

the reverse as stated by Bates (1926: 105). It is a well-marked race, and previously all Angola specimens were included in it. Recently, however, Meise (*l. c.*) has divided *ansorgei* into two races, the nominate form from the type locality and Gabela, and a new form *canzelae* from Canzele. He had only an adult female and one immature and one nestling male from Canzele and one adult female from Roca Congulu (near Gabela) which he considered typical *ansorgei*. The characters of *canzelae*, based on a comparison of the two females, were: darker; crown, sides of the head and neck grayer, less olive-green tinted; chestnut breast wash not so intense.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Hall I have been able to examine two males and two females, near topotypes of *ansorgei*, from Chingoroi, and to compare them with our five males and two females from Gabela and one male from Canzele. In the color of the upper parts there is no variation geographically; the male from Canzele is no darker nor grayer on the head than the two males from Chingoroi. There is individual variation among the Gabela males, and one has a bluish gloss similar to *harterti* of Cameroon and Gabon. There is a great deal of individual variation in the presence and amount of chestnut wash on the underparts of the males, but the extremes are two males from Gabela, with the Canzele bird being intermediate with only a slight wash. The females are uniform in the color of the upperparts; the intensity of the chestnut on the breast, however, varies widely between the two birds from Gabela, and this is not a character of taxonomic significance. On the basis of this material, it is not possible to recognize *canzelae* as distinct from *ansorgei*.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- BATES, G. L. 1926. (a new race of *Diaphorophya ansorgei*). Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **46**: 105-106.  
 MEISE, W. 1958. Ueber neue Huhner-, Specht- und Singvogel-rassen von Angola. Abh. Verh. Nat. Ver., Hamburg, N. F. Bd., **2**: 63-82.  
 SICK, H. 1934. Ueber einige Vogelbälge aus Nord-Angola, gesammelt von Herrn R. Braun. Orn. Monats., **42**: 166-172.

—MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois.*

**First Specimens of Sooty Shearwater for Delaware.**—On 5 June 1959, Klaus Kallman, Josh Wallman, and the writer found two dead Sooty Shearwaters, *Puffinus griseus*, on the shore near Bethany Beach, Delaware, about two miles north of the Maryland state line. When found both birds were in good condition, and the silvery wing linings were noted, but only the heads were saved. These were deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, where identification was confirmed by Dr. R. C. Murphy.

J. H. Buckalew (*Auk*, 67: 251, 1950) knew of only two records from the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula, but gave locality and date only for one found on 21 June 1940 at Chincoteague, Virginia. He (*in litt.*) advises that on 13 July 1932 he picked up a dead Sooty Shearwater north of Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, near the site of the old Cape Henlopen lighthouse, but that the specimen was too badly decomposed to preserve and therefore was not reported in the literature. A supposed Maryland record is not credited by Stewart and Robbins (*Birds of Maryland and the District of Columbia*, 1958) p. 388.—PETER W. POST, 575 West 183d St., New York 33, N. Y.