SOME BIRDS NEW TO THE BRITISH LIST.

MOUSTACHED WARBLER IN SUSSEX.

On April 12th, 1915, an example of the Moustached Warbler (*Lusciniola m. melanopogon*) was shot at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. I examined it in the flesh the same day, and found it to be a male in rather worn condition. After skinning, I sent it up to Mr. H. F. Witherby, who kindly identified it for me, as there was some doubt about it.

H. W. Ford-Lindsay.

As this and the other birds recorded here are new to the British list, I append a description or diagnosis of each, and Mr. J. B. Nichols, in whose collection all these birds now are, has very kindly provided photographs of some of the specimens.

Description.—*Adult male and female. Winter.*—Fore-head, crown and nape black, each feather fringed chestnut-brown; mantle and scapulars chestnut-brown streaked black; back, rump and upper tail-coverts uniform chestnut-brown; narrow stripe from nostrils, over and behind eye white; lores and under eye black, feathers tipped whitish; ear-coverts black-brown; sides of neck chestnut-brown; chin, throat, centre of belly, axillaries and under wing-coverts white; breast, sides, flanks and under tail-coverts chestnut-buff varying somewhat in intensity (upper breast with varying number of narrow brown streaks); tail-feathers black-brown fringed chestnut-brown; primaries black-brown narrowly fringed on inner webs whitish and on outer pale brown; secondaries same but with more chestnut-brown fringes to outer webs; primary-coverts as primaries; greater and median coverts as secondaries; lesser coverts uniform brownish-black. This plumage is acquired by complete moult in early autumn. *Summer.*—The body-feathers are moulted Feb.-Mar., but not wings and tail. New plumage as winter. Abrasion makes crown more uniform black, mantle more clearly streaked and under-parts whiter, breast becoming white as throat and belly and faint streaks wearing completely away.

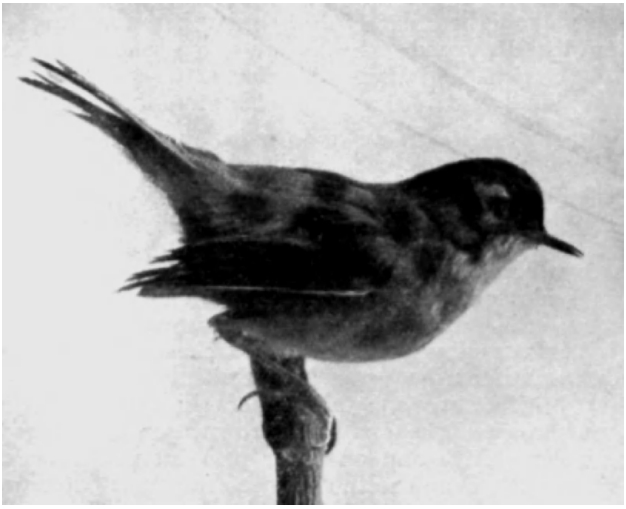
Nestling.—(Not examined.) *Juvenile.*—Like adult, but brown of upper-parts more tawny, less deep chestnut.

First winter.—Like adult. The juvenile body-plumage is moulted June-August but not wing- or tail-feathers.

Measurements and structure.—♂ wing 53-62 mm., tail 48-55, tarsus 19-22, bill from skull 12-14 (12 measured). ♀ wing 52-59. Primaries: 1st 5-8 mm. longer than longest primary-covert, 4th and 5th longest, 3rd sometimes as long but usually 1-2 mm. shorter, 6th 1-3 shorter, 7th 3-5 shorter,

2nd usually equal to 8th, occasionally as long as 7th or as short as 9th; 3rd to 5th emarginated outer webs. Bill fine and compressed. Two or three short rictal bristles but no nasal bristles. Nostrils uncovered. Tail much rounded, two central pairs being longest and rest graduated, outermost 9-11 mm. shorter than central pair.

CHARACTERS AND ALLIED FORMS.—*L. m. mimica* (west Turkestan, Persia) is larger and considerably paler brown on upper-parts and whiter on under-parts. Superficially



MOUSTACHED WARBLER (*Lusciniola m. melanopogon*).
Shot at St. Leonards-on-Sea on April 12th, 1915.

somewhat resembles Sedge-Warbler but crown is blacker, upper-parts more chestnut, eye-stripe whiter, under-parts more rufous-buff not so yellowish, bill is more compressed not so flat and wide, first primary is much larger and wing much rounder, tail-feathers more graduated.

