

from Lango, Uganda, they must all belong to the same race. We, therefore, recognize only two races, as follows:—

***Francolinus icterorhynchus icterorhynchus* Heugl.**

Francolinus icterorhynchus Heuglin (J. f. O. 1863, p. 275—Bongo, Bahr-el Ghazal), of which *Francolinus dybowskii* Oustalet (Naturaliste, 1892, p. 232—Bangui (Bangi), on the Ubangi, just south of great bend) is a synonym.

Size rather smaller, especially in females. Wing: ♂ 162–180 mm., ♀ 150–170 mm.

Range.—The Ubangi, Uelle, Shari, and Bahr-el-Ghazal.

***Francolinus icterorhynchus emini* Neum.**

Francolinus icterorhynchus emini Neumann (Orn. Monatsb. 1907, p. 198—West of Lake Albert, north-eastern Belgian Congo), of which *Francolinus ugandensis* Neumann (Orn. Monatsb. xv. 1907, p. 199—Mondo, Chagwe District, Uganda) and *Francolinus grisescens* Mearns (Smiths. Misc. Coll. 1911, lvi. no. 20, p. 3—Rhino Camp, upper Bahr-el-Jebel, Uganda) are synonyms.

Size rather larger, especially in females. Wing: ♂ 175–185 mm., ♀ 159–185 mm.

Range.—North-eastern Belgian Congo (south of the Uelle) and Uganda.

—C. W. MACKWORTH-PRAED and Capt. C. H. B. GRANT.

Cetti's Warbler in Sicily.

In 'Falco' (vol. xxx. no. 2, 1934, p. 6), in his studies of Mediterranean birds, Dr. Gerth Freih. von Rokitsky has separated Cetti's Warbler from Sicily as a new subspecies under the name *Cettia cetti schiebeli*. This form is based on two specimens from the Lago di Lentini, and it is compared with specimens from Asia Minor, Dalmatia, and Italy. The differences given are the fainter, almost greyish-brown colour, especially on the head and back, the pure grey, not brown, cheeks and ear-coverts, and the smaller size—wing 60 instead of 65 mm. As I collected three specimens of Cetti's Warbler in the Lago di Lentini last winter I was naturally interested in the new form. Unfortunately it cannot be maintained. The type-locality of the typical form is Sardinia, and Sicilian

birds must, therefore, in the first instance, be compared with Sardinian birds. I have made this comparison, and there is no difference. I have also compared them with a large series of Italian, Balkan, Asia Minor, and other birds. All clearly belong to one form. It must be remembered that the upper parts of Cetti's Warbler vary in tint according to season and wear; the cheeks and ear-coverts appear grey or brown or both mixed, perhaps as a matter of individual variation, but also according to the care with which the head-skin has been pulled back into place after skinning. There is no real difference in measurements. Hartert gives a wing-range as follows: ♂, 62–64.5 (once 65); ♀, 54–59 mm. Specimens in Dr. Ticehurst's and my own collection confirm this: 6 ♂♂, wing 60–66; 5 ♀♀, wing 52–55 mm. *Cettia cetti schiebeli* must, therefore, be regarded as a synonym of the typical race.—HUGH WHISTLER.

Some Observations on the Moults of Indian Sunbirds.

Some years ago (J. B. N. H. S. xxvi. p. 286, 1918) I pointed out that in *Cinnyris asiatica brevirostris* the males moulted out of their metallic dress after breeding into a distinct non-breeding dress. I can now record that the Burmese race *Cinnyris a. intermedia* has precisely the same moults and plumages. The discovery of this interesting "eclipse" plumage, held only for a month or two, led me to examine the moults and plumages of other Indian Sunbirds. Though I have examined all the large amount of material in the British Museum as well as in Mr. Whistler's collection, and specimens sent me by Messrs. Stanford and Smith, by no means in every species are there sufficient moulting and juvenile specimens to come to final conclusions, but I put on record such facts as I have ascertained, as the descriptions of the juveniles in the 'Fauna' are not always correct, and the moults are not dealt with at all.

Cinnyris lotenia.

Juvenile.—Quite like that of *asiatica*.

Moult.—Complete post-juvenile moult to adult dress; adults have a complete moult from metallic dress to metallic dress, *i. e.*, there is no eclipse.