to the Nyika Plateau of Malawi and Zambia; Ruwenzori and eastern Zaire south to Mt. Kabobo.

CHLOROPETA GRACILIROSTRIS

Chloropeta gracilirostris gracilirostris Ogilvie-Grant
Eastern Zaire and western Uganda at Lakes Edward, George, Bunyoni, and Mutanda; Nyanza Province, western Kenya.

Chloropeta gracilirostris bensoni Amadon
Chloropeta gracilirostris bensoni Amadon, 1954, Ostrich, 25, p. 141—mouth of Luapula River, Lake Mweru, Northern Rhodesia, lat. 9° 23' S., long. 28° 30' E.
Lake Mweru, Zaire-Zambia border.

Genus CISTICOLA Kaup¹

Cisticola Kaup, 1829, Skizzirte Entwickelungs-Geschichte Europäisch. Thierwelt, p. 119. Type, by tautonymy, Sylvia cisticola Temminck.

Cysticola Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., livr. 6, p. 415. Type, by tautonymy, Sylvia cisticola Temminck.


Incana Lynes, 1930, Ibis, Cisticola Suppl., p. 638. Type, by original designation, Cisticola incana P. L. Sclater and Hartlaub.

¹The starting point for the genus Cisticola is Lynes's superb monograph, and not Sharpe's Hand-list. All the synonymy prior to 1930 is fully summarized by Lynes.—Ed.


Mayr, 1944, Emu, 44, pp. 121–122 (*exilis*).


Irwin and Benson, 1967, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), 3, no. 4, pp. 20–21 (*angusticauda, fulvicapilla, muelleri*).


Thorpe, 1972, Behaviour, Suppl. 18, pp. 173–187 (*chubbi, hunteri, nigriloris*).

Pitman and Took, 1973, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), 6, no. 24, 12 pp. (*galactotes*).


**CISTICOLA ERYTHROPS**

*Cisticola erythrops erythrops* (Hartlaub)


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1Considered a superspecies with *cantans* by Hall and Moreau, 1970, Atlas Speciation Afr. Passerine Birds, p. 172, but there is extensive geographical overlap.—M. A. T., Jr.
West Africa, from Gambia and Sierra Leone to northern Congo, east to the upper Uele River, Zaire, and south through Gabon to the lower Congo River, from the mouth up to Kinshasa (Leopoldville).

**Cisticola erythrops pyrrhomitra** Reichenow


Ethiopia and adjoining southeastern Sudan.

**Cisticola erythrops nilotica** Madarász

*Cisticola nilotica* Madarász, 1914, Annales Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, **12**, p. 591, pl. 11, fig. 2—Blue Nile, Sudan, lat. 13° N.

Blue Nile region of Sudan.

**Cisticola erythrops sylvia** Reichenow


From Ituri district, Zaire, and southern Sudan through the lake region to northern Lake Tanganyika and Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire; Uganda and highlands of Kenya southeast to northern and eastern Tanzania.

**Cisticola erythrops arcana** Clancey


Northeastern Angola and Kasai, Zaire, through Zambia except for the Zambezi and lower Luangwa valleys, to northern Malawi and southwestern Tanzania.

**Cisticola erythrops nyasa** Lynes


Southeastern Tanzania south through Mozambique to the Save River, southern Malawi and lowland eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and west in the Zambezi and lower Luangwa valleys to the Caprivi Strip and adjoining Botswana.

**Cisticola erythrops elusa** Clancey

Central and eastern plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) south through northern and eastern Transvaal to Sul do Save, Mozambique, and eastern Zululand, Natal.

**CISTICOLA LEPE**

*Cisticola lepe* Lynes


The central plateau of Angola from northern Huila to Malanje and northern Lunda, and southeast to the Chobe River, Botswana; Marungu Mountains, southeastern Zaire.

**CISTICOLA CANTANS**

*Cisticola cantans swanzii* (Sharpe)


From Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, and Sierra Leone east through the savanna to central and southern Nigeria, intergrading with *belli* in Cameroon.

*Cisticola cantans concolor* (Heuglin)


Northern Nigeria, and possibly as far west as Mali in the drier savanna, east to central and southern Sudan.

*Cisticola cantans cantans* (Heuglin)


Northern and eastern plateau of Ethiopia and Eritrea.

*Cisticola cantans bellii* Ogilvie-Grant


¹Dowsett and Prigogine, 1974, Exploration Hydrobiologique Bassin Lac Bangweolo Luapula, 19, pp. 38–39, record two specimens of *C. lepe* taken alongside *C. erythrops sylvia* in the Marungu Mountains, Zaire; *lepe* must be recognized as a species.—M. A. T., Jr.


From Cameroon, where intergrading with *swanzii*, east through northern Zaire and southern Central African Republic to Uganda, adjoining Sudan, and southern Ethiopia, and south through the lake region to Bukoba and Kigoma, Tanzania, and Baraka, Zaire; Kasai, Zaire.

*Cisticola cantans pictipennis* Madarász


Western and central Kenya, southeast to Taita, and northeastern Tanzania from Arusha and Kilimanjaro to the Usambara and Uluguru Mountains. Apparently intergrades with *muenzneri* in central Tanzania at Iringa and Njombe.

*Cisticola cantans muenzneri* Reichenow


Southern Tanzania, south to Malawi, adjoining Zambia, northern Mozambique to the Save River, and eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Apparently intergrades with *pictipennis* in central Tanzania at Iringa and Njombe.

**CISTICOLA LATERALIS**

*Cisticola lateralis lateralis* (Fraser)


Savannas from Gambia and Guinea-Bissau to Cameroon, merging gradually with *antinorii* in Central African Republic and northern Zaire.

*Cisticola lateralis antinorii* (Heuglin)

*Drymoeca antinorii* Heuglin, 1869, *Ibis*, p. 102—"nello in-

Southern Gabon and Congo to the lower Congo River, and upstream to Lukolela and the Tshuapa region (once); Central African Republic and northern Zaire, where merging gradually with lateralis, to southern Sudan and Uganda, east to Mt. Elgon.

Cisticola lateralis vincenti Chapin


Angola in northern Malanje, Lunda, and northeastern Mexico, southern Zaire from Kwango district east to Manyema and Katanga (= Shaba) districts, and Mwinilunga district, Zambia.

CISTICOLA WOOSNAMI

Cisticola woosnami woosnami Ogilvie-Grant

*Cisticola woosnami* Ogilvie-Grant, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 21, p. 72—southeastern Ruwenzori; altitude 3,400 feet. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from Mokia (= Muhokya), near Lake George, Uganda, fide Lynes, 1930, Ibis, Cisticola Suppl., p. 672.

*Cisticola schusteri* Reichenow, 1913, Journ. Ornith., 61, p. 557—Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika; altitude over 1,000 meters.

Central and southwestern Uganda and adjoining Zaire, Rwanda, and Tanzania south and east to Tabora, Iringa, and the Uluguru and Usambara Mountains.

Cisticola woosnami lufira Lynes

*Cisticola woosnami* lufira Lynes, 1930, Ibis, Cisticola Suppl., p. 300—upper Lufira River, Upper Luapula District, Belgian Congo.

From the east shore of Lake Tanganyika south to northern Malawi, northern Zambia west of the Luangwa valley to Balovale (= Zambezi) and Mwinilunga, and Manyema and Katanga (= Shaba) districts, Zaire.
CISTICOLA ANONYMA

Cisticola anonyma (Müller)


CISTICOLA BULLIENS

Cisticola bulliens Lynes

Cisticola bulliens Lynes, 1930, Ibis, Cisticola Suppl., p. 315, pl. 11, fig. 46—Lobito Bay, Angola. Coastal and escarpment zone of Angola from Moçâmedes and Quilengues to Pungo Andongo and Cuanza Norte, the lower Congo River to Matadi, and Cabinda; Mouila, Gabon, fide Malbrant and Maclatchy, 1949, Faune Équateur Afr. Français, 1, Oiseaux (Encyclopédie Biologique, 35), p. 347.

CISTICOLA CHUBBI

Cisticola chubbi discolor Sjöstedt

Cisticola discolor Sjöstedt, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., 1, p. 84—Mann’s Spring, Mt. Cameroon; altitude ca. 7,000 feet. Mt. Cameroon, from about 3,500 to 10,000 feet.

Cisticola chubbi adametzii Reichenow


Cisticola chubbi chubbi Sharpe

Cisticola chubbi Sharpe, 1892, Ibis, p. 157—Kimangtichi (= Mangiki), Mt. Elgon, Kenya.

1Possibly related to chiniana (Chappuis, 1974, Alauda, 42, p. 472).—M. A. T., Jr.

2C. chubbi, hunteri, and nigriloris form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Highlands of Kenya, west of the Rift, and Mt. Elgon; mountains of western Uganda and eastern Zaire from Lake Albert south to Burundi and Mt. Kabobo; Bukoba, northwestern Tanzania.

**Cisticola chubbi marungensis** Chapin

*Cisticola chubbi marungensis* J. P. Chapin, 1932, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 570, p. 6—Ketendwe (= Kitendwe), Marungu highland, Belgian Congo; altitude 6,050 feet.

Marungu Mountains, southeastern Zaire.

**CISTICOLA HUNTERI**

**Cisticola hunteri** Shelley


*Cisticola hunteri immaculata* van Someren, 1922, Novit. Zool., 29, p. 216—Bumasifa (= Bumasifwa), Mt. Elgon, Uganda; altitude 9,000 feet.


Highlands of western Kenya from Mt. Elgon, Laikipia, and Mt. Kenya south, and northern Tanzania from Loliondo and Crater Highlands to Mt. Ketumbaine, Meru, and Kilimanjaro. Distinctive dark populations are found above 10,000 to 11,000 feet on Mt. Elgon, Kenya, and Kilimanjaro.1

**CISTICOLA NIGRILORIS**

**Cisticola nigriloris** Shelley

*Cisticola nigriloris* Shelley, 1897, Ibis, p. 536, pl. 12, fig. 2—Kombi (= Kombe), Masuku (= Misuku) Range, northern Nyasaland; altitude 7,000 feet.

Highlands of northern Malawi, adjoining Zambia on the Nyika Plateau, and southern Tanzania from Sumbawanga to Njombe, Iringa, and the Uluguru Mountains.

CISTICOLA ABERRANS

*Cisticola aberrans admiralis* Bates


*Cisticola aberrans petrophila* Alexander


*Cisticola aberrans emini* Reichenow


From Limuru, Kenya, to Rwanda, and the south shore of Lake Victoria, Mkalama, and Kilosa, Tanzania.

*Cisticola aberrans teitensis* van Someren


Taita district, southeastern Kenya, and Mkomazi in adjoining Tanzania.

*Cisticola aberrans bailunduensis* Neumann


*Cisticola aberrans lurio* Vincent


Mozambique north of the Zambezi River, and Malawi east of the Shire River.
Cisticola aberrans nyika Lynes


Northern, Eastern, and Southern Provinces of Zambia, west to Livingstone; southwestern Tanzania; Malawi west of the Shire River; western Mozambique south to the Pungue River; Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Cisticola aberrans aberrans (Smith)


Transvaal, western Swaziland, interior Natal, Lesotho (Basutoland), eastern Orange Free State, and Kanye, Botswana.

Cisticola aberrans minor Roberts


Extreme southern Mozambique, eastern Swaziland, Zululand, and lowland Natal to eastern Cape Province as far west as Grahamstown.

**CISTICOLA BODESSA**

Cisticola bodessa bodessa Mearns


Southern and central Ethiopia, with an isolated population in northern Eritrea, and locally in Kenya at Moyale, Marsabit, between Timan and Isiolo, and the escarpment north of Kapenguria; Boma Hills, Sudan.

Cisticola bodessa kaffensis Érard


Known only from the valley of the Gibe River, Kaffa-Jima Province, Ethiopia.
Cisticola chiniana fricki Mearns

*Cisticola sub Ruficapilla fricki* Mearns, 1913, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 61, no. 11, p. 3—east shore of Lake Abaya, southern Abyssinia; altitude 3,600 feet.

Southern and western Ethiopia north to Shoá (Shawa), southeastern Sudan, and northern Kenya, where it intergrades with *humilis*.

**Cisticola chiniana simplex** (Heuglin)

*Drymoeca simplex* Heuglin, 1869, Ibis, p. 105—“country of the Kidj negroes,” Bahr al Jebel (= White Nile), Sudan.

Upper White Nile from the southern edge of the Sudd to Lake Albert, and east through northern Uganda to Mount Moroto. The species is not known from southern Uganda.

**Cisticola chiniana humilis** Madarász

*Cisticola humilis* Madarász, 1904, Ornith. Monatsber., 12, p. 168—Mt. Lettema (= Settima), Kenya.

Highlands of Kenya, from Mt. Elgon and the Northern Uaso Nyiro River to Nairobi and Loita. Intergrades with *fricki* to the north, *fischeri* to the west, and *ukamba* to the southeast.

**Cisticola chiniana ukamba** Lynes


**Cisticola chiniana ukamba** Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola Suppl.*, pp. 267, 670, pl. 10, fig. 38. New name for *Cisticola semifasciata* van Someren, 1922, preoccupied by *Cisticola semifasciata* Reichenow, 1905.

Moderate elevations in eastern Kenya, from the upper Tana River and Machakos to Taveta and Voi, and the Moshi and Arusha districts of Tanzania, where it intergrades with *fischeri*.

**Cisticola chiniana fischeri** Reichenow


Shores of Lake Victoria, from Kavirondo around to the Bukoba district, meeting *humilis* to the east, Bujumbura (Usum-
bura) at the north end of Lake Tanganyika, and northern Tanzania east to Iringa, Dodoma, and Moshi, where it meets ukamba.

**Cisticola chiniana heterophrys** Oberholser


A narrow coastal strip of Kenya from Lamu to Mombasa, and northeastern Tanzania from the Usambara Mountains to Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, and Kilosa.

**Cisticola chiniana fortis** Lynes

*Cisticola fortis* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, Cisticola Suppl., p. 321, pl. 11, fig. 47—Pedreira, Bihe (= Bie) district, Angola.

From southern Congo and the highlands of western Angola east through southern Zaire and northern Zambia to the west shore of Lake Tanganyika, Mbala (Abercorn), Zambia, and Lake Rukwa, Tanzania.

**Cisticola chiniana procera** Peters


**Cisticola chiniana mocuba** Vincent, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 53, p. 174—10 miles west of Mocuba, Quelimane Province, Mozambique, lat. 15° 46' S., long. 36° 46' E.; altitude 900 feet.¹


Southern Tanzania south from southeastern Morogoro district, Malawi, the Eastern Province of Zambia, and northern Mozambique, south to the lower Zambezi River as far upstream as the Luangwa confluence.

**Cisticola chiniana huilensis** Rosa Pinto


Central and northern Huila, Angola, and from northeastern Moçâmedes south to the Cunene River and adjoining South West Africa (Namibia).

¹This is a validly proposed subspecies and not merely a substitute name for procera.—M. A. T., Jr.
Cisticola chiniana frater Reichenow


Northern South West Africa (Namibia) and adjoining Angola, east of the range of *huilensis*. Intergrades with *smithersi* in western Ngamiland, Botswana, and Barotseland, Zambia, west of the Zambezi River.

Cisticola chiniana bensoni Traylor


Liuwa Plain, northern Kalabo district, Barotseland, Zambia.

Cisticola chiniana smithersi Hall

*Cisticola chiniana smithersi* [sic] Hall, 1956, Ostrich, 27, p. 104 (in text)—Panda Matenga, northeastern Bechuana-

land.

Northeastern Botswana from Mababe to Panda Matenga (Mpanda Mutenga), eastern Caprivi Strip, adjoining Zambia west of Livingstone, and the northwestern corner of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Intergrades with *frater* in Botswana and Zambia.

Cisticola chiniana chiniana (Smith)


Southern Province of Zambia and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) south through eastern Botswana and central and western Transvaal probably to extreme northeastern Cape Province.

Cisticola chiniana campestris Gould


bly Natal), *fide* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 622; restricted to Durban, Natal, by Clancey, 1964, Birds Na-

tal Zululand, p. 372.

Natal, Zululand, Swaziland, Mozambique north to Mt. Gorongosa, and adjoining Transvaal.

CISTICOLA CINEREOLA

Cisticola cinereola Salvadori

*Cisticola cinereola* Salvadori, 1888, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova,
SYLVIIDAE

26, p. 254—Farrè, Awash valley, Abyssinia.

Dry country from the Awash valley, Ethiopia, and northern Somalia south through Kenya to northeastern Tanzania; Sudan-Kenya border.

CISTICOLA RUFICEPS

*Cisticola ruficeps guinea* Lynes

Sudanese arid district from Senegal and Niger to interior Ghana, Nigeria, and Cameroon; Bozoum, Central African Republic. Intergrades with *ruficeps* at Lake Chad.

*Cisticola ruficeps ruficeps* (Cretzschmar)
*Malurus ruficeps* Cretzschmar, 1827, in Rüppell, Atlas Reise Nördl. Afrika, Vögel (1826), p. 54, pl. 36, fig. a—Kordofan.

From Lake Chad east to Darfur and Kordofan, Sudan. Intergrades with *guinea* in the west and *scotoptera* in the east.

*Cisticola ruficeps scotoptera* (Sundevall)

The White Nile north of Taufikia, Sudan, the Blue Nile in Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia, and Eritrea. Intergrades with *ruficeps*.

*Cisticola ruficeps mongalla* Lynes
*Cisticola ruficeps mongalla* Lynes, 1930, *Ibis, Cisticola* Suppl.,

1Chappuis, 1974, *Alauda*, 42, pp. 479–481, records a sibling species of *C. ruficeps* from the region south of Lake Chad, distinguished from *ruficeps* by different songs, behavior, and habitat. Chappuis applied the name *mongalla* Lynes to this taxon but I doubt if *mongalla* is applicable since Lynes was familiar with both *mongalla* and *ruficeps* in the field and considered them identical in the above characters. When more is learned about this new taxon, and longer series are collected, it will require a name of its own.—M. A. T., Jr.
p. 541, pl. 18, fig. 79—Malek, Mongalla Province, Sudan. Southern Sudan, south of about lat. 9° N., and northern Uganda.

CISTICOLA RUFLATA\(^1,2\)

*Cisticola rufilata ansorgei* Neumann
From the highlands of western Angola east through southern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and northern Zambia to western Malawi from Mzimba to Dzonze.

*Cisticola rufilata vicinior* Clancey
The plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), intergrading in the dry west with *rufilata*.

*Cisticola rufilata rufilata* (Hartlaub)
Northern South West Africa (Namibia) and adjoining Angola, Botswana, northern Cape Province at Kuruman, western Transvaal, and southwestern Zambia from Livingstone to Mongu and the Luete River, intergrading with *vicinior* in the dry west of the plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

CISTICOLA SUBRUFICAPILLA\(^3\)

*Cisticola subruficapilla newtoni* Rosa Pinto

\(^1\)C. *rufilata*, *subruficapilla*, *lais*, and *restricta* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.


Coastal desert of southern Moçâmedes, Angola, and adjoining South West Africa (Namibia).

**Cisticola subruficapilla windhoekensis** (Roberts)


Damaraland, South West Africa (Namibia), south from Otjiwarongo and the Waterberg to the Nankluft Mountains.

**Cisticola subruficapilla karasensis** (Roberts)

_Drymodyta subruficapilla karasensis_ Roberts, 1937, _Ostrich_, 8, p. 103—Kochena, Great Karas Berg, Great Namaqualand, South West Africa.

_Drymodyta subruficapilla barbiensis_ Roberts, 1937, _Ostrich_, 8, p. 104—Barbi Farm, 25 miles west of Helmeringshausen, South West Africa.

Great Namaqualand, South West Africa (Namibia), to Bushmanland and Gordonia and Kuruman, northern Cape Province.

**Cisticola subruficapilla namaqua** Lynes


Little Namaqualand, South Africa, between the Orange and Olifants Rivers.

**Cisticola subruficapilla subruficapilla** (Smith)

_Drymoica subruficapilla_ A. Smith, 1843, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 76, fig. 2, and text—western Cape Colony; here restricted to Cape Town district.

Southwestern Cape Province from the Olifants River to Cape Town and east to Knysna.

**Cisticola subruficapilla jamesi** Lynes

_Cisticola subruficapilla jamesi_ Lynes, 1930, _Ibis, Cisticola Suppl._, p. 217—Mortimer, Cradock district, Cape Province.

Eastern Cape Province from Port Elizabeth and East London north to De Aar and southwestern Orange Free State.

**CISTICOLA LAIS**

**Cisticola lais namba** Lynes

Highlands of western Angola from Huila to southern Cuanza Sul.

**Cisticola lais distincta** Lynes


**Cisticola lais semifasciata** Reichenow


Highlands of Tanzania from Iringa to the mountains at the north end of Lake Nyasa; Malawi and adjoining Zambia on the Nyika Plateau and Mafinga Mountains; Mt. Namuli, Mozambique.

**Cisticola lais mashona** Lynes⁴


**Cisticola lais oreobates** Irwin


Drier areas of northern and eastern Mashonaland, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and the Gorongosa massif, Mozambique, above 5,500 feet.

**Cisticola lais monticola** Roberts


Highveld of southern Transvaal and probably adjacent Orange Free State.

Cisticola lais lais (Hartlaub and Finsch)


Southeastern Transvaal south through Swaziland, Zululand, Natal, adjacent Orange Free State, and Lesotho (Basutoland) to eastern Cape Province, west to Port Elizabeth, where intergrading with _maculata_.

Cisticola lais maculata Lynes

_Cisticola lais maculata_ Lynes, 1930, Ibis, _Cisticola_ Suppl., p. 224—near the Berg River, Piquetberg (= Piketberg) district, Cape Province.

Formerly in southwestern Cape Province, but now apparently found only from George and Knysna east to Port Elizabeth, where it intergrades with _lais_.

**CISTICOLA RESTRICTA**

Cisticola restricta Traylor


Lower Tana River, Kenya.

**CISTICOLA NJOMBE**

Cisticola njombe Lynes


_Cisticola lais nyikae_ Benson, 1941, Ostrich, 12, p. 28—Nyika Plateau, northern Nyasaland; altitude 8,000 feet.


The Nyika Plateau of Zambia and Malawi and the Tanzania highlands from the head of Lake Nyasa and Matengo to Iringa.

¹_C. nyikae is not homonymous with _nyika_ according to the present rules.—M. A. T., Jr.
CISTICOLA GALACTOTES

Cisticola galactotes zalingei Lynes


Drier country, from the inundation zone of the Niger River east to Lake Chad and Darfur, Sudan.

Cisticola galactotes marginata (Heuglin)


Cisticola galactotes lugubris (Rüppell)


Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Cisticola galactotes amphilecta Reichenow


West Africa, south of the range of *zalingei*, from Senegal through southern Nigeria and Central African Republic to Uganda, western Kenya, northwestern Tanzania, and Zaire south to Kasai and Manyema. Intergrades with *marginata* in western Uganda and with *grisea* along the middle Congo River.

Cisticola galactotes grisea Traylor


Gabon and Cabinda, Angola, intergrading with *amphilecta* along the middle Congo River.

Cisticola galactotes haematocephala Cabanis

Coastal districts from southern Somalia to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

**Cisticola galactotes suahelica** Neumann


**Cisticola galactotes luapula** Lynes


**Cisticola galactotes schoutedeni** White


**Cisticola galactotes stagnans** Clancey


**Cisticola galactotes isodactyla** Peters

*Cisticola isodactyla* W. Peters, 1868, Journ. Ornith., 16, p. 132—Lourenço Marques, Mozambique. Southern Malawi, the lower Zambezi valley of Mozambique, southeastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and the southern plain of Mozambique.

**Cisticola galactotes galactotes** (Temminck)

*Malurus galactotes* Temminck, 1821, Planches Color., livr. 11, pl. 65, fig. 1, and wrapper—"Nouvelle-Hollande"; error: South Africa (probably near Durban), *fide* Lynes, 1930,

**CISTICOLA PIPIENS**

*Cisticola pipiens pipiens* Lynes
*Cisticola pipiens* Lynes, 1930, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 404, pl. 14, fig. 58—Huambo, Benguela, Angola; altitude 5,500 feet.
Western Angola from northern Huila and Huambo, Benguela, to Cuanza Norte.

*Cisticola pipiens congo* Lynes
Kasai and Katanga (= Shaba) districts, Zaire, eastern Angola, and Zambia west of the Luangwa valley except the Southern Province.

*Cisticola pipiens arundicola* Clancey
Ngamiland, Botswana, the Caprivi Strip, and adjacent southeastern Angola.

**CISTICOLA CARRUTHERSII**

*Cisticola carruthersi* Ogilvie-Grant
From Kisumu, western Kenya, through Uganda to the lake region of eastern Zaire from Lake Albert south to Rwanda and southern Kivu.

**CISTICOLA TINNIENS**

*Cisticola tinniens oreophila* van Someren
Kenya highlands and Mt. Elgon.
Cisticola tinniens dyleffi Prigogine


Mountains of Zaire northwest of Lake Tanganyika and west of the Ruzizi valley.

Cisticola tinniens perpulla Hartert


Disjunct range in western highlands of Angola and northwestern Zambia.

Cisticola tinniens shiwaee White

*Cisticola tinniens shiwaee* White, 1947, Ostrich, 18, p. 174—Lake Young (= Shiwa Ngandu/Ishiba Ngandu), Chinsali, Northern Rhodesia.

Locally in northeastern Zambia north and west of the Luangwa valley, adjacent southern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and highland Mozambique.

Cisticola tinniens tinniens (Lichtenstein)


Southern and eastern Cape Province to Natal and Transvaal.

**CISTICOLA ROBUSTA**

Cisticola robusta santae Bates


Cameroon Highlands.

Cisticola robusta robusta (Rüppell)

*Drymoica robusta* Rüppell, 1845, Syst. Uebersicht Vögel Nord-Ost-Afrika’s, p. 35, pl. 13, labeled *Drimoica robusta*—Shoa (= Shawa), Abyssinia.


Plateau of Eritrea and central Ethiopia, south to Addis Ababa and Harar.
Cisticola robusta omo Neumann and Lynes


Highlands of southwestern Ethiopia, southeast to Alga, Sidamo district.

Cisticola robusta nuchalis Reichenow


Uganda, Kavirondo district of Kenya, Tanzania on the west shore of Lake Victoria, and eastern Zaire from Lake Edward to Rwanda and Manyema; Shambe on the upper White Nile, Sudan; middle Congo River area at Gamboma, Congo, and Bolofo, Zaire.

Cisticola robusta ambigua Sharpe


Central Kenya except for the Aberdares, southeast to the Mts. Meru and Kilimanjaro area of Tanzania.

Cisticola robusta awemba Lynes


From southwestern Tanzania and Marungu, Zaire, west through Zambia to Mwinilunga and through southern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, to Kayoyo, where it intergrades with *angolensis*.

Cisticola robusta angolensis (Barbosa du Bocage)


Central plateau of Angola east to Kayoyo, Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, where it intergrades with *awemba*, and Mwinilunga, Zambia.

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1On the basis of song, Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1980, Gerfaut, 70, p. 181, consider *awemba* and *angolensis* to constitute separate species.—M. A. T., Jr.
CISTICOLA ABERDARE

Cisticola aberdare Lynes

Aberdare Mountains, Kenya, and at Molo and Mau Narok in the highlands west of the Rift, where it occurs with *C. robusta ambiguа.*

CISTICOLA NATALENSIS

Cisticola natalensis strangei (Fraser)


Grasslands from Senegal to northern Zaire and southern Sudan, south in the west to Gabon and the lower Congo River up to Lukolela, Zaire, and in the east to Uganda and Kenya west of the Rift, eastern Zaire to the north end of Lake Tanganyika, and northwestern Tanzania. Intergrades with *matengorum* extensively in central and northern Tanzania.

Cisticola natalensis tonga Lynes

Valleys of the Blue and White Niles, Sudan, from about lat. 12° south to about Malakal.

Cisticola natalensis inexpectata Neumann

Moderate altitudes in Eritrea and Ethiopia south to Harar and Alga.

Cisticola natalensis argentea Reichenow

Jubaland, Somalia, to Marsabit, Kenya, and Yabalo, southern Ethiopia.

Cisticola natalensis kapitensis Mearns
*Cisticola strangei kapitensis* Mearns, 1911, Smithsonian Misc.
Coll., 56, no. 25, p. 4—Potha, Kapiti Plains, Kenya; altitude 4,250 feet.

Central Kenya to the Chyulu Range and Arusha, northeastern Tanzania. Intergrades with *littoralis* in the Shimba Hills, southeastern Kenya.

**Cisticola natalensis littoralis** van Someren


Coastal districts from the mouth of the Tana River, Kenya, to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Intergrades with *kapitensis* in the Shimba Hills, southeastern Kenya.

**Cisticola natalensis huambo** Lynes

*Cisticola natalensis huambo* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, Cisticola Suppl., p. 441, pl. 15, fig. 64—Lepe (= Lepi), interior of Benguela district, Angola; altitude 4,900 feet.

Western plateau of Angola.

**Cisticola natalensis katanga** Lynes

*Cisticola natalensis katanga* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, Cisticola Suppl., p. 443—Kambove, Upper Luapula district, Katanga; altitude 4,500 feet.

*Cisticola natalensis willi* White, 1945, Ostrich, 16, p. 138—Kashima, Balovale (= Zambezi), Northern Rhodesia.

Eastern Angola, southern Zaire north to Kasai and Manyema, Zambia west of the Luangwa valley except for the extreme south, the northern tip of Malawi, and southwestern Tanzania.

**Cisticola natalensis holubii** (Pelzeln)

*Drymoica Holubii* Pelzeln, 1882, in Holub and Pelzeln, Beitr. Ornith. Südafrikas, p. 76, pl. 1—Panda Matenga (= Mpanda Mutenga) River, eastern Bamangwato, Bechuanaland.

The northeastern corner of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), adjoining Botswana, and Zambia north to Kalomo.

**Cisticola natalensis matengorum** Meise


Southern Tanzania, eastern Zambia, and Malawi south through Mozambique to the Save River, and probably eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Intergrades extensively with *strangei* in central and northern Tanzania.
Cisticola natalensis natalensis (Smith)
   Eastern Cape Province, Natal, and eastern Transvaal, north to the plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Mozambique south of the Save River.

CISTICOLA FULVICAPILLA¹

Cisticola fulvicapilla dispar Sousa
   Central plateau of Angola (intergrading with hallae at Huila), Kinshasa (Leopoldville) and Dilolo, Zaire, and Mwinilunga and northwestern Barotseland, Zambia.

Cisticola fulvicapilla muelleri Alexander
   Zambia from Kabompo and Mumbwa to Mkushi, Isoka, and Eastern Province, southern Tanzania, Malawi, extreme northern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and Mozambique south to the Save River, beyond which it intergrades with dextra. In Zambia hybridizes with C. angusticauda in a ten-mile-wide zone between Kapiri Mposhi and Ndola.

Cisticola fulvicapilla hallae Benson
   Southern Angola (intergrading with dispar at Huila), Ovamboland, South West Africa (Namibia), northern Botswana, southwestern Zambia, and northwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Cisticola fulvicapilla dextra Clancey
   Cisticola fulvicapilla dextra Clancey, 1971, Durban Mus.

¹C. fulvicapilla and angusticauda form a superspecies; often considered conspecific.—M. A. T., Jr.
Novit., 9, p. 52—Bathoen Dam, Kanye, southeastern Botswana, lat. 24° 59' S., long. 25° 22' E.
Kanye, eastern Botswana, to Plumtree, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), plateau of Zimbabwe, and the Transvaal highveld north of lat. 26° S., intergrading with muelleri in Mozambique south of the Save River.

**Cisticola fulvicapilla ruficapilla** (Smith)

*Drymoica ruficapilla* A. Smith, 1842, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 73, fig. 1, and text—interior of Cape Colony; restricted to the lower reaches of the Vaal River valley, northern Cape Province, by Clancey, 1959, Ostrich, 30, p. 90.

Transvaal highveld south of lat. 26° S., western half of Orange Free State, and northern Cape Province on the Vaal and Orange Rivers.

**Cisticola fulvicapilla lebombo** (Roberts)


Lebombo Mountains in northern Zululand, Natal, Swaziland, and southern Mozambique.

**Cisticola fulvicapilla fulvicapilla** (Vieillot)


Interior of eastern Cape Province east of the Great Fish River, northeast to the Drakensberg escarpment and western Lesotho (Basutoland).

**Cisticola fulvicapilla dumicola** Clancey

Cisticola fulvicapilla silberbaueri (Roberts)


Winter rainfall region of southwestern Cape Province.

**CISTICOLA ANGUSTICAUDA**

*Cisticola angusticauda* Reichenow

*Cisticola angusticauda* Reichenow, 1891, Journ. Ornith., 39, p. 69 (corrected to *angusticauda* p. 440)—Gonda (= Igonda, Uganda), Tabora district, Tanganyika.

Southwestern Kenya, northwestern Tanzania south to Iringa, Matengo, and the middle Ruvuma River, Rwanda, the Marrungu and Elizabethville districts of Zaire, and Zamb from the Northern Province west of long. 31° E. to Ndola, Broken Hill (Kabwe), and Kasempa. In Zambia hybridizes with *C. fulvicapilla muelleri* in a ten-mile-wide zone between Kapiri Mposhi and Ndola.

**CISTICOLA MELANURA**¹

*Cisticola melanura* (Cabanis)


Locally in northeastern Angola, and in Kwango and Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire.

**CISTICOLA BRACHYPTERA**

*Cisticola brachyptera brachyptera* (Sharpe)

*Drymoeca brachyptera* Sharpe, 1870, Ibis, p. 476, pl. 14, fig. 1—Volta River, Gold Coast.


Grasslands from Senegal and Sierra Leone east through Central African Republic and northern Zaire to southern Sudan and the Ituri district, Zaire, thence south through northern

¹Sometimes placed in the genus *Apalis*.—M. A. T., Jr.
and eastern Uganda to Entebbe, Mt. Elgon, and northern and central Kavirondo, Kenya; the lower Congo River up to Bolo- bo, Zaire, Gabon, and Congo, where it meets loanda.

Cisticola brachyptera zedlitzi Reichenow
Southern Eritrea and Ethiopia south to Yabalo and Harar.

Cisticola brachyptera katonae Madarász
Central Kenya and Nandi and Meru south and east to Taita, and to Moshi and Oldeani, Tanzania.

Cisticola brachyptera kericho Lynes
Kericho district, Kenya.

Cisticola brachyptera reichenowi Mearns
Cisticola hypoxantha reichenowi Mearns, 1911, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 56, no. 25, p. 6—Changamwe, near Mombasa, Kenya.
Coastal districts from Jubaland, Somalia, to the Usambara Mountains, Tanzania.

Cisticola brachyptera ankole Lynes
Cisticola brachyptera ankole Lynes, 1930, Ibis, Cisticola Suppl., p. 489, pl. 16, fig. 68—Ankole, Uganda.
Southwestern Uganda, the Bukoba district of Tanzania, and eastern Zaire from Lake Edward to Rwanda and Mt. Kabobo, meeting loanda at Baraka.

Cisticola brachyptera loanda Lynes
Cisticola brachyptera loanda Lynes, 1930, Ibis, Cisticola Suppl., p. 486, pl. 16, fig. 69—Lepe (= Lepi), Benguela district, Angola; altitude 4,900 feet.
Angola except for the coastal plain, southern Zaire north to Kasai and Manyema, and Zambia except for the Southern and Eastern Provinces; meets brachyptera in Congo and ankole at Baraka, Zaire.

Cisticola brachyptera isabellina Reichenow
Cisticola isabellina Reichenow, 1907, Ornith. Monatsber., 15, p. 60—Songea, Tanganyika.
Southern Tanzania northeast to the Morogoro district, Malawi, the Eastern and Southern Provinces of Zambia, eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) to Mt. Selinda, and Mozambique north of the Save River.

**Cisticola brachyptera tenebricosa** Clancey


Eastern Sul do Save, Mozambique, north of the Limpopo River.

**CISTICOLA RUFA**

**Cisticola rufa** (Fraser)


Grasslands from Gambia through Mali, Ghana, and Nigeria to Central African Republic, as far south as Bouar.

**CISTICOLA TROGLODYTEOS**

**Cisticola troglodytes troglodytes** (Antinori)


Central African Republic west to Bozoum and Nola, southern Sudan north to Darfur, Uganda south to Mt. Elgon, north-western Kenya, and the Ituri district on the shores of Lake Albert, Zaire.

**Cisticola troglodytes ferruginea** Heuglin


Western and southern Ethiopia below 6,000 feet, and the upper Blue Nile, Sudan.

**CISTICOLA NANA**

**Cisticola nana** Fischer and Reichenow

*Cisticola nana* Fischer and Reichenow, 1884, Journ. Or-

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1 C. rufa and troglodytes form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Lowlands of southern and eastern Ethiopia, extreme south-eastern Sudan, central Kenya, reaching the coast on the Tana River, and northern Tanzania at Arusha, Usambara, and Kilosa.

CISTICOLA INCANA

**Cisticola incana** Sclater and Hartlaub
Socotra.

CISTICOLA JUNCIDIS

**Cisticola juncidis cisticola** (Temminck)
Atlantic coast of France from Vendée south, also Mediterranean coast (where intergrading eastward with *juncidis*), Iberian Peninsula, Balearic Islands, and northern Africa from Morocco to Tunisia.

**Cisticola juncidis juncidis** (Rafinesque)
Southern France (where intergrading with *cisticola*), Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Hungary, Balkans south to Greece (but not Aegean islands), Turkey, Syria and Israel (where intergrading with *neurotica*), Cyprus, and Egypt.

**Cisticola juncidis neurotica** Meinertzhagen
Near East from Syria and Israel (where intergrading with *juncidis*) and Iraq, east to the foothills of the Zagros Mountains in western Iran.

**Cisticola juncidis cursitans** (Franklin)
Eastern Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, India from the foothills of the Himalayas south to Kanni yakumari (except for the range of salimalii) and the low dry zone of Sri Lanka (Ceylon), east to Bangladesh, northern Burma, and western Yunnan, China (intergrading with malaya in Nepal, Assam, and Burma, with tinnabulans in Yunnan).

_Cisticola juncidis salimalii_ Whistler


Kerala, India.

_Cisticola juncidisomalura_ Blyth


Sri Lanka (Ceylon) in the low country wet zone and hill zone.

_Cisticola juncidis malaya_ Lynes

_Cisticola juncidis malaya_ Lynes, 1930, Ibis, Cisticola Suppl., p. 92, pl. 2, fig. 2—Klang, Malay Peninsula.

Southern Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Nicobar Islands, Sumatra, western Sumatra islands (Simeulue, Nias, Enggano), Belitung, and western Java.

_Cisticola juncidis brunniceps_ (Temminck and Schlegel)

_Salicaria (Cisticola) brunniceps_ Temminck and Schlegel, 1850, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 134, pl. 20c—Japan.


Japan, from Honshu south to the Ryukyu and Izu Islands, and Quelpart Island (= Cheju Do), South Korea.

_Cisticola juncidis tinnabulans_ (Swinhoe)


China from southern Shensi, central Szechwan, and the middle and lower Yangtze River south to Yunnan (where intergrading with *cursitans*), Fukien, Taiwan, Hainan, Indochina, and the Philippines, except Palawan.

**Cisticola juncidis nigrostriata** Parkes
*Cisticola juncidis nigrostriata* Parkes, 1971, Nemouria, no. 4, p. 29—Puerto Princesa, Palawan. 
Philippines: Palawan.

**Cisticola juncidis fuscicapilla** Wallace

Eastern Java, Kangean Islands, and Lesser Sunda Islands east to Timor, Wetar, Kisar, Leti, and Moa.

**Cisticola juncidis constans** Lynes
*Cisticola juncidis constans* Lynes, 1938, Ornith. Monatsber., 46, p. 167—Lombasang (= Mt. Lompobatang), southern Celebes; altitude 1,100 meters. 
Celebes (? except north); Buton, Kalidupa, Tomia, and Peleng; ? Ambon.

**Cisticola juncidis leanyeri** Givens and Hitchcock
*Cisticola juncidis leanyeri* Givens and Hitchcock, 1953, Emu, 53, p. 194—Leanyer Swamp, 10 miles northeast of Darwin, Northern Territory.

Coastal Arnhem Land from near Darwin east to the Roper and McArthur Rivers, Gulf of Carpentaria.

**Cisticola juncidis normani** Mathews
Norman River, head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland; Bensbach River, New Guinea (subspecies?).

**Cisticola juncidis laveryi** Schodde and Mason
*Cisticola juncidis laveryi* Schodde and Mason, 1979, Emu, 79, p. 52—Bobowala, ca. 40 kilometers south of Ayr, Queensland.

Coastal eastern Queensland between Bowling Green Bay and Keppell Bay.

**Cisticola juncidis uropygialis** (Fraser)
Drier areas of western Africa from Senegal and Guinea-Bissau east through Mali, Ghana, Niger, and Nigeria to Sudan, western Eritrea, Ethiopia, northern Kenya, and southwestern Arabia. Intergrades with perennia in the drier parts of Kenya.

**Cisticola juncidis perennia** Lynes


**Cisticola juncidis terrestris** (Smith)

*Drymoica terrestris* A. Smith, 1842, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 74, fig. 2, and text—between Latakoo (= Kuruman), northern Cape Province, and Kurrichane (= Seerust), Transvaal.

Equatorial Guinea (Spanish Guinea) and coastal Gabon, east through Zaire south of forest to western and southern Tanzania, and south through the whole of southern Africa to Cape Province, except for desertic regions. Intergrades with *perennia* in northwestern Tanzania.

**CISTICOLA CHERINA**

**Cisticola cherina** (Smith)

*Drymoica cherina* A. Smith, 1843, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 77, fig. 2, and text—"Cape Colony" = Madagascar.

Madagascar; Astove and Cosmoledo, Aldabra Archipelago.

**CISTICOLA HAESITATA**

**Cisticola haesitata** (Sclater and Hartlaub)


Socotra.

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CISTICOLA ARIDULA

Cisticola aridula aridula Witherby


**Cisticola aridula lavendulae** Ogilvie-Grant and Reid

*Cisticola lavendulae* Ogilvie-Grant and Reid, 1901, Ibis, p. 650—Aroharlaise, British Somaliland.

Dry areas of Eritrea, eastern and southern Ethiopia, and Somalia, intergrading with *tanganyika* in northern and eastern Kenya.

**Cisticola aridula tanganyika** Lynes


**Cisticola aridula lobito** Lynes


Coastal Angola from Santo Antonio do Zaire to Moçâmedes, and inland in southern Huila.

**Cisticola aridula traylori** Benson and Irwin

*Cisticola aridula traylori* Benson and Irwin, 1966, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), 2, no. 27, p. 1—Mocussueze (= Mucussuege), Moxico Province, eastern Angola, lat. 11° 06’ S., long. 21° 56’ E.; altitude 3,400 feet.

Eastern Angola at Cameia and Mucussuege, south and east to western Zambia in the Zambezi district west of the Zambezi River, and the Kalabo district, where intergrading with *kalahari*.

**Cisticola aridula perplexa** White

*Cisticola aridula perplexa* White, 1947, Ostrich, 18, p. 174—


Grasslands east of Bangweulu Swamps, Zambia.

**Cisticola aridula kalahari** Ogilvie-Grant


South West Africa (Namibia), except for Great Namaqualand, and extreme southeastern Angola, east to western Zambia (where intergrading with *traylori*) and western Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and south through Botswana and western Transvaal to central Cape Province.

**Cisticola aridula caligina** Clancey


Eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Transvaal to southern Mozambique, Natal, eastern Orange Free State, and Griqualand East.

**CISTICOLA TEXTRIX**

**Cisticola textrix bulubulu** Lynes


Bulu-Bulu Plains of the western Angola highlands. Intergrades with *anselli* at Munhango.

**Cisticola textrix anselli** White


Eastern Angola, west to Vila Luso, and the Zambezi and Kabompo districts of Zambia. Intergrades with *bulubulu* at Munhango, Angola.

**Cisticola textrix major** (Roberts)

*Hemipteryx major* Roberts, 1913 (January), Ann. Transvaal Mus., 3, p. 262—no locality; believed to come from Grahamstown, Cape Province.

Orange Free State, Transvaal, and the high interior of northwestern Natal and western Swaziland; possibly eastern Cape Province.

*Cisticola textrix marleyi* (Roberts)


Northeastern Zululand, Natal, south to Lake St. Lucia, and adjoining Mozambique.

*Cisticola textrix textrix* (Vieillot)


Southern Cape Province from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth.

**CISTICOLA EXIMIA**

*Cisticola eximia occidens* Lynes

*Cisticola eximia occidens* Lynes, 1930, Ibis, *Cisticola* Suppl., p. 178, pl. 7, fig. 20A—Rirn, northern Nigeria.

Locally in savannas from Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone to central and southeastern Nigeria.

*Cisticola eximia winneba* Lynes


Known only from the type locality.

*Cisticola eximia eximia* (Heuglin)

*Drymoeca eximia* Heuglin, 1869, Ibis, p. 106, pl. 3, fig. 1—upper Gazelle River (= Bahr al Ghazal), Sudan.

Northern Zaire from the bend of the Ubangi River to the upper Uele River, southern Sudan, Uganda, and the Kavirondo district of Kenya; the northern plateau of Ethiopia and Eritrea.

**CISTICOLA DAMBO**

*Cisticola dambo dambo* Lynes


Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, from Dilolo to Marungu, eastern Angola, and northwestern Zambia at Mwinilunga.
Cisticola dambo kasai Lynes

**CISTICOLA BRUNNESCENS**

*Cisticola brunnescens lynesi* Bates
Bamenda and the Banso Mountains of western Cameroon.

*Cisticola brunnescens mbangensis* Chappuis and Érard
Region of the Mbang Mountains, Adamaoua, Cameroon.

*Cisticola brunnescens midcongo* Lynes
Both banks of the middle Congo River in Gamboma, Congo, and Bolobo, Zaire, districts.

*Cisticola brunnescens brunnescens* Heuglin
   *Cisticola brunnescens* Heuglin, 1862, Journ. Ornith., 10, p. 289—Gudofelasi (= Godofelassi), in Hamasen, Eritrea; altitude 6,000 feet.
High plateau of Ethiopia, Eritrea, and possibly northwestern Somalia.

*Cisticola brunnescens wambera* Lynes
Isolated Wambara Plateau of northwestern Ethiopia.

*Cisticola brunnescens nakuruensis* van Someren
Highlands of western Kenya south to the Crater Highlands of northwestern Tanzania, intergrading with *hindii* at Kikuyu, Kenya.
Cisticola brunnescens hindii Sharpe


Moderate elevations in Kenya on the Athi and Kapiti Plains, south to Simba, and to Mts. Kilimanjaro and Hanang, northern Tanzania, intergrading with *nakuruensis* at Kikuyu, Kenya.

Cisticola brunnescens cinnamomea Reichenow

*Cisticola cinnamomea* Reichenow, 1904, Ornith. Monatsber., 12, p. 28—Ngomingi, Uhehe, Tanganyika.

Locally from the highlands of western Angola east through southern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and Zambia west of the Luangwa valley to southwestern Tanzania, north to Iringa; the Mashona Plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), where intergrading with *egregia*, and adjacent Mozambique.

Cisticola brunnescens egregia (Roberts)


Eastern Cape Province in Pondoland, north through Natal to Swaziland, eastern Transvaal, and southern Sul do Save, Mozambique, intergrading with *cinnamomea* in the Mashona Plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Cisticola ayresii gabun Lynes


Port Gentil and the lower Ogooue River, Gabon; both banks of the middle Congo River in Gamboma, Congo, and Bolobo, Zaire, districts.

Cisticola ayresii imatong Cave


Imatong Mountains, southern Sudan.

Cisticola ayresii itombwensis Prigogine


Mountains of the Itombwe, above 6,000 feet, and Mt. Kabobo, Zaire.
Cisticola ayresii entebbe Lynes


Eastern Zaire from Lake Albert to Lake Kivu, Rwanda and Burundi, Bukoba, Tanzania, on Lake Victoria, southern Uganda, and the Kavirondo district, Kenya.

Cisticola ayresii mauensis van Someren


Highlands of western Kenya.

Cisticola ayresii ayresii Hartlaub

*Cisticola ayresii* Hartlaub, 1863, in Gurney, Ibis, p. 325, pl. 8, fig. 2—Natal.

Locally from the western highlands of Angola to the Mwinilunga district, Zambia, and the Biano (Manika) Plateau and Upemba National Park, Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire; north end of Lake Nyasa, from the Nyika Plateau, Malawi, and Matengo Highlands, Tanzania, to the Iringa Highlands; the eastern highlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia); South Africa, from Transvaal south to eastern Cape Province, west to Knysna.

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**CISTICOLA EXILIS**

Cisticola exilis erythrocephala Blyth


High hills of southern India in southern Mysore, western Tamil Nadu, and Kerala.

Cisticola exilis tytleri Jerdon

*Cisticola Tytleri* Jerdon (ex Blyth MS), 1863, Birds India, 2, p. 176—Dacca.

Himalayan foothills in Kumaun, India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, ? Nagaland, and Manipur, India, Bangladesh south to Chittagong, western and northern Burma (Irrawaddy and Chindwin valleys, Arakan), and western Yunnan, China (where intergrading with *courtoisi*).

Cisticola exilis equicaudata Stuart Baker


Eastern Burma (no longer present in Sittang plain but still at
Prome), northern and central Thailand (absent in peninsular provinces), Cambodia, and southern Vietnam.

**Cisticola exilis courtoisi** La Touche

*Cisticola exilis courtoisi* La Touche, 1926, Handb. Birds Eastern China, 1, p. 237—Hokow (= Ho-k’ ou), southern Yunnan.

Southern China in southeastern Yunnan (where intergrading with *tytleri*), Kwangsi, southern Hunan, southern Anhwei, northern Kiangsi, and central and northwestern Fukien.

**Cisticola exilis volitans** (Swinhoe)


Taiwan.

**Cisticola exilis semirufa** Cabanis


Philippines from Luzon to Mindanao and Sulu Archipelago, but not Palawan.

**Cisticola exilis rustica** Wallace


Celebes, Peleng, and Buru.

**Cisticola exilis lineocapilla** Gould


Java, Lesser Sunda Islands from Bali to Timor, Leti, Sermata, and Babar, and Northern Territory of Australia from Melville Island and South Goulburn Island, the Daly River to the King River (coastal), inland to the Adelaide River, the upper South Alligator River, and Oenpelli.

**Cisticola exilis alexandrae** Mathews


From the Fortescue River, Western Australia, east through Kimberley and the interior of Northern Territory and western Queensland, south to about lat. 20° S.

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1Australian races follow Lynes, 1930, pp. 185–197.—E. M.
Cisticola exilis exilis (Vigors and Horsfield)

*Cisticola exilis diminuta* Mathews
*Cisticola exilis diminuta* Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 9, p. 373—Cape York, northern Queensland. Northern Queensland (north of lat. 17° S.), islands of Torres Strait; eastern New Guinea west along the south coast at least as far as the Oriomo River (Dogwa), along the north coast to Humboldt Bay and Lake Sentani; Fergusson and Goodenough Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago; Manam (= Vulcan) Island. Approaches *polionota* in the northern part of its range.

*Cisticola exilis polionota* Mayr

**Genus SCOTOCERCA** Sundevall


**SCOTOCERCA INQUIETA**

*Scotocerca inquieta theresae* Meinertzhagen
Stony deserts of southern Morocco.

**Scotocerca inquieta saharae** (Loche)
The northern portions of the Sahara from eastern Morocco to Tripolitania. Generally absent from the Mediterranean coast.

**Scotocerca inquieta harterti** Festa
Cyrenaica, Libya.

**Scotocerca inquieta inquieta** (Cretzschmar)
Eastern desert of Egypt, southern Sinai, southern Israel, and across northern Arabia to the Persian Gulf.

**Scotocerca inquieta grisea** Bates
Taif Plateau, near Mecca, western Saudi Arabia.

**Scotocerca inquieta buryi** Ogilvie-Grant
Southern Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and the Hadramaut.

**Scotocerca inquieta striata** (Brooks)
Iran except in the northwest and northeast (Khorasan) east through Afghanistan south of the Hindu Kush to the western Punjab and through Baluchistan to the Makran coast and Kirthar Range in Sind. Also recorded from Oman.

**Scotocerca inquieta platyura** (Severtsov)
*Atraphornis platyura* Severtsov, 1873, Izvestiia Imp. Ob-

Scotocerca inquieta montana Stepanyan, 1970, Biol. Nauki, 11, p. 26—Baba-Tag, Turgak, Central Asia, USSR. Mountains and deserts of Khorasan and possibly Seistan in Iran, Turkmeniya north to the southern edge of the Ust Urt Plateau, southwestern Tadzhikistan, and northern Afghanis-

Genus RHOPOPHILUS Giglioli and Salvadori

Rhopophilus Giglioli and Salvadori, 1870, Ibis, p. 187. Type, by original designation, Drymoeca pekinensis Swinhoe.


RHOPOPHILUS PEKINENSIS

Rhopophilus pekinensis albosuperciliaris (Hume)

Suya albosuperciliaris Hume, 1873, in Henderson and Hume, Lahore Yarkand, p. 218, pl. 18—Koshtak, Yarkand plains, Sinkiang.

Rhopophilus pekinensis var. major Przevalski, 1876, Mongholiya Strana Tanghutov, 2, p. 32—Zaidam (= Tsaidam), Tsinghai.


From the Tarim basin in western Sinkiang along the southern foothills of the Tien Shan and northern foothills of the Kunlun Shan and Astin Tagh east to Lop Nor in eastern Sinkiang, the Tsaidam in northern Tsinghai, and the Jo Shui River (Etsin Dar’ya) in northwestern Kansu, intergrading with peki-

Rhopophilus pekinensis leptorhynchus Meise

Rhopophilus pekinensis leptorhynchus Meise, 1933, Ornith. Monatsber., 41, p. 82—Hu-dja-dschuang, Da ho Gorge, Lanchow Mountains, northern Kansu.

Eastern and southeastern Tsinghai, central and southern Kansu, and southern Shensi.
Rhophophilus pekinensis pekinensis (Swinhoe)

_Drymoeca(?) pekinensis_ Swinhoe, 1868, Ibis, p. 62—Peking. Southern Shansi, western Honan, western and northern Hopei, Peking, southern Manchuria, and Korea; possibly also the Holan Shan (Ala Shan) in northern Ningsia and I-k’o-chao in Inner Mongolia.

**Genus PRINIA** Horsfield


New name for *Eurycercus* Blyth, 1844, preoccupied by *Eurycercus* Baird, 1843.


*Burnesia* Jerdon (ex Blyth MS), 1863, Birds India, 2, p. 185. Type, by monotypy, *Burnesia lepida* Blyth.

*Franklinia* Jerdon (ex Blyth MS), 1863, Birds India, 2, p. 186. Type, by monotypy, *Franklinia buchanani* Blyth.


*Dybowskia* Oustalet, 1892, Naturaliste, 14, p. 218. Type, by monotypy, *Dybowskia kemoensis* Oustalet = *Drymoeca joodoptera* Heuglin.

*Heliolais* Sharpe, 1903, Hand-list Birds, 4, p. 193. New name for *Dybowskia* Oustalet, 1892, preoccupied by *Dybowskia* Dall, 1876.


Ticehurst and Whistler, 1939, Ibis, 1939, pp. 761–763 (hodgsoni).


Hoogerwerf, 1948, Ardea, 36, pp. 80–81 (familiaris, Java).


MacLean, 1974, Ostrich, 45, pp. 9–14 (pectoralis).

Subgenus LATICILLA Blyth

Prinia burnsii burnsii (Blyth)
Valley of the Indus River in Pakistan and adjacent northwestern India.

Prinia burnsii cinerascens (Walden)
Valley of the Brahmaputra River and Cachar in Assam, India, and adjacent northern Bangladesh; one record in western Bihar, India.

Subgenus SUYA Hodgson

Prinia criniger striatula (Hume)
_Blanfordius striatulus_ Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers, 1, p. 300—Kurrachee = Karachi, Sind.
Foothills in northeastern Afghanistan (Nuristan) and Pakistan from the Salt Range and Kohat southwest through the Sulaiman and Sind ranges nearly to the coast and west to the Hingol valley.

Prinia criniger criniger Hodgson
_Drymoica striolata_ (ex Natterer MS), 1857, Sitzungsber. K.


Himalayan foothills and low mountains from Murree, Pakistan, and Kashmir east to Arunachal Pradesh, India.

**Prinia criniger catharia** Reichenow

*Prinia catharia* Reichenow, 1908, Ornith. Monatsber., 16, p. 13—Ta-tsieng-lu-ting (= K’ang-ting), Szechwan.


Hills of Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, and Bangladesh south to Chittagong, Chin Hills, western Burma, and the higher mountains of southwestern China in Hunan (where intergrading with *parumstriata*), western Yunnan, extreme western Szechwan, southeastern Kansu, and southern Shensi.

**Prinia criniger parvirostris** (La Touche)


Southeastern Yunnan, China.

**Prinia criniger parumstriata** (David and Oustalet)

*Suya parumstriata* David and Oustalet, 1877, Oiseaux Chine, p. 259—Fukien, China.

The hills of coastal provinces of southeastern China from northern Kwangsi (Yao Shan) and Kwangtung to southern Kiangsu and inland along the Yangtze River drainage in southern Anhwei, northern Kiangsi, Hunan (where intergrading with *catharia*), and Szechwan to the Red Basin.

**Prinia criniger striata** Swinhoe


Taiwan.
PRINIA POLYCHROA

Prinia polychroa bangsi (La Touche)
Southeastern Yunnan and Taiwan.

Prinia polychroa cooki (Harington)
Central Burma, central and eastern Thailand, lower Laos, and Cambodia.

Prinia polychroa rocki Deignan
Lang Bian Plateau, southern Vietnam.

Prinia polychroa polychroa (Temminck)
   *Malurus polychrous* Temminck, 1828, Planches Color., livr. 78, pl. 466, fig. 3—Java.
Java.

PRINIA ATROGULARIS

Prinia atrogularis atrogularis (Moore)
Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, and southeastern Tibet.

Prinia atrogularis khasiana (Godwin-Austen)
Khasi and Cachar Hills, Assam, Naga Hills and Manipur, In-

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1This species was first separated from *criniger* by Bangs, 1930, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 342, with its separation better demonstrated by Deignan, 1957, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 77, pp. 24–25, but it still remains very poorly understood owing to lack of critical field study.— G. E. W.
dia, hills of Chittagong, Bangladesh, and Chin Hills, western Burma.

**Prinia atrogularis superciliaris** (Anderson)


Hills of eastern Burma, southwestern Szechwan, western and southwestern Yunnan, northern Kwangsi (Yao Shan), northern Kwangtung, central Fukien, northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

**Prinia atrogularis klossi** (Hachisuka)


High plateaus in southern Laos and southern Vietnam.

**Prinia atrogularis erythropleura** (Walden)

*Suya erythropleura* Walden, 1875, in Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 44, pt. 2, extra no., p. 120—Tonghoo (= Toungoo, Toungoo District, Pegu Division, Burma).

Hills of the Southern Shan States, Kayah State, and Tenasserim in Burma, and northern Thailand.

**Prinia atrogularis waterstradti** (Hartert)

*Suya waterstradti* Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., 9, p. 568—Gunong Tahan, eastern Malay Peninsula; altitude 5,000–7,000 feet.

Known only from Gunong Tahan, Pahang, Malaya.

**Prinia atrogularis dysancrita** (Oberholser)

*Suya albogularis* Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers, 1, p. 459—east coast of Acheen (= Aceh), Sumatra. Preoccupied by *Prinia albogularis* Walden, 1870.


Lower hills of western Sumatra.

**Subgenus Franklinia Jerdon**

**Prinia Cinereocapilla**

**Prinia cinereocapilla** Hodgson

*Prinia cinereocapilla* Hodgson, in Horsfield and Moore, 1854,
Himalayan foothills in Kumaun, India, Nepal, Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, and Bhutan; northern Cachar, Assam, India.

PRINIA BUCHANANI

Prinia buchanani Blyth

Prinia rufifrons Jerdon, 1840, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., 11, p. 4—neighborhood of Jaulnah (= Jalna), Maharashtra. 


Valley of the Indus River in Pakistan from the Himalayan foothills and Peshawar south to Baluchistan and east through Sind; India from Punjab, Rajasthan, and northern Gujarat east to Bihar and south through the central tableland to Andhra Pradesh and central Maharashtra.

PRINIA RUFESCENS

Prinia rufescens rufescens Blyth


Himalayan foothills in Nepal (one old record), Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, hills in Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram, India, south into Bangladesh to Chittagong and east to southeastern Tibet, western and northern Burma, and western and southern Yunnan; isolated population in Simlipal Hills, Orissa, India.

Prinia rufescens beavani Walden


Southeastern Burma, except extreme southern Tenasserim,
northern and southwestern Thailand, and northern Indochina (Laos, Vietnam).

**Prinia rufescens dalatensis** (Riley)


Southern Vietnam.

**Prinia rufescens objurgans** Deignan

*Prinia rufescens objurgans* Deignan, 1942, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 103, no. 3, p. 3—Siracha, southeastern Siam (= Ban Si Racha, Chor Buri Province, Thailand).

Southeastern Thailand.

**Prinia rufescens peninsularis** Deignan


Southernmost Tenasserim, Burma, and peninsular Thailand from the Isthmus of Kra south to Trang.

**Prinia rufescens extrema** Deignan


Southernmost peninsular Thailand and Malaya.

**PRINIA HODGSONII**

**Prinia hodgsonii hodgsonii** Blyth


*Prinia Adamsi* Jerdon, 1863, Birds India, 2, p. 170—Poona.

*Prinia humilis* Hume, 1870, Ibis, p. 144—Northwest Provinces and the Punjab, India.

The greater part of the Indian peninsula from Sind northeast to the Himalayan foothills north of Delhi in Uttar Pradesh, east to northern Bihar, and south to central Mysore and southern Orissa; Bangladesh and western Burma.

**Prinia Hodgsonii Albogularis** Walden


Southwestern peninsular India from southern Mysore south to Kerala and Madras and northeast through the Eastern Ghats to southern Orissa.

**Prinia Hodgsonii Leggei** Watson, nom. nov.


Sri Lanka (Ceylon) except southwestern portion.

**Prinia Hodgsonii Rufula** Godwin-Austen


Himalayan foothills from the upper Indus River valley in Kashmir east to Arunachal Pradesh, India, the hills of Assam, India, south through Bangladesh to Chittagong and east to northern Burma and northwestern Yunnan, China.

**Prinia Hodgsonii Confusa** Deignan


Southern China in southeastern Szechwan and western and southern Yunnan, northeastern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

**Prinia HodgsoniiErro** Deignan

*Prinia hodgsonii erro* Deignan, 1942, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 103, no. 3, p. 6—Chiengmai (= Chiang Mai), northern Siam; altitude 1,000 feet.

Eastern (Shan States) and southeastern Burma south to northern Tenasserim, Thailand (except peninsular provinces), and southern Indochina (Cambodia, southern Laos, southern Vietnam).

**Subgenus Burnesia Jerdon**

**Prinia Gracilis**

**Prinia Gracilis Akyildizi** Watson

*Prinia gracilis akyildizi* [sic] Watson, 1961, Postilla, Peabody
Coastal fringe of southern Turkey from Antalya to Adana.

**Prinia gracilis palaestinae** Zedlitz


Syria south to the Gulf of Aqaba, and west to the Suez Canal, where intergrading with *deltae*.

**Prinia gracilis deltae** Reichenow


*Prinia gracilis adamsoni* Meinertzhagen (ex Nicoll MS), 1930, Nicoll's Birds Egypt, p. 237—Giza.

*Prinia* *g*[racilis]. *gizae* Meinertzhagen (ex Nicoll MS), 1930, Nicoll's Birds Egypt, p. 237—Giza.

Nile delta and valley south to Luxor, Suez Canal, where intergrading with *palaestinae*, and coastal Near East in Israel, Lebanon, and possibly Syria.

**Prinia gracilis natronensis** Nicoll


Wadi el Natrun, Egypt.

**Prinia gracilis gracilis** (Lichtenstein)


El Faiyum in Egypt and Nile valley in northern Sudan (Kerma to Khartoum).

**Prinia gracilis carlo** Zedlitz


Red Sea coastal plain and some dry inland wadis in Sudan, Eritrea, and northern Somalia east to Berbera; Lake Giuletti and along the Awash River in the Danakil Desert in Ethiopia; southern Somalia coast in the Mogadiscio area.

**Prinia gracilis yemenensis** Hartert


Coasts of Arabia and Yemen from near Mecca south to Aden and east to Hadhramaut.

**Prinia gracilis hufufae** Ticehurst and Cheesman

*Prinia gracilis hufufae* Ticehurst and Cheesman, 1924, Bull.


Hufuf Oasis, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain Island.

*Prinia gracilis carpenteri* Meyer de Schauensee and Ripley


Gulf of Oman coast, Oman.

*Prinia gracilis irakensis* Meinertzhagen


Iraq, possibly northern and eastern Syria, and the coast of southwestern Iran inland to the foothills of the Zagros Mountains, intergrading with *lepida* in southeastern Fars.

*Prinia gracilis lepida* Blyth


South coast of Iran from southeastern Fars, where intergrading with *irakensis*, east through Pakistan north to Kohat and the Himalayan foothills, Afghanistan south of the Hindu Kush, and northern India in Gujarat, western Rajasthan, Punjab, and the Ganges valley east to Bihar.

*Prinia gracilis stevensi* Hartert


Morang district, southern Nepal, and the plains of the lower Ganges and Bramaputra Rivers in Bangladesh, Assam, and southern Arunachal Pradesh, India, east to the Dibang River.

**Subgenus PRINIA HORSFIELD**

**PRINIA SYLVATICA**

*Prinia sylvatica insignis* (Hume)

*Drymoepus rufescens* Hume, 1872 (April), Ibis, p. 110—Mt. Aboo (= Abu), Gurhwal, Kamoah, Niher, Mahabaleshwur,

Drymoipus Insignis Hume, 1872 (November), Stray Feathers, 1, p. 10—Saugor (= Sagar), Mt. Aboo (= Abu), and Raipoor (= Raipur); here restricted to Mt. Abu, Sirohi, southernmost Rajasthan.

Northwestern India from Kutch and Kathiawar in Gujarat to western Rajasthan.

Prinia sylvatica gangetica (Blyth)

Suya gangetica Blyth (ex Jerdon MS), 1867, Ibis, p. 23—upper Ganges. Himalayan foothills from Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, India, east through Uttar Pradesh, northern Madhya Pradesh (where intergrading with sylvatica), terai of Nepal, and Bihar to northern Bengal and northwestern Bangladesh.

Prinia sylvatica mahendrae Koelz


Prinia sylvatica sylvatica Jerdon


Prinia sylvatica valida (Blyth)


Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

PRINIA FAMILIARIS

Prinia familiaris prinia (Temminck)
Orthotomus prinia Temminck, 1836, Planches Color., livr. 101, text—Java; here restricted to Jakarta, western Java. Southwestern Sumatra, western Java, and Karimundjawa Islands.

Prinia familiaris familiaris Horsfield
Eastern Java and Bali.

PRINIA FLAVIVENTRIS

Prinia flaviventris sindiana Ticehurst
Pakistan along the Indus River system from Bannu to Sind, and east through Punjab and Haryana, India, to Ambala.

Prinia flaviventris flaviventris (Delessert)
Himalayan foothills and adjacent plains in Nepal east to Bengal, Bangladesh south to Chittagong, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, India, and east to northern and western Burma.