H. F. WITHERBY.

OLIVACEOUS WARBLER IN SUSSEX.

Mr. G. Bristow, of St. Leonards, brought me in the flesh a Warbler which proved on examination to be the Olivaceous Warbler (*Hypolais p. pallida*). It was shot on May 20th, 1915, close to Holmhurst, on the outskirts of Hastings and St. Leonards. I am informed that on dissection it proved to be a male.

THOMAS PARKIN.

DESCRIPTION.—*Adult male and female. Winter.*—Whole upper-parts uniform pale brown; narrow stripe from base of bill and over eye creamy-white; ear-coverts and sides of neck very pale brown; whole under-parts including axillaries and under tail-coverts creamy-white, sides of breast and flanks tinged very pale brown; tail-feathers dark brown, inner webs very narrowly margined creamy-white and outer webs of outermost pair pale dusky (sometimes whitish); primaries and secondaries dark brown with inner webs

OLIVACEOUS WARBLER (*Hypolais p. pallida*).
Shot near St. Leonards-on-Sea on May 20th, 1915.

narrowly fringed white and outer webs fringed pale brown; all wing-coverts dark brown fringed and tipped pale brown as rest of upper-parts. This plumage is acquired by complete moult in July-Oct. *Summer.*—A complete moult (including wings and tail) takes place Jan.-March. New plumage as winter.

Nestling.—(Not examined.) *Juvenile.*—Like adult and only distinguishable by looser structure of feathers.

First winter.—Like adult. The juvenile body-plumage, median and lesser wing-coverts and innermost secondaries are moulted July-Oct. but not rest of wings or tail.

Measurements and structure.—♂ wing 64-68 mm., tail 50-55,

tarsus 20-23, bill from skull 12.5-14, width at base 4.75-6 (12 measured). ♀ wing 64-65. Primaries: 1st 3-7 mm. longer than longest primary-covert, 3rd and 4th about equal and longest, 5th sometimes equal but usually 1-2 mm. shorter, 6th 2-5 shorter, 7th 5-8 shorter, 2nd somewhat variable usually equal to 6th, sometimes between 5th and 6th or 6th and 7th, very rarely between 7th and 8th; 3rd to 5th emarginated on outer webs. Secondaries rather shorter than 10th primary, tips rounded. Bill broad and flat at base, somewhat pronounced ridge to culmen. A few rather stiff rictal and nasal bristles. Most of nostril bare of feathers. Tail fairly square, tips of feathers rounded.

Soft parts.—Bill dark brown, lower mandible flesh; legs and feet grey-brown; iris dark brown.

CHARACTERS AND ALLIED FORMS.—*H. p. opaca* (Spain, north-west Africa) has a considerably larger bill and is usually slightly more tinged with olive on the upper-parts. *H. p. reiseri* (southern Algeria) has a small bill and is considerably paler on upper-parts. *H. rama* is much like but has longer 1st primary and 2nd primary is shorter than 7th.

H. F. WITHERBY.

NORTH AFRICAN BLACK WHEATEAR IN SUSSEX.

A male Black Wheatear was brought to me in the flesh for

TAILS OF TWO MALE BLACK WHEATEARS.
Left hand—*Œnanthe l. leucura*, Rye, Sept. 2nd, 1909.
Right hand—*Œnanthe l. syenitica*, Pevensey Sluice, June 7th, 1915.

examination by Mr. G. Bristow. The bird had been shot on June 7th, 1915, at Pevensey Sluice, Sussex. Mr. Witherby,

who has examined it, informs me that it is an example of the North African form (*Œnanthe leucura syenitica*).

THOMAS PARKIN.

This bird, which Mr. J. B. Nichols has kindly lent me for examination, is a very typical example of the North African race of Black Wheatear (*Œnanthe leucura syenitica* (Heuglin)). On comparison with the male of the two first British specimens, which were typical European birds (*Œ. l. leucura*), the differences are very marked. The North African bird is very decidedly more brownish-black, and the difference in the tips of the tail-feathers of the two birds is clearly shown in the accompanying reproduction of a photograph. It will be noted that in the European bird the black tips of the tail-feathers are narrower (and in this specimen are divided with white, though this is not always so), while in the North African form they are broader and unbroken.

In the females of the two forms the difference in coloration is better marked than in the males. H. F. WITHERBY.

CAPE VERDE LITTLE SHEARWATER IN SUSSEX.

