

# West African Ornithological Society Société d'Ornithologie de l'Ouest Africain



# Join the WAOS and support the future availability of free pdfs on this website.

## http://malimbus.free.fr/member.htm

If this link does not work, please copy it to your browser and try again. If you want to print this pdf, we suggest you begin on the next page (2) to conserve paper.

# Devenez membre de la SOOA et soutenez la disponibilité future des pdfs gratuits sur ce site.

## http://malimbus.free.fr/adhesion.htm

Si ce lien ne fonctionne pas, veuillez le copier pour votre navigateur et réessayer. Si vous souhaitez imprimer ce pdf, nous vous suggérons de commencer par la page suivante (2) pour économiser du papier.

(nowadays mainly farm bush and forest regrowth). I can find no suggestions that African Barn Owls are migratory, although clearly such a cosmopolitan species, which has successfully colonised so many remote islands, must have a tendency to wander. But Sierra Leone has its own Barn Owl populations; why should a Senegal bird move so far and to so different a vegetational and climatic environment?

G. D. Field

Fourah Bay College, Freetown, Sierra Leone

HYPOCHERA LORENZI IN GHANA - On 16 February 1973 I observed a whydah in a garden near Accra, Ghana; it was associating with a flock of 15 Bar-breasted Fire-finches Lagonosticta rufopicta and I managed to net it. It was identified as Hypochera lorenzi Nicolai, a first year female moulting the breast feathers, and the following measurements were taken: weight 12 g, wing 65 mm, tail 37 mm, tarsus 17 mm, bill length 9 mm, bill breadth 45 mm, bill depth 6 mm.

H. lorenzi was discovered in Nigeria by Nicolai (1972) only recently, and was found to parasitize the Bar-breasted Fire-finch. As its host is distributed from Gambia to Uganda, it is possible that H. lorenzi is distributed likewise; but mine is only the second locality record of this species.

No ectoparasites nor blood parasites could be demonstrated from this specimen (Wink 1976), which is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Research Institute and Museum A. Koenig, Bonn.

### Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Dr H.E. Wolters (Bonn) and Dr J. Nicolai (Wilhelmshaven) for confirming the identification of this species.

## References

- NICOLAI, J. (1972) Zwei neue Hypochera-Arten aus West-Afrika (Ploceidae, Viduinae). J. Orn. 113: 229-240
- WINK, M. & BENNETT, G.F. (1976) Blood parasites of some birds from Ghana, West Africa. J. Wildlife Dis. 12: 587-590

Michael Wink

Inst. für Pharmazeutische Biologie, 33 Braunschweig, West Germany

DOWITCHER IN THE GAMBIA - On 23 December 1978 during a weekly count of waders on a small mangrove-fringed tidal inlet 4 km north of Fajara on the coast of The Gambia, a long-billed wader was seen standing amongst five Black-tailed Godwits Limosa limosa which were probing into the wet mud at the edge of the lagoon. The wader was about half the body size of the godwits and short legged, although its bill was long and snipe-like. It was not observed to feed, but when it walked the bird appeared almost ridiculously short-legged compared to the godwits. It had a glossy chestnut head and neck, and especially breast and belly, clearly distinguishing it from Snipe