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## Appendix

The appendix includes a list of the ‘genuinely new’ species, taxa which have been removed from the analysis, taxa which have proved to be invalid and a table of the biological species split into ‘new’ phylogenetic species. Underlined taxa are treated as threatened by IUCN, or (in the case of ‘new’ phylogenetic species or taxa not yet evaluated by IUCN) we treat them as threatened due to their limited distribution.

Genuinely new species since the ‘Atlas of Speciation’ (Hall and Moreau 1970, Snow 1978). The validity of some genuinely new species have been questioned by adherents of the BSC (primarily Dowsett in unpublished communications). These taxa are therefore treated as genuinely new phylogenetic species and biological subspecies, and are marked with ‘PSC’ in the following list: *Xenoperdix udzunguensis* (Dinesen et al. 1994); *Melignomon eisentrauti* (Louette (1981) in Fry et al. (1988)); *Glaucidium albertinum* (Prigogine (1983) in Fjelså (2003)); *Caprimulgus prigoginei* (Louette 1990) and *C. solala* (Safford et al. 1995); *Melaenornis anamarulae* (Forbes-Watson 1970); *Stiphrornis sanghensis* PSC (Beresford and Cracraft 1999); *Sheppardia aurantiithorax* PSC (Beresford et al. 2004); *Laniarius liberatus* (Smith et al. 1991); *Chlorocichla prigoginei* (De Roo (1967) in Fjelså 2003); *Phyllastrephus leucolepis* (Gatter 1985); *Cisticola dorsti* (Chappuis and Erard 1991) *C. restrictus* (Traylor 1967) and Two unnamed *Cisticola*<sup>1</sup> PSC (Stevenson and Fanshawe 2002); *Acrocephalus avicenniae* PSC (described as new subspecies by Ash et al. (1989), but treated

as a full species by Leisler et al. (1997)); *Mirafra ashi* (Colston 1982) and *M. degodiensis* (Erard 1975b); *Heteromirafra sidamoensis* (Erard 1975a); *Nectarinia rufipennis* (Jensen 1983); *Anthus longicaudatus* (Liversidge 1996) and *A. pseudosimilis* PSC (Liversidge and Voelker 2002); *Ploceus burnieri* (Baker and Baker 1990) *P. victoriae* PSC (Ash 1986) and *P. ruweti* (Louette and Benson 1982); *Malimbus ballmanni* (Wolters 1974); *Lagonosticta sanguinodorsalis* PSC (Payne 1998); *Vidua varicola* (Payne 1982) (but see endnote <sup>89</sup>) *V. larvaticola* (Payne 1982) (but see endnote <sup>89</sup>) and *Vidua maryae*<sup>2</sup> (Payne and Payne 1994); *Serinus ankoberensis* (Ash 1979).

Species that have been deleted from the analysis, because their range south of the Sahara is marginal, compared to their total distribution: *Pterocles senegalus*; *Charadrius alexandrinus*; *Monticola solitarius*; *Riparia riparia*; *Sylvia nana*; *Acrocephalus stentoreus*; *Am-momanes cincturus*.

Excluded taxa that have been suggested as phylogenetic species, but found to be invalid: *Indicator meliphilus narokensis*<sup>3</sup>; *Phoeniculus purpureus damarensis*<sup>4</sup>; *Zoothera cameronensis kibalensis* (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire 1993); *Cisticola ruficeps mongalla* (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire 1993, Urban et al. 1997); *Eremomela icteropygialis salvadorii*<sup>5</sup>.

Chappuis and Erard (1993) have split *Bleda notatus* (incl. *ugandae*) from *Bleda eximius* following the BSC. *B. notatus* (incl. *ugandae*) is therefore treated as both a biological and phylogenetic species.

Table 1. The first column shows the biological species which have been split into more phylogenetic species. These biological species are also treated as phylogenetic species. The middle column shows which biological subspecies have been raised to phylogenetic species status. The new phylogenetic species are separated by semicolon, and when a new phylogenetic species is comprised of several biological subspecies, these subtaxa are listed in parenthesis. When a new phylogenetic species is comprised of several biological subspecies, the first name listed is the name used for that phylogenetic species. Only the biological subspecies which have been split from the nominate species are listed, thus any unlisted subspecies, are still part of the nominate biological species. The final column shows the reference to the split(s). When a biological species has been split into several phylogenetic species, by different authors, the different splits have been divided over several rows, each row corresponding to the splits made by any one author(s). In some instances (e.g. *Serinus citrinelloides*) various authors and we, have split a biological species in different ways. This results in some of the 'new' phylogenetic species being split into yet more phylogenetic species. In the case of *S. citrinelloides* Sibley and Monroe (1990) split it into three species, one of which was *S. frontalis* (incl. *brittoni*). Since we also treat *brittoni* as a phylogenetic species both *frontalis* and *brittoni* are treated as 'new' phylogenetic species. The order of biological nominate species follows the taxonomy of (Sibley and Monroe 1990), while the order of the biological subspecies follows the order in the 'Birds of Africa' series. Descriptions of problematic splits of taxa or range boundaries are given in the endnotes.

Biological nominate	Phylogenetic species split from Biological nominate	Reference
<i>Struthio camelus</i>	<i>molybdophanes</i>	Freitag and Robinson (1993)
<i>Struthio camelus</i>	<i>australis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Numida meleagris</i> <sup>6</sup>	<i>galeata</i> (incl. <i>sabyi</i> ); <i>reichenowi</i> ; <i>mitrata</i> (incl. <i>marungensis</i> + <i>damarensis</i> + <i>coronata</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Guttera plumifera</i>	<i>schubotzi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Guttera edouardi</i> <sup>7</sup>	<i>verreauxi</i> ; <i>sclateri</i> ; <i>barbata</i>	Our judgement
<i>Francolinus lathamii</i>	<i>schubotzi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Francolinus coqui</i>	<i>hubbardi</i> (incl. <i>maharao</i> + <i>spinetorum</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Francolinus albogularis</i> <sup>8</sup>	<i>buckleyi</i> ; <i>dewittei</i>	Our judgement
<i>Francolinus levaillantii</i>	<i>kikuyuensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Francolinus levaillantoides</i>	<i>lori</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Francolinus levaillantoides</i>	<i>gutturalis</i> ; <i>jugularis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Francolinus psilolaemus</i>	<i>elgonensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Francolinus shelleyi</i>	<i>whytei</i>	Our judgement
<i>Francolinus sephaena</i> <sup>9</sup>	<i>rovuma</i> (incl. <i>spilogaster</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Francolinus abantensis</i> <sup>10</sup>		
<i>Francolinus squamatus</i> <sup>11</sup>	<i>usambarae</i> (incl. <i>uzungwensis</i> + <i>doni</i> )	Our judgement (skins at MNHN)
<i>Francolinus castaneicollis</i>	<i>atrifrons</i>	Our judgement
<i>Francolinus afer</i> <sup>12</sup>	<i>cranchii</i> (incl. <i>harterti</i> ); <i>castaneiventris</i> ; <i>melanogaster</i> ; <i>swynnertoni</i> ; <i>leucoparaneus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	<i>erlangeri</i>	Our judgement
<i>Ptilopachus petrosus</i>	<i>major</i>	Our judgement
<i>Xenoperdix udzungwensis</i> <sup>13</sup>	<i>obscurata</i>	Our judgement (Fjeldså and Kiure 2003)
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i> <sup>14</sup>	<i>niger</i>	Our judgement
<i>Anas undulata</i>	<i>rueppelli</i>	Our judgement
<i>Anas sparsa</i> <sup>15</sup>	<i>leucostigma</i> (incl. <i>maclatchyi</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Turnix hottentotta</i>	<i>nana</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Gymnobucco peli</i>	<i>sladeni</i>	Short and Horne (2001)
<i>Gymnobucco bonapartei</i>	<i>cinereiceps</i>	Our judgement
<i>Stactolaema anchietae</i>	<i>rex</i>	Our judgement
<i>Stactolaema olivacea</i>	<i>woodwardi</i>	Clancey (1979)
<i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i> <sup>16</sup>	<i>leucolaima</i>	Our judgement (Short and Horne 2001)
<i>Tricholaema hirsuta</i>	<i>flavipunctata</i> (incl. <i>angolensis</i> + <i>ansorgii</i> )	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Tricholaema hirsuta</i>	<i>ansorgii</i>	Our judgement
<i>Tricholaema melanocephala</i> <sup>17</sup>	<i>flavibuccalis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Lybius leucocephalus</i> <sup>18</sup>	<i>leucogaster</i> ; <i>senex</i> ; <i>albicauda</i> (incl. <i>lynesi</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Lybius torquatus</i> <sup>19</sup>	<i>zombae</i>	Our judgement
<i>Lybius minor</i>	<i>macclounii</i>	Our judgement
<i>Trachyphonus purpuratus</i>	<i>goffinii</i> ; <i>togoensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii</i>	<i>usambiro</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii</i>	<i>bombi</i> (incl. <i>emini</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Indicator maculatus</i> <sup>20</sup>	<i>stictothorax</i>	Our judgement
<i>Campethera bennettii</i>	<i>scriptoricauda</i>	del Hoyo et al. (2002)
<i>Campethera abingoni</i>	<i>mombassica</i>	del Hoyo et al. (2002)
<i>Campethera cailliautii</i> <sup>21</sup>	<i>permista</i>	Our judgement
<i>Campethera tullbergi</i>	<i>taeniolaema</i> (incl. <i>hausburgi</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Dendropicos gabonensis</i>	<i>lugubris</i>	del Hoyo et al. (2002)
<i>Dendropicos elliotii</i>	<i>johnstoni</i>	Our judgement (skins at NHM)
<i>Dendropicos goertae</i>	<i>spodocephalus</i>	del Hoyo et al. (2002)
<i>Dendropicos griseocephalus</i>	<i>ruwenzori</i> ; <i>kilimensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Phoeniculus castaneiceps</i>	<i>brunneiceps</i>	Our judgement
<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>	<i>aterrimus</i>	Fry et al. (1988)
<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i> <sup>22</sup>	<i>schalowi</i>	Our judgement (skins at NHM)
<i>Tockus albocristatus</i>	<i>macrourus</i> ; <i>cassini</i>	Our judgement
<i>Tockus hartlaubi</i>	<i>granti</i>	Our judgement
<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>	<i>rufirostris</i> ; <i>damarensis</i> ; <i>kempii</i> ; <i>ruahae</i>	Kemp and Delpont (2002)

