Differs from the nominate subspecies *T. rufa rufa* by the entirely white superciliary stripe and throat, and the white continuing in an unbroken wide stripe from the throat to the lower abdomen.

Female unknown.

Distribution: Dense rain forest of central Vanua Levu, Fiji.

Type: Adult ♂ with enlarged testes, Nabauloa Creek area, southern slopes of Delancau Mountain Range (c. 300m. above sea level), Vanua Levu, Fiji, 10 June 1974, collected by F. C. Kinsky; National Museum of New Zealand 18520.

Measurements of type: Culmen 17·4 mm, Tarsus 30·5 mm, Toe incl. claw 24·5 mm, Wing 76·5 mm, Tail 73 mm, Total length 180 mm, Weight 35g.

Remarks: Only one specimen was collected in an area of undisturbed rain forest with dense and tangled undergrowth and a thick knee-high ground cover of ferns. The mistnet (3 × 12 m) was set at ground level. A second specimen was seen in an area of similar habitat approximately one-and-a-half to two miles distant. No calls were heard. The species has not previously been reported from Vanua Levu.

Despite Mayr's comments (1933: 4) I have used the genus *Trichocichla* Reichenow for this species. However, this is done without prejudice as I realise that the status of *Trichocichla* is uncertain and its relationship to the apparently closely similar genera *Ortygocichla* (New Britain), *Cichlornis* (New Hebrides), *Megalurulus* (New Caledonia) and possibly *Eremiornis* (Australia), of the subfamily Sylviinae, are unknown.

Name: This new subspecies is named after Mr. Fergus Clunie, Assistant Director, Fiji Museum, Suva, in recognition of his valuable assistance throughout the continuing joint National Museum of New Zealand—Fiji Museum project.

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I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. G. Mauersberger, Natural History Museum, Berlin, and Mr. J. Bull, American Museum of Natural History, New York, for all the help they have given me by supplying colour photographs, measurements and information concerning the specimens of *Trichocichla rufa* in their respective museum collections. My thanks are also due to Dr. E. Mayr, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, for his helpful comments and encouragement.

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Geographic variation and other notes on *Basileuterus leucoblepharus* (Parulidae)

by Storrs L. Olson

Received 27th May, 1975

The White-browed Warbler, *Basileuterus leucoblepharus* (Vieillot) 1817, occurs in southeastern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern and central Argentina. Vieillot based his name on "El Contramaestre" of Azara and the type locality of the species has been accepted as "Paraguay". At one time Hellmayr

(1921) recognized the populations in Brazil as a distinct race under the name *superciliosus* Swainson 1837. This was said to be smaller and paler than the nominate race. Hellmayr (1935) later concluded that the distinction between these forms was not valid. At present, no races of *B. leucoblepharus* are admitted.

The discovery in the collections of the National Museum of Natural History (USNM) of a specimen of *B. leucoblepharus* from Uruguay that was markedly different from the rest of our small sample prompted me to assemble a larger series for comparison. This included 19 specimens from Brazil, 6 from Paraguay, 13 from Uruguay, and 64 from Argentina (Chaco, 2; Misiones, 28; Corrientes, 34). No specimens were available from the Argentine states of Formosa, Entre Rios, Santa Fe, and Buenos Aires, where the species also occurs (Olrog 1963).

I agree with Hellmayr (1935) that the race *superciliosus* is untenable. However, the above series indicates that within the small country of Uruguay *B. leucoblepharus* exhibits greater geographic variation than is to be found in the remainder of the species' range. The series from Uruguay is too small to determine patterns of variation within the country with any certainty, but two specimens from the Cerro de Animas are so distinct that they unquestionably merit subspecific recognition at this time.

Basileuterus leucoblepharus lemurum subsp. nov.

Description: Much darker than *leucoblepharus*, with yellow pigments greatly diminished. Underparts almost totally suffused with dark grey, leaving only a small area of white in the midline of the belly and a much reduced white area on the throat. Under wing coverts and carpal joints dark greenish, with only slight yellow margins. Feathers of crissum almost entirely dark, with slight pale yellowish or whitish margins. Bill distinctly longer and heavier than in the nominate race as indicated below:

Table

Bill length (mm) from anterior of nostril in *Basileuterus leucoblepharus*

	n	*range*	*mean*	*s.d.*
B. l. leucoblepharus	18	6·9–8·0	7·57	·32
B. leucoblepharus subsp. (Uruguay)	9	7·1–8·0	7·54	·24
B. l. lemurum	2	8·2; 8·3	—	—

Distribution: Known so far only from the Cerro de Animas, Maldonado, Uruguay.

Type: USNM 473565, sex unknown, Cerro de Animas, Depto. Maldonado, Uruguay; collected 14 June 1959 by J. Cuello.

Measurements of type: culmen from anterior of nostril 8·35 mm, wing chord 68, tail 62·7, tarsus 25·4, middle toe with claw 18·2.

Paratype: Topotypical male, AMNH 786105, collected 3 November 1962 by J. Cuello.

Material examined: as detailed in paragraph 2 of this paper.

Etymology: Latin, *lemures* (gen. pl. *lemurum*), ghosts of the departed, shades . . . in allusion to the type locality (Sp. *animas*, souls).

