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The Identity of Larks in the Zaria Area : Correction. As a result of routine netting activities from September 1966 to July 1967 at Zaria, I have become far more familiar with the local species of lark, and have to admit that notes on some species of lark in Fry, 1965, *The Birds of Zaria*, Bull. Niger. Orn. Soc. 2 (8) : 91 are invalidated by erroneous identification. At that time I thought that Buckley's Bush-Lark Mirafra buckleyi and the Nigerian Sun-Lark Heliocorys modesta were very similar birds which I was distinguishing chiefly on song; and that the Rufous-naped Bush-Lark M. africana occurred sparingly at Zaria. In fact I can now confidently state that M. africana does not occur in the Zaria area, where I have mistaken M. buckleyi for it. M. buckleyi and H. modesta are in fact very dissimilar species, and my remarks on the two species should be amended to read as follows :

Buckley's Bush-Lark Mirafra buckleyi Recorded in all months; presumably breeds. Far more commonly observed in the first 3 or 4 months of the year, but this is probably only because the ground is far more open then; for this lark, in sharp contrast with the Sun-Lark, is wary and skulking and tends to 'freeze' on approach, under a tuft of grass. Thus good views can be had, but the bird is generally found only when it is flushed from a few feet ahead, when it invariably flies low and drops quickly only 30 or 50 yards further on. It is in fact not at all infrequent, inhabiting almost exclusively areas with a good herb layer and protective covering of shrubs. A typical habitat is land covered with a fairly dense layer of 2ft. to 5ft. shrubs, heavily grazed by cattle. Again, this bush-lark may be flushed from a crop of tall cereals if a herb-layer has grown underneath.

The bird has a mechanical song, the well-known 'flappet' of two short followed by one long whirr of the wings; I suspect that there may also be a vocal song but cannot be sure.

Nigerian Sun-Lark Heliocorys modesta Recorded by Serle (1943) as occurring sparingly in rocky outcrops and grassy hillsides about Zaria. Serle found a nest at Zaria on 2nd March. Resident, breeding about December to March, during which time the song may frequently be heard. Common to frequent in a wide variety of habitats - farm- and cleared land, in suburbia, lightly wooded and even well-wooded country, and on old cultivated land reverting to bush; also on rocky ground and grassy areas on inselbergs. A confiding and approachable bird. Both call-note and song are similar to those of the Sky Lark Alauda arvensis, although the song of H. modesta is weaker.
C.H.Fry

Two Occurrences of Savi's Warbler, a New Bird for Nigeria. As noted on p. 9, a Savi's Warbler Locustella luscinioides was netted at Malamfatori, Lake Chad, by the Lake Chad Ornithological Expedition. The bird was taken in a Typha bed at the edge of the lake on 29th March 1967, ringed and released, and is the first record for the country, although several have now been recorded in Senegal. On 1st April, R.E. Sharland netted a second example in a reed-bed in Kano city. Its skin will be deposited in the British Museum (Natural History).
Editor

Blyth's Reed Warbler, a New Bird for Nigeria. Attention is drawn also on p. 9 to the capture at Malamfatori, Lake Chad, in March and April 1967, of six Blyth's Reed Warblers Acrocephalus dumetorum. Credit for the discovery of the species wintering in the Chad area really goes to A.J. Hopson, who had netted about four in previous winters.
Editor