Prinia flaviventris sonitans Swinhoe
Prinia sonitans Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, p. 50—Amoy (= Hsia-men), China.
Northeastern Vietnam and southeastern China in northern
Kwangsi (Yao Shan), Hainan, Kwangtung, northwestern and eastern Fukien, and Taiwan.

**Prinia flaviventris delacouri** Deignan

*Prinia flaviventris delacouri* Deignan, 1942, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 103, no. 3, p. 9—Chiangmai (= Chiang Mai), northern Siam; altitude 1,000 feet.

Southeastern Burma, northern and central Thailand, and Indochina (except northeastern Vietnam).

**Prinia flaviventris rafflesi** Tweeddale

*Prinia rafflesi* Tweeddale, 1877, Ibis, p. 311, pl. 6, fig. 1—Lampong (= Lampung) district, southeastern Sumatra.


Southernmost Tenasserim, Burma, peninsular Thailand, Malay, Sumatra, western and central Java.

**Prinia flaviventris halistona** (Oberholser)


Nias Island, off western Sumatra.

**Prinia flaviventris latrunculus** (Finsch)


*Orthotomus latrunculus* Finsch (ex Temminck MS), 1905, Notes Leyden Mus., 26, p. 124—upper Kapuas River, Borneo.


Borneo.

**PRINIA SOCIALIS**

**Prinia socialis stewarti** Blyth


Upper Indus River system in northern Pakistan, and Hima-
layan foothills (Jammu, Kangra, Kumaun, and Nepal terai) south through the Ganges valley, northern Madhya Pradesh, and eastern Rajasthan to Sind, the Narmada River, and southern Bihar, intergrading with socialis along southern limit.

**Prinia socialis inglisi** Whistler and Kinnear


Bengal, India, southern Sikkim, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh, India; Brahmaputra valley; Meghalaya and Manipur, India; Bangladesh south to Chittagong.

**Prinia socialis socialis** Sykes


Peninsular India from the Narmada River in the west to Bihar in the east south to southern Kerala and Madras, intergrading with *stewarti* in the north.

**Prinia socialis brevicauda** Legge


Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

**PRINIA SUBFLAVA**¹

**Prinia subflava terricolor** (Hume)


*Drymoipus terricolor* Hume, 1874, Nest Eggs Indian Birds, p. 349—"dryer portions of Oudh, the western portions of the North-West Provinces, and parts of the Central Provinces and Rajpootana."

Indus valley, eastern Baluchistan, and North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan, east to Punjab, Rajasthan, and Gujarat, northwestern India, intergrading with *inornata* and *fusca* to the south and east.

**Prinia subflava inornata** Sykes


¹*P. subflava* and *somalica* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.


Central and peninsular India south and east of terricolor from northern Maharashtra and the Ganges plains in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and lower Bengal, south to southern Madras, except in hill areas occupied by franklinii, intergrading with terricolor to the north and with fusca to the east.

Prinia subflava franklinii Blyth


Southern India in southwestern Mysore, Kerala, and hills of western and southern Madras.

Prinia subflava insularis (Legge)

Drymoeca insularis Legge, 1879, Birds Ceylon, p. 529 and accompanying plate (plate issued 1880)—Hurullé tank, Ceylon.


Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Prinia subflava fusca Hodgson


Foothills of the Himalayas in Nepal (intergrading with terricolor in extreme western terai), northern Bengal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh, India, hills of Assam, Na-

¹Mistakenly proposed as a new name for Prinia macroura Franklin, 1831, = P. subflava terricolor (Hume), preoccupied; based on a description quoted from Jerdon, 1840, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., 11, p. 4, who worked mainly in southern India.—G. E. W.
galand, and Manipur, India, and Bangladesh to Chittagong, intergrading with *blanfordi* south of the Brahmaputra River.

**Prinia subflava blanfordi** (Walden)


Burma (except Tenasserim) and northern Thailand.

**Prinia subflava herberti** Stuart Baker


Tenasserim, Burma, central and eastern Thailand, southern Laos, Cambodia, and southern Vietnam.

**Prinia subflava extensicauda** (Swinhoe)

*Nyctica extensicauda* Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, p. 50—Amoy (= Hsia-men), China.


Southern China from Szechwan, Hunan, Kiangsi, and Chekiang south to Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and Hainan, northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

**Prinia subflava flavirostris** (Swinhoe)

*Nyctica flavirostris* Swinhoe, 1863, Ibis, p. 300—Taiwan-foo, southwestern Formosa.


Taiwan.

**Prinia subflava pallescens** Madarász

*Prinia pallescens* Madarász, 1914, Annales Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, 12, p. 593, pl. 11, fig. 3—Senga (= Singa), Sudan.


Arid zone north of about lat. 9° N., from Mali east to Sudan and adjoining western Ethiopia and Eritrea.

**Prinia subflava subflava** (Gmelin)

*Moesta subflava* Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1, p. 982; based
on "Figuiere blond, du Sénégal" of Daubenton, 1765–81, Planches Enlum., pl. 584, fig. 2.


Savannas from Senegal to southern Sudan and adjoining Uganda, and south-central Ethiopia north over the plateau to Eritrea.

**Prinia subflava melanorhyncha** (Jardine and Fraser)


Forest areas south of the range of *subflava* from Sierra Leone to Cameroon, east through northern Zaire to southern Uganda, interior Kenya, and northwestern Tanzania.

**Prinia subflava tenella** (Cabanis)

*Drymeca tenella* Cabanis, 1869, in Decken, Reisen Ost-Afrika, 3, Abth. 1, p. 23, pl. 2, fig. 1—Mombasa, Kenya.

Coastal East Africa from the Juba River, Somalia, south to southern Tanzania, extending inland to the Usambara Mountains and Iringa.

**Prinia subflava graueri** Hartert


From Rwanda and the Kivu district, Zaire, south to Mt. Kabobo, and west to Kasai, Zaire, and the highlands of Angola, where it may intergrade with *kasokae*.

**Prinia subflava kasokae** White

*Prinia subflava kasokae* White, 1946, *Ibis*, 88, p. 96—Mwange Lake, western Balovale (= Zambezi), Northern Rhodesia. Zambezi, Mongu, and Kalabo districts of western Zambia, and probably eastern Angola, where it may intergrade with *graueri*.

**Prinia subflava bechuanae** Macdonald


Lowlands of southwestern Angola, northern South West Africa (Namibia), and northern Botswana to northwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and southwestern Barotseland, Zambia.

Prinia subflava affinis (Smith)


Prinia mystacea mutatrix Meise, 1936, Ornith. Monatsber., 44, p. 23—Mbamba and Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika.¹

From southern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, Zambia except for the ranges of kasokae and bechuanae, and southern Tanzania south to eastern Botswana, Transvaal, the Lebombo Mountains, and Delagoa Bay, Mozambique.

Prinia subflava pondoensis Roberts


Eastern Cape Province, Natal, eastern Swaziland, and Mozambique south of Delagoa Bay.

PRINIA SOMALICA

Prinia somalica somalica (Elliot)

Burnesia somalica Elliot, 1897, Publ. Field Columbian Mus., Ornith. Ser., 1, p. 45—Las Durban, Somaliland.

Northern Somalia and adjoining Ethiopia.

Prinia somalica erlangeri Reichenow


Southeastern Sudan, southern Ethiopia, southern Somalia.

¹Clancey, 1972, Durban Mus. Novit., 9, p. 189, recognizes mutatrix as the race of Mozambique north of the Save River, Malawi, and eastern Zambia, with undetermined northern limits.—M. A. T., Jr.
northeastern Uganda at Mt. Moroto, and dry areas of Kenya south to the Taita district.

**PRINIA FLUVIATILIS**

*Prinia fluviatilis* Chappuis


Known only from Gao on the Niger River, Mali, the lower Chari River, Cameroon-Chad, and the shores of Lake Chad. Further field work is needed for proper definition of its range.

**PRINIA MACULOSA**

*Prinia maculosa psammophila* Clancey


Arid coast of South West Africa (Namibia) north to Kubub, and of western Cape Province south to the Berg River.

*Prinia maculosa maculosa* (Boddaert)

*Motacilla maculosa* Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 47; based on “Fauvette tachetée, du Cap de Bonne-Esperance” of Daubenton, 1765–81, Planches Enlum., pl. 752, fig. 2—Cape of Good Hope; restricted to Swellendam, southwestern Cape Province, by Clancey, 1963, *Durban Mus. Novit.*, 6, p. 257.

Western Cape Province east to Algoa Bay and inland to the Drakensberg Mountains and Orange Free State. Has hybridized with *P. flavicans flavicans* in northwestern Cape Province.

*Prinia maculosa hypoxantha* (Sharpe)

*Drymoeca hypoxantha* Sharpe, 1877, in Layard, *Birds South Africa*, ed. 2, p. 260—Eland’s Post (= Seymour), eastern Cape Province.

Cape Province east of the Great Fish River, interior Natal, and northern and eastern Transvaal.

1*P. maculosa* and *flavicans* form a superspecies—M. A. T., Jr.
PRINIA FLAVICANS

Prinia flavicans ansorgei Sclater

The arid coastal plain of southwestern Angola and northern South West Africa (Namibia) south to Walvis Bay. Intergrades with bihe in northwestern Huila, Angola.

Prinia flavicans bihe Boulton and Vincent


Southwestern and central highlands of Angola, east to western Zambezi and Kalabo districts, Zambia. Intergrades with ansorgei in northwestern Huila, Angola.

Prinia flavicans flavicans (Vieillot)


Southern Huila, Angola, and South West Africa (Namibia) except for the Namib Desert, Botswana west of the Okavango Swamps and south to northwestern Cape Province, where it intergrades with nubilosa and ortleppi and has hybridized with P. maculosa maculosa (Rowan, 1962, Ostrich, 33, p. 29).

Prinia flavicans nubilosa Clancey


Extreme southwestern Zambia, eastern Botswana, the arid western districts of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and the Transvaal Plateau south to about Johannesburg and the western Drakensberg Mountains. Intergrades to the southwest with flavicans.
Prinia flavicans ortleppi (Tristram)  
_Drymoeca ortleppi_ Tristram, 1869, Ibis, p. 207—Colesberg, Cape Province.  
Northeastern Cape Province, western Orange Free State, and extreme southwestern Transvaal. Intergrades to the west with _flavicans._

**PRINIA SUBSTRIATA**

Prinia substriata (Smith)  
_Drymoica substriata_ A. Smith, 1842, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 72, fig. 1, and text—Olifants River, Cape Province.  
South West Africa (Namibia) along the lower Orange River, and dry areas of Cape Province east to Colesberg and the upper Great Fish River.

**PRINIA MOLLERI**

Prinia molleri Barbosa du Bocage  
São Tomé, Gulf of Guinea.

**PRINIA ROBERTSI**

Prinia robertsi Benson  
Eastern districts of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) above 4,500 feet, and adjacent Mozambique.

**PRINIA LEUCOPOGON**

Prinia leucopogon leucopogon (Cabanis)  
Forest edge from southeastern Nigeria south to northern Angola, and east to the middle Ubangi River, Katanga (= Shaba),

\(^1^P. leucopogon and _l. leontica_ form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Zaire, the west shore of Lake Tanganyika, and northwestern and northeastern Zambia.

**Prinia leucopogon reichenowi** (Hartlaub)

*Burnesia reichenowii* Hartlaub, 1890, Journ. Ornith., 38, p. 151—Njangalo (= Nyangabo), northeastern Congo Free State.

From the middle Ubangi River at Yakoma, Zaire, east through northern Zaire to southern Sudan, Uganda, and adjoining Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Bukoba, Tanzania, on Lake Victoria, and the east shore of Lake Tanganyika south to the Nkungwe-Mahare Mountains.

**PRINIA LEONTICA**

**Prinia leontica** Bates


Eastern Sierra Leone and southern Guinea to the Nimba Mountains.

**PRINIA BAIRDII**

**Prinia bairdii bairdii** (Cassin)


*Burnesia taeniolata* Reichenow, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., 1, p. 178—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon.

Forest edge from the Obudu Plateau, eastern Nigeria, south to the lower Congo River, and east through northern Zaire to the lowlands of Ituri, intergrading with *obscura* in the Semliki valley.

**Prinia bairdii obscura** (Neumann)


Highlands above 5,000 feet from the Lendu Plateau west of Lake Albert, Zaire, south to Ruwenzori and southwestern Uganda, Burundi, Kivu and the hills northwest of Baraka, Zaire, intergrading with *bairdii* in the Semliki valley.
Prinia bairdii melanops (Reichenow and Neumann)
Western Kenya from Mt. Elgon to Mau.

Prinia bairdii heinrichi Meise
Known only from northern Cuanza Norte, Angola.

Subgenus *HELIOLAIS* Sharpe

**PRINIA ERYTHROPTERA**

Prinia erythroptera erythroptera (Jardine)
Locally in savannas from Senegal and Gambia to Ivory Coast and Nigeria.

Prinia erythroptera jodoptera (Heuglin)
Interior Cameroon east to the upper Uele River, Zaire, and the Bahr al Ghazal, Sudan.

Prinia erythroptera major (Blundell and Lovat)
Western Ethiopia and Kavirondo, Kenya.

Prinia erythroptera rhodoptera (Shelley)
Eastern and southern Tanzania, Malawi, eastern Zambia to Mpika, Mozambique south to Inhambane, and the eastern lowlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Subgenus Malcorus Smith

Prinia pectoralis etoshae Winterbottom

Northern South West Africa (Namibia), from Windhoek to Etosha Pan.

Prinia pectoralis ocularia (Smith)

South West Africa (Namibia) north to southern Damaraland, northern Cape Province, Botswana, northwestern Orange Free State, and extreme western Transvaal.

Prinia pectoralis pectoralis (Smith)

From western Cape Province to the Great Fish River and western Orange Free State.

1Maclean, 1974, Ostrich, 45, pp. 9–14, resurrects the genus Malcorus for this species. While pectoralis has several characters unique among African prinias, they are shared with various Indian species.—M. A. T., Jr.
Genus **DRYMOCICHLA** Hartlaub


**DRYMOCICHLA INCANA**

*Drymocichla incana* Hartlaub


Genus **UROLAIS** Alexander


Type, by original designation, *Urolais mariae* Alexander.


**UROLAIS EPICHLORA**

*Urolais epichlora epichlora* (Reichenow)


Mt. Cameroon, Cameroon Highlands, and Obudu Plateau, eastern Nigeria.

*Urolais epichlora mariae* Alexander


Fernando Po.

Genus **SPILOPTILA** Sundevall


SPILOPTILA CLAMANS

Spiloptila clamans (Temminck)
Malurus clamans Temminck, 1828, Planches Color., livr. 78, pl. 466, fig. 2 and text—Nubia.
Arid zone from the lower Senegal River east through Timbuktu, Mali, Air, Niger, Nigeria, and Chad to Darfur, Sudan, and Eritrea.

Genus APALIS Swainson

Apalis Swainson, 1833, Zool. Illus., ser. 2, 3, p. 119, pl. 119. Type, by monotypy, Motacilla thoracica Shaw and Nodder.


Chappuis, 1979, Alauda, 47, pp. 197–204 (songs and relationships).

APALIS THORACICA

Apalis thoracica griseiceps Reichenow and Neumann

Apalis griseiceps Reichenow and Neumann, 1895, Ornith. Monatsber., 3, p. 75—Kifinika Hut, Mt. Kilimanjaro; altitude 3,000 meters.

Apalis thescela Oberholser, 1905, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 28,

1A. thoracica, pulchra, and ruwenzorii form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.


Apalis thoracica fuscigularis Moreau


Taita Hills, southeastern Kenya.

Apalis thoracica murina Reichenow

Apalis murina Reichenow, 1904, Ornith. Monatsber., 12, p. 28—Mararupia, Rovuma region, Tanganyika/Mozambique border.

Usambara Mountains, northeastern Tanzania; highlands of Malawi in the Mafinga and Masuku Mountains, and of southwestern Tanzania from Rungwe to Matengo, where intergrading with whitei.

Apalis thoracica pareensis Ripley and Heinrich

Apalis thoracica pareensis Ripley and Heinrich, 1966, Postilla, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., no. 96, pp. 32, 33—Chome, Pare Mountains, Tanzania; altitude 1,900 meters.

Pare Mountains, northeastern Tanzania.

Apalis thoracica uluguru Neumann

Apalis griseiceps uluguru Neumann, 1914, Ornith. Monatsber., 22, p. 10—eastern Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika; altitude 2,500 meters.

Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania.

Apalis thoracica youngi Kinnear

Club, 57, p. 8—Vipya, northern Nyasaland; altitude 6,000 feet.
Ufipa Plateau of western Tanzania, and Vipya and Nyika Plateaus of Malawi and adjoining Zambia.

**Apalis thoracica lynesi** Vincent
Mt. Namuli, northern Mozambique.

**Apalis thoracica flavigularis** Shelley
Mountains of southern Malawi, east of the Shire River.

**Apalis thoracica whitei** Grant and Mackworth-Praed
Highlands of southern Malawi, west of the Shire River, from the Kirk Mountains to the Dzalanyama Mountains, and of southwestern Tanzania from Rungwe to Matengo, where intergrading with murina; Zambia in the Muchinga Mountains, west of the Luangwa valley.

**Apalis thoracica rhodesiae** Gunning and Roberts
Woodlands of the Rhodesian plateau, Zimbabwe, east to Inyanga. Intergrades with arnoldi at Rusape.

**Apalis thoracica arnoldi** Roberts
Apalis thoracica arnoldi Roberts, 1936, Ostrich, 7, p. 75—Mt. Selinda, Southern Rhodesia.
Evergreen forest of eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjoining Mozambique. Intergrades with rhodesiae at Rusape, Zimbabwe.

**Apalis thoracica quarta** Irwin
Apalis thoracica quarta Irwin, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., 8,
p. 51—Mt. Gorongosa, Mozambique, lat. 18° 27' S., long. 34° 2' E.; altitude 5,000 feet.

Mt. Gorongosa, Mozambique.

**Apalis thoracica flaviventris** Gunning and Roberts


**Apalis thoracica spelonkensis** Gunning and Roberts


**Apalis thoracica drakensbergensis** Roberts


Northern Drakensberg Mountains in the Wakkerstroom and Carolina districts, eastern Transvaal, and in adjoining Natal.

**Apalis thoracica lebomboensis** Roberts


**Apalis thoracica darglensis** Gunning and Roberts


**Apalis thoracica venusta** Gunning and Roberts


**Apalis thoracica thoracica** (Shaw)

*Motacilla thoracica* Shaw, 1811, in Shaw and Nodder, Nat.
Misc., 22, pl. 969—interior of Africa; Grahamstown, Cape Province, suggested by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 519.

Southern Cape Province from Humansdorp east to the Great Kei River.

**Apalis thoracica claudeli** Sclater


Southern Cape Province from just west of Knysna east to the Humansdorp area.

**Apalis thoracica capensis** Roberts

*Apalis thoracica sclateri* Roberts 1929, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 13, p. 77—L’Ormarins estate, Paarl district, Cape Province.


Southwestern Cape Province from Paarl to Oudtshoorn and Mosselbaai.

**Apalis thoracica griseopyga** Lawson


Coastal strip of Cape Province from Cape Town north to Lambert’s Bay.

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**APALIS PULCHRA**

**Apalis pulchra pulchra** Sharpe

*Apalis pulchra* Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 119—Mt. Elgon.


Cameroon Highlands; Lendu Plateau, west of Lake Albert, Zaire; Imatong Mountains, southeastern Sudan; Kenya highlands from Mts. Elgon and Kenya to Nairobi.

**Apalis pulchra murphyi** Chapin

*Apalis pulchra murphyi* J. P. Chapin, 1932, Amer. Mus.
Novit., no. 570, p. 9—Sambwe, Marungu, Belgian Congo; altitude 6,100 feet. Marungu mountains, southeastern Zaire.

**APALIS RUWENZORII**

*Apalis ruwenzorii ruwenzorii* Jackson


*Apalis ruwenzorii catiodes* Reichenow


**APALIS NIGRICEPS**

*Apalis nigriceps nigriceps* (Shelley)

*Dryodromas nigriceps* Shelley, 1873, Ibis, p. 139—Abouri (= Aburi), Aguapim (= Akwapim), Gold Coast.

*Apalis cervicalis* Reichenow, 1895, Ornith. Monatsber., 3, p. 113—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon. Locally from Sierra Leone to western Central African Republic between Nola and Mbaiki, and northeastern Gabon; Fernando Po.

*Apalis nigriceps collaris* van Someren


**APALIS JACKSONI**

*Apalis jacksoni bambuluensis* Serle


1A. *jacksoni* and *chariessa* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Bamenda Highlands, western Cameroon.

**Apalis jacksoni minor** Ogilvie-Grant

*Apalis jacksoni minor* Ogilvie-Grant, 1917, Ibis, p. 76—Esamesa and Bitye, Ja (= Dja) River, southern Cameroon; altitude 1,500–2,000 feet.

Southern Cameroon; once at Angu on the lower Uele River, Zaire.

**Apalis jacksoni jacksoni** Sharpe

*Apalis jacksoni* Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 119—Mt. Elgon.


Imatong and Didinga Mountains, southern Sudan; Kenya from Mts. Kenya and Elgon to Nairobi, Uganda south to Bukoba, northwestern Tanzania, eastern Zaire from the Lendu Plateau to Mt. Kabobo and Burundi; northern Angola.

**APALIS CHARIESSA**

**Apalis chariessa chariessa** Reichenow


Confined to the lower Tana River, Kenya.

**Apalis chariessa macphersoni** Vincent


Forests of the Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania, the mountains of southern Malawi east of the Shire River, and Mt. Chipereone, Mozambique.

**APALIS BINOTATA**

**Apalis binotata binotata** Reichenow

*Apalis binotata* Reichenow, 1895, Ornith. Monatsber., 3, p. 113—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon.

Forested region of Cameroon; northern Angola in Cuanza Norte; Uganda in the Mpanga (= Kibale) Forest and the lower slopes of Mt. Elgon.

1*A. binotata, flavida, and ruddi are closely related, but show too much geographical overlap to be considered a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.*
Apalis binotata personata Sharpe

Mountain forests of eastern Zaire from the Lendu Plateau to Mt. Kabobo on the west shore of Lake Tanganyika, and Ruwenzori and Kigezi, Uganda, south to Burundi.

Apalis binotata marungensis Chapin
Apalis binotata marungensis J. P. Chapin, 1932, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 570, p. 8—Kasangala, Marungu Highlands, Belgian Congo; altitude 7,050 feet.

Marungu Mountains, southeastern Zaire.

APALIS FLAVIDA

Apalis flavida caniceps (Cassin)


Apalis uamensis Reichenow, 1921, Journ. Ornith., 69, p. 264—Bosum, Uam district, eastern Cameroon (= Bozoum, Ouham district, Central African Republic).

Southern Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast, east and south to Gabon and extreme northern Angola and east through Central African Republic to southwestern Sudan, southern Uganda, Kenya around Kisumu, and eastern Zaire south to Rutshuru. Interggrades with golzi in southern Uganda.

Apalis flavida viridiceps Hawker

Northern Somalia and adjoining Ethiopia.

Apalis flavida abyssinica Érard

1More nearly related to caniceps than to the neighboring flavocincta.—M. A. T., Jr.
High plateau of southwestern Ethiopia in the provinces of Welega, Ilubabor, and northern Kefa.

**Apalis flavida flavocincta** (Sharpe)¹

**Apalis malensis** Neumann, 1905, in Reichenow, Vögel Afrikas, 3, p. 612—Male country, southern Gallaland, Abyssinia.


Dry country, from extreme southeastern Sudan and northern Uganda east through southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya to southern Somalia and south through eastern Kenya to the Taita district. Intergrades with *golzi* in the Usambara Mountains, Tanzania.

**Apalis flavida pugnax** Lawson²

Central highlands of Kenya, south to the Chyulu Range.

**Apalis flavida golzi** (Fischer and Reichenow)

Southwestern Kenya, interior Tanzania, and Rwanda. Intergrades with *flavocincta* in the Usambara Mountains, Tanzania, and with *caniceps* in southern Uganda.

**Apalis flavida tenerrima** Grote

Coast of East Africa from Mombasa, Kenya, to Mozambique, and inland to Morogoro and the Luwipa River, Tanzania; Zanzibar. Intergrades with *neglecta* in northern Mozambique, but apparently meets *golzi* in northeastern Tanzania without intergradation.

¹This is the race called *malensis* by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 524, and most subsequent authors.—M. A. T., Jr.

²This is the race called *flavocincta* by W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 524, and most subsequent authors.—M. A. T., Jr.
Apalis flavida niassae Reichenow


Extreme eastern Angola, southeastern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, northeastern Zambia, and adjoining Tanzania.

**Apalis flavida neglecta** (Alexander)


Southern and eastern Zambia, Malawi, and the Tete district of Mozambique south through northern and eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) to northern and eastern Transvaal, Swaziland, and northern Zululand, Natal. Intergrades with *tenerima* and *renata* in northern Mozambique.

**Apalis flavida flavida** (Strickland)


Western Angola north to the Cuanza River, southern Angola, Ovamboland and the Caprivi Strip, South West Africa (Namibia), Ngamiland, Botswana, and extreme southwestern Zambia.

**Apalis flavida renata** Lawson

*Apalis flavida renata* Lawson, 1968, Durban Mus. Novit., 8, p. 216—Mapinhane, Sul do Save, Mozambique, lat. 22° 15' S., long. 35° 7' E.

Lowlands of Natal and Mozambique, north to the Zambezi River and south to about Durban. Intergrades with *neglecta* in the west of its range.

**Apalis flavida florisuga** (Reichenow)


Eastern Cape Province and Natal to Durban, and interior Natal north of Durban.
APALIS RUDDI

Apalis ruddi caniviridis Hanmer
Known only from the type locality.

Apalis ruddi ruddi Grant
Mozambique, from the Save River south to the lower Incomati River.

Apalis ruddi fumosa Clancey
From Maputo district, Mozambique, to eastern Swaziland and northern Zululand, Natal.

APALIS RUFOGULARIS

Apalis rufogularis sanderi Serle
Southwestern Nigeria.

Apalis rufogularis rufogularis (Fraser)
Apalis rufogularis kamerunensis Reichenow, 1912, Ornith. Monatsber., 20, p. 28—southern Cameroon.
From southeastern Nigeria through southern Cameroon to Gabon and Mbaiki, Central African Republic, just west of the Ubangi River; Fernando Po.
**Apalis rufogularis angolensis** (Bannerman)


Northwestern Angola to just south of the Cuanza River.

**Apalis rufogularis brauni** Stresemann


**Apalis rufogularis nigrescens** (Jackson)


From Lukolela, Zaire, on the middle Congo River, east to extreme southern Sudan, Uganda except for Kigezi, the Kavirondo district, Kenya, extreme northwestern Tanzania, and south to northeastern Angola, northwestern Zambia, and Katanga (= Shaba) and Mount Kabobo, Zaire.

**Apalis rufogularis kigezi** Keith, Twomey, and Friedmann


Known only from the type locality.

**Apalis rufogularis eidos** Peters and Loveridge


Montane forest on Idjwi Island, Lake Kivu, Zaire, at 6,500 feet.

**Apalis rufogularis argentea** Moreau


From the Nkungwe-Mahare Mountains on the east shore of
Lake Tanganyika, Tanzania, east about 50 miles to the Katuma River.

**APALIS SHARPII**

*Apalis sharpii* Shelley

*Apalis sharpii* Shelley, 1884, Ibis, p. 45—Gold Coast.


Locally in forests from Sierra Leone to Ghana.

**APALIS GOSLINGI**

*Apalis goslingi* Alexander


Lower Guinea forest from southern Cameroon to the upper Uele River, the Ituri River, and southern Kasai, Zaire, and adjoining Angola.

**APALIS BAMENDAE**

*Apalis bamendae* Bannerman

*Apalis bamendae* Bannerman, 1922, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 42, p. 131—between Bemba (= Bamenda) and Chang (= Dschang), Cameroon Highlands; altitude 5,000 feet.

Bamenda Highlands, Cameroon, above 4,000 feet.

**APALIS PORPHYROLAEMA**

*Apalis porphyrolaema porphyrolaema* Reichenow and Neumann

*Apalis porphyrolaema* Reichenow and Neumann, 1895, Or-


2. Considered conspecific with *rufogularis* by Chappuis, 1979, Alauda, 47, p. 198. Here kept separate because of the striking difference in tail color.—M. A. T., Jr.

3. *A. bamendae* and *porphyrolaema* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
nith. Monatsber., 3, p. 75—Eldoma (= Eldama), Mau, Kenya.


Kivu Volcanoes south to Itombwe, Zaire, and Burundi; western Uganda; Mts. Moroto and Elgon through the Kenya highlands to Sotik and Kikuyu; Mt. Loliondo, Tanzania.

Apalis porphyroplaema kaboboensis Prigogine


Known only from the type locality.

Apalis porphyroplaema chapini Friedmann


Highlands of central Tanzania in the Nguru, Uluguru, and Uzungwe Mountains.

Apalis porphyroplaema strausae Boulton


Highlands of southwestern Tanzania from Njombe to Rungwe and the Poroto Mountains, Malawi south to Chirobwe, and Zambia on the Nyika Plateau and Makutu Mountains.

1On the basis of song, Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1980, Gertaut, 70, p. 172, consider chapini and strausae to constitute separate species.—M. A. T. Jr.
APALIS MELANOCEPHALA

Apalis melanoccephala nigrodorsalis Granvik


Highlands of Kenya east of the Rift, and Mt. Endau.

Apalis melanoccephala moschi van Someren


Taita Hills, southeastern Kenya; inland northeastern Tanzania from Mt. Handeni to the western Usambara Mountains and south to the Uluguru Mountains.

Apalis melanoccephala melanoccephala (Fischer and Reichenow)


Coastal East Africa from the lower Juba River, Somalia, south to the eastern Usambara Mountains and Pangani, northeastern Tanzania.

Apalis melanoccephala muhuluensis Grant and Mackworth-Praed


Southern Tanzania at Mahenge and Songea.

Apalis melanoccephala tenebricosa Vincent


1A. melanoccephala and chirindensis form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

**Apalis melanocephala fuliginosa** Vincent


Southern Malawi at Mts. Cholo and Mlanje. Possibly the same as *tenebricosa*.

**Apalis melanocephala adjacens** Clancey


Highlands from northwestern Mozambique south to southern Malawi east of the Shire River, except for the range of *fuliginosa*. Birds from between Beira and the Zambezi River may be intergrades *adjacens × lightoni*.

**Apalis melanocephala lightoni** Roberts

*Apalis chirindensis lightoni* Roberts, 1938, Ostrich, 9, p. 119—Zimbiti (= Mzimiti), near Beira, Mozambique.

Beira district, Mozambique; Haroni-Lusitu confluence, eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Birds from between Beira and the Zambezi River may be intergrades *adjacens × lightoni*.

**Apalis melanocephala addenda** Clancey


Coastal forest of Sul do Save, Mozambique, south to Inhambane.

**APALIS CHIRINDENSIS**

**Apalis chirindensis vumbae** Roberts


Eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjacent Mozambique from Inyanga south to the Vumba Highlands.

**Apalis chirindensis chirindensis** Shelley

Eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjacent Mozambique from about lat. 19° 20' S. south to Mt. Selinda; Mt. Gorongosa, Mozambique.

**APALIS CINEREA**

*Apalis cinerea sclateri* (Alexander)


Fernando Po.

*Apalis cinerea cinerea* (Sharpe)

_Euprinodes cinereus_ Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 120—Mt. Elgon.


Mt. Cameroon, Cameroon Highlands, and Obudu Plateau, eastern Nigeria; eastern Zaire from Lendu Plateau to Mt. Kabobo; mountains of southern Sudan; central Uganda, and highlands of Kenya from Mt. Elgon and Marsabit to Nairobi; Mt. Loliondo, northern Tanzania.

*Apalis cinerea grandis* Boulton

*Apalis cinerea grandis* Boulton, 1931, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 21, p. 52—Mt. Moco, Benguela district, Angola; altitude 6,600 feet.

Locally in montane forest in the highlands of western Angola.

**APALIS ALTICOLA**

*Apalis alticola alticola* (Shelley)


_Burnesia brunneiceps_ Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 122—Rupira, Rungwe district, Tanganyika.

1. _A. cinerea and alticola_ form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Highlands of Tanzania from the Crater Highlands to Iringa, Matengo, and Sumbawanga, northern Malawi, northern Zambia and adjoining Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and northern and eastern Angola, but not overlapping the range of *cinerea*.

**Apalis alticola dowsetti** Prigogine


Known only from the type locality.

**APALIS KARAMOJAE**

**Apalis karamojae** (van Someren)


Mts. Kamalinga and Moroto and Morongola National Park, northeastern Uganda, and Ngorongoro, Nzega district, northern Tanzania.

**APALIS RUFIFRONS**

**Apalis rufifrons rufifrons** (Rüppell)

*Prinia rufifrons* Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel, p. 110, pl. 41, fig. 1, labeled *Prinia (Sylvia) rufifrons*—Abyssinian coastlands.


Northern Sudan from Darfur to Khartoum and the Red Sea Province, Eritrea, and eastern Ethiopia to the Awash River.

**Apalis rufifrons smithi** (Sharpe)

*Dryodromas smithi* Sharpe, 1895, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 4, p. 29—no locality; Shebeli, western Somaliland, Sharpe,

1Possibly related to *Spiloptila clamans*.—M. A. T. Jr.


Somalia, southeastern and southern Ethiopia and adjoining Sudan, drier parts of Kenya and adjoining Uganda south to the Tana River.

*Apalis rufifrons rufidorsalis* (Sharpe)


Southern Kenya from Sotik to the Taita Hills, and adjoining Tanzania.

**Genus STENOSTIRA** Cabanis and Bonaparte


**STENOSTIRA SCITA**

*Stenostira scita scita* (Vieillot)


Western and northern Cape Province and southern South West Africa (Namibia). Winters north to Damaraland and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

*Stenostira scita saturatior* Lawson

*Stenostira scita saturatior* Lawson, 1962, Durban Mus. Novit.,
SYLVIIDAE

6, p. 218—Lelykpoortjie, Tarkastad, eastern Cape Province.
Southern, central, and eastern districts of Cape Province.
Winters to the north.

Stenostira scita rudebecki Clancey

Highlands of Lesotho (Basutoland) and adjoining Orange Free State. In winter to the lowlands of Natal, Transvaal, and southern Mozambique.

Genus PHYLLOLAIS Hartlaub


PHYLLOLAIS PULCHELLA

Phyllolais pulchella (Cretzschmar)
Dry country from northern Cameroon and Lake Chad to Ethiopia and Eritrea, and south to the Ituri district, Zaire, Uganda, interior Kenya, and northern Tanzania.

Genus ORTHOTOMUS Horsfield

Edela Lesson, 1830, Traité Ornith., livr. 4, p. 309. Type, by monotypy, Edela ruficeps Lesson, 1830 = Orthotomus sepium Horsfield.
Phyllobates\footnote{This is obviously an error for Phyllergates; in a footnote to his genus Phyllobates, Oates acknowledged permission to use Sharpe’s nomenclature from Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 7, which appeared a few months later. Subsequently, Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, 1, p. 439, used Phyllergates credited to Sharpe, 1883, as do later writers on Indian birds.—G. E. W.} “Sharpe” Oates, 1883 (March), Handb. Birds. Brit. Burmah, 1, p. 110. Type, by monotypy, Orthotomus coronatus Blyth.


Fry, 1976, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), 8, no. 6, 15 pp. (relationship of African and Asian species).

ORTHOTOMUS METOPIAS

Orthotomus metopias metopias (Reichenow)

Northeastern Tanzania in the Usambara and Nguru Mountains.

Orthotomus metopias altus (Friedmann)
Montane forest in the Uluguru Mountains and Matengo Highlands, Tanzania, and at Unango, Mozambique.

Orthotomus metopias pallidus (Ripley and Heinrich)
The type locality only. Doubtful—known only from a single female.

ORTHOTOMUS MOREAUI

Orthotomus moreaui moreaui (Sclater)
Usambara Mountains, Tanzania.

Orthotomus moreaui sousae (Benson)
Known only from the type locality, at 5,500 feet.

ORTHOTOMUS CUCULLATUS

Orthotomus cucullatus coronatus Blyth
Himalayan foothills in eastern Nepal (no recent records), Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, northern Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, and hills of Assam, Bangladesh south to Chittagong, Burma, western and southeastern Yunnan and Kwangsi (Yao Shan), northern Thailand, mountains of Laos and Vietnam.
Orthotomus cucullatus thais (Robinson and Kloss)

Orthotomus cucullatus malayanus (Chasen)
*Phyllergates cucullatus malayanus* Chasen, 1938, Ornith. Monatsber., 46, p. 7—Semangko Pass, Selangor-Pahang border, Malaya; altitude 2,400—4,500 feet.

Malaya.

Orthotomus cucullatus cucullatus Temminck


Sumatra, Java, and Bali.

Orthotomus cucullatus cinereicollis (Sharpe)
*Phyllergates cinereicollis* Sharpe, 1888, Ibis, p. 479—Kina-balu, Borneo.

Mountains of northeastern Borneo (Kinabalu to Mulu and the Tama Abu Range).

Orthotomus cucullatus viridicollis Salomonsen
*Orthotomus cucullatus viridicollis* Salomonsen, 1962, Dansk Ornith. Forenings Tidsskrift, 56, p. 133—Mt. Mataling (= Mantaling), Mantalingajan Range, Palawan Island; altitude 1,250 meters.

Philippines: mountains of Palawan.

Orthotomus cucullatus heterolaemus (Mearns)


Orthotomus cucullatus philippinus (Hartert)
*Phyllergates cucullatus philippinus* Hartert, 1897, Novit.

**Orthotomus cucullatus everetti** (Hartert)


Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores.

**Orthotomus cucullatus hedymeles** (Stresemann)

*Phyllergates cucullatus hedymeles* Stresemann, 1932, Ornith. Monatsber., 40, p. 46—Wawokaraeng, a peak of Mt. Lompobatang, southern Celebes; altitude 2,200 meters.

Mt. Lompobatang, southern Celebes.

**Orthotomus cucullatus meisei** (Stresemann)

*Phyllergates cucullatus meisei* Stresemann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., 39, p. 45—Latimodjong Mountains, Celebes; altitude 2,200 meters.

South-central Celebes.

**Orthotomus cucullatus stentor** (Stresemann)

*Phyllergates cucullatus stentor* Stresemann, 1938, Ornith. Monatsber., 46, p. 47—Tanke Salokko, Mengkoka (= Mekongga) Mountains, southeastern Celebes; altitude 1,500 meters.

North-central and southeastern Celebes.

**Orthotomus cucullatus riedeli** (Meyer and Wiglesworth)


Northern Celebes.

**Orthotomus cucullatus dumasi** (Hartert)


Southern Moluccas: Buru, Ceram.

**Orthotomus cucullatus batjanensis** (Hartert)


Northern Moluccas: Batjan.
ORTHOTOMUS SUTORIUS

Orthotomus sutorius guzuratus (Latham)
*Sylvia guzurata* Latham, 1790, Index Ornith., p. 554—Guzurat (= Gujarat), India.


Orthotomus sphenurus Swainson, 1837, Animals Menageries, p. 343—India.


Pakistan and India from the Himalayan foothills south throughout the peninsula, except for the range of *patia*.

Orthotomus sutorius sutorius (Pennant)
*Motacilla sutoria* Pennant, 1769, Ind. Zool., pl. 7—by inference, Ceylon.

Plains and foothills of Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Orthotomus sutorius fernandonis Whistler

Central highlands of Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Orthotomus sutorius patia Hodgson


Nepal terai, northeastern Uttar Pradesh, northern Bihar, Bengal, India, Bangladesh, Bhutan foothills, and western Assam, India.

Orthotomus sutorius luteus Ripley
Washington, 61, p. 105—Tezu, Mishmi Hills, northeastern Assam. 
Mishmi Hills in Arunachal Pradesh, and the hills of eastern Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India.

**Orthotomus sutorius maculicollis** Moore


Plains and foothills of northern and western Burma, southern peninsular provinces of Thailand, Malaya, Cambodia, southern Laos, and southern Vietnam (where intergrading with *longicauda*).

**Orthotomus sutorius inexpectatus** La Touche


Southeastern Tibet, western and southern Yunnan, and Thailand south to the northern peninsular provinces.

**Orthotomus sutorius longicauda** (Gmelin)


*Orthotomus phyllorrhapheus* Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, p. 49—Amoy (= Hsia-men), China.

Southern China in Kweichow, Kwangsi, southern Hunan, Kwangtung, Fukien, and Hainan, Shan States of Burma, northern Laos, and Vietnam (where intergrading with *maculicollis*).

**Orthotomus sutorius edela** Temminck

*Orthotoma* [sic] *edela* Temminck, 1836, Planches Color., livr. 101, pl. 599, fig. 2 and text—Java.

Java.

**ORTHOTOMUS ATROGULARIS**

**Orthotomus atrogularis nitidus** Hume

*Orthotomus nitidus* Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers, 2, p. 507—Tenasserim; restricted to "northern half of the province" by Hume, 1875, Stray Feathers, 3, p. 325; types from Pah-


Sikkim, northern Bengal, India, and the hills of Bangladesh and Assam, India, south to Chittagong, Burma except southernmost Tenasserim, southeastern Yunnan, China, Thailand north of the Isthmus of Kra, and Indochina.

**Orthotomus atrigularis atrigularis** Temminck

*Orthotomus atrigularis* Temminck, 1836, Planches Color., livr. 101, text—Malacca and Borneo; restricted to Malacca by Chasen and Kloss, 1929, Journ. Ornith., Ergänzungsband, pt. 2, p. 120.


*Orthotomus atrigularis eumelas* Oberholser, 1923, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 76, no. 6, p. 6—Tanjong Bedaan, Bangka Island, southeastern Sumatra.

Peninsular provinces of Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Bangka and Belitung Islands, and southern Borneo.

**Orthotomus atrigularis anambensis** Watson, nom. nov.


Tioman Island, off Pahang, Malaya, and Anambas and Natuna Islands.

**Orthotomus atrigularis humphreysi** Chasen and Kloss

*Orthotomus atrigularis humphreysi* Chasen and Kloss, 1929, Journ. Ornith., Ergänzungsband, pt. 2, p. 120—Betottan, near Sandakan, British North Borneo.
SYLVIIDAE

Northern and eastern Borneo.

**Orthotomus atrogularis chloronotus** Ogilvie-Grant


Philippines: northern Luzon in the Cordillera Central and Sierra Madre; also on Bataan Peninsula and in Laguna Province (where sympatric with *O. derbianus*).

**Orthotomus atrogularis castaneiceps** Walden


*Orthotomus Panayensis* Steere, 1890, List Birds Mammals Steere Expedition Philippines, p. 20—Panay.

Philippines: Ticao, Masbate, Panay, Guimaras, and Bantayan.

**Orthotomus atrogularis rabori** Parkes


Philippines: Negros.

**Orthotomus atrogularis frontalis** Sharpe


Philippines: Samar, Leyte, Dinagat, Bohol, and Mindanao.

**Orthotomus atrogularis mearnsi** McGregor


Philippines: Basilan.
ORTHOTOMUS DERBIANUS

Orthotomus derbianus Moore

Philippines: southern Luzon north to Laguna Province (where sympatric with *O. atrogularis chloronotus*) and southern Tarlac Province, and Catanduanes Island; accidental on Palawan.

ORTHOTOMUS SERICEUS

Orthotomus sericeus nuntius Bangs


Philippines: Calamian Group, Palawan, Balabac, Cagayan Sulu, Sulu Archipelago.

Orthotomus sericeus hesperius Oberholser

Southern Tennasserim, Burma, Thailand south of the Isthmus of Kra, Malaya, Sumatra, Riau and Lingga Archipelagos, and Belitung Island.

Orthotomus sericeus rubicundulus Chasen and Kloss

South Natuna Islands.

Orthotomus sericeus sericeus Temminck

*Orthotomus sericeus* Temminck, 1836, Planches Color., livr. 101—Borneo.
Borneo.

1Prior to 1932 erroneously called *Orthotomus ruficeps* Lesson; vide Oberholser, 1932, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 159, pp. 87-88.—G. E. W.
ORTHOTOMUS RUFICEPS

Orthotomus ruficeps cineraceus Blyth


Southern Tenasserim, Burma, southernmost Vietnam, peninsular Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Riau Archipelago, Bangka, and Belitung Islands, and Sebesi, Sebuku, and Legunidi Islands, Sunda Strait.

Orthotomus ruficeps baeus Oberholser


Western Sumatra islands: Nias, North and South Pagai. Doubtfully distinct from cineraceus.

Orthotomus ruficeps concinnus Riley


Western Sumatra islands: Siberut, Sipura.

Orthotomus ruficeps ruficeps (Lesson)


Locally in coastal mangroves of western (Labuan), northern (Jakarta), and eastern Java.

Orthotomus ruficeps palliolatus Chasen and Kloss

Orthotomus sepium palliolatus Chasen and Kloss, 1932, Bull.

1Prior to Oberholser, 1932, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 159, pp. 87–88, this species was generally known as Orthotomus cineraceus and ruficeps was applied to O. sericeus. More recently ruficeps has been considered conspecific with sepium; see footnote under that species.—G. E. W.
Raffles Mus., 7, p. 9—Karimon Java (= Karimundjawa) Island, Java Sea.
Karimundjawa and Kangean Islands, north of Java.

**Orthotomus ruficeps baweanus** Hoogerwerf
Bawean Island, north of Java.

**Orthotomus ruficeps borneoensis**¹ Salvadori
Borneo.

**Orthotomus ruficeps cagayanensis** Riley
Philippines: Cagayan Sulu.

**ORTHOTOMUS SEPIUM**²

**Orthotomus sepium sundaicus** Hoogerwerf
Panaitan Island, western Java.

**Orthotomus sepium sepium** Horsfield
Interior of Java, and Madura, Bali, and Lombok.

²The greenish-backed subspecies *sepium* and *sundaicus* have usually been considered conspecific with the gray-backed forms of *ruficeps*. They differ markedly in color, and on Java, where *ruficeps* and *sepium* have been found almost sympatrically, they differ in habitat, so that it seems more reasonable to treat them as two distinct species in a superspecies.—G. E. W.
ORTHOTOMUS CINEREICEPS¹

Orthotomus cinereiceps obscurior Mayr

Philippines: Mindanao.

Orthotomus cinereiceps cinereiceps Sharpe

Orthotomus cinereiceps Sharpe, 1877, Ibis, p. 113—island of Basilan, Philippines.
Philippines: Basilan.

ORTHOTOMUS NIGRICEPS²

Orthotomus nigriceps Tweeddale


Orthotomus nigrogularis Hachisuka, 1944, Tori, 11, p. 526—Mt. Hamihitan (= Hamiguitan), Tumadgopt (= Tumadgo Point), east of Davao Gulf, Mindanao; vide Ripley, 1950, Condor, 52, p. 165, for discussion of type specimen.
Philippines: lowlands of Mindanao.

ORTHOTOMUS SAMARENSIS

Orthotomus samarensis Steere

Orthotomus Samarensis Steere, 1890, List Birds Mammals Steere Expedition Philippines, p. 20—Samar.
Philippines: Samar.

GENUS CAMAROPTERA SUNDEVALL³,⁴

Camaroptera Sundevall, 1850, Öfversigt K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandlingar, Stockholm, 7, p. 103. Type, by original

¹The species cinereiceps, nigriceps, and samarensis form a super-species and could well be considered a separate subgenus.—G. E. W.
²For discussion of status of O. nigriceps and O. samarensis see Mayr, 1947, pp. 140–141.—G. E. W.
³Camaroptera axillaris Reichenow, 1893 = Anthreptes fraseri axillaris (Reichenow), Check-list Birds World, 1967, 12, p. 210. Camaroptera caniceps Reichenow, 1915 (nec Camaroptera caniceps Cassin, 1859), is a synonym of Anthreptes fraseri axillaris, Check-list,
designation, Camaroptera olivacea Sundevall = Sylvia brachyura Vieillot.


Clancey, 1974, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), 6, no. 28, pp. 19–24 (brachyura, southern taxa).

**Camaroptera brachyura**

*Camaroptera brachyura pileata* Reichenow
*Camaroptera pileata littoralis* Grote, 1911, Ornith. Monatsber., 19, p. 163—Mikindani, Tanganyika.

The littoral of Tanzania, north to Vanga, southeastern Kenya; Zanzibar and Mafia.

*Camaroptera brachyura fugglescouchmani* Moreau

Inland southern Tanzania to the Uluguru Mountains and Mahenge, and the moister east of Malawi north of Nkhotakota. Hybridizes with *C. brevicaudata intercalata* at Isoka, Zambia.

*Camaroptera brachyura bororensis* Gunning and Roberts

Mozambique south to the Zambézia district, and the moister

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Fry, 1976, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), 8, no. 6, p. 13, unites *Camaroptera* with *Orthotomus* on the basis of similarities in song, nest, and plumage characters. However, *Camaroptera* is a compact African genus that falls outside the structural limits of the predominantly Oriental *Orthotomus*, and I prefer to recognize it.—M. A. T., Jr.

*C. brachyura, brevicaudata, and harterti* form a superspecies; they are frequently treated as conspecific.—M. A. T., Jr.
parts of Malawi south of Nkhotakota. Hybridizes with *C. brevicaudata sharpei* in southern Malawi.

**Camaroptera brachyura constans** Clancey


From Sul do Save, Mozambique, and Mt. Selinda, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), south to eastern Swaziland and Zululand, Natal. Hybridizes with *C. brevicaudata transitiva* in southeastern Zimbabwe.

**Camaroptera brachyura brachyura** (Vieillot)


From the Knysna district of Cape Province east along the littoral to Zululand, Natal, and inland north to the mountains of eastern Transvaal.

**CAMAROPTERA BREVICAUDATA**

**Camaroptera brevicaudata brevicaudata** (Cretzschmar)


*Orthotomus griseo-viridis* J. W. von Müller, 1851, Naumannia, [1], Heft 4, p. 27—Kordofan.

*Camaroptera griseoviridis chrysocnemis* Zedlitz, 1911, Journ. Ornith., 59, p. 339—Senegal; *ex* *Orthotomus chrysocnemus* [sic] Lichtenstein, 1854, Nomenclator Avium Mus.

Drier country from Senegal and Guinea-Bissau east to central Sudan and the lowlands of northwestern Ethiopia.

*Camaroptera brevicaudata abessinica* Zedlitz


Highlands of Eritrea, Ethiopia except for range of *insulata*, and northern Somalia, to southern Sudan and adjoining northeastern Zaire, northern Uganda, and northern Kenya to about Mt. Kenya.

*Camaroptera brevicaudata insulata* Desfayes


Rain forest margins of the Ghera region, Ethiopia, presumably extending west to Gore.

*Camaroptera brevicaudata tincta* (Cassin)


Forested areas from Sierra Leone to Cameroon, eastern Zaire, western Uganda, and extreme western Tanzania at Kigoma and the Nkungwe-Mahare Mountains, south to Kasai, Zaire, northwestern Angola, and Mwinilunga, Zambia. Intergrades with *aschani* in Uganda.

*Camaroptera brevicaudata aschani* Granvik


Highlands of Kenya, intergrading with *tincta* in Uganda; similar birds occur in Kivu, Zaire.

*Camaroptera brevicaudata griseigula* Sharpe

*Camaroptera griseigula* Sharpe, 1892, Ibis, p. 158—Voi River, Teita (= Taita), Kenya.

Lowlands of southeastern Kenya, except along the coast, and from Mt. Kilimanjaro to the Ngorongoro Crater highlands, Tanzania.

*Camaroptera brevicaudata erlangeri* Reichenow

*Camaroptera erlangeri* Reichenow, 1905, Vögel Afrikas, 3, p. 617—southern Somaliland; restricted to Solole, 180 miles up the Juba River, by Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1941,

Camaroptera brevicaudata intercalata White
Northeastern Angola west to Malanje and the central highlands, northern Zambia, Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and Tanzania east to Iringa and Hanang and north to Lake Victoria; may wander south to the Chobe River, Botswana, in the dry season. The boundaries between intercalata and sharpei are poorly defined. Hybridizes with C. brachyura fugglescouchmani at Isoka, Zambia.

Camaroptera brevicaudata beirensis Roberts
Districts of Tete and Manica e Sofala, Mozambique, extending to the coast from the Zambezi delta to south of Beira. "C. b. marleyi" is based on gray-backed birds from within the range of brachyura, possibly hybrids with beirensis.

Camaroptera brevicaudata transitiva Clancey
Camaroptera brachyura transitiva Clancey, 1974, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), 6, no. 28, p. 21—Humani Ranch, Sabi River valley, southeastern Rhodesia, lat. 20° 30' S., long. 32° 16' E.; altitude 400 meters.
Plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) south to the bushveld of the plateau of the Transvaal, about 25° 40' S. Hybridizes with C. brachyura constans in southeastern Zimbabwe.

Camaroptera brevicaudata sharpei Zedlitz¹
Camaroptera griseoviridis sharpei Zedlitz, 1911 (April), Journ.

Southwestern Angola, northern South West Africa (Namibia), and northern Botswana to western Transvaal, southern, central, and eastern provinces of Zambia, and the drier parts of central Malawi. Hybridizes with C. brachyura bororensis in southern Malawi.

CAMAROPTERA HARTERTI

Camaroptera harterti Zedlitz
Northwestern Angola, from Quela, Malanje, west to Vila Salazar and Luanda, and south to Gabela.

CAMAROPTERA SUPERCILIARIS

Camaroptera superciliaris (Fraser)
Camaroptera flavigularis Reichenow, 1894, Ornith. Monatsber., 2, p. 126—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon.
Camaroptera superciliaris kamerunensis Reichenow, 1912, Ornith. Monatsber., 20, p. 29—Bipindi, Cameroon.
Forests from Guinea and Sierra Leone to Cameroon, and south

1Usually considered a race of brevicaudata.—M. A. T., Jr.
and east to northern Angola, Kasai, Manyema, the upper Uele River, Zaire, adjoining Central African Republic, and Uganda. The dark populations of Lower Guinea are surrounded by variable brighter ones.

**CAMAROPTERA CHLORONOTA**

*Camaroptera chloronota kelsalli* Sclater  
Forest regions from Sierra Leone and southeastern Guinea to Ghana.

*Camaroptera chloronota chloronota* Reichenow  
Southern Togo to southern Cameroon and Gabon.

*Camaroptera chloronota granti* Alexander  
Fernando Po.

*Camaroptera chloronota toroensis* (Jackson)  
Zaire, from the middle Congo River and northern Kasai north and east to the Uele River, Ituri, and Lake Kivu; southeastern Central African Republic, southwestern Sudan, Uganda, and northern Kavirondo, Kenya.

*Camaroptera chloronota kamitugaensis* Prigogine  
Region around Kamituga, Zaire, north and west of Lake Tanganyika.

**Genus CALAMONASTES** Sharpe  

*Calamonastes* Sharpe, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 7, pp. 94, 133. Type, by subsequent designation (Shelley, 1896, Birds

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1Often submerged in Cambaroptera.—M. A. T., Jr.
Africa, 1, p. 72), C. fasciolatus = Drymoica fasciolata A. Smith.

Fry, 1976, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), 8, no. 6, p. 13 (valid genus).

CALAMONASTES SIMPLEX¹

Calamonastes simplex simplex (Cabanis)
Drier parts of Ethiopia, Somalia, extreme southeastern Sudan, Kenya and adjoining Uganda, and northeastern Tanzania from Natron to Usambara.


Southwestern Kenya at Loita, eastern Rwanda, Tanzania south to Sumbawanga, Mbeya, and Iringa, and Mbala (= Abercorn), Zambia. Hybridizes with C. stierlingi stierlingi at Chitipa, Malawi.

Calamonastes simplex katangae Neave

Calamonastes katangae Neave, 1909, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 4, p. 130—Katanga, Belgian Congo. Type, in British Museum (Natural History), from Lufupa River, fide

¹C. simplex, stierlingi, and fasciolatus form a superspecies. Dowsett and Dowssett-Lemaire, 1980, Gerfaut, 70, pp. 176–179, recognize three different species: 1) nominate simplex, 2) undosus including the remaining races of simplex and all the races of stierlingi, 3) fasciolatus.—M. A. T., Jr.

**Calamonastes simplex cinereus** Reichenow


The lower Congo River from Loango to Kunungu, Kasai, Zaire, and northern Angola, and the Mwinilunga district, Zambia.

**Calamonastes simplex huilae** (Meise)


The plateau of western Angola, south to Huila and adjoining Moçâmedes.

**CALAMONASTES STIERLINGI**

**Calamonastes stierlingi stierlingi** Reichenow


Southern Tanzania north to the Matengo Highlands and Morogoro, Malawi east of the Shire River, and northern Mozambique. Hybridizes with *C. simplex undosus* at Chitipa, Malawi.

**Calamonastes stierlingi buttoni** White


Zambia west of the Luangwa valley, from Mpika to Mankoya (= Kaoma) and Sesheke. Hybridizes with *C. simplex katangae* in a narrow band at Mpika, Kitwe, Kasempa, and Mankoya (= Kaoma).

**Calamonastes stierlingi irwini** (Smithers and Paterson)

Malawi west of the Shire River, adjoining Mozambique north of the Zambezi River, and the Eastern and Southern Provinces of Zambia; the plateau of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), adjoining Mozambique at Gorongosa, adjoining Botswana at Francistown and Kasane, and locally on the Okavango River, northeastern South West Africa (Namibia). Meets C. f. fasciolatus and europhila from Francistown to Beit Bridge, Zambia, without hybridization.

**Calamonastes stierlingi olivascens** (Clancey)


**Calamonastes stierlingi pintoi** (Irwin)


**CALAMONASTES FASCIOLATUS**

**Calamonastes fasciolatus pallidior** Hartert


**Calamonastes fasciolatus fasciolatus** (Smith)

*Drymoica fasciolata* A. Smith, 1847, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 111, fig. 2, and text (fascialota on plate, fasciolata in text)—northeast of Latakoo (= Kuruman), northern Cape Province.

*Calamonastes stigmosus* Reichenow, 1910, Ornith. Monatsber., 18, p. 8—Windhoek, German South West Africa. From South West Africa (Namibia), north of Hardorp, through Botswana to northern Cape Province and the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) border at Plumtree.

**Calamonastes fasciolatus europhilus** (Clancey)

*Camaroptera fasciolata europhila* Clancey, 1970, Durban Mus. Novit., 8, p. 337—"Uitduiker" Farm, ca. 10 miles south of Northam, Thabazimbi district, western Transvaal. Western Transvaal, north of lat. 26° S. and west of long. 30°
E., and adjoining southeastern Botswana and southwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

**Genus Euryptila Sharpe**


**Euryptila subcinnamomea**

_Euryptila subcinnamomea_ (Smith)  
_Drymoica subcinnamomea_ A. Smith, 1847, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 111, fig. 1, and text—mountains of the Kamiesberg, Little Namaqualand. South West Africa (Namibia) north to Naukluft, and western Cape Province south to Karooopoot and east to De Aar and the Hendrik Verwoerd Dam.

**Genus Poliolais Alexander**


**Poliolais Lopesi**

_Poliolais lopesi lopesi_ (Alexander)  

Fernando Po.

_Poliolais lopesi alexanderi_ Bannerman  

Mt. Cameroon.

\(^1\)Occasionally merged in _Calamonastes_.—M. A. T., Jr.  
Poliolais lopesi manengubae Serle


Southern Cameroon Highlands and the Obudu Plateau, eastern Nigeria.

**Genus GRAUERIA Hartert**


Type, by original designation, _Graueria vittata_ Hartert.


**GRAUERIA VITTATA**

_Graueria vittata_ Hartert


Montane forest of eastern Zaire from Lake Edward to the Itombwe Mountains, and the Kigezi district, Uganda.

**Genus EREMOMELA Sundevall**


_Magalilais_ Roberts, 1922, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 8, p. 236. Type, by original designation, _Eremomela usticollis_ Sundevall.


EREMOMELA ICTEROPYGIALIS

Eremomela icteropygialis alexanderi Sclater and Mackworth-Praed
Eremomela flaviventris alexanderi W. L. Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 673—Bara, Kordofan, Sudan.
Arid country from Senegal through Niger and Chad to Darfur and Kordofan, Sudan.

Eremomela icteropygialis griseoflava Heuglin
Red Sea Province of Sudan south to Khartoum and Sinjah, Eritrea, and eastern and southern Ethiopia.

Eremomela icteropygialis karamojensis Stoneham
Eremomela flaviventris karamojensis Stoneham, 1925, Bull.

1E. icteropygialis and flavicrissalis form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.


Somalia, northern Kenya south to the Northern Uaso Nyiro River, and northeastern Uganda.

**Eremomela icteropygialis crawfurdi** Clarke


**Eremomela icteropygialis abdominalis** Reichenow


Kenya, from Mt. Kenya and Magadi to the Taita district, and northern Tanzania south to Tabora and Morogoro. Intergrades with _polioxantha_ at Morogoro.

**Eremomela icteropygialis polioxantha** Sharpe


Southern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and southern Tanzania south through central and eastern Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and southwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjoining Botswana to eastern Transvaal, Swaziland, and eastern Zululand, Natal. Intergrades with _abdominalis_ at Morogoro, Tanzania.¹

¹Clancey, 1969, Durban Mus. Novit., 8, p. 307, restricts _polioxantha_ to eastern Botswana, southern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Transvaal, Sul do Save, Mozambique, Swaziland, and eastern Zululand, leaving the racial status of birds from the northern range indeterminate.—M. A. T., Jr.
Eremomela icteropygialis helenorae Alexander

Eremomela icteropygialis salvadorii Reichenow

Eremomela icteropygialis puellula Grote

Eremomela icteropygialis sharpei Reichenow
South West Africa (Namibia) from the Kaokoveld and Ovamboland to Damaraland, Botswana except for the extreme east, and Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, Cape Province.

Eremomela icteropygialis icteropygialis (Lafresnaye)
Sylvietta icteropygialis Lafresnaye, 1839, Rev. Zool., Paris,
2, p. 258—Orange River, South Africa.


Great Namaqualand, South West Africa (Namibia), and Cape Province from Little Namaqualand and Bushmanland east.

Eremomela icterus saturator Ogilvie-Grant


Cape Province, except for the range of icterus, north to western Orange Free State and the Transvaal highveld.

EREMOMELA FLAVICRISALIS

Eremomela flavicrissalis Sharpe


Arid country in southern and southeastern Ethiopia, central and southern Somalia, Kenya south to the Northern Uaso Nyiro River and Simba, and northeastern Uganda.

EREMOMELA SCOTOPS¹

Eremomela scotops congensis Reichenow


Savannas of Congo, south and east to the Kasai district, Zaire, and the Angola border along the Cuango River.

Eremomela scotops angolensis Bannerman


Malanje district, northern Angola.

Eremomela scotops pulchra (Barbosa du Bocage)


Eremomela mentalis Reichenow, 1887, Journ. Ornith., 35,

¹E. scotops, pusilla, canescens, and gregalis form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

Region between the Lualaba River, Zaire, and Lake Tanganyika, central and southern Angola, Zambia, Malawi west of the Shire River, Tete region of Mozambique, northeastern South West Africa (Namibia), Botswana, and northwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), where intergrading with scotops.

Eremomela scotops citriniceps (Reichenow)
From southern Kavirondo, Kenya, and Ankole, Uganda, south to Iringa, Ufipa, and the east shore of Lake Tanganyika, Tanzania.

Eremomela scotops kikuyuensis van Someren
Central highlands of Kenya.

Eremomela scotops occipitalis (Fischer and Reichenow)
From coastal southeastern Kenya south through eastern and southern Tanzania to Mozambique north of the Zambezi River and Malawi east of the Shire River.

Eremomela scotops scotops Sundevall
Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) plateau, Transvaal, eastern Botswana, and northern Swaziland. Intergrades with pulchra in northwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Eremomela scotops chlorochlamys Clancey
Southern Mozambique and adjoining lowlands of southeastern
Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Transvaal, eastern Swaziland, Zululand, Natal (once at Durban).

**EREMOMELA PUSILLA**

_Eremomela pusilla_ Hartlaub

_Eremomela pusilla_ Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafri-

c’a’s, p. 59—Senegal.

_Eremomela viridiflava_ Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. West-

africa’s, p. 59—Senegambia.

_Eremomela baumanni_ Reichenow, 1894, Ornith. Monats-


_Eremomela pusilla prosphera_ Grote, 1925, Journ. Ornith.,

73, p. 97—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon.

West African savannas from Senegal to N’Djamene (Ft. Lamy),

Chad, and eastern Cameroon. Hybrids with _E. canescens elegans_ have been reported from west of Sarh (Ft. Archambault),

Chad, and from northern Cameroon.

**EREMOMELA CANESCENS**

_Eremomela canescens canescens_ Antinori

_Eremomela? canescens_ Antinori, 1864, Cat. Descr. Colle-

zeone Uccelli Interno Africa Centrale Nord, p. 38—Djur

(= Jur), Bahr al Ghazal, Sudan.

_Eremomela pusilla tessmanni_ Grote, 1921, Ornith. Monats-

ber., 29, p. 84—Nola and Mbaiki areas, Ubangi-Shari.

From eastern Cameroon and Central African Republic to

southwestern Sudan and northeastern Zaire to Lake Albert.

Intergrades with _elgonensis_ in northern Uganda.

_Eremomela canescens elegans_ Heuglin

_Eremomela? elegans_ Heuglin, 1864 (July), Journ. Ornith.,

12, p. 259—Sarogo (Sarakwo, Saraco) Province, western

Abyssinian highlands.

Northeastern Chad and northern Sudan from north of Darfur
to Sennar. Hybrids with _E. pusilla_ have been reported from

west of Sarh (Ft. Archambault), Chad, and from northern Ca-
meroon.

_Eremomela canescens abyssinica_ Bannerman

_Eremomela elegans abyssinica_ Bannerman, 1911, Bull. Brit.

Ornith. Club, 29, p. 38—Omo River, Kullo, southwestern

Abyssinia; altitude 2,000 feet.
Eritrea, western and southern Ethiopia, and southeastern Sudan.

**Eremomela canescens elgonensis** van Someren


Western Kenya, from Mt. Elgon and West Suk to central Kavirondo, and adjoining Uganda. Intergrades with *canescens* in northern Uganda.

**EREMOMELA GREGALIS**

**Eremomela gregalis gregalis** (Smith)


South West Africa (Namibia), south of the Swakop River, and Little Namakualand and Bushmanland, western Cape Province.

**Eremomela gregalis albicularis** (Hartlaub and Finsch)


The Karroo districts of Cape Province, east to Colesberg and Cradock.

**EREMOMELA BADICEPS**

**Eremomela badiceps fantiensis** Macdonald

*Eremomela badiceps fantiensis* Macdonald, 1940, Ibis, p. 341—Prahsu (= Prasu), Gold Coast.

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1*E. badiceps, turneri, and atricollis* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Upper Guinea forest from Sierra Leone and southern Guinea to Ghana.

**Eremomela badiceps badiceps** (Fraser)


Lower Guinea forest from southern Nigeria and Cameroon south to northern Angola and east to western Uganda and the Imatong Mountains, Sudan; Fernando Po.

**EREMOMELA TURNERI**

**Eremomela turneri turneri** van Someren


Kavirondo district and Mt. Elgon, Kenya.

**Eremomela turneri kalindei** Prigogine


Kivu district, Zaire, at Kalima and Kailo, and the Nyondo Forest, Uganda, east of Rutshuru, Zaire.

