	RR	AR	Aug–Sept 1989	Jan–Mar 1991
Arremon aurantiirostris		900–1000	—	4-U
A. abeillei		600–1800	12-FC, 14-FC	8, 12-U, 14-FC
Arremonops conirostris		900–1250	—	4-U, 5
Aimophila stolzmanni	T	800	—	10
Zonotrichia capensis		(325)–(2625)	12-L, 13-L, 15	1, 2, 3, 4-L, 7-L-nb, 8, 9, 12-L, 13
Molothrus bonariensis		600–1600	14-L	1, 7-L, 8, 10, 12-L, 14-L-nf
Psarocolius angustifrons		(2600)	12-R	—
Cacicus cela		650	14-U	14-U
C. microrhynchus		(325)–900	—	2, 4-U-nf
Amblycercus holosericeus		(1700)	12-R	—
Dives warszewiczi		600–1800	12-L, 14-L	4-L, 5, 7-L, 8, 9, 10, 12-L, 14-L
Icterus graceannae	T	600–1700	12-FC, 14-FC	14-U
I. mesomelas		600–1750	12-U	2, 4-R, 5, 7-U, 12-U
Sturnella bellicosa		(325)–1025	14-L	1, 3, 14-L
Carduelis magellanica		900–(2625)	12-L, 15	1, 4-L, 6, 7-L, 8, 9, 12-L
C. xanthogastra		900	—	4-R

On the validity of *Ceyx (Myioceyx) lecontei ruficeps*

by Robert W. Dickerman

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Peters (1945) recognized two subspecies of the tiny forest-dwelling, insect-eating Red-headed Dwarf Kingfisher *Ceyx* (*Ispidina* or *Myioceyx*) *lecontei*: nominate *lecontei* (type locality Moonda (=Mondah) River, Gaboon), and *ugandae* (type locality Budongo, Uganda). More recent authors (Mackworth-Praed & Grant 1970, Colston & Curry-Lindahl 1986, Fry *et al.* 1988, 1992) have not recognized geographic variation within the species. In attempting to identify a series of recently taken specimens from Liberia, it was necessary to reevaluate the available names for the species. These also include *Ispidina ruficeps* Hartlaub (type locality Akuapim, Ghana).

First it must be noted that the species is not well represented from West Africa in the ornithological collections of the world. Sharpe (1892) had but a single specimen (from Ghana), and the species was not reported from Liberia until 1986 when Colston & Curry-Lindahl reported on two specimens. Teams from the American Museum of Natural History have subsequently collected 14 specimens in Liberia (7 skins, 5 skeletons and 2 in liquid). The species is apparently locally common along small watercourses in undisturbed forested areas.

TABLE 1
Wing chord measurements of *Ceyx lecontei* populations east (*lecontei*) and west (*ruficeps*) of the Dahomey gap

	n	range	mean	s.d.
C. l. lecontei	53	(44) 45.5–50.5	47.8	1.3
C. l. ruficeps	8	44.0–46.0	45.4	0.7

Next, in view of the paucity of specimens it is not surprising that black-headed *lecontei* 1856 (based on the immature plumage) and red-headed *ruficeps* 1904 (based on the adult plumage) were recognized by Sharpe as distinct species. Thus when Bates (1911) reported on a series from Cameroon which included different age classes, *ruficeps* was relegated to the synonymy of first described *lecontei*. Latter *ugandae* was described as having ". . . more decided blue spots on the head than Gaboon and Fantee [Ghana] specimens".

Now with the recently taken series from Liberia and much larger series from throughout the species range (see specimens examined) it is possible to reevaluate the names available. Two populations are recognizable with classical distributions, one west and one east of the famous forest gap in Dahomey. Wing chord measurements were taken with dividers and were rounded to the nearest half millimetre. There is no sexual dimorphism in size, and so wing chord measurement data were combined. Nineteen males from Uganda had wings measuring 44–49 mm (mean 47.3, standard deviation 1.3), while eight females measured 46–50 (mean 48.4, standard deviation 1.5).

Ceyx (I am using this generic name following Fry *et al.* 1988, but without opinion on its use over *Myioceyx*) *lecontei lecontei* (with *ugandae* as a synonym) occurs east of the Dahomey gap. Its outstanding character is the presence of purplish-blue iridescent spots on the tips of the feathers of the crown (83% of 48 specimens), including three females from Gabon. In series the crown, venter and moustachial regions are slightly paler than in the very fresh Liberian series.

Ceyx lecontei ruficeps occurs west of the Dahomey gap; it lacks iridescent spots on the crown, and it is significantly smaller (see Table 1).

Specimens measured: *C. l. lecontei* (53). Cameroon 4 M, 1 F; Gabon 3 F; Central African Republic 4 M, 1 F; Zaire 4 M, 4 F; Angola 1 F; Uganda 19 M, 8 F; Sudan 1 M, 2 F. *C. l. ruficeps* (8): Liberia 4 M, 4 F.

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of the single adult male reported by Colston & Curry-Lindahl (1986) was used in the statistics.

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Some notes on type material of moas (Aves: Dinornithidae)

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During a comprehensive recuration of the collection of Moa material in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, certain discoveries were made concerning 'type' specimens. We here present a report of these findings.

Although the biological interest of these specimens, with their lack of collection data, is probably small, they do represent an important record of the sometimes confused history of moa systematics. They also illustrate some of the problems that can be associated with the type-based classificatory system. Recently some effort has been made to perform numerical analysis of morphometric data of the moa hindlimb. Cracraft's (1976) attempt is perhaps the most notable. Worthy (1988) has produced a key to the identification of hindlimb elements, which will undoubtedly prove a great aid to the curation of moa material. Anderson (1990) has published an extensive review of the ecology, morphology and history of moas which hopefully may excite increased interest in this fascinating group of extinct birds.

Dinornis maximus Owen

Lydekker's (1891) catalogue of fossil birds states that the collection contained casts of the syntypes of *Dinornis maximus*. Owen (1869) described the new species of moa on the basis of a syntypical