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during the evening of 25 Nov and morning 26 of Nov, were made during north winds of 10–12 ms⁻¹. The passage off W Europe is mainly Aug–Oct (Harrison 1983) but the majority of observations in Senegal are made in Nov (*e.g.* Sauvage & Rodwell 1998).

Several observations were made of larger skuas *Catharacta* sp., possibly South Polar Skuas *C. maccormicki*. They were all dark with no rufous coloration showing in the plumage (as often showed by juvenile Great Skuas *C. skua*) even in very good light.

All Sabine's Gulls *Larus sabini* that passed during our visit were juveniles, which may be explained by the late date.

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Roine Strandberg¹ & Patrik Olofsson²

¹Department of Animal Ecology, Lund University, SE-22362 Lund, Sweden.

<roine.strandberg@zooekol.lu.se>

²Furubodavägen 73, SE-29692 Yngsjö, Sweden.

Baumann's Greenbul *Phyllastrephus baumanni*, new to Cameroon

While studying understorey birds in primary forest, secondary forest, cocoa, coffee and annual crops in the area of Abat-Mgbegati-Basu (5°21'–5°25'N, 9°9'–9°13'E), near Korup National Park in SW Cameroon, at *c.* 250 m altitude, from 16 January to 7 March 2006, we mist-netted four greenbuls, within small (*c.* 100 m in diameter) annual crop farms left fallow for at least two years. These still held cassava plants but were overgrown by *Chromolaena odorata* of *c.* 2.5 m height. The birds (photographed) were slightly bigger than Little Greenbul *Andropadus virens*, dark olive-brown above but with the tail more rufous-brown, light brown-grey below but with a paler throat. They had brown-orange eyes, grey-brown sides of the head with light streaks and supercilium, olive-brown eye-stripes, black whiskers and dark grey feet. The lower mandible was paler than the upper mandible, which was dark grey.

The first bird caught (23 Feb at 15h30), an adult female (cloaca and brood patch) measured: wing 80 mm (moulting); tail 77; tarsus 23; bill length to feathering 15 mm, depth 5.5, width 6.5; total length 18.5 cm; weight 31 g).

The birds were eventually identified as Baumann's Greenbul *Phyllastrephus baumanni*. Pale Olive Greenbul *P. fulviventris* and Cameroon Olive Greenbul *P. poensis* are similar, but differ by having, for *P. fulviventris*, a creamy-white throat, pale tawny-yellow underparts with pale olive-brown breast and flanks, and a broken white eye-ring, and for *P. poensis*, a relatively longer tail, pale dirty olive-grey underparts with whitish throat (Borrow & Demey 2001). Brown Illadopsis *Illadopsis fulvescens*, of which we caught five individuals in secondary forest plots, is more compact, lacks whiskers, has a shorter tail and is dark fulvous-brown above, wholly fulvous-brown below (*I. f. iboensis*).

The first individual caught (at 5°22'10"N, 9°12'50"E) called in the hand, and others in the nearby farms responded and approached. In the field, we used the call description in Borrow & Demey (2001) to confirm Baumann's Greenbul, which was calling "shrr week wik". We later discarded *P. fulviventris* and *P. poensis* from their calls on Chappuis (2000). On 24 Feb in the same plot, the same female was caught again. On 25 Feb, late in the afternoon, in another farm plot c. 300 m south of the first one, a male was caught, with primary feathers starting to moult. On 7 Mar about noon an adult female was caught in a plot c. 200 m west of the first plot, with primary moult completed and with a fresh egg still in the abdomen but visible from the completed brood patch. In the afternoon of the same day, an adult male was also caught in this plot.

According to Fishpool (1999, 2000), the species does not occur in true lowland rainforest, but in severely degraded forest with a low canopy and in gallery forest and thickets fringing the forest zone. Baumann's Greenbul is Data Deficient (BirdLife International 2004). In our study area, it appeared to be frequent in suitable habitat, where 3–4 pairs per ha could be found. March seems to be the beginning of its breeding season. These first sightings of Baumann's Greenbul in SW Cameroon represent an eastward range extension, the nearest known locality being in E Nigeria, c. 100 km from our study area (Borrow & Demey 2001, BirdLife International 2004). This increases the number of species known for Cameroon (cf. Languy *et al.* 2005).

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K.S. Bobo^{1,4}, F.M. Njie², S.E. Mbeng³, M. Mühlenberg⁴ & M. Waltert⁴

¹Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Department of Wildlife and Protected Areas.
Yaounde, Cameroon; <bobokadiri@yahoo.fr>

²c/o Limbe Botanical Garden, Cameroon; <njiefrank@yahoo.com>

³Abat, Korup National Park, P.O. Box 36, Mundemba, Southwest Cameroon

⁴Department of Conservation Biology, Centre for Nature Conservation,
Georg-August University, Von-Siebold-Strasse 2, 37075 Göttingen, Germany