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on an islet in the Saloum Delta, Région de Fatick, N Senegal (13°56'N, 16°35'W). Also present were one nest of Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus caeruleus* and one of African Scops Owl *Otus senegalensis*. All these nests had young.

They and I visited the site on 12 February, by which time there was just one nest of Swallow-tailed Kite with an adult brooding large young, and one Black-shouldered Kite brooding. The Swallow-tailed Kite left the nest as we approached, but soon returned and brooded throughout our period of observation, 30–45 min. The Scops had fledged, and an adult and one young were roosting nearby. The nests were about 5 m from the ground, in trees not more than 7 m high; the trees spread in a narrow belt about 100 m long. Five Swallow-tailed and two Black-shouldered Kites were flying around close by, all adults.

There is one previous Swallow-tailed Kite breeding record for Sénégal, at Patakour, Région de Kaffrine, in Feb 1992 (Savage & Rodwell 1998).

Reference

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First records of Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula* in Cameroon

On 22 May 1999 at 17h00, we observed two diving ducks on Lake Petponoun near Nkouden, Western Province of Cameroon (5°37'70"N, 10°38'22"E). They were easily identified as male Tufted Ducks *Aythya fuligula*, by their small size with short neck, yellow eyes and bluish grey bills, with rounded heads and loose crests. The birds were black with white side panels and kept jump-diving and bobbing to the surface. We spent close to an hour watching them. They shared the pond with Pygmy Goose *Nettapus auritus*, Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus* and Lesser Jacana *Microparra capensis*. When we visited the area again, one month later, the Tufted Ducks were not seen.

Tufted Duck is a Palaearctic migrant to N, NE and W Africa, south to the equator (Brown *et al.* 1997, Moreau 1972). There are several records from Nigeria (Elgood *et al.* 1994) and Moreau (1972) recorded 60 individuals on Lake Chad in February 1963. This is the first published record for Cameroon and the species is not mentioned by Louette (1981). However, a female has also been observed at the lake of Ngaoundaba Ranch (7°8'N, 13°41'E), Adamaoua Province, 2–4 Dec 1995 (C.J.R. Bowden pers. comm.).

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Status of the Black Stork *Ciconia nigra* in Ivory Coast

The Black Stork *Ciconia nigra* breeds in the Palaearctic from the Iberian peninsula to SE China and the Sakhalin peninsula, to about 60°N (Hoyo *et al.* 1992); a smaller breeding population is found in southern Africa (Brown 1982). The Palaearctic population migrates to Africa annually where it winters mainly in E and NE Africa but scarcely south of the equator or in W Africa (Brown 1982).

Thiollay (1985) did not record the species for Ivory Coast. The first records for the country were made from a helicopter flying along the Comoé River in an area where it forms the border between Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast: three groups, of four, one and three Black Storks, were recorded on 8 Feb 1989 (Walsh 1991). The coordinates of the observations reveal that one location was in Burkina Faso (9°41'N, 4°51'W), one exactly on the border between Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast (9°5'N, 4°48'W), and one in Ivory Coast (9°51'N, 4°50'W). Consequently, Black Stork was listed as a vagrant for the country by Dowsett & Forbes-Watson (1993), who also report it in W Africa as a vagrant from Senegal, Gambia, Ghana, Togo and Benin, and as a Palaearctic migrant from Nigeria.

The next record from Ivory Coast and the first for Comoé National Park was a Stork that had been equipped with a satellite transmitter in Jul 1995 in the Czech Republic (Brdy Highlands, Central Bohemia). After wintering in Senegal for several months the bird flew south-east and spent some days in the north-east of Comoé NP in Feb 1996 (9°20'N, 3°54'W), before returning to Europe. A third record for the