

Herald petrels, by which the Pacific Ocean race of *P. arminjoniana* is known, breed across the subtropical South Pacific from Easter Island to the Chesterfield Islands. Its breeding season is of extended length and may be continuous (*ibid.*: 35-41). Its occurrence north of the Equator in the Pacific was previously unconfirmed, although birds of the subspecies *P. a. arminjoniana* have been taken in the Northern Hemisphere in the Atlantic Ocean, and sightings have been reported from north of the Equator in the Indian Ocean (W. R. P. Bourne in R. S. Palmer [ed.], *Handbook of North American birds*, vol. 1, New Haven, Yale Univ. Press, p. 213, 1962).

Infrequent sightings of the Herald petrel at sea by our party indicate it is a rare but fairly regular nonbreeding visitor to the north-central Pacific Ocean.

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We are grateful to Dr. George E. Watson for critically reviewing a draft of this manuscript. We thank also the many members of the POBSP who contributed observations, and particularly Dr. Charles A. Ely who compiled records included in this report, which is Paper Number 4, Pacific Ocean Biological Survey Program.—PATRICK J. GOULD and WARREN B. KING, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

***Agapornis fischeri*, *Lybius guifsobalito*, and *Stiphornis erythrothorax* in Kenya.**—Several recently secured bird specimens represent additions to the known avifauna of Kenya. Unless otherwise stated, the skins referred to below are in the collection at Western New Mexico University.

Fischer's Lovebird (*Agapornis fischeri*).—On 27 December 1965, Mr. Robin D. Seed of Nanyuki collected a male near Isiolo in Kenya's Northern Frontier District. This species normally ranges no nearer than northern Tanzania and, to my knowledge, has never been taken north of that country. In conversation, Mr. Seed informed me that the bird obtained was 1 of 8 or 10 in "lush acacia woodland" within a few miles of Isiolo; the birds were difficult to approach and obviously wild. The specimen secured is in unworn plumage, and there is nothing to indicate recent captivity. This, plus the wary behavior of the birds and their presence in a remote area, suggests a natural occurrence. It is of course possible that the Isiolo individuals represent descendants of once-captive birds from elsewhere. Fischer's Lovebirds have been, and doubtless still are, trapped in numbers in Tanzania for cage-bird traffic. Some of these undoubtedly escape and perhaps breed far from their point of capture. However, except for some semi-wild individuals often seen on the grounds of the Lake Hotel at Naivasha, no birds that were obviously escapees have been reported from Kenya.

Black-billed Barbet (*Lybius guifsobalito*).—C. W. Mackworth-Praed and C. H. B. Grant (*Birds of eastern and north eastern Africa*, vol. 1, London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1957; see p. 703) give the range of the Black-billed Barbet in eastern Africa as "Eritrea and Abyssinia to Sudan and central and western Uganda." Evidence of an eastward spread of the species is indicated by three specimens from Kenya. An adult female with a slightly enlarged ovary was collected at 5,000 feet elevation, 30 miles east of Tororo in western Kenya, 23 May 1965, by A. E. Williams; the specimen is in the Kenya National Museum, Nairobi. An adult female was collected near Endeless, Kenya, 15 miles south of Kitale, also on 23 May 1965, by R. W. Hissey; and an adult male was taken in April, 1966, at 6,400 feet on Mt. Elgon near Endeless by P. J. Kelly. This last specimen was crudely prepared and later given to Mr. Seed who presented it to me. It is now in the American Museum of

Natural History, New York. I do not have measurements of the specimen in Nairobi, but wings of the two *Endebess* birds measure 84 mm (♀) and 83 mm (♂), linking them, as expected, with *L. g. ugandae* which is considerably shorter-winged than the nominate form from Ethiopia. The race *ugandae*, though rejected by P. L. Sclater (*Systema Avium Ethiopicarum*, London, Taylor and Francis, 1924; see p. 270), has been upheld by both V. G. L. van Someren (*Novitates Zoologicae*, 29: 56, 1922) and H. Friedmann (*U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull.* 153: 434, 1930).

Some 30 years ago F. Jackson (*Birds of Kenya Colony and the Uganda protectorate*, London, Gurney and Jackson, 1938; see p. 695) suggested that this barbet "may be found in the northern part of Kenya . . . in the vicinity of Lake Rudolf, but up to the present it has not been recorded from so far east." He referred to the species as "essentially a bird of the bush-veld and open sparsely-timbered country and native centres," but also said that "it is adapting itself to European settlements, and according to Sir C. Belcher now breeds in Jinja township [Uganda] in January."

In 1966 these barbets were reported singing in the town of Kisumu, and I saw a single individual about 20 miles southeast of that city on 18 June. The same day I glimpsed another as it flew across the Kakamega road some four miles north of Kisumu. Additional field work probably will disclose the species in various parts of western Kenya. It can be expected to occupy much of the former forest land that now supports only bush and native settlements.

Forest Robin (*Stiphornis erythrothorax*).—An immature female Forest Robin was collected on 16 April 1966, by Mr. Brian Heath, three miles west of Kipkabus in western Kenya. C. M. N. White (*A revised check list of African shrikes . . . thrushes and babblers*, Govt. Printer, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, 1962; see p. 137) gave the range of the eastern race, *S. e. xanthogaster*, as "southeast Cameroons to middle and upper Congo and Sankuru and west Uganda." However, the race *S. e. mabirae*, included in *xanthogaster* by White, was described from the Mabira forest north of Lake Victoria in southeastern Uganda. Apparently it was not rare there because Jackson (*op. cit.*: 1088) mentioned 18 specimens. It is fairly common in the Budongo forest in western Uganda, and I have been alert for it in Kenya's Kakamega forest where many west African species reach their eastern limits. Although extensive collecting there over a period of several years has not revealed its presence, the Kipkabus specimen from approximately 40 miles due east of Kakamega suggests that *Stiphornis* occurs in the Kakamega forest.

This specimen retains some tawny-speckled, juvenal, greater and lesser wing coverts; the upper breast is mottled dull orange and dusky, also reflecting immaturity. The white loreal spot is more conspicuous than that of an adult female taken by me in the Budongo forest on 7 July 1965. Wings of these two birds measure (arc) 62 mm, and those of two adult males from Budongo and Bwamba measure 62 and 62.5 mm, respectively. Mackworth-Praed and Grant (*op. cit.*, vol. 2, 1960; p. 308) give 64 mm as the minimum wing measurement for *mabirae*. The feet of the immature Kenya bird were recorded as flesh colored; those of the adult female from Budongo I noted as "purplish gray"; bills of both were black.

My thanks are extended to Alec Forbes-Watson, Curator of Birds at the Kenya National Museum, for permission to record here the barbet specimen in that collection. I am grateful to Robin D. Seed for securing the *Agapornis* and for carefully preserving it and other birds. The specimens reported upon here were obtained incidental to other ornithological activities in Kenya supported by National Science Foundation Grant GB-3506.—DALE A. ZIMMERMAN, *Department of Biological Sciences, Western New Mexico University, Silver City, New Mexico.*