



West African Ornithological Society
Société d'Ornithologie de l'Ouest
Africain



**Join the WAOS and support
the future availability of free
pdfs on this website.**

<http://malimbus.free.fr/member.htm>

If this link does not work, please copy it to your browser and try again.

If you want to print this pdf, we suggest you begin on the next page (2) to conserve paper.

**Devenez membre de la
SOOA et soutenez la
disponibilité future des pdfs
gratuits sur ce site.**

<http://malimbus.free.fr/adhesion.htm>

Si ce lien ne fonctionne pas, veuillez le copier pour votre navigateur et réessayer.

Si vous souhaitez imprimer ce pdf, nous vous suggérons de commencer par la page suivante
(2) pour économiser du papier.

REED WARBLERS AT IBADAN:TWO SPECIES NEW TO THE AREA.

Since a concentrated netting scheme was started in Ibadan by the Rockefeller Virus Research Unit, University College Hospital, four Acrocephalus warblers of two species have been caught:

Reed Warbler Acrocephalus scirpaceus: 7th October, 1967 and 23rd October, 1968.

Great Reed Warbler Acrocephalus arundinaceus: 3rd October, 1968 and 15th November, 1968.

Elgood & Sibley (1964, Ibis, 106 : 221) list no Acrocephalus warblers for the Ibadan district although Elgood, Sharland & Ward (1966, Ibis, 108 : 109) consider both to be frequent Palaearctic migrants to southern Nigeria.

The most probable reason for Elgood & Sibley's failure to record these species in Ibadan is that there are large areas of suitable habitat, and these inconspicuous birds may have been overlooked.

R. W. Ashford & R. H. Parker.

.....

TWO INTERESTING MIGRANTS AT IBADAN.

Although Elgood, Sharland & Ward (1966, Ibis, 108 ; 109) consider the Garden Warbler Sylvia borin to be a regular winter visitor to the southern forested areas of Nigeria where it is probably common, Elgood & Sibley (1964, Ibis, 106:221) record it only once from the Ibadan district in 13 years of observation. It is interesting, therefore, to note that in the autumn of 1968 Ibadan experienced a decided influx of this species. The first evidence of Garden Warblers was the capture of one bird on 15th October by the team of collectors from the Rockefeller Virus Research Unit, thereafter numbers increased and reached a peak on 7th November when seven birds were caught in a net set in a very small copse in the middle of extensive farmland. Numbers then decreased rapidly, but one bird was caught on the 15th November.

F. Walsh, at Kainji, informs me (pers. comm.) that he has recorded Garden Warblers for the first time in the Borgu area.

It is also interesting that Elgood (Elgood, et al. op.cit.) states that, over many years at Ibadan, he has recorded the songs of Nightingales Luscinia megarhynchos between 9th-20th November, and considers this to be indicative of regularity of arrival in the area of this species. He does, however, point out that birds may arrive earlier and keep silent until this time of the year even though they sing quite freely whilst on migration. In support of Elgood, nets that remained in the same position for a considerable period did not produce any Nightingales until the 29th October. Thereafter two more were caught on 6th November and another on the 7th, and I observed a single bird in the same locality on the 12th.

R. H. Parker.

.....