<i>Tockus flavirostris</i>	<i>leucomelas</i>	Fry et al. (1988)
<i>Tockus deckeni</i>	<i>jacksonii</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Tockus fasciatus</i>	<i>semifasciatus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Tockus nasutus</i>	<i>epirhinus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Tockus pallidirostris</i>	<i>neumanni</i>	Our judgement
<i>Ceratogymna cylindricus</i>	<i>albotibialis</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Coracias caudata</i>	<i>lori</i>	Our judgement
<i>Merops muelleri</i>	<i>mentalis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Merops bullocki</i>	<i>frenatus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Merops variegatus</i> <sup>23</sup>	<i>lafresnayii; bangweoloensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Merops nubicus</i>	<i>nubicoides</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i> <sup>24</sup>	<i>cyanoleuca</i>	Our judgement
<i>Colius striatus</i> <sup>25</sup>	<i>nigricollis</i> (incl. <i>leucophthalmus</i> ); <i>leucotis</i> (incl. <i>hilgerti</i> + <i>erlangeri</i> + <i>kikuyensis</i> + <i>mombassicus</i> + <i>jebelensis</i> + <i>ugandensis</i> + <i>kiuuensis</i> + <i>congicus</i> + <i>cinerascens</i> + <i>affinis</i> + <i>berlepschi</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Centropus leucogaster</i>	<i>neumanni</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>	<i>burchelli</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Oxylophus jacobinus</i>	<i>serratus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Cuculus clamosus</i> <sup>26</sup>	<i>gabonensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Ceuthmochares aereus</i>	<i>australis</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Ceuthmochares aereus</i>	<i>flavirostris</i>	Our judgement
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	<i>timneh</i>	Our judgement
<i>Poicephalus robustus</i>	<i>fuscicollis</i> (incl. <i>suaelicus</i> )	Clancey (1997) in Wirminghaus et al. (2002)
<i>Poicephalus robustus</i>	<i>suaelicus</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Poicephalus senegalus</i> <sup>27</sup>	<i>versteri</i>	Our judgement
<i>Agapornis liliana</i>	<i>nigrigenis</i>	Collar and Stuart (1985)
<i>Agapornis liliana</i>	<i>personatus; fischeri</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Apus barbatus</i>	<i>hollidayi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Apus horus</i>	<i>toulsoni</i>	Prigogine (1985)
<i>Tauraco livingstonii</i>	<i>schalowi</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Tauraco macrorhynchus</i>	<i>verreauxii</i>	Our judgement
<i>Tauraco leucotis</i>	<i>donaldsoni</i>	Our judgement
<i>Musophaga johnstoni</i>	<i>kivuensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Corythaixoides personatus</i>	<i>leopoldi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Otus scops</i> <sup>28</sup>	<i>senegalensis</i>	Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire (1993)
<i>Otus leucotis</i>	<i>granti</i>	Fry et al. (1988)
<i>Bubo bubo</i> <sup>29</sup>	<i>ascalophus</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Bubo capensis</i>	<i>mackinderi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Bubo africanus</i>	<i>cinerascens</i>	König et al. (1999)
<i>Bubo poensis</i>	<i>vosseleri</i>	Collar and Stuart (1985)
<i>Glaucidium tephronotum</i>	<i>pycraffii; medje</i> (incl. <i>elgonense</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Glaucidium capense</i> <sup>30</sup>	<i>etcheopari</i>	Our judgement (König et al. 1999)
<i>Glaucidium capense</i>	<i>castaneum</i>	König et al. (1999)
<i>Glaucidium capense</i> <sup>31</sup>	<i>scheffleri; ngamiense</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Athene noctua</i> <sup>32</sup>	<i>spilogastra; somaliensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Caprimulgus nubicus</i> <sup>33</sup>	<i>torridus</i> (incl. <i>taruensis</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>	<i>nigriscapularis</i>	Fry et al. (1988)
<i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>	<i>fervidus</i> (incl. <i>shellei</i> + <i>crepuscularis</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Caprimulgus poliocephalus</i>	<i>ruwenzorii</i> (incl. <i>guttifer</i> + <i>koesteri</i> )	del Hoyo et al. (1999)
<i>Caprimulgus poliocephalus</i>	<i>guttifer; koesteri</i>	Our judgement
<i>Caprimulgus climacurus</i> <sup>34</sup>	<i>nigricans</i>	Our judgement
<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>	<i>clarus</i>	Cleere and Nurney (1998)
<i>Columba delegorguei</i>	<i>sharpei</i>	Our judgement
<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i> <sup>35</sup>	<i>perspicillata</i> (incl. <i>elegans</i> + <i>ambigua</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Sarothrura rufa</i> <sup>36</sup>	<i>elizabethae</i> (incl. <i>bonapartei</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Sarothrura lugens</i>	<i>lynesi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Sarothrura affinis</i>	<i>antonii</i>	Our judgement
<i>Neotis denhami</i>	<i>stanleyi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Ardeotis arabs</i>	<i>stieberi</i> (incl. <i>butleri</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Ardeotis kori</i>	<i>struthiunculus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Eupodotis ruficrista</i>	<i>savilei; gindiana</i>	del Hoyo et al. (1996)
<i>Eupodotis afra</i>	<i>afraoides</i> (incl. <i>etoschae</i> + <i>damarensis</i> )	Crowe et al. (1994a)
<i>Eupodotis afra</i>	<i>etoschae; damarensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>	<i>barrowii</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>	<i>erlangeri</i> (incl. <i>canicollis</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Podica senegalensis</i> <sup>37</sup>	<i>camerunensis</i> (incl. <i>somereni</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	<i>regulorum</i>	Urban et al. (1986)
<i>Balearica pavonina</i> <sup>38</sup>	<i>ceciliae</i>	Our judgement
<i>Pterocles exustus</i> <sup>39</sup>	<i>olivascens</i>	Our judgement (Madge and McGowan 2002)
<i>Pterocles lichtensteini</i> <sup>40</sup>	<i>sukensis</i>	Our judgement

<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	<i>venustus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Vanellus tectus</i> <sup>41</sup>	<i>latifrons</i>	Our judgement (Urban et al. 1986, Hayman et al. 1986)
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	<i>lateralis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i> <sup>42</sup>	<i>demissus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>	<i>buttkoferi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Smutsornis africanus</i> <sup>43</sup>	<i>bisignatus; gracilis</i> (incl. <i>raffertyi</i> + <i>hartingi</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Rhinoptilus cinctus</i> <sup>44</sup>	<i>seebohmi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Cursorius cursor</i>	<i>somalensis</i> (incl. <i>littoralis</i> )	Pearson and Ash (1996)
<i>Glareola nuchalis</i> <sup>45</sup>	<i>liberiae</i>	Our judgement
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> <sup>46</sup>	<i>rupicolus</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	<i>beaudouini</i>	del Hoyo et al. (1994)
<i>Dryotriorchis spectabilis</i> <sup>47</sup>	<i>batesi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i> <sup>48</sup>	<i>meridionalis</i>	Our judgement (skins at ZMUC)
<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	<i>toussenelii</i> (incl. <i>canescens</i> + <i>macroscelides</i> + <i>lopezi</i> )	del Hoyo et al. (1994)
<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	<i>macroscelides</i>	Our judgement
<i>Accipiter badius</i> <sup>49</sup>	<i>sphenurus; polyzonoides</i>	Our judgement
<i>Accipiter minullus</i>	<i>erythropus</i>	Brown et al. (1982)
<i>Buteo oreophilus</i>	<i>trizonatus</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Buteo augur</i>	<i>archeri</i>	del Hoyo et al. (1994)
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> <sup>50</sup>	<i>infuscatus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	<i>gurneyi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Egretta gularis</i>	<i>dimorpha</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	<i>minor</i>	Our judgement
<i>Lanius collaris</i> <sup>51</sup>	<i>subcoronatus; humeralis; smithii</i>	Our judgement (Harris and Franklin 2000)
<i>Lanius collaris</i>	<i>marwitzii</i>	Lefranc and Worfolk (1997)
<i>Corvus ruficollis</i>	<i>edithae</i>	Madge and Burn (1999)
<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	<i>percivali</i>	Fry et al. (2000)
<i>Dicrurus ludwigii</i>	<i>sharpei</i>	Our judgement
<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	<i>modestus</i>	Fry et al. (2000)
<i>Erythrocerus livingstonei</i>	<i>thomsoni</i>	Our judgement (skins at NHM)
<i>Terpsiphone rufiventris</i>	<i>bedfordi</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Terpsiphone rufocinerea</i>	<i>batesi</i> (incl. <i>bannermani</i> )	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Terpsiphone rufocinerea</i>	<i>bannermani</i>	Our judgement
<i>Nilaus afer</i> <sup>52</sup>	<i>nigritemporalis</i> (incl. <i>miombensis</i> ); <i>affinis</i>	Our judgement (skins at ZMUC and NHM)
<i>Tchagra minuta</i>	<i>anchietae</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Tchagra australis</i> <sup>53</sup>	<i>souzae</i>	Our judgement (skins at NHM)
<i>Laniarius luehderi</i>	<i>castaneiceps</i>	Our judgement
<i>Laniarius luehderi</i>	<i>brauni; amboimensis</i>	Fry et al. (2000)
<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i> <sup>54</sup>	<i>major</i> (incl. <i>mossambicus</i> + <i>limpopoensis</i> ); <i>erlangeri</i> ; <i>ambiguous</i> (incl. <i>sublacteus</i> )	Our judgement (skins at MNHN)
<i>Rhodophoneus cruentus</i>	<i>cathemagmenus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Malaconotus lagdeni</i>	<i>centralis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Malaconotus monteiri</i>	<i>perspicillatus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Prionops plumatus</i>	<i>concinatus; cristatus</i> (incl. <i>vinaceigularis</i> ); <i>poliocephalus</i>	Our judgement (skins at NHM)
<i>Prionops caniceps</i>	<i>rufiventris</i> (incl. <i>mentalis</i> )	Fry et al. (2000)
<i>Prionops caniceps</i>	<i>harterti</i>	Our judgement (skins at NHM)
<i>Batis mixta</i> <sup>55</sup>	<i>'crypta'</i>	Fjeldså (in prep)
<i>Batis capensis</i>	<i>reichenowi; dimorpha</i> (incl. <i>sola</i> )	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Batis capensis</i>	<i>sola</i>	Our judgement
<i>Batis minima</i>	<i>ituriensis</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Batis poensis</i> <sup>56</sup>	<i>occulta</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990).
<i>Platysteira pelata</i>	<i>laticincta</i>	Collar and Stuart (1985)
<i>Platysteira castanea</i>	<i>hormophora</i>	Our judgement
<i>Platysteira blissetti</i>	<i>chalybea; jamesoni</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Platysteira concreta</i>	<i>kunguensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Chaetops frenatus</i>	<i>aurantius</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Neocossyphus fraseri</i>	<i>vulpina</i>	Our judgement
<i>Monticola brevipes</i>	<i>pretoriae</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Zoothera piaggiae</i>	<i>tanganjicae</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Zoothera gurneyi</i>	<i>crossleyi</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>	<i>helleri</i>	Collar and Stuart (1985)
<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>	<i>ludoviciae</i>	BirdLife International (Anon. 2000)
<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>	<i>roehli; abyssinicus</i> (incl. <i>baraka</i> + <i>bambusicola</i> + <i>deckeni</i> + <i>oldeani</i> ); <i>smithi; milanjensis</i> (incl. <i>nyikae</i> + <i>swynnertoni</i> )	Bowie et al. (In press)
<i>Alethe diademata</i>	<i>castanea</i> (incl. <i>woosnami</i> )	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Bradornis pallidus</i> <sup>57</sup>	<i>modestus</i> (incl. <i>erlangeri</i> + <i>subalaris</i> + <i>murinus</i> + <i>aquaemontis</i> + <i>griseus</i> + <i>divisus</i> + <i>sibilans</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Bradornis microrhynchus</i>	<i>pumilus</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Dioptrornis chocolatinus</i>	<i>fscheri</i> (incl. <i>toruensis</i> + <i>nyikensis</i> + <i>semicinctus</i> ); <i>brunneus</i>	Urban et al. (1997)

