

1. culmen 56.4; hl = 9.1; h = 31.6 mm; q = 1.12.

2. culmen 52.2; hl = 9.8; h = 30.0 mm; q = 1.15.

3. culmen 56.7; hl = 8.9; h = 32.8 mm; q = 1.15.

4. culmen 51.6; hl = 8.2; h = 29.5 mm; q = 1.14.

N.B. In forest bean-geese the quotient q is smaller than, or like 1; the lowest figure found in the remaining series of mainly forest geese being as low as 0.89, with a mean value of 0.99.

Besides, there is one rather heavy and long tundra goose-like bill, which following the measurements given by Johansen is either *rossicus* or *serrirostris*. Johansen mentions an intermediate *rossicus-serrirostris* breeding zone between the Taimyr Peninsula and the mouth of the Chatanga River.

5. culmen 61.4; hl = 10.9; h = 34.4 mm; q = 1.12.

It is of interest to know that according to Mr. L. Blokhuis (Spakenburg) the distinctness of the race *rossicus* is very well known by the goose-hunters along the southern IJsselmeer-coast, who, moreover, distinguish the birds not only structurally, but also by their rather high pitched call.

When summarizing the above remarks, it has been shown that during the severe winter 1946—47 a rather large number of tundra geese have been caught in the Netherlands, among which one specimen has been referred to the race *serrirostris* with no more certainty than appears to be possible for a migrant.

Literature cited:

- Démentieff, G., 1936: Essai de revision des formes de l'Oie des moissons *Anser fabalis* Latham. Alauda (Paris) 8, p. 169—193.
 Tougarinov, A. J., 1941: Faune de l'URSS. Aves. I, no. 4, Anseriformes. Acad. Sc. URSS. Moscou—Leningrad.
 Johansen, H., 1945: Om Racer af Saedgaes. Dansk Orn. For. Tidsskr. (Copenhagen) 39, p. 106—127.

Notes on the races of *Uria aalge* (Pont.) occurring along the Dutch North Sea coast

by

Dr K. H. VOOUS

(Zoölogical Museum Amsterdam)

Examination of a series of 66 specimens of *Uria aalge* (Pont.), for the greater majority washed ashore the Dutch North Sea coast after heavy gales or as oil victims, representing both migrating and wintering birds, reveals the following points.

1. Based upon the commonly known diagnostic characters, extreme specimens of the races *albionis* (southern form: 32 specimens = 48%) and *aalge* (northern form: 19 specimens = 29%) could be easily distinguished.

a. *Albionis* Witherby 1923: Yorkshire, England.

32 Dutch birds: wing 188—203, average 197.5 mm.

16 birds measured by Salomonsen (p. 31): wing 190—202, average 197.9 mm. Witherby (Handbook Brit. Birds 1941, p. 158): wing 191—204 mm.

b. *Aalge* (Pontoppidan 1763: Iceland).

The race *spiloptera* (Salomonsen 1932: Faroes) is usually considered to be synonymous with *aalge*. It is said to resemble greatly this race: "owing to the great individual variation in *U. a. aalge* this form is difficult to distinguish from

spiloptera, but in large series the constant dark coloration in the latter (*spiloptera*) is characteristic" (Salomonsen, p. 48—49). As topotypical Icelandic specimens of *aalge*, present in the Amsterdam Museum, show quite heavily spotted median and lesser under wing coverts, which, otherwise, is a characteristic of *spiloptera*, the race *spiloptera* is united with *aalge* not only for practical reasons.

19 Dutch birds: wing 188—210, average 199.8 mm.

26 adult birds (*aalge*) measured by Salomonsen (p. 38): wing 193—208, average 202.1 mm.

20 full grown juveniles (*aalge*) measured by Salomonsen (p. 38): wing 184—206, average 194.3 mm.

A total of 46 birds (*aalge*) (l.c.): wing 184—208, average 198.8 mm. 23 adult birds (*spiloptera*) measured by Salomonsen (p. 48): wing 198—211 mm.

2. A considerable number of Dutch specimens (15 = 23%) appears to be unidentifiable owing to the following reasons:

a. The existence of intermediate breeding zones between *albionis* and *aalge*. In Great Britain *aalge* "replaces *albionis* from St. Abbs Head (Berwick) on the east side and from Islay on the west side northwards, further on Outer Hebrides, Orkneys and Shetlands. The population is here very varying, southern birds tending towards *albionis*, northern birds (from Shetlands and elsewhere) being almost indistinguishable from *spiloptera*" (Salomonsen, p. 39).

b. The presence of a slightly distinct Baltic sea race (*intermedia* Nilsson 1835: Baltic), which, according to Salomonsen (p. 33) is "exactly intermediate between *albionis* and *aalge*". 32 breeding birds of *intermedia* measured by Salomonsen (p. 36) have wings of 192—211, average 201.3 mm. In the Dutch material the present author cannot identify the race *intermedia*, unless rather slate grey birds should be referred to that race.

