

AVIAN
DEMOGRAPHY
UNIT

Vincent
Parker

THE ATLAS OF THE BIRDS
OF SUL DO SAVE,
SOUTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

In 1985 I set out to compile the Swaziland bird atlas (Parker 1994) motivated by little more than the call of the wild. While the ornithological exploration of southern Mozambique in the aftermath of the civil conflict provided an even greater challenge to the adventurous spirit, this present work was motivated principally by more sober concerns.

In the light of growing global concern for the conservation of wildlife, it is increasingly important that conservation initiatives be based on sound knowledge of the organisms to be conserved and the threats faced by them. The use of birds as indicators of threatened habitats is widely accepted (e.g. Harrison *et al.* 1997a, p. xxvii). This work therefore aims to set out information which is vital to the planning of effective conservation strategies in the region covered.

Vincent Parker

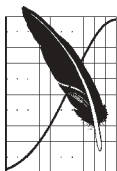
Front and back cover: Oliveheaded Weaver by Philip Clancey. Reproduced with permission from the Durban Natural Science Museum.

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Birds are one of the foremost indicators of environmental health and it is only through the study of bird species and their habitats that their conservation can be assured. A bird atlas provides basic information on both species and habitat that is essential in the planning of conservation projects. This first Mozambican bird atlas is a welcome addition and an important link to the series of southern African bird atlases, which already provide invaluable information on the subcontinent's rich birdlife.

This bird atlas, the result of three years of collaborative efforts between universities, governments, NGOs, the community-at-large and Sappi, is a unique source of information on the distribution and status of birds in southern Mozambique, south of the Save River. With the increasing human pressure on this part of Mozambique, this publication can only enhance people's appreciation of the rich avian diversity for which the region is renowned.

Sappi is committed to sound environmental management and environmental education, including the sponsorship of a wide range of tree, wild-flower and bird books, as well as support for various lecture and research posts at a number of universities in South Africa. Sappi is proud to have been associated with the research and publication of this worthwhile bird atlas.



P. Dutton

Terns at dusk, Santa Carolina Island.

The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) – Fórum Natureza em Perigo (FNP) – in Mozambique

The EWT started its Mozambique operations in 1989 in the Bazaruto Archipelago and later in the Maputo Elephant Reserve by supporting the National Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife (DNFFB) with the rehabilitation of these areas. Training, employment of game guards and logistical support were its main roles in these early stages. The EWT has also been involved in the restoration of the Maputo Zoo.

The EWT (or FNP as it is locally known) was officially registered as a Non-Government Organization in Mozambique in 1995, and opened a regional office in

downtown Maputo. The Regional Director, António Reina, has been coordinating our activities ever since.

Our main activities revolve around community-based natural resource management, with particular emphasis on employing and training individuals as game guards within rural areas where biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management is imperative. Catuane, a community on the northern border of Ndumu Game Reserve, has such a programme which functions as a law enforcement and educational body to safeguard the area's fauna and flora and ensure a conservation



P. Dutton

Bazaruto Island.

*Coastline, Maputo
Elephant Reserve.*



J. Ledger



future for the zone. The FNP inaugurated the Clube Ornitológico de Moçambique which acts as the educational arm to the Mozambique Bird Atlas Project and has played an important role in promoting birdwatching and environmental awareness amongst the young people of Maputo.

The FNP has a voice in various committees and forums dealing with environmental issues arising from current industrial expansion. We represent the Peace Parks Foundation in Mozambique, and are involved in

the planning stage of the Kruger Park–Gaza and Maputaland Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas.

The FNP is steadily expanding its activities. Its responsibilities are great because of its position in being one of the few wildlife NGOs in Mozambique, and we expect to be called into all corners of Mozambique in the future.

António Reina, Regional Director, Maputo and José Alves, Mozambique Desk, Johannesburg



J. Ledger



Futi Channel, Maputo Elephant Reserve.

Community guards, Catuane.

J. Alves

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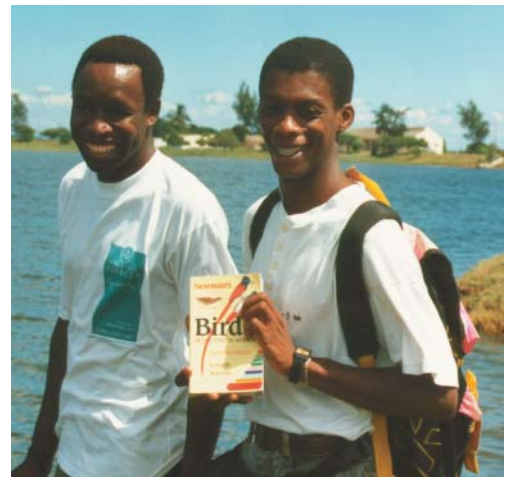


Clube Ornitológico de Moçambique

During 1995, the Mozambique Bird Atlas Project conducted a number of talks on bird identification at the Universidade Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo, in order to promote public participation in the Atlas Project. As a result of these talks, a group of staff and students of the Department of Biological Sciences at the University got together with representatives of the Maputo branch of the Endangered Wildlife Trust (Fórum Natureza em Perigo) to form a bird club, which became known as Clube Ornitológico de Moçambique. Carlos Bento was elected the first chairman, and Almeida Guissamulo vice-chairman. They have continued in office until the present.

The Clube was officially launched at a function at the Polana Hotel on 9 March 1996. The aims of the Clube are to facilitate the sharing of knowledge about the birdlife of Mozambique, and to raise public awareness of the birdlife and of the need for the conservation of biological diversity. In order to further these aims, the Clube collaborates with government institutions, including the National Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife (DNFFB) and the Ministry for Environmental Affairs (MICOA), and with foreign institutions, including BirdLife South Africa and BirdLife International.

The headquarters of the Clube are at the Natural History Museum, Maputo. The Museum has offered the use of its facilities to the Clube, and future meetings will be held in the new auditorium. The Clube plans to continue offering talks and audiovisual presentations on birdwatching, and birdwatching outings



around Maputo to the public. It is preparing a similar program of presentations for schools in Maputo, and is planning to offer training in birdwatching skills to community guards involved in conservation initiatives.

Top: Young birders who attended the Clube's World Birdwatch Day activities in October 1997.

Above right: Chairman of the Clube, Carlos Bento (right), and vice-chairman, Almeida Guissamulo.

The Natural History Museum, Maputo

The Natural History Museum was founded on 9 July 1913. It was then known as the Provincial Museum and was affiliated to the now defunct Escola Cinco de Outubro. In January 1959, it was transferred to the Instituto de Investigação Científica de Moçambique. After independence in 1976, it was transferred to the Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, and remains under the

administration of the University to the present.

The Museum has produced checklists of the birds, reptiles, molluscs of Mozambique and an atlas of butterflies. More than 200 scientific papers have been published by its staff. The Museum employs five researchers, including the present director, Dr Augusto Cabral.

Contents

Sponsors	viii
Foreword	ix
Acknowledgements	x
Introduction	xi
Topography and vegetation	xii
Climate	xii
Methods and an overview of results	xii
Conservation	xx
Discussion	xxii
Explanation of species accounts	xxiv
Species accounts	1
Appendix 1: Species previously recorded but not observed during this survey	264
Appendix 2: Species which are subject to confirmation	266
References	269
Index	271

Sponsors

Fieldwork was sponsored by Sappi, the Endangered Wildlife Trust, Mabor Tyres, BP Mozambique, Richards Bay Minerals, BirdLife South Africa and Wetlands International.

Provision of field cards, data capture, storage and processing were sponsored and carried out by the Avian Demography Unit, University of Cape Town.

The use and maintenance of a vehicle was provided by Land Rover South Africa for two years, and for two months in the final stages by Stuart Bromfield.

Publication was sponsored by Sappi, who donated the paper, the John Voelcker Bird Book Foundation, who sponsored the lithography, and BirdLife South Africa.



B. Ryan

Trumpeter Hornbill.

Foreword

Mozambique, situated on the east coast of southern Africa, has an area of 800 000 km² and a coastline of 2500 km adjoining the Indian Ocean. Mozambique also has a large and diverse wildlife.

Owing to the civil war, the country's birds have not until now been studied very systematically but nevertheless more than 700 species have been recorded regularly, with a further 45 vagrants on record.

In the light of the effects of recent ecological changes, our current knowledge of Mozambique's rare, vulnerable and endangered birds is insufficient.

For the wetland birds, the most serious problem is the fact that riverine and alluvial habitats have been under very heavy human pressure. The floodplain grasslands of the Zambezi Delta, the Gorongosa National Park and Maputo Reserve are being degraded by hydrological changes related to exploitation of the rivers. Severe droughts are aggravating the situation, drying up large areas of Gaza, Maputo, Manica, Inhambane and Tete provinces.

The main danger to forest birds is the excessive clearance of forests for firewood.

I am certain that this new atlas of the birds of southern Mozambique will be of great value in verifying and monitoring these ecological changes and their effects on birdlife, for Mozambique is endowed with abundant bird and wildlife resources that hold promise for sensitive and sustainable development.



Dr Augusto Cabral
Natural History Museum, Maputo

Prólogo

Moçambique, situado na costa oriental da África austral, tem uma superfície de 800 000 quilómetros quadrados e uma costa de 2500 km ao longo do Oceano Índico. Moçambique possui também uma fauna selvagem abundante e diversa.

Devido à guerra civil, a avifauna do país não tinha, até hoje, sido estudada de forma muito sistemática. Apesar disso, mais de 700 espécies foram registadas regularmente, às quais se acrescentam 45 acidentais.

Devido aos efeitos das mudanças ecológicas recentes, o nosso conhecimento sobre as espécies de aves raras, vulneráveis e em perigo em Moçambique é insuficiente.

Para as aves aquáticas, o problema mais sério reside na enorme pressão que os habitats ribeirinhos e aluviais têm sofrido. As planícies de inundação do Delta do Zambezi, o Parque Nacional da Gorongosa e a Reserva Especial do Maputo estão sendo degradados pelas mudanças hidrológicas relacionadas com a exploração dos rios. As secas severas estão a agravar a situação, afectando extensas áreas das províncias de Gaza, Maputo, Manica, Inhambane e Tete.

A maior ameaça para as aves florestais é o desbravamento excessivo das florestas para a produção de combustível vegetal.

Estou certo que este novo atlas das aves do sul de Moçambique será de grande valor na verificação e monitorização destas mudanças ecológicas e dos seus efeitos na avifauna, pois Moçambique possui recursos abundantes de aves e fauna selvagem, que prometem um desenvolvimento sensível e sustentável.



Dr Augusto Cabral
Museu de História Natural, Maputo

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This project could not have been successfully completed without the support and assistance of the following people: David Allan, José Alves, Carlos Bento, Mark Botha, Chris Cloete, Chris Davies, Cassie de Bruin, Rod de Vletter, Dave and Kathy Ducasse, Fred de Boer, Suzanne Fiebig, Pat Fletcher, Dulcilio Francesco, the Gamele family, Peter John Gosnell, Johan Gouws, Paul and Liz Hallows, Dan Nuttall, Don Peterson, Mike and Penny Rees, António Reina, Peregrine Rowse, Paulo Tomás, Ben van Schalkwyk, Philip van Schalkwyk, Paul and Annie Waterhouse, Hardy Wilson and John Wilson.

Fieldcards were submitted by the following observers (in addition to the author): D. Allan, J. Alves, J. Anderson, A. Beasley, C. Bento, M. Botha, G. Branch, J. Burlison, D. Butchart, D. Christie, C. Coid, C. Coster, F. de Boer, P. Deramaix, K. Duboil, E. Eksteen, N. Formsby, J. Gouws, C. Groenendijk, P. Hockey, E. Holland, G. Holtshausen, P. Hitchins, P. and U. Kohler, M. Logan, C. McGeorge, R. McQueen, S. Nieuwoudt, P. Nilsson, W. Odendaal, F. Peacock, M. Rees, P. Rowse, R. Searle, P. Silvernagl, D. Taylor and O. Wirminghaus.

Data capture, storage and processing and the design and printing of fieldcards were carried out by the Avian Demography Unit, University of Cape Town.

Portuguese species names were developed by Martim Pinheiro de Melo (Percy FitzPatrick Institute, University of Cape Town) together with Carlos Bento, Fred de Boer, Almeida Guissamulo (Universidade Eduardo Mondlane), and in consultation with Gonçalo Elias, Alexandre Vaz and Luis Gordinho.

The text was refereed by David Allan, Durban Natural History Museum, and earlier drafts were commented on by Les Underhill, Avian Demography Unit, University of Cape Town.

Permission to use map data from neighbouring states was granted by the Ornithological Association of Zimbabwe, the Avian Demography Unit and the Conservation Trust of Swaziland.

Introduction

The Atlas of the Birds of Sul do Save, Southern Mozambique, describes the geographical distribution, abundance and seasonality of all bird species which were observed in Mozambique south of the Save River during the period 1980 to 1998. It is an extension of *The Atlas of the Birds of Southern Africa* (Harrison *et al.* 1997a,b) which covered the states of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. Mozambique was excluded from that publication because the civil war made fieldwork impossible at the time.

This study provides the essential information on which initiatives to conserve the avifauna of the region should be based. It is intended furthermore to serve as a prototype for an adequate description of the status of the avifauna of an African state with few experienced observers and minimal infrastructure in a short space of time.

The publication of this atlas marks the completion of the first stage of the Mozambique Bird Atlas Project. The next stage, the preparation of an atlas of the birds of central Mozambique is now under way, and the project will culminate in the production of an atlas of the birds of the whole of Mozambique.

At the commencement of this project, Mozambique represented the southern African state which was clearly the least well known ornithologically. Previous accounts dealing with bird distributions have been based on observations which were made at a limited number of the more accessible localities and moreover tended to be concentrated in the winter months (see e.g. Clancey 1996). For an account of the distribution of bird species which relies principally on sight records and vocal recognition to be credible, all records must be subjected to careful vetting. Previously published accounts for southern Mozambique unfortunately included a number of species whose presence in the region was based on sight records which appear likely to have been misidentifications. The criteria adopted in reassessing these records are that, not only are the records inconsistent with current knowledge (including the results of this survey) of the range and habitat preference of the species concerned, but that a number of such records originated from each of a handful of sources whose accounts have omitted a number of species which do occur regularly at the localities concerned. Clancey (1996) expressed reservations about some records by these observers, but accepted others which are now added to the list of those considered dubious. The species concerned are discussed in Appendix 2. Other species which were not observed during this study but which are believed to occur in the region on the basis of earlier accounts are discussed in Appendix 1.

In recent times, the availability of a great wealth of material relating to bird identification in the form of improved field-guides and audio and video recordings, as well as improved optical equipment, has made it possible to place greater reliance on sight records and call recognition (whether by amateurs or by professionals) than was formerly the case.

The literature dealing with bird distributions in this region previous to 1970 and distribution records based on museum specimens were summarised by Clancey (1971). *The Birds of*

Southern Mozambique (Clancey 1996) is a reprint of Clancey's earlier work, incorporating taxonomic revisions. Subsequent accounts (e.g. Tello 1973; Herdam 1994; De Boer & Bento 1999) have been referred to in this text where appropriate. A bird checklist for Mozambique has been compiled by Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire (1993), but is unsatisfactory in that it includes species which have not been reported reliably or at all in Mozambique (e.g. Greater Kestrel *Falco rupicoloides*, Whitefaced Storm Petrel *Pelagodroma marina*, Olive Woodpecker *Mesopicus griseocephalus* and Black Crow *Corvus capensis*).

The account by Clancey (1996) included a number of species which were not actually observed within Mozambique but which were assumed to occur on the basis of their occurrence in neighbouring territories. These are also discussed in Appendix 2. It should be noted that in particular the western boundary of southern Mozambique with Swaziland and South Africa coincides with the ridge of the Libombo range, which constitutes a significant discontinuity in habitats.

A bird atlas is never complete, and further exploration in this region is bound to yield new distributional records. On the other hand, this atlas is presented at this stage in the belief that such records will not be too easily obtained. Although species totals for many grid cells appear relatively low, this is at least partly due to low habitat diversity. This author found that whereas checklists of over 100 species could easily be compiled in a morning in neighbouring Swaziland, a full day or more was required to find as many as 50 species in parts of this region.

An atlas for the whole of Mozambique which will include any new observations from Sul do Save is planned for publication at the completion of this project. It is hoped that a greater number of volunteers will participate in the remaining stages of the Mozambique Bird Atlas Project, which involve coverage of central and northern Mozambique, as well as updating the coverage of southern Mozambique. For further information, potential contributors should contact:

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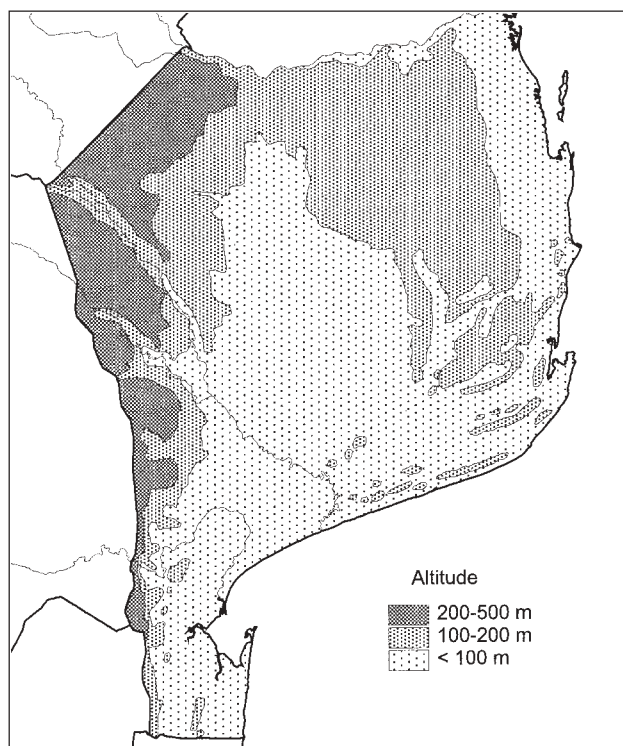


Figure 1. Topography.

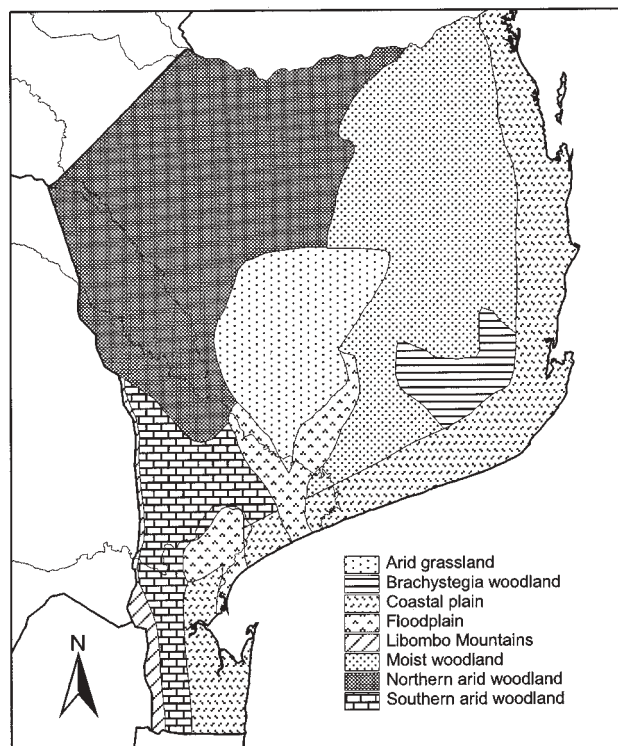


Figure 2. Vegetation types.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Libombo Mountain range is a rhyolite ridge which forms the western boundary with Swaziland and South Africa. It is punctuated by the gorges of the Usutu/Maputo, Inkomati, Olifants and Shingwedzi rivers. The range is highest south of the Inkomati River where its peaks rise to over 500 m. North of the Inkomati, it rises to no more than 200 m. The vegetation on the Libombo range is diverse and includes *Acacia* savanna, ironwood *Androstachys johnsonii* forests, riparian forest, small pockets of Afromontane forest in the south and Mopane woodland in the north.

The rest of southern Mozambique consists of a flat plain, interrupted only by the valleys of the Maputo, Inkomati and Limpopo rivers, and bounded in the north by the Save River. An extensive floodplain is associated with the mouths of each of these rivers.

The vegetation of the plain south of the Inkomati River consists of *Acacia* woodland over the western two-thirds, while the coastal region consists of a mosaic of sour grasslands, dense mixed woodlands and tall forests, in which *Albizia*, *Azelia* and *Sclerocarya* species are dominant. Between the Inkomati and Limpopo rivers, *Acacia* woodlands occur to the west, while towards the coast broadleaved woodlands and forest patches dominated by *Azelia quanzensis* occur, and close to the littoral a narrow strip of moist grassland.

North of the Limpopo River, a broad strip of arid woodland occurs in the west. These woodlands include Mopane and *Acacia* woodlands as well as broadleaved woodlands in which *Combretum* and *Terminalia* species are prominent and are interspersed with small patches of Lebombo Ironwood *Androstachys johnsonii* forest. The arid woodlands give way to an area of grassland overlapping the southeastern part of the Banhine National Park (2233CC), merging into *Acacia* savanna to the east.

From the centre of the region towards the littoral is a broad band of moist woodlands, including *Julbernardia* and mixed

broadleaved woodlands. Tall *Brachystegia spiciformis* woodlands occur only in a small area near Panda (2434BA). Ironwood forests intrude into the moist woodlands from the west and one such forest near Mawayela (2433BD) is possibly the largest extant stand of this tree species, which is a near-endemic to Sul do Save.

The coastal strip north of the Limpopo River has been densely populated and cultivated since the colonial period. Consequently, most of the natural vegetation has been replaced by plantations of coconut, cashew, mango and citrus trees, and grain fields. The surviving patches of natural woodland and forest are dominated by *Azelia quanzensis*.

CLIMATE

The region is warm and frost free with summer rainfall. Rainfall is highest at the coast, with over 1200 mm/year recorded at places, and decreases inland, with less than 300 mm/year recorded at Pafuri (2231AD), where the Limpopo River enters Mozambique (see Figure 3).

METHODS AND AN OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

As far as was appropriate, the methodology of *The Atlas of Southern African Birds* (Harrison *et al.* 1997a,b) was adhered to.

Quarter-degree grid cells

Observations of bird species were recorded on a quarter-degree grid, where each grid cell comprises a quarter degree (15') of latitude, where each grid cell comprises a quarter degree (15') of longitude. The use of a hand-held GPS (global positioning system) unit was found to be the most convenient way for an observer to determine his position relative to the grid.

A unique name consisting of four digits followed by two letters is assigned to each grid cell. The four digits comprise



Moist grassland, coastal plain, Ponta Douro.



Coastal forest, near Macia.



Slash-and-burn agriculture, coastal region.



Limpopo River floodplain.



Moist woodlands (mixed).



Arid woodlands (Mopane).



Arid grassland, Banhine.



Brachystegia woodland, near Panda.



Intertidal zone, Vilanculos.



Lebombo Ironwood Androstachys johnsonii forest.



Cape Vulture colony, Libombo Mountains, near Goba.

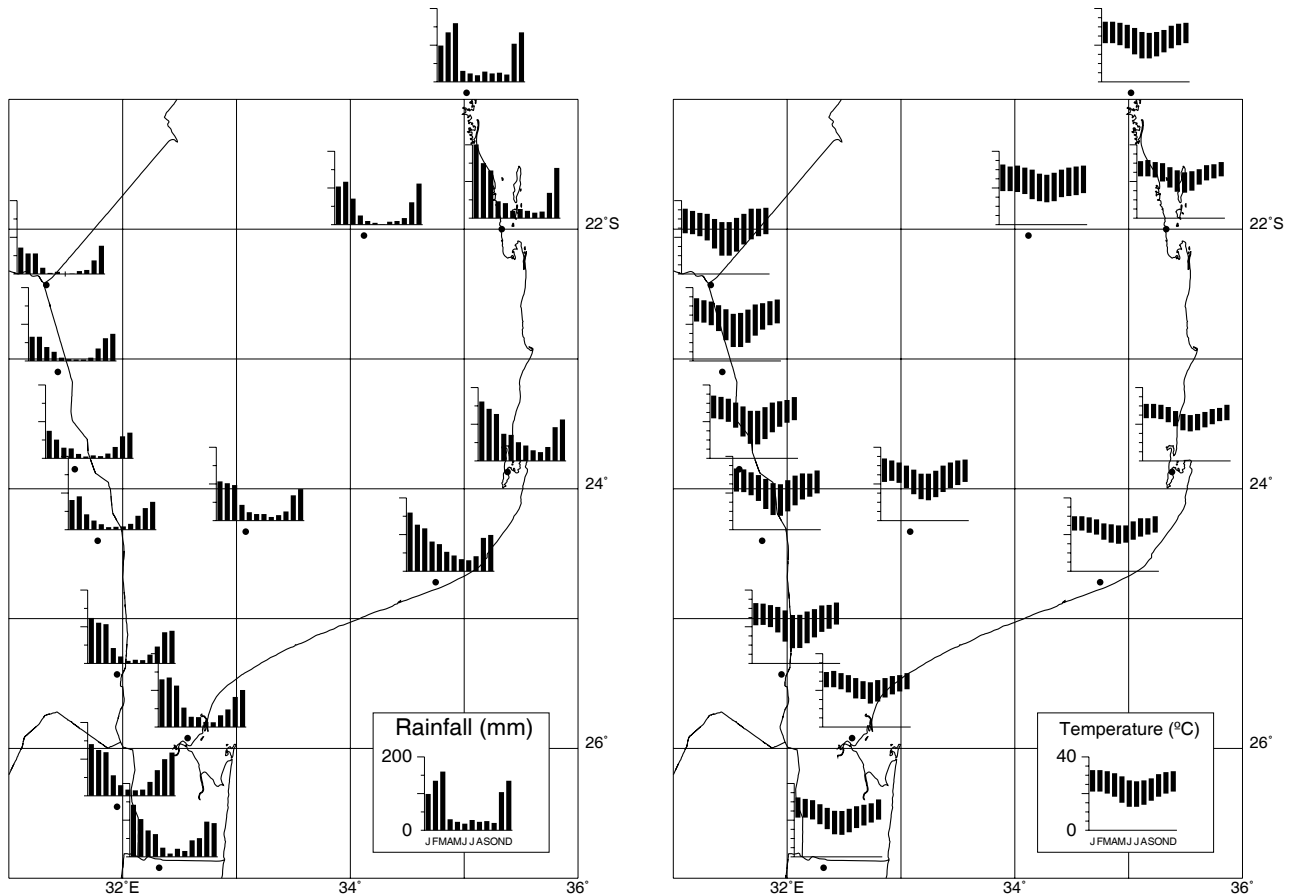


Figure 3. Climate.

the latitude (in degrees) followed by longitude of the cell, and its position within a degree cell is uniquely defined by the two letters as illustrated in Figure 4.

Data were accumulated on checklists on which observers marked all species which were identified on each visit to a grid cell.

Coverage

The goals set for coverage were that each grid cell should be visited in each of three seasons, namely early summer (September to December), late summer (January to April) and winter (May to August). Of the 253 grid cells in the region, eight were not visited at all because of difficulties of access. A total of 1778 checklists were accumulated during the period 1980 to

1997. A total of 15 checklists were accumulated between 1980 and 1994 by visitors to coastal localities and islands which were relatively untouched by the armed conflict. The balance of the checklists were accumulated between December 1994 and March 1998. The project obtained the loan of a four-wheel-drive vehicle in October 1995, until which time fieldwork was limited to the more accessible localities. The mean number of checklists per grid cell was seven.

The species totals per grid cell are low by comparison with the neighbouring parts of South Africa and Swaziland (Harrison *et al.* 1997a,b). Although this is partly due to more intensive coverage in those regions, it reflects lower avian species diversity owing to lower habitat diversity (see Figure 5 and the **DISCUSSION** section).

Seasonal coverage

Of the 253 grid cells, 96% were visited in early summer, 96% in late summer and 95% in winter. The goal of visiting all of these squares in each of the seasons was not met because the loan of the project vehicle was terminated at the end of December 1997 (see Figure 6).

Reporting rates

The reporting rate for a species in a grid cell is the proportion of checklists for the cell on which the species is recorded (Harrison & Underhill 1997). The reporting rate is regarded as an indication of the relative density of a species in the area, in the sense that a species is believed to be most numerous in the grid cells where its reporting rates are highest. The justification and limitations of the reporting rate as a measure of

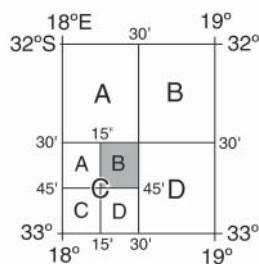


Figure 4. Nomenclature of grid cells. Note that 3218 is the degree ($1^\circ \times 1^\circ$) grid cell with $32^\circ\text{S } 18^\circ\text{E}$ at its northwestern corner, 3218C a half-degree ($30' \times 30'$) grid cell, and 3218CB a quarter-degree ($15' \times 15'$) grid cell.

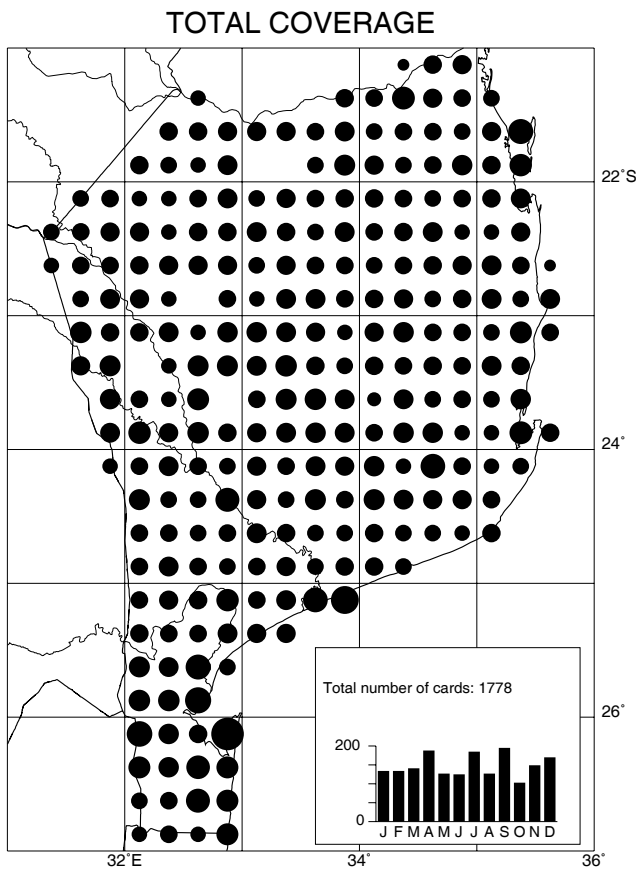


Figure 5. Coverage.

relative density were discussed by Parker (1996) and Harrison & Underhill (1997).

In order for reporting rates to reflect relative densities as accurately as possible, it is desirable that the number of checklists per grid cell be maximised, subject to the conditions outlined below.

A minimum standard of observer effort per checklist

should be adhered to. Checklists reflecting a short period of observation, when combined with checklists representing longer periods, tend to depress the reporting rates for species that were not observed. Hence, checklists generally represented more than one hour of observation and no more than one week. A few checklists representing shorter periods of observation were accepted where they involved observations of unusual species.

Multiple checklists for the same small area on successive days tend to be duplicates of each other. This was avoided in the following way. A new checklist was generated on moving to a new locality within a grid cell, with localities separated by at least 5 km. Typically, three or four independent checklists were generated for each visit to a grid cell over one or two days.

Reporting rates can be affected by differences in the levels of skills of observers. Reporting rates for inconspicuous species tend to be lower in areas visited by the less skilful observers. This problem was minimised in this study because the majority of checklists were compiled by a single observer.

Vetting

The credibility of a bird atlas which represents data collected by volunteers with varying levels of bird identification skills depends on careful vetting of the data. Records of species which were considered to be unlikely because they were far removed from the known range of the species, far from suitable habitat, or present at times of the year when they were usually absent, were queried. The observers concerned were invited to submit details of the sighting, including an account of how the bird was identified. Frequently, unusual records were found to have arisen from transcription errors. Accounts submitted in support of unusual records were evaluated principally on the grounds of whether the features by which the bird was identified are in fact diagnostic.

The Rarities Committee of BirdLife South Africa was approached to evaluate records of species which are considered rare within southern Africa, because it was felt that there was insufficient expertise available within Mozambique to evaluate such records.

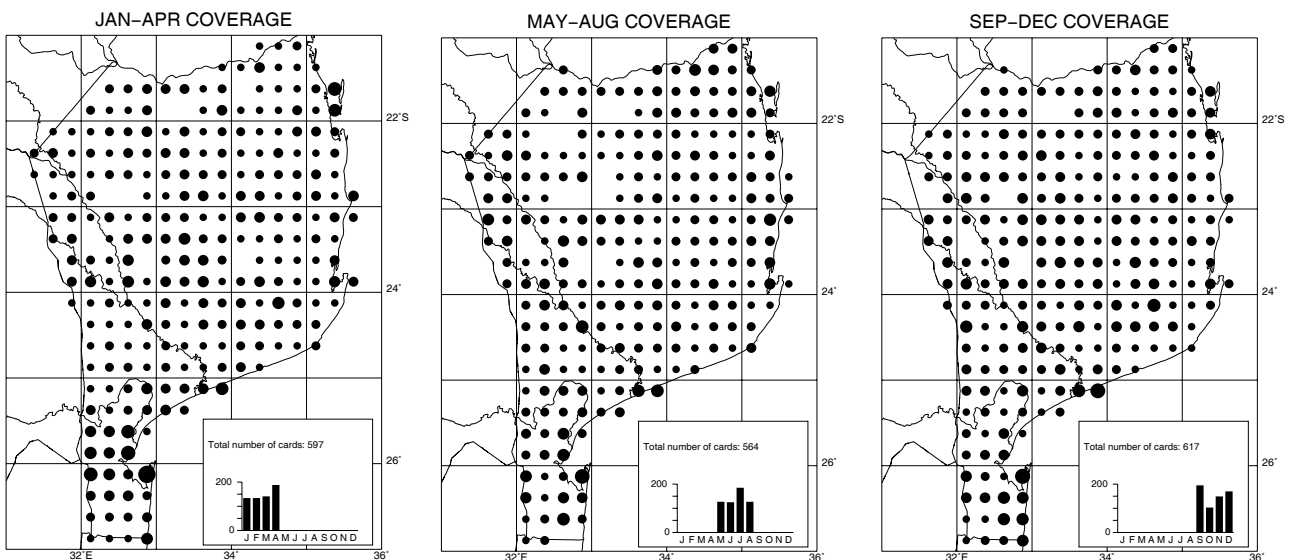


Figure 6. Seasonal coverage.

Table 1. Number of checklists per grid cell.

Checklists	No. of grid cells
0	8
1	0
2	1
3	22
4	35
5	49
6	32
7	34
8	28
9	12
10	11
11	6
12	5
13–47	15
Total	253

Table 2. Number of species recorded per grid cell.

Species	No. of grid cells
0	8
1–24	0
25–49	2
50–74	48
75–99	101
100–124	55
125–149	18
150–174	13
175–199	7
200–223	6
Total	253

Table 3. Grid cells with the highest species counts.

Grid cell	Checklists	Species
2632BB	47	223
2632AA	22	220
2533BA	19	211
2632DA	16	208
2632BD	10	206
2532DA	20	200
2331DD	8	191
2432BD	16	188
2532DC	24	185
2632BC	15	185

Species new to the region

The following species which had never previously been reported in Mozambique were observed during this survey:

Redfooted Booby *Sula sula*, Blackbellied Storm Petrel *Fregatta tropica*, Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis*, Jackal Buzzard *Buteo rufofuscus*, Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni*, African Black Oystercatcher *Haematopus moquini*, Bartailed Godwit *Lamosa lapponica*, Common Noddy *Anous stolidus*, Feral Pigeon *Columba livia*, European Wheatear

Oenanthe oenanthe, Marico Flycatcher *Malaenornis mariquensis*, Indian Myna *Acridotheres tristis*, Redheaded Finch *Amadina erythrocephala* and Lesser Frigatebird *Fregata ariel*.

In addition, the following species which had previously been reported from other regions of Mozambique were recorded south of the Save River for the first time:

Honey Buzzard *Pernis apivorus*, African Hawk Eagle *Hieraaetus spilogaster*, Lanner Falcon *Falco biarmicus*, Hobby Falcon *Falco subbuteo*, Sooty Falcon *Falco concolor*, Rednecked Falcon *Falco chicquera*, Redchested Flufftail *Sarothrura rufa*, Lesser Gallinule *Porphyryla alleni*, Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii*, Sooty Tern *Sterna fuscata*, Gullbilled Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*, Barred Cuckoo *Cercococcyx montanus*, Black Coucal *Centropus bengalensis*, Freckled Nightjar *Caprimulgus tristigma*, Black Swift *Apus barbatus*, Angola Pitta *Pitta angolensis*, Redbreasted Swallow *Hirundo semirufa*, House Martin *Delichon urbica*, Yellowbellied Sunbird *Nectarinia venusta*, Cuckoo Finch *Anomalospiza imberbis*, East African Sweet *Estrilda quartinia*, Cutthroat Finch *Amadina fasciata*, Purple Widow Finch *Vidua purpurascens* and Cabanis's Bunting *Emberiza cabanisi*.

In all, 29 terrestrial species and nine shore and pelagic species were recorded for the first time in the region. By comparison, 13 terrestrial species and 17 shore and pelagic species were reported previously but were not encountered during this survey (Appendix 1). This reflects the fact that during this survey more attention was paid to the interior and less to the coast in comparison with previous exploration.

This study identified the Oliveheaded Weaver *Ploceus olivaceiceps* as globally threatened although it had not been included in previous Red Data lists (Collar *et al.* 1994). This highlights the necessity for field exploration of the type represented here in order to identify threatened species and determine conservation priorities.

Population density estimates

In order to compare the densities of the more common woodland species across woodland types, population density estimates were obtained by a line-transect method (Bibby *et al.* 1992). Each transect was conducted at a different location by walking at a slow pace along a path or track for 15 minutes, covering a distance of *c.* 750 m. All birds encountered (heard or seen) within *c.* 20 m either side of the path were counted. Thus each transect represented an area of *c.* 3 ha. All transect counts were carried out by the author alone. Transect counts were not carried out when weather conditions were unfavourable (extreme heat, windy conditions and rain were avoided). Counts were carried out between 06h30 and 15h30.

It is certain that a number of birds would have remained undetected during the transect counts, so that the densities estimated can be considered as a lower bound for the true densities. This method was selected rather than more rigorous methods in order not to divert time and energy away from the primary atlasing task of determining which species were present within each grid cell.

The methods were too crude to establish accurate measures of absolute densities, but the results reproduced in the species accounts serve to illustrate the preferences of the individual species across woodland types. The density estimates are similar to published estimates from similar habitats elsewhere in southern Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987; Harrison *et al.* 1997a,b).

Table 4. Estimated densities of woodland birds in four woodland types.

ACACIA		MIOMBO	
Species	Birds/100 ha	Species	Birds/100 ha
Blue Waxbill	71	White Helmetshrike	45
Rattling Cisticola	50	Blackeyed Bulbul	39
Blackeyed Bulbul	41	Blue Waxbill	37
Redfaced Mousebird	35	Redbilled Helmetshrike	35
Whitebellied Sunbird	31	Forktailed Drongo	25
Cape Turtle Dove	29	Southern Black Tit	25
Whitebrowed Robin	29	Mozambique Batis	21
Greenspotted Dove	29	Puffback	21
Longbilled Crombec	29	Yelloweyed Canary	21
Crested Francolin	27	Blackheaded Oriole	19
Yellowbilled Hornbill	25	Yellowbreasted Apalis	19
Chinspot Batis	25	Whitebellied Sunbird	19
Southern Boubou	23	Greenspotted Dove	18
White Helmetshrike	22	Blackcollared Barbet	16
Sombre Bulbul	21	Whitebrowed Robin	16
Grey Lourie	20	Longbilled Crombec	16
Lilacbreasted Roller	18	Yellowthroated Sparrow	16
Forktailed Drongo	18	Neddicky	12
Terrestrial Bulbul	17	Pallid Flycatcher	12
Acacia Pied Barbet	12	Southern Boubou	11
Striped Kingfisher	11		
Yellowbreasted Apalis	10		
Yelloweyed Canary	10		
MOPANE		OTHER BROADLEAVED WOODLANDS	
Species	Birds/100 ha	Species	Birds/100 ha
Cape Turtle Dove	80	Cape Turtle Dove	39
Blackeyed Bulbul	30	Blackeyed Bulbul	39
Whitebellied Sunbird	23	White Helmetshrike	32
Greenspotted Dove	22	Yellowbilled Hornbill	30
Yellowbilled Hornbill	22	Blue Waxbill	29
Blackheaded Oriole	22	Greenspotted Dove	26
Redfaced Mousebird	18	Longbilled Crombec	26
Crested Francolin	17	Whitebellied Sunbird	25
Whitebrowed Robin	17	Whitebrowed Robin	24
Blue Waxbill	17	Forktailed Drongo	16
Longbilled Crombec	15	Redbilled Woodhoopoe	14
Forktailed Drongo	13	Crested Francolin	13
Yelloweyed Canary	13	Blackheaded Oriole	13
Chinspot Batis	13	Southern Black Tit	13
Grey Hornbill	10	Yellowbreasted Apalis	13
Southern Boubou	10	Grey Lourie	12
		Southern Boubou	12
		Puffback	11
		Rattling Cisticola	10
		Yelloweyed Canary	10

A total of 130 line-transect counts were carried out in *Acacia*, Mopane, miombo (*Brachystegia* and *Julbernardia*) and other broadleaved woodlands (including *Terminalia*, *Combretum*, and mixed woodlands). The estimated densities of the more common bird species in each woodland type are shown in Table 4.

Woodland species whose densities were not estimated may be assumed to have densities of below 5 birds/100 ha.

The extent to which flocking behaviour influences estimated densities requires further investigation. Flocking enhances the conspicuousness of individuals, and the reported densities for helmetshrikes in particular are probably inflated relative to other species.

Overall bird densities estimated for each woodland type are shown in Table 5.

Density estimates varied little according to the time of day,

although transect counts were *c.* 15% higher in the early morning (Table 6).

The transect counts were carried out between March and December 1997. A decline in estimated densities for non-migratory species in the late winter (July to August) was

Table 5. Overall bird densities in each woodland type.

Woodland type	No. of transects	Birds/100 ha
<i>Acacia</i>	32	816
Mopane	20	500
Miombo	19	637
Other broadleaved	59	654

observable (Table 7). The peak in estimated densities in September and October coincided with the start of the breeding season for most insectivorous species.

The seasonal fluctuation in observed densities was smaller than expected. A larger breeding season peak followed by a greater decline due to mortality among first-year birds in winter might have been expected. That this was not observed may be due to some if not all of the following factors. Newly fledged birds may have been successful in escaping detection. Secondly, birds were more conspicuous in winter owing to lighter vegetation cover and owing to having to range more widely in search of food and water. Finally, the transect counts were carried out during a period of relatively high rainfall, and a greater fluctuation in densities might be observed under harsher conditions.

In order to obtain the population estimates of woodland species reflected in the species accounts, density estimates for each habitat in which the species occurs were obtained from the transect counts or published estimates of densities from similar habitat elsewhere in southern Africa (e.g. Tarboton *et al.* 1987; Harrison *et al.* 1997a,b) and multiplied by an estimate of the total area of the habitat present in the region.

CONSERVATION

Protected areas

Conservation efforts in southern Mozambique are presently concentrated in three areas: the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632B,D), a hunting concession area south of Pafuri (2231D), and the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135CB,D). Plans are being made to create effective conservation areas to include the largely defunct Banhine (2232) and Zinave (2133) Reserves, an area along the western border with the Kruger National Park in South Africa (including the hunting concession), and a proposed coastal reserve at Pomene (2235DC). The current emphasis in conservation planning in Mozambique is the transfrontier parks concept, which involves establishing conservation areas which are contiguous with national parks or nature reserves in neighbouring states. This approach does not necessarily include the most threatened habitat types within Mozambique and potentially diverts resources away from the conservation of such habitats.

The two most threatened avian habitats in southern Mozambique are the tall *Brachystegia* woodlands in the vicinity of Panda (2434BA), the habitat of the Oliveheaded Weaver, and the coastal forests north of the Limpopo River. These coastal forests are distinct from those found south of the Limpopo as the occurrence of species such as the Bluethroated Sunbird, Chestnutfronted Helmetshrike and Livingstone's Flycatcher shows. A substantial proportion of the coastal forests south of the Limpopo River are protected within the Maputo Elephant Reserve.

Table 6. Bird densities by time of day.

Time	Birds/100 ha	No. of transects
06h30–07h30	767	26
07h30–08h30	633	13
08h30–09h30	667	23
09h30–10h30	633	21
10h30–13h30	667	17
13h30–14h30	633	7
14h30–15h30	633	22

Table 7. Bird densities by month (excluding migratory species).

Months	No. of transects	Birds/100 ha
Mar–Apr	25	708
May–Jun	50	693
Jul–Aug	17	587
Sep–Oct	22	773
Nov–Dec	16	693

The two most threatened habitats enjoy no form of protection at present and are rapidly being depleted as a result of slash-and-burn agriculture. These habitats are not included in any of the existing or proposed conservation areas in southern Mozambique. Tall *Brachystegia* woodland is extremely limited in extent, covering less than 100 000 ha, and the present rate of expansion of cultivation in the area suggests that it could be completely eliminated in the near future. The coastal forests have been under pressure from dense human settlement since colonial times, and their depletion continues into the present. The largest remaining stands occur near Pomene, but lie outside the proposed nature reserve, which includes part of the coastline, reefs and mangrove swamps.

Deforestation

The extent of commercial logging in the south is less than in central Mozambique, where large areas are reported to have been devastated (e.g. Ryan 1995). Nevertheless, the Pod Mahogany *Azelia quadrens* is much sought after, and the larger specimens are being removed virtually throughout the region. The near-endemic Lebombo Ironwood *Androstachys johnsonii* is also sought after but is difficult to harvest owing to its great density. Exploitation of the ironwood forests is proceeding slowly at present, but could become of grave concern in the future.

Charcoal made from indigenous trees is the major source of energy for residents of Maputo and other large towns. Large areas of woodland are being cleared to satisfy this need. This is most obvious along the main roads, and the charcoal-makers are venturing ever farther into previously untouched areas.

Rivers and floodplains

All of the major rivers which flow through this region arise in South Africa, Swaziland or Zimbabwe to the west. The floodplains of these rivers represent important habitats for waterbirds. The rivers and floodplains have been severely affected by management and exploitation of the rivers and riverbanks in the neighbouring states. River flows have been reduced by increased offtakes upstream, and cultivation of the banks and overgrazing in the catchment areas have led to increased silting. Changes in conditions and waterbird populations in the floodplains have not been monitored and are likely to have been negative. Prevention of further degradation of the floodplain habitats depends on responsible management of water resources and riverbanks in the neighbouring states.

A survey of wetlands in southern Mozambique in 1972 identified Lake Chuali as a highly significant refuge for waterfowl (Milstein 1984). Subsequently, a weir was built on the Inkomati River below the lake, which has resulted in higher water-levels in the lake. The deeper waters appear to be less favourable for waterfowl, and numbers of waterfowl, especially Fulvous Duck, have been much lower in recent times than those counted by Milstein (1984).

Hunting

Milstein (1984) cited sport hunting as a threat to waterfowl in the region in 1972. Since the end of the colonial era, sport hunting of waterfowl appears to have decreased in popularity. On the other hand, hunting for subsistence is widespread and it is not known whether this is having a significant effect on waterfowl populations.

Hunting continues to be a serious threat to a few larger species, especially Ostrich and Kori Bustard. Although smaller gamebirds are widely hunted for food, this is not likely to seriously affect the populations. Fruit-eating birds such as hornbills, pigeons and louries, are regarded as pests by farmers and persecuted to the extent that their populations may be diminished in the main fruit-producing areas.

The extermination of larger mammals from most of southern Mozambique during the years of armed conflict led to a drastic reduction in the numbers of vultures and other carrion-eating birds. These birds are now concentrated in areas bordering the Kruger National Park in South Africa, emphasising the importance of that reserve as a refuge for these birds (Parker 1995a). It is anticipated that numbers of these birds will increase if the reintroduction, and protection of larger mammals, to extensive conservation areas goes ahead as planned. At present, surviving larger mammals continue to be hunted relentlessly. In other states within southern Africa, especially Zimbabwe and Botswana, hunting of game animals by resident communities has been limited to sustainable levels as communities involved have become aware of the commercial value of the game (P. Mundy pers. comm.). Development of structures to facilitate commercial utilisation of game will hopefully have similar results in Mozambique. The return of livestock to areas where it is presently absent or sparse may also benefit carrion-eating birds.

Seabirds

The conservation of seabirds depends on the conservation of fish and other marine resources. These resources are under pressure from commercial, subsistence and sport fishermen. Strict control in all three areas is necessary to ensure that exploitation is limited to sustainable levels.

The cage-bird trade

The keeping of indigenous cage-birds has long been popular in Mozambique (Vincent 1933). Typically, Yelloweyed Canaries are kept in home-made wooden cages. More recently, the capture and export of cage-birds is a growing industry. In 1995, as many as 12 companies were licensed to capture and export cage-birds, while only two companies had been active in this field previously. As many as 10 000 Yelloweyed Canaries, 2000 Lemonbreasted Canaries, 2000 Pinkthroated Twinspots and 800 Grey Waxbills have been exported under licence in some years (M. Rees pers. comm.). Most of the trapping for export is carried out near to Maputo and close to main roads for logistical reasons. As a result, Maputo Province and the southernmost parts of Gaza and Inhambane Provinces are over exploited. In addition, large numbers are captured illegally and either sold locally or smuggled abroad. The Brown-headed Parrot is possibly the most popular among the illegally traded birds. Smaller numbers of this species are traded legally.

The Yelloweyed Canary and Brownheaded Parrot, two of the most commonly captured species, are sufficiently numerous in the wild for the numbers captured at present to be sustainable. However, some of the less common seedeaters

particularly sought after by the cage-bird trade are seriously threatened as a result. Although the Lemonbreasted Canary occurs locally in large numbers, the numbers exported are cause for concern because the species is a near endemic. The practice of using a captive calling bird as a decoy to lure birds into traps can lead to local extinction of some species. The Pied Mannikin and Grey Waxbill are particularly vulnerable.

Quotas for export of various species are allocated annually by the Department of Wildlife. However, no censuses have been carried out on which quotas could be based, and for some species the quotas allocated may exceed the population within Mozambique.

Among the quotas reported to CITES for 1997, Table 8 shows quotas which are excessive in relation to the estimated populations in southern Mozambique (CITES 1997).

The annual quota for the Steelblue Widowfinch almost certainly exceeds the total wild population of the species in Mozambique.

There appears to be inadequate control of export consignments. Species for which quotas have not been allocated are regularly exported and Blackthroated Canaries *Serinus altrogularis* and Blackcheeked Waxbills *Estrilda erythronotos*, which do not occur in Mozambique and were probably captured in Zimbabwe, have been exported from Mozambique (pers. obs.).

Among the illegally imported birds confiscated at the Komatipoort Border Post by South African officials between 1995 and 1997 were 79 Brownheaded Parrots, 33 Pygmy Geese and 15 Purplecrested Louries (K. Herholdt pers. comm.).

Poisons

The use of poisons to protect crops from insect pests and to destroy problem animals, including jackals and stray dogs, has caused damage to bird populations, particularly birds of prey, throughout southern Africa (Harrison *et al.* 1997a, p. lxxx). At present, intensive agriculture in southern Mozambique in the aftermath of the civil war is limited, and the use of poisons is not common. However, as agricultural activities expand, the use of poisons is likely to become more widespread. The fact that toxic compounds whose use is banned in other regions may be available at lower costs than more environmentally friendly compounds could result in serious threats to wildlife.

Trade in traditional medicines

Body parts of birds, especially vultures and other large birds of prey, are used in traditional medicines. Measures to protect these birds in neighbouring states could lead to increased

Table 8. Excessive annual quotas for export of species.

Orangebreasted Waxbill	10 000
Golden Bishop	8 000
Redcollared Widow	5 000
Blackbellied Korhaan	500
Bluebilled Firefinch	15 000
Redbilled Firefinch	15 000
Redbacked Mannikin	12 000
Pied Mannikin	10 000
Pygmy Goose	3 000
Spurwing Goose	5 000
Redheaded Quelea	15 000
Green Pigeon	11 000
Bluespotted Dove	15 000
Steelblue Widowfinch	15 000

demand from practitioners from those states for birds obtained in Mozambique, resulting in increased hunting of the birds here.

Threatened species

On the basis of the results of this survey, the Oliveheaded Weaver is described here as 'globally threatened: vulnerable', according to the criteria laid down by the IUCN (Collar *et al.* 1994). It had not previously been recognised as threatened (Collar *et al.* 1994), presumably because no precise information about its status was available.

The following species which occur as nonbreeding visitors in this region are considered globally threatened (Collar *et al.* 1994):

- Lesser Flamingo
- Lesser Kestrel
- Corncrake

All three species occur marginally in this region and are likely to be hunted here.

Near-threatened

Southern Banded Snake Eagle

It has disappeared from much of the coastline but in the extreme south, where it still occurs, its habitat is protected within the Maputo Elephant Reserve and neighbouring proposed conservation areas.

Neergaard's Sunbird

Its status is of concern because it has a restricted range which has contracted as a result of the destruction of coastal forest. There is no immediate threat to its remaining strongholds.

Vulnerable

Cape Vulture

Foraging opportunities within Mozambique are limited for the small breeding colony in the Libombo Mountains near the border with Swaziland.

Locally threatened

Table 9 lists species regarded as threatened within southern Mozambique, but which are not globally threatened. A species is regarded as locally threatened if it has an estimated population in the region of fewer than 1000 birds and is decreasing. The main threats to each are listed in Table 9 and discussed in the species texts.

DISCUSSION

Current fieldguides and reference works for the southern African region (e.g. Newman 1983; Maclean 1993; Sinclair *et al.* 1993) depict most bird species distributions as uniform across southern Mozambique. By contrast, this survey shows many species to have sharply discontinuous distributions across the region. Many of the discontinuities correspond with the boundaries of the major vegetation types.

It has been noted above that species totals in most grid cells are lower than those for the neighbouring parts of South Africa and Swaziland (see **Coverage** under **METHODS AND AN OVERVIEW OF RESULTS**). Also, for many

Table 9. *Locally threatened species.*

Ostrich	hunting
Saddlebilled Stork	disturbance of wetlands
Secretarybird	hunting
Hooded Vulture	game hunting
Lappetfaced Vulture	game hunting
Martial Eagle	hunting
Crowned Eagle	deforestation
Palmnut Vulture	deforestation
Crowned Crane	hunting
Blue Quail	disturbance of wetlands
Kori Bustard	hunting
Stanley's Bustard	hunting
Lesser Jacana	disturbance of wetlands
Painted Snipe	disturbance of wetlands
Whitecrowned Plover	disturbance of riverbanks
Emerald Cuckoo	deforestation
Green Coucal	deforestation
Pel's Fishing Owl	disturbance of riverbanks
Mangrove Kingfisher	deforestation
White-eared Barbet	deforestation
Slenderbilled Honeyguide	deforestation
Slender Bulbul	deforestation
Blackheaded Apalis	deforestation
Woodwards' Batis	deforestation
Wattle-eyed Flycatcher	deforestation
Pinkthroated Longclaw	disturbance of wetlands
Chestnutfronted Helmetshrike	deforestation
Olive Sunbird	deforestation
Green Twinspot	deforestation
Redthroated Twinspot	deforestation
Grey Waxbill	deforestation & cage-bird trade
Pied Mannikin	cage-bird trade

waterbirds (e.g. Dabchick and Fish Eagle) there is a discontinuity in reporting rates across the border with the Kruger National Park, South Africa. This is only partly due to more intensive coverage in the neighbouring regions during the southern African atlas project. The lower species diversity in this region reflects environmental factors. The western border with Swaziland and South Africa coincides with the ridge of the Libombo Mountain range. By contrast with the diverse topography and vegetation types to the east, this region consists of a flat plain with a sandy, nutrient-deficient substrate with poor water-retention properties. It is largely devoid of watercourses and artificial impoundments. It supports large tracts of continuous homogenous woodlands.

Many woodland species show gaps in their distributions which correspond with the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo rivers. The fact that apparently suitable woodland areas do occur within the gaps in distribution suggests that the rivers and their floodplains have acted as a barrier to the movements of the species over a long period of time. In some instances, subspecific differences between populations on either side of the floodplains have been documented (Clancey 1996) and are commented on in the species accounts (e.g. Flappet Lark, Black Sunbird and Forest Weaver). Further investigations along these lines may yield interesting results.

The distributions of most waterbirds reflect the concentration of freshwater wetland habitats in the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo rivers.

Comparison of habitat preferences observed in this survey with the vegetation analysis presented in the southern African atlas (Harrison *et al.* 1997a,b) highlights a potential problem in interpreting that analysis. Several species which were

shown to have a strong association with the Mopane biome, relative to other biomes in that analysis, were found in this survey to be marginally or not at all associated with Mopane woodlands. These include African Hawk Eagle, Bronzewinged Courser, Doublebanded Sandgrouse, Cape Parrot, Mottled and Böhm's Spinetails and White Helmetshrike. The reported association with Mopane in the southern African analysis may be due to the species occurring within habitats which interdigitate with Mopane woodlands and not the Mopane woodlands themselves. In some cases (Rackettailed Roller, Trumpeter Hornbill, Yellowbellied Bulbul, Olivetree Warbler, Lesser Grey Shrike and Melba Finch) the authors of the species texts in that publication pointed out that the associations with Mopane were potentially misleading.

This survey provides a clear picture of the status and range within the region of the majority of species which occur there. As a result of the limited number of observers and time available, it is inevitable that some rare and inconspicuous species were overlooked. The status of, for example, the Green Tinker Barbet and East African Swee remain tantalisingly obscure.

Some coastal species that were reported in the north of the region prior to this survey were observed less widely (e.g. Little Spotted Woodpecker, Slender Bulbul, Blackheaded Apalis, Shortwinged Cisticola) or not at all (Vanga Flycatcher and Redwinged Warbler). While it is likely that these species have declined as a result of the destruction of natural vegetation in the densely populated coastal region, it is also likely that they persist in the increasingly fragmented remnants of the natural vegetation, not all of which were visited during this survey. Further fieldwork is likely to yield additional distributional records for these species.

A number of difficulties were experienced during the fieldwork, some of them relating to the lasting effects of the civil war. Of greatest concern was the number of land-mines which were laid throughout Mozambique. The process of mine clearing commenced in 1992, but was still ongoing when fieldwork

was completed in 1998. As a consequence, observers were often inhibited from venturing away from well-worn roads and paths. Fortunately, no land-mines were detonated by observers.

Available maps date back to the 1970s and are no longer up to date with respect to the road network. During the civil war, many roads fell into disuse and practically ceased to exist, while subsequently new roads have been created, the existence and destinations of which are not generally known, let alone mapped. In addition, many roads become impassable after heavy rains.

Malaria-control measures lapsed during the civil war, and the disease has been rampant during subsequent years. More than one observer suffered acutely from this disease during the course of fieldwork. Conditions in the field were often uncomfortably hot and humid. Observers frequently suffered the painful attentions of horse flies of the family Tabanidae, and stingless bees of the subfamily Meliponinae caused much irritation by swarming persistently in the faces of observers. The fact that previous ornithological exploration in the region has been concentrated in the winter months (see e.g. Clancey 1996, pp. 7–8) is probably related to some of these difficulties.

Much of the interior is undeveloped and largely uninhabited, and consequently fuel, drinking water and other supplies are unobtainable over large areas.

In contrast to other parts of southern Africa, where more than 5000 observers contributed to the bird atlas project (Harrison *et al.* 1997a,b), the number of potential contributors with the necessary skills and inclination within Mozambique is very small. Furthermore, as a result of severe communication difficulties, it is likely that some potential contributors were unable to establish contact with the atlas project and that checklists submitted to the project may not have been received. Among other administrative difficulties, the author spent more than 50 days in total attending to immigration formalities.

Explanation of species accounts

DISTRIBUTION MAPS

On the species maps, a black circle is placed at the centre of each grid cell in which the species was reported. The area of the circle is proportional to the reporting rate of the species in that grid cell; the diameter is proportional to the square root of the reporting rate.

The map is accompanied by a seasonality histogram showing the fluctuations in reporting rates within the range of the species throughout the year, and summary statistics representing the total number of observations of the species, the number of grid cells in which it was reported and the mean reporting rate within its range. Reporting rates reflected in the seasonality histogram are calculated over the range of the species, not over the whole region.

The species maps include data from the neighbouring parts of South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, taken, with permission, from *The Atlas of Southern African Birds* (Harrison *et al.* 1997a,b).

The seasonality histograms and summary statistics do not include the data from the neighbouring states.

SPECIES TEXTS

Species texts are headed by English and scientific names (following *Roberts' Birds of Southern Africa* (Maclean 1993)) and Portuguese names (M. de Melo *et al.*; see Acknowledgements). Species numbers are those of Maclean (1993).

References in the species accounts to *The Atlas of Southern African Birds* are given using the abbreviation ASAB, followed by the volume and page numbers, e.g. ASAB1: 2–3.

Habitat

The species accounts describe the habitat types in which the species was most often observed during this survey (which may differ from the preferred habitat of the species in other parts of its range). Wherever possible, explanations are offered for discontinuities in reporting rates on the maps.

Seasonal movements

Seasonal movements are discussed with reference to fluctuations in reporting rates represented in the graphics, together with information from neighbouring regions.

Social organisation

An indication of whether a species is solitary or gregarious and of typical flock sizes is given. Mention is made of any noteworthy concentrations, especially for waterbirds. For each species which was recorded more than a handful of times, an estimate of the population within the region is given.

Estimated densities

For the more numerous woodland species, the estimated densities in each of the main woodland types is tabulated. Abbreviations used for woodland types in the tables are:

ACA: Acacia

MOP: Mopane

MIO: Miombo (*Julbernardia* and *Brachystegia* woodlands)

OBW: Other broadleaved woodlands (including *Terminalia*- and *Combretum*-dominated woodlands and mixed woodlands).

Breeding data

The timing of breeding for the species in the neighbouring regions is reported, based on the data supplied by Harrison *et al.* (1997a,b), Tarboton *et al.* (1987), Irwin (1981) and Dean (1971). Breeding records from this survey are also mentioned.

Subspecies

Where more than one subspecies has been described within the region, these are mentioned, together with their supposed ranges.

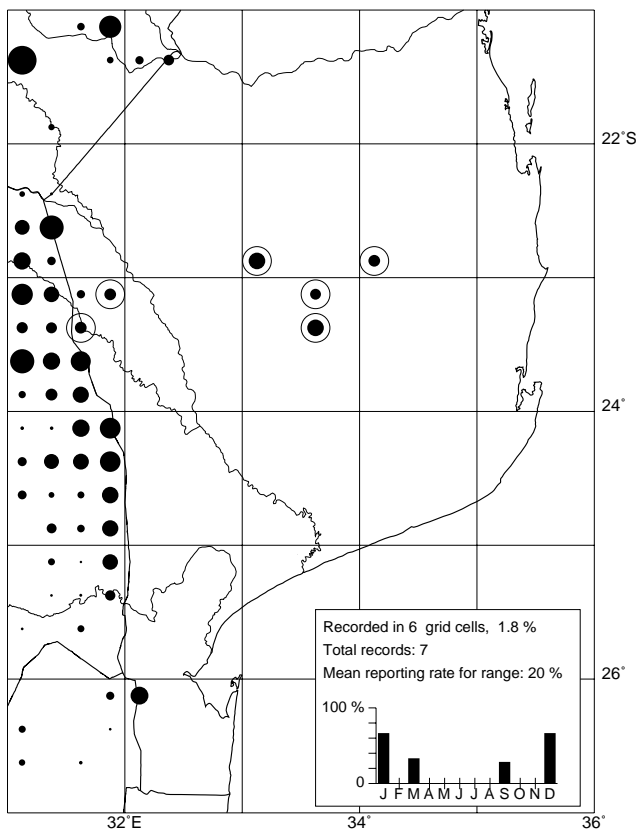
Conservation status

Past and ongoing changes and threats to the status of the species are discussed.

Interspecific relationships

Ecological relationships between similar species and the relationships between brood parasites and their hosts are mentioned.

OSTRICH



1 Ostrich

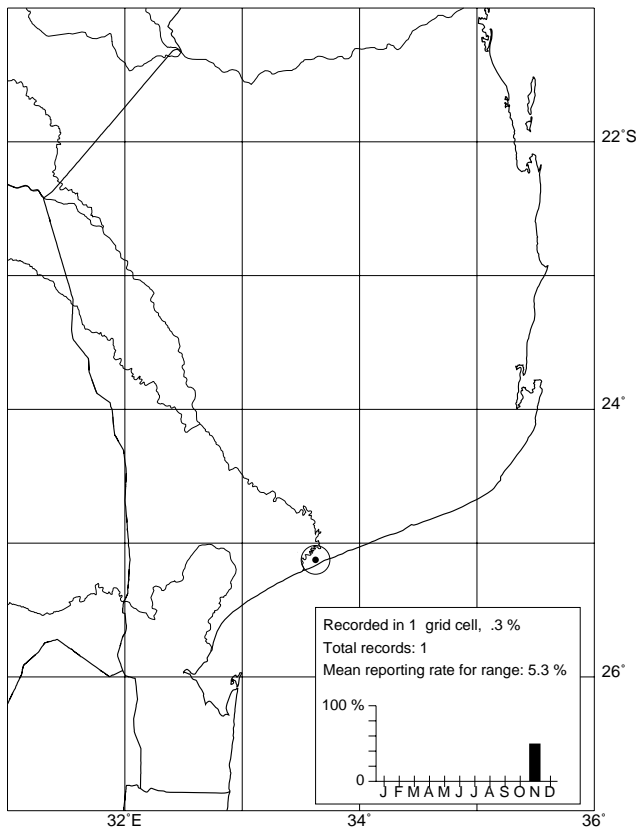
Struthio camelus

Avestruz

A rare breeding resident. There are two discrete populations, separated by the Limpopo River. Dense human settlement along the riverbanks is a more effective barrier to movement across the river than the river itself. The western population occurs in light Mopane and *Acacia* woodlands and the other in grassland and *Acacia* savanna. The species has been subjected to considerable hunting pressure and possibly fewer than 200 birds survive. The western population falls within a hunting concession and enjoys protection. Prior to this survey it was recorded from western Maputo Province (Clancey 1996) where it may now be extinct. The species was probably never very numerous as most of the region is too densely wooded to favour it. Ostriches were introduced into the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632BD) in 1967 but they did not survive there (Tello 1973). It is unlikely that it ever occurred naturally there, or anywhere else on the coast, as the moist grasslands are unsuitable for it. There is no evidence of seasonal movements. Breeding in southern Africa takes place throughout the year with a spring–summer peak (ASAB1: 2–3*). Although widespread in Africa, it is threatened in the region. Most of the present southern African population of Ostriches are descended from domesticated stock which was subject to cross-breeding with races from elsewhere in Africa (ASAB1: 2–3). Because there is no record of domesticated Ostriches being kept in this region, the population is probably genetically pure, which enhances its protection-worthiness.

(* *The Atlas of Southern African Birds*, Volume 1, pp. 2–3; see the Explanation of Species Accounts, p. xxiv.)

JACKASS PENGUIN



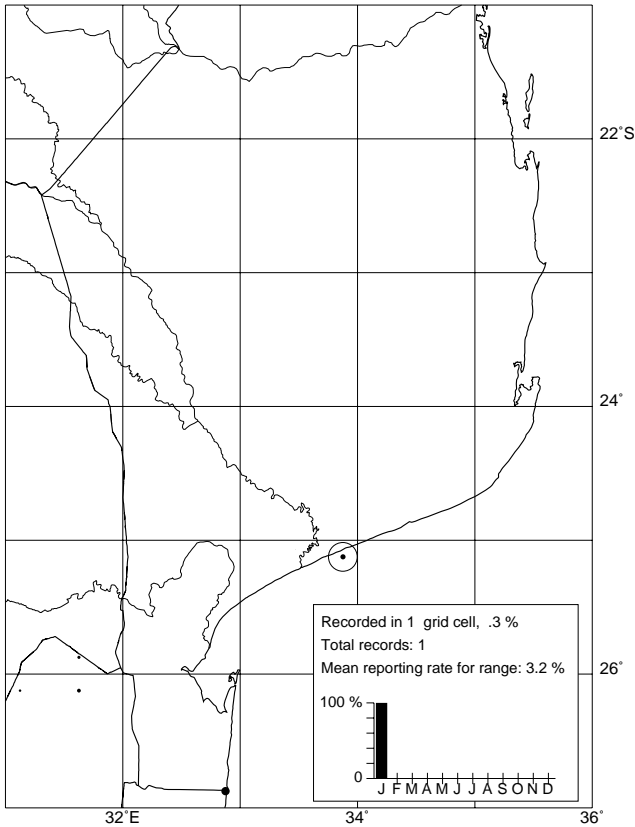
3 Jackass Penguin

Spheniscus demersus

Pinguim do Cabo

A single bird was captured by fishermen at the Limpopo River mouth (2533BA) in November 1994 (J. Gouws pers. comm.). Prior to this survey it had been recorded from the Bay of Maputo and Inhaca Island (Clancey 1996). It breeds along the coast of southern Africa as far east as Bird Island (3326CD), Algoa Bay, South Africa, and juveniles sometimes wander into this region (ASAB1: 4–5).

GREAT CRESTED GREBE



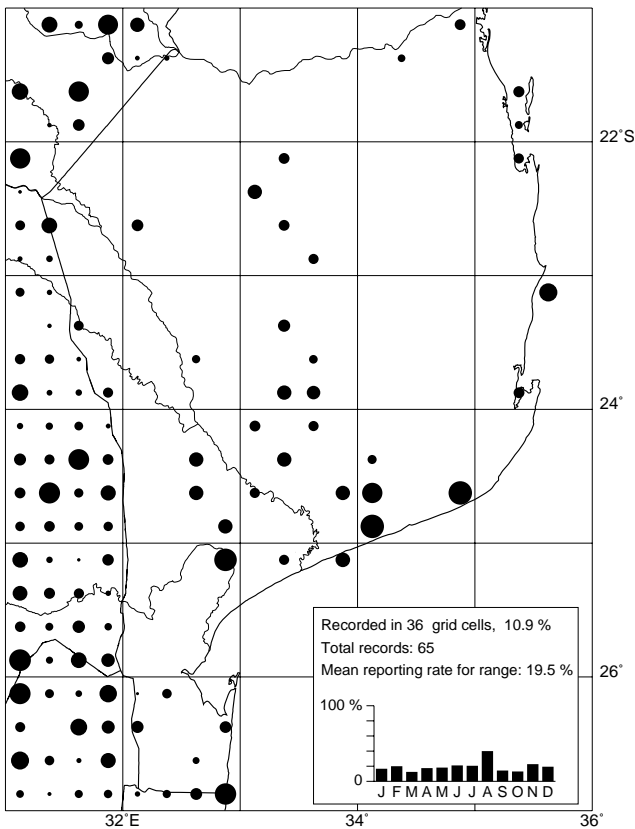
6 Great Crested Grebe

Podiceps cristatus

Mergulhão-de-crista

Two birds were present for several weeks on a freshwater lake at Chongoene (2533BB) in January 1997 (M. Rees). Prior to this survey the species was reported from Maputo (2532DC) (Clancey 1996); in September 1971, 87 birds were seen on Lake Nhangela (2435AC) (Milstein 1984). During visits to this locality during this survey, water-levels in the lake were too low to be suitable for grebes. It is evidently an occasional nonbreeding visitor to the region and may be present in numbers when conditions are favourable.

DABCHICK



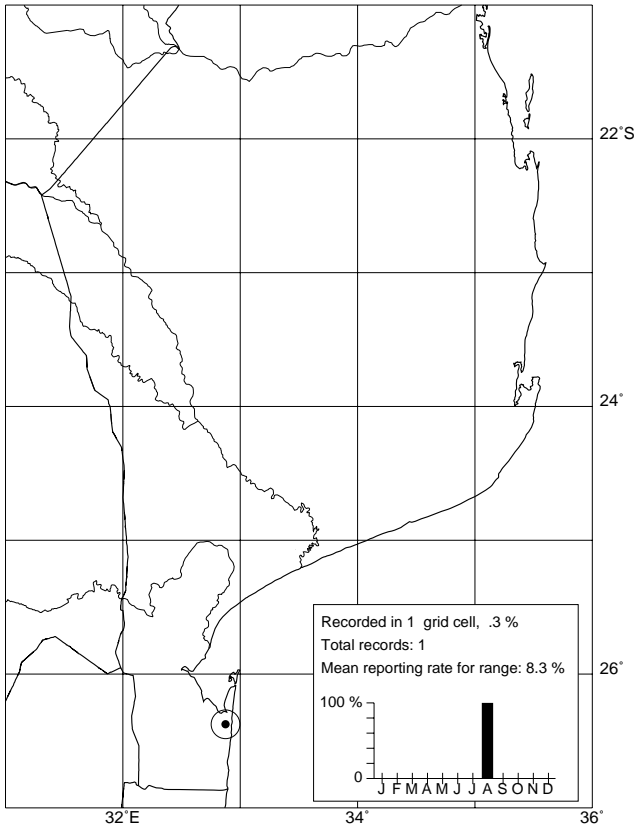
8 Dabchick

Tachybaptus ruficollis

Mergulhão-pequeno

A common resident on open fresh still waters. The species is nomadic within the region, appearing opportunistically on temporarily flooded wetlands. There are few localities where it is permanently present. Because of the scarcity of man-made impoundments, the species is associated with these to a lesser extent here than elsewhere in southern Africa (ASAB1: 6-7). The discontinuity across the border with South Africa is due to the relative scarcity of wetlands to the east of the Libombo mountains. The population is estimated at around 2000 birds. Breeding peaks in summer (ASAB1: 6-7) and chicks were observed in September, November, March and April.

SHY ALBATROSS



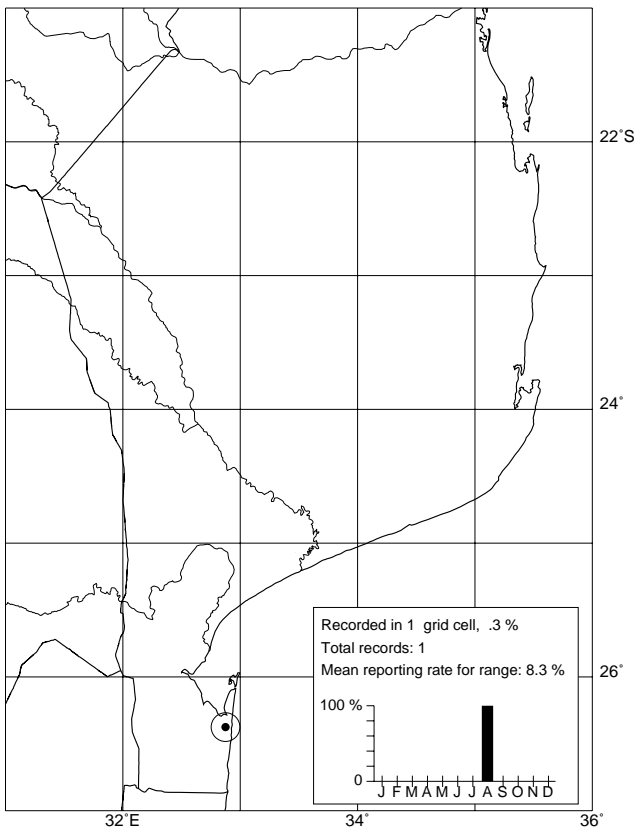
11 Shy Albatross

Diomedea cauta

Albatroz-de-barrete-branco

A bird was seen from the shore at Ponta Milibangalala (2632BD) in August 1996 (J. Burlison). Prior to this survey it was recorded from the seas off Maputo (Clancey 1996) and from Inhaca Island (2632BB) in October and November 1976 (Brooke *et al.* 1981). It is a common nonbreeding visitor to the coast of southern Africa and breeds on islands off Tasmania and New Zealand (ASAB1: 13).

BLACKBROWED ALBATROSS



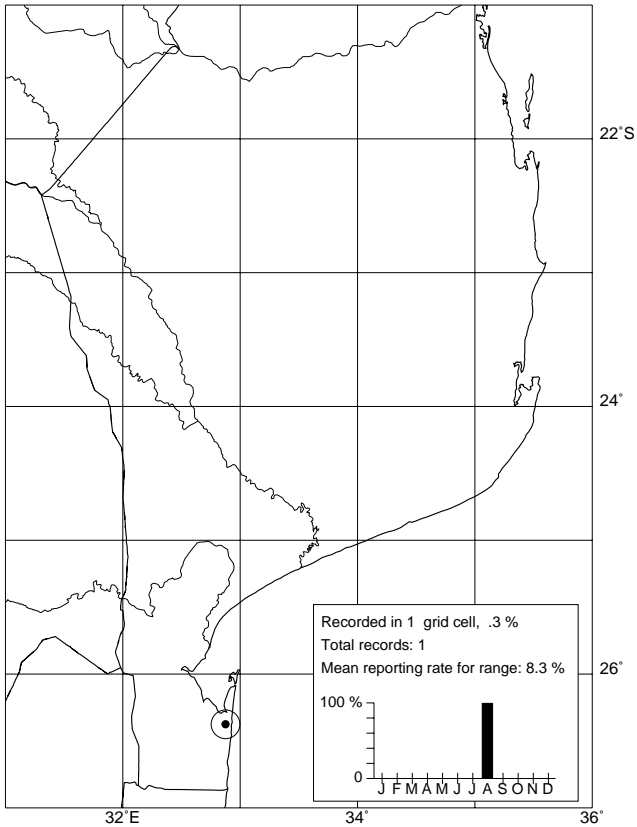
12 Blackbrowed Albatross

Diomedea melanophris

Albatroz-olheirudo

A bird was seen from the shore at Ponta Milibangalala (2632BD) in August 1996 (J. Burlison). It has been described as a nonbreeding visitor to seas off the territory (Clancey 1996). It breeds on subantarctic islands during the austral summer (ASAB1: 14).

YELLOWNOSED ALBATROSS



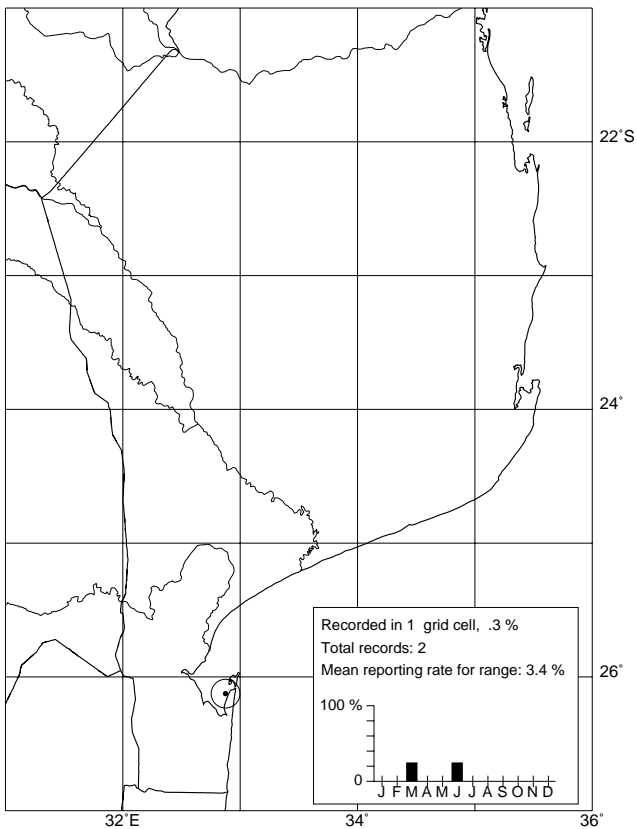
14 Yellow-nosed Albatross

Diomedea chlororhynchos

Albatroz-de-bico-amarelo

A bird was seen from the shore at Ponta Milibangalala (2632BD) in August 1996 (J. Burlison). It has been described as a nonbreeding visitor to seas off the territory (Clancey 1996). Prior to this survey it was recorded from Inhaca Island (2632BB) in October and November 1976 (Brooke *et al.* 1981). It breeds on temperate and subantarctic islands in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans during the austral summer (ASAB1: 15).