<i>Dioptrornis chocolatinus</i>	<i>toruensis</i> ; <i>nyikensis</i> ; <i>semicinctus</i>	Our judgement (skins at NHM)
<i>Muscicapra olivascens</i>	<i>itombwensis</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Pogonocichla stellata</i> <sup>58</sup>	<i>ruwenzorii</i> (incl. <i>elgonensis</i> + <i>keniensis</i> + <i>guttifer</i> ); <i>orientalis</i> (incl. <i>macarthurii</i> + <i>belleri</i> )	Our judgement (Bowie et al. In press)
<i>Swynnertonia swynnertonii</i>	<i>roedgersi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Stiphromis erythrothorax</i>	<i>gabonensis</i> ; <i>xanthogaster</i>	Beresford and Cracraft (1999)
<i>Sheppardia bocagei</i>	<i>poensis</i>	Prigogine (1987)
<i>Sheppardia bocagei</i>	<i>kunguensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Sheppardia gumingi</i> <sup>59</sup>	<i>bensoni</i> ; <i>alticola</i>	Our judgement (Fjeldså et al. 2000)
<i>Cossypha isabellae</i>	<i>batesi</i>	Our judgement (skins at NHM)
<i>Cossypha roberti</i>	<i>rufescentior</i>	Our judgement
<i>Cossypha archeri</i>	<i>kimbutui</i>	Our judgement
<i>Cossypha polioptera</i>	<i>nigriceps</i> (incl. <i>tessmanni</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Cossypha albicapilla</i> <sup>60</sup>	<i>giffardi</i> (incl. <i>omoensis</i> )	Our judgement (skins at NHM)
<i>Cercotrichas signata</i> <sup>61</sup>	<i>tongensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i> <sup>62</sup>	<i>leucoptera</i> (incl. <i>eluta</i> + <i>vulpina</i> + <i>brunneiceps</i> + <i>sclateri</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	<i>albofasciata</i>	Our judgement
<i>Oenanthe lugubris</i>	<i>schalowi</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Oenanthe bottae</i>	<i>heuglini</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Cercomela scotocerca</i>	<i>spectatrix</i> (incl. <i>validior</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris</i>	<i>albiscapulata</i>	Our judgement
<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris</i>	<i>coronata</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Onychognathus morio</i>	<i>neumanni</i>	Fry et al. (2000)
<i>Onychognathus fulgidus</i> <sup>63</sup>	<i>hartlaubi</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Lamprotornis chloropterus</i>	<i>elisabeth</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Lamprotornis mevesii</i>	<i>benguelensis</i>	Our judgement (skins at NHM)
<i>Lamprotornis purpuropterus</i>	<i>aeneocephalus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Anthoscopus caroli</i>	<i>sylviella</i> (incl. <i>sarpei</i> )	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Anthoscopus caroli</i>	<i>roccatii</i> ; <i>rankinei</i> ; <i>ansorgei</i> (incl. <i>rhodesiae</i> + <i>pallescens</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Parus leucomelas</i>	<i>guineensis</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Parus niger</i>	<i>carpi</i>	Harrap and Quinn (1996)
<i>Parus rufiventris</i>	<i>pallidiventris</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Parus afer</i>	<i>thrupperi</i>	Harrap and Quinn (1996)
<i>Parus afer</i>	<i>cinerascens</i> (incl. <i>orphnus</i> + <i>benguelae</i> )	Clancey (1996a)
<i>Parus afer</i> <sup>64</sup>	<i>benguelae</i>	Our judgement
<i>Hirundo abyssinica</i> <sup>65</sup>	<i>unitatis</i> (incl. <i>ampliformis</i> + <i>maxima</i> + <i>puella</i> + <i>bannermani</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Hirundo semirufa</i> <sup>66</sup>	<i>gordoni</i>	Our judgement
<i>Hirundo senegalensis</i>	<i>monteiri</i>	Our judgement (skins at ZMUC)
<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	<i>domicella</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Hirundo preussi</i>	<i>rufigula</i>	Turner and Rose (1989)
<i>Psalidoprocne pristopectera</i>	<i>chalybea</i> ; <i>petiti</i> ; <i>orientalis</i> ; <i>holomelas</i> ; <i>antinorii</i> ; <i>mangebottorum</i> ; <i>oleaginea</i>	Prigogine (1985)
<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	<i>tricolor</i> ; <i>dodsoni</i> ; <i>somaliensis</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Andropadus masukuensis</i>	<i>kakamegae</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Andropadus masukuensis</i>	<i>kunguensis</i> ; <i>roehli</i>	Our judgement
<i>Andropadus importunes</i>	<i>insularis</i> (incl. <i>oleaginus</i> + <i>hypoxanthus</i> )	Our judgement (skins at ZMUC)
<i>Andropadus tephrolaemus</i> <sup>67</sup>	<i>kikuyuensis</i> ; <i>bamendae</i> ; <i>nigriceps</i> ; <i>usambarae</i> ; <i>neumanni</i> ; <i>fusciceps</i> ; <i>chlorigula</i>	Our judgement (see endnote 67)
<i>Andropadus milanjensis</i>	<i>olivaceiceps</i> (incl. <i>striifacies</i> )	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Andropadus milanjensis</i>	<i>striifacies</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Chlorocichla flavicollis</i>	<i>soror</i>	Our judgement
<i>Phyllastrephus fischeri</i>	<i>placidus</i>	Keith et al. (1992)
<i>Phyllastrephus fischeri</i>	<i>cabanisi</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Phyllastrephus baumanni</i>	<i>hypochloris</i>	Keith et al. (1992)
<i>Phyllastrephus flavostriatus</i>	<i>alfredi</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Phyllastrephus debilis</i>	<i>albigula</i>	Our judgement (skins at ZMUC)
<i>Bleda notatus</i>	<i>ugandae</i>	Beresford (2002)
<i>Nicator chloris</i>	<i>gularis</i>	Fry et al. (2000)
<i>Criniger barbatus</i>	<i>chloronotus</i>	Keith et al. (1992)
<i>Cisticola erythropus</i>	<i>lepe</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Cisticola chubbi</i>	<i>discolor</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Cisticola chubbi</i>	<i>nigriloris</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Cisticola aberrans</i>	<i>emini</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Cisticola chinianus</i>	<i>bodessa</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Cisticola lais</i>	<i>distinctus</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Cisticola galactotes</i>	<i>marginatus</i> (incl. <i>amphilectus</i> + <i>zalingei</i> + <i>nyansae</i> + <i>suahelicus</i> ); <i>haematocephalus</i> ; <i>luapula</i> (incl. <i>schooutedeni</i> + <i>stagnans</i> ); <i>lugubris</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Cisticola robusta</i>	<i>angolensis</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Cisticola robusta</i>	<i>aberdare</i>	Urban et al. (1997)

<i>Cisticola fulvicapillus</i>	<i>angusticauda</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Cisticola brunnescens</i>	<i>cinnamomeus</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Prinia subflava</i>	<i>fluviatilis</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Prinia maculosa</i>	<i>hypoxantha</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Prinia leucopogon</i>	<i>leontica</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Prinia bairdii</i>	<i>melanops</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Apalis thoracica</i>	<i>griseiceps; uluguru; fuscigularis; youngi</i> (incl. <i>murina</i> );	Solms (2003)
	<i>whitei</i> (incl. <i>arnoldi + rhodesia + quarta</i> ); <i>flaviventris</i>	
	(incl. <i>spelokensis + lebombensis + drakensbergensis</i> );	
	<i>venusta</i> (incl. <i>darglensis</i> ); <i>griseopyga</i>	
	<i>flavigularis; lynesii</i>	BirdLife International (Anon. 2000)
<i>Apalis thoracica</i>	<i>parensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Apalis thoracica</i>	<i>collaris</i>	Our judgement
<i>Apalis nigriceps</i>	<i>bambuluensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Apalis jacksoni</i>	<i>personata</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Apalis binotata</i>	<i>viridiceps</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Apalis flavida</i>	<i>bamendae; goslingi</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Apalis sharpei</i>	<i>angolensis</i> (incl. <i>brauni + nigrescens + kigezi</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Apalis rufogularis</i>	<i>chapini</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Apalis porphyrolaema</i>	<i>kaboboensis</i>	Collar and Stuart (1985)
<i>Apalis porphyrolaema</i>	<i>harterti</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Cameroptera brevicaudata</i>	<i>undosus</i> (incl. <i>cinereus + huilae + katangae</i> )	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Calamonastes simplex</i>	<i>cinereus</i> (incl. <i>huilae</i> ); <i>katangae</i>	Our judgement
<i>Calamonastes simplex</i>	<i>pallidior</i>	Our judgement
<i>Calamonastes fasciolatus</i>	<i>stenocricotus</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	<i>stierlingi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	<i>kikuyuensis</i> (incl. <i>kaffensis + mbuluensis</i> ); <i>eurycricotus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Zosterops polioaster</i>	<i>kulalensis</i> ; <i>winifredae</i> ; <i>silvanus</i>	BirdLife International (Anon. 2000)
<i>Zosterops polioaster</i>	<i>flavilateralis</i> (incl. <i>jubaensis</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Zosterops abyssinicus</i>	<i>capensis</i> (incl. <i>atmori + virens + caniviridis</i> )	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Zosterops pallidus</i>	<i>virens</i> (incl. <i>caniviridis</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Zosterops pallidus</i>	<i>elgonensis</i>	Our judgement (Moyer In press)
<sup>B1</sup> <i>Bradypterus baboecala</i> 68	<i>lopesi</i> (incl. <i>cameronensis + granti + mariae + usambarae</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Bradypterus barratti</i>	<i>+ boultoni + ufipae + bangwaensis + barakae</i> )	
	<i>bangwaensis</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Bradypterus barratti</i>	<i>mariae</i> (incl. <i>granti + usambarae + boultoni + ufipae</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
	<i>+ barakae</i> )	
	<i>alexanderi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Poliolais lopezi</i>	<i>canescens</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Eremomela pusilla</i>	<i>chapini</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Sylvietta leucophrys</i>	<i>chubbi; makayii</i> (incl. <i>rufigenis</i> ); <i>schoutedeni</i>	Our judgement
<i>Sylvietta ruficapilla</i>	<i>voelckeri; alacris</i> (incl. <i>johnstoni + quelimanensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Phylloscopus ruficapillus</i> 69	<i>+ minullus</i> ); <i>ochrogularis</i>	
	<i>usambarae</i>	Urban et al. (1997)
<i>Hyliota australis</i>	<i>pressa</i>	Our judgement (Rauri in litt.)
<i>Modulatrix stictigula</i> 70	<i>extrema; distans</i> (incl. <i>puguensis</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Illadopsis rufipennis</i>	<i>maloneyana</i> (incl. <i>iboensis</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Illadopsis fulvescens</i>	<i>atriceps</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Pseudoalcippe abyssinica</i>	<i>monacha; stierlingi</i> (incl. <i>stictigula</i> )	Our judgement (skins at ZMUC)
<i>Pseudoalcippe abyssinica</i>	unnamed	Our judgement (skins at MNHN)
<i>Kakamega poliothorax</i> 71	<i>emini</i>	Our judgement (skins at NHM)
<i>Turdoides rubiginosus</i>	<i>hartlaubii</i>	Clancey (1984)
<i>Turdoides leucopygius</i>	<i>tanganjicae</i>	Our judgement (skins at ZMUC)
<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>	<i>haynesi; bohndorffi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Phyllanthus atripennis</i>	<i>griseiventris</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Sylvia lugens</i>	<i>sharpii</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Mirafra africana</i>	<i>malbranti</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Mirafra africana</i>	<i>nigrescens</i>	Our judgement
<i>Mirafra apiata</i> 72	<i>marjoriae; fasciolata</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Mirafra africanoides</i>	<i>alopex</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Mirafra sabota</i>	<i>naevia</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Heteromirafra ruddi</i>	<i>archeri</i>	Collar and Stuart (1985)
<i>Certhilauda curvirostris</i>	<i>subcoronata; brevirostris; semitorquata; benguelensis</i>	Ryan and Bloomer (1999)
<i>Certhilauda albescens</i>	<i>barlowi</i>	Ryan et al. (1998)
<i>Certhilauda albescens</i>	<i>erythrochlamys</i>	Keith et al. (1992)
<i>Certhilauda albescens</i>	<i>cavei</i>	Crowe et al. (1994b)
<i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>	<i>beesleyi</i>	del Hoyo et al. (In press)
<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	<i>blanfordi; erlangeri</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Calandrella somalica</i>	<i>athensis</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Anthreptes fraseri</i>	<i>axillaris</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Anthreptes longuemarei</i>	<i>angolensis</i>	Our judgement

