

TABLE 1
FEEDING VISITS AT AN ANTEATING CHAT NEST

Bird Feeding	Visits <i>n</i>
♂ UR	47
♀ OBR	76
Juvenile ♀ BRL	7
Juvenile ♂ YRR	6
Total	136

days old, a hide was erected near the nest and a total of 20 hours was spent observing feeding of the chicks over a five day period.

The nest was attended by the pair of adults and two of the colour-ringed juveniles (Table 1). It seems as if the juvenile helpers made only a small contribution towards feeding the nestlings. Two of the colour-ringed chicks never fed the nestlings al-

though they were foraging with the rest of the family party throughout the observation period.

A close relative of the Anteating Chat, the Sooty Chat *Myrmecocichla aethiops* was also found to be a co-operative breeder (Mundy & Cook 1974, *Bull. Nig. Orn. Soc.* 10(37): 1-28; Haas 1983, *J. Orn.* 124:323.) with as many as 10 birds occasionally feeding at a single nest. However, Haas (1983) concluded that breeding success of pairs with helpers was no higher than that of unassisted pairs. The helpers at the Anteating Chat nest seldom fed the nestlings, suggesting that helpers at the nest contribute little to the breeding success of Anteating Chats. Only the young of the earlier broods helped at the nest and no unrelated birds were ever seen feeding the nestlings.

The location of Levaillant's "Pays d'Auténiquois"

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The recently changed interpretation of the "Pays d'Auténiquois" from Knysna in most ornithological literature to George in Clancey (1980) was regretted by Vincent (1984) on account of possible effects on nomenclatorial stability. A number of birds, listed by Vincent, have the "Pays d'Auténiquois" as type locality. This indication in all cases stems from the publications by François Levaillant (1753-1824), e.g. his *Voyage* (1790) or *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux d'Afrique* (1796-1812).

Forbes (1973) carefully traced the route of Levaillant's expeditions in the South African interior. The relevant passage starts when Levaillant on his first outward journey visited a last government post. Its position is not accurately known, but it is thought to have been some 4 km east of the centre of George (Forbes 1973: 39). Levaillant stayed almost 2 months in this vicinity occupying two camps: the first, unnamed, possibly 10 km from the company's post; the second, "Pampoen Kraal", 8 km from the first. Pampoen Kraal was located at the present Saasveld, 8 km ESE from George centre (Grant 1957, Forbes 1973). Subsequently, Levaillant travelled to Plettenberg Bay and returned to Pampoen Kraal via a different

route. Then he crossed the Outeniqua Mountains into the Langkloof.

On the map illustrating Levaillant's travels, "Auténiquois" extends from Pampoen Kraal to Plettenberg Bay. In the course of his narrative, he mentioned only two bird species explicitly. While staying in his first camp, Levaillant (1790: 78-80) described the killing of some tauraco (*Tauraco corrythax*). In a later book (1807, pl. 16) he recorded how he first encountered this species in the "Pays d'Auténiquois". The vocifer (*Haliaeetus vocifer*) was shot near Plettenberg Bay (1790: 100), but it is not stated to occur in the "Pays d'Auténiquois" in Levaillant (1796, pl.4).

Although the available information on Levaillant's travels and his zoological activity does not answer all problems, it appears most probable that Levaillant meant the two camps near the company's post when he talked about the "Pays d'Auténiquois". Historically, therefore, it is most accurate to identify the "Pays d'Auténiquois" *sensu* Levaillant as the immediate vicinity of George in the southern Cape Province.

REFERENCES

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Bibliographical notes on the 1980 S.A.O.S. Checklist of Southern African Birds

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The early zoological literature is often confusing to the taxonomist due to differing concepts of classification, and in many cases the rarity of the books concerned. Recently, I had an opportunity to use the S.A.O.S. Checklist of Southern African birds edited by P. A. Clancey (1980) and noted three bibliographical inaccuracies. They are given here to set the record straight.

Torgos tracheliotus (Forster)

François Levaillant (1753–1828) published the narrative of his travels in southern Africa as the *Voyage* of 1790 and the *Second Voyage* of 1796. These were translated into German by Johann Reinhold Forster (1727–1798) in a series entitled *Magazin von merkwürdigen neuen Reisebeschreibungen*, as follows:

Le Vaillant's Reisen in das Innere von Afrika, während der Jahre 1780 bis 1785. Aus dem Französisch übersetzt. Mit Anmerkungen von Johann Reinhold Forster. Berlin: Voss.

Band I (*Magazin*, volume 2), 1790, contained the first journey; Band II and III (*Magazin*, volumes 12 and 13), 1796, contained the second journey. Forster's annotations are not very numerous, but include binominal names for some of the animals mentioned in Levaillant's text. One of these, the "Oricou" of Levaillant, was named *Vultur Tracheliotos* (note the spelling) both on page 362 and plate XII of Band III (*Magazin*, vol. 13) published in 1796. The correct citation is:

Vultur tracheliotos J. R. Forster, in Levaillant's *Reisen in das Innere von Afrika*, vol. III, 1796, p. 362, pl. 12.

Melierax canorus (Thunberg)

Carl Peter Thunberg (1743–1828) described this bird from a specimen of unknown origin in the collection of Johann Gustav von Carlson. This first appeared as a separate dissertation which, like those by Linnaeus, may be ascribed to the praeses rather than to the student. The original booklet is entitled:

Falco Canorus, quem venia experient. Facult. med. Ups praeside Carol. Pet. Thunberg . . . Publico submittit examini, auctor Gabriel Risla-chi . . . in Audit. Botan. d. XXIII. Decembris MDCCXCIX. Upsaliae, Litteris Joh. Fredr. Edman. [ii] + 8 pp.

Some of Thunberg's dissertations were later combined and reissued by C. H. Persoon in 3 volumes (1799–1801). The *Falco canorus* appeared in the 3rd volume of 1801 on pp. 264–272. The correct citation reads: *Falco canorus* Thunberg, *Falco Canorus*, 1799, p. [i], 1: no locality.

Temminck's Pigeons

The illustrated folio *Les Pigeons* appeared in 12 parts between 1808 and 1812 with text by C. J. Temminck (1778–1858) and plates by Madame Knip, née Pauline de Courcelles (1781–1831). Stresemann (1953, *Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin* 29: 102–104) presented the contents and dates of the different parts after studying copies with the original wrappers in the Zoological Museum of Berlin. This changes the dates provided for three species in the *Checklist*:

Columba Arquatrix Temminck, in Temminck & Knip, *Les Pigeons*, livr. 3, 1808, Colombes, p. 11, pl. 5.

Columba Larvata Temminck, in Temminck & Knip, *Les Pigeons*, livr. 7 1809, Colombes, p. 71, pl. 31.

Columba Tympanistria Temminck, in Temminck & Knip, *Les Pigeons*, livr. 8, 1809, Colombes, p. 80, pl. 36.