PINTADO PETREL



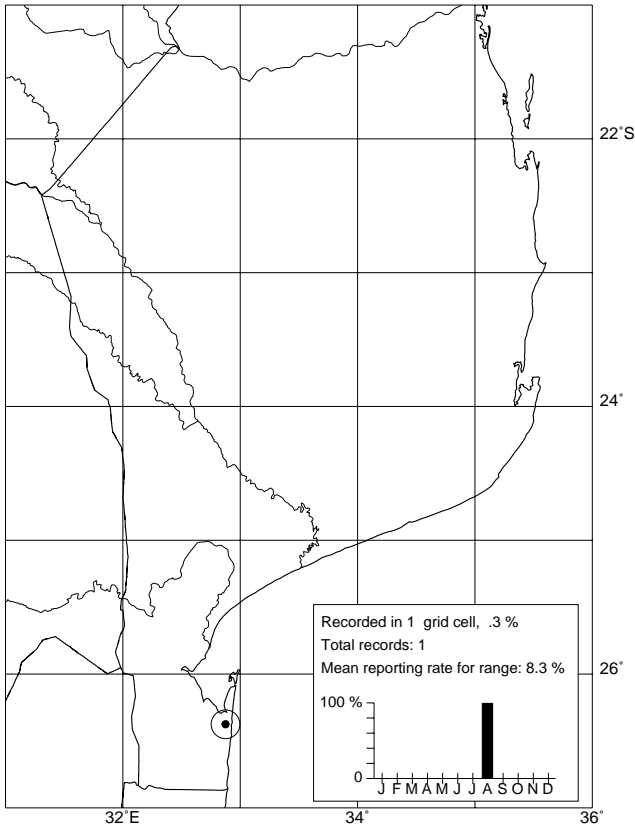
21 Pintado Petrel

Daption capense

Pombo-marinheiro do Cabo

Recorded from Inhaca Island (2632BB) (C. Bento). It is considered to be a nonbreeding winter visitor to the seas off the territory (Clancey 1996). It breeds on Antarctica and the more southerly, circumpolar subantarctic islands (ASAB1: 17).

GREATWINGED PETREL



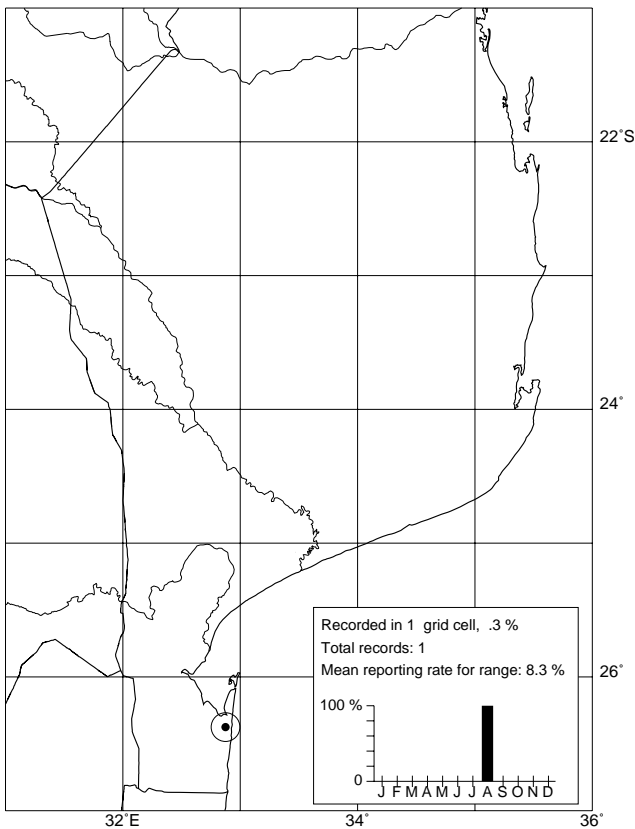
23 Greatwinged Petrel

Pterodroma macroptera

Freira-de-asas-grandes

A bird was seen from the shore at Ponta Milibangalala (2632BD) in August 1996 (J. Burlison). It has previously been recorded at Xai-Xai (2533BA) in July 1959 (Cole 1964).

WHITECHINNED PETREL



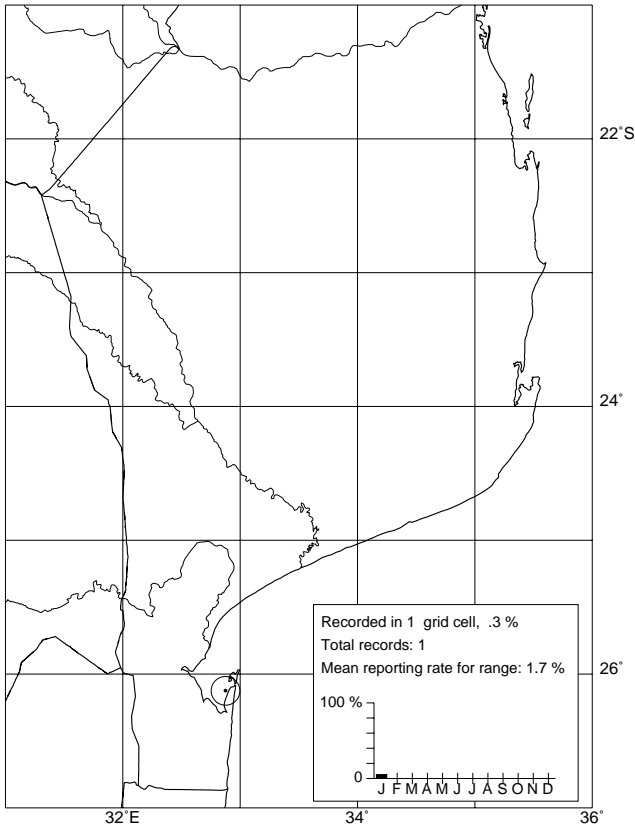
32 Whitechinned Petrel

Procellaria aequinoctialis

Paíño-de-queixo-branco

A bird was seen from the shore at Ponta Milibangalala (2632BD) in August 1996 (J. Burlison). It has been described as a nonbreeding visitor to seas off the territory, most numerous in midwinter and prior to this survey was recorded in the bay of Maputo (2632BA) (Clancey 1996) and off Inhaca Island in October and November 1976 (Brooke *et al.* 1981). Six birds were seen on 8 November 1976 off Inhaca Island. It breeds on circumpolar subantarctic islands during the austral summer (ASAB1: 18).

BLACKBELLIED STORM PETREL



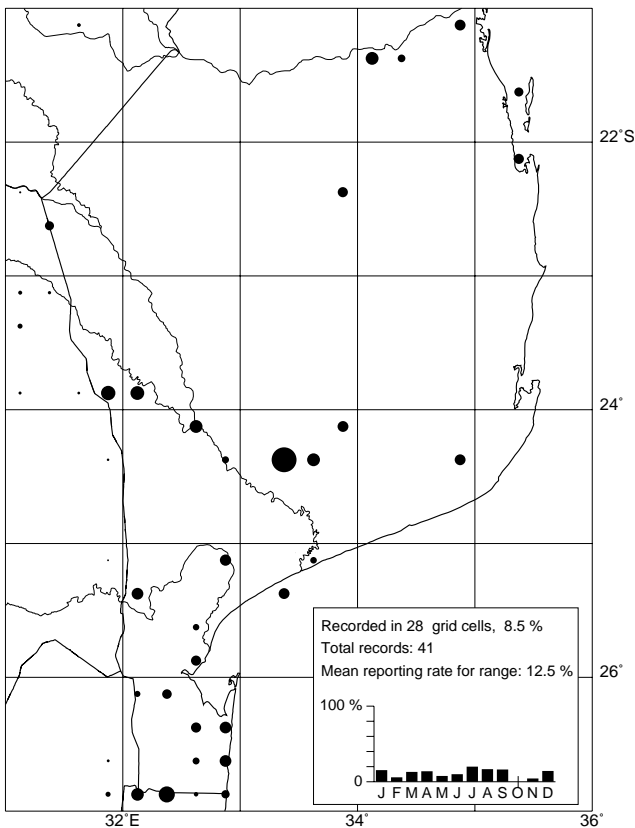
46 Blackbellied Storm Petrel

Fregetta tropica

Paínho-de-ventre-preto

Recorded once near Inhaca Island (2632BB) in January 1997 (F. de Boer). This was the first record of the species for Mozambique.

WHITE PELICAN



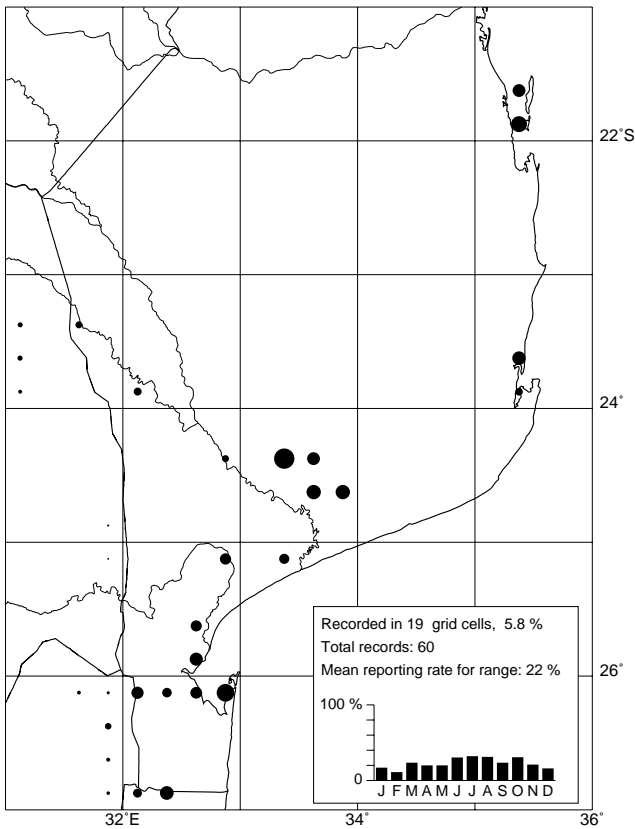
49 White Pelican

Pelecanus onocrotalus

Pelicano-branco

A common visitor to large waterbodies, saline or fresh. A flock of approximately 500 birds was seen at Massingir (2332CC) in April 1995 and flocks of 200 to 300 have been seen on lakes in the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632DB). During a survey of wetlands in September 1971, 926 birds were counted at Lake Chuali (2532BB) and 958 at Lake Bambene (2433CB) (Milstein 1984). The number of birds in the region may exceed 3000 at times. Breeds to the south in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, and possibly to the north in the Zambezi River delta (Clancey 1996). Breeding has not been observed in this region but may have been overlooked.

PINKBACKED PELICAN



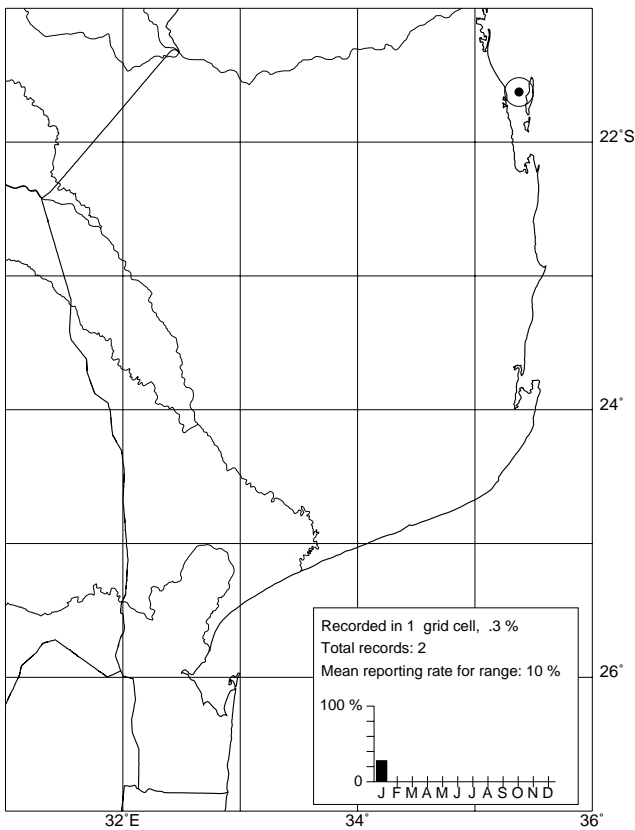
50 Pinkbacked Pelican

Pelecanus rufescens

Pelicano-cinzento

Uncommon visitor, usually in small numbers to open waters. More than 200 birds were present and possibly bred on the dam at Massingir (2332CC) in April 1995. Subsequently, water-levels in the dam were far higher and this species was no longer present there. The number of birds in the region may exceed 400 at times. Breeding occurs to the south in Kwa-Zulu-Natal and has not been confirmed in this region, but may be expected in late summer (ASAB1: 26).

REDFOOTED BOOBY



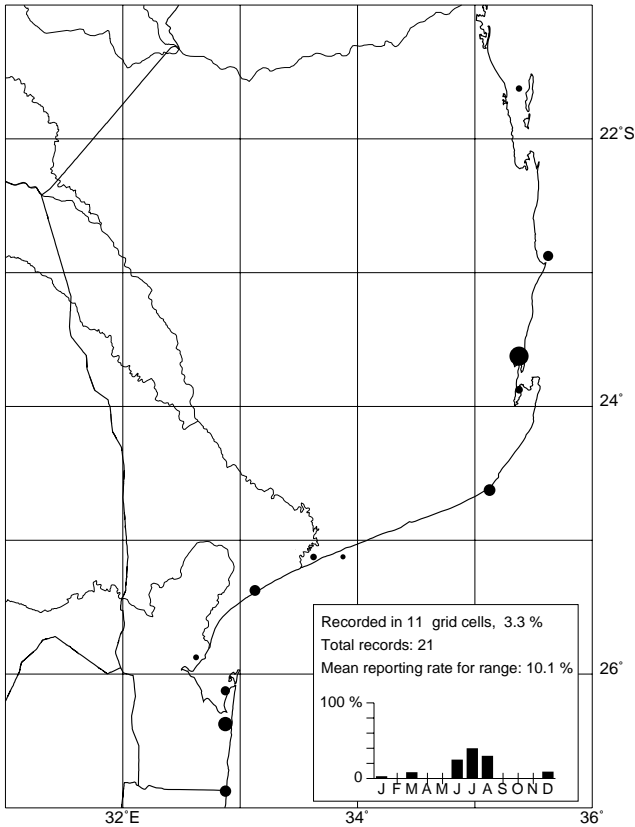
921 Redfooted Booby

Sula sula

Alcatraz-de-patas-vermelhas

A bird was seen on the beach at Bazaruto Island (2135CB) in January 1997 (Hockey *et al.* 1998). It breeds on tropical islands and is a vagrant to southern Africa. This is the first record for Mozambique and the fourth for southern Africa (ASAB1: 763).

CAPE GANNET



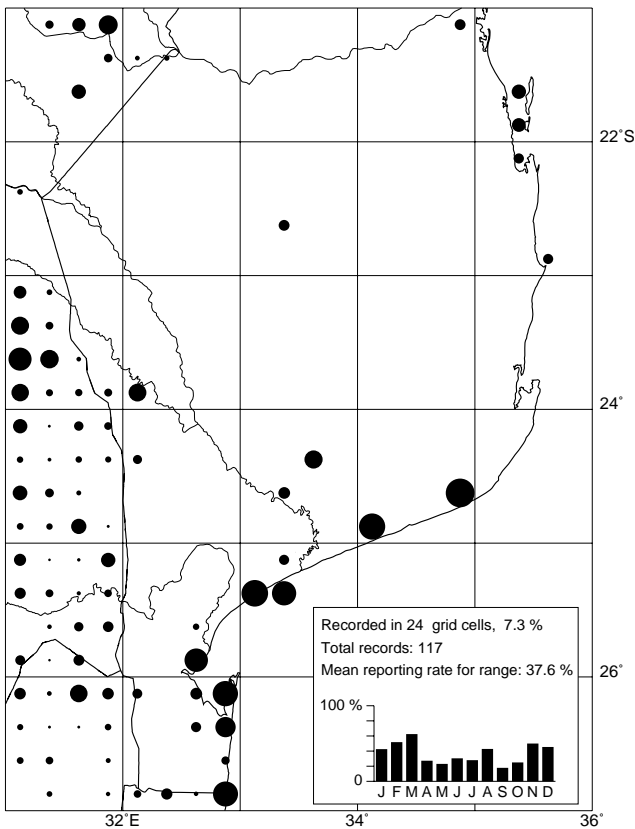
53 Cape Gannet

Morus capensis

Alcatraz do Cabo

Common nonbreeding visitor off the coast, mostly in winter but with some summer records. It breeds in spring and summer along the coast of Namibia and South Africa; the nearest breeding colony is at Bird Island (3326CD), Algoa Bay (ASAB1: 28). 24 birds ringed at Lambert's Bay and Bird Island in South Africa between 1952 and 1997 have been recovered in Mozambique, seven between Ponta Douro (2632DD) and Macanetta (2532DC), nine between Macanetta and the Save River Mouth (2035CC) and eight to the north of this region, reaching as far north as Pemba (1340DA). Two birds were recovered in November and the balance of the recoveries spanned the period 19 March to 22 September. At least two of the birds recovered north of the Save River were adults (SAFRING). Winter dispersal along the east coast is said to be related to the annual sardine run (ASAB1: 28), but the recoveries show that many birds continue far beyond the limits of the sardine run, which barely reaches Mozambican waters. Up to 40 birds have been seen at Inhaca Island (Brooke *et al.* 1981). The number of birds reaching this region may exceed 1000.

WHITEBREASTED CORMORANT



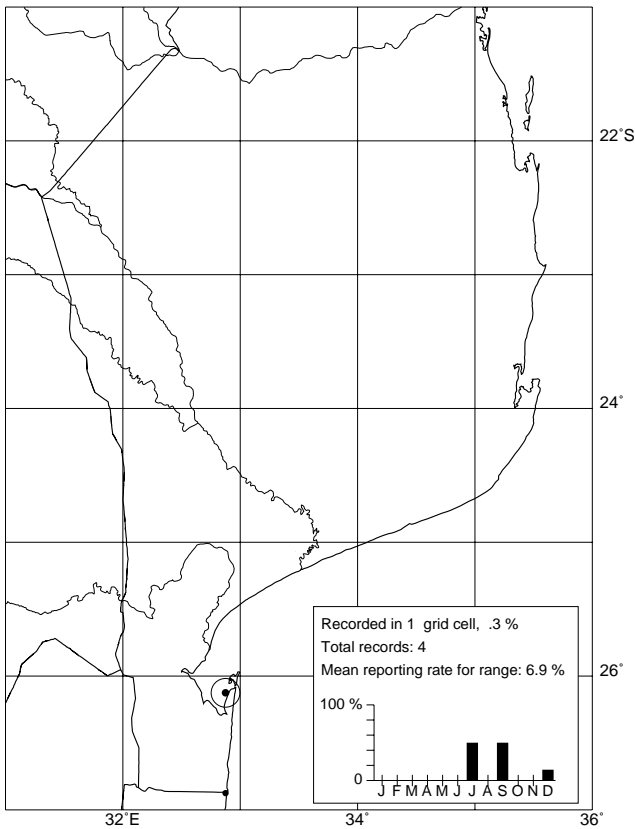
55 Whitebreasted Cormorant

Phalacrocorax carbo

Corvo-marinho-de-faces-brancas

Common breeding resident which occurs mainly along the coast, but also inland. About 2000 birds were observed roosting in alien trees around the upper reaches of the lagoon at Bilhene (2533AD) during the winter of 1995. On subsequent visits to the site, no roosting birds were seen. The discontinuity across the border with South Africa is due to the relative scarcity of waterbodies to the east of the Libombo Mountains. The population probably does not exceed 3000. Most coastal birds forage at sea, with only small numbers seen foraging in lakes. Breeding has been observed in alien *Casuarina* trees at Inhaca Island (2632BB) in March 1996 (De Boer & Bento 1999).

CAPE CORMORANT



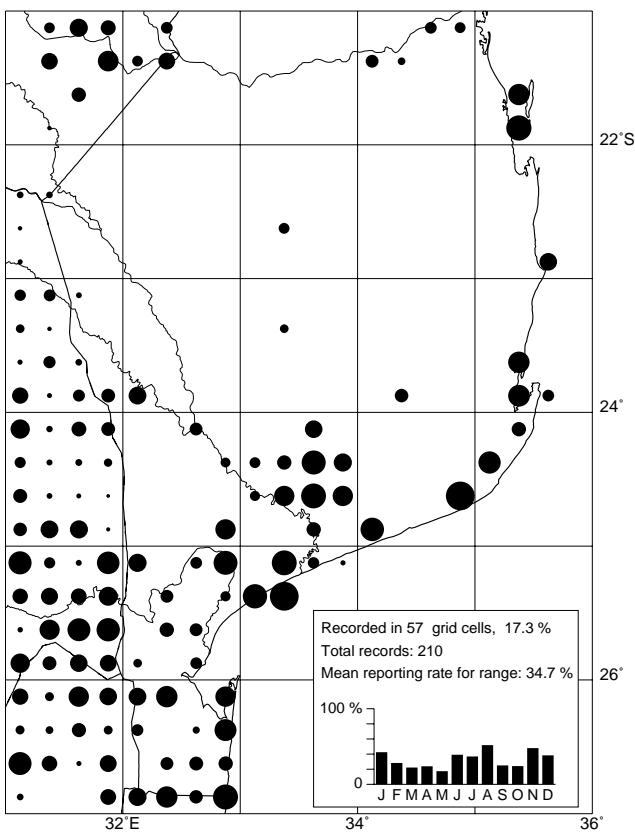
56 Cape Cormorant

Phalacrocorax capensis

Corvo-marinho do Cabo

An uncommon nonbreeding visitor from South African waters which enters the region only off the coast in the far south. An influx of more than 300 birds was observed around Inhaca Island (2632BB) in August 1993 (De Boer & Bento 1999). A similar influx was reported in northern KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, in July 1994 (ASAB1: 32). Such incursions are associated with winter migrations of sardine *Sardinops ocellatus* along the coast of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 14 birds were seen at Inhaca Island in October 1976 (Brooke *et al.* 1981).

REED CORMORANT



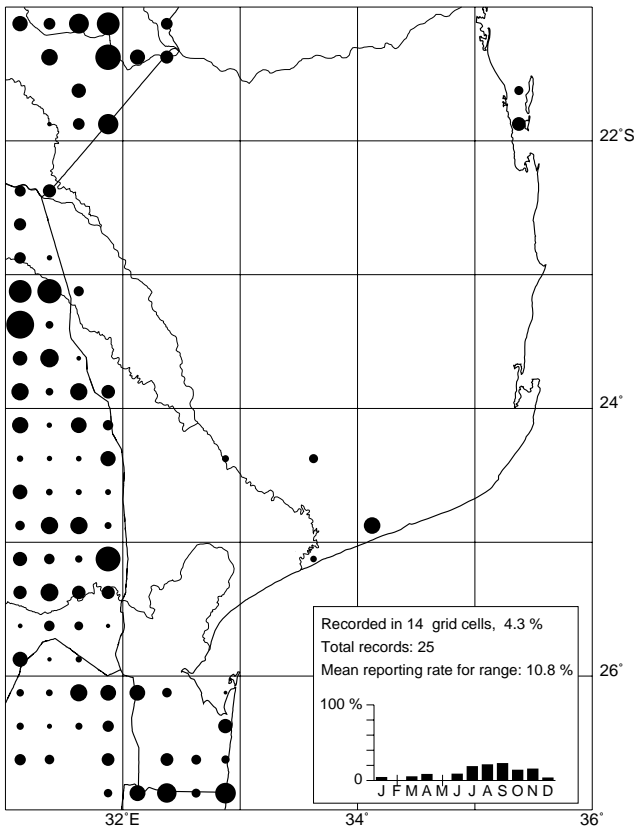
58 Reed Cormorant

Phalacrocorax africanus

Corvo-marinho-africano

Common breeding resident on inland lakes, temporary pans and rivers. It is also observed regularly at sea in the Bay of Maputo and the Bay of Inhambane (Brooke *et al.* 1981). Occurs singly or in flocks of up to 100 birds. Over 400 birds were counted along the Futi Channel in the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632BC) in January 1998 (C. Bento) and 52 were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135C) in January 1998 (U. & P. Kohler). There is no evidence of seasonal movements here or in Swaziland (Parker 1994a), although it is a partial migrant in South Africa and Zimbabwe (ASAB1: 36). Breeding may occur throughout the year, with a summer peak (ASAB1: 36). The population is estimated at around 5000 birds.

DARTER



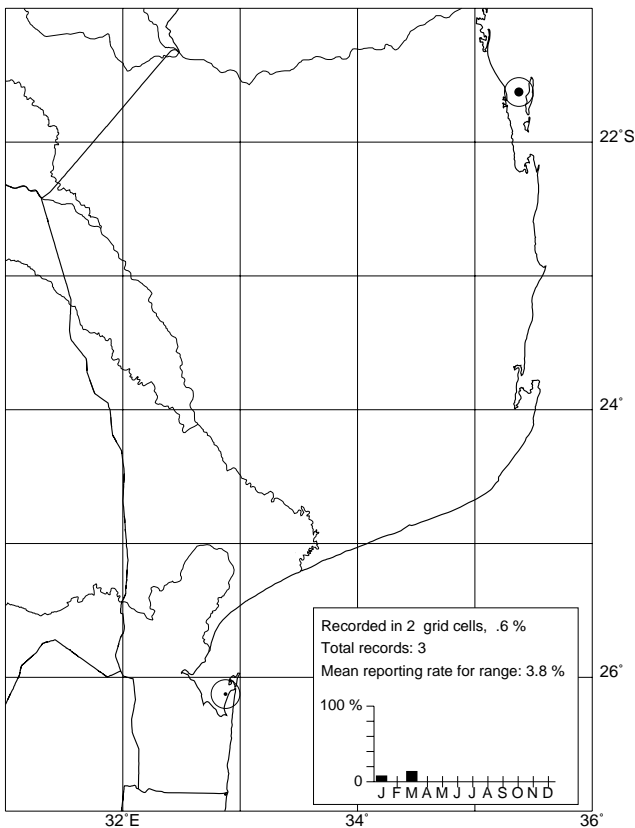
60 Darter

Anhinga melanogaster

Mergulhão-serpente

Uncommon breeding resident on inland lakes, observed singly or in pairs. The discontinuity across the border with South Africa is due to the relative scarcity of waterbodies to the east of the Libombo Mountain Range. The number of records is too small for any deductions to be drawn from the seasonal fluctuation in reporting rates. Seasonal fluctuations in numbers have been reported in South Africa and Zimbabwe (ASAB1: 40), but not in neighbouring Swaziland (Parker 1994a). A bird ringed in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (2732BC), in 1959, was recovered in Maputo in 1971 (SAFRING). The population is estimated at around 100 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the year (ASAB1: 40).

GREATER FRIGATEBIRD



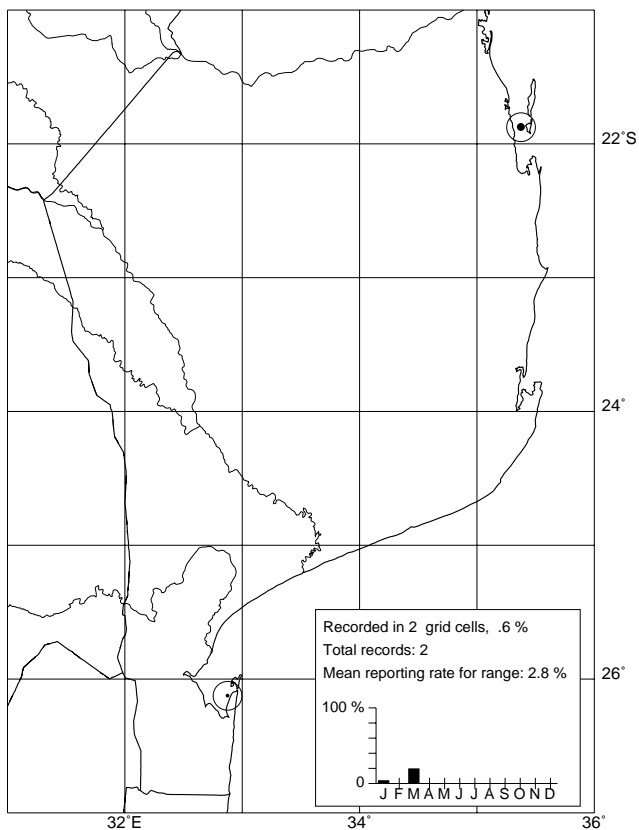
61 Greater Frigatebird

Fregata minor

Fragata-grande

A vagrant to the region, reported from Bazaruto (2135CB) and Inhaca (2632BB) Islands after storms at sea. Prior to this survey it was reported from Ponto Douro (2632DD) (Clancey 1996) and off Maputo (2532DC) in February 1976 (Brooke *et al.* 1981).

LESSER FRIGATE



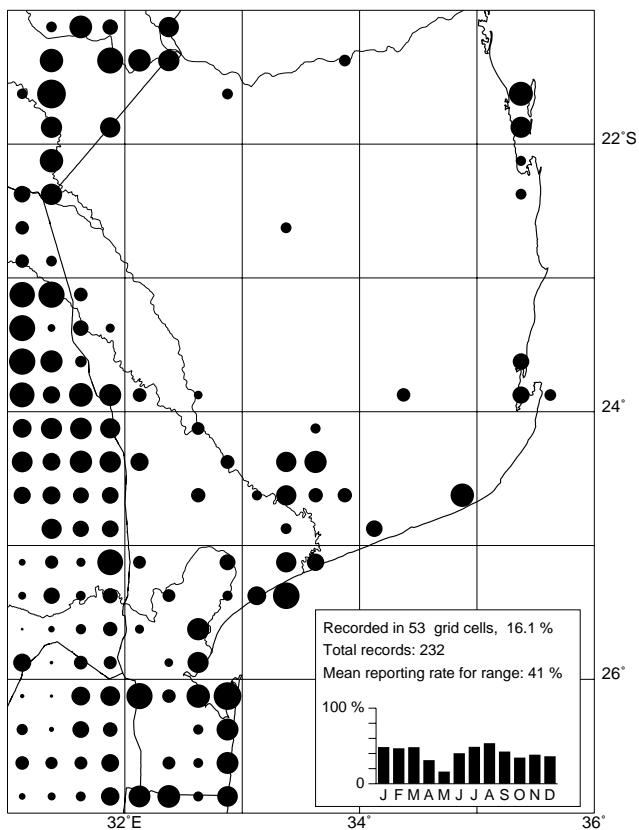
922 Lesser Frigatebird

Fregata ariel

Fragata-pequena

Four birds were seen in Vilanculos Bay (2135CD) on 28 March 1994 after a cyclone (B. Wursten). This is the second record of the species in southern Africa (Hockey *et al.* 1996). Subsequently, a bird was seen and photographed off Inhaca Island (2632BB) in January 1997 (D. Allan, G. Holtshausen & C. Bento).

GREY HERON



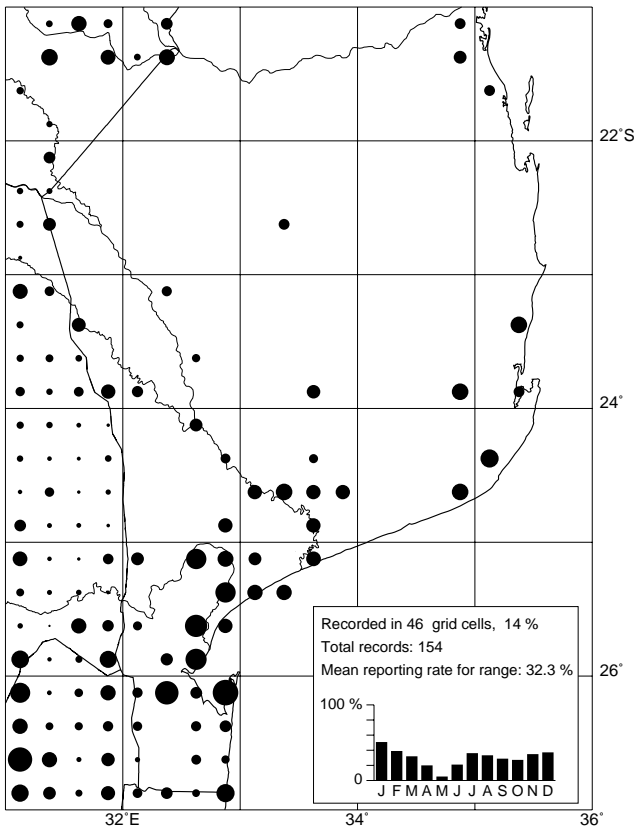
62 Grey Heron

Ardea cinerea

Garça-real

A common resident of most wetlands, avoiding fast-flowing rivers and exposed beaches. Breeding has been observed in mixed heronries together with Blackheaded Herons in tall alien *Eucalyptus* and *Casuarina* trees within the towns of Maputo (2532DC), Marracuene (2532DA), Palmeira (2532BD), Chokwe (2433CA), Macia (2533AA) and on Inhaca Island (2632BB). These breeding sites are probably only recently established, because breeding has not previously been reported in the region (Clancey 1996). Four or five nests are simultaneously active at each of these sites and breeding at other localities in the region is likely. Breeding activity was observed at all times of the year. Away from the breeding sites, it was observed singly or in pairs. The population in the region is estimated at 400 birds. The population may have increased in recent times as a result of the availability of alien trees for breeding.

BLACKHEADED HERON



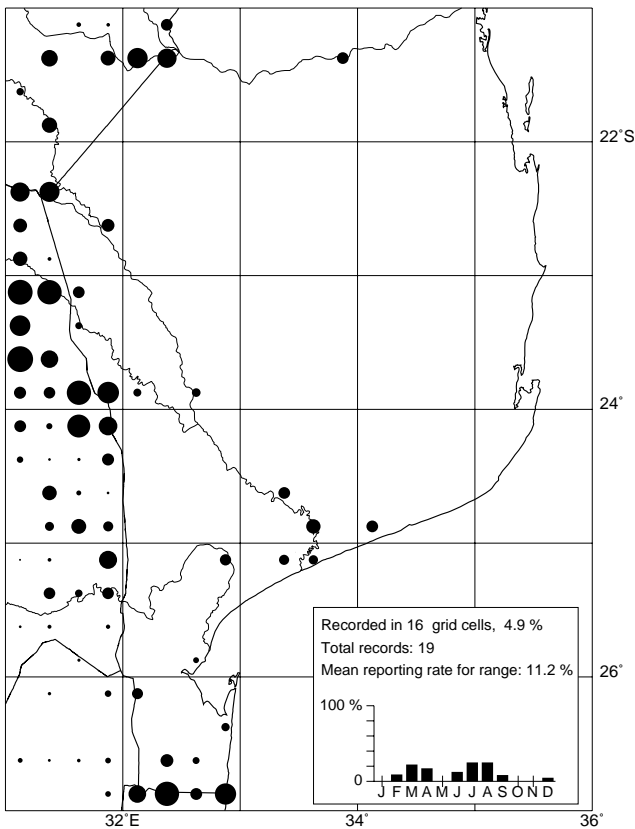
63 Blackheaded Heron

Ardea melanocephala

Garça-de-cabeça-preta

A common resident. It was observed in association with marshlands and floodplains. It is more strongly associated with wetlands here than elsewhere in southern Africa, where it has been described as a dryland feeder (ASAB1: 44). Breeding has been observed in mixed heronries together with Grey Herons in tall alien *Eucalyptus* and *Casuarina* trees within the towns of Maputo (2532DC), Marracuene (2532DA), Palmeira (2532BD), Chokwe (2433CA), Macia (2533AA) and on Inhaca Island (2632BB). Between 10 and 20 nests were occupied simultaneously at each heronry. Breeding activity was observed throughout the year. Breeding at other localities in the region is probable and the population in the region is estimated at 1000 birds. The population may have increased in recent times as a result of the availability of alien trees for breeding. Away from the breeding sites they are usually encountered singly, but occasionally in groups of up to 10 birds.

GOLIATH HERON



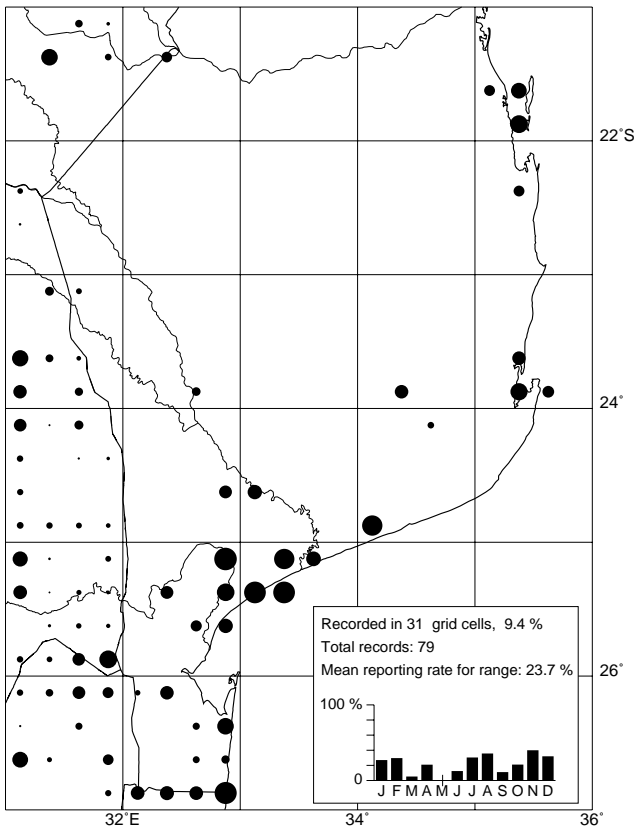
64 Goliath Heron

Ardea goliath

Garça-gigante

Uncommon breeding resident on large, open, inland waters, where it occurs singly or in pairs. There is no evidence of seasonal movements. The population is estimated at 100 birds. It may breed at any time of year (ASAB1: 46–47).

PURPLE HERON



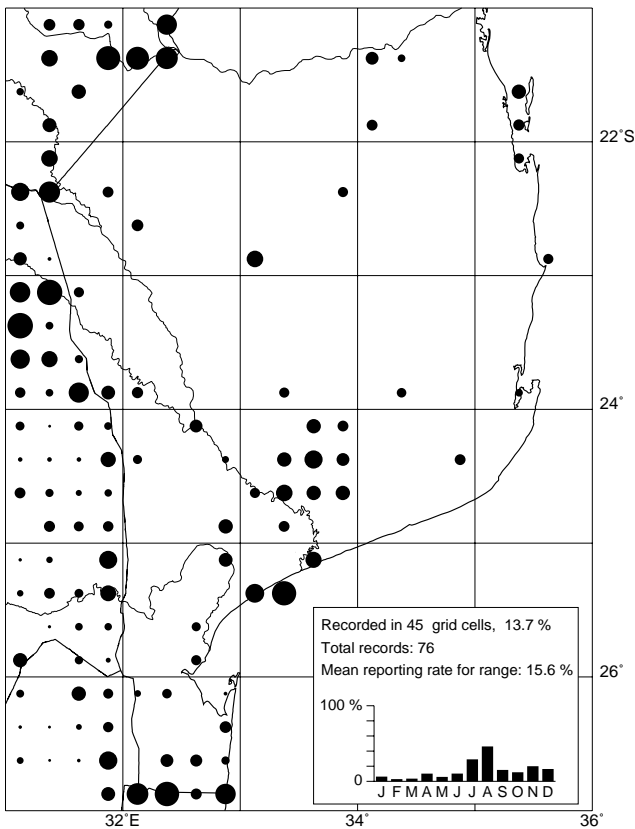
65 Purple Heron

Ardea purpurea

Garça-vermelha

A common breeding resident of wetlands with reedbeds where it is encountered singly or in pairs. It may have been overlooked at some localities, as it sometimes remains hidden in the reeds. The population is estimated at 500 birds. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. Egg-laying has been recorded mostly from August to February in southern Africa (ASAB1: 48–49) and breeding was observed here in November.

GREAT WHITE EGRET



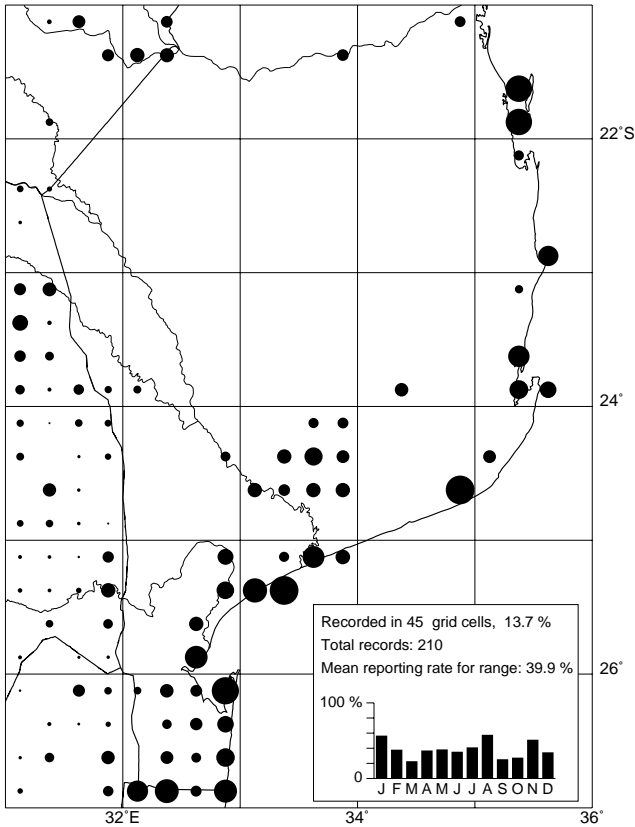
66 Great White Egret

Egretta alba

Garça-branca-grande

An uncommon resident of shallow open wetlands, breeding in reedbeds or trees (ASAB1: 50–51). It occurs singly or in pairs. Breeding has not been observed but probably occurs within the region during periods of heavy rain (ASAB1: 50–51). There is no evidence for seasonal movements, but it is possible that some birds migrate to breeding sites farther north (ASAB1: 50–51). It is nomadic within the region and often appears at temporarily flooded wetlands. The population is estimated at 300 birds.

LITTLE EGRET



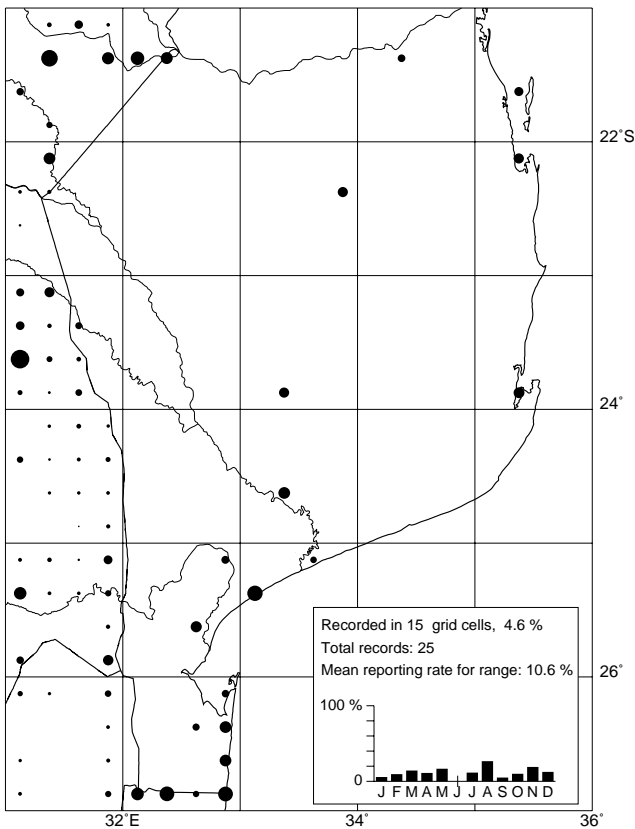
67 Little Egret

Egretta garzetta

Garça-branca-pequena

A common resident which is often seen along the sea shore as well as at other wetlands. It is usually encountered singly or in groups of up to 10 birds. A bird ringed at Rondevlei, Western Cape, South Africa (3418BA), in September 1964 was recovered at Xai-Xai (2533BA) in May 1965 (SAFRING). Up to 130 birds have been seen at roosts in mangrove trees on Inhaca Island (De Boer & Bento 1999) and 138 birds were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135C) during January 1998 (U. & P. Kohler). Breeding was observed at Inhaca in January and may occur throughout the summer with a peak from December to March (ASAB1: 54). The population is estimated at 2000 birds.

YELLOWBILLED EGRET



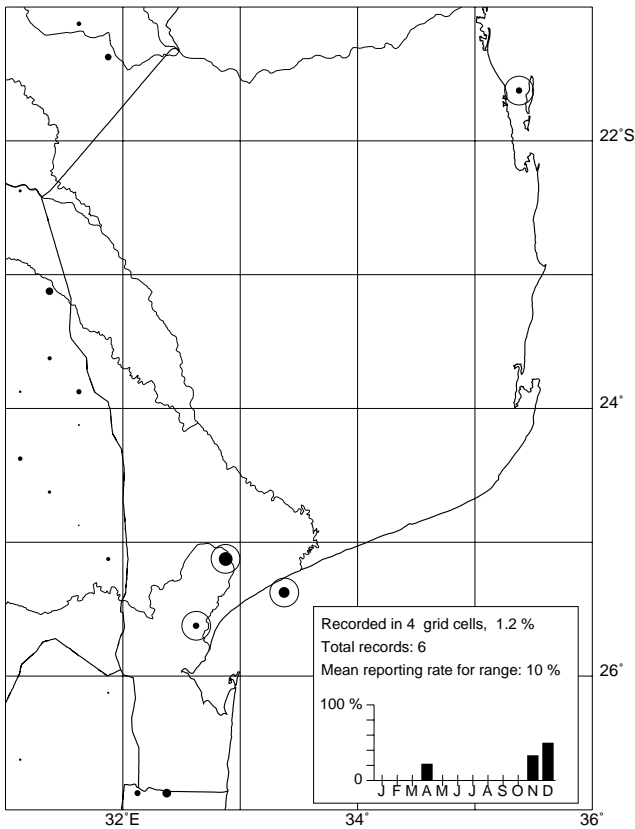
68 Yellowbilled Egret

Egretta intermedia

Garça-branca-intermédia

This species is probably an uncommon visitor to shallow wetlands and flooded grasslands but possibly breeds sporadically within the region. The discontinuity across the border with South Africa is due to the relative scarcity of waterbodies to the east of the Libombo Mountains. The population may exceed 100 birds at times.

BLACK EGRET



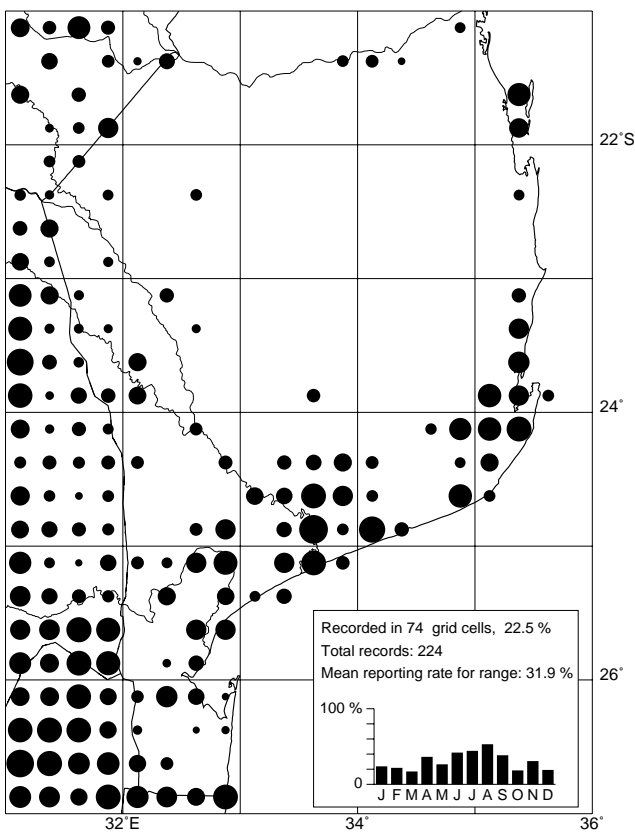
69 Black Egret

Egretta ardesiaca

Garça-preta

A summer migrant, presumably from farther north in Africa. It was observed in flooded grasslands, and up to 17 birds were present near Lake Chuali (2532BB) in April 1996. Prior to this survey it was reported at Chingute (2632DB) (Tello 1973) and in September 1971, one bird was seen at Nhangue (2435AC) and 20 at Chinanga (2433CD) (Milstein 1984). There are unlikely to be more than 50 birds in the region at any time. Breeding has not been observed but may occur within the region.

CATTLE EGRET



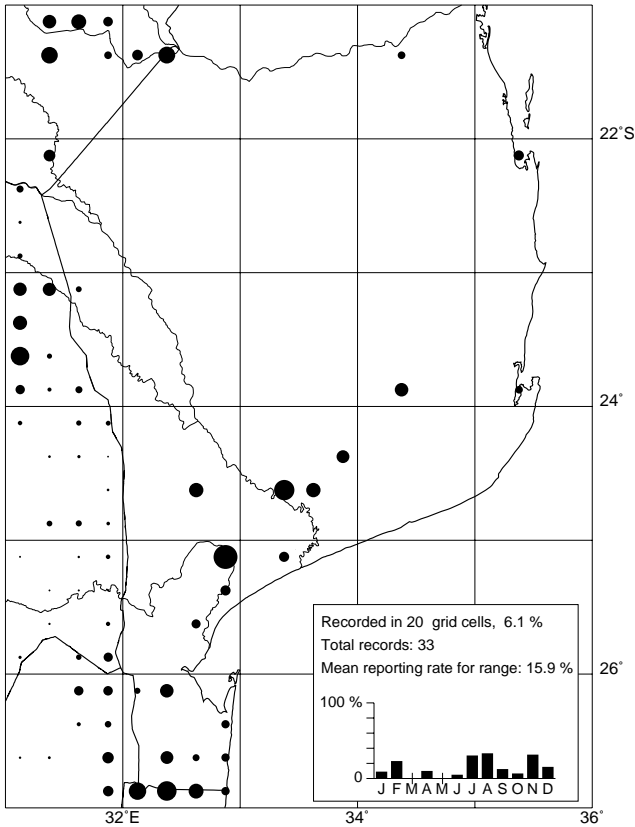
71 Cattle Egret

Bubulcus ibis

Carraceira

A common breeding resident which tends to be concentrated near extensive wetlands, but is also seen away from water in cultivated lands, grassland, savanna and light woodland. Although it usually forages away from the water, it requires wetlands for roosting and breeding. It is encountered in flocks, which may number up to 100 birds. It frequently follows large animals and is probably less numerous in the region than formerly because of the current scarcity of livestock and game. Egg-laying in the neighbouring part of South Africa has been reported mainly from September to January (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). Breeding has been observed in the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632DB) (Clancey 1996). The population is estimated at 1500 birds. The fluctuations in reporting rates provide some evidence for an increase in numbers during the winter, corresponding with movements out of the central part of South Africa (ASAB1: 61–63). Three birds ringed in November in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, were recovered at Manhica (2532BD) in June, Magude (2532BA) in August and Maputo (2532DC) in April (SAFRING).

SQUACCO HERON



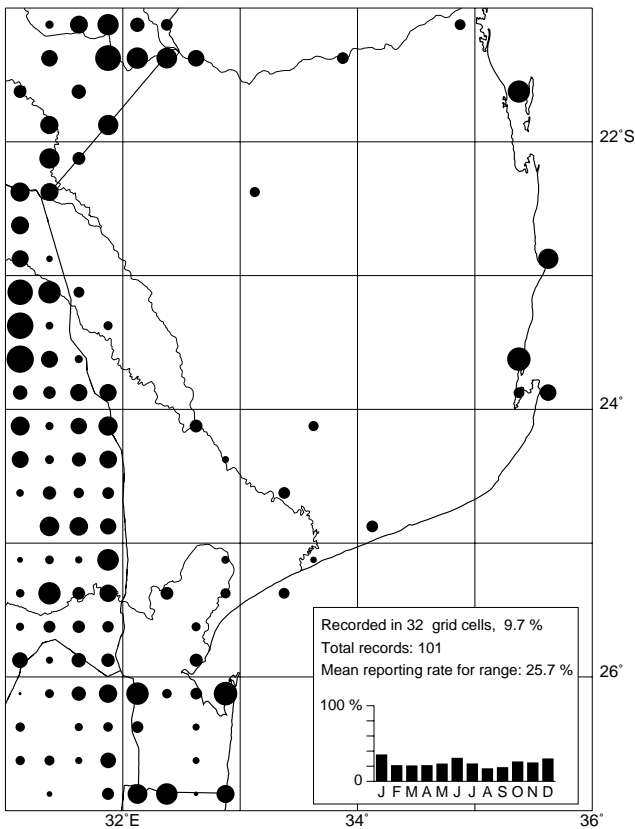
72 Squacco Heron

Ardeola ralloides

Garça-caranguejeira

This species is common in wetlands with shallow water and emergent grasses. It was probably overlooked at times because it often remains hidden in the vegetation. Two subspecies occur (Clancey 1996). *A. r. ralloides* is a nonbreeding Palearctic migrant. It is not clear from the seasonality data whether *A. r. paludivaga* is a resident or a breeding intra-African summer migrant with some birds overwintering. The extent of overwintering possibly depends on rainfall. It is seen singly or in pairs during the day and sometimes gathers in groups of up to 20 birds at communal roosts. Over 100 birds were counted along the Futi Channel in the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632BC) in January 1998 (C. Bento). Breeding occurs during and immediately following good rains. Most egg-laying records from the neighbouring part of South Africa were from February (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The population is estimated at 1000 birds.

GREENBACKED HERON



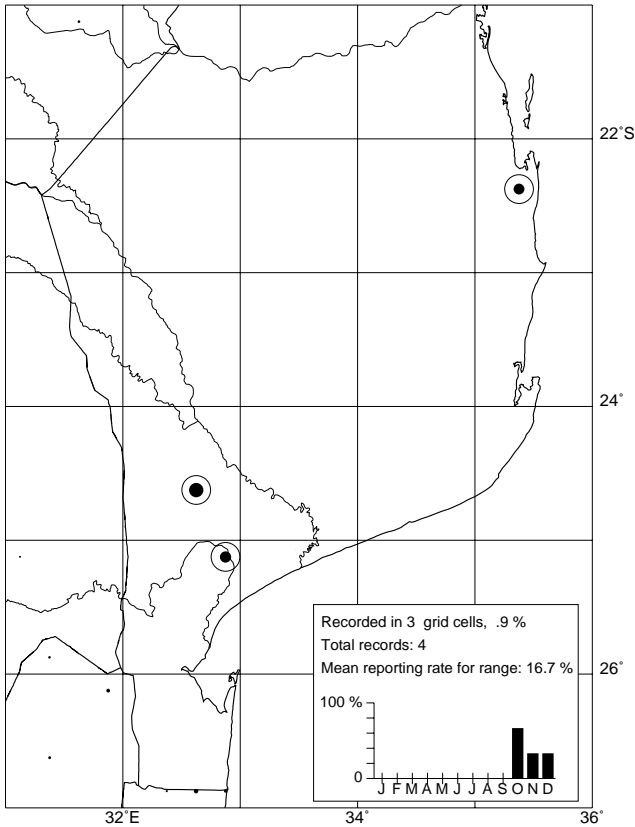
74 Greenbacked Heron

Butorides striatus

Garça-de-dorso-verde

A common resident which is most commonly seen on intertidal mudflats in bays and estuaries but also at inland wetlands with overhanging vegetation. The discontinuity across the border with South Africa is due to the relative scarcity of waterbodies to the east of the Libombo Mountains. Birds at the coast are seen wading in the open in mudflats, whereas at inland wetlands it usually skulks in overhanging vegetation and is consequently sometimes overlooked. It occurs singly or in pairs. The population is estimated at 500 birds. Breeding in southern Africa may occur throughout the year but mostly during the rainy season (ASAB1: 70–71).

RUFUSBELLIED HERON



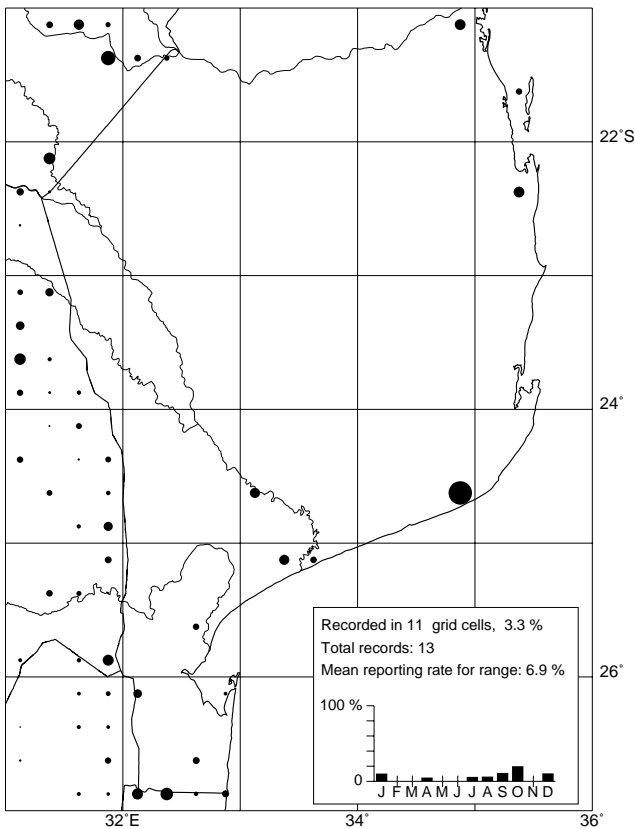
75 Rufousbellied Heron

Butorides rufiventris

Garça-de-barriga-vermelha

Uncommon summer visitor to wetlands. All records were of single birds. Breeding has not been observed but may occur within the region. Prior to this survey it was reported from the Futi Channel (2632DA) (Tello 1973) and Conhane (2433CA) (Herdam 1994). The population is likely to be fewer than 30 birds.

BLACKCROWNED NIGHT HERON



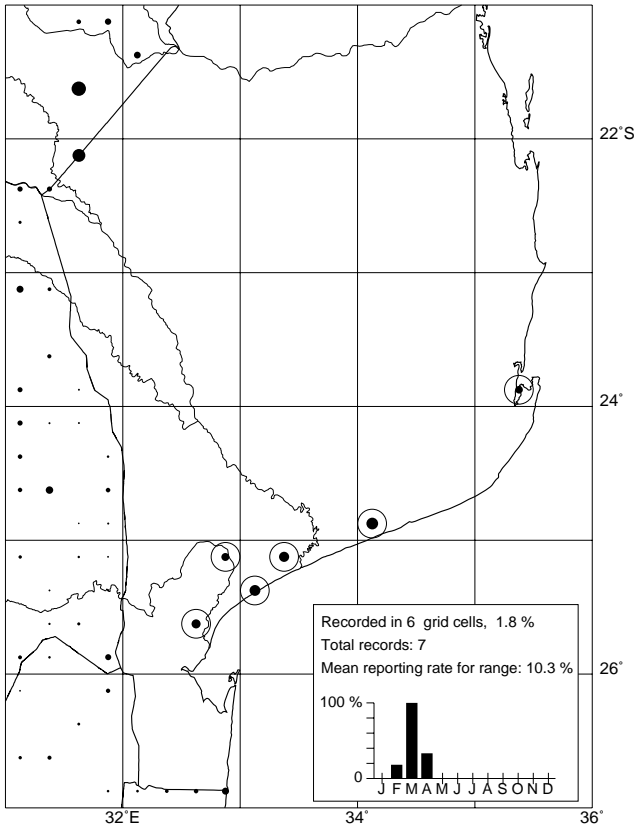
76 Black-crowned Night Heron

Nycticorax nycticorax

Garça-nocturna

A common inhabitant of inland wetlands, wherever trees are available for roosting. The discontinuity across the border with South Africa is due to the relative scarcity of waterbodies to the east of the Libombo Mountains. Fluctuations in reporting rates are probably related primarily to changes in conspicuousness, but it is possibly a partial breeding migrant. Evidence that nonbreeding Palearctic migrants may reach this region comes from the recovery of a bird ringed in Romania in June 1969 and recovered in northern Mozambique (1735CA) in February 1973. Evidence for more local movement comes from the recovery of a bird ringed at Rondevlei, South Africa (3418BA), at Palmeira (2532BD) (SAFRING). It is usually encountered singly or in pairs, but up to 30 birds were seen together flying to and from roosting sites in woodland bordering marshlands near the Limpopo River mouth (2533BA). It was probably overlooked at some sites owing to its nocturnal habits. The population may exceed 200 birds. Breeding may occur at any time of year, but is most likely in the rainy season (ASAB1: 68–69).

LITTLE BITTERN



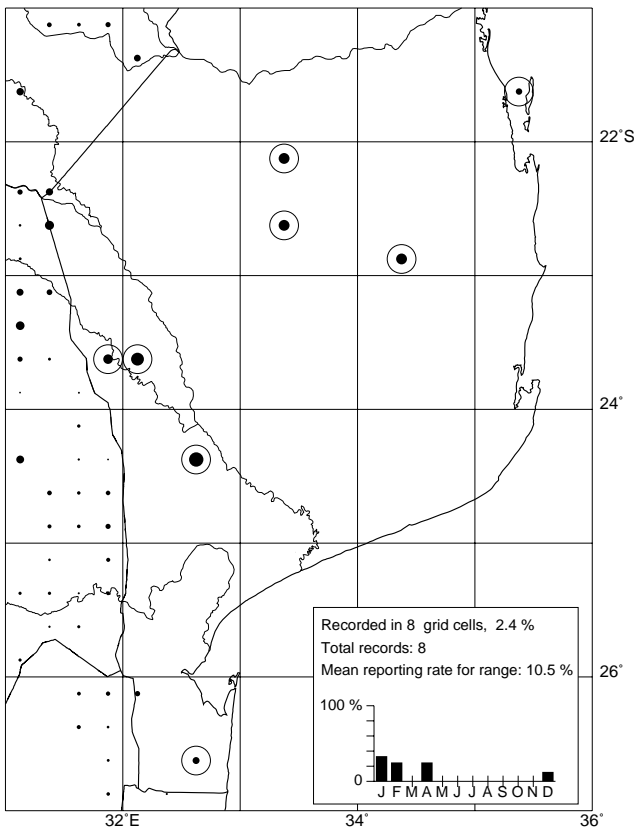
78 Little Bittern

Ixobrychus minutus

Garcenho-pequeno

Uncommon summer migrant to wetlands with reedbeds. All records were of single birds. It is an inconspicuous bird which tends to remain hidden among reeds and is therefore probably more widespread and common than the few records suggest. Breeding has not been observed and it is not known whether the birds which occur here are nonbreeding Palearctic migrants or breeding intra-African migrants. Prior to this survey it was reported from the Futi Channel (2632DA) and Lakes Mechingane and Chingute (2632DB) (Tello 1973). The population is unlikely to exceed 100 birds. The absence of winter records belies speculation that it migrates to Mozambique from South Africa in winter (ASAB1: 76–77).

DWARF BITTERN



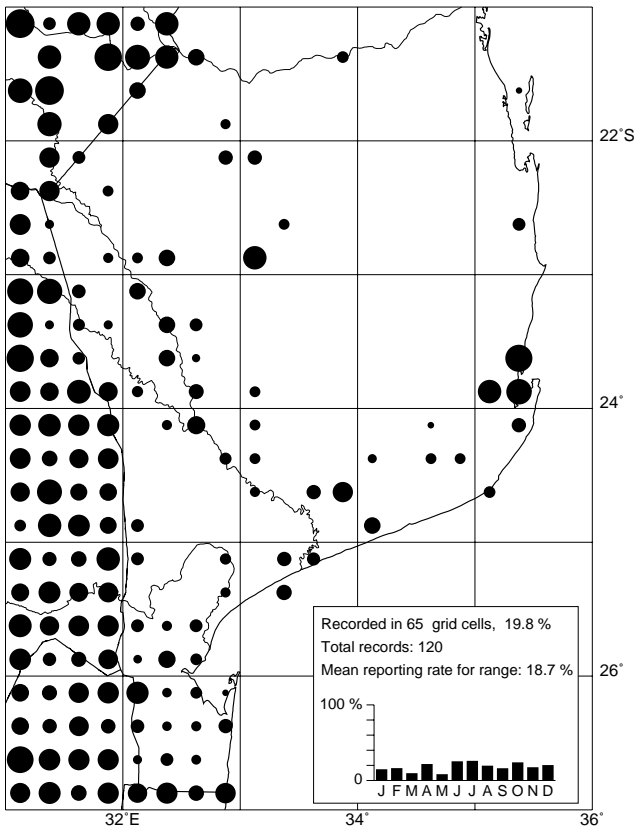
79 Dwarf Bittern

Ixobrychus sturmii

Garcenho-anão

An uncommon intra-African summer migrant which is usually encountered singly, skulking in dense vegetation at the fringes of temporary freshwater ponds. It forages mostly at night (ASAB1: 74) and is present for only a short part of the year at the height of the rainy season and was probably overlooked at several sites. Breeding was not observed but probably occurs within the region. The population is estimated at 200 birds.

HAMERKOP



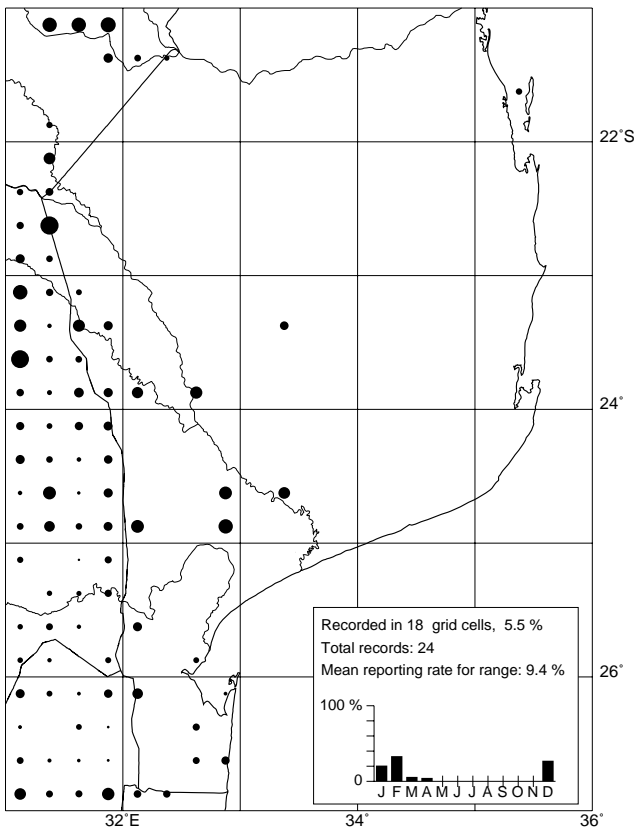
81 Hamerkop

Scopus umbretta

Pássaro-martelo

A common resident at all inland wetland types where trees are available for nesting. It occurs in pairs but congregates in groups of up to 10 birds at abundant food sources. The discontinuity across the border with South Africa is due to the relative scarcity of waterbodies to the east of the Libombo Mountains. Breeding may occur at any time of year but is most likely in the early summer (ASAB1: 80–81) and was observed in January. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds.

WHITE STORK



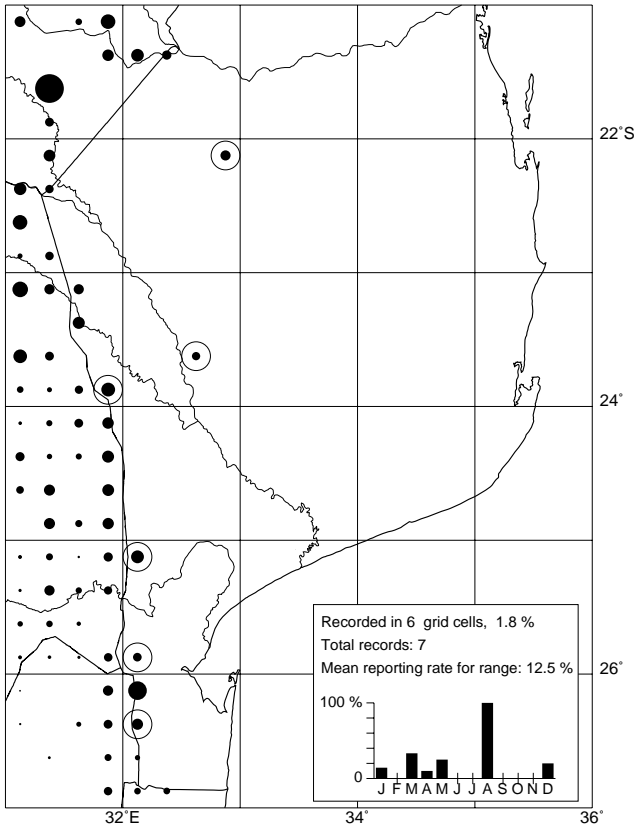
83 White Stork

Ciconia ciconia

Cegonha-branca

Uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to grasslands and wetlands. It was observed in flocks of up to 100 birds. Numbers fluctuate greatly from year to year. Overwintering has often been reported in southern Africa (ASAB1: 82–83) but was not observed during this survey. Six birds ringed in Germany between 1951 and 1965 have been recovered in this region between 1952 and 1982 (at least three of these were killed by hunters). The dates of the recoveries span the period 29 August to 15 May (SAFRING). It is less numerous here than in the central part of southern Africa, where more open habitat is available (ASAB1: 82–83) and numbers in this region probably never exceed 500 birds.

BLACK STORK



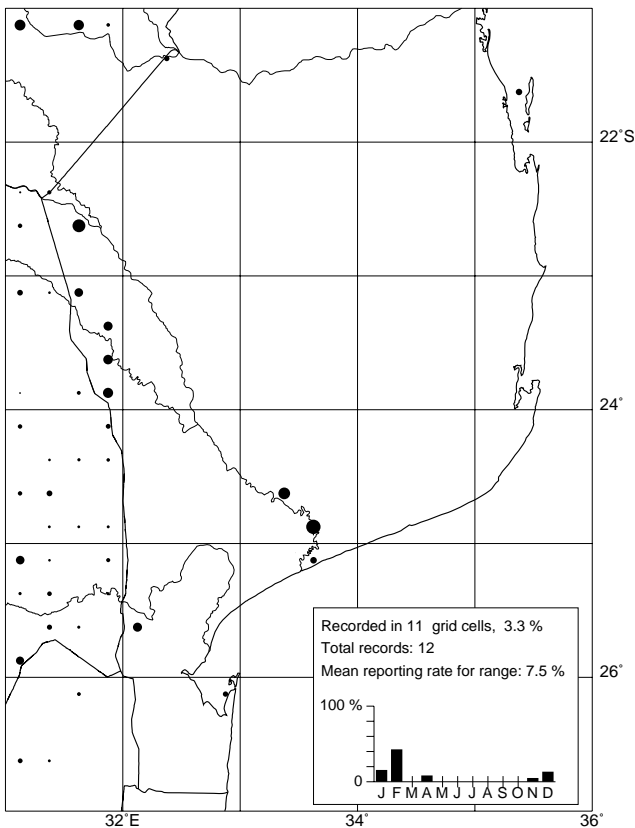
84 Black Stork

Ciconia nigra

Cegonha-preta

An uncommon resident in the Libombo Mountains along the western border with Swaziland and South Africa, and an occasional vagrant elsewhere. It forages mostly at rivers and pans. Breeding takes place on cliffs during winter. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported mainly from May to August with a June peak (ASAB1: 86–87). It was observed singly and in pairs and the population is estimated at 20 birds.

ABDIM'S STORK



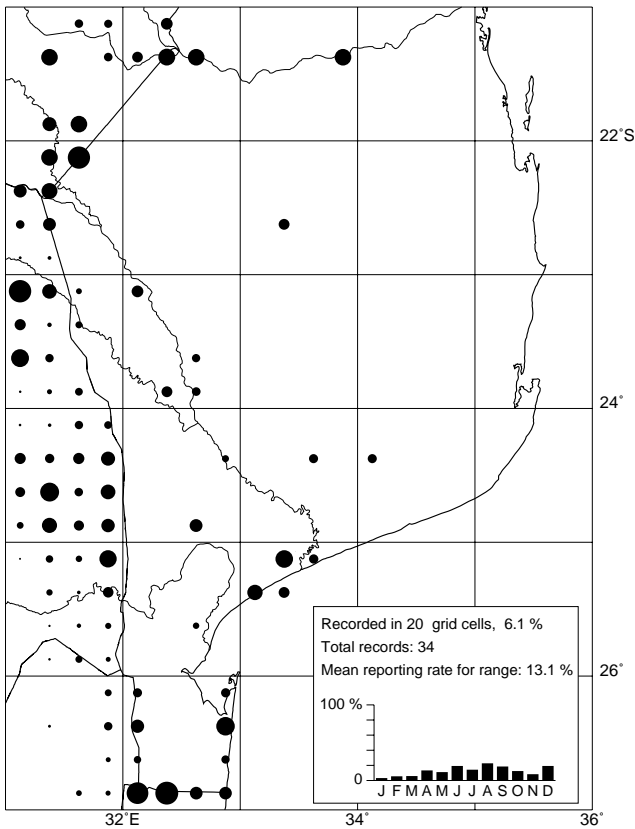
85 Abdim's Stork

Ciconia abdimii

Cegonha-de-barriga-branca

Uncommon nonbreeding intra-African summer migrant to savanna, grassland and wetlands; it usually occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds. However, during January 1997, several flocks of more than 100 birds each were seen in marshlands in the vicinity of Chibuto (2433DA) on the Limpopo River floodplain. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds at times.

WOOLLYNECKED STORK



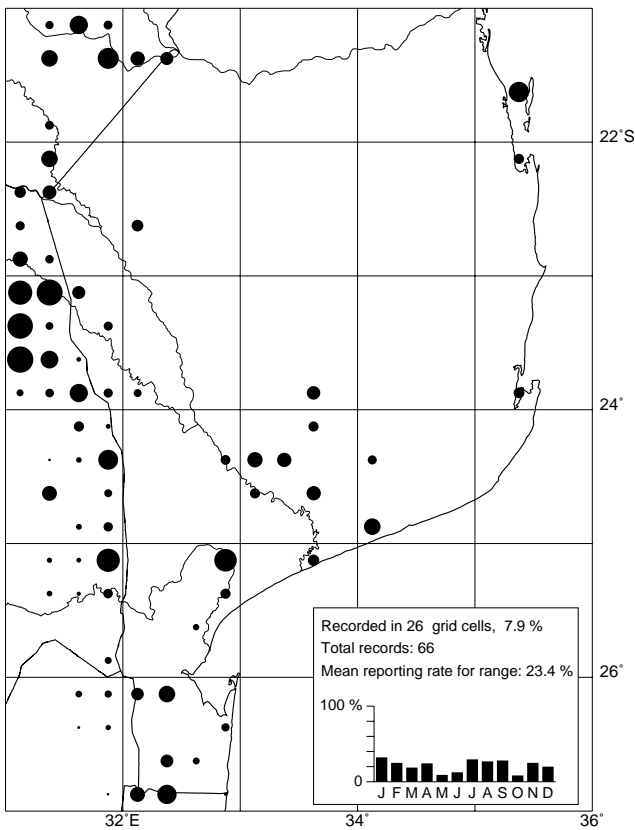
86 Woollynecked Stork

Ciconia episcopus

Cegonha-episcopal

An uncommon resident of inland wetlands, especially those surrounded by expanses of short grass. It was seen singly and in flocks of up to 20 birds. The discontinuity across the border with South Africa is due to the relative scarcity of waterbodies to the east of the Libombo Mountains. Breeding has not been observed but probably occurs within the region during summer (ASAB1: 89–90). There is no evidence for seasonal movements. The population is estimated at 100 birds. Much larger numbers have been reported in central Mozambique (Clancey 1996).

OPENBILLED STORK



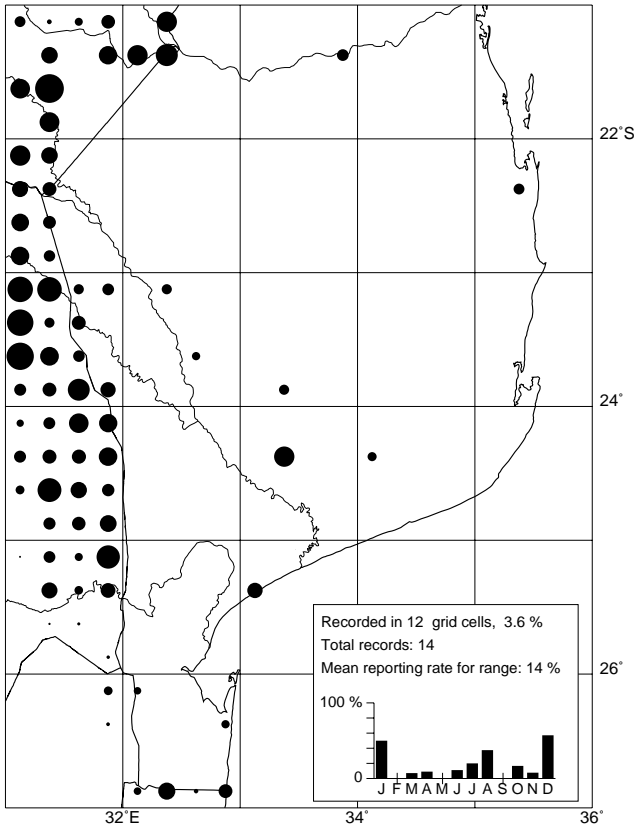
87 Openbilled Stork

Anastomus lamelligurus

Bico-aberto

Common resident of open wetlands, occurring in flocks which may number up to 100 birds. It is seen most often at fresh waterbodies and only occasionally on intertidal mudflats. During a survey of 14 wetlands in the region in September 1971, only three birds were counted (Milstein 1984), suggesting that dispersal to smaller temporary waterbodies had occurred, because greater numbers were observed at several of the same localities during this survey. Breeding has not been observed but may occur within the region at any time of year (ASAB1: 92–93). The population is estimated at 500 birds.