<i>Anthreptes rectirostris</i>	<i>tephrolaema</i>	Our judgement
<i>Nectarinia olivacea</i>	<i>obscura</i>	Fry et al. (2000)
<i>Nectarinia amethystina</i>	<i>kirkii</i> (incl. <i>kalkcreuthi</i> + <i>deminuta</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Nectarinia rubescens</i>	<i>crossensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Nectarinia senegalensis</i>	<i>cruentata</i>	Our judgement
<i>Nectarinia senegalensis</i>	<i>gutturalis</i> (incl. <i>saturnator</i> )	Our judgement (skins at ZMUC)
<i>Nectarinia adelberti</i>	<i>eboensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Nectarinia venusta</i>	<i>igneiventris</i> ; <i>fazoglensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Nectarinia habessinica</i>	<i>turkanae</i>	Our judgement
<i>Nectarinia chalybea</i>	<i>manoensis</i>	Fry et al. (2000)
<i>Nectarinia afra</i>	<i>stuhlmanni</i> ; <i>prigoginei</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Nectarinia afra</i>	<i>ludovicensis</i> (incl. <i>whytei</i> )	Fry et al. (2000)
<i>Nectarinia afra</i> <sup>73</sup>	<i>whytei</i> ; <i>unnamed</i>	Our judgement (Bowie et al. 2004)
<i>Nectarinia mediocris</i>	<i>usambarae</i> ; <i>fuelleborni</i> (incl. <i>bensoni</i> )	Bowie et al. (2004)
<i>Nectarinia regia</i>	<i>anderseni</i>	Our judgement
<i>Nectarinia cuprea</i>	<i>chalcea</i>	Our judgement
<i>Nectarinia tacazze</i>	<i>jacksoni</i>	Our judgement
<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>	<i>arturi</i> ; <i>gadowi</i>	Our judgement
<i>Nectarinia johnstoni</i>	<i>dartmouthi</i> (incl. <i>itombwensis</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Nectarinia shelleyi</i>	<i>hofmanni</i>	Our judgement
<i>Nectarinia mariquensis</i> <sup>74</sup>	<i>osiris</i>	Our judgement
<i>Nectarinia bifasciata</i>	<i>tsavoensis</i>	Fry et al. (2000)
<i>Nectarinia pembae</i> <sup>75</sup>	<i>chalcomelas</i>	Fry et al. (2000)
<i>Nectarinia pulchella</i>	<i>melanogastra</i>	Our judgement
<i>Nectarinia nectarinioides</i>	<i>erlangeri</i>	Our judgement
<i>Passer iagoensis</i> <sup>76</sup>	<i>motitensis</i> (incl. <i>rufocinctus</i> + <i>cordofanicus</i> + <i>shelleyi</i> )	Summers-Smith (1984)
<i>Passer iagoensis</i> <sup>76</sup>	<i>rufocinctus</i> ; <i>cordofanicus</i> ; <i>shelleyi</i>	Sinclair and Ryan (2003)
<i>Motacilla aguimp</i> <sup>77</sup>		
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i> <sup>78</sup>	<i>cinnamomeus</i> (incl. <i>latistriatus</i> + <i>hoeschi</i> + <i>cameroonensis</i> )	Prigogine (1981)
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	<i>latistriatus</i>	Prigogine (1981)
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i> <sup>79</sup>	<i>hoeschi</i> ; <i>cameroonensis</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Anthus similis</i> <sup>79</sup>	<i>nyassae</i> (incl. <i>frondicolus</i> )	Prigogine (1985)
<i>Anthus similis</i>	<i>bannermani</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Anthus similis</i>	<i>moco</i>	Our judgement
<i>Ploceus baglafecht</i>	<i>stuhlmanni</i>	Our judgement
<i>Ploceus melanogaster</i>	<i>stephanophorus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	<i>vitellinus</i> ; <i>reichardi</i> ; <i>katangae</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	<i>collaris</i> ; <i>spilonotus</i> ; <i>nigriceps</i> (incl. <i>graueri</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Ploceus nigerrimus</i> <sup>80</sup>	<i>castaneofuscus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Ploceus bicolor</i>	<i>kersteni</i> ; <i>amaurocephalus</i> (incl. <i>tephronotus</i> + <i>analogus</i> + <i>kigomaënsis</i> ); <i>stictifrons</i> ; <i>mentalis</i>	Our judgement (skins at NHM)
	<i>nicolli</i> (incl. <i>anderseni</i> )	Franzmann (1983)
<i>Ploceus olivaceiceps</i>	<i>anderseni</i>	Our judgement
<i>Ploceus olivaceiceps</i>	<i>leuconotos</i> (incl. <i>jubaensis</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>	<i>ladoensis</i> (incl. <i>stricta</i> + <i>niassensis</i> + <i>taba</i> )	Our judgement (skins at ZMUC and NHM)
<i>Euplectes afer</i>	<i>ansorgei</i> ; <i>friedrichseni</i>	Our judgement
<i>Euplectes gierowii</i>	<i>quanzae</i>	Our judgement
<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>	<i>macrocerus</i> (incl. <i>soror</i> )	Our judgement (skins at NHM)
<i>Euplectes macrourus</i> <sup>81</sup>	<i>eques</i>	Our judgement (skins at ZMUC)
<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>	<i>asymmetrurus</i>	Our judgement (Craig 1993)
<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i> <sup>82</sup>	<i>concolor</i> ; <i>laticauda</i> (incl. <i>suahelicus</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Euplectes ardens</i>	<i>psammocromius</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Euplectes hartlaubi</i>	<i>jamesoni</i>	Woodcock (2003)
<i>Parmoptila rubrifrons</i>	<i>emiliae</i> ; <i>candida</i>	Our judgement
<i>Nigrita canicapilla</i>	<i>lineata</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Pytilia phoenicoptera</i>	<i>citerior</i>	Our judgement (skins at ZMUC)
<i>Pytilia melba</i> <sup>83</sup>	<i>coccineus</i>	Our judgement
<i>Pyrenestes sanguineus</i> <sup>84</sup>	<i>cana</i>	Our judgement (skins at ZMUC)
<i>Spermophaga ruficapilla</i>	<i>nitidula</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Lagonosticta rufopicta</i>	<i>virata</i> ; <i>umbrinodorsalis</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Lagonosticta rhodopareia</i>	<i>vinacea</i> (incl. <i>nigricollis</i> + <i>togoensis</i> )	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Lagonosticta larvata</i>	<i>nigricollis</i> (incl. <i>togoensis</i> )	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Lagonosticta larvata</i>	<i>niassens</i> (incl. <i>cyanopleurus</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i> <sup>85</sup>	<i>quartinia</i> (incl. <i>kilimensis</i> + <i>stuartirwini</i> + <i>bocagei</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Estrilda melanotis</i>	<i>bocagei</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Estrilda melanotis</i>	<i>ochrogaster</i>	Our judgement
<i>Estrilda paludicola</i>	<i>roseicrissa</i> (incl. <i>marwitzii</i> )	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Estrilda paludicola</i> <sup>86</sup>	<i>kandti</i>	Our judgement
<i>Estrilda atricapilla</i>	<i>avakubi</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Estrilda atricapilla</i>	<i>charmosyna</i>	Our judgement
<i>Estrilda erythronotus</i>	<i>delamerei</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Estrilda erythronotus</i>		Our judgement (skins at ZMUC)

<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>	<i>fuscocrissa</i> (incl. <i>muelleri</i> + <i>smithersi</i> + <i>pallida</i> + <i>digressa</i> )	Fry et al. (2004)
<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i> <sup>87</sup>	<i>ansorgei</i> (incl. <i>ugandae</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Ortygospiza locustella</i>	<i>uelensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Lonchura bicolor</i>	<i>nigriceps</i> (incl. <i>minor</i> + <i>woltersi</i> )	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Lonchura bicolor</i>	<i>poensis</i>	Our judgement
<i>Vidua complex</i> <sup>88</sup>		
<i>Vidua chalybeata</i> <sup>89</sup>	<i>codringtoni</i>	Payne et al. (1992)
<i>Vidua camerunensis</i> <sup>89</sup>	phylogenetic species	Payne and Payne (1994)
<i>Vidua funerea</i> <sup>90</sup>	<i>wilsoni</i>	Sorenson and Payne (2002)
<i>Vidua funerea</i> <sup>91</sup>	<i>nigeriae</i>	Payne and Payne (1994)
<i>Vidua orientalis</i> <sup>92</sup>	<i>interjecta</i> ; <i>togoensis</i>	Payne (1985)
<i>Vidua paradisea</i> <sup>93</sup>		
<i>Serinus canicollis</i>	<i>flavivertex</i> (incl. <i>sassii</i> + <i>huillensis</i> )	Fry et al. (2004)
<i>Serinus citrinelloides</i>	<i>frontalis</i> ; <i>hypostictus</i> (incl. <i>brittoni</i> )	Fry et al. (2004)
<i>Serinus citrinelloides</i>	<i>brittoni</i>	Our judgement
<i>Serinus atrogularis</i>	<i>reichenowi</i>	(Van den Elzen 1985)
<i>Serinus atrogularis</i>	<i>flavivigula</i> ; <i>xantholaema</i> ; <i>xanthopygius</i>	Erard (1974)
<i>Serinus donaldsoni</i>	<i>buchanani</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Serinus albogularis</i>	<i>crocopygius</i>	Our judgement
<i>Serinus gularis</i>	<i>canicapillus</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Serinus striolatus</i>	<i>whytii</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Serinus burtoni</i>	<i>melanochrous</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Serinus burtoni</i>	<i>tanganjicae</i> (incl. <i>kilimensis</i> + <i>albifrons</i> )	Our judgement
<i>Serinus alario</i>	<i>leucolaema</i>	Sibley and Monroe (1990)
<i>Linurgus olivaceus</i>	<i>elgonensis</i> ; <i>kilimensis</i>	Our judgement (skins at NHM)
<i>Emberiza capensis</i>	<i>vincenti</i>	Fry et al. (2004)
<i>Emberiza cabanisi</i>	<i>orientalis</i> (incl. <i>cognominata</i> )	Our judgement

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<sup>1</sup> *Cisticola* Kilombero and *Cisticola* White-tailed: These two genuinely new species are as yet unnamed. For the Worldmap database we have used their English names as species names, but this is purely for reference purposes and does not reflect any taxonomic considerations.