A female Little Shearwater was picked up at Pevensey, Sussex, on December 4th, 1914.

Another Little Shearwater (also a female on dissection) was caught at West St. Leonards, Sussex, on January 2nd, 1915, and kept alive for two days. Both birds were examined in the flesh at the time by Mr. H. W. Ford-Lindsay. Subsequently they came into my possession, and noticing that they were different to other Little Shearwaters in my collection, I sent them to Mr. Witherby for examination, and he pronounces them to be of the form inhabiting the Cape Verde Islands (*Puffinus assimilis boydi*). J. B. NICHOLS.

Since the publication of our *Hand-List*, Mr. G. M. Mathews has shown (*Birds of Australia*, Vol. II., Part 1, pp. 63 and 70) that the Little Shearwater inhabiting the Cape Verde Islands is distinct from that inhabiting the other East Atlantic Islands and has named it *Puffinus lherminieri boydi* after the late Boyd Alexander, who obtained a series of specimens in the Cape Verde Islands and noted that they were different.

This being so, it would be better perhaps to alter the English name of *Puffinus assimilis godmani*, which has hitherto been called the Little Dusky Shearwater, to the Madeiran Little Shearwater, and to call the new bird the Cape Verde Little Shearwater.

With regard to the specific name of the latter, Mr. Mathews refers it to *P. lherminieri*, the forms of which, he states, differ from *P. assimilis* as a general rule by their dark under tail-coverts, dark inner webs of the primaries, distinct brownish hue of their upper-parts, usually longer wing and heavier bill. We, however, consider that these Little Shearwaters are geographical forms of one species and therefore call the bird in question *Puffinus assimilis boydi*. It can at once be distinguished from *P. assimilis godmani* by its under tail-coverts, all the longer feathers of which are blackish-brown with small whitish tips, instead of white with black or blackish outer webs as in *P. a. godmani*. The upper-parts are also distinctly more brownish and not so blue-black as in *P. a. godmani*. The inner webs of the primaries are also more dusky and not so white as in *P. a. godmani*, but this character varies somewhat in both birds. A small distinguishing character which should be noted is that in *P. a. boydi* the black-brown of the upper-parts extends over the lores, whereas in *P. a. godmani* the white of the under-parts extends more towards the crown in the loral region.

In measurements, however, there is not much difference between the two birds, the following being the minimum and maximum measurements in millimetres of six males and six females of each.

		Wing.	*Tail*	*Tarsus.*	*Middle toe and claw.*	*Bill from feathers.*
P. a. godmani	♂	175-188	71-81	36-39	39-42.5	26-28
	♀	175-184	70-82	36-38	39-41	24-26.5
P. a. boydi	♂	180-190	73-86	36-39	40-45	24-26
	♀	181-191	75-83	35-39	39-42	25-29
Pevensey, Dec. 4, 1914 ...	♀	189	75	35	42	29
St. Leonards, Jan. 2, 1915...	♀	191	78	35	39	26

The two birds recorded above by Mr. J. B. Nichols have been carefully compared by Dr. Hartert and myself and they are typical examples of *P. a. boydi*. Mr. G. M. Mathews and Mr. T. Iredale, who have also kindly examined them, are in agreement with this opinion.

As the Cape Verde bird has only recently been differentiated it becomes necessary to see whether the previously recorded British examples of the Little Dusky Shearwater belong to this form or to the Madeiran and Canary Island form (*i.e.*

P. a. godmani). Mr. Nichols has kindly lent me for comparison the following:—male Lydd, Nov. 27, 1905, female St. Leonards, Oct. 27, 1911, male Pevensey Sluice, Nov. 15, 1911, and these are all typical *P. a. godmani*, as well as a specimen obtained at Lydd on December 27, 1913, and not hitherto recorded.

The one obtained in Ireland on May 6, 1853, and the one found dead near Bungay, Suffolk, in April, 1858, should be re-examined, but both appear to have been *P. a. godmani*, since Howard Saunders examined them and in his description of the species (*Manual*, 2nd ed., p. 744) he states that the under tail-coverts are pure white, the white extending over the lower part of the lores, the outer portion of the inner webs of the primaries white—all distinguishing characters of *P. a. godmani*.

The bird obtained near Bexhill on December 28th, 1900, was compared by Mr. W. R. Butterfield with Cape Verde examples (*Bull. B.O.C.* XI., p. 45) and stated to be like them, but at that time the differences of the Cape Verde bird were not understood, and as Mr. Butterfield gives no description it is impossible to say to which form this bird belonged.