SADDLEBILLED STORK



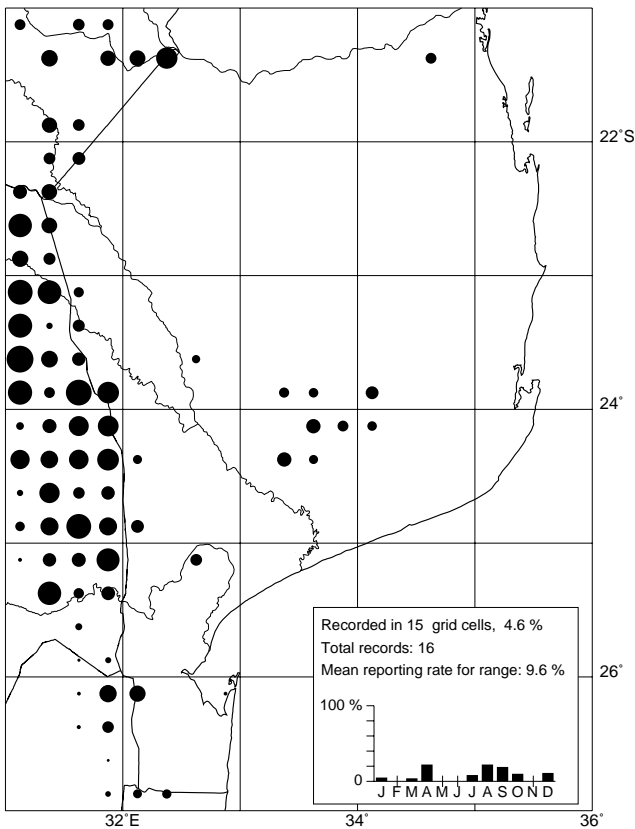
88 Saddlebilled Stork

Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis

Jabiru

Uncommon breeding resident of large open inland wetlands. It was observed in pairs, often accompanied by a single juvenile. Egg-laying in South Africa has been reported from April to June (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). It has probably declined in the region as a result of human disturbance around wetlands and hunting. A single bird that was regularly seen at Bilene (2533AC) was shot by a sport hunter in January 1998. It probably numbers fewer than 30 breeding pairs and is threatened in this region.

MARABOU STORK



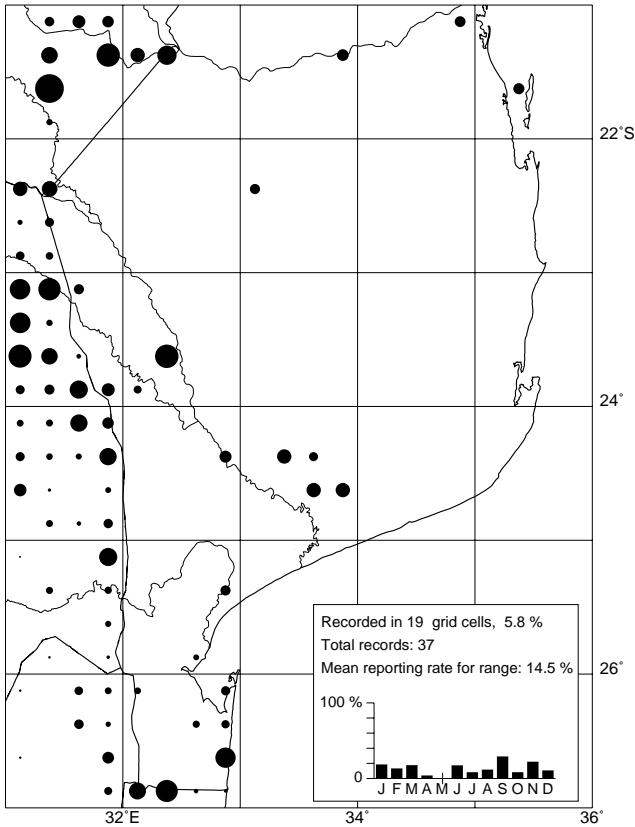
89 Marabou Stork

Leptoptilos crumeniferus

Marabu

It is not clear whether this species is an uncommon visitor or a rare breeding resident. Birds in breeding plumage have been observed at wetlands near Chibuto (2433BC) during May, suggesting that breeding may occur in that vicinity. During the following summer, two abandoned nests believed to be of this species were seen there. Elsewhere in southern Africa, breeding takes place during the winter (ASAB1: 98–99). It was observed most often around wetlands, but sometimes in woodlands far from water. It was observed singly and in groups of up to five birds. There is no clear seasonal pattern to its occurrence. Numbers are likely to be augmented periodically by visitors from neighbouring South Africa and Zimbabwe and may exceed 100 birds at times.

YELLOWBILLED STORK



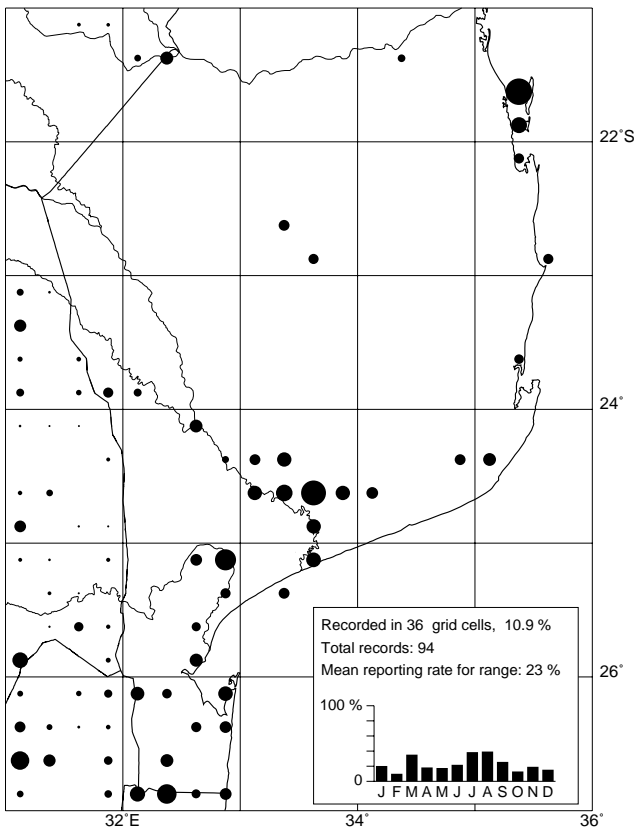
90 Yellowbilled Stork

Mycteria ibis

Cegonha-de-bico-amarelo

Uncommon visitor to inland wetlands, seen singly or in flocks which may exceed 100 birds. 173 birds were counted at Lake Chuali (2532BB) in September 1971 (Milstein 1984). Breeding has not been observed within the region but may occur in early summer (ASAB1: 100–101). The population may be augmented in summer by visitors which breed farther north, but probably does not exceed 400 birds at any time.

SACRED IBIS



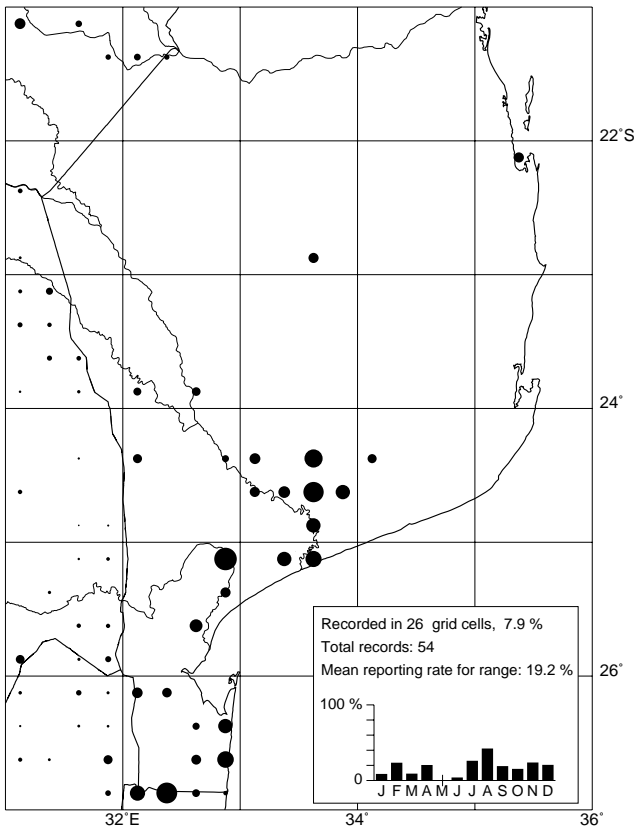
91 Sacred Ibis

Threskiornis aethiopicus

Ibis-sagrado

A common resident of wetlands. Forages in intertidal mudflats in bays and estuaries as well as at marshlands. It is occasionally encountered in irrigated croplands, but is less often associated with man-made habitats than is the case in South Africa (ASAB1: 102–103). It was encountered singly and in flocks of up to 20 birds. The population is estimated at 200 birds. Breeding has not been observed within the region but probably occurs in midsummer (ASAB1: 102–103).

GLOSSY IBIS



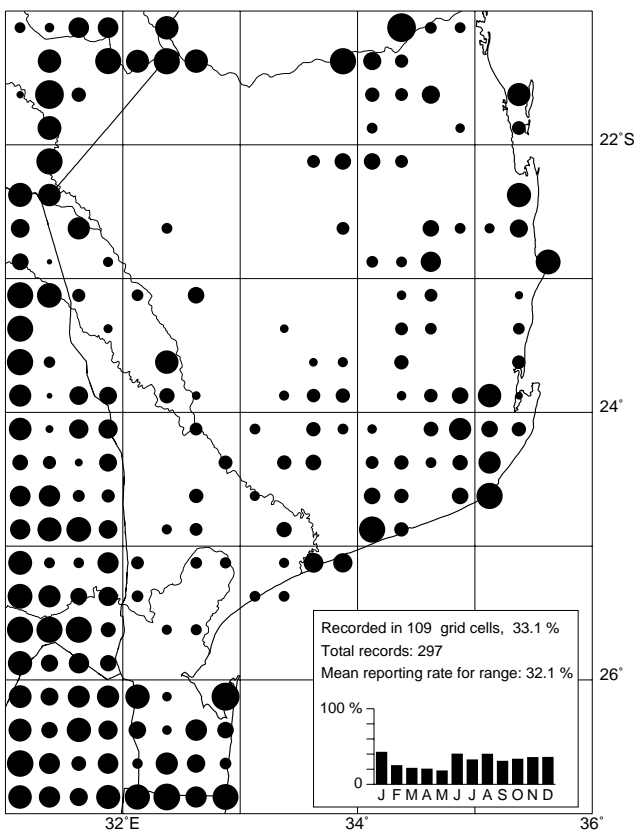
93 Glossy Ibis

Plegadis falcinellus

Ibis-preto

A common resident around marshlands and other shallow wetlands. It was observed in flocks of up to 100 birds. It is often the first waterbird to arrive at newly flooded areas. The species has greatly increased in numbers in South Africa in recent years, largely in response to the creation of artificial wetlands (ASAB1: 106–107). In this region, artificial wetlands are scarce and the species is associated almost exclusively with natural wetlands. Breeding has not been observed within the region but probably occurs in summer (ASAB1: 106–107). Most of the southern African population is believed to migrate to the tropics in winter (ASAB1: 106–107) but there is no evidence of seasonal movements in this region. Over 900 birds were counted at Lake Chuali (2532BB) in September 1971 (Milstein 1984) and over 300 birds were counted at Bela Vista (2632BA) in January 1998 (C. Bento). The population probably exceeds 2000 birds.

HADEDA IBIS



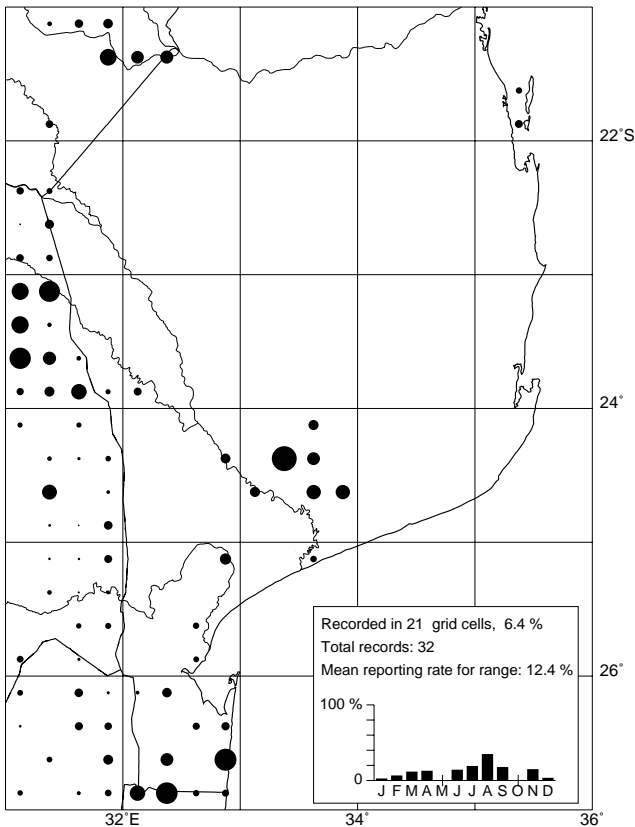
94 Hadedda Ibis

Bostrychia hagedash

Singanga

A common breeding resident of woodland and savanna, restricted to areas where surface water is available. It usually occurs in pairs but occasionally congregates in groups of up to 20 birds. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported mainly from October to December (ASAB1: 108–109) and was observed here in January. The species has greatly expanded its range elsewhere in southern Africa as a result of the availability of alien trees and artificial water sources (ASAB1: 108–109). These factors have not been operative to the same extent in this region and its status has probably changed little.

AFRICAN SPOONBILL



95 African Spoonbill

Platalea alba

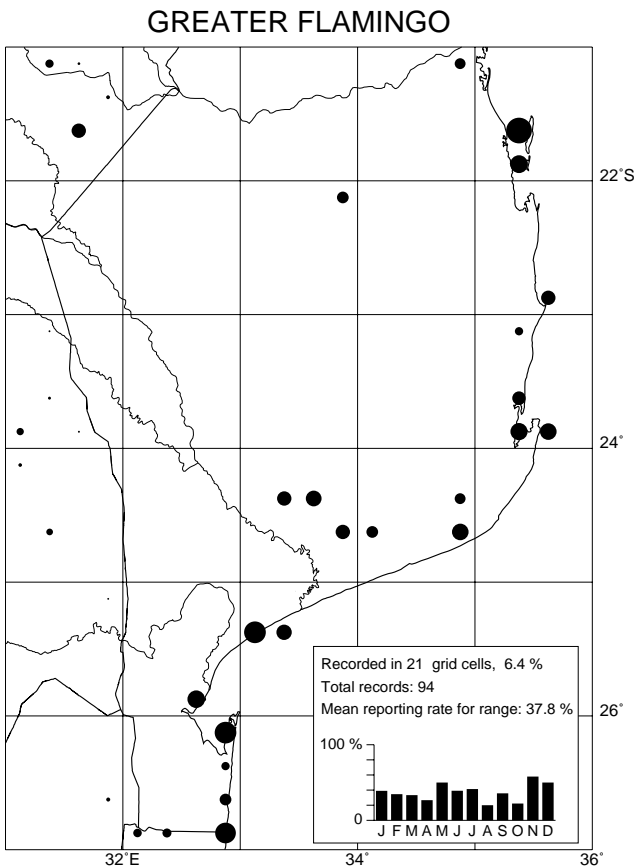
Colhereiro-africano

An uncommon resident of inland wetlands with shallow water. During a survey of wetlands in September 1971, 415 birds were counted at Lake Bambene (2433CB) and 458 at Lake Nhangul (2433BC) (Milstein 1984). During this survey, it was observed singly and in flocks of up to 20 birds. The large numbers reported in 1971 indicate that numbers fluctuate greatly and that large influxes from elsewhere in southern Africa can be expected when conditions are temporarily favourable. Although over 1000 birds were present in the region in 1971, numbers might not exceed 100 birds at other times. The species is believed to have increased in numbers elsewhere in southern Africa as a result of the creation of artificial wetlands (ASAB1: 110–111). There has not been a corresponding increase in wetlands in this region and there has probably been little change in the breeding population. Breeding was not observed but probably occurs within the region during winter (ASAB1: 110–111).

96 Greater Flamingo

Phoenicopterus ruber

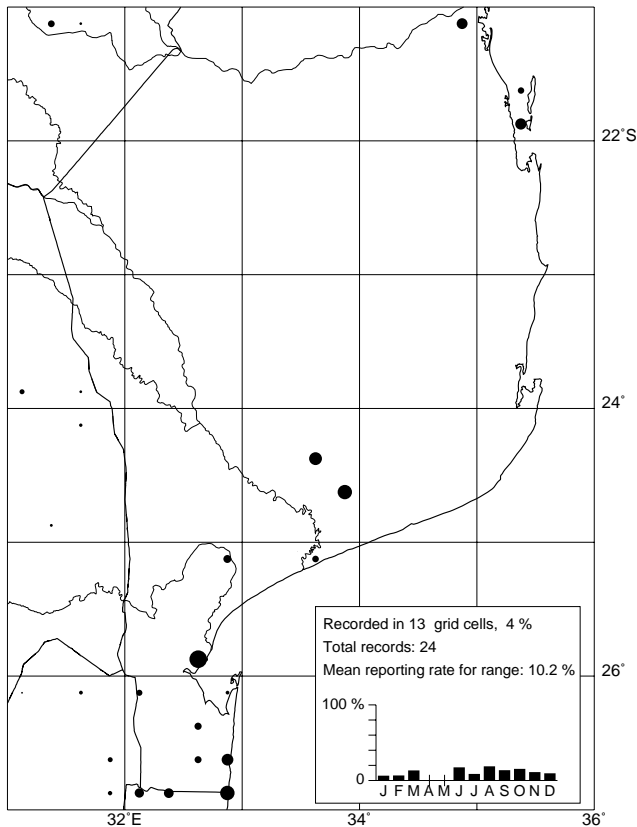
Flamingo-comum



GREATER FLAMINGO

A common visitor. It occurs in flocks which sometimes number hundreds and occasionally thousands of birds. It occurs most regularly along the coast in bays and estuaries. In protected bays it frequently roosts in densely packed floating rafts. It is also seen in large numbers on large expanses of shallow water inland. The largest concentration during this survey was of more than 3000 at Lake Nhangule (2433BC) in September 1997. The largest previously reported concentration in the region was of approximately 15 000 birds (including some Lesser Flamingos) at Lake Bambene (2433CB) during a survey of wetlands in September 1971 (Milstein 1984). During the same survey, 5 441 birds were counted at Lake Nhangule (2433BC) and 2 143 at Lake Marrangua (2434CB). A flock of approximately 5000 was reported in the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632BD) in January 1970 (Tello 1973). Over 1500 were present at Salinhas da Matola, Maputo (2532DC), in January 1998 (C. Bento). Over 1000 were present on the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135C) in January and July 1996. Although present throughout the year, it is not known to breed within the region. Peak numbers in the region could exceed 30 000 (in early summer), but fewer than 5000 may be present at other times. Newly fledged young were present at Bazaruto during July 1996, at Zinave (2133BD) in July 1997, and at Lake Nhangule in September 1997. The presence of juveniles was also reported from the Maputo Elephant Reserve in September 1967 (Tello 1973). It is suspected that birds which breed in Botswana migrate eastwards to the Mozambique coast and farther north soon after the young have fledged (ASAB1: 112–113). A powerline from Cabora Bassa to South Africa passing through the west of the region straddles a supposed migration route and poses a potential hazard. To date, however, no casualties have been observed along the powerline.

LESSER FLAMINGO



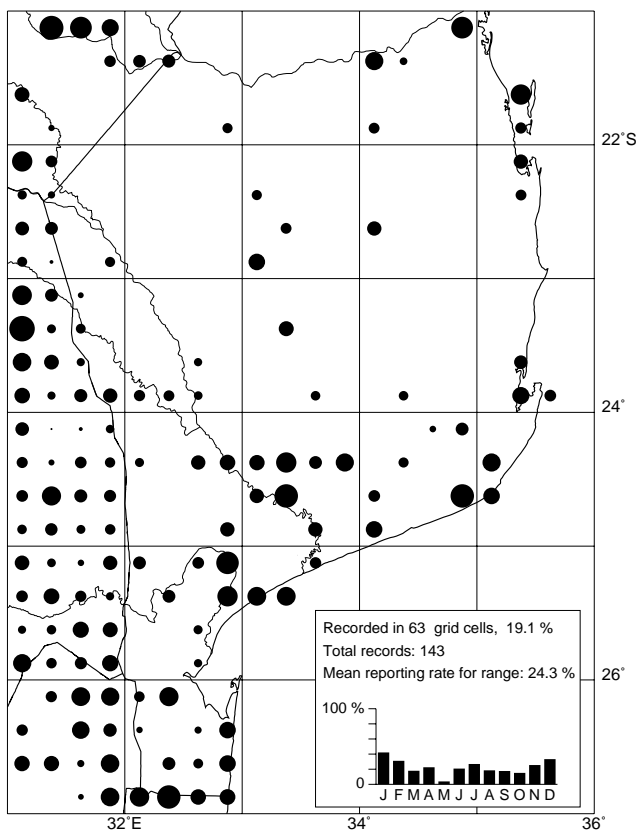
97 Lesser Flamingo

Phoeniconaias minor

Flamingo-pequeno

An uncommon visitor. It occurs most often on saline lakes and less often on the sea shore or other inland waters. It was seen in flocks of up to 300 birds, most often in the company of Greater Flamingos. The population could exceed 1000 at times. Although present throughout the year, no breeding attempts have been recorded within the region. Breeding takes place in Botswana, and birds disperse eastwards from there (ASAB1: 114–115). It is classified as 'near-threatened' globally on the basis of threats to a major breeding ground in East Africa (Collar *et al.* 1994). A powerline from Cabora Bassa to South Africa passing through the west of the region straddles a supposed migration route and poses a potential hazard. To date, however, no casualties have been observed along the powerline.

WHITEFACED DUCK



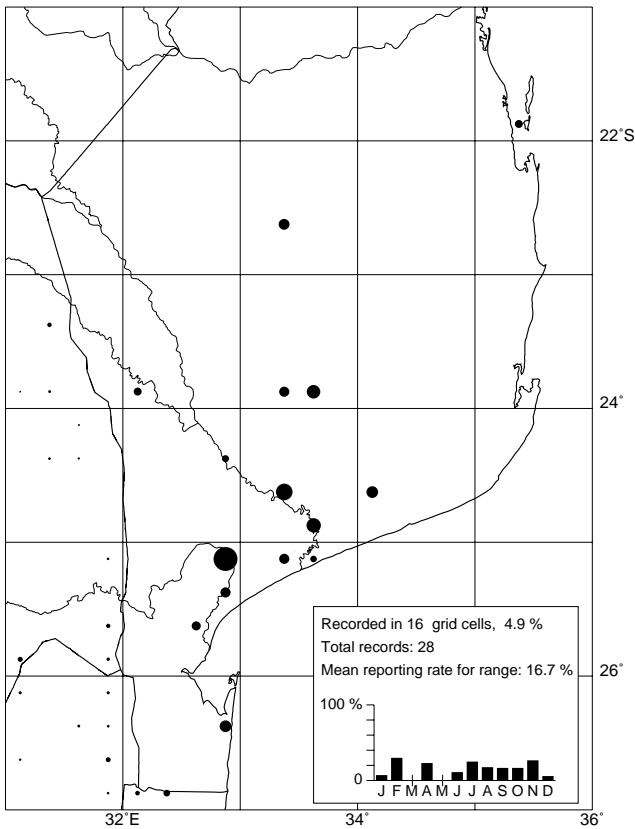
99 Whitefaced Duck

Dendrocygna viduata

Pato-assobiador-de-faces-brancas

A common breeding resident on inland wetlands. It usually occurs in small flocks, but sometimes flocks number hundreds of birds. The birds congregate on larger waterbodies during dry periods and disperse to smaller temporary waterbodies after heavy rains. Over 3000 birds were counted at Lake Panjane (2632CD) in August 1997. During a survey of 14 of the larger wetlands in the region in September 1971, 722 birds were counted (Milstein 1984). During this survey, greater numbers were seen at some of the same localities, indicating that dispersal to smaller waterbodies had occurred at the time of the 1971 survey. A bird ringed in the Northern Province, South Africa (2429CD), in March 1970 was recovered by a hunter at Incoluane (2532BB) in June 1971 (SAFRING). The population may exceed 15 000. Breeding takes place mostly in late summer (ASAB1: 116–117) but was reported here in July. It has expanded its range elsewhere in southern Africa as a result of the availability of artificial wetlands, but its status in this region has remained unchanged or possibly declined as a result of hunting pressure.

FULVOUS DUCK



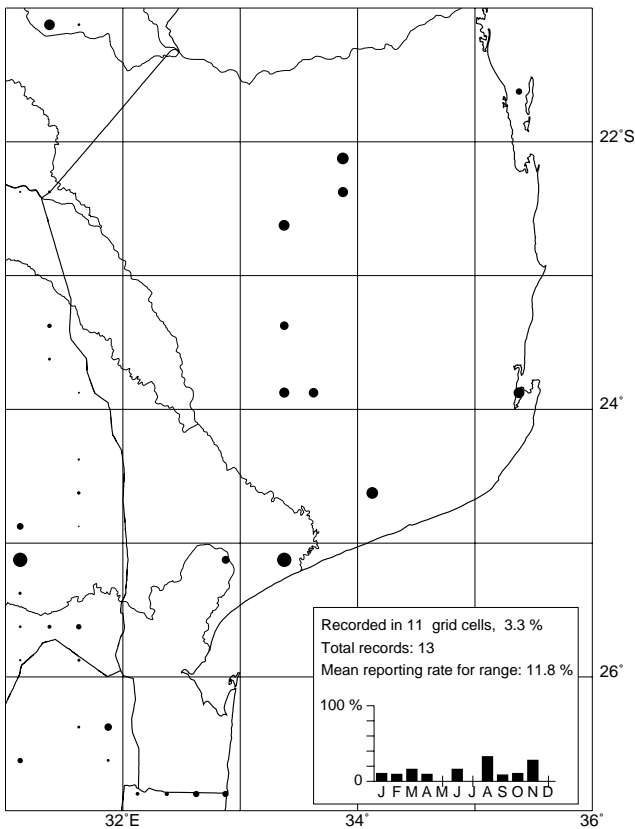
100 Fulvous Duck

Dendrocygna bicolor

Pato-assobiador-arruivado

An uncommon breeding resident on the larger inland waters. It was observed in flocks of up to 100 birds. Although some birds are present in winter, numbers are markedly greater in summer, supporting the hypothesis of a migration northwards from South Africa after breeding (ASAB1: 118–119). In September 1971, more than 12 000 birds were counted at Lake Chuali (2532BB) (Milstein 1984). A weir was subsequently built on the Inkomati River immediately below the lake. The raised water-level appears to be less favourable for the species and during this survey, the number of birds present on the lake probably did not reach 1000 at any time and the total population in the region may be fewer than 5000. Egg-laying records in southern Africa range from December to September (ASAB1: 118–119).

WHITEBACKED DUCK



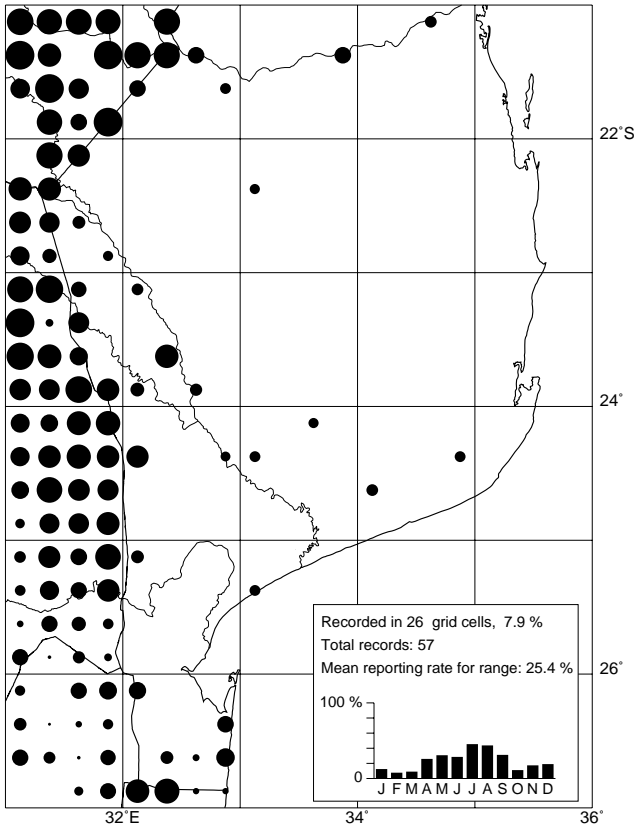
101 Whitebacked Duck

Thalassornis leuconotus

Pato-de-dorso-branco

An uncommon breeding resident on inland waters with emergent vegetation. It disperses to small temporary pans after heavy rains. It was encountered in flocks which sometimes numbered up to 100 birds. Prior to this survey it was reported from the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632DB) (Tello 1973). The population is estimated to be 5000 birds. Breeding may occur at any time of year but egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported mostly from March to June (Irwin 1981; Tarboton *et al.* 1987; ASAB1: 120–121).

EGYPTIAN GOOSE



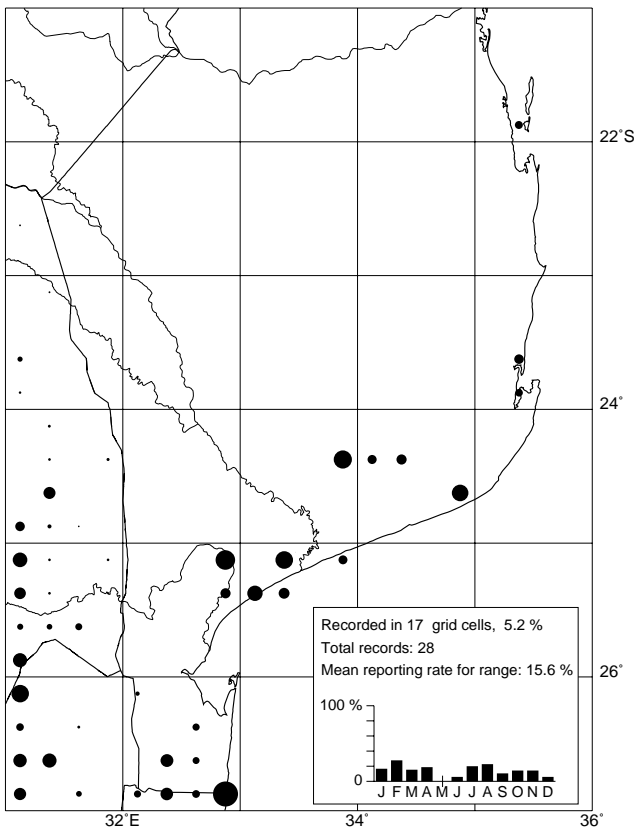
102 Egyptian Goose

Alopochen aegyptiacus

Ganso do Egpto

An uncommon resident on permanent inland waters. It was observed on the lagoon at Bilene (2533AC) but otherwise avoids the coast. It usually occurs in pairs but sometimes congregates in flocks of up to 20 birds. There is no evidence of seasonal movements in this region. It occurs at lower density here than in South Africa, at least partly because the proliferation of artificial wetlands in that country has allowed it to increase (ASAB1: 122–123). The population in the region is estimated at 500 birds. Breeding may occur at any time of year but is most likely in summer (ASAB1: 122–123).

YELLOWBILLED DUCK



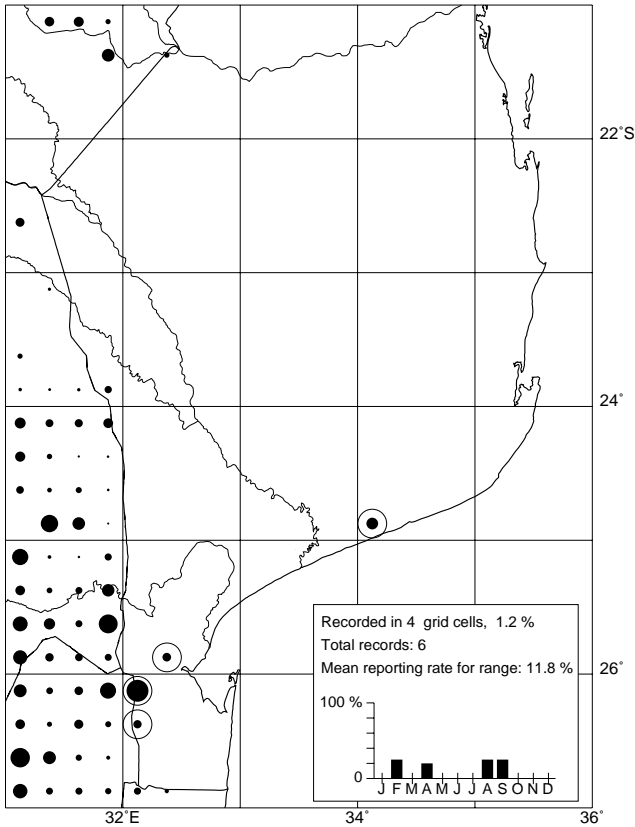
104 Yellowbilled Duck

Anas undulata

Pato-de-bico-amarelo

An uncommon resident on inland waters. It was observed in flocks of up to 20 birds. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. It is less numerous here than in South Africa where it exploits man-made wetlands (ASAB1: 126–127). Breeding may occur at any time of year but is most likely in late summer (ASAB1: 126–127). The population is estimated at 200 birds.

AFRICAN BLACK DUCK



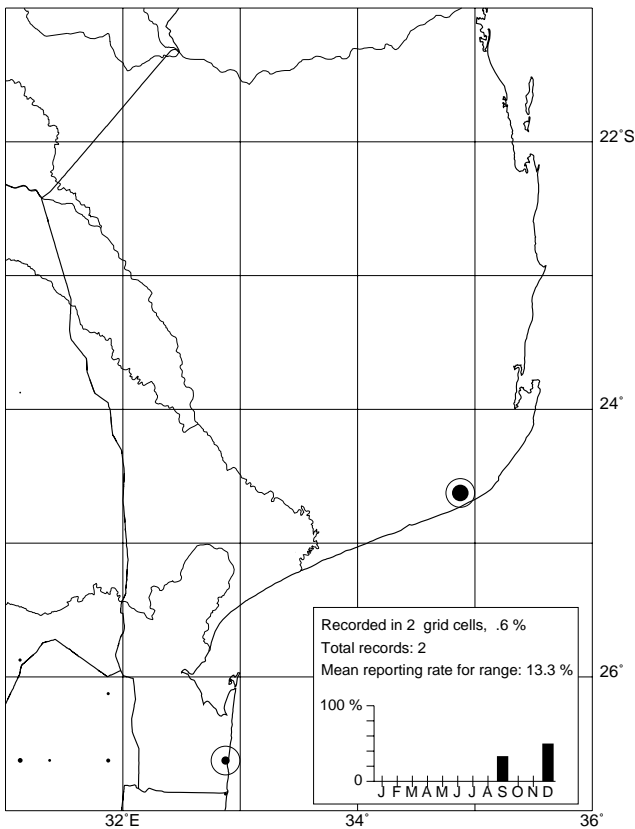
105 African Black Duck

Anas sparsa

Pato-preto-africano

A rare resident which occurs in pairs on fast-flowing rivers. Suitable habitat within the region is limited to the vicinity of the Libombo Mountains and on one occasion a pair was seen at the lagoon at Chidenguele (2434CC). It may number fewer than 100 birds. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. Breeding takes place in winter and early summer (ASAB1: 128–129).

CAPE TEAL



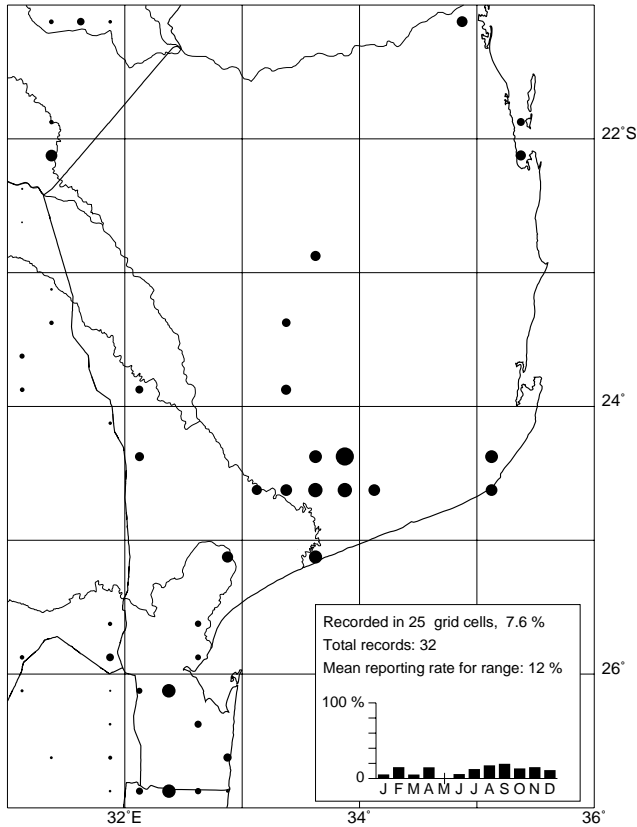
106 Cape Teal

Anas capensis

Marreco do Cabo

It is not clear whether the species is an uncommon non-breeding visitor from South Africa or a rare breeding resident. It is more common in the more arid western half of southern Africa. It occurs on inland waters in flocks of up to 20 birds. There are too few observations to deduce whether there is any seasonal pattern to its occurrence. A bird ringed at Rondevlei, Western Cape, South Africa (3418BA), has been recovered near the Save River Mouth (2134BB) (SAFRING). The population is not likely to exceed 100 birds at any time.

HOTTENTOT TEAL



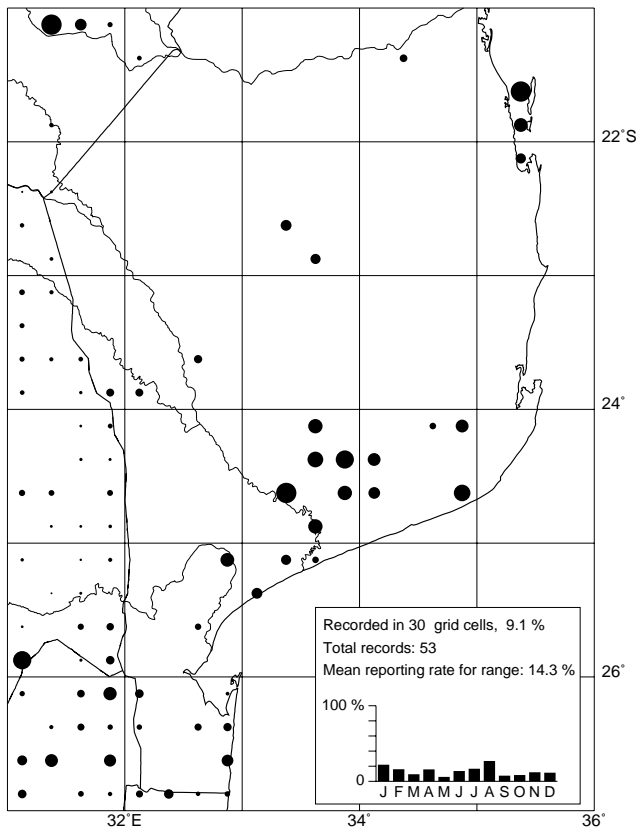
107 Hottentot Teal

Anas hottentota

Pato-hotentote

An uncommon breeding resident of inland waters with emergent vegetation which occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds. There are too few observations to establish with certainty whether there are seasonal movements. The population is estimated at 500 birds. Breeding may occur at any time of year (ASAB1: 132–133).

REDBILLED TEAL



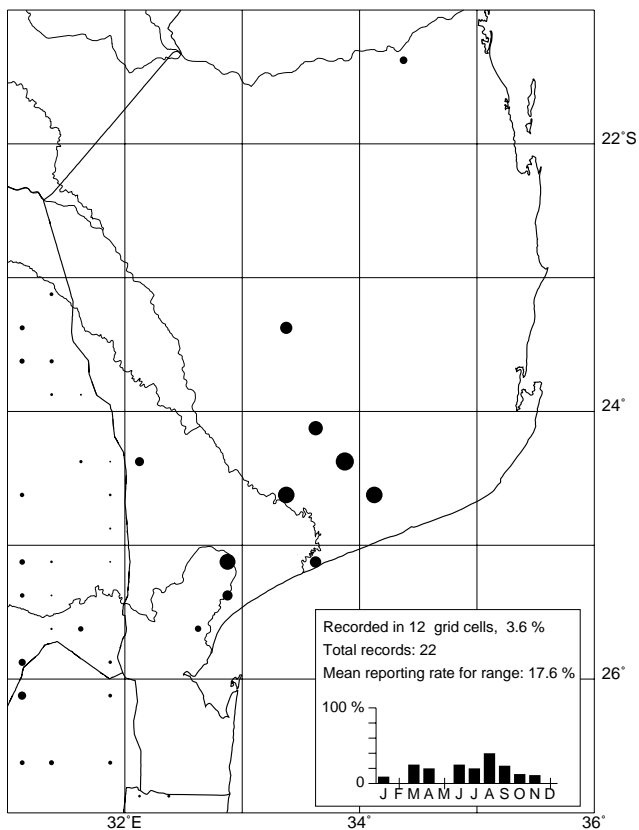
108 Redbilled Teal

Anas erythrorhyncha

Pato-de-bico-vermelho

A common breeding resident on inland waters which usually occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds. The discontinuity across the border with South Africa is due to the relative scarcity of waterbodies to the east of the Libombo Mountains. During a survey of wetlands in September 1971, over 1000 birds were counted at Lake Nhangule (2433BC) (Milstein 1984). The population fluctuates from year to year, probably as a result of influxes from South Africa and Zimbabwe and may exceed 5000 birds at times. Three birds ringed at Barberspan, South Africa, and three ringed at Harare, Zimbabwe, have been recovered within the floodplain of the Inkomati River between 1968 and 1972 (all were killed by hunters). The dates of recoveries show no seasonal pattern (SAFRING). Breeding occurs mostly in late summer in southern Africa (ASAB1: 134–135) and was observed here in January.

SOUTHERN POCHARD



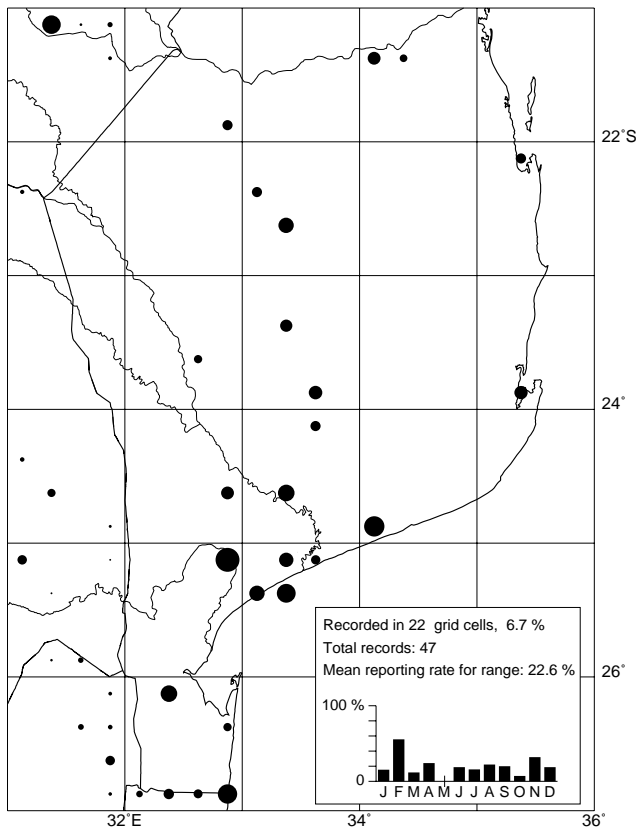
113 Southern Pochard

Netta erythrophthalma

Zarro-africano

During a survey of wetlands in September 1971, Milstein (1984) reported 892 birds at Lake Marrangua (2434CB) and 600 at Lake Chuali (2532BB). Milstein (1984) also recorded that over 11 000 birds were counted at Lake Chuali in August 1969. During this survey, over 1000 birds were observed there in April 1995. At other localities, groups of no more than 20 birds were observed. It has previously been reported from the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632DB) (Tello 1973). The greatest concentrations of birds occur during winter, and consist partly of birds taking refuge from dry conditions on the South African highveld (Milstein 1984). However, populations in South Africa are too small to account for concentrations such as that at Lake Chuali in 1969 and influxes from farther north are likely (ASAB1: 138–139). 24 birds ringed at Barberspan, South Africa (2625DA), and four ringed at Leeupan, South Africa (2628DB), have been recovered by hunters in the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers between 1969 and 1973 (SAFRING). Most of the recoveries were in winter, but this may simply reflect the hunting season. Some birds are present throughout the year on freshwater lakes and breeding was observed in September. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the year (ASAB1: 138–139). The population exceeds 10 000 birds at times, but is usually less than half that number.

PYGMY GOOSE



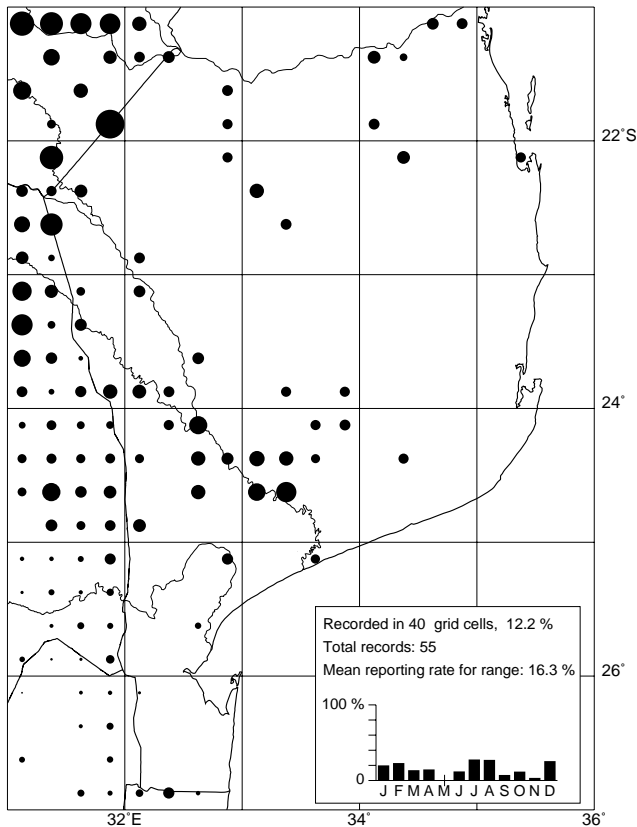
114 Pygmy Goose

Nettapus auritus

Pato-orelhudo

A common resident of inland waters with emergent vegetation, waterlilies *Nymphaea* sp. and *Potamogeton* sp. It occurs in pairs and in flocks numbering up to 50 birds. Dispersal to small temporary waterbodies takes place after heavy rains. Breeding was observed at such sites in March and April, which is consistent with the timing of breeding elsewhere in southern Africa (ASAB1: 144–145). During a survey of 14 of the larger wetlands in the region in September 1971, 20 birds were counted (Milstein 1984); larger numbers were observed at several of the same localities during this survey, indicating that dispersal to smaller temporary waterbodies had occurred by the time of the 1971 survey. 281 birds were counted on a lake near Zitundo (2632DB) in January 1998 (C. Bento). The population is estimated at 2000 birds. The quota set for the export of captured birds from Mozambique in 1997 was 3000 birds (CITES 1997).

KNOBBILLED DUCK



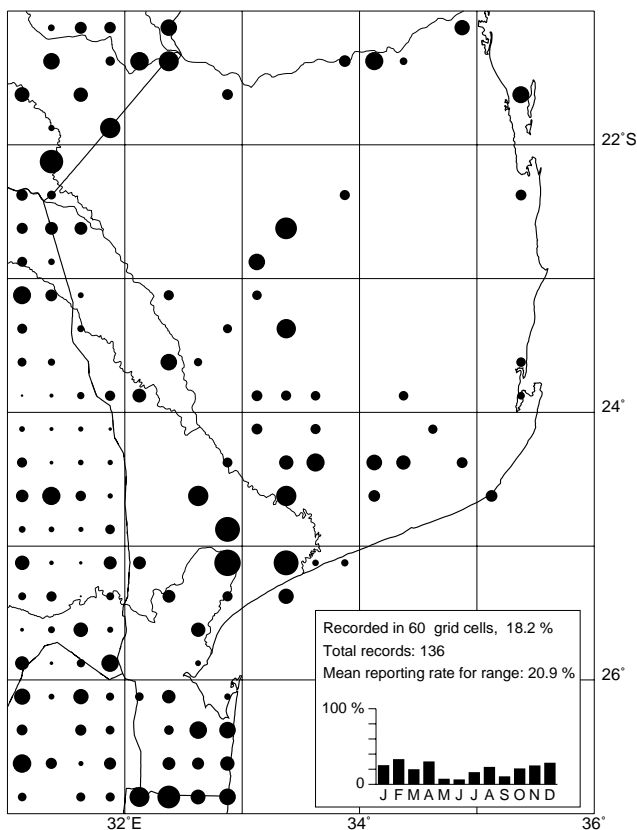
115 Knobbilled Duck

Sarkidiornis melanotos

Pato-de-carúncula

An uncommon breeding resident of inland waters within woodlands. It occurs in flocks which may number up to 100 birds. Concentration along the Limpopo River during dry periods (utilising stagnant pools when the river is not flowing) was noted, whereas the birds spread out into flooded areas after the rains. During a survey of 14 of the larger wetlands in southern Mozambique in September 1971, 375 birds were counted (Milstein 1984), showing that the larger freshwater lakes are not favoured. The species is believed to be migratory elsewhere in southern Africa, with part of the population travelling north of the equator in winter (ASAB1: 141–143). Although in this region there did not appear to be any large scale winter exodus, three birds ringed in Zimbabwe in March, April and September have been recovered in the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers during September and October (SAFRING). The population is estimated at 3000 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from January to April (ASAB1: 141–143).

SPURWINGED GOOSE



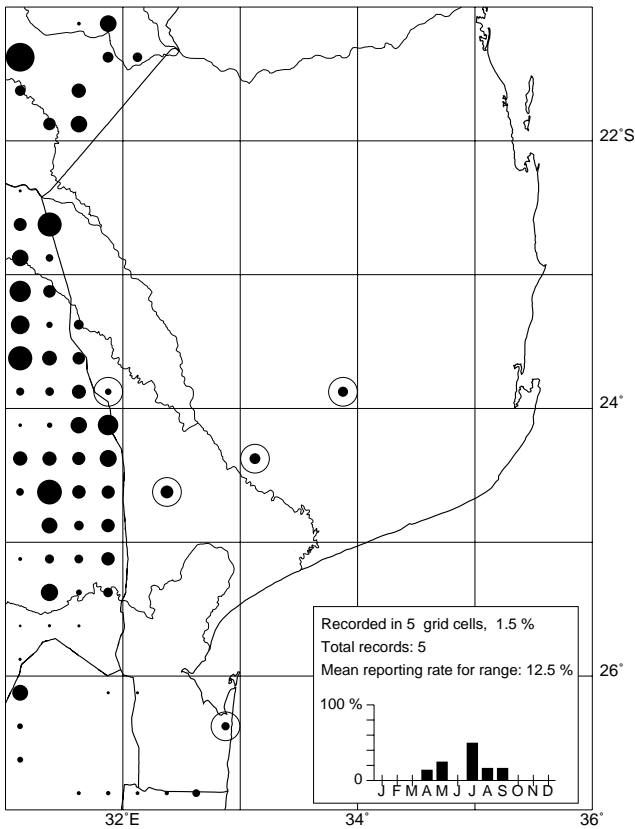
116 Spurwinged Goose

Plectropterus gambensis

Pato-ferrão

It is a common breeding resident of the larger inland wetlands and forages in surrounding grassland or crops. It occurs in flocks of up to 200 birds. It breeds in summer (egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from August to May) and is confined to large permanent waters for its winter moult (ASAB1: 146–147). The population is estimated at 5000 birds. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. The quota for the export of captive birds from Mozambique in 1997 was 5000 birds (CITES 1997).

SECRETARYBIRD



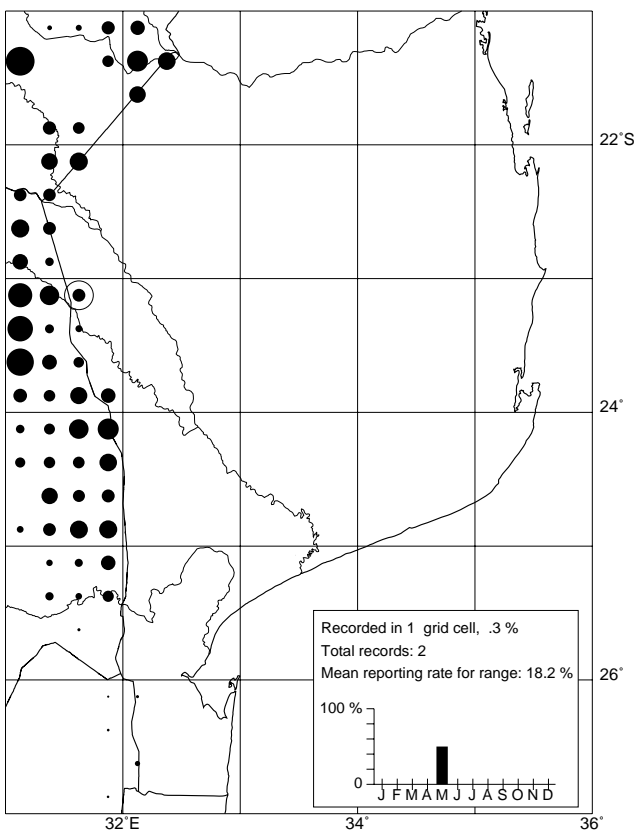
118 Secretarybird

Sagittarius serpentarius

Secretário

The status of the species is uncertain. It is probably a breeding resident, occurring in pairs. It was encountered in grassland and light woodland. Its absence from *Acacia* savanna in the centre of the region is puzzling, as this would appear to be ideal habitat for the species. Direct persecution is a possible explanation. It was probably never numerous as much of the region is too densely wooded to suit it. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the year with a peak from July to January (ASAB1: 152–153). It has declined recently in South Africa (ASAB1: 152–153) and is threatened in this region.

HOODED VULTURE



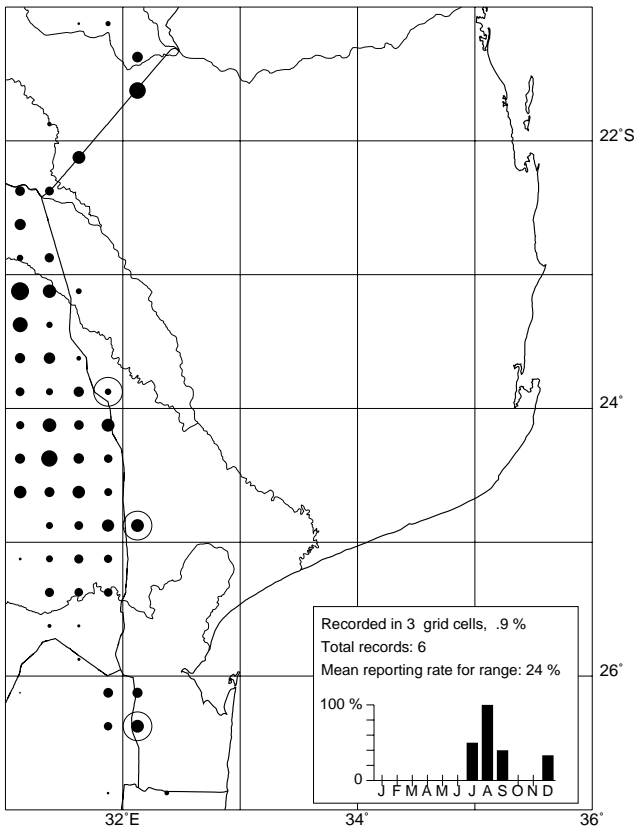
121 Hooded Vulture

Necrosyrtes monachus

Abutre-de-capuz

A rare resident, recorded twice in May in woodlands near the border with the Kruger National Park, South Africa. This is the only part of the region where populations of wild ungulates are sufficient to provide foraging opportunities for this species. Elsewhere game has been largely exterminated and livestock is scarce. It was formerly more widespread and was recorded from the Olifants River (2331DD) and Guija (2433AC) (Clancey 1996). The present population possibly does not exceed five breeding pairs, but is possibly augmented from time to time by visitors from the Kruger National Park. It has declined throughout southern Africa in recent times (ASAB1: 156–157) and is threatened in this region.

CAPE VULTURE



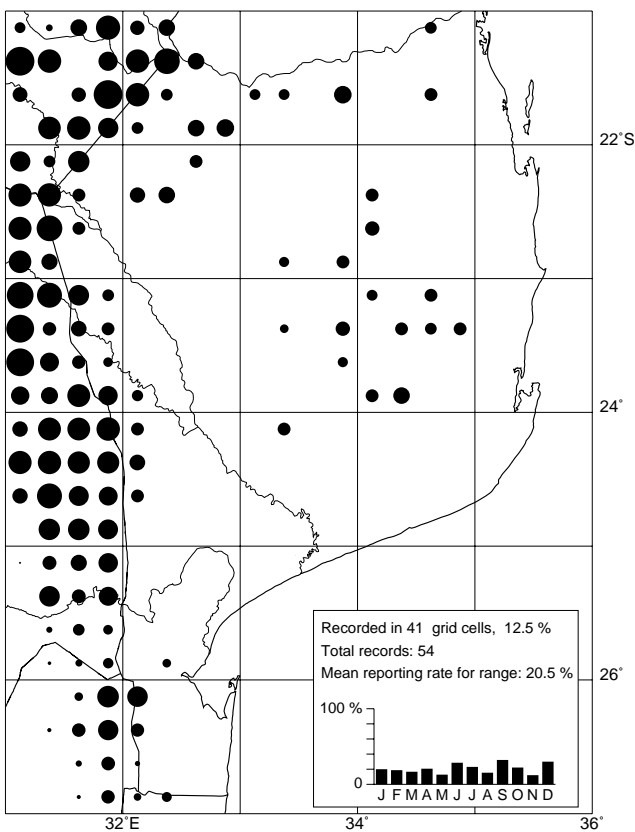
122 Cape Vulture

Gyps coprotheres

Abutre do Cabo

A breeding colony of 10 to 15 pairs exists in the Libombo Mountains close to the Swaziland border (2632AC). The birds forage mostly across the border in Swaziland, because foraging opportunities are limited in this part of Mozambique owing to a scarcity of game animals and livestock (Parker 1994b). Breeding occurs in winter and egg-laying usually occurs in May (Mundy *et al.* 1992). It has declined in southern Africa, where it is endemic and is classed as vulnerable globally (Collar *et al.* 1994; ASAB1: 158–159). It is threatened in this region because the colony is vulnerable to human disturbance and the birds are sought by practitioners of traditional medicine. A powerline planned for construction in the near future will pass close to the colony but will not necessarily impact negatively on the birds.

WHITEBACKED VULTURE



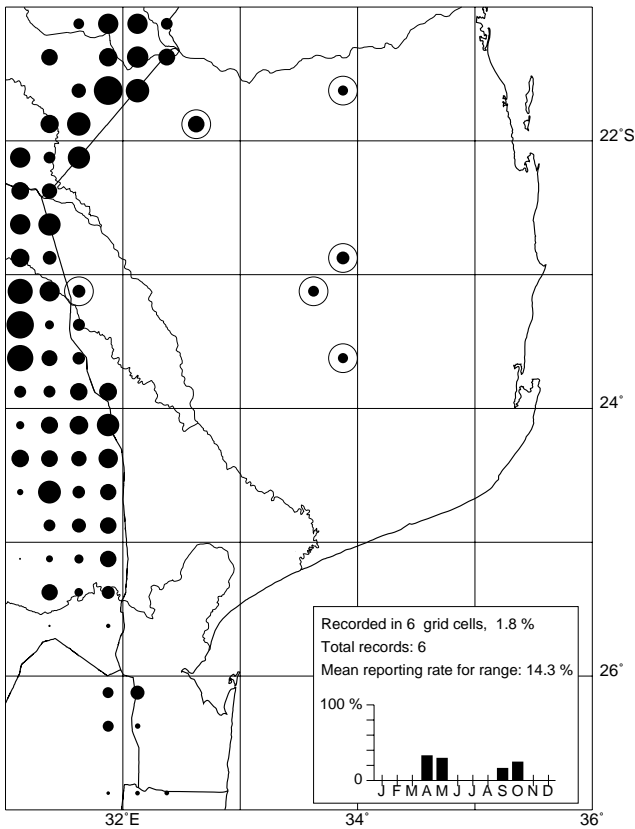
123 Whitebacked Vulture

Gyps africanus

Abutre-de-dorso-branco

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands where game animals occur in significant numbers. It was usually observed singly, but up to 20 birds were occasionally seen soaring. The recent armed conflict has resulted in a scarcity of game and livestock throughout the region, which in turn has caused a decline in numbers of this species. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. The present population may consist of fewer than 100 breeding pairs. Egg-laying takes place from late April to June with a peak in May (Mundy *et al.* 1992). Prior to this survey it was reported as a rare visitor to the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632BD) (Tello 1973).

LAPPETFACED VULTURE



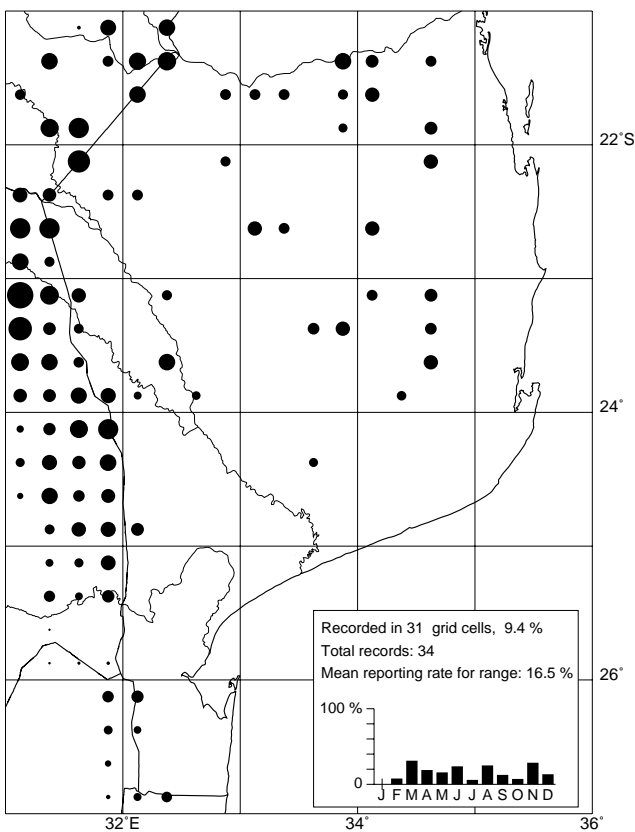
124 Lappetfaced Vulture

Torgos tracheliotus

Abutre-real

A rare breeding resident of woodlands, occurring in pairs only where sufficient game animals ensure foraging opportunities. The recent armed conflict has resulted in a scarcity of game and livestock throughout the region, which in turn has caused a decline in numbers of this species. The present population may be fewer than 10 breeding pairs, but is probably augmented from time to time by visitors from the neighbouring Kruger National Park, South Africa. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. Prior to this survey it was reported as a rare visitor to the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632BD) (Tello 1973). Egg-laying takes place from late April to mid-August with a peak in May and June. The breeding cycle is up to 12 months in duration (Mundy *et al.* 1992). It has declined in southern Africa (ASAB1: 162–163), is classed as ‘vulnerable’ in South Africa (Brooke 1984) and is threatened in this region.

WHITEHEADED VULTURE



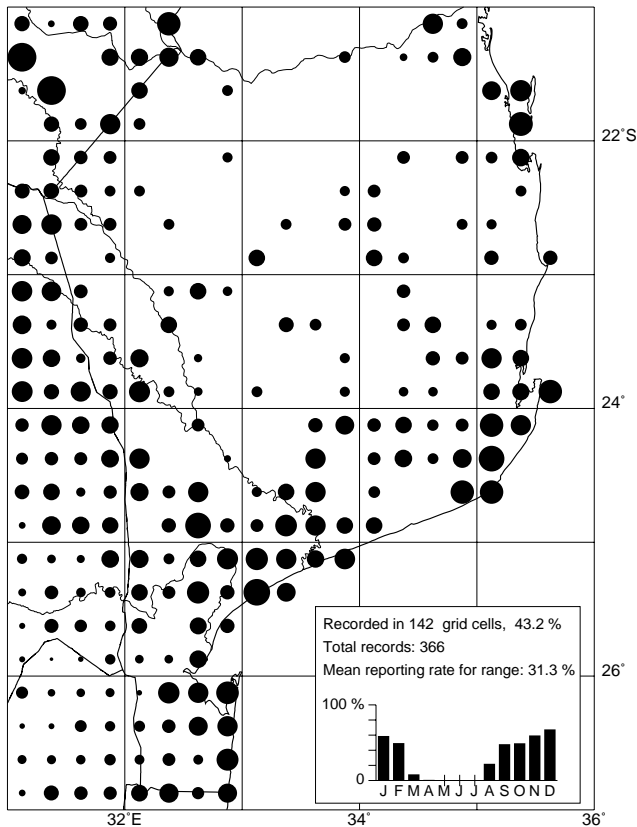
125 Whiteheaded Vulture

Trigonoceps occipitalis

Abutre-de-cabeça-branca

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands. It has been less affected by the shortage of game and livestock in the aftermath of the armed conflict than other vulture species because it feeds on carcasses of smaller animals (Mundy *et al.* 1992). Nevertheless it has probably declined and prior to this survey it was reported as a rare visitor to the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632BD) (Tello 1973). It occurs in pairs. The population is estimated at 50 breeding pairs, about 10% of the southern African population (ASAB1: 164–165). There is no evidence for seasonal movements. Egg-laying takes place from late May to late July (Mundy *et al.* 1992). It has declined in South Africa (ASAB1: 164–165).

YELLOWBILLED KITE



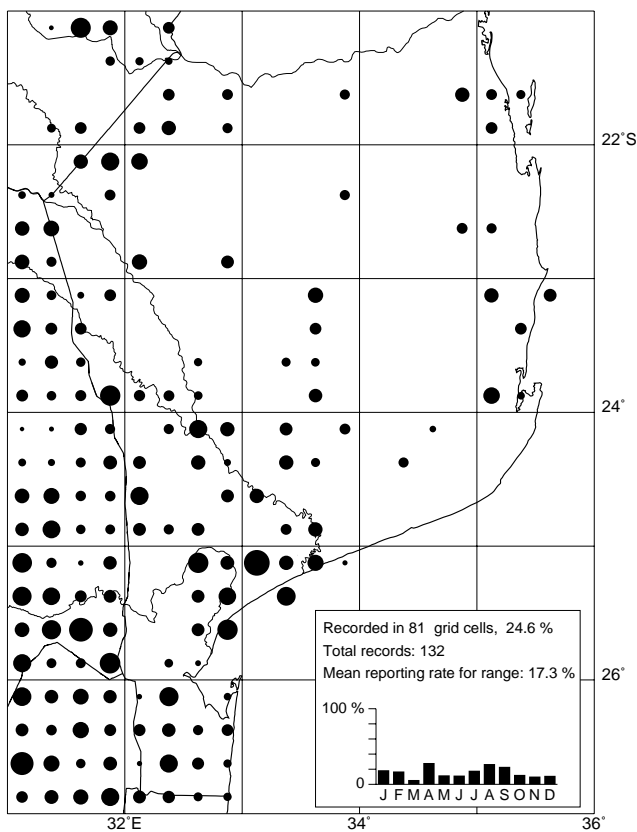
126 Yellowbilled Kite

Milvus migrans

Milhafre-preto

The form *M. m. parasitus* is a common intra-African summer migrant. As in the rest of southern Africa, the majority of the population are believed to be either nonbreeding birds or birds which breed elsewhere in Africa, with a small proportion breeding here (ASAB1: 166–167). It is usually seen singly but may gather in flocks of up to 10 birds at food sources. Arrivals begin in August and continue through September and October. Breeding probably commences in October (ASAB1: 166–167). Departure takes place in March with only a few stragglers still present into April. The population is estimated at 1000 birds. The form *M. m. migrans*, which is a non-breeding Palearctic migrant, also occurs but is rare and was recorded only at Inhaca Island (2632BB) during this survey.

BLACKSHOULDERED KITE



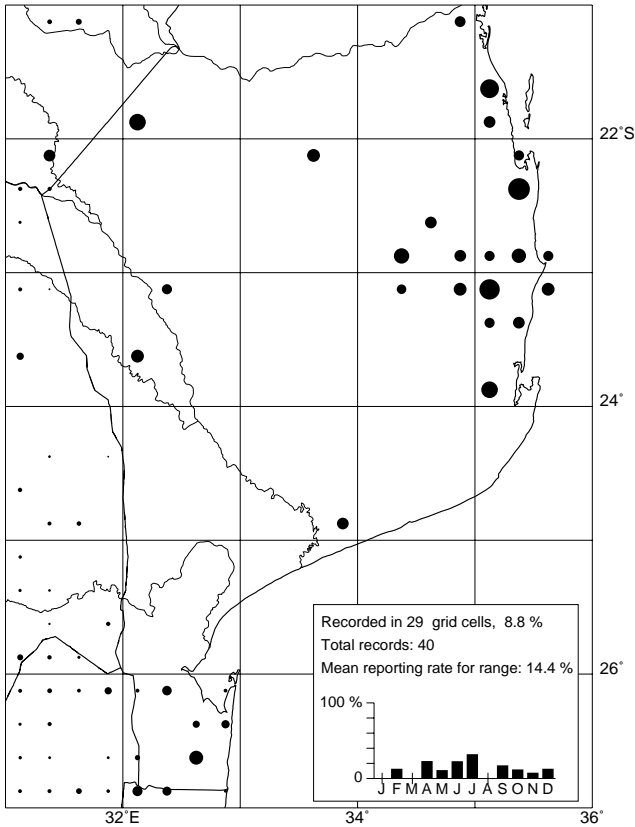
127 Blackshouldered Kite

Elanus caeruleus

Peneireiro-cinzento

A common breeding resident in any habitat where both trees and open spaces are present. It commonly occurs around cultivated lands and other man-made clearings. The concentration in the extreme northwest coincides with a major powerline. It avoids the most densely wooded regions. It is usually encountered singly. It is known to roost communally (ASAB1: 170–171) but communal roosts were not observed during this survey. It is nomadic and numbers fluctuate greatly wherever it occurs. Birds ringed in South Africa have been recovered in Mozambique (ASAB1: 170–171). It is far less numerous here than in South Africa, because of the relative scarcity of open spaces, powerlines and cultivated fields (ASAB1: 170–171). The population is estimated at 1000 birds. Breeding may occur at any time of year (ASAB1: 170–171) and was observed in April.

CUCKOO HAWK



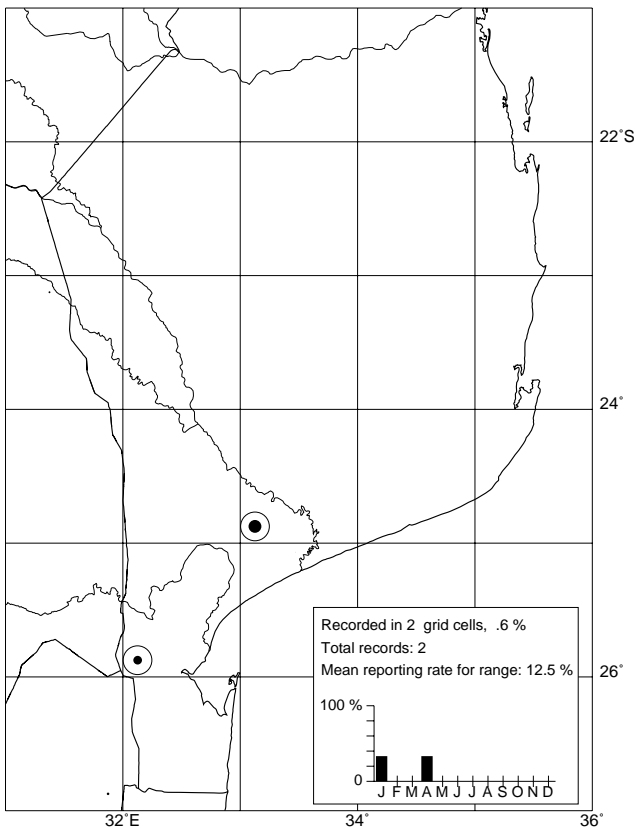
128 Cuckoo Hawk

Aviceda cuculoides

Falcão-cuco

A common breeding resident of woodlands which occurs in pairs. It was probably overlooked at some localities because of its secretive habits. It was observed most frequently where pristine coastal vegetation occurs, but it was also found in arid parts of the interior. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. The population is estimated at 400 birds. Breeding occurs in midsummer (October to February) (ASAB1: 172).

HONEY BUZZARD



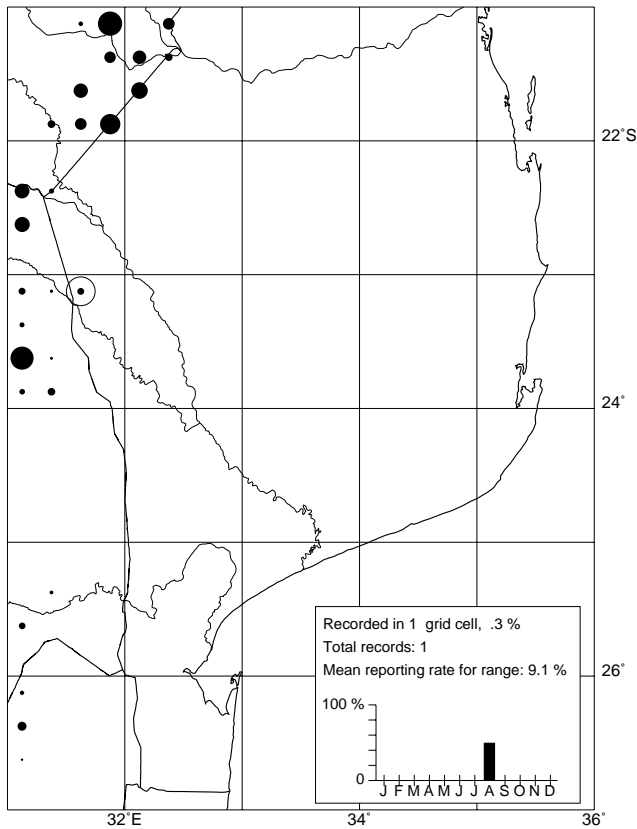
130 Honey Buzzard

Pernis apivorus

Bútio-abelheiro

Single birds were seen at Namaacha (2532CC) in January 1997 (D. Allan) and at Mazivila (2433CC) in April 1998. These constitute the first records for Sul do Save, though Clancey (1996) claims that 'it obviously occurs in southern Mozambique quite regularly'. It is a Palearctic migrant to southern Africa and is readily overlooked because it is similar to the more common Steppe Buzzard.

BLACK EAGLE



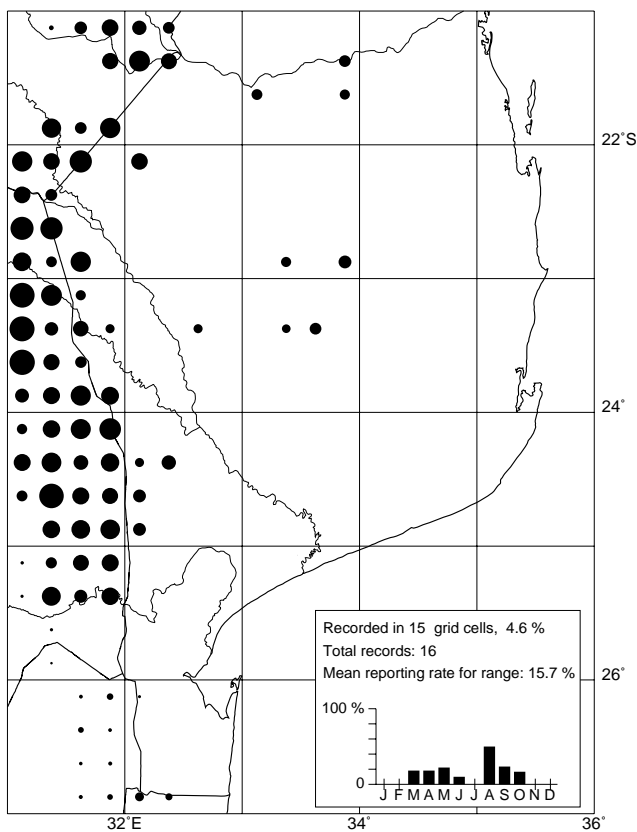
131 Black Eagle

Aquila verreauxii

Águia-preta

A rare breeding resident. It occurs in the northern part of the Libombo Mountain range where rocky hillsides provide suitable habitat for its main prey species, the rock hyrax *Procavia capensis*. It was observed at Macandazulo (2331BA) in August 1996. There are possibly fewer than five breeding pairs within the region. It does not occur in the Libombos south of the Komati River because the rock hyrax is absent there (Parker 1994a). The record from Namaacha (2532CC) by Herdam (1994) represents either a vagrant or a misidentification. Breeding occurs on rock ledges. The breeding cycle commences in winter with an egg-laying peak in May and lasts for most of the year (Gargett 1990).

TAWNY EAGLE



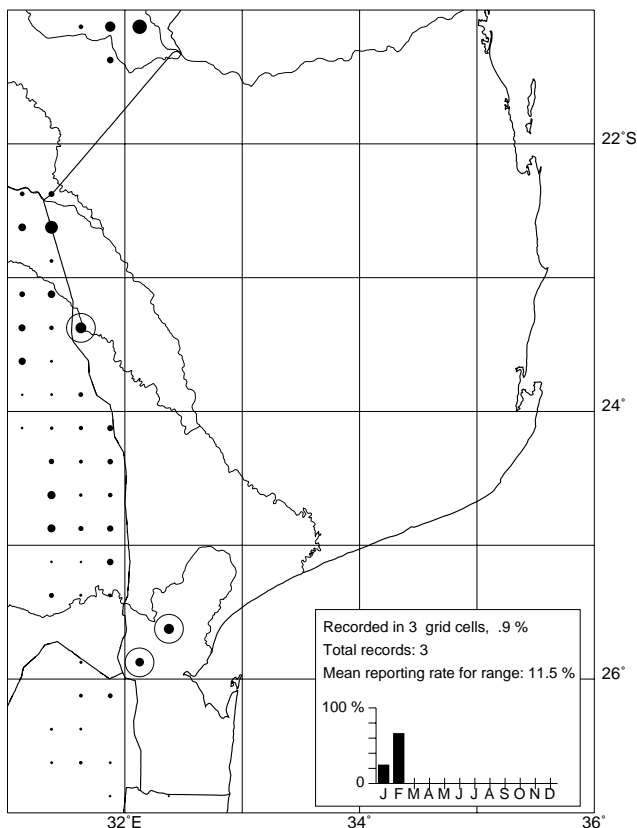
132 Tawny Eagle

Aquila rapax

Águia-fulva

A rare breeding resident. It was observed singly and in pairs in woodlands and savanna. Its diet usually includes carrion and it occurs regularly only where large herbivores occur in significant numbers. Its numbers have declined greatly in recent years owing to the scarcity of game and livestock in the aftermath of the armed conflict. Prior to this survey it was re-reported from Chibuto (2433DA) (Clancey 1996). The population is estimated at 40 breeding pairs. Although records were concentrated in the winter months, it is not believed to undertake seasonal movements. It tends to be overlooked during summer owing to its close similarity to migratory Steppe and Lesser Spotted eagles. Breeding takes place in winter with an egg-laying peak in May (ASAB1: 178–179). It has declined in South Africa and Namibia as a result of poisoning and hunting (ASAB1: 178–179) and is threatened in this region.