**EREMOMELA ATRICOLLIS**

**Eremomela atricollis atricollis** Barbosa du Bocage


Highlands of Angola east to Katanga (= Shaba) and Marungu, Zaire, northwestern Zambia from Zambezi to Solwezi, and eastern Zambia north of lat. 10° 30’ S.

**Eremomela atricollis venustula** Clancey

**Eremomela atricollis venustula** Clancey, 1974, Durban Mus.
Novit., 10, p. 100—Mlembo River, Serenje, Zambia, lat. 12° 33' S., long. 30° 20' E.
From long. 24° E. in northwestern Zambia east to the Mulchiga Escarpment, north to Mpika and the pedicle of Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire; may extend into Angola along the southern edge of the species range.

**EREMOMELA USTICOLLIS**

*Eremomela ucticollis rensi* Benson

*Eremomela (Magalilais) ucticollis rensi* Benson, 1943, Os- 

Instrich, 13, p. 241—near Fort Johnston, Nyasaland; alti-

tude 1,700 feet.

Southern Zambia west to Barotseland, southern Malawi, Mozambique north of the Save River, and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) except for the range of other races.

*Eremomela ucticollis baugarti* Reichenow

*Eremomela baugarti* [sic] Reichenow, 1905, Ornith. Mon-


Southern Angola, South West Africa (Namibia), northern Cape Province, Botswana, extreme western Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and dry western Transvaal.

*Eremomela ucticollis ucticollis* Sundevall

*Eremomela ucticollis* Sundevall, 1850, Öfversigt K. Vetens-


Southwestern and southern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Transvaal, Sul do Save, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Zululand, Natal.

**Genus RANDIA** Delacour and Berlioz

*Randia* Delacour and Berlioz, 1931, Oiseau, 1, p. 2. Type, by monotypy, *Randia pseudo-zosterops* Delacour and Ber-

lioz.

**RANDIA PSEUDIZOSTEROPS**

*Randia pseudo-zosterops* Delacour and Berlioz

*Randia pseudo-zosterops* Delacour and Berlioz, 1931, Oiseau, 1, p. 3, pl. 1—northeast of Maroantsetra, Madagascar.

Humid east of Madagascar, from 800 to 1,200 meters.
Genus Newtonia Schlegel and Pollen


NEWTONIA BRUNNEICAUDA

Newtonia brunneicauda brunneicauda (Newton)
Madagascar, up to 1,800 meters.

Newtonia brunneicauda monticola Salomonsen
Ankaratra Mountains, Madagascar, from 1,800 to 2,000 meters.

NEWTONIA AMPHICBROA

Newtonia amphichroa Reichenow
Newtonia olivacea Büttikofer, 1896, Notes Leyden Mus., 18, p. 199—Savary, northeastern Madagascar.
Humid east of Madagascar and Mt. d’Ambre, from 500 to 1,800 meters.

NEWTONIA ARCHBOLDI

Newtonia archboldi Delacour and Berlioz
Newtonia archboldi Delacour and Berlioz, 1931, Oiseau, 1, p. 1—Tabity, west of Vondrozo, southern Madagascar.
Subdesert of southern Madagascar.
SYLVIIDAE

NEWTONIA FANOVANAE

Newtonia fanovanae Gyldenstolpe


Known only from the type.

**Genus SYLVIETTA Lafresnaye**


**SYLVIETTA VIRENS**

*Sylvietta virens flaviventris* (Sharpe)


*Sylvietta Stampflii* Büttikofer, 1886, Notes Leyden Mus., 8, p. 252—near Monrovia, Liberia.


Forests from Sierra Leone to western Nigeria. Intergrades with *virens* in the vicinity of the Niger River.

*Sylvietta virens virens* Cassin


Southeastern Nigeria, Cameroon, and Gabon east to the Ubangi River, and western Zaire from Kunungu to Stanley Pool. Intergrades with *flaviventris* in the vicinity of the Niger River.
Sylvietta virens baraka (Sharpe)
Northeastern Angola, Zaire from Kasai and Équateur eastward, southern Sudan, and Uganda.

Sylvietta virens tando Sclater
Cabinda south to the forests of Cuanza Norte, Angola.

Sylvietta virens meridionalis Ripley and Heinrich
Luanda and Cuanza Sul, Angola.

SYLVIETTA DENTI

Sylvietta denti hardyi (Bannerman)
Locally in forest from Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, and Ghana; birds of undetermined race recorded from southwestern Nigeria (Elgood, 1982, Birds Nigeria, p. 168).

Sylvietta denti denti (Ogilvie-Grant)
Sylviella batesi Sharpe, 1908, Ibis, p. 319—Bitye, Ja (= Dja) River, southern Cameroon.
Western and southern Cameroon, northeastern Zaire, and extreme northeastern Angola.

SYLVIETTA LEUCOPHRYS

Sylvietta leucophrys chapini Schouteden
Montane forest of the Lendu Plateau, Zaire, west of Lake Albert.
Sylviidae

Sylviella leucophrys leucophrys (Sharpe)

Sylviella leucophrys Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 120—Mt. Elgon.
Sylviella leucophrys keniensis Mearns, 1913, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 61, no. 20, p. 5—Mt. Kenya; altitude 8,500 feet.

From Ruwenzori and Kibale, western Uganda, east to Mt. Elgon and the Kenya highlands.

Sylviella leucophrys chloronota Hartert


From southwestern Uganda and the mountains west of Lake Edward south to both shores of Lake Tanganyika as far as Mt. Kabobo, Zaire, and Mt. Nkungwe, Tanzania.

SYLVIETTA BRACHYURA

Sylviella brachyura brachyura Lafresnaye


Troglodytes micrurus Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel, p. 109, pl. 41, fig. 2—Kordofan, Sudan.


Interior of West Africa from Senegal and Sierra Leone to northern Cameroon, and through the semiarid belt to central Sudan north to the Red Sea Province, northeastern Ethiopia, and western Eritrea. Intergrades extensively with carnapi in southern Sudan.

Sylviella brachyura carnapi (Reichenow)

Sylviella carnapi Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, pp. 21, 22—eastern Cameroon.


S. brachyura and philippae probably form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Grasslands from central and southern Cameroon and Central African Republic to the upper Uele River, Zaire, southern Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya. Intergrades extensively with brachyura in southern Sudan.

**Sylvietta brachyura leucopsis** (Reichenow)
Eastern Eritrea, Somalia except for the northeastern interior, Ethiopia except for the range of brachyura, Kenya except for the extreme west, southeastern Sudan, and the northern edge of Tanzania. A hybrid with *S. whytii loringi* was taken at Yabalo, Ethiopia.

**SYLVIETTA PHILIPPAE**

**Sylvietta philippae** Williams
Sylvietta philippae J. G. Williams, 1955, Ibis, 97, p. 582, pl. 7—near Galkayu (GaIcaio = Rocca Littorio), western Italian Somalia, lat. 6° 50' N., long. 47° 25' E.; altitude ca. 1,000 feet.
Interior of northern and central Somalia, and adjacent Ethiopia.

**SYLVIETTA WHYTTI**

**Sylvietta whytii loringi** Mearns
Sylvietta whytii loringi Mearns, 1911, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 56, no. 20, p. 11—Fort Hall (= Murango), Kenya; altitude 3,900 feet.
Sylvietta whytii abayensis Mearns, 1913, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 61, no. 20, p. 4—Gato River, near Gardula (Gidole),

1*S. whytii* and *ruficapilla* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
south end of Lake Abaya, southern Abyssinia; altitude 4,000 feet. 
Southern Ethiopia, southeastern Sudan, northeastern Uganda, and northern Kenya, south through the dry interior of eastern Kenya to northeastern Tanzania from Kilimanjaro to the Usambara Mountains; possibly in the highlands of Tanzania from Uluguru to Njombe and Matengo. A hybrid with *S. brachyura leucopsis* was taken at Yabalo, Ethiopia.

**Sylvietta whytii jacksoni** (Sharpe)
*Sylviella distinguenda* Madarász, 1910, Archivum Zoologicum, Budapest, 1, p. 177—Ngare-Dowash (= Mara River), Kenya.

Rwanda, southern Uganda and the highlands of western Kenya, south through northern and western Tanzania to northern Malawi.

**Sylvietta whytii minima** (Ogilvie-Grant)
*Sylviella minima* Ogilvie-Grant, 1900 (January), Ibis, pp. 75, 156, pl. 1, fig. 2—Manda Island, Kenya.
*Sylviella fischeri* Reichenow, 1900 (February), Ornith. Monatsber., 8, pp. 21, 22—Malindi, Kenya.

Kenya coast from Lamu to Vanga, and possibly to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

**Sylvietta whytii whytii** (Shelley)
*Sylvietta whytii* Shelley, 1894, Ibis, p. 13—Zomba, Nyasaland.

From coastal southern Tanzania and southern Malawi to Mozambique north of the Limpopo River.

**Sylvietta whytii nemorivaga** Clancey
Western districts of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) from Wankie to Umguza, and the eastern districts.

SYLVIETTA RUFICAPILLA

Sylietta ruficapilla rufigenis (Reichenow)


Congo River, Zaire, from Manyanga to Kunungu, and Kasai district; Cabinda, Angola.

Sylietta ruficapilla schoutedeni White


Southeastern Zaire from Mt. Kabobo to the Marungu Mountains.

Sylietta ruficapilla makayii White


Known only from the type locality.

Sylietta ruficapilla ruficapilla Barbosa du Bocage


Central highlands of Angola, and extreme southwestern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, at Kasaji.

Sylietta ruficapilla gephyra White


Northwestern Zambia from Kalabo to Mankoya (= Kaoma) and Mwinilunga, and western Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, to the Lufira River.

Sylietta ruficapilla chubbi (Ogilvie-Grant)


Zambia west to Solwezi and Mazabuka, the western tip of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), southeastern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, Malawi, and northern Mozambique in the Tete district.
SYLVIETTA RUFESCENS¹

Sylvietta rufescens adelphe Grote
Southern Zaire north in the east to Baraka, Zambia except for the southwest and lower Zambezi and Luangwa valleys, and northern Malawi.

Sylvietta rufescens ansorgei Hartert
Coastal Angola from Luanda south, and adjoining Kaokoveld, South West Africa (Namibia). Intergrades with ochrocara along the lower Cunene River.

Sylvietta rufescens ochrocara Oberholser
Damaraland, South West Africa (Namibia), north to Etosha Pan and the lower Cunene River, where it intergrades with ansorgei and flecki.

Sylvietta rufescens flecki (Reichenow)
Sylviella flecki Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, pp. 21, 22—Mutschumi, south of Lake Ngami, Bechuana-land.
Sylvietta rufescens transvaalensis W. L. Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 667—Rustenburg, Transvaal.
Southern plateau of Angola and Ovamboland, South West Africa (Namibia), east to southwestern Zambia, northern and eastern Botswana, upland Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and the Transvaal plateau. Intergrades with ochrocara along the lower Cunene River.

Sylvietta rufescens pallida (Alexander)
Sylviella pallida Alexander, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club,

¹S. rufescens and isabellina form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
The Zambezi valley below Victoria Falls south through the lower Luangwa valley, Zambia, Mozambique, southern Malawi, and the eastern lowlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Transvaal to extreme northeastern Zululand, Natal.

*Sylvietta rufescens resurga* Clancey


Natal, Swaziland, and the eastern slope of the Drakensberg, Transvaal.

*Sylvietta rufescens diverga* Clancey


Southern Cape Province and the Karroo, east to eastern Cape Province, north to Lesotho, Orange Free State, and southern Transvaal.

*Sylvietta rufescens rufescens* (Vieillot)


Great Namaqualand, South West Africa (Namibia), and northwestern Cape Province east and north to northern Cape Province, southwestern Transvaal, and Botswana north to Ghanzi and Lake Dow (Xau).

**SYLVIETTA ISABELLINA**

*Sylvietta isabellina* (Elliot)


**Genus HEMITESIA Chapin**


**HEMITESIA NEUMANNI**

*Hemitesia neumanni* (Rothschild)  
Highlands of eastern Zaire from west of Lake Edward to Mt. Kabobo, and Kigezi district, Uganda.

**Genus MACROSPHENUS Cassin**¹


**MACROSPHENUS KEMPI**²

*Macrosphenus kempi kempi* (Sharpe)  


²*M. kempi* and *flavicans* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Locally in forest from Sierra Leone to southwestern Nigeria.

**MacrospHENUS kempi flammeus** Marchant


**MACROSPHENUS FLAVICANS**

**MacrospHENUS flavicans flavicans** Cassin


**MacrospHENUS collinsi** Riley, 1924, Auk, 41, p. 326—Ogouma (= Agouma), Gabon.

Forests from southwestern Nigeria and Cameroon south through Gabon to northwestern Angola; Fernando Po.

**MacrospHENUS flavicans hypochondriacus** (Reichenow)

*Rectirostrum hypochondriacum* Reichenow, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., 1, p. 32—Kinjawanga (= Kinyawanga), Congo Free State.


Forests of Zaire and Uganda east to Mabira, adjoining Central African Republic, and southwestern Sudan.

**MACROSPHENUS CONCOLOR**

**MacrospHENUS concolor concolor** (Hartlaub)


\[1\] M. concolor, pulitzeri, and kretschmeri form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Rectirostrum zenkeri Reichenow, 1898, Ornith. Monatsber., 6, p. 23—Jaunde (= Yaounde), Cameroon.
Forests from Sierra Leone to Cameroon, south to Gabon and northeastern Angola, and east through Zaire to Uganda; Fernando Po.

Macrosphenus concolor grisescens De Roo

MACROSPHENUS PULITZERI

Macrosphenus pulitzeri Boulton
Escarpment zone of western Angola from Vila Nova do Seles to Chingoroi.

MACROSPHENUS KRETSCHMERI

Macrosphenus kretschmeri kretschmeri (Reichenow and Neumann)
Phyllostrephus kretschmeri Reichenow and Neumann, 1895, Örnith. Monatsber., 3, p. 75—Kibosho, Kilimanjaro; altitude ca. 2,500 meters.
Southeastern Kenya at Taveta, and northeastern Tanzania from Mt. Kilimanjaro and eastern Usambara to the Uluguru Mountains and Pugu Hills.

Macrosphenus kretschmeri griseiceps Grote
Mikindani, southeastern Tanzania, to Netia, northeastern Mozambique.

Genus AMAUROCICHLA Sharpe
AMAUROCICHLA BOCAGII

Amaurocichla bocagii Sharpe
São Tomé, Gulf of Guinea.

GENUS HYPERGERUS Reichenbach

Hypergerus Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 54, fig. [9]. Type, by monotypy, Moho atriceps Lesson.

HYPERGERUS ATRICEPS

Hypergerus atriceps (Lesson)
Moho atriceps Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., livr. 8, p. 646—“Des îles de la mer du Sud”; error: Gold Coast (= Ghana), fide Bannerman and Bates, 1924, Ibis, p. 244.
West Africa from Senegal to Cameroon, western Central African Republic, and Ubangi district, Zaire.

HYPERGERUS LEPIDUS

Hypergerus lepidus (Hartlaub)
Eminia lepidus hypochlorus Mearns, 1911, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 56, no. 20, p. 10—Wambugu, Kenya; altitude 5,500 feet.
From northeastern Zaire and southern Sudan east through Uganda to Mt. Kenya, and south to the south shore of Lake Victoria, Burundi, the north shore of Lake Tanganyika, and the Crater Highlands, Tanzania.¹

Genus HYLIOTA Swainson

Hyliota Swainson, 1837 (June or July), Nat. Hist. Class. Birds, 2, p. 260, fig. 229h. Type, by original designation, Hyliota flavigaster Swainson.

lacea).
Lawson, 1964, Durban Mus. Novit., 7, pp. 146–153 (aus-
tralis, flavigaster).
Irwin and Benson, 1967, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), 3, no. 8, pp.
11–14 (australis).
Clancey, 1968, Durban Mus. Novit., 8, pp. 150–152 (au-
tralis).

HYLIOTA FLAVIGASTER

Hyliota flavigaster flavigaster Swainson

Hyliota flavigaster Swainson, 1837 (June or July), Nat. Hist. Class. Birds, 2, p. 260; 1837 (October), Birds Western Af-
Northern savannas from Senegal east to southwestern Ethi-
pia, Uganda, and western Kenya.

Hyliota flavigaster barbozae Hartlaub

Hyliota Barbozae Hartlaub, 1883, Journ. Ornith., 31, p. 329—
Caconda, Angola.
Angola and southern Congo, east through southern Zaire and 
Zambia to western Tanzania and Malawi.

Hyliota flavigaster marginalis Reichenow

Hyliota marginalis Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, 
p. 6—Lumbuti, upper Ruvuma River, Tanganyika.
Southern Tanzania, Mozambique south to the Limpopo River, 
and probably southern Malawi.

HYLIOTA AUSTRALIS

Hyliota australis slatini Sassi

Hyliota slatini Sassi, 1914, Anzeiger K. Akad. Wissen. Wien, 
Math.-Naturwissen. Kl., 51, p. 308—Beni, eastern Bel-
gian Congo.
The Semliki valley, Zaire, east to western Kenya. The single specimen from western Cameroon (Serle, 1965, Ibis, 107, p. 86) may belong here.

**Hyliota australis usambara** Sclater


**Hyliota australis pallidipectus** Lawson


**Hyliota australis inornata** Vincent


**Hyliota australis australis** Shelley


**HYLIOTA VIOLACEA**

**Hyliota violacea nehrkorni** Hartlaub

*Hyliota nehrkorni* Hartlaub, 1892, Ibis, p. 373, pl. 8—Accra, West Africa (= Ghana). Forests of Ivory Coast and Ghana.

**Hyliota violacea violacea** Verreaux

Jaunde (= Yaounde), fide W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 419.
Locally in forests from Cameroon to the lower Congo River and east to the Manyema district, Zaire.

Genus **HYLIA** Cassin


**HYLIA PRASINA**

*Hylia prasina poensis* Alexander


*Hylia prasina prasina* (Cassin)


Forests from Guinea-Bissau to Cameroon, south to northern Angola, and east through Zaire to the Imatong Mountains, Sudan, Uganda, and adjoining Kenya, Bukoba, Tanzania, and the hills northwest of Lake Tanganyika.

Genus **PHYLLOSOCOPUS** Boie


*Acanthopneuste* H. Blasius, 1858, Naumannia, [8], Hefte 4—
6, p. 313. Type, by original designation, *Phyllopneuste borealis* H. Blasius.


**Subgenus PINDALUS Gurney**

**Phylloscopus ruficapilla minullus** (Reichenow)


Mountains from the Taita Hills, Kenya, south to the Pare, Usambara, Nguru, and Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania.

**Phylloscopus ruficapilla ochrogularis** (Moreau)


Known only from the type locality.

**Phylloscopus ruficapilla johnstoni** (Sclater)


Mountains, from Rungwe and Poroto, southern Tanzania, south through Malawi.

**Phylloscopus ruficapilla quelimanensis** (Vincent)


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1. *P. ruficapilla, laurae, and laetus* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
trict, Mozambique, lat. 15° 21' S., long. 37° 4' E.; altitude 5,600 feet.

Known only from Mt. Namuli, Mozambique.

**Phylloscopus ruficapilla alacris** (Clancey)


Eastern highlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjacent Mozambique; Mt. Gorongosa.

**Phylloscopus ruficapilla ochraceiceps** (Clancey)

Seicercus ruficapillus ochraceiceps Clancey, 1975, Durban Mus. Novit., 10, p. 173—Woodbush Forest Reserve, Tzaneen, northern Transvaal; altitude 1,675 meters.

Highland evergreen forests of the Drakensberg and Soutpansberg, Transvaal.

**Phylloscopus ruficapilla ruficapilla** (Sundevall)


From Pondoland, eastern Cape Province, north to Natal.

**Phylloscopus ruficapilla voelckeri** (Roberts)

Seicercus ruficapillus voelckeri Roberts, 1941, Ostrich, 11, p. 117—Cradocksbush, Knysna, Cape Province.

Coastal Cape Province, from Swellendam and Knysna to the Great Kei River.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS LAURAE**

**Phylloscopus laurae laurae** (Boulton)

Seicercus laurae Boulton, 1931, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 21, p. 54—Mt. Moco, Benguela district, Angola; altitude 6,600 feet.

Known only from the type locality.

**Phylloscopus laurae eustacei** (Benson)


Northern Zambia west of the Luangwa valley to Mwinilunga, and adjacent Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire.
**SYLVIIDAE**

**PHYLLOSCOPUS LAETUS**

*Phylloscopus laetus laetus* (Sharpe)


Highlands of the eastern Zaire border from the Lendu Plateau and Ruwenzori Mountains to Ankole, Rwanda, Kivu, and the mountains northwest of Lake Tanganyika; altitude 5,500 to 9,200 feet.

*Phylloscopus laetus schoutedeni* (Prigogine)


Mt. Kabobo, Zaire, between 1,980 and 2,180 meters.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS HERBERTI**

*Phylloscopus herberti herberti* (Alexander)


Fernando Po.

*Phylloscopus herberti camerunensis* (Ogilvie-Grant)


Mt. Cameroon, the Cameroon Highlands, and the Obudu Plateau, Nigeria, between 3,000 and 6,500 feet.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS BUDONGOENSIS**

*Phylloscopus budongoensis* (Seth-Smith)


Forests of eastern Zaire from Ituri to Kivu, east to Uganda, Mt. Elgon, and northern Kavirondo, Kenya; altitude 3,000 to 5,000 feet.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS UMBROVIRENS**

*Phylloscopus umbrovirens yemenensis* (Ogilvie-Grant)


1*P. herberti* and *budongoensis* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Southwestern Arabia, from Asir, Tihamah, Saudi Arabia, to northern Yemen.

**Phylloscopus umbrovirens umbrovirens** (Rüppell)

*Sylvia (Ficedula) umbrovirens* Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel, p. 112—Semien Province, Abyssinia.


Highlands of Eritrea and Ethiopia, east to northern Somalia at Mt. Wagar, and south to Lake Rudolf and the Boran country.

**Phylloscopus umbrovirens williamsi** Clancey


Known only from mountain forests of the type locality, Somalia.

**Phylloscopus umbrovirens mackensianus** (Sharpe)


Mountains of southern Sudan south to Mt. Elgon and the western Kenya highlands.

**Phylloscopus umbrovirens dorcadichrous** (Reichenow and Neumann)

*Camaroptera dorcadichroa* Reichenow and Neumann, 1895, Ornith. Monatsber., 3, p. 76—Kifinika, Mt. Kilimanjaro; altitude 3,000 meters.


Chyulu Range, Kenya, and Tanzania from the Crater Highlands to Mt. Hanang, Mt. Kilimanjaro, and the Pare Mountains.

**Phylloscopus umbrovirens fugglescouchmani** (Moreau)

Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania; altitude 7,100 to 8,300 feet.

**Phylloscopus umbrovirens alpinus** (Ogilvie-Grant)


**Phylloscopus umbrovirens wilhelmi** (Gyldenstolpe)


Kivu Volcanoes and mountains northwest of Lake Tanganyika, between 9,300 and 12,600 feet.

**Subgenus PHYLLOSCOPUS** Boie

**PHYLLOSCOPUS TROCHILUS**

*Phylloscopus trochilus trochilus* (Linnaeus)


*Motacilla Fitis* Bechstein, 1793, Naturforscher, Halle, 27, p. 50—Thuringia.

From the British Isles and France east across central Europe and southernmost Scandinavia to Germany and the Carpathians in northern Romania, and south to northern Italy and Yugoslavia. Migrates through southern Europe, the Mediterranean region, and northern Africa to tropical and southern Africa from Guinea to Angola and from southern Sudan to the Cape of Good Hope.

Although the variation in this species is largely clinal, with olive-green and yellow tendencies pronounced in the west and brown and white in the east, the distributions are not exclusive; some Scottish breeding birds are very similar to *yakutensis*, and morphologically eastern birds have been recorded on migration in western Europe and Britain and in winter in western Africa; see discussion in Ticehurst, 1938, pp. 27–30, and Williamson, 1967, pp. 66–71.—G. E. W.
Phylloscopus trochilus acredula (Linnaeus)


Central and northern Scandinavia, eastern Prussia, USSR east to the Yenisey River, where intergrading with yakutensis, and south to the lower Volga River, southern Urals, northern Kazakhstan, and northern Sayans. Migrates through the eastern Mediterranean and Middle East to Africa from eastern Zaire and Sudan south to Angola and Natal.

Phylloscopus trochilus yakutensis Ticehurst


Central and eastern Siberia from the Yenisey River, where intergrading with acredula, north to the southern border of the tundra, avoiding the north coast, east to the Kolyma and Anadyr Rivers, south to the northern Sayans, lower Angara River, and Verkhoyansk Range. Presumably migrates to eastern Africa, but only reliably reported from Kenya, Uganda, and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia); on passage reported from the Naga Hills, India.

PHYLLOSCOPUS COLLYBITA

Phylloscopus collybita canariensis (Hartwig)


Western Canary Islands: La Palma, Hierro, Gomera, Tenerife, Gran Canaria.

1P. collybita and sindianus form a superspecies.—G. E. W.
Phylloscopus collybita exsul Hartert
Eastern Canary Islands: Lanzarote.

Phylloscopus collybita brehmii (Homeyer)
Phyllopteneuste Brehmii Homeyer, 1871, Erinnerungsschrift Versammlung Deutschen Ornithologen (Görlitz), 1870, p. 48—Portugal.
Western Pyrenees south through the Iberian Peninsula to northern Africa (northern Algeria, possibly also northern Morocco and Tunisia).

Phylloscopus collybita collybita (Vieillot)
Southern British Isles, Denmark, Germany, and Poland south to southern France, Italy (south to Campania), Sardinia, Sicily, Yugoslavia, northern Greece, Bulgaria, and Romania. Intergrades with abietinus in northern Germany and Poland. Winters in the Mediterranean basin and northern Africa south to Senegal and Sudan.

Phylloscopus collybita brevirostris (Strickland)
Mountain forests of northern and western Asiatic Turkey. Migratory status unknown.

Phylloscopus collybita abietinus (Nilsson)
Sylvia abietina Nilsson, 1819, K. Vetenskaps Acad. Nya Handlingar, Stockholm, p. 115—north of Trondheim, in the spruce forests of Stjørdalen, Inderøya, and Namdalen,

1For comments on characters of this population see Williamson, 1967, p. 61, and Thielcke and Linsenmair, 1963, pp. 372–402.—G. E. W.
2For a redescription and discussion of the possible relationship of this form to P. sindianus lorenzii of the Caucasus see Watson, 1962, Ibis, 104, pp. 347–352.—G. E. W.
Norway; erroneously said to be Sweden in Ticehurst, 1938, p. 42; restricted to Stjørdalen (= Stjørdal, Nord-Trøndelag, Norway) by Holgersen, 1955, Sterna, 18, p. 3. Eastern Europe from eastern Prussia, Norway, Sweden, and central Finland to western USSR north to the Arctic Circle (north to 67° or 68° N. in the Kola Peninsula) and south to the southern Ukraine; also in the Caucasus south to Azerbaijan, and in northern Iran (Gilan to east of Tehran). Intergrades with collybita in northern Germany and northern Poland. Migrates to southeastern Europe, eastern Mediterranean islands, northeastern Africa (Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, northern Kenya), and the Middle East.

**Phylloscopus collybita tristis** Blyth


*Phylloscopus collybitus menzbieri* Shestoperov, 1937, Keys Vertebrata Turkomania, Aves, 4, p. 244—Kopet Dag, southwestern Transcaspia.

Eastern Russia from the Pechora River and the Urals east across Siberia at 70° to 71° N. to the Kolyma River, south to southern Siberia, Lake Baykal, Altai, and northwestern Mongolia; also in the Kopet Dag, and eastern Iran (Gorgan to Khorasan). Migrates through central Asia and Sinkiang, China, to the Indian Peninsula from Baluchistan and the Himalayan valleys of Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Bangladesh south to North Kanara and Madhya Pradesh, India.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS SINDIANUS**²³

**Phylloscopus sindianus lorenzii** (Lorenz)

*Phyllopneuste Lorenzii* Lorenz (ex Severtsov MS), 1887, Beitr.

¹Populations from the Pechora River and Urals east to the Yenisey River and northwestern Mongolia and in the Kopet Dag and northeastern Iran are intermediate between _tristis_ and _abietinus_. They are recognized as _fulvescens_ by Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 275–276, and those of the Kopet Dag as _menzbieri_ by Ptushenko, 1954, in Dementiev _et al._, Ptitsy Sovetskogo Soiuza, 6, p. 161 (English trans., 1968, Birds Soviet Union, 6, p. 190).—G. E. W.

²Williamson's suggestion, 1967, pp. 59–60, that these two isolated southern representatives of the _collybita_ superspecies be combined is
Caucasus from Maykop east to Ordzhonikidze and south to Batum, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

**Phylloscopus sindianus sindianus** Brooks

*Phylloscopus sindianus* Brooks, 1879, Stray Feathers, 8, p. 476—Sukkur, Sind.
Alai and Pamir Ranges in Tadzikhistan, USSR, east through the Tien Shan and Kunlun to the Astin Tagh in Sinkiang, China, and south in the Karakoram and northwestern Himalayas in Kashmir (Gilgit, Baltistan, Ladakh, Rupshu) and Himachal Pradesh, India (Lahul and Spiti). In winter spreads to eastern Afghanistan and Pakistan (Sind and western Punjab).

**PHYLLOSCOPUS NEGLECTUS**

**Phylloscopus neglectus** Hume

*Phylloscopus neglectus* Hume, 1870, Ibis, p. 143—Punjab and Doab. Specimen from Bahawalpur, Pakistan, designated as type by Ticehurst, 1938, pp. 59, 62.
Breeds in juniper and oak woods in mountains of Iran, southern Turkmeniya (Kopet Dag), and Afghanistan to Uzbekistan, Tadzikhistan, northern Baluchistan, Safed Koh, Liddar valley in Kashmir, and possibly Ladakh. Spreads in winter to lower altitudes and south to coastal Iran, Oman, Sind, and western Punjab.

**Subgenus RHADINA** Billberg

**PHYLLOSCOPUS BONELLI**

**Phylloscopus bonelli bonelli** (Vieillot)


followed for convenience. They are morphologically very similar and both are apparently relict forms. Were it not for the sympatry of *aebetinus* and *lorenzii* in the Caucasus with partial altitudinal overlap but different songs (Martens, 1982, pp. 82–100) all chiffchaffs could be combined as a single species.—G. E. W.

3The songs of *sindianus* and various subspecies of *collybita*, including *tristis*, are very similar (Martens and Hänel, 1981, pp. 403–427).—G. E. W.
Europe from Spain, southern Belgium, southern Netherlands, and France east to southern Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy (absent from the Lombardy Plain), and Hercegovina (? possibly orientalis), and northern Africa from Morocco to Tunisia. Migrates to the western African steppe zone south to the Sahara between 17° and 10° N. east to Lake Chad.

**Phylloscopus bonelli orientalis** (Brehm)

*Phyllopneuste orientalis* C. L. Brehm, 1855, Vollständige Vogelfang, p. 232—Wadi Halfa, Nubia.


Eastern Yugoslavia (Macedonia), Bulgaria, and locally in northern Greece (no confirmed recent records south of Macedonia-Thrace), western and southern Turkey, and Syria (Aynab). Migrates in autumn through Syria and Israel to Sudan and returns north through Egypt in spring. Vagrant to the Crimea.

**PHYLLOSCOPIUS SIBILATRIX**

**Phylloscopus sibilatrix** (Bechstein)


Europe from British Isles, France, southern Scandinavia, and northern USSR north and east to Mezen, Kirov, and the southern Urals between 55° and 52° N. in the mountain forests, south to central France, Switzerland, southern Italy, Yugoslavia, possibly northernmost Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Crimea, and northeastern Caucasus. Migrates south through the Near and Middle East, Mediterranean, and the Sahara to winter in the forests and savannas from Ghana and Nigeria east to Zaire; occasionally in western Uganda and Kenya, and south to 5° S.; recorded Aldabra, Amirantes, Seychelles, Aleutians.

**Subgenus HERBIVOCULA Swinhoe**

**PHYLLOSCOPIUS FUSCATUS**

**Phylloscopus fuscatus fuscatus** (Blyth)

*Phyllopneuste [sic] fuscata* Blyth, 1842, Journ. Asiat. Soc. 1

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Bengal, 11, p. 113—neighborhood of Calcutta. *Oreopneuste fuscata altaica* Sushkin, 1925, List Distr. Birds Russian Altai, p. 73—Ak-kol River, tributary of the Oi-goor River, southern slope of the Saylyugem Range (Russian Altai-Mongolia border).


Siberia from the River Ob north to about 60° N., east to Yakutiya, the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, and Sakhalin, and south through Mongolian and Gobian Altai, Baykal region, Amurland, and Manchuria to Ussuriland and North Korea. Winters in China from the Yangtze valley south to Indochina and the Philippines, in India from Assam and Himalayan foothills to Madhya Pradesh and western Uttar Pradesh, Bangladesh, and Andaman Islands. Accidental western Europe, Aleutians, St. Lawrence Island, Farallon Islands.

**Phylloscopus fuscatus robustus** Stresemann


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Ptitsy SSSR, pt. 4, p. 40, and Stepanyan, 1978, Sostav Raspred. Ptits Fauny SSSR, Passeriformes, p. 164, have maintained *Phylloscopus schwarzi* in the monotypic genus or subgenus *Herbivocula* on the basis of structural, vocal, and egg-color characters. Many of the characters show an approach to *Lusciniola* or *Acrocephalus* and account for Seebohm’s (1881, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 5, p. 121) treating *Herbivocula* as a subgenus of *Lusciniola*. Ticehurst, 1938, p. 96, demonstrated that most of the structural characters were also found in *armandii*; Meise, 1934, Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierkunde Völkerkunde Dresden, 18, no. 2, pp. 37–38, considered the two conspecific; Neu-feldt and Vietinghoff-Scheel, 1980, Atlas Verbreitung Pal. Vögel, Lief. 8, on the basis of both field and museum experience concluded that *schwarzi*, *armandii*, and probably *griseolus* ought to be in the same subgenus. Since Seebohm adopted *Herbivocula*, which has page priority over *Oreopneuste* (type *armandii*), as the subgenus for all the dusky leaf warblers of Asia, it hardly seems worthwhile to resuscitate the unused name *Phaeorhadina* Mathews and Iredale (1917, Austral Avian Rec., 3, p. 116, type *Philopneuste* [sic] *fuscata*) for *fuscatus*, *fuligiventer*, and *affinis*, which do not differ in any major way from *armandii* and had usually been placed in the subgenus *Oreopneuste* with *armandii* and *griseolus.*—G. E. W.
South of the Gobi from northeastern Tsinghai, China, east of the Ch'ing-hai Hu through northern Kansu to the Holan Shan (Ala Shan) and the Ordos in Inner Mongolia south to Sung-p'an in northern Szechwan. Probably winters in southern China and Indochina.

**Phylloscopus fuscatus weigoldi** Stresemann


**PHYLLOSCOPUS FULIGIVENTER**

**Phylloscopus fuligiventer fuligiventer** (Hodgson)


Breeds above the tree line in the mountains of eastern Nepal, northern Sikkim, Bhutan, and southern Tibet (Ch'ang-tu). Winters at lower elevations in the Himalayas from western Nepal east to Assam and the Arunachal Pradesh foothills and south to West Bengal, India.

**Phylloscopus fuligiventer tibetanus** Ticehurst


Alpine zone of mountains along the eastern Tsangpo River from the Tsari region in southeastern Tibet to the Salween River. In winter ranges down to the Arunachal Pradesh foothills and adjacent plains of northern Assam, India.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS AFFINIS¹**

**Phylloscopus affinis affinis** (Tickell)

*Motacilla Offinis* (lapsus for *affinis*) Tickell, 1833, Journ.

¹Both Ticehurst, 1938, pp. 72–78, and Vaurie, 1954, pp. 8–9, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 278–279, treat *affinis* and *subaffinis* as distinct species on the basis of sympatry and possible
Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 2, p. 576—Barabhum and Dhalbhum, Bihar, India.

High Himalayas from Gilgit and Hazara east and north through Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet, and Tsinghai to Kansu and southern Shensi, intergrading with *subaffinis* in northwestern Yunnan, western Szechwan, and possibly farther north. Winters in the foothills and south to southernmost peninsular India, Assam, Bangladesh, and Burma.

**Phylloscopus affinis subaffinis** Ogilvie-Grant


In mountains, but possibly at lower altitudes than *affinis*, in western Szechwan, western Yunnan, northern Hupeh, southern Anhwei, Kweichow, Kwangsi, western Fukien, and possibly Honan and Shantung, China, intergrading with *affinis* in northwestern Yunnan, western Szechwan, and possibly farther north. Recorded outside breeding season at lower altitudes in southern Yunnan, northern Burma, Thailand, Kwangtung, and Indochina.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS GRISEOLUS**

**Phylloscopus griseolus** Blyth


Mountains of Tadzikhistan and Kirgiziya northeast through the Dzungarskiy Alatau and Tarbagatay Mountains to the Russian and Mongolian Altai; east in the Tien Shan to west-

altitudinal separation without finding any evidence of hybridization. Williamson, 1967, p. 56, however, lists several intermediate breeding specimens from localities in western Szechwan and Yunnan as well as migrants from Manipur and Burma, and I have examined others in the U. S. National Museum, including the type of *arcanus* from Nepal.—G. E. W.
ern Sinkiang, and through the Pamirs, Kunlun Shan, and Astin Tagh in southern Sinkiang and the Nan Shan in Tsinghai to the Chi-lien Shan in Kansu; south into the northwestern Himalayas to Ladakh and Lahul and Spiti; and southwest in the Hindu Kush in Afghanistan to northeastern Baluchistan. Winters in northern peninsular India from Lahore, Rajasthan, and Gujarat east through Madhya Pradesh to lower Bengal and south to Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

**PHYLLOSOPUS ARMANDII**

*Phylloscopus armandii armandii* (Milne-Edwards)


Eastern Tsinghai (Nan Shan, Ch'ing-hai Hu, and Tsaidam) east through Kansu, southern Inner Mongolia (Holan Shan = Ala Shan) and mountains of Shensi, Shansi, Hopeh, and southwestern Manchuria and south to northern Ch'ang-tu, Tibet, and Szechwan. Migrates to Burma (south to Pegu), northern Thailand, and northern Laos.

*Phylloscopus armandii perplexus* Ticehurst


Southeastern Ch'ang-tu, Tibet, western Szechwan, and western Hupeh south to northwestern Yunnan and possibly higher hills of northern Burma. Wintering migrants not separable from *armandii*.

**PHYLLOSOPUS SCHWARZI**

*Phylloscopus schwarzi* (Radde)

*Sylvia (Phyllopneuste) Schwarzi* Radde, 1863, Reisen Süden Ost-Sibirien, 2, p. 260, pl. 9, figs. la-c—Tarei Nor and Bureya Mountains, Transbaikalia and Amurland.

Siberia from Novosibirsk, Tomsk, and Krasnoyarsk south to the Russian Altai and east through the Baykal region, Stan-ovoy Range, northern Manchuria, and the Ussuri basin to
Sakhalin and North Korea. Migrates through central and eastern China to southern Burma, Thailand, and southern Indochina. Vagrant in Afghanistan and western Europe.

**Subgenus ABRORNIS Gray**

**Phylloscopus pulcher**

**Phylloscopus pulcher kangrae** Ticehurst


Himalayas from Kishtwar and Zaskar, Kashmir, east to Kumaun, India, intergrading with *pulcher* in Dailekh district, western Nepal.

**Phylloscopus pulcher pulcher** Blyth


Western Nepal, where intergrading with *kangrae*, Sikkim, Bhutan, southern Tibet, Arunachal Pradesh, and Assam, north through western Szechwan to southern Shensi, northeastern Tsinghai, and northern Kansu, and east to northern Burma, northwestern Yunnan, and northern Tonkin. In winter at lower elevations and in northern Thailand and Tenasserim, Burma.

**Phylloscopus maculipennis**

**Phylloscopus maculipennis virens** Ticehurst

Ornith. Club, 46, p. 61—Banjar, Saraj, Punjab, Himalaya; altitude 4,500 feet.

Breeding unknown. Winters in western Himalayas from Kashmir to Kumaun, India.

**Phylloscopus maculipennis maculipennis** (Blyth)


Mountains of Nepal, Darjeeling, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam (probably), southeastern Tibet, western Szechwan, and northwestern Yunnan, south to northern Burma, northwestern Thailand, Laos, and southern Vietnam (Lang Bian Peaks).

**SUBGENUS REGULOIDES** Blyth

**PHYLLOSCOPUS PROREGULUS**

*Phylloscopus proregulus proregulus* (Pallas)


*Phylloscopus proregulus kansuensis* Meise, 1933, *Ornith. Monatsber.*, 41, p. 82—vicinity of Lauhukou, southern Tat’ung Mountains, Hsi-ning region, northern Kansu (= northeastern Tsinghai).

Southwestern Siberia from the Russian Altai north to the Angara River and east through Transbaikalia, northern Mongolia (Hangayn Nuruu and Kentei Ranges), and southern
Yakutiyia to Amurland, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, and northern Manchuria; and in the mountains of eastern Tsinghai (where intergrading with *chloronotus*), northwestern Kansu, and southern Shensi. Winters in southern China, northern Indochina, and Hainan.

**Phylloscopus proregulus chloronotus** (Gray and Gray)  
*Phylloscopus proregulus forresti* Rothschild, 1921, Novit. Zool., 28, p. 45—pine forests, Li-chiang Range, northern Yunnan; altitude 9,000–11,000 feet.  
Northwestern Tsinghai, where intergrading with *proregulus*, southwestern Kansu, western Szechwan, and northwestern Yunnan, Ch’ang-tu and southeastern Tibet, south and west through northern Burma, Arunachal Pradesh, and northern Assam into the eastern and central Himalayas to central Nepal. Winters at lower elevations in the breeding range south to Manipur, India, central Burma, northern Thailand, southern Yunnan, and northern Indochina.

**Phylloscopus proregulus simlaensis** Ticehurst  
Breeds at 7,000 to 11,000 feet in the Safed Koh, Afghanistan, and northwestern Himalayas east to western Nepal. Winters lower in the foothills.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS SUBVIRIDIS**

**Phylloscopus subviridis** (Brooks)  
Coniferous forests of eastern Afghanistan (Safed Koh), northwestern Himalayas in northern Pakistan east to the Murree Hills and Gilgit; old records for Panfilov in southwestern Ka-
zakhistan, the Turkistan Mountains in Tadzhikistan, and the Ferghana Mountains in Kirgiziya are in doubt: possibly vagrants, possibly erroneously identified. In winter descends to hills and plains of northern Pakistan and India from Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to western Uttar Pradesh.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS INORNATUS**

*Phylloscopus inornatus inornatus* (Blyth)


From the northern Urals and upper Pechora River east across northern and central Siberia to the lower Kolyma River, Anadyrland, and the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, south to the northern foothills of the Sayans, southern Baykal, Transbaikalia, Kentei Mountains in eastern Mongolia, Amurland, Usuriland, northern Manchuria, and possibly North Korea. Winters in Himalayan foothills in Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Bangladesh, Burma, and in southern China, Hainan, Andaman Islands, Thailand, Malaya, and Indochina.

*Phylloscopus inornatus humei* (Brooks)

*Reguloides humei* Brooks, 1878, Stray Feathers, 7, p. 131—North-West Frontier Province, India.

Mountains of central Asia from northeastern Afghanistan, Gissars, Pamirs, Tien Shan, Dzungarskiy Alatau, Tarbagatay, north to the Sayans, east to the Sanju valley in the western Kunlun and to the Turfan Depression in Sinkiang, southeast into the northwestern Himalayas to Ladakh and Kumaun. Winters in southern Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India south to Bombay and Nellore and east to West Bengal.

*Phylloscopus inornatus mandellii* (Brooks)


Mountains of eastern Tsinghai, Kansu, western Inner Mongolia (Holan Shan = Ala Shan), Shensi (Mt. Taipai), southern Shansi, western Szechwan, northwestern Yunnan, Arunachal Pradesh, and Assam. Winters in Sikkim, Assam, Bangladesh, northern Burma, and northern Thailand.
SYLVIIDAE

SUBGENUS ACANTHOPNEUSTE BLASIUS

PHYLLOSCOPUS BOREALIS

Phylloscopus borealis talovka Portenko


Northern taiga from tree line in northern Scandinavia east to the lower Yenisey River, the Nizhnyaya Tunguska River, where intergrading with transbaicalicus, and Lake Baykal south to 68° in Scandinavia, 65° in western Russia, 60° in the Urals, and to the Altai (?), Sayans, and Tannu Ola Range in central Siberia. The species, including the Alaskan race, occurs in winter in southern Burma, Thailand, southeastern China, Taiwan, and the Philippines south to the Andamans, Malay Peninsula, and Indonesia east to the Moluccas, but most winter specimens cannot be identified to subspecies.

Phylloscopus borealis transbaicalicus Portenko


From the upper course of the Nizhnyaya Tunguska River, Siberia, where intergrading with talovka, east to Yakutsk, south to Transbaikalia, the Hangayn Nuruu in northern Mongolia, and the Stanovoy Range and Zeya River in Amurland.

Phylloscopus borealis borealis (Blasius)

Phyllopneuste borealis H. Blasius, 1858, Naumannia, [8], Hefte 4–6, p. 313—Sea of Okhotsk, lat. 59° 38' N., long. 147° 30' E.

Northeastern Siberia probably as far west as the Olenek River, east through northern Yakutiya to the Chukchi Peninsula and Anadyrland.

Phylloscopus borealis xanthodryas (Swinhoe)


I agree with Vaurie, 1954, pp. 17–20, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 287–289, in following Portenko’s 1938 revision based on fresh material of Eurasian populations. Williamson, 1967, pp. 31–34, recognized only borealis for all Russian populations, xanthodryas in Honshu, Japan, and kennicotti in Alaska, but did not have fresh breeding specimens.—G. E. W.
Northern shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, Kamchatka, Commander Islands, Paramushir and southern Kuril Islands, Hokkaido and Honshu, Japan.

**Phylloscopus borealis hylebata** Swinhoe  
Eastern Amurland, northern Manchuria, Ussuriland, probably highlands of North Korea, southern shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, Urup in the Kuril Islands.

**Phylloscopus borealis kennicotti** (Baird)¹  
Western Alaska east to the Colville River and Mt. McKinley, and reported in summer from Little Diomede, St. Lawrence, and St. Matthew Islands. Winters principally in the Philippines.²

**PHYLLOSCORUS TROCHILOIDES**³

**Phylloscopus trochiloides viridanus** Blyth  
Northern Eurasia from the Baltic coast of northern Germany, southern Sweden, and southern Finland east across Russia and western Siberia between 63° N. and 53° N. to the Yenisey River⁴ and western Sayans, east to the Hangayn Nuruu and Altai in Mongolia, and southwest through the Tien Shan and Kunlun Shan in Sinkiang and western Pamirs in Tadzhikistan into eastern Afghanistan and the northwestern Himalayas (Gilgit and Kohat east to the Murree Hills and Kashmir, where intergrading with *ludlowi*). Winters in India from the foothills

¹Cf. Vaurie, 1954, pp. 18–20.—G. E. W.  
³*P. trochiloides, nitidus, and plumbeitarsus* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.  
⁴*P. trochiloides viridanus* overlaps *P. plumbeitarsus* in the southern Yenisey region, Sayans, Tuvinskaya, western Mongolia, and Tarbagatay.—G. E. W.
of the Himalayas east to Sikkim and Bangladesh and south to southern Kerala and Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

**Phylloscopus trochiloides ludlowi** Whistler


Himalayas from Gilgit and Kashmir, where intergrading with *viridanus*, to Kumaun, where intergrading with *trochiloides*. Winters in peninsular India south to Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

**Phylloscopus trochiloides trochiloides** (Sundevall)


Himalayas from Kumaun, India, where intergrading with *ludlowi*, east through Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, and Ch’ang-tu, Tibet, north through western Szechwan to southeastern Tsinghai and the Ch’in Ling Mountains, Shensi. Winters at lower altitudes and in Bangladesh, Assam, Andaman Islands, Thailand, Indochina.

**Phylloscopus trochiloides obscuratus** Stresemann

*Phylloscopus trochiloides obscuratus* Stresemann, 1929, Ornith. Monatsber., 37, p. 74—conifer zone, Langs-tang Gorge, southern Ta-t’ung Mountains, northern Kansu (= northeastern Tsinghai).

Northeastern and southern Tsinghai, western Kansu, and northern Ch’ang-tu, Tibet. Winters in northern Yunnan, Burma, northern Thailand, and Indochina.

**Phylloscopus nitidus** Blyth


1Ticehurst, 1938, pp. 146–148, regards this as an intergrade between *P. t. trochiloides* and *P. plumbeitarsus*. The latter, however, overlaps *P. t. viridanus* without intergradation in Siberia and Mongolia.—G. E. W.

2Vaurie, 1954, pp. 20–21, separates this species from *trochiloides* on the basis of an overlap between *nitidus* and *viridanus* in southern Russian Turkistan and eastern Afghanistan, but Ali and Ripley, 1973, Handb. Birds India Pakistan, 8, pp. 167, 170, keep as a subspecies of *trochiloides*, their map showing no overlap.—G. E. W.
From northeastern Turkey and the Caucasus south and east across northern Iran (Elburz Mountains and Khorasan), southern Turkmeniya, northwestern Afghanistan, southeastern Uzbekistan, and probably western Tadzhikistan. Migrates through Sind and the northwestern Himalayas to southern peninsular India (Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and probably Eastern Ghats) and Sri Lanka (Ceylon), returning north through eastern peninsular India and the Himalayas.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS PLUMBEITARSUS**

Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus Swinhoe


*Phylloscopus trochiloides* (viridanus) tunguskensis Johansen, 1954, Journ. Ornith., 95, p. 75—Podwoloschnaja, Kirensk district, upper Nizhnyaya Tunguska River, USSR. Siberia from the Yenisey River east to the Sea of Okhotsk, north to about 64° N. and south to Mongolia (eastern Altai east to the Tola River valley and Kentei), Transbaikalia, the valleys of the Amur and Ussuri Rivers, northern Manchuria, and northern Hopeh. Overlaps *P. trochiloides viridanus* in the southwestern part of its range in the Krasnoyarsk and Minusinsk regions in southern Siberia south through the Sayans and Tuvinskaya region to the southern slopes of the Tannu Ola and in the eastern Altai and extreme western Hangayn Nuruu (Uliastay) in Mongolia (but not in the rest of the Hangayn Nuruu, where viridanus occurs alone) and in the Tarbagatay in western Kazakhstan. Migrates through central China to Thailand and Indochina.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS TENELLIPES**

Phylloscopus tenellipes Swinhoe

*Phylloscopus tenellipes* Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, p. 53—Amoy (= Hsia-men), China.

1Because of the lack of interbreeding in the area of overlap in the western part of the range, I cannot follow Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 292, and Ticehurst, 1938, pp. 148–152, who treat this form as a subspecies of *trochiloides* mainly on the basis of obscuratus, which they regard as an intergrade between *P. t. trochiloides* and *P. plumbeitarsus.* —G. E. W.

Ussuri basin, southeastern Manchuria, North Korea, Sakhalin, southern Kuril Islands, Hokkaido, and Honshu. Migrates through southern Japan, Ryukyu Islands, and coastal China to Indochina, Thailand, southern Burma, Andaman Islands, Malaya.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS MAGNIROSTRIS**

Phylloscopus magnirostris Blyth


High valleys of the Himalayas from northeastern Afghanistan and Kashmir east through Arunachal Pradesh, Ch'angtu, Tibet, and northern Burma (Adung valley) to northern Yunnan (Likiang Range) and north through western Szechwan to eastern Tsinghai and western Kansu. In winter occurs lower or migrates to peninsular India south to Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and to Hupeh, Assam, southern Burma, and Andaman Islands.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS TYTLERI**

Phylloscopus tytleri Brooks


Coniferous forests at higher elevations in the Himalayas in Gilgit, Hazara, and Kashmir. Recorded in winter from western peninsular India (Maharashtra, Londa, Nilgiris).

**SUBGENUS CRYPTIGATA** Mathews

**PHYLLOSCOPUS OCCIPITALIS**

Phylloscopus occipitalis (Blyth)


1*P. occipitalis, coronatus, ijimae, and reguloides form a superspecies.*—G. E. W.

PHYLLOSCOPUS CORONATUS

Phylloscopus coronatus (Temminck and Schlegel)
Ficedula coronata Temminck and Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 48, pl. 18—Japan.
Eastern Siberia from the Argun River along the Amur River to its mouth and south to western Manchuria (Great Khingan Mountains), Peking, Korea, Hokkaido, Honshu and its nearby islands, and also in central and southeastern Szechwan. Migrates to Assam, Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand, Malaya, southern Indochina, Sumatra, and Java.

PHYLLOSCOPUS IJIMAE¹

Phylloscopus ijimae (Stejneger)
Izu Islands, Japan. Migrates to the northern Philippines (Luzon).

SYLVIIDAE

PHYLLOSOCOPUS REGULOIDES

Phylloscopus reguloides kashmiriensis Ticehurst

Himalayas from Murree and Kashmir east to Garhwal, where intergrading with reguloides. Winters lower in the foothills and plains south to Etawah, Uttar Pradesh, and Darbhanga and Dinapore, Bihar.

Phylloscopus reguloides reguloides (Blyth)


Phylloscopus (Reguloides) flavo-olivaceus Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers, 5, pp. 504—no locality, but based on Phylloscopus viridipennis Blyth, 1855, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 24, p. 275—Tenasserim, and Phylloscopus viridipennis Seebohm, 1877, Ibis, pp. 82–83, where several localities are mentioned: Kashmir, western Himalayas, plains of India, central India, between Leh (Ladakh) and Yarkand, Darjeeling, Garo Hills, and Tenasserim provinces.

Himalayas from Kumaun, where intergrading with kashmiriensis, to eastern Bhutan, where intergrading with assamensis, and in southern Tibet, intergrading with claudiae in eastern Tibet and southwestern Szechwan. Winters in the lower foothills and plains in Assam, Bangladesh, and Burma.

Phylloscopus reguloides assamensis Hartert


Mountains of Assam, Arunachel Pradesh, northern Burma

1Sometimes erroneously treated as a synonym of P. davisoni, after Kinnear, 1929, Ibis, p. 316; cf. Ticehurst, 1938, p. 178.—G. E. W.
south to the Chin Hills and Shan States, and in northwestern Yunnan. Winters in foothills and plains west to Sikkim and south to Chittagong, Bangladesh, and southern Burma.

Phylloscopus reguloides claudiae (La Touche)

Mountains of western Szechwan, southwestern Kansu, southern Shensi, and southeastern Shansi, intergrading with reguloides in eastern Tibet and southwestern Szechwan. Winters south to Kweichow, Fukien, southern Yunnan, Assam, Burma, Thailand, and Indochina.

Phylloscopus reguloides fokiensis Hartert

Western Hupeh, Kweichow, Kwangsi, northwestern Fukien, and possibly in Anhwei (Huang Shan).

Phylloscopus reguloides ticehursti Delacour and Greenway

Lang Bian Peaks, southern Vietnam.

PHYLLOSCOPUS DAVISONI

Phylloscopus davisoni davisoni (Oates)

Eastern and southern Sikang, Szechwan, south to western and southern Yunnan, eastern Burma south to northern Tenasserim, northern Thailand, and the mountains of northern Laos and Tonkin.

1The controversial status of the identification of Phylloscopus viridipennis Blyth, 1855, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 24, p. 275—Tenasserim, with this species led Oates, 1889, pp. 420-421, and Ticehurst, 1938, p. 178, to reject viridipennis as a nomen dubium. See other comments by Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers, 5, pp. 330-333. The name is also now a nomen oblitum. —G. E. W.

Phylloscopus davisoni disturbans (La Touche)
Szechwan (Ch'eng-tu) south to southeastern Yunnan and northern Kweichow; recorded in southeastern Hunan.

Phylloscopus davisoni ogilviegranti (La Touche)
Northern Fukien.

Phylloscopus davisoni intensior Deignan
Trat Province, southeastern Thailand, and probably in the mountains of northern Cambodia.

Phylloscopus davisoni klossi (Riley)
   *Acanthopneuste klossi* Riley, 1922, Auk, 39, p. 560—Lang Bian Peaks, southern Annam; altitude 6,000–7,000 feet.
Mountains of southern Laos and southern Vietnam.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS CANTATOR**

Phylloscopus cantator cantator (Tickell)


Sikkim, Assam (Cachar), and probably Manipur, India, Chittagong Hills, Bangladesh, and Burma (except Tenasserim); may possibly breed in the lower hills of Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh. Winters at lower altitudes in extreme eastern Nepal, Bhutan, eastern Bengal, Assam, and northwestern Thailand.

\[P. cantator and ricketti form a superspecies.—G. E. W.\]
Phylloscopus cantator pernotus Bangs and Van Tyne  
Northern Laos.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS RICKETTI**

Phylloscopus ricketti ricketti (Slater)  
*Cryptolopha ricketti* Slater, 1897, Ibis, p. 174, pl. 4, fig. 2—Kuatun (= Kuan-t’un), northwestern Fohkien (= Fukien).  
O-mei Shan in western Szechwan, western Hupei, northern Kweichow, Hunan, southern Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and northwestern Fukien. Migrants recorded from Laos, Vietnam, and northern and eastern Thailand.

Phylloscopus ricketti goodsoni Hartert  
Hainan.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS OLIVACEUS**

Phylloscopus olivaceus (Moseley)  
Philippines: Samar, Negros, Mindanao, Sulu Archipelago.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS CEBUENSIS**

Phylloscopus cebuensis luzonensis Rand and Rabor  
Philippines: northern Luzon, intergrading with *sorsogonensis* in central Luzon.

Phylloscopus cebuensis sorsogonensis Rand and Rabor  
*Phylloscopus cebuensis sorsogonensis* Rand and Rabor, 1967, Fieldiana, Zool., 51, p. 88—Mt. Bulusan, San Roque, Bu-
Philippines: southern Luzon, intergrading with luzonensis in central Luzon.

**Phylloscopus cebuensis cebuensis** (Dubois)


*Cryptolopa cebuensis* A. Dubois, 1900, Synop. Avium, p. 286.

New name for *Cryptolopa flavicularis* Bourns and Worcester, 1894, preoccupied by *Abrornis flavogularis* Godwin-Austen, 1877.¹

Philippines: Cebu, Negros.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS TRIVIRGATUS**²

**Phylloscopus trivirgatus parvirostris** Stresemann

*Phylloscopus trivirgatus parvirostris* Stresemann 1912, Novit. Zool., 19, p. 322—Gunung Tahón (= Gunong Tahan), Pahang, Malaya; altitude 5,200 feet.

Malaya.

**Phylloscopus trivirgatus trivirgatus** Strickland


Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, and northwestern Borneo.

**Phylloscopus trivirgatus nigrorum** (Moseley)


¹*Cryptolopa [= Phylloscopus] flavicularis* Bourns and Worcester, 1894, is not preoccupied by *Abrornis [= Seicercus] flavogularis* Godwin-Austen, 1877. Thus, Dubois' proposal of the substitute name *cebuensis* was unjustified. However, since the name *cebuensis* has been in unchallenged use for more than 50 years (actually 85 years) it has acquired the status of a nomen conservandum.—E. M.

²The taxonomy of the *Phylloscopus trivirgatus* complex is still in flux. We recognize a superspecies, *P. trivirgatus*, with *trivirgatus*, sarasinorum, presbytes, poliocephalus, and makirensis as allospecies, but a thorough revision may raise several additional subspecies, on islands around New Guinea, to the rank of allospecies.—E. M.

*P. trivirgatus*, *olivaceus*, and *cebuensis* are closely related but are sympatric on Negros Island, Philippines. It may eventually be found that some allopatric subspecies now in the highly variable *trivirgatus* species actually are more closely related to *olivaceus* and *cebuensis* (cf. Parkes, 1971, pp. 32–34).—G. E. W.
Philippines: Luzon, Mindoro, Negros.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus diuatae Salomonsen
Philippines: Diuata Mountains, northeastern Mindanao.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus flavostriatus Salomonsen
Philippines: Mt. Katanglad and mountains of Misamis Oriental Province, Mindanao.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus mindanensis (Hartert)
Philippines: Mt. Apo, Mindanao.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus malindangensis (Mearns)
Philippines: Mt. Malindang and Zamboanga Peninsula, Mindanao.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus peterseni Salomonsen
Phylloscopus trivirgatus peterseni Salomonsen, 1962, Dansk Ornith. Forenings Tidsskrift, 56, p. 133—Mt. Mataling (= Mantaling), Mantalingajan Range, Palawan Island; altitude 1,300 meters.
Philippines: Palawan.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus kinabaluensis (Sharpe)
Mt. Kinabalu, Borneo.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus sarawacensis (Chasen)
Seicercus trivirgatus sarawacensis Chasen, 1938, Ornith.
Monatsber., 46, p. 7—Poi Mountains, western Sarawak; altitude 4,500 feet.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS SARASINORUM**

*Phylloscopus sarasinorum sarasinorum* (Meyer and Wiglesworth)


_Mt. Lompobatang, southern Celebes._

*Phylloscopus sarasinorum nesophilus* (Riley)


*Phylloscopus trivirgatus capitalis* Stresemann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., 39, p. 81—Matinan Mountains: Ile-Ile, northern Celebes; altitude 1,700 meters.

*Phylloscopus trivirgatus dryas* Stresemann, 1938, Ornith. Monatsber., 46, p. 147—Latimodjong Mountains, Celebes; altitude 3,000 meters.

Mountains of central and northern Celebes.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS PRESBYTES**

*Phylloscopus presbytes floris* (Hartert)


_Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores._

*Phylloscopus presbytes presbytes* (Blyth)

_Sylvia presbytes_ Blyth, 1870, Ibis, p. 169—Timor.

_Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor._

**PHYLLOSCOPUS POLIOCEPHALUS**

*Phylloscopus poliocephalus henrietta* Stresemann


_Northern Moluccas: Halmahera, Ternate._

*Phylloscopus poliocephalus waterstradti* (Hartert)

_Cryptolopa everetti waterstradti_ Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool.,
10, p. 9—Batjan; altitude 5,000–7,000 feet. Northern Moluccas: Batjan, Obi.

**Phylloscopus poliocephalus everetti** (Hartert)
Southern Moluccas: Buru.

**Phylloscopus poliocephalus ceramensis** (Ogilvie-Grant)
Southern Moluccas: Ceram, Ambon.

**Phylloscopus poliocephalus avicola** Hartert
_Phylloscopus trivirgatus avicola_ Hartert, 1924, Treubia, 6, p. 24—Mt. Daab, Great Kai Island; altitude 300 meters. Kai Islands: Great Kai.

**Phylloscopus poliocephalus poliocephalus** (Salvadori)
New Guinea: mountains of the Vogelkop (Tamrau, Arfak) and (? subspecies) Wandammen Mountains.

**Phylloscopus poliocephalus albigularis** Hartert and Paludan

**Phylloscopus poliocephalus paniaiae** Junge

**Phylloscopus poliocephalus giulianettii** (Salvadori)
Snow, Sepik, Saruwaged, Herzog Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.
Phylloscopus poliocephalus cyclopum Hartert
New Guinea: Cyclops Mountains.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus hamlini Mayr and Rand
D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago: Goodenough Island.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus maforensis (Meyer)
New Guinea: Numfoor Island, Geelvink Bay.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus misoriensis Meise
New Guinea: Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus moorhousei Gilliard and LeCroy
New Britain, Umboi (subspecies).

Phylloscopus poliocephalus leletensis Salomonsen
Bismarck Archipelago: New Ireland.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus matthiae Rothschild and Hartert
Bismarck Archipelago: St. Matthias Island.

Phylloscopus poliocephalus bougainvillei Mayr
Phylloscopus trivirgatus bougainvillei Mayr, 1935, Amer.
Mus. Novit., no. 820, p. 5—Bougainville, Solomon Islands.
Solomon Islands: Bougainville.

**Phylloscopus poliocephalus pallescens** Mayr

Solomon Islands: Kolombangara.

**Phylloscopus poliocephalus becki** Hartert

Solomon Islands: Santa Isabel, Guadacanal, Malaita.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS MAKIRENSIS**

**Phylloscopus makirensis** Mayr

Solomon Islands: San Cristobal.

**PHYLLOSCOPUS AMOENUS**

**Phylloscopus amoenus** (Hartert)

Solomon Islands: Kolombangara.

**Genus SEICERCUS Swainson**

*Seicercus* Swainson, 1837, Nat. Hist. Class. Birds, 2, pp. 84, 259, fig. 229a. Type, by monotypy, *Cryptolopha auricapilla* Swainson = *Sylvia burkii* Burton.


1Justification of the genus *Seicerus* is rather questionable. The included species seem to be nothing but tropical *Phylloscopus*.—E. M.
Stresemann, 1940, Ornith. Monatsber., 48, pp. 49–50 (southern China forms of *burkii* and *affinis*).

**SEICERCUS BURKII**

*Seicercus burkii whistleri* Ticehurst

Himalayas from Murree, Pakistan, and Kashmir east to Kumaun, India, where it intergrades with *burkii*. Winters in the foothills and in peninsular India south to northern Maharashtra and northeastern Andhra Pradesh.

*Seicercus burkii burkii* (Burton)


Himalayas from Nepal (intergrading with *whistleri* in the west), Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of Assam, India (Meghalaya, Patkai, Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizo), southern Tibet (Everest region, Chumbi valley). Winters in foothills and plains south to lower Bengal and Orissa, India, and Chittagong, Bangladesh.

*Seicercus burkii tephrocephalus* (Anderson)


Chin hills, Burma, where intergrading with *burkii*, and mountains of northern Burma and northwestern Yunnan (Li-chiang
Range), China. Migrates to southern Bangladesh (Sundarbans and Chittagong Hills), southern Yunnan, southern Burma to northern Tenasserim, northern and southeastern Thailand, and Indochina.

**Seicercus burkii distinctus** (La Touche)


Southeastern Tibet, Yunnan south and east of *tephrocephalus*, southern Kweichow, and northern Kwangsi, and northern Vietnam. Migrates to northern Thailand, southern Vietnam, and Kwangtung.

**Seicercus burkii valentini** (Hartert)


Eastern Tibet, and China in southern Kansu, southern Shensi, western and northeastern Szechwan, mountains of Hupeh (I-ch’ang), and northwestern Fukien. Migrates to southern Yunnan.

**SEICERCUS XANTHOSCHISTOS**

**Seicercus xanthoschistos xanthoschistos** (Gray and Gray)


Himalayas in northwestern Pakistan and India from Kohat and Kashmir to central Nepal.

**Seicercus xanthoschistos jerdoni** (Brooks)


Himalayas from eastern Nepal through Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, India (where intergrading with *flavogularis*).

**Seicercus xanthoschistos flavogularis** (Godwin-Austen)

Soc. Bengal, 46, pt. 2, p. 44—neighborhood of Saddya (= Sadiya), Assam (provisional and incomplete description). 


Abor and Mishmi Hills in Arunachal Pradesh, India (where intergrading with jerdoni), and northern Burma.

Seicercus xanthochistos tephrodiras Sick

Seicercus xanthochistus tephrodiras Sick, 1939, Ornith. Monatsber., 47, p. 78—Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills, Burma; altitude 1,600 meters.

Hills of Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, and Chin Hills of Burma.