The Little Shearwater found in the West Indies (*P. assimilis lherminieri*=*P. auduboni*, see Mathews, *Birds of Australia*, Vol. II., part I., pp. 69-70) is much like *P. a. boydi*, but is usually browner on the upper-parts and is larger, measuring: wing 200-206 mm., tail 88-94, tarsus 39-41, bill 29-30; the bill is also considerably stouter. An undoubted example of this form in the British Museum collection has on the label in Gould's writing (it was formerly in his collection) "said to have been killed in Devonshire, Mr. Whitely." Mr. Mathews (*Birds of Australia*, Vol. II, p. 59) takes me to task for not mentioning this in a note in *British Birds* (Vol. V., p. 253), but this record had already been disposed of by Howard Saunders (*Manual*, 2nd ed., p. 744) where it is correctly stated in reference to this specimen that "there is no confirmatory evidence, and Gould did not so much as allude to the supposed occurrence of the species in his 'Birds of Great Britain.'"

H. F. WITHERBY.

NORTH ATLANTIC GREAT SHEARWATER IN SUSSEX.

A Great Shearwater was washed ashore at Bulverhythe, West St. Leonards, Sussex, on March 14th, 1914, and was recorded by Mr. H. W. Ford-Lindsay as a male *Puffinus gravis* (see *Brit. Birds*, Vol. VII., p. 324). Directly I received

it I thought it must be some form of *Puffinus kuhlii*, and therefore submitted it to Mr. Witherby for examination with the result that it has proved to be an example of *Puffinus kuhlii borealis*. J. B. NICHOLS.

The bird recorded above by Mr. J. B. Nichols has been carefully examined by Dr. Hartert and myself and we find that it is undoubtedly the same as the form of *Puffinus kuhlii* inhabiting the Canary Islands, Salvages, Madeira and Azores. As compared to the Mediterranean Great Shearwater (*Puffinus kuhlii kuhlii*) this bird has a much larger and more robust bill, and the white on the inner webs of the outer primaries does not extend beyond the under wing-coverts as in *P. k. kuhlii*, though this latter character is not quite invariable.

The North Atlantic form has, since 1905, when Dr. Hartert called attention to its differences, been called *P. k. flavirostris* Gould, but Mr. D. A. Bannerman has recently pointed out (*Bull B.O.C.*, XXXV., pp. 118-121) that Gould's type was obtained south of the Cape of Good Hope and he found that birds from Kerguelen-land, which he considered typical *flavirostris*, differed from the North Atlantic bird in the size and shape of the bill and length of wing. So far as the character of the bill is concerned, we think Mr. Bannerman is right, as in the few specimens of typical *P. k. flavirostris* available it is distinctly more decurved along the culmen and more slender than in the North Atlantic form, which always has a very robust bill with the ridge of the culmen comparatively straight. The wing measurements, however, do not appear to differ much. As has been pointed out by Mr. Bannerman, and previously by Dr. Hartert, it is important in this Shearwater to compare males with males and females with females, as the males are larger, especially in the bill.

Mr. Bannerman named the bird breeding in the North Atlantic Islands *Puffinus kuhlii fortunatus*, but in Dr. Hartert's opinion it cannot be differentiated from the Great Shearwater which occurs off the coast of Eastern North America from August to November, but whose breeding-place is not known. This bird was named *Puffinus borealis* by Cory, in 1881. I have very carefully compared all the specimens in the British Museum collection and in my opinion Dr. Hartert's contention is perfectly justified, as the American birds appear to be exactly similar to those breeding in the Canary Islands, Madeira and Azores. There can be little doubt that they (or some of them) migrate to American shores as winter visitors. The name, therefore, of the form breeding in the

North Atlantic islands and of the specimen under discussion must be *Puffinus kuhlii borealis*.

It is interesting to note that the Cape Verde Islands are inhabited by a very small form of this Shearwater—considerably smaller even than the Mediterranean form.

The following are measurements of the various forms of *Puffinus kuhlii*.

