



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW ENGLAND ZOÖLOGICAL CLUB

A NEW CUCKOO FROM TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

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In his review of the African cuckoos of the genus *Cercococcyx* (Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 313, 16, May, 1928, p. 7) Chapin writes that *C. montanus* has a discontinuous distribution, and may be found to be divisible into races. He records the species from the mountain forest above 5000 feet, from the Ruwenzori south to Lake Tanganyika, and also single specimens from Angoniland (southwest of Lake Nyasa) and the Uluguru Mountains in Tanganyika Territory. He notes that the bird from the latter locality has the light brownish markings of the upper parts more extensive and conspicuous than in the series from Ruwenzori, and the dark bars on the breast more widely spaced, and that it has a longer wing. These differences, taken together with the wide geographical gap between the Uluguru Mountains and the highlands of the eastern Belgian Congo, justify the subspecific separation of the eastern bird. In a recent conversation about this form Dr. Chapin indicated that he thought it not unlikely that it might be distinct, and he

generously turned the matter over to me. The eastern bird may be known as

***Cercococcyx montanus patulus* subsp. nov.**

Type, Mus. Comp. Zool., no. 237,593, adult male, collected at Bagilo, Uluguru Mountains (6000 feet altitude), eastern Tanganyika Territory, 28, September, 1926, by Arthur Loveridge.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *C. montanus*, but with longer wing (148, as against 137-140 mm. in typical *montanus*), more extensive and brighter barring with rufous brown above, and with the dark bars on the breast more widely spaced.

Measurements.—Wing, 148; tail, 184; culmen from base, 17.5 mm.

The type specimen, only, is known. It may be that the Angoniland bird referred to by Chapin (in the British Museum, T. I. Binnie coll.), is of this form, as it also has a long wing (149 mm.). If this be true, the range of *patulus* will have to be extended to southern Nyasaland.

In the Ibis (1928, p. 78) I reported this bird erroneously as *C. olivinus*. At the time I had seen no material for comparison other than a single specimen of *C. mechowii*, with which, of course, it did not agree.