**SEICERCUS AFFINIS**

Seicercus affinis affinis (Hodgson)


Himalayas from eastern Nepal (no recent records), Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, and Bhutan, to Arunachal Pradesh, India, hills of Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, northern Burma, southeastern Yunnan (Ta-wei Mountains), China, northern Laos, and mountains of southern Vietnam.

Seicercus affinis intermedius (La Touche)


Mountains of northwestern Fukien, China. Winters in southeastern Yunnan, China, Indochina, and southeastern Thailand.

**SEICERCUS POLIOGENYS**

Seicercus poliogenys (Blyth)

Himalayas from central Nepal, Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, hills of Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, Chittagong ranges, Bangladesh, northeastern Burma, southeastern Yunnan, China, northwestern Thailand (Muang Nan), Laos, and northern Vietnam.

**SEICERCUS CASTANICEPS**

*Seicercus castaniceps castaniceps* (Hodgson)

*Abrornis castaniceps* Hodgson, 1845, in Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 14, p. 593—Nepal.¹


Himalayas from central Nepal, Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, hills of Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, Chittagong ranges, Bangladesh, western (Mt. Victoria) and northern Burma, southeastern Tibet, and the Shweli (Lung-chu’an Chiang)-Salween divide in western Yunnan, China.

*Seicercus castaniceps sinensis* (Rickett)

*Cryptolopha sinensis* Rickett, 1898, Ibis, p. 332—Kuatun (= Kuan-t’un), Fohkien (= Fukien).

Recorded breeding in southern Shensi, Szechwan (O-mei Shan), and northwestern Fukien (probably more widespread in mountains of southeastern China), northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

*Seicercus castaniceps laurentei* (La Touche)


Southeastern Yunnan, China.

*Seicercus castaniceps collinsi* Deignan


Southern Shan States, Burma, and northwestern Thailand.

*Seicercus castaniceps stresemanni* Delacour

*Seicercus castaniceps stresemanni* Delacour, 1932, Oiseau,

¹Often cited erroneously as *castaneiceps* or *castaneoceps*.—G. E. W.
2, p. 423—Phou Kong-Ntoul; altitude 1,200 meters. Bolovens Plateau, southern Laos.

**Seicercus castaniceps annamensis** (Robinson and Kloss)  
Mountains of southern Vietnam.

**Seicercus castaniceps youngi** (Robinson)  
*Cryptolopha youngi* Robinson, 1915, *Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus.*, 5, p. 100—Kao Nawng (= Khao Nong), Bandon (= Surat Thai), northeastern Malay Peninsula; altitude 3,500 feet.  
Mountains of peninsular provinces of Thailand south of the Isthmus of Kra.

**Seicercus castaniceps butleri** (Hartert)  
Mountains of Malaya.

**Seicercus castaniceps muelleri** (Robinson and Kloss)  
Sumatra.

**SEICERCUS MONTIS**

**Seicercus montis davisoni** (Sharpe)  
Highest mountains of southern Malay Peninsula.

**Seicercus montis inornatus** (Robinson and Kloss)  
Sumatra.

**Seicercus montis xanthopygius** (Whitehead)  
Philippines: Palawan.
Seicercus montis montis (Sharpe)
  Cryptolophia montis Sharpe, 1887, Ibis, p. 442—Mt. Kinabalu, northern Borneo.
Mountains of Borneo from Kinabalu to the Poi Range.

Seicercus montis floris (Hartert)
  Cryptolophia montis floris Hartert, 1897, Novit. Zool., 4, p. 171—hills of southern Flores.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores.

Seicercus montis paulinae Mayr
Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.

SEICERCUS GRAMMICCEPS

Seicercus grammiceps sumatrensis (Robinson and Kloss)
Sumatra.

Seicercus grammiceps grammiceps (Strickland)
  Sylvia [Reguloides?] leucorrhoea S. Müller, in Blyth, 1870, Ibis, p. 169—Java.
Java and Bali.

Genus TICKELLIA Blyth¹


¹The aberrant species Tickellia hodgsoni shows a mosaic of plumage characters superficially linking Seicercus and Abroscopus, but its long, flat, flycatching bill is distinctive and unlike the narrow, pointed, warblerlike bills of all species in the other two genera.—G. E. W.
TICKELLIA HODGSONI

Tickellia hodgsoni hodgsoni (Moore)

_Tickellia hodgsoni tonkinensis_ (Delacour and Jabouille)
_Abrornis hodgsoni tonkinensis_ Delacour and Jabouille, 1930, Oiseau, 11, p. 396—Loquiho, Chapa, Tonkin; altitude 2,500 meters.
Southeastern Yunnan (Chin-p’ing), northern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

Genus _ABROSCOPUS_ Stuart Baker¹


¹Until 1930 called _Abrornis_ Hodgson, 1844, in J. E. Gray (ed.), Zool. Misc., p. 82, but _fide_ Stuart Baker, 1930, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, 7, p. 192, the "only species determinable [in Hodgson’s list] = _Regulus modestus_, a synonym of _Phylloscopus_.” All the other species names in Hodgson’s list are now determinable, but were _nomina nuda_ in 1844, and were only made available by J. E. and G. R. Gray, 1846, Cat. Specimens Drawings Mammalia Birds Nepal Thibet, pp. 151–153. Therefore, even though G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., p. 35, designated _Abrornis erochroa_ (= _Phylloscopus pulcher_) the type of _Abrornis_, and Oates, 1889, Fauna Brit. India, Aves, 1, p. 429, designated _Abrornis schisticeps_ Hodgson as type of _Abrornis, Regulus modestus_, which was the only species name valid in 1844, must be the type, and _Abrornis_ is therefore a synonym of _Phylloscopus_. Some authors include _Tickellia hodgsoni_ in the same genus with these bamboo warblers, in which case _Tickellia_ takes precedence as the oldest generic name.—G. E. W.

ABROSCOPUS ALBOGULARIS

Abroscopus albogularis albogularis (Hodgson)

Abroscopus albogularis hugonis Deignan

Abroscopus albogularis fulvifacies (Swinhoe)

ABROSCOPUS SCHISTICEPS

Abroscopus schisticeps schisticeps (Gray and Gray)
Abroscopus albogularis albogularis SCHISTICEPS (Gray and Gray)
**Abroscopus schisticeps flavimentalis** (Stuart Baker)


Southeastern Tibet, Bhutan, ? Arunachal Pradesh, Cachar Hills, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, and adjacent hills of Burma (Chin Hills, Mt. Victoria).

**Abroscopus schisticeps ripponi** (Sharpe)


Adung valley and Shan States in Burma, northwestern Yunnan, ? western Szechwan, and northern Vietnam.

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**ABROSCOPUS SUPERCILIARIS**

**Abroscopus superciliaris flaviventris** (Jerdon)


Central Nepal, Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, Bhutan (intergrading with *drasticus* in the east), Assam hills, Nagaland, Manipur, India, and Bangladesh south to Chittagong.

**Abroscopus superciliaris drasticus** Deignan


Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, India, and northern Burma, intergrading with *flaviventris* in eastern Bhutan. Winters in southwestern Thailand.

**Abroscopus superciliaris superciliaris** (Blyth)

*Abroscopus superciliaris* Blyth (ex Tickell MS), 1859, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 28, p. 414—“mountainous interior of the Tenasserim provinces” = woods of Teewap’hado, al-


Burma except far north and central Irrawady basin, western and southern Yunnan, southwestern and northern Thailand, and adjacent Laos.

*Abroscopus superciliaris smythiesi* Deignan


Central Irrawady basin of Burma (Pakokku to Prome).

*Abroscopus superciliaris euthymus* Deignan


Vietnam except Cochinchina.

*Abroscopus superciliaris bambusarum* Deignan


Peninsular provinces of Thailand from the Isthmus of Kra south to Phangnga.

*Abroscopus superciliaris sakaiorum* (Stresemann)


Malay Peninsula from Trang, Thailand, to Negeri Sembilan, Malaya.

*Abroscopus superciliaris papilio* Deignan


Sumatra.

*Abroscopus superciliaris vordermani* (Büttikofer)

*Cryptolopha Vordermani* Büttikofer, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., 15, p. 260—eastern Java = Ijang Mountains, near

Java.

**Abroscopus superciliaris schwaneri** (Blyth)


Borneo.

**Genus PARISOMA** **Swainson**


Clancey, 1959, *Ostrich*, 30, pp. 41–42 (*subcaeruleum*).


**PARISOMA BURYI**$^{1,2}$

*Parisoma buryi* Ogilvie-Grant


Mountains of southwestern Saudi Arabia (Jebel Suda = Sawda) and Yemen (Tihamah and Manakhah).

**PARISOMA LUGENS**

*Parisoma lugens lugens* (Rüppell)

*Sylvia (Curruca) lugens* Rüppell, 1804, *Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel*, p. 113, pl. 42, fig. 2, labeled *Curruca (Sylvia) lugens*—Semien Province, Abyssinia.

Highlands of Ethiopia, except for the range of *griseiventris*.

$^1$The generic affinity of this species is in doubt. Few specimens exist and little is known of its biology.—G. E. W.

$^2$Closest to *P. lugens*.—M. A. T., Jr.
Parisoma lugens griseiventris Érard


Parisoma lugens jacksoni Sharpe


*Parisoma lugens clara* Meise, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 16—Mahuka, northwest of Lipumba, Matengo Highlands, Tanganyika; altitude over 1,500 meters.

Highlands from southern Sudan through Kenya to Ngorongoro, northern Tanzania; Marungu Highlands, southeastern Zaire; southwestern Tanzania, Nyika Plateau of Malawi/Zambia, and Malawi west of the Shire River.

Parisoma lugens prigoginei Schouteden


Highlands northwest of Lake Tanganyika.

**PARISOMA BOEHMI**

Parisoma boehmi somalicum Friedmann


Northern Somalia and the dry lowlands of eastern and southern Ethiopia.

Parisoma boehmi marsabit van Someren


Parisoma boehmi boehmi Reichenow¹


¹Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, 3, p. 243, confused *Parisoma boehmi* Reichenow, 1882, with *Bradyornis boehmi* Reichenow, 1884. He listed the former under *Myopornis* and omitted the latter, the actual type of *Myopornis.*—M. A. T., Jr.
Southern Kenya, and Tanzania south to Iringa and Lake Rukwa.

**PARISOMA LAYARDI**

**Parisoma layardi aridicola** Winterbottom


South West Africa (Namibia), south of Brandberg, and northwestern Cape Province, east to northern Cape Province, western Orange Free State, and western Transvaal.

**Parisoma layardi layardi** Hartlaub

*Parisoma layardi* Hartlaub, 1862, Ibis, p. 147—Zwartland (= Swartland), Malmesbury district, Cape Province.

Winter rainfall region of southwestern Cape Province.

**Parisoma layardi subsolana** Clancey


Interior Cape Province east to the Great Kei River.

**Parisoma layardi barnesi** Vincent


High Drakensberg of Lesotho (Basutoland) and adjoining Natal.

**PARISOMA SUBCAERULEUM**

**Parisoma subcaeruleum ansorgei** Zedlitz

*Parisoma subcaeruleum ansorgei* Zedlitz, 1921, Ornith. Monatsber., 29, p. 52—Benguela Town (= Uchi), Angola.

Coastal plain of Benguela and Moçâmedes, southwestern Angola.

**Parisoma subcaeruleum cinerascens** Reichenow


*Parisoma subcaeruleum ombuënsis* Hoesch and Niethammer, 1940, Journ. Ornith., 88, Sonderheft, p. 281—Erongo

Interior southwestern Angola and South West Africa (Namibia) east to southwestern Zambia, western Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), western Transvaal, and northern Cape Province.

**Parisoma subcaeruleum orpheanum** Clancey


From the Zimbabwe (Rhodesian) plateau and Transvaal highveld to interior Natal, Lesotho (Basutoland), and Orange Free State.

**Parisoma subcaeruleum subcaeruleum** (Vieillot)


Cape Province south of the Orange River and southwestern Orange Free State.

**Genus SYLVIA Scopoli**


Subgenus SYLVI A ScOPOLI

SYLVI A ATRICAPILLA

Sylvia atricapilla atlantis Williamson


Sylvia atricapilla heineken (Jardine)


Sylvia atricapilla gularis Alexander

Sylvia atricapilla gularis Alexânder, 1898, Ibis, p. 81—Cape Verde Islands. Cape Verde Islands.

Sylvia atricapilla atricapilla (Linnaeus)


British Isles (irregular in northern Scotland), Norway, Sweden, central Finland, Russia, and western Siberia north to Karapol, Pinega, upper Pechora River, and Tobolsk, east to Lake Karachi and the Irtysh River at 53° N. and south to the Mediterranean (except for southern Greece, but including Corsica, Sicily, and possibly Cyprus), southern Ukraine (east to the Don), Syzran, Orenburg, Orsk, Lake Kyzyltash, and Borovoye; also in North Africa from Morocco to Tunisia, and Asia Minor (Turkey to northern Israel), intergrading with dammholzi in eastern Turkey. Winters in the Mediterranean region and Africa both north and south of the Sahara from Senegal, Guinea, and northern Zaire east to Egypt, Ethiopia, and Tanzania.

*Sylvia atricapilla koenigi* Jordans

*Sylvia atricapilla koenigi* Jordans, 1923, Falco, 19, Sonderheft, p. 3—Artá, Mallorca.

Balearic Islands.

*Sylvia atricapilla pauluccii* Arrigoni

*Sylvia atricapilla Pauluccii* Arrigoni, 1902, Avicula, 6, p. 103—Sardinia.

Sardinia.

*Sylvia atricapilla dammholzi* Stresemann

*Sylvia atricapilla dammholzi* Stresemann, 1928, Journ. Ornith., 76, p. 377—forest south of Kuramabad, Gilan, northern Iran; altitude 400–800 meters.

Caucasus and northern Caspian area of Iran, intergrading with *atricapilla* in eastern Turkey. Migrates through the Near East to eastern Africa (Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania).

**SYLVIA BORIN**

*Sylvia borin borin* (Boddaert)

*Motacilla Borin* Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 35; based on "La petite Fauvette" of Daubenton, 1765–81, Planches Enlum., pl. 579, fig. 2—France.


British Isles, northern Norway, central Finland, and northern Russia north to Archangel and the lower Pechora River, south
to northern Spain, southern France, northern Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, the Ukraine, and northern Caucasus, east to the Ural Mountains and the lower Volga River, where intergrading with *woodwardi*. Migrates across the Sahara south to western Africa from Nigeria and Zaire to Angola.

**Sylvia borin woodwardi** (Sharpe)


*Sylvia simplex pallida* Johansen, 1907, Ornith. Jahrb., 18, p. 199—Barnaut (= Barnaul) and Kainsk, western Siberia.

Lower Volga River, where intergrading with *borin*, and the Ural Mountains across western Siberia north to Saranpaul, Surgut, and the Vakh River, east to the Yenisey River at about 55° N., and south to Orsk, Omsk, Semipalatinsk, and the foothills of the northern Altai. Migrates across the Middle and Near East to eastern Africa from the Equator south to Natal and Transvaal.

**SYLVIA COMMUNIS**

**Sylvia communis communis** Latham


1Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 259, identifies eastern Russian and Siberian birds as *volgensis* and does not separate longer-winged Tien Shan and Mongolian birds from southern *icterops*. The treatment here follows Portenko, 1960, Ptitsy SSSR, pt. 4, pp. 90–91, and Stepanyan, 1978, Sostav Raspred. Ptits Fauny SSSR, Passeriformes, pp. 145–147, who did not find color differences adequate to separate Volga and Siberian birds from European *communis*. The Stresemanns also had difficulty in identifying *volgensis* (1968, pp. 303–314). They demonstrated that European (*communis*) and Asiatic (*icterops*) birds differ in molt and winter quarters. European birds have a complete molt on the breeding grounds in July and August before migration and a partial, mainly body molt in Africa. Asiatic birds undergo their complete molt in Africa in January–March and have a partial body molt in July. European birds winter north of Asiatic birds but their winter ranges overlap in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda.—G. E. W.
Sylvia cinerea Bechstein, 1803, Ornith. Taschenbuch Deutschland, p. 170—Germany.


British Isles, southern Scandinavia, and Russia (north to Archangel and the upper Pechora River), east to the northern Urals and south to the Mediterranean, its western islands, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Ukraine, lower Volga River, and mouth of the Ural River. Migrates through the Mediterranean and Sahara to semiarid bushy areas of northern Africa in the oases and high mountains of the southern Sahara south to the Equator, west to Guinea, and east to Sudan and Kenya. Intergrades with icterops in Greece, Aegean islands, Turkey, coastal Near East, lower Volga River, and Urals.

Sylvia communis icterops Ménétriers

Sylvia icterops Ménétriers, 1832, Cat. Raisonné Objets Zool. Recueillis Voyage Caucase Perse, p. 34—Zouvant, Talyche (= Talish) Mountains, eastern Transcaucasia.

Western Siberia and the Middle East from 61° N. in the Urals east through Tobolsk and Tomsk to Krasnoyarsk on the Yenisey River and western Altai south to the Caucasus, lower Volga basin, northern Iraq, northern and southwestern Iran, Turkmeniya, northern Kazakhstan, northeastern Afghanistan, and northern Baluchistan (but absent from the Karakum, Kyrgyzum, and Betpak-Dala Deserts). Migrates southwest through northwestern India, the Middle East, and Arabia to bushy areas in eastern Africa from Ethiopia and Somalia southward, mainly south of the Equator, to Zambia and Malawi, occasionally to Transvaal and Damaraland. Intergrades widely with communis to the southeast, and with rubicola in eastern Russian Turkistan.

Sylvia communis rubicola Stresemann


Western Tien Shan in Tadzhikistan east through western and northern Sinkiang, and locally in Mongolia (eastern Altai in
the south to the Kentei Mountains in the north) and southwestern Transbaikalia, intergrading with *icterops* in eastern Russian Turkistan. Probably migrates to eastern Africa to winter in the same areas as *icterops*.

**SYLVIA CURRUCA**

*Sylvia curruca curruca* (Linnaeus)


*Curruca affinis* Blyth (partim), 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 14, p. 564, note—southern India. ²

¹I prefer to follow Volchanetskii, 1954, in Dementiev et al., Ptitsy Sovetskogo Soiuza, 6, pp. 366–381 (English trans., 1968, Birds Soviet Union, 6, pp. 424–441), Portenko, 1960, Ptitsy SSSR, pt. 4, pp. 91–93, Williamson, 1968, pp. 22–30, and Ripley, 1982, Synop. Birds India Pakistan, ed. 2, pp. 428–429, who made all the Lesser Whitethroats conspecific, rather than follow Vaurie, 1954, pp. 9–11, and 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 259–263, who separates three species: *curruca* with *blythi*, *telengitica*, *halimodendri*, and *snigirewskii* as subspecies, *minula* with *margelanica*, and *althaea* with *monticola* and *zagrossiensis*. Vaurie states that the three species breed sympatrically in Iran and possibly also in Transcaspia, but Williamson suggests that an area of intergradation occurs in southern Turkey (*curruca* and *althaea*, possibly also in the Caucasus, *caucasica*, and southern Caspian district of Iran) and specimens intermediate between *caucasica* and *minula* have been collected on passage in Iraq, Iran, and Arabia. Lesser Whitethroats in the areas of purported hybridization or sympatry in Turkey, Iran, and Turkistan should be studied in the field and their voices recorded. I have examined the superb series of central Asian and western Chinese specimens in Leningrad and am convinced that this is a highly plastic species that responds morphologically to local environmental conditions. Brownish birds of moderate size occur in the taiga and forest zones of Europe and Siberia (*curruca*), large, dark-grayish birds in mountains (*caucasica, althaea, monticola*), paler birds of moderate size in the forest steppe (*telengitica, halimodendri*), and pale birds, either very small or large, in the deserts (*jajarica, minula, margelanica, chuancheica*).—G. E. W.

²The specific name *affinis*, as published in the binomen *Curruca affinis* Blyth, 1845, has been suppressed under the plenary powers by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, and placed on the Official Index ofRejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1003, Opin. 1037, 1975, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., 32, p. 103.—G. E. W.
Sylvia curruca blythi Ticehurst and Whistler, 1933, Ibis, p. 556—Cawnpore, India. New name for Curruca affinis Blyth, 1845, preoccupied by Sylvia affinis Hardy, 1841,\(^1\) based on “the bird described under no. 888, p. 589, of Hartert’s ‘Vög. pal. Faun.’”

England, Wales, continental Europe, and Siberia from southern Scandinavia across northern Russia at about 65° N. to the Lena River in Yakutsk, the lower Olekma River, Vitim Highlands, Chita, Onon River, and possibly northern Manchuria, south to northern and eastern France, northern Italy, northern Greece, Ukraine, lower Ural River, 50° N. in Kazakhstan, Russian Altai, Tuvinskaya region, and Kentei Mountains in northern Mongolia. Migrates to Africa (Lake Chad, northern Nigeria, Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia), southern Arabia, Iran, Pakistan, and India east to Bengal.\(^2\)

Sylvia curruca caucasica Ognev and Bankovski


S[ylvia]. a[lthaea]. zagrossiensis Zarudny, 1911, Messager Ornith., p. 139—Zagros Mountains. Highlands of Turkey, Near East south to Israel, Caucasus, and northern and southwestern Iran (Mazandaran, Khorasan, Zagros, and Fars).

Sylvia curruca althaea Hume

Curruca affinis Blyth (partim), 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 14, p. 564, note—southern India. Considered preoccupied by Sylvia affinis Hardy, 1841.\(^3\)


Mountains of northern Pakistan and northwestern India (North West Frontier Province east to Gilgit, Astor, Murree, Kashmir, and Ladakh south through the high ranges of northern Baluchistan. Winters from the western Himalayan foothills


\(^2\)I can find no morphological character that differentiates birds that migrate to Africa (curruca) from those that migrate to India (blythi).—G. E. W.

\(^3\)Cf. p. 275, note 2, above.
south to Sind, and southeast to the Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu, and northern Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

**Sylvia curruca monticola** Portenko


Mountains of central Asia: Kopet Dag, Pamirs, Tien Shan, Altai.

**Sylvia curruca telengitica** Sushkin

*Sylvia curruca telengitica* Sushkin, 1925, List Distribution Birds Russian Altai, p. 77—Chuia Steppe.

Southeastern Russian Altai, Gobian Altai, and southeastern Mongolia. Presumably migrates to India.

**Sylvia curruca halimodendri**


Lowland and steppes from the Volga mouth across Kazakhstan north to 50° N., east to Lake Zaysan and the Tarbagatay Mountains and south to the north coast of the Aral Sea and Ili River. Winters from southeastern Iran east to Sind and the Punjab.

**Sylvia curruca jaxartica** Snigirewski

*Sylvia curruca turkmenica* Snigirewski, 1927, Ornith. Monatsber., 35, p. 35—near Repetek, eastern part of Karakum Desert, Transcaspia.

*Sylvia curruca jaxartica* Snigirewski, 1929 (29 April), Journ. Ornith., 77, p. 258—Syr-Dar’ya.

*Sylvia curruca snigirewskii* Stachanow, 1929 (May), Ornith. Monatsber., 37, p. 83. New name for *Sylvia curruca turkmenica* Snigirewski, 1827, preoccupied by *Sylvia mystacea turcmenica* Zarudny and Bilkevich, 1918, Izvestiia Zakasp. Muz., 1, p. 16.

Deserts along the Syr-Dar’ya south through the Kyzylkum and Karakum to the foothills of the Kopet Dag and east to the Nuratau.

**Sylvia curruca margelanica** Stolzmann

From the basin of the upper Syr-Dar’ya (in the Ferghana region of Tadzhikistan) and Kirgizia to the Tien Shan in western Sinkiang. Winters in the same area as minula.

**Sylvia curruca chuancheica** Portenko


**Sylvia curruca minula** Hume


Deserts of Sinkiang from southern Kashgaria and the Tarim basin east to Etsin Gol in Tsinghai, where intergrading with chuancheica, south to the Russian Range. Winters in Pakistan and northwestern India (Peshawar and Punjab south through the Indus valley to the Makran coast and Kutch).

**SYLVIA NANA**

**Sylvia nana deserti** (Loche)

*Stoparola Deserti* Loche, 1858, Rev. Mag. Zool., Paris, sér. 2, 10, p. 394, pl. 11, fig. 1—Algerian Sahara.

Northern Sahara from Morocco to Libya south to Rio de Oro and the Ahaggar Mountains, and possibly into northern Mauritania.

**Sylvia nana nana** (Ehrenberg)

*Crruca nana* Ehrenberg, 1833, Symbolae Physicæ, Avium Decas I, fol. cc and note 5—El Tor, Sinai Peninsula.


From the lower Volga River, eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, and western Iran east across Kazakhstan north to Ustyurt Plateau, Kyzylkum, Muyunkum Deserts, Lake Balkhash, and Panfilov, to the Tien Shan and Dzungaria in Sinkiang, the Mongolian Altai, and the Ho-lan Shan in Ningsia, and across Iran possibly as far east as Afghanistan and Baluchistan (Diecean Hills near the Sind border). Reports of breeding near the
Dead Sea and in Sinai need confirmation. Migrates through central Asia and the Near and Middle East to northeastern Africa (Egypt, Sudan, Somalia), Arabia, and the southern parts of the breeding range in Iran, Pakistan, and northern India in Kutch, Rajasthan, and eastern Punjab.

**SYLVIIDAE**

**SYLVA NISORIA**

*Sylvia nisoria nisoria* (Bechstein)

*Motacilla nisoria* Bechstein, 1795, Gemeinnützige Naturgeschichte Deutschlands, 4, p. 580, pl. 17—central and northern Germany. Northeastern France, southern Sweden, and the Gulf of Finland east across Russia, north to Vologda and Kirov, east to the Ural River, where intergrading with *merzbacheri*, and south to northern Italy, Dalmatia, northern Macedonia, Bulgaria, northern Turkey, Crimea, Caucasus, and northern Iran. Migrates to eastern Africa from Uganda and Kenya to southern Tanzania.

*Sylvia nisoria merzbacheri* Schalow

*Sylvia nisoria merzbacheri* Schalow, 1907, Ornith. Monatsber., 15, p. 3—Kashka-su, central Tien Shan. Western Siberia, where intergrading with *nisoria*, and northern Kazakhstan east to northwestern Mongolia, north to Ishim, Omsk, and Novosibirsk, south through the Talasskiy Alatau in Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan to northeastern Afghanistan; western Sinkiang, and the eastern Altai; absent from most of eastern and southern Kazakhstan. Migrates southwest through the Middle East to Arabia, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya.

**SYLVA HORTENSIS**

*Sylvia hortensis hortensis* (Gmelin)

Sylvia hortensis crassirostris Cretzschmar

Sylvia crassirostris Cretzschmar, 1827, in Rüppell, Atlas Reise Nördl. Afrika, Vögel (1826), p. 49, pl. 33, fig. a—Nubia.

Dalmatia, Albania, Macedonia, southern Bulgaria, Greece, Aegean islands, Crete, Karpathos, Rhodes, Turkey, Cyrenaica (intermediate between this and hortensis), Near East (Israel), and Transcaucasia. Migrates south to western Arabia, Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Kenya.

Sylvia hortensis balchanica Zarudny and Bilkevich


Southern Turkmeniya and most of Iran (except Baluchistan and the Persian Gulf coast). Wintering grounds unknown—possibly in Arabia, Somalia, and Sudan, or in western India.

Sylvia hortensis jerdoni (Blyth)


Southeastern Iran (Baluchistan), western and northern Pakistan (northern Baluchistan and North West Frontier Province) and neighboring northwestern India, north through Afghanistan to Tadzhikistan and extreme western Tien Shan. Winters in India from Sind east to Bihar and south to Madras.

SYLVIA LEUCOMELAENA

1

Sylvia leucomelaena blanfordi Seebohm


Red Sea coast of Sudan and Eritrea and the Arava (Rift Valley), Israel.

Sylvia leucomelaena leucomelaena (Ehrenberg)

Curruca leucomelaena Ehrenberg, 1833, Symbolae Physi-

SILVIIDAE


The Red Sea and southern coasts of Arabia from the Hejaz to the Hadhramaut.

_Sylvia leucomelaena somaliensis_ (Sclater and Mackworth-Praed)
Northern Somalia. Possibly not distinct from _leucomelaena_.

SYLVIA RUEPPELLI

_Sylvia rueppelli_ Temminck
_Sylvia rupelli_ [sic] Temminck, 1823, _Planches Color._., livr. 41, pl. 245, fig. 1—Kandia (= Iraklion), Crete.
Locally in southern Greece, Crete, Karpathos, Rhodes, Kos, Samos, Lesbos, and western, central (Ankara), and southern Turkey. Winters in Sudan west to Darfur, Ennedi, and Tibesti, and east to the Red Sea and possibly northwestern Arabia.

SYLVIA MELANOCEPHALA1,2

_Sylvia melanocephala melanocephala_ (Gmelin)
_Motacilla melanocephala_ Gmelin, 1789, _Syst. Nat._., 1, p. 970—Sardinia.

1Various authors have treated _S. melanocephala_, _melanothorax_, and _mystacea_, or _cantillans_ and _mystacea_, or _rueppelli_ and _melanothorax_ as conspecific. I believe, however, that all five are best considered full species that are closely related. _S. melanocephala_ overlaps _rueppelli_ in southern Greece, the southern Aegean, and southern Turkey, and overlaps _mystacea_ in Israel. _S. cantillans_ and _mystacea_ are allopatric but differ in wing-tail proportions and in tarsal scutellation. They are certainly not conspecific, _contra_ Portenko, 1960, _Ptitsy SSSR_, pt. 4, pp. 94–95; cf. Kazakov, 1973, _Vestnik Zool._, no. 2, pp. 66–69.—G. E. W.

2 _S. melanocephala_ and _melanothorax_ form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

Southern Spain, Mediterranean France, southern Italy, Dalmatia, Albania, southern Bulgaria, Greece, western Turkey, Balearics, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, and coastal North Africa from northern Rio de Oro to Tunisia and Cyrenaica. Intergrades with pasiphae in Greece and possibly western Turkey. Resident in the southern part of the range but in winter also occurs in Egypt, Iraq, and in oases in the northern Sahara; on passage in Cyprus.

Sylvia melanocephala leucogastra (Ledru)

Motacilla leucogastra Ledru, 1810, Voyage Ténériffe, 1, p. 182—Tenerife.

Canary Islands. Not well differentiated from melanocephala.

Sylvia melanocephala pasiphae Stresemann and Schiebel

Sylvia melanocephala pasiphaë Stresemann and Schiebel, 1925, Journ. Ornith., 73, p. 659—Canea (= Khaniá), Crete. Resident on islands in the western and central Aegean, and on Crete, Karpathos, and Rhodes, intergrading with melanocephala in Greece and possibly in western Turkey.

Sylvia melanocephala momus (Ehrenberg)

Curruca Momus Ehrenberg, 1833, Symbolae Physicae, Avium Decas I, fol. bb and note 7—Egypt.

Mostly resident in the Near East from southern Turkey to Gaza, but in winter occurs in the Sinai, (?) Egypt, and occasionally in the Sudan and Aden.

Sylvia melanocephala norrisae Nicoll


Resident in Faiyum, Egypt.

SYLVIA MELANOTHORAX

Sylvia melanothorax Tristram

Sylvia melanothorax Tristram, 1872, Ibis, p. 296—En-Gedi, Palestine.

Resident in Cyprus, wandering occasionally to Lebanon, Israel, and once to Egypt in winter.
SYLVIIDAE

SYLVIDAE

SYLVIA MYSTACEA

Sylvia mystacea Ménétriés

Sylvia mystacea Ménétriés, 1832, Cat. Raisonné Objets Zool. Recueillis Voyage Caucase Perse, p. 34—Saliane (= Salyany), lower Kura River, Azerbaijan.

Sylvia rubescens Blanford, 1874, Ibis, p. 77—"in Persia, circum Shiraz et Isfahan."

Sylvia mystacea turcmenica Zarudny and Bilkevich, 1918, Izvestiia Zakaspiiskogo Muzeya, 1, p. 16—Murgab and Tedzhen Rivers, Turkmeniya.

Locally in the Near East (southern Turkey, Israel, Jordan), Iraq, western Iran (Zagros), northern Afghanistan, and more generally along the western and southern Caspian coasts from Astrakhan to the eastern Elburz Mountains, Iran, in the Kopet Dag foothills, and in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan along the Amu-Dar’ya from western Tadzhikistan to the Aral Sea. Migrates through the Middle East to western Arabia, Eritrea, and northern Somalia.

SYLVIA CANTILLANS

Sylvia cantillans cantillans (Pallas)

Motacilla (cantillans) Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Cat. Coll. Oiseaux, Adumbr., p. 4—Italy.


Spain, southern France, Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, and Pantelleria. Migrates south to oases in the Sahara in southern Algeria, eastern Mali, and central Niger.

Sylvia cantillans inornata Tschusi


Northwestern Africa from northern Rio de Oro and Morocco

to Tunisia and possibly east to Tripolitania. Winters in the same area as the preceding subspecies.

**Sylvia cantillans albistriata** (Brehm)

*Cura* *a* *l* *b* *i* *s* *t* *r* *i* *a* *t* *a* C. L. Brehm, 1855, Vollständige Vogelfang, p. 229—Egypt.

Coastal Yugoslavia, Albania, southern Bulgaria, Greece, Ionian and Aegean Islands, Crete, and extreme western Turkey. Migrates south to oases in the Sahara west as far as Mali and east to Lake Chad, and possibly Ennedi; returns north through Egypt, Near East, Cyprus, and the Aegean.

**SYLVIA CONSPICILLATA**

*Sylvia conspicillata bella* Tschusi

*Sylvia conspicillata bella* Tschusi, 1901, Ornith. Monatsber., 9, p. 130—Canico, Madeira.

Madeira. Birds from the Canary Islands are intermediate between *bella* and *orbitalis*.

*Sylvia conspicillata orbitalis* (Wahlberg)


Cape Verde Islands.

*Sylvia conspicillata conspicillata* Temminck


Southern and eastern Spain, south coast of France, Corsica, Sardinia, southern Italy, Sicily, North Africa from northern Rio de Oro and Morocco to Tunisia; also in the Near East (Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan) and Cyprus. Spreads south in winter into northern Senegal, oases in the Sahara, and the Nile valley; on passage in Canary Islands.

**SYLVIA DESERTICOLA**

*Sylvia deserticola deserticola* Tristram

*Sylvia deserticola* Tristram, 1859, Ibis, p. 58—southern Algerian Sahara.

Saharan Atlas and Aurès Mountains in Algeria and Tunisia. Winters in northern oases in the Sahara south to the Tad-

1*S. conspicillata* and *deserticola* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.
SYLVIIDAE

Sylvia deserticola maroccana Hartert


**Sylvia deserticola ticehursti** Meinertzhagen


Subgenus MELIZOPHILUS Leach

**SYLVIA UNDATA**

*Sylvia undata dartfordiensis* Latham


*Melizophilus aremoricus* Cretté de Palleul, 1899, Ornis, 10, p. 42—Brittany.

Resident locally in southern England and northwestern France (Normandy to Fontainebleau, Brittany to Poitou, coastal islands).

*Sylvia undata undata* (Boddart)

*Motacilla undata* Boddart, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 40; based on “Le Pitte-chou, de Provence” of Dauben- ton, 1765–81, Planches Enlum., pl. 655, fig. 1—Provence, France.

*Sylvia undata corsa* Laubmann, 1913, Ornith. Monatsber., 21, p. 27—Ajaccio, Corsica.

*Sylvia undata naevalbens* Clancey, 1948, Ibis, 90, p. 597—5 miles north of Taranto, Apulia, southeastern Italy.

Resident in northern and central Spain, southern France, Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, and Pantelleria.
Sylvia undata toni Hartert
Portugal, southern Spain, and the coastal ranges of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, spreading in winter to the edge of the Sahara.

SYLVIA SARDA

Sylvia sarda sarda Temminck
Islands of Corsica, Sardinia, Montecristo, Giannutri, Pantelleria, and Zembra off Tunisia. Winters to the edge of the Sahara in southern Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya.

Sylvia sarda balearica Jordans
Sylvia sarda balearica Jordans, 1913, Falco, 9, p. 43—Draconera Island, west coast of Mallorca, Balearic Islands. Balearic Islands.

Genus REGULUS Cuvier

Browning, 1979, Nemouria, no. 21, pp. 1–9 (calendula, review).

REGULUS IGNICAPILLUS

Regulus ignicapillus ignicapillus (Temminck)
Sylvia ignicapilla Temminck (ex C. L. Brehm MS partim), 1820, Man. Ornith., ed. 2, 1, p. 231—France, Belgium, Germany, etc.
England, France, Denmark, Germany, central Poland, and western Ukraine (Carpathians) south to Mediterranean shores, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Greece, Bulgaria, and northern Asia Minor, possibly also in Caucasus. Winters in the southern part of the breeding range and in the British Isles.

Regulus ignicapillus balearicus Jordans
Regulus ignicapillus laeneni van Marle and Voous, 1949, Ardea, 37, p. 125—Camp des Chênes, near Blida, northern Algeria.
Balearic Islands and oak forests of northern Africa from Morocco to northern Tunisia.

Regulus ignicapillus madeirensis Harcourt
Regulus Madeirensis Harcourt, 1851, Sketch Madeira, p. 118—“laurel forests in the less frequented parts,” Madeira.
Madeira.

Regulus ignicapillus teneriffae Seebohm¹
Canary Islands: La Palma, Hierro, Gomera, Tenerife.

¹Sometimes treated as a subspecies of R. regulus, but morphologically closer to this species and forms a link between the two.—G. E. W.
REGULUS REGULUS

Regulus regulus inermis Murphy and Chapin


Azores: Flores, Faial, Pico, São Jorge, Terceira.

Regulus regulus azoricus Seebohm


Azores: São Miguel.

Regulus regulus sanctae-mariae Vaurie


Azores: Santa Maria.

Regulus regulus anglorum Hartert


British Isles.

Regulus regulus regulus (Linnaeus)


Regulus cristatus sarepta Floericke, 1926, Mitt. Vogelwelt, 25, p. 73—Sarepta (= Krosnoarmeysk, Saratov).

Northern Scandinavia, central Ural Mountains, and western Siberia south to northern and eastern France, northeastern Spain, mountains of southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northeastern Ukraine east to the Tomsk region, where intergrading with coatsi. Winters in the lowlands of the southern parts of the range, the Mediterranean islands, and occasionally northern Africa.

Regulus regulus interni Hartert


Corsica and Sardinia.

Regulus regulus buturlini Loudon

Regulus regulus buturlini Loudon, 1911, Ornith. Monatsber., 19, p. 158—Talysch (= Talish).
Crimea, Caucasus, and Azerbaijan. Winters in northern Iran and the Zagros Mountains.

**Regulus regulus hyrcanus** Zarudny


Elburz Mountains and southern Caspian district of northern Iran.

**Regulus regulus coatsi** Sushkin


Western Siberia from the Tomsk region, where intergrading with *regulus*, and Russian Altai to the Sayans. Winters south to the southern Nan Shan.

**Regulus regulus japonensis** Blakiston


Mountains of Amurland, northern Manchuria, Korea, Sakhalin, southern Kuril Islands, Hokkaido, and northern and central Honshu. Winters from the southern part of the breeding range to southern Japan, Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan, and eastern China.

**Regulus regulus himalayensis** Bonaparte


Safed Koh in eastern Afghanistan, Hazara, Pakistan, and Himalayas east to Nepal, where intergrading with *sikkimensis*.
Regulus regulus sikkimensis Meinertzhagen and Meinertzhagen

Eastern Himalayas from Nepal, where intergrading with him-alayensis, east through Darjeeling, Sikkim, and Bhutan to southern Tibet and Arunachal Pradesh. Also in southern (Yü-shu and An-ch’ien) and northeastern (Nan Shan) Tsinghai and northwestern Kansu.

Regulus regulus yunnanensis Rippon

Southern Kansu and southern Shensi (Ch’in Ling Mountains) south through Szechwan to Yunnan.

Regulus regulus tristis Pleske

Mountains in northern Tadzhikistan, and Tien Shan in southeastern Kazakhstan, western Kirgiziya, and northern Sinkiang. In winter to lower plains in Transcaspia, Afghanistan, and western Iran.

REGULUS GOODFELLOWI

Regulus goodfellowi Ogilvie-Grant

Taiwan.

REGULUS SATRAPA

Regulus satrapa satrapa Lichtenstein


Northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, Quebec, and Newfoundland south to central Minnesota, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern New York, southern Maine, and Massachusetts, and in the Appalachian Mountains to Tennessee and North Carolina. Winters from the southern breeding area south to south-central Texas, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida.

**Regulus satrapa olivaceus** Baird


Southeastern Alaska and west of the Cascade Mountains from British Columbia south to Oregon. Winters south to southern California.

**Regulus satrapa amoenus** van Rossem

*Regulus satrapa amoenus* van Rossem, 1945, Condor, 47, p. 77—Lake Audrain, Eldorado County, California.

Kennai Peninsula, Kodiak and Afognak Islands, and central Yukon, south through the interior mountains of British Columbia and the Rocky Mountain system to southern California and eastern Nevada, Utah, and Colorado. In winter to Arizona and New Mexico.

**Regulus satrapa apache** Jenks

*Regulus regulus apache* Jenks, 1936, Condor, 38, p. 239—McKay Peak, White Mountains, 8 miles southeast of McNary, Apache County, Arizona; altitude 9,100 feet.

Mountains of eastern, central, and southern Arizona and possibly in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, New Mexico. In winter occurs in New Mexico and Guadalupe Mountains, Texas.

**Regulus satrapa azteca** Lawrence


Mountains of Michoacán, México, Distrito Federal, Hidalgo, Puebla, Guerrero, and Oaxaca, Mexico.

**Regulus satrapa clarus** Dearborn


Mountains of Chiapas, Mexico, and western Guatemala.
REGULUS CALENDULA

Regulus calendula calendula (Linnaeus)
Regulus calendula cineraceus Grinnell, 1904, Condor, 6, p. 25—Strain's Camp, Mt. Wilson, Los Angeles County, California.¹

Northern North America from the treeline in northwestern Alaska (except for the coastal region), northern Canada, and Newfoundland south into the mountains of southern California, central and southern Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico, and to northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern New York, northern Maine, and Nova Scotia. Winters from the central United States south to Baja California, Mexico, Guatemala, the Gulf coast, and Florida.

Regulus calendula grinnelli Palmer
Regulus calendula grinnelli W. Palmer, 1897, Auk, 14, p. 399—Sitka, Alaska.

Coastal Alaska and British Columbia from Prince William Sound to Vancouver Island. Winters south to Santa Barbara, California, and inland to southeastern British Columbia, central Washington, and eastern Oregon.

Regulus calendula obscurus Ridgway
Guadalupe Island, off Baja California.

Genus LEPTOPOECILE Severtsov

Leptopoecile Severtsov, 1873, Izvestiia Imp. Obshchestva Liubitelei Estest. Antrop. Etnogr., Moscow, 8, pt. 2 (1872),

¹The supposed color and size differences in western mountain populations cannot be substantiated; cf. Hubbard and Crossin, 1974, Nemouria, no. 14, pp. 20–21.—G. E. W.
pp. 66, 135. Type, by monotypy, *Leptopoecile sophiae* Severtsov.


**Subgenus LEPTOPOECILE Severtsov**

**LEPTOPOECILE SOPHIAE**

*Leptopoecile sophiae sophiae* Severtsov


Kararakoram Mountains of Ladakh, Baltistan, and Gilgit, Kashmir, Pamirs and Hissar Range, Tadzikhistan, east through the Tien Shan in Kirgiziya and Sinkiang (north of *major* and at higher altitudes) to the Nan Shan, Kansu, and Tsinghai near Ch’ing-hai Hu, where intergrading with *obscura*. In winter descends to the plains of Sinkiang.

*Leptopoecile sophiae obscura* Przevalski


Kansu from the area of intergradation with *sophiae* and the Amne Machin Range, Tsinghai, south to northern and western Szechwan, and west through Ch’ang-tu, Tibet, to northern Bhutan and Sikkim. Recorded once in the Kali Gandak valley, central Nepal, and probably occurs in northern Arunachal Pradesh, India.
Leptopoecile sophiae stoliczkae (Hume)

*Stoliczkan* *a Stoliczkae* Hume, 1874, Stray Feathers, 2, p. 513—"obtained at a very high elevation in Thibet by Forsyth's second Yarkand expedition", restricted to Kichik Yailak, or "Gidjik," at the head of the Sanju River, Kunlun (= Kunlun) Range, Sinkiang, by Hellmayr, 1929, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 17, p. 117; see also Kinne, 1933, Ibis, pp. 472–473.


Southern rim of the Tarim Basin in the Kunlun and Astin Tagh, east through the Tsaidam, where intergrading with *major*, to the western Nan Shan, Kansu.

Leptopoecile sophiae major Menzbir

*Leptopoecile sophiae major* Menzbir, 1885, Ibis, p. 353—Taushkan-Darya, near Ush-turfan (= Wu-shih), western Sinkiang.

From Yarkand north and east along the southern slopes of the Tien Shan in Kirgiziya and Sinkiang, also in the Nan Shan south to the Amne Machin Range in the upper course of the Huang Ho River, intergrading with *stoliczkae* in the northern Tsaidam.

**Subgenus LOPHOBASEILEUS Pleske**

LEPTOPOECILE ELEGANS

Leptopoecile elegans Przevalski

*Leptopoecile elegans* Przevalski, 1887, Zapiski Imp. Akad. Nauk, St. Petersburg, 55, p. 77—upper Huang Ho near Lake Koko Nor (= Ch'ing-hai Hu), northeastern Tsinghai.


Central and southern Kansu and southern Tsinghai in the southern Nan Shan south to 30° N. in northern and western Szechwan and central and western Ch'ang-tu and west in Tibet to about 93° E.; possibly also in northern Arunachal Pradesh, India.
Family **MUSCICAPIDAE**\(^1,2\)

George E. Watson (Palaearctic and Oriental), Melvin A. Traylor, Jr. (African), and Ernst Mayr (Australasian)


Bannerman, 1936, Birds Tropical West Africa, 4, pp. 198–309.


Cave and Macdonald, 1955, Birds Sudan, pp. 250–262.


Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1963, Birds Southern Third Africa, 2, pp. 63–120.


Smithers, 1964, Check List Birds Bechuanaland, pp. 136–139 (Botswana).


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\(^1\)For a discussion of the current taxonomic status of this family see the introduction, pp. v–vi, above.

\(^2\)Muscicapa gabela Rand, 1957, is now considered to be a thrush, and appears as Erithacus gabela in 1964, Check-list Birds World, 10, p. 34. Stizorhina Oberholser, 1899, has also been transferred to the Turdinae, Check-list, 10, p. 94. Horizorhinus Oberholser, 1899, considered a flycatcher by recent authors, appears in Check-list, 10, p. 428, as genus *incertae sedis*.—M. A. T., Jr.
Benson et al., 1971, Birds Zambia, pp. 268–278.  

**Genus MELAENORNIS** Gray

*Sigelus* Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 68. Type, by monotypy, *Lanius silens* Shaw.  

38, p. 536, note. Type, by original designation, *Tephr. ochreata* [sic] Strickland = *Tephrodornis ocreatus* Strickland.


Clancey, 1958, Durban Mus. Novit., 5, pp. 126–137 (*infuscatus*).


**MELAENORNIS SEMIPARTITUS**

*Melaenornis semipartitus semipartitus* (Rüppell)

*Muscicapa semipartita* Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel, p. 107, pl. 40, fig. 1—Gondar, Abyssinia.


*Melaenornis semipartitus kavirondensis* (Neumann)


**MELAENORNIS PALLIDUS**

*Melaenornis pallidus pallidus* (Müller)

*Musicapa [sic] pallida* J. W. von Müller, 1851, Naumannia,
Savanna woods of the semiarid zone, from Senegal through northern Ghana and Nigeria to Sudan and adjoining Ethiopia, south to Bahr al Ghazal and possibly the Uele district, Zaire. Intergrades with modestus in the south.

**Melaenornis pallidus parvus** (Reichenow)


Southwestern Ethiopia, west of the lake region and north to the Gibble River; northwestern Uganda south to Masindi. Possibly intergrades with modestus in the west.

**Melaenornis pallidus bowdleri** (Collin and Hartert)


Eritrea and central Ethiopia, south to Burji, near Lake Abaya, and the Arusi Plateau.

**Melaenornis pallidus bafirawari** (Bannerman)


Thorn scrub of northeastern Kenya from Garissa to Wajir and to Djiroko, on the Somalia border.

**Melaenornis pallidus duyerali** (Traylor)

*Bradornis pallidus duyerali* Traylor, 1970, Ibis, 112, p. 527—Duyer Ali, northeastern Abyssinia, lat. 7° 30' N., long. 46° 50' E.; altitude 1,600 feet.

Known from the type locality and El Bur, central Somalia, east of the Uebi Scebeli.

**Melaenornis pallidus subalaris** (Sharpe)

The coast from Lamu, Kenya, to Moa, Tanzania, and inland to Bura, Lali, and Samburu, Kenya, and Amani, Tanzania.

*Melaenornis pallidus erlangeri* (Reichenow)


The lower Juba River, Somalia, from Bardera and Serenli to Hanole.

*Melaenornis pallidus modestus* (Shelley)

*Bradyornis modesta* Shelley, 1873, Ibis, p. 140—Abokobi, Gold Coast = Ghana.


Savannas south of the range of *pallidus*, from Portuguese Guinea to the Ubangi and Chari Rivers. Intergrades with *pallidus* in the north, and possibly with *parvus* in the east.

*Melaenornis pallidus murinus* (Hartlaub and Finsch)


*Cossypha Pecilei* Oustalet, 1886, Naturaliste, 8, p. 300—"Ganciu (ou Nganciu)" = Gantchou, Moyen Congo.


Congo (formerly Moyen Congo) and Angola, east through southern Zaire to Uganda, western and southern Kenya, and adjoining Tanzania, and through northern South West Africa (Namibia), northern Botswana, and western and southern Zambia to northwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Intergrades with *griseus* in the Taita area, southeastern Kenya.

*Melaenornis pallidus aquaemontis* (Stresemann)


Waterberg Plateau, South West Africa (Namibia).
**Melaenornis pallidus griseus** (Reichenow)


From central Tanzania south to Iringa and south and west to northern and eastern Zambia and Malawi, possibly to southeastern Tanzania at Mikindani. Intergrades with *murinus* in the Taita area, southeastern Kenya.

**Melaenornis pallidus divisus** (Lawson)

Southeastern Zambia, southern Malawi, and northern Mozambique, south through most of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), northern Transvaal, and Mozambique to Bahia de Lourenço Marques (Delagoa Bay) and northeastern Swaziland.

**Melaenornis pallidus sibilans** (Clancey)

Maputo district, Sul do Save, Mozambique, south to the Tugela River, Natal.

**MELAENORNIS INFUSCATUS**

**Melaenornis infuscatus benguellensis** (Sousa)

*Bradyornis infuscatus ansorgii* Ogilvie-Grant, 1913, Ibis, p. 636—Catumbela and Huxe (= Uchi), Angola.

Arid coastal plain of Angola, north to Benguela, and Kaoko Veld, South West Africa (Namibia).

**Melaenornis infuscatus namaquensis** (Macdonald)

South West Africa (Namibia)—except for Kaoko Veld, with adjoining Botswana, and Bushmanland in western Cape Province.
Melaenornis infuscatus infuscatus (Smith)

Western Cape Province between the Olifants and Orange Rivers, and adjoining South West Africa (Namibia).

Melaenornis infuscatus seimundi (Ogilvie-Grant)
  *Bradyornis infuscatus seimundi* Ogilvie-Grant, 1913, Ibis, p. 636—Deelfontein, Cape Colony.

Cape Province east of the range of *infuscatus*, east to the upper Great Kei River, southwestern Orange Free State, and Griqualand West.

Melaenornis infuscatus placidus (Clancey)
  *Bradornis infuscatus placidus* Clancey, 1958, Durban Mus. Novit., 5, p. 135—Kakia (= Khakhea), southern Bechuanaland Protectorate, lat. 24° 45' S., long. 23° 25' E.

Botswana, except for extreme west, western Transvaal, western Orange Free State, and northern Cape Province.

**MELAENORNIS MARIQUENSIS**

Melaenornis mariquensis acaciae (Irwin)


Acacia zone of southwestern and extreme southern Angola, south to northern Great Namaqualand, western and southern Botswana, and northern Cape Province.

Melaenornis mariquensis territinctus Clancey

Along the lower Okavango River in northeastern South West Africa (Namibia) and southeastern Angola, extreme southwestern Zambia, the Caprivi Strip, and northwestern Botswana.
Melaenornis mariquensis mariquensis (Smith)
Botswana east and south of the ranges of acaciae and territinctus, western Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and western Transvaal to northeastern Cape Province.

MELAENORNIS MICRORHYNCHUS

Melaenornis microrhynchus pumilus (Sharpe)
Central Ethiopia at Lake Zwai and Addis Ababa, east to northern Somalia.

Melaenornis microrhynchus neumanni (Hilgert)
Bradornis griseus neumanni Hilgert, 1908, Kat. Coll. Er-langer, p. 250—Are-Dare, confluence of the Mane and Ganale-Dorya Rivers, southern Abyssinia.
Southeastern Sudan west to Mongalla, southern Ethiopia east to Arusi, central and southern Somalia except along the lower Juba River, northeastern Uganda, and northern Kenya south to Kapenguria, Fort Hall (Murango), and Wajir. Intergrades with microrhynchus north of Thika, Kenya.

Melaenornis microrhynchus burae (Traylor)
Chisimaio at the mouth of the Juba River, Somalia, and eastern Kenya from Garba Tula to Garissa and south to Ijara and Lali.

Melaenornis microrhynchus taruensis (van Someren)
Southeastern Kenya, from Mbuyuni to Voi and Taru. Intergrades with microrhynchus at Simba.

Melaenornis microrhynchus microrhynchus (Reichenow)

1Spelled "MAREQUENSIS" on plate, "MARIQUENSIS" in text, "Mariquensis" in index.—M. A. T., Jr.

**MELAENORNIS CHOCOLATINUS\(^1\)**

*Melaenornis chocolatinus chocolatinus* (Rüppell)
*Muscicapa chocolatina* Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelthiere Fauna Abyssinien, Vögel, p. 107—Simen (= Semien), Abyssinia.
High plateau of southern Eritrea and Ethiopia, except for the range of reichenowi.

*Melaenornis chocolatinus reichenowi* (Neumann)
Southwestern slopes of the Ethiopian plateau on the upper Baro and Gilo Rivers.

**MELAENORNIS FISCHERI**

*Melaenornis fischeri fischeri* (Reichenow)
Highlands of southeastern Sudan, northeastern Uganda, Kenya, and northeastern Tanzania except for the Usambara Mountains.

*Melaenornis fischeri nyikensis* (Shelley)
*Dioptrornis trothae* Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 5—Rungwe, Tanganyika.\(^2\)

\(^1\)M. chocolatinus, fischeri, and brunneus form a superspecies, and are sometimes included in one species.—M. A. T., Jr.

\(^2\)Dioptrornis brothae of Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, 3, p. 211.—M. A. T., Jr.
Highlands of Tanzania north to the Crater Highlands, the Mafinga Mountains of Zambia, and Malawi from the Nyika Plateau south to Mt. Dedza.

**Melaenornis fischeri semicinctus** (Hartert)


Highlands west of Lake Albert, Zaire.

**Melaenornis fischeri toruensis** (Hartert)

*Muscicapa toruensis* Hartert, 1900, Novit. Zool., 7, p. 37—Fort Gerry (= Fort Portal), Toro (= Toro), Uganda.


Ruwenzori south to the highlands northwest of Lake Tanganyika, Zaire.

**Melaenornis fischeri ufipae** (Moreau)


The Ufipa Plateau, southwestern Tanzania, and the Marungu Plateau, southeastern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire.

**MELAENORNIS BRUNNEUS**

**Melaenornis brunneus brunneus** (Cabanis)

*Dioptornis brunnea* Cabanis, 1886, Journ. Ornith., 34, pl. 1, fig. 1, and *Bradyornis (Dioptornis) brunnea* Cabanis, 1887, Journ. Ornith., 35, p. 92—Angola = Pungo Andongo, Malanje, Angola.

Along the lower Cuanza River, Angola.

**Melaenornis brunneus bailunduensis** (Neumann)

*Dioptornis brunneus bailunduensis* Neumann, 1929, Ornith. Monatsber., 37, p. 177—Chipepe, Bailunduland, Cuanza Sul, Angola.

Highlands of western Angola, from southern Cuanza Sul to northern Huila.

**MELAENORNIS EDOLIOIDES**

**Melaenornis edolioides edolioides** (Swainson)

*Melasoma edolioides* Swainson, 1837, Birds Western Africa,

1*M. edolioides, pammelaina, and ardesiacus* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Savannas from Senegal and Sierra Leone east to Cameroon, where it intergrades with _lugubris._

**Melaenornis edolioides lugubris** (Müller)\(^1\)

_Muscicapa lugubris_ J. W. von Müller, 1851, Naumannia, [1], Heft 4, p. 28—Abyssinia. Type from Kolla, _fide_ J. W. von Müller, 1853, Beitr. Ornith. Afrikas, pl. 2.


Eastern Cameroon east to western Ethiopia and south to northwestern Zaire, Uganda, western Kenya, and Mwanza, Tanzania.

**Melaenornis edolioides schistaceus** Sharpe


Eritrea and eastern Ethiopia to Moyale, Kenya.

**MELAENORNIS PAMMELAINA**

**Melaenornis pammelaina pammelaina** (Stanley)


Kenya, Tanzania, and Manyema district, Zaire, south through Malawi and Mozambique and adjoining Zambia, Zimbabwe.

\(^1\)This is _Melaenornis pammelaena_ of Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, 3, p. 208.—M. A. T., Jr.
(Rhodesia), and Transvaal to Natal and eastern Cape Province.

**Melaenornis pammelaina diabolicus** (Sharpe)


Savannas of southern Zaire south through Angola and Zambia to northern South West Africa (Namibia), northern Botswana, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and northern and western Transvaal.

**MELAENORNIS ARDESIACUS**

*Melaenornis ardesiacus* Berlioz


Mountains from west of Lake Edward to northwest of Lake Tanganyika, altitude 5,000 to 7,000 feet; Impenetrable Forest, Kigezi, southwestern Uganda.

**MELAENORNIS ANNAMARULAE**

*Melaenornis annamarulae* Forbes-Watson


Known only from the type locality.¹

**MELAENORNIS OCREATUS**

*Melaenornis ocreatus kelsalli* (Bannerman)


Forests of Sierra Leone.

*Melaenornis ocreatus prosphorus* (Oberholser)


Forests from Liberia to Ghana.

*Melaenornis ocreatus ocreatus* (Strickland)


¹Forbes-Watson, pp. 147–148, considers this species a link between *Melaenornis* and "*Fraseria*" *ocreatus and cinerascens."—M. A. T., Jr.
Lower Guinea forests from Nigeria to Zaire, western Uganda, and northern Angola; Fernando Po.

**MELAENORNIS CINERASCENS**

*Melaenornis cinerascens* (Hartlaub)

*Fraseria cinerascens* Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornith. Westafrica's, p. 102—Ashanti, Gold Coast.


**MELAENORNIS SILENS**

*Melaenornis silens silens* (Shaw)


*Melaenornis silens lawsoni* Clancey

*Melaenornis silens lawsoni* Clancey, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., 7, p. 509—Kuruman, northern Cape Province. Northern Cape Province, northwestern Orange Free State, dry western Transvaal, and southern Botswana. The isolated colony at Sandwich Harbour (= Sandfisch Bay) and birds from the Pro-Namib, South West Africa (Namibia), probably belong here.

**Genus RHINOMYIAS Sharpe**

Type, by original designation, Microeca addita Hartert.
Type, by original designation, Rhinomyias insignis Ogilvie-Grant, 1895.

RHINOMYIAS ADDITA

Rhinomyias addita (Hartert)
Moluccas: Buru.

RHINOMYIAS OSCILLANS

Rhinomyias oscillans oscillans (Hartert)
Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores.
Rhinomyias oscillans stresemanni (Siebers)
Microeca stresemanni Siebers, 1928, Treubia, 10, p. 399—Mao Marru, eastern Sumba.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba.

RHINOMYIAS BRUNNEATA

Rhinomyias bruneata bruneata (Slater)
Siphia bruneata Slater, 1897, Ibis, p. 175—Kuatun (= Kuant'un), northwestern Fohkien (= Fukien).
Breeds in southeastern China in southern Kiangsu, Che-
kiang, northwestern Fukien, and northern Kwangtung west to Lu-shan in Kiangsi and the Yao Mountains in Kwangsi. Migrants have been collected in Thailand, Malaya, and the Strait of Malacca.

**Rhinomyias brunneata nicobarica** Richmond


Presumably breeds in southern China (Kwangsi?), west of *brunneata*. Winters on Great and Little Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal.

**RHINOMYIAS OLIVACEA**

**Rhinomyias olivacea olivacea** (Hume)

*Cyornis olivacea* Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers, 5, p. 338—extreme southern portion of Tenasserim.

*Hyloterpe brunneicauda* Voderman, 1891, Nat. Tijdschr. Nederlandsch-Indie, 50, p. 460—Billiton.¹


Extreme southern Tenasserim, Burma, and peninsular Thailand (but no records for Malaya), Sumatra, Belitung, Java, Bali, North Natunas, and northern Borneo.²

**Rhinomyias olivacea perolivacea** Chasen and Kloss


Balambangan and Bangi Islands off northern Borneo. Not seen; probably not separable from nominate *olivacea*.

¹Although Voderman attributes this name to Salvadori, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 14, p. 210, Salvadori's name was applied to a whistler on Sumatra, *Pachycephala cinerea butaloides*, not a jungle flycatcher.—G. E. W.

²Cheng, 1976, Distr. List Chinese Birds, p. 786, erroneously includes southern and western Yunnan in the range of this species on the basis of *Anthipes laurentei* La Touche (= *Niltava poliogenys laurentei*).—G. E. W.
Rhinomyias umbratilis (Strickland)
*Muscicapa infuscata* "Müller" Blyth, 1870, Ibis, p. 165—Sumatra, Java, Borneo.
*Cyornis albo-olivacea* Hume, 1877, Stray Feathers, 5, p. 488—neighborhood of Malacca.

Malay Peninsula south of Trang, Thailand, Sumatra and at least some of its surrounding islands (Tanamasa, Musala, Lingga), Belitung, Karimata, North Natunas, and the lowlands of Borneo.

Rhinomyias ruficauda samarensis (Steere)

Philippines: Samar, Leyte, eastern Mindanao.

Rhinomyias ruficauda boholensis Rand and Rabor

Philippines: Bohol.

Rhinomyias ruficauda zamboanga Rand and Rabor
Philippines: southwestern Mindanao.

**Rhinomyias ruficauda ruficauda** (Sharpe)


Philippines: Basilan.

**Rhinomyias ruficauda ocularis** Bourns and Worcester

Philippines: Sulu Archipelago.

**Rhinomyias ruficauda ruficrissa** Sharpe
*Rhinomyias ruficrissa* Sharpe, 1887, Ibis, p. 441—Kinabalu, northern Borneo.

Mt. Kinabalu, northern Borneo.

**Rhinomyias ruficauda isola** Hachisuka

Other mountains in Borneo: Kelabit Uplands, Kalulong, Dulit, Usun Apau Plateau, Batu Tibang, Penrissen, Liang Kubung.

**RHINOMYIAS COLONUS**

**Rhinomyias colonus colonus** Hartert

Sula Archipelago.

**Rhinomyias colonus pelingensis** Vaurie

Peleng Island, Banggai Archipelago.

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1*Rhinomyias* is a feminine noun of Greek origin, but *colonus* (a colonist) and *subsolanus* (an alternative form of Solanus, substantive name for the East Wind) are masculine nouns in apposition rather than adjectives.—G. E. W.
Rhinomyias colonus subsolanus Meise  
Known only from the type, in the Dresden Museum.

**RHINOMYIAS GULARIS**

**Rhinomyias gularis gularis** Sharpe  
Mountains of northern Borneo (Kinabalu to Mulu and Tama Abo Range).

**Rhinomyias gularis albigularis** Bourns and Worcester  
Philippines: Negros, Guimaras.

**RHINOMYIAS INSIGNIS**

**Rhinomyias insignis** Ogilvie-Grant  
Philippines: northern Luzon.

**RHINOMYIAS GOODFELLOWI**

**Rhinomyias goodfellowi** Ogilvie-Grant  
Philippines: Mindanao.

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1 *R. gularis, insignis, and goodfellowi* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.
MUSCICAPIDAE

**Genus MUSCICAPA** Brisson

*Muscicapa* Brisson, 1760, Ornith., 1, p. 32; 2, p. 357, pl. 5, fig. 3. Type, by tautonomy, *Muscicapa* = *Motacilla striata* Pallas.


*Cichlomyia* Oberholser, 1905 (July), Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.,

28, p. 908. Type, by original designation, *Butalis caerulescens* Hartlaub.


**MUSCICAPA STRIATA**

*Muscicapa striata striata* (Pallas)

*Motacilla striata* Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Cat. Raisonné Coll. Oiseaux, Adumbr., p. 3—Holland.


Europe, North Africa, and western Siberia from the British Isles, northern Scandinavia, and northern Russia east across the Urals to the Irtysh River (where intergrading with *neumanni*), south to the Mediterranean (except the Balearic Islands, Corsica, and Sardinia), Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia north of the Atlas, the Balkans (where intergrading with *neumanni*), the Black Sea coast (except the Crimea), south to the

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1 *M. striata* and *gambagae* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Turgay region of Siberia. Migrates to Africa south to Cape Province.

**Muscicapa striata balearica** Jordans


Balearic Islands. Migrates to the Ivory Coast, Cameroon, and South West Africa (Namibia).

**Muscicapa striata tyrrhenica** Schiebel


Corsica and Sardinia. Migration not recorded with certainty.

**Muscicapa striata inexpectata** Dementiev

*Muscicapa striata inexpectata* Dementiev, 1932, Alauda, 4, p. 8—Tamak, Crimea.

Crimea.

**Muscicapa striata neumanni** Poche


Siberia, east of nominate *striata*, southeast to western Transbaikalia and south to central Altai and adjacent Sinkiang, China; also eastern Mediterranean (Crete, Cyprus, Turkey) and east to the Caucasus, Transcaucasia, and northern Iran south to Luristan in the Zagros Mountains; intergrading with *sarudnyi* farther east. Migrates to eastern Africa at least as far south as Tanzania; on passage in Pakistan.

**Muscicapa striata sarudnyi** Snigirewski


Eastern Iran (Khorasan and Persian Baluchistan), Transca- 
pibia, northwestern and northern Afghanistan and Russian 
Turkistan northeast to Kazakhstan and south to the moun-
tains of Pakistan. Winters in southern Iran, southern Af-
ghanistan, Baluchistan, Sind, and possibly eastern Africa; on 
passage in northwestern India.

**Muscicapa striata mongola** Portenko

Akad. Nauk, SSSR, 18, p. 506—source of the Kerulen 
River, northeastern Mongolia.

Southeastern Altai east through northern Mongolia to Kentei, 
then north to southeastern Transbaikalia.

**MUSCICAPA GAMBAGAE**

**Muscicapa gambagae** (Alexander)

12, p. 11—Gambaga, Gold Coast.

*Muscicapa somaliensis* Bannerman, 1909, Bull. Brit. Or-
nith. Club, 25, p. 20—Waghar (= Wagger) Mountains, 
British Somaliland.