STEPPE EAGLE



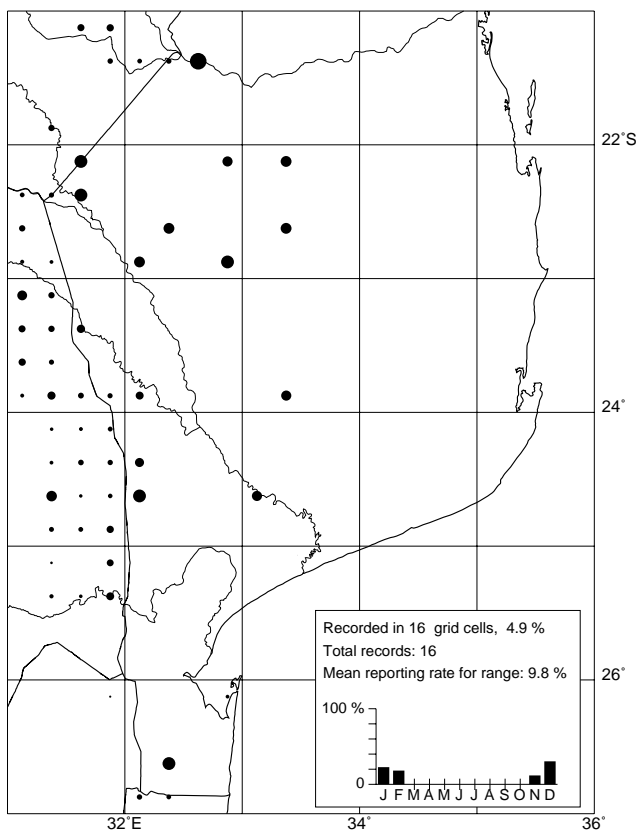
133 Steppe Eagle

Aquila nipalensis

Águia-das-estepes

A rare nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant which was observed singly in woodlands. It has not previously been recorded in the region, though Clancey (1996) stated that 'it must occasionally occur'. It occurs in large numbers farther west in South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe, where it follows the emergence of termite alates after rain, and is attracted to Redbilled Quelea colonies. Here it occurs only as a straggler and the number of birds in the region is unlikely to exceed 50. In this region it is outnumbered by the Lesser Spotted Eagle, while the reverse is true to the west in South Africa and Swaziland (Parker 1994a; ASAB1: 180). It was probably overlooked at some localities because it is very similar to other brown eagles. It has declined in part of its breeding range (Del Hoyo *et al.* 1994).

LESSER SPOTTED EAGLE



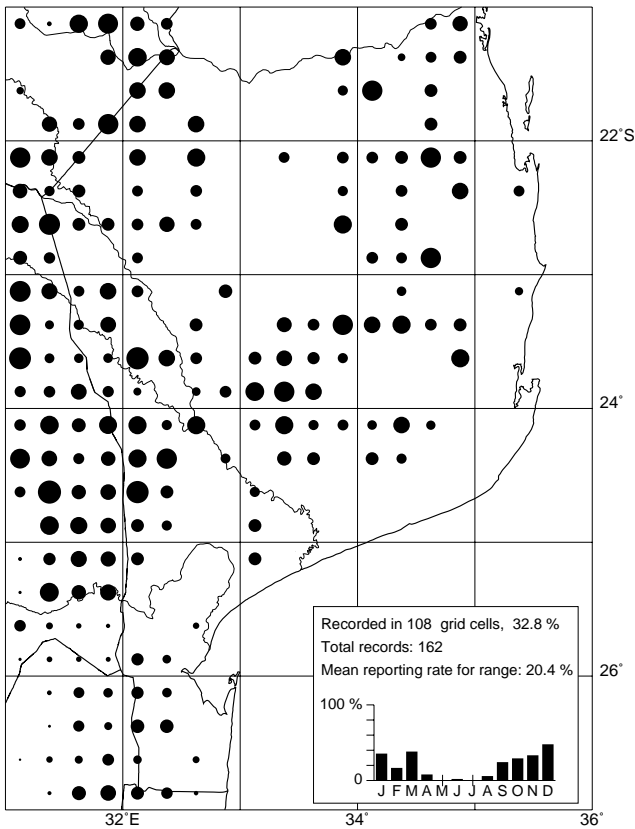
134 Lesser Spotted Eagle

Aquila pomarina

Águia-pomarina

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. It was usually observed singly in woodland, but in December 1997 a flock of over 40 birds was present in recently ploughed lands near Chokwe (2433CA). It was recorded from November through to February. It is attracted by the emergence of termite alates after heavy rains and also to Redbilled Quelea breeding colonies (ASAB1: 181). It was probably overlooked at some localities owing to its close similarity to other brown eagles. Two birds were tracked by satellite telemetry from their breeding grounds in Europe to within Mozambique (Meyburg *et al.* 1995). One of the birds was at 23°59'S 31°58'E between 5 and 11 January 1995 and at 25°18'S 32°32'E from 11 to 17 January. The other was at 24°17'S 32°20'E from 9 to 15 January 1995 and in the near vicinity until 28 February. It is more numerous here than the Steppe Eagle, while the reverse is true to the west in South Africa and Swaziland (Parker 1994a; ASAB1: 181). The number of birds in the region could exceed 200 at times. It is believed to be declining in its breeding range in eastern Europe (Meyburg 1973).

WAHLBERG'S EAGLE



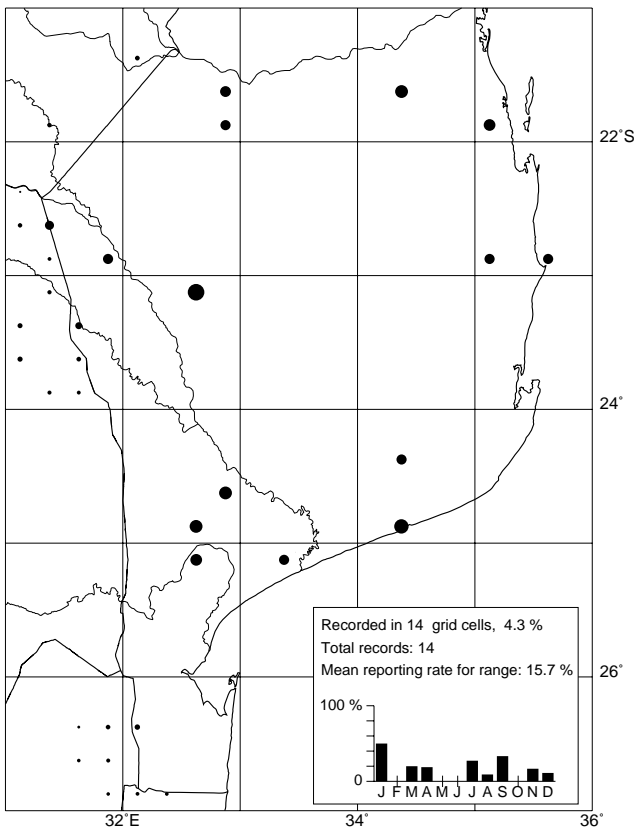
135 Wahlberg's Eagle

Aquila wahlbergi

Águia de Wahlberg

An uncommon breeding summer migrant which occurs in pairs in woodlands. It winters in north Africa (ASAB1: 182–183). First arrivals were observed in August and departure took place in March and April. There was one observation of an overwintering bird. Densities of from 1 breeding pair/18 km² to 1 breeding pair/9 km² in suitable habitat were estimated in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The population is estimated at 4000 birds. Breeding commences soon after arrival and egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported mostly from September to October (ASAB1: 182–183). It is believed to have declined in South Africa and Zimbabwe as a result of hunting and poisoning (ASAB1: 182–183).

BOOTED EAGLE



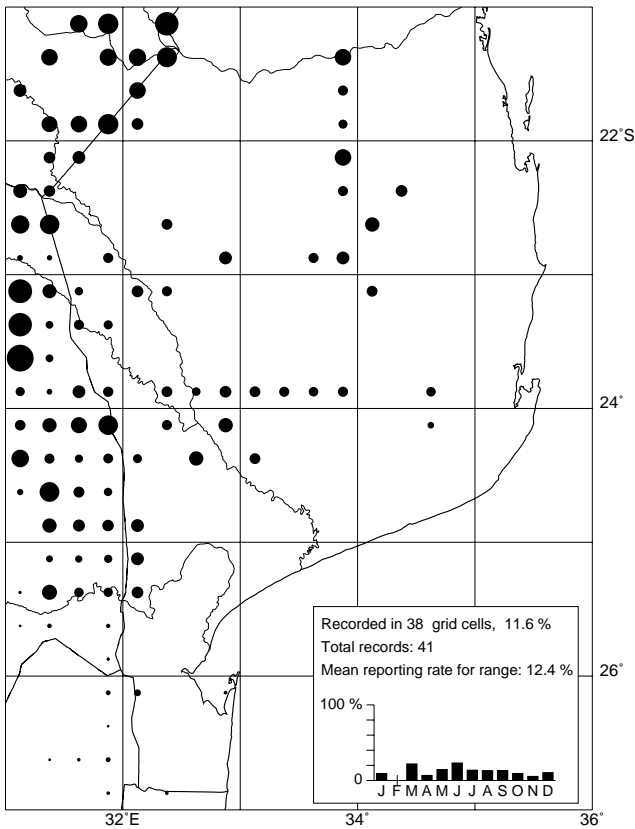
136 Booted Eagle

Hieraaetus pennatus

Águia-calçada

An uncommon nonbreeding visitor which was observed singly in woodland and savanna. There is no clear seasonal pattern to its occurrence. It is possible that the birds present in summer originate from the Palearctic and those present in winter may be visitors from breeding grounds in southern South Africa (ASAB1: 184–186). There may be up to 200 birds in the region at times.

AFRICAN HAWK EAGLE



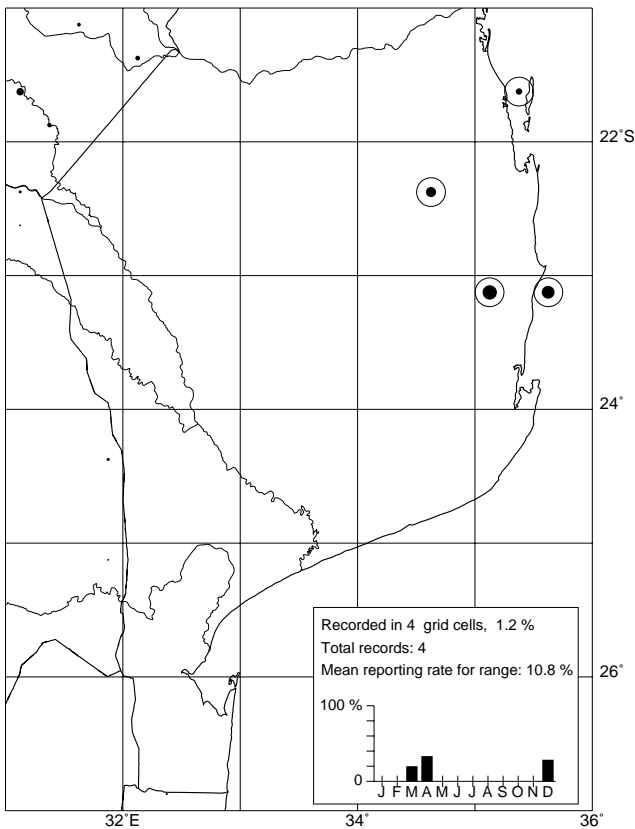
137 African Hawk Eagle

Hieraaetus spilogaster

Águia-dominó

An uncommon breeding resident of the more arid woodlands. It is usually encountered in pairs. It was observed in *Acacia* and mixed woodlands more often than in Mopane, although it is reported to favour Mopane woodland elsewhere in southern Africa (ASAB1: 188–189). It has surprisingly been overlooked in Sul do Save previously (Clancey 1996). Density estimates for the species in southern Africa range from 0.5 to 3.3 pairs/100 km² (ASAB1: 188–189), and the population in this region probably exceeds 1500 birds. The breeding cycle commences in midwinter (egg-laying records in southern Africa span May to July) and extends until midsummer (ASAB1: 188–189).

AYRES' EAGLE



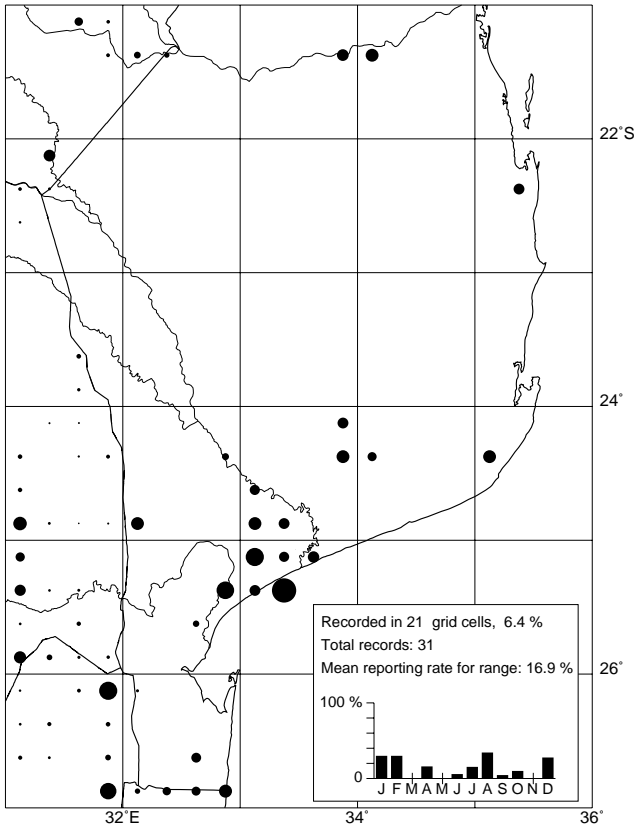
138 Ayres' Eagle

Hieraaetus ayresii

Águia de Ayres

The few records suggest that it is an uncommon nonbreeding intra-African summer migrant to moist woodlands. However, the possibility that it breeds within the region cannot be ruled out (ASAB1: 187). Single birds were observed in March, April and December. It is likely to have been overlooked at some localities because it tends to remain hidden within the foliage. The population is unlikely to exceed 100 birds.

LONGCRESTED EAGLE



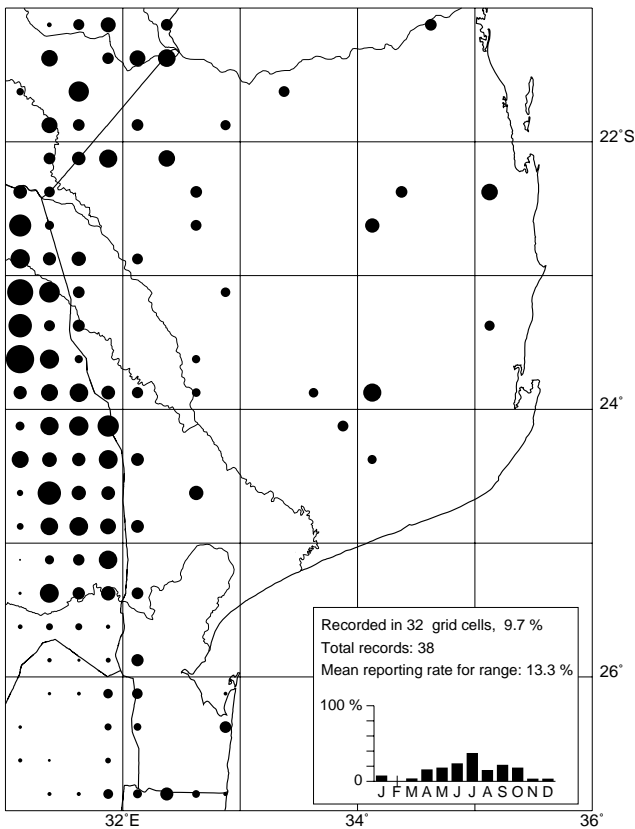
139 Longcrested Eagle

Lophaetus occipitalis

Águia-de-penacho

An uncommon breeding resident of areas where moist woodlands, wetlands and open spaces are available. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. The population possibly does not exceed 100 birds. The species frequently exploits cultivated lands in neighbouring South Africa and Swaziland (Parker 1994; ASAB1: 190–191), but not so in this region where agricultural practices are evidently less favourable to it (it was not observed among coconut and cashew plantations). It has probably declined along the coast north of Maputo where natural vegetation has been largely replaced. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the year with a summer peak (ASAB1: 190–191).

MARTIAL EAGLE



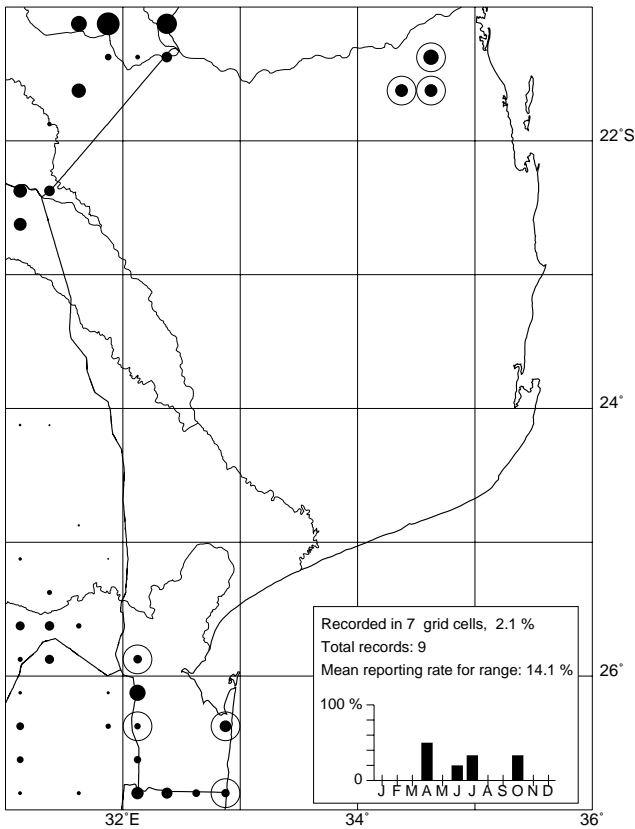
140 Martial Eagle

Polemaetus bellicosus

Águia-marcial

An uncommon breeding resident of light woodland and savanna. It occurs in pairs. Internest densities estimated in southern Africa range from 19.6 km to 11.7 km between breeding pairs (ASAB1: 192–193). The paucity of observations suggests that it has declined in the region, possibly as a result of direct persecution or as a result of scarcity due to human hunting of the mammals and gamebirds on which it preys. The population possibly does not exceed 200 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported mainly from April to June (ASAB1: 192–193). It has declined throughout southern Africa (ASAB1: 192–193), is classified as ‘vulnerable’ in South Africa (Brooke 1984) and is threatened in this region.

CROWNED EAGLE



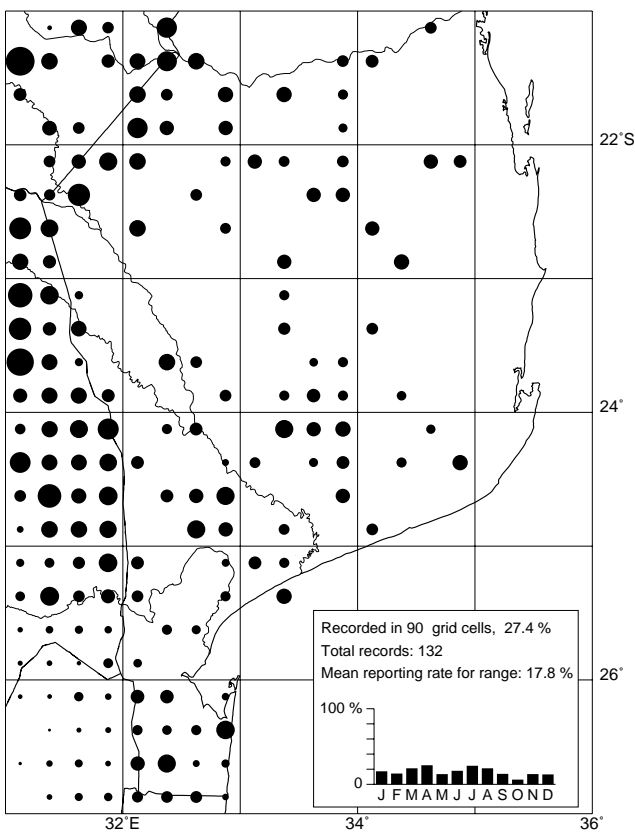
141 Crowned Eagle

Stephanoaetus coronatus

Águia-coroada

A rare breeding resident of forest and dense woodlands which occurs in pairs. It appears to be restricted to three strongholds in the region: the Libombo Mountain range, the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632BD), and an area of dense mixed woodland in the northeast (2134). Mean distances between breeding pairs in southern Africa have been estimated at from 2 to 19.5 km (ASAB1: 194–195). It has declined within the region as a result of destruction of natural forest along the coast (Parker 1995a). Breeding within southern Africa occurs mainly from August to March. Egg-laying records span August to October with a September peak (ASAB1: 194–195). The population is estimated at 100 birds and it is threatened in this region.

BROWN SNAKE EAGLE



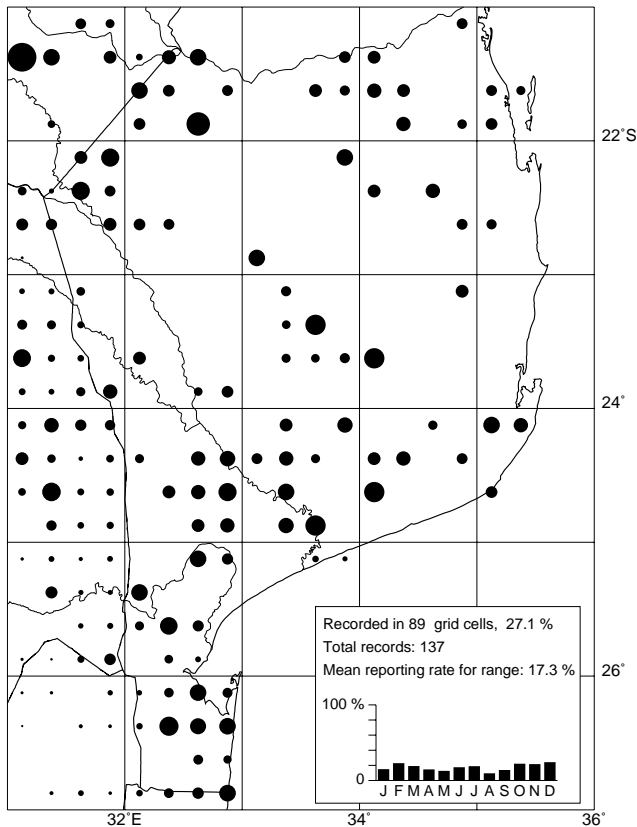
142 Brown Snake Eagle

Circaetus cinereus

Águia-cobreira-castanha

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands and savanna. It was observed singly. It is absent from the coast north of the Limpopo River mouth. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. The population may exceed 2000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa occurs from midsummer through to winter with an egg-laying peak from December to March (ASAB1: 196–197).

BLACKBREASTED SNAKE EAGLE



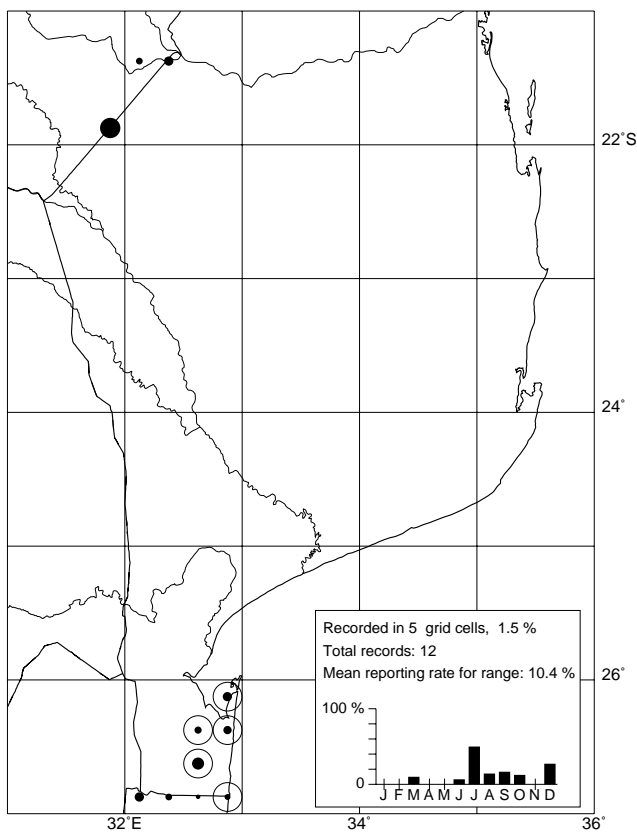
143 Blackbreasted Snake Eagle

Circaetus pectoralis

Águia-cobreira-de-peito-preto

An uncommon breeding resident of grassland and savanna. It was observed singly. Communal roosting has been reported in South Africa and Zimbabwe (ASAB1: 198–199), but not in this region. It is possibly more common than previously in Maputo Province because the clearing of woodlands for charcoal has created a more open habitat which suits the species (Parker 1995a). Elsewhere in southern Africa there is some evidence for movements westward in the wet season and eastward in the dry season (ASAB1: 198–199), but there is no evidence for seasonal movements in this region. The population is estimated at 2000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa takes place mainly in the late dry season (August to November) and egg-laying records span June to September (ASAB1: 198–199).

SOUTHERN BANDED SNAKE EAGLE



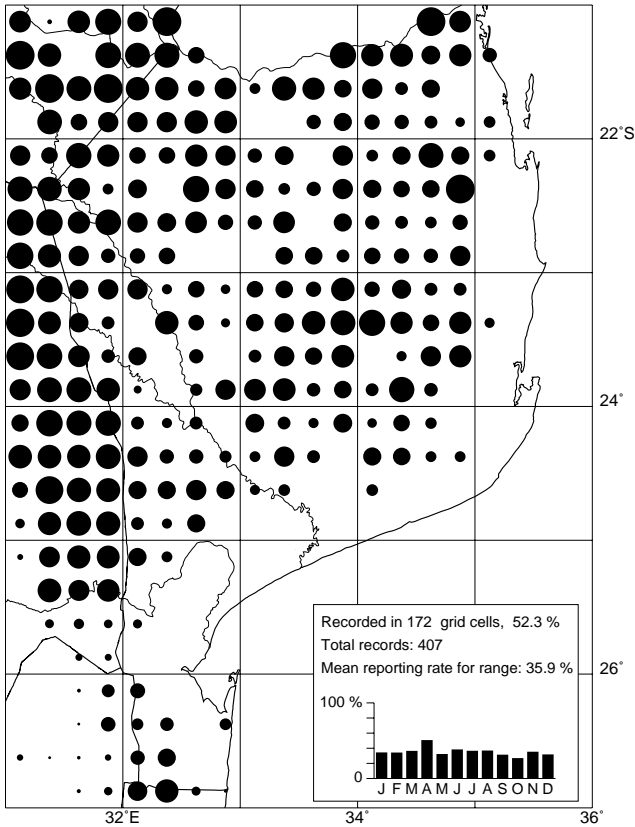
144 Southern Banded Snake Eagle

Circaetus fasciolatus

Águia-cobreira-barrada

A rare breeding resident of forest fringes along the coast. It was not recorded north of Maputo (2532DC), where it has probably declined as a result of the destruction of natural forests. It occurs in pairs. It was probably overlooked at some localities because it tends to stay hidden within the canopy, but the population is unlikely to exceed 50 birds. There are too few records for conclusions about possible seasonal movements to be drawn. It is regarded as resident in the neighbouring part of South Africa and migratory elsewhere in Africa (ASAB1: 200). Breeding has been reported in South Africa in October and November (ASAB1: 200). It has declined in South Africa (ASAB1: 200), is classified as globally 'near threatened' (Collar *et al.* 1994) and is threatened in this region.

BATELEUR



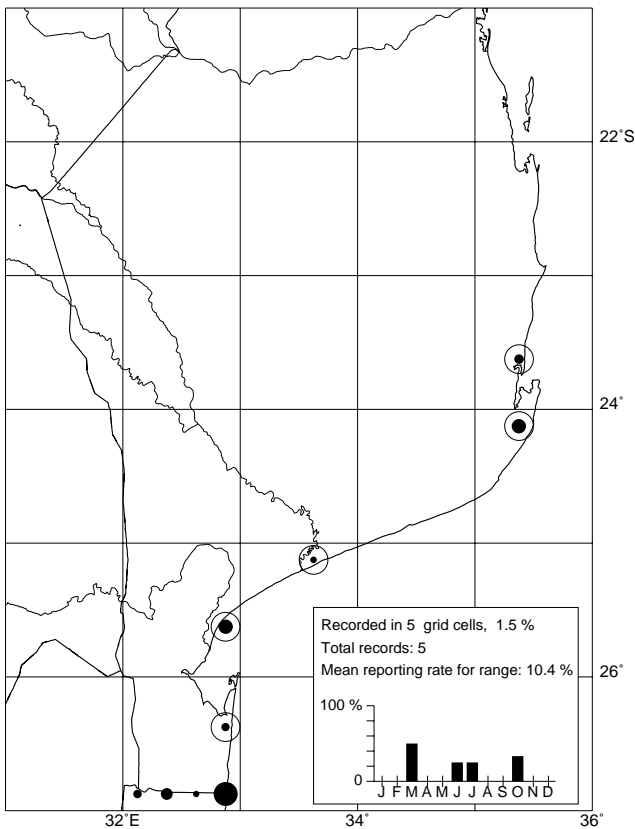
146 Bateleur

Terathopius ecaudatus

Águia-bailarina

A common breeding resident of woodlands and savanna where it occurs in pairs. It avoids the coast and other densely populated areas. The population probably exceeds 1600 birds. Breeding occurs from midsummer to early winter with an egg-laying peak from January to March (ASAB1: 202–203). In South Africa the species has declined greatly as a result of indiscriminate poisoning aimed at other predators by livestock farmers (ASAB1: 202–203) and is classified as ‘vulnerable’ (Brooke 1984). Poisoning may become a problem in this region as livestock farming is intensified.

PALMNUT VULTURE



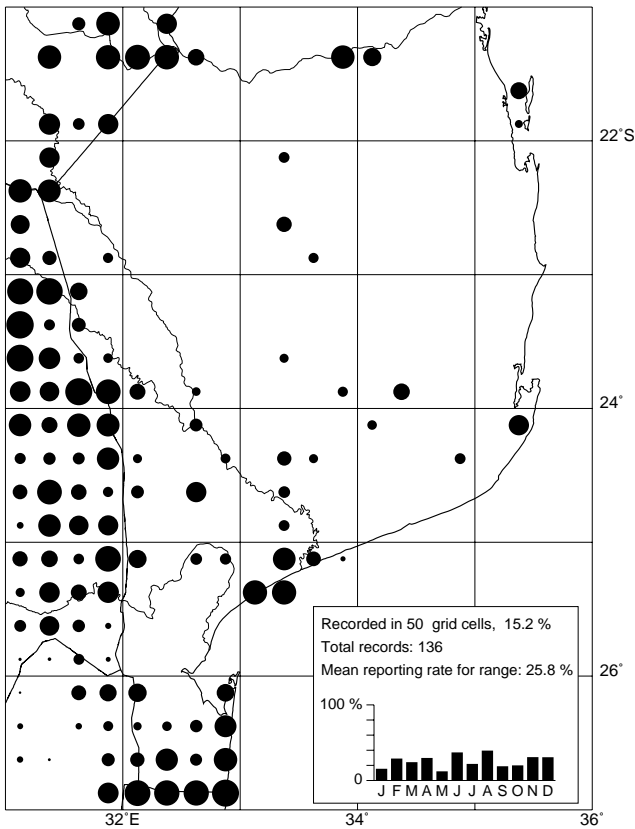
147 Palmnut Vulture

Gypohierax angolensis

Abutre-das-palmeiras

The species was observed only in the vicinities of Ponta do Ouro (2632DD), Chilembene (2532BD), Xai-Xai (2533BA) and Inhambane (2335CD). It inhabits coastal woodland and wetlands where kosi palms *Raphia australis* are present. It was found breeding at Manhica (2532BD) in 1955 (Clancey 1996). It has probably declined as a result of human population pressure and the removal of natural vegetation along the coast (Parker 1995a). There were too few observations for any pattern of seasonal movements to be apparent, but it was found to be resident in the neighbouring part of South Africa (ASAB1: 204). Breeding was not observed but probably occurs at the localities where it was reported. In South Africa, breeding commences in August to September (ASAB1: 204). The population may consist of fewer than 20 birds and it is threatened in this region.

AFRICAN FISH EAGLE



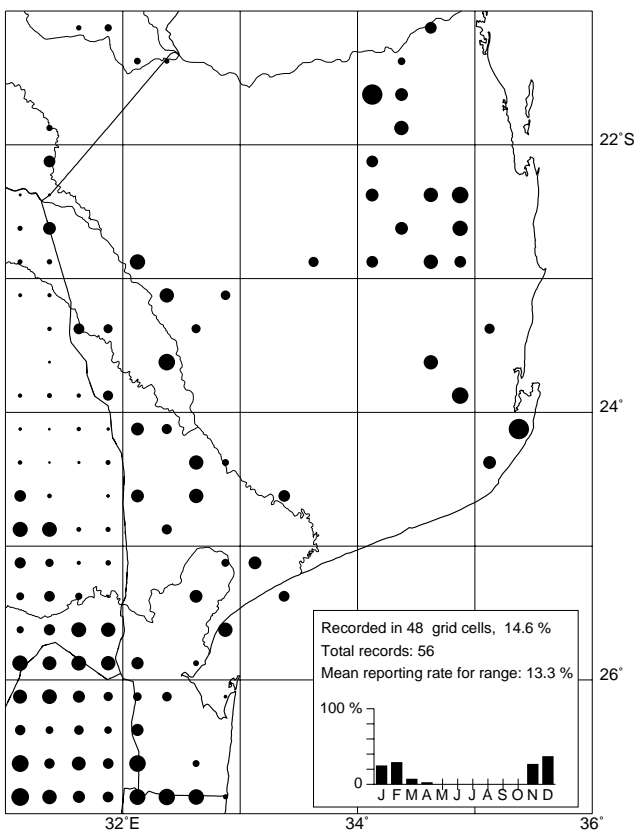
148 African Fish Eagle

Haliaeetus vocifer

Águia-pesqueira-africana

An uncommon breeding resident which was observed singly and in pairs. It occurs at most types of wetlands where perches are available at the waterside. It occurs in bays and estuaries but not along exposed coastlines. It is most often seen at permanent wetlands but occasionally occurs opportunistically at temporary wetlands in the process of drying up. Distances between breeding pairs at suitable habitat in southern Africa have been estimated at from 0.5 km up to 11 km (ASAB1: 205–207). The population is estimated at 500 birds. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. Breeding commences in winter (egg laying in southern Africa has been reported from April to August) and continues to early summer (ASAB1: 205–207).

STEPPE BUZZARD



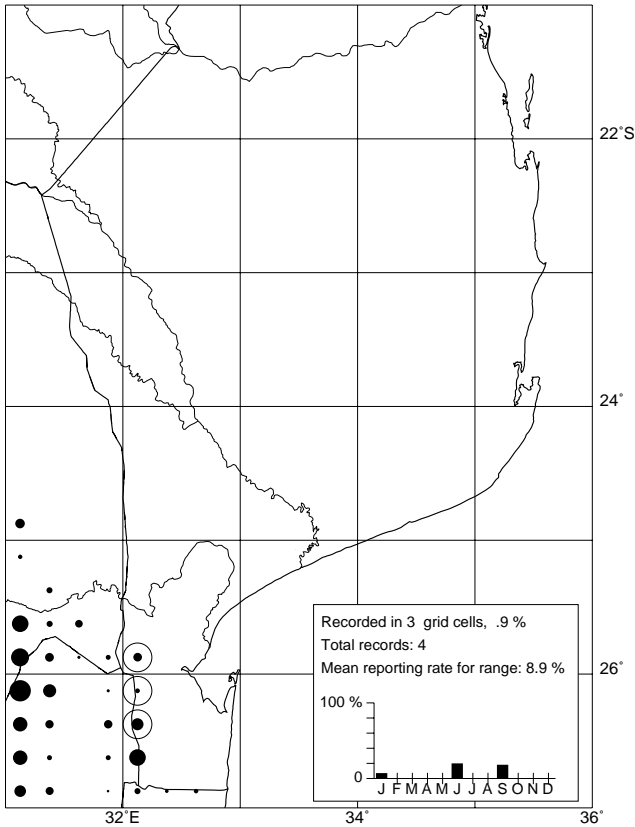
149 Steppe Buzzard

Buteo buteo

Bútio-das-estepes

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to woodlands. It is present from November to April. It is largely absent from the coast and from arid woodlands north of the Limpopo River. It was encountered singly. It is less numerous here than farther west in Swaziland and South Africa (Parker 1995a). A density of 7.7 birds/100 km² has been estimated in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton & Allan 1984). The population in this region is unlikely to exceed 500 birds. It has declined in its breeding range in Eurasia (Cramp *et al.* 1980).

JACKAL BUZZARD



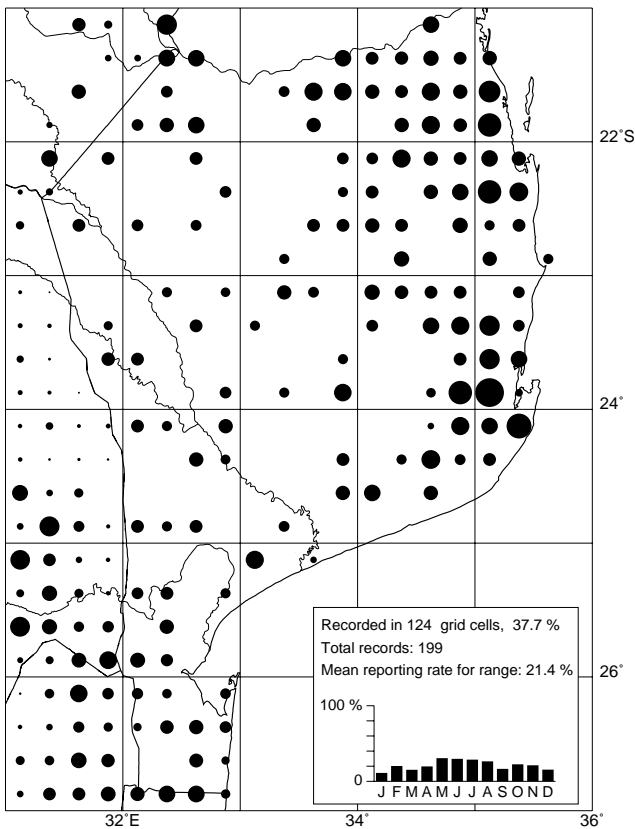
152 Jackal Buzzard

Buteo rufofuscus

Bútio-de-cauda-vermelha

An uncommon breeding resident of the Libombo Mountains south of the Inkomati River along the Swaziland border. It occurs in pairs. About 50 000 ha of habitat suitable for the species lies within Mozambique in this area. It has not previously been recorded in Mozambique (Parker 1995b; Clancey 1996). The population probably consists of fewer than 50 birds. Density estimates in the Northern Province, South Africa, range from 3.3 to 6 pairs/100 km² (Tarboton & Allan 1984). It breeds from late winter (with an egg-laying peak from August to September) to early summer throughout its range (ASAB1: 212–213).

LIZARD BUZZARD



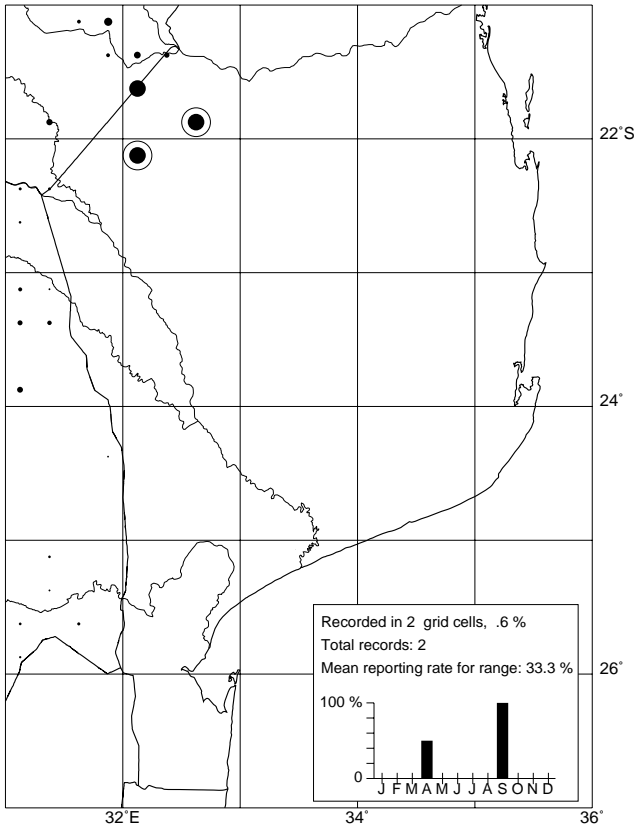
154 Lizard Buzzard

Kaupifalco monogrammicus

Gavião-papa-lagartos

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands where it was observed singly. It was encountered in moist woodlands more often than in arid woodlands. Elsewhere in southern Africa it is subject to complex patterns of seasonal movements which are not well understood (ASAB1: 216–217). In this region, the winter increase in reporting rates possibly reflects changes in behaviour and conspicuousness. The population probably exceeds 3000 birds. Breeding occurs in summer (ASAB1: 216–217).

OVAMBO SPARROWHAWK



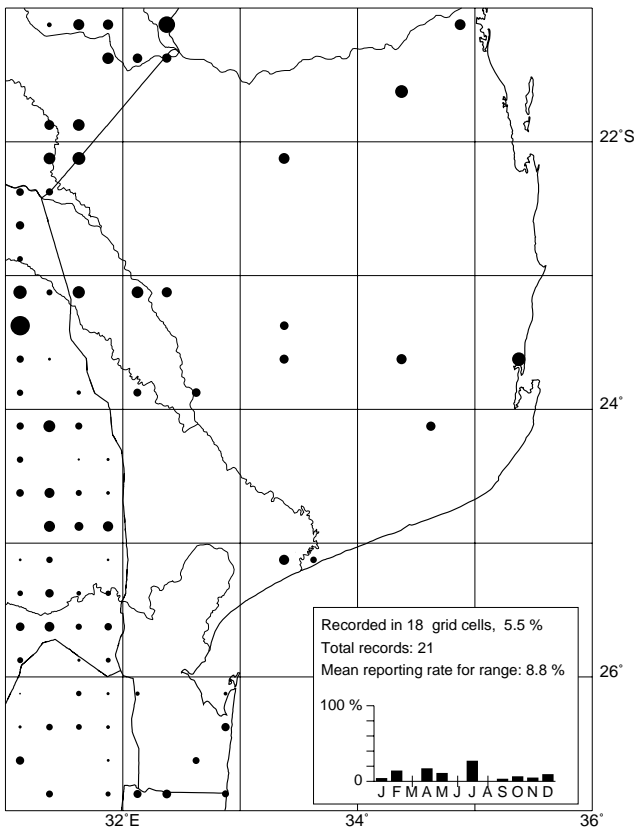
156 Ovambo Sparrowhawk

Accipiter ovampensis

Gavião do Ovambo

Single birds were observed at (2132DC) in April 1997 and (2232AA) in September 1997. It is possibly a breeding resident in the northwest. It is inconspicuous and difficult to identify, and may have been overlooked at some localities. It has previously been recorded from Namaacha (2532CC) (Clancey 1996).

LITTLE SPARROWHAWK



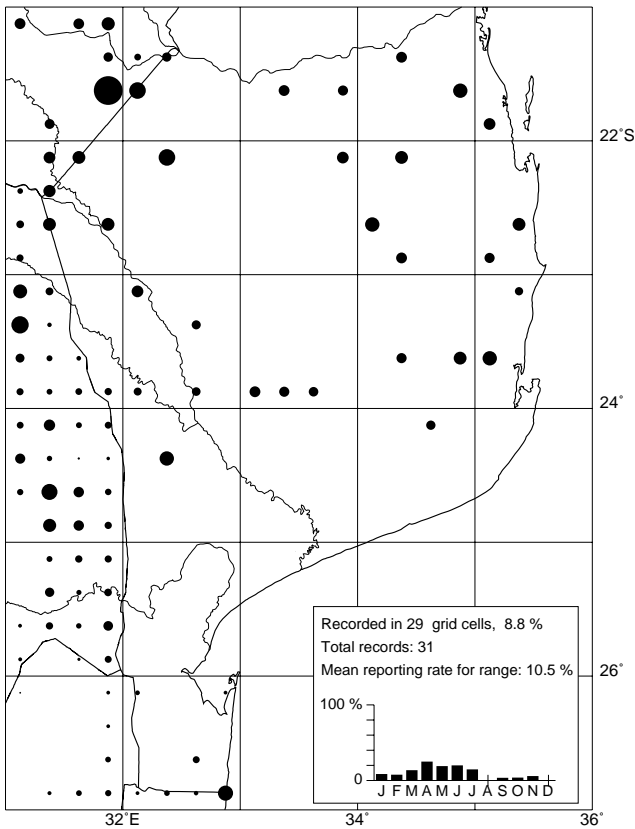
157 Little Sparrowhawk

Accipiter minullus

Gavião-pequeno

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands, where it occurs in pairs. It is highly inconspicuous because it usually remains hidden within the foliage and is mostly silent. It is therefore likely that it was overlooked at some localities and it is not clear whether its distribution is continuous or not. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. Estimated densities in suitable habitat in South Africa range from 0.7 to 1.7 pairs/100 km² (Tarboton & Allan 1984). The population in this region is estimated at 1000 birds. Breeding within southern Africa occurs from September to February. Egg-laying records span September to December with an October peak (ASAB1: 222–223).

LITTLE BANDED GOSHAWK



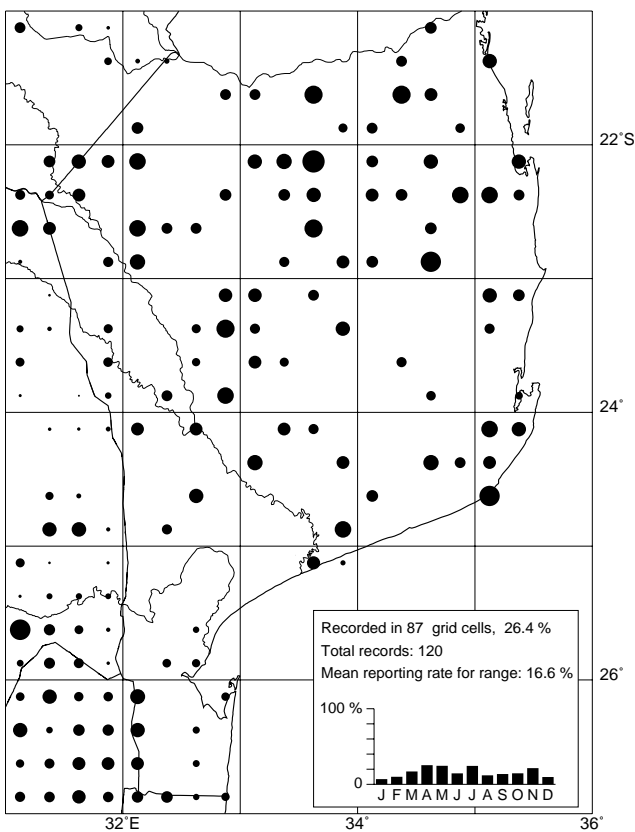
159 Little Banded Goshawk

Accipiter badius

Gavião-shikra

An uncommon resident of woodlands where it occurs in pairs. Although it uses exposed sites more often than other accipiters, it is inconspicuous and was probably overlooked at some localities. Estimated densities in South Africa range from 0.9 to 2 pairs/km² (Tarboton & Allan 1984). The population in this region probably exceeds 1000 birds. There were not enough observations for a clear pattern of seasonal movements to appear, but the species is resident with some nomadism in the neighbouring regions (ASAB1: 226–227). Egg-laying records in southern Africa span August to April with an October peak (ASAB1: 226–227) and breeding was observed here in January.

AFRICAN GOSHAWK



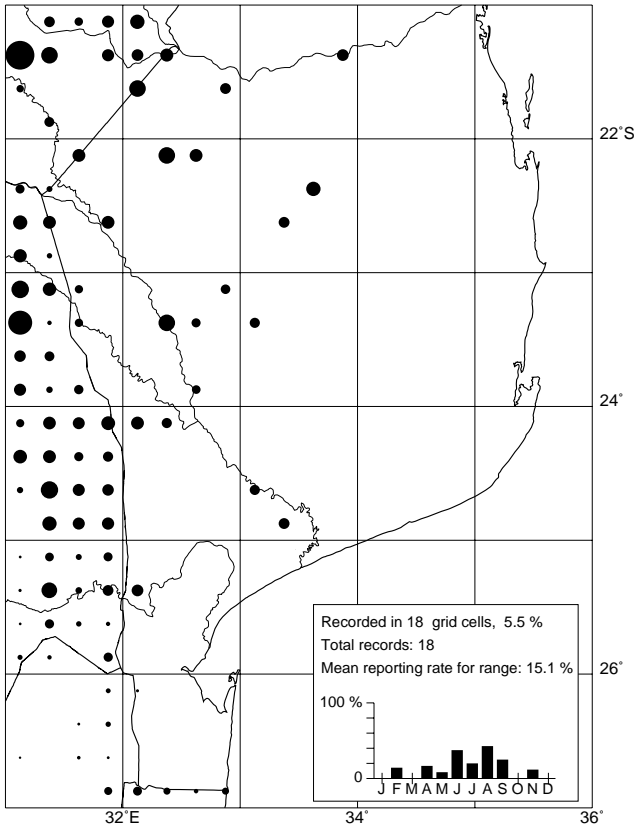
160 African Goshawk

Accipiter tachiro

Açor-africano

An uncommon breeding resident of woodland and forest where it occurs in pairs. A gap in its distribution in the south coincides with the Inkomati and Limpopo River floodplains. Its distinctive and frequently uttered calls render it more conspicuous than other accipiters. The population in this region is estimated at 2000 birds. Egg-laying in the neighbouring part of South Africa was reported from September to November with a peak in November (ASAB1: 228–229).

GABAR GOSHAWK



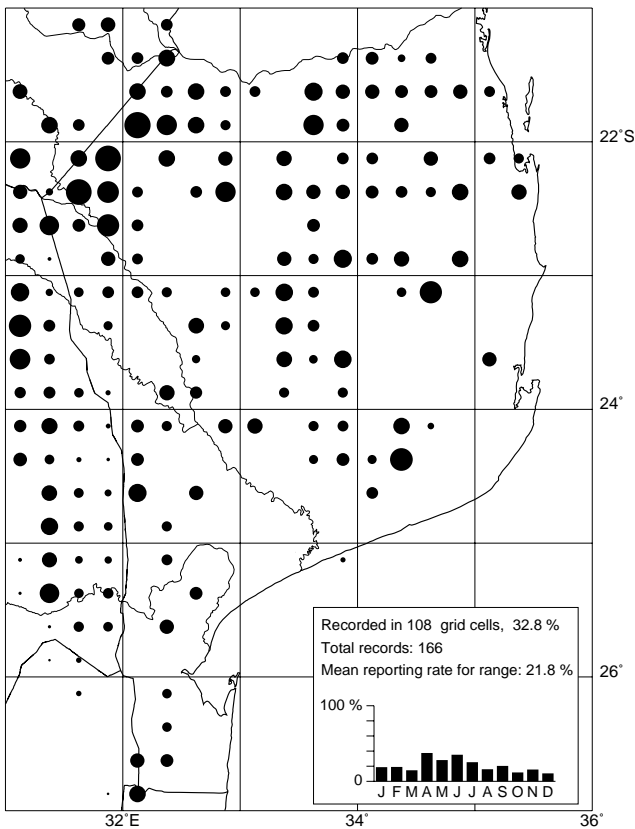
161 Gabar Goshawk

Micronisus gabar

Açor-palrador

An uncommon breeding resident of *Acacia* woodlands and savanna where it occurs in pairs. It is probably more widespread than indicated as it is easily overlooked. Densities of at least 0.3 pairs/100 km² have been estimated elsewhere in southern Africa (Simmons 1994). There is no evidence for seasonal movements. The population in this region is estimated at 200 birds. Breeding within southern Africa occurs from August to January with a peak in October and November (egg-laying records show a September to November peak) (ASAB1: 230–231).

DARK CHANTING GOSHAWK



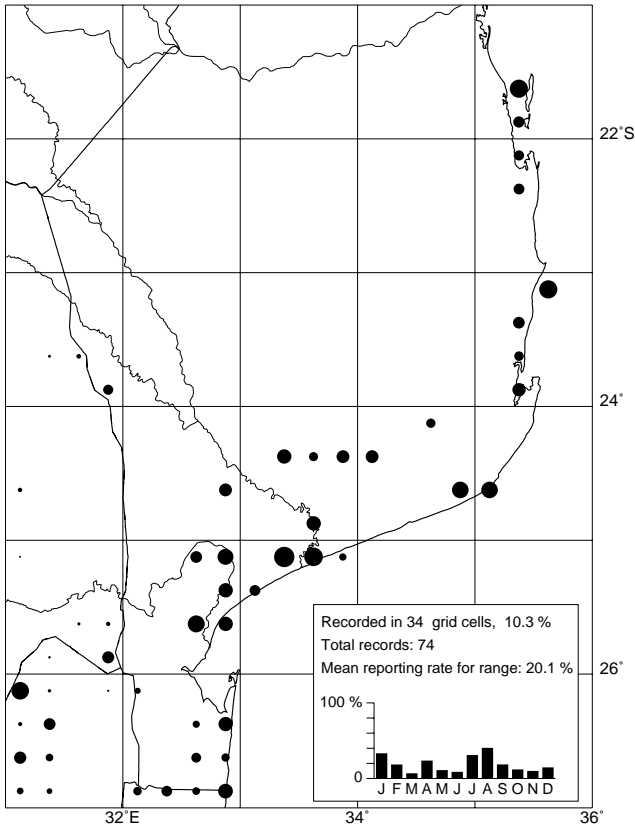
163 Dark Chanting Goshawk

Melierax metabates

Açor-cantor-escuro

A common breeding resident of woodlands. Its absence from the densely populated coastal regions may be due to habitat loss and direct persecution. It occurs in pairs. Densities elsewhere in southern Africa have been estimated at from 0.2 to 2 pairs/100 km² (Simmons 1994). The population in this region is estimated at 2000 birds. The fluctuations in reporting rates mirror similar trends in South Africa and Zimbabwe and are probably due to differences in conspicuousness between the breeding and nonbreeding seasons rather than to seasonal movements (ASAB1: 234–235). Breeding occurs from August to December (ASAB1: 234–235).

AFRICAN MARSH HARRIER



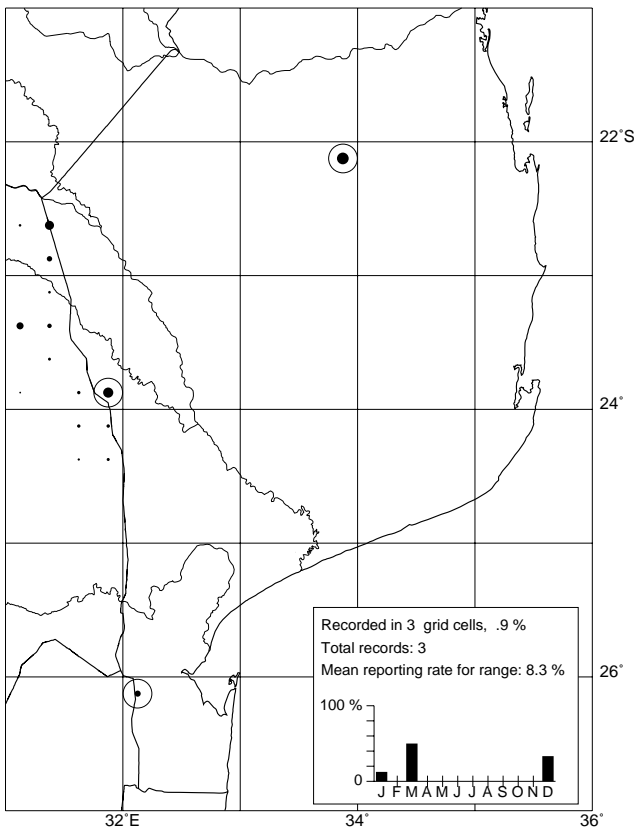
165 African Marsh Harrier

Circus ranivorus

Tartaranhão-dos-pântanos

An uncommon breeding resident of marshlands, where it was observed singly. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. Breeding densities of up to 8 pairs/10 km² have been estimated in southern Africa (ASAB1: 236–237). The population in this region may exceed 1000 birds. Breeding probably takes place from September to December as in South Africa (ASAB1: 236–237). It is believed to have declined in South Africa (ASAB1: 236–237).

MONTAGU'S HARRIER



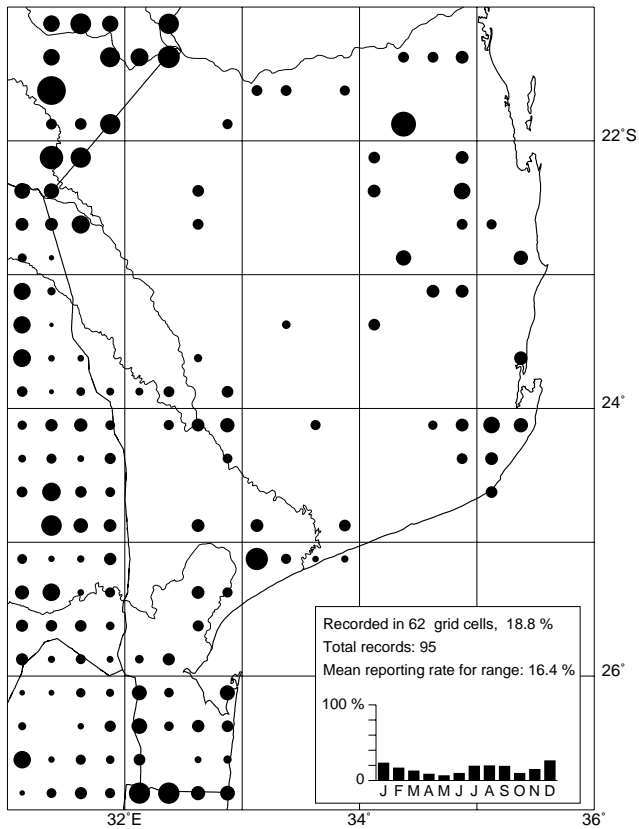
166 Montagu's Harrier

Circus pygargus

Tartaranhão-caçador

A rare nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. Groups of five to 10 birds were seen in fallow lands near Goba (2632AA) in January 1995, in grassland in the dry bed of the dam at Massingir (2331DD) in December 1994 (this locality has been underwater since late 1995) and in grassland at (2233BB) in March 1996. The number of birds visiting the region is unlikely to exceed 100. It has declined in parts of its breeding range (ASAB1: 239).

GYMNOGENE



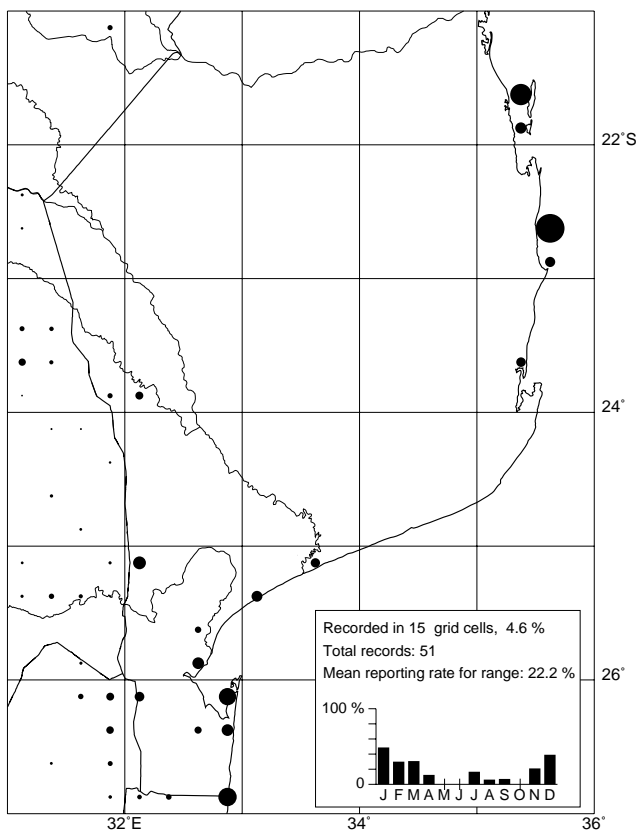
169 Gymnogene

Polyboroides typus

Secretário-pequeno

A common breeding resident of woodlands, where it was observed singly. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Densities of from 4 to 5.3 pairs/100 km² have been estimated in South Africa (Tarboton & Allan 1984). Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from August to December with a peak from September to October (ASAB1: 244–245).

OSPREY



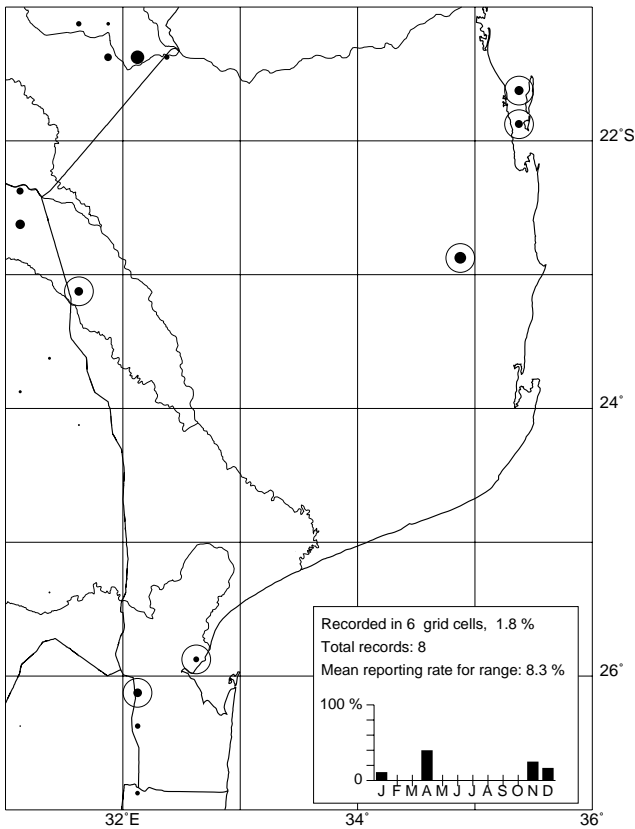
170 Osprey

Pandion haliaetus

Águia-pesqueira

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. It was seen singly, most often at bays and estuaries along the coast and also at large inland waterbodies. Nonbreeding birds tend to arrive early and leave late and may overwinter, resulting in records in most months of the year (ASAB1: 246). The number of birds reaching this region probably exceeds 50.

PEREGRINE FALCON



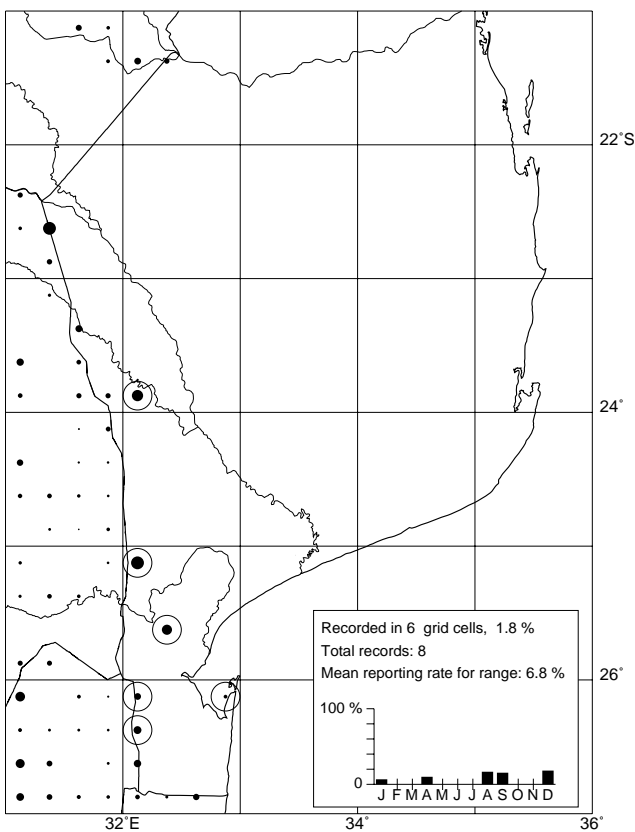
171 Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus

Falcão-peregrino

This species is a rare breeding resident on cliffs in the Libombo Mountains in the south and possibly on buildings in the city of Maputo (2532DC). Elsewhere in the region, breeding sites are not available, and the birds seen were either Palearctic migrants or nonbreeding visitors from elsewhere in southern Africa. It was observed singly and in pairs. The breeding population may be fewer than 10 pairs, while nonbreeding visitors may swell the numbers in the region to over 100. Egg-laying has been reported from August and September in the neighbouring regions (ASAB1: 250–251).

LANNER FALCON



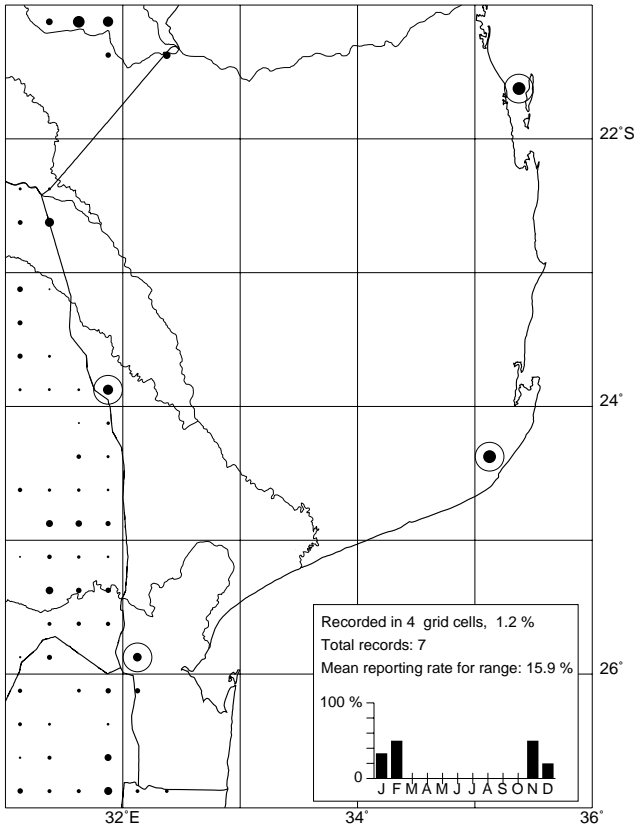
172 Lanner Falcon

Falco biarmicus

Falcão-alfaneque

A rare breeding resident of woodlands; it was observed singly. Most records were close to the Libombo Mountains, where cliffs provide nest sites. At Massingir (2332CC) and Corumana (2532AA), birds were seen in the vicinity of the dam walls which may provide nest sites. There were too few observations for any pattern of seasonal movements to be apparent. The population is unlikely to exceed 50 birds. Clancey (1996) described it as a ‘regular but uncommon nomad’, without mentioning any records in this region. Egg-laying within southern Africa has been reported from June to November with a peak from July to August (ASAB1: 247–248).

HOBBY FALCON



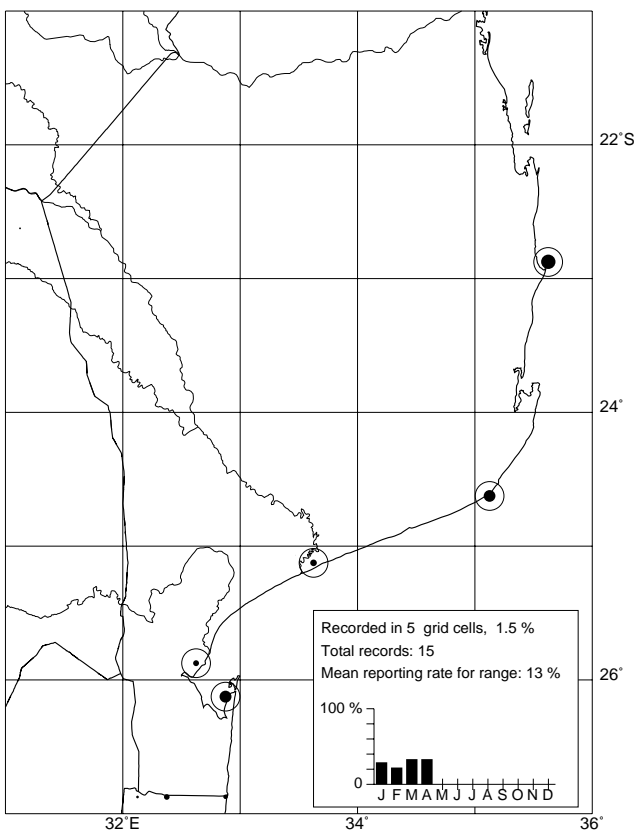
173 Hobby Falcon

Falco subbuteo

Falcão-tagarote

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. It inhabits woodlands with clearings. It was observed from November to February in groups of up to five birds. The paucity of records is partly due to the fact that the species is only present for a short period, and some grid cells were not visited during that time. The number of birds in the region possibly exceeds 50 at times. It has not previously been recorded in the region (see Clancey 1996).

SOOTY FALCON



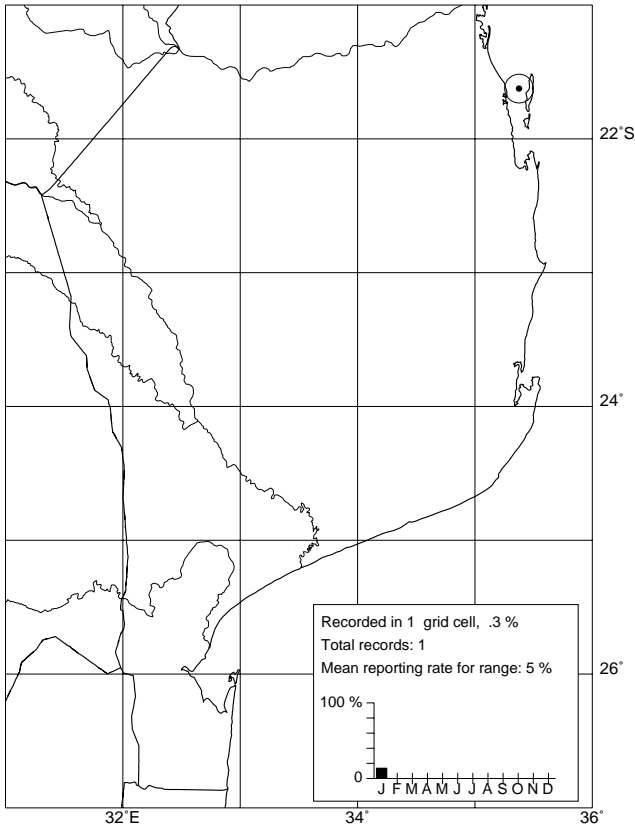
175 Sooty Falcon

Falco concolor

Falcão-sombrio

An uncommon nonbreeding summer migrant from the eastern Sahara Desert and Arabian Peninsula to coastal woodlands. It was observed singly from January to April, most often in the vicinity of mangrove swamps in bays and estuaries. It has not previously been recorded in the region (Parker 1995b), although Clancey (1996) stated that it 'must occur'. It may have become more common along the east coast in recent times (ASAB1: 255). The number of birds in the region possibly exceeds 100 at times.

ELEONORA'S FALCON



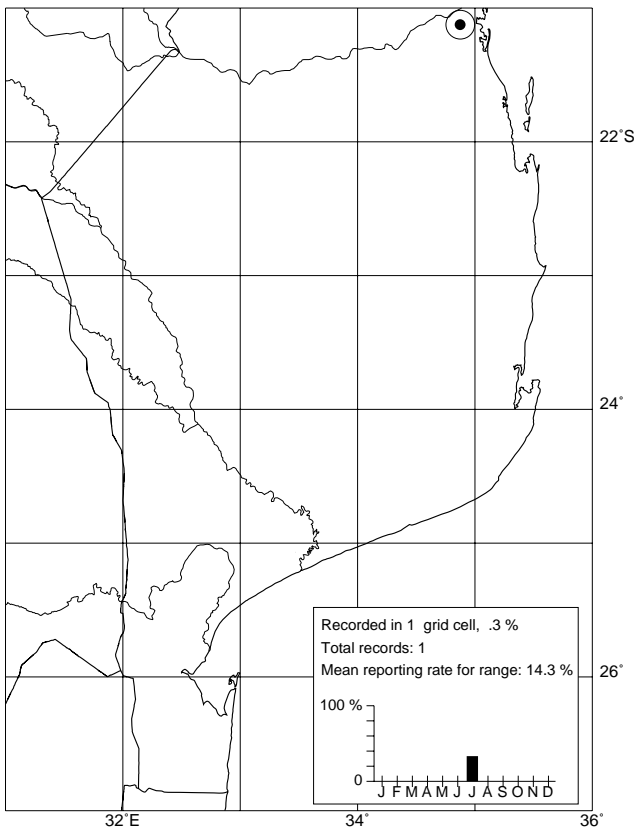
177 Eleonora's Falcon

Falco eleonorae

Falcão-da-rainha

A sighting of a bird at Bazaruto (2135CB) in January 1996 has been ratified by the Rarities Committee of BirdLife South Africa (Hockey *et al.* 1997). Other reports from Vilanculos (2135CD) and Pomene (2235DC) were not ratified (Parker 1995b). It is possibly a regular nonbreeding summer migrant to the coastline and islands.

REDNECKED FALCON



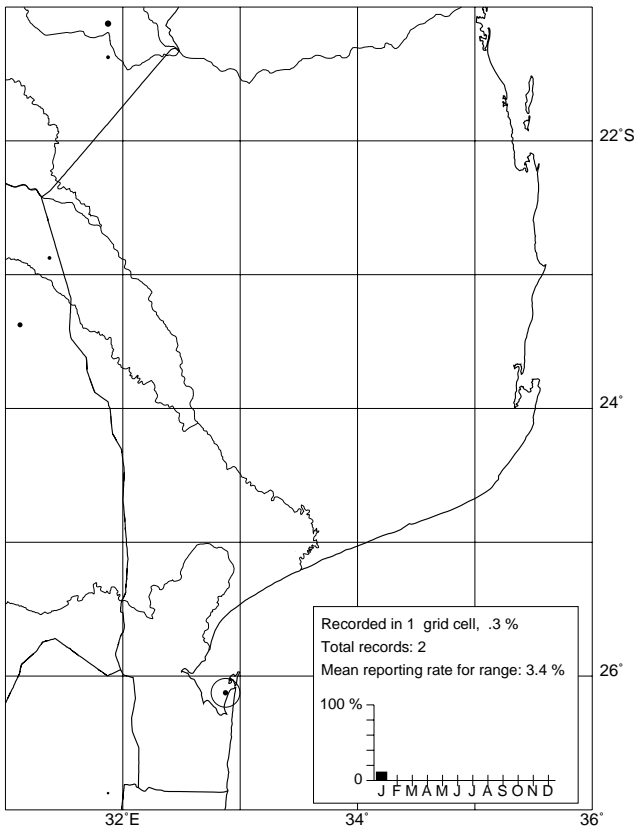
178 Rednecked Falcon

Falco chicquera

Falcão-de-nuca-vermelha

A bird was seen in savanna at the Save River near Nova Mambone (2134BB) in July 1996. It has not previously been recorded south of the Save River (Clancey 1996).

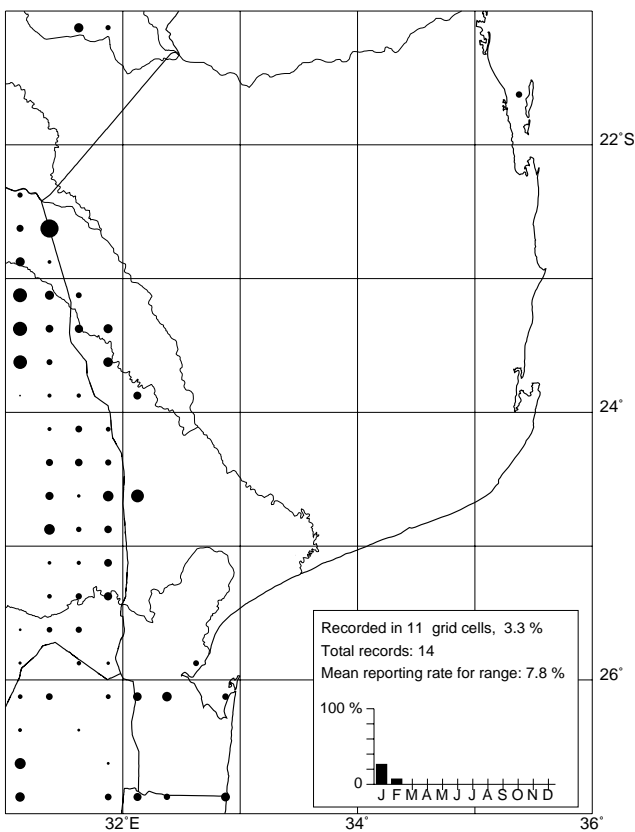
WESTERN REDFOOTED KESTREL

**179 Western Redfooted Kestrel***Falco vespertinus*

Falcão-de-pés-vermelhos-ocidental

A rare nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. A female was observed on Inhaca Island (2632BB) in the company of Eastern Redfooted Kestrels in January 1997 (De Boer & Bento 1999). Although not reported by Clancey (1996), the species had previously been reported from Maputo (2532DC) by Herdam (1994). Its main nonbreeding grounds are to the west in Namibia and Botswana (ASAB1: 260–261), and only vagrants arrive as far east as Mozambique.

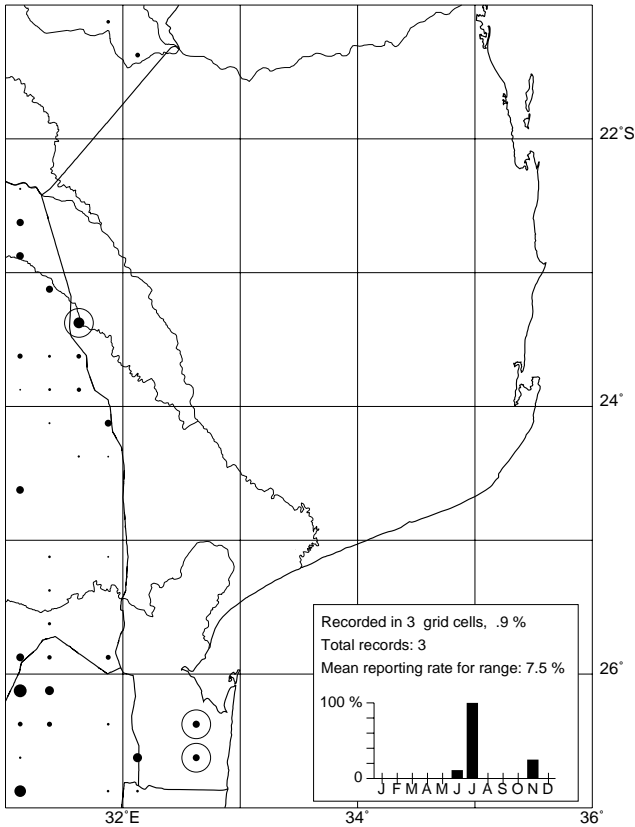
EASTERN REDFOOTED KESTREL

**180 Eastern Redfooted Kestrel***Falco amurensis*

Falcão-de-pés-vermelhos-oriental

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to grasslands and savanna. It was observed during January and February, singly and in flocks of up to 10 birds. Its main nonbreeding grounds are in the grasslands of central South Africa (ASAB1: 262–263) and relatively small numbers (possibly no more than 200) visit the more wooded environment of this region.