		Wing.	*Tail.*	*Tarsus.*	*Bill from feathers.*
Puffinus kuhlii kuhlii (Mediterranean)	♂	335-361		56-57	51-55
	♀	335-358*	♂♀ 126-140	50-53	45-51
P. k. borealis (Atlantic Islands)	♂	337-374	136-143	56-58.5	53-57
	♀	344-367	136-143	51-54.5	50-57
P. k. borealis (only 2 ♂) (American coasts)	♂	360-378	135	57	56-59
	♀	355-360	130-137	52-54	51-55
(St. Leonards, March 14, 1914)..	♂	360	138	55	53.5
P. k. flavirostris (Kerguelen. Sex uncertain (2 specimens)		345-350	139-140	54-59	50-51
P. k. edwardsi (Cape Verde)	♂	308-315	122-123	46-47	43-44
	♀	295	122	46	42

It should be noted that when exhibiting at the British Ornithologists' Club the Mediterranean Great Shearwater obtained at Pevensey on February 21st, 1906, Mr. W. R. Butterfield clearly differentiated between this and the Atlantic form so that there is no doubt that this bird was an example of *Puffinus kuhlii kuhlii* (see *Bull. B.O.C.*, XVI. p. 71). H. F. WITHERBY.

GREY-RUMPED SANDPIPER IN SUSSEX.

Towards the middle of September, 1914, a couple of Grey-rumped Sandpipers (*Tringa incana brevipes*) were observed at Rye Harbour, Sussex. Both birds were eventually shot, the first, a male, on September 23rd and the second, a female, on September 27th. They were shown me whilst in the flesh.

H. W. FORD-LINDSAY.

DESCRIPTION.—*Adult male and female. Winter.*—Fore-head and extending in a rather narrow line above lores and over eye white; rest of upper-parts uniform ashy-grey, feathers with very narrow indistinct pale edges which are much more distinct on upper tail-coverts; lores dark greyish-brown;

* Probably wrongly sexed, caught on nest but probably ♂.

sides of head and ear-coverts whitish, streaked dark brown; under-parts white but upper-breast pale ashy-grey and sides and flanks darker ashy-grey; axillaries and under wing-coverts dark ashy-grey tipped white; tail-feathers uniform ashy-grey with narrow white borders; primaries blackish on outer webs paler on inner webs; secondaries ashy-grey with whitish bases; primary-coverts blackish with white tips becoming wider on inner feathers; greater coverts ashy-grey tipped white; median and lesser coverts uniform ashy-grey. This plumage is acquired by complete moult from July to Nov. and sometimes not complete in Dec. Upper-parts become rather browner and pale tips of feathers less marked as plumage becomes worn. *Summer.*—The body-plumage, most wing-coverts, inner secondaries and tail moult in Feb.-May. New plumage of upper-parts is much as winter but not so uniform, whitish tips of feathers being more marked on fore-part of crown, mantle, scapulars and wing-coverts, while upper tail-coverts have usually two parallel white bars at tip; sides of head and neck and base of throat thickly streaked, and breast, sides and flanks thickly barred with ashy-black; chin, centre of throat, lower breast, belly and under tail-coverts white (latter often with a few bars).

Nestling.—(Not examined.)

Juvenile.—Like adult winter but feathers of mantle, scapulars, back, upper tail-coverts, wing-coverts, inner secondaries and tail-feathers with spots of whitish at their tips; ashy of breast with a somewhat freckled appearance and flanks with indefinite bars.

First winter.—Much like adult but distinguished by whitish borders to median and some lesser wing-coverts and some scapulars and inner secondaries and remains of whitish notches on tail-feathers. *First summer.*—After moult which is as in adult appears to be indistinguishable from adult.

Measurements.—♂ wing 154-165 mm., tail 67-76, tarsus 32-35, bill from feathers on culmen to tip 36-40, from feathers on culmen to end of nasal groove 18-21.

Soft parts.—Bill blackish-brown, yellowish at base of lower mandible; legs and feet yellow tinged greenish; iris dark brown.

CHARACTERS.—*T. i. incana* (America) is rather larger and nasal groove extends further towards tip of bill; coloration in winter similar but breast darker ashy, in summer under-parts much more closely barred, including under tail-coverts. In general coloration *T. i. brevipes* much resembles Knot in winter plumage but that species has rump and upper tail-coverts white with black bars. H. F. WITHERBY.

These new British species and subspecies should be added to the *Hand-List* as follows :—

LUSCINIOLA MELANOPOGON

130a. Lusciniola melanopogon melanopogon (Temm.).—THE MOUSTACHED WARBLER.

SYLVIA MELANOPOGON Temminck, Pl. Col. 245, fig. 2 (1823—Campagna near Rome).
Lusciniola m. melanopogon, H. W. Ford-Lindsay, Brit. B., IX., p. 197.