*Alseonax pseudogrisola* Lönnberg, 1912, K. Svensk. Vetens-
skapsakad. Handlingar, Stockholm, 47, no. 5 (1911), p. 82, 
pl. 4—Njoro, north of Uaso Nyiro, Kenya.

The semiarid belt from Ghana east to western Ethiopia, 
Uganda, Kenya, and Somalia, and southwestern Arabia from 
the Hejaz to Aden.

**MUSCICAPA GRISEISTICTA**

**Muscicapa griseisticta** (Swinhoe)

*Hemichelidion griseisticta* Swinhoe, 1861, Ibis, p. 330—near 
Takoo (= Ta-ku), northern China.

*Butalis hypogrammica* Wallace, 1862, Ibis, 4, p. 350—Ce-
ram.

*Butalis pallens* Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, 
p. 144—Bering Island.

*Muscicapa griseisticta habereri* Parrot, 1907, Ornith. Mon-
atsber., 15, p. 168—Iturup, southern Kuril Islands.

Breeds in Kamchatka, Kuril Islands, Sakhalin, Ussuriland, 
and northeastern Manchuria. Migrates through eastern China, 
Korea, and Japan to winter in Taiwan, Philippines, Palau Is-

**MUSCICAPA SIBIRICA**

*Muscicapa sibirica sibirica* Gmelin


*Hemichelidon sibirica incerta* La Touche, 1925, Handb. Birds Eastern China, 1, p. 159—Chinkiang (= Chen-chiang) on the lower Yangtze River and Ch’in-huang-tao in northeastern Hopeh.


Eastern Siberia from central Altai east through Baikalia, Mongolia, and Manchuria to Amurland, Ussuriland, Shantar Islands, Sakhalin, Japan (Hokkaido and Honshu), Korea, and occasionally Kamchatka, Kurils, and Bering Island. Winters in southern China, Hainan, Indochina, Malay Peninsula, Greater Sunda Islands, Anambas and Natuna Islands, and Palawan, Philippines.

*Muscicapa sibirica gulmergi* (Stuart Baker)


Mountains of southern Waziristan and the western Himalayas from eastern Afghanistan (Safed Koh) through Kashmir to Garhwal. Presumably winters at lower altitudes in foothills.

*Muscicapa sibirica cacabata* Penard


**Muscicapa sibirica rothschildi** (Stuart Baker)


Mountains of western China in southern Tsinghai, southwestern Kansu, southwestern Ch'ang-tu, western Szechwan, and western Yunnan; northern Burma (Adung Valley, Kambaiti). Winters in southern China, Indochina, and the Malay Peninsula.

**MUSCICAPA DAUURICA**

**Muscicapa dauurica dauurica** Pallas


*Butalis terricolor* Blyth (ex Hodgson MS), 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 16, p. 120—Nepal.

1 Although Deignan, 1957, Ibis, 99, pp. 340–344, recognized highland (*terricolor*) and lowland (*poonensis*) forms in India and one resident (*siamensis*) and two migratory (*latirostris, cinereoalba*) forms in Thailand, most authors have treated the continental populations of the species as monotypic. Color variations may be due to seasonal wear. I can see no reasons under the current International Code of Zoological Nomenclature for accepting Hartert's (1934, Vögel Pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsband, p. 230) rejection of Pallas' name in favor of *latirostris* Raffles for this species because it was proposed as a variety. Pallas' name has been in wide use in the Russian literature.—G. E. W.

Southern and eastern Siberia from the Yenisey valley and Mongolia east to Amurland, southern shore of the sea of Okhotsk, Manchuria, northern Korea, Sakhalin, Japan, and the Kurils; disjunct populations in India in the foothills of the Himalayas from Chamba to Nepal and Bhutan, Vindhya Range and the southern part of the Western Ghats, and in the mountains of southern China (Szechwan and Yunnan).1 Winters from India east to southern China south to Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and, rarely, the Philippines.

Muscicapa dauurica williamsoni Deignan
Muscicapa williamsoni Deignan, 1957, Ibis, 99, p. 343—Khao Phanom Bencha, lat. 8° 15’ N., long. 98° 55’ E., Krabi Province, Thailand.
Known from presumed migrants in southern Burma (Pegu), southern Vietnam (Saigon), southern (Bangkok) and peninsular Thailand, Malaya (Penang, Pahang, Selangor, Malacca), Sumatra (Deli, Medan district, Siberut Island), and Sarawak; actual breeding area remains to be demonstrated.2

Muscicapa dauurica siamensis (Gyldenstolpe)
Northern plateau of Thailand (Chiang Mai and Lampang Provinces) and Vietnam (Dran). Similar but not identical birds have been observed breeding on Doi Inthanon (Thanon Thong Chai Range) and have been collected at Huai Mai Sanan in northern Thailand and in Moulmein district and approaches to Mt. Mulayit in northern Tenasserim, Burma (Wells, 1982, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 102, pp. 150–152).

1Birds breeding in Szechwan appear closest to dauurica but Yunnan specimens, which are very worn, may turn out to be closer to siamensis.—G. E. W.
Muscicapa dauurica randi Amadon and duPont


Philippine Islands: Luzon, Negros.

Muscicapa dauurica umbrosa Wells


Muscicapa dauurica segregata (Siebers)

Alseonax latirostris segregata Siebers, 1928, Treubia, 10, p. 400—Karoni (= Karuni), Laora, western Sumba.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba.

MUSCICAPA RUFICAUDA

Muscicapa ruficauda Swainson


Turkistan (eastern Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan), northeastern Afghanistan, Safed Koh in Afghanistan, and Himalayas east to central Nepal. Winters in the hills of southwestern India (northern Kanara to Kerala); vagrant in Assam and Chittagong, Bangladesh.

MUSCICAPA MUTTUI

Muscicapa muttui (Layard)


1Swainson’s type, in the University Museum, Cambridge, is a molting female Niltava unicolor with broken wing tips. However, since Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 4, p. 457, Swainson’s name has been applied to this species. In the interests of nomenclatural stability, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, under the plenary powers, has set aside Swainson’s type and designated as neotype of Muscicapa ruficauda the female specimen “a,” from Nellore, India, cited by Sharpe, 1879, p. 457, with International Commission Name Number 2879, Opin. 1267, 1984, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., 41, p. 15. Cf. p. 363, note 1, below.—G. E. W.

*Alseonax flavipes* Layard, 1875, Stray Feathers, 3, p. 367—8 miles from Trincomalee, Ceylon.


Status in many localities uncertain: Sikkim (no recent records); Assam (breeds in Khasi and Cachar Hills, recorded Garo, Naga, Manipur, and Mizo Hills); Burma (recorded northern and central Burma, southern Shan States, Tenasserim); northwestern Thailand (Thanon Thing Chai Range); southern China (breeds western Szechwan, Kwangsi, recorded southern Yunnan). Winters in southwestern India (Mysore to Kerala) and Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

**MUSCICAPA FERRUGINEA**

*Muscicapa ferruginea* (Hodgson)


*Butalis rufescens* Blyth (ex Jerdon MS), 1847, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 16, p. 120—southern India.

*Hemichelidon rufilata* Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, p. 57—Amoy (= Hsia-men), China.

*Hemichelidon cinereiceps* Sharpe, 1887, Ibis, p. 441—Mt. Kinabalu, Borneo.


Himalayas from central Nepal east through Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, Bhutan, and southeastern Tibet to northeastern India (Arunachal Pradesh), Assam south to the Mizo Hills, Mizoram, possibly northern Burma, southwestern China (northwestern Yunnan, western Szechwan, southern Shensi, and southwestern Kansu), and Taiwan. Winters in the Himalayan foothills, Burma, southeastern China (southeastern Yunnan, coastal Kwangtung, Fukien, Hainan), Thailand, Indochina,
Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Philippine Islands (Mindoro and Palawan).

**MUSCICAPA SORDIDA**

*Muscicapa sordida* (Walden)


Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

**MUSCICAPA THALASSINA**

*Muscicapa thalassina thalassina* Swainson


Himalayas from the Indus valley and Kashmir east to the mountains of western and southern China (Szechwan, Hupeh, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung) and south to Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, India, northern Tenasserim, Burma, northern Thailand, and Indochina. Winters in peninsular India and in lower hills farther east.

*Muscicapa thalassina thalassoides* Cabanis


Peninsular Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, and Borneo (rare).

**MUSCICAPA PANAYENSI S**

*Muscicapa panayensis nigrimentalis* (Ogilvie-Grant)


Philippines: Luzon, Mindoro.

1*M. thalassina and panayensis form a superspecies.—G. E. W.*
Muscicapa panayensis panayensis (Sharpe)
Philippines: Negros, Panay.

Muscicapa panayensis nigriloris (Hartert)
Philippines: Mindanao.

Muscicapa panayensis septentrionalis (Büttikofer)
Mountains of northern and central Celebes.

Muscicapa panayensis meridionalis (Büttikofer)
   Stoparola meridionalis Büttikofer, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., 15, p. 170—southern Celebes.
Mountains of southern Celebes (Lompobatang).

Muscicapa panayensis obiensis (Hartert)
Northern Moluccas: Obi.

Muscicapa panayensis harterti (van Oort)
   Stoparola harterti van Oort, 1911, Notes Leyden Mus., 34, p. 64—western Ceram.
Southern Moluccas: Ceram.

MUSCICAPA ALBICAUDATA

Muscicapa albicaudata Jerdon
The mountains of southwestern peninsular India from the southern Western Ghats in Mysore to the Ashambu Hills in southern Kerala.

MUSCICAPA INDIGO

Muscicapa indigo ruficrissa (Salvadori)
**Muscicapa indigo indigo** Horsfield

Java.

**Muscicapa indigo cerviniventris** (Sharpe)
*Stoparola cerviniventris* Sharpe, 1887, Ibis, p. 444—Mt. Kinabalu, Borneo.


Borneo.

**MUSCICAPA INFUSCATA**

**Muscicapa infuscata** (Cassin)


Forests from southern Nigeria and Cameroon south to northwestern Angola and northwestern Zambia, and east through Zaire to southwestern Sudan, Uganda, and islands at the south end of Lake Victoria.

**MUSCICAPA USSHERI**

**Muscicapa ussheri** (Sharpe)
*Artomyias ussheri* Sharpe, 1871, Ibis, p. 416—Abrobonko, Fantee (= Fanti), Gold Coast.

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1*M. infuscata and ussheri* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Forests from Sierra Leone and southeastern Guinea to Nigeria.

**MUSCICAPA BOEHMI**

*Muscicapa boehmi* (Reichenow)


The plateau of Angola east through Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and Zambia to western Tanzania, western Malawi, and adjacent Mozambique.²

**MUSCICAPA AQUATICA**

*Muscicapa aquatica aquatica* Heuglin


Semiarid and savanna zones from Senegal to the Bahr al Ghazal, Sudan; always in reeds or papyrus by water.

*Muscicapa aquatica infulata* Hartlaub


From Lake No, Sudan, south through eastern Zaire, Uganda, western Kenya, and northwestern Tanzania to northeastern Zambia and Langenburg, on Lake Nyasa, Tanzania.

¹Omitted by Sharpe, who confused it with *Parisoma boehmi* Reichenow, 1882, to which the *Myopornis böhmi* of Sharpe, 1901, Handlist Birds, 3, p. 243, refers.—M. A. T., Jr.

Muscicapa aquaticā lualabae (Chapin)


Swamps along the Lualaba River, Katanga (= Shaba), and at Kasenga on the Luapula River, Zaire.

Muscicapa aquaticā grimwoodi Chapin


Lukanga Swamp, central Zambia.

MUSCICAPA OLIVASCENS

Muscicapa olivascens (Cassin)¹


Locally in forests from Liberia and Ivory Coast east through Cameroon and Gabon to eastern Zaire, and south to Kivu and Kasai.²

MUSCICAPA LENDU

Muscicapa lendu lendu (Chapin)


Locally in forests of eastern Zaire from the Lendu Plateau to the Kivu district, the Impenetrable Forest, Uganda, and the Kakamega Forest, Kenya.

Muscicapa lendu itombwensis Prigogine


¹Placed in Lioptilus in Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list Birds, 3, p. 239 (Check-list Birds World, 1964, 10, p. 413).—M. A. T., Jr.

²Birds from Liberia to Ghana are probably separable.—M. A. T., Jr.
Itombwe Mountains, northwest of Lake Tanganyika; altitude 1,750 meters.
Known only from the Itombwe Mountains, Zaire.

**MUSCICAPA ADUSTA**

**Muscicapa adusta poensis** (Alexander)

*Alseonax poensis* Alexander, 1903, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 14, p. 17—Bakaki (= Bacake) and Moka (= Moca), Fernando Po.

*Alseonax poensis* Reichenow, 1912, Ornith. Monatsber., 20, p. 46—Fernando Po.

Montane forest of Fernando Po.

**Muscicapa adusta kumboensis** (Bannerman)

*Alseonax obscura* Sjöstedt, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., 1, p. 43—Mann’s Spring, Mt. Cameroon; altitude ca. 7,000 feet.


Montane forest of western Cameroon from Mt. Cameroon to the Banso Highlands.

**Muscicapa adusta okuensis** (Bates)


Montane forest of Oku, Cameroon.

**Muscicapa adusta albiventris** (Reichenow)

*Alseonax murinus albiventris* Reichenow, 1910, Ornith. Monatsber., 18, p. 95—Ngendero (= Genderu) Mountains, Cameroon.

Highlands of western Cameroon from Dschang to Tibati and the Genderu Mountains.

**Muscicapa adusta grotei** (Reichenow)


Area of the type locality in western Central African Republic and adjoining eastern Cameroon.
CHECK-LIST OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

Muscicapa adusta minima Heuglin


Muscicapa adusta marsabit (van Someren)

Mountains of northern Kenya from Moyale and Marsabit to Laikipia, Kapenguria, and Mt. Elgon, and eastern Uganda. Intergrades extensively with murina in the central highlands of Kenya south to Mt. Ng’iro.

Muscicapa adusta murina (Fischer and Reichenow)


Southern Kenya from about Naivasha to the Chyulu Range and the mountains of northern Tanzania from Mt. Kilimanjaro west to the Crater Highlands. Intergrades extensively with marsabit in the central highlands of Kenya north to Mt. Ng’iro.

Muscicapa adusta roehli (Grote)

The Taita Hills of southeastern Kenya and the Pare and Usambara Mountains of northeastern Tanzania, south to the Nguru Mountains and Kilosa, where it intergrades with fuelleborni.

Muscicapa adusta pumila (Reichenow)

MUSCICAPIDAE

Mountains of southern Sudan, south through western Uganda and eastern Zaire to the west shore of Lake Victoria, Burundi, and the west shore of Lake Tanganyika at Mt. Kabobo, Zaire.

*Muscicapa adusta fuelleborni* Reichenow

*Alseonax subadusta* Shelley, 1897, Ibis, p. 542—Nyika Plateau, Nyasaland; altitude 4,000 feet.
Katanga (= Shaba) and adjoining Kasai, Zaire, northern and eastern Zambia, Malawi, and northwestern Mozambique south to the frontier highlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

*Muscicapa adusta angolensis* (Reichenow)

*Alseonax angolensis* Reichenow, 1903, Vögel Afrikas, 2, p. 458—Angola.
The Angolan plateau east to northwestern Zambia.

*Muscicapa adusta mesica* Clancey

*Alseonax mesica* Clancey, 1974, Arnoldia (Rhodesia), 6, no. 28, p. 27—Palm Block, Umvukwes, northern Mashonaland, Rhodesia, ca. lat. 16° 45' S., long. 31° 0' E. Highlands of central and eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), north to Tete district, Mozambique, and southeastern Zambia.

*Muscicapa adusta fuscula* Sundevall

Coastal forests of the Transkei, Cape Province, and lower Natal. Some winter movement.

*Muscicapa adusta adusta* (Boie)

*Butalis adusta* Boie, 1828, Isis von Oken, col. 318; based on "L'Ondule" of Levaillant, 1805, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Afrique, 4, p. 18, pl. 156, figs. 1–2, labeled "Le Gobe Mouches Ondule"—Auteniquoi *ex* Levaillant = Knysna district, Cape Province.
Cape Province except for the coastal forests of Transkei, upper
Natal, western Swaziland, and the highlands of eastern and northern Transvaal. Winters to southern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Mozambique.

**MUSCICAPA EPULATA**

*Muscicapa epulata* (Cassin)

Locally in forest from the Nimba Mountains and Ivory Coast to the lower Congo River, reappearing in the Uele and Ituri districts, Zaire.

**MUSCICAPA SETHSMITHI**

*Muscicapa sethsmithi* (van Someren)


Alseonax flavipes Bates, 1911, Ibis, p. 522; based on Muscicapa epulata Cassin, 1859, not Butalis epulatus Cassin, 1855.


Forests from eastern Nigeria to Gabon, reappearing in Kasai, eastern Zaire, and western Uganda; Fernando Po.

**MUSCICAPA COMITATA**

*Muscicapa comitata aximensis* (Sclater)

Forests from Sierra Leone and southeastern Guinea to eastern Nigeria.
Muscicapa comitata camerunensis (Reichenow)


Muscicapa comitata comitata (Cassin)


Pedilorhynchus stuhlmanni Reichenow, 1892 (January), Journ. Ornith., 40, pp. 34, 132, pl. 1, fig. 1—Manjonjo, Uganda.

Cameroon south to northwestern Angola and east through Zaire to Uganda and southwestern Sudan.

MUSCICAPA TESSMANNI

Muscicapa tessmanni (Reichenow)


Locally in forest from Ivory Coast to Cameroon and the lower Congo River, reappearing in the Ituri district, Zaire.

MUSCICAPA CASSINI

Muscicapa cassini Heine


Forests from Liberia east to eastern Zaire and western Uganda, and south to northwestern Angola and extreme northern Zambia at Mwinilunga and Mweru.

MUSCICAPA CAERULESCENS

Muscicapa caerulescens nigrorum (Collin and Hartert)

Muscicapa cinerascens Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 4, pp. 150, 155—Fantee (= Fanti), Gold Coast.

Southeastern Guinea to Ghana and Togo.

**Muscicapa caerulescens brevicauda** Ogilvie-Grant


Clearings in forest, from southeastern Nigeria and Cameroon south to northwestern Angola and Kasai, Zaire, and east to southern Sudan, eastern Zaire, Rwanda, and Uganda.

**Muscicapa caerulescens cinereola** Hartlaub and Finsch

_Muscicapa cinereola_ Hartlaub and Finsch, 1870, in Finsch and Hartlaub, Vögel Ost-Afrikas (Decken, Reisen Ost-Afrika, 4), p. 302, pl. 4, fig. 1—Usaramo, inner East Africa = Dar es Salaam district, Tanganyika.


Southern Somalia, Kenya east of the Rift, and eastern Tanzania.

**Muscicapa caerulescens impavida** Clancey

_Muscicapa cinerea impavida_ Clancey, 1957, Durban Mus. Novit., 5, p. 6—Zambezi River, 14 miles west of Victoria Falls, western Southern Rhodesia.

Southern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and western Tanzania south to northern Mozambique, Malawi, most of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and western Transvaal, and west through Zambia and Ngamiland, Botswana, to Ovamboland, South West Africa (Namibia), and southwestern Angola.
Muscicapa caerulescens vulturna Clancey

*Muscicapa cinerea vulturna* Clancey, 1957, Durban Mus. Novit., 5, p. 6—Farm Malamala, Newington district, eastern Transvaal lowveld; altitude 900 feet.

Mozambique from Zambézia southward, southern Malawi, lowland eastern and southern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), eastern Transvaal, and northern Swaziland.

Muscicapa caerulescens caerulescens (Hartlaub)

*Butalis caerulescens* Hartlaub, 1865, in Gurney, Ibis, p. 267—Natal.


Extreme southern Mozambique and eastern Swaziland, south through Natal and eastern Cape Province to King William’s Town.

**MUSCICAPA GRISEIGULARIS**

Muscicapa griseigularis parelii Traylor


Known only from the type locality and Mt. Nimba, Liberia.

Muscicapa griseigularis griseigularis (Jackson)


Forests from southeastern Nigeria east to the Ituri district, Zaire, Uganda, and adjoining Tanzania, and south to north-western Angola and Kasai and Kivu, Zaire.

Genus **MYIOPARUS** Roberts


Type, by original designation, *Parisoma plumbeum* Hartlaub (sic) = *Stenostira plumbea* Hartlaub.


MYIOPARUS PLUMBEUS

Myioparus plumbeus plumbeus (Hartlaub)
Stenostira plumbea Hartlaub, 1858, Journ. Ornith., 6, p. 41—
Casamance River, Senegal.
Parisoma pulpum Friedmann, 1926, Occas. Papers Boston
From Senegal east through West Africa to southern Ethiopia
and Uganda, and south to the lower Congo River, Kasai and
Kivu, Zaire, and northwestern Tanzania. Intergrades with cat-
toleucum in northwestern Angola.

Myioparus plumbeus orientalis (Reichenow and Neumann)
Parisoma orientale Reichenow and Neumann, 1895, Ornith.
Lowlands of eastern Kenya south through eastern Tanzania
and Mozambique to southern Malawi, southeastern Zimbabwe
(Rhodesia), eastern Transvaal, and Zululand, Natal.

Myioparus plumbeus catoleucum (Reichenow)
Parisoma catoleucum Reichenow, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber.,
8, p. 5—Chamba, north end of Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika.
Myioparus plumbeus grandior Clancey, 1962, Bull. Brit. Or-
nith. Club, 82, p. 62—Mashi I, Barotseland, southwestern
Northern Rhodesia = Nasiongo, Barotseland, lat. 16° 29'
S., long. 23° 9' E., fide Irwin and Benson, 1967, Arnoldia
(Rhodesia), 3, no. 4, p. 14.
From the plateau of Angola east through Katanga (= Shaba),
Zaire, and Zambia to northern Malawi, western Zimbabwe
(Rhodesia), northwestern Transvaal, and northern Natal, and
south to Ovamboland, South West Africa (Namibia), and Ngam-
iland, Botswana. Intergrades with plumbeus in northwestern
Angola.

Genus HUMBLOTIA Milne-Edwards and Oustalet

Humblotia Milne-Edwards and Oustalet, 1885, Compt. Rend.
Acad. Sci., Paris, 101, p. 221. Type, by original designa-
tion, Humblotia flavirostris Milne-Edwards and Oustalet.

HUMBLOTIA FLAVIROSTRIS

Humblotia flavirostris Milne-Edwards and Oustalet
Humblotia flavirostris Milne-Edwards and Oustalet, 1885,
Comoro Islands: Grand Comoro.

Genus *Ficedula* Brisson


Poliomyias Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 4, p. 201. Type, by subsequent designation (Salvadori, 1881, Ornitologia Papuasia Molucche, 2, p. 81), Motacilla luteola Pallas.


Takatsukasaia Hachisuka, 1935, Birds Philippine Islands, 2, p. 296. Type, by original designation, Siphea platenae W. Blasius.


Subgenus FICEDULA Brisson

Ficedula HYPOLEUCA

Ficedula hypoleuca hypoleuca (Pallas)

Motacilla hypoleuca Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Cat. Raisonné Coll. Oiseaux, Adumbr., p. 3—Holland.

Muscicapa muscipeta Bechstein, 1792, Kurzgefasste Gemeinnützige Naturgeschichte In- Auslandes, 1, p. 530, note k—"in den Gärten und in den Lindenalleen herum" = Thuringia, Germany.

Muscicapa hypoleuca iberiae Witherby, 1928, Ibis, p. 591—San Ildefonso (Segovia), Spain.

Britain (western England and Scotland only) and northern and central continental Europe from northern Scandinavia east across the forested portions of Russia to the Urals and south to eastern France, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and the Ukraine; also locally in western and southern France and Spain. Winters in the wooded savannas of tropical western Africa north of the Equator from Gambia to Nigeria and the Ubangi River.

Ficedula hypoleuca tomentis (Johansen)
Muscicapa atricapilla sibirica Chachlov (= Khakhlov), 1915, Messager Ornith., p. 315—Tomsk.


Taiga areas of western Siberia from the Urals east to the Yenisey River. Winters in the savannas of eastern Africa north of the Equator.

Ficedula hypoleuca speculigera (Bonaparte)

Muscicapa speculifera Selys-Longchamps, 1856, Naumannia, 6, p. 393—Algiers.

Northern Africa in Morocco south to the Middle Atlas and northern Algeria to northern Tunisia.

Ficedula albicollis albicollis (Temminck)
Muscicapa collaris Bechstein, 1795, Gemeinnützige Naturgeschichte Deutschlands, 4, p. 495—Europe.

Muscicapa albicollis Temminck, 1815, Man. Ornith., p. 100.

New name for Muscicapa collaris Bechstein, 1795, preoccupied by Muscicapa collaris Latham, 1790.

Central Europe: locally in eastern France, Germany, Italy in-
including Sicily, and more generally in Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Russia east to Moscow. Winters in tropical Africa from Ghana to Uganda, south to Zaire, Tanzania, Zambia, and Malawi, possibly to northern Angola and northeastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

**Ficedula albicollis semitorquata** (Homeyer)

**Ficedula hypoleuca transascpica** Zarudny and Bilkevich, 1918, Izvestiia Zakaspiiskago Muzeya, 1, p. 17—Bagir and Makhtum-Kala, Kopet Dag, Transcaspia.

Locally in Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Caucasus, northwestern Iran, and Kopet Dag, Transcaspia, USSR. Winters in eastern Africa in Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

**FICEDULA ZANTHOPYGIA**

**Ficedula zanthopygia** (Hay)


Eastern Mongolia and southern Transbaikalia to the Amur basin, Ussuriland, Manchuria, Korea, and northern and central China south to the Yangtze River (Szechwan, northern Hunan, Anhwei, and Kiangsu). Winters in northern Indo-China, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Anambas Islands, Sumatra, and Java.

**FICEDULA NARCISSINA**

**Ficedula narcissina narcissina** (Temminck)
*Muscicapa narcissina* Temminck, 1835, Planches Color., livr. 97, pl. 577, fig. 1—Japan.

Ussuriland (occasional), Sakhalin, southern Kuril Islands, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, probably Kyushu, Tsushi-

1 F. zanthopygia and narcissina form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

2 Hartlaub’s *Muscicapa* (Muscicapula) *tricolor* was published after Hodgson’s *D[igenea].* *tricolor*; cf. p. 352, below.—G. E. W.
ma). Winters in Hainan, southern Indochina, Borneo, and Philippines.

**Ficedula narcissina elisae** (Weigold)


Mountains along the northern border of Hopeh and southwestern Shansi (Chung-t’iao Shan), China. Recorded on migration from southern Hunan, and in winter in peninsular Thailand and Malaya.

**Ficedula narcissina owstoni** (Bangs)


Ryukyu Islands: Tanega-shima, Yaku-shima, Amami-o-shima, Ishigaki, Iriomote.

**FICEDULA MUGIMAKI**

**Ficedula mugimaki** (Temminck)

*Muscicapa Mugimaki* Temminck, 1835, *Planches Color.*, livr. 97, pl. 577, fig. 2—Japan.


Northeastern Altai and Baikalia to the Sea of Okhotsk, lower Amur River, Sakhalin, and Amurland, and probably northeastern Manchuria and northern Hopeh. Winters in southern China, southern Thailand, Indochina, Malaya, Sumatra, western Java, northern Borneo, and Philippines.

**FICEDULA HODGSONII**

**Ficedula hodgsonii** (Verreaux)

London, p. 201—Sikkim; Himalaya. Preoccupied by *Siphia erythaca* Blyth, 1847.¹


Central Nepal, Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, India, adjacent Tibet, Assam hills south of the Brahmaputra River, Nagaland, Manipur, India, northern Burma, western and southernmost Yunnan, western and central Szechwan, south-westernmost Tsinghai, and southwestern Kansu, China. To lower elevations in winter, reaching Bangladesh, southern Burma, northern Thailand, and northern Laos.

**FICEDULA DUMETORIA**

*Ficedula dumetoria muelleri* (Sharpe)

*Erythromyias muelleri* Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 4, pp. 199 (in key), 200, pl. 4, fig. 2—Sumatra.

*Siphia elopurensis* Sharpe, 1890, Ibis, p. 206—Elopura (= Sandakan), northeastern Borneo.

Thailand from the Isthmus of Kra south through the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra and Borneo.

*Ficedula dumetoria dumetoria* (Wallace)


*Siphia vordermani* Sharpe, 1890, Ibis, p. 206—Mt. Gedeh, Java.

Java, Lombok, Sumbawa, and Flores.

*Ficedula dumetoria riedeli* (Büttikofer)

*Erythromyias Riedeli* Büttikofer, 1886, Notes Leyden Mus., 8, p. 62, pl. 3, no. 1—Tenimber (= Tanimbar).

Tanimbar Archipelago.

Ficedula strophiata strophiata (Hodgson)


*Siphia rufigularis* Scully, 1879, *Stray Feathers*, 8, p. 279—Sheopuri forest, Nepal; altitude ca. 7,500 feet.


*Siphia strophiata asema* Deignan, 1940, *Smithsonian Misc. Coll.*, 99, no. 18, p. 1—Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai Province, northwestern Siam; altitude 5,500 feet.¹

From eastern Kashmir east through Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, India, and neighboring southeastern Tibet, Nagaland and Manipur, India, northern Burma and Mt. Victoria, to southwestern China (Yunnan, Kweichow, western Szechwan, western Hupeh, southwestern Kansu, and the Ch’in Ling Mountains in southern Shensi). Winters at lower elevations and in hills south of the Brahmaputra River, in Assam, Chittagong, Bangladesh, Tenasserim, Burma, northern Thailand, and northern Indochina.

Ficedula strophiata fuscogularis (Stuart Baker)


Lang Bian Mountains, southern Vietnam.

**Subgenus Erythrosterna Bonaparte**

Ficedula parva parva (Bechstein)

*Muscicapa parva* Bechstein, 1792, *Kurzgefasst Ge- meinnützige Naturgeschichte In- Auslandes*, 1, p. 5c. , 1—“Thüringerwalde,” Germany.

Europe from southern Scandinavia, eastern Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, the Ukraine, and east in Russia to the southern Urals, also in the Cauca-


²*F. parva* and *subrubra* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.
sus, northern Iran, and the Kopet Dag, Transcaspia, USSR. Winters from the western foothills of the Himalayas south in Pakistan and western India to Sind and Mysore.

Ficedula parva albicilla (Pallas)
*Muscicapa Albicilla* Pallas, 1811, Zoographia Rosso-Asiat., 1, p. 462 and pl.—Dauriya.

Eastern USSR east across the taiga of Siberia to Anadryland, the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, and Kamchatka, south to the Altai, Sayans, mountains of northern Mongolia (Hangayn Nurru and Kentei), Transbaikalia, Amurland, and Ussuriland.

**FICEDULA SUBRUBRA**

Ficedula subrubra (Hartert and Steinbacher)
*Siphiphy perithra* Cabanis, 1866, Journ. Ornith., 14, p. 391—Ceylon.


**Subgenus ANTHIPES Blyth**

Ficedula monileger monileger (Hodgson)

Himalayas from central Nepal east through Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, India, as far as the Dihang River.

Ficedula monileger leucops (Sharpe)

*F. monileger and solitaris* form a superspecies.—G. E. W.

Mishmi Hills, Arunachal Pradesh, and hills of Assam, India, south of the Brahmaputra River, Chittagong, Bangladesh, Chin Hills and Kayah State, central Burma, northern plateau of Thailand (Chaiya Prakan, Chiang Mai, Nan), Laos, northern Vietnam; also recorded Nan-K'ang River, southwestern Yun-nan, China.

**Ficedula monileger gularis** (Blyth)


Arakan district, Burma.

**FICEDULA SOLITARIS**

**Ficedula solitaris submoniliger**¹ (Hume)


Southeastern Burma (Tenasserim), western and peninsular provinces of Thailand (Tak south to Nakhon Si Thammarat), and southern Vietnam.

**Ficedula solitaris malayana** (Sharpe)


Mountains of the southernmost peninsular provinces of Thailand south through the Malay Peninsula.

**Ficedula solitaris solitaria**² (Müller)


Sumatra.

¹Considered a subspecies of *F. monileger* by some authors.—G. E. W.

²Frequently emended to *solitaria*.—G. E. W.
Ficedula hyperythra hyperythra (Blyth)


Himalayas in Kumaun and Darjeeling, India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh, India; and in mountains and higher hills of Assam (Cachar, Khasi, Garo), Nagaland, and Manipur, India, Burma, western Szechwan (Shih-mien), Yunnan, Kwangsi, Hainan, China, northwestern Thailand, northeastern Laos, and northern Vietnam.

Ficedula hyperythra annamensis (Robinson and Kloss)

*Dendrobiastes hyperythrus annamensis* Robinson and Kloss, 1919, Ibis, p. 445—Lang Bian Peaks, southern Annam; altitude 6,000–7,500 feet.

Mountains of southern Vietnam.

Ficedula hyperythra innexa (Swinhoe)

*Siphia innexa* Swinhoe, 1866, Ibis, p. 394—Formosa.


Taiwan.

Ficedula hyperythra sumatrana (Hachisuka)


*Dendrobiastes hyperythrus sumatranus* Hachisuka, 1926.

1This widespread high-mountain species, which in some areas may skulk in thick tangled undergrowth rather than flycatching from exposed perches as it does elsewhere, may have been overlooked on some inadequately explored islands in the Philippines and in eastern Indonesia.—G. E. W.
MUSCICAPIDAE


Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo.

Ficedula hyperythra mjoeberti (Hartert)

Dendrobiastes hyperythrus mjöbergi Hartert, 1925, Sarawak Mus. Journ., 3, p. 3—Mt. Poi, Sarawak; altitude 5,300 feet.

Poi Range, western Sarawak, Borneo.

Ficedula hyperythra vulcani (Robinson)


Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, and Flores.

Ficedula hyperythra jugosae (Riley)


Dendrobiastes hyperythra brunneicauda Stresemann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., 39, p. 80—Bonthain Peak (= Mt. Lompobatang), southern Celebes; altitude 6,000 feet.

Central, southeastern, and southern Celebes.

Ficedula hyperythra annalisa (Stresemann)

Dendrobiastes hyperythra annalisa Stresemann, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., 39, p. 80—Matinang Mountains: Ile-Ile, northern Celebes; altitude 1,700 meters.

Northern peninsula of Celebes.

Ficedula hyperythra clarae (Mayr)


Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.

Ficedula hyperythra audacis (Hartert)


Lesser Sunda Islands: Babar.

Ficedula hyperythra alifura (Stresemann)

Dendrobiastes hyperythra alifurus Stresemann, 1912, Novit.

Ficedula hyperythra negroides (Stresemann)


Southern Moluccas: Ceram.

Ficedula hyperythra pallidipectus (Hartert)

Muscicapula hyperythra pallidipectus Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 52; Batjan; altitude 5,000–7,000 feet.

Northern Moluccas: Batjan.

Ficedula hyperythra calayensis (McGregor)


Philippines: Calayan.

Ficedula hyperythra luzoniensis (Ogilvie-Grant)

Muscicapula luzoniensis Ogilvie-Grant, 1894, Ibis, p. 505—highlands of northern Luzon; altitude 5,000 feet.


Philippines: Luzon.

Ficedula hyperythra mindorensis (Hachisuka)

Muscicapula hyperythra mindorensis Hachisuka, 1935, Birds Philippine Islands, 2, p. 299—Mt. Dulangan, Mindoro; altitude 4,500 feet.

Philippines: Mindoro.

Ficedula hyperythra nigrorum (Whitehead)

Muscicapula nigrorum Whitehead, 1897, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 6, p. 43—Canloan (= Canlaon) Volcano, central Ne-

MUSCICAPIDAE

gros, Philippines; altitude 6,000 feet.
Philippines: Negros.

Ficedula hyperythra malindangensis Rand and Rabor
Philippines: Mt. Malindang, northwestern Mindanao.

Ficedula hyperythra daggayana Meyer de Schauensee and duPont
Philippines: Misamis Oriental, northern Mindanao.

Ficedula hyperythra montigena (Mearns)
Philippines: mountains of central Mindanao (Piapayungan, Katanglad, Apo, McKinley, and, probably this subspecies, Matutum).

Ficedula hyperythra rara (Salomonsen)
Muscicapula hyperythra rara Salomonsen, 1977, Steenstrupia, 4, p. 145—Mantalingajan Range, Tagembung, Palawan; altitude 1,040 meters.
Philippines: Palawan.

Ficedula basilanica samarensis (Bourns and Worcester)
Philippines: Leyte, Samar.

Ficedula basilanica basilanica (Sharpe)
Muscicapula mindanensis W. Blasius, 1890, Braunschweigische Anzeigen, no. 87, p. 877—Davao, Mindanao.
Philippines: Mindanao, Basilan.
FICEDULA RUFIGULA

Ficedula rufigula (Wallace)

FICEDULA BURUENSIS

Ficedula buruensis buruensis (Hartert)
   Southern Moluccas: Buru.

Ficedula buruensis ceramensis (Ogilvie-Grant)
   Southern Moluccas: Ceram.

Ficedula buruensis siebersi (Hartert)
   Erythromyias buruensis siebersi Hartert, 1924, Treubia, 6, p. 24—Gunong Daab, Great Kai Island; altitude 300 meters.
   Kai Islands.

FICEDULA HENRICI

Ficedula henrici (Hartert)
   Lesser Sunda Islands: Damar.

FICEDULA HARTERTI

Ficedula harterti (Siebers)
   Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba.

FICEDULA PLATENAE

Ficedula platena (Blasius)
   Siphia Platenae W. Blasius, 1888 (1 March), Braunschweigische Anzeigen, no. 52, p. 467—Puerto Princesa, Palawan.
Siphia erithacus Sharpe, 1888 (April), Ibis, p. 199—neighborhood of Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

Philippines: Palawan.

**FICEDULA BONTHAINA**

Ficedula bonthaina disposita (Ripley and Marshall)

Philippines: northern Luzon; known only from the type, a female.

Ficedula bonthaina crypta (Vaurie)
*Musci capa crypta* Vaurie, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1543, p. 1—Mt. McKinley, Mt. Apo Range, Davao, Mindanao, Philippine Islands; altitude 3,000 feet.

Philippines: Mts. Apo, McKinley, Mayo, and Hilonghilong, Mindanao.

Ficedula bonthaina bonthaina (Hartert)
*Siphia bonthaina* Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 157—Bonthain Peak (= Mt. Lompobatang), Celebes; altitude ca. 6,000 feet.

Mountains of southern Celebes.

**SUBGENUS MUSCICAPULA** Blyth

**FICEDULA WESTERMANNI**

Ficedula westermanni collini (Rothschild)

Himalayas from central Nepal to Sikkim. Winters in the plains of India and Bangladesh.

**Ficedula westermanni australorientis** (Ripley)


Himalayas in Bhutan and Assam, India, east through the mountains of northern Burma, northern Thailand, Yunnan and Kwangsi, China, northern Laos, and northern Vietnam. Winters in the plains of Assam, Bangladesh, southern Burma, Thailand, and Indochina.

**Ficedula westermanni langbianis** (Kloss)


Southern Laos and southern Vietnam.

**Ficedula westermanni westermanni** (Sharpe)


Thailand in the mountains of the peninsular provinces south of the Isthmus of Kra through the Malay Peninsula to northern Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines (Luzon, Panay, Negros, Camiguin South, Mindanao), Celebes (except south), Ceram, Batjan.

**Ficedula westermanni hasselti** (Finsch)

*Muscicap Hasselti* Finsch, 1898, Notes Leyden Mus., 20, p. 94—Java.
Southern Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Alor, and southern Celebes.

**Ficedula westermanni palawanensis** (Ripley and Rabor)


Philippines: Palawan.

**Ficedula westermanni mayri** (Ripley)


Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor, Wetar.

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**FICEDULA SUPERCIARIARIS**

**Ficedula superciliaris superciliaris** (Jerdon)

*Muscicapa superciliaris* Jerdon, 1940, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., 11, p. 16—"at the edge of the range of northern ghauts"

= Ajunteh, *fide* Jerdon, 1862, Birds India, 1, p. 471.

Southern slopes of the Himalayas from the Safed Koh Mountains on the Afghan-Pakistan border east through Kumaun, India, to Nepal and Sikkim, where intergrading with *aestigma*. Winters in the foothills and from central India south to Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, and West Bengal.

**Ficedula superciliaris aestigma** (Gray and Gray)


Himalayas in Bhutan, Assam (including Khasi and Cachar Hills), Nagaland, and Manipur, India, south, central, and eastern Burma (breeding not yet proved), southeastern Tibet, Yunnan (Likiang Range) and southwestern Szechwan, China, intergrading with *superciliaris* in Nepal and Sikkim. Winters in the plains of eastern India and Bangladesh, and in the hills of Burma, northwestern Thailand, and Yunnan.
Ficedula tricolor tricolor (Hodgson)


Ficedula tricolor minuta (Hume)


Ficedula tricolor cerviniventris (Sharpe)


Ficedula tricolor diversa Vaurie


Ficedula sapphira sapphira (Blyth)


Ficedula sapphira tienchuanensis Cheng
Ficedula sapphira tienchuanensis Cheng, 1964, Acta Zool. Sinica, 16, p. 163—T’ien-ch’uan, Szechwan; altitude ca. 1,100 meters. Central Szechwan (T’ien-ch’uan, O-mei Shan, and Ch’eng-tu) northeast to southern Shensi (Fu-p’ing).

Ficedula sapphira laotiana (Delacour and Greenway)

Subgenus OCHROMELA Blyth

Ficedula nigrorufa (Jerdon)

Subgenus OREICOLA Bonaparte

Ficedula timorensis


Timor.

**Genus CYANOPTILA BLYTH**


**CYANOPTILA CYANOMELANA**

Cyanoptila cyanomelana cyanomelana (Temminck)

Muscicapa cyanomelana Temminck, 1829, Planches Color., livr. 79, pl. 470—Japan.


Muscicapa gularis Temminck and Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 43, pl. 16—Japan.

Muscicapa melanoleuca Temminck and Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, pl. 17D; error for M. cyanomelana (see p. 47).

Cyanoptila caeruleiceps Momiyama, 1928, Annot. Ornith. Orient., 1, p. 319—Yasari, Kômukô, Mituné-mura, Hati-dio-sima (= Hachijo-jima), Seven Islands of Izu. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima) and Korea, where intergrading with cumatilis. Winters in southeastern China, Taiwan, Indochina, southern Philippines, and Greater Sundas.

Cyanoptila cyanomelana cumatilis (Thayer and Bangs)


Amurland, Ussuriland, Manchuria, and Hopeh, intergrading with cyanomelana in Korea. Winters in Burma, Thailand, southeastern China, Taiwan, Hainan, Malay Peninsula, Indochina, and Greater Sundas.

Genus Niltava Hodgson

Niltava Hodgson, 1837, India Rev., 1, p. 650. Type, by original designation, Niltava Sundara Hodgson.


Bainopus Hodgson, 1844, in J. E. Gray (ed.), Zool. Misc., p. 84. Type, by monotypy, Bainopus irenoides Hodgson = Niltava grandis (Blyth).


Oreomyias Reichenow, 1902, Journ. Ornith., 50, p. 254. Type, by original designation, Muscicapa riisii Hartlaub.


Allen, 1957, Malayan Nature Journ., 11, p. 79 (sumatrana).

Subgenus Niltava Hodgson

Niltava grandis grandis (Blyth)


Central Nepal east through Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, the Mishmi Hills, Assam, Manipur, northern Burma, western Yunnan, northern Indochina, and northern Thailand.

Niltava grandis griseiventris La Touche
Southeastern Yunnan.

Niltava grandis decorata Robinson and Kloss
Niltava grandis decorata Robinson and Kloss, 1919, Ibis, p. 444—Lang Bian Peaks, southern Annam; altitude 6,500 feet.
Southeastern Vietnam.

Niltava grandis decipiens Salvadori
Peninsular Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, and possibly southwestern Indochina.
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NILTAVA MACGRIGORIAE

Niltava macgrigoriae macgrigoriae (Burton)

Himalayas from Mussoorie east through the hills of Nepal and Darjeeling, India, where intergrading with signata.

Niltava macgrigoriae signata (Horsfield)

Darjeeling, India, and Sikkim, where intergrading with macgrigoriae, east through Bhutan, Assam, Manipur, northern Burma, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, northern Thailand (Chiang Mai), and Indochina (Laos, northern Vietnam).

NILTAVA DAVIDI

Niltava davidii La Touche


Southern Shensi (Ch’in Ling Mountains), western Szechwan (O-mei Shan, Pao-hsing), northwestern Yunnan (Te-ch’in), southeastern Tibet, western Hupeh, and northeastern Fukien. Probably migrates to southern Yunnan, southeastern Thailand, northern Laos, and Vietnam in winter. Breeding records for southern Yunnan and Hainan may pertain to migrants or to N. sundara denotata.

The status and range of this species are tentative. There has been much confusion in the literature between N. davidii and N. sundara. Both N. sundara denotata and N. davidii may breed in Szechwan and in the Ch’in Ling Mountains in southern Shensi and thus are distinct species. The slight color differences are more suggestive of subspecies, however, and the large size of davidii continues a west to east cline from sundara to denotata. For a discussion of the characters and range of davidii and sundara, see Dickinson, 1973, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc., 24, pp. 409–430. More recently Cheng reports (in litt.) that both species have been collected in Shensi.—G. E. W.
Niltava sundara whistleri Ticehurst


Western Himalayas from Murree Hills, Pakistan, to Kumaun, India. Descends to foothills and adjacent plains in winter.

Niltava sundara sundara Hodgson


Central and eastern Himalayas in Tibet, Nepal, Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, India, and northern Burma, where intergrading with *denotata*. Descends to foothills and adjacent plains and south into Bangladesh and northern Thailand in winter. Status in northern Laos needs clarification; may possibly breed.

Niltava sundara denotata Bangs and Phillips


Southern Shensi (Ch’in-Ling Mountains), northern Szechwan (Mao-wen), western Szechwan (Kuan-hsien, O-mei Shan, Yanwekong, Muli) and western and possibly southern Yunnan, China, northern Burma, where intergrading with *sundara*. Winters in northwestern Thailand and northern Laos.¹

¹The range of this subspecies in China is in doubt owing to insufficient collecting and to confusion with *N. davidi* in the literature.—G. E. W.

²For a discussion of the rationale of treating this isolated form as a full species rather than as a subspecies of either *sundara* or *vivida*, see Dickinson, 1973, Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc., 24, pp. 409–430, who thinks it forms a link between *sundara* and *vivida*.—G. E. W.
14, p. 201—M[onte]. Singalan (= Singgalang), Sumatra. 
_Cyornis peninsularis_ Robinson, 1909, Journ Fed. Malay States 
Mus., 2, p. 163—Telom, Perak-Pahang boundary, southern Perak, Federated Malay States. 
_Cyornis malayensis_ Robinson, 1909, Journ. Fed. Malay States 
Mus., 2, p. 187. _Lapsus_ for _peninsularis_. 
Malaya (Gunong Korbu and Cameron Highlands) and Sumatra.

NILTAVA VIVIDA

_Niltava vivida oatesi_ Salvadori 
p. 162—summit of Doi Suthep, Siam. 
Ch'ang-tu in southeastern Tibet east to western Szechwan and 
southeastern Yunnan and south in the mountains to Cachar 
and Manipur, India, Burma, northwestern and southeastern 
Thailand, northern Laos, and northern Vietnam. 

_Niltava vivida vivida_ (Swinhoe) 
_Cyornis vivida_ Swinhoe, 1864, Ibis, p. 363—mountains of 
Formosa. 
Taiwan and Hung-t'ou Hsü.

NILTAVA HYACINTHINA

_Niltava hyacinthina hyacinthina_ (Temminck) 
_Muscinica hyacinthina_ Temminck, 1820, Planches Color., 
livr. 5, pl. 30, figs. 1–2, and text. 
Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor. 

_Niltava hyacinthina kuehni_ (Hartert) 
_Cyornis hyacinthina kühni_ Hartert, 1904, Novit. Zool., 11, 
p. 204—Wetter (= Wetar) Island. 
Lesser Sunda Islands: Wetar. 

1_N. vivida_ links the subgenera _Niltava_ and _Cyornis_.—G. E. W.
Niltava hoevelli (Meyer)

Niltava sanfordi (Stresemann)

Niltava concreta cyanea (Hume)
Paktai Hills in Assam, Burma, and southern Yunnan (Meng-la and Meng-lun), south in the mountains to Laos, Tonkin, and northern Thailand.

Niltava concreta concreta (Müller)
*Muscicapura concreta* S. Müller, 1835, Tijdschrift Natuurlijke

\(^1\)N. hoevelli and sanfordi form a superspecies.—G. E. W.
Geschiedenis Physiologie, 2, p. 351—interior of west coast of Sumatra.
Southern Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

**Niltava concreta everetti** (Sharpe)
*Siphia everetti* Sharpe, 1890, Ibis, p. 366—Mt. Penrissen, Sarawak; altitude 4,400 feet.
Borneo.

**NILTAVA RUECKI**

**Niltava ruecki** (Oustalet)
Malacca, Malaya, and northeastern Sumatra.

**NILTAVA HERIOTI**

**Niltava herioti herioti** (Ramsay)
*Cyornis herioti* Ramsay, 1886, Ibis, p. 159—neighborhood of Manila.
Philippines: northern and central Luzon.

**Niltava herioti camarinesis** (Rand and Rabor)
*Muscicapa herioti camarinesis* Rand and Rabor, 1967,

¹This rare and poorly known species is represented only by four specimens in the two type series, male and female trade skins from "Malacca" and adult and immature males from northeastern Sumatra. The trade skins could also have come from Sumatra. In both localities, *Niltava unicolor harterti* was also collected, so that *N. ruecki*, which differs from *N. unicolor* in extent of blue on underparts of male, in female plumage, and in bill size, must be a distinct species.—G. E. W.
Philippines: southern Luzon.

NILTAVA HAINANA

Niltava hainana (Ogilvie-Grant)

*Siphiphia pallidipes* Styan (? ex Jerdon MS), 1893, Ibis, p. 430—
Leimuomon and Nodouha, Hainan. Preoccupied by *Siphiphia pallidipes* Sharpe, 1879.
Mountains of southeastern China (southern Yunnan, Kwangsi, western and coastal Kwangtung, Hainan), southern Burma (Pegu, Southern Shan States, Tenasserim), northern, western, and southeastern Thailand, and Indochina.¹

NILTAVA PALLIPES

Niltava pallipes (Jerdon)

The Western Ghats and associated hills of India from Bombay to Kerala.

NILTAVA POLIOGENYS

Niltava poliogenys vernayi (Whistler)

*Cyornis poliogenys vernayi* Whistler, 1931, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 52, p. 24—Sankrametta, Vizagapatam (= Vis-
hakhapatnam) district, India; altitude 3,500 feet.
The Eastern Ghats of India from northern Orissa to Andhra Pradesh.

¹The amount of white on the throat is highly variable in Indochina (Delacour and Jabouille, 1932, Oiseau, 2, pp. 433–435) so that some white-throated examples resemble individuals of *Niltava rubeculooides klossi* Robinson, 1921, that lack rufous pigments on the underparts (e.g., type of *Cyornis pallipes bannermani* Delacour and Jabouille, 1924, *vide* Robinson and Kinnear, 1928, Novit. Zool., 34, pp. 257–258).—G. E. W.
Niltava poliogenys poliogenys (Brooks)

*Cyornis poliogenys* Brooks, 1879, Stray Feathers, 8, p. 469—
Salbaree, Sikkim terai.

Southern foothills of the Himalayas from central Nepal east to Bhutan and eastern and southern Assam (Garo, Khasi, and Mizo Hills), and adjacent hills of Bangladesh (Chittagong) and western Burma (Chin Hills and Arakan), intergrading with *cachariensis* in the east.

Niltava poliogenys cachariensis (Madarász)

*Siphia cachariensis* Madarász, 1884, Zeitschr. Gesammte
Ornith., 1, p. 51, pl. 1, fig. 2—Dhilkoosha, Cachar, central Assam.

*Cyornis poliogenys saturatior* Robinson and Kinnear, 1927,

Northern and eastern Assam (North Cachar and Naga Hills),
and Manipur, India, northern Burma, and extreme north-eastern Yunnan, China.

Niltava poliogenys laurentei (La Touche)

*Anthipes laurentei* La Touche, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club,
42, p. 15—Loukouchai (altitude 3,500 feet) and Mengtsoz
= Meng-tzu (altitude 4,000 feet), southeastern Yunnan.

Southeastern Yunnan.

NILTAVA UNICOLOR

Niltava unicolor unicolor (Blyth)

*C[yornis]. unicolor* Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal,
12, p. 1007—Darjeeling.

The southern foothills of the Himalayas from Garhwal to northern Assam, India, east to western and southern Yunnan and the Yao Shan of Kwangsi, China, south to the hills of southern Assam, Chittagong, Bangladesh, Burma, northern Thailand, and northern Laos.

1In the interests of nomenclatural stability, the International
Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, under the plenary powers,
has suppressed Swainson’s type (a molting female *Niltava unicolor*),
and designated a neotype, thus preserving both *Muscicapa ruficauda*
(Name No. 2879) and *Cyornis unicolor* (Name No. 2880); Opin.
G. E. W.
Niltava unicolor diaoluensis Zheng, Yang, and Lu


Hainan, China.

Niltava unicolor harterti (Robinson and Kinnear)


Malay Peninsula south of the Isthmus of Kra, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo.

NILTAVA RUBECULOIDES

Niltava rubeculoides rubeculoides (Vigors)


Himalayas from Kashmir to northern Assam, India, hills of central and southern Assam, Bangladesh, and northern Burma to the Chin Hills. Migrates to western and southern peninsular India, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and southern Burma.

Niltava rubeculoides rogersi (Robinson and Kinnear)

Cyornis rubeculoides rogersi Robinson and Kinnear, 1928,

¹The two specimens of Muscicapa infuscata Blyth (ex Müller MS), 1870, Ibis, p. 165, in the Rijksmuseum, Leiden, are females of Rhinomyias pectoralis Salvadori, 1868 (= Rhinomyias umbratilis Strickland, 1849), fide Finsch, 1901, Notes Leyden Mus., 22, p. 202; a third specimen, in the British Museum (Natural History), presumably also part of Müller’s “type series,” proves to be Rhinomyias olivacea (Hume), 1877, fide Robinson and Kinnear, 1928, Novit. Zool., 34, p. 256.—G. E. W.
Novit. Zool., 34, p. 233—Arakan, lat. 18°–19° N., long. 95° E.
Arakan Yoma and possibly lower Chindwin River, Burma.

**Niltava rubeculoides glaucicomans** (Thayer and Bangs)


Southern China (Yunnan, western Szechwan, Kweichow, western Hupeh, and southern Shensi). Migrates through northern Burma and northern Thailand to the Shan States and Tenasserim, Burma, and the Malay Peninsula.

**Niltava rubeculoides dialilaema** (Salvadori)

Eastern Burma, including Tenasserim, and northern and southwestern Thailand.

**Niltava rubeculoides klossi** (Robinson)


Eastern Thailand, southern Laos, and Vietnam.

**NILTAVA BANYUMAS**

**Niltava banyumas magnirostris** (Blyth)

*Muscicapa Riisii* Hartlaub, 1857, Syst. Ornth. Westafrica's,

¹The type of *bannermani* is a white-breasted and white-throated morph of this variable subspecies (Stresemann and Meyer de Schauensee, 1936, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 88, pp. 343–344). It does not indicate intergradation and thus conspecificity with *N. hainana*, as suggested by Delacour and Jabouille, 1932, Oiseau, 2, pp. 433–435.—G. E. W.

Himalayas from Nepal east to northern Assam, India, hills of central and southern Assam, and possibly Chittagong, Bangladesh. Winters in southern Burma and peninsular provinces of Thailand.

**Niltava banyumas whitei** (Harington)


Northeastern Burma (Bhamo Hills, possibly also in Shan States), southern China (Yunnan, southern Kweichow, and southwestern Szechwan), northern and northeastern Thailand, northern Vietnam, and northern Laos. Recorded in winter in Tenasserim, Burma.

**Niltava banyumas lekhakuni** (Deignan)


Eastern plateau of Thailand.

**Niltava banyumas deignani** (Meyer de Schauensee)

*Cyornis banyumas deignani* Meyer de Schauensee, 1939, Notulae Naturae, 7, p. 1—Khao Soi Dao Tai, southeastern Siam; altitude 3,500 feet.

Southeastern Thailand.

**Niltava banyumas coerulifrons** (Stuart Baker)


Malay Peninsula south of the Isthmus of Kra.

**Niltava banyumas liga** (Deignan)

*Muscicapa cantatrix* Temminck, 1823, Planches Color., livr. 38, pl. 226, figs. 1–2, and text—Java; restricted to western Java by Robinson and Kloss, 1924, Treubia, 5, p. 280, further restricted to the Province of Bantam (= Banten) by Chasen and Kloss, 1929, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 2., p. 27.

Western Java.

Niltava banyumas banyumas (Horsfield)
Niltava banyumas mardii Hoogerwerf, 1962, Ardea, 50, p. 190—Tijiharashas, Prinsen Island (= Pulau Panaitan), western Java.
Central and eastern Java.

Niltava banyumas coeruleata ( Büttikofer)
Siphia coeruleata Büttikofer, 1900, Notes Leyden Mus., 21, p. 197—Liang Koeboeng (= Liang Kubung) Range, central Borneo; not below 800 meters.
Borneo.

Niltava banyumas lemprieri (Sharpe)
Siphia lemprieri Sharpe, 1884, Ibis, p. 319—southern Palawan.
Siphia Ramsayi W. Blasius, 1888, Braunschweigische Anzeigen, no. 52, p. 467—Puerto Princesa, Palawan.
Philippines: Balabac, Palawan, Calamianes.

NILTAVA SUPERBA

Niltava superba (Stresemann)

Borneo.

NILTAVA CAERULATA

Niltava caerulata albiventer (Junge)

Sumatra.

Niltava caerulata rufifrons (Wallace)

Siphia nigrogularis Everett, 1891, Ibis, p. 45—Mt. Penrissen, Sarawak.
Western Borneo and Sarawak.

Niltava caerulata caerulata (Bonaparte)
Northern, eastern, and southern Borneo.

NILTAVA TURCOSA

Niltava turcosa rupatensis (Oberholser)
Malay Peninsula (Perak and Pahang south to northern Johor), Sumatra, and western Borneo.
Niltava turcosa turcosa (Brüggeman)
Muscicapa elegans Temminck, 1836, Planches Color., livr. 101, pl. 596, fig. 2, and text—Sumatra. Preoccupied by Muscicapa elegans, Lesson, 1831 = Serpophaga subcris-tata (Vieillot).
Eastern Borneo.

NILTAVA TICKELLIAE

Niltava tickelliae tickelliae (Blyth)
India south of the Himalayas east to Assam, Bangladesh, northern Burma, and southern Yunnan, China.

Niltava tickelliae indochina (Chasen and Kloss)

Niltava tickelliae jerdoni (Holdsworth)
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Niltava tickelliae sumatrensis (Sharpe)

Thailand from Isthmus of Kra south through the Malay Peninsula to northeastern Sumatra (Deli district).

Niltava tickelliae lampra (Oberholser)


Anambas Islands, Indonesia: Jemaja.

NILTAVA RUFIGASTRA

Niltava rufigastra rufigastra (Raffles)


Cyornis Hosei Finsch, 1901, Notes Leyden Mus., 23, p. 48—Borneo.


Malay Peninsula (Perak and Terengganu south to Singapore), Sumatra (including Riau and Lingga Archipelagos, Bangka), and Borneo (including northern islands and Maratua Islands).²

¹The type of chersonesites is aberrant. It has more dark blue on the sides of the throat than usual in sumatrensis and the breast is nearly chestnut so that it superficially resembles N. rubeculoides glaucicomans from below. However, its paler dorsal color, short wing, relative lengths of the outer two primaries, and long tarsus, show that it belongs with sumatrensis.—G. E. W.

²Where N. r. rufigastra and N. tickelliae sumatrensis overlap in the Malay Peninsula and presumably in eastern Sumatra, rufigastra is a mangrove and coastal lowland bird, whereas sumatrensis frequents jungle and scrub-clad hills.—G. E. W.
Niltava rufigastra lepidula (Deignan)
规定的
Karimundjawa Islands.

Niltava rufigastra rhizophorae (Stresemann)
规定的
Cyornis rufigastra rhizophorae Stresemann, 1925, Ornith. Monatsber., 33, p. 50—Moeara Boengin (= Muarabun-gin), north coast of western Java.
Western Java and Sebesi Island, Sunda Strait.

Niltava rufigastra karimatensis (Oberholser)
规定的
Karimata Islands, off western Borneo.

Niltava rufigastra blythi (Giebel)
规定的
Muscicapa Blythi Giebel, 1875, Thesaurus Ornith., 2, p. 631; nec Rothschild, 1921. New name for Cyornis simplex Blyth, 1870, preoccupied by Muscicapa simplex Lichtenstein, 1823.
Philippines: Luzon, Polillo.

Niltava rufigastra marinduquensis (duPont)
规定的
Cyornis rufigaster marinduquensis duPont, 1972, Nemouria, no. 7, p. 11—Matabang, Bundok, Kilo-Kilo, Santa Cruz, Marinduque, Philippines; altitude 1,000–1,500 feet.
Philippines: Marinduque.

Niltava rufigastra philippinensis (Sharpe)
规定的
Philippines: Romblon, Masbate, Samar, Panay, Negros, Cebu, Bohol, Leyte, Siquijor, Mindanao, Basilan, northern Sulu Archipelago.
Niltava rufigastra mindorensis (Mearns)
Philippines: Mindoro.

Niltava rufigastra litoralis (Stresemann)
Philippines: Palawan and southern Sulu Archipelago.

Niltava rufigastra omissa (Hartert)
Celebes.

Niltava rufigastra peromissa (Hartert)
Salajar Island, south of Celebes.

Niltava rufigastra djampeana (Hartert)
Tanahdjamea Island, Flores Sea.

Niltava rufigastra kalaoensis (Hartert)
Kalao Island, Flores Sea.

Subgenus MUSCICAPELLA Bianchi

Niltava hodgsoni hodgsoni (Moore)
Himalayas from central Nepal east through Darjeeling, India, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh (= Northeastern Fron-

1Stresemann, 1940, Journ. Ornith, 88, p. 76, suggests treating djampeana as a separate allospecies.—E. M.
tier Agency), and Assam (North Cachar Hills, Naga Hills, Patkai Hills), India, to northern and central Burma (Mt. Victoria, southern Shan States), and northwestern Thailand.

*Niltava hodgsoni sondaica* (Robinson and Kloss)


The highest mountain ranges of southern Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo (Mts. Kinabalu and Dulit).

**Genus CULICICAPA Swinhoe**


**CULICICAPA CEYLONENSIS**

*Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea* Oberholser

*Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea* Oberholser, 1923 (16 July), *Smithsonian Misc. Coll.*, 76, no. 6, p. 8—Quaymos, Choung (= Quaymoo Choung), Thoungyn (= Thaungyn) River, Tenasserim.


Along the Himalayas from the Afghan border in Pakistan through northern India (with possible isolated breeding in the central Satpura Range above 900 meters and in the Eastern Ghats) to Nepal, the hills of northeastern Assam and Bangladesh, Burma, southern China (north to Szechwan and Hupeh), Thailand, Indochina, and northern Malaya. Spreads into
the plains of central India during the winter. Birds from Tenasserim, southern Thailand, southern Indochina, and northern Malaya intergrade with ceylonensis and have been called antioxantha.

**Culicicapa ceylonensis ceylonensis** (Swainson)
*Platyrhynchus Ceylonensis* Swainson, 1820, Zool. Illus., 1, pl. 13 and text—Ceylon.

**Culicicapa ceylonensis amphiala** Oberholser, 1912, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 60, no. 7, p. 12—North Pagi Island (= Pagai Utara), Sumatra.


**Culicicapa ceylonensis percnocara** Oberholser, 1912, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 60, no. 7, p. 12—Simalur (= Simeulue) Island, Sumatra.

**Culicicapa ceylonensis antioxantha** Oberholser, 1923, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 76, no. 6, p. 9—Khaw Sai Dow (= Khao Soi Nao), Trang, Lower (Peninsular) Siam.

**Culicicapa ceylonensis pellopira** Oberholser, 1923, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 76, no. 6, p. 9—Tjibodas, Mt. Gedé, Java; altitude 4,500 feet.


Hills of southwestern India (southern Mysore to Ashambu Hills, including Nilgiris and Palnis, possibly also Western Ghats), Sri Lanka (Ceylon), southern Malaya, Sumatra (including Lingga Archipelago and Barussan Islands), Java, Bali, Natuna Islands, Borneo, and Palawan, Philippines (one doubtful record).
Culicicapa ceylonensis sejuncta Hartert

Lesser Sunda Islands: Lombok (?), Flores.

Culicicapa ceylonensis connectens Rensch

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba.

CULICICAPA HELIANTHEA

Culicicapa helianthea septentrionalis Parkes

Philippines: northwestern Luzon (Ilocos Norte, Cagayan, and Mountain Provinces).

Culicicapa helianthea zimmeri Parkes

Philippines: Laguna Province, south-central Luzon.

Culicicapa helianthea panayensis (Sharpe)

Central and southern Philippines (Panay, Negros, Cebu, Leyte, Mindanao, Palawan; questionably recorded from Tablas, Romblon, Sibuyan, Masbate, Guimaras, and Siquijor).

Culicicapa helianthea mayri Deignan

Philippines: Bongo Island, Mindanao, and Tawitawi Island, Sulu Archipelago.

Culicicapa helianthea helianthea Wallace

Celebes, Banggai, and Salayar.
Family PLATYSTEIRIDAE

Melvin A. Traylor, Jr.

cf. general African references under Muscicapidæ (pp. 295–296, above).


Genus BIAS Lesson

Bias Lesson, ? 1830, Traité Ornith., livr. 5, p. 385. Type, by monotypy, "Moucherolle noir et blanc" = Platyrhynchos musicus Vieillot.


Subgenus MEGABYAS Verreaux

BIAS FLAMMULATUS

Bias flammulatus flammulatus (Verreaux)


Forest edge from Sierra Leone east to Cameroon and south to the lower Congo River; Fernando Po.

Bias flammulatus aequatorialis (Jackson)

Megabias [sic] aequatorialis Jackson, 1904, Bull. Brit. Or-

1This purely African family is probably more nearly related to the bush shrikes, Malaconotinae, than to the muscicapine flycatchers. The genus Nilaus is the link between the Malaconotinae and the Platysteiridae (cf. Mayr, 1943, Ibis, 85, p. 218; Mayr and Amadon, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1496, p. 22).—M. A. T., Jr.

PLATYSTEIFRIDAЕ


Northwestern Angola, southwestern Katanga (= Shaba) and Kasai, Zaire, east to Uganda and adjoining Kenya, and north to western Central African Republic.

**Subgenus BIAS Lesson**

**BIAS MUSICUS**

*Bias musicus musicus* (Vieillot)


Forests from Sierra Leone east to Uganda and south to Kasai and southwestern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and northern Angola.

*Bias musicus changamwensis* van Someren


Mt. Kenya; coastal Kenya and Tanzania, inland to the Usambara Mountains and central highlands of Tanzania.

*Bias musicus clarens* Clancey


Northern Mozambique and southern Malawi south to eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Inhambane, Sul do Save, Mozambique.

**Genus PSEUDOBIAS Sharpe**

PSEUDOBIA WARDI

Pseudobias wardi Sharpe
Pseudobias wardi Sharpe, 1870, Ibis, p. 498, pl. 15—Madagascar.
Forests of the humid east of Madagascar.