<sup>2</sup> *Vidua maryae*: *maryae* is described as a new subspecies of *funerea* by Payne (1982), but is treated as a full species by Payne and Payne (1994). Payne and Payne (1994) does not state who has raised *maryae* to full species status, and we have been unable to find this information. Since Payne and Payne (1994) is the earliest record we have found of *maryae* being treated as a full species, we use Payne and Payne as reference to this genuinely new species. Despite Payne's (1982) suggestion that *maryae* is a subspecies of *funerea*, we do not lump these for the BSC list, since it is a new taxon (even though it had a brief history as a subspecies).

<sup>3</sup> *Indicator meliphilus narokensis* was accepted as a separate species by Snow (1978), but its validity has been questioned (Short et al. (1987) in Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire 1993). We have been unable to find the original text, by Short et al. (1987), and unfortunately Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire (1993) do not give any explanations, as to the arguments for the invalidity of *narokensis*. However, since *narokensis* is not mentioned in Short and Horne (2001), we choose to follow these authors, and have therefore lumped *narokensis* with *meliphilus*, for both BSC and PSC species lists.

<sup>4</sup> *Phoeniculus purpureus*: Cooper et al. (2001) does not accept *damarensis* as a valid taxon, and it has therefore been lumped with *purpureus* for both the BSC and PSC species lists. Sinclair and Ryan (2003) treat both *damarensis* and *granti* (formerly considered a subspecies of *damarensis*) as separate species, but since Cooper et al. (2001) base their work on mtDNA, we follow them.

<sup>5</sup> *Eremomela icteropygialis*: Sinclair and Ryan (2003) treat *salvadorii* as a separate species, stating that *salvadorii* is slightly larger and more brightly coloured. Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire (1993) however, state that they have heard and seen (both in the field and specimens) both taxa, and do not believe them to be separate species. Since Sinclair and Ryan (2003) do not give more details as to the grounds, upon which they found their decision, we chose to follow Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire (1993) and treat the two taxa as conspecific.

<sup>6</sup> *Numida meleagris*: Borders have been drawn according to range descriptions in Madge and McGowan (2002) and Urban et al. (1986) and maps in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952, 1962).

<sup>7</sup> *Guttera edouardi*: Urban et al. (1986) state that *barbata* intergrades with *edouardi*, but it is not mentioned where, and since their ranges do not meet, we do not have an overlap of *edouardi* and *barbata*'s ranges. The position of the border between *verreauxi* and *edouardi* in Zambia is not very precise, as Urban et al. (1986) simply state it as respectively West and East Zambia, and the map in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1962) is small and not very detailed.

<sup>8</sup> *Francolinus albogularis*: Borrow and Demey (2001), Madge and McGowan (2002) and Urban et al. (1986) all state range of *buckleyi* simply as East Ivory Coast to Cameroon. Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1970) has range map where *buckleyi* only reaches west to the border between Ghana and Ivory Coast (and not into Ivory Coast). However their range map of *albogularis* is much more restricted than mentioned in the other references, as they only show it to occur in Senegambia (not in Liberia or Ivory Coast). Since it is the oldest reference we choose not to follow Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1970), but instead place the boundary through the middle of Ivory Coast with Lac de Kossou as part of the border.

<sup>9</sup> *Francolinus sephaena*: The range of *rovuma* (incl. *spilogaster*) is not certain. Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952: 234) has *rovuma* (incl. *spilogaster*) and *granti* (included in *sephaena*) as two separate but sympatric species, and have a gap between *spilogaster* and *rovuma* in NE Kenya and S Somalia. However, others (Urban et al. 1986, Sibley and Monroe 1990, del Hoyo et al. 1994, Madge and McGowan 2002) all describe them as allopatric, and state that *spilogaster* should also occupy NE Kenya and Somalia. We therefore treat *sephaena* and *rovuma* (incl. *spilogaster*) as allopatric, and follow the range maps in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952) for *rovuma* (incl. *spilogaster*), but have extended their range to include NE Kenya and Somalia.

<sup>10</sup> *Francolinus abantensis*: The range of *abantensis* was adjusted according to Madge and McGowan (2002).

<sup>11</sup> *Francolinus squamatus*: Although *squamatus* is treated as monotypic by several authors (Urban et al. 1986, del Hoyo et al. 1994, Madge and McGowan 2002), the original description of *usambarae* (Conover 1928) and skins at ZMUC indicate that the taxa in the Eastern Arc mountains have distinctive dull black facial markings. We tentatively treat *usambarae* (incl. *uzunguensis* + *doni*) as a phylogenetic species, but recognize that further study of these taxa would be beneficial. This split has been further confirmed by J.Fjelds s's study of skins at the Mus m Nationale de Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

<sup>12</sup> *Francolinus afer*: The maps of *afer*, *cranchii*, *castaneiventer* and *melanogaster* are primarily based on the maps in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952, 1962), although these are very small, and thus not precise. Urban et al. (1986) states that *afer* and *cranchii* intergrade in the highlands of west Angola, and we have therefore left one grid-cell of overlap in Angola. Likewise Urban et al. (1986) state that *melanogaster* intergrades with *cranchii* in S Tanzania and E Zambia.

<sup>13</sup> *Xenoperdix udzungwensis*: *obscurata* is a new subspecies described by Fjeldså and Kiure (2003) which we treat as a phylogenetic species, on grounds of the plumage and size differences described in Fjeldså and Kiure (2003).

<sup>14</sup> *Plectropterus gambensis*: The range of *niger* is difficult to determine. References state that it ranges from South Africa, north to the Zambezi river, "but there is a wide overlap zone of intermediate birds" (Madge and Burn 1988: 161). However we have been unable to find out how broad this overlap zone is, and all references are very vague about the range in Namibia. We have therefore made an overlap of one grid cell along the range-border of the two phylogenetic species, and arbitrarily placed the borderline along the northern border of Namibia.

<sup>15</sup> *Anas sparsa*: The range of *sparsa* is uncertain. Snow (1978), Brown et al. (1982) and Madge and Burn (1988) all state its range as going from the Cape peninsula north to Zambia and Mozambique (and we would thus presume it to lie along the Zambezi river). However, del Hoyo et al. (1992) states it as being in South Africa, south of Zimbabwe. Since del Hoyo et al. (1992) is the most recent of these references, we choose to follow them. The exact range is not given, so we place the range of *sparsa* north to the Limpopo river.

<sup>16</sup> *Pogoniulus bilineatus*: *leucolaima* and *makawai* were accepted as separate species by Snow (1978), but the validity of these two species has since been disputed (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire 1993), and they are treated as conspecific with *bilineatus* by Fry et al. (1988) and Sibley and Monroe (1990). Since Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire (1993) treat *leucolaima* and *bilineatus* as conspecific on grounds of vocal evidence, we agree that they should be conspecific as biological species, but keep them separate as two phylogenetic species. However, the validity of *makawai* is only questioned because of a lack of resightings, and we therefore treat this taxon as both a biological and phylogenetic species. Short and Horne (2001) also treat *makawai* as a species, although they stress that "It must be considered very doubtful that the type represents a new species;" (Short and Horne 2001: 161).

<sup>17</sup> *Tricholaema melanocephala*: Brown et al. (1982) and Short and Horne (2001) state that *flavibuccalis* is "known only from Wembere Steppes and Seronera" (Brown et al. 1982: 453). Both Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952) and Short and Horne (2001) show a range-map which lies due south from Lake Victoria, but this area is not included in Fry et al. (1988). Since Short and Horne (2001) is the most recent of these references, we follow their range-map. The exact range of *flavibuccalis* is not given, but we place it west of the two mentioned localities (Wembere Steppes and Seronera), since Short and Horne (2001) describe the range of *flavibuccalis* as N-central Tanzania, and the range of *stigmatothorax* as "... S Somalia to central Tanzania" (Short and Horne 2001: 186).

<sup>18</sup> *Lybius leucocephalus*: Fry et al. (1988) states that there is overlap between *senex* and *albicauda* "...along Kenya-Tanzania border." (p.

458), so we have made a one grid-cell overlap. However, even though the maps in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952) seem to show a slight overlap between *leucocephalus* and *senex* in western Kenya, Fry et al. (1988) states that there is no contact between *leucocephalus* and *senex*, and so we have made them allopatric.

<sup>19</sup> *Lybius torquatus*: It is difficult to determine the range of *zombae*. Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952, 1962) has shown two very different range-maps in these two volumes of African Handbook of Birds. In Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952) the range of *zombae* is very small, but they show the range of *albigularis*, which Fry et al. (1988) states as being a morph of *zombae*. In Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1962) the range of *zombae* has increased considerably, but that must be because they have included the range of some other subspecies (without describing this in the text, however), most likely *vivacens* and *pumilio*. Since the range-map of *zombae* and *albigularis* corresponds well with the described range in Fry et al. (1988: 467), we have followed these two range-maps. Furthermore we have made an overlap of *zombae* and *irroratus*, because Fry et al. (1988: 467), states that these intergrade in Tanzania (in southern part of *irroratus*' range). The extent of this overlap is not mentioned, and since the range-maps in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952) show them to be allopatric, we have only made one grid-cell of overlap. Clancey (1996b) state that *zombae* intergrades with *lucidiventris* along the lower Save. However Fry et al. (1988) states that *lucidiventris* is synonymous with *bocagei*, which does not occur in this area (instead occurring from Angola to SW Zambia). Since both *lucidiventris* and *bocagei* are treated as subspecies of *torquatus* this dispute of names in southern Mozambique is of lesser importance, and we merely let *zombae* overlap with *torquatus* in one grid-cell of overlap in the southernmost part of *zombae*'s range.

<sup>20</sup> *Indicator maculatus*: The range of *maculatus* and *stictothorax* in western Africa was adjusted according to Borrow and Demey (2001).

<sup>21</sup> *Campethera cailliautii*: The range of *permista* in western Africa was adjusted according to Borrow and Demey (2001).

<sup>22</sup> *Rhinopomastus cyanomelas*: The range description of *cyanomelas* and *schalowi* in del Hoyo et al. (2001) and Fry et al. (1988) is not very precise, with the two taxa described as reaching to Natal. We have used the range maps shown in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1962), but there is a gap in the distribution of the two species in Mozambique, which is not shown in the other two references (Fry et al. 1988, del Hoyo et al. 2001). We place *schalowi* in this area, since *schalowi* is stated as ranging from "Somalia to Zambia and W Natal" (Fry et al. 1988: 365). It appears, on the two maps shown in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1962: 503), that there are slight overlaps in the range of the two populations, but since the maps are shown at different scales, which makes it difficult to determine details, and since neither del Hoyo et al. (2001) or Fry et al. (1988) describe any overlap, we show them as being allopatric.

