

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.

LESSER GREY SHRIKE AT LAGOS: A SPECIES NEW TO NIGERIA.

On 2nd November 1969 a grey, black and white shrike was discovered on Victoria Island, Lagos, by J.B.H.. On 14th November it was collected by J.P.G. with the assistance of Dr. H. Hassan.

The area in which the shrike was discovered is dry and open. It lies just behind Victoria Beach and a fishing village called Apese. It is covered with low grasses and weeds and there are a few widely-scattered bushes and low palms. During the period of observation the shrike was usually easy to locate, since it often perched in plain sight on top of one of the low shrubs.

The bird prooved to be a sub-adult male Lesser Grey Shrike Lanius inor. It lacks the black forchead, eyebrow and lores of the adult, and the other feathers which would be black on the adult are very dark creyish brown. The upperparts are medium grey with a brownish east, the rump somewhat lighter. The underparts appeared white in the field.

The frosh specimen was 81 inches long (206mm). Other measurements are: Wing 114mm, tarsus 24mm, bill 14mm. A full and detailed description of the specimen has been lodged with the editor.

J.B. Hoighan & J.P. Goo.

Although Lanius minor was included in the Provisional Check List of Nigerian Birds by J.H.Elgood (4964, Bul.Niger.Orn.Sec. 1 (1) 13-25.) he states (pers.com.) that it was added to the list on the basis that it was thought to have occured in Nigeria although there is no printed evidence to support it. Therefore, unless further evidence comes to light in the future, this can be regarded as the first fully substantiated record of this spicies in Nigeria. The specimen has been denated by Mr.Goo to the Zoology Museum, University of Ibadan.