GENUS BATHS BOIE

cf. Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1940, Ibis, pp. 735–738 (East Africa).
Érard, 1975, Oiseau, 45, pp. 235–240 (minima and itu-riensis).

BATHS DIOPS

Batis diops Jackson
Montane forest from Ruwenzori and the Kivu district. Zaire, south to Mt. Kabobo.

BATHS MARGARITAE

Batis margaritae margaritae Boulton
Batis margaritae Boulton, 1934, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washing-

\[1\] B. diops, margaritae, mixta, dimorpha, capensis, and fratrum form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

**Batis margaritae kathleenae** White

Northwestern Zambia from Mwinilunga to Kasempa, and adjacent Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire.

**BATS MIXTA**

**Batis mixta ultima** Lawson

Coastal Kenya from the mouth of the Tana River to the Shimba Hills, intergrading with *mixta* in the Usambarara Mountains, Tanzania.

**Batis mixta mixta** (Shelley)

Highlands of Tanzania from Kilimanjaro and Usambarara to Rungwe and Matengo, and the Misuku Mountains, northern Malawi.

**Batis mixta reichenowi** Grote

Coastal lowlands of southeastern Tanzania.

**BATS DIMORPHA**

**Batis dimorpha sola** Lawson

Montane forests of northern Malawi, except for Matipa and Misuku, south to Chimaliro, and adjacent Zambia.

**Batis dimorpha dimorpha** (Shelley)

*Pachyprora dimorpha* Shelley, 1893, Ibis, p. 18—Milanji (= Mlanje) Plateau, Nyasaland.
Mountains of central and southern Malawi, and Mt. Namuli, Mozambique.
Batis capensis

**Batis capensis erythrophthalm**a Swynnerton


Eastern highlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjacent Mozambique east to Mt. Gorongoza.

**Batis capensis kennedyi** Smithers and Paterson


Matopo Hills, southwestern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

**Batis capensis hollidayi** Clancey


From the Zululand, Natal, highlands to eastern and northern Transvaal and the Lebombo Mountains, Mozambique.

**Batis capensis capensis** (Linnaeus)


Southwestern and southern Cape Province, east to western Natal.

**Batis fraterum**

**Batis fraterum sheppardi** Haagner

*Batis sheppardi* Haagner, 1909, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 1, p. 179, pl. 3, figs. 1, 2—Mzimbiti, about 23 miles from Beira, Mozambique.

Southern lowlands of Malawi, and Mozambique south to the Save River.

**Batis fraterum fraterum** (Shelley)

*Pachyprora fraterum* Shelley, 1900, Ibis, p. 522—Lake St. Lucia, Zululand.

Southeastern lowlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Mozambique south of the Save River, and Zululand, Natal.
Batis molitor pintoi Lawson


Woodlands of Angola to Congo, Kasai and western Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, and northwestern Zambia. Meeting point with *puella* in Zaire uncertain.

Batis molitor puella Reichenow

Eastern Zaire from Ruwenzori to Manyema; Uganda north to Mt. Moroto; western Kenya, extending southeast to Maungu; northern and western Tanzania to Kilimanjaro, Iringa, and Njombe. Meeting point with *pintoi* in Zaire uncertain.

Batis molitor palliditergum Clancey

*Batis molitor palliditergum* Clancey, 1955, Ostrich, 26, p. 28—Sand River, east of Newington, eastern Transvaal.  
Southwestern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire, south through Zambia (except the northwest) and Malawi to Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Transvaal, and northern Orange Free State, and west to Botswana, northern South West Africa (Namibia), and adjoining Angola, extending down the Zambezi valley to the mouth of the Shire River and possibly beyond.

Batis molitor molitor (Küster)

*Muscicapa molitor* Küster (*ex* Lichtenstein), 1850, in Hahn

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Eastern Cape Province through Natal and Swaziland to Mozambique south of the Limpopo River.

**BATIS SOROR**

*Batrisor* Reichenow


*Batissoror pallidigula* van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 41, p. 103—Lumbo, northern Mozambique. Coastal Kenya to north of Mombasa; eastern Tanzania inland to Amani, Kilosa, and Lake Nyasa; Zanzibar and Mafia; Mozambique south to Sul do Save; Malawi east of the Shire River; eastern lowlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Overlaps *molitor* races in Kenya, the lower Zambezi valley, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and Sul do Save without intergradation.

**BATIS PRIRIT**

*Batisspiritaffinis* (Wahlberg)


Arid coast of Angola north to Benguela and inland to southern Huila, South West Africa (Namibia) except for Ovambo-land, and western Botswana.

*Batisspiritpirit* (Vieillot)

labeled "Le Gobe Mouches Pririt"—land of the Kaffirs and Great Namaquas; restricted to Somerset East, Cape Province, by Macdonald, 1957, Contrib. Ornith. Western South Africa, p. 120. Central and southeastern Botswana and southwestern Transvaal, south to Orange Free State and Cape Province east to the Great Fish River.

**BATIS SENEGALENSIS**

*Batis senegalensis* (Linnaeus)

*Muscicapa senegalensis* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 327; based on "Le Gobe-mouche a poitrine rousse du Sénégal" of Brisson, 1760, Ornith., 2, p. 374, pl. 37, fig. 2—Senegal.


**BATIS ORIENTALIS**

*Batis orientalis chadensis* Alexander


*Batis orientalis lynesi* Grant and Mackworth-Praed


*Batis orientalis orientalis* (Heuglin)

*Platystira orientalis* Heuglin, 1871, Ornith. Nordost-Africa’s, 1, p. 449—no locality; type from Modat Valley, Bo-

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1 B. senegalensis and orientalis form a superspecies. — M. A. T., Jr.

2 Relationship with *B. minor* in the region of Lake Chad is confused; Vielliard, 1972, Alauda, 40, p. 87, found an apparent cline between *B. o. chadensis* and *B. m. erlangeri* in this area. — M. A. T., Jr.


Lowlands of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, southeastern Sudan, and Mt. Moroto, Uganda.

**BATIS MINOR**

*Batis minor erlangeri* Neumann


The plateau of Ethiopia and Eritrea, south through eastern and southern Sudan to eastern Zaire, Uganda, and western Kenya, and west through the northern savannas to the Cameroon Highlands, and along the southern savannas to Kasai, Zaire, northern Angola, and Gabon; an isolated population at Jebel Marra, western Darfur, Sudan.

*Batis minor minor* Erlanger


From the lower Juba River, Somalia, south along the coasts of Kenya and Tanzania, and inland to Kilimanjaro and Morogoro.

**BATIS PERKEO**

*Batis perkeo* Neumann

Arid zone of interior Somalia, southern Ethiopia, and Boma Hills, Sudan, south to Usambara, Tanzania, and Mt. Moroto, Uganda.

**Batis minulla**

*Batis minulla* (Barbosa du Bocage)  

**Batis minima**

*Batis minima* (Verreaux)  
Locally in Gabon in forest.

**Batis ituriensis**

*Batis ituriensis* Chapin  
*Batis ituriensis* J. P. Chapin, 1921, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, no. 7, p. 5, fig. 2—Gamangui, on the Nepoko River, Ituri district, Belgian Congo.  
Eastern Zaire from the Uele and Ituri Rivers south to the Itombwe Mountains.

**Batis poensis**

*Batis poensis* Alexander  
Forests from the Nimba Mountains and Ivory Coast to Cameroon and Gabon; Fernando Po.

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1. *B. minima* and *ituriensis* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
Genus **PLATYSTEIRA** Jardine and Selby


Serle, 1957, Ibis, 99, p. 641 (*blissetti* and *chalybea*).


Subgenus **PLATYSTEIRA** Jardine and Selby

**PLATYSTEIRA CYANEA**

*Platysteira cyanea cyanea* (Müller)


Savanna and forest edge from Senegal to Central African Republic, and south to the south bank of the lower Congo River in Angola.

*Platysteira cyanea nyansae* Neumann


The lower Congo River above the cataracts and the middle Congo east to southern Sudan, Uganda, and adjoining Kenya, northwestern Tanzania, and the Manyema district, Zaire.

1*P. cyanea, albifrons*, and *peltata* form a superspecies; *laticincta* is a representative of *peltata*, whose range falls within that of *cyanea*.—M. A. T., Jr.
Platysteira cyanea aethiopica Neumann

Southern Ethiopia, north in the west to Lake Tana.

PLATYSTEIRA ALBIFRONS

Platysteira albifrons Sharpe

*Platystira albifrons* Sharpe, 1873, Ibis, p. 159—Loge River, Angola.

Western Angola, from the Congo River mouth to Benguela, and inland to Canhoca and Dondo. Occurs alongside *cyanea* at the Congo mouth.

PLATYSTEIRA PELTATA

Platysteira peltata mentalis Barbosa du Bocage


Angola east through southern Zaire and Zambia north and west of the Luangwa valley to Uganda, Kenya west of the Rift, and western Tanzania.

Platysteira peltata cryptoleuca Oberholser


The Juba River, Somalia, and Kenya east of the Rift south through eastern Tanzania to Mozambique north of the Zambezi River, Malawi, Zambia south and east of the Luangwa valley, and the eastern highlands of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia); Mafia.

Platysteira peltata peltata Sundevall


Coastal lowlands from the Zambezi River south to Durban, Natal, and inland to southern Malawi, eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and northeastern Transvaal.
PLATYSTEIRA LATICINCTA

Platysteira laticincta Bates

Platysteira laticincta Bates, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 46, p. 91—Oku, west of Kumbo, Cameroon; altitude 6,000 feet or more.

Bamenda highlands, western Cameroon.

SUBGENUS DYAPHOROPHYIA Bonaparte

PLATYSTEIRA CASTANEA

Platysteira castanea hormophora (Reichenow)


Forests from Sierra Leone to Togo.

Platysteira castanea castanea Fraser


Southern Nigeria east to southeastern Sudan, Uganda and adjoining Kenya and Tanzania, and south to northern Angola and southwestern Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire; Fernando Po.

PLATYSTEIRA TONSA

Platysteira tonsa (Bates)


Forests from southeastern Nigeria and Gabon to eastern Zaire.

PLATYSTEIRA BLISSETTI

Platysteira blissetti (Sharpe)


Forests from Guinea and Sierra Leone to western Cameroon.

1 Most nearly related to P. peltata.—M. A. T., Jr.

2 P. blissetti, chalybea, and jamesoni are often united as a single species; however, the first two overlap in western Cameroon without interbreeding, and the three must be considered distinct species, forming a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.
PLATYSTEIRA CHALYBEA

Platysteira chalybea (Reichenow)

Diaphorophyia chalybea Reichenow, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., 5, p. 46—Bipinde, Cameroon.


PLATYSTEIRA JAMESONI

Platysteira jamesoni (Sharpe)

Diaphorophyia jamesoni Sharpe, 1890, in Jameson, Story Rear Column, p. 398—Yambuya, Aruwimi River, Belgian Congo.

Forests of eastern Zaire and Uganda, and adjoining Sudan, Kenya, and Tanzania.

PLATYSTEIRA CONCRETA

Platysteira concreta concreta Hartlaub


Dyaphorophyia ansorgei lomaensis Serle, 1946, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 66, p. 73—Bintimani Peak, lat. 9° 15' N., long. 11° 10' W., Loma Mountains, Sierra Leone; altitude 3,000 feet.

Known certainly only from the Loma Mountains, Sierra Leone, Nimba Mountains, and Ivory Coast; possibly in Guinea or Ghana.

Platysteira concreta kumbaensis (Serle)


Southeastern Nigeria to southern Cameroon Highlands and Mt. Cameroon.

Platysteira concreta harterti (Bates)


Forests of southern Cameroon, Gabon, and Congo.
Platysteira concreta graueri (Hartert)
Diaphorophyia graueri Hartert, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 23, p. 7—primeval forest 90 kilometers west of Lake Albert Edward (= Lake Edward), Belgian Congo; altitude 1,600 meters.
Eastern Zaire from the Ituri River to Mt. Kabobo, adjoining Uganda, and Burundi.

Platysteira concreta silvae (Hartert and van Someren)

Platysteira concreta kungwensis (Moreau)
Mt. Nkungwe, east shore of Lake Tanyanyika.

Platysteira concreta ansorgei (Hartert)
Escarpment of western Angola from Cuanza Norte south to northern Huila.

Family MALURIDAE

Ernst Mayr


Genus CLYTOMYIAS Sharpe

Clytomyias Sharpe, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., 1, p. 31. Type, by original designation, Clytomyias insignis Sharpe.

1The four genera Clytomyias, Malurus, Stipiturus, and Amytornis form a rather compact group. Their nearest relatives, according to Sibley and Ahlquist, 1983, Emu, 82, p. 255, are the Acanthizidae and Meliphagidae.—E. M.
Clytomyias insignis Sharpe, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., 1, p. 31—Tjobonda, Arfak Mountains.

Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop, New Guinea.


Mountains of southeastern New Guinea and the Huon Peninsula, Central Highlands, west to Snow Mountains (Mt. Goliath, Lake Habbema district, Nassau Range).

Genus Malurus Vieillot

Malurus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 44. Type, by monotypy, Motacilla cyanea Latham.


Musciparus Reichenow, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., 5, p. 25. Type, by original designation, Musciparus tappenbecki Reichenow.

Hallornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 113. Type, by original designation, Malurus cyanotus Gould.

Leggeornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 113. Type, by original designation, Malurus lamberti Vigors and Horsfield.

Rosina Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 113. Type, by original designation, Malurus coronatus Gould.

Ryania Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 113. Type, by original designation, Muscicapa melanocephala Latham.


1I agree with Schodde, 1982, Fairy-Wrens, that the broad bill is not a sufficient generic character.—E. M.
Type, by original designation, *Malurus edouardi* A. J. Campbell.


Rowley, 1965, Emu, 64, pp. 251–297 (cyaneus).


Diamond, 1981, Emu, 81, pp. 97–100 (grayi).

**MALURUS WALLACII**

*Malurus wallacii wallacii* (Gray)


*Malurus wallacii capillatus* Mayr, nom. nov.

MALURUS GRAYI

Malurus grayi grayi (Wallace)


Salawati Island and northern New Guinea from the Vogelkop to the Sepik region.

Malurus grayi campbelli Schodde


Known only from the type locality. For a fuller description see _Emu_, 1984, 84, pp. 249–250.

MALURUS ALBOSCAPULATUS

Malurus alboscapulatus alboscapulatus alboscapulatus Meyer


Mountains of the Vogelkop, western New Guinea.

Malurus alboscapulatus aida Hartert


Northern New Guinea, from the Weyland Mountains to Humboldt Bay.

Malurus alboscapulatus randi Junge


Wissel Lakes district, western central range, New Guinea.

Malurus alboscapulatus tappenbecki (Reichenow)

Northern New Guinea, from the Sepik region to Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu River.

**Malurus alboscapulatus moretoni** De Vis


**Malurus alboscapulatus naimii** Salvadori and D'Albertis


Southeastern New Guinea, from Galley Reach west at least as far as Yule Island, probably to the head of the Gulf of Papua.

**Malurus alboscapulatus kutubu** Schodde and Hitchcock


Southern highlands of eastern New Guinea from 750 to 2,160 meters.

**Malurus alboscapulatus mafulu** Mayr and Rand


Mid-mountain grasslands of southeastern New Guinea, between 1,000 and 2,000 meters, west in the Central Highlands to the Telefomin area.

**Malurus alboscapulatus dogwa** Mayr and Rand


Southern New Guinea, from the Fly River to Merauke.

**Malurus alboscapulatus lorentzi** van Oort


Southern New Guinea, from the Noord River to the Mimika River.

**Malurus alboscapulatus balim** Rand

*Malurus alboscapulatus balim* Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1072, p. 5—Balim River, Oranje Mountains; altitude 1,600 meters.
Known only from the grasslands of the Balim and Bele Rivers (1,600 to 2,300 meters), Snow Mountains, New Guinea.

MALURUS MELANOCEPHALUS

Malurus melanocephalus cruentatus Gould
Northern Australia, from Derby, western Kimberley, through coastal Northern Territory and Queensland to Cape York and south to about the Herbert River; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt. Intergrades with *melanocephalus* between the base of Cape York Peninsula and the Burdekin River.

Malurus melanocephalus melanocephalus (Latham)
Coastal grassy woodlands of Queensland from south of Townsville (Burdekin River) to New South Wales (Port Stephens and formerly to Sydney district); also Fraser, Bribie, and Stradbroke Islands, Queensland. Intergrades with *cruentatus* between the Burdekin River and the base of Cape York Peninsula.

MALURUS LEUCOPTERUS

Malurus leucopterus leucopterus Dumont
Dirk Hartog Island, Western Australia.

Malurus leucopterus edouardi Campbell
Barrow Island, Western Australia.
Malurus leucopterus leuconotus Gould
*Malurus cyanotus diamantina* H. L. White, 1918, Emu, 18, p. 121—Diamantina River, western Queensland.
*Hallornis leuconotus wongani* Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 10, p. 83—Wongan Hills, southwestern Australia. Interior of Australia, reaching the coast of Western Australia between about Port Hedland and Perth, north in Northern Territory to Tanami and Banka Banka, north and east in Queensland to Mount Isa, upper Flinders River, Dawson River drainage, and lower Moonie River; east in New South Wales to lower western slopes of Great Dividing Range; northwestern Victoria; South Australia south to Adelaide district, Murray mallee, and northern Eyre Peninsula.

MALURUS CYANEUS

Malurus cyaneus cyanochlamys Sharpe

1The four largely allopatric "species" *cyaneus, melanotus, callainus, and splendens* are sometimes considered subspecies of a single species (*cyaneus*), sometimes four separate species or allospecies. However, the ranges of *cyaneus* and *melanotus* are said to overlap along the Murray River and the same is suspected for *melanotus* and *callainus* in the Flinders Range. In view of the rather striking differences in color and habitat utilization, it would seem best, for the time being, to treat them as allospecies in a superspecies (*cyaneus*), except for *callainus*, which interbreeds with *splendens* where they meet.—E. M.
2Possibly not separable from nominate *cyaneus*.—E. M.
From southern Queensland (24° S.) (mainly interior) south through coastal New South Wales and Victoria to adjacent southeastern South Australia; isolated populations in South Australia: Mt. Lofty Range and Adelaide Plains, southern and western Eyre Peninsula, Kangaroo Island.

Malurus cyaneus cyaneus (Latham)
Malurus elizabethae A. J. Campbell, 1901, Ibis, p. 10—King Island.
Malurus cyaneus fletcheri Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 93—Ringarooma, northern Tasmania.
Malurus cyaneus samueli Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 93—Flinders Island.
King and Flinders Islands, Bass Strait; Tasmania.

MALURUS SPLENDENS

Malurus splendens melanotus Gould
Malurus melanotus Gould, 1841, Birds Australia, pt. 3 (1 June), pl. and text—Belts of the Murray, South Australia.
From the Murray mallee, Victoria, west to the Flinders Range, South Australia, intergrading with callainus in the vicinity of Port Germein.

Malurus splendens whitei Campbell

Malurus splendens callainus Gould


From the Macdonnell Ranges, central Australia, west and southwest to the Gibson and Great Victoria Deserts, where intergrading with splendens, south to the central Eyre Peninsula, east and southeast to the fringes of the Simpson Desert, Lake Eyre Basin, Flinders Range, and the head of Spencer Gulf from near Port Augusta south to the vicinity of Port Germein, where intergrading with melanotus.

Malurus splendens aridus Mack


Interior of western Australia, from Lake Way (Wiluna) east to the Gibson and Great Victoria Deserts.

Malurus splendens splendens (Quoy and Gaimard)

Saxicola splendens Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d’Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 197, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 10, fig. 1—King George Sound, southwestern Australia.

Malurus splendens riordani Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 119—Yalgoo, midwestern Australia.

Malurus splendens perthi Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 10, p. 73—Perth, Western Australia.

Western Australia, north to the Ashburton River, east to Lake Carnegie and the Gibson and Great Victoria Deserts, where intergrading with callainus, and southeast toward Eucla.

MALURUS LAMBERTI¹

Malurus lamberti dulcis Mathews

Malurus dulcis Mathews, 1908, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 21,

¹The four “species” lamberti, amabilis, pulcherrimus, and elegans are sometimes treated as subspecies of a single species, lamberti. They are very similar and essentially allopatric, though the breeding ranges of lamberti and pulcherrimus and of pulcherrimus and elegans overlap (interbreeding not determined). It is therefore necessary to treat these four forms as allospecies of a superspecies, lamberti. See also Ford, 1966, Emu, 66, pp. 47–57; Ford, 1969, Emu, 68, pp. 283–284; C. J. O. Harrison, 1972, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Zool., 21, pp. 313–328.—E. M.

Arnhem Land Plateau between Shenana and the King River, north-central Northern Territory, south to the Katherine River and headwaters of the Roper River, where intergrading with *assimilis*.

**Malurus lamberti rogersi** Mathews


Northwestern and central Kimberley, with inshore islands, Western Australia, southwest to the Robinson River and Napier Range, and southeast to the middle Ord River, where intergradation with *assimilis* begins.

**Malurus lamberti assimilis** North


The entire interior of Australia, except the true desert. In the east from northwestern Victoria and adjacent South Australia northeast through inland New South Wales on the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range to Queensland, reaching the coast between the Burdekin and Fitzroy Rivers; west through South Australia except for the coastal areas; Western Australia, except the humid southwest and Kimberley; in the north the southern two thirds of Northern Territory, reaching to the Gulf of Carpentaria and east into Queensland (but not to the Cape York Peninsula). Intergrades with *dulcis* in north-
ern Northern Territory, with *rogersi* in northeastern Western Australia, and with *lamberti* in southeastern Queensland.

**Malurus lamberti lamberti** Vigors and Horsfield


From the Fitzroy River and Wide Bay, in southeastern Queensland, east of the Great Dividing Range, where intergrading with *assimilis*, south to about Narooma, southeastern New South Wales.

**MALURUS AMABILIS**

**Malurus amabilis amabilis** Gould


Cape York Peninsula, northern Queensland, south in the west to the Edward River and in the east to the Rocky River (near Coen).

**Malurus amabilis barroni** Mathews


Eastern Queensland, from Cooktown to Cardwell (Herbert River).

**MALURUS PULCHERRIMUS**

**Malurus pulcherrimus** Gould


Western Australia in a coastal strip from Tamala (south of Shark Bay) south to the mouth of the Namban River and inland to Mingenew, Bunjil, and Wongan Hills; east and south
to Kalgoorlie, Norseman, and Eucla, west to the Stirling Range, Kalgan River, and Warriup; an isolated population in the southern Eyre Peninsula north to the fringes of the Gawler Ranges.

MALURUS ELEGANS

Malurus elegans Gould

Malurus elegans Gould, 1837, Birds Australia Adjacent Islands, pt. 1, pl. 2—Swan River, southwestern Australia.

Southwestern corner of Australia, north to Moora, Bunbury, and Perth, east to Albany and the Darling and Stirling Ranges.

MALURUS CORONATUS

Malurus coronatus coronatus Gould


Rosina coronata rogersiana Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 10, p. 129—"Derby, north-west Australia" = ? upper Fitzroy River.

Formerly from the Fitzroy River, Western Australia, to the Victoria River, Northern Territory. Latterly apparently reduced to three isolated populations in the drainage of the Fitzroy and Drysdale Rivers.

Malurus coronatus macgillivrayi Mathews


Northwestern Queensland, east to the lower Leichhardt River,

1 The specific name elegans, as published in the binomen Malurus elegans Gould 1837, has been placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 719 by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Opin. 410, 1956, Opin. Decl. Rend., 13, p. 176.—E. M.
south to Riversleigh and Kamileroi; west to the McArthur River, Northern Territory. Record from Birdum, upper Roper River drainage, Northern Territory, may be referable to *macgillivrayi*.

**MALURUS CYANOCEPHALUS**

*Malurus cyanocephalus cyanocephalus* (Quoy and Gaimard)

*Todus cyanocephalus* Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, *Voyage Astrolabe*, Zool., 1, p. 227, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 5, fig. 4—Dorey (= Manokwari), northwestern New Guinea.


Salawati Island; western New Guinea, intergrading with *bonapartii* at the head of Geelvink Bay, east in the north to Astrolabe Bay and in the south to Etna Bay; Japen Island.

*Malurus cyanocephalus mysorensis* (Meyer)


Biak Island, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

*Malurus cyanocephalus bonapartii* (Gray)


Aru Islands; southern New Guinea west to the head of Geelvink Bay, where intergrading with *cyanocephalus*, and east to the Astrolabe Mountains.

**Genus STIPITURUS Lesson**


Ford and Parker, 1974, *Emu*, 74, p. 186 (*ruficeps*).
STIPITURUS MALACHURUS

Stipiturus malachurus malachurus (Shaw)
Stipiturus malachurus tregellasi Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 45—Frankston, Victoria.
Stipiturus malachurus richmondi Mathews, 1923, Birds Australia, 10, p. 145—Richmond River, New South Wales.
Coastal heathland (but occasionally extending inland to nearby montane heathland, up to 3,000 feet) from ? southeastern Queensland and northern New South Wales to western Victoria and adjacent southeastern South Australia.

Stipiturus malachurus littleri Mathews

Stipiturus malachurus intermedius Ashby
Stipiturus malachurus intermedius Ashby, 1920, Emu, 19, p. 303—Mt. Compass, South Australia.
Southern Mt. Lofty Range, South Australia.

Stipiturus malachurus halmaturinus Parsons
Stipiturus malachurus halmaturina Parsons, 1920, South Austral. Ornith., 5, p. 15—Kangaroo Island.
Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

Stipiturus malachurus parimeda Schodde and Weatherly
Southern tip of Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

Stipiturus malachurus westernensis Campbell
Stipiturus westernensis A. J. Campbell, 1912 (1 January), Emu, 11, p. 222—no locality = Ellensbrook, southwestern Australia, fide Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 229.

1S. malachurus, mallee, and ruficeps form a superspecies.—E. M.
Southwestern Australia, east to Israeltie Bay, near Mt. Holland, and Wongan Hills, and north to Shark Bay.

Stipiturus malachurus hartogi Carter
Dirk Hartog Island, Western Australia.

STIPITURUS MALLEE

Stipiturus mallee Campbell
Stipiturus mallee A. J. Campbell, 1908, Emu, 8, p. 34—mallee, Victoria.
Mallee of northwestern Victoria and adjacent South Australia.

STIPITURUS RUFICEPS

Stipiturus ruficeps Campbell
From coastal midwestern Australia (North West Cape to Pilbara district) south to Wiluna and Naretha, and east into southern Northern Territory, the northwestern corner of South Australia, and interior western Queensland (Winton, Opalton).

Genus AMYTORNIS Stejneger


Mytisa Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 196. Type, by original designation, Diaphorillas striatus howei Mathews.

Amictus anon. (= J. Sutton), 1929, South Austral. Ornith., 10, p. 113; preoccupied by Amictus Wiedemann, 1817 (Diptera). Type, by monotypy, Amytis goyderi Gould.


Parker, 1972, Emu, 72, pp. 157-166 (textilis, modestus, purnelli).


**AMYTORNIS TEXTILIS**

*Amytornis textilis textilis* (Dumont)


Amytis macrourus Gould, 1847, Birds Australia, pt. 26 (1 March), pl. and text—Wongan Hills, southwestern Australia.

Amytis gigantura Milligan, 1901, Victorian Naturalist, 18, p. 28—Mt. Magnet, midwestern Australia.


Diaphorillas textilis carteri Mathews, 1917, Austral Avian Rec., 3, p. 87—Dirk Hartog Island, midwestern Australia. Western Australia from Broome Hill (formerly) and Murchison district (formerly) north to Shark Bay, Dirk Hartog Island, and Point Cloates; east to Wiluna, Kalgoorlie district,
Rawlinson Range, and margins of Nullabor Plain, but absent from humid southwestern corner; in South Australia from Ooldea and Tarcoola east and south to the Gawler Ranges and northern Eyre Peninsula.

**Amytornis textilis myall** (Mathews)


Immarna, South Australia, east through northern Eyre Peninsula to Whyalla.

**Amytornis textilis modestus** (North)


Northern and eastern interior of South Australia, north to the Alice Springs area, Northern Territory, and east into western New South Wales (formerly to the lower Namoi River).

**AMYTORNIS PURNELLI**

**Amytornis purnelli purnelli** (Mathews)


Central Australia, from the Rawlinson Range, Western Australia, north to the Powell Creek area, Northern Territory, east to the Davenport and Harts Ranges, Northern Territory, south to the Musgrave and Everard Ranges, South Australia.

**Amytornis purnelli ballarae** Condon

Ballara copper mine, east-southeast of Mount Isa.
Interior of northwestern Queensland, from Thorntonia southeast through Mt. Isa to Kurialda.

**AMYTORNIS HOUSEI**

*Amytornis housei* (Milligan)
Northwestern Kimberley, Western Australia, from Admiralty Gulf south through Roe River, Prince Regent River, and Charnley River to Mt. House Station.

**AMYTORNIS WOODWARDI**

*Amytornis woodwardi* Hartert
Sandstone escarpments of Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, from the East Alligator River southwest to the divide between the South Alligator and Katherine Rivers.

**AMYTORNIS DOROTHEAE**

*Amytornis dorotheae* (Mathews)
Sandstone ranges at the western head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, from the McArthur River, Northern Territory, east to the Queensland border.

1The species *woodwardi, dorotheae, striatus*, and *goyderi* are strictly allopatric and evidently related. They might be considered allospecies of a single superspecies, but some of them are very distinct. Whether *housei* also belongs here is not yet decided.—E. M.
AMYTORNIS STRIATUS

Amytornis striatus striatus (Gould)


The Namoi River area, New South Wales (where now apparently extinct), a limited area in central New South Wales southwest of Cobar, the mallee of Victoria north to the Murray River, and northeastern Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

Amytornis striatus merrotsyi Mellor

Flinders Range, South Australia.

Amytornis striatus whitei Mathews

Midwestern Australia, north to the Coongan River and Nullagine, west to North West Cape, and south to the Barlee Range.

Amytornis striatus oweni Mathews

*Amytornis rufa* A. J. Campbell and Kershaw, 1913, Emu, 12, p. 274—“Lat. 19° 27”, about 160 miles north of N. T. Survey Camp C. 4” (Hill’s Camp 4 was on the Lander River, Northern Territory, at 21° 26' 33” S., *fide* Parker, 1970, South Austral. Ornith., 25, p. 120).

Interior of Western Australia, Northern Territory, and South Australia south to the head of Spencer Gulf.

AMYTORNIS BARBATUS

Amytornis barbatus Favaloro and McEvey

Bulloorine swamps, lower Bulloo River, New South Wales/Queensland border; Goyder Lagoon, Diamantina River, northwestern South Australia.
AMYTORNIS GOYDERI

Amytornis goyderi (Gould)

Southern portion of the Simpson Desert, in South Australia and Queensland; also Cooper Creek flood plain east of Lake Perigundi and south of Moomba, northeastern South Australia.

FAMILY ACANTHIZIDAE

ERNST MAYR

SUBFAMILY ACANTHIZINAE

GENUS DASYORNIS VIGORS AND HORSFIELD


Maccoryornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 113. Type, by original designation, Sphenura broadbenti McCoy.


DASYORNIS BRACHYPTERUS

Dasyornis brachypterus brachypterus (Latham)

Turdus brachypterus Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 43—Sydney, New South Wales.


A few widely separated localities from Cunninghams Gap,

1According to Sibley and Ahlquist, 1983, Emu, 82, p. 255, the Maluridae and Meliphagidae are the nearest relatives.—E. M.
southeastern Queensland, through eastern New South Wales to Marlo, eastern Victoria.

**Dasyornis brachypterus longirostris** Gould


*Dasyornis longirostris mastersi* Mathews, 1923, Birds Australia, 10, p. 154—King George Sound, southwestern Australia.

Southwestern Australia, formerly north to the Swan River (Perth); now apparently restricted to scattered small areas east of Albany to Fitzgerald River National Park.

**DASYORNIS BROADBENTI**

**Dasyornis broadbenti broadbenti** (McCoy)


Coastal western Victoria from Torquay west to the Glenelg River, extending inland to the Otway Range.

**Dasyornis broadbenti whitei** (Mathews)

*Sphenura broadbenti whitei* Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 79—South Australia = Coorong, South Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 231.

The Glenelg River, southwestern Victoria, west to the Coorong area and Younghusband Peninsula, southeastern South Australia.

**Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis** (Milligan)

*Sphenura litoralis* Milligan, 1902, Emu, 1, p. 69—Ellensbrook, southwestern Australia.

Coastal southwestern Australia from Cape Naturaliste south to Cape Leeuwin. Probably extinct.

**Genus Pycnoptilus** Gould


**Pycnoptilus floccosus** Gould


Southeastern Australia, from the vicinity of Melbourne, Victoria, north to Port Hacking and the Blue Mountains (Mt. Wilson) in eastern New South Wales.

**Genus** **ORIGMA** **Gould**


**ORIGMA SOLITARIA**

*Origma solitaria* (Lewin)\(^1\)


Eastern New South Wales (restricted to the Hawkesbury Sandstone formation).

**Genus** **CRATEROSCELIS** **Sharpe**


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\(^1\)The name *Sylvia rubricata* Latham, 1801, *Index Ornith.*, Suppl., p. 55, has been used erroneously for this species. It refers to a species of *Cacomantis* (Mason, 1982, *Bull Brit. Ornith. Club*, 102, pp. 101–103.—E. M.
CRATEROSCELIS GUTTURALIS

Crateroscelis gutturalis (De Vis)
Northeastern highlands of Queensland from Mt. Amos south to Mt. Spec, and inland to the Herberton Range.

CRATEROSCELIS MURINA

Crateroscelis murina murina (Sclater)
Salawati; Japen; all New Guinea, except the area occupied by pallida.

Crateroscelis murina pallida Rand
Known only from the valley of the middle and lower Fly River, south-central New Guinea.

Crateroscelis murina capitalis Stresemann and Paludan
Western Papuan Islands: Waigeo.

Crateroscelis murina fumosa Ripley
Western Papuan Islands: Misool.

Crateroscelis murina monacha (Gray)
Aru Islands.
ACANTHIZIDAE

CRATEROSCELIS NIGRORUFA

*Crateroscelis nigrorufa blissi* Stresemann and Paludan


Westernmost part of the central range of New Guinea (Weyland Mountains).

*Crateroscelis nigrorufa nigrorufa* (Salvadori)


CRATEROSCELIS ROBUSTA

*Crateroscelis robusta ripleyi* Mayr and Meyer de Schauensee


Western New Guinea (Vogelkop): Tamrau Mountains.

*Crateroscelis robusta peninsularis* Hartert


Western New Guinea (Vogelkop): Arfak Mountains.

*Crateroscelis robusta sanfordi* Hartert


Western New Guinea: Wondiwoi, Weyland, and Oranje Mountains.

*Crateroscelis robusta deficiens* Hartert


Northern New Guinea: Cyclops Mountains.

*Crateroscelis robusta bastille* Diamond

*Crateroscelis robusta bastille* Diamond, 1969, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2362, p. 18—Mt. Nibo, Torricelli Mountains,

**Crateroscelis robusta robusta** (De Vis)¹


**Genus SERICORNIS Gould**²

_Sericornis_ Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 58. Type, by original designation, _Acanthiza frontalis_ Vigors and Horsfield.


¹Crateroscelis montana De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 387—no locality; is indeterminable.—E. M.

²Some recent authors (e. g., Schodde, 1975, Interim List Austral. Songbirds, pp. 11–13) include _Calamanthus, Pyrrholaemus, Hylacola_, and _Chthonicola_ in _Sericornis_. I accept Keast's arguments (1978, Emu, 78, pp. 20–24, 119–125) for excluding them. See also Parker and Eckert, 1983, South Austral. Ornith., 29, pp. 65–71.—E. M.


Megathiza Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 10, p. 1. Type, by original designation, Sericornis magnirostris keri Mathews.


Mayr and Wolk, 1953, Western Austral. Naturalist, 4, pp. 66–70 (maculatus).


Parker, 1970, Emu, 70, pp. 69–72 (beccarii).


SERICORNIS CITREOGULARIS

Sericornis citreogularis cairnsi Mathews


Northeastern highlands of Queensland, from Mt. Amos south to the Seaview Range; inland to Atherton and Ravenshoe.

Sericornis citreogularis citreogularis Gould


Sericornis citreogularis Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 58, fig. 4—New South Wales.


Eastern Australia from Cooroy, the Bunya Mountains, and
Cunninghams Gap in southern Queensland south to Mt. Dromedary in New South Wales.

**SERICORNIS MACULATUS**

*Sericornis maculatus balstoni* Ogilvie-Grant


*Sericornis maculatus geraldtonensis* Mellor, 1921, South Austral. Ornith., 6, p. 43—Geraldton, midwestern Australia.

*Sericornis maculatus houtmanensis* Zietz, 1921, South Austral. Ornith., 6, p. 44—Houtman Abrolhos, midwestern Australia.


Islands in Shark Bay, coastal Western Australia from the Wooramel River to Cliff Head (south of Dongara), and Houtman Abrolhos.

*Sericornis maculatus maculatus* Gould


Humid southwestern Australia from the Dongara district to Cheyne Beach, and inland to the Wongan Hills and Stirling Range.

*Sericornis maculatus mondraini* Mathews


1The species *maculatus* (1847), *humilis* (1838), *frontalis* (1827), and *beccarii* (1874) are for the time being best considered members of a superspecies (*frontalis*). Some authors have suggested combining some or all of them into a single species. *S. maculatus* and *frontalis*, indeed, may have hybridized in the Adelaide area (osculans).—E. M.
Archipelago of the Recherche, Western Australia. Validity doubtful.

**Sericornis maculatus osculans** Gould


*Sericornis halmaurina* A. G. Campbell, 1912, Emu, 11, p. 246—Kangaroo Island.


South coast of southwestern Australia from the Pallinup River east to Eucla; South Australia: Eyre and Yorke Peninsulas, Wedge, Flinders, Thistle, and Kangaroo Islands, and the east shore of Gulf St. Vincent south to the Adelaide district.

**SERICORNIS HUMILIS**

*Sericornis humilis humilis* Gould


*Tasmanornis humilis archibaldi* Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 10, p. 38—Launceston, northern Tasmania.

Tasmania.

*Sericornis humilis tregellasi* Mathews


King Island.

**SERICORNIS FRONTALIS**

*Sericornis frontalis longirostris* (Quoy and Gaimard)

*Saxicola longirostris* Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d’Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 200, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 10, fig. 4—Western Port, Victoria.


*Sericornis parvula harterti* Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18,
p. 354—Cape Otway, Victoria.
Sericornis longirostris wyldei S. A. White, 1916, South Aus-

tral. Ornith., 2, p. 169—Coorong, South Australia.
Sericornis gouldianus Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 10, p. 28—“Mt. Gambier” (= Mt. Compass, fide


80), Fleurieu Peninsula, South Australia.
Sericornis osculans grampianensis Ashby, 1927, Emu, 26,
p. 314—Grampian Range, western Victoria.
Coastal parts of southeastern South Australia from Mt. Lofty
east to the vicinity of Melbourne, Victoria.
Sericornis frontalis gularis Legge

84—Kent Group, Bass Strait.
Sericornis flindersi S. A. White and Mellor, 1913, Emu, 12,
p. 165—Flinders Island, Bass Strait.
Bass Strait: Kent Group, Flinders Island.
Sericornis frontalis insularis Cole
Sericornis insularis Cole, 1913, Emu, 13, p. 74.
Bass Strait: Forsyth Island. Doubtfully separable from S. f.
gularis.
Sericornis frontalis frontalis (Vigors and Horsfield)
Acanthiza frontalis Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, Trans. Linn.

Soc. London, 15, p. 226—no locality = Sydney, New South

Wales, fide Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 10, p. 7.
Sericornis maculatus inopinatus Mathews, 1922, Birds Aus-

tralia, 10, p. 28—Lithgow, New South Wales.
From southeastern Victoria north to central New South Wales
(Newcastle), extending some 400 kilometers along the Murray
River valley.
Sericornis frontalis laevigaster Gould
p. 3—“Interior of Australia, near the Gulf of Carpen-
taria” = Expedition Range, head of Dawson River, at about
Sericornis laevigaster tweedi Mathews, 1922, Birds Aus-

tralia, 10, p. 16—Tweed River, New South Wales.
Eastern New South Wales from the Hunter River north to
southeastern Queensland, apparently intergrading in forest
isolates farther north with herbertoni.
Sericornis frontalis herbertoni Mathews
Sericornis parvula herbertoni Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool.,
ACANTHIZIDAE

18, p. 355—Herberton, northern Queensland. Highlands of northeastern Queensland: Atherton Tableland inland to Herberton, forest isolates farther inland; perhaps south to Mt. Dryander.

SERICORNIS BECCARII

Sericornis beccarii dubius Mayr

Sericornis magnirostris capensis Mathews, 1941, Emu, 40, p. 384—"Cape York" = rain forest northeast of Coen. Cape York Peninsula in the vicinity of the Stewart to Lockhart Rivers, intergrading with minimus near Watson River and Tozer Gap; also Cooktown.

Sericornis beccarii minimus Gould
Sericornis minimus Gould, 1875, Birds New Guinea, pt. 1, pl. and text—Cape York, northern Queensland.
Sericornis minimus yorki Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 10, p. 19—Piara Scrubs, Cape York, northern Queensland.

Northern part of Cape York Peninsula, Queensland.

Sericornis beccarii beccarii Salvadori
Aru Islands.

Sericornis beccarii randi Mayr
Lower Fly River, southern New Guinea.

Sericornis beccarii imitator Mayr
Sericornis beccarii imitator Mayr, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit.,

\[1\]

No two recent authors agree on the classification of the next nine forms. Most often these hill populations are placed in a separate species (virgatus), but Rand and Gilliard, 1967, Handbook New Guinea Birds, pp. 358–359, leave cyclopum, weylandi, wondiwoi, and idenburgi in beccarii; Gilliard and LeCroy, 1970, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2420, p. 14, place idenburgi in virgatus. Since there is every degree of intermediacy between virgatus and beccarii, all these forms are placed for the time being in a single species. The fact that randi oc-
no. 904, p. 12—Siwi, Arfak Mountains.
Arfak Mountains (800 to 1,400 meters), New Guinea.

**Sericornis beccarii wondiwoi** Mayr
Wondiwoi Mountains, Wandammen Peninsula, New Guinea.

**Sericornis beccarii weylandi** Mayr
Weyland Mountains, New Guinea.

**Sericornis beccarii cyclopum** Hartert
Cyclops Mountains, New Guinea.

**Sericornis beccarii idenburgi** Rand
*Sericornis beccarii idenburgi* Rand, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1102, p. 11—6 kilometers southwest of Bernhard Camp; altitude 1,200 meters.
Known from the slopes above the Idenburg River, north-central New Guinea, between 850 and 1,200 meters; also Gauttier Mountains and Lake Kutubu, south slope of Central Highlands (? subspecies).

**Sericornis beccarii jobiensis** Stresemann and Paludan
Japen Island, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

**Sericornis beccarii boreonesioticus** Diamond
North Coastal Range, northern New Guinea.

curs in the lowlands tells us nothing about its relationship, since several hill species descend to the lowlands in southern New Guinea (Mayr, 1942, Systematics Origin Species, p. 57). The tentative arrangement here presented is in need of further revision.—E. M.
Sericornis beccarii virgatus (Reichenow)


Known only from the type locality.

Sericornis beccarii pontifex Stresemann


Lordberg (1,000 meters) and Hunsteinspitze (1,500 meters), middle Sepik River, New Guinea.

Sericornis nouhuysi cantans Mayr


Mountains of the Vogelkop (above 1,400 meters), New Guinea.

Sericornis nouhuysi nouhuysi van Oort

Sericornis arfakiana nouhuysi van Oort, 1909, Nova Guinea, 9, p. 90—Hellwig Mountains, Oranje Range.

Weyland, Nassau, and Oranje Mountains, New Guinea; Gauttier Mountains (? subspecies).

Sericornis nouhuysi stresemanni Mayr


Hindenburg Mountains to eastern Sepik Mountains (Schraderberg) and Central Highlands of New Guinea to about long. 145° E.

1 Perhaps forming a superspecies with magnirostris.—E. M.
Sericornis nouhuysi adelberti Pratt
Adelbert Mountains, northeastern New Guinea.

Sericornis nouhuysi oorti Rothschild and Hartert
Sericornis arfakiana keysseri Stresemann, 1925, Ornith. Monatsber., 33, p. 59—Rawlinson Mountains, Huon Peninsula.
Mountains of southeastern New Guinea (lower altitudes), west to long. 145° E.; Herzog Mountains and mountains of Huon Peninsula.

Sericornis nouhuysi monticola Mayr and Rand
Highest altitudes in southeastern New Guinea (Mt. Albert Edward and mountains of the Kotoi district, above 10,000 feet).

SERICORNIS MAGNIROSTRIS

Sericornis magnirostris viridior Mathews
Northern Queensland from Cedar Bay south to Mt. Spec, and inland to Helenvale and Atherton.

Sericornis magnirostris magnirostris (Gould)
Eastern Queensland from the Proserpine district south through coastal New South Wales and Victoria to the Melbourne area.
Sericornis keri Mathews
Humid highlands of northeastern Queensland: Bellenden Ker and Walter Hill Ranges, Thornton Peak.

Sericornis spilodera (Gray)
Japen Island and western and northern New Guinea (Vogelkop, Weyland Mountains, Sepik Mountains) east to Astrolabe Bay.

Sericornis spilodera guttatus (Sharpe)
Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, in the northwest to the Huon Peninsula, in the south to the Port Moresby district.

Sericornis spilodera wuroi Mayr
Fly River region, southern New Guinea.

Sericornis spilodera granti (Hartert)
Snow Mountains, New Guinea.

Sericornis spilodera batantae Mayr, nom. nov.
Western Papuan Islands: Batanta.

*Sericornis spilodera ferrugineus* Stresemann and Paludan
Western Papuan Islands: Waigeo.

*Sericornis spilodera aruensis* Ogilvie-Grant
Aru Islands.

**SERICORNIS PERSPICILLATUS**

*Sericornis perspicillatus* Salvadori
*Sericornis nigroviridis* Miller, 1964, Auk, 81, p. 2—Edie Creek, Wau, Morobe district, eastern New Guinea. Melanistic specimen.
Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Saruwaged Mountains, Central Highlands, Sepik, Oranje, Nassau, and Weyland Mountains.

**SERICORNIS RUFESCENS**

*Sericornis rufescens* (Salvadori)
Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau) and Onin Peninsula (Kumawa), New Guinea.

**SERICORNIS PAPUENSIS**

*Sericornis papuensis papuensis* (De Vis)

*S. perspicillatus* and *rufescens* form a superspecies.—E. M.
Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

**Sericornis papuensis buergersi** Stresemann
From the Central Highlands and mountains of the Sepik region west to the Gauttier and Weyland Mountains, New Guinea.

**Sericornis papuensis meeki** Rothschild and Hartert
Oranje Mountains (Mt. Goliath, Hellwig Mountains), New Guinea.

**Sericornis arfakianus** (Salvadori)
Mountains of New Guinea: Vogelkop, Wandammen, central ranges from the Weyland Mountains to southeastern New Guinea, Cyclops Mountains, and mountains of Huon Peninsula.

**Sericornis magnus** (Gould)
*Acanthiza magna* Gould, 1855, Birds Australia, Suppl., pt. 2, pl. 28—Tasmania.
Tasmania; King Island.
Genus *PYRRHOLAEMUS* Gould


**PYRRHOLAEMUS BRUNNEUS**

*Pyrrholaemus brunneus* Gould


*Pyrrholaemus brunneus kalgoorlie* Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 9, p. 489—Kalgoorlie, southwestern Australia.

*Pyrrholaemus brunneus milligani* Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 9, p. 489—Wongan Hills, southwestern Australia.

Arid and semiarid country of western, southern, and central Australia: from midwestern Australia (Cunderdin and Moora north to the Hamersley Range) east to South Australia, the northwestern corner of Victoria, and western New South Wales (Ivanhoe and Balranald), north to west-central Queensland (Winton district); Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

Genus *CHTHONICOLA* Gould


**CHTHONICOLA SAGITTATA**

*Chthonicola sagittata* (Latham)

*Sylvia sagittata* Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 54—Sydney, New South Wales.

**ACANTHIZIDAE**


From the Suttor River, mid-eastern Queensland, south through central and eastern New South Wales to the Grampian Mountains, western Victoria.

**Genus CALAMANTHUS Gould**


*Eremianthus* Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 9, p. 295. Type, by original designation, *Calamanthus campestris* wayensis Mathews.


Keast, 1978, Emu, 78, pp. 20–24 (relationships of *fuliginosus*).


**CALAMANTHUS FULIGINOSUS**

*Calamanthus fuliginosus* (Vigors and Horsfield)


*Praticola anthoides* Swainson, 1838, Animals Menageries, p. 343—Tasmania.


*Calamanthus diemensis* North, 1904, Austral. Mus., Special Cat., no. 1, p. 354—Waratah, northeastern Tasmania.

*Chthonicola* and *Pyrrholaemus* seem to be the nearest relatives.—E. M.
Calamanthus fuliginosus obscurior Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., 5, p. 35—New South Wales. Southeastern South Australia east through southern Victoria to southeastern New South Wales, north to the Clyde River; Tasmania.

**CALAMANTHUS CAMPESTRIS**

**Calamanthus campestris rubiginosus** Campbell
*Calamanthus rubiginosus* A. J. Campbell, 1899, Victorian Naturalist, 16, p. 3—Point Cloates, midwestern Australia.
*Calamanthus campestris peroni* Mathews, 1917, Ibis, p. 586—Peron Peninsula, midwestern Australia.

Coastal Western Australia from Point Maud to North West Cape and the west coast of Exmouth Gulf (Learmonth).

**Calamanthus campestris isabellinus** North


Widespread in the interior of Western and South Australia, from Talawana (western edge of the Gibson Desert) and Lake Way to Lake Eyre.

**Calamanthus campestris campestris** (Gould)


South Australia from Encounter Bay to Port Augusta and in the interior east to the adjacent parts of northwestern Victoria and western New South Wales.

1* C. campestris rubiginosus, isabellinus, and campestris constitute the campestris subspecies group, winiam, ethelae, montanellus, and dorrie the montanellus subspecies group, fide Parker and Eckert, 1983.—E. M.
Calamanthus campestris winiam Campbell and Campbell
Calamanthus fuliginosus parsonsi Condon, 1951, South Austral. Ornith., 20, p. 50—23 miles east of Meningie, South Australia.
Heath and mallee-heath associations of the Ninety Mile Desert, eastern South Australia, and the adjacent Big and Little Deserts, Victoria.

Calamanthus campestris ethelae Mathews
Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas, South Australia.

Calamanthus campestris montanellus Milligan
Calamanthus montanellus Milligan, 1903, Emu, 2, p. 200—
Stirling Range, southwestern Australia.
Calamanthus montanellus ashbyi Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 9, p. 287—Wongan Hills, southwestern Australia.
Southwestern Australia north to the lower Murchison River and east to Israelite Bay (excluding the forested corner).

Calamanthus campestris dorrie Mathews
Islands of Shark Bay (Dorre, Dirk Hartog), Western Australia.

Genus HYLACOLA Gould

Type, by original designation, Acanthiza pyrrhopygia Vigors and Horsfield.
HYLACOLA PYRRHOPYGIUS

Hylacola pyrrhopygius (Vigors and Horsfield)
Hylacola pyrrhopygia magna Howe, 1918, Emu, 18, p. 59—Cobbora, New South Wales.

From southernmost Queensland (Cunninghams Gap) and northeastern New South Wales south through New South Wales and Victoria to southeastern South Australia (Mt. Lofty and Flinders Ranges). In contact with cautus in the Bendigo district of Victoria, without interbreeding.

HYLACOLA CAUTUS

Hylacola cautus Gould

Southwestern Australia (except the forested southwestern corner) north to the lower Murchison River and east to the western edge of the Nullarbor Plain; Eyre Peninsula; Kangaroo Island; mallee country of southeastern South Australia, northwestern Victoria, and southwestern New South Wales.

\[1^{1}\text{H. pyrrhopygius and cautus form a superspecies.}—\text{E. M.}\]

\[2\text{Sericornis tyrannula De Vis, 1905, Ann. Queensland Mus., no. 6, p. 42—Charleville, southern Queensland, has been considered unidentifiable. The specific name has therefore been placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 774 by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Opin. 684, 1963, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., 20, p. 418. Subsequent identifications of S. tyrannula (e. g., 1984, Emu, 84, p. 108) are nomenclaturally irrelevant.}—\text{E. M.}\]
Genus ACANTHIZA Vigors and Horsfield


Geobasileus Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 32. Type, by monotypy, Saxicola chrysorrhoa Quoy and Gaimard.

Milligania Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 112. Type, by original designation, Acanthiza robustirostris Milligan.

Subacanthiza Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 9, p. 449. Type, by monotypy, Acanthiza lineata Gould.


Keast, 1978, Emu, 78, pp. 7–10 (katherina).


ACANTHIZA MURINA

Acanthiza murina (De Vis)

Gerygone murina De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 377—Mt. Scratchley; altitude 12,200 feet.

From the mountains of southeastern New Guinea (Wharton Range) to the Central Highlands and Snow Mountains.

ACANTHIZA INORNATA¹

Acanthiza inornata inornata Gould


Acanthiza inornata submastersi Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 43—Stirling Range, southwestern Australia.

Acanthiza inornata strellyi Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., 2, p. 76—“Strelly River, Mid-West Australia”; error: probably Perth, fide Mayr and Serventy, 1938, Emu, 38, p. 251.

Forested area of southwestern Australia, north to Mt. Lesueur, east to Moora and the Stirling Range (except range of mastersi).

¹A. inornata and reguloides apparently form a superspecies.—E. M.
Acanthiza inornata mastersi

_Acanthiza mastersi_ North, 1901, Agric. Gazette New South Wales, 12, p. 1425—King George Sound, southwestern Australia.

Wettest portion of south coast of southwestern Australia, east to Albany.

**ACANTHIZA REGULOIDES**

_Acanthiza reguloides squamata_ De Vis

_Acanthiza squamata_ De Vis, 1890, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland (1889), 6, p. 248—Herberton, northern Queensland. Highlands of northeastern Queensland from the Atherton Tableland west to Almaden and south at least to the Burra Range (Torrens Creek district).

_Acanthiza reguloides reguloides_ Vigors and Horsfield


_Geobasileus reguloides tarana_ Mathews, 1914, Emu, 14, p. 60—Tarana, New South Wales.


_Acanthiza reguloides grampianensis_ Ashby, 1927, Emu, 26, p. 290—Hall’s Gap, Grampian Range, western Victoria. Eastern Australia from the Fitzroy River, Queensland, to Victoria; southeastern South Australia north to Pinnaroo and the Mt. Lofty area.

**ACANTHIZA IREDALEI**

_Acanthiza iredalei hedleyi_ Mathews

_Acanthiza iredalei hedleyi_ Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 78—Meningie, South Australia.

_Acanthiza winiamida_ Wilson, 1917, Emu, 16, p. 169—Wil- iam, Victoria (12 miles southeast of Nhill).
From the Little Desert, Victoria, northwest through the Ninety Mile Desert to Lake Albert, South Australia.

**Acanthiza iredalei rosinae** Mathews

*Acanthiza rosinae* Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., 2, p. 9—about 20 miles north of Adelaide, South Australia.

Samphire flats along the shores of Gulf St. Vincent, South Australia, from the vicinity of Price to the vicinity of Adelaide (intergrading with *iredalei* near Port Broughton).

**Acanthiza iredalei iredalei** Mathews

*Acanthiza tenuirostris* Zietz, 1900, Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia, 24, p. 112—Leigh Creek, South Australia.


*Acanthiza inornata carnarvoni* Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., 2, p. 76—Carnarvon, midwestern Australia.

*Geobasileus tenuirostris uranie* A. G. Campbell, 1925, Emu, 25, p. 62—Shark Bay, midwestern Australia.

South Australia from the Birdsville Track west to the Musgrave Ranges and Ooldea, north to southern Northern Territory, south to the Gawler Ranges, Eyre Peninsula, and coasts of Spencer Gulf; Western Australia from the west coast (between Carnarvon and Shark Bay) east to Wiluna, Lake Throssell, Laverton, and Coolgardie.

**ACANTHIZA KATHERINA**

**Acanthiza katherina** De Vis

*Acanthiza katherina* De Vis, 1905, Ann. Queensland Mus., no. 6, p. 43—Bellenden Ker Range, northern Queensland.

1The three species *A. katherina*, *pusilla*, and *apicalis* form a superspecies, with *ewingii* a doublet on Tasmania and King Island. *A. katherina* is in some ways intermediate between *murina* and *pusilla* (Keast, 1978, Emu, 78, pp. 7–10). For the separation of *apicalis* from *pusilla* see Condon, 1966, Emu, 66, pp. 117–120. According to Parker (in litt.) *apicalis* also differs from *pusilla* by the habit of cocking and spreading its tail and by its call notes, but see also Boles, 1983, Emu, 83, p. 54.—E. M.
Highlands of northeastern Queensland (450–1,500 meters), north to Mt. Finnigan and south to Mt. Spec.

ACANTHIZA PUSILLA

Acanthiza pusilla mcgilli Boles
Clarke Range north to Proserpine, eastern Queensland.

Acanthiza pusilla bunya Mathews

Acanthiza pusilla dawsonensis A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, 22, p. 64—Rio Station, Dawson River, southeastern Queensland.
Eastern Queensland south from Broad Sound, and northeastern New South Wales, east of the Great Dividing Range, south to the Tweed River.

Acanthiza pusilla pusilla (White)
Motacilla Pusilla J. White, 1790, Journ. Voyage New South Wales, p. 257 and pl.—New South Wales.
Saxicola macularia Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 199, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 10, fig. 3—Western Port, Victoria.

Acanthiza pusilla samueli Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., 2, p. 76—Myponga, Fleurieu Peninsula, South Australia.

Acanthiza pusilla cambrensis A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, 22, p. 64—Cape Jervis, South Australia.
Eastern New South Wales (south of bunya), extending west in the Murray River valley as far as Gulpa, and Victoria west to Gulf St. Vincent (Adelaide), South Australia.

Acanthiza pusilla zietzi North1

Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

1Possibly belonging in apicalis.—E. M.
Acanthiza pusilla diemenensis Gould
Acanthiza diemenensis Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 59—Tasmania. Tasmania.¹

Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi Mathews.

ACANTHIZA APICALIS²

Acanthiza apicalis albiventris North
Acanthiza pyrrhopygia Gould, 1847, Birds Australia, pt. 28 (1 September), pl. and text—Belts of the Murray, South Australia. Preoccupied by Acanthiza pyrrhopygia Vigors and Horsfield, 1827.
Acanthiza pusilla arno Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 44—Arno Bay, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.
Acanthiza pusilla cobborensis Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 9, p. 421, pl. 477—Cobbora, New South Wales.
Acanthiza pusilla lingerandi Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 9, p. 430—Lingerandi, mallee of Victoria. From the interior of New South Wales and Queensland (mostly west of the Great Dividing Range) through the more arid parts

¹Early records of pusilla from Flinders Island are considered by Green, 1969, Rec. Queen Victoria Mus., Launceston, no. 34, p. 16, to be of ewingii.—E. M.
²Geographic variation in this species is essentially clinal.—E. M.
of eastern Australia to southeastern South Australia (mallee), Yorke Peninsula, and southern Eyre Peninsula.¹

*Acanthiza apicalis whitlocki* North


*Acanthiza pusilla consobrina* Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 78—Leigh Creek, South Australia.


*Acanthiza apicalis erema* A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, 22, p. 64—Kychering Soak, East-West Railway, South Australia.

*Acanthiza pusilla nullarborensis* H. L. White, 1922, Emu, 21, p. 164—Zanthus, Nullarbor Plain, southeastern Western Australia.

From northern Eyre Peninsula and western slope of the Flinders Range, South Australia, west through central Australia and the Nullarbor Plain to the Kalgoorlie area, Shark Bay, and East Murchison district (upper Ashburton River).

*Acanthiza apicalis tanami* Mathews


Arid interior: Great Sandy Desert, Western Australia, Tanami district and Dalmore Downs, Northern Territory, east to Duchess, Queensland, in the south intergrading with *whitlocki*.

*Acanthiza apicalis apicalis* Gould

*Acanthiza apicalis* Gould, 1847, Birds Australia, pt. 26 (1 March), pl. and text—Swan River, southwestern Australia.

*Acanthiza pusilla dundasi* Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 9, p. 431—Lake Dundas, southwestern Australia.

Southwestern Australia, except the humid south coast. Per-

¹The populations of southeastern South Australia, east of Mt. Lofty, indicate introgression from *A. p. pusilla* (Boles, 1983, Emu, 83, p. 57).—E. M.
haps all birds south of the mulga belt belong to this subspecies.

Acanthiza apicalis leeuwinensis Campbell
Acanthiza pusilla leeuwinensis A. G. Campbell, 1922 (1 July), Emu, 22, p. 63—Wilson Inlet, southwestern Australia.
Acanthiza pusilla northi Mathews, 1922 (3 August), Birds Australia, 9, p. 431—Wilson Inlet, southwestern Australia.
Humid coast of southwestern Australia.

ACANTHIZA EWINGII

Acanthiza ewingii Gould
Acanthiza ewingii Gould, 1844, Birds Australia, pt. 17, pl. and text—Tasmania.
Acanthiza dovei Mathews, 1922, Birds Australia, 9, p. 415, pl. 451—Hogan’s Track, Tasmania.
Tasmania, King Island, Flinders Island.

ACANTHIZA CHRYSORRHOA¹

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa normantoni (Mathews)
Northern Queensland, inland from head of Gulf of Carpentaria.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa chrysorrhoa (Quoy and Gaimard)
Saxicola chrysorrhoa Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d’Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 189, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 10, fig. 2—New South Wales.
Southern Queensland and New South Wales.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa sandlandii Mathews
Acanthiza chrysorrhoa sandlandii Mathews, 1912, Novit.

¹Much of the geographic variation in this species is clinal and some authors prefer to lump all subspecies into a single monotypic species.—E. M.


Humid coastal parts of southeastern Australia, west to Spencer Gulf, South Australia; Tasmania.

_Acanthiza chrysorrhoa addenda*_ Mathews

_Acanthiza chrysorrhoa addenda*_ Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 44—Port Augusta, South Australia.  

Mallee areas of Victoria and South Australia, from the Murray River to the Eyre Peninsula, northern Flinders Range, and Gawler Ranges.

_Acanthiza chrysorrhoa ferdinandi*_ (Mathews)


Central Australia; also Great Victoria Desert.

_Acanthiza chrysorrhoa pallida*_ Milligan

_Acanthiza pallida*_ Milligan, 1903, Emu, 3, p. 112—Yalgoo, midwestern Australia.  
_Geobasileus chrysorrhous alexanderi*_ Mathews, 1921, Austral Avian Rec., 4, p. 137—Yalgoo, midwestern Australia.  
New name for _Acanthiza pallida*_ Milligan, 1903, erroneously believed preoccupied by “_Acanthiza pallida Temm.,” Finsch, 1898, Notes Leyden Mus., 20, p. 134.  
_Geobasileus chrysorrhous westernensis*_ A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, 22, p. 65—Watheroo, near Moora, southwestern Australia.

Arid parts of Western Australia, north to the Murchison River and inland north to the Tropic of Capricorn.

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Finsch's mention of Temminck's manuscript name _Acanthiza pallida_ does not affect nomenclature (Int. Code Zool. Nomencl., 1964, Art. 11d).—E. M.
Acanthiza chrysorrhoa multi Mathews
The more humid portions of southwestern Australia, east to a line from Perth to the Stirling Range.

ACANTHIZA UROPYGIALIS

Acanthiza uropygialis uropygialis Gould
Geobasileus uropygialis moora A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, 22, p. 65—Watheroo, near Moora, southwestern Australia.
The interior part of eastern Australia (west of the Great Dividing Range) from southwestern Queensland (north to Winton, west to the Toko Range) through New South Wales and Victoria to the mallee country of South Australia (including Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas); also in southwestern Australia in a belt east of the more heavily forested country, from Moora to Southern Cross.

Acanthiza uropygialis augusta Mathews
Acanthiza uropygialis condora Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 78—Leigh Creek, South Australia.
Geobasileus uropygialis erema A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, 22, p. 65—Kychering Soak, East-West Railway, South Australia.
Acanthiza apicalis erema A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, 22, p. 64.
The more arid interior of southern Australia, from the Flinders Range, South Australia, to midwestern Australia from Geraldton north to the Fortescue River, and to Mt. Doreen and Tarlton Downs, Northern Territory.

ACANTHIZA ROBUSTIROSTRIS

Acanthiza robustirostris Milligan
Acanthiza robustirostris Milligan, 1903, Emu, 3, p. 71—Day Dawn, midwestern Australia.
Milligania robustirostris liberia Mathews 1916, Austral Avian Rec., 3, p. 61—Liberia Soak, Western Australia.
Western Australia west to Broad Arrow, Yalgoo, and the Ophthalmia Range, south to Thundelarra, Jeedamya, and Neale Junction (Great Victoria Desert), north to Kanana Well (No. 24, Canning Stock Route), Windy Corner, and Pollock Hills; southwestern Northern Territory north to Cockatoo Creek and east to the lower Todd River; northwestern South Australia southeast to Moorilyanna Soak. Isolated population near Erromanga, southwestern Queensland (Ford and Parker, 1973, Emu, 73, p. 27).

ACANTHIZA NANA

Acanthiza nana flava White
Acanthiza nana flava H. L. White, 1922, Emu, 22, p. 97—Herberton, northern Queensland.
Subhumid highlands of northeastern Queensland, from Kaban south to Ravenshoe.
Acanthiza nana nana Vigors and Horsfield
Acanthiza nana dorotheae Mathews, 1914, Emu, 14, p. 60—Lithgow, New South Wales.
Acanthiza nana dawsoniana H. L. White, 1918, Emu, 18, p. 122—Dawson River, southeastern Queensland.


Acanthiza nana belltrees A. G. Campbell, 1922, Emu, 22, p. 64—Scone, New South Wales.

Midwestern and southeastern Queensland and eastern New South Wales.

Acanthiza nana modesta De Vis

Acanthiza modesta De Vis, 1905, Ann. Queensland Mus., no. 6, p. 43—Charleville, southern Queensland.


Acanthiza nana laetior Mayr and Serventy, 1938, Emu, 38, p. 275—"Mt. Lofty," South Australia = Tuela farm, Saddleworth, South Australia, fide Condon, 1969, Handlist Birds South Australia, ed. 3, p. 77.

From the interior of Queensland through interior New South Wales and Victoria to the Flinders Range, South Australia.

**ACANTHIZA LINEATA**

Acanthiza lineata alberti Mathews


Southeastern Queensland, north to Imbil and west to the Bunya Mountains.

Acanthiza lineata lineata Gould


Acanthiza lineata chandleri Mathews
Acanthiza lineata whitei Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 44—Kangaroo Island.
Victoria, coastal southeastern South Australia, and Kangaroo Island.¹

Acanthiza lineata clelandi Mathews
Fleurieu Peninsula and Mt. Lofty Range, South Australia.

Genus SMICRORNIS Gould


SMICRORNIS BREVIROSTRIS²

Smicrornis brevirostris flavescens Gould
Smicrornis brevirostris melvillensis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 39—Melville Island.

¹Possibly not separable from nominate lineata.—E. M.
²Variation clinal and geographic range continuous. When stressing local variation one can recognize seven subspecies, but stress on continuity would lead to recognition of no subspecies at all, or one might recognize a brown (brevirostris), pallid (mathewsi), and yellow (flavescens) subspecies.—E. M.

