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CRAMP, S. & Simmons, K.E.L. (1983) The Birds of the Western Palearctic. Vol. 3. OUP, Oxford.

NAUROIS, E. de (1986) Sur l'écologie et la biologie de deux Charadriiformes - Himantopus himantopus (L.) et Charadrius alexandrinus (L.) - et d'un Columbide - Columba livia (Gm) - dans l'archipel du Cap Vert. Cyanopica 4: 539-552.

NAUROIS, R. de & Bonnaffoux, D. (1969) L'Avifaune de l'Ile du Sel (Ilha do Sal, Archipel du Cap Vert). Alauda 37: 93-113.

URBAN, E.K., FRY, C.H. & KEITH, S. (1986) The Birds of Africa. Vol. 2. Academic Press, London.

C.J. Hazevoet, Kerkstraat 380, 1017 JB Amsterdam, Netherlands.

BROWN NIGHTJAR - Through no fault of the Editor, the note on the Brown Nightjar Caprimulgus binotatus by Carroll & Fry in Malimbus 9(1987): 125-127 failed to make one or two important points. If the bird portrayed sitting on a Raphia frond is indeed incubating eggs or brooding small young, as I believe, it is not only the first breeding record of the species, but also the first instance of any nightjar nesting other than on a firm substance (the ground, a flat roof).

In addition to the novel small white spot on the side of the neck, the conspicuous and pale scapular-line is previously unreported, or at least unremarked. Bannerman mentioned it but did not portray it, and subsequent works have neither mentioned nor portrayed it, (e.g. Chapin, Good, Mackworth-Praed and Grant), doubtless because no skins in the American or British Museums of Natural History happen to show the feature. (In my description of C. binotatus in The Birds of Africa, Vol III (1988, p. 159) I have noted the scapular stripe in the photograph, but at the time of writing the account I had not seen the skins in the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale which confirm the character.)

Last, the photos as they appear in Malimbus 9: 127, do not do justice to the remarks that the eyes are huge and the ridged eyebrow make the bird look remarkably toad-like. Readers are referred to the aforementioned account in The Birds of Africa, where drawings enlarged from the photos make the resemblance clear.

C H Fry, Department of Biology, Sultan Qaboos University, PO Box 32486, Al Khoudh, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.

BRONZE-NAPED PIGEONS - Dr J.F. Walsh, in his interesting and useful paper on the birds of north-eastern Guinea, expressed his surprise that we had listed the Bronze-naped Pigeon in Appendix G of the Red Data Book, as a candidate species for treatment as threatened in Africa (see Malimbus 9: 120). However, the species of Bronze-naped Pigeon that we listed (see Collar, N.J. & Stuart, S.N. (1985) Threatened Birds of Africa and Related Islands, the ICBP/IUCN Red Data Book, Part 1, p.741) was not

Columba iriditorques, recorded by Walsh in Guinea, but rather C. malherbi, which is restricted to the Gulf of Guinea islands of Sao Tome, Principe and Pagalu. In an attempt to avoid this confusion, we actually listed the species as the "Gulf of Guinea Bronze-naped Pigeon". We hope that this clarifies the situation.

S. N. Stuart, IUCN, Avenue du Mont-Blanc, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland.
N.J. Collar, ICBP, 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL, England.

WALSH REPLIES - Stuart and Collar's criticism is quite correct. The error arose owing to my use of Serle, W., Morel, G.J. & Hartwig, W. (1977, A Field Guide to the Birds of West Africa, Collins, London), who follow White (C.M.N., 1965, Revised Checklist of African Non-Passerine Birds, Lusaka, Gov. Printer.) in considering iriditorques as a subspecies of malherbi. It should be pointed out that Cheke, R.A., Walsh J.F. & Sowah, S.A. (1986, Malimbus 8: 51-72) made the same mistake in their discussion.

J.F. Walsh, OMS/ONCHO, B.P. 36, Kara, Togo.

CORRIGENDUM

Walsh: 1987: Malimbus 9: 105-121.

Page 120, paragraph 1, line 8: after "was regularly" insert "seen in the Sassandra basin. This spectacular species is now rarely"...

BIRDS OF THE UPPER LIMPOPO RIVER VALLEY by D. H Day, 1987, Southern Birds 14, pp 76, 13 figs, ISBN 0-620-10489-9. SA R6.00, from PO Box 650284, Benmore 2010, RSA.

This is the latest in a series of checklists for Africa south of the Cunene and Zambezi rivers. The birds of the Upper Limpopo have not been studied since the last century by Ayres and Erikson and this inventory, made mainly from the author's own observations from 1970-79, details 325 species recorded there. The annotated checklist takes up the bulk of the work, but it is preceded by a detailed description of the study area and is followed by a discussion of the relative importance of the area's habitats for birds. This is a useful work which opens up an understudied area to African ornithology.

H.Q.P. CRICK

THE BIRDS OF AFRICA, VOL. 2. Ed by E.K. Urban, C.H. Fry & S. Keith. 1986. 552pp. Academic Press, London. £71.50 ISBN 0-12-137302-9.

The second volume of this important work will be welcomed by all concerned with African birds, apart from its price! It is much easier to review the first volume of a major work and presumably all subsequent