

**First specimens of three species of birds from Kenya.**—Our collecting in Kenya in 1963 disclosed the presence of three species not assigned to that country's avifauna by recent authors.

The southern Banded Harrier-eagle, *Circaetus fasciolatus*, is known to range in forested parts of eastern Africa from "Tanganyika . . . to the Zambesi River" (Mackworth-Praed and Grant, *Birds of eastern and north eastern Africa*, vol. 1, London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1957; see p. 185). Although the species has been seen in the forested coastal area of Kenya, we can find no record of a specimen having been taken in that country. While collecting in the Sokoke Forest a short distance inland from Kilifi on 16 August 1963, Zimmerman secured an adult male *C. fasciolatus* from a large tree limb overhanging a forest trail. The bird was rather fat, and its testes were very large; we have little doubt that it was breeding in the vicinity. A few days earlier, Bruce J. Hayward, John G. Williams, and Mumford had seen a bird thought to be of this species one mile or less from this site along the same trail. It seems almost certain that the bird is rare in Kenya, and at the present rate of habitat destruction in the Sokoke its future there is insecure. However, it doubtless occurs along the lower Tana River as well, for G. Stuart Keith informs us that he has heard the distinctive call of this species there.

The tarsi and toes of our specimen were dull yellow; the cere and base of bill bright yellow, the remainder of the bill dull bluish-black. The iris was pale, clear yellow. The bird's stomach was packed full of beetle fragments, with no fur, feathers, or other remains of vertebrates. Figure 1 shows the ventral plumage pattern of the specimen.

On 13 June in the Kakamega Forest of western Kenya, we captured an adult male

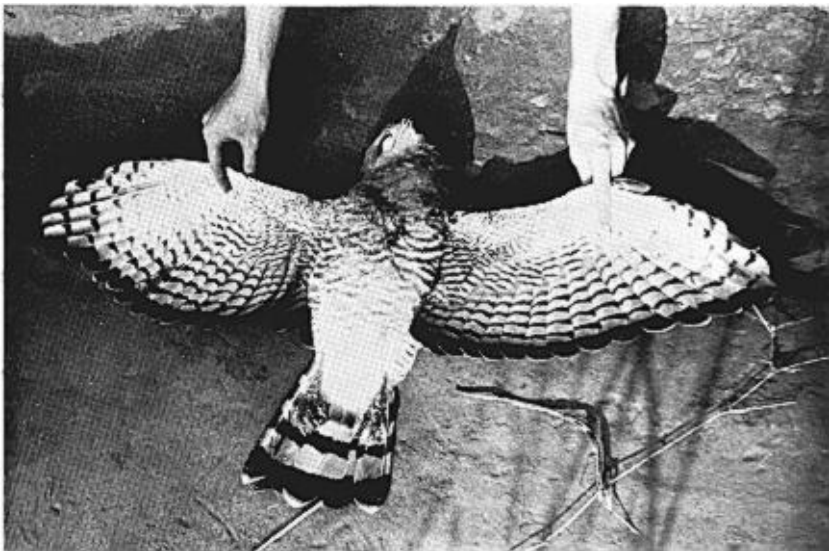


Figure 1. Adult male *Circaetus fasciolatus* taken in the Sokoke Forest near Kilifi, Kenya, 16 August 1963.

White-tailed Ant-thrush, *Neocossyphus poensis*, in a mist net erected along a forest-edge trail through dense undergrowth. Its testes were somewhat enlarged ( $6 \times 4$  and  $5.5 \times 3.5$  mm). On 18 July and again on 1 August, about one-half mile from this site, Zimmerman saw another individual in dense forest but could not secure it. These are not the first records of this species from the area. In addition to a few earlier reports of birds imperfectly seen, there are two unreported specimens: an adult female secured in the same locality on 10 March 1963 by John G. Williams and presented to Zimmerman; and a male taken 20 June 1961 by Burt L. Monroe, Jr., who was collecting for Louisiana State University.

In common with numerous other west and central African forest species, *Neocossyphus poensis* reaches its eastern limit in the Kakamega Forest. Except for the isolated Kakamega population, the species apparently ranges no farther east than western Uganda, where it is represented by the race *praepectoralis* Jackson, described from Kibera, Toro, in 1906. The three Kakamega birds do not agree particularly well with specimens of *praepectoralis* or of the nominate race; their coloration is seemingly somewhat intermediate between the two. Their wings, however, measure 105, 109, and 110 mm, falling within the range of *praepectoralis*.

The male and female taken in 1963 weighed 55 and 51 grams, respectively. The feet of both were pinkish-flesh color, the irides dark brown, the bills black. Stomachs of two of the Kakamega birds contained remains of beetles, and one held additional roaches and ants.

The Olive-bellied Sunbird, *Cinnyris chloropygius*, was stated by Jackson and Sclater (*Birds of Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate*, vol. 3, Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd, 1938; see p. 1345) to occur in Kenya "east to Sotik and Elgon." However, the species is not listed as occurring in Kenya by van Someren (*Novitates Zoologicae*, 29: 198, 1922) who wrote that it "is apparently confined to the west and central districts of Uganda, and does not extend into East Africa." Neither is Kenya included in the range of this sunbird by Mackworth-Praed and Grant (*op. cit.*, vol. 2, 1955) or by Williams (*A field guide to the birds of east and central Africa*, London, Collins, 1963). Mr. Williams, upon examining an adult male Olive-bellied Sunbird taken in the Kakamega Forest by Mumford on 12 June 1963, stated his belief that it was the first specimen of the species taken in Kenya. This bird represents the race *C. c. orphogaster* Reichenow of the Congo, Uganda, and western Tanganyika. Mr. G. Stuart Keith informs us that it is indistinguishable from individuals of *orphogaster* from Entebbe in the American Museum of Natural History.

Our specimens have been deposited in the American Museum's collections. Zimmerman's field work was supported in part by a grant from the Museum's Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund. Mumford's studies were aided by a Faculty Research Grant from the Purdue Research Foundation and a grant from the Explorers' Club, New York. We wish to express our thanks to Dr. George H. Lowery, Jr., and Burt L. Monroe, Jr., for permission to examine and report on the *Neocossyphus* specimen in the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology; to G. Stuart Keith for kindly comparing our specimens with others at the American Museum of Natural History; and to John G. Williams of the National Museum in Nairobi not only for the ant-thrush specimen but for the many courtesies extended to us in Kenya.—DALE A. ZIMMERMAN, *Department of Biological Sciences, Western New Mexico University, Silver City, New Mexico*, and RUSSELL E. MUMFORD, *Department of Forestry and Conservation, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana*.