Smicrornis brevirostris cairnsi Keast

Smicrornis brevirostris pallescens Mathews
Smicrornis brevirostris pallescens Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 306—Inkerman, mid-Queensland, near the mouth of the Burdekin River. Drier parts of Queensland from the Walsh River and Inkerman south to Rockhampton and inland to Cooper Creek.

Smicrornis brevirostris brevirostris (Gould)
Smicrornis brevirostris viridescens Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 307—Tailem Bend, South Australia. Southeastern Australia, from southern Queensland (Bunya Mountains) through New South Wales and coastal Victoria to South Australia (Adelaide, Eyre Peninsula).

Smicrornis brevirostris mallee Mathews
Smicrornis brevirostris mallee Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, 8, p. 132—mallee, Victoria. The mallee areas of southwestern New South Wales, Victoria, and adjacent South Australia.

Smicrornis brevirostris stirlingi Mathews
Smicrornis brevirostris stirlingi Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 39—Stirling Range, southwestern Australia.


Smicrornis brevirostris mathewsi White


Central Australia to midwestern Australia (Carnarvon to Roebourne).

Genus GERYGONE Gould


Pseudogerygone Sharpe, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., 1, p. 29. Type, by original designation, Gerygone personata Gould.


Ethelornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 110. Type, by original designation, Gerygone magnirostris Gould.

Royigerygone Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 110. Type, by original designation, Gerygone modesta Pelzeln.

Wilsonavis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 110. Type, by original designation, Psilopus fuscus Gould of 1846, not of 1838 = Wilsonavis fusca richmondi Mathews.

Maorigerygone Mathews and Iredale, 1913, Ibis, p. 437. Type, by original designation, Currucia igata Quoy and Gaimard.


Johnstone, 1975, Emu, 75, pp. 185–188 (tenebrosa).


GERYGONE CINEREA

Gerygone cinerea Salvadori


GERYGONE CHLORONOTA

Gerygone chloronota aruensis Büttikofer

Gerygone aruensis Büttikofer, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., 15, p. 259—Aru Islands.


Aru Islands and Waigeo.

Gerygone chloronota cinereiceps (Sharpe)


Gerygone placida Madarász, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 3—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

Locally throughout New Guinea: southern New Guinea (Wuroi), southeastern New Guinea, Watut Valley (Biolowat), Huon Peninsula, and Vogelkop.

Gerygone chloronota chloronota Gould


Gerygone chloronotus apsleyi Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 40—Melville Island.

Gerygone chloronotus darwini Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 40—Parry’s Creek, northwestern Australia. Coastal region of northwestern and northern Australia from Kimberley to Arnhem Land (Mt. Roper); Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

GERYGONE PALPEBROSA

Gerygone palpebrosa palpebrosa Wallace


Aru Islands, Western Papuan Islands (Misool and Waigeo), and
northwestern New Guinea (Vogelkop and Onin Peninsula), intergrading with *inconspicua* on the southern slopes of the Snow Mountains.

**Gerygone palpebrosa wahnesi** (Meyer)


Japen Island and all northern New Guinea from the head of Geelvink Bay (Weyland Mountains) east to the Hydrographer Mountains, where it intergrades with *inconspicua*.

**Gerygone palpebrosa inconspicua** Ramsay


Southeastern New Guinea west to the upper Fly River.

**Gerygone palpebrosa tarara** Rand


Southern New Guinea between the Morehead River and the mouth of the Fly River.

**Gerygone palpebrosa personata** Gould


Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, south to the Staaten River and Cairns district (Mareeba); Albany Island.

**Gerygone palpebrosa flavida** Ramsay


Queensland from the Cairns district (Kuranda) south to the Burnett River; coastal islands (Hinchinbrook and Palm).

**GERYGONE OLIVACEA**

**Gerygone olivacea olivacea** (Gould)

Southeastern South Australia, Victoria, eastern New South Wales, northern and eastern Queensland including the Cape York Peninsula, west to the lower Leichhardt River, where hybridizing with rogersi. Southern populations partly migratory.

Gerygone olivacea rogersi Mathews
Kimberley, northern portion of Northern Territory, and far northwestern Queensland east to the lower Leichhardt River, where hybridizing with olivacea.

Gerygone olivacea cinerascens Sharpe
Southern coast of southeastern New Guinea (Port Moresby and lower Aroa River).

GERYGONE DORSALIS

Gerygone dorsalis senex Meise
Kalaotoa and Madu Islands, Flores Sea.

Gerygone dorsalis kuehni Hartert
Lesser Sunda Islands: Damar.

Gerygone dorsalis fulvescens Meyer
Gerygone kisserensis Finsch, 1898, Notes Leyden Mus., 20, p. 133—Kisser (= Kisar) Island.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Romang, Kisar, Leti, Moa, Sermata, Babar.

Gerygone dorsalis keyensis Büttikofer
Gerygone keyensis Büttikofer, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., 15, p. 258—Little Key (= Kai) Island.
Kai Islands: Little Kai.

Gerygone dorsalis dorsalis Sclater
Tanimbar Archipelago.

GERYGONE CHRYSOGASTER

Gerygone chrysogaster neglecta Wallace
Western Papuan Islands: Waigeo.

Gerygone chrysogaster notata Salvadori
Misool and Batanta Islands, and Vogelkop, New Guinea, as far east as Siwi and Mt. Moari, Arfak Mountains.

Gerygone chrysogaster leucothorax Mayr
Gerygone chrysogaster leucothorax Mayr, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1091, p. 2—Wanggar, Geelvink Bay.
Head of Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

Gerygone chrysogaster dohertyi Rothschild and Hartert
Southwestern New Guinea from the Onin Peninsula to Triton Bay.

Gerygone chrysogaster chrysogaster Gray
Aru Islands; southern and eastern New Guinea, west along the south coast to the Mimika River, along the north coast to the Kumusi River; northern New Guinea between the Mamberano and Sepik Rivers; Japen Island.

**GERYGONE RUFICAUDA**¹

*Ger derogone ruficauda* Ford and Johnstone


Eastern Queensland, probably from Rockingham Bay south to Wide Bay.

**GERYGONE MAGNIROSTRIS**

*Ger derogone magnirostris magnirostris* Gould


Coast of Gulf of Carpentaria, from the Nicholson River west through Northern Territory to the Daly River; Groote Eylandt and Melville Island; Kimberley coast from Cambridge Gulf and Napier Broome Bay south to the Yampi Peninsula, including offshore islands.

*Ger derogone magnirostris cairnsensis* Mathews


*Ethelornis cairnsensis robini* Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, 8, p. 151—Cape York, northern Queensland.

Queensland from Mackay to the tip of Cape York Peninsula and on the west coast to the Edward River; Torres Strait islands (Banks and Thursday).

*Ger derogone magnirostris brunneiepectus* (Sharpe)


Aru Islands.

*Ger derogone magnirostris occasa* Ripley

*Ger derogone magnirostris occasa* Ripley, 1957, Postilla, Pea-

¹According to Emu, 85 (1985), pp. 49–50, apparently = *G. chryso- gaster.*—E. M.

Gerygone magnirostris cobana (Mathews)
Zosterops [= Gerygone] fusca Bernstein, 1864, Journ. Orni-
th. 12, p. 406—Waigeo Island.


Western Papuan Islands: Waigeo, Batanta, Salawati.

Gerygone magnirostris conspicillata (Gray)

Northwestern New Guinea (Vogelkop); Wandammen district (? subspecies).

Gerygone magnirostris mimikae (Ogilvie-Grant)

Southern New Guinea from the Onin Peninsula (Kapaur) east at least to the Port Moresby district.

Gerygone magnirostris hypoxantha Salvadori
Gerygone hypoxantha Salvadori, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen-
ova, 12, p. 345—Misori (= Biak) Island.

Biak Island, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

Gerygone magnirostris affinis Meyer


Japen, Manam, and Karkar Islands; northern New Guinea from Passim, Geelvink Bay, east to Haidana, Collingwood Bay.

Gerygone magnirostris proxima Rothschild and Hartert

D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago: Fergusson and Goodenough Islands.
Gerygone magnirostris onerosa Hartert
   Louisiade Archipelago: Misima (= St. Aignan) Island.

Gerygone magnirostris tagulana Rothschild and Hartert
   Louisiade Archipelago: Tagula (= Sudest) Island.

Gerygone magnirostris rosselianna Hartert
   Louisiade Archipelago: Rossel Island.

GERYGONE SULPHEREA

Gerygone sulphurea flaveola Cabanis
   Celebes, and Salajar and Peleng Islands.

Gerygone sulphurea sulphurea Wallace
   Gerygone modesta Cabanis, 1866, Journ. Ornith., 14, p. 10—Luzon, Philippines.
      New name for Gerygone modesta Cabanis, 1866, preoccupied by Gerygone modesta Pelzeln, 1860.
   Acanthiza tenkatei Büttikofer, 1892, Notes Leyden Mus., 14, p. 195—Flores, Lesser Sunda Islands.
   Gerygone pectoralis Davison, 1892, Ibis, p. 99—near mouth of Pahang River, east coast, Malay Peninsula.
   Gerygone salvadorii Büttikofer, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., 15, p. 175—southern Borneo.
   Gerygone modiglianii jacobsoni van Oort, 1909, Notes Ley-
den Mus., 31, p. 207—Moeara Karang (= Muarakarang), near Batavia (= Jakarta), Java.


From the Malay Peninsula, coast of Indochina, and the Philippines through the Greater Sunda Islands to the Lesser Sunda Islands, east to Alor.

**GERYgone inornata**

*Gerygone inornata* Wallace


*Gerygone wetterensis* Finsch, 1898, Notes Leyden Mus., 20, p. 132—Wetter (= Wetar) Island.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sawu, Roti, Timor, Wetar.

**GERYgone RUFICOLLIS**

*Gerygone ruficollis ruficollis* Salvadori


Arfak Mountains, western New Guinea; Onin Peninsula (? subspecies).

*Gerygone ruficollis insperata* De Vis

Central ranges of New Guinea (Nassau and Oranje Mountains, Central Highlands, and southeastern New Guinea) and mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

**GERYGONE FUSCA**

*Gerygone fusca fusca* (Gould)

*Psilopus fuscus* Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Australia, pt. 4, pl. 61—Australia = Swan River, southwestern Australia,

*fide* Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, 8, p. 170.


*Pseudogerygone jacksoni* A. J. Campbell, 1912 (April), Emu, 11, p. 247—Mogil Mogil, New South Wales.


Western Australia from the southwestern coast north to southwestern Kimberley and east to the edge of the Little Sandy Desert and Nullarbor Plain; this population breeds only in the lower southwest and in the southern Eyre Peninsula, South Australia (once in the Mt. Lofty Range). Also inland eastern Australia, mainly west of the Great Dividing Range, from about Melbourne, Victoria, to central Queensland, extending toward the coast along the Hunter River valley, New South Wales, and in central Queensland.

*Gerygone fusca mungi* Mathews


Northwestern South Australia, the western half of Northern Territory north to about Daly Waters, and inland Western
Australia north to southern Kimberley, west to the Pilbara district, and south to the Wiluna district; the Gulf of Carpentaria lowlands of northern Queensland, excluding Cape York Peninsula.

**GERYGONE TENEBROSA**

**Gerygone tenebrosa tenebrosa** (Hall)  
*Pseudogerygone tenebrosa* Hall, 1901, Victorian Naturalist, 18, p. 79—Fitzroy River, northwestern Australia.  
Kimberley coast, Western Australia, between Kunmunya and Whistle Creek.

**Gerygone tenebrosa whitlocki** (Mathews)  
Coast of Western Australia between Cape Kerauden and Exmouth Gulf, extending to islands of the Dampier Archipelago.

**Gerygone tenebrosa christophori** Mathews  
Shark Bay, Western Australia.

**GERYGONE LAEVIGASTER**

**Gerygone laevigaster laevigaster** Gould  
*Gerygone laevigaster broomei* Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 89—Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia.¹

*Ethelornis levigaster intermissus* Mathews, 1920, Birds Aus-

¹Some authors recognize *G. mastersi* and *broomei*.—E. M.
tralia, 8, p. 160—Buchanan’s Islet, Melville Island, Northern Territory.

_Ethelornis levigaster perconfusus_ Mathews, 1920, _Birds Australia_, 8, p. 161—Derby, northwestern Australia.


Mangrove belt of northern Australia from Nita Downs in the west to Northern Territory including Melville Island, and from the Gulf of Carpentaria east to the Staaten River, Cape York Peninsula.

**_Gerygone laevigaster pallida_ Finsch**


Southern New Guinea: Triton Bay, mouth of Mimika River, Daru Island, and mouth of the Oriomo River.¹

**_Gerygone laevigaster cantatrix_² (Weatherill)**

_Pseudogerygone cantator_ Weatherill, 1908, _Queensland Naturalist_, 1, p. 74—Moreton Bay, southeastern Queensland.

_Ethelornis cantator weatherilli_ Mathews, 1920, _Birds Australia_, 8, p. 164—Brisbane, Queensland.

East coast of Australia, from Townsville, Queensland, to the Hunter River, New South Wales.

**GERYGONE FLAVOLATERALIS**

**_Gerygone flavolateralis flavolateralis_ (Gray)**


New Caledonia; Maré, Loyalty Islands.

**_Gerygone flavolateralis lifuensis_ (Sarasin)**

_Pseudogerygone flavolateralis lifuensis_ Sarasin, 1913, in Sarasin and Roux, _Nova Caledonia_, A. Zool., 1, Lief. 1, p. 21, pl. 2, fig. 16—Quépénné, Lifou, Loyalty Islands.

Loyalty Islands: Lifou.

¹Distinct from _laevigaster_?—E. M.
²The feminine ending of _cantator_.—E. M.
Gerygone flavolateralis rouxi (Sarasin)
   *Pseudogerygone rouxi* Sarasin, 1913, in Sarasin and Roux, Nova Caledonia, A. Zool., 1, Lief. 1, p. 22, pl. 1, fig. 4—Fayaoué, Ouvéa, Loyalty Islands.
   Loyalty Islands: Ouvéa.

Gerygone flavolateralis correiae Mayr
   Northern New Hebrides (from Mai and Epi to Malekula and Aoba) and Banks Islands (Gaua, Vanua Lava).

Gerygone flavolateralis citrina Mayr
   Solomon Islands: Rennell.

**GERYGONE INSULARIS**

Gerygone insularis Ramsay¹
   Formerly Lord Howe Island. Extinct.

**GERYGONE MOUKI**

Gerygone mouki mouki Mathews
   *Gerygone pallida* North, 1903, Austral Mus., Special Cat., no. 1, p. 196—Boar Pocket, Bellenden Ker Range, northern Queensland. Preoccupied by *Gerygone pallida* Finsch, 1898.
   Known only from northeastern Queensland, mainly above 250 meters, north to Mt. Amos and south to Paluma in the Mt. Spec district.

Gerygone mouki amalia Meise

¹According to J. Ford (in litt.) possibly a subspecies of *G. laevigaster*.—E. M.
"Bowen"; perhaps more correctly Clarke Range, 60–70 kilometers inland from Bowen, Queensland. Clarke Range, east-central Queensland.

**Gerygone mouki richmondi** (Mathews)


From southern Queensland (Wide Bay, Bunya Mountains, McPherson Range) through the rain forests and contiguous scrubs of eastern New South Wales to extreme eastern Victoria.

**GERYGONE MODESTA**

**Gerygone modesta modesta** Pelzeln


**GERYGONE IGATA**

**Gerygone igata** (Quoy and Gaimard)

*Curruca igata* Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 201, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 11, fig. 2—Tasman Bay, Cook Strait, New Zealand.

*Gerygone flaviventris* G. R. Gray, 1844, in Richardson and J. E. Gray (eds.), Zool. Voyage Erebus Terror, 1, Birds, p. 5, pl. 4, fig. 1—Bay of Islands, North Island.

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1 We are still far from understanding the relationship of species in the notoriously difficult genus *Gerygone*. It is possible, however, that the species *dorsalis*, *sulphurea*, *inornata*, *ruficollis*, *laevigaster*, *modesta*, and *igata* form a single superspecies.—E. M.

2 Validation of the various described subspecies awaits a thorough revision.—E. M.
**Gerygone sylvestris** Potts, 1873, Trans. N. Z. Inst., 5, p. 177—near Lake Mapourika, South Island.

**Pseudogerygone macleani** Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Ibis, p. 545—Mt. Maungahaumi, northwest of Poverty Bay, North Island; altitude 2,000 feet.

New Zealand: North and South Islands and adjacent smaller islands; Stewart Island.

**GERYGONE ALBOFRONTATA**

**Gerygone albofrontata** Gray


Chatham Islands, near New Zealand.

**Genus APHELOCEPHALA** Oberholser


Type, by monotypy, _Xerophila leucopsis_ Gould.


**APHELOCEPHALA LEUCOPSIS**

_Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis_ (Gould)


Eastern and southeastern Australia from southern interior of Queensland (south from Birdsville, Quilpie, and Chinchilla) through interior New South Wales (west of the Great Dividing Range), northern Victoria, and South Australia to the Eyre Peninsula (Port Lincoln) and Gawler Ranges.

_Aphelocephala leucopsis whitei_ Mathews

_Aphelocephala castaneiventris whitei_ Mathews, 1914, Aus-
Central Avian Rec., 2, p. 100—Jay Waterhole, Macdonnell Ranges, central Australia. Central Australia from Oodnadatta and the Everard and Musgrave Ranges, South Australia, north to the Tropic of Capricorn, and west to the Warburton Range and Nullarbor Plain, Western Australia.

**Aphelocephala leucopsis castaneiventris** (Milligan)

*Xerophila castaneiventris* Milligan, 1903, Emu, 3, p. 70—Day Dawn, midwestern Australia.


Western Australia, north to the Tropic of Capricorn, south and east to Southern Cross, Kalgoorlie, and the western Gibson Desert, but excluding the wooded southwest.

**APHELOCEPHALAPECTORALIS**

**Aphelocephala pectoralis** (Gould)


*Aphelocephala pectoralis todmordeni* Mathews, 1923, Austral Avian Rec., 5, p. 35—Todmorden, South Australia. Interior of South Australia from west of the Flinders Range to the Stuart Range and west of Oodnadatta.

**APHELOCEPHALA NIGRICINCTA**

**Aphelocephala nigricincta** (North)

*Xerophila nigricincta* North, 1895, Ibis, p. 340—Missionary Plain, central Australia.

*Aphelocephala nigricincta tanami* Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 378—Tanami, Northern Territory. Interior of Australia from Cooper Creek and the Birdsville district in the east through the southern half of Northern Territory and northern South Australia to southeastern Kim-

1 Apparently a superspecies with *A. pectoralis*, although ranges now overlap in the Lake Eyre region (cf. Ford, 1974, Emu, 74, p. 164).—E. M.
berley (Bililuna), the Canning Stock Route, and the upper Gascoyne and Murchison Rivers (Meekatharra district), Western Australia.

**Subfamily MOHOUINAE**


**Genus MOHOUA Lesson**


**MOHOUA OCHROCEPHALA**

*Mohoua ochrocephala albicilla* (Lesson)

*Fringilla albicilla* Lesson, 1830, in Duperrey, Voyage Coquille, Zool., 1, livr. 15, p. 662—Bay of Islands, North Island, New Zealand.

North Island of New Zealand: Northland (formerly), persisting on Little Barrier, Great Barrier, and Arid (Rakitu) Islands, and locally on the mainland from Pirongia, Te Aroha, and East Cape southward; Kapiti Island.

*Mohoua ochrocephala ochrocephala* (Gmelin)


South Island of New Zealand: formerly widespread, now local in Marlborough, Nelson, Westland, Otago, and Southland.

**Genus FINSCHIA HUTTON**


1According to Charles G. Sibley MS *Mohoua* and *Finschia* are very close to each other and are Pachycephalines.—E. M.
Finschia novaeseelandiae (Gmelin)


South Island of New Zealand; Stewart Island and outlying islands.

Genera INCERTAE SEDIS


Genus EPHTHIANURA Gould


Aurepthianura Mathews, 1913, Emu, 12, p. 205. Type, by subsequent designation (Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 207), Ephthianura aurifrons Gould.

Parepthianura Mathews, 1913, Emu, 12, p. 205. Type, by monotypy, Ephthianura tricolor Gould.


EPHTHIANURA ALBIFRONS

Epthianura albifrons albifrons (Jardine and Selby)


1Recent research (Parker, 1973, Emu, 73, pp. 19–20; Sibley and Ahlquist, 1983, Emu, 82, p. 255) suggests that the two genera are members of the Meliphagidae, and not related to the Acanthizidae, as formerly believed.—E. M.
Southern Australia, north to Shark Bay in the west, to southeastern Queensland (Darling Downs, Moreton Bay) in the east; only a narrow connection along southern Nullarbor Plain between populations in South Australia and Western Australia.

*Ephthianura albifrons tasmanica* Mathews¹


Tasmania.

**EPHTHIANURA TRICOLOR**

*Ephthianura tricolor* Gould


Nomadic breeder over much of the interior of Australia; more regular in the south. Occurs north to Kimberley and the southern shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, east in Queensland to Normanton, Hughenden, and Blackall, and to the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range; northwestern Victoria; South Australia, where casual in the south; Western Australia, except the extreme southwest.

**EPHTHIANURA AURIFRONS**

*Ephthianura aurifrons* Gould


*Acanthiza (Geobasileus) flaviventris* Ashby, 1910, *Emu*, 9, p. 137—Lake Frome, South Australia.


Shark Bay area, Western Australia, east through South Aus-

¹It is doubtful whether the slightly larger bill justifies recognition.—E. M.
tralia to northeastern Victoria, interior of New South Wales, and interior Queensland (Mt. Isa and Cloncurry). Occasionally north to Kimberley (Derby) and hinterland of the Gulf of Carpentaria (Alexandria).

**EPHTHIANURA CROCEA**¹

*Ephthianura crocea boweri* (Mathews)

*Leachena crocea boweri* Mathews, 1922, Austral Avian Rec., 5, p. 8—Fitzroy River, northwestern Australia.

King Sound and Fitzroy River, northwestern Australia; also near Broome and Wyndham.

*Ephthianura crocea tunneyi* Mathews


South and East Alligator Rivers, Arnhem Land, and (?) subspecies) Victoria River, western Northern Territory.

*Ephthianura crocea crocea* Castelnau and Ramsay


Lower Norman River, Queensland.

*Ephthianura crocea macgregori* Keast


Rockhampton district (Fitzroy Vale, Torilla), Queensland. Also (?) subspecies) Sedan, central western Queensland, and swamps adjacent to bores in southwestern Queensland (Coorabulka) and northeastern South Australia (Pandiburra Bore).

**Genus ASHBYIA** North

*Ashbyia* North, 1911, Agric. Gazette New South Wales, 22, p. 211. Type, by original designation, *Ephthianura louvensis* Ashby.

¹Ford and Parker, 1974, Emu, 74, p. 190, propose non-recognition of subspecies until the distribution and movements of the populations are better understood.—E. M.

ASHBYIA LOVENSIS

Ashbyia lovensis (Ashby)

Ephthianura lovensis Ashby, 1911, Emu, 10, p. 251—Leigh Creek, South Australia.


Arid gibber deserts in the eastern interior of South Australia, extending east to the sparsely grassed plains of the Ivanhoe district in New South Wales, and north in western Queensland to the Tropic of Capricorn.

FAMILY MONARCHIDAE

SUBFAMILY MONARCHINAE

George E. Watson (Palaeartic and Oriental), Melvin A. Traylor, Jr. (African), and Ernst Mayr (Australasian)

cf. general African references under Musicapidae (pp. 295–296 above).


Stresemann, 1940, Journ. Ornith., 88, pp. 84–90 (Celebes).


1The pipit-like habits of this species are evidently due purely to convergence.—E. M.

2According to Article 23 (d) (ii) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, this name, universally used in recent years, is not to be disturbed.—E. M.

3According to Sibley and Ahlquist, MS, the Dicruridae, Check-list Birds World, 1962, 15, pp. 137–157, and the Grallinidae, Check-list, 1962, 15, p. 159, are Monarchines.—E. M.

4The African genera Hyliota and Stenostira, previously considered flycatchers and included in the Monarchidae, are now placed in the Sylviidae, where they seem better fitted both by structure and behavior; cf. Traylor, 1970, Ibis, 112, p. 395.—M. A. T., Jr.

**Genus ERYTHROCERCUS** Hartlaub


**ERYTHROCERCUS MCCALLII**

_Erythrocercus mccallii nigeriae_ Bannerman
Forests, from southern Sierra Leone and Guinea to southwestern Nigeria.

_Erythrocercus mccallii mccallii_ (Cassin)
Southeastern Nigeria and southern Cameroon, south to the Mayombe Forest, Zaire.

_Erythrocercus mccallii conicus_ Ogilvie-Grant
_Erythrocercus conicus_ Ogilvie-Grant, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 19, p. 41—forest, eastern Congo Free State; altitude 3,000 feet. Type from Irumu, Ituri Forest, _fide_

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1_E. mccallii, holochlorus, and livingstonei form a superspecies._—M. A. T., Jr.
Erythrocercus holochlorus

*Erythrocercus holochlorus* Erlanger


Coastal lowlands of Somalia, Kenya, and Tanzania, from the Juba River to Dar es Salaam, and inland to the Usambara and Nguru Mountains, Tanzania.

Erythrocercus livingstonei

*Erythrocercus livingstonei* thomsoni Shelley


Southeastern Tanzania south to the Lurio River, Mozambique; Malawi from Kotakota and Fort Maguire to Fort Johnston. Intergrades with *francisi* at Liwonde, Malawi.

*Erythrocercus livingstonei* livingstonei Gray


The Zambezi valley from below Victoria Falls to Tete, Mozambique, and the lower Luangwa valley, Zambia.

*Erythrocercus livingstonei* francisi Sclater


Southern Malawi north to Liwonde, and Mozambique from Tete east to Netia and south to the Limpopo River. Intergrades with *thomsoni* at Liwonde.

**Genus ELMINIA Bonaparte**


**ELMINIA LONGICAUDA**

*Elminia longicauda* longicauda (Swainson)


Savannas and forest edge, from Senegal to Nigeria.

*Elminia longicauda teresita* Antinori

*Elminia Teresita* Antinori 1864, Cat. Descr. Collezione Uccelli Interno Affrica Centrale Nord, p. 50—Djur (= Jur), Bahr al Ghazal, Sudan.


Savannas and forest clearings from Cameroon south to northwestern Angola, and east to southern Sudan, Uganda, western Kenya, and eastern Zaire south to Lake Edward.

**ELMINIA ALBICAUDA**

*Elminia albicauda* Barbosa du Bocage


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1 Wolters, 1979, Vogelarten Erde, 4. Lief., p. 246, treats *Elminia* as a subgenus of *Trochocercus*.—M. A. T., Jr.

2E. *longicauda* and *albicauda* form a superspecies.—M. A. T., Jr.

The plateau of western Angola, east through southern Zaire and northern Zambia to the Tete district of Mozambique, Malawi, Matengo and Mt. Oldeani, Tanzania, and north to Burundi, Lake Edward, and southern Uganda.

Genus TROCHOCERCUS Cabanis

Trochocercus Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 58.

Type, by monotypy, Muscicapa cyanomelas Vieillot.


TROCHOCERCUS NIGROMITRATUS

Trochocercus nigromitratus (Reichenow)


Locally from the Nimba Mountains and Ivory Coast to Cameroon and Gabon, and east through the Congo forest to Uganda and adjoining Central African Republic, Sudan, Kenya, and Tanzania.

This may prove to be a composite genus, with nigromitratus, albiventris, and albonotatus more closely related to Elminia, and cyanomelas and nitens belonging to Terpsiphone. Dowsett and Stjernstedt, 1973, Puku, 7, p. 119, transfer albonotatus to Elminia on the basis of form, behavior, nest, and eggs, but I maintain the traditional classification until the other species receive the same thorough study.—M. A. T., Jr.

2T. nigromitratus, albiventris, and albonotatus form a superspecies; albiventris is allopatric altitudinally rather than geographically.—M. A. T., Jr.
TROCHOCERCUS ALBIVENTRIS

Trochocercus albiventris albiventris Sjöstedt

_Trochocercus albiventris_ Sjöstedt, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., 1, p. 43—Mann’s Spring, Mt. Cameroon; altitude ca. 7,000 feet.

Fernando Po, Mt. Cameroon, Cameroon Highlands, and Obudu Plateau, Nigeria.

Trochocercus albiventris toroensis Jackson


Highlands of eastern Zaire from west of Lake Albert to the Itombwe Mountains, and Toro, Uganda.

TROCHOCERCUS ALBONOTATUS

Trochocercus albonotatus albonotatus Sharpe

_Trochocercus albonotatus_ Sharpe, 1891, Ibis, p. 121—Mt. Elgon.

Montane forest, highlands of western Kenya; western Uganda and eastern Zaire from Ruwenzori and Lake Edward to Mt. Kabobo; Burundi; northeastern Zambia and Ufipa Plateau, Tanzania, and northern Malawi.

Trochocercus albonotatus subcaeruleus Grote


Highlands from southeastern Kenya to southwestern Tanzania, central and southern Malawi, and adjoining Mozambique.

Trochocercus albonotatus swynnertoni Neumann


Mountains of eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and adjacent Mozambique, and Mt. Gorongosa, Mozambique.

TROCHOCERCUS CYANOMELAS

Trochocercus cyanomelas bivittatus Reichenow


Trochocercus cyanomelas vivax Neave


Trochocercus cyanomelas megalolophus Swynnerton


Malawi and northern Mozambique south to eastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and eastern Zululand, Natal.

Trochocercus cyanomelas segregus Clancey


Highlands of eastern Transvaal south to Natal. Intergrades with cyanomelas to the southwest of its range.

Trochocercus cyanomelas cyanomelas (Vieillot)


Coastal forests from southwestern Cape Province to the Transkei, where it intergrades with segregus.

TROCHOCERCUS NITENS

Trochocercus nitens reichenowii Sharpe

Trochocercus reichenowii Sharpe, 1904, Ibis, p. 630—Fantee (= Fanti), Gold Coast.

Forests from Sierra Leone to Togo.
Trochocercus nitens nitens Cassin


Southern Nigeria and Cameroon, south to northwestern Angola and east through the Congo forest to Uganda and southwestern Sudan.

**Genus PHILENTOMA** Eyton

*Drymophila* Temminck, 1825, Planches Color., livr. 56; also 1826, livr. 70. Type, by original designation, *Drymophila velata* Temminck. Preoccupied by *Drymophila* Swainson 1824 (Formicariidae; Peters, 1951, Check-list Birds World, 7, p. 209).


**PHILENTOMA PYRHOPTERUM**

*Philentoma pyrhopterum pyrhopterum* (Temminck)

*Muscicapa pyrhoptera* Temminck, 1836, Planches Color., livr. 101, pl. 596, fig. 2 and text—Borneo and Sumatra; restricted to Borneo by Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., 9, p. 553.


*Philentoma intermedius* Hume, 1880, Stray Feathers, 9, p. 113—foot of Gunong Pulai, Johor.


*Philentoma saravancensis* [sic] Bartlett, 1896, Sarawak Gazette, 26, p. 113—“first Stage on the Penrissen road,” Sarawak.

Southern Burma, peninsular provinces of Thailand and Malaya south of Isthmus of Kra, southern Vietnam, Sumatra, and Borneo.

*Philentoma pyrhopterum dubium* Hartert


Natuna Islands.
PHILENTOMA VELATUM

Philetoma velatum caesium (Lesson)
*Philetoma unicolor Blyth, 1865, Ibis, p. 46—Borneo.
Southern Burma (Tenasserim as far south as Mulayit), peninsular provinces of Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, and Borneo.

Philetoma velatum velatum (Temminck)
*Drymophila velata Temminck, 1825, Planches Color., livr. 56, pl. 334 and text—Timor and Java; restricted to Java by Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., 9, p. 553.
Java.

Genus HYPOTHYMIS Boie


HYPOTHYMIS AZUREA

*Hypothymis azurea styani (Hartlaub)


From Nepal (occasional) and northern India south throughout the peninsula and east through Burma, southernmost China (Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and southern Fukien), Hainan, and Indochina.

*Hypothymis azurea oberholseri* Stresemann


Taiwan.

*Hypothymis azurea ceylonensis* Sharpe


Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

*Hypothymis azurea tytleri* (Beavan)

*Myiagra tytleri* Beavan, 1867, Ibis, p. 324—Port Blair, Andaman Islands.

Andaman Islands, including Great and Little Coco Islands.

*Hypothymis azurea idiochroa* Oberholser


Nicobar Islands: Car Nicobar.

*Hypothymis azurea nicobarica* Bianchi

Nicobar Islands, except Car Nicobar.

**Hypothymis azurea montana** Riley


Northern and central Thailand.

**Hypothymis azurea forrestia** Oberholser


Mergui Archipelago, southern Burma.

**Hypothymis azurea galerita** (Deignan)


Coastal regions of the southeastern provinces, of the central plains, and of the northern peninsular provinces of Thailand.

**Hypothymis azurea prophata** Oberholser


Southern Thailand from the Isthmus of Kra south through the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra (including Riau and Lingga Archipelagos, Bangka, Belitung, and western Sumatra islands in the Banjak, Nias, and Batu Groups) and Borneo.

**Hypothymis azurea consobrina** Richmond


Western Sumatra: Simeulue Island.
Hypothymis azurea abbotti Richmond  

Hypothymis azurea leucophila Oberholser  

Hypothymis azurea richmondi Oberholser  

Hypothymis azurea javana Chasen and Kloss  

Hypothymis azurea penidae Meise  

Hypothymis azurea symmixta Stresemann  

Hypothymis azurea karimatensis Chasen and Kloss  

Hypothymis azurea gigantoptera Oberholser  
Hypothymis azurea opisthocyanea Oberholser

Hypothymis azurea azurea (Boddaert)

Throughout the Philippines, except Camiguin South.

Hypothymis azurea catarmanensis Rand and Rabor

Philippines: Camiguin South.

Hypothymis azurea aeria Bangs and Peters

Maratua Island, east coast of Borneo.

Hypothymis azurea puella (Wallace)

The subspecies *catarmanensis, aeria, puella, and blasii*, which lack the black head spot and breast band, form the well-marked *puella* group that some authors treat as a distinct species. Stresemann, 1940, Journ. Ornith., 88, p. 89, suggests that the similar appearance of *abbotti* on islands off the west coast of Sumatra and of *aeria* off the east coast of Borneo is the result of convergence.—G. E. W.

Celebes, Butung, Togian, and Peleng Islands.

**Hypothymis azurea blasii** Hartert


Sula Islands and possibly Banggai Islands, east of Celebes.

**HYPOTHYMIS HELENAE**

**Hypothymis helenae personata** (McGregor)


**Hypothymis helenae helenae** (Steere)


Philippines: northern Luzon (Ilocos Norte and Cagayan Provinces), Polillo, Samar.

**Hypothymis helenae agusanae** Rand


Philippines: Agusan Province, northeastern Mindanao.

**HYPOTHYMIS COELESTIS**

**Hypothymis coelestis** Tweeddale


Philippines: Luzon, Sibuyan (probably), Samar, Negros, Dinagat, Mindanao, Basilan.
Genus EUTRICHOMYLAS Meise


EUTRICHOMYLAS ROWLEYI

Eutrichomyias rowleyi (Meyer)
Known from only one specimen, formerly in the Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, but destroyed in 1945.

Genus TERPSIPHONE Gloger

Terpsiphone Gloger, 1827, in Forrieip, Notizen, 16, col. 278.

1The lost unique specimen of Eutrichomyias rowleyi (Meyer) differed from Terpsiphone cinnamomea and cyanescens in its much shorter bill, longer nasal bristles, and much longer tarsus. Presumably the species is a well differentiated geographic representative of Terpsiphone.—G. E. W.

2The treatment of African species is based on Meise’s careful review (1968, Zool. Beitr., N. F., 14, pp. 1–44), except for the treatment of bedfordi, where Prigogine, 1976, 1980 (see references) is followed. The three African species all hybridize in some parts of their ranges, and three stable races are actually of hybrid origin. However, all three species occur together in the lower Guinea forest without interbreeding and are best considered distinct.—M. A. T., Jr.

New name for *Muscipeta* Cuvier, 1817, preoccupied by *Muscipeta* Koch, 1816 = *Acrocephalus* Naumann, 1811.


Richmond, 1917, Auk, 34, pp. 215–217 (*periophthalmica*).

McGregor, 1921, Philippine Journ. Sci., 18, pp. 79–82 (*periophthalmica*).

Salomonsen, 1933, Ibis, pp. 730–745 (eastern forms of *paradisi*).


Alcasid, 1965, Auk, 82, p. 644 (*periophthalmica*).


Prigogine, 1976, Gerfaut, 66, pp. 171–205 (*bedfordi*).

TERPSIPHONE RUFIVENTER

Terpsiphone rufiventer rufiventer (Swainson)
Gambia to Guinea-Bissau. Of hybrid origin: *T. r. nigriceps × T. v. viridis*.

Terpsiphone rufiventer nigriceps (Hartlaub)
Forests from Sierra Leone to Togo.

Terpsiphone rufiventer fagani (Bannerman)
Lower Benin (Dahomey) and southwestern Nigeria.

Terpsiphone rufiventer tricolor (Fraser)
Fernando Po.

Terpsiphone rufiventer neumanni Stresemann

Terpsiphone rufiventer smithii (Fraser)
Annobon, Gulf of Guinea.
Terpsiphone rufiventer mayombe (Chapin)


Mayombe Forest of the lower Congo River, Zaire, the interior of Cabinda, and southern Congo, up to Lukolela and Eala on the middle Congo, Zaire. Occasionally hybridizes with *T. r. rufocinerea* in Mayombe.

Terpsiphone rufiventer schubotzi (Reichenow)


Southeastern Cameroon east to the Ubangi River.

Terpsiphone rufiventer ignea (Reichenow)


Kasai and Kwango districts, Zaire, northeastern Angola, and northwestern Zambia, east through Zaire to Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika, and north to the Uele River and adjoining Central African Republic. Occasionally hybridizes with *T. bedfordi*.

Terpsiphone rufiventer somereni Chapin


Forests of western Uganda, from Mabira to Budongo and Bugoma.

Terpsiphone rufiventer emini Reichenow

*Terpsiphone emini* Reichenow, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., 1, p. 31—Bukoba, Tanganyika.


The northwestern shore of Lake Victoria south to Bukoba, east to Kakamega and Kaimosi, Kenya. Of hybrid origin, *T. r. somereni* × *T. viridis ferreti*, and still hybridizes extensively with *ferreti*. The names *poliothorax* and *albiventris* apply to such hybrids. At Kakamega, *emini* occurs in the interior of the forest, hybrids along the border, and *ferreti* outside the forest.
TERPSIPHONE BEDFORDI

Terpsiphone bedfordi (Ogilvie-Grant)


Northeastern Ituri district, Zaire, occasionally hybridizing with T. rufiventer ignea to the south; forest of the Itombwe Mountains, Zaire, hybridizing with ignea to the west along a narrow band in the adjacent lowlands. Occasionally hybridizes with T. viridis speciosa.

TERPSIPHONE RUFOCINEREA

Terpsiphone rufocinerea batesi Chapin

Terpsiphone batesi J. P. Chapin, 1921, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 7, p. 6, fig. 3—Medje, northern Ituri district, Belgian Congo.

Forests from western and southern Cameroon and northeastern Gabon east to Ituri and Kivu and south to Kasai, Zaire, intergrading with rufocinerea near the coast of Cameroon, along the middle Congo River, and in Kasai. Occasionally hybridizes with T. rufiventer neumanni in Cameroon.

Terpsiphone rufocinerea rufocinerea Cabanis


Coastal southeastern Nigeria and southern Cameroon to northern Gabon; the lower Congo region, south to northern Cuanza Norte, Angola, and inland to Kwamouth on the middle Congo River, Zaire, and probably northern Lunda, Angola, intergrading with batesi near the coast of Cameroon, along the middle Congo River, and in Kasai, and with bannermani in northern Cuanza Norte. Hybridizes with T. rufiventer mayombe in Mayombe, Zaire, with T. viridis speciosa in Gabon and along the lower Congo River, and with T. v. plumbeiceps in Lunda.

**Terpsiphone rufocinerea bannermani** Chapin


Angola from Cuanza Norte south along the escarpment to Gabela, intergrading with *rufocinerea* in northern Cuanza Norte. Of hybrid origin: *T. r. rufocinerea × T. viridis plumbeiceps.*

**TERPSIPHONE VIRIDIS**

**Terpsiphone viridis viridis** (Müller)


Senegal and Gambia to Sierra Leone.

**Terpsiphone viridis ferreti** (Guérin-Méneville)


North of the forest from Mali and Ivory Coast east to Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia, and south in East Africa to northeastern Zaire, northern Uganda, and Kenya. In western Kenya, where intergrading with *suahelica*, extends down east coast of Lake Victoria, where intergrading with *restricta*, to northwestern Tanzania, and in the east extends south to Mombasa, Taita, and adjoining Tanzania. Hybridizes extensively with *T. rufiventer emini*. Birds from Ruwenzori and western Uganda intergrade extensively with *speciosa* and *kivuensis*.

**Terpsiphone viridis harterti** (Meinertzhagen)


Southwestern Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and South Yemen east to Mukalla.

**Terpsiphone viridis suahelica** Reichenow

*Terpsiphone perspicillata suahelica* Reichenow, 1898, in

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1*Terpsiphone viridis, paradisi, and atrocaudata form a superspecies. Some authors even suggest that paradisi and atrocaudata are conspecific.—G. E. W.*

Highlands, from Mts. Elgon and western Kenya, where it intergrades with *ferreti*, south to the Usandawe region, Tanzania.

**Terpsiphone viridis speciosa** (Cassin)


Forests from western and southern Cameroon east to southern Sudan and eastern Zaire, and south to Gabon, northeastern Angola, and Kasai and Manyema, Zaire. Intergrades with *ferreti* along the northern edge of its range and in the Semliki valley. Hybridizes with *T. r. rufocinerea* in Gabon and along the lower Congo River. Occasionally hybridizes with *T. rufiventris neumanni* in Gabon and with *T. bedfordi*.

**Terpsiphone viridis kivuensis** Salomonsen

*Terpsiphone viridis kivuensis* Salomonsen, 1949, Dansk Ornith. Forenings Tidsskrift, 43, p. 86—Kibati, Kivu, Belgian Congo; altitude 1,900 meters.

Southwestern Uganda, Kivu, Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi to northwestern Tanzania. Intergrades with *ferreti* in Ruwenzori and western Uganda and with *plumbeiceps* in Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire.

**Terpsiphone viridis restricta** (Salomonsen)


Nkose, Sese Islands, northern Lake Victoria, Uganda, intergrading with *ferreti* on the adjacent mainland.

¹W. L. Sclater, 1930, Syst. Avium Aethiopicarum, p. 433, stated that the type of *suahelica* came from Kiboscho, south of Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika, and used the name for the coastal race. However, I have examined the type and it is from the “Mpondi Fluss,” as originally stated by Reichenow.—M. A. T., Jr.
Terpsiphone viridis ungujaensis (Grant and Mackworth-Praed)


Eastern Tanzania from Amani to Dar es Salaam, Kilosa, Njombe, and probably the Ruvuma River; Pemba, Zanzibar, and Mafia. At Amani occurs in forest, while the surrounding woodland is occupied by ferreti.

Terpsiphone viridis plumbeiceps Reichenow


Central and southern Angola and northern South West Africa (Namibia) east to southeastern Zaire, western Tanzania, and Mozambique, and south to northern Botswana, northern and western Transvaal and adjoining northern Cape Province, and northeastern Zululand, Natal. Migratory, wintering north to Cameroon and Kenya. Hybridizes with T. r. rufocinerea in Lunda, Angola, and intergrades with T v. kivuensis in Katanga (= Shaba), Zaire.

Terpsiphone viridis granti (Roberts)


p. 129. New name for *Tchitrea suahelica smithi* Roberts, 1936, preoccupied by *Muscipeta smithii* Fraser, 1843. Southwestern Cape Province east to Natal, including most of Zululand. Migratory, wintering north to Zambia, Malawi, and southern Tanzania.

**TERPSIPHONE PARADISI**

*Terpsiphone paradisi leucogaster* (Swainson)


Mountains of western Russian Turkistan, eastern Afghanistan, and Kashmir east through the Himalayas to Nepal; migrates into peninsular India from Kutch and Bengal south to Kerala.

*Terpsiphone paradisi paradisi* (Linnaeus)


India from Kutch to Bengal and southern Bangladesh, south throughout the peninsula; migrates to Ceylon.

*Terpsiphone paradisi ceylonensis* (Zarudny and Harms)


Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

*Terpsiphone paradisi saturatior* (Salomonsen)


Eastern Himalayas in Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, and northern Bangladesh to the hills of northern Burma; migrates to Tenasserim, peninsular Thailand, and Malay Peninsula (south to Perak).

*Terpsiphone paradisi incei* (Gould)

*Muscipeta Incei* Gould, 1852, Birds Asia, pt. 4, pl. and text—Shanghai.¹

Southern Ussuriland, central Manchuria, Korea, and northern China south through eastern China to Szechwan, Kwangsi, and southern Yunnan; migrates through Thailand and Indochina to Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and neighboring islands.

**Terpsiphone paradisi burmae** (Salomonsen)


Central and southern Burma, except Tenasserim.

**Terpsiphone paradisi indochinensis** (Salomonsen)

*Tchitrea affinis indochinensis* Salomonsen, 1933, Ibis, p. 734—Angkor, Cambodia.

Northern and eastern plateaus of Thailand south to Tenasserim and the southern Thai peninsula; throughout Indochina.

**Terpsiphone paradisi affinis** (Blyth)


Malaya, eastern Sumatra, Riau and Lingga Archipelagos, Bangka, and Belitung Islands.

**Terpsiphone paradisi madzoedi** Chasen

*Terpsiphone paradisi madzoedi* Chasen, 1939, Treubia, 17, p. 206—Lesten, Atjeh (Aceh), northern Sumatra; altitude 700 meters.

Northern Sumatra.

**Terpsiphone paradisi australis** Chasen


Southern Sumatra and Java.

**Terpsiphone paradisi borneensis** (Hartert)


Borneo.

**Terpsiphone paradisi nicobarica** Oates


Andaman (rare, possibly only a winter visitor) and Nicobar Islands.

**Terpsiphone paradisi procera** (Richmond)

*Tchitrea procera* Richmond, 1903, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 26,
p. 510—Simalur (= Simeulue) Island, west coast of Sumatra.
Western Sumatra: Simeulue Island.

**Terpsiphone paradisi insularis** Salvadori
Western Sumatra: Nias Island.

**Terpsiphone paradisi sumbaensis** Meyer
Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba.

**Terpsiphone paradisi floris** Büttikofer
Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumbawa, Flores, Lomblen, Alor.

**TERPSIPHONE ATROCAUDATA**

**Terpsiphone atrocaudata atrocaudata** (Eyton)
Muscipeta princeps Temminck, 1835, Planches Color., livr. 99, pl. 584 and text—northern parts of Japan and Korea.


Melanistic individual.
Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima); Cheju-do (Quelpart Island). Migrates to Malaya and Sumatra. Status in Korea and Taiwan needs clarification; possibly only migrant.
Terpsiphone atrocaudata illex Bangs
Ryukyu Islands.

Terpsiphone atrocaudata perioptthalmica (Ogilvie-Grant)


Terpsiphone atrocaudata tadai Momiyama, 1931, Amoeba, 3, nos. 1–2, p. 67—Botel Tobago (= Hung-t’ou Hsü).
Huo-Shao Tao (= Lü Tao) and Botel Tobago (= Hung-t’ou Hsü), southeast of Taiwan; Batan, north of Luzon, and Mindoro, Philippines.

TERPSIPHONE CYANESCENS1

Terpsiphone cyanescens (Sharpe)
Southern Philippines: Calamian Group, Palawan, Balabac.

TERPSIPHONE CINNAMOMEA

Terpsiphone cinnamonoea unirufa Salomonsen


1T. cyanescens and cinnamonoea form a superspecies.—G. E. W.
Northern Philippines from Luzon and Mindoro south to Negros.

**Terpsiphone cinnamomea cinnamomea** (Sharpe)


Southern Philippines: Samar, Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu Archipelago, and probably Leyte and Cebu.

**Terpsiphone cinnamomea talautensis** (Meyer and Wiglesworth)


Talaud Archipelago (south of Philippines): Karakelong, Salebabu, Kaburuang.

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**TERPSIPHONE ATROCHALYBEIA**

**Terpsiphone atrochalybeia** (Thomson)


Confined to São Tomé, Gulf of Guinea.

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**TERPSIPHONE MUTATA**

**Terpsiphone mutata mutata** (Linnaeus)


Eastern Madagascar. Intergrades with *singetra* in extreme north.

**Terpsiphone mutata singetra** (Salomonsen)


Western Madagascar. Intergrades with *mutata* in extreme north.

**Terpsiphone mutata pretiosa** (Lesson)


**Terpsiphone lindsayi** Nicoll, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club,
16, p. 104—Mayotte Island.
Comoro Islands: Mayotte.

Terpsiphone mutata vulpina (Newton)
Comoro Islands: Anjouan.

Terpsiphone mutata voeltzkowiana Stresemann
*Terpsiphone mutata voeltzkowiana* Stresemann, 1924, Ornith. Monatsber., 32, p. 18—Moheli, Comoro Islands.
Comoro Islands: Moheli.

Terpsiphone mutata comoroensis Milne-Edwards and Oustalet
Comoro Islands: Grand Comoro.

TERPSIPHONE CORVINA

Terpsiphone corvina (Newton)
Seychelles Islands. Now confined to La Digue, where greatly reduced in numbers.

TERPSIPHONE BOURBONNENSIS

Terpsiphone bourbonnensis bourbonnensis (Müller)
*Muscicapa bourbonnensis* P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Linné Naturhistorisk Tidskrift, Suppl., p. 171—Bourbon Island.
Mascarene Islands: Réunion (Bourbon).

Terpsiphone bourbonnensis desolata (Salomonsen)
*Tchitrea desolata* Salomonsen, 1933, Oiseau, 3, p. 613, fig. 3—Mauritius.
Mascarene Islands: Mauritius.

GENUS CHASIEMPIS Cabanis


CHASIEMPIS SANDWICHENSIS

Chasiempis sandwichensis sclateri Ridgway
Hawaiian Islands: Kauai.

Chasiempis sandwichensis gayi Wilson
Hawaiian Islands: Oahu.

Chasiempis sandwichensis sandwichensis (Gmelin)
Hawaiian Islands: drier areas of Hawaii.

Chasiempis sandwichensis ridgwayi Stejneger
Hawaiian Islands: wet slopes of Hilo district, Hawaii.

Chasiempis sandwichensis bryani Pratt
Hawaiian Islands: mamane-naio forest of leeward Mauna Kea, Hawaii.
Genus POMAREA Bonaparte


POMAREA DIMIDIATA

Pomarea dimidiata (Hartlaub and Finsch)


POMAREA NIGRA

Pomarea nigra nigra (Sparrman)


Pomarea nigra pomarea (Garnot)


POMAREA MENDOZAE

Pomarea mendozae mendozae (Hartlaub)


\^The genera Pomarea, Mayornis, and Neolalage are near to each other and to Monarcha. Further study may show that some are synonyms.—E. M.

\textsuperscript{2}All species of Pomarea form a single superspecies.—E. M.

Marquesas: Tahuata, Hiva Oa.

**Pomarea mendozae motanensis** Murphy and Mathews


Marquesas: Motane.

**Pomarea mendozae mira** Murphy and Mathews

*Pomarea mendozae mira* Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 4—Huapu (= Ua Pu) Island, Marquesas.

Marquesas: Ua Pu.

**Pomarea mendozae nukuhivae** Murphy and Mathews


Marquesas: Nuku Hiva.

**POMAREA IPHIS**

**Pomarea iphis iphis** Murphy and Mathews

*Pomarea iphis iphis* Murphy and Mathews, 1928, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 337, p. 6—Huahuna (= Ua Huka) Island, Marquesas.

Marquesas: Ua Huka.

**Pomarea iphis fluxa** Murphy and Mathews


Marquesas: Eiao.

**POMAREA WHITNEYI**

**Pomarea whitneyi** Murphy and Mathews


Marquesas: Fatu Hiva.
Genus Mayrornis Wetmore


Muscyla auctorurn nec Lesson, ? 1830.
Haplornis auctorurn, nec Wetmore, 1919.


Mayrornis versicolor

Mayrornis versicolor Mayr

Eastern Fiji Islands: Ongea Levu.

Mayrornis lessoni orientalis

Mayrornis lessoni orientalis Mayr


Mayrornis lessoni lessoni (Gray)


Western Fiji Islands: Kandavu, Ono, Vurolevu, Mbuliya, Yaukuvelevu, Vanuakula, Yanutha, Mbengga, Viti Levu, Malake, Ovalau, Yangganga, Vanua Levu, Rambi, Kiva, Taveuni, Nggamea.

Mayrornis schistaceus

Mayrornis schistaceus Mayr

Mayrornis schistaceus Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no.
651, p. 19—Vanikoro Island, Santa Cruz Islands.
Santa Cruz Islands: Vanikoro.

**Genus NEOLALAGE Mathews**


**NEOLALAGE BANKSIANA**

*Neolalage banksiana* (Gray)


New Hebrides: Efate, Epi, Malekula, Ambrym, Pentecost, Malo, Espíritu Santo, Aoba (Oba), and Maewo (Aurora); Banks Islands: Vanua Lava.

**Genus CLYTORHYNCHUS Elliot**


Type, by monotypy, *Clytorhynchus pachycephaloides* Elliot.


Type, by original designation, *Myiolestes vitiensis* Hartlaub.

Clytorhynchus pachycephaloides pachycephaloides Elliot


New Caledonia.

_Clytorhynchus pachycephaloides grisescens_ Sharpe


New Hebrides: Efate, Emae (Mai), Epi, Paama, Lopevi, Malekula, Pentecost, Malo, Espiritu Santo, Aoba (Oba), and Maewo (Aurora); Banks Islands: Meralab (Mera Lava), Lakon (Gaua, Santa Maria), Vanua Lava, Motlav (Saddle, Valua), and Parapara (Bligh); Torres Islands: Hiw.

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**CLYTORHYNCHUS VITIENSIS**

_Clytorhynchus vitiensis vitiensis_ (Hartlaub)

_Myiolestes vitiensis_ Hartlaub, 1866, Ibis, p. 173—Ovalau.

Western Fiji Islands: Mbengga, Viti Levu, Ngau, Ovalau, Wakaya, Makongai, Koro, and Namenalala.

_Clytorhynchus vitiensis compressirostris_ (Layard)

_Myiolestes compressirostris_ Layard, 1876, Ibis, pp. 153, 392—Kandavu Island.

Western Fiji Islands: Kandavu, Ono, Vanuakula.

_Clytorhynchus vitiensis buensis_ (Layard)

_Myiolestes buensis_ Layard, 1876, Ibis, p. 145—Bua (= Mbua), Vanua Levu, Fiji.

Western Fiji Islands: Vanua Levu and Kioa.

_Clytorhynchus vitiensis pontifex_ Mayr


Western Fiji Islands: Rambi and Nggamea.

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\(^1\) _C. pachycephaloides_ and _vitiensis_ form a superspecies.—E. M.
Clytorhynchus vitiensis layardi Mayr
Western Fiji Islands: Taveuni.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis vatuana Mayr
Eastern Fiji Islands, northern Lau Archipelago: Yathata, Vatu Vara, Tuvutha.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis nesiotes (Wetmore)

Clytorhynchus vitiensis heinei (Finsch and Hartlaub)
Central Tonga groups: Nomuka Group (Kelefeisia, Tonumeia, Telekitonga, Lalona = Telekiha’apai, Mango, Nomuka Iki), Hunga Ha’apai and Hunga Tonga, Ha’apai Group (Tungua, Teaupa, Uanukuhihifu, Uanukuhahaki, Tofanga, Ooleva, Fotuna’a, Ofolanga), Tofua, Kao.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis wiglesworthi Mayr
Rotuma (northwest of the Fiji Islands).

Clytorhynchus vitiensis fortunae (Layard)
Myiolestes fortunae Layard, 1876, Ibis, p. 145—Fortuna (= Futuna) Island.
Horn Islands: Futuna and Alofi (northeast of the Fiji Islands).

Clytorhynchus vitiensis keppeli Mayr
Niuatoputapu (Keppel Island) and Tafahi (Boscawen Island), between Tonga and Samoa.

**Clytorhynchus vitiensis powelli** (Salvin)


American Samoa, Manua Islands: Ofu, Olosega, Tau.

**CLYTORHYNCHUS NIGROGULARIS**

**Clytorhynchus nigrocularis nigrocularis** (Layard)


*Myiolestes maximus* Layard, 1876, Ibis, p. 498—Kandavu Island.

Larger islands of the Fiji group: Kandavu, Viti Levu, Ovalau, Vanua Levu, Taveuni.

**Clytorhynchus nigrocularis sanctaecrucis** Mayr

*Clytorhynchus nigrocularis sanctaecrucis* Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 628, p. 20—Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Islands.

Santa Cruz Islands: Santa Cruz.

**CLYTORHYNCHUS HAMLINI**

**Clytorhynchus hamlini** (Mayr)


Solomon Islands: Rennell.

**Genus METABOLUS** Bonaparte


**METABOLUS RUGENSIS**

*Metabolus rugensis* (Hombron and Jacquinot)


Micronesia, Caroline Islands: Truk.
Genus Monarcha Vigors and Horsfield


Heteranax Sharpe, 1884, in Gould, Birds New Guinea, pt. 16, pl. and text. Type, by monotypy, Monarcha mundus P. L. Sclater.

Bathmisyrma Reichenow, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., 5, p. 161. Type, by original designation, Bathmisyrma rufum Reichenow.

Carterornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 111. Type, by original designation, Monarcha leucotis Gould.

Monarchanax Mathews, 1921, Birds Australia, 9, p. 93. Type, by monotypy, Muscicapa chrysomela Garnot.

Penemonarcha Mathews, 1921, Birds Australia, 9, p. 93. Type, by original designation, Monarcha axillaris Salvadori.


**MONARCHA AXILLARIS**

Monarcha axillaris axillaris Salvadori


Arfak, Wandammen, and Weyland Mountains, northwestern New Guinea.

Monarcha axillaris fallax (Ramsay)


*Piezorhynchus reichenowi* Madarász, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 2—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Herzog, Saruwaged, Sepik, Oranje, and Nassau Mountains.

**MONARCHA RUBIENSIS**

Monarcha rubiensis (Meyer)


Northern New Guinea from Geelvink Bay (Andai, Momi, Windaesi, and Rubi) to the Sepik and Ramu valleys; southwestern

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1Monarcha divaga De Vis, 1897 = Chaetorhynchus papuensis A. B. Meyer, 1874 (Dicruridae, Check-list Birds World, 1962, 15, p. 137).—E. M.
New Guinea (Triton Bay and Setekwa River); Balaem valley, Central Highlands.

MONARCHA CINERASCENS

**Monarcha cinerascens commutatus** Brüggemann


Sangihe and Siau Islands, north of Celebes; Maju and Tifore Islands, between Celebes and Ternate.

**Monarcha cinerascens jacobii** Neumann

*Monarcha inornatus* A. B. Meyer and Wiglesworth, 1898, Birds Celebes, 1, p. 384—Talaut = Talaud.


Talaud Archipelago (south of Philippines).

**Monarcha cinerascens disjunctus** Meise


Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumbawa (north coast), Paloe off Flores; islands in Flores Sea: Tanahdjampea, Kalao, Bonerate, Kalaotoa, Madu.

**Monarcha cinerascens intercedens** Meise


Celebes; Tukangbesi, Peleng, Banggai, and Sula Islands.

**Monarcha cinerascens cinerascens** (Temminck)

*Drymophila cinerascens* Temminck, 1827, Planches Color., 1965, Nova Guinea, no. 31, pp. 184–186, suggests combining *jacobii, disjunctus, intercedens, kisserensis, harterti, brunneus, and inornatus* with *cinerascens* owing to the strong variability of the populations. This may well be the best solution, but all the available material will have to be studied before a final decision is made.—E. M.
litr. 72, pl. 430, fig. 2, and text—Timor.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor, Wetar, Romang.

**Monarcha cinerascens kisserensis** Meyer
Lesser Sunda Islands: Kisar, Damar; Tanimbar Archipelago; Kai Islands.

**Monarcha cinerascens harterti** Meise
Northern and southern Moluccas.

**Monarcha cinerascens brunneus** Mayr
Southern Moluccas: Great Banda.

**Monarcha cinerascens inornatus** (Garnot)
Aru Islands (? subspecies); Misool, Waigeo, and the northern coast of the Vogelkop, New Guinea, from Sorong to Manokwari.

**Monarcha cinerascens steini** Stresemann and Paludan
Numfoor Island, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

**Monarcha cinerascens geelvinkianus** Meyer
Japen, Biak, and Mios Bepondi (Meos Korwar), Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

**Monarcha cinerascens fuscescens** Meyer
Islands off the coast of northern New Guinea between the Mamberamo River and Humboldt Bay.

**Monarcha cinerascens nigrirostris** Neumann

**Monarcha cinerascens fulviventris** Hartlaub
Bismarck Archipelago: Ninigo, Hermit, Kaniet (Anchorite), and Admiralty Islands.

**Monarcha cinerascens perpallidus** Neumann
Bismarck Archipelago: St. Matthias Group, New Hanover, New Ireland, Lihir, Tabar; ? Talele (off New Britain).

**Monarcha cinerascens impediens** Hartert
From islands east of New Ireland (Malie, Sinabiet, Tanga, Feni, and Nissan) to the Solomon Islands (Bougainville, Shortland, Choiseul, Ysabel, Murray = Buraku, Ramos, Gower = Ndai), and to Ontong Java and Sikaiana.

**Monarcha cinerascens rosselianus** Rothschild and Hartert
D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Goodenough and Fergusson Islands), Amphlett Group, Trobriand Islands, Woodlark Island, Bonvouloir Group, and Louisiade Archipelago (Misima, Renard, Tagula, and Rossel Islands).
MONARCHIDAE

MONARCHA MELANOPSIS

Monarcha melanopsis (Vieillot)
nouv. éd., 21, p. 450—New South Wales = Sydney, fide
Monarcha melanopsis pallida Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian
Rec., 3, p. 60—Cape York, Queensland.
Northern and eastern Australia, from Cape York to Victoria.
On migration and in winter in southeastern New Guinea, west
on the south coast as far as the Fly River and Merauke, on
the north coast to the Huon Gulf (Finschhafen); Goodenough,
Fergusson, Trobriand, and Tagula Islands.

MONARCHA FRATER

Monarcha frater frater Sclater
(1873), p. 691—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.
Mountains of the Vogelkop and north slope of the Snow Moun-
tains, New Guinea.

Monarcha frater kunupi Hartert and Paludan
Monarcha frater kunupi Hartert and Paludan, 1934, Ornith.
Weyland Mountains, New Guinea.

Monarcha frater periophthalmicus Sharpe
Monarcha Periophthalmicus Sharpe, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc.
London, Zool., 16, pp. 318, 420—Moroka district, Astro-
labe Mountains.
Mountains of eastern and central New Guinea west as far as
the Nassau Mountains (Utakwa River) and Victor Emanuel
Mountains.

Monarcha frater canescens Salvadori
Monarcha canescens Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Geno-
va, 7 (1875), p. 991—near Somerset, Cape York, northern
Queensland.

1M. melanopsis, frater, erythrostictus, castaneiventris, and richardsii
form a superspecies.—E. M.


Cape York to Claudie River, northern Queensland.

MONARCHA ERYTHROSTICTUS

Monarcha erythrostitcitus (Sharpe)


Solomon Islands: Shortland Islands, Bougainville.

MONARCHA CASTANEIVENTRIS

Monarcha castaneiventris castaneiventris Verreaux


Solomon Islands: Choiseul, Ysabel, Florida, Guadalcanal, Malaita.

Monarcha castaneiventris obscurior Mayr


Solomon Islands: Pavuvu = Russell Islands.

Monarcha castaneiventris megarhynchus Rothschild and Hartert


Solomon Islands: San Cristobal.

Monarcha castaneiventris ugiensis Ramsay


Solomon Islands: Ugi.

MONARCHA RICHARDSII

Monarcha richardsii (Ramsay)


Solomon Islands: New Georgia Group: Vella Lavella, Gan-
ongga, Gizo, Kolombangara, New Georgia, Vangunu, Gatu-kai, Rendova, Tetipari.

**MONARCHIDAE**

**MONARCHA LEUCOTIS**

*Monarcha leucotis castus* Sclater


Tanimbar Archipelago.

*Monarcha leucotis buruensis* Meyer


Southern Moluccas: Buru.

*Monarcha leucotis pileatus* Salvadori


Northern Moluccas: Halmahera.

*Monarcha leucotis leucotis* Gould


Forested coastal regions of Queensland from Cape York to Brisbane.

**MONARCHA GUTTULUS**

*Monarcha guttulus* (Garnot)


1The relationship of *M. guttulus, mundus, sacerdotum, and trivirgatus* to the superspecies *M. manadensis* is still somewhat uncertain (cf. Meise, 1929, Journ. Ornith., 77, p. 459; Mayr, 1944, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 83, p. 162; van Bemmelen, 1948, Treubia, 19, p. 344). This group represents an interesting case of recent active speciation.—E. M.

**MONARCHA MUNDUS**

**Monarcha mundus** Sclater


**MONARCHA SACERDOTUM**

**Monarcha sacerdotum** Mees

Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores.

**MONARCHA TRIVIRGATUS**

**Monarcha trivirgatus boanensis** van Bemmel

Southern Moluccas: Boano.

**Monarcha trivirgatus morotensis** (Sharpe)

Northern Moluccas: Morotai.

**Monarcha trivirgatus bimaculatus** Gray

Northern Moluccas: Batjan, Halmahera.

**Monarcha trivirgatus diadematus** Salvadori

Northern Moluccas: Obi.

¹Perhaps a subspecies of *M. leucurus.*—E. M.
Monarcha trivirgatus nigrimentum Gray

Southern Moluccas: Ambon, Ceram.

Monarcha trivirgatus wellsii (Ogilvie-Grant)

Southern Moluccas: Gorong, Kasiui.

Monarcha trivirgatus bernsteini Salvadori

Western Papuan Islands: Salawati.

Monarcha trivirgatus trivirgatus (Temminck)

Drymophila trivirgata Temminck, 1826, Planches Color, livr. 70, pl. 418, fig. 1—Timor.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba, Flores, Lomblen, Alor, Semau, Timor, Wetar, Kisar, Romang, Damar.

Monarcha trivirgatus albiventris Gould


Monarcha trivirgatus gouldii Gray


From northern Queensland (Cooktown) south to east-central New South Wales (Gosford). Southern populations migrate northward.

Monarcha trivirgatus melanopterus Gray

Louisiade Archipelago: Rossel, Tagula, Misima, East, Hastings; Woodlark Group: Alcester.

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1Very close to nigrimentum.—E. M.
MONARCHA LEUCURUS

Monarcha leucurus everetti Hartert
Tanahdjampea Island, Flores Sea.

Monarcha leucurus loricatus Wallace
Southern Moluccas: Buru.

Monarcha leucurus leucurus Gray
Kai Islands.

MONARCHA JULIANAE

Monarcha julianae Ripley
Western Papuan Islands: Kofiau.