ROCK KESTREL



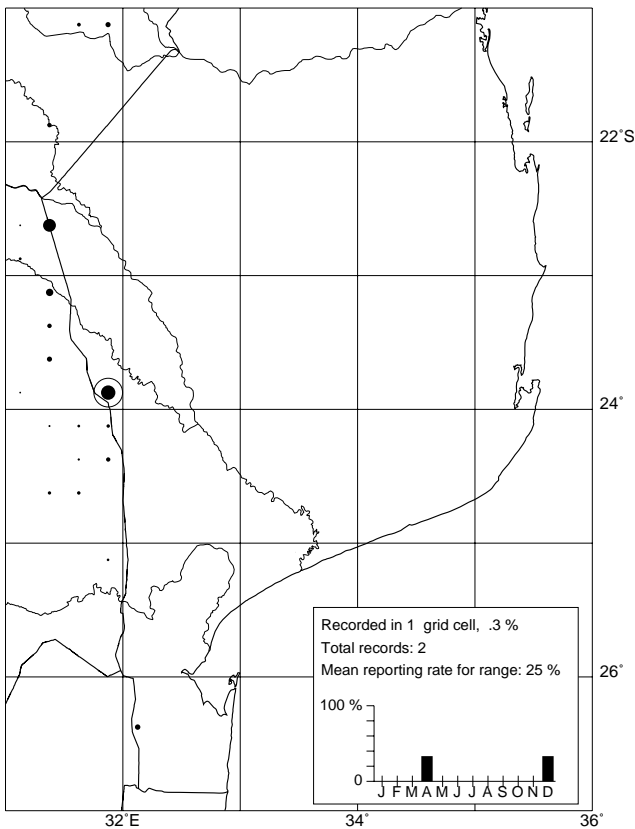
181 Rock Kestrel

Falco tinnunculus

Peneireiro-vulgar

It is possibly a rare breeding resident on cliffs in the Libombo Mountains along the frontier with South Africa. Sightings elsewhere represent nonbreeding visitors. It was observed singly.

LESSER KESTREL



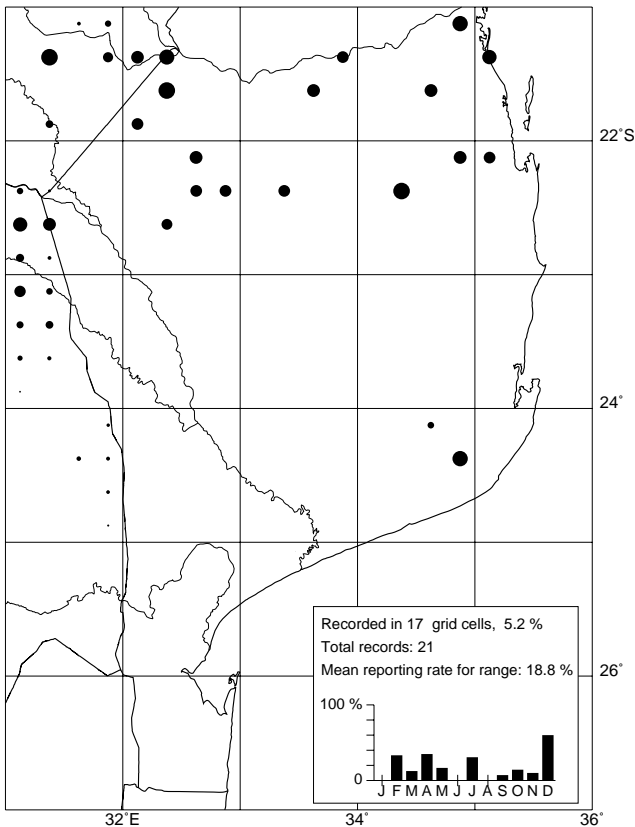
183 Lesser Kestrel

Falco naumanni

Peneireiro-das-torres

A rare nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to grassland and savanna. More than 20 birds were observed near Massingir (2331DD) in December 1994. The main nonbreeding grounds of the species lie in the grasslands of central South Africa and it is expected only as a straggler this far east (ASAB1: 268–269). It has not previously been recorded in Mozambique, although Clancey (1996) stated that it ‘must occur’. It is regarded as globally threatened owing to declines in its breeding range (Collar *et al.* 1994). It does not represent a conservation priority in this region because it occurs only peripherally.

DICKINSON'S KESTREL



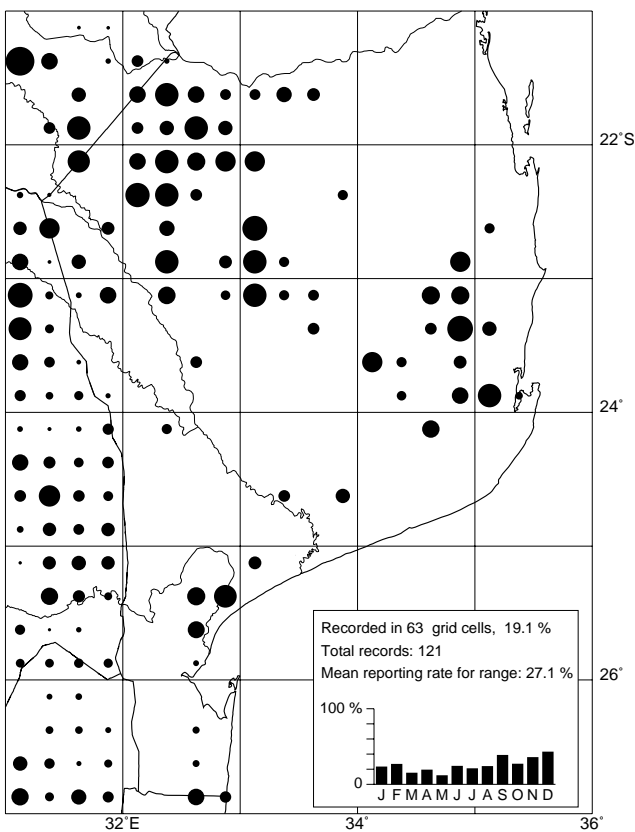
185 Dickinson's Kestrel

Falco dickinsoni

Falcão de Dickinson

An uncommon breeding resident of broadleaved woodland. It occurs in pairs and was most often seen in the vicinity of large Baobab *Adonsonia digitata* trees. The population probably exceeds 500 birds. Elsewhere in southern Africa, a winter influx from farther north has been postulated (ASAB1: 272–273), but in this region there is no clear evidence for seasonal movements. Breeding within southern Africa takes place in early summer, with egg-laying records spanning September to November (ASAB1: 272–273).

COQUI FRANCOLIN



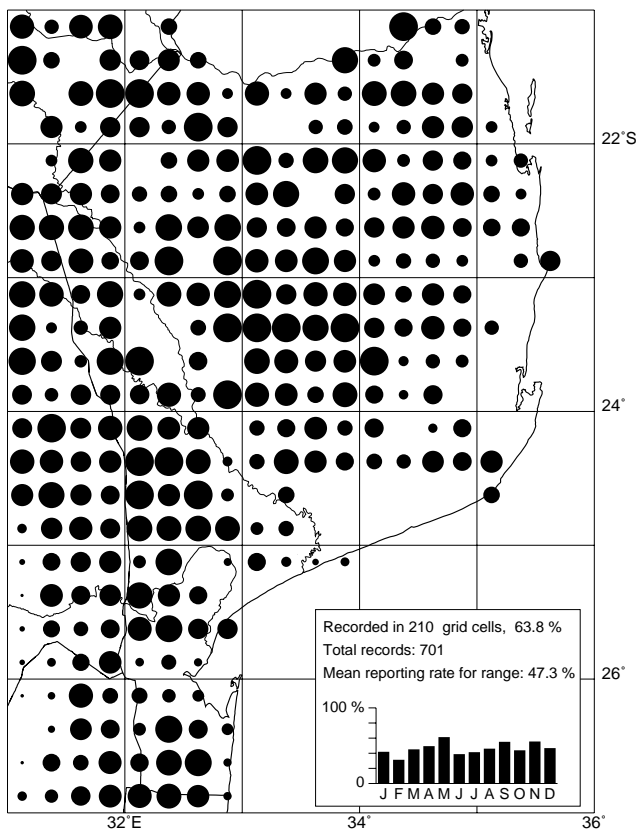
188 Coqui Francolin

Fringilla coqui

Perdiz-das-pedras

A common resident of the more open woodlands and savanna. It was encountered more often in Mopane woodlands than in other woodland types. The northwest population which occurs in arid woodland and savanna appears to be separated from the coastal population which occurs in broadleaved savannas. It occurs in pairs and family groups of up to 10 birds. A density of 15 birds/100 ha was estimated at one locality in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. Breeding may occur at any time with a midsummer peak (ASAB1: 276–277).

CRESTED FRANCOLIN



189 Crested Francolin

Francolinus sephaena

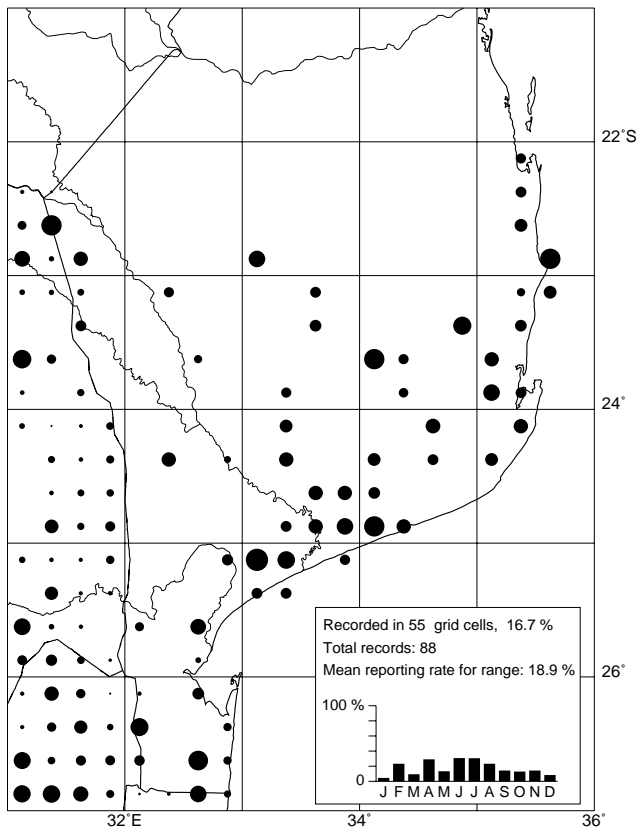
Perdiz-de-crista

A common resident of woodland which occurs in pairs and family groups of up to 10 birds. It is most numerous in *Acacia* woodlands and least numerous in miombo woodlands. It is absent only from the most densely populated parts of the coastal region. In South Africa, densities of 48 birds/100 ha in *Acacia* woodland and 7.4 birds/100 ha in broadleaved woodland were estimated (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The population probably exceeds two million birds. Breeding is most likely to occur from October to May (ASAB1: 278–279) and chicks were observed in April, May, July and December.

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha	27	17	<5	13

For explanation of tables, see Explanation of Species Accounts on p. xxiv.

SHELLEY'S FRANCOLIN



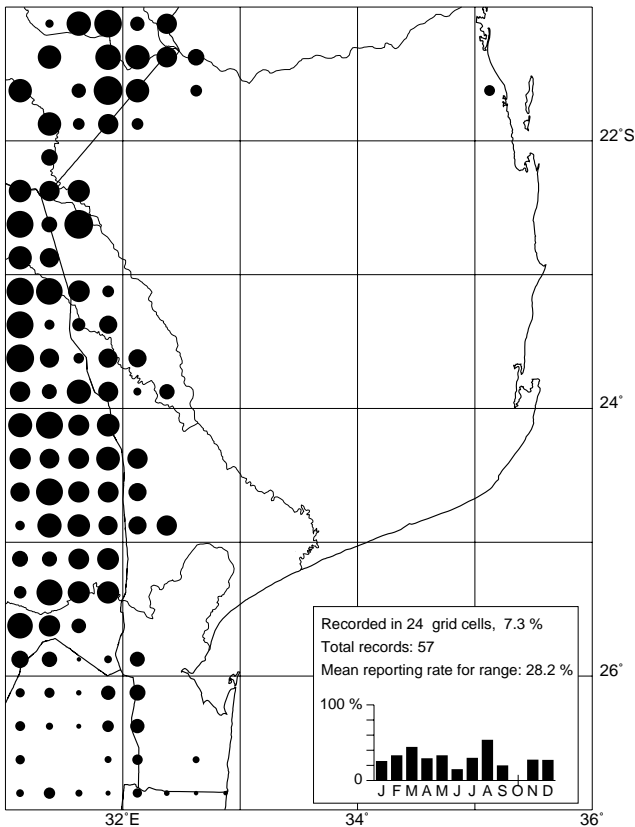
191 Shelley's Francolin

Francolinus shelleyi

Perdiz de Shelley

A common resident of savanna and light woodlands, where it occurs in pairs and family groups of up to 10 birds. It is absent from arid woodlands and tends to prefer more open habitats than the Coqui Francolin, although there is some overlap. Breeding is likely to be concentrated in midsummer (ASAB1: 282–283). The population probably exceeds 2000 birds.

NATAL FRANCOLIN



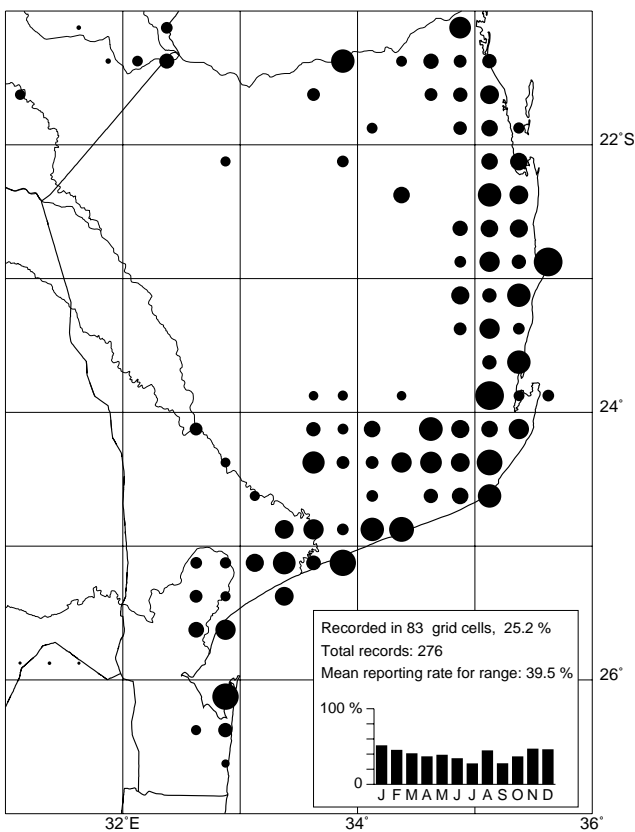
196 Natal Francolin

Francolinus natalensis

Perdiz do Natal

An uncommon resident of woodlands, where it occurs in pairs and family groups of up to 10 birds. It avoids the flat sandy plains which cover most of the region and is found in hilly terrain around the frontiers. The seemingly isolated record in the northeast could be continuous with a population north of the Save River. The population probably exceeds 1500 birds. Egg-laying in the Northern Province, South Africa, has been reported from December to September with a peak in April and May (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

REDNECKED FRANCOLIN



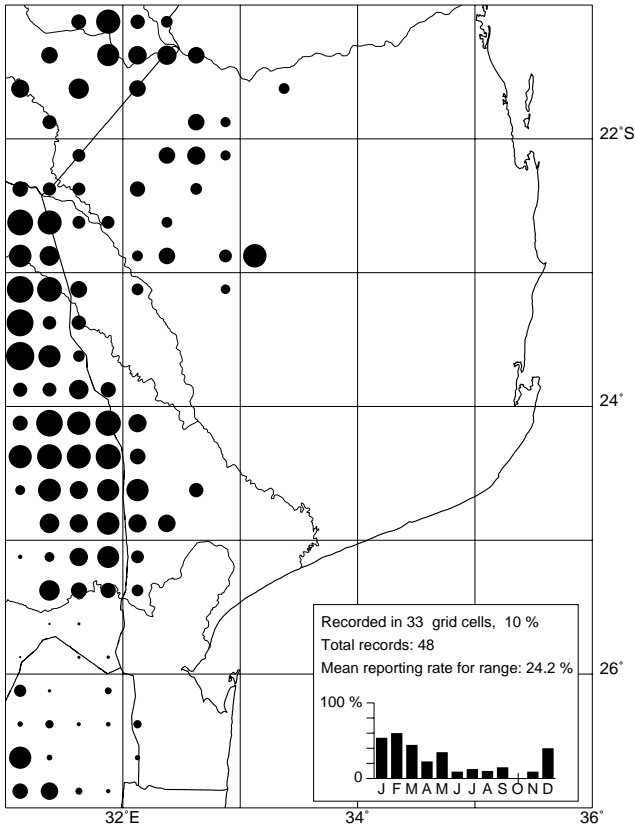
198 Rednecked Francolin

Francolinus afer

Perdiz-de-gola-vermelha

A common resident which occurs mostly in grassland, cultivated fields and marshes around the edges of dense woodland and forest. It was encountered in pairs and family groups of up to 10 birds. Its distribution is mostly coastal, extending inland along the Limpopo River, and it does not overlap with Swainson's Francolin, which replaces it in the more arid parts of the region. Overlap has been reported in other parts of southern Africa (ASAB1: 294–295). Breeding is likely to occur from mid- to late summer (ASAB1: 294–295). The population probably exceeds 200 000 birds. It has been adversely affected only to a small extent by the removal of natural vegetation along the coast and has on the other hand benefited by exploiting cultivated lands.

SWAINSON'S FRANCOLIN



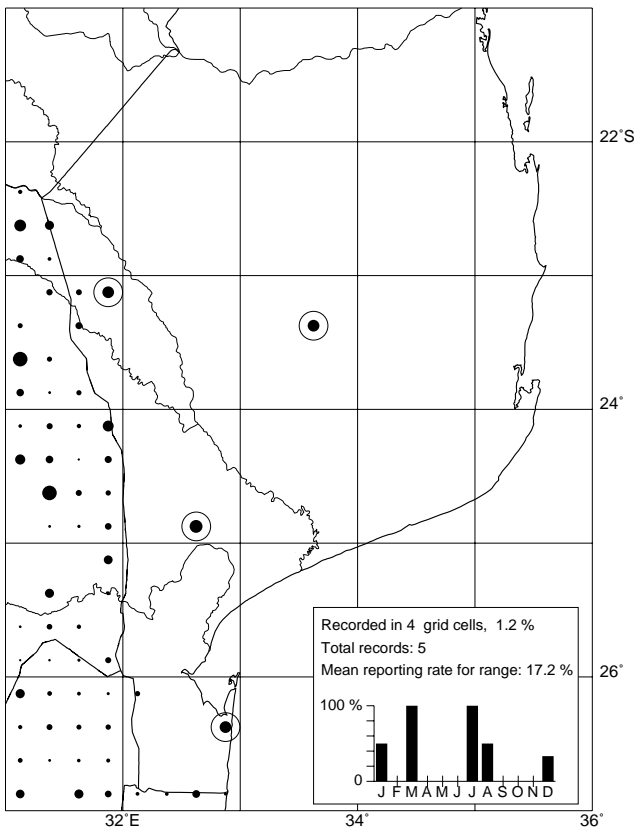
199 Swainson's Francolin

Francolinus swainsonii

Perdiz de Swainson

An uncommon resident of arid savannas, where it occurs in pairs and family groups of up to 10 birds. It replaces the similar Rednecked Francolin in the drier west of the region. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa occurs in all months with a peak from February to April (ASAB1: 296–297). It readily exploits cultivated lands, but because cultivation is limited within its range in this region, this has not led to a significant increase in numbers.

COMMON QUAIL



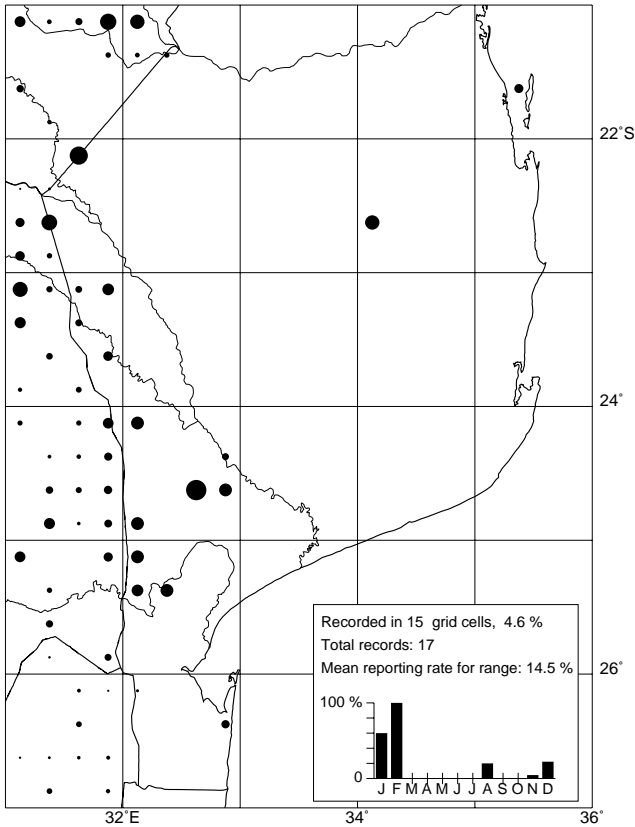
200 Common Quail

Coturnix coturnix

Codorniz-comum

An uncommon species which is probably a breeding resident in grassland and savanna. It is more common to the west in the grasslands of South Africa (ASAB1: 299), and occurs only peripherally here. It is inconspicuous because it tends to remain hidden in the grass and was probably overlooked at a number of localities. It was encountered singly. Breeding is likely to occur from mid- to late summer (ASAB1: 299–301).

HARLEQUIN QUAIL



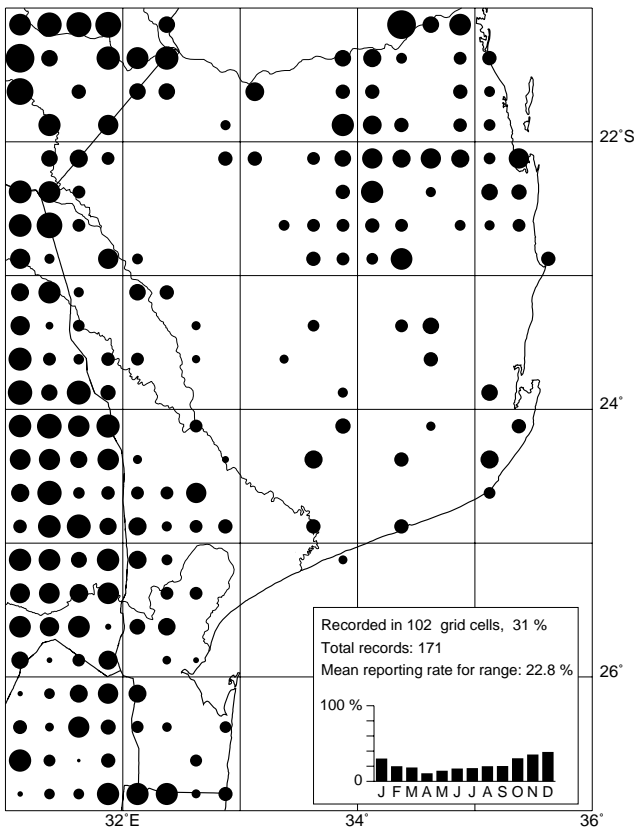
201 Harlequin Quail

Coturnix delegorguei

Codorniz-arlequim

This species is easily overlooked because it remains hidden in the grass until flushed and is probably more widespread than indicated. It is possibly a breeding summer migrant but may be present in low numbers during winter. It is found in arid woodlands, grassland and marshes and was encountered singly and in pairs. It is irruptive and was particularly numerous in the extreme west of the region during January 1997, after heavy rains. Within southern Africa breeding occurs mostly in January and February (ASAB1: 302–303). The population may exceed 5000 birds at times.

HELMETED GUINEAFOWL



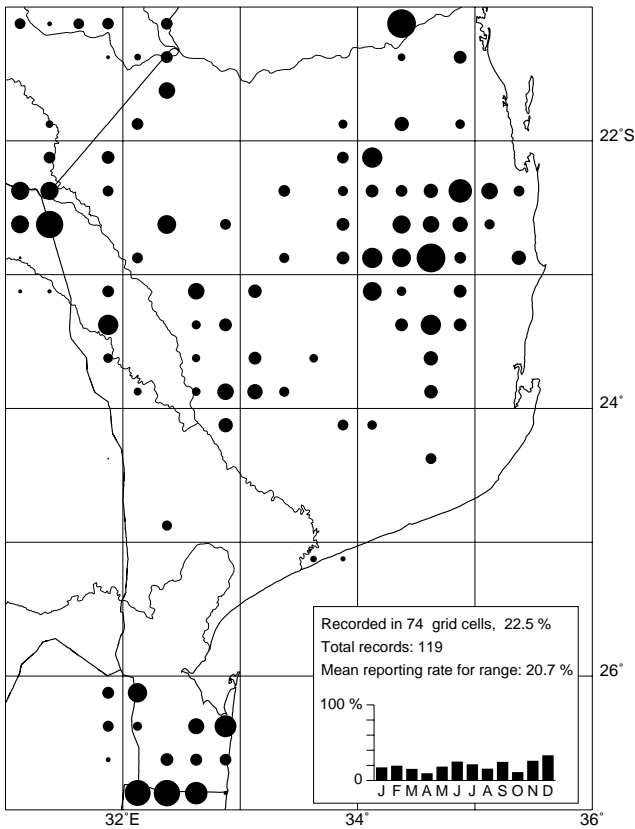
203 Helmeted Guineafowl

Numida meleagris

Galinha-do-mato

A common resident of most habitats including cultivated lands but excluding forests. It persists in populated areas despite hunting pressure. When breeding it occurs in pairs and family groups but at other times congregates in flocks of up to 100 birds. Breeding may occur throughout the summer but is responsive to rainfall (ASAB1: 308–309). The population probably exceeds 100 000 birds.

CRESTED GUINEAFOWL



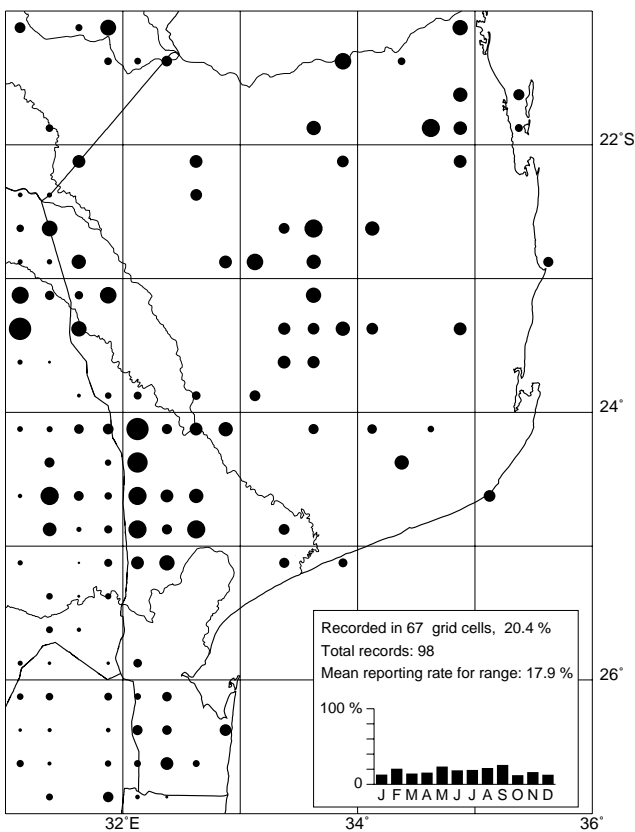
204 Crested Guineafowl

Guttera pucherani

Galinha-do-mato-de-crista

A common resident of dense woodlands. Over much of its range it does not appear to be significantly affected by hunting pressure, but this could account for its absence in densely populated coastal areas. It sometimes occurs in the same habitat as the Helmeted Guineafowl but usually prefers denser woodland and does not exploit cultivated lands. When breeding it occurs in pairs and family groups but at other times congregates in flocks of up to 100 birds. The population in the extreme south is separated from the northern population by the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers. The combined population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Egg laying has been reported from October to February in South Africa and Zimbabwe (ASAB1: 310–311). Breeding was observed in November, February and March.

KURRICHANE BUTTONQUAIL



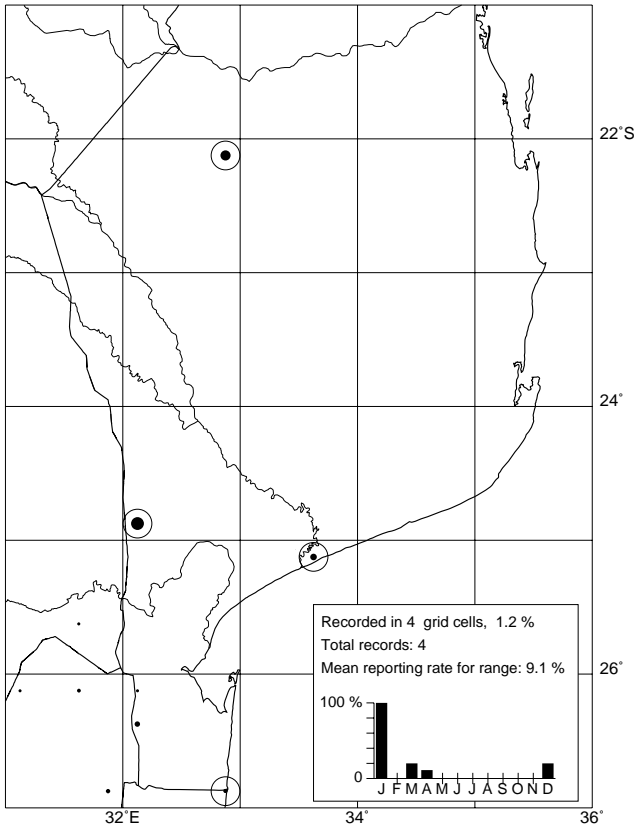
205 Kurrichane Buttonquail

Turnis sylvatica

Toirão-comum

A common breeding resident of grassland, savanna and light woodland where it occurs singly and in pairs. It avoids both the denser and the most arid woodlands. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding is likely to occur from December to April (ASAB1: 306–307).

BLACKRUMPED BUTTONQUAIL



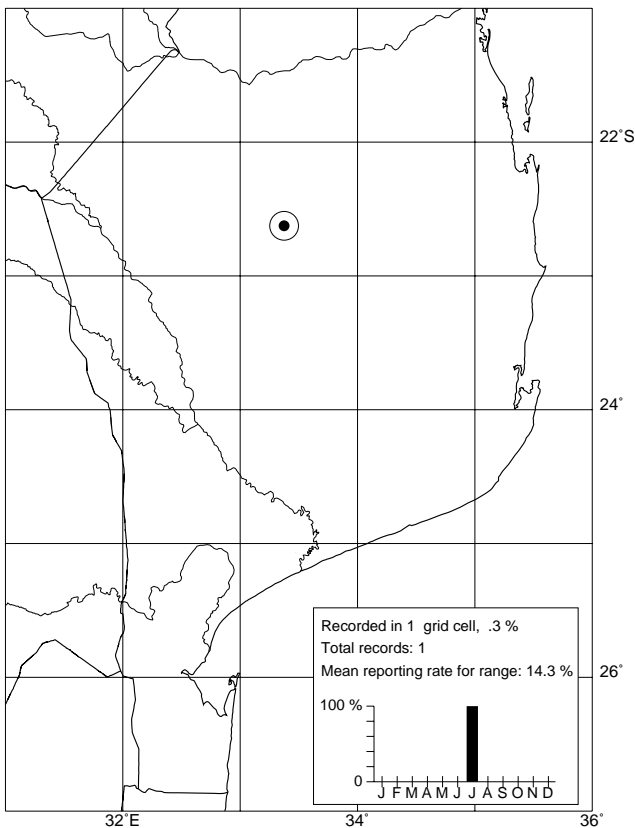
206 Blackrumped Buttonquail

Turnis hottentotta

Toirão-hotentote

An uncommon resident of moist grasslands which occurs singly and in pairs. It may overlap with the Kurrichane Buttonquail at some localities, though that species prefers drier grasslands. It is easily overlooked because it remains hidden in the grass until flushed and then provides the observer with only a brief glimpse which is often insufficient for positive identification. It is therefore likely to be more widespread than indicated. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Breeding occurs throughout the summer (ASAB1: 305). There is uncertainty about the status of this species throughout southern Africa because it is very difficult to observe, and it is possibly threatened (Brooke 1984; ASAB1: 305).

WATTLED CRANE



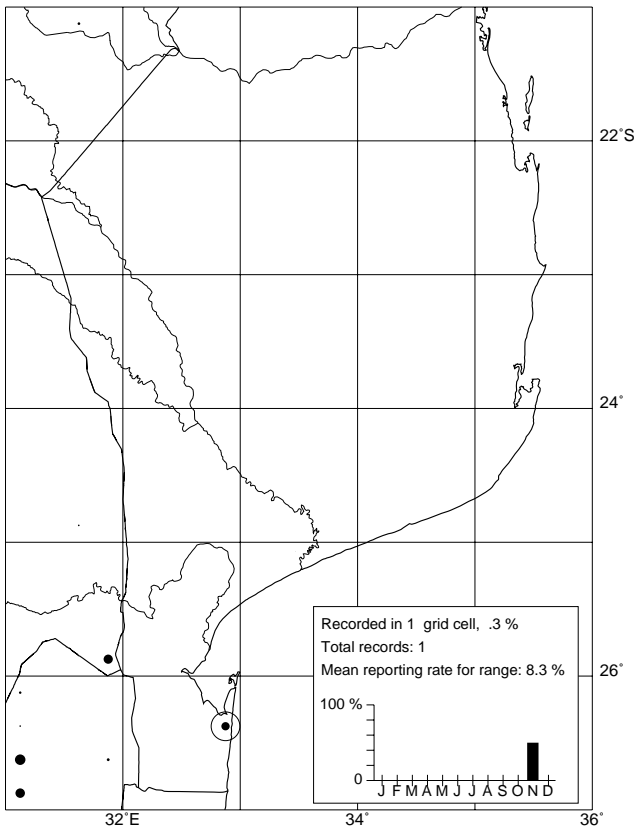
207 Wattled Crane

Bugeranus carunculatus

Grou-carunculado

Two birds were seen in marshland in the Banhine National Park (2233CB) in July 1998 (J. Anderson). Breeding occurs regularly in the Zambezi River Delta, central Mozambique (Beilfuss & Allan 1996), and nonbreeding birds can be expected to disperse into this region occasionally. Reports of breeding at the Save River mouth remain unconfirmed (Clancey 1996).

CROWNED CRANE



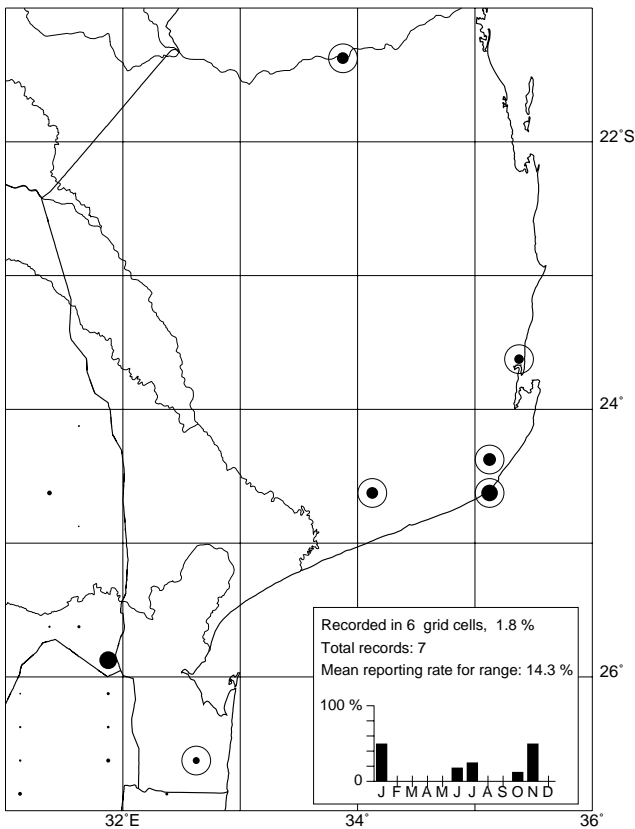
209 Crowned Crane

Balearica regulorum

Grou-coroado-austral

A single bird was seen in the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632DB) in November 1997. A bird was seen at the same locality during May 1997 and it is possible that at least one pair is resident in an area which is inaccessible by road. Prior to this survey, the species was recorded at Zinave (2133BD) (Clancey 1996). Attempts have been made by the cage-bird trade to obtain permits to capture the birds seen in the elephant reserve, showing that it is vulnerable to persecution. It has declined in southern Africa and should be regarded as threatened in South Africa and Namibia (ASAB1: 316–317), although it was not listed as such by Brooke (1984). It is threatened in this region.

AFRICAN RAIL



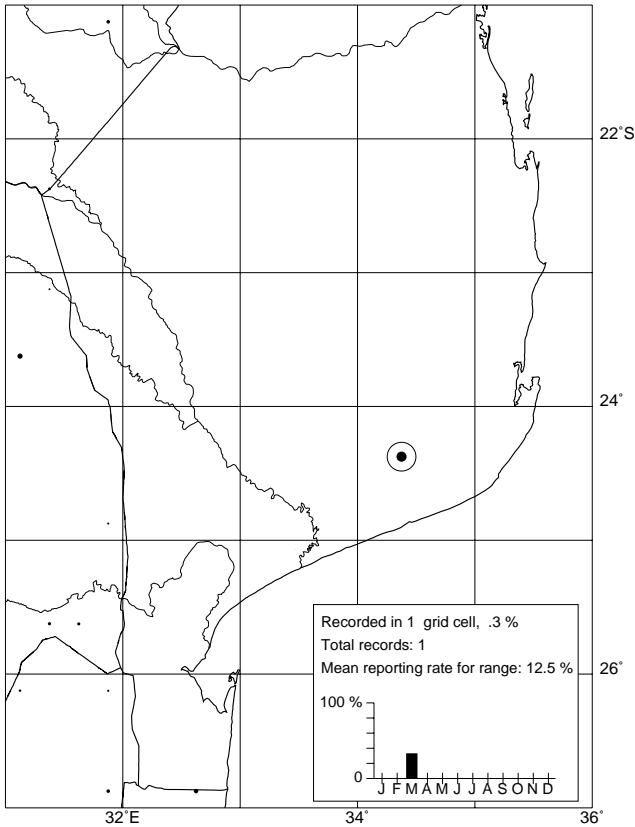
210 African Rail

Rallus caerulescens

Frango-de-água-africano

An uncommon resident of reedbeds and other dense vegetation in marshlands. It occurs singly and in pairs. It is easily overlooked because it remains hidden in the reeds and is probably more widespread than indicated. Densities of 1–4 pairs/ha in suitable habitat have been estimated in southern Africa (Taylor 1997). The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. There are too few observations for conclusions about seasonal movements to be made, but it is regarded as resident throughout southern Africa (ASAB1: 318–319). Breeding is mostly in summer but could also occur in winter (ASAB1: 318–319).

CORNCRAKE



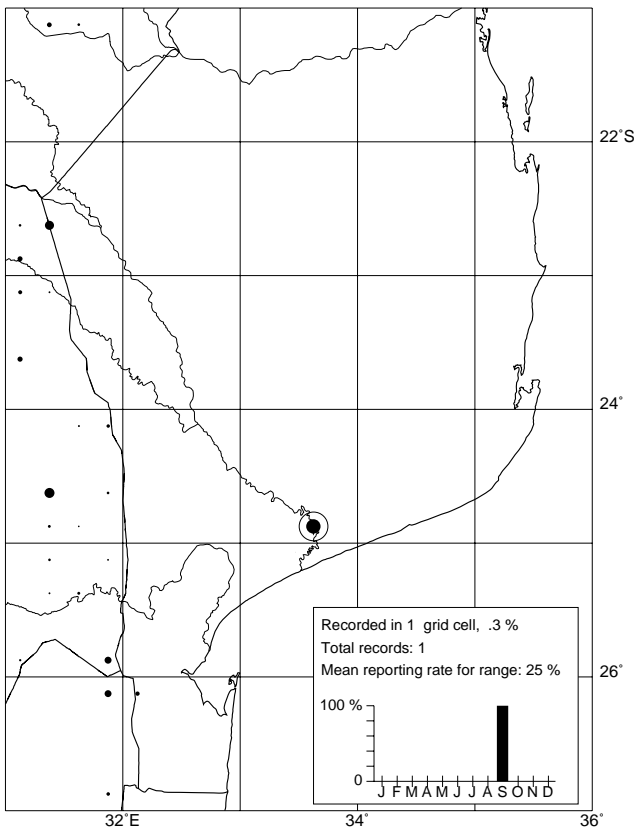
211 Corncrake

Crex crex

Codornizão-europeu

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. A single bird was seen in marshland near Marao (2434AD) in March 1996. It was probably overlooked at some localities because it tends to remain hidden in long grass. It can be expected in dry grasslands and cultivated lands, as well as marshland (Taylor 1997). It is globally threatened owing to habitat loss in its breeding grounds (Collar *et al.* 1994) but is not threatened on its African nonbreeding grounds (ASAB1: 324).

AFRICAN CRAKE



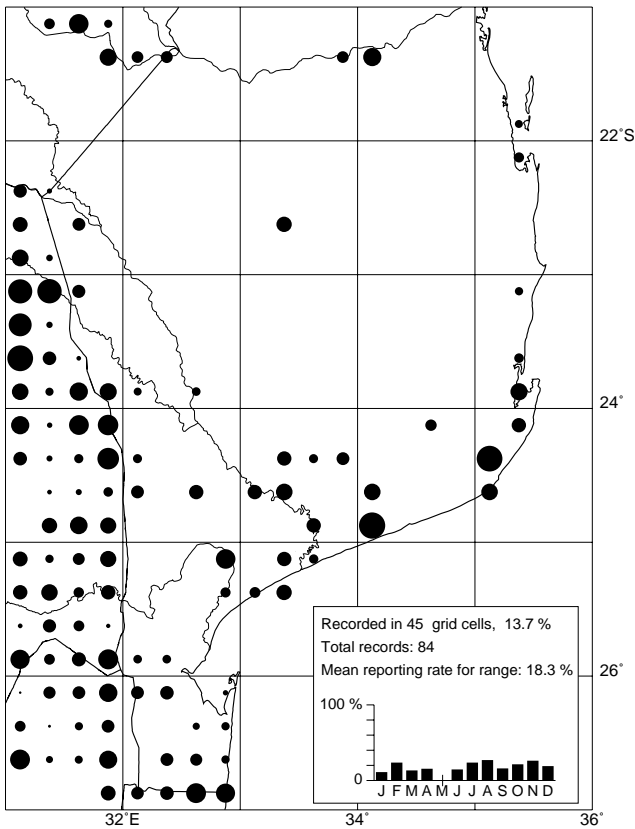
212 African Crake

Crex egregia

Codornizão-africano

It was observed once in a marshy area on the Limpopo River floodplain (2433DC) in September 1997, but is likely to be more widespread. It is easily overlooked owing to its secretive habits. It is probably a breeding summer migrant to marshes and grassland, as in the neighbouring parts of South Africa (ASAB1: 320–321).

BLACK CRAKE



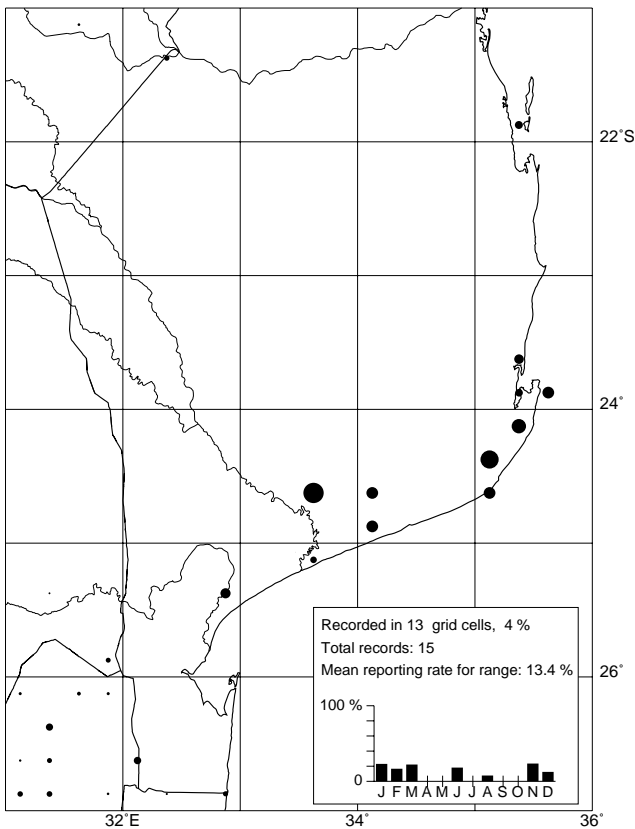
213 Black Crake

Amaurornis flavirostris

Franga-de-água-preta

A common resident of freshwater wetlands with reedbeds or other emergent, floating or dense fringing vegetation. It is largely sedentary in southern Africa (ASAB1: 322–323) and there is no evidence for seasonal movements in this region. It is usually encountered in pairs. Densities of 1–3 pairs/ha in suitable habitat have been estimated in southern Africa (Taylor 1997). The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Breeding occurs throughout the year with a peak in summer (ASAB1: 322–323).

REDCHESTED FLUFFTAIL



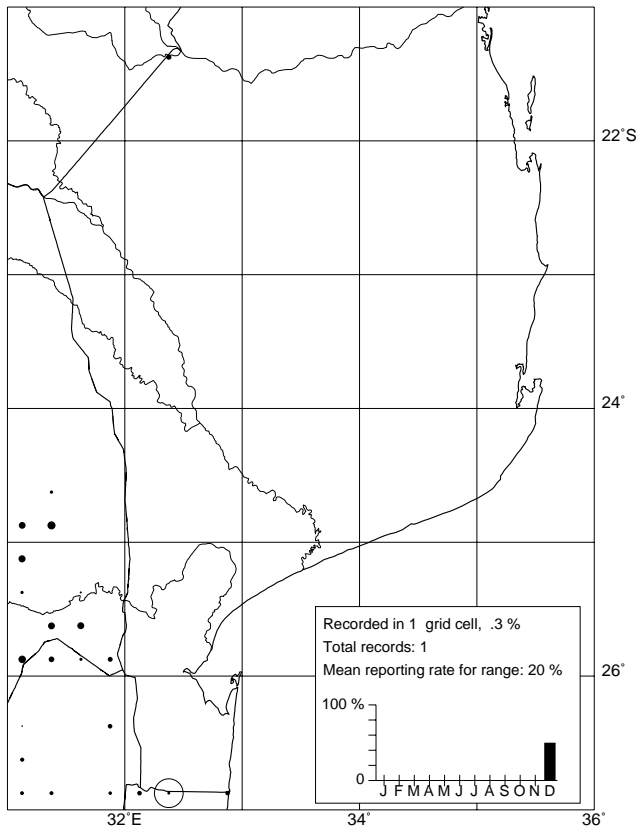
217 Redchested Flufftail

Sarothrura rufa

Frango-de-água-de-peito-vermelho

A common resident of marshlands with reedbeds and other dense vegetation. It occurs in pairs. It usually remains hidden and is detected by its vocalizations. Densities of 2–4 pairs/ha in suitable habitat have been estimated in southern Africa (Taylor 1997). The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. There is no evidence for seasonal movements anywhere in its range (ASAB1: 328–329), and fluctuations in its reporting rates here are probably due to reduced vocalizations when not breeding. It has not previously been reported within the region (Clancey 1996). Breeding occurs throughout the rainy season (ASAB1: 328–329).

BUFFSPOTTED FLUFFTAIL



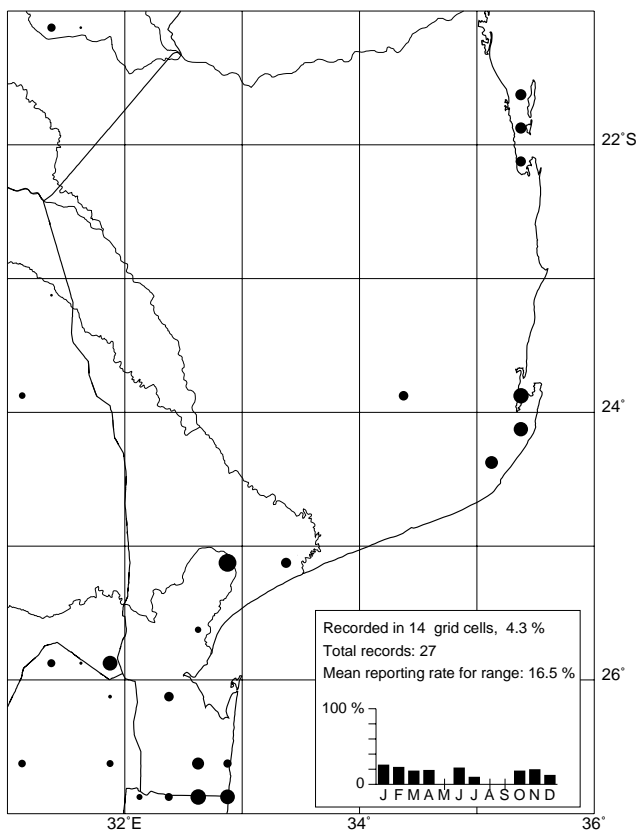
218 Buffspotted Flufftail

Sarothrura elegans

Frango-de-água-elegante

It was encountered in riverine woodland near Catuane (2632CD) in December 1997. Previously reported from Maputo (2532DC) (Clancey 1996) and was probably overlooked at several localities in the moister parts of the region because it tends to remain hidden in dense vegetation. In keeping with its status in South Africa, it could be a resident or a seasonal visitor to this region, breeding during the rainy season (ASAB1: 330–331).

PURPLE GALLINULE



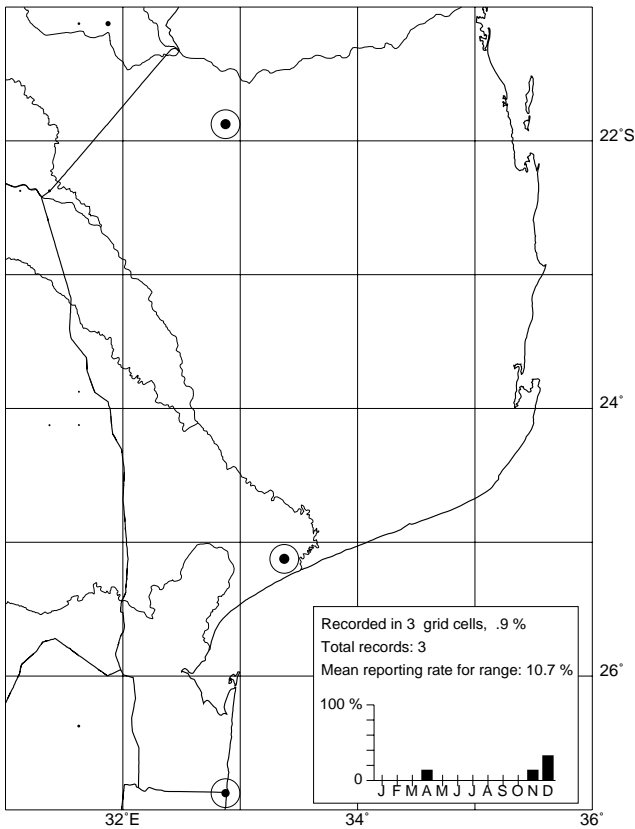
223 Purple Gallinule

Porphyrio porphyrio

Caimão-comum

A common breeding resident of freshwater wetlands with slow flowing or still water and with reedbeds or other dense overhanging or fringing vegetation (Taylor 1997). It was encountered singly or in groups of up to 10 birds. A density of 1 pair/2.5 ha in suitable habitat has been estimated in southern Africa (Taylor 1997). The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. It does not undertake any regular migrations, but movements in response to changing conditions are typical (ASAB1: 336–337). Breeding occurs mainly in summer but probably throughout the year (ASAB1: 336–337).

LESSER GALLINULE



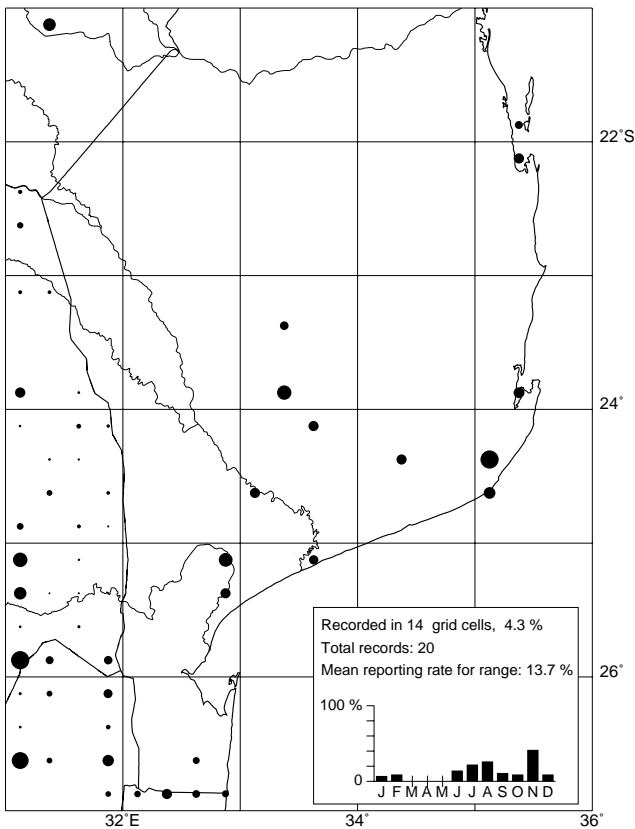
224 Lesser Gallinule

Porphyryla alleni

Caimão de Allen

A rare intra-African migrant, seen on small fresh water ponds with floating vegetation. It is present and breeds during the rainy season and winters farther north in the tropics (ASAB1: 335). Newly fledged young were observed at (2132DD) in April 1996. Other observations were near the Limpopo River mouth (2533AB) in January 1996 and at Ponta Douro (2632DD) in December 1998 (at least two birds were present on each occasion). It was probably overlooked at some localities because of the inaccessibility of some wetlands. The population possibly exceeds 200 birds. It has not previously been recorded in the region, although Clancey (1996) described it as 'probably quite widespread'.

MOORHEN



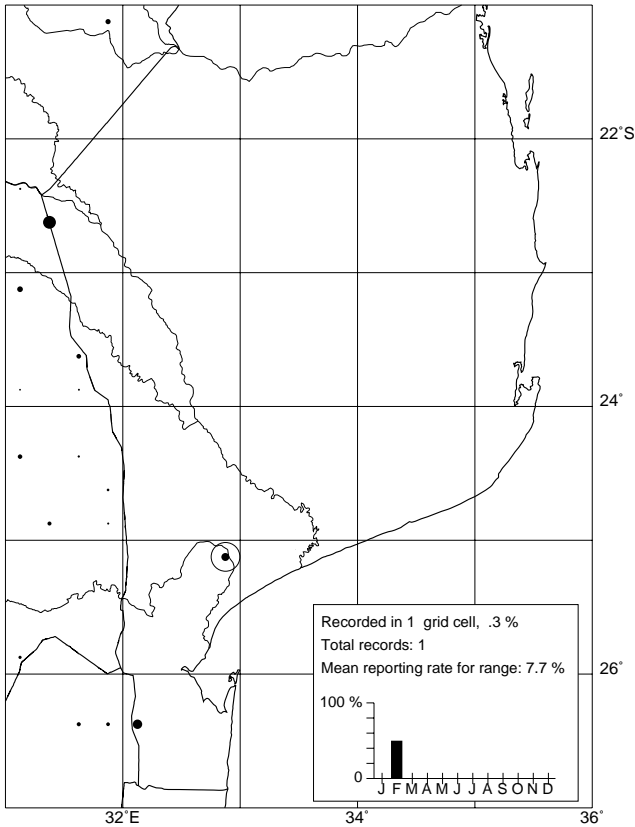
226 Moorhen

Gallinula chloropus

Galinha-de-água

An uncommon breeding resident on permanent open waters with reedbeds. It was observed in pairs. The population probably exceeds 300 birds. Breeding may occur throughout the year with a peak during the rainy season (ASAB1: 338–339) and was observed in September. In South Africa the species has benefited from the establishment of artificial waterbodies (ASAB1: 338–339), while in this region its status has probably not changed significantly.

LESSER MOORHEN



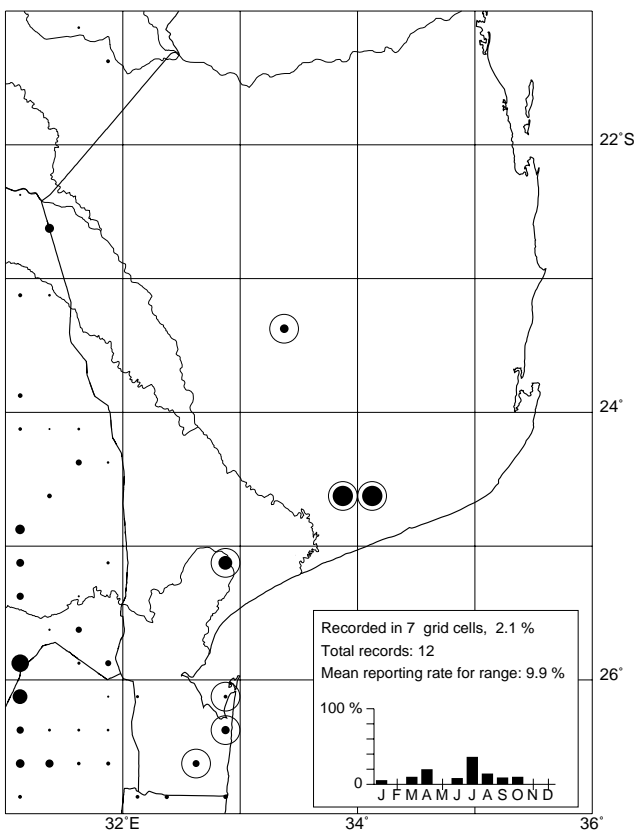
227 Lesser Moorhen

Gallinula angulata

Galinha-de-água-pequena

A rare breeding summer migrant, recorded once near Lake Chuali (2532BB) in February 1995. It was probably overlooked at some localities because its preferred habitat is often inaccessible. It can be expected in temporary marshlands with emergent vegetation (Taylor 1997). Prior to this survey it was recorded from the Futi Channell (2632DA) (Tello 1973).

REDKNOBBED COOT



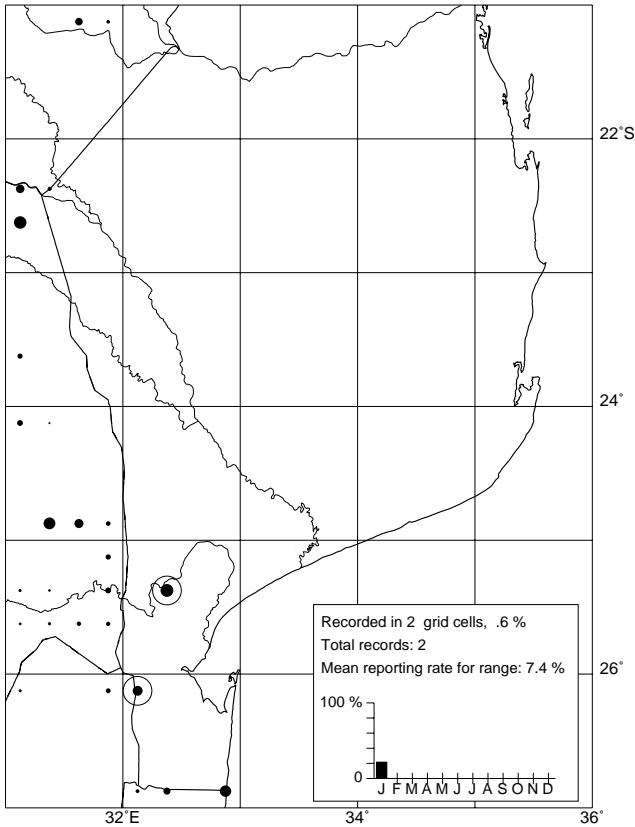
228 Redknobbed Coot

Fulica cristata

Galeirão-de-crista

An uncommon breeding resident which occurs on a few of the larger fresh waterbodies. It occurs in loose flocks which occasionally number hundreds of birds and is nomadic in response to changing water-levels. Over 2000 birds were counted at Lake Marrangua in September 1971 (Milstein 1984) and similar numbers were observed there during this survey. During April 1995, over 1000 birds were present at Lake Chuali (2532BB), but none were present during subsequent visits to the locality, when water-levels were higher. Two birds ringed in South Africa (Barberspan (2635DA) and Marble Hall (2429CD)) were recovered at Lake Chuali (2532BB) in October and December 1970 (SAFRING). The population may exceed 10 000 at times. Breeding was observed in September and is likely to occur in any month with an early summer peak (ASAB1: 342–343). Exploitation of artificial wetlands has allowed the species to increase in South Africa and Zimbabwe but probably no change to its status has occurred in this region other than fluctuations in response to varying rainfall.

AFRICAN FINFOOT



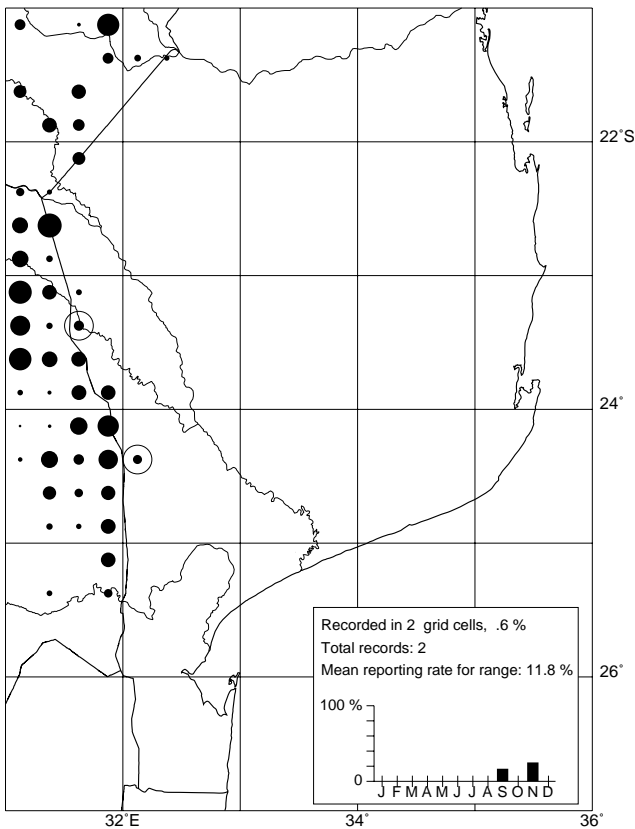
229 African Finfoot

Podica senegalensis

Pés-de-barbatanas

A rare resident on relatively fast flowing, permanent rivers and streams with overhanging vegetation. Single birds were seen on the Umbuluzi River (2632AA) in January 1995 and on the Inkomati River near Sabie (2532AD) in January 1997. The amount of suitable habitat available is limited and there are probably fewer than 100 birds in the region. Breeding may occur at any time but is most likely in summer (ASAB1: 344–345). The species has declined in South Africa owing to degradation of rivers and riverine vegetation (ASAB1: 344–345) and it could become threatened in this region if settlement and cultivation along the rivers where it occurs should increase.

KORI BUSTARD



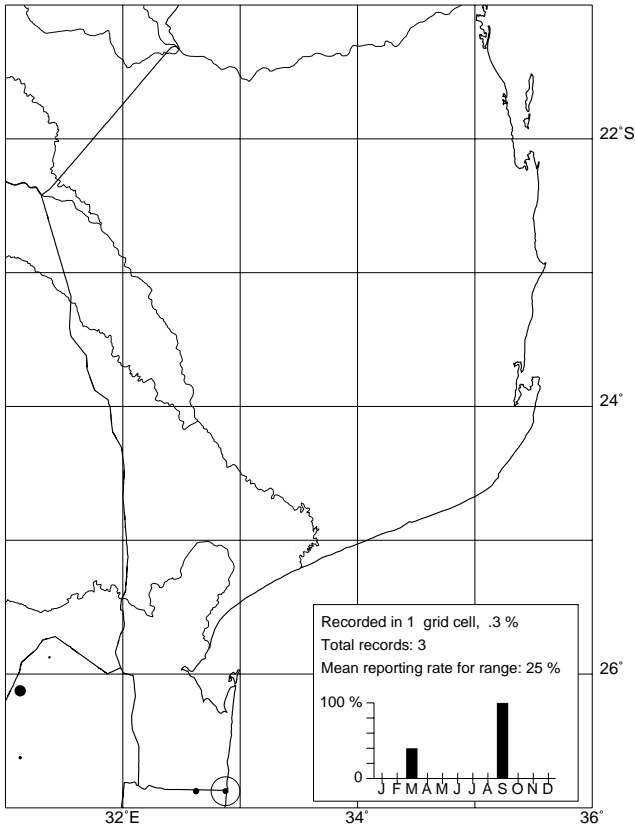
230 Kori Bustard

Ardeotis kori

Abetarda-gigante

A rare breeding resident of *Acacia* savanna where it was observed singly near Mapolongoene (2432AC) in September 1995 and near Macandazulo (2331BC) in November 1996. It has suffered from hunting pressure and probably numbers fewer than 100 birds. Prior to this survey it was reported from Vista Alegre (2632AC), Incomati (2532BA) and Chibuto (2433DA) (Clancey 1996), but it no longer occurs at these localities. Breeding has been reported throughout the year in southern Africa, except for late winter (July to September) (ASAB1: 346–347). It has declined throughout southern Africa (ASAB1: 346–347), is listed as ‘vulnerable’ in South Africa (Brooke 1984) and is threatened in this region.

STANLEY'S BUSTARD



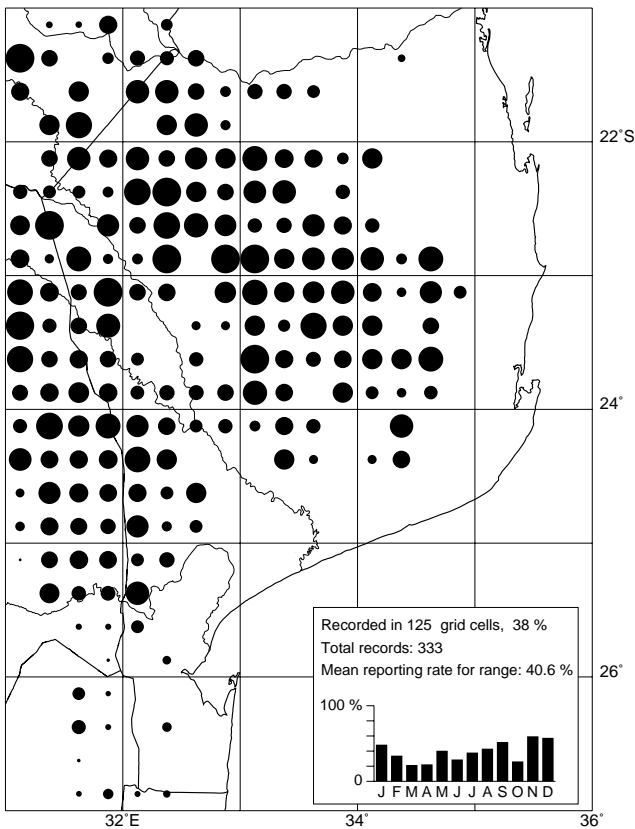
231 Stanley's Bustard

Neotis denhami

Abetarda-real

This species was encountered singly in coastal grasslands near Ponta Douro (2632DD) in March and September 1995. It is not clear whether it is a nonbreeding visitor from the neighbouring part of South Africa or a breeding resident. Its presence during summer suggests the latter. The total population is probably fewer than 30 birds. In the neighbouring regions of South Africa, it breeds during summer with a December peak (ASAB1: 348–349). It has declined in South Africa (ASAB1: 348–349) and is classified as 'vulnerable' there (Brooke 1984). It is threatened in this region as a result of hunting pressure.

REDCRESTED KORHAAN



237 Redcrested Korhaan

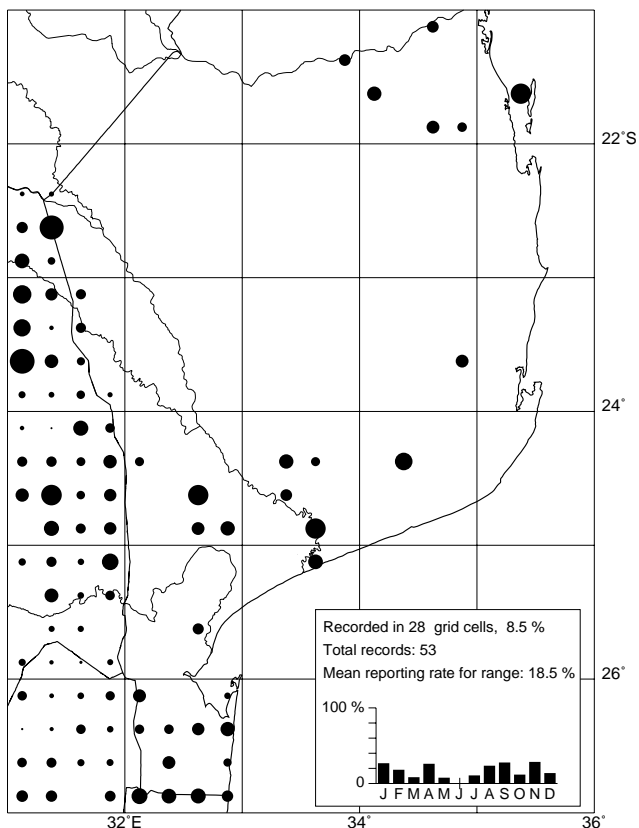
Eupodotis ruficrista

Abetarda-de-crista

A very common breeding resident in arid woodland and savanna. It was encountered singly. The population probably exceeds 200 000 birds. In South Africa, densities of 2 birds/100 ha in *Acacia* woodland and 4 birds/100 ha in broadleaved woodland were estimated (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). Density estimates in this region confirm its preference for broadleaved woodland over *Acacia*. Elsewhere in southern Africa, breeding has been recorded throughout the year with a peak in summer (ASAB1: 364–365).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	<5	<5	<5	6

BLACKBELLIED KORHAAN



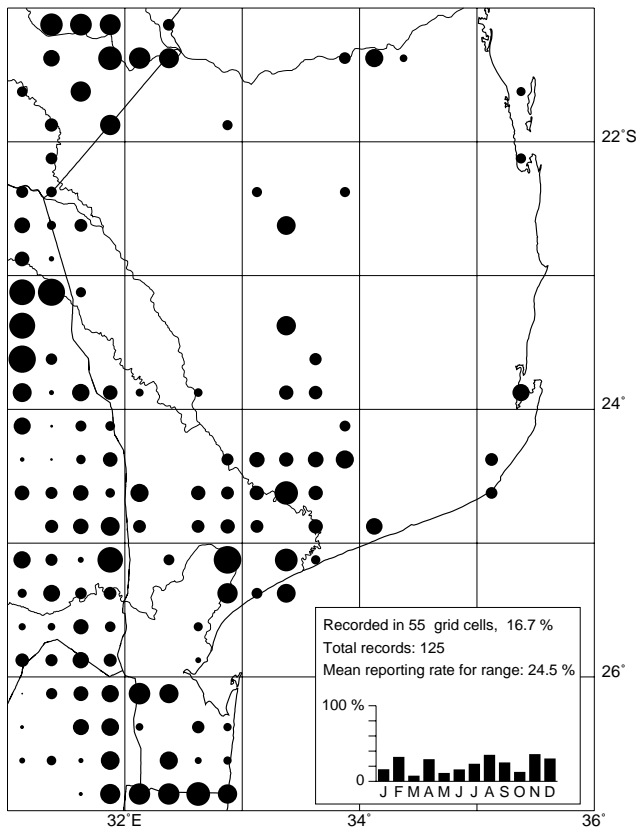
238 Blackbellied Korhaan

Eupodotis melanogaster

Abetarda-de-barriga-preta

An uncommon resident of the moister grasslands, marshes and savanna. It was encountered singly. There appear to be three areas of concentration: the moist grasslands of Maputaland in the extreme south, the Limpopo River floodplain, and an area of broadleaved savanna in the northeast. It is inconspicuous because it remains hidden in long grass much of the time and was probably overlooked at some localities. Its population has probably declined owing to human population pressures along the coast. Although there were too few observations to reveal any seasonal movements, it is believed to be sedentary, as in South Africa and Swaziland (Parker 1994a; ASAB1: 366–367). The impression of Clancey (1996) that this was the most common korhaan in the region is both an indication that the species was formerly more numerous and that previous observers concentrated their efforts near the coast. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds.

AFRICAN JACANA



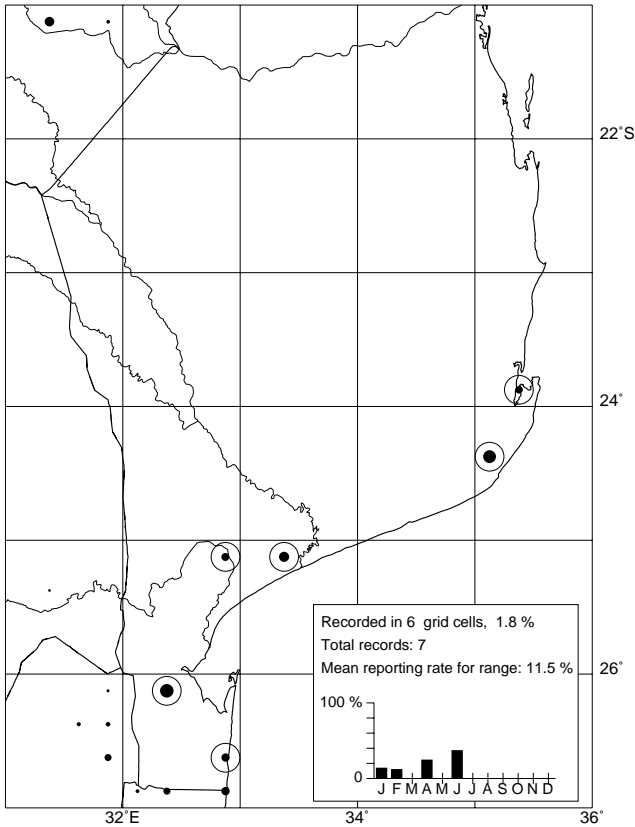
240 African Jacana

Actophilornis africanus

Jacana

A common resident on freshwater wetlands with emergent vegetation. It is most numerous on the floodplain of the Limpopo River and was seen in concentrations of up to 100 birds. There are no regular seasonal movements. Although birds are always present at some wetlands, they are nomadic and utilise temporary wetlands when conditions are favourable. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. To the south in KwaZulu-Natal, breeding takes place in summer only, while to the north in Zimbabwe, breeding occurs throughout the year with a summer peak (ASAB1: 368–369).

LESSER JACANA



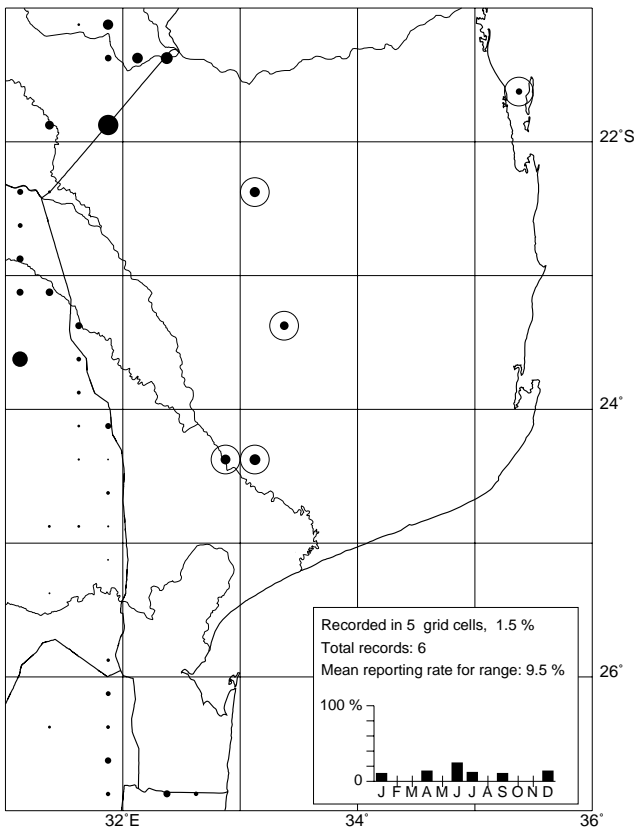
241 Lesser Jacana

Microparra capensis

Jacana-pequena

A rare resident on freshwater wetlands with emergent vegetation. It was observed singly. It is inconspicuous and is likely to occur at wetlands which are inaccessible and therefore is probably more widespread than indicated. It usually occurs in shallower waters than the African Jacana, but may sometimes occupy the same wetlands. There were too few observations to establish whether there is a seasonal pattern to its presence. It is probably nomadic and a summer breeder, as elsewhere in southern Africa (ASAB1: 370–371). The population probably exceeds 100 birds. It is likely to have declined, as in South Africa (ASAB1: 370–371), because of disturbance at wetlands and is threatened in this region.

PAINTED SNIPE



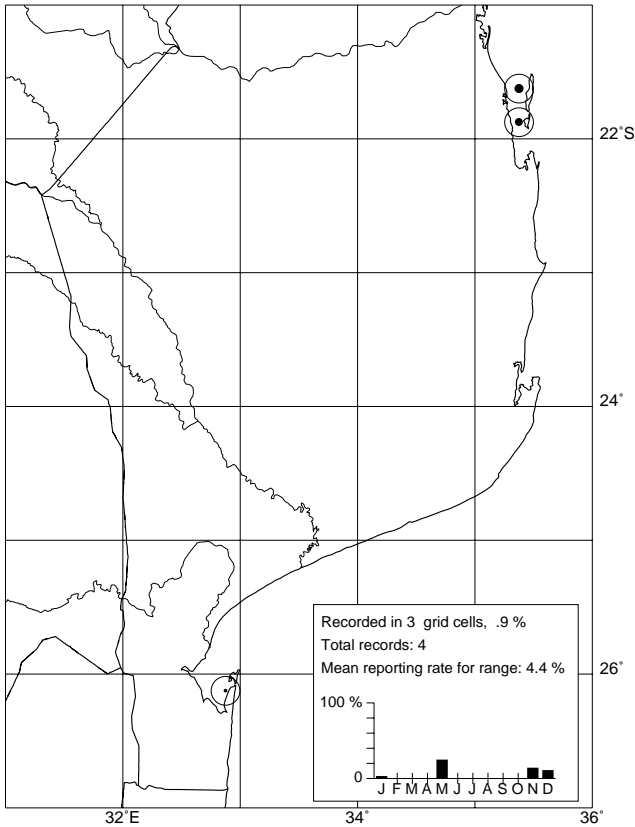
242 Painted Snipe

Rostratula benghalensis

Narceja-pintada

A rare resident of open fresh waters with shallow margins and mudflats. It was observed singly and in pairs. It is nomadic and exploits temporary wetlands. The population probably exceeds 100 birds. The timing of breeding is variable but usually follows the rainy season (ASAB1: 372–373). It has probably declined because of disturbance of wetlands and is threatened in this region.