<sup>23</sup> *Merops variegatus*: Range of *bangweoloensis* is not certain. Fry et al. (1988) states it as "... northeast to Ufipa plateau and about Kibondo (Tanzania)." (p. 311), but there are two towns by that name in western Tanzania; one at 3°S 30°E and one at 1°S 30°E, furthermore there is an administrative region with its centre at 4°S 31°E. Since the first-mentioned town is larger than the latter and the administrative region lies close to the first-mentioned, we assume that Fry et al. (1988) are referring to the Kibondo at 3°S 30°E. None of the references (Mackworth-Praed and Grant 1970,

- Fry et al. 1988, Fry et al. 1992, del Hoyo et al. 2001) describe which subspecies inhabits NW Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi, but since (Fry et al. 1988) describes *bangweoloensis* as ranging northeast to Kibondo, we have only included its range in Tanzania south of 3°S.
- <sup>24</sup> *Halcyon senegalensis*: Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1970) shows an overlap in range of *fuscopile* (subspecies of *senegalensis*) and *cyanoleuca* in WC Angola. However, this is not mentioned in Fry et al. (1988), who instead state that *senegalensis* and *cyanoleuca* intergrade in NW Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. We therefore treat *fuscopile* and *cyanoleuca* as allopatric. *senegalensis* and *cyanoleuca*, however, are given an area of overlap south of lake Victoria and in Rwanda and Burundi. The coastal area of Tanzania and northern Mozambique is not shown for any subspecies in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952, 1970), but based on the written range description in Fry et al. (1988), we include all of the eastern range in *cyanoleuca*.
- <sup>25</sup> *Colius striatus*: Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952) show *leucophthalmus* and *ugandensis* (respectively included in the new phylogenetic species *nigricollis* and *leucotis*) as being sympatric in extreme eastern DRC (on western shore of lake Albert), but since (Mackworth-Praed and Grant 1970) shows these two populations as allopatric, and none of the references describe them as sympatric, we choose to make the two allopatric. Both Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952, 1970) show a slight overlap between *leucophthalmus* and *jebelensis* (included in the new phylogenetic species *leucotis*) in SE Sudan, but here Nikolaus (1987) shows them as allopatric, and we choose to follow Nikolaus.
- <sup>26</sup> *Cuculus clamosus*: The range of *gabonensis* is based both on map 244 from Snow (1978: 237) and habitat maps, since *clamosus* lives in savannah and woodland, whereas *gabonensis* lives in forest regions.
- <sup>27</sup> *Poicephalus senegalus*: The range of *versteri* is made according to the map in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1970: 403), with an overlap between *senegalus* and *versteri* in Nigeria.
- <sup>28</sup> *Otus scops*: *senegalensis* is split from *scops*, but this just means changing the name, since *scops* does not occur S of Sahara.
- <sup>29</sup> *Bubo bubo*: *ascaluphus* is split from *bubo*, but this just means changing the name, since *bubo* does not occur S of Sahara.
- <sup>30</sup> *Glaucidium capense*: The description of *ethecopari* as a subspecies of *capense* includes measurements of the various taxa of the *G. capense* complex (Erard and Roux 1983). These measurements show *ethecopari* to be smaller than the other taxa, with measurements of *ethecopari* lying below the range of the other taxa. Since Köenig et al. (1999) state that *ethecopari* also differs vocally from the others, and that it may be specifically distinct, we treat *ethecopari* as a phylogenetic species.
- <sup>31</sup> *Glaucidium capense*: There is some disagreement about the range of *capense*, as del Hoyo et al. (1999), Fry et al. (1988) and König et al. (1999) describe the range as going from South Africa north to S Mozambique, whereas Sibley and Monroe (1990) describe it as reaching as far north as Tanzania and as far west as Angola. Since the range of *capense* and *ngamiense*, described in Sibley and Monroe (1990), would appear to make the two taxa sympatric, without this being mentioned in the other three references, we have chosen to follow del Hoyo et al. (1999), Fry et al. (1988) and König et al. (1999). We have used the map in König et al. (1999: 379) for the range of *capense*.
- <sup>32</sup> *Athene noctua*: After splitting *spilogastra* and *somaliensis* from *noctua*, for the PSC species list, the range of *noctua* has been deleted, as its range is marginal S of Sahara.
- <sup>33</sup> *Caprimulgus nubicus*: The range of *nubicus* has been expanded in Kenya, according to Lewis and Pomeroy (1989: 240), whereas we have lessened its range in Sudan, according to Holyoak (2001: 522) and Nikolaus (1987: 123).
- <sup>34</sup> *Caprimulgus climacurus*: Range of *climacurus* has been expanded to include the area in southern DRC, as shown in Holyoak (2001: 626).
- <sup>35</sup> *Streptopelia decipiens*: We have been unable to determine the exact boundary between the two phylogenetic species, since both Urban et al. (1986) and Gibbs et al. (2001) simply state it as S Ethiopia. Because of these vague range descriptions, and since south and east Ethiopia (except for the highlands) is only composed of one habitat type (Bushland), we have arbitrarily drawn the boundary one grid-cell above the southern border of Ethiopia. Likewise, the extreme NW range limit of *perspicillata* is arbitrarily drawn along the NW border of Kenya.
- <sup>36</sup> *Sarothrura rufa*: We have been unable to determine the border between *rufa* and *elizabethae*, to the east of DRC. Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952, 1962) have *elizabethae* and *bonapartei* as synonyms of *rufa*, and so only show range of *rufa*. Neither del Hoyo et al. (1996) or Urban et al. (1986) specifically mention which taxon is in SE Uganda, Rwanda or Burundi. Since the range of *rufa* is given as “central Kenya, S Zaïre and Angola to South Africa” (Urban et al. 1986: 90) and the range of *elizabethae* as “Central African Republic, NE Zaïre, Uganda, W Kenya, Ethiopia” (Urban et al. 1986: 91), we place *rufa* in Burundi, Rwanda and SW Uganda, with one grid-cell of overlap in SW Uganda.
- <sup>37</sup> *Podica senegalensis*: The range of *camerunensis* is based on the range-map in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1970: 227), whereas the map of *somereni* is based on the described range in Urban et al. (1986: 147) and the range-map in Ash and Miskell (1998: 140).
- <sup>38</sup> *Balearica pavonina*: The range of *pavonina* and *ceciliae* is not clear. *pavonina* is stated as ranging from West Africa, east to Lake Chad, and *ceciliae* should range from S Sudan and further east (Mackworth-Praed and Grant 1970, Johnsgard 1983, Urban et al. 1986, del Hoyo et al. 1996). This leaves a gap in central-southern Chad (both Johnsgard (1983) and Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1970) show disjunct ranges, with a gap, whereas Snow (1978) and Urban et al. (1986) show a continuous range). Nikolaus (1987) only shows range in Sudan, but here *cicilia* crosses through Sudan, all the way to the western border. Since most references are fairly clear, on *pavonina* ranging to Lake Chad, and Borrow and Demey (2001) state that “Eastern *ceciliae* reaches E and C Chad.” (p. 418), we place the borderline between *pavonina* and *ceciliae* in SW Chad, so that *pavonina* occupies SW Chad, whereas *ceciliae* occupies SC and SE Chad.
- <sup>39</sup> *Pterocles exustus*: Urban et al. (1986) state that *olivascens* is “sometimes poorly differentiated.” (p. 425), whereas Madge and McGowan (2002) describe it as “an obviously differentiated form” (p. 449). Despite that the plates of *olivascens* in Madge and McGowan (2002) and *exustus* in Urban et al. (1986) are difficult

to compare, we choose to treat *olivascens* as a phylogenetic species, based on Madge and McGowan's statement, that it is obviously differentiated. The range of *olivascens* in NE Kenya and S Somalia is not certain. Both Urban et al. (1986) and Johnsgard (1991) show a gap in the range, with a question mark in NE Kenya. Madge and McGowan (2002) state that *olivascens* perhaps inhabits Somalia. Urban et al. (1986) does not mention Somalia in its range description, whilst Johnsgard (1991) state that *olivascens* inhabits SE Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania. Although there is no mentioning of this river in any of the references, we choose to use the Genale River in Somalia as a borderline between *Pexustus* and *Polivascens*, but leave one grid-cell of overlap, since the river runs through the middle of the grid-cells.

<sup>40</sup> *Pterocles lichtensteinii*: It is not clear how far north *sukensis* should range. Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952) does not show a range map for *sukensis*, only *lichtensteinii*, which reaches south to the Kenyan border. However, Urban et al. (1986) and del Hoyo et al. (1997) describes the range of *sukensis* as also including S Ethiopia, and since these references are more recent, we have included lowland SW Ethiopia in *sukensis*.

<sup>41</sup> *Vanellus tectus*: Both Urban et al. (1986) and Hayman et al. (1986) state that *latifrons* is smaller than *tectus*. However, they refer to different wing measurements; "180–201 mm (nominate), 173–193 mm (three specimens of *latifrons*)" (Hayman et al. 1986: 263) and "(8 males, 8 females) wing, male 188–197 (191), female 184–198 (190)" for *tectus* and 170–175 for *latifrons* (Urban et al. 1986: 260). Although the measurements given in Urban et al. (1986) indicate that *latifrons* is distinctly smaller than *tectus*, the discrepancy between the measurements in the two references (and the lack of number of individuals measured), means that we only use these measurements as a guideline for treating *latifrons* as a phylogenetic species. Apart from the size difference, there is also a difference in the width of white band on forehead, but, by itself, this seems to be only a slight difference. Based on the plumage and size difference, we tentatively treat *latifrons* as a phylogenetic species.

<sup>42</sup> *Vanellus coronatus*: The range of *demissus* is stated simply as Somalia, but we have been unable to find the exact range. Ash and Miskell (1998) show how far south it ranges in Somalia, and also show it to occupy the northern part of Somalia. It thus seems likely that it will also occupy the extreme eastern part of Ethiopia, and we have made a straight line from its southern extent up to the SW corner of northern Somalia.

<sup>43</sup> *Smutsornis africanus*: The range of *bisignatus* follows the range-map in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1962).

<sup>44</sup> *Rhinoptilus cinctus*: The various descriptions of the taxa (Mackworth-Praed and Grant 1952, Mackworth-Praed and Grant 1962, Urban et al. 1986, Hayman et al. 1986, del Hoyo et al. 1996) only describe slight variations between *cinctus* and *seebohmi*, but plate 7 in del Hoyo et al. (1996) shows the taxa to be distinctly different. The northern extent of *seebohmi*'s range is not certain, as del Hoyo et al. describe it as "... N Namibia to S Zambia, Zimbabwe and extreme N South Africa; possibly also N Malawi." (del Hoyo et al. 1996: 379), and Hayman et al. describe it as the "southern fringe in Zimbabwe and Namibia" (Hayman et al. 1986: 246), whereas Urban et al. describe the range of *emini* (included in *cinctus*) as reaching south to Tanzania and N Zambia (Urban et al. 1986). Since *Rhinoptilus cinctus* inhabits dry bushland and woodland, we let *seebohmi* range north to N Malawi, and use the Southern Rift

Montane Forest habitat, just north of Lake Malawi, as the borderline between the two taxa.

<sup>45</sup> *Glareola nuchalis*: Both Borrow and Demey (2001), Hockey and Douie (1995) and Urban et al. (1986) state that intermediates between *nuchalis* and *liberiae* occur in W Cameroon, though no further details are given. We therefore use the western mountain range in Cameroon as a border between the two taxa, but leave an overlap-zone of two grid cells in SW Cameroon, from 8–10° E. Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1970) does show the range of *nuchalis* to reach west all the way to Senegal, but this is an old publication, where the text itself describes the range as "Cameroon, Gabon, Lake Chad and the Sudan to Angola and the Zambezi River" (p. 296) and Urban et al. (1986) makes no mention of *nuchalis* occurring further west than Cameroon. Borrow and Demey (2001) however, state that "Nominate also reported from Guinea and Togo" (p. 428), but since there are no further details on these sightings and it is an intra-African migrant where "... migrations poorly understood" (Borrow and Demey 2001: 428), we choose not to expand the range of *nuchalis* to include Guinea and Togo.

<sup>46</sup> *Falco tinnunculus*: The presence or absence of *tinnunculus* and/or *rupicolus* in east-central Angola, west Zambia and eastern Mozambique is not clear (Mackworth-Praed and Grant 1962, Brown et al. 1982, del Hoyo et al. 1994, Ferguson-Lees and Christie 2001, Sinclair and Ryan 2003). We follow Sinclair and Ryan (2003) in their range of *tinnunculus* and the area of overlap in northeast Zambia and southwest Tanzania, but otherwise follow the other references, in having *rupicolus* occupy east-central Angola, west Zambia and eastern Mozambique (Mackworth-Praed and Grant 1962, Brown et al. 1982, del Hoyo et al. 1994, Ferguson-Lees and Christie 2001).

