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The same nest was used for all three broods, with an interval of three weeks between the first and second brood and six weeks between the second and third. We believe that the same parents were involved in all three.

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#### Rufous Scrub Robin *Cercotrichas galactotes* at Fusa Hills, Plateau State, Nigeria

On 10 Apr 2005, during a trek into the Fusa Hills range in the Jos East local government area of Plateau State, Nigeria, a Rufous Scrub Robin *Cercotrichas galactotes* was sighted and photographed at about 9h00 near Kudedu village (9°51'45''N, 9°4'25''E), c. 25 km southeast of Jos. The bird was plain sandy rufous-brown above, with plain sandy-white underparts, rufous rump, and fan-shaped rufous tail boldly tipped black and white, with a creamy-white supercilium bordered below by a narrow blackish eye-stripe (Borrow & Demey 2001). It was gathering grass stems and other nesting materials into a crevice c. 1.5 m from the ground in the straw fence of a hut. No attempt was made to approach the bird or nest.

This is the first sighting of this species on the Jos plateau (U. Ottosson & M. Hopkins pers. comm.). There are two distinct subspecies in Nigeria: the migratory nominate *galactotes* and the resident *minor* (Elgood *et al.* 1994, Keith *et al.* 1992). The observed bird is believed to be the resident *C. g. minor* (as shown by the nest

building), with a southern limit in Nigeria hitherto placed at Zaria (Elgood *et al.* 1994) c. 180 km northwest of Jos.

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#### A sight record of the Brown Nightjar *Caprimulgus binotatus* in Nigeria

On the evening of 1 Mar 2002, a truck in which I was riding flushed a nightjar from the road near the village of Iko Esai, Cross River State, Nigeria. The bird settled again farther down the road and we were able to approach it closely (to about 8 m) and study it in the beam of the headlights for several minutes before it flew off.

The bird was small and very dark uniform brown above, with slightly paler underparts, a buff or off-white line on the scapulars, and a small white patch on the side of the throat. The tail was not especially long or short. In flight it showed no pale wing patches or tail corners, and the tail seemed to have a square or slightly forked tip.

Identification of nightjars by sight, especially under artificial light, is usually problematic, but in this case it was relatively straightforward. The combination of small size, dark, unvariegated coloration and lack of white in the flight feathers is diagnostic of Brown Nightjar *Caprimulgus binotatus*, a poorly known forest species not previously recorded in Nigeria (Fry *et al.* 1988, Elgood *et al.* 1994, Cleere & Nurney 1998, Borrow & Demey 2001, P. Hall pers. comm.). There are no similar species (Cleere & Nurney 1998). Although I did not see the small "ear tufts" or the "tent" shape of the tail that this species is supposed to have, and the bird did not vocalize, all other nightjars of the region could be eliminated on the basis of