EUROPEAN OYSTERCATCHER



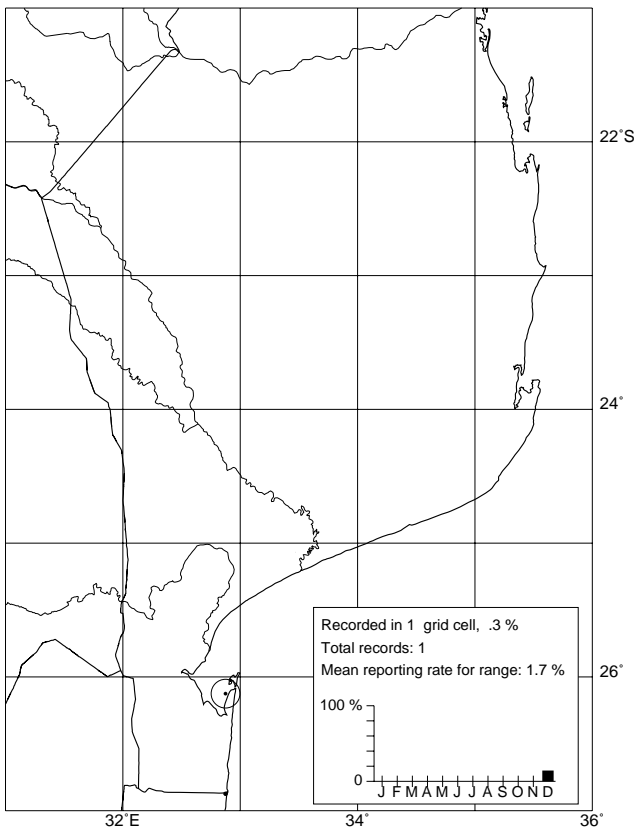
243 European Oystercatcher

Haematopus ostralegus

Ostraceiro-europeu

A rare nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant which has been observed several times in different years on the shores of Bazaruto Island (2135CB) in groups of up to six birds and once on Inhaca Island (2632BB) in December 1996 (De Boer & Bento 1999). It was also reported on Bazaruto Island prior to this survey (Wheeler & Brooke 1961).

AFRICAN BLACK OYSTERCATCHER



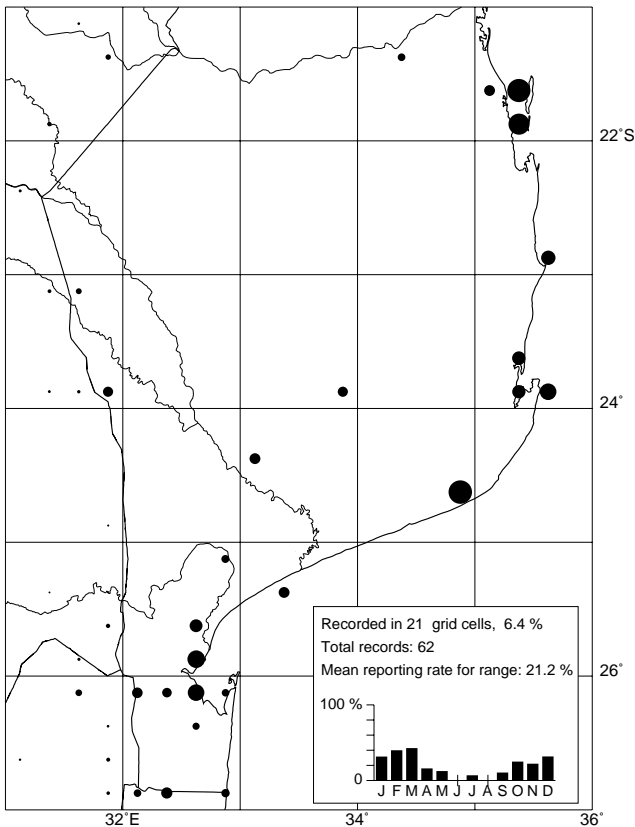
244 African Black Oystercatcher

Haematopus moquini

Ostraceiro-preto-africano

A bird was seen at Inhaca Island (2632BB) in December 1996 (De Boer & Bento 1999). It is resident along the coast of South Africa and juveniles may disperse beyond its normal range (ASAB1: 374–375). It has not previously been reported in Mozambique.

RINGED PLOVER



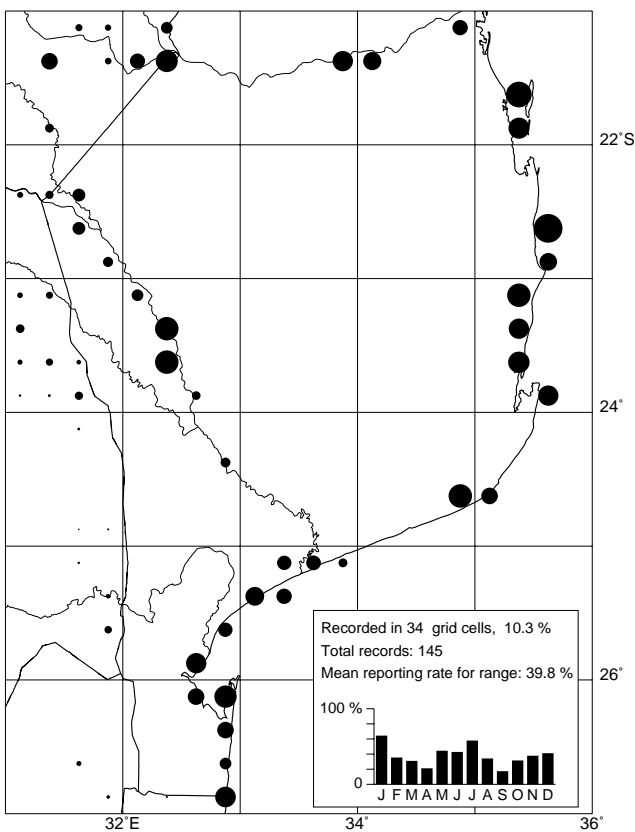
245 Ringed Plover

Charadrius hiaticula

Borrelho-grande-de-coleira

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant with some birds overwintering. It occurs most commonly in the intertidal mudflats in bays and estuaries, but is also seen in numbers at some inland wetlands with extensive mudflats. It gathers in flocks of up to a hundred birds. More than 140 birds were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135C) in January 1996 and 1997 (P. & U. Kohler). The number of birds visiting this region possibly exceeds the 5500 birds estimated for the rest of southern Africa (ASAB1: 376–377).

WHITEFRONTED PLOVER



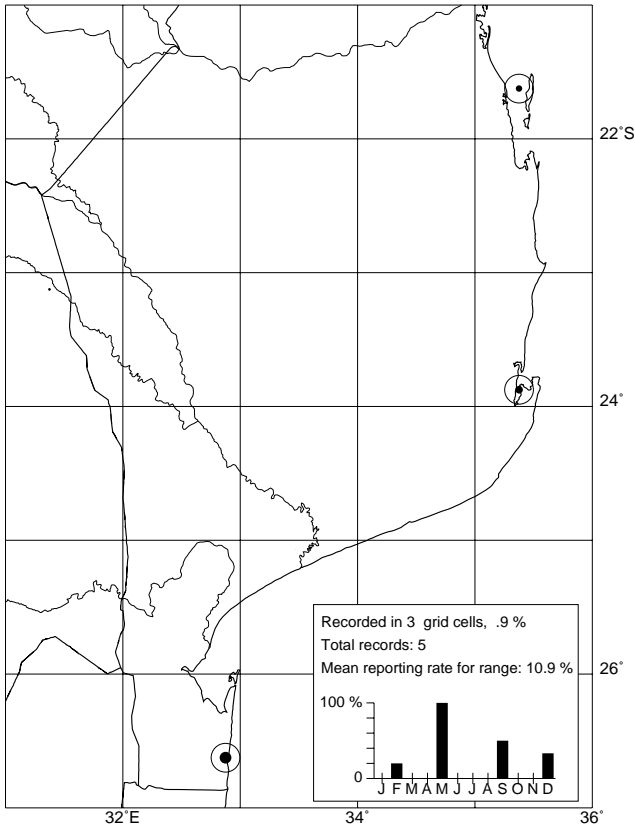
246 Whitefronted Plover

Charadrius marginatus

Borrelho-de-fronte-branca

A common resident on beaches along the coastline. It also occurs uncommonly on sand banks along the Limpopo and Save Rivers, where its occurrence is irregular because it is absent when the rivers are in flood. Birds occurring along the rivers are reputedly of the race *C. m. mechowii*, while those resident on the coast are of the race *C. m. arenaceus* (Clancey 1971b). It was encountered in pairs. It has been speculated that birds along the major rivers in southern Africa migrate to the Mozambican coast in summer (ASAB1: 378–379). The fluctuations in reporting rates do not show evidence for or against that hypothesis. 55 birds were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135C) in January 1998 (U. & P. Kohler). The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. Breeding may occur throughout the year (ASAB1: 378–379) and was observed in January and July.

CHESTNUTBANDED PLOVER



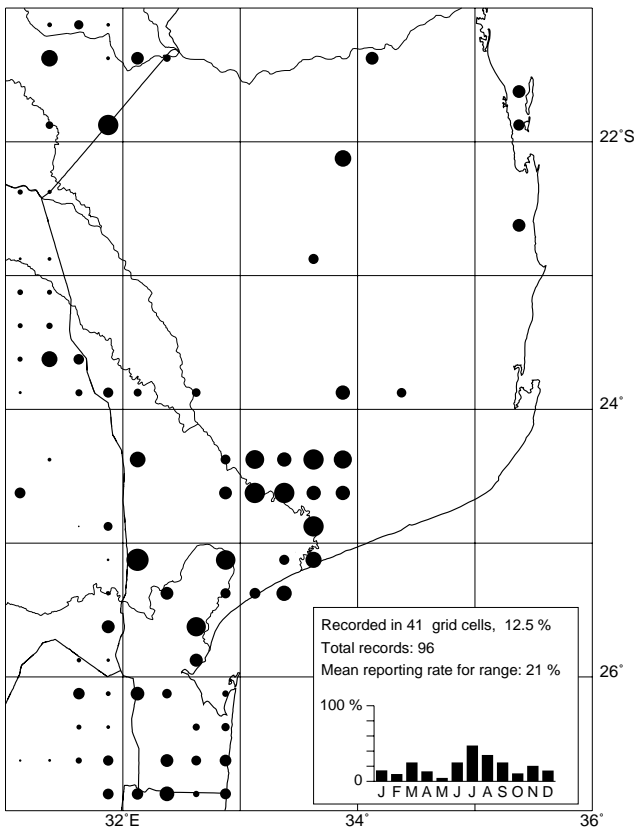
247 Chestnutbanded Plover

Charadrius pallidus

Borrelho-de-colar-arruivado

Probably a nonbreeding visitor, reported singly and in pairs at bays and freshwater lakes. It may have been overlooked at some localities.

KITTLITZ'S PLOVER



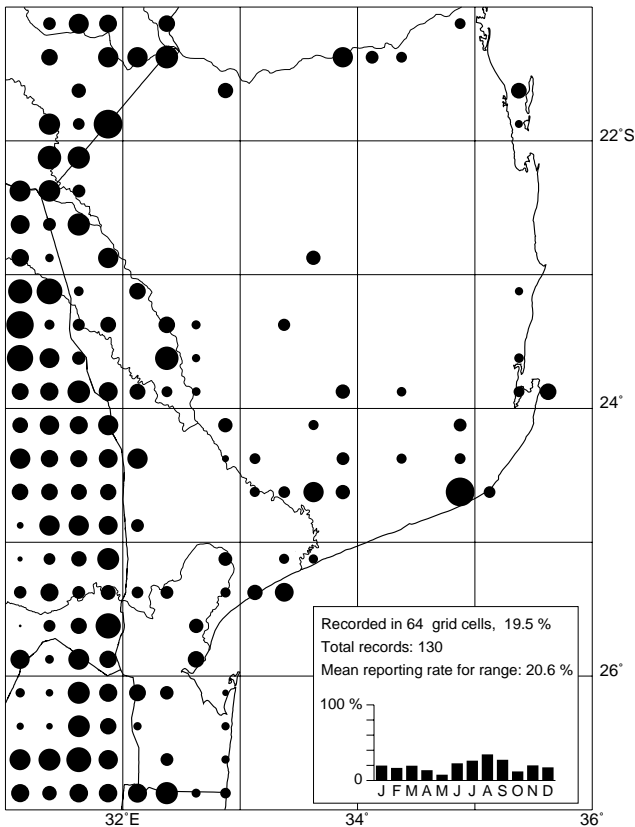
248 Kittlitz's Plover

Charadrius pecuarius

Borrelho de Kittlitz

A common resident of the intertidal zone in bays and estuaries and more commonly at inland wetlands with shallows and mudflats. It is frequently observed in short grass on dry land and even on tar roads near wetlands. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. There is no clear evidence for regular seasonal movements, but it is nomadic in response to changing conditions. Breeding was observed in October and November, and in the neighbouring regions breeding may occur at any time but peaks in early summer (ASAB1: 382–383).

THREEBANDED PLOVER



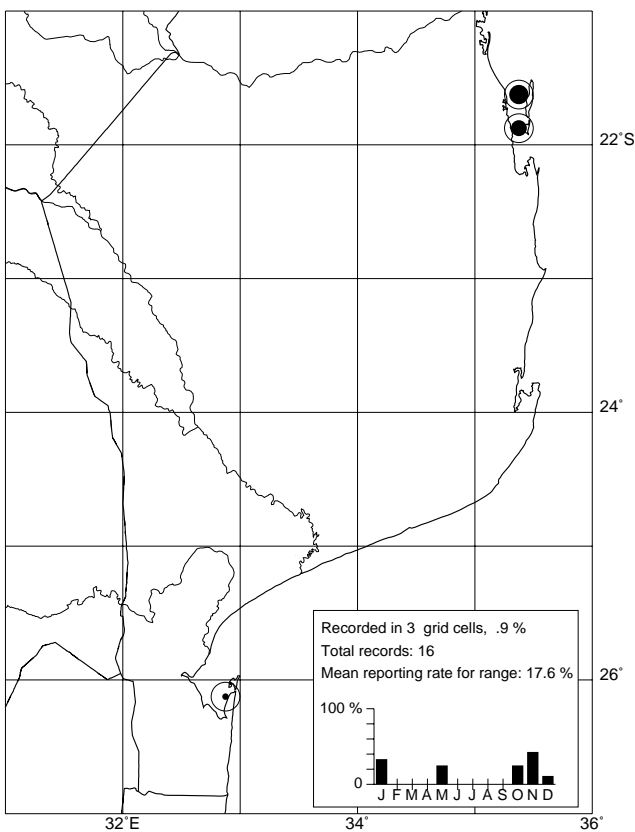
249 Threebanded Plover

Charadrius tricollaris

Borrelho-de-três-golas

A common resident which may occur at any freshwater wetland with an open shoreline. It is usually encountered singly or in pairs. The map shows a sharp drop in density of the species across the western border with South Africa and Swaziland. This is because the border coincides with the Libombo Mountain range which has the effect of concentrating eastward-flowing watercourses into a few major rivers so that less wetland habitat is available to the east of the range. Breeding was observed in August. Breeding in the neighbouring regions occurs throughout the year with an early summer peak (ASAB1: 384–385). The population may exceed 3000 birds. There is no clear evidence for seasonal movements, but the fluctuation in reporting rates would not necessarily reflect changes in density. The species has increased elsewhere in southern Africa as a result of dam construction (ASAB1: 384–385) but its status in this region has probably not changed significantly.

MONGOLIAN PLOVER



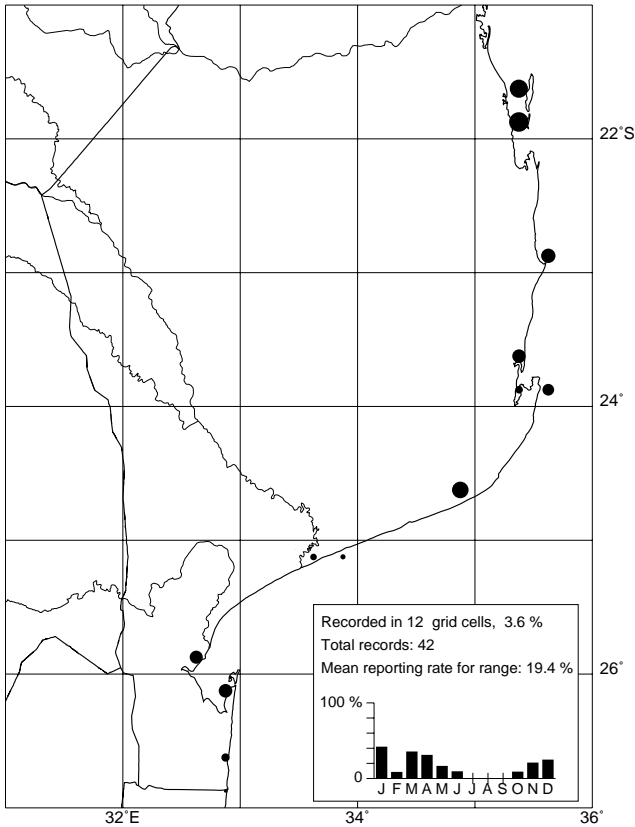
250 Mongolian Plover

Charadrius mongolus

Borrelho-mongol

A nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant which has been recorded in bays at Inhaca (2632BB) and Bazaruto (2135CB) Islands. 476 birds were counted in the Bazaruto Archipelago during January 1998 (U. & P. Kohler). It has probably been overlooked at other localities because it is easily confused with the Sand Plover.

SAND PLOVER



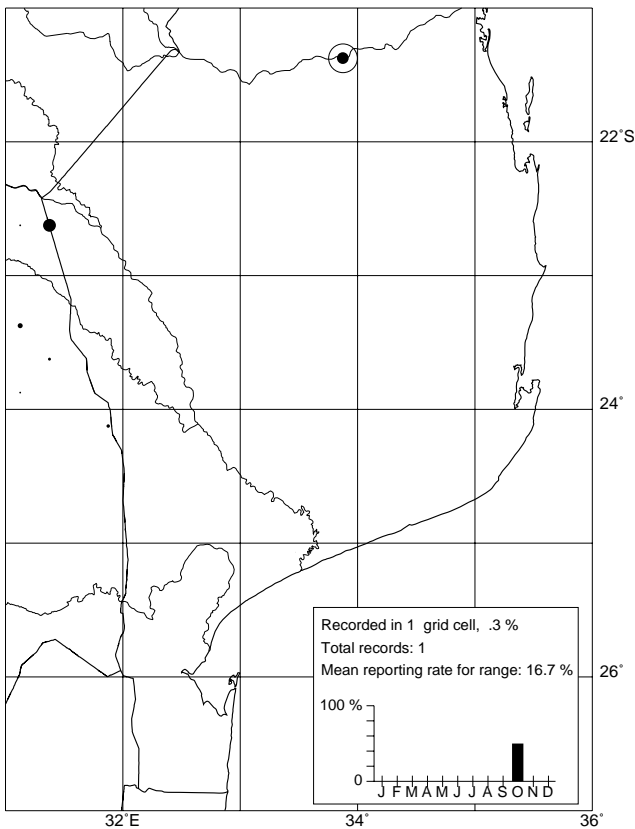
251 Sand Plover

Charadrius leschenaultii

Borrelho-da-areia

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. It occurs in bays and estuaries, either singly or in flocks which may occasionally number hundreds. Over 400 birds were counted at Ponta da Barra (2335CD) in February 1997. The numbers visiting this region could exceed 2000, representing about 1% of the world population (Rose & Scott 1994) and greatly outnumbering the population along the rest of the southern African coast (ASAB1: 386).

CASPIAN PLOVER



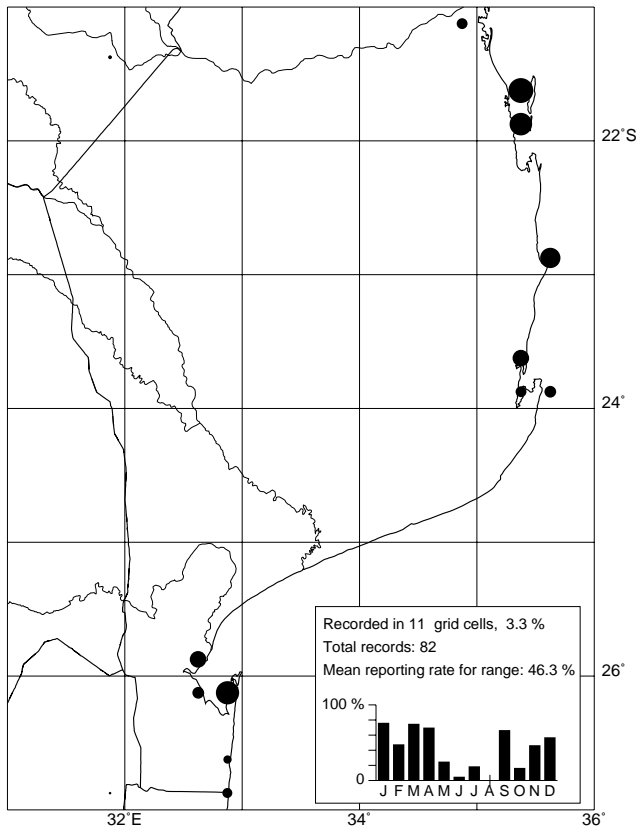
252 Caspian Plover

Charadrius asiaticus

Borrelho do Cáspio

A single bird was seen on the banks of the Save River at Zinave (2133BD) in October 1997. There is a previous record from Maputo (Clancey 1996). It occurs in dryland habitats to the west and north as a nonbreeding summer migrant from the Palearctic (ASAB1: 387) and only stragglers reach this region.

GREY PLOVER



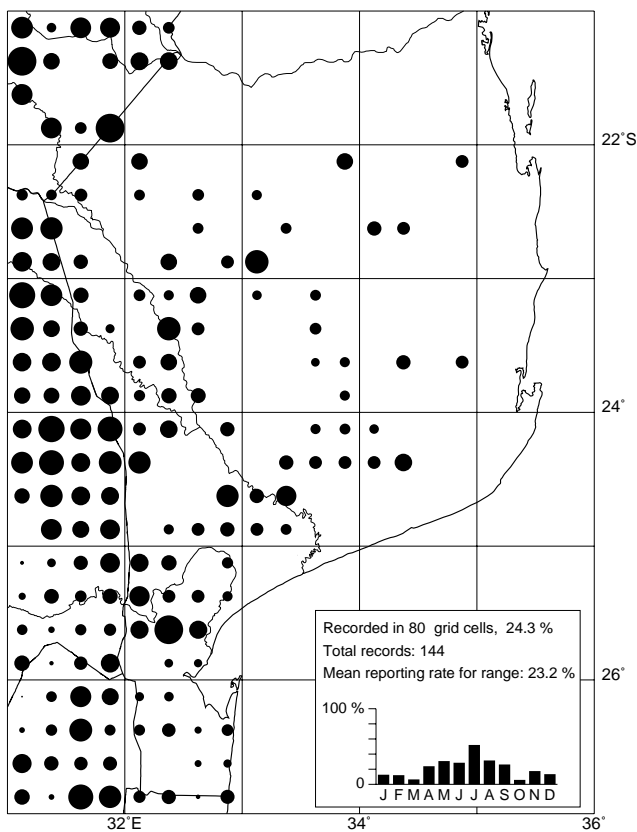
254 Grey Plover

Pluvialis squatarola

Tarambola-cinzenta

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant with regular overwintering by nonbreeding birds. It occurs in bays and estuaries with intertidal mudflats, usually in small groups but occasionally in flocks which number hundreds. Over 2000 birds were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135CB,D) in January 1997 (U. & P. Kohler) and over 900 on Inhaca Island (2632BB) during the same month (F. de Boer). Numbers visiting this region probably exceed 10 000 birds, representing over 4% of the Palearctic breeding population (Rose & Scott 1994).

CROWNED PLOVER



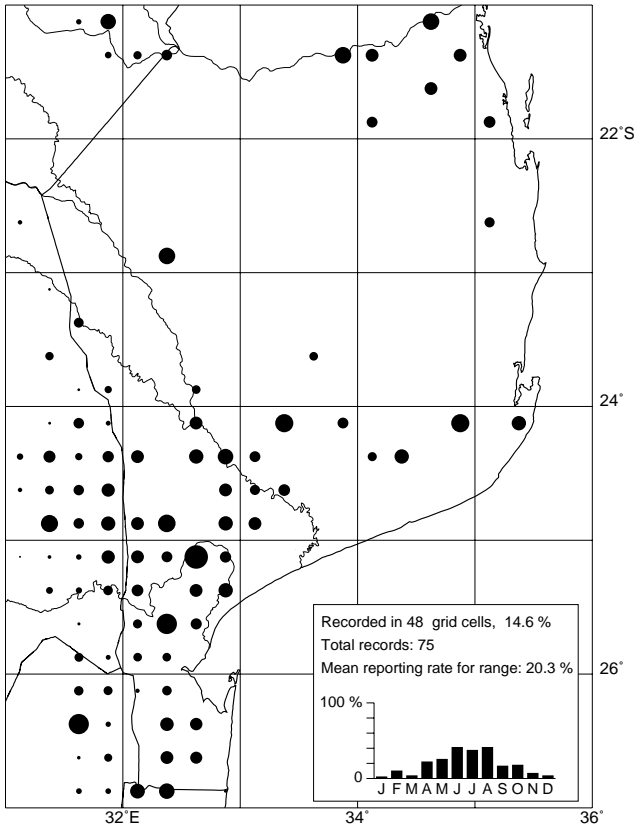
255 Crowned Plover

Vanellus coronatus

Tarambola-coroada

A common resident of the more arid grasslands and savannas. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds. Breeding was observed in July and may occur throughout the year with a peak in early summer (ASAB1: 390–391). The population probably exceeds 4000 birds. There is some evidence for movements across southern Africa from west to east in the dry season (ASAB1: 390–391) and this is supported by the winter peak in reporting rates here. There is no evidence for seasonal movements in neighbouring Swaziland (Parker 1994a). The species has expanded its range elsewhere in southern Africa by exploiting man-made habitats (ASAB1: 390–391), but its status in this region is probably unchanged.

LESSER BLACKWINGED PLOVER



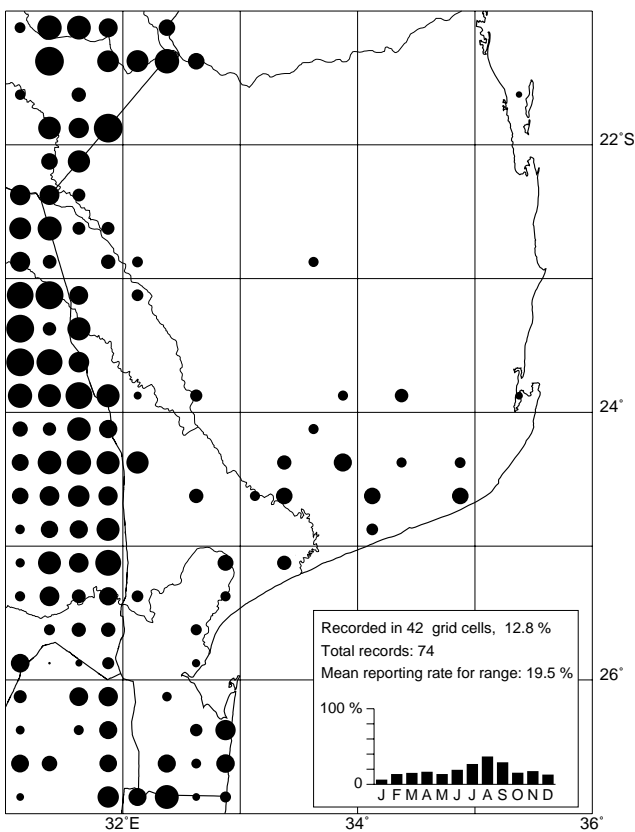
256 Lesser Blackwinged Plover

Vanellus lugubris

Tarambola-de-asa-negra-pequena

A common resident of grasslands and savannas. The population in the northeast is separated from that in the south by an area of woodland in which grassy clearings are rare. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds. The higher reporting rates during winter support speculation that birds from South Africa move into Mozambique in the dry season (ASAB1: 392). There was no sign of seasonal movements by the small population in Swaziland (Parker 1994a). The resident population probably exceeds 2000 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions occurs in the early summer (ASAB1: 392).

BLACKSMITH PLOVER



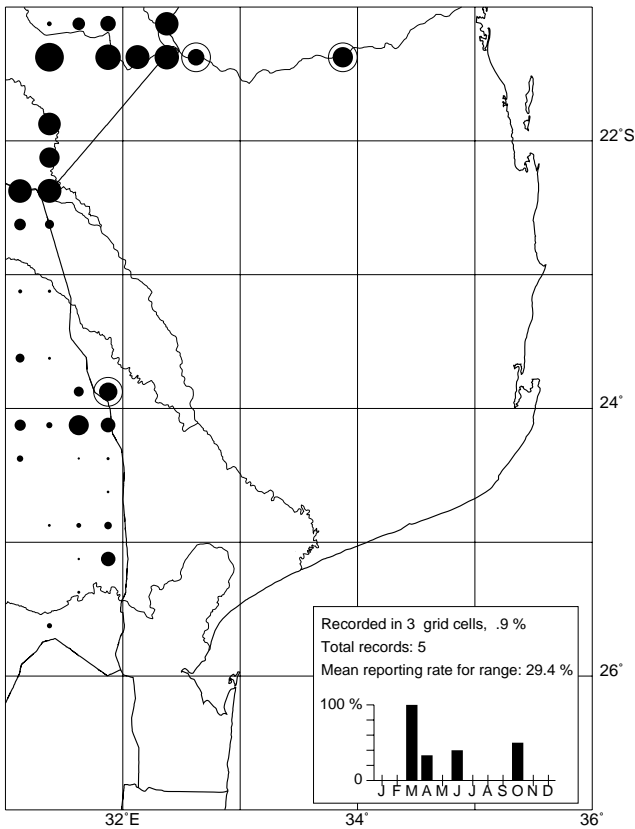
258 Blacksmith Plover

Vanellus armatus

Tarambola-preta-e-branca

A common resident of inland wetlands with shallow water. It usually occurs in pairs but occasionally gathers in flocks of up to 20 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions occurs throughout the year with a peak in early summer (ASAB1: 396–397). There is no clear evidence for seasonal movements. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. It has expanded its range in South Africa by exploiting man-made wetlands (ASAB1: 396–397), but in this region it is largely restricted to natural wetlands and its status is unlikely to have changed.

WHITECROWNED PLOVER



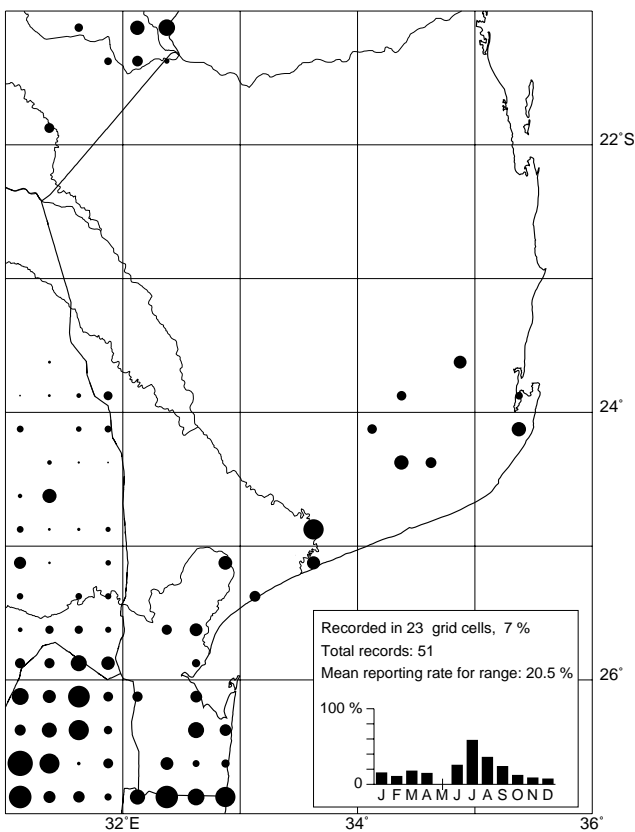
259 Whitecrowned Plover

Vanellus albiceps

Tarambola-de-coroa-branca

A rare breeding resident, only encountered along the Olifants and Save Rivers; it is most often seen in pairs on sand banks. It was not encountered along the Limpopo River, which was dry for extended periods. Breeding in the neighbouring regions occurs from July to November with a September peak (ASAB1: 398–399). There were too few observations for any seasonal movements to be apparent. The population probably does not exceed 100 birds. It has probably declined as a result of human disturbance along rivers and is threatened in this region.

WATTLED PLOVER



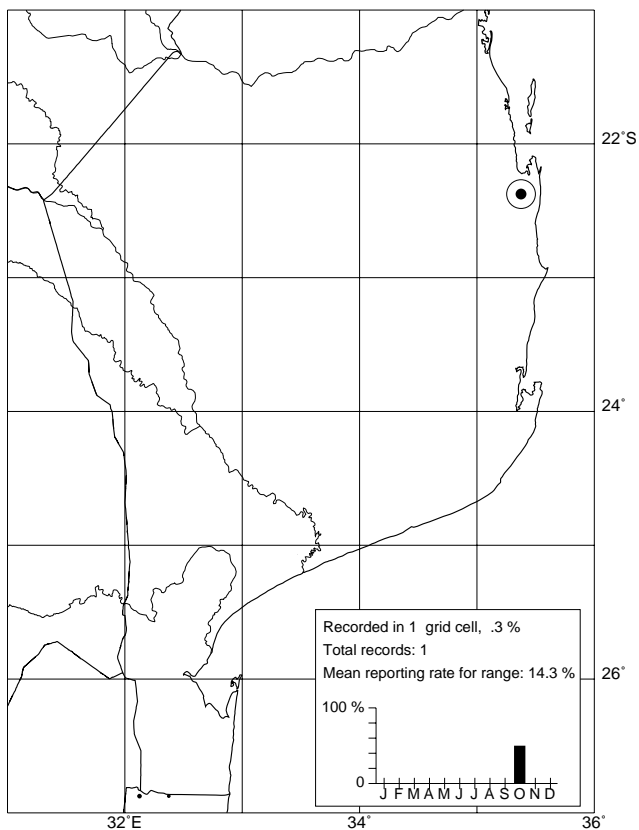
260 Wattled Plover

Vanellus senegallus

Tarambola-carunculada

An uncommon resident in marshy areas where it occurs in pairs. The population possibly exceeds 1000 birds. The winter peak in reporting rates suggests that there may be an influx of birds from high altitudes in South Africa. Breeding in southern Africa occurs from September to January (ASAB1: 400–401).

LONGTOED PLOVER



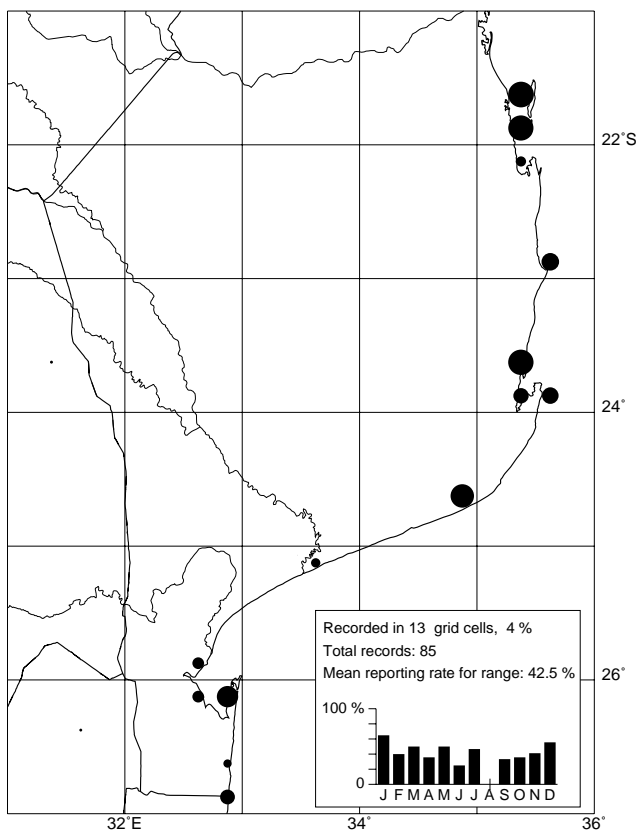
261 Longtoed Plover

Vanellus crassirostris

Tarambola-de-asa-branca

Two birds were seen in a marsh near San Sebastio (2235AB) in October 1996. Prior to this survey it was recorded from Incoluane (2532BB) (Clancey 1996) but was not seen there during this survey. It is probably only an occasional visitor to this region but it may have been overlooked in marshlands which are inaccessible.

TURNSTONE



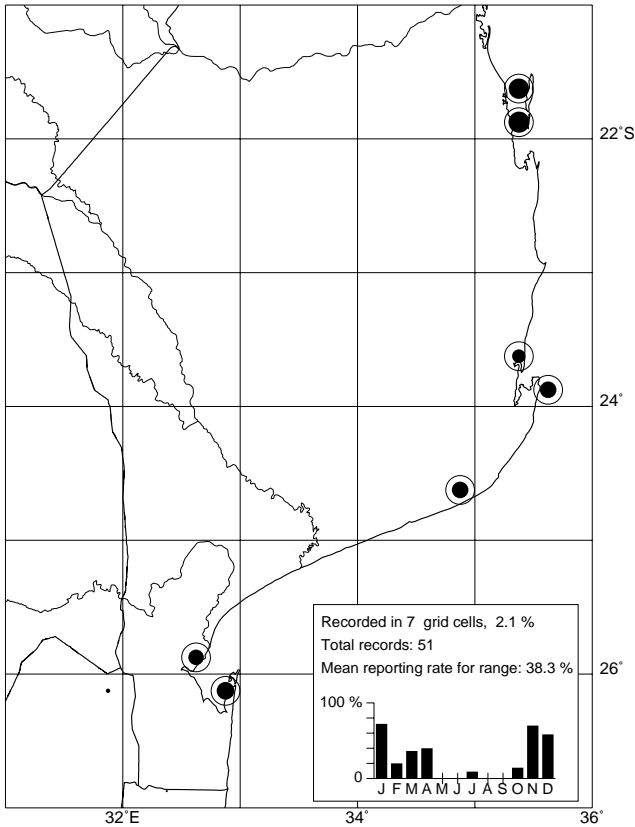
262 Turnstone

Arenaria interpres

Rola-do-mar

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant, with some birds overwintering. Birds migrating to this region probably breed in central Siberia, and migrate via the Middle East (ASAB1: 404–405). It occurs in bays and estuaries and forages in the intertidal zone, in flocks of up to 100 birds. In January 1997, over 400 birds were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135CB,D) (U. & P. Kohler) and 490 on Inhaca Island (2632BB) (F. de Boer). The population reaching this region is estimated to be 5000 birds, about 15% of the number in the rest of southern Africa (Summers *et al.* 1987).

TEREK SANDPIPER



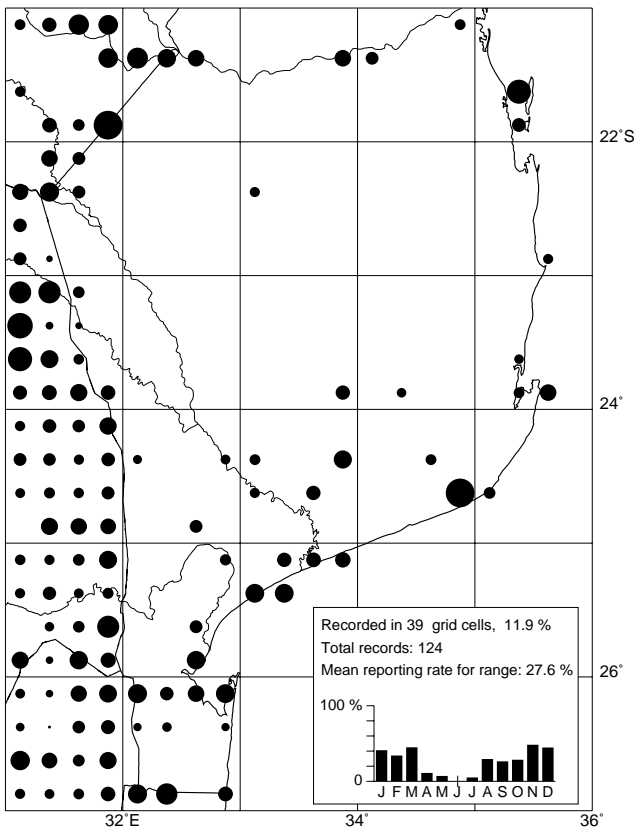
263 Terek Sandpiper

Xenus cinereus

Maçarico-sovela

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. It is found in bays and estuaries and forages in the intertidal mudflats, usually in flocks of up to 20 birds. It was observed from October to April with a single record of overwintering birds in July. In January 1997, over 450 birds were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135CB,D) (U. & P. Kohler) and over 500 on Inhaca Island (2632BB) (F. de Boer). In November 1976, 3200 birds were counted at Inhaca Island (Waltner & Sinclair 1981). That count is regarded as exceptional, because peak numbers were observed at localities in South Africa at the same time, and lower numbers were observed at Inhaca in other years (Waltner & Sinclair 1981). The number visiting this region in non-peak years probably exceeds 2000, which is twice the estimate for the rest of the southern African coast (ASABI: 403) and represents about 4% of the population which migrates to Africa and the Arabian Peninsula (Rose & Scott 1994).

COMMON SANDPIPER



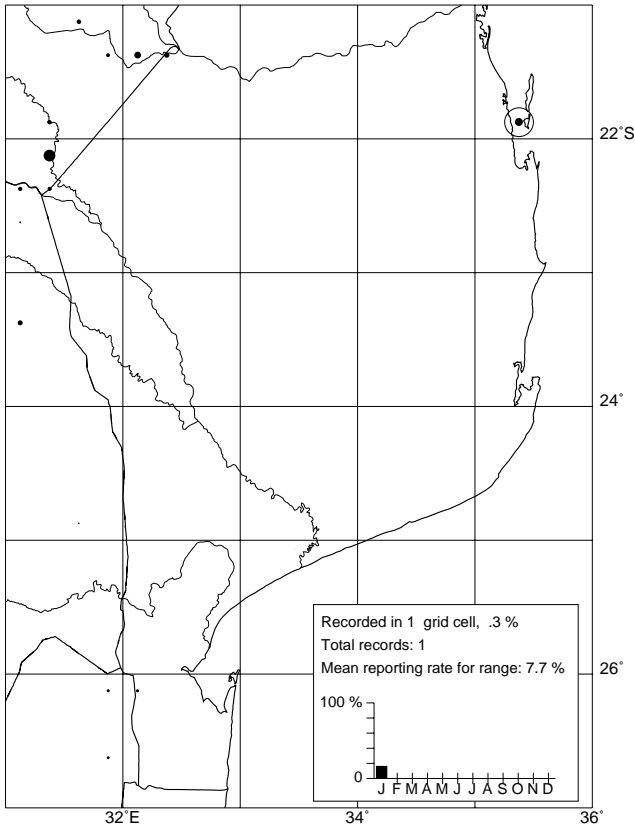
264 Common Sandpiper

Actitis hypoleucos

Maçarico-das-rochas

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. It occurs at all types of inland waterbodies and rarely at the coast. It was usually encountered singly. There were no confirmed cases of overwintering, the winter records possibly referring to late departures and early arrivals, with no records in June. The population visiting this region is estimated to be 5000 birds.

GREEN SANDPIPER



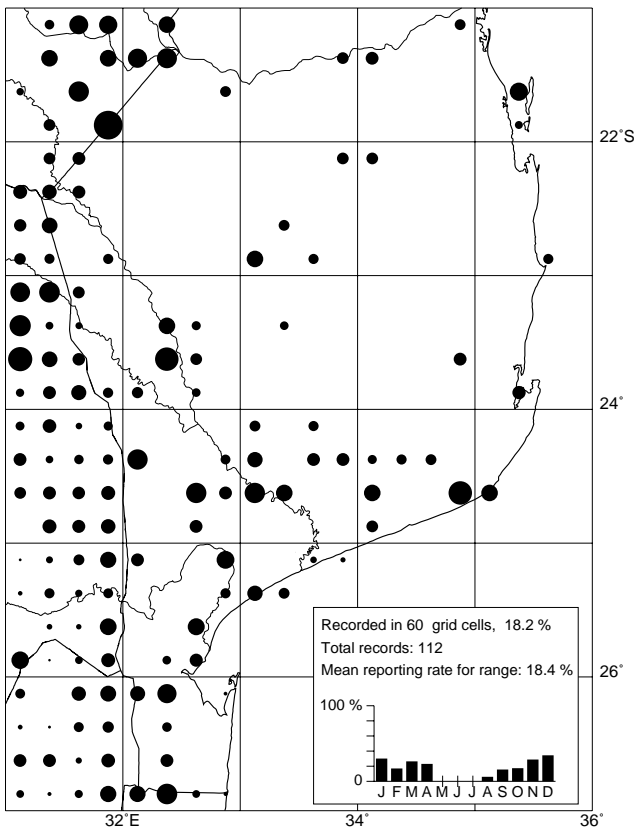
265 Green Sandpiper

Tringa ochropus

Maçarico-escuro

A rare nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to freshwater localities. It was observed once on Bazaruto Island (2135CD) in January 1989.

WOOD SANDPIPER



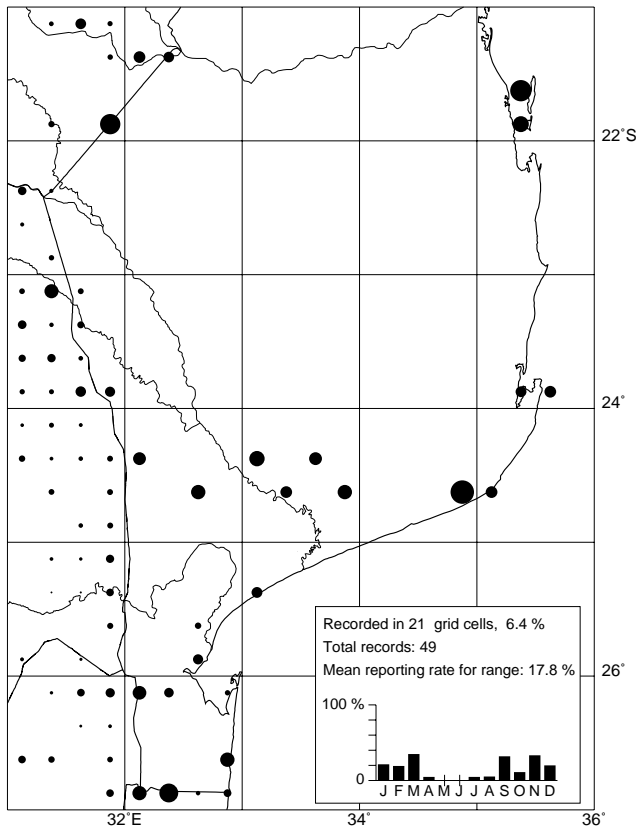
266 Wood Sandpiper

Tringa glareola

Maçarico-bastardo

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. It occurs at freshwater wetlands with mudflats and rarely at the sea-shore. It was present from August to April with no records of overwintering. It was observed singly and in flocks of up to 20 birds. 430 birds were counted on a lake near Zitundo (2632DB) in January 1998 (C. Bento). The number visiting the region is estimated to be 5000 birds.

MARSH SANDPIPER



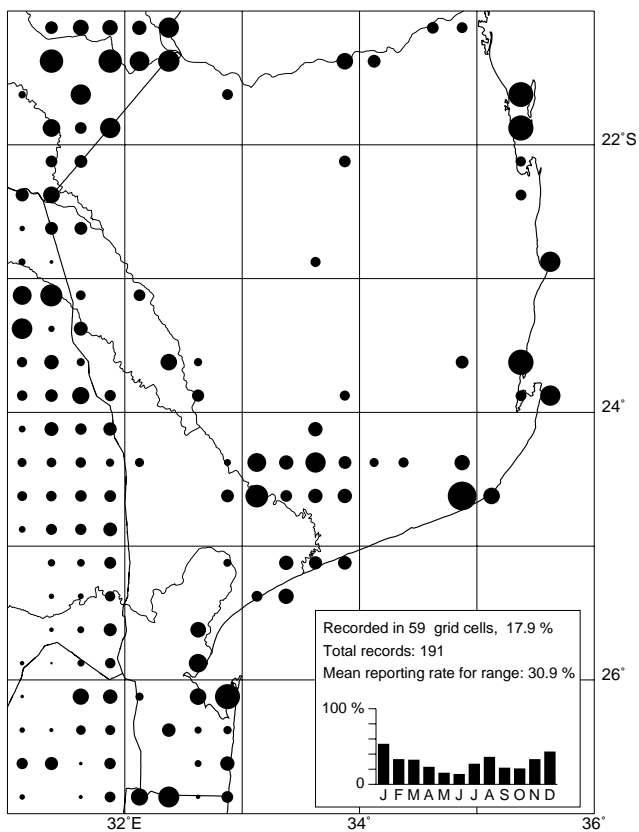
269 Marsh Sandpiper

Tringa stagnatilis

Perna-verde-fino

A nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant which is uncommon at inland marshes and waterbodies with mudflats and rare at intertidal mudflats on the coast. It was observed singly and in flocks of up to 20 birds. It was observed from July to April. The number visiting the region is estimated to be 1000 birds.

GREENSHANK



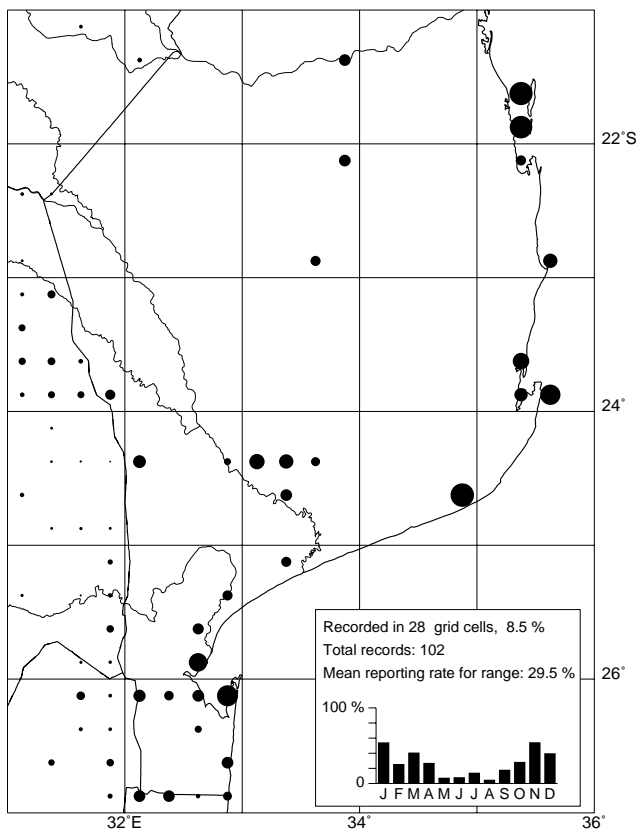
270 Greenshank

Tringa nebularia

Perna-verde-comum

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to all types of wetlands with shallow water, especially intertidal mudflats. Overwintering occurs regularly. It occurs singly or in flocks of up to 100 birds. In January 1998, 1771 birds were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135C) (U. & P. Kohler) and 550 on Inhaca Island (2632BB) (F. de Boer). The number visiting the region probably exceeds 10 000 birds.

CURLEW SANDPIPER



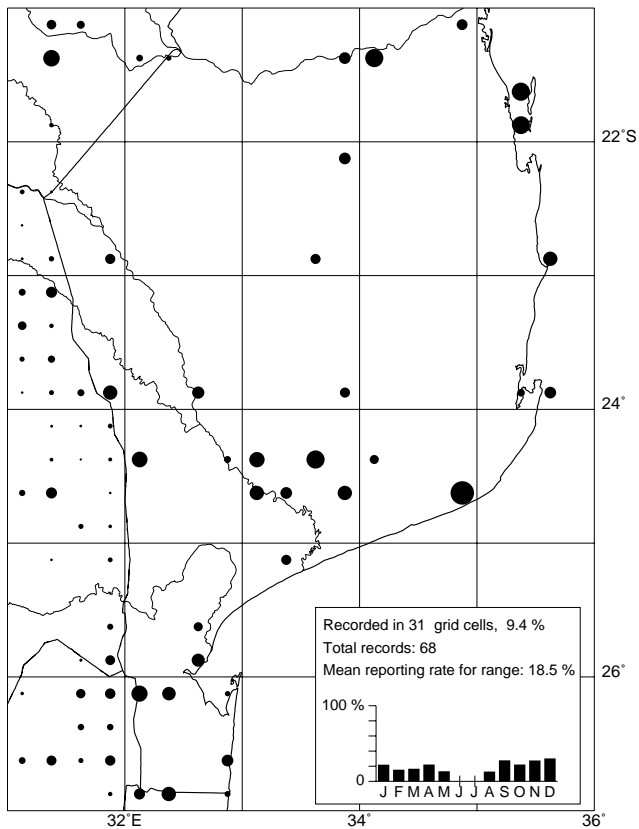
272 Curlew Sandpiper

Calidris ferruginea

Pilrito-de-bico-comprido

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to freshwater and coastal wetlands. It occurs in flocks which sometimes number hundreds. It is most numerous on intertidal mudflats in bays and estuaries. A high degree of site fidelity was found among birds wintering on the South African coast (ASAB1: 418–419). On the other hand, birds at inland wetlands are of necessity nomadic, because the extent of suitable shallows fluctuates greatly from month to month and from year to year. Overwintering occurs regularly. In January 1997, 4410 birds were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135C) (P. & U. Kohler) and over 2000 on Inhaca Island (2632BB) (F. de Boer). Over 800 birds were counted in Maputo (2532DC) in January 1998 (C. Bento). The number of birds visiting this region may exceed 20 000, which is 10 to 20% of the number visiting the rest of southern Africa (Summers *et al.* 1987) and about 2% of the global population (Rose & Scott 1994).

LITTLE STINT



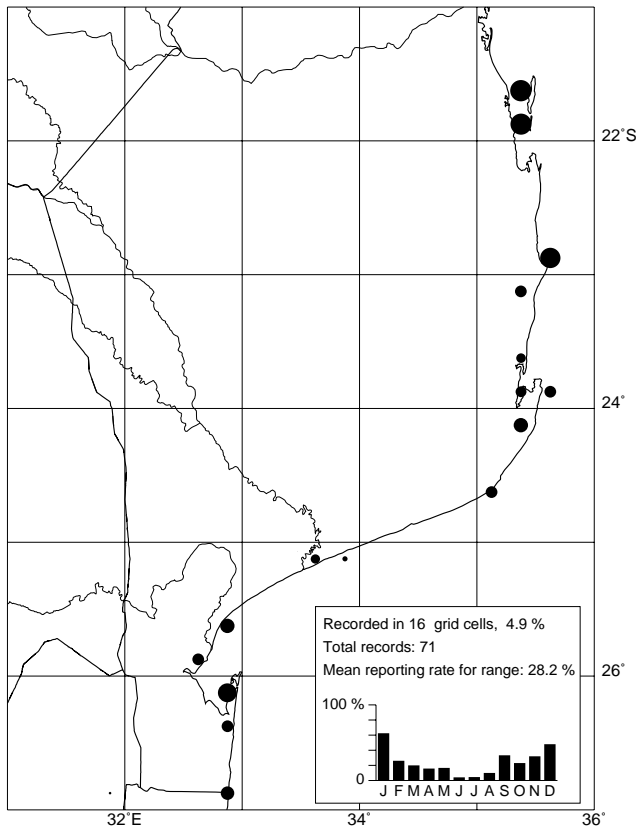
274 Little Stint

Calidris minuta

Pilrito-pequeno

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to freshwater and coastal wetlands with mudflats. It occurs in flocks of up to 100 birds. Overwintering was not observed. 360 birds were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135C) during January 1997 (U. & P. Kohler). The number visiting the region is estimated at 5000, which is about 0.3% of the global population (Rose & Scott 1994).

SANDERLING



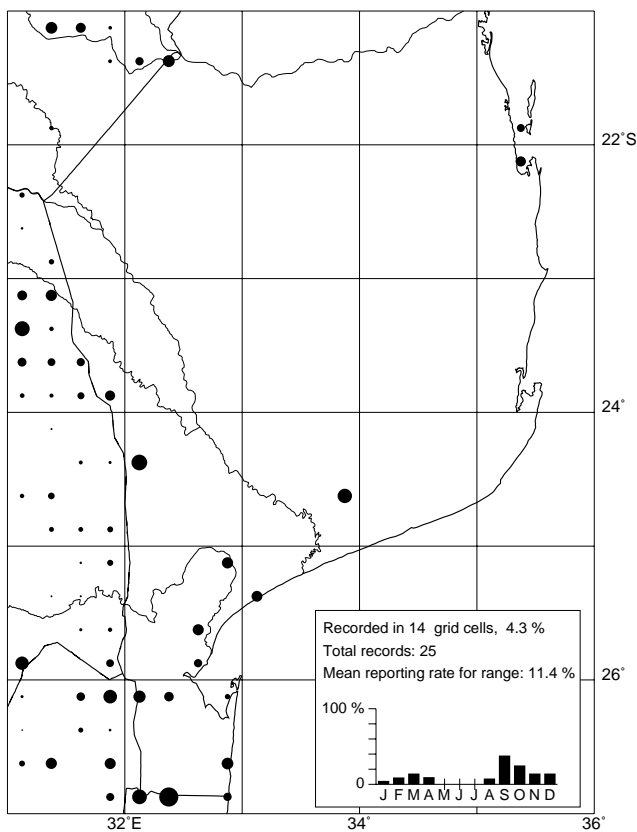
281 Sanderling

Calidris alba

Pilrito-sanderlingo

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to sandy beaches. It occurs in flocks which number up to 100 birds. 2273 birds were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135C) during January 1998 (U. & P. Kohler). Over 600 birds were counted on Inhaca Island (2632BB) in January 1997 (F. de Boer) and 300 birds at Ponta da Barra (2335CD) in February 1997. The number visiting the region probably exceeds 5000, which is about 2% of the Palearctic population (Rose & Scott 1994) and about 6% of the number reaching southern Africa (Summers *et al.* 1987). Southward migration to southern Africa takes place along both the west and east coasts, while northward migration is believed to take place mostly or entirely along the west coast (ASAB1: 422–423). This hypothesis is generally supported by observations in this region, with higher reporting rates in spring rather than in autumn.

RUFF



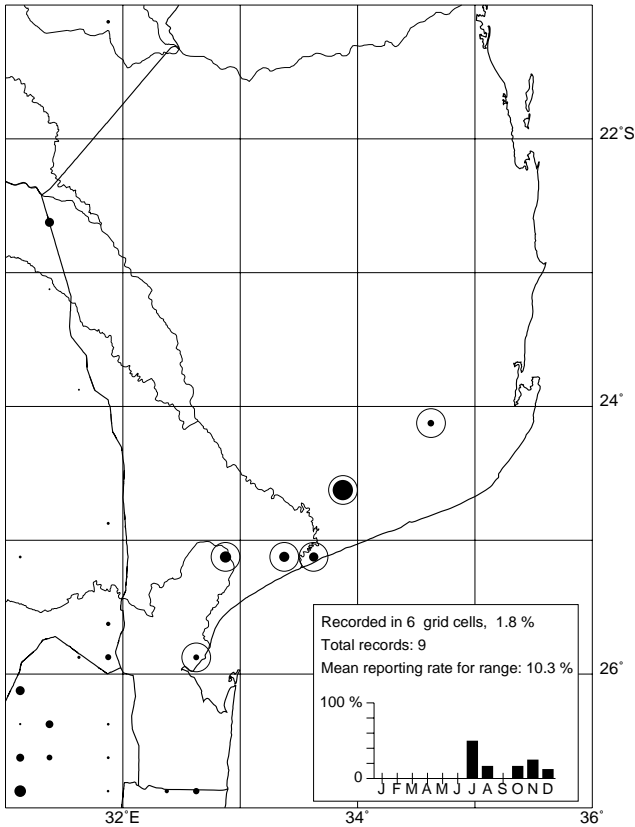
284 Ruff

Philomachus pugnax

Combatente

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to freshwater wetlands. It was observed in flocks of up to 20 birds. Possibly no more than 500 birds visit this region annually.

ETHIOPIAN SNIPE



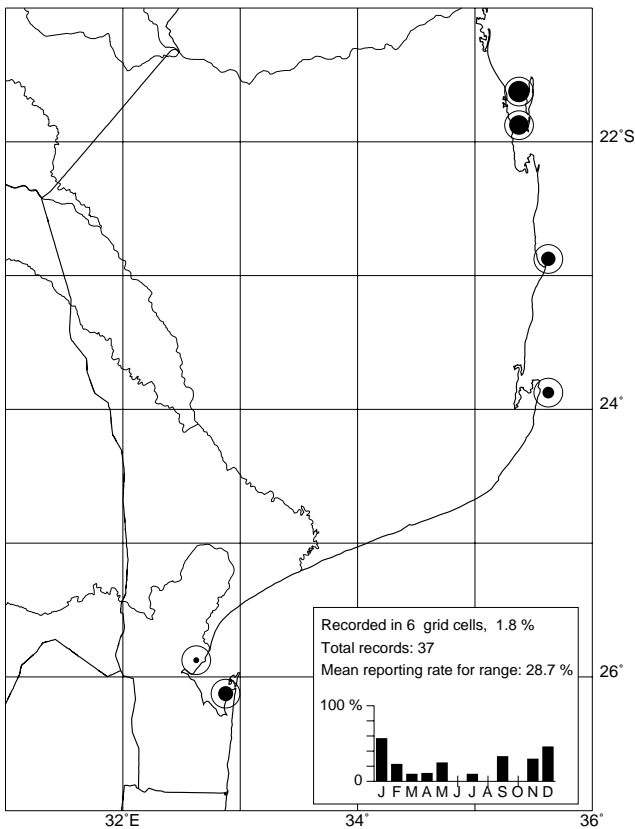
286 Ethiopian Snipe

Gallinago nigripennis

Narceja-africana

An uncommon resident of marshland. It was observed singly and in pairs. It may number fewer than 500 birds in the region. It breeds throughout the year in southern Africa, with a winter peak (ASAB1: 426–427).

BARTAILED GODWIT



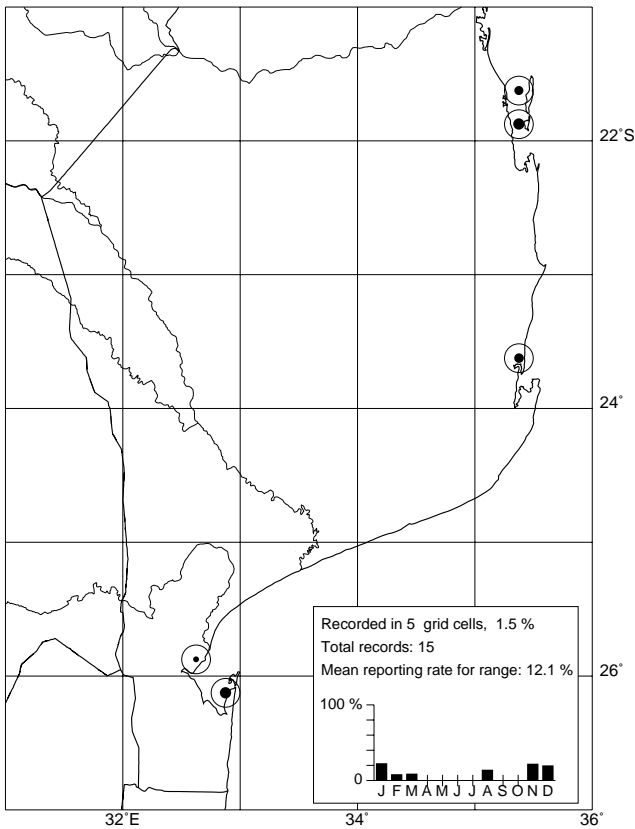
288 Bartailed Godwit

Limosa lapponica

Fuselo

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant, with a few birds overwintering. It was most often encountered singly or in flocks of up to 10 birds, but occasionally in larger flocks. It occurs in bays and estuaries with intertidal mudflats. 5523 birds were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135C) in January 1998 (U. & P. Kohler), which is the largest concentration yet reported in southern Africa (ASAB1: 429). A flock of 120 birds was reported on Inhaca Island (2632BB) in January 1996 (De Boer & Bento 1998). The number visiting the region probably exceeds 7000 godwits, which is more than double the population reaching the rest of southern Africa (ASAB1: 429). It has colonised southern Africa during the 20th century (ASAB1: 429) and was not reported from this region prior to this survey (see Clancey 1996).

CURLEW



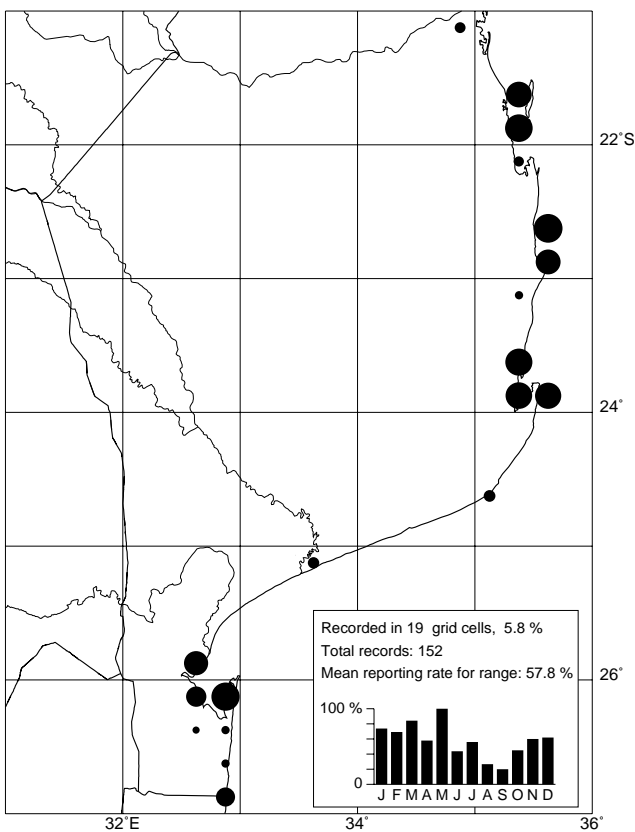
289 Curlew

Numenius arquata

Maçarico-real

A rare nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to bays and estuaries with intertidal mudflats. Birds reaching this region probably originate in western and central Siberia (ASAB1: 430). It was observed in groups of up to 20 birds. About 250 birds visit this region, about half the number visiting the rest of southern Africa (ASAB1: 430). It has declined as a result of habitat modification on its Siberian breeding grounds (ASAB1: 430).

WHIMBREL



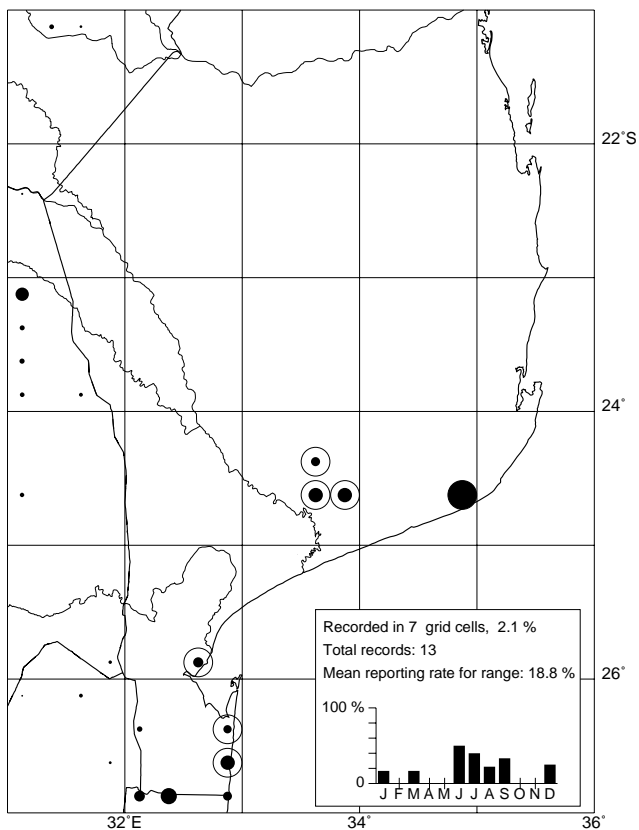
290 Whimbrel

Numenius phaeopus

Maçarico-galego

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to bays and estuaries, where it forages in the intertidal mudflats. It usually occurs in small flocks but occasionally flocks may number hundreds of birds. More than 2000 birds were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135C) in January 1996 (U. & P. Kohler) and 2100 on Inhaca Island (2632BB) in January 1997 (F. de Boer). The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds, and is more than double the population of the rest of southern Africa (ASAB1: 432–433). An estimated 20–30% of birds overwinter.

AVOCET



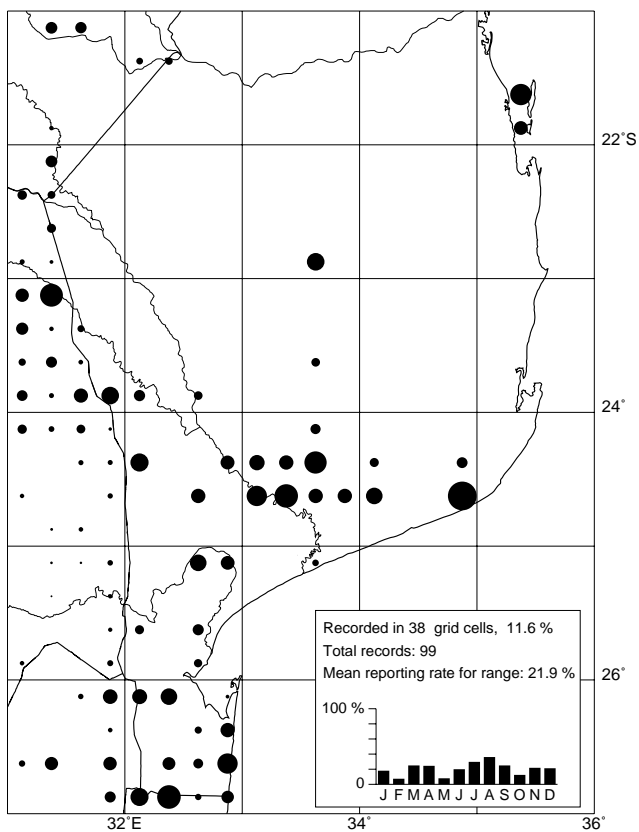
294 Avocet

Recurvirostra avosetta

Alfaiate

An uncommon resident or visitor on freshwater wetlands with extensive shallows which occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds. Numbers in the region are unlikely to exceed 200, or 1% of the southern African population (ASAB1: 434–435). Breeding has not been observed but may occur within the region. It has increased elsewhere in southern Africa as a result of the creation of artificial wetlands (ASAB1: 434–435), but its status in this region is unlikely to have changed.

BLACKWINGED STILT



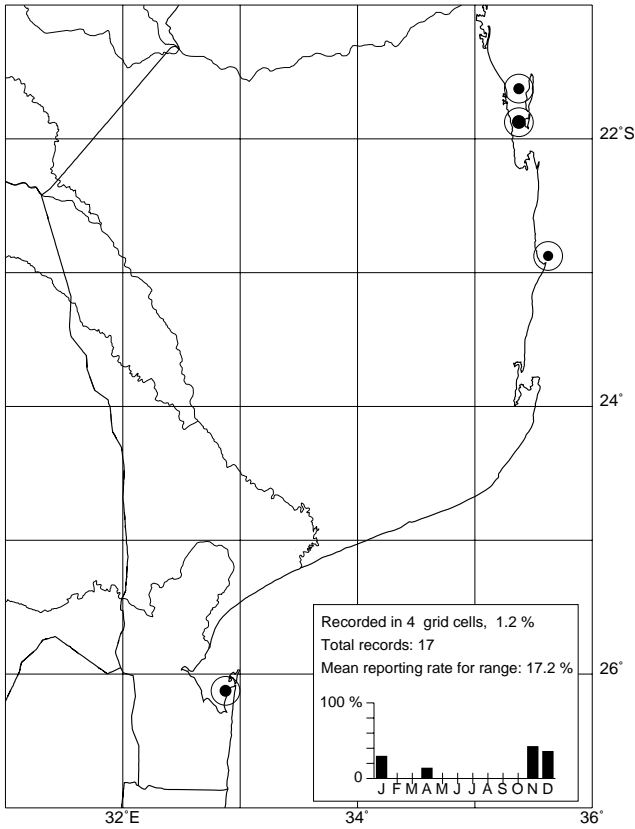
295 Blackwinged Stilt

Himantopus himantopus

Perna-longa

A common resident on freshwater wetlands which occurs in pairs or flocks of up to 20 birds. Over 1000 birds were counted at Lake Chuali (2532BB) during September 1971 (Milstein 1984). Subsequently, higher water-levels resulting from the construction of a weir have made the site less favourable and much smaller numbers were observed there during this survey. The population may exceed 5000, which represents 25–50% of the estimated (possibly underestimated) southern African population (ASAB1: 436–437). It has increased elsewhere in southern Africa as a result of the creation of artificial wetlands (ASAB1: 436–437), but its numbers in this region are unlikely to have increased. Breeding may occur throughout the year (ASAB1: 436–437) and was observed in January.

CRAB PLOVER



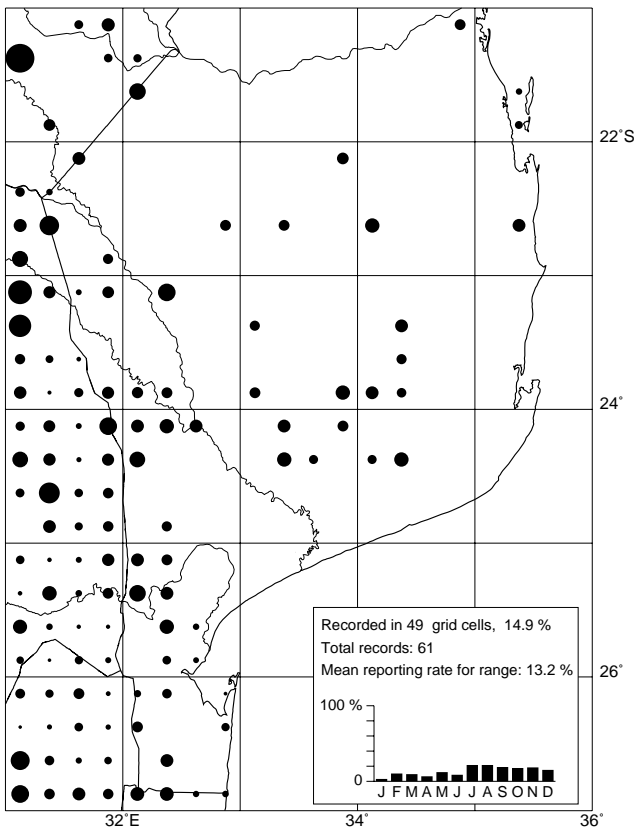
296 Crab Plover

Dromas ardeola

Tarambola-caranguejeira

An uncommon nonbreeding summer migrant to the coast. It breeds on islands in the northwestern Indian Ocean and migrates along the east coast of Africa (Hockey & Aspinall 1996). It occurs regularly in the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135CB) and occasionally as far south as Inhaca Island (2632BB). A flock of 77 birds was seen at San Sebastio (2235AB) in March 1995 (Hockey & Aspinall 1996) and a flock of 40 was seen at Inhaca Island in January 1998 (De Boer & Bento 1998). It usually occurs in flocks of 10 or fewer. There may be up to 200 birds in the region at times.

SPOTTED DIKKOP



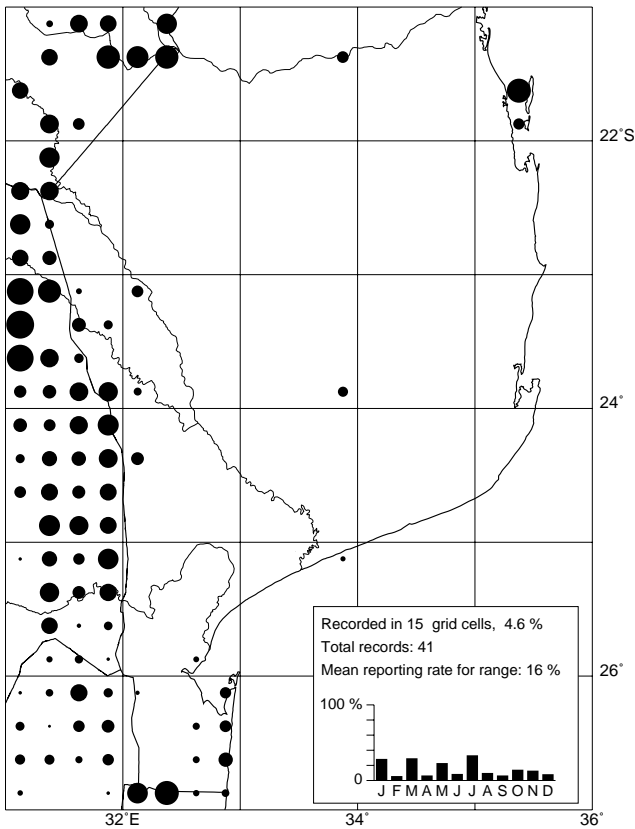
297 Spotted Dikkop

Burhinus capensis

Alcaravão do Cabo

An uncommon resident of savannas and open woodlands, where it occurs in pairs. It is absent from the most densely populated section of the coast, probably as a result of habitat modification and direct persecution. The population is estimated at 2000 birds. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. Breeding occurs in summer (ASAB1: 438–439).

WATER DIKKOP



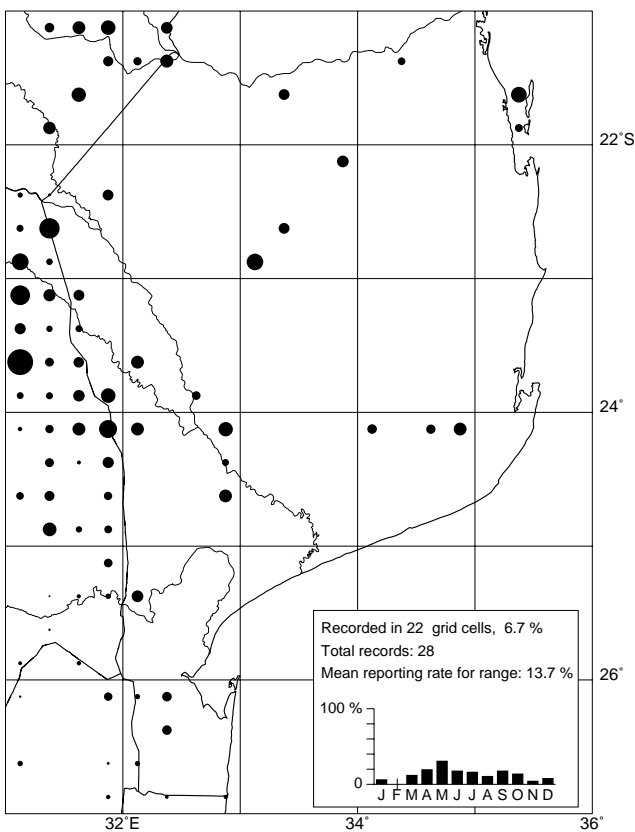
298 Water Dikkop

Burhinus vermiculatus

Alcaravão-de-água

An uncommon resident of the margins of inland wetlands, where it occurs in pairs. The population is unlikely to exceed 500 birds. Its description as ‘the common dikkop of southern Mozambique’ (Clancey 1996; ASAB1: 440–441) may be more applicable north of the Save River. It has increased elsewhere in southern Africa as a result of the creation of artificial wetlands (ASAB1: 440–441), but its status in this region is unlikely to have changed. Breeding occurs in early summer throughout southern Africa (ASAB1: 440–441).

