

Staartmees . . . . .	16		Huismus . . . . .	7	(2)
Mees (spec ?) . . . . .	24		Ringmus . . . . .	670	(54)
Boomkruiper . . . . .	8		Europ. kanarie . . . . .	5	(76)
Boomklever . . . . .	14		Goudvink . . . . .	11	
Goudhaantje . . . . .	4		Groenling . . . . .	822	(78)
Vuurgoudhaantje . . . . .	1		Geelgors . . . . .	177	(41)
Bonte kraai . . . . .	1		Ortolaan . . . . .	4	(1)
Zwarte kraai . . . . .	10		Rietgors . . . . .	96	(1)
Roek . . . . .	4		Sneeuwgors . . . . .	29	
Kauw . . . . .	26	(8)	Onbekend . . . . .	20	(1)
Ekster . . . . .	17		<i>Puffinus gravis</i> <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	2	
Vlaamse gaai . . . . .	5	(1)	<i>Pterodroma mollis</i> <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	
Spreeuw . . . . .	11354	(51)	<i>Pachyptila vittata</i> <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	3	
Wielewaal . . . . .	30		<i>Fregetta grallaria</i> <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	2	
Vink . . . . .	3202	(395)			
Keep . . . . .	226	(48)	Totaal . . . . .	26115	(1752)
Putter . . . . .	62	(47)			
Sijs . . . . .	926	(5)			
Frater . . . . .	51	(1)			
Barmsijs . . . . .	275	(1)			
Kleine barsijs . . . . .	4				
Kneu . . . . .	717	(575)			

<sup>1)</sup> Geringd door Dr G. J. BROEK-  
HUISEN op de Tristan da Cunha-  
groep.

## A new race of *Turdus viscivorus* Linnaeus from the western Palaearctic

BY

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(Glasgow)

Writing in the 'Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club', vol. 66, 1946, pp. 28—29, I drew the attention of other workers to the fact that certain differences exist between Scottish Mistle Thrushes and topotypical *Turdus viscivorus viscivorus* Linnaeus, 1758: Essex, England. Recently, additional material from many other parts of the British Isles has been examined and it is now evident that the populations of western Ireland, Scotland, Isle of Man, and, perhaps, the mountainous regions of Wales and north-western England, form a reasonably homogeneous racial unit deserving of recognition as a new subspecies.

### *Turdus viscivorus precentor* subsp. nov.

**Description:** Similar to *T. v. viscivorus* but separable in series by the darker, more greyish brown, tone of the upper-parts; under-parts generally noticeably more densely spotted with appreciably blacker spots; ground-colour of under-parts variable, but frequently deeper in tone on the breast; wings and tail darker.

**Distribution:** At present only known from western, central and southern Scotland, western Ireland, and Isle of Man (1 only).

**Type:** Male, adult. Darnley, East Renfrewshire, S.W. Scotland. 15 October, 1937. In the CLANCEY collection.

**Material examined:** *T. v. precentor* (paratypical): 16, others 4; *T. v. viscivorus* (topotypical): 24, in addition to series from Continental sources; *T. v. jubilaeus*: series.

**Remarks:** I am deeply indebted to Dr K. H. VOOUS, Amsterdam, for kindly comparing examples of *T. v. precentor* with material preserved in the Museums at Amsterdam and Leiden, and in the collection SILLEM-VAN MARLE, and for confirming the diagnostic characters ascribed to the new race.

In many specimens of *T. v. precentor* there is a distinct tendency to have the bill somewhat more massive than is generally so in examples of western Continental or southern English origin.

Birds from southern England are variable in most essential racial characters and it is evident that they must be considered really as intergrades between the more constant western Continental populations and the race at the end of the cline here described. It is unfortunate that south-eastern English birds are topotypical of *T. v. viscivorus*, but a critical examination reveals East Anglian specimens to be reasonably constant and to be matched by the vast bulk of skins from France, Belgium and the Netherlands. We must appreciate that *T. v. viscivorus* is in actual fact a 'continental' race with its type-locality on the extreme western fringe of its range, or, perhaps, even in a transitional zone. This being so, I propose to fix the *T. v. viscivorus* norm by designating a Neotype. As the Neotype of *T. v. viscivorus* I designate the following specimen, which is now in my collection: Male, adult. Berechurch, near Colchester, Essex, south-eastern England. 6 November, 1940.

I would like to tender my thanks in respect of kind assistance received from W. J. PLOWDEN-WARDLAW, Esq., Kinloch Rannoch, and Lieut. Col. W. A. PAYN, Andover, and, of course, to Dr K. H. VOOUS, who has taken a very great interest in this study.  
21st December, 1949.

## Broedvogels van de Wieringermeer in 1948 en 1949

(31ste publicatie van de „Club van Zuiderzeewaarnemers”)

(met 4 tekstfiguren)

(with an English summary: The breeding birds of the Wieringermeerpolder in 1948 and 1949)

breidde zich vooral in 1949 steeds meer uit en vele rietstengels bereikten meer dan 2 meter hoogte. Hier stonden ook zeggen, russen, lisdodden, hoge pollen blaartrekkende boterbloem en moeras-andijvie.

Andere delen van het „Dijkgat”-terrein bleven nog praktisch onbegroeid.

Voor de broedvogelstand is zonder twijfel de toeneming van het riet van het grootste belang geweest: verscheidene rietvogel-soor-