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tree in park-like country at Shika Cattle Station, on 4th November, 1967. This bird is more commonly seen south of Zaria in the middle belt zone.

N. J. Skinner.

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WHITE-CROWNED CLIFF-CHAT *Thammodactylus coronata* IN S.W. NIGERIA.

On whilst exploring a small group of small inselbergs about 6 miles north of Ado Rock, (ca. 7° 50'N., 3° 32'E.), S. W. Nigeria, I observed a pair of White-crowned Cliff-chats *Thammodactylus coronata* on an 80 ft. high cliff face. The birds stayed close together, and were constantly moving, in short flights, from rock to rock. Although no evidence was found of a nesting site the birds, especially at this time of year, were probably a breeding pair. The white crown and shoulder patches were the most noticeable features of the male, and these were easily seen later at considerable distances through fine drizzle.

Bannerman (1953, Birds of West and Equatorial Africa, vol.2) considers it is a bird of rocky out-crops in Northern Nigeria, but quotes observations on similar habitat in Benin Province.

White (1962, Revised Check-list of African Shrikes to Babblers : 117) using the name *Myrmecocichla cinnamomeiventris coronata* also confines it to Northern Nigeria.

Fred C. Sibley (p. s. comm.) informs me that he observed this species in the Western Region at Igbetti Rock (75 miles NNE of Ado) whilst he was in Nigeria between 1959 and 1961.

Apparently suitable habitats occur in many places along the chain of inselbergs from south of Abeokuta to the Northern Region, especially at Ado Rock, and it is surprising that, as far as I am aware, there are no published records from S.W. Nigeria.

Roy H. Parker.

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