TEMMINCK’S COURSER



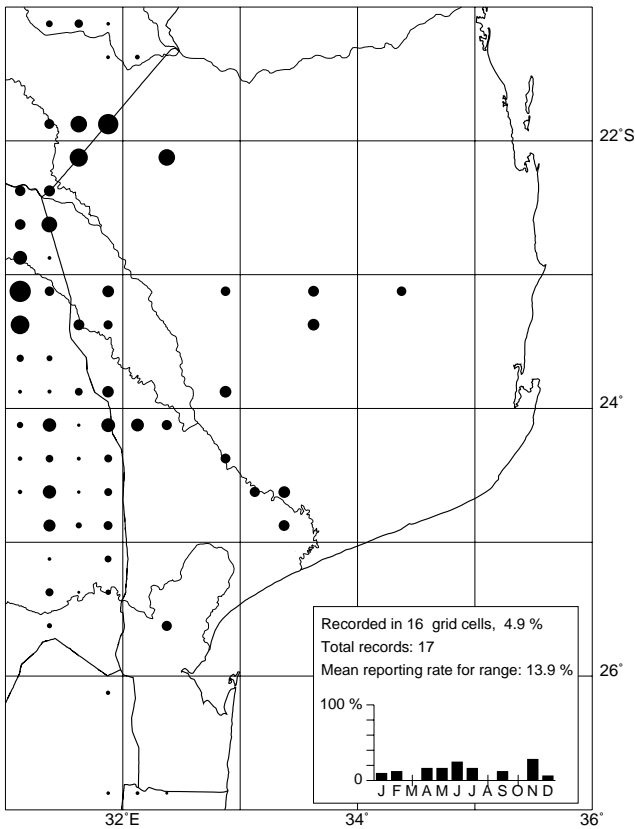
300 Temminck’s Courser

Cursorius temminckii

Corredor de Temminck

An uncommon breeding resident of grassland and savanna, where it is encountered singly or in pairs. The population probably exceeds 500 birds. There is no evidence for seasonal movements in this region, although it is a summer migrant in the drier west of southern Africa (ASAB1: 446–447). Breeding is most likely to occur in early summer (ASAB1: 446–447). It has declined elsewhere in southern Africa (ASAB1: 446–447) but its status in this region is unlikely to have changed.

BRONZEWINGED COURSER



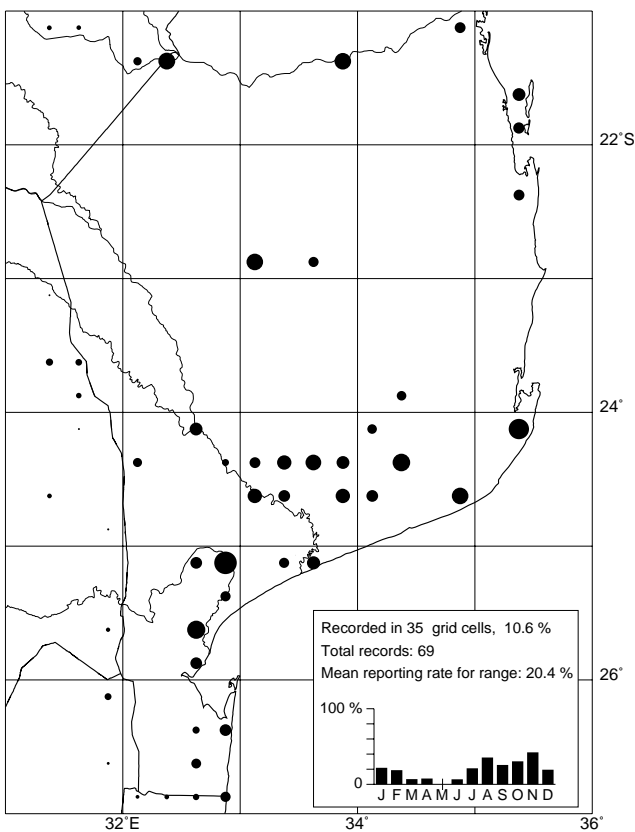
303 Bronzewinged Courser

Rhinoptilus chalcopterus

Corredor-asa-de-bronze

An uncommon breeding resident of savannas and woodland with grassy clearings, where it occurs in pairs. It was encountered among *Acacia* and broadleaved woodlands, but not Mopane woodlands which are generally less grassy than the other woodlands. Elsewhere in southern Africa its occurrence was found to be associated most strongly with the Mopane biome (ASAB1: 450–451). This may be misleading, in that the species may be associated with habitats which overlap with Mopane woodlands and not the Mopane itself. The resident population in southern Africa is believed to be augmented in summer by nonbreeding migrants from farther north (ASAB1: 450–451). There were too few observations during this survey to clarify possible seasonal movements. Breeding occurs in early summer (ASAB1: 450–451). It is inconspicuous and was probably overlooked at some localities. The population probably exceeds 400 birds.

REDWINGED PRATINCOLE



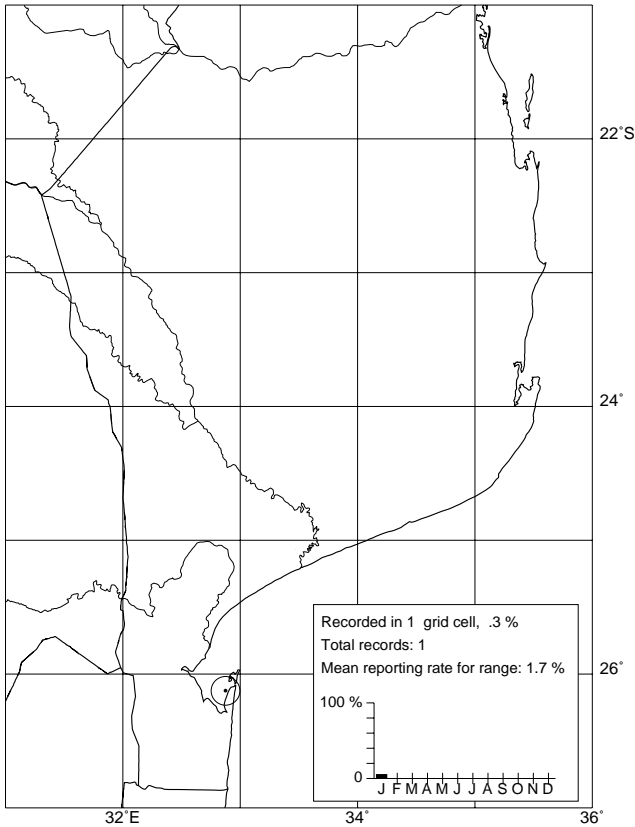
304 Redwinged Pratincole

Glareola pratincola

Perdiz-do-mar

A common breeding resident of marshland and short grasslands near water. It may be seen in pairs or in flocks of up to 100 birds. In the neighbouring regions of Swaziland and KwaZulu-Natal it is present only in summer (ASAB1: 454–455). Here there appears to be a partial winter exodus. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Breeding occurs in early summer (ASAB1: 454–455) and was observed in October, November and January.

POMARINE SKUA



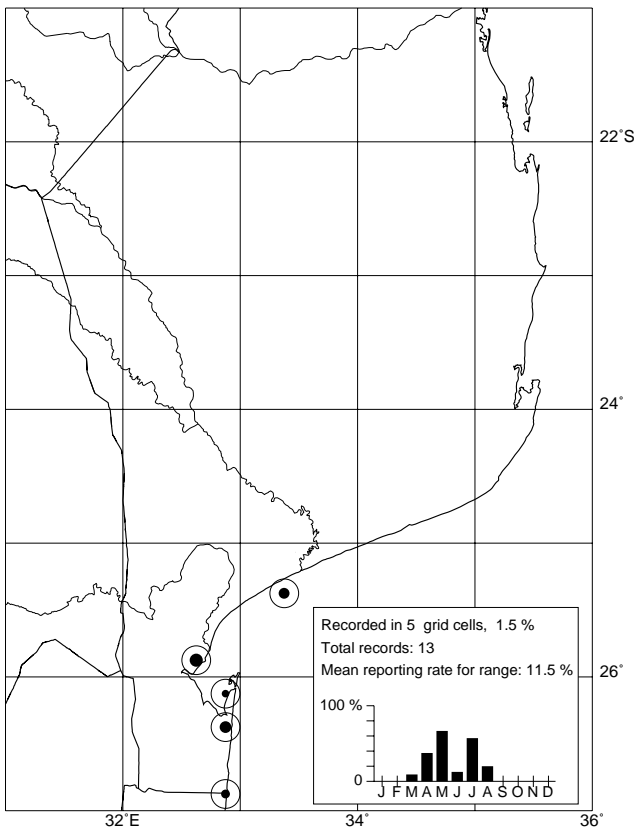
309 Pomarine Skua

Stercorarius pomarinus

Moleiro-pomarino

Single birds were reported at sea off Inhaca Island (2632BB) in January 1998 (De Boer & Bento 1998). Prior to this survey a bird was seen off Maputo on 29 January 1976 during Cyclone Danae (Brooke *et al.* 1981).

KELP GULL



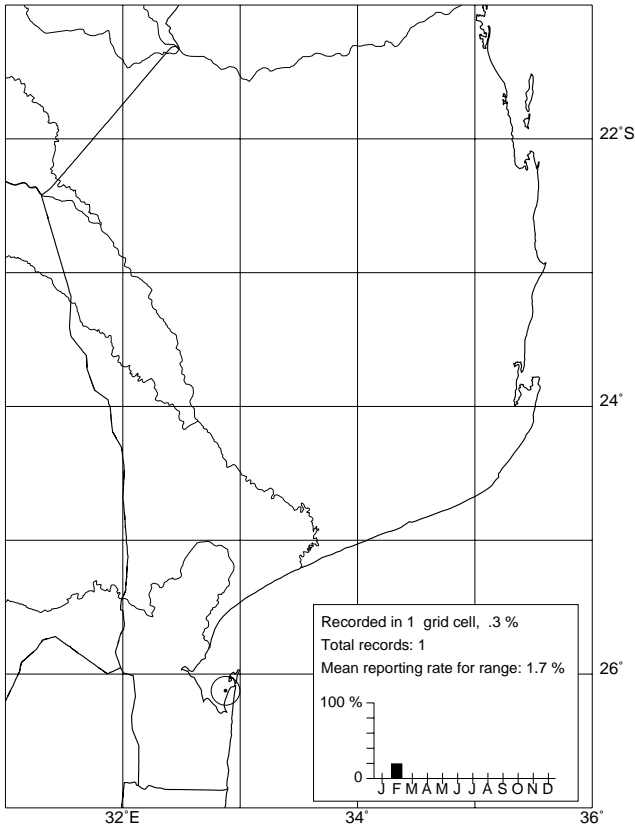
312 Kelp Gull

Larus dominicanus

Gaivota-dominicana

An uncommon nonbreeding winter visitor to the coastline, seen singly or in groups of up to 10 birds. The number visiting this region is unlikely to exceed 300. The birds breed in summer along the coast of South Africa, as far east as the Riet River (3327CA) in the eastern Cape, and disperse northwards along the east and west coasts after breeding (Crawford *et al.* 1997).

LESSER BLACKBACKED GULL



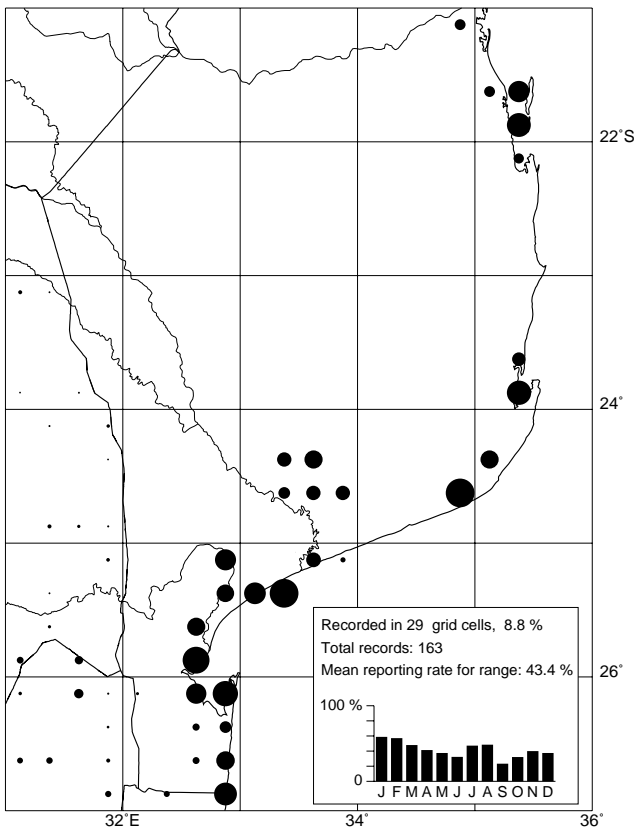
313 Lesser Blackbacked Gull

Larus fuscus

Gaivota-de-asa-escura

A rare nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. A single bird was seen in Maputo Bay (2632BB) in February 1995. Other probable sightings are not reported because identification was not certain. Prior to this survey, single birds were reported from Inhaca Island (2632BB) in October and November 1976 (Brooke *et al.* 1981).

GREYHEADED GULL



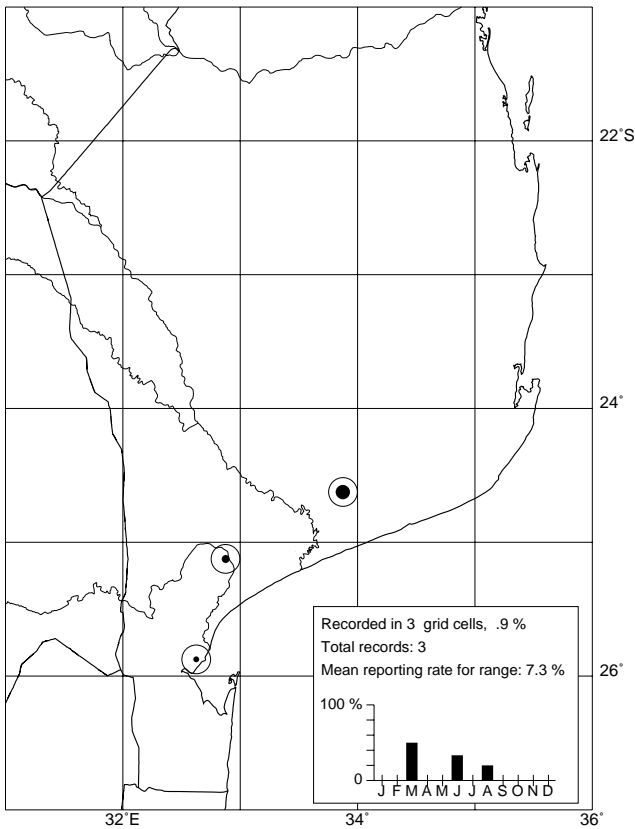
315 Greyheaded Gull

Larus cirrocephalus

Gaivota-de-cabeça-cinzenta

A common resident along the coast and on some inland lakes with extensive shallows. It is sometimes seen singly but more usually in flocks which may number more than 100 birds. 350 birds were counted at Inhaca Island (2632BB) in October 1976 (Brooke *et al.* 1981). Six birds ringed in Benoni, South Africa (2628AB), and two ringed at Lake St Lucia, South Africa (2832AB), between 1957 and 1988 were recovered in the Bay of Maputo (2532DC) and the Inkomati River floodplain between 1959 and 1989 (SAFRING). The population may exceed 5000 birds. Elsewhere in southern Africa it has increased greatly at inland localities, at least partly due to its feeding on garbage (ASAB1: 464–465), but its status in this region has probably not changed significantly. Breeding occurs in winter and spring (ASAB1: 464–465).

GULLBILLED TERN



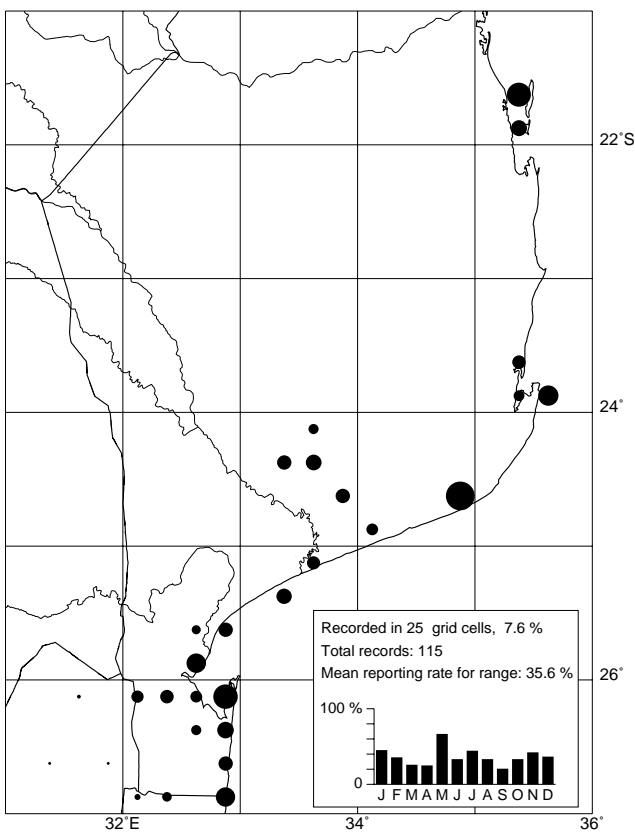
321 Gullbilled Tern

Gelochelidon nilotica

Gaivina-de-bico-preto

A single bird was seen at the saltworks in Maputo (2532DC) in March 1995, two at Lake Chuali (2532BB) in June 1996 and one on a lake at Manjacaze (2433DB) in August 1996, with records verified by the Rarities Committee of BirdLife South Africa (Hockey *et al.* 1996). It has not previously been recorded from the region (Clancey 1996).

CASPIAN TERN



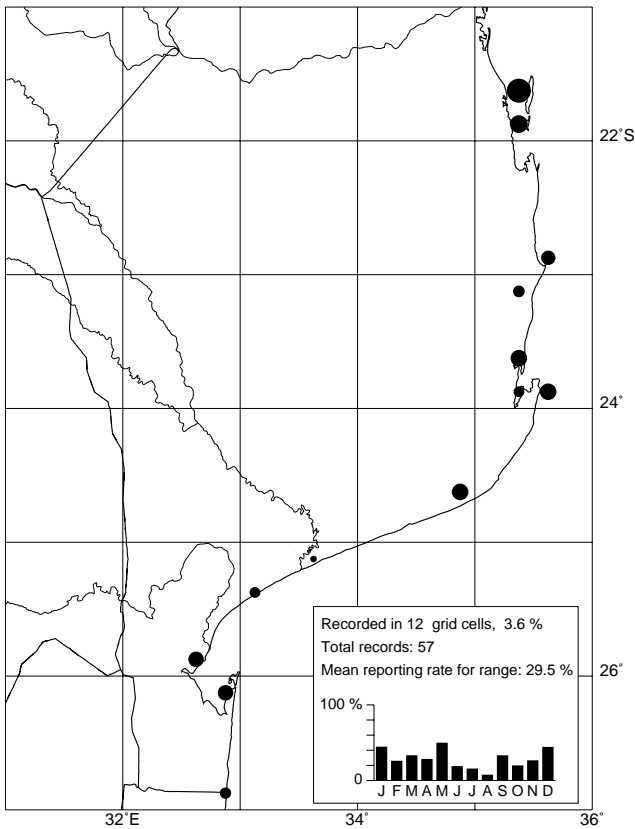
322 Caspian Tern

Hydroprogne caspia

Gaivina-de-bico-vermelho

An uncommon species which is present throughout the year along the coast and sometimes on inland lakes. It may be a breeding resident, although breeding has not been observed in the region but has been reported farther north at the Zambezi River Mouth (Clancey 1996). It is usually seen in ones and twos. During September 1971, 332 birds were counted at Lake Bambene (2433CB) and 267 at Lake Nhangul (2433BC) (Milstein 1984). In October 1976, 250 birds were counted at Inhaca Island (2632BB) (Brooke *et al.* 1981). These concentrations probably reflect influxes in response to temporarily favourable conditions, because such large concentrations were not encountered during this survey. Two birds ringed at Lake St Lucia, South Africa (2732DC), were recovered at Maputo (2532DC) and Manjacaze (2433DB) in May and June 1995 and a bird ringed at Port Elizabeth, South Africa (3325DC), was recovered at Machangulo (2632BB) in December 1996 (SAFRING). The population in the region probably does not exceed 500, which is almost half the breeding population elsewhere in southern Africa (ASABI: 468–469).

SWIFT TERN



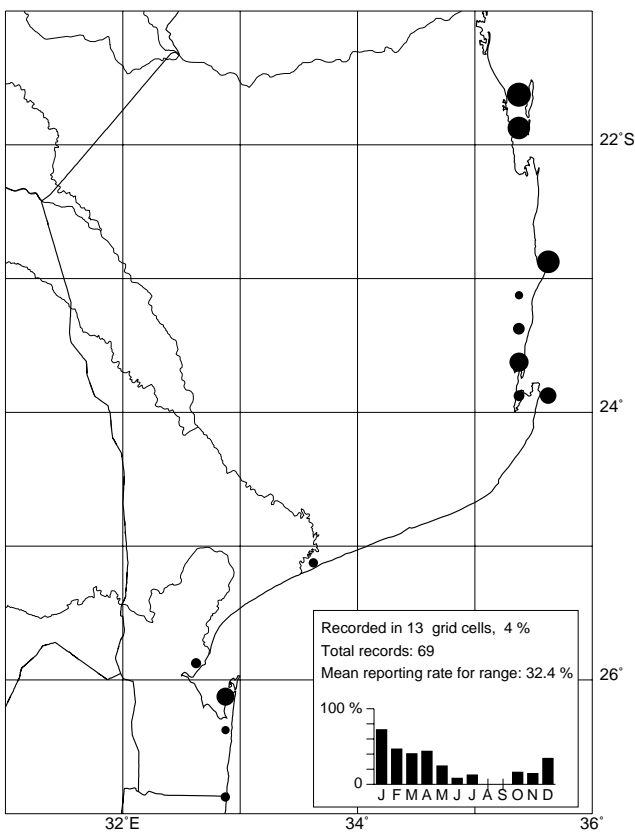
324 Swift Tern

Sterna bergii

Gaivina-de-bico-amarelo

An uncommon visitor to the coast, usually seen singly. 300 birds were counted at Inhaca Island (2632BB) in October 1976 (Brooke *et al.* 1981). At the time, breeding displays and copulation were observed, but breeding has never been confirmed within this region. 216 birds were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago in January 1998 (U. & P. Kohler) and the population possibly exceeds 1000 birds. The nearest known breeding colony is at Algoa Bay, South Africa (3326CD), and breeding in South Africa takes place from January to July (ASAB1: 470–471). The summer peak in occurrence here is consistent with dispersal from the breeding grounds in South Africa.

LESSER CRESTED TERN



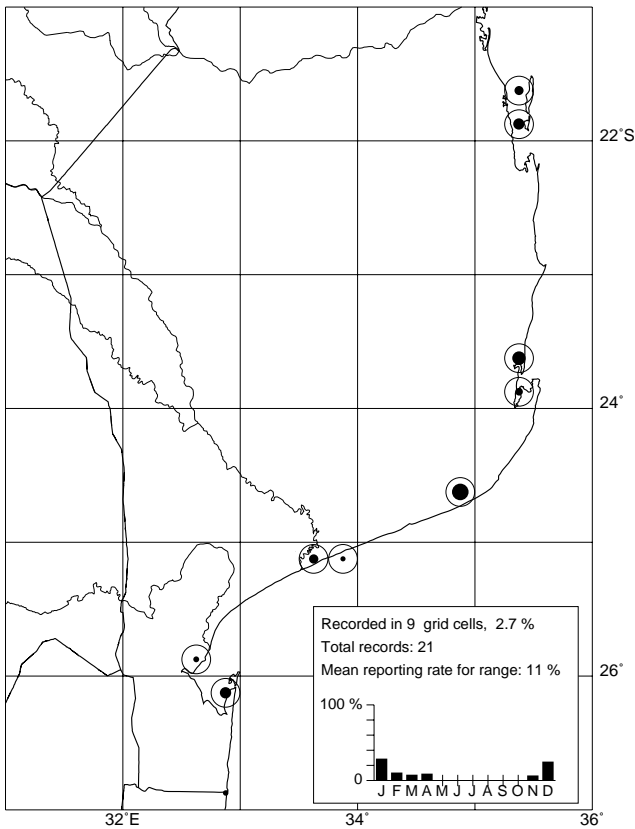
325 Lesser Crested Tern

Sterna bengalensis

Gaivina-de-bico-laranja

Although present through most of the year, breeding has not been observed here and is known only from north Africa, the northern Indian Ocean and tropical Australasia (Harrison 1983). It is encountered in flocks of up to 100 birds along the coast, especially in bays and estuaries. More than 5000 birds were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago in January 1997 (U. & P. Kohler), 100 birds at Ponta da Barra (2335CD) in February 1997 and 170 on Inhaca Island (2632BB) in 1996 (De Boer & Bento 1998). The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds, and is considerably greater than that observed along the coast of neighbouring KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (ASAB1: 474).

SANDWICH TERN



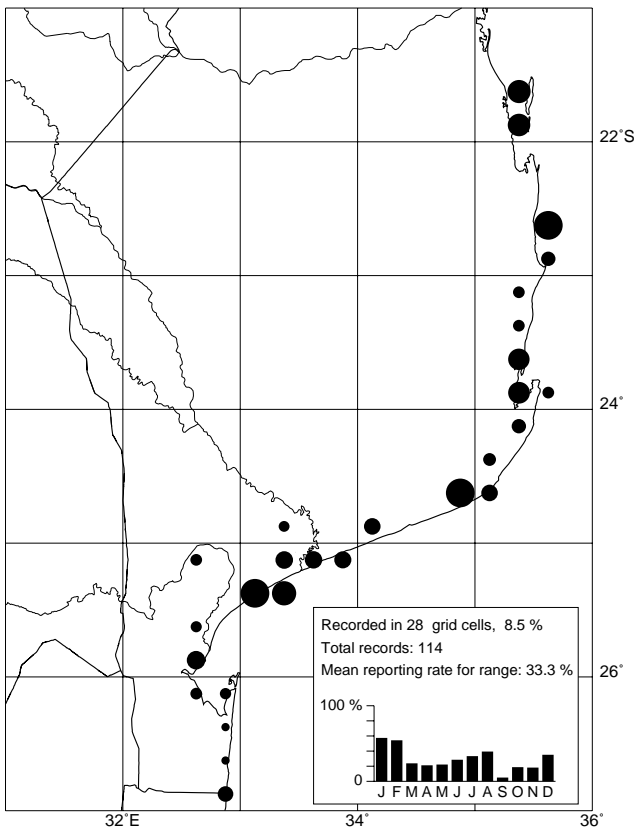
326 Sandwich Tern

Sterna sandvicensis

Garajau

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant along the coast, seen singly or in flocks of up to 10 birds. Up to 450 birds were seen at Inhaca Island (2632BB) in October 1976 (Brooke *et al.* 1981). The number visiting this region may exceed 1000 birds. A bird ringed in England in July 1962 was recovered near Inhambane (2335CD) in January 1971 (SAFRING).

COMMON TERN



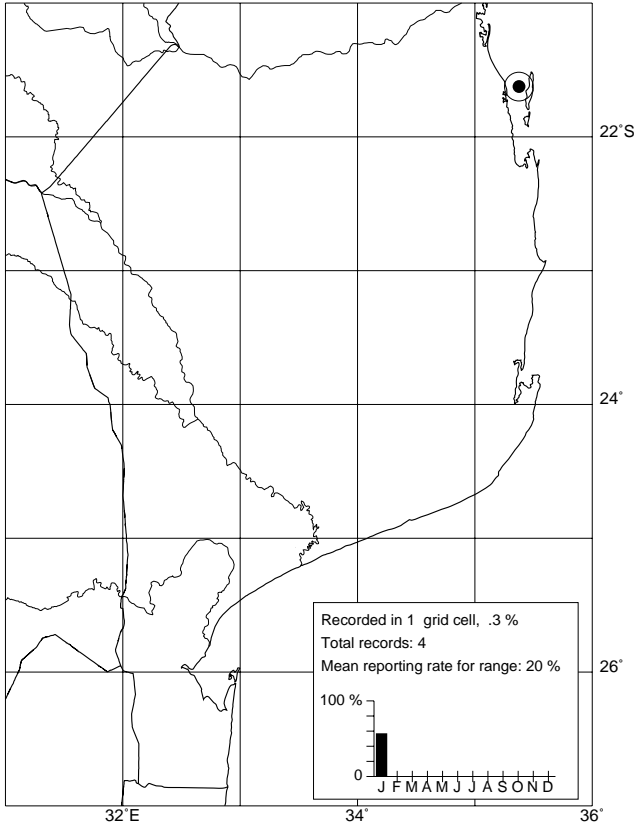
327 Common Tern

Sterna hirundo

Gaivina-comum

A very common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant along the coast. It is seen in flocks which sometimes number thousands of birds. Up to 2000 birds were seen at Inhaca Island (2632BB) in November 1976 (Brooke *et al.* 1981) and more than 20 000 were reported off the coast of Bazaruto Island in January 1996 (Kohler & Kohler 1997). The number visiting this region probably exceeds 100 000. Overwintering occurs regularly. A bird ringed near Helsinki, Finland, in June 1964 was recovered at Bilene (2533AC) in May 1965 (SAFRING).

ROSEATE TERN



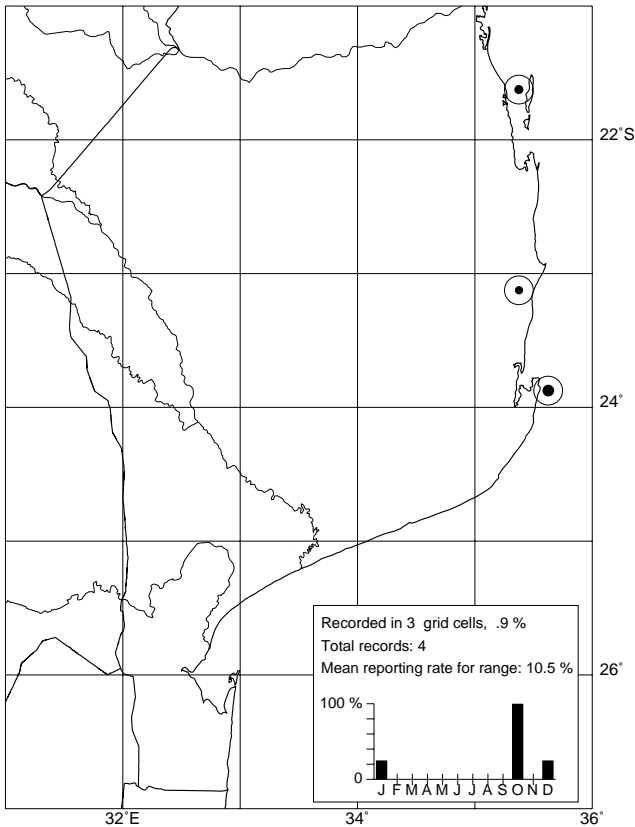
330 Roseate Tern

Sterna dougallii

Gaivina-rósea

An uncommon nonbreeding visitor observed at Bazaruto (2135CB) in January 1997 and January 1998 (U. & P. Kohler). A count of 80 birds at Bazaruto in January 1998 suggests that the birds originate from Indian Ocean islands (possibly Madagascar) rather than South Africa, because the only known breeding sites in South Africa at Algoa Bay support no more than 140 pairs (ASAB1: 479). Prior to this survey, a bird was seen at Inhaca Island (2632BB) in November 1976 (Brooke *et al.* 1981). It may have been overlooked at some coastal localities owing to its close resemblance to the Common Tern. It is classed as 'endangered' in South Africa (Brooke 1984) and is believed to be declining globally (Rose & Scott 1994).

SOOTY TERN



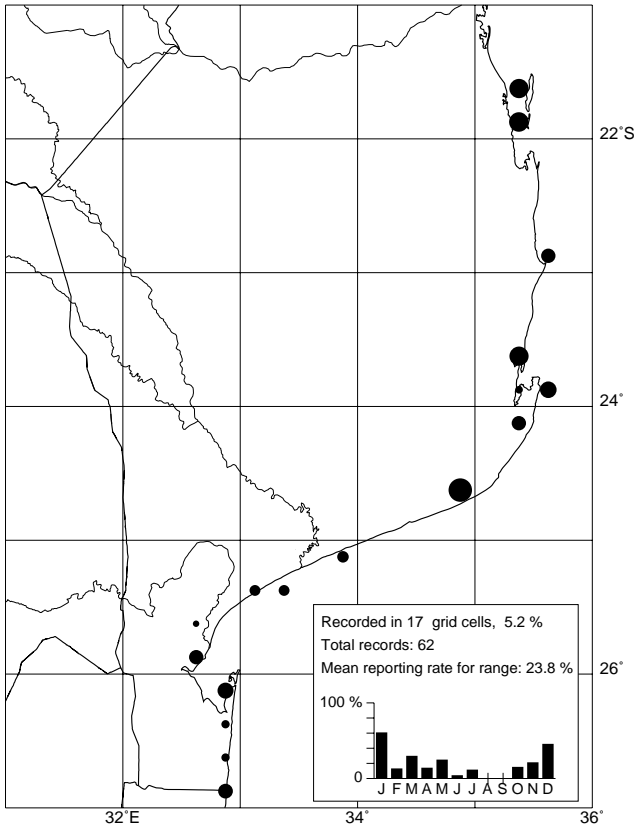
332 Sooty Tern

Sterna fuscata

Gaivina-de-dorso-preto

A rare visitor to the coast. Single birds have been seen at Bazaruto Island (2135CB), Tofu (2335DC) and Morrungulo (2335AB). A recent report indicates that breeding occurs on islands off the coast of northern Mozambique (Kromer 1998). Prior to this survey, eight dead birds were found at Bilene (2533AD) during Cyclone Danae in January 1976, four birds were seen at Inhaca Island (2632BB) in October and one in November 1976 (Brooke *et al.* 1981).

LITTLE TERN



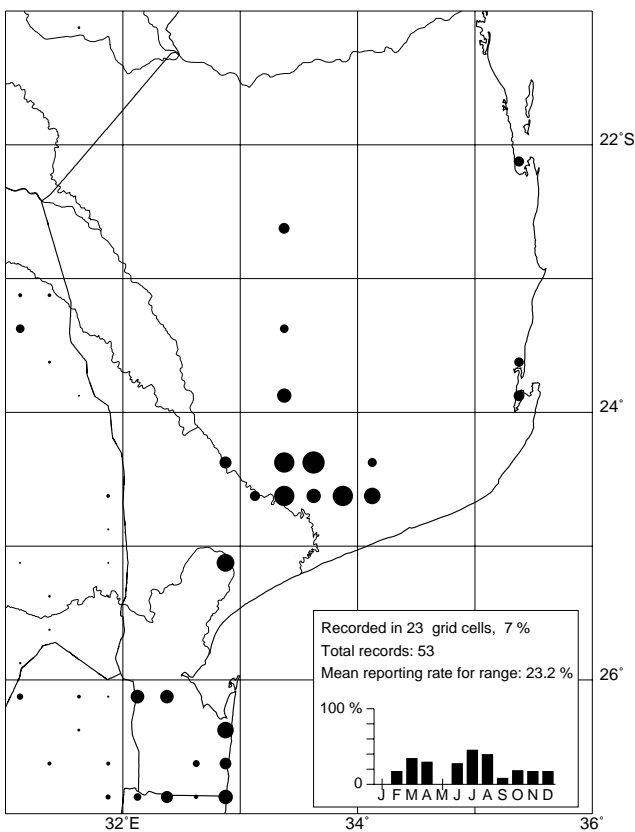
335 Little Tern

Sterna albifrons

Gaivina-pequena

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to the coast, with a few birds overwintering. It is usually seen in flocks which may number more than 100 birds. Up to 150 birds were present at Inhaca Island (2632BB) in October 1976 (Brooke *et al.* 1981) and more than 1500 were counted on the Bazaruto Archipelago in January 1997 (U. & P. Kohler). The number visiting the region may exceed 10 000 birds.

WHISKERED TERN



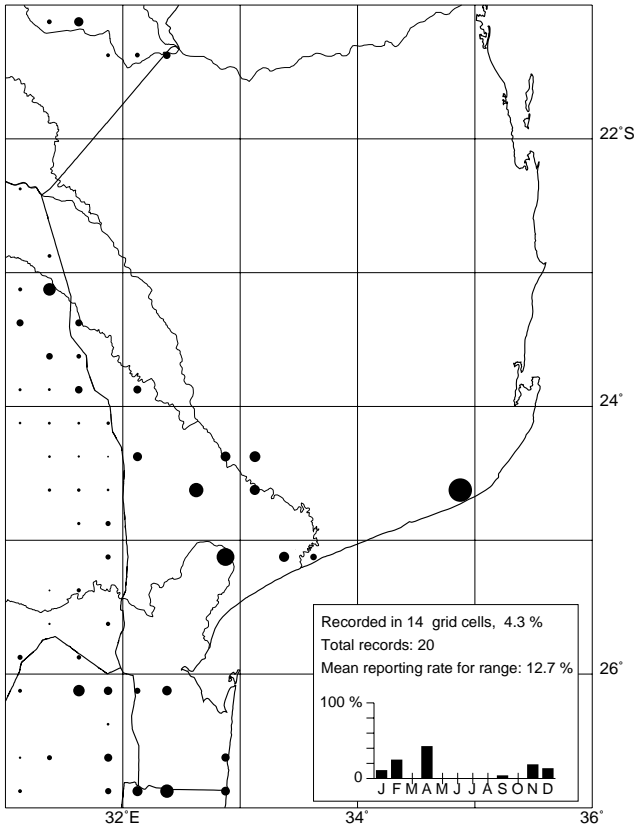
338 Whiskered Tern

Chlidonias hybridus

Gaivina-de-faces-brancas

A common resident of inland marshes and lakes. It is encountered in pairs or in flocks which may number more than 100 birds. 670 birds were counted on a lake near Zitundo (2632DB) in January 1998 (C. Bento). The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. Breeding occurs throughout the summer with a peak in late summer (ASAB1: 486–487) and was observed near Ponta Douro (2632DD) in January.

WHITEWINGED TERN



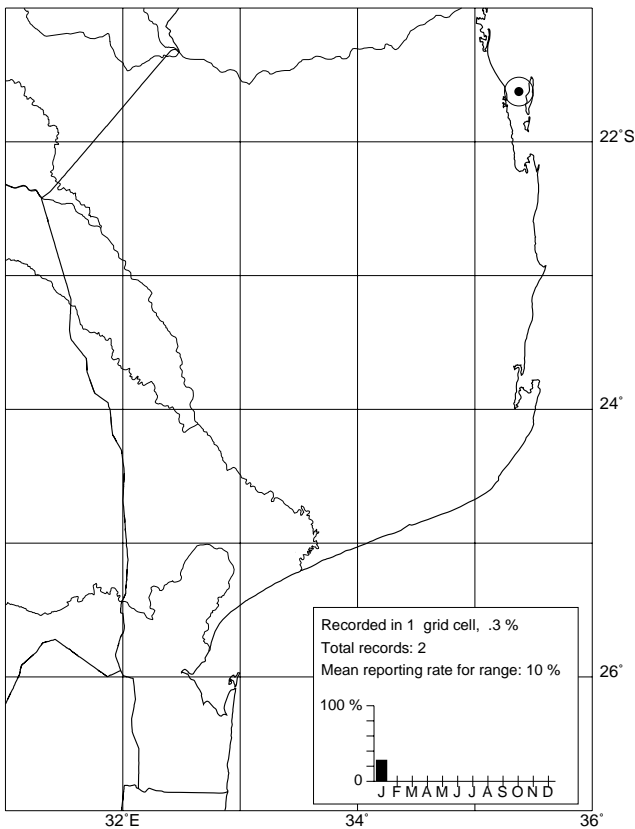
339 Whitewinged Tern

Chlidonias leucopterus

Gaivina-de-asa-branca

A common nonbreeding Palearctic migrant to freshwater wetlands. It usually occurs in flocks which may number hundreds of birds. The number visiting this region probably exceeds 5000 birds. Overwintering was not observed.

COMMON NODDY



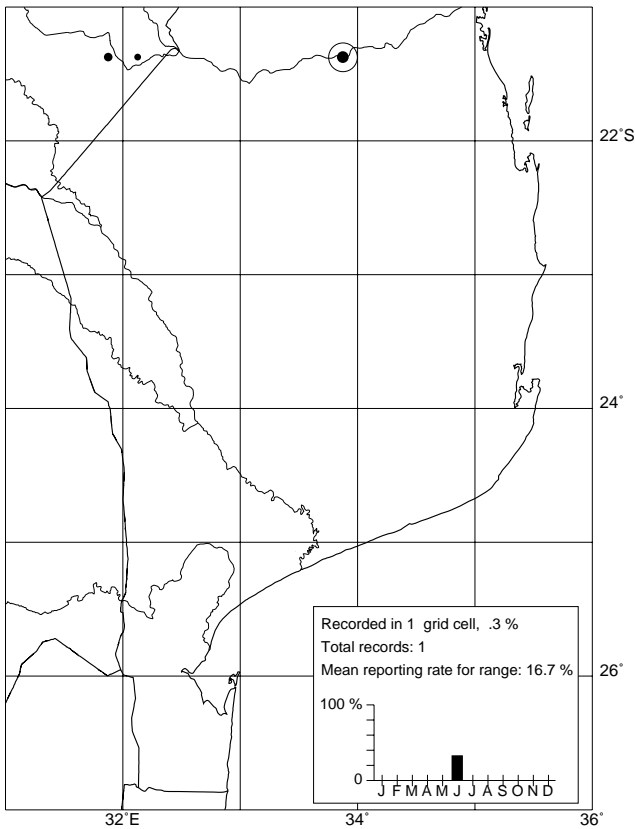
340 Common Noddy

Anous stolidus

Gaivina-sombria-grande

A bird was seen at Bazaruto Island (2135CB) in January 1998 by U. & P. Kohler. This is the first record of the species for Mozambique.

AFRICAN SKIMMER



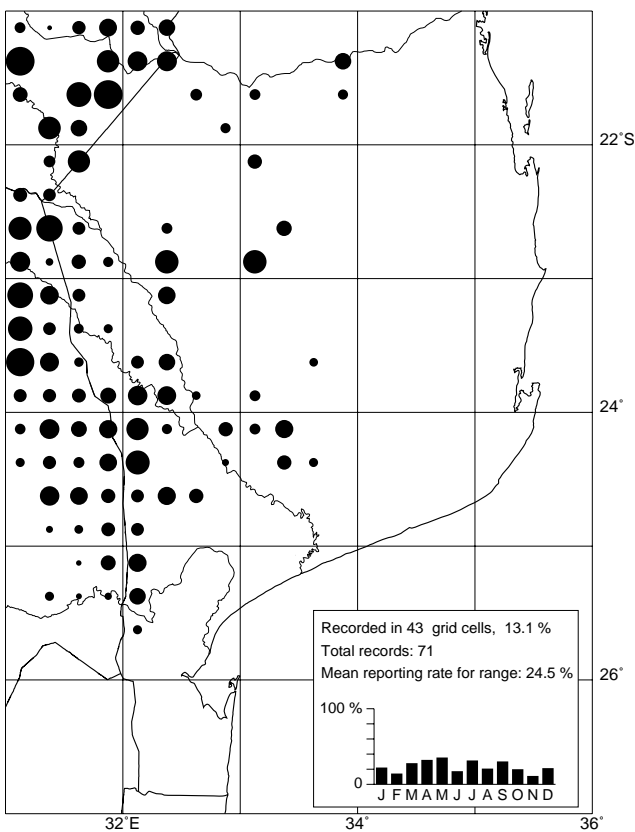
343 African Skimmer

Rynchops flavirostris

Bico-de-tesoura-africano

A flock of five was seen on the Save River at Zinave (2133BD) in June 1996, where it has previously been collected (Clancey 1996). It may breed here in some years, when conditions are suitable. It is a breeding summer intra-African migrant and is nomadic within southern Africa, moving in response to fluctuating river levels (ASAB1: 490–491). It has declined in southern Africa (ASAB1: 490–491) and is extinct as a breeding species in South Africa (Brooke 1984).

DOUBLEBANDED SANDGROUSE



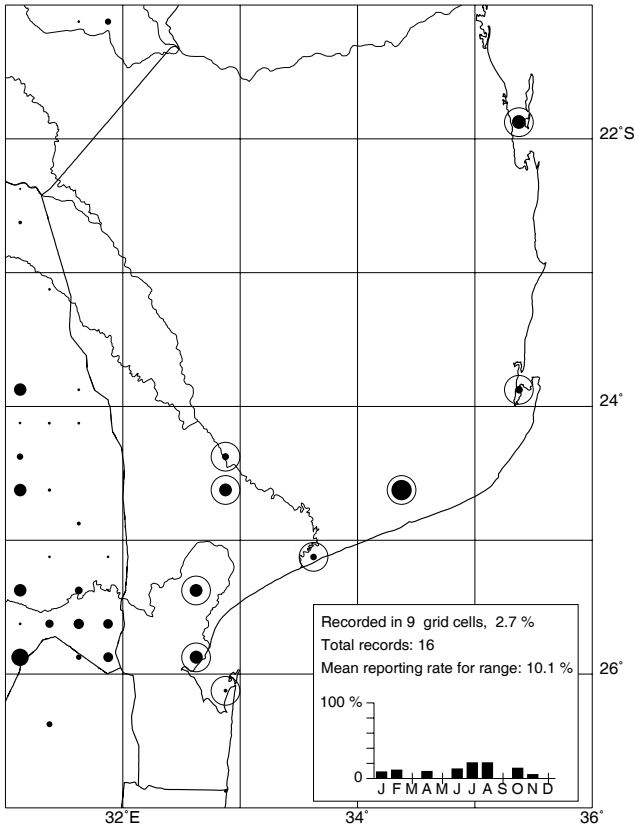
347 Doublebanded Sandgrouse

Pterocles bincinctus

Cortiçol-de-duas-golas

A common resident of arid savanna and woodlands. It avoids Mopane woodland, preferring more grassy habitats. Its reported preference for Mopane elsewhere in southern Africa (ASAB1: 498–499) may arise from it occurring in habitats which overlap with Mopane. It is encountered in pairs. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. Breeding may occur throughout the year, with a peak in July and August (ASAB1: 498–499).

FERAL PIGEON



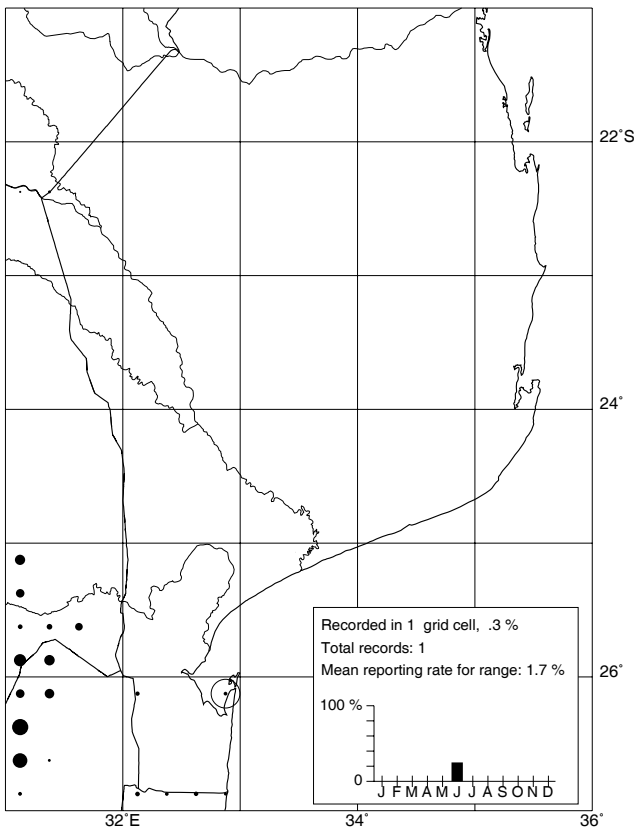
348 Feral Pigeon

Columba livia

Pombo-doméstico

An uncommon resident in the larger towns. Not all records of the species have been mapped owing to uncertainty over which birds were truly feral. In rural areas, free-flying birds in a semi-domesticated state occur around homesteads. It is usually seen singly or in flocks of up to 20 birds. It has not previously been reported from the region (Clancey 1996), presumably because it was not recognised as feral.

RAMERON PIGEON



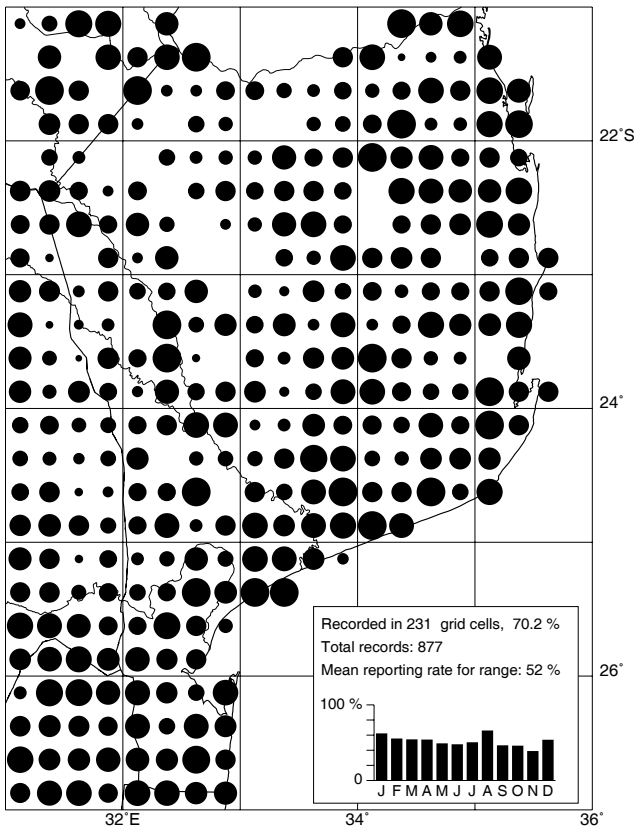
350 Rameron Pigeon

Columba arquatrix

Pombo-de-bico-amarelo

One sighting of a single bird was reported, from Inhaca Island (2632BB) in June 1995. It has previously been reported from Namaacha (2532CC) (Clancey 1996) and has been reported as a vagrant in the neighbouring part of Swaziland (Parker 1994a).

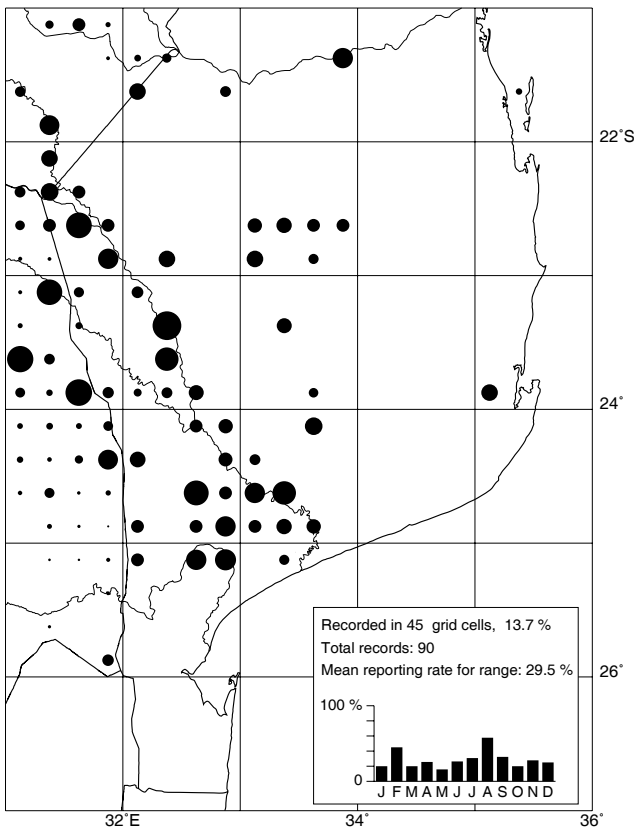
REDEYED DOVE



352 Redeyed Dove
Streptopelia semitorquata
 Rola-de-olhos-vermelhos

A common resident of woodlands, usually encountered singly or in pairs. It prefers the taller woodlands near water. The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds. Breeding occurs throughout the year with an early summer peak (ASAB1: 506–507).

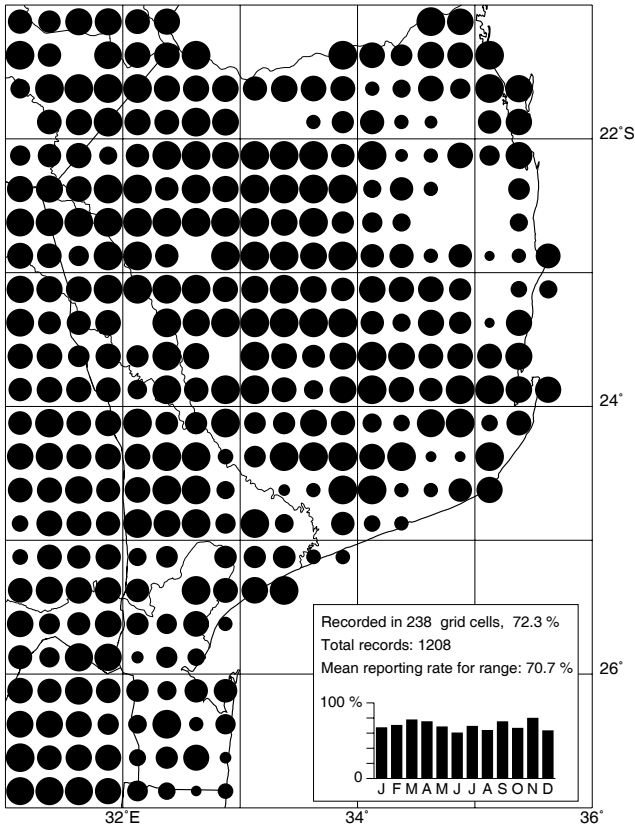
AFRICAN MOURNING DOVE



353 African Mourning Dove
Streptopelia decipiens
 Rola-gemedora

A common resident of riverine woodlands, mainly near the Inkomati, Limpopo and Save Rivers. It is usually encountered singly or in pairs. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Breeding occurs throughout the year (ASAB1: 508–509).

CAPE TURTLE DOVE



354 Cape Turtle Dove

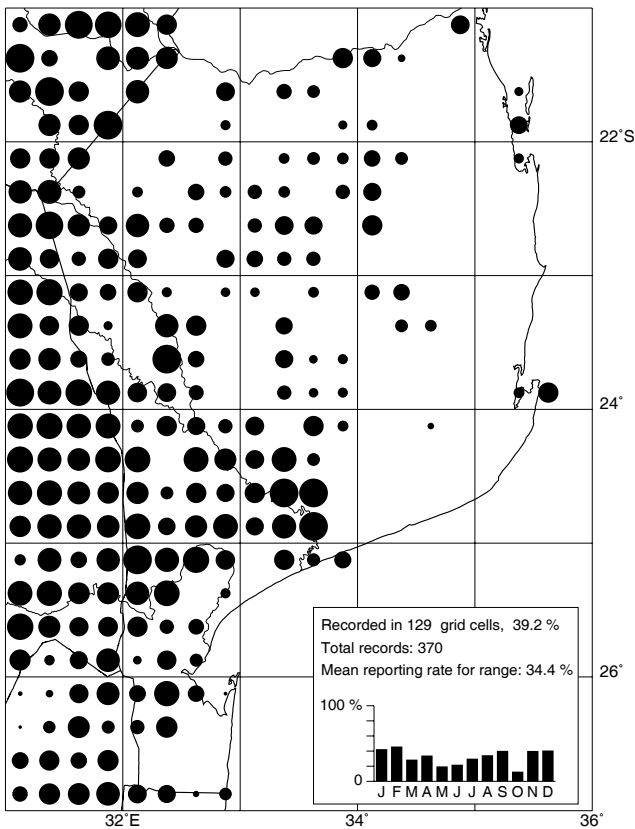
Streptopelia capicola

Rola do Cabo

A very common resident of woodland and savanna. It avoids forests. It is usually encountered singly or in pairs but sometimes congregates in numbers (up to 100 birds) at water holes. The population probably exceeds four million birds. Breeding occurs throughout the year with an early summer peak (ASAB1: 510–511).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	29	80	9	39

LAUGHING DOVE



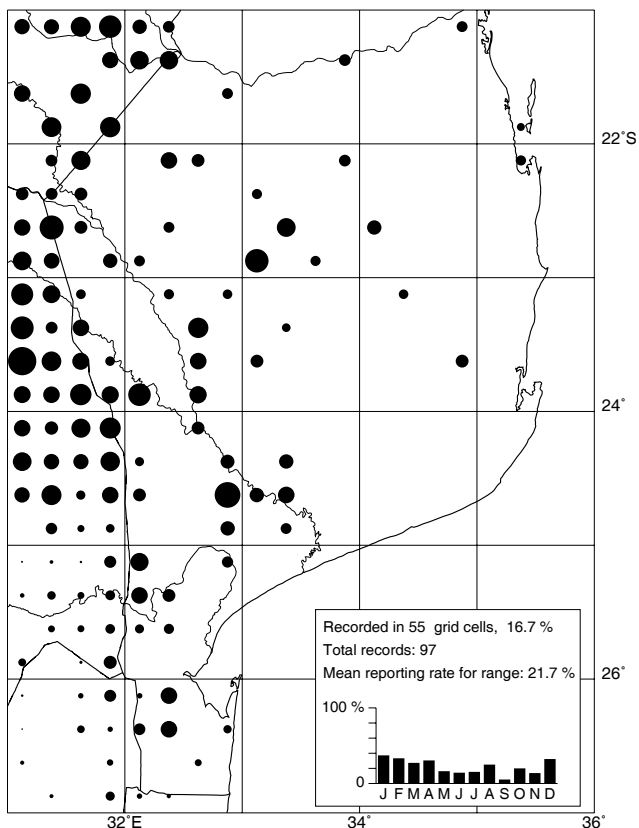
355 Laughing Dove

Streptopelia senegalensis

Rola do Senegal

A common resident of arid woodland and savanna and especially cultivated lands in the more arid parts. It was observed singly, in pairs, and in flocks of up to 100 birds. The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds. Breeding occurs throughout the year with an early summer peak (ASAB1: 512–513).

NAMAQUA DOVE



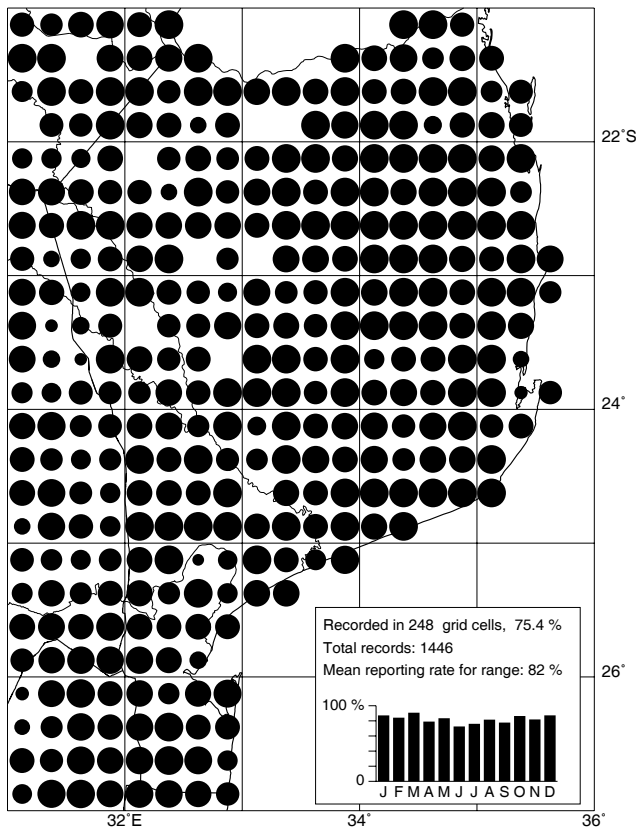
356 Namaqua Dove

Oena capensis

Rola-rabilonga

A common resident of savannas and cultivated lands, where it is encountered singly or in pairs. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding occurs throughout the year with an early summer peak (ASAB1: 514–515). It is nomadic and may appear sporadically outside its normal range. Although there is no evidence for seasonal movements in this region, part of the southern African population is believed to migrate northwards in winter (ASAB1: 514–515).

GREENSPOTTED DOVE



358 Greenspotted Dove

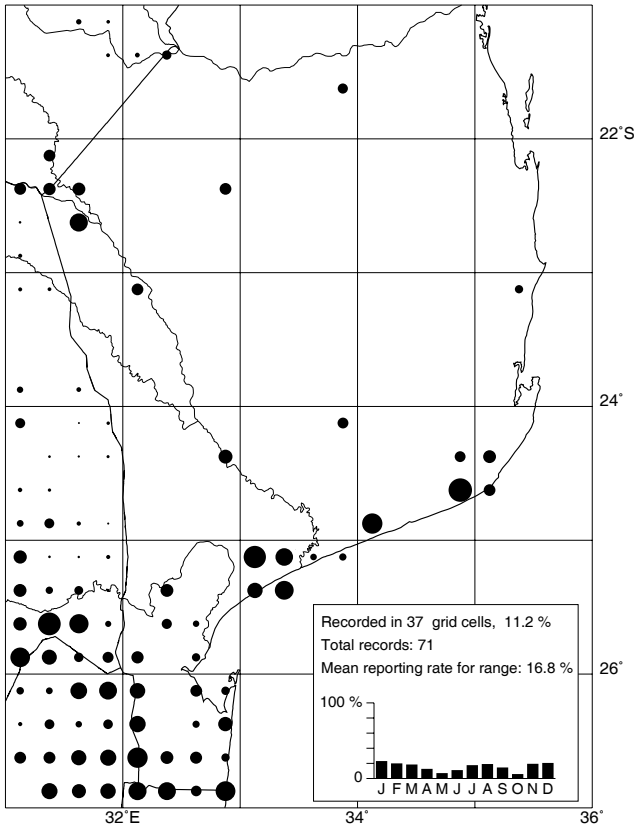
Turtur chalcospilos

Rola-esmeraldina

A very common resident of woodlands, usually encountered singly. It avoids forests. The population probably exceeds four million birds. Breeding occurs throughout the year with a summer peak (ASAB1: 518–519). There is no evidence for seasonal movements.

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	29	22	18	26

TAMBOURINE DOVE



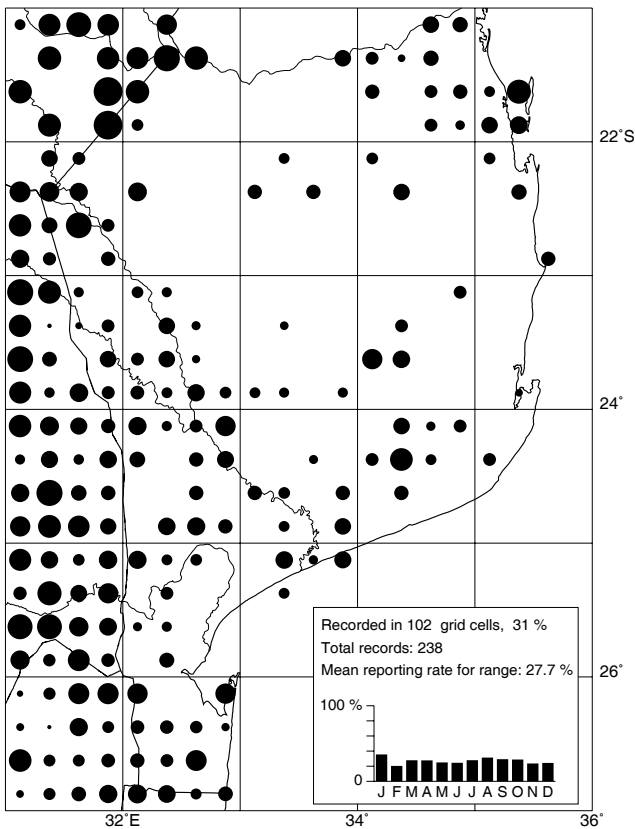
359 Tambourine Dove

Turtur tympanistra

Rola-de-papo-branco

An uncommon resident of riparian woodland and coastal woodland and forest. It occurs singly or in pairs. The population probably exceeds 4000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa occurs in summer with a peak in October–November (ASAB1: 520–521).

GREEN PIGEON



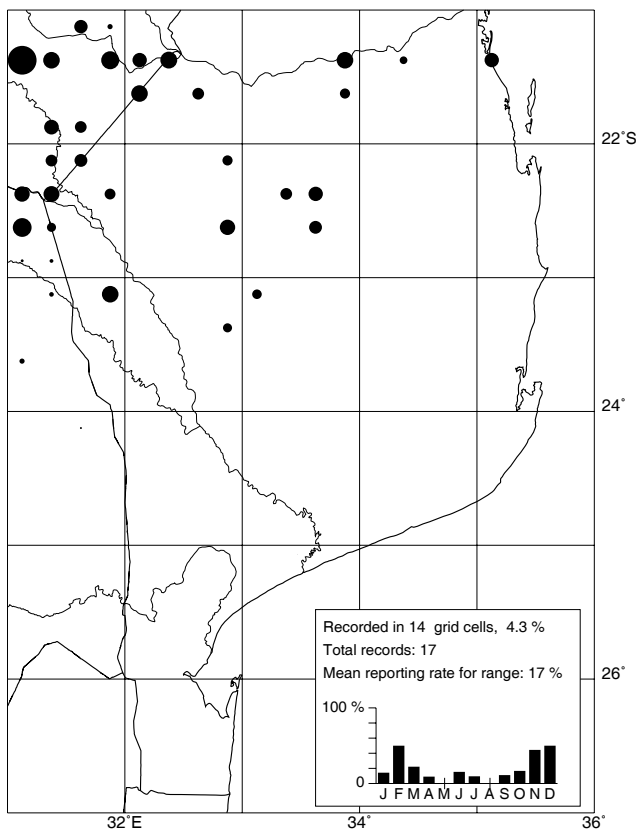
361 Green Pigeon

Treron calva

Pombo-verde

A common resident of tall woodlands where fruiting trees, especially *Ficus* spp., are available, occurring singly or in flocks of up to 20 birds. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. It is regarded as a pest by fruit farmers and is frequently captured and eaten or sold as a cage-bird (M. Rees pers. comm.). Breeding in southern Africa occurs in summer and rarely in winter (ASAB1: 524–525) and was observed in November.

CAPE PARROT



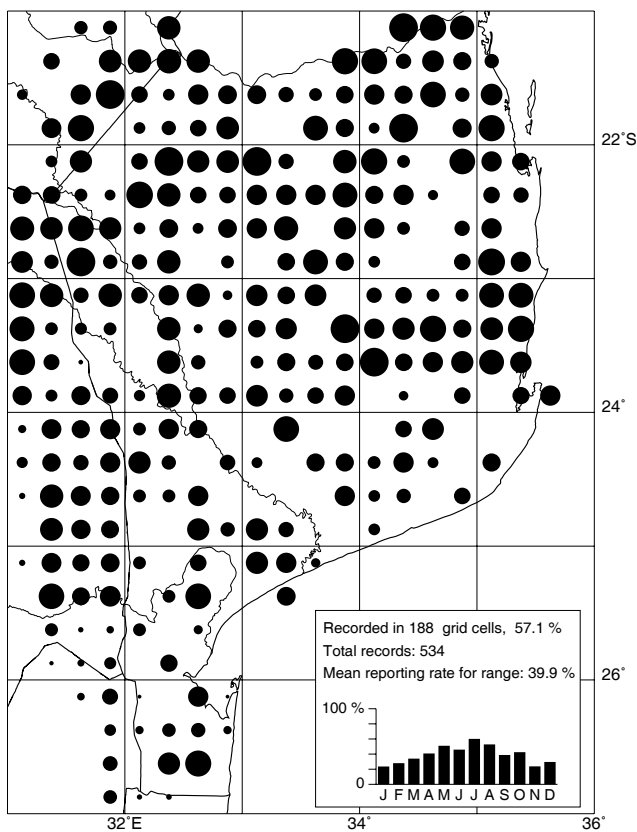
362 Cape Parrot

Poicephalus robustus

Papagaio-de-bico-grosso

An uncommon resident of tall mixed woodlands, especially where Baobab trees *Adonsonia digitata* are present, occurring singly or in groups of up to five birds. It was not encountered in Mopane woodland and the reported association with Mopane elsewhere in southern Africa (ASAB1: 526–527) may have arisen from its occurrence in other woodland types overlapping with the Mopane vegetation type. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Breeding occurs from March to November (ASAB1: 526–527). Birds are sometimes taken by trappers for the cage-bird trade.

BROWNHEADED PARROT



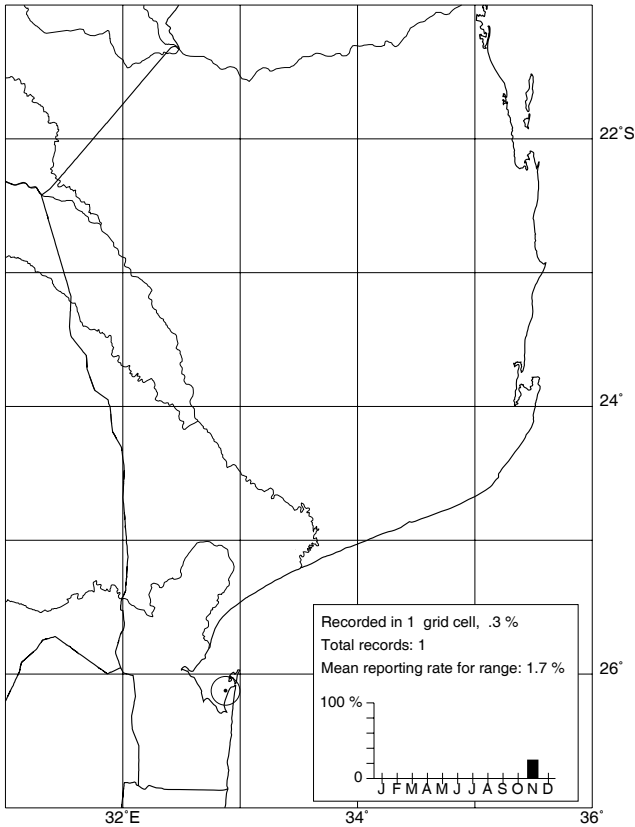
363 Brownheaded Parrot

Poicephalus cryptoxanthus

Papagaio-de-cabeça-castanha

A very common resident of woodlands, usually in groups of up to 10 birds. It is frequently observed among alien fruit trees, especially cashews, and maize fields; it is considered a pest by farmers. It sometimes nests in alien coconut trees (T. Cavalho pers. comm.). It is much sought after as a cage-bird and an estimated 150 pairs per year are exported to South Africa (both legally and illegally) (M. Rees pers. comm.). Greater numbers are captured and sold locally (and possibly exported abroad illegally). Despite the numbers captured, it has probably increased as a result of its exploitation of alien vegetation along the coast. Breeding occurs in winter (ASAB1: 528–529) and was observed in April. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds.

ROSERINGED PARAKEET



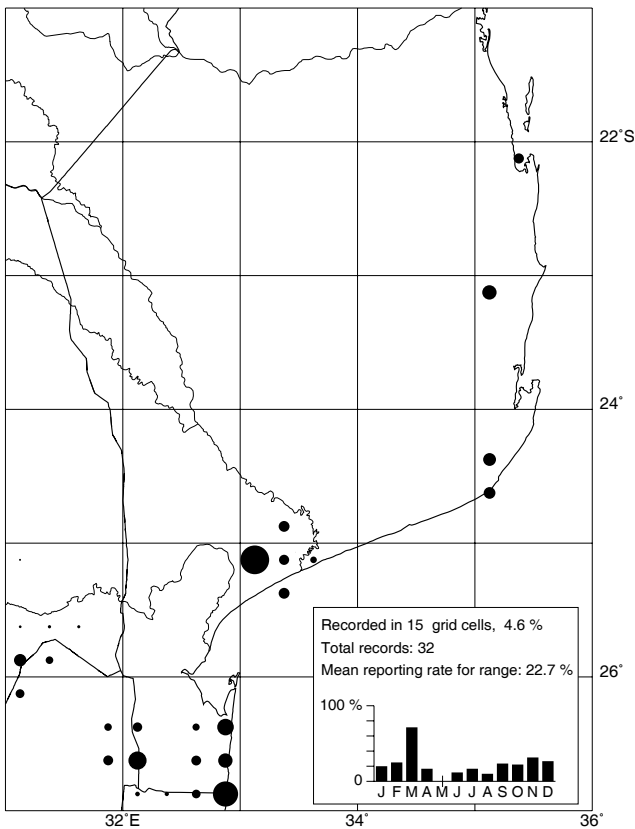
366 Roseringed Parakeet

Psittacula krameri

Periquito-de-colar

A single bird, possibly an escaped cage-bird from Maputo, was seen on Inhaca Island in November 1996 (De Boer & Bento 1999).

LIVINGSTONE'S LOURIE



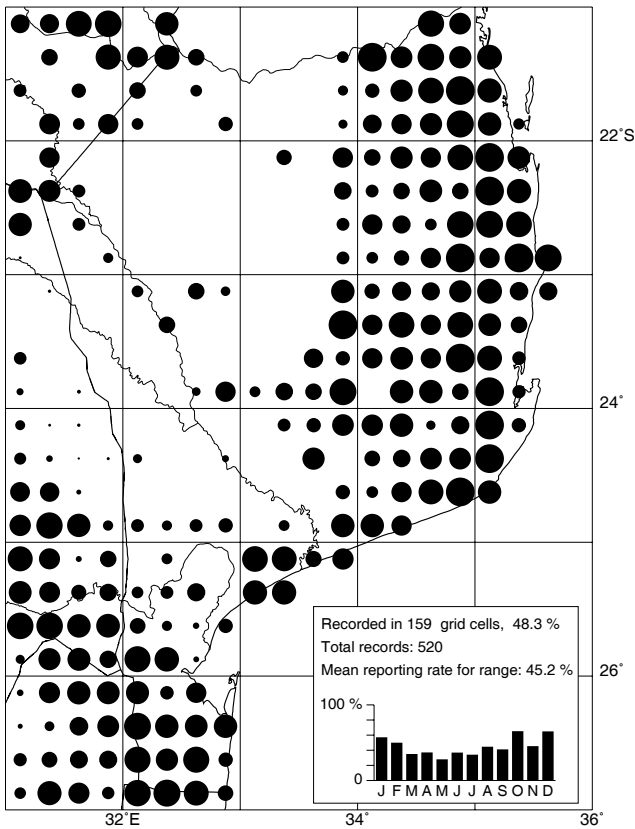
370 Knysna Lourie (Livingstone's Lourie)

Tauraco livingstonii

Turaco de Livingstone

An uncommon resident of coastal forests. Its range has probably been fragmented as a result of the destruction of forests for agriculture. It is encountered in groups of up to five birds. It may number fewer than 1000 birds. Breeding occurs in summer (ASAB1: 538–539). The species has declined in South Africa (ASAB1: 538–539) and further deforestation in this region could lead to it being locally threatened.

PURPLECRESTED LOURIE



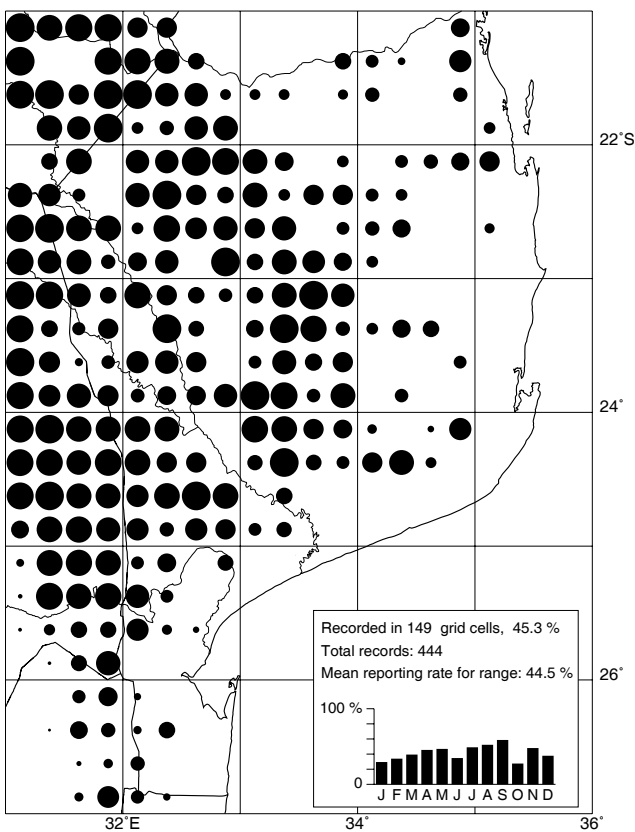
371 Purplecrested Lourie

Tauraco porphyreolophus

Turaco-de-crista-violeta

A very common resident of moist woodlands; it occurs in pairs or family groups. It is replaced by the Grey Lourie in arid woodlands. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa occurs in summer with an egg-laying peak in November (Rowan 1983). It is sometimes captured and eaten by farmers.

