

undoubtedly restrict the name *meleagris* to the Nubian *ptilorhyncha*. Linné, however, adds other quotations which all seem to refer to the domesticated West African species, though most of the descriptions and figures are too vague or too incorrect to show anything more than that some kind of a Guinea-fowl was meant.

The next quotation after Hasselquist is the 'Museum Wormianum, 1655,' where a quite insignificant description is given and an equally bad figure, reproduced from Marcgrave (p. 192, not p. 78 as Linnæus quotes). The latter (1648) is the next quotation; though figure and description are bad, no mention being made of the unspotted chest nor the figure showing it, it is clearly stated that these birds had been brought to Brazil from Sierra Leone. Then comes 'Barrère, av. 79,' where we find a quite insignificant description; then once more the 'Mus. Wormianum'; then 'Olearius,' pl. 15, fig. 3, where a shocking figure is to be seen. Then Ray, who merely quoted from former writers; Albin, who figures a semi-Albinistic domestic Guinea-fowl; Willoughby and Aldrovandi, who neither describe any salient features nor give a locality, more than Africa.

We may thus agree that Linnæus's *Phasianus meleagris* of 1758 and the *Numida meleagris* of 1766 is a mixture of *N. ptilorhyncha* and *meleagris auctorum*; and if the name *meleagris* is not accepted for the West African (now domesticated) species, the latter must be called *N. galeata* Pall., a name expressly given to the species now domesticated in America and Europe.

Mr. W. L. SCLATER described a new Hawk-Eagle from the Cameroons as follows :—

Spizaëtus batesi, sp. n.

General colour above dusky black, nearly all the feathers with white bases often showing when the feathers are ruffled or displaced; primaries dusky, becoming blacker towards the tips, the inner webs below the notch white with traces

of dusky bars; tail also dusky with a darker blackish terminal band and four narrow transverse bars; below white throughout with a few black feathers on the sides of the breast, flanks, and thighs; axillaries and tips of the under tail-coverts also black; under wing-coverts mostly dusky, but white along the edge of the wing; wing and tail-feathers whitish below with ill-defined dusky bars and blackish tips.

Third, fourth, and fifth primaries the longest, the fourth slightly exceeding the other two; wing short, the distance between the longest secondaries and the longest primary about 50 mm., while the tarsus is about 75 mm.; tarsus very thickly clothed with feathers well on to the bases of the toes; hind claw very strong and powerful, measuring with dividers from base to tip 35 mm., while the toe itself measures about 25 mm.; the middle toe is only 23 mm.

"Bill black, cere yellow, iris pale yellowish and dark brown, feet yellow, claws black."

Total length (dried skin) about 600 mm.; wing 320; tail 230; tarsus 75; bill without cere (measured with calipers) 27, with cere 36.

Type, a male, obtained by Mr. G. L. Bates at Bitye, Ja river, alt. 2000 ft., 16 Dec., 1913, in southern Cameroon, while there is another example in the Museum, also a male, collected by Mr. Bates at Efulen on 10 April, 1902.

This last example was described by Sharpe (Bull. B. O. C. xii. 1902, p. 79, and 'Ibis,' 1904, p. 102) as the adult of his *Lophotriorchis lucani*, of which up to that time he had only examined young examples; but it is obvious that the Cameroon bird has nothing to do with *L. lucani*, as the shape of the wing, the absence of a crest, and the shape and dimensions of the legs and feet show at once.

Recently Mr. Finch Davies ('Ibis,' 1919, p. 167, pl. iii.) has disentangled the history of *L. lucani*, which he believes to be synonymous with *Hieraaëtus ayresi*, and has figured the adult bird. This is entirely distinct from our Cameroon Hawk-Eagle.

I do not think there can be any doubt that the Cameroon

bird is an entirely distinct species, and must be referred to the genus *Spizaetus* as defined in Sharpe's first volume of the 'Catalogue of Birds.'

I do not feel satisfied, however, that the genera of Hawk-Eagles are at all satisfactory as at present constituted, and I hope to return to this matter later on.

Mr. M. J. NICOLL exhibited mounted specimens of *Uragus sibiricus* and *Motacilla personata*, and made the following remarks :—

This male and female, *Uragus sibiricus sibiricus* (Pallas), were shot at Little Common, near Bexhill, on 11 February, 1919.

A third example was shot at the same time and place, but was too much damaged for preservation.

The pair exhibited were brought to Mr. Bristow of St. Leonards-on-Sea, and were seen in the flesh by Mr. W. Ruskin Butterfield.

This seems to be the first occurrence of this species in Europe.

I also exhibit an adult female, *Motacilla alba personata* Gould, shot on some disused brickfields near West St. Leonards, Sussex, on 26 April, 1919, and sent to Mr. Bristow.

I examined this example while in the flesh.

This seems to be the first occurrence of this Eastern Wagtail in Europe.

Mr. P. F. BUNYARD exhibited an interesting nest with eggs of the Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) from Surrey, and made the following remarks :—

The nest was found on the site of a large Scotch Pine plantation which had recently been cut down for trench logs. The eggs were deposited in the centre of a large heap of the bark chips and shavings; they were very conspicuous in their brown background, and could easily



Sclater, William Lutley. 1919. "Description of a new Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaëtus batesi*) from Cameroons." *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 39, 87–89.

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