

district, and three from the Ruzizi Valley; also eight skins of *N. meleagris maxima* Neumann from the highlands of Angola.

***Glaucidium tephronotum medje*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *G. tephronotum pycrafti* Bates of southern Cameroon, but larger, less brownish on crown and back, more rufous on sides of chest and flanks, black spots on underparts narrower and longer.

TYPE.—Adult male; Medje, northern Ituri forest, Belgian Congo; May 7, 1910; collected by J. P. Chapin; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 158029.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Forehead feathers dark brownish gray with hidden whitish bases, crown, nape, and back dark brownish gray, hind-neck with small, half-concealed whitish markings. Upper surface of wings of a somewhat browner tone than back, the outer greater and middle wing-coverts with a faint external margin of deep rufous brown. Remiges blackish brown, with whitish areas invading the inner webs, and, between these, obscure dusky bars. On the distal half of the primaries the dark bars, as seen from below, alternate with grayish ones, but the tips are of nearly uniform dusky color. Under wing-coverts creamy white, with rather large blackish spots on primary-coverts, and a wash of rufous near the outer margin of the wing. Bristly blackish feathers project on lores and chin, otherwise the facial disc is whitish beneath eye, dark gray near ears, but the feathers with whitish bases. Throat whitish with diffuse spots of blackish brown, middle of breast whitish slightly washed with cinnamon, and with numerous blackish spots of elongate-oval form, about 2.6×8 mm. at their largest. Middle of abdomen whitish, under tail-coverts buffy white, each of the longer feathers with a narrow dusky shaft-spot near its tip. Feathering of feet light rufous, the feathers more whitish basally; upper surface of toes with whitish bristles. Rectrices blackish brown above, more grayish beneath, with a series of more or less oval spots of buffy white on inner webs, numbering six on the outermost rectrices, and four on the median pair. Here the basal marking is concealed by the blackish-brown upper coverts, but the three others form a conspicuous row on the upper surface of the tail.

Iris yellow, rim of eyelids yellowish; bill and cere light green; toes yellow, claws grayish.

Wing, 116 mm.; tail, 84; culmen from cere, 11.5.

In addition to the type the American Museum Congo Expedition obtained another male and a female at Medje, and also a female at Nala, between Medje and Rungu. Their measurements are: wing, 116 (♂), 121 (♀), 116 (♀); tail, 83 (♂), 87 (♀), 82 (♀); culmen from cere, 12.5 (♂), 13 (♀), 13 (♀). They are all adult and the uniformity in coloration is well marked. The female from Medje seems a little whiter on the breast than do the others, and on a few of its outermost upper wing-coverts there are some marginal spots of whitish bordered with rufous. One of these skins I compared with the types of *tephronotum* and *pycrafti* at the British Museum. The wings of two males of *pycrafti* from Bitye, southern Cameroon, measured 103, 109 mm.; their tails, 67, 68; culmen from cere, 10.8, 11.

So far as known, the range of *G. t. medje* is restricted to the north-eastern border of the Upper Congo forest. Doctor Schouteden has shown me an immature example from Buta, Lower Uelle district, which is in the Congo Museum.

***Glaucidium tephronotum lukolelae*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Larger than any other race of the species, crown and back grayer than in *medje* or *pycrafti*, probably closer to *tephronotum* in this respect. Spotting of underparts blackish, not rufous as in *tephronotum*.

TYPE.—Adult female; Lukolela, middle Congo River; August 5, 1930; collected by J. P. Chapin; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 296777.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Forehead whitish, its anterior feathers gray-tipped, posterior ones with a white spot in the more extensive gray tip. Crown and nape light slaty gray, feathers of hind-neck with half-hidden white patches; back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail-coverts darker slate-gray, without admixture of brown. Remiges brownish black, their inner borders creamy white except near tips, and this whitish color extending inward on the inner webs to form imperfect bars. On the primaries the whitish areas do not approach the tips, but give place there to smaller gray markings which cause a suggestion of barring, best seen on the lower surface. Upper surface of the wing a little more brownish slate than the back, and some of the outer greater and middle coverts with narrow external margins of rufous. Under wing-coverts creamy white, with blackish spots on the primary-coverts. These spots are much larger on the greater lower primary-coverts, and there are a few diffuse touches of pale rufous on the outer margin of the wing there. Bristly blackish feathers spring from lores and chin, elsewhere the feathers of the facial disc are dark gray with white bases. Throat, middle of chest, and abdomen white, sides of chest and flanks rather light rufous. Elsewhere the breast is white, rather well spotted with blackish, the larger markings elongate-oval, about 3×8 mm. Feathering of feet whitish with a wash of pale rufous on outer side; upper surface of toes with whitish bristles. Under tail-coverts whitish, unspotted. Rectrices blackish above, grayer beneath, with rounded whitish areas extending in on their inner webs. On the median pair these form three conspicuous spots on the upper surface of the tail. On the outer rectrices there are four such spots, but the two basal ones are confluent along the inner margin of the feather.

Iris bright chrome yellow, rim of eyelids dull greenish yellow; cere greenish yellow, beak yellowish olive; toes dull light cadmium yellow, claws pale olive at base, shading to black distally.

Wing, 127 mm.; tail, 95; culmen from cere, 14.5.

While direct comparison with the types of *tephronotum* and *pycrafti* has not been feasible, I have, for reference, notes taken in the British Museum some years ago. My conviction that *G. tephronotum* Sharpe is not a South American bird,¹ and that the type came really from West Africa, possibly Upper Guinea, remains unchanged. The species is

¹ Chapin, 1921, 'Auk,' p. 456.