MONARCHA MANADENSIS

Monarcha manadensis (Quoy and Gaimard)
All New Guinea.

MONARCHA BREHMII

Monarcha brehmii Schlegel
Monarcha Brehmii Schlegel, 1871, Nederlandsch Tijdschrift

1M. leucurus, julianae, manadensis, brehmii, infelix, menckei, verticalis, barbatus, browni, and viduus form a manadensis superspecies.—E. M.

**MONARCHA INFELIX**

*Monarcha infelix infelix* Sclater  
Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty Islands: Manus.  

*Monarcha infelix coultasi* Mayr  
Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty Islands: Rambutyo.

**MONARCHA MENCKEI**

*Monarcha menckei* Heinroth  
*Monarcha menckei* Heinroth, 1902, Journ. Ornith., 2, p. 451, pl. 9, fig. 1—St. Matthias (Mussau) Island.  
Bismarck Archipelago, St. Matthias Group: Mussau.

**MONARCHA VERTICALIS**

*Monarcha verticalis ateralbus* Salomonsen  
Bismarck Archipelago: Dyaul Island.  

*Monarcha verticalis verticalis* Sclater  

**MONARCHA BARBUS**

*Monarcha barbatus barbatus* Ramsay  
*Monarcha brodiei floridana* Rothschild and Hartert, 1901,
Solomon Islands: Bougainville, Choiseul, Ysabel, Florida, Guadalcanal.

**Monarcha barbatus malaitae** Mayr

Solomon Islands: Malaita.

**MONARCHA BROWNII**

**Monarcha browni nigropectus** Hartert

Solomon Islands: Vella Lavella, Bagga.

**Monarcha browni ganongae** Mayr

Solomon Islands: Ganongga.

**Monarcha browni browni** Ramsay

Solomon Islands: Kolombangara, New Georgia, Vangunu, Gatukai.

**Monarcha browni meeki** Rothschild and Hartert

Solomon Islands: Rendova, Tetipari.

**MONARCHA VIDUUS**

**Monarcha viduus viduus** (Tristram)

Solomon Islands: San Cristobal.

**Monarcha viduus squamulatus** (Tristram)

Solomon Islands: Ugi.

**MONARCHA GODEFFROYI**

**Monarcha godeffroyi** Hartlaub

*Monarcha godeffroyi* Hartlaub, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lon-
don (1867), p. 829, pl. 38—Yap.
Micronesia, Caroline Islands: Yap.

**MONARCHA TAKATSUKASAE**

**Monarcha takatsukasae** (Yamashina)


Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Tinian.

**MONARCHA CHRY SOMELA**

**Monarcha chrysomela aruensis** Salvadori


Aru Islands; southern New Guinea, between Mimika and Lorentz (Noord) Rivers.

**Monarcha chrysomela nitida** (De Vis)

*Poecilodryas nitida* De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 376—Boirave, Orangerie Bay, New Guinea.


Goodenough, Fergusson, and Normanby Islands; eastern and southern New Guinea, west in the north to the Huon Peninsula, in the south to the Fly River.

**Monarcha chrysomela aurantiacus** Meyer


Northern New Guinea from the head of Geelvink Bay east to Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu River.

**Monarcha chrysomela melanonotus** Sclater


Misool, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeo, and northwestern New Guinea, east on the south coast to Etna Bay, on the north coast as far as Wandammen.

**Monarcha chrysomela kordensis** Meyer

Kordo, Misori (= Biak) Island.
Biak Island, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

**Monarcha chrysomela pulcherrimus** Salomonsen
Bismarck Archipelago: Dyaual Island.

**Monarcha chrysomela chrysomela** (Garnot)
*Muscicapa chrysomela* Garnot, 1827, in Duperrey, Voyage Coquille, Zool., Atlas, 1, pl. 18, fig. 2 (17 October)—New Ireland; 1828, 1, livr. 8, p. 344 (29 November); 1829; 1, livr. 13, p. 594 (21 November)—New Zealand (error).
Bismarck Archipelago: New Ireland, New Hanover.

**Monarcha chrysomela whitneyorum** Mayr
Bismarck Archipelago, Lihir Group: Lihir.

**Monarcha chrysomela tabarensis** Mayr
Bismarck Archipelago, Tabar Islands: Tabar.

**Genus ARSES** Lesson


**ARSES TELESCOPTHALMUS**

*Arses telescophthalmus insularis* (Méyer)

1Separation of *Arses* generically from *Monarcha* is questionable. *A. telescophthalmus* and *kaupi* form a superspecies.—E. M.
Arse fenicheli Madarasz, 1894, Aquila, 1, p. 92—Bongu, Astrolabe Bay.
Japen; northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu River.

Arse telescophthalmus telescophthalmus (Garnot)
Musciaca telescophthalmus [sic] Garnot, 1827, in Duperrey, Voyage Coquille, Zool., Atlas, 1, livr. 5, pl. 18, fig. 1 (17 October); 1829, 1, livr. 13, p. 593 (21 November)—Dorey (= Manokwari), northwestern New Guinea.
Misool, Salawati, and northwestern New Guinea, east along the south coast to Etna Bay, along the north coast to the head of Geelvink Bay.

Arse telescophthalmus batantae Sharpe
Arse batantae Sharpe, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., 1, p. 21—Batanta Island.
Western Papuan Islands: Waigeo, Batanta.

Arse telescophthalmus harterti van Oort
Southern New Guinea from the Mimika to the Purari River.

Arse telescophthalmus henkei Meyer
South coast of southeastern New Guinea, from Hall Sound east probably to Orangerie Bay.

Arse telescophthalmus lauterbach Reichenow
North coast of southeastern New Guinea, from Milne Bay to the Huon Peninsula.

Arse telescophthalmus aruensis Sharpe
Arse aruensis Sharpe, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., 1, p. 22—Aru Islands.
Aru Islands.

Arse telescophthalmus lorealis De Vis
Cape York, northern Queensland, from Coen north.
CHECK-LIST OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

ARSES KAUPI

Arses kaupi Gould

Genus Myiagra Vigors and Horsfield

Submyiagra Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., 2, p. 61. New name for Platygnathus Hartlaub, 1852, preoccupied by Platygnathus Audinet-Serville, 1832. Type, by original designation, Platyrrynchos vanikorensis Quoy and Gaimard.


**MYIAGRA OCEANICA**

*Myiagra oceanica erythrops* Hartlaub and Finsch

Micronesia, Palau Islands: Babelthuap, Koror, Garakayo, Peleliu, Ngabad.

*Myiagra oceanica freycineti* Oustalet

Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Guam.

*Myiagra oceanica oceanica* Pucheran

Micronesia, Caroline Islands: Truk.

*Myiagra oceanica pluto* Finsch

Micronesia, Caroline Islands: Ponape.

**MYIAGRA GALEATA**

*Myiagra galeata galeata* Gray

Moluccas: Obi, Batjan, Ternate, Halmahera, Morotai.

*Myiagra galeata buruensis* Hartert

Southern Moluccas: Buru.

*Myiagra galeata seranensis* Stresemann

Southern Moluccas: Ceram, Ambon.

1The four Micronesia taxa may represent allospecies.—E. M.
Myiagra galeata goramensis Sharpe


Southern Moluccas: Ceram Laut, Gorong; Kai Islands: Little Kai.

**MYIAGRA ATRA**

Myiagra atra Meyer


Numfoor and Biak Islands, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

**MYIAGRA RUBECULA**¹²

Myiagra rubecula rubecula (Latham)


Southern Queensland to New South Wales and Victoria (Glenelg River); occasionally to Tasmania and South Australia. On migration to northern Australia and southern New Guinea (Daru, Fly River).

Myiagra rubecula yorki Mathews


Queensland from Cape York south to about the Burnett River and Fraser Island.

¹*M. rubecula, ferrocyanea, cervinicauda, caledonica, vanikorensis, and albiventris* form a superspecies, with the possible additions of *M. oceanica, galeata, and atra.*—E. M.

Myiagra rubecula concinna Gould

Myiagra rubecula broomei Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 90—Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia.

Myiagra rubecula melvillensis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 41—Melville Island, Northern Territory.
Northern Australia, from Kimberley (Derby) east to northwestern Queensland (Leichhardt River); Melville Island, Groote Eylandt, and Sir Edward Pellew Group, Northern Territory.

Myiagra rubecula papuana Rothschild and Hartert
Eastern and southern New Guinea, west on the south coast to Triton Bay, on the north coast to the Kumusi River.

Myiagra rubecula sciurorum Rothschild and Hartert
Louisiade Archipelago (Rossel, Tagula, and Misima Islands), Conflict Group, and D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Dobu Islands), off eastern New Guinea.

MYIAGRA FERROCYANEA

Myiagra ferrocyanea cinerea (Mathews)
Solomon Islands: Bougainville.

Myiagra ferrocyanea ferrocyanea Ramsay
Solomon Islands: Choiseul, Ysabel, Guadalcanal.
Myiagra ferrocyanea malaitae Mayr
Solomon Islands: Malaita.

Myiagra ferrocyanea feminina Rothschild and Hartert
Solomon Islands: New Georgia Group.

MYIAGRA CERVINICAUDA

Myiagra cervinicauda Tristram
Solomon Islands: San Cristobal.

MYIAGRA CALEDONICA

Myiagra caledonica caledonica Bonaparte
New Caledonia.

Myiagra caledonica viridinitens Gray
Myiagra luguieri Tristram, 1879, Ibis, p. 188—Lifou, Loyalty Islands.
Myiagra caledonica uveaensis Sarasin, 1913, in Sarasin and Roux, Nova Caledonia, A. Zool., 1, Lief. 1, p. 25, pl. 2, fig. 12—Fayaoné, Ouvéa, Loyalty Islands.
Loyalty Islands: Lifou, Ouvéa.

Myiagra caledonica melanura Gray
Myiagra caledonica mareensis Sarasin, 1913, in Sarasin and Roux, Nova Caledonia, A. Zool., 1, Lief. 1, p. 25, pl. 2, fig. 14—Netché, Maré, Loyalty Islands.
Loyalty Islands: Maré; southern New Hebrides: Aneityum, Tana, Eromanga.

Myiagra caledonica marinae Salomonsen
New Hebrides, from Efate north; Banks and Torres Islands.

Myiagra caledonica occidentalis Mayr
Solomon Islands: Rennell.

MYIAGRA VANIKORENSIS

Myiagra vanikorensis vanikorensis (Quoy and Gaimard)
Platyrhynchos vanikorensis Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d’Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 183, pl. 5, fig. 1—Vanikoro.
Santa Cruz Islands: Vanikoro.

Myiagra vanikorensis rufiventris Elliot
Myiagra rufiventris Elliot, 1859, Ibis, p. 393—“Samoan or Navigator’s Islands”; error: restricted to Viti Levu, Fiji Islands, by Mayr, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 651, p. 5.
Western Fiji Islands: Yasawa, Viti Levu, Ovalau, Ngau, Koro, Vanua Levu, Taveuni, and other islands.

Myiagra vanikorensis kandavensis Mayr
Western Fiji Islands: Kandavu, small islands of Kandavu Group, Mbengga, Vatulele.

Myiagra vanikorensis dorsalis Mayr

Myiagra vanikorensis townsendi Wetmore

**MYIAGRA ALBIVENTRIS**

**Myiagra albiventris** (Peale)

Western Samoa: Upolu, Savaii.

**MYIAGRA AZUREOCAPILLA**

**Myiagra azureocapilla azureocapilla** Layard

Western Fiji Islands: Taveuni.

**Myiagra azureocapilla castaneigularis** Layard

Western Fiji Islands: Vanua Levu.

**Myiagra azureocapilla whitneyi** Mayr

Western Fiji Islands: Viti Levu.

**MYIAGRA RUFICOLLIS**

**Myiagra ruficollis ruficollis** (Vieillot)


Flores Sea: Tanahdjampea, Kalao; Lesser Sunda Islands:

1Sometimes placed in a distinct subgenus, *Lophomyiagra* Mathews, but actually closely related to *M. albiventris*.—E. M.
MONARCHIDAE

Sumba, Sawu, Roti, Semau, Timor, Alor, Wetar, Romang, Damar; Tanimbar Archipelago.

Myiagra ruficollis mimikae Ogilvie-Grant


Myiagra latirostris cooperi Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 42—Melville Island, Northern Territory.


Myiagra latirostris tormenti Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 91—Point Torment, northwestern Australia.


Coastal and near-coastal northern Australia, from Point Torment, Western Australia, to Cape Grenville, northern Queensland; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt, islands in Torres Strait, Aru Islands, Daru Island, and southern New Guinea from the Mimika River to the Laloki River. Chiefly man-groves.

MYIAGRA CYANOLEUCA

Myiagra cyanoleuca (Vieillot)


Myiagra novaepomeraniae Reichenow, 1899, Ornith. Monatsber., 7, p. 8—Ralum, New Britain.


Breeds in Tasmania and in eastern Australia from southeastern South Australia to Queensland. As migrant and in winter: Louisiade Archipelago (Tagula and Misima Islands), D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Goodenough Islands), Woodlark Island, Karkar Island, Manam Island, New Britain,
and southern New Guinea from the Noord River east at least to the Port Moresby district.

**MYIAGRA ALECTO**

*Myiagra alecto longirostris* (Mathews)


*Myiagra alecto tormenti* (Mathews)

*Monarcha alecto* [sic] *tormenti* Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 91—Point Torment, northwestern Australia. Derby district, northwestern Australia.

*Myiagra alecto rufolateralis* (Gray)


Northern Australia, from Napier Broome Bay to Arnhem Land; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt.

*Myiagra alecto wardelli* (Mathews)


*Myiagra alecto alecto* (Temminck)

Northern Moluccas: Obi, Batjan, Tidore, Ternate, Halmahera, Morotai.

**Myiagra alecto chalybeocephala** (Garnot)

*Myiagra alecto chalybeocephala* Garnot, 1828, in Duperrey, *Voyage Coquille*, Zool., Atlas, 1, livr. 8, pl. 15, fig. 1 (29 November); 1829, 1, livr. 13, p. 589 (21 November)—Port Praslin, New Ireland.


Western Papuan Islands (Misool, Kofiau, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeo), all New Guinea (except Fly River area), islands of Geelvink Bay (Kurudu, Japen, Biak, Numfoor), Karkar Island, Bismarck Archipelago (except St. Matthias and Lihir Groups).

**Myiagra alecto manumudari** (Rothschild and Hartert)


Manam Island, off northeastern New Guinea.

**Myiagra alecto lucida** Gray


**MYIAGRA HEBETIOR**

**Myiagra hebetior hebetior** (Hartert)


**Myiagra hebetior eichhorni** (Hartert)

**Myiagra hebetior cervinicolor** (Salomonsen)


Bismarck Archipelago: Dyaul Island.

**MYIAGRA INQUIETA**

**Myiagra inquieta nana** (Gould)


*Seisura inquieta rogersi* Mathews, 1921, Birds Australia, 9, p. 68—Derby, northwestern Australia.

Northern Australia from Kimberley (Derby district) to head of Gulf of Carpentaria (Normanton) and southwestern Cape York Peninsula; Groote Eylandt; southern New Guinea (Merauke district).

**Myiagra inquieta inquieta** (Latham)


Queensland (north to Atherton Tableland), New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and southwestern Australia.

**Genera INCERTAE SEDIS**

**Ernst Mayr**

**Genus LAMPROLIA** Finsch


Olson, 1980, Notornis, 27, pp. 7–10.
Lamprolia victoriae victoriae Finsch
Western Fiji Islands: Taveuni.

Lamprolia victoriae kleinschmidtii Ramsay
*Lamprolia klinesmithi* [sic] Ramsay, 1876 (February), Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 1, p. 68—Vanua Levu, Fiji.¹
*Lamprolia minor* Layard (ex Kleinschmidt MS), 1876 (April), Ibis, p. 155—near Savusavu Bay, Vanua Levu, Fiji.
Western Fiji Islands: Vanua Levu.

Genus Machaerirhynchus Gould²

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer albifrons Gray
Western Papuan Islands: Waigeo.

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer albigula Mayr and Meyer de Schauensee
Misool, Salawati, and western New Guinea, east along the south

¹Discovered by Theodor Kleinschmidt. Ramsay's anglicization of the name has subsequently been corrected.—E. M.
²This genus seems to be quite unrelated to other Papuan genera. Storr, 1958, Emu, 58, p. 282, suggests that it might be related to *Ficedula*, but this is improbable zoogeographically and is contradicted by structure of syrinx (Ames, 1975, Bonner Zool. Beitr., 26, pp. 114–115).—E. M.
coast to Triton Bay, along the north coast at least to Humboldt Bay, probably to Astrolabe Bay.

**Machaerirhynchus flaviventer novus** Rothschild and Hartert  
North coast of southeastern New Guinea from the Huon Peninsula (Heldsbach Coast) and the Watut Valley to Collingwood Bay.

**Machaerirhynchus flaviventer xanthogenys** Gray  
Aru Islands and southern New Guinea from the Mimika River east to Milne Bay.

**Machaerirhynchus flaviventer flaviventer** Gould  
*Machaerirhynchus flaviventer flaviventer* Gould, 1851, Birds Australia, Suppl., pt. 1, pl. and text—Cape York.  
Cape York district, northern Queensland.

**Machaerirhynchus flaviventer secundus** Mathews  
Cairns-Atherton area, northern Queensland.

**MACHAERIRHYNCHUS NIGRIPECTUS**

**Machaerirhynchus nigripectus nigripectus** Schlegel  
Mountains of the Vogelkop (Tamrau, Arfak), New Guinea.

**Machaerirhynchus nigripectus saturatus** Rothschild and Hartert  
Weyland, Gauttier, Nassau, Oranje, and Sepik Mountains, and Central Highlands, New Guinea.
Machaerirhynchus nigripectus harterti van Oort


Mountains of the Huon Peninsula and of southeastern New Guinea.

**Genus PELTOPS WAGLER**


**PELTOPS BLAINVILLII**

*Peltops* blainvillii (Garnot)

*Eurystomus Blainvillii* Garnot, 1827, in Duperrey, *Voyage Coquille*, Zool., Atlas, 1, livr. 3, pl. 19, fig. 2 (18 April); 1829, 1, livr. 13, p. 595 (21 November)—Dorey (= Manokwari), northwestern New Guinea.


Misool, Salawati, Waigeo, and all New Guinea (possibly absent in some regions, as, for example, at the Huon Gulf).

**PELTOPS MONTANUS**

*Peltops montanus* Stresemann


Tamrau and Arfak Mountains, central chain from the Weyland Mountains to southeastern New Guinea; mountains of Huon Peninsula.

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1 This genus, according to Sibley and Ahlquist, 1984, *Emu*, 84, pp. 181–183, belongs to the Cracticidae (Check-list Birds World, 1962, 15, p. 166).—E. M.
Subfamily RHIPIDURINAE

George E. Watson (Palaearctic and Oriental) and Ernst Mayr (Australasian)

Genus RHIPIDURA Vigors and Horsfield


Ripidicala Boie, 1832, Neues Staatsbürgerliches Magazin (Schleswig), 1, p. 489. Type, by subsequent designation (Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 184), Muscicapa flabellifera Gmelin.


Sauloprocta Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 57. Type, by monotypy, Rhipidura motacilloides Vigors and Horsfield.


Howeavis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 111. Type, by original designation, Muscicapa rufifrons Latham.

Setosura Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., 2, p. 58. Type, by original designation, Rhipidura setosa melvillensis Mathews.


**Subgenus Chelidorhynx** Blyth

**Rhipidura hypoxantha** Blyth
The Himalayas from southern Kashmir east through Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, southeastern Tibet, northwestern Yunnan, and southwestern Szechwan south to the hills of northern Bangladesh, northern Burma, northern Thailand, and northern Vietnam.

**Subgenus cyanonympha** Oberholser

**Rhipidura superciliaris** Oberholser

**Rhipidura superciliaris samarensis** (Steere)
*Setaria Samarensis* Steere, 1890, List Birds Mammals Steere Expedition Philippines, p. 16—Samar, Leyte; type from Catbalogan, Samar, fide Hachisuka, 1935, Birds Philippine Islands, 2, p. 316.
Philippines: Samar, Leyte, Bohol.

**Rhipidura superciliaris superciliaris** (Sharpe)
Philippines: western Mindanao, Basilan.
Rhipidura superciliaris apo Hachisuka
Philippines: Mt. Apo and southeastern Mindanao.

RHIPIDURA CYANICEPS

Rhipidura cyaniceps pinicola Parkes
Philippines: western Luzon from Ilocos Norte to Bataan.

Rhipidura cyaniceps cyaniceps (Cassin)
Philippines: eastern Luzon from Cagayan Province in the northeast south to Sorsogon Province.

Rhipidura cyaniceps sauli Bourns and Worcester
Philippines: Tablas.

Rhipidura cyaniceps albiventris (Sharpe)
Philippines: Ticao, Masbate, Panay, Guimaras, Negros.

Subgenus RHSIPIDURA Vigors and Horsfield

RHIPIDURA PHOENICURA

Rhipidura phoenicura Müller
Java.

RHIPIDURA NIGROCINNAMOMEA

Rhipidura nigrocinnamomea hutchinsoni Mearns
Philippines: northern and western Mindanao.

**Rhipidura nigrocinnamomea nigrocinnamomea** Hartert

Philippines: Mt. Apo and Mt. McKinley, southeastern Mindanao.

**RHIPIDURA ALBICOLLIS**

**Rhipidura albicollis canescens** (Koelz)

Himalayan foothills from Murree, Pakistan, and Kashmir to western Nepal, where intergrading with *albicollis*.

**Rhipidura albicollis albicollis** (Vieillot)

Himalayas in western Nepal and Sikkim, where intergrading with *stanleyi*, and from the plains of Bangladesh to lower West Bengal. Mountain birds move to the lowlands in winter.

**Rhipidura albicollis stanleyi** Stuart Baker
*Rhipidura albicollis kempi* Stuart Baker, 1913 (September), Rec. Indian Mus., 8, p. 275—Abor Hills, northeastern India.


Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, hills of northeastern Bangladesh south to Chittagong, and northern Burma.

**Rhipidura albicollis orissae** Ripley

Southern Bihar, Orissa, and eastern Madhya Pradesh, intergrading with *vernayi* in southern Orissa.¹

¹Prior to Fleming and Traylor's (1964, Fieldiana, Zool., 35, pp. 538–540) demonstration of hybridization between *vernayi* and *orissae* at Mahendra, southern Orissa, and the intermediacy of those two subspecies, *albogularis*, with *vernayi* as subspecies, was treated as a full species separate from *albicollis*.—G. E. W.
Rhipidura albicollis vernayi (Whistler)


Upper Eastern Ghats from southern Orissa, where intergrading with orissae, to the Godavari River.

Rhipidura albicollis albogularis (Lesson)

Musci capa (Muscyla) albogularis Lesson, 1832, in Bélanger, Voyage Indes-Orientales, Zool., p. 264—"le continent de l’Inde, les environs de Pondichery" = Pondicherry, Madras.

Leucocirc a pectoralis Jerdon, 1843, Illus. Indian Ornith., text to pl. 2—Neilgherries = Nilgiris.

Peninsular India from southern Rajasthan and west-central Madhya Pradesh southward (except ranges of orissae and vernayi).

Rhipidura albicollis celsa Riley


Southeastern Tibet (Ch’ang-tu), extreme northeastern Burma and Tenasserim, southern China (southwestern Szechwan, Yunnan, Kwangsi, and Hainan), northern Indochina, and the mountains of northern, northeastern, and western Thailand south to southern Tak.

Rhipidura albicollis cinerascens Delacour


Southern Indochina.

Rhipidura albicollis atrata Salvadori


Rhipidura albicollis robinsoni Chasen, 1941, Treubia, 18, Suppl., p. 61—Bukit Fraser, Pahang, Malay States; altitude 4,000 feet.

Thailand from Isthmus of Kra south through Malaya; Sumatra.
Rhipidura albicollis kinabalu Chasen


Mountains of northeastern Borneo from Mt. Kinabalu to Mt. Murud and Mt. Mulu.

**Rhipidura albicollis sarawacensis** Chasen


Poi Range, western Sarawak.

**RHIPIDURA EURYURA**

Rhipidura euryura Müller


Java. Specimens apparently also exist from Borneo in the British Museum and from Sumatra in the Leyden Museum.

**RHIPIDURA AUREOLA**

Rhipidura aureola aureola Lesson


From the Indus River in Pakistan east along the Himalayan foothills in northern India, Nepal, (?) Sikkim, and west Bengal south to Sind, central peninsular India (southwestern and central Maharashtra, where intergrading with *compressirostris*, and Orissa) and the lowlands east of the Brahmaputra River. Absent from the Thar Desert, Pakistan, lower West Bengal, and coastal Bangladesh.

¹The date of publication of the 5th livraison of Lesson's *Traité* presumably lies between 25 September 1830 and 1 March 1831; cf. Matthews, 1911, *Novit. Zool.*, 18, p. 14.—G. E. W.
Rhipidura aureola compressirostris (Blyth)
Southern peninsular India and Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Rhipidura aureola burmanica (Hume)
   *[Leucocerca] burmanica* Hume, 1880, Stray Feathers, 9, p. 175, note 5—Thoungyeen valley, Tenasserim.
Assam in the hills south of the Brahmaputra River, and hills of Bangladesh, east through central Burma, northern, central, and peninsular Thailand south to Prachuap Khiri Khan, and Indochina.

**RHIPIDURA JAVANICA**

Rhipidura javanica longicauda Wallace
   *Leucocirca infumata* Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers, 1, p. 455—Acheen (= Aceh), Sumatra.
Central and southern Burma east through central and southern Thailand to southern Indochina (Cambodia, southernmost Vietnam), and south through Malaya to Sumatra (including Riau Archipelago, Bangka, and Belitung) and Borneo (including northern Borneo islands and Maratua group).

Rhipidura javanica javanica (Sparrman)
   *Muscicapa javanica* Sparrman, 1788, Mus. Carlsonianum, fasc. 3, no. 75 and pl.—Java.
Java and Bali.

Rhipidura javanica nigritorquis Vigors
Throughout the Philippines from Luzon to Palawan and the Sulu Archipelago.

**RHIPIDURA PERLATA**

Rhipidura perlata Müller
   *Rhipidura perlata* S. Müller, 1843, in Temminck (ed.), Verh.
MONARCHIDAE

Southern peninsular provinces of Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

**RHIPIDURA LEUCOPHrys**

*Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca* (Quoy and Gaimard)  
*Muscipeta melaleuca* Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d’Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 180, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 4, fig. 3—New Ireland.  
Moluccas, New Guinea, islands of New Guinea region, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands.

*Rhipidura leucophrys picata* Gould  
Northern Australia, from Northern Territory to northern Queensland.

*Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys* (Latham)  
*Leucocirca leucophrys carteri* Mathews, 1921, Birds Australia, 9, p. 41—Broome Hill, southwestern Australia.
Southern Australia.

**RHIPIDURA RUFIVENTRIS**

*Rhipidura rufiventris sumbawensis* Büttikofer  
*Rhipidura sumbawensis* Büttikofer, 1892 (30 October), Notes Leyden Mus. (1893), 15, p. 85—Sumbawa.  
Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumbawa.

1*R. rufiventris and cockerelli* form a superspecies.—E. M.
Rhipidura rufiventris diluta Wallace

Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores, Lomblen.

Rhipidura rufiventris tenkatei Bütikofer

*Rhipidura tenkatei* Bütikofer, 1892, Notes Leyden Mus., 14, p. 205—Rotti (= Roti) Island.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Roti.

Rhipidura rufiventris (Vieillot)

Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.

Rhipidura rufiventris pallidiceps Hartert

Lesser Sunda Islands: Wetar.

Rhipidura rufiventris hoedti Bütikofer

*Rhipidura hoedti* Bütikofer, 1892 (30 October), Notes Leyden Mus. (1893), 15, p. 93—Letti (= Leti) Island.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Romang, Leti, Moa, Sermata, Damar.

Rhipidura rufiventris fuscorufa Sclater

Tanimbar Archipelago.

Rhipidura rufiventris isura Gould

*Rhipidura setosa melvillensis* Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 41—Melville Island, Northern Territory.
Northern Australia, from Broome, Kimberley, in the west to the Townsville area, Queensland.
Rhipidura rufiventris assimilis Gray
Kai Islands: Great and Little Kai.

Rhipidura rufiventris finitima Hartert

Rhipidura rufiventris perneglecta Hartert

Rhipidura rufiventris cinerea Wallace
Southern Moluccas: Ceram, Ambon.

Rhipidura rufiventris bouruensis Wallace
Southern Moluccas: Buru.

Rhipidura rufiventris obiensis Salvadori
Northern Moluccas: Obi.

Rhipidura rufiventris vidua Salvadori and Turati
Western Papuan Islands: Kofiau.

Rhipidura rufiventris gularis Müller
Rhipidura oreas De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 375—southeastern New Guinea.
All New Guinea, and the following islands: Misool, Gagi, Gebe,
Salawati, Batanta, Waigeo, Num, Japen, Manam, Goode-nough, Fergusson.

**Rhipidura rufiventris kordensis** Meyer


Biak Island, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

**Rhipidura rufiventris nigromentalis** Hartert


Louisiade Archipelago: Tagula, Misima.

**Rhipidura rufiventris finschii** Salvadori

*Rhipidura finschii* Salvadori, 1882, Ornitologia Papuasia Molucche, 3, p. 532—New Britain.


**Rhipidura rufiventris setosa** (Quoy and Gaimard)

*Muscipeta setosa* Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d’Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 181, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 4, fig. 4—Carteret Harbor (= Lamassa Bay), New Ireland.


Bismarck Archipelago: New Hanover, New Ireland, Dyaul.

**Rhipidura rufiventris mussai** Rothschild and Hartert


**Rhipidura rufiventris mussaui** Hartert, 1924 (October), Novit. Zool., 31, p. 271—St. Matthias Island or Mussau.

Bismarck Archipelago, St. Matthias Group: Mussau.

**Rhipidura rufiventris niveiventris** Rothschild and Hartert


Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty Islands: Manus, Rambutyo.

**Rhipidura rufiventris gigantea** Stresemann


Bismarck Archipelago: Lihir, Lihir Group, and Tabar, Tabar Group.
Rhipidura rufiventris tangensis Mayr
Bismarck Archipelago, Tanga Islands: Boang.

RHIPIDURA COCKERELLI

Rhipidura cockerelli septentrionalis Rothschild and Hartert
Solomon Islands: Buka, Bougainville, Shortland.

Rhipidura cockerelli interposita Rothschild and Hartert
Solomon Islands: Choiseul, Ysabel.

Rhipidura cockerelli floridana Mayr
Solomon Islands: Florida, Tulagi.

Rhipidura cockerelli cockerelli (Ramsay)
Solomon Islands: Guadalcanal.

Rhipidura cockerelli coultasi Mayr
Solomon Islands: Malaita.

Rhipidura cockerelli albina Rothschild and Hartert
Solomon Islands: Kolombangara, New Georgia, Vangunu, Rendova, Tetipari.

Rhipidura cockerelli lavellae Rothschild and Hartert
Solomon Islands: Vella Lavella, Ganongga.
Rhipidura albolimbata albolimbata Salvadori
Mountains of New Guinea from Vogelkop to southeastern New Guinea, Cyclops Mountains, mountains of Huon Peninsula.

Rhipidura albolimbata lorentzi van Oort
Snow Mountains and Central Highlands, New Guinea, at higher altitudes (9,000–11,000 feet) than *albolimbata*.

Rhipidura hyperythra hyperythra Gray

Aru Islands.

Rhipidura hyperythra muelleri Meyer
Japen Island; western New Guinea east in the north to Astrolabe Bay, in the south to Lake Kutubu.

Rhipidura hyperythra castaneothorax Ramsay
Southeastern New Guinea, west in the north to the Saruwaged Mountains and the Watut River, in the south to the Angabunga River.

**RHIPIDURA THRENOTHORAX**

*Rhipidura threnothorax* threnothorax Müller
*Rhipidura rosenbergi* Büttikofer, 1892, Notes Leyden Mus., 15, p. 88—Wonoembai (= Sungai Manumbai), Aru Islands.

Aru Islands, Misool, Salawati, Waigeo, and all New Guinea.

*Rhipidura threnothorax fumosa* Schlegel
Japen Island, Geelvink Bay, northwestern New Guinea.

**RHIPIDURA MACULIPECTUS**

*Rhipidura maculipectus* Gray
Aru Islands, Salawati, Batanta, western and southern New Guinea east along the north coast to Warbusi (Geelvink Bay), along the south coast at least to Hall Sound, possibly to Orangerie Bay.

**Rhipidura leucothorax**

*Rhipidura leucothorax leucothorax* Salvadori


From northwestern New Guinea (Sorong) east along the north coast to Astrolabe Bay (Stephansort), along the south coast to the Port Moresby district.

*Rhipidura leucothorax clamosa* Diamond


Karimui Basin and area immediately to south, east-central New Guinea.

*Rhipidura leucothorax episcopalis* Ramsay


Southeastern New Guinea west along the south coast as far as Kapa Kapa, along the north coast to Astrolabe Bay, where it intergrades with *leucothorax*.

**Rhipiduraatra**

*Rhipidura atra atra* Salvadori


Tamrau, Arfak, and Wandammen Mountains, western New Guinea; central ranges from the Weyland Mountains to the mountains of the Huon Peninsula and southeastern New Guinea.

*Rhipidura atra vulpes* Mayr


Cyclops Mountains, northern New Guinea.
**Rhipidura fuliginosa preissi** Cabanis

*Rhipidura Preissi* Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 1, p. 57—Western Australia.

Breeding southwestern Australia. In winter north to the Pilbara district and east to the Wiluna and Kalgoorlie districts, Western Australia.

**Rhipidura fuliginosa alisteri** Mathews


Breeding Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, Victoria, eastern New South Wales, and southeastern Queensland. Winter migrant to northern Australia (Kimberley, Western Australia, Northern Territory, Cape York Peninsula); perhaps New Guinea.

**Rhipidura fuliginosa albiscapa** Gould

*Rhipidura albiscapa* Gould, 1840, Birds Australia, pt. 1, pl. and text—Tasmania.

Tasmania and islands in Bass Strait. In winter north to the southeastern mainland of Australia.

**Rhipidura fuliginosa keasti** Ford


Humid highlands of northeastern Queensland; also Eungella Range and presumably Clarke Range, mideastern Queensland.

**Rhipidura fuliginosa albicauda** North

Arid mulga country of southern Northern Territory and southern interior of Western Australia.

**Rhipidura fuliginosa phasiana** De Vis  
*Rhipidura flabellifera buchanani* Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 90—Buchanan Island, off Melville Island, Northern Territory.  
Mangroves of northern Australia from Shark Bay, Western Australia, to the Norman River, Queensland, and of southern New Guinea between Hall Sound and the Port Moresby district.

**Rhipidura fuliginosa fuliginosa** (Sparrman)  

New Zealand: South Island, Stewart Island and nearby outliers.

**Rhipidura fuliginosa placabilis** Bangs  

New Zealand: North Island and adjacent islands.

**Rhipidura fuliginosa penitus** Bangs  
Chatham Islands: Chatham, Pitt, Southeast.
Rhipidura fuliginosa pelzelni Gray
Norfolk Island.

Rhipidura fuliginosa cervina Ramsay
Lord Howe Island. Extinct.

Rhipidura fuliginosa bulgeri Layard
*Rhipidura bulgeri* Layard, 1877, Ibis, p. 361—New Caledonia.
New Caledonia and Lifou, Loyalty Islands.

Rhipidura fuliginosa brenchleyi Sharpe
New Hebrides and Banks Islands; San Cristobal, Solomon Islands.

**Rhipidura drownei**

Rhipidura drownei drownei Mayr
Solomon Islands: Bougainville (mountains).

Rhipidura drownei ocularis Mayr
Solomon Islands: Guadalcanal (mountains).

**Rhipidura tenebrosa**

Rhipidura tenebrosa Ramsay

1*R. drownei, tenebrosa, rennelliana, spilodera, and nebulosa form a superspecies.—E. M.*
South Wales, 6 (1881), p. 835—San Cristobal.
Solomon Islands: San Cristobal.

RHIPIDURA RENNELLIANA

Rhipidura rennelliana Mayr
  Solomon Islands: Rennell Island.

RHIPIDURA SPILODERA

Rhipidura spilodera verreauxi Marié
  New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands (Lifou and Maré; accidental on Uvea).

Rhipidura spilodera spilodera Gray
  Central and northern New Hebrides, from Efate north, and Banks Islands (Gaua = Lakon or Santa Maria, Vanua Lava).

Rhipidura spilodera layardi Salvadori
  Fiji Islands: Ovalau, Viti Levu.

Rhipidura spilodera erythronota Sharpe
  *Rhipidura erythronota* Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 4, p. 337, pl. 10, fig. 1—Vanua Levu, Fiji Islands.
  Fiji Islands: Vanua Levu and neighboring islands.

Rhipidura spilodera rufilateralis Sharpe
  *Rhipidura rufilateralis* Sharpe, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 4, p. 337, pl. 10, fig. 2—Taveuni, Fiji Islands.
  Fiji Islands: Taveuni.
Rhipidura nebulosa nebulosa Peale
Western Samoa: Upolu.

Rhipidura nebulosa altera Mayr
Western Samoa: Savaii.

Rhipidura brachyrhyncha brachyrhyncha Schlegel

Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop, New Guinea.

Rhipidura brachyrhyncha devisi North
Rhipidura albicauda De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 375—no locality; Mt. Scratchley, southeastern New Guinea, suggested by Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, p. 129.


Rhipidura personata Ramsay
Fiji Islands: Kandavu.
Rhipidura dedemi van Oort
Rhipidura dedemi van Oort, 1911, Notes Leyden Mus., 34, p. 62—Kairatu, western Ceram.
Southern Moluccas: Ceram (mountains).

Rhipidura superflua Hartert
Southern Moluccas: Buru (mountains).

Rhipidura teysmanni teysmanni Büttikofer
Rhipidura teysmanni Büttikofer, 1892, Notes Leyden Mus., 15, p. 80—Macassar (= Makasar), Celebes.
Mt. Lompobatang, southwestern Celebes.

Rhipidura teysmanni toradja Stresemann
Mountains of central and southeastern Celebes.

Rhipidura teysmanni coomansi van Marle
Rhipidura teysmanni coomansi van Marle, 1940, Limosa, 13, p. 69—Sopoetan (= Soputan), Minahasa, northern Celebes; altitude 1,500 meters.
Minahasa, northern Celebes.

Rhipidura teysmanni sulaensis Neumann
Taliabu, Sula Islands, east of Celebes.

The species dedemi, superflua, teysmanni, and lepida form a superspecies while rufidorsa, dahli, matthiae, and malaitae form a second superspecies. These two superspecies together with opistherythra, rufifrons, and personata all belong to the rufifrons species group. All these species are closely related, but owing to pronounced divergence among the species and some secondary overlaps they hardly qualify as a single superspecies.—E. M.
Rhipidura lepida Hartlaub and Finsch
Micronesia: Palau Islands.

Rhipidura opistherythra Sclater
Tanimbar Archipelago.

Rhipidura rufidorsa Meyer
Misool, Japen, and western New Guinea, east in the south to the Fly River, in the north at least to the Schrader Mountains, probably to Astrolabe Bay.

Rhipidura rufidorsa kumusi Mathews
North coast of southeastern New Guinea between the Kumusi River and Collingwood Bay.

Rhipidura rufidorsa kubuna Rand
South coast of southeastern New Guinea.

Rhipidura dahli Reichenow
*Rhipidura dahli* Reichenow, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., 5, p. 7—Ralum, New Britain.
Bismarck Archipelago: New Britain and Umboi (? subspecies).
Rhipidura dahlia antonii Hartert
Bismarck Archipelago: New Ireland.

**RHIPIDURA MATTHIAE**

**Rhipidura matthiae** Heinroth
*Rhipidura matthiae* Heinroth, 1902, Journ. Ornith., 50, p. 457, pl. 9, fig. 2—St. Matthias (= Mussau) Island.
Bismarck Archipelago, St. Matthias Group: Mussau.

**RHIPIDURA MALAITAE**

**Rhipidura malaitae** Mayr
Solomon Islands: Malaita.

**RHIPIDURA RUFIFRONS**

**Rhipidura rufifrons celebensis** Büttikofer
Tanahdjampea and Kalao, south of Celebes.

**Rhipidura rufifrons mimosae** Meise
Kalaotoa, south of Celebes.

**Rhipidura rufifrons sumbensis** Hartert
Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba. Doubtfully distinct from *semi-collaris*.

**Rhipidura rufifrons semicollaris** Müller
Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores, Sawu, Roti, Timor, Alor, Wetar.

**Rhipidura rufifrons elegantula** Sharpe
*Rhipidura elegantula* Sharpe, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., 1, p. 23—Letti (= Leti) Island.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Romang, Leti, Moa, Damar.
Rhipidura rufifrons reichenowii Finsch
Rhipidura Reichenowii Finsch, 1901, Notes Leyden Mus., 22, p. 257, pl. 4, fig. 3—Babber (= Babar) Island.
Lesser Sunda Islands: Babar.

Rhipidura rufifrons hamadryas Sclater
Tanimbar Archipelago.

Rhipidura rufifrons dryas Gould
Rhipidura mayi Ashby, 1911, Emu, 11, p. 41—Anson Bay, Northern Territory.
Rhipidura rufifrons parryi Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 320—northwestern Australia = Parry’s Creek, northwestern Australia, fide Mathews, 1913, List Birds Australia, p. 186.
Northern Australia from Napier Broome Bay east through Northern Territory to the east coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria (Watson River, Cape York Peninsula); Melville Island, Truant Island, Groote Eylandt.

Rhipidura rufifrons henrici Hartert
Southern Moluccas: Ceram Laut, Manggur Group, Kur, Taam; Kai Islands: Little Kai; Aru Islands: Babi.

Rhipidura rufifrons squamata Müller
Western Papuan Islands: Waigeo, Salawati, Schildpad, and Misool, and Banda Islands.

Rhipidura rufifrons semirubra Sclater
Bismarck Archipelago: Admiralty Islands.
**Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons** (Latham)


Eastern Australia from Victoria north to the Bunya Mountains, southeastern Queensland. On migration and as winter visitor in northern Queensland and southern New Guinea (Fly River, Gulf of Papua).

**Rhipidura rufifrons intermedia** North


Northeastern Queensland from the Seaview Range north to Mt. Amos.

**Rhipidura rufifrons torrida** Wallace


Northern Moluccas: Obi, Batjan, Halmahera, Ternate.

**Rhipidura rufifrons streptophora** Ogilvie-Grant


Known only from the type locality.

**Rhipidura rufifrons louisiadensis** Hartert


Louisiaide Archipelago: Rossel and Misima Islands, Bonvouloir Group (East and Hastings); D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago: Fergusson Island.

**Rhipidura rufifrons commoda** Hartert


Northern Solomon Islands: Buka, Bougainville, Choiseul, Ysabel, and adjacent islands.

**Rhipidura rufifrons granti** Hartert


Central Solomon Islands: Vella Lavella, Mbava, Ganongga, Narovo (= Simbo), Gizo, Kolombangara, New Georgia, Gatumai, Rendova, and Tetipari.

Rhipidura rufifrons brunnea Mayr

Solomon Islands: Malaita.

Rhipidura rufifrons rufofronta Ramsay

Solomon Islands: Guadalcanal.

Rhipidura rufifrons russata Tristram

Solomon Islands: San Cristobal.

Rhipidura rufifrons ugiensis Mayr

Solomon Islands: Ugi.

Rhipidura rufifrons kuperi Mayr

Solomon Islands: Santa Ana (Owa Raha).

Rhipidura rufifrons uraniae Oustalet

Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Guam.

Rhipidura rufifrons saipanensis Hartert

Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Saipan, Tinian.

Rhipidura rufifrons mariae Baker

Micronesia, Marianas Islands: Rota.
Rhipidura rufifrons versicolor Hartlaub and Finsch


Micronesia, Caroline Islands: Yap.

Rhipidura rufifrons agilis Mayr


Santa Cruz Islands: Santa Cruz.

Rhipidura rufifrons utupuae Mayr


Santa Cruz Islands: Utupua.

Rhipidura rufifrons melanolaema Sharpe


Santa Cruz Islands: Vanikoro.

Rhipidura rufifrons kubaryi Finsch


Micronesia, Caroline Islands: Ponape.

**Family Eopsaltriidae**

**Ernst Mayr**


1 Apparently derived from the melanolaema group rather than from uraniae-versicolor.—E. M.

2 Sibley and Ahlquist, 1982, *Emu*, 82, pp. 101–105, have shown the genus *Drymodes* (Check-list Birds World, 1964, 10, pp. 28–30) to belong to the Eopsaltriidae.—E. M.
Genus Monachella Salvadori


Monachella muelleriana muelleriana


Poecilodryas loralis De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 377—southeastern New Guinea.

All New Guinea.

Monachella muelleriana coultasi Mayr


New Britain.

Genus Microeca Gould


Kempiella Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., 2, p. 12. Type, by original designation, Kempiella kempi Mathews.

Dikempia Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, 8, p. 73. Type, by original designation, Microeca? flavovirescens G. R. Gray.


MICROECA LEUCOPHAEA

Microeca leucophaea leucophaea (Latham)


Coastal southern and eastern Australia from Adelaide north to central Queensland (Gracemere).

Microeca leucophaea barcoo White

Central Australia, from Cooper Creek to western New South Wales.

Microeca leucophaea assimilis Gould


Southwestern Australia, east to southwestern Northern Territory, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, and mallee of Victoria.

Microeca leucophaea pallida De Vis


Northern Australia from the Kimberley district (Derby) through northern Northern Territory to northern Queensland (Cape York); birds from the Cairns district are best included in _pallida_.

Microeca leucophaea zimmeri Mayr and Rand

Port Moresby area, southeastern New Guinea.
Microeca flavigaster tormenti Mathews


Northwestern Australia (King Sound to Napier Broome Bay).

**Microeca flavigaster flavigaster** Gould


Coastal and near-coastal northern Australia from the Ord River east to the McArthur River; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt, Pellew Group.

**Microeca flavigaster terraereginae** Mathews


Northeastern Queensland from the lower Staaten River, Mt. Surprise, and Mareeba north to Cape York and Torres Strait islands; also coastal lowlands from near Broad Sound north to near Cairns; southeastern New Guinea from Yule Island to the Kemp Welch River.

**Microeca flavigaster tarara** Rand


Southern New Guinea from the Wassi Kussa River west to the Mimika River; northern New Guinea between Oro Bay and the Pongani River.

**Microeca flavigaster laeta** Salvadori


Wandammen, west coast of Geelvink Bay, Victor Emanuel Mountains, and Astrolabe Bay, New Guinea.

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MICROECA HEMIXANTHA

Microeca hemixantha Sclater

MICROECA GRISEOCEPS

Microeca griseoceps griseoceps De Vis
_Microeca griseiceps bartoni_ Ogilvie-Grant, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl. no. 2, p. 174—southern slope of Owen Stanley Range; altitude 5,000 feet.
Mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Herzog Mountains; also lowlands of southern New Guinea (Oriomo River); northern Cape York Peninsula, Queensland.

Microeca griseoceps occidentalis Rothschild and Hartert
Sepik, Victor Emanuel, Cyclops, Mamberano (Doormanpad), Weyland, and Arfak Mountains, New Guinea.

MICROECA FLAVOVIRESCENS

Microeca flavovirescens flavovirescens Gray
Aru Islands and southern New Guinea between the Wassi Kussa River and the Fly River.

Microeca flavovirescens cuicui (De Vis)
_Zosterops cuicui_ De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 384—Boirave, Orangerie Bay.
Misool, Batanta, Waigeo, Japen, and all New Guinea, except the area occupied by _flavovirescens_.

MICROECA PAPUANA

**Microeca papuana** Meyer


*Zosterops laeta* De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 385—southeastern New Guinea.


Mountains of New Guinea: Vogelkop, central ranges, and Huon Peninsula.

**Genus EUGERYGONE** Finsch

*Eugerygone* Finsch, 1901, Notes Leyden Mus., 22, p. 200.

Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Pseudogerygone rubra* Sharpe.


**EUGERYGONE RUBRA**

*Eugerygone rubra rubra* (Sharpe)


Arfak Mountains, northwestern New Guinea.

*Eugerygone rubra saturatior* Mayr


Weyland, Gauttier, Nassau, Oranje, Saruwaged, Herzog Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.
Genus Petroica Swainson

Petroica Swainson, 1830, Zool. Illust., ser. 2, pt. 8, pl. 36 and text. Type, by monotypy, Muscicapa multicolor Gmelin.

Miro Lesson, ? 1830, Traité Ornith., livr. 5, p. 389. Type, by monotypy, Muscicapa longipes Garnot.


Myiomoira Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 67. Type, by monotypy, Muscicapa toitoi Lesson.

Amaurodryas Gould, 1865, Handb. Birds Australia, 1, p. 286. Type, by monotypy, Muscicapa vittata Quoy and Gaimard.


Whiteornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 110. Type, by original designation, Muscicapa goodenovii Vigors and Horsfield.

Nesomiro Mathews and Iredale, 1913, Ibis, p. 440. Type, by original designation, Miro traversi Buller.


PETROICA BIVITTATA

Petroica bivittata bivittata De Vis

Petroeca bivittata De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 376—Mt. Scratchley; altitude 12,200 feet.

High mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Mt. Hagen.

Petroica bivittata caudata Rand

Petroica bivittata caudata Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1072, p. 5—northeast of Lake Habbema, Oranje Mountains; altitude 2,850 meters.

Oranje and Nassau Mountains, New Guinea.
PETROICA ARCHBOLDI

Petroica archboldi Rand

Known only from the type locality.

PETROICA MULTICOLOR

Petroica multicolor campbelli Sharpe

Petroeca campbelli Sharpe, 1898, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 8, p. 22—Western Australia = near Albany, Western Australia, fide Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, 8, p. 82.
Southwestern Australia.

Petroica multicolor boodang (Lesson)


Petroica multicolor samueli Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 89—Kangaroo Island.

Eastern Australia, from southern South Australia through Victoria and New South Wales to southern Queensland; Kangaroo Island and Tasmania.

Petroica multicolor multicolor (Gmelin)


Norfolk Island.

Petroica multicolor pusilla Peale


Western Samoa: Upolu and Savaii.

Petroica multicolor kleinschmidtii Finsch


Fiji Islands: Viti Levu, Vanua Levu.
Petroica multicolor taveunensis Holyoak
Fiji Islands: Taveuni.

Petroica multicolor becki Mayr
Fiji Islands: Kandavu.

Petroica multicolor similis Gray
New Hebrides: Aneityum, Tana.

Petroica multicolor cognata Mayr
New Hebrides: Eromanga.

Petroica multicolor feminina Mayr
New Hebrides: Efate, Emae.

Petroica multicolor ambrynensis Sharpe
   Petroica ambrynensis Sharpe, 1900, Ibis, p. 341—Ambryn (= Ambrym), New Hebrides.
New Hebrides: Tongoa, Lopevi, Paama, Ambrym, Aoba, Espiritu Santo; Banks Islands: Meralab, Gaua (= Lakon and Santa María).

Petroica multicolor soror Mayr
Banks Islands: Vanua Lava.

Petroica multicolor polymorpha Mayr
Solomon Islands: San Cristobal.

Petroica multicolor dennisi Cain and Galbraith
Solomon Islands: Guadalcanal.
**PETROICA MULTICOLOR**

*Petroica multicolor kulambangrae* Mayr


Solomon Islands: Kolombangara.

*Petroica multicolor septentrionalis* Mayr


Solomon Islands: Bougainville.

**PETROICA GOODENOVII**

*Petroica goodenovii* (Vigors and Horsfield)


Through the savanna and mulga areas of the southern two thirds of Australia. Migratory, breeding in southern parts of range.

**PETROICA PHOENICEA**

*Petroica phoenicea* Gould


Petroica rosea Gould


Petroica rodinogaster (Drapiez)


Petroica cucullata cucullata (Latham)


\(^1\)P. rosea and rodinogaster form a superspecies.—E. M.
Dry savannas and mulga areas from southwestern Australia to Victoria and New South Wales.

Petroica cucullata picata (Gould)
Petroica cucullata melvillensis Zietz, 1914, South Austral. Ornith., 1, p. 15—Melville Island.
Northern Australia, from northern Western Australia and Melville Island to the interior of Queensland.

PETROICA VITTATA

Petroica vittata (Quoy and Gaimard)
Muscicapa vittata Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont Durville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 173, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 3, fig. 2—"le port du Roi-Georges, a la Nouvelle-Hollande"; error: Tasmania.
Tasmania, Cape Barren, Flinders, and King Islands.

PETROICA MACROCEPHALA

Petroica macrocephala toitoi (Lesson)
Muscicaptoitoi Lesson, 1828, Man. Ornith., 1, p. 188—New Zealand.
Petroica macrocephala macrocephala (Gmelin)
Parus macrocephalus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1, p. 1013; based on "Great-headed Titmouse" of Latham, 1783, Gen-

1Tasmanian representative of P. cucullata.—E. M.
2Possibly a valid subspecies.—E. M.


South Island, New Zealand, Stewart Island and outlying islands.

**Petroica macrocephala chathamensis** Fleming


Chatham Islands.

**Petroica macrocephala dannefaerdi** (Rothschild)


Snares Islands.

**Petroica macrocephala marrineri** (Mathews and Iredale)

_Myiomoira macrocephala marrineri_ Mathews and Iredale, 1913, Ibis, p. 436—Auckland Islands.

Auckland Islands.

**PETROICA AUSTRALIS**

**Petroica australis longipes** (Garnot)

_Muscicapa longipes_ Garnot, 1827, in Duperrey, Voyage Coquille, Zool., Atlas, 1, livr. 3, pl. 19, fig. 1 (18 April); 1829, 1, livr. 13, p. 594 (21 November)—Bay of Islands, North Island.

North Island, New Zealand; Little Barrier and Kapiti Islands.

**Petroica australis australis** (Sparrman)


1_P. australis and traversi_ are sometimes placed in a separate genus or subgenus _Miro_.—E. M.
EOPSALTRIIDAE

South Island, New Zealand.

Petroica australis rakiura Fleming
Stewart Island, New Zealand.

Petroica traversi (Buller)
Miro traversi Buller, 1872, Birds New Zealand, p. 123—Chatham Islands.
Chatham Islands: Mangere, Rangatira (South East).

Genus TREGELLASIA Mathews

Tregellasia Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 110.
Type, by original designation, Eopsaltria capito Gould.

TREGELLASIA CAPITO

Tregellasia capito capito (Gould)
Northeastern New South Wales (Williams River) north to the Blackall and Great Dividing Ranges, southeastern Queensland.

Tregellasia capito nana (Ramsay)

Northern Queensland from Cardwell to the Cooktown district (Cedar Bay); Hinchinbrook Island.

TREGELLASIA LEUCOPS

Tregellasia leucops leucops (Salvadori)
Leucophantes leucops Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen-
ova, 7 (1875), p. 192 (i.e., 921)—Profi and Mori (= Mt. Moari), Arfak Mountains.
Mountains of the Vogelkop (Tamrau, Arfak), New Guinea.

**Tregellasia leucops mayri** (Hartert)

Wandammen and Weyland Mountains (part), New Guinea.

**Tregellasia leucops nigroorbitalis** (Rothschild and Hartert)

Southern slope of Nassau and Oranje Mountains, New Guinea.

**Tregellasia leucops heurni** (Hartert)

Weyland Mountains (part), and mountains on the upper Mamberano River, New Guinea.

**Tregellasia leucops nigriceps** (Neumann)

Victor Emanuel Mountains and southern slope of Oranje Mountains, New Guinea.

**Tregellasia leucops melanogenys** (Meyer)


Hills of northern New Guinea from the Cyclops Mountains to the Aicora River. Birds from the Herzog Mountains are somewhat intermediate between this and the following form.

**Tregellasia leucops wahgiensis** Mayr and Gilliard

*Tregellasia leucops wahgiensis* Mayr and Gilliard, 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1577, p. 2—Kubor Mountains, Mandated Territory of New Guinea; altitude ca. 6,000 feet.
Eastern New Guinea: Kubor and Wahgi Mountains and Aroa River area.
Tregellasia leucops albifacies (Sharpe)
Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, west to the Port Moresby area and on the north coast as far as the Mambare River (Hydrographer Mountains).
Tregellasia leucops auricularis (Mayr and Rand)
Known only from the unique type.
Tregellasia leucops albigularis (Rothschild and Hartert)
Northern Queensland: Cape York Peninsula, south to Rocky Scrub.

Genus EOPSALTRIA Swainson

Eopsaltria Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Americana, 2 (1831), p. 492. Type, by original designation, Motacilla australis J. White.
Quoyornis Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 111. Type, by original designation, Muscicapa georgiana Quoy and Gaimard.


EOPSALTRIA AUSTRALIS

Eopsaltria australis griseogularis Gould
Eopsaltria griseogularis Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Aus-
tralia, pt. 4, app., p. 2—Swan River, Western Australia. 
Eopsaltria griseogularis quoyi Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, 8, p. 299—Albany, southwestern Australia. 
Eopsaltria griseogularis wongani Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, 8, p. 299—Wongan Hills, southwestern Australia.

Southwestern Australia; known only from the Darling Range, Swan River coastal plain, and the extreme southwestern corner, eastward grading into rosinae.

Eopsaltria australis rosinae (Mathews) 

From a line joining Cliff Head, Wongan Hills, Kellerberrin, and Ravensthorpe, Western Australia, east to Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

Eopsaltria australis viridior (Mathews) 

From Millicent, southeastern South Australia, to Victoria.

Eopsaltria australis australis (White) 
Motacilla Australis J. White, 1790 (before August), Journ. Voyage New South Wales, p. 239 and pl.—New South Wales. 

Eastern New South Wales, north to Newcastle.

Eopsaltria australis chrysorrhoa Gould 

Northeastern New South Wales and southern Queensland (east of the Great Dividing Range) north to Mackay and Bowen.

Eopsaltria australis magnirostris Gould 
Eopsaltria jacksoni W. H. D. Le Souef, 1909, Emu, 9, p. 70, pl. 3—Herberton Range, Queensland.
Northeastern Queensland: Atherton, Cairns, Cooktown.

Eopsaltria australis austina Mathews
Eopsaltria australis austina Mathews, 1914, Emu, 14, p. 60—Cobbora (Talbaagah River), New South Wales.
Interior of central and northern New South Wales.

Eopsaltria australis coomooboolaroo Campbell
Eopsaltria coomooboolaroo A. J. Campbell, 1913, Emu, 12, p. 191—Coomooboolaroo, Queensland.
Interior of south-central Queensland: Carnarvon Range and Duaringa.

EOPSALTRIA FLAVIVENTRIS

Eopsaltria flaviventris Sharpe
Eopsaltria flaviventris Sharpe, 1903, Hand-list Birds, 4, p. 315. New name for Eopsaltria flavigastra J. Verreaux and Des Murs, preoccupied by Todus flavigaster Latham or Muscicapa flavigastra Latham.
New Caledonia.

EOPSALTRIA GEORGIANA

Eopsaltria georgiana (Quoy and Gaimard)
Muscicapa georgiana Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont d'Urville, Voyage Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 175, Atlas, 1833, Oiseaux, pl. 3, fig. 4—King George Sound, southwestern Australia.
Southwestern corner of Australia, in patches north to the Geraldton district.

Genus Penoeoenanthe Mathews

Penoeoenanthe Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, 8, p. 273. Type, by original designation, Eopsaltria leucura Gould.
PENEEOAN THE PULVERULENTA

Peneoenanthe pulverulenta pulverulenta (Bonaparte)


Peneoenanthe pulverulenta leucura (Gould)
Eopsaltria leucura Gould, 1869 (1 August), Birds Australia, Suppl., pt. 5, pl. and text—Cape York district.


Pachycephala leucura normani Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec., 2, p. 93—Norman River, northeastern Queensland. Aru Islands and northeastern Queensland from Cape York south on the west coast to the Norman River, on the east coast to Cardwell.

Peneoenanthe pulverulenta alligator (Mathews)
Pachycephala leucura greda Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 40—Melville Island, Northern Territory.

Coastal Northern Territory, from the Darwin district east to the McArthur River; Melville and Bickerton Islands.

Peneoenanthe pulverulenta cinereiceps (Hartert)

Midwestern Australia north to Kimberley.
**Genus POECILODRYAS Gould**


**POECILODRYAS BRACHYURA**


1Erroneously described as Poecilodryas: Poecilodryas modesta De Vis, 1894 = Pachycephala modesta modesta (De Vis) (Check-list Birds World, 1967, 12, p. 14); Poecilodryas caniceps De Vis, 1897 = Pachycephala schlegelli obscurior Hartert, 1896 (Check-list, 1967, 12, p. 32); Poecilodryas loralis De Vis, 1897 = Monachella muelleriana muelleriana (Schlegel), 1871; Poecilodryas nitida De Vis, 1897 = Monarcha chrysomela nitida (De Vis); Poecilodryas caniceps pectoralis van Oort, 1910 = Pachycephala lorentzi Mayr, 1931 (Check-list, 1967, 12, p. 31).—E. M.
Poecilodryas brachyura dumasi Ogilvie-Grant


Northern New Guinea from Humboldt Bay to the Sepik River.

**POECILODRYAS HYPOLEUCA**

*Poecilodryas hypoleuca steini* Stresemann and Paludan


Waigeo.

*Poecilodryas hypoleuca hypoleuca* (Gray)


Misool, Salawati; northwestern New Guinea to the head of Geelvink Bay, and southern New Guinea east at least to the Port Moresby district.

*Poecilodryas hypoleuca hermani* Madarász


Northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River at least to the upper Watut River (Morobe district).

**POECILODRYAS PLACENS**

*Poecilodryas placens* (Ramsay)


Probably widespread in New Guinea, but so far recorded only from a few widely separated localities: south coast of southeastern New Guinea, Astrolabe Bay, Lake Kutubu, head of Geelvink Bay, Onin Peninsula, Batanta.

**POECILODRYAS ALBONOTATA**


Poecilodryas albonotata albonotata (Salvadori)


Mountains of the Vogelkop (Tamrau, Arfak), New Guinea.

Poecilodryas albonotata griseiventris Rothschild and Hartert

*Poecilodryas (Megalestes) albonotata griseiventris* Rothschild and Hartert, 1913, Novit. Zool., 20, p. 496—Mt. Goliath, Snow Mountains; altitude to 5,000 feet.

Weyland Mountains, Wissel Lakes district, and Snow Mountains east to the Central Highlands, New Guinea.

Poecilodryas albonotata correcta Hartert


Mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Huon Peninsula.

**POECILODRYAS SUPERCILIOSA**


Poecilodryas supercilia supercilia cerviniventris (Gould)


*Pachycephala supercilia belcheri* Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., 1, p. 40—Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia.

*Poecilodryas supercilia derby* Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., 2, p. 75—Derby, northwestern Australia.

From Kimberley (Fitzroy River), northwestern Australia, to the Gregory River, Gulf of Carpentaria.

**Poecilodryas superciliosa superciliosa** (Gould)


Queensland, from Cape York to Rockhampton.

**Genus PENEOTHELLO Mathews**

*Peneothello* Mathews, 1920, Birds Australia, 8, p. 185. Type, by original designation, *Poecilodryas? sigillata* De Vis.


**PENEOTHELLO SIGILLATUS**

*Peneothello sigillatus saruwagedi* (Mayr)

Saruwaged Mountains, Huon Peninsula, New Guinea.

*Peneothello sigillatus sigillatus* (De Vis)

High mountains of southeastern New Guinea, west to the Central Highlands (Mt. Michael, Mt. Karimui).

*Peneothello sigillatus hagenensis* Mayr and Gilliard

Highlands of Mt. Hagen and Star Mountains, New Guinea; probably also Victor Emanuel Mountains.

*Peneothello sigillatus quadrimaculatus* (van Oort)
*Poecilodryas quadrimaculatus* van Oort, 1910, Notes Ley-
den Mus., 32, p. 213—Hellwig Mountains; altitude 2,600 meters.
Nassau and Oranje Mountains, New Guinea.

PENEOTHELLO CRYPTOLEUCUS

Peneothello cryptoleucus cryptoleucus (Hartert)
Tamrau and Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop, New Guinea.

Peneothello cryptoleucus albidior (Rothschild)
Weyland, Gauttier, and Nassau Mountains, New Guinea.

PENEOTHELLO CYANUS

Peneothello cyanus cyanus (Salvadori)
Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop, New Guinea.

Peneothello cyanus atricapilla (Hartert and Paludan)

Peneothello cyanus subcyaneus (De Vis)
Central Highlands, mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Huon Peninsula.
PENEOTHELLO BIMACULATUS

Peneothello bimaculatus bimaculatus (Salvadori)
Tamrau, Arfak, Weyland, and Snow Mountains, and southern slopes of mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Peneothello bimaculatus vicarius (De Vis)
Northern coast of southeastern New Guinea from Collingwood Bay (Mt. Suckling) west to the Huon Peninsula (Sattelberg) and the Adelbert Mountains.

GENUS HETEROMYIAS Sharpe


HETEROMYIAS CINEREIFRONS¹

Heteromyias cinereifrons (Ramsay)
Northern Queensland from Mt. Amos south to the Seaview Range and inland to Ravenshoe.

HETEROMYIAS ALBISPECULARIS

Heteromyias albispecularis albispecularis (Salvadori)

¹H. cinereifrons and albispecularis form a superspecies.—E. M.
EOPSALTRIIDAE

Genova, 7 (1875), p. 931—Arfak Mountains.

**Heteromyias albispecularis rothschildi** Hartert

Weyland Mountains and southern slopes of the Snow Mountains, New Guinea.

**Heteromyias albispecularis centralis** Rand

*Heteromyias albispecularis centralis* Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1074, p. 4—18 kilometers southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River; altitude 2,150 meters.
Wissel Lakes district and northern slopes of the central ranges from the Idenburg River to the Central Highlands, New Guinea; Gauttier Mountains (? subspecies).

**Heteromyias albispecularis armiti** (De Vis)

Herzog Mountains and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

**Heteromyias albispecularis atricapilla** Mayr

Mountains of the Huon Peninsula, eastern New Guinea.

**Genus PACHYCEPHALOPSIS** Salvadori


**PACHYCEPHALOPSIS HATTAMENSIS**

**Pachycephalopsis hattamensis hattamensis** (Meyer)


**Pachycephalopsis hattamensis ernesti** Hartert

Wandammen Mountains, west coast of Geelvink Bay, New Guinea.

**Pachycephalopsis hattamensis axillaris** Mayr


**PACHYCEPHALOPSIS POLIOSOMA**

**Pachycephalopsis poliosoma albigularis** (Rothschild)  

Weyland Mountains, New Guinea, and (an isolate) Victor Emanuel Mountains.

**Pachycephalopsis poliosoma approximans** (Ogilvie-Grant)  

**Pachycephalopsis poliosoma idenburgi** Rand  

**Pachycephalopsis poliosoma balim** Rand  
*Pachycephalopsis poliosoma balim* Rand, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1074, p. 4—Balim River; altitude 1,600 meters.

Valleys of the Bele and Balim Rivers, north of Mt. Wilhelmina, Oranje Mountains, New Guinea.

**Pachycephalopsis poliosoma hunsteini** (Neumann)  

Mountains on the upper Sepik River, New Guinea.

**Pachycephalopsis poliosoma poliosoma** Sharpe  
Mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Herzog Mountains.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma hypopolia Salvadori
Mountains of the Huon Peninsula, New Guinea.
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ADDENDUM

p. 8. Add to synonymy of Cettia:
