

Mozambique; and on the west coast it has been obtained by Mr. Monteiro in Benguela and by Mr. Hamilton in the interior of Angola.

During the late Abyssinian expedition Mr. Jesse obtained an example at Taconda, which he kindly submitted to me; and I found that, though it agreed in the main with South-African specimens, it had rather a longer tail, but was not otherwise specifically separable. Dr. von Heuglin, in his work on the ornithology of North-eastern Africa, says that it frequents only the hot wooded districts on the inclines of the Abyssinian highlands, such as, for instance, the slopes of the valleys round Arlet, Moreb, the districts of Wohni and Sarago (W. Abyssinia) and Fazogl. He adds:—"I can say but little respecting the habits of this shy forest-frequenting bird from personal experience. It does not wander, as Rüppell saw it in September and October, Brehm in March, and I in the early summer. In its habits it resembles in many respects the larger *Campephaga*—sits upright, the head drawn in and with drooping tail, in the densest foliage of high trees, and watches for insects and caterpillars, which it catches with noiseless flight. Verreaux says that its food consists of Lepidoptera, various species of *Mantis*, and flies, but seldom beetles. Its note is a loud mournful cry. It is an excellent ventriloquist, and often seems to be far distant when quite near. In South Africa it breeds in October; and the female is said to lay two or, rarely, three roundish, white, transparent eggs, and the young are said to be fledged in three weeks."

The figures represent a male and female, of the size of life.