DISTRIBUTION.—*England.*—One. Male, St. Leonards-on-Sea (Sussex), April 12th, 1915 (*ut supra*).

DISTRIBUTION.—*Abroad.*—Breeds in south-east Spain, Italy, Sicily, and Hungary, probably in Dalmatia and Bosnia and perhaps in south France and Egypt. Hungarian birds winter in Greece. From Kirghiz Steppes and west Turkestan east to Persia replaced by an allied race, wintering in India.

HYPOLAIS PALLIDA

142a. Hypolais pallida pallida (Hempr. & Ehr.)—THE OLIVACEOUS WARBLER.

CURRUCA PALLIDA Hemprich and Ehrenberg, Symbolæ Physicæ fol. bb (1833—On the Nile in Egypt and Nubia).
Hypolais p. pallida T. Parkin, Brit. B., IX., p. 198.

DISTRIBUTION.—*England.*—One. Male, near St. Leonards-on-Sea (Sussex), May 20th, 1915 (*ut supra*).

DISTRIBUTION.—*Abroad.*—Breeds in Balkan Peninsula from Dalmatia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria southwards; also in Greek Islands, Asia Minor, Cyprus, Crete, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Transcaucasia, Turkestan, Persia and Transcaspia, as well as Egypt and Nubia. Winters in Arabia and north-east Africa south to British East Africa.

174a. Œnanthe leucura syenitica (Heugl.)—THE NORTH AFRICAN BLACK WHEATEAR.

SAXICOLA SYENITICA Heuglin, Journ. f. Orn., 1869, p. 155 (El-Kab in Upper Egypt. Type examined by Hartert).
Œnanthe leucura syenitica, T. Parkin, Brit. B., IX., p. 200.

DISTRIBUTION.—*England.*—One. Male, Pevensey Sluice (Sussex), June 7th, 1915 (*ut supra*).

DISTRIBUTION.—*Abroad.*—Marocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli, chiefly south of Atlas, but in places nearly to Mediterranean. Only the type known from Egypt, so far.

324a. Puffinus assimilis boydi Math.—THE CAPE VERDE LITTLE SHEARWATER.

PUFFINUS LHERMINIERI BOYDI Mathews, B. Australia, II., p. 70. (1912—Cape Verde Islands).
Puffinus assimilis boydi, J. B. Nichols, Brit. B., IX., p. 201.

DISTRIBUTION.—*England.*—Two. Female picked up Pevensey (Sussex), Dec. 4th, 1914. Female caught West St. Leonards (Sussex), Jan. 2nd, 1915 (*ut supra*).

DISTRIBUTION.—*Abroad.*—Known only from the Cape Verde Islands.

326a. Puffinus kuhlii borealis Cory—THE NORTH ATLANTIC GREAT SHEARWATER.

PUFFINUS BOREALIS Cory, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VI., p. 84 (1881—"Near Chatham Island, Cape Cod, Massachusetts").
Puffinus kuhli fortunatus Bannerman, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, XXXV., p. 120 (1915—Type, Canary Islands).
Puffinus kuhlii borealis, J. B. Nichols, Brit. B. IX., p. 203.

DISTRIBUTION.—*England.*—One. Male picked up West St. Leonards (Sussex), March 14th, 1914 (*ut supra*).

DISTRIBUTION.—*Abroad.*—Nesting Azores, Islands of Madeira group, Salvages, Canary Islands. Has occurred on coast of Portugal and is not rare in autumn (August-November) on coasts of Massachusetts, Rhode and Long Islands in North America.

TRINGA INCANA

397a. Tringa incana brevipes (Vieill.)—GREY-RUMPED SANDPIPER.

TOTANUS BREVIPES Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., VI., p. 410 (1816—"Locality unknown." Type collected in Timor by Maugé, according to Pucheran, Rev. & Mag. Zool., 1851, p. 570).
Tringa incana brevipes, H. W. Ford-Lindsay, Brit. B., IX., p. 205.

DISTRIBUTION.—*England.*—Two. Male and female, Rye Harbour (Sussex), Sept. 23rd and 27th, 1914 (*ut supra*).

DISTRIBUTION.—*Abroad.*—Probably breeds in eastern Siberia and Kamtschatka, ranging through Sakhalien, Kuriles, Japan, China, Riu-Kiu isles, Malay Archipelago to New Guinea and Australia. Replaced in America by an allied race, wintering in Mexico and Oceania.

AUTHORS OF THE HAND-LIST