<sup>47</sup> *Dryotriorchis spectabilis*: Borrow and Demey (2001) state that "Range limits of races inadequately known; nominate thought to range east to W Cameroon" (Borrow and Demey 2001: 376). As we have not been able to find a more detailed range description, we place the boundary of the two taxa along the Bamenda Highlands in west Cameroon, with an overlap in the grid-cell containing the lowland between Mount Cameroon and the Bamenda Highlands.

<sup>48</sup> *Kaupifalco monogrammicus*: The range of *monogrammicus* and *meridionalis* is not well known, and the written descriptions of their range are very vague (Mackworth-Praed and Grant 1970, del Hoyo et al. 1994, Ferguson-Lees and Christie 2001), especially regarding central Africa around DRC. Since the habitat is fairly continuous in this region, we have not been able to use habitat type as a guide to placing the range-border. Therefore the border has been drawn arbitrarily with a one-grid-cell overlap between the two phylogenetic species.

<sup>49</sup> *Accipiter badius*: The borderline between the two taxa, shown in Snow (1978) and Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952) is not very precise. Since the range description in Brown et al. (1982) and del Hoyo et al. (1994) are likewise imprecise, we have followed the borderline shown in Snow (1978). As *badius* does not occur in Africa, we have kept *badius* name in the BSC list, but changed it to *sphenurus* and *polyzonoides* in the PSC list.

<sup>50</sup> *Podiceps cristatus infuscatus* is split from *cristatus*, but this only results in a change of name, since *cristatus* does not occur S of Sahara.

- <sup>51</sup> *Lanius collaris*: Harris and Franklin (2000) group the subspecies into a north (*humeralis* incl. *smithii*) and south group, based on differences in song and, to a minor extent, juvenile plumage. We have followed this, but have also split the northern group, since *humeralis* has a dark rump, whereas *smithii* has a whitish rump. The SE extent of *subcoronatus* is not certain, as it is stated to interbreed with *collaris* in this area (Hall and Moreau 1970, Fry et al. 2000). We have therefore left an overlap of two grid-cells between *subcoronatus* and *collaris* in the SE part of *subcoronatus*' range. This borderline has been arbitrarily drawn between the confirmed eastern and southern part of *subcoronatus*' range, as shown in Fry et al. (2000: 101). The borderline between *smithii* and *humeralis* has been determined by consulting Nikolaus (1987) and Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1973). However, for the southern range extent of *humeralis*, we have followed the descriptions in Fry et al. (2000) and Harris and Franklin (2000), instead of Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1973), who show it to range as far south as the Zambezi river. As for the borderline between *smithii* and *capelli* (included in *collaris*), we follow Fry et al. (2000) in having *capelli* inhabit Burundi, Rwanda and SW Uganda (Harris and Franklin (2000) does not mention which taxon inhabits this area), but the exact border is drawn arbitrarily. Harris and Franklin (2000) state that *smithii* should also be present at Cabinda in Angola, but we choose not to follow this, as their own map (on p. 68) fails to show this, this point lies within the range of *capelli*, and neither is this mentioned by Fry et al. (2000).
- <sup>52</sup> *Niluafer*: For the range of *nigritemporalis* (incl. *miombensis*) we have mainly followed Hall and Moreau (1970: 85, map 98). However, they have not included the range of *miombensis* in *nigritemporalis*. *miombensis* is described by Clancey (1971), and he states that Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1955) include *miombensis* in their range-map of *nigritemporalis* (Mackworth-Praed and Grant 1955: 586). We have thus followed Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1955) for the range of *nigritemporalis* (incl. *miombensis*) in southern Mozambique, but have followed Hall and Moreau (1970) for the rest of their range (as their map is larger and more detailed than in Mackworth-Praed).
- <sup>53</sup> *Tchagra australis*: For the range of *souzae* we have used the place names given in Fry et al. (2000) together with the range-map shown in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1973: 448).
- <sup>54</sup> *Laniarius aethiopicus*: These splits are based on skins studied by J. Fjelds  at the Mus um Nationale de Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Which taxon occupies the southeastern corner of Tanzania is not clear. However, since *sublacteus* (included in *ambiguous*) is stated as only reaching 'south to Zanzibar' (Fry et al. 2000) we let *ambiguous* (incl. *sublacteus*) range south to 7  south at the coast, and thus *mossambicus* (included in *major*) occupies SE Tanzania.
- <sup>55</sup> *Batis mixta*: 'crypta' is a new taxon, which will be described as a species (Fjelds  in prep.).
- <sup>56</sup> *Batis poensis*: Since *poensis* only occurs on Bioko island, this split merely indicates that the records on mainland Africa are under the name *occulta*.
- <sup>57</sup> *Bradornis pallidus*: The range of *pallidus* is not certain, especially in NE Africa. The range-maps in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1955, 1973) do not correspond very well with the range descriptions given in Urban et al. (1997). Since Urban et al. (1997) is the most recent reference, we follow their descriptions, using the place names given and connect these, following geographical and habitat boundaries when present. However, for the range of *modestus*, in western Africa, we have followed the map in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1973), as it follows the described range in Urban et al. (1997).
- <sup>58</sup> *Pogonocichla stellata*: We have made these splits in accordance with suggestions put forward in Bowie et al. (In press).
- <sup>59</sup> *Sheppardia gunningi*: *alticola* is a new subspecies, described by Fjelds  et al. (2000), which we raise to species level, because of its distinctness.
- <sup>60</sup> *Cossypha albicapilla*: The range of *albicapilla* and *giffardi* in Ivory Coast and Ghana is not wholly certain. Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1973) and Keith et al. (1992) both describe the range of *albicapilla* from Senegal to Guinea, and that of *giffardi* from Ghana east to Cameroon. On their range-maps Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1973) leave a gap between the two taxa, whereas Keith et al. (1992) show a continuous distribution from Senegal to Cameroon. However, Borrow and Demey (2001) also show a continuous range, and states the range as "... Senegambia to Sierra Leone and S Mali to N Ivory Coast (n nominate), east through S Burkino Faso and N Ghana to Cameroon (Adamawa Plateau) and NW CAR (*giffardi*)." (p. 603). Based on this, we place the borderline along the Black Volta, which forms Ghana's western border with Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso.
- <sup>61</sup> *Cercotrichas signata*: The exact range of *tongensis* is not clear, but since it is described as a purely coastal taxon (Keith et al. 1992, Oatley 1998), we have placed it only in the coastal grid-cells, as far south as the St. Lucia estuary, which Keith et al. (1992) describe as the southern extent of its range.
- <sup>62</sup> *Cercotrichas leucophrys*: The range of *leucoptera* is not certain, and we have used information from various references to compile the shown range (Mackworth-Praed and Grant 1955, Mackworth-Praed and Grant 1963, Nikolaus 1987, Keith et al. 1992). Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1955, 1963) shows *zambesiana* (included in *leucophrys*) ranging into coastal Tanzania, up to the Kenyan border. This, however, is not described in Keith et al. (1992), which describe *vulpina* (included in *leucoptera*) as inhabiting this area, and since Keith et al. is the most recent reference, we chose to follow them. The placement of the western and southern borderline in Tanzania is drawn using specific place names, given in Keith et al. (1992), but the exact borderline between these points is arbitrary.
- <sup>63</sup> *Onychognathus fulgidus*: Since *fulgidus* only occurs on S o Tom  island, this split merely indicates that the records on mainland Africa are under the name of *hartlaubi*.
- <sup>64</sup> *Parus afer*: The range of *benguelae* is drawn according to Clancey (1996a).
- <sup>65</sup> *Hirundo abyssinica*: The range descriptions of *abyssinica* are very vague. Keith et al. (1992) describe it as Ethiopia and E Sudan, but does not mention which subspecies inhabits Somalia, Kenya or Uganda. We have therefore followed Turner and Rose (1989), who describe it as Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia, and placed the range of *abyssinica* along the borders of Ethiopia and Kenya, although this is rather arbitrary. Only the range border in Sudan is known, where we have followed Nikolaus (1987).
- <sup>66</sup> *Hirundo semirufa*: The described ranges for *semirufa* and *gordonii* are vague (Turner and Rose 1989, Keith et al. 1992), and we there-



fore follow the map for *semirufa*, given in Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1973).

<sup>67</sup> *Andropadus tephrolaemus*: This is a complex group, which has been split in various ways by; Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire (1993), Fjeldså (2003), Keith et al. (1992), Roy et al. (1998), Sibley and Monroe (1990) and Sinclair and Ryan (2003). We have raised all subspecies to species level for the PSC species list (through consultation with J.Fjeldså).

<sup>68</sup> *Bradypterus baboecala*: Moyer (In press) has compared sound recordings of *elgonensis* with other subspecies of *baboecala* and agrees with Chappuis' African Bird Sounds disks, that *elgonensis* should be treated as a full species.

<sup>69</sup> *Phylloscopus ruficapillus*: The range of *voelckeri* is determined from Peters et al. (1934–84), where it is stated as ranging east to the Great Kei River (= Swart-Keirivier). We have thus used this river as the borderline between *voelckeri* and *ruficapillus*, but left one grid-cell of overlap, since the river runs through the middle of these grid-cells.

<sup>70</sup> *Modulatrix stictigula*: The treatment of *pressa* as a phylogenetic species is based on DNA work by Rauri (*in litt.*).

<sup>71</sup> *Kakamega poliothorax*: Although treated as a monophyletic taxon by Fry et al. (2000), the western and eastern populations are treated as separate phylogenetic species. This is done following a study of the skins from these two areas, performed by J. Fjeldså at the Muséum Nationale de Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

<sup>72</sup> *Mirafra apiata*: Sinclair and Ryan (2003) treat *fasciolata* as a separate species, but although it is clearly split from *apiata*, the name “*fasciolata*” is not used for any subspecies in Keith et al. (1992). We have therefore not listed which of the subspecies mentioned in Keith et al. (1992) are included in *fasciolata*, but merely used the ranges shown in Sinclair and Ryan (2003).

<sup>73</sup> *Nectarinia afra*: We have added the range of the unnamed subspecies to *afra*, for both the BSC and PSC species lists. The split of whytei and the unnamed *Nectarinia* is based on Bowie et al. (2004).

<sup>74</sup> *Nectarinia mariquensis*: There is some disagreement about the southern extent of *osiris*, as Fry et al. (2000) describe it as ranging as far south as the equator. Cheke et al. (2001) and Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1955) however, only describe and show it to inhabit northern Kenya (to about 2° N). Since Cheke et al. (2001) is the most recent reference, we choose to follow them.

<sup>75</sup> *Nectarinia pembae*: Since *pembae* only occurs on Pemba island, this split only means that the records on mainland Africa are under the name of *chalconelas*.

<sup>76</sup> *Passer iagoensis*: *iagoensis* is split from the rest by Summers-Smith (1984). As *iagoensis* is restricted to the Cap Verde islands, it is only the name that changes in the phylogenetic species list, to *Passer motitensis*. Sibley and Monroe (1990) split *rufocinctus* (incl. *cordofanicus* + *shelleyi*) from *motitensis*, and state that this split is made by Summers-smith (1984). Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire (1993) however, point out that this is not so, and, after reading the article, we agree with Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire (1993), and therefore do not accept *rufocinctus* (incl. *cordofanicus* + *shelleyi*) as a species. However, all of the taxa have recently been treated as separate

species (Sinclair and Ryan 2003), and we thus do likewise (although *insularis* only occurs on Socotra and Abd-el-Kuri islands and is therefore not included in the dataset).