Remarks: This form is distinguishable at a glance from typical *leucoblepharus*, which is much whiter below and has clear yellow underwing coverts and crissum. The few other specimens of this species from Uruguay are recognizably distinct from the nominate form but are not so divergent as the two assigned here to *lemurum*. The best series of these consists of six from

Cerro Largo, Rio Negro (AMNH 802181–6) collected in March 1969. Three from Quebrada de los Cuervos (FMNH 64709–11) are somewhat foxed, while two from Rocha (USNM 284045, 285184) are in rather poorer condition. None of these 11 specimens is as dark or as long-billed as *lemurum*, but all are darker and less yellowish than typical *leucoblepharus*. The colour of the crissum is extremely variable, as seen particularly in the series from Rio Negro, and ranges from very pale, almost white, to yellowish with dark centres to the feathers. None has the crissum as dark as in *lemurum* or clear yellow as in typical birds. Certain specimens from Corrientes, Argentina, show a tendency towards such variation in the colour of the crissum but are otherwise much lighter than Uruguayan birds. Five specimens from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (AMNH), are somewhat darker overall than nominate *leucoblepharus*, probably reflecting some genetic influence from the dark birds to the south.

B. l. lemurum is as yet known only from a range of low hills in the south-easternmost part of Uruguay. A larger series of specimens is needed before the nature of variation in *B. leucoblepharus* in the rest of the country can be assessed. It may prove possible to recognize additional forms. It seems rather remarkable that such pronounced differentiation in this species should be observed in Uruguay, which is a small, ecologically rather uniform area, not known to be particularly conducive to the processes of subspeciation.

Relationships of the species: Mostly on the basis of voice and the bird's ground-dwelling behaviour, *Basileuterus leucoblepharus* has been considered related to the *Basileuterus rivularis* group (Meyer de Schauensee 1966; Lowery & Monroe 1968). The latter authors have maintained this group in a separate genus, *Phaeothlypis* Todd 1929, but retained *leucoblepharus* in the genus *Basileuterus*. Meyer de Schauensee (1966), probably following Hellmayr (1921), suggested that *B. leucoblepharus* may be only subspecifically distinct from the rare species *B. leucophrys* of Brazil. Differences in colouration and pattern, the long rounded tail, much greater size, and broad flattened bill of *B. leucophrys* readily distinguish this form at the specific level from *B. leucoblepharus* (which has a slender, terete bill) and clearly ally it with the *B. rivularis* group. It should be noted that Lowery & Monroe (1960: 75) have erred in saying that *B. leucophrys* "has the tail decidedly longer than the wing", since its length is actually equal to or slightly less than that of the wing. Their suggestion that *B. leucophrys* "may not be a parulid" can therefore be discounted.

It is clear, at least on morphological grounds, that *B. leucoblepharus* is not particularly closely related to the *B. rivularis* group, including *B. leucophrys*. Rather, its closest relative, as noted by Todd (1929) and Hellmayr (1935), appears to be the widely disjunct species *B. griseiceps* of northeastern Venezuela, which is identical in bill shape, proportions and colour pattern, and differs only in having the underparts wholly yellow instead of white. Elsewhere in the genus, this difference is accounted to be of no more than subspecific value, as for example in *B. coronatus* in which there are both white-bellied and yellow-bellied races.

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The identity of *Ninox scutulata* Raffles

by E. C. Dickinson

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Foremost of several problems surrounding the nomenclature of the Brown Hawk Owl *Ninox scutulata* has been the identity of the type specimen of the typical race. Recently Mees (1970) has strongly established the case for treating Sumatran residents, rather than visitors, as nominate *scutulata*.

If no more tangible evidence of the identity of Raffles's type existed than has already been presented, the application of *scutulata* to the resident race could still be upset should an undoubted type specimen come to light that belonged to the migrant form. More tangible evidence does however exist.

As listed in Horsfield & Moore (1854), the museum of the Hon. East India Co. received a specimen from Sir Stamford Raffles in 1820 *and a drawing* in 1821—the year before the form was described. There appears to be no contesting that *scutulata* was based upon the specimen depicted. The drawing eventually reached the India Office Library in London and thanks to Mrs. Archer of that Library and Mrs. Woods, the Librarian of the Bird Room, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tring, it has been possible to trace it. The drawing is bound into Volume IV of "Natural History Drawings from the collection of Sir Stamford Raffles". This volume contains drawings Nos. 537 through 670 and the drawing in question is No. 545 in this series. It also bears No. 64—presumably an older number and the title *Athene scutulata* Raffles (Raffles described the species as *Strix scutulata*). A photographic reproduction of this plate appears opposite.

Incidentally, Vaurie (1960) argued that "the description given by Raffles for his *scutulata* is not diagnostic . . .". Be this as it may the drawing is clearly of the resident form. Apart from differences in measurements between the two races Robinson (1917), dealing with Malayan birds, isolated two distinctions in appearance which may be paraphrased as follows:—

	Malayan migrants	*resident birds*
—head	"capped-looking"	Not capped-looking
—underparts	conspicuous white stripes below	Stripes below less conspicuous