The following measurements of 15 Dutch birds — here indicated as "intermediate birds" — may refer to both categories: intermediate birds: wing 191—208, average 200.9 mm.

3. Two rather large birds, belonging to the former collection of Jansen-Op de Coul were found as oil-victims near Zandvoort, province of North Holland. Only their wings are present in the Amsterdam Museum, whereas additional data are given on the labels:

no 5687. 16 Jan. 1930 north of Zandvoort. Wing 214; culmen 52 mm.

The bill in this specimen is described as black, becoming slightly whitish near the extreme corner of the mouth (proving that the specimen is not *lomvia*). The wing is dark mouse grey; the under wing coverts are spotted.

no. 5688. 15 Dec. 1930 near Zandvoort. Wing 211; culmen 51 mm.

The wing is dark sooty black; the under wing coverts are heavily spotted. Judging from the above given measurements and the additional information, this bird, though rather large, should be referred to either "*spiloptera*" or *aalge*. No. 5687, however, does not correspond with any given measurements; it falls within the limits of the dimensions of the race *hyperborea* (Salomonsen 1932: Bear Island):

70 birds from Bear Island measured by Le Roi (1911, fide Salomonsen, p. 50): wing 204—227; culmen 43—53 mm.

7 breeding birds from Tromsø measured by Salomonsen (p. 50): wing 205—218, average 210.1 mm; culmen 42—48 mm.

The dimensions of sternum and femur, taken by Op de Coul from Dutch North sea coast specimens, confirm the identification of no. 5687 as *hyperborea*. The length of the sternum is that of its crista; the length of the femur is the distance between the trochanter major and the condylus externus.

Sternum.	10 <i>albionis</i> :	132 —141, average 137.2 mm.
	8 <i>aalge</i> :	134.5—144, average 138.9 mm.
	13 intermediate :	132.5—149, average 137.7 mm.
	no 5688 : 144 mm ; no 5687 : 157 mm.	
Femur.	10 <i>albionis</i> :	44 —50, average 46.8 mm.
	8 <i>aalge</i> :	46.5—50, average 48.6 mm.
	13 intermediate :	46 —51, average 48.0 mm.
	no 5688 : 52 mm ; no 5687 : 53 mm.	

Uria aalge hyperborea is new to the avifauna of the Netherlands. Its breeding range comprises Bear Island, northern Norway (from Tromsø and northwards), Murman coast and Novaya Semlya (Salomonsen, p. 51). It is characterized not only by its large dimensions and dark general coloration of the upper side, but also by having heavy dark marks on under wing coverts and flanks and especially by having a distinctly stouter and relatively higher bill, thus approaching to some extent *U. lomvia*. Its presence in the North Sea during the winter is of a special interest, since, according to Salomonsen (p. 52) „not much is known about where this subspecies spends the winter”. Very few winter records are known, only three being mentioned by Salomonsen (p. 53) : Kirkenes, South Varanger in northern Norway ; Murman coast ; Tromsø, northern Norway.

The Amsterdam Museum possesses a "bridled" specimen of *hyperborea* from Hornön Island near Vardö, collected on 21 June 1881 by Dr. Max Weber during the 4th Dutch Arctic Expedition "Willem Barents" (no 2052 : wing 210 mm).

The majority of the material upon which this paper is based, is present in the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam. 34 from 66 specimens belong to the former collection Jansen—Op de Coul, of which only 10 specimens are still in existence ; these are preserved in the Amsterdam Museum. All specimens, however, are examined by the author. I have to thank Mr. H. W. E. Croockewit for giving me the opportunity to examine this collection. A large series of Dutch *Uria aalge* in the Leiden Museum shows wing measurements that do not exceed 210 mm.

Literature cited:

F. Salomonsen: The Atlantic Alcidae. Medd. Göteborgs Mus. Zool. Avd. 108 (Göteborg) 1944.

Het Korhoen, *Lyrurus t. tetrrix* (L.), in het Gooi

door

H. J. SLIJPER

(met één kaart)

Het voorkomen. Afgaande op wat Van Oort (1926) schrijft in Ornithologia Neerlandica (II, p. 120 : „In Noord-Holland, tussen Bussum en Hilversum is het in April 1901 waargenomen, maar voor zover bekend heeft het daar niet gebroed”), kregen wij de indruk dat het Korhoen vóór 1901 nog niet eerder in het Gooi was waargenomen. In deze mening werden wij gesterkt door de mededeling van W. J. Vos die in 1900 als 14-jarige jongen met zijn vader Harmen Vos op de Gooise heiden en weiden op jacht ging en toen geen Kor-