<sup>77</sup> *Motacilla aguimp*: Based on skins from ZMUC, we would treat *vidua* as a phylogenetic species, but Alström (2003) has stated that “The taxa *aguimp* and *vidua* are not sufficiently different morphologically to be classified as ‘phylogenetic’ species” (p. 409). We therefore treat the two taxa as one phylogenetic species.

<sup>78</sup> *Anthus novaeseelandiae*: *cinnamomeus* (incl. *latistriatus* + *hoeschi* + *camaroonensis*) is treated as part of *Anthus novaeseelandiae* by Hall and Moreau (1970) and Keith et al. (1992). However, *novaeseelandiae* does not occur in Africa, and the african forms have been suggested as their own species; *cinnamomeus* (Prigogine 1981). For the biological species list the african taxa are treated as part of *novaeseelandiae*, but this is then renamed as *cinnamomeus* for the PSC species list (from which *latistriatus*; *hoeschi* and *camaroonensis* are split). This change from *novaeseelandiae* to *cinnamomeus* however, only changes the name of the taxon in the Worldmap data, and it is only the treatment of *latistriatus*; *hoeschi* and *camaroonensis* as separate phylogenetic species, which changes the range-map of *cinnamomeus*.

<sup>79</sup> *Anthus novaeseelandiae* and *A. similis*: the recognition of *hoeschi* and *nyassae* (incl. *frondicolus*) is supported by molecular data (mtDNA) (Voelker 1999).

<sup>80</sup> *Ploceus nigerrimus*: The range of *nigerrimus* and *castenofuscus* in western Africa was adjusted according to Borrow and Demey (2001).

<sup>81</sup> *Euplectes macrourus*: We have not been able to find a range-map for *soror*, but Savalli (1994) describes its range as Western Kenya and Uganda, which corresponds to a population of the black-backed group on map 355 in Hall and Moreau (1970).

<sup>82</sup> *Euplectes albonotatus*: *assymetrurus* is split from *albonotatus* based on the measurements given in Craig (1993).

<sup>83</sup> *Pytilia melba*: The range of *citerior* in E Sudan is not clear: Clement et al. (1993), Goodwin (1982) and Peters et al. (1934–84), state that *citerior* ranges from Senegal to West and Central Sudan (to Bahr el Ghazal and Kordofan). These references also state that *citerior* intergrades with *soudanensis* (included in *melba*) from Bahr el Ghazal to the Blue Nile. Nikolaus (1987) however, also has *citerior* in E Sudan, all the way to the border of Ethiopia (and since this is only shown for Sudan, it is uncertain whether Nikolaus would place *citerior* in Ethiopia as well). Nikolaus (1987) shows *citerior* to intergrade with both *belli* and *soudanensis*, but since we place *belli* as part of *soudanensis*, this is of no importance. Since Nikolaus' maps are confirmed point localities of the taxa, we chose to follow him, in giving *citerior* range through all of Sudan, to the Ethiopian border, but we would point out that the range of the taxa in this area seems unclear. Although the map shown in Nikolaus (1987) could imply, that *citerior* would also be found in Ethiopia, we have not been able to find any reference on this, and so follow Clement et al. (1993), Goodwin (1982) and Peters et al. (1934–84) in having *soudanensis* in Ethiopia.

<sup>84</sup> *Pyrenestes sanguineus*: The range of *sanguineus* in Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast is not certain, and the range has been adjusted according to Borrow and Demey (2001). We have only included the two records mentioned in Goodwin (1982), from Bouaké in



the Ivory Coast and Rokupr in Sierra Leone. We have included the “full” range in Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast in *coccineus*, although it is uncertain whether the two taxa are sympatric or allopatric in these countries.

<sup>85</sup> *Uraeginthus angolensis*: The range descriptions of these taxa are extremely vague, and the various descriptions do not correspond well with each other, or the shown maps (Mackworth-Praed and Grant 1973, Goodwin 1982, Clement et al. 1993). The maps we have made, are therefore imprecise, and the exact placement of the shown borders are, for the most part, arbitrary. We have some areas of overlap where the described ranges seem to overlap each other, and since Clement et al. (1993) state that there are overlap areas.

<sup>86</sup> *Estrilda paludicola*: The descriptions of *ruthae* are not very clear regarding the colour of its crown (Mackworth-Praed and Grant 1973, Goodwin 1982, Clement et al. 1993), but since the original description states it to be grey (Chapin 1950), *ruthae* is kept as part of *paludicola*. It is not clear which taxa should inhabit the shores of Lake Tanganyika. Goodwin (1982) states that *roseicrissa* reaches south to the north end of Lake Tanganyika, and *benguellensis* reaches up to the south end. Since *roseicrissa* (incl. *marwitzi*) inhabit NW Tanzania (and Goodwin (1982) simply states *marwitzi*'s range as western Tanzania) and *marwitzi* inhabits SC Tanzania, we place *roseicrissa* (incl. *marwitzi*) along the length of Lake Tanganyika. We do, however, leave one grid-cell of overlap at the southern end. As for *marwitzi* in SC Tanzania, we place the borderline between this taxon and *benguellensis* at lake Malawi, since it is not described that any of the taxa should in fact occur in Malawi.

<sup>87</sup> *Ortygospiza atricollis*: The range of *atricollis* and *ansorgei* (incl. *ugandae*) was adjusted according to Borrow and Demey (2001).

<sup>88</sup> *Vidua* complex: This is a very complicated group of parasitic birds, where many taxa are treated as neither species nor subspecies in Hall and Moreau (1970). Since these birds have not, as yet, been covered in the ‘Birds of Africa’ or ‘Handbook of the Birds of the World’ series, and neither are they included in any monographs, we have mainly used Hall and Moreau (1970) and Mackworth-Praed and Grants ‘African Handbook of Birds’ series (herein referred to as; AHB).

<sup>89</sup> *Vidua chalybeata*: This is amongst a group of taxa for which Hall and Moreau (1970) states that “... it is premature to classify the *Hypochera* into conventional species and subspecies.” (p. 335), and so Hall and Moreau simply list the taxa (and show range-maps) without deciding which are species and which are subspecies. AHB treats *chalybeata* (incl. *ultramarine* + *codringtoni* + *camerunensis*) as a single species, and we follow this. However, *codringtoni* has since been treated as a separate species by Payne et al. (1992), and we therefore do likewise.

AHB treats *amauropteryx* as a separate species, whilst we cannot find *centralis* mentioned in AHB. We have included *centralis* and *amauropteryx* in *chalybeata* because “... *chalybeata*, *ultramarina*, *centralis* and *amauropteryx* are known to parasitize *L[agonosticta] senegalensis* ... and consequently to imitate its song.” (Hall and Moreau 1970: 335). We have primarily lumped these taxa for the BSC species list, because they all imitate the song of the same host, and thus their song can not function as a reproductive isolating mechanism. There may be other isolating mechanism at work, between these taxa, but we think this lumping of subspecies is a valid approximation, of a biological species.

The status of *camerunensis* is not certain. Payne (1982) declared *camerunensis* as an invalid taxon, instead splitting it into two

species; *raricola* and *larvaticola*. However, Payne and Payne (1994) and Sorenson et al. (2003) treat *camerunensis* as a species (separate from *raricola* and *larvaticola*), though without any reference. We choose to follow, and treat it as a phylogenetic species. The range of *camerunensis* is made by comparing map 388 in Hall and Moreau (1970) with written descriptions in Payne (1996) and Payne and Payne (1994, 1995), only including areas from Hall and Moreau (1970) when they have been described in Payne (1996) and Payne and Payne (1994, 1995). Thus we have not included the range in S Chad, W CAR and E Sudan, although this is shown on map 388 in Hall and Moreau (1970). The range of *camerunensis* is probably larger than the patchy distribution we have found, but we choose a conservative approach.

As previously described, we have lumped *camerunensis* with *chalybeata*, following AHB, for the BSC list. Furthermore, since the range of *raricola* and *larvaticola* are slightly different from *camerunensis*, but they were treated as *camerunensis* by Hall and Moreau (1970), we have also included *raricola* and *larvaticola* in *chalybeata*, for the BSC list (although they did not exist as taxa in 1970). Thus, they are only treated as “partially” genuinely new species, and therefore *raricola* and *larvaticola* do not appear in the BSC list.

<sup>90</sup> *Vidua funerea*: As mentioned for the taxa of *Vidua chalybeata*, Hall and Moreau (1970) simply treat *wilsoni* as “taxa”, being neither subspecies nor species. We choose to follow AHB and, for the BSC species list, treat *funerea* as a species with *wilsoni* as a subspecies. Furthermore, we lump *nigerrima* with *funerea*, despite Hall and Moreau's statement that “*nigerrima* replaces *purpurascens*, and is likely also to parasitize [*Lagonosticta*] *rhodopareia*.” (Hall and Moreau 1970: 336), which indicates that *nigerrima* should be lumped with *purpurascens*. However, Payne et al. (1993) describes that *nigerrima* seemingly mimics more than one host species, and we thus follow Payne et al. (1993) in lumping *nigerrima* with *funerea*.

<sup>91</sup> *Vidua funerea*: We follow Payne and Payne (1994) in treating *nigeriae* as a species. However, as for the range of *nigeriae*, we do not follow Hall and Moreau (1970), who show its range to extend into Sudan and NE DRC (p. 336). We have its range extend from Sierra Leone east to Cameroon, since this corresponds with the described range in Payne (1996) and Borrow and Demey (2001).

<sup>92</sup> *Vidua orientalis*: Hall and Moreau (1970) treats *orientalis* as a species with *aucupum* as a subspecies. However, they mention the taxa *interjecta* and *togoensis*, and state that; “While it may eventually be necessary to recognise *interjecta* and *togoensis* as species, we prefer at present to leave their status undetermined ...” (Hall and Moreau 1970: 327). For the biological species we have lumped *interjecta* and *togoensis* with *orientalis* as Hall and Moreau (1970) state that; “There is at least on record of possible intermediates between *interjecta* and *V.o.aucupum* from Ndéle, and a specimen in London from the south-eastern Sudan appears intermediate between *interjecta* and *V.o.orientalis*.” (Hall and Moreau 1970: 327). Furthermore, AHB treat *orientalis* (incl. *aucupum* + *obtusa* + *interjecta* + *togoensis*) as one species. The reason for omitting *obtusa* from *orientalis* is, that Hall and Moreau (1970) accept *obtusa* as its own species. Payne (1985) is the earliest reference we have found, of *interjecta* and *togoensis* being treated as full species.

<sup>93</sup> *Vidua paradisea*: *paradisea* is treated as a monophyletic species by Hall and Moreau (1970) and Sibley and Monroe (1990). However, Payne (1985) suggests that *orientalis* and *aucupum* should be treated as subspecies of *paradisea*. This is done because these three

taxa all parasitize *Pytilia melba*, of which Payne (1985) only recognises one species. I, however, have split *Pytilia melba* into *P. melba* and *P. ceterior*, and the range of these two species corresponds well

with the range of *Vidua paradisea* and *V. orientalis*, and we thus follow Hall and Moreau (1970) and Sibley and Monroe (1990), in keeping *paradisea* as a monophyletic species.