GREY LOURIE



373 Grey Lourie

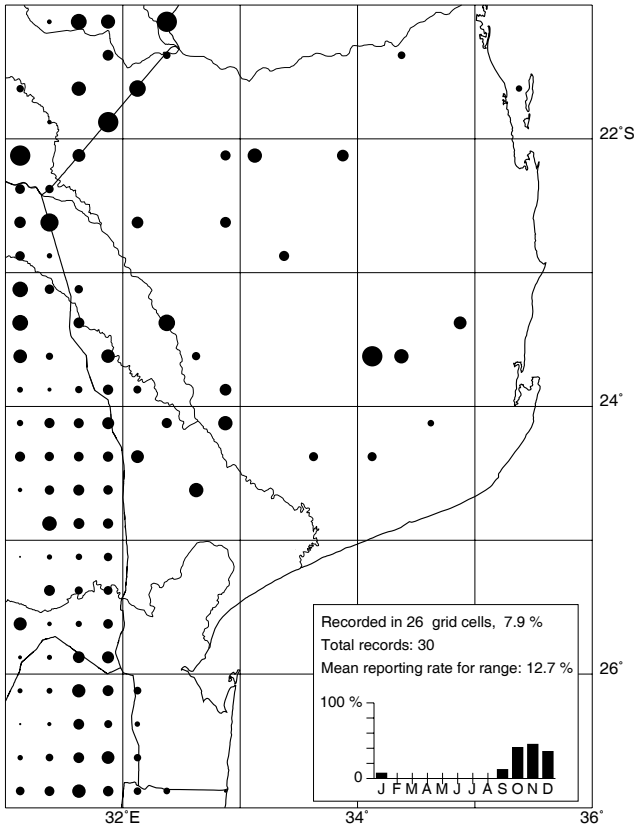
Corythaixoides concolor

Turaco-cinzento

A common resident of arid woodlands and savanna, occurring singly or in groups of up to thirty birds. It is replaced by the Purplecrested Lourie in moist woodlands. The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa occurs throughout the year with an egg-laying peak in September and October (ASAB1: 542–543).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	20	<5	<5	12

AFRICAN CUCKOO



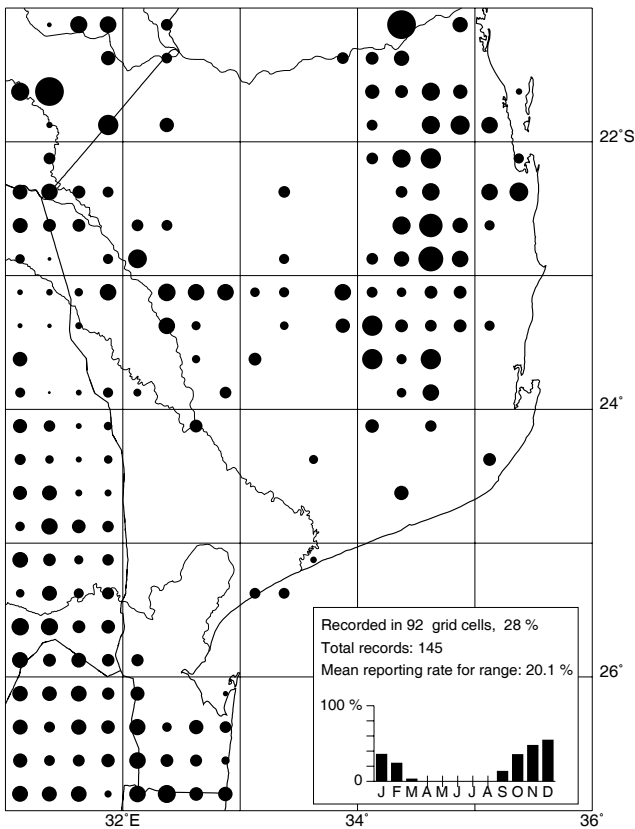
375 African Cuckoo

Cuculus gularis

Cuco-canoro-africano

An uncommon breeding intra-African summer migrant to woodlands. It occurs singly or in pairs. It has not previously been recorded in the region, but has doubtless been confused with the European Cuckoo, with which it was formerly regarded as conspecific (McLachlan & Liversidge 1978). It is a brood parasite of the Forktailed Drongo (Rowan 1983) and its range falls within the range of that species in this region. It was probably overlooked at some localities because it is secretive and inconspicuous when not calling. Because almost all records were of calling birds, the timing of breeding probably coincides closely with the period during which the species was recorded. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds.

REDCHESTED CUCKOO



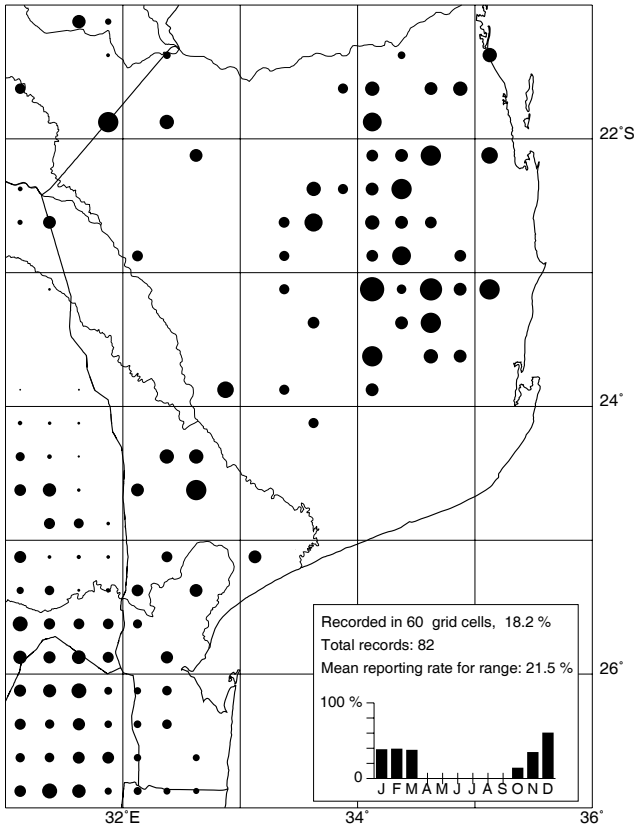
377 Red-chested Cuckoo

Cuculus solitarius

Cuco-de-peito-vermelho

A common breeding intra-African summer migrant to woodlands. It occurs singly or in pairs. It was probably overlooked at some localities because it is secretive and inconspicuous when not calling. Because it was recorded almost exclusively while calling, the timing of breeding probably coincides closely with the period during which it was recorded. In this region, calling continues until the end of March, while in neighbouring Swaziland, calling usually ceases by mid-January (Parker 1994a). It is a brood parasite of a number of species, but mostly of the robin family (Rowan 1983). Comparison of its range in this region with those of likely hosts suggests that the Whitethroated and Bearded Robins may be the most frequent hosts. Heuglin's Robins are probably also parasitized, among other species. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds.

BLACK CUCKOO



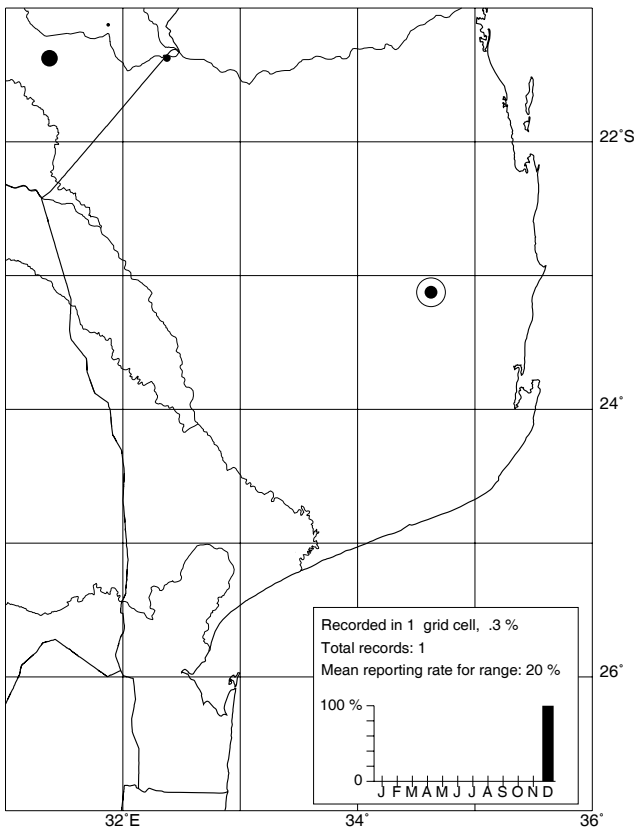
378 Black Cuckoo

Cuculus clamosus

Cuco-preto

A common breeding intra-African summer migrant to woodlands. It occurs singly or in pairs. That Clancey (1996) regarded it as 'either absent or sparse' indicates either that earlier observers were not aware of the call of the species, or that little field exploration was undertaken during the rainy season, or both. It is a brood parasite and the main (possibly only) host species in this region is the Southern Boubou (Rowan 1983). Its range in this region lies within the range of that species. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Because it was recorded almost exclusively while calling, the timing of breeding probably coincides closely with the period during which it was recorded.

BARRED CUCKOO



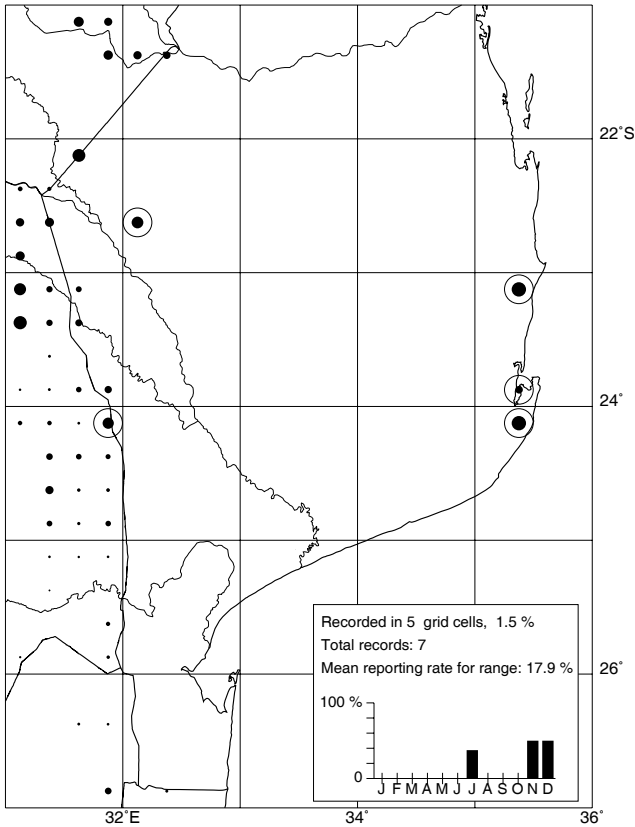
379 Barred Cuckoo

Cercococcyx montanus

Cuco-das-montanhas

A single bird was observed in *Julbernadia* woodlands in December 1995. It is secretive and is likely to have been overlooked at some localities. It may be a breeding summer migrant. It has not previously been reported south of the Save River (Clancey 1996).

GREAT SPOTTED CUCKOO



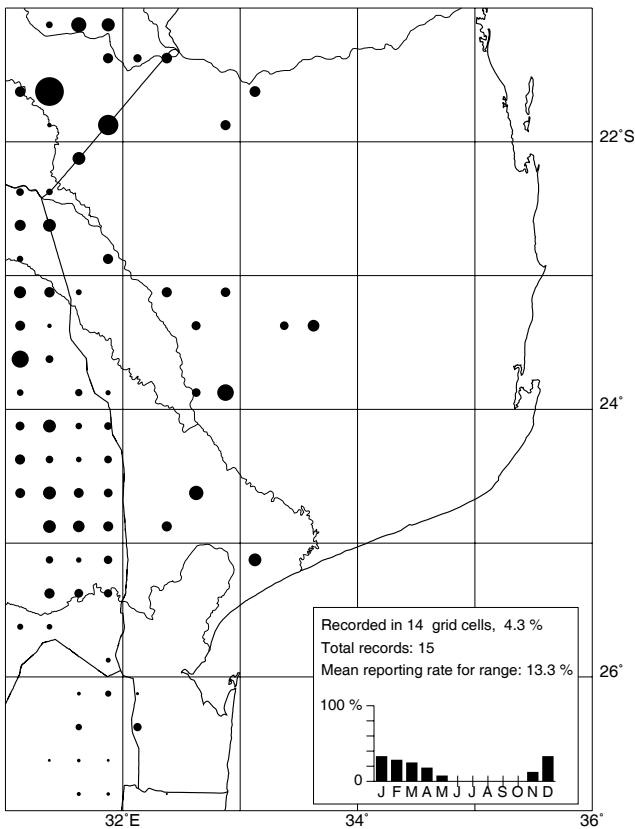
380 Great Spotted Cuckoo

Clamator glandarius

Cuco-rabilongo

A rare summer visitor to woodlands, observed singly. Clancey (1996) believed that because it is not uncommon in the Kruger National Park, South Africa, it must have similar status in the neighbouring part of Mozambique. However, one of its major host species in the neighbouring territory, Burchell's Starling, does not occur within Mozambique, and the assumption that the Mozambican territory is 'ecologically similar' to that across the border is mistaken. Prior to this survey it was reported from the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632DB) (Tello 1973), from Manhica (2532BD) (Clancey 1996) and from Maputo (2532DC) in October 1979 (Herdam 1994). The sparse and scattered pattern of occurrence suggests that the birds may be nonbreeding Palearctic migrants of the nominate subspecies. If it does breed within the region, the most likely host species is the Greater Blue-eared Starling (Rowan 1983). A single bird was seen at the same locality (Morrungulo 2335AB) in two successive winters and was not recorded in that neighbourhood in summer. The population is unlikely to exceed 200 birds.

STRIPED CUCKOO



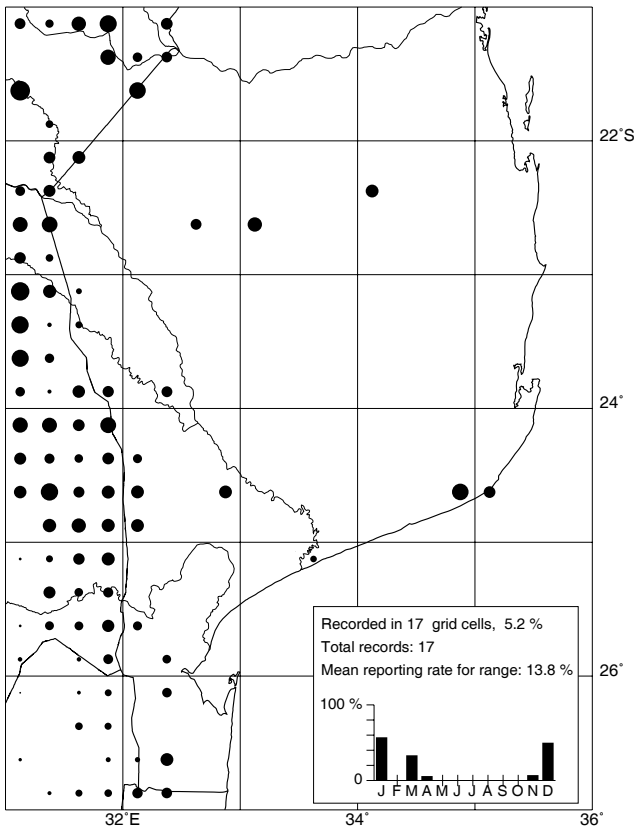
381 Striped Cuckoo

Clamator levillantii

Cuco de Levillant

An uncommon breeding intra-African summer migrant to woodlands. It is a brood parasite of the Arrowmarked Babbler (Rowan 1983) and its range falls within that of the babbler. It was observed singly or in pairs. It may have been under-recorded, owing to the difficulty of distinguishing it in the field from the Jacobin Cuckoo, which is similar both in appearance and vocalizations. A density of 1 calling male/150 ha of woodland has been estimated in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Egglaying has been recorded from October to May in southern Africa with peaks in spring and autumn (ASAB1: 554–555).

JACOBIN CUCKOO



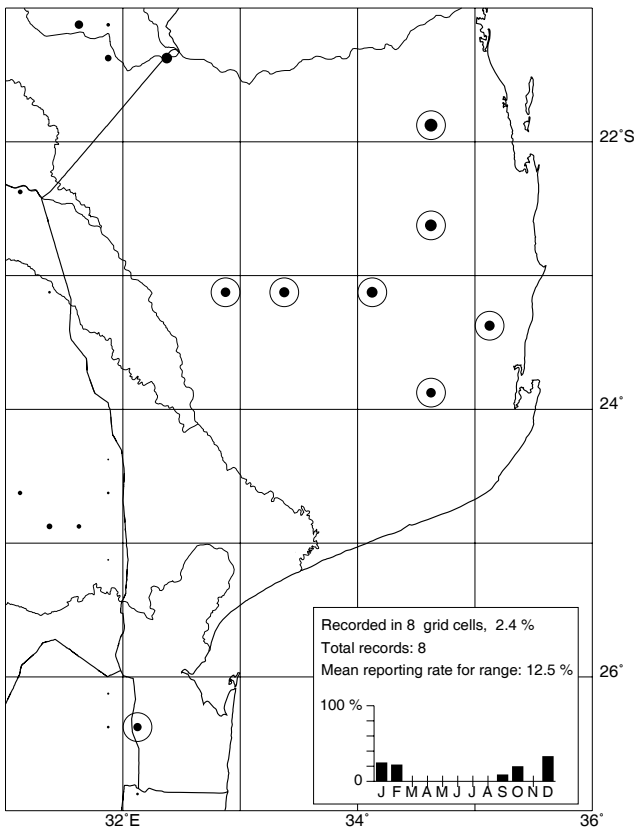
382 Jacobin Cuckoo

Clamator jacobinus

Cuco-jacobino

An uncommon breeding summer migrant to woodlands. It may have been overlooked in some localities owing to its close similarity to the Striped Cuckoo. It occurs singly or in pairs. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. It is a brood parasite whose main hosts in the region are the Black-eyed and Sombre Bulbuls (Rowan 1983). Egg-laying in southern Africa has been recorded from October to April with a peak November to January (ASAB1: 556–557).

THICKBILLED CUCKOO



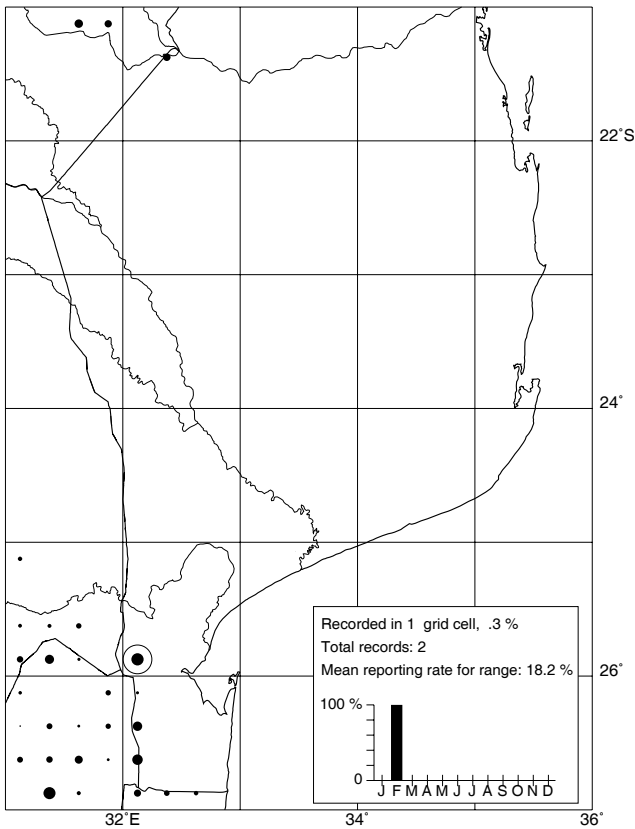
383 Thickbilled Cuckoo

Pachycoccyx auderberti

Cuco-de-bico-grosso

An uncommon breeding intra-African summer migrant or resident in moist woodlands. It was probably overlooked in many localities owing to its skulking habits and was possibly present and not recorded in winter while not calling. Clancey (1996) described it as resident, but with insufficient evidence. Its range is likely to mirror that of its host species, the Red-billed Helmetshrike (Rowan 1983). It is encountered singly or in pairs. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from September to May with a peak from October to November (ASAB1: 559). The population probably exceeds 200 birds.

EMERALD CUCKOO



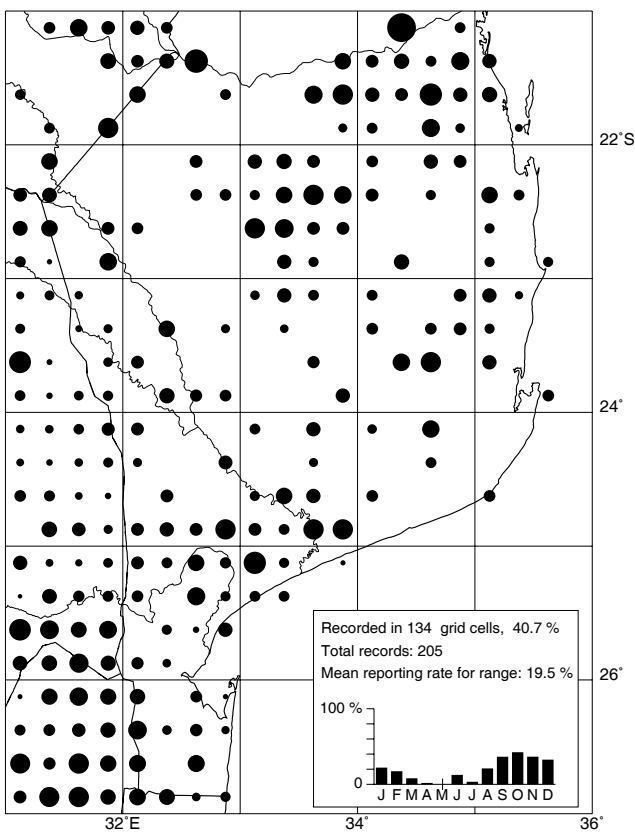
384 Emerald Cuckoo

Chrysococcyx cupreus

Cuco-esmeraldino

A rare inhabitant of forests, encountered singly in the Libombo Mountain range. Prior to this survey it was reported from Chimonso (2433CD), Macia (2533AA) and Massinga (2335AD). It is not clear whether it is migratory or whether resident birds are overlooked when not calling (ASAB1: 560–561). The population consists of fewer than 100 birds and has probably declined as a result of deforestation for charcoal production. The most likely host species in this region are the Bleating Warbler and Bluegrey Flycatcher (Maclean 1993). Breeding occurs from October to February (ASAB1: 560–561). It is threatened in this region.

KLAAS'S CUCKOO



385 Klaas's Cuckoo

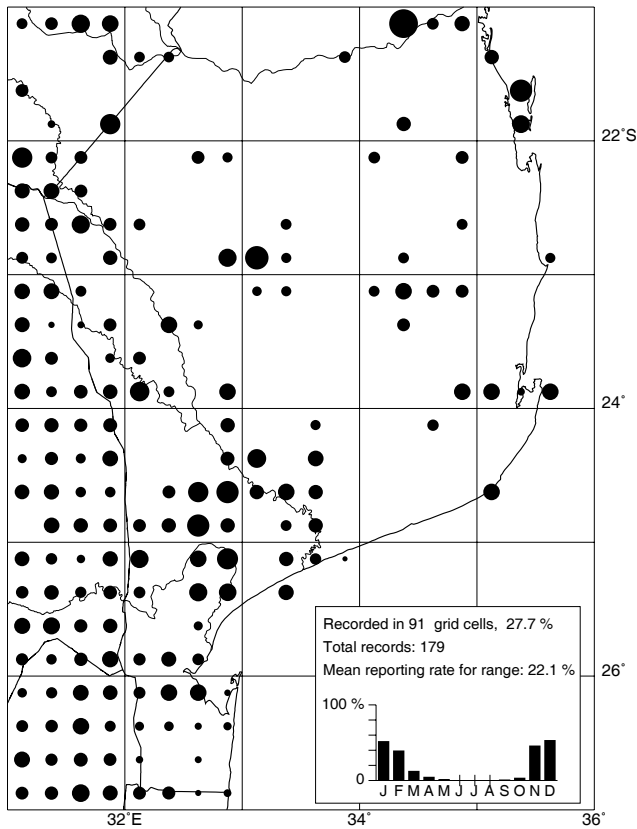
Chrysococcyx klaas

Cuco-bronzeado-menor

An uncommon inhabitant of woodlands, with highest densities in *Julbernardia* and *Brachystegia* woodlands. It is thought to be a summer migrant in much of southern Africa (ASAB1: 562–563) but is described as a resident in neighbouring Swaziland (Parker 1994a). There were sufficient winter records to suggest that it is not migratory in this region. Lower reporting rates in winter may be due to reduced conspicuousness when not calling. It occurs singly or in pairs. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa spans September to April with an October to December peak (ASAB1: 562–563). It is a brood parasite of a range of small insectivorous host species including the Longbilled Crombec, Chinspot Batis, Collared Sunbird and Black Sunbird (Rowan 1983).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	<5	<5	9	<5

DIEDERIK CUCKOO



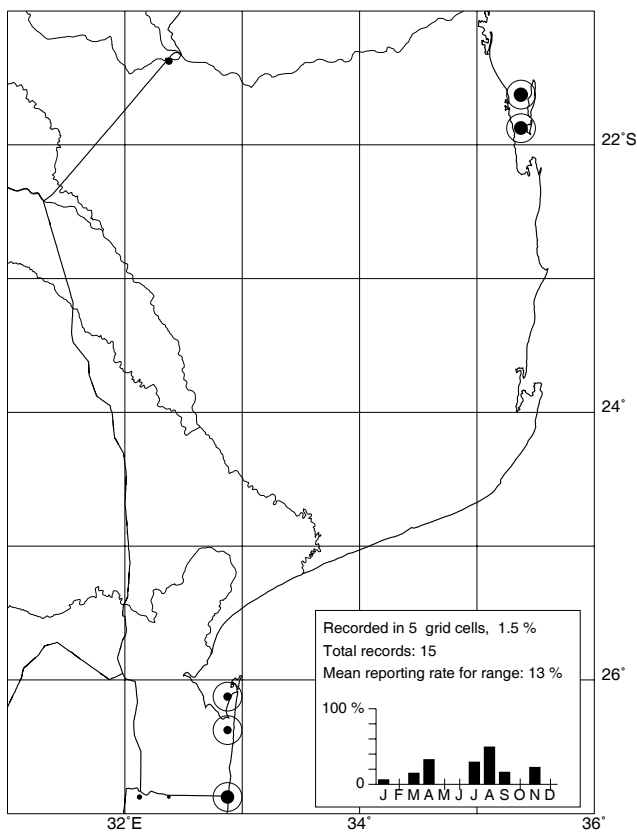
386 Diederik Cuckoo

Chrysococcyx caprius

Cuco-bronzeado-maior

A common breeding intra-African summer migrant to woodlands and savanna, especially near wetlands. It occurs singly or in pairs. It is a brood parasite and the main hosts in the region are the Masked Weaver, Spottedbacked Weaver, Yellow Weaver and Red Bishop (Rowan 1983). The population may exceed 10 000 birds. In the neighbouring regions egg-laying spans October to April with a peak in December (ASAB1: 564–565). It has increased elsewhere in southern Africa as a result of the spread of alien vegetation and agriculture but its status in this region is probably unchanged (ASAB1: 564–565).

GREEN COUCAL



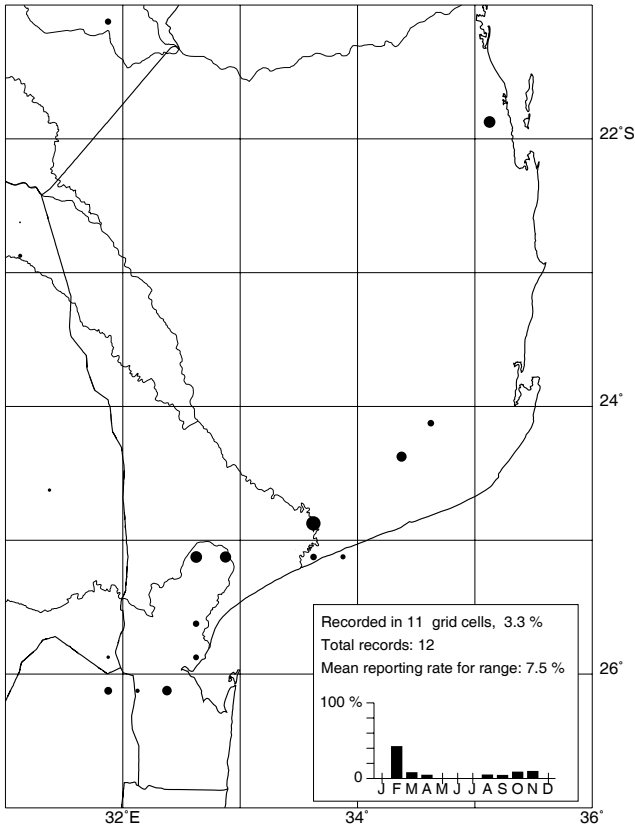
387 Green Coucal

Ceuthmochares aereus

Cucal-verde

A rare resident in dense coastal scrub, woodlands and forest. It was observed on Inhaca Island (2632BB), the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135CB) and along the coast south of Maputo. It was probably overlooked at other coastal localities owing to its skulking habits. It had previously also been reported from Chimonso (2433CD), Bilhene (2533AD), Inhambane (2335CD), Massinga (2335AD) and Mapinhane (2235AC) (Clancey 1996); it has declined as a result of the destruction of natural vegetation along the coast. It occurs singly or in pairs. Breeding in southern Africa occurs from October–December (ASAB1: 566). The population is probably fewer than 500 birds and it is threatened in this region.

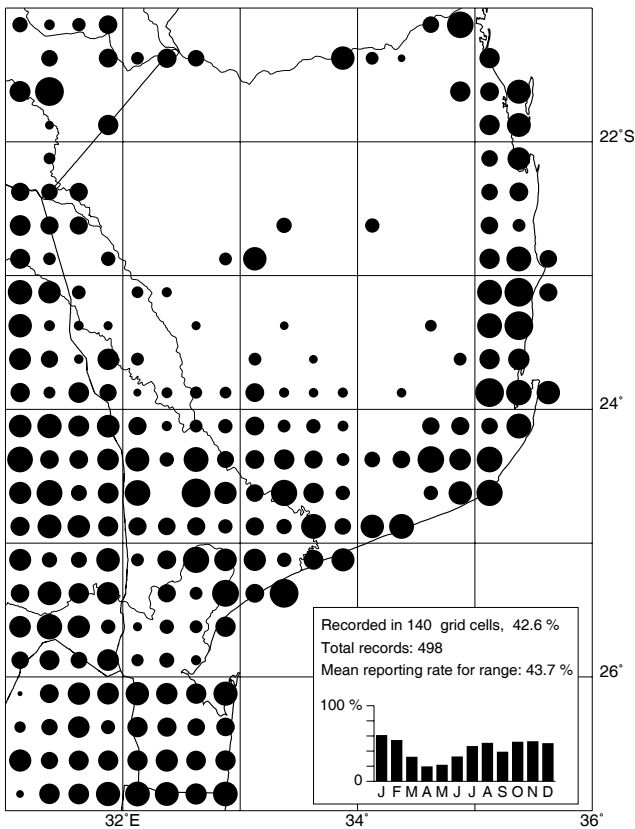
BLACK COUCAL



388 Black Coucal
Centropus bengalensis
Cucal de Bengala

An uncommon breeding summer migrant to marshes with reedbeds and moist grasslands and the surrounding savannas and woodlands. It may have been overlooked at some localities owing to its skulking habits. It occurs singly or in pairs. It has not previously been reported from the region, although Clancey (1996) reported it from the South African border and describes it as 'evidently occurring' within the region. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been recorded from December to March (ASAB1: 567).

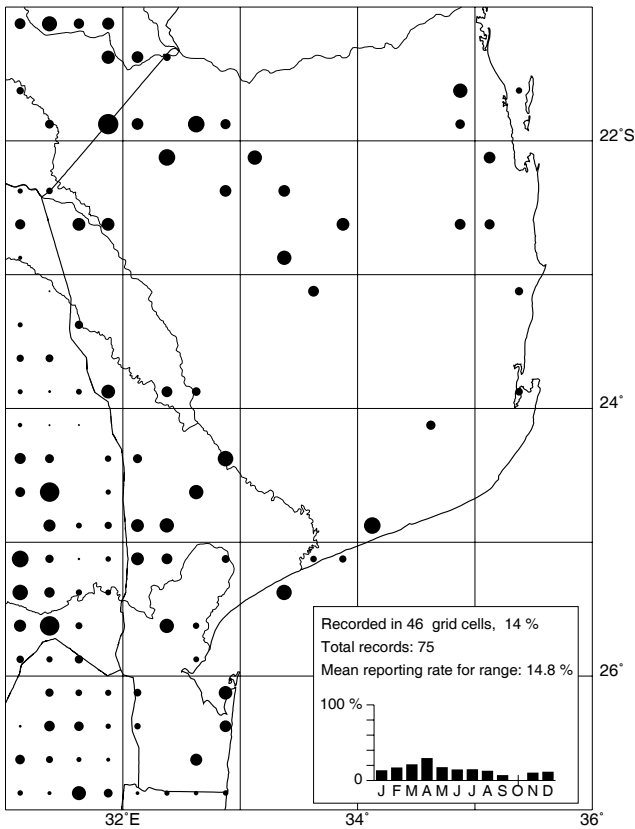
BURCHELL'S COUCAL



391 Burchell's Coucal
Centropus burchellii
Cucal de Burchell

A common resident of marshes, reedbeds, moist grassland and woodlands with dense undergrowth where surface water is available. It occurs singly or in pairs. Reduced reporting rates in winter are due to decreased conspicuousness when not calling. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding was observed in November and March and may occur throughout the year with a summer peak (ASAB1: 572–573). It has expanded its range elsewhere in southern Africa by utilising man-made habitats (ASAB1: 572–573) but its range in this region has probably not changed.

BARN OWL

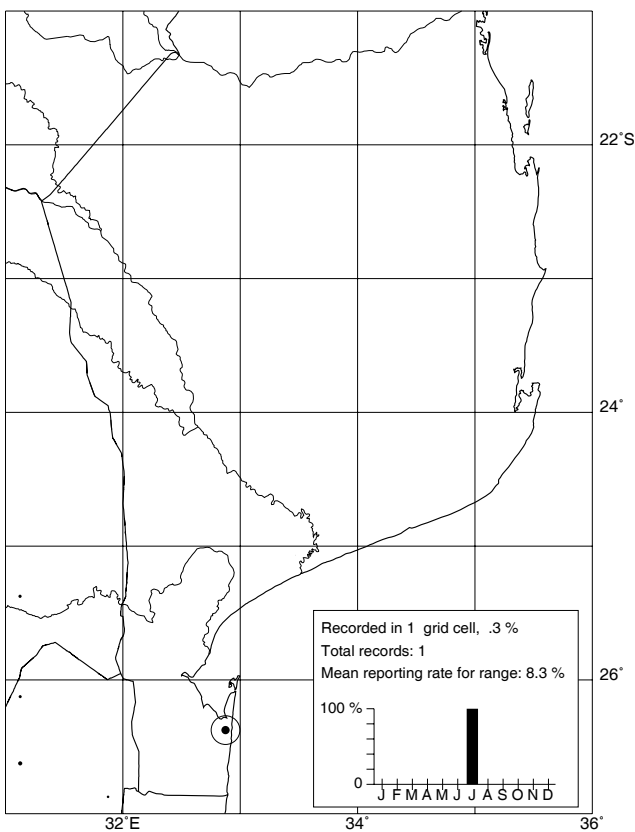


392 Barn Owl

Tyto alba
Coruja-das-torres

An uncommon resident of all wooded habitats where suitable nest sites are available. Most observations were made away from human habitation (pers. obs.), suggesting that in this region the species nests more often in tree cavities than in buildings. It occurs singly or in pairs. It was probably overlooked at some localities, because of its nocturnal habits. A density of 1 bird/192 ha has been estimated in the Northern Province, South Africa, and higher densities occur when prey is abundant (ASAB1: 574–575). The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding may occur throughout the year, with a peak in early winter (ASAB1: 574–575). Its numbers have increased elsewhere in southern Africa as a result of utilisation of man-made nest sites (ASAB1: 574–575).

GRASS OWL

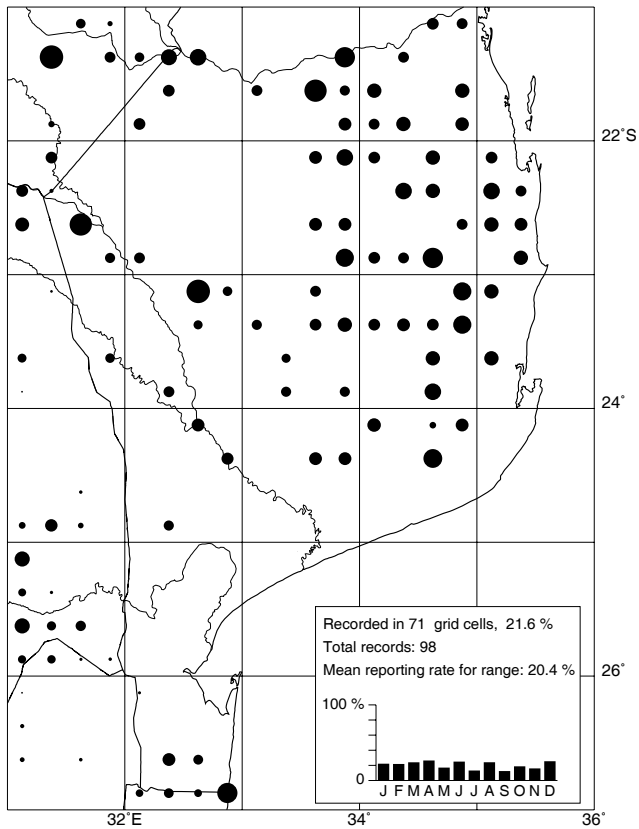


393 Grass Owl

Tyto capensis
Coruja-do-capim

A bird was seen in the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632BD) in July 1995 (M. Botha). It is probably a rare resident in marshland. It has probably been overlooked in some localities owing to its nocturnal habits. Prior to this survey it was observed at Chicumbane (2533BA) (Clancey 1996). Breeding is likely to occur from March to July (ASAB1: 576–577).

WOOD OWL



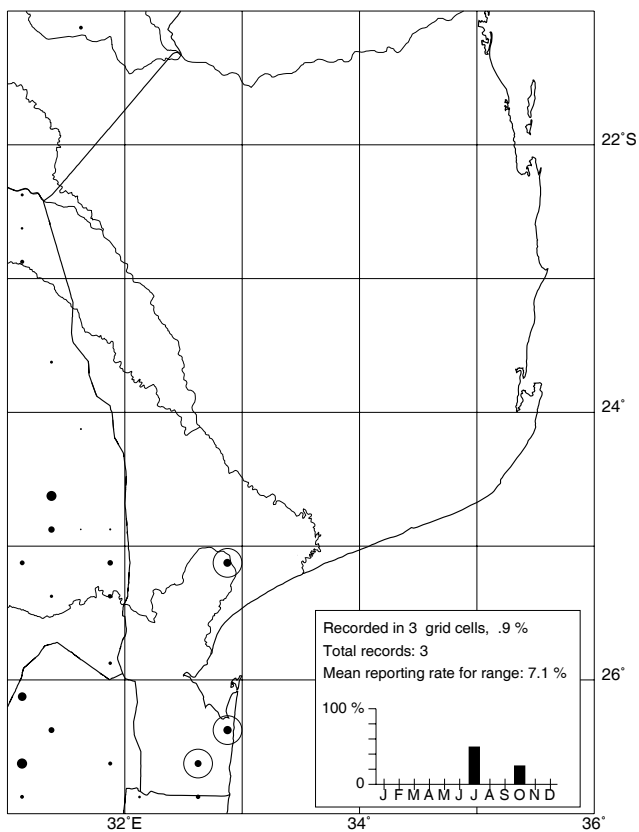
394 Wood Owl

Strix woodfordii

Coruja-da-floresta

A common resident of woodlands, where it occurs singly or in pairs. It has probably been overlooked in some localities owing to its nocturnal habits. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Breeding occurs in early summer (ASAB1: 578–579).

MARSH OWL



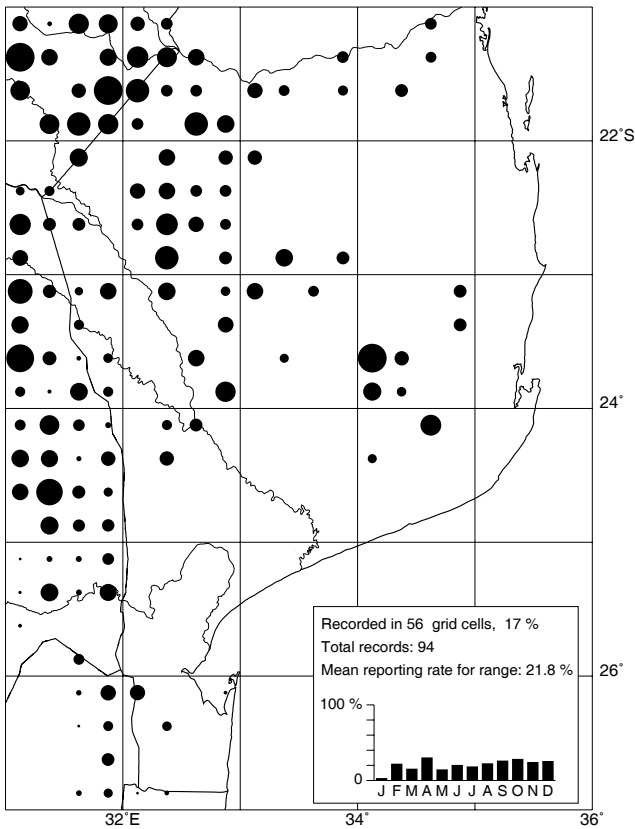
395 Marsh Owl

Asio capensis

Coruja-dos-pântanos

A rare inhabitant of marshland. The species is nomadic (ASAB1: 580–581) and it is not clear whether it is resident in the region or perhaps an occasional visitor. Prior to this survey it was reported from Xai-Xai (2533BA), Canicado (2433CA) and Inhambane (2335CD) (Herdam 1994; Clancey 1996). It was probably overlooked at some localities owing to its largely nocturnal habits and has probably declined as a result of the disturbance of marshlands. Breeding occurs mainly in winter (ASAB1: 580–581).

AFRICAN SCOPS OWL



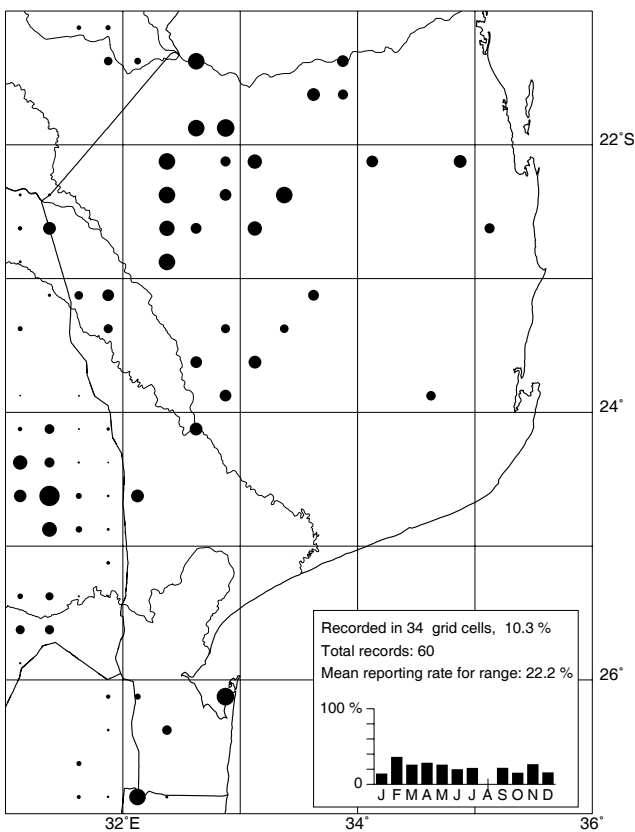
396 African Scops Owl

Otus senegalensis

Mocho-de-orelhas-africano

A common resident of arid woodlands, where it occurs singly or in pairs. It has probably been overlooked in some localities owing to its nocturnal habits. It undertakes seasonal or nomadic movements in parts of its southern African range (ASAB1: 582–583), but there is no evidence for such movements in this region. Breeding occurs from July to December (ASAB1: 582–583). The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds.

WHITEFACED OWL



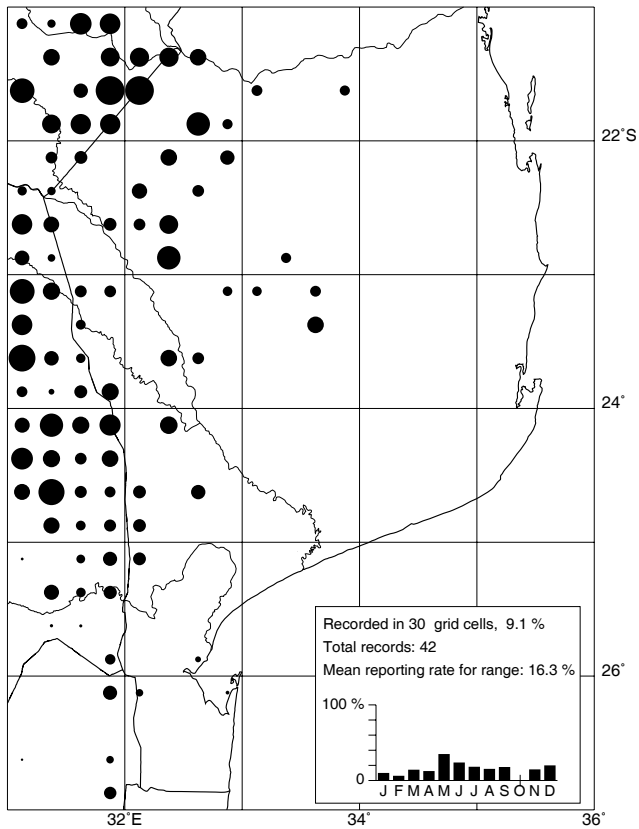
397 Whitefaced Owl

Otus leucotis

Mocho-de-faces-brancas

An uncommon resident of woodlands, where it occurs singly or in pairs. It has probably been overlooked in some localities owing to its nocturnal habits. A density of 1 pair/350 ha was estimated in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Breeding has been reported from May to December in the neighbouring parts of southern Africa (ASAB1: 584–585) and was observed on Inhaca Island (2632BB) in October and November.

PEARLSPOTTED OWL



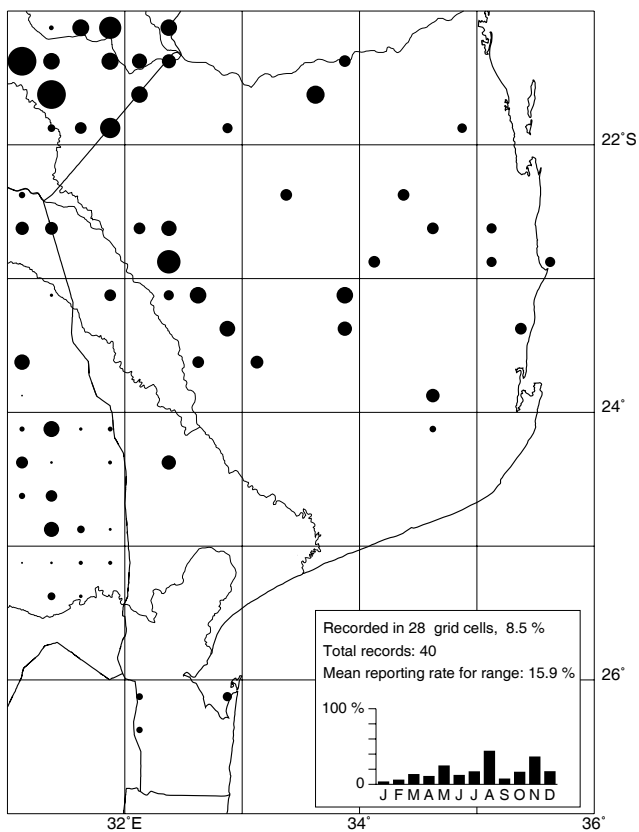
398 Pearlspotted Owl

Glaucidium perlatum

Mocho-perlado

An uncommon resident occurring mostly in arid woodlands and savanna but also in dense coastal woodland at Maputo (2532DC) and Inhaca Island (2632BB). It occurs singly or in pairs. It has probably been overlooked in some localities owing to its nocturnal habits. Breeding in southern Africa takes place from September to February (ASAB1: 586–587). The population probably exceeds 5000 birds.

BARRED OWL



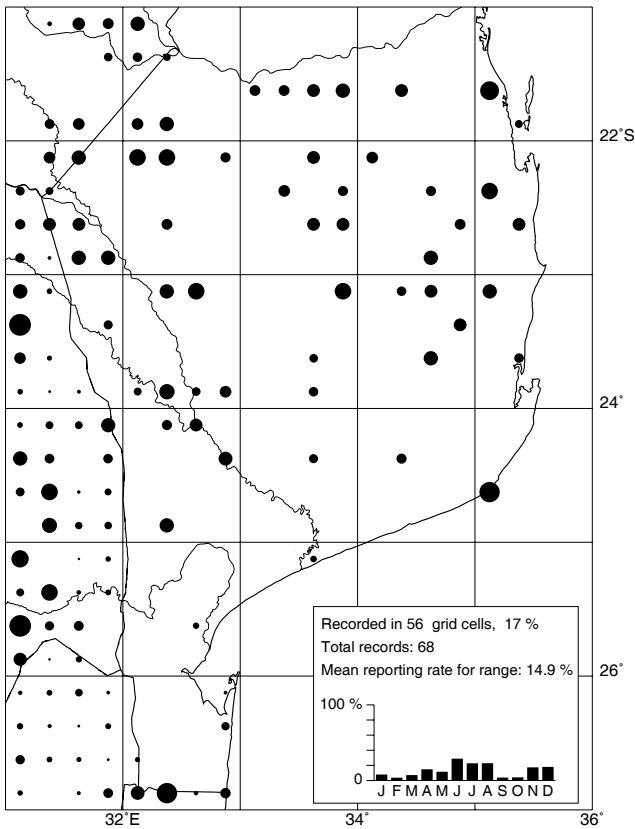
399 Barred Owl

Glaucidium capense

Mocho-barrado

An uncommon resident of dense woodlands. It occurs singly or in pairs. It has probably been overlooked in some localities owing to its nocturnal habits. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Two subspecies are recognised in the region, *G. c. capense* along the coast and *G. c. ngamiense* inland (Clancey 1996). Breeding in southern Africa takes place in early summer (ASAB1: 588–589).

SPOTTED EAGLE OWL



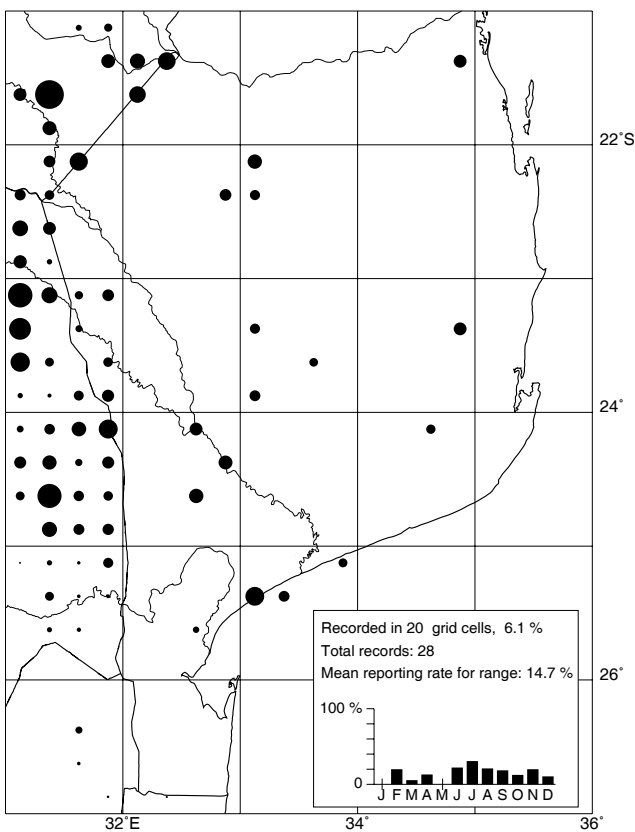
401 Spotted Eagle Owl

Bubo africanus

Corujão-africano

A common resident of all wooded habitats. It occurs singly or in pairs. It has probably been overlooked in some localities owing to its nocturnal habits. Density estimates elsewhere in southern Africa range from 1 pair/6200 ha to 1 pair/190 ha (ASAB1: 592–593). The population probably exceeds 4000 birds. Breeding usually takes place in early summer (ASAB1: 592–593).

GIANT EAGLE OWL



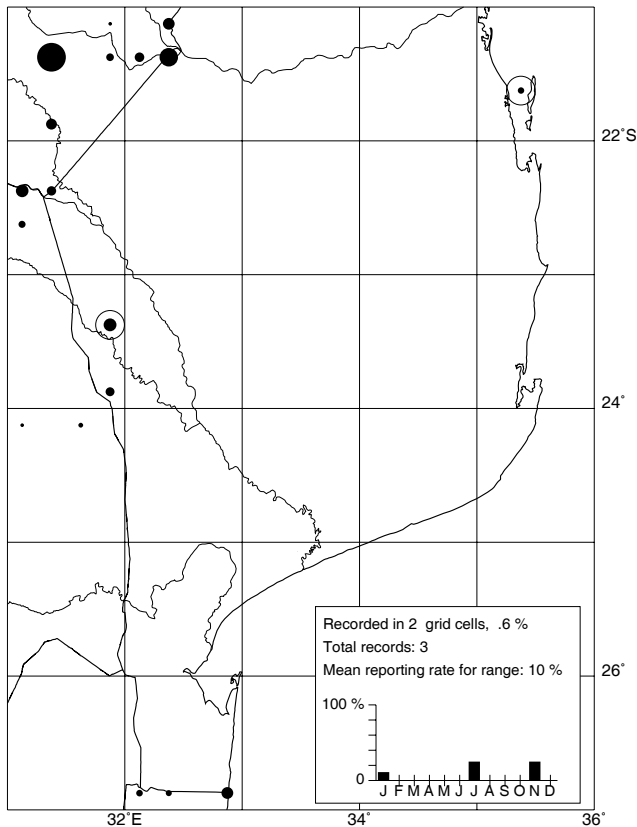
402 Giant Eagle Owl

Bubo lacteus

Corujão-leitoso

An uncommon resident of woodlands which occurs singly or in pairs. It has probably been overlooked in some localities owing to its nocturnal habits. Prior to this survey it was reported from Porto Henrique (2632AD) and Chimonzo (2433CD) (Clancey 1996). A density of 1 pair/7000 ha was estimated in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The population probably exceeds 500 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa occurs in winter and early spring (ASAB1: 594–595) and breeding was observed here in July.

PEL'S FISHING OWL



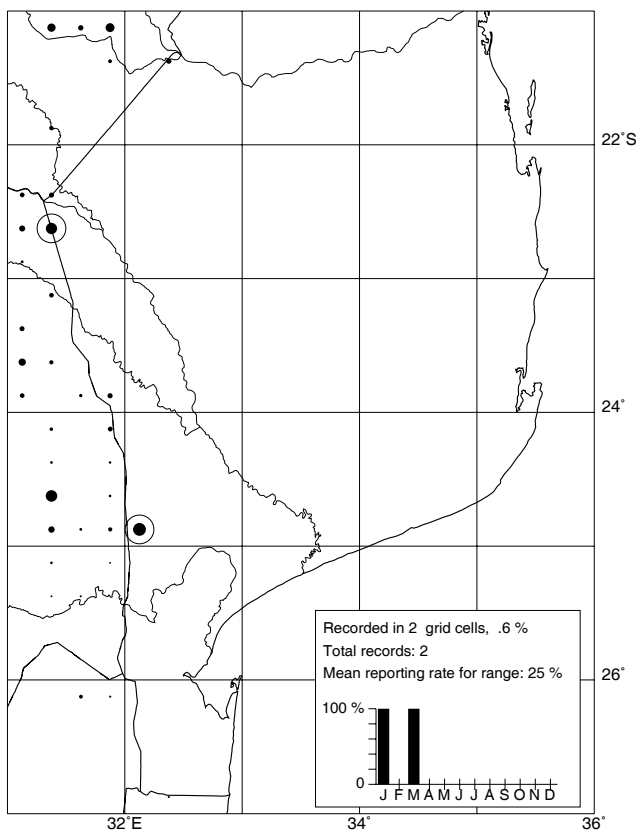
403 Pel's Fishing Owl

Scotopelia peli

Corujão-pesqueiro

A rare breeding resident of riverine woodland, where it occurs in pairs. An adult was seen at (2331BD) near Macandazulo in July 1996 and November 1997 and a juvenile on Bazaruto Island in January 1997 (U. & P. Kohler). It has probably been overlooked at some localities owing to its nocturnal habits. Prior to this survey it was reported from Bela Vista (2632BC) and Goba (2632AA) (Clancey 1996) and it is likely that it still occurs in those vicinities. The species disappeared from the Umbeluzi Gorge in the neighbouring part of Swaziland after floods associated with Cyclone Demoina destroyed the riverine forest in February 1984 (Parker 1994a). It is possible that similar losses occurred on the Mozambican side of the border. The population probably numbers fewer than 50 birds. It has probably declined in numbers as a result of human disturbance along rivers. It is threatened in this region.

EUROPEAN NIGHTJAR



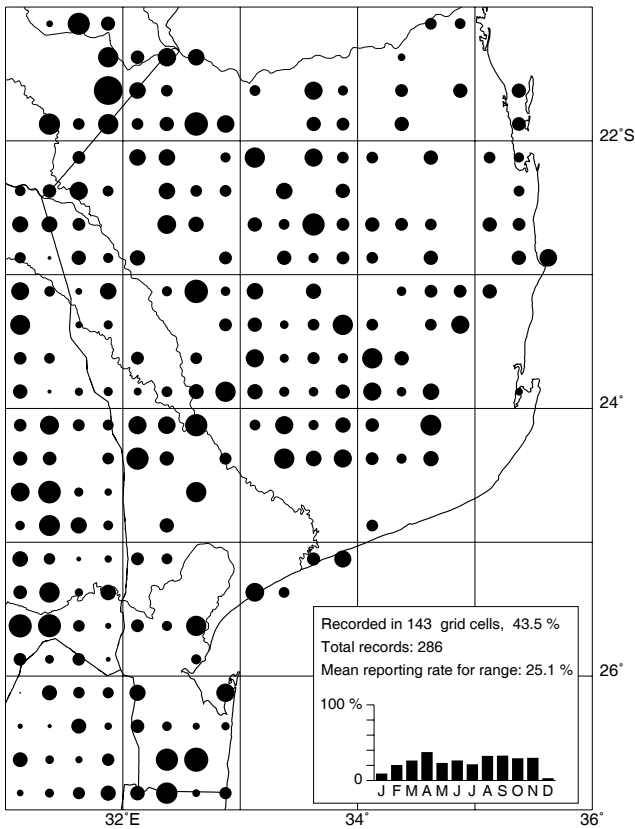
404 European Nightjar

Caprimulgus europaeus

Noitibó da Europa

A nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. Single birds were observed at (2432CC) in January 1996 and (2231CB) in March 1997 in *Acacia* woodland. It was doubtless overlooked in other localities owing to its nocturnal habits and because it does not call while in Africa. It is believed that most birds reaching southern Africa are of the sub-species *C. e. sarudnyi* from central Eurasia (Clancey & Mendelsohn 1979).

FIERYNECKED NIGHTJAR



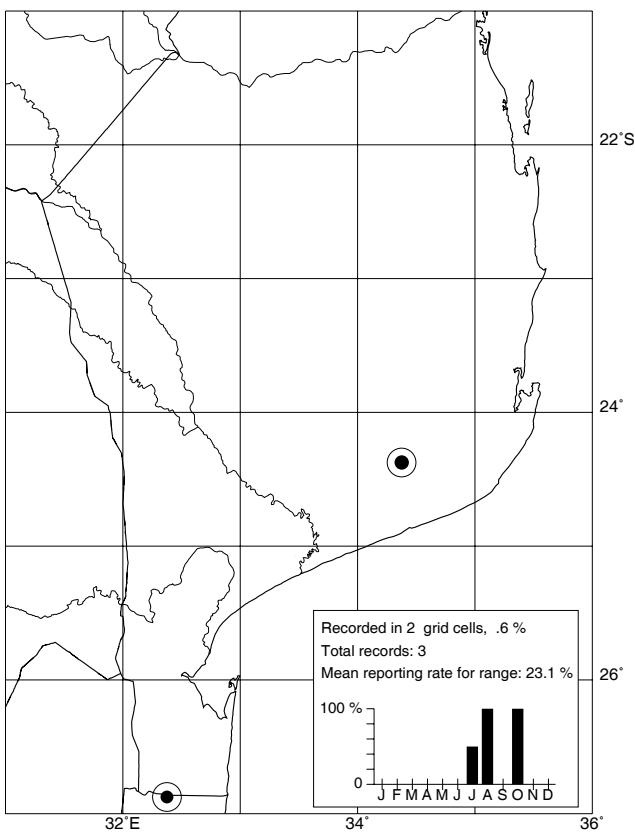
405 Fierynecked Nightjar

Caprimulgus pectoralis

Noitibó-de-pescoço-dourado

A common resident of woodlands and savanna which occurs singly or in pairs. It has probably been overlooked in some localities owing to its nocturnal habits. It was not reported from densely populated areas near the coast. Fluctuations in reporting rates probably relate to fluctuations in calling frequency rather than seasonal movements, although the species is considered to be a summer migrant in the more northerly parts of southern Africa (ASAB1: 598–599). The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa occurs from August to January, peaking September to November (ASAB1: 598–599).

NATAL NIGHTJAR



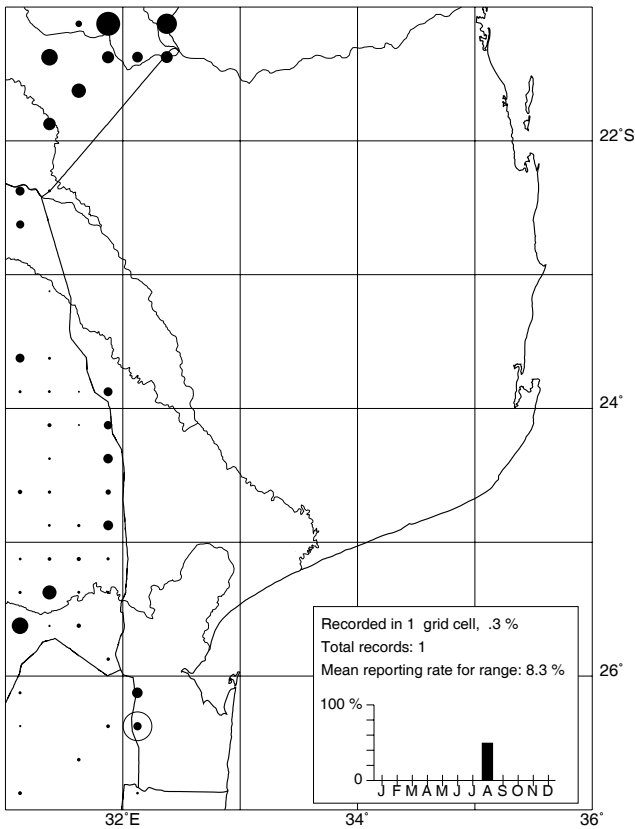
407 Natal Nightjar

Caprimulgus natalensis

Noitibó-de-cauda-branca

The species is probably a breeding resident in marshlands near the coast. It was observed at Catuane (2632CD) in July 1997 and near Marao (2434AD) in August and October 1996. It was probably overlooked at some localities owing to its nocturnal habits. Prior to this survey it was reported from the Maputo district (Clancey 1996). Breeding occurs from August to November (ASAB1: 608).

FRECKLED NIGHTJAR



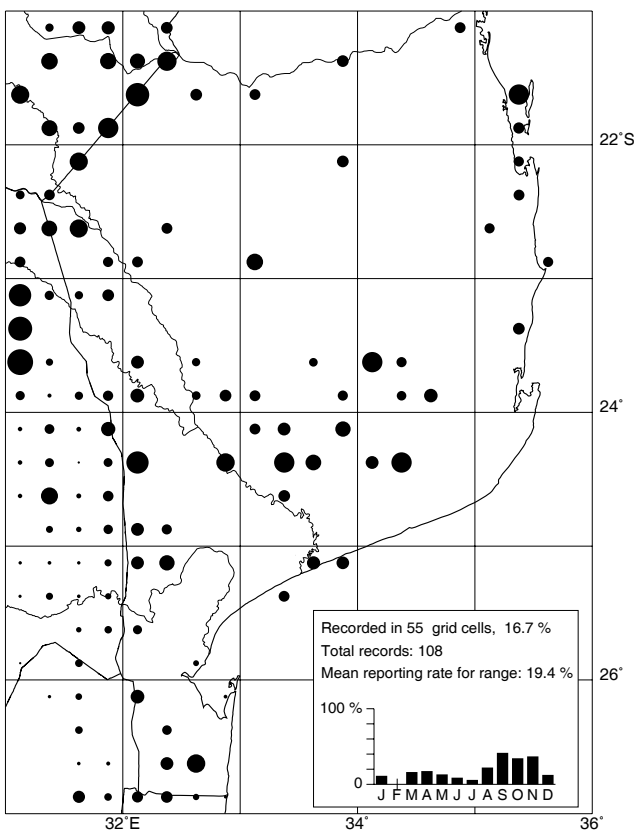
408 Freckled Nightjar

Caprimulgus tristigma

Noitibó-sardento

The species was observed once near Goba (2632AC) in August 1997, but is probably a breeding resident in the Libombo Mountains. It is likely to have been overlooked at other localities within the Libombos on account of its nocturnal habits. It has not previously been reported in the region, although Clancey (1996) described it as 'probably present in the Libombos and their foothills'. Breeding in southern Africa occurs from August to December with an egg-laying peak September to November (Irwin 1981).

MOZAMBIQUE NIGHTJAR



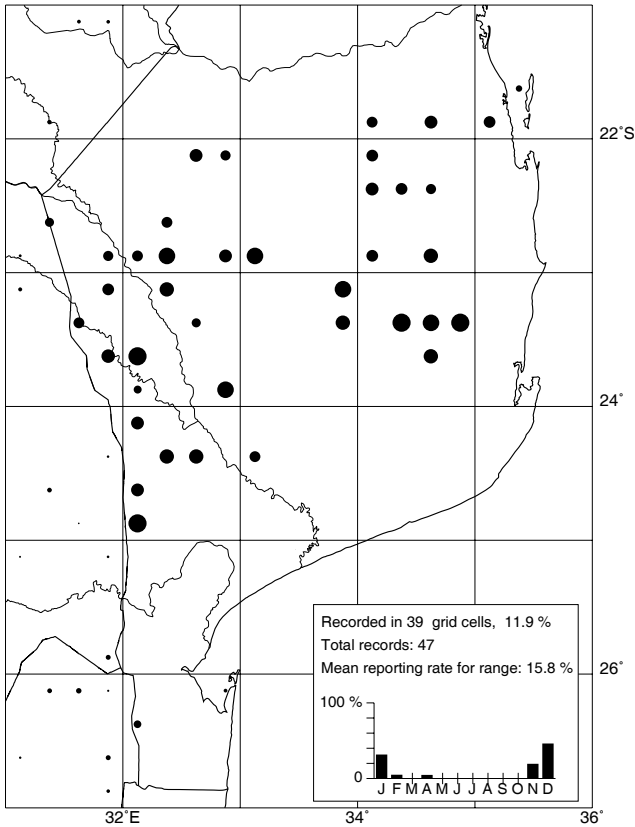
409 Mozambique Nightjar

Caprimulgus fossii

Noitibó de Moçambique

A common resident of woodland and savanna, where it occurs singly or in pairs. It has probably been overlooked in some localities owing to its nocturnal habits. It was not encountered in the most arid parts and in the most densely populated parts of the region. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. The peak in reporting rates in early summer probably reflects increased calling during the breeding season rather than seasonal movements. It is regarded as a summer migrant in the more northerly parts of southern Africa (ASAB1: 604–605). Egg-laying records in southern Africa span August to December (ASAB1: 604–605).

EUROPEAN SWIFT



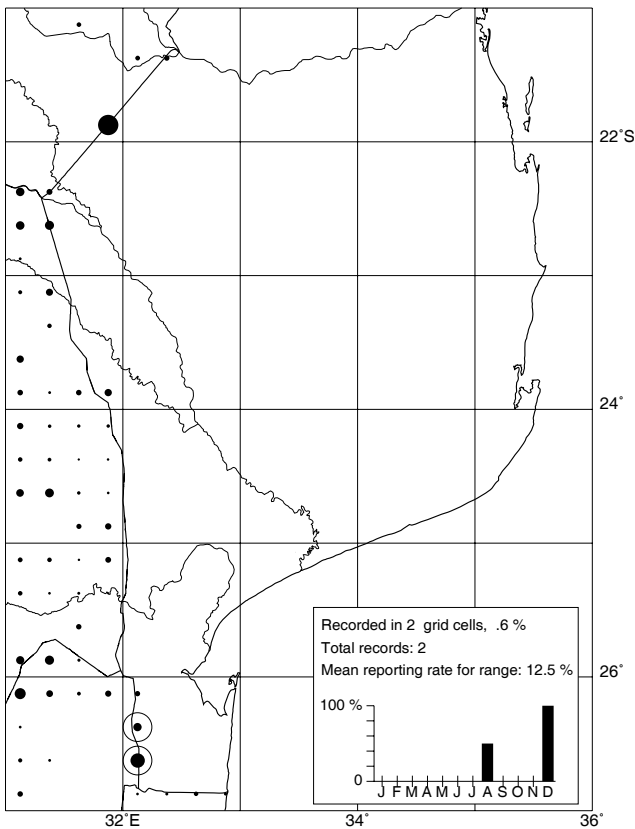
411 European Swift

Apus apus

Andorinhão-preto-europeu

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. It may be seen over any habitat in flocks that sometimes number hundreds of birds. The number visiting the region probably exceeds 5000.

BLACK SWIFT



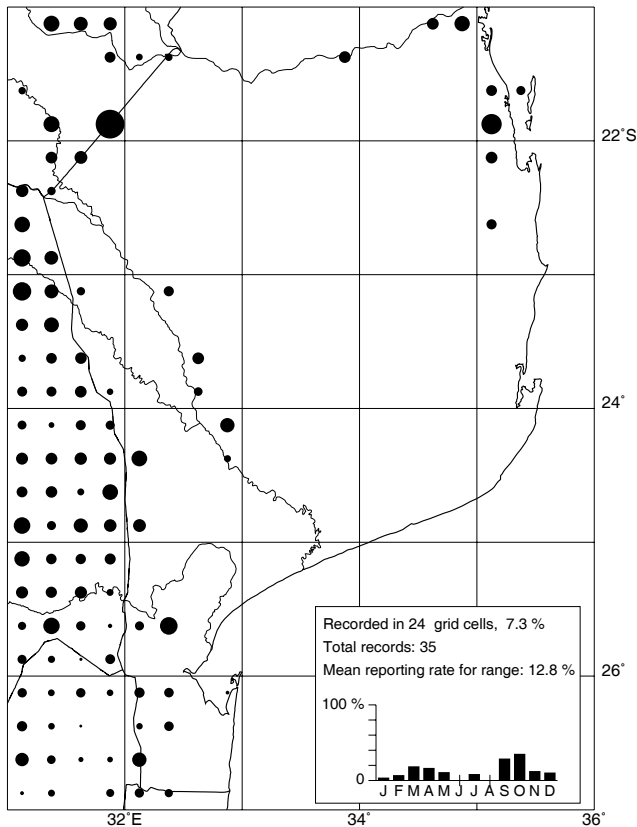
412 Black Swift

Apus barbatus

Andorinhão-preto-africano

The species is probably a breeding resident in the Libombo Mountains along the border with Swaziland, where a flock of more than 50 birds was observed in August 1997. It has not previously been reported from the region, though Clancey (1996) considered that it 'almost certainly ranges seasonally into southern Mozambique'. Breeding in southern Africa occurs throughout the summer (ASAB1: 612–613).

WHITERUMPED SWIFT



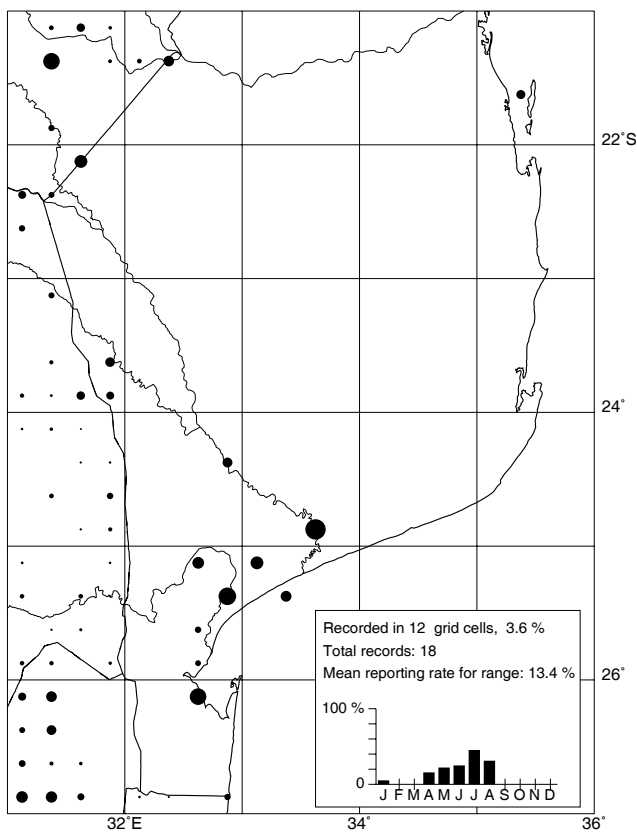
415 Whiterumped Swift

Apus caffer

Andorinhão-cafre

An uncommon breeding intra-African summer migrant. It is usually encountered in pairs or occasionally groups of up to 10 birds, from September to May. One July record indicates occasional overwintering. Arrival appears to be later here than in the neighbouring part of South Africa (ASAB1: 616–617). Away from the Libombo mountains, it is restricted to localities where road bridges or other concrete structures provide suitable nesting sites. Before man-made structures were available, it was presumably restricted to the Libombo mountain range along the western border, where rock faces provide natural nesting sites. It often usurps and modifies nests built by swallows (ASAB1: 616–617), but also constructs its own nests (pers. obs.). Brooke's comment that it is 'perhaps most abundant in Mozambique' (ASAB1: 616) must refer to the territory north of the Save River. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Egg-laying in the neighbouring regions has been reported from August to April (ASAB1: 616–617).

HORUS SWIFT



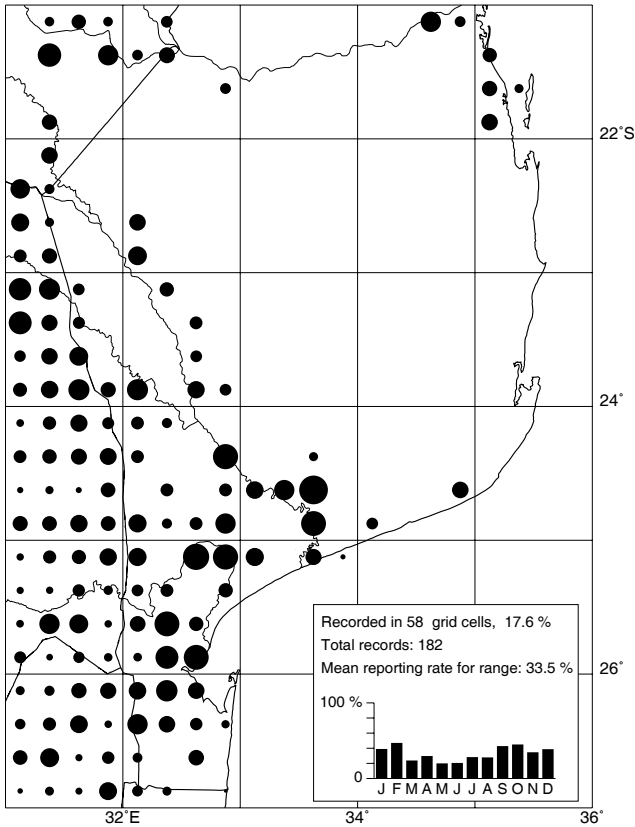
416 Horus Swift

Apus horus

Andorinhão-das-barreiras

An uncommon breeding winter visitor. Winter breeding is suspected because birds frequently entered nest holes, but is not confirmed. Winter breeding has also been reported from the Zambezi River valley, Zimbabwe, but it is a summer breeding migrant elsewhere in southern Africa (ASAB1: 618–619). It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds wherever large sand-banks provide suitable nesting sites. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds.

LITTLE SWIFT

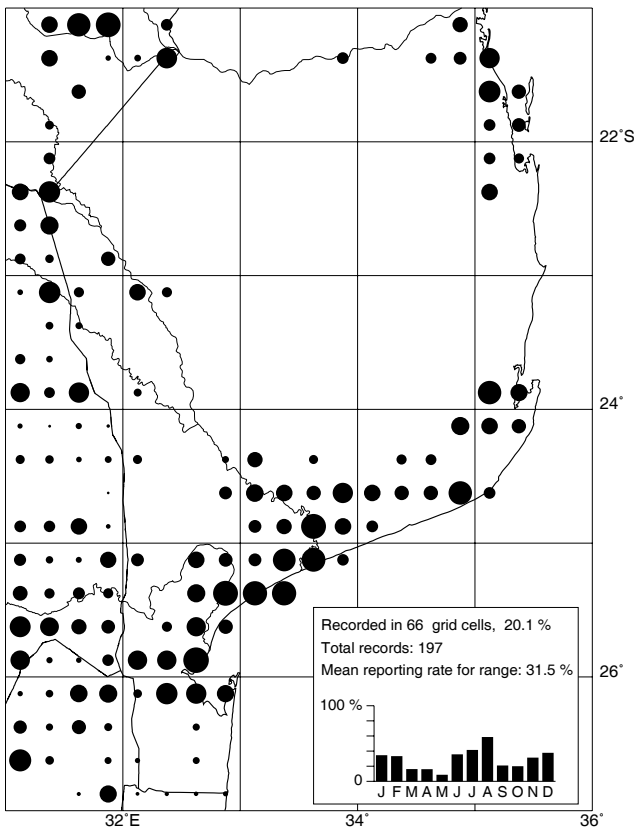


417 Little Swift

Apus affinis
Andorinhão-pequeno

A common breeding resident. It occurs in flocks which may number more than 100 birds, wherever large buildings, road bridges or rock faces provide suitable nesting sites and surface water is available. It is most numerous within the city of Maputo (2532DC), where nesting sites are abundant. Before concrete buildings became available as nest sites, it was probably restricted to the Libombo Mountains along the western border. Its range and numbers have increased dramatically throughout southern Africa (ASAB1: 620–621). The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. In neighbouring South Africa egg-laying takes place from September to April (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

PALM SWIFT

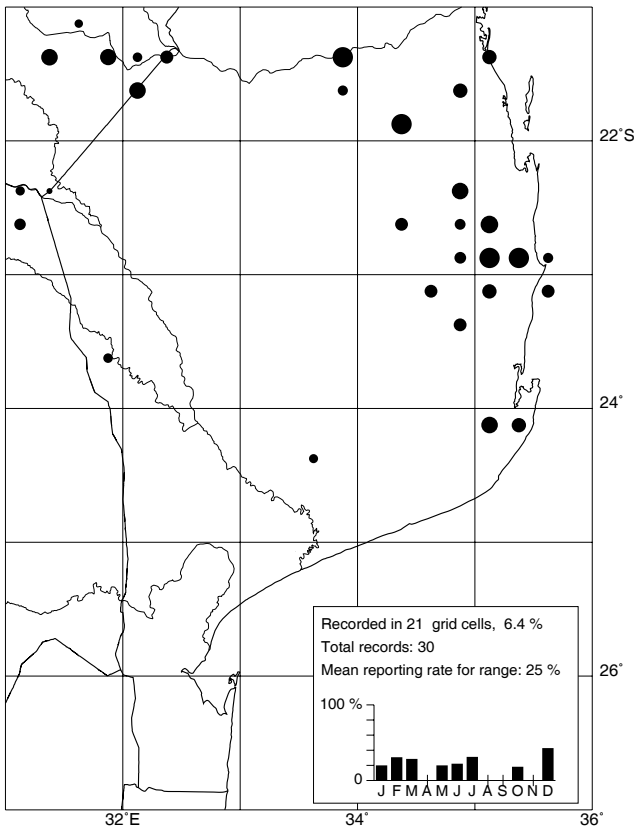


421 Palm Swift

Cypsiurus parvus
Andorinhão-das-palmeiras

A common breeding resident, mainly along the coast. It is restricted by the availability of large palm trees for nesting. It was much less numerous before the introduction of alien coconut palms and may have been absent from the south of this region before 1930 (ASAB1: 628–629). It occurs most commonly where palm trees are found amidst a mosaic of other habitats including wetlands. The clear gap separating northern and southern populations coincides with an absence of wetlands. It has increased its range and numbers across most of southern Africa (ASAB1: 628–629). The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa occurs throughout the year with a summer peak (ASAB1: 628–629).

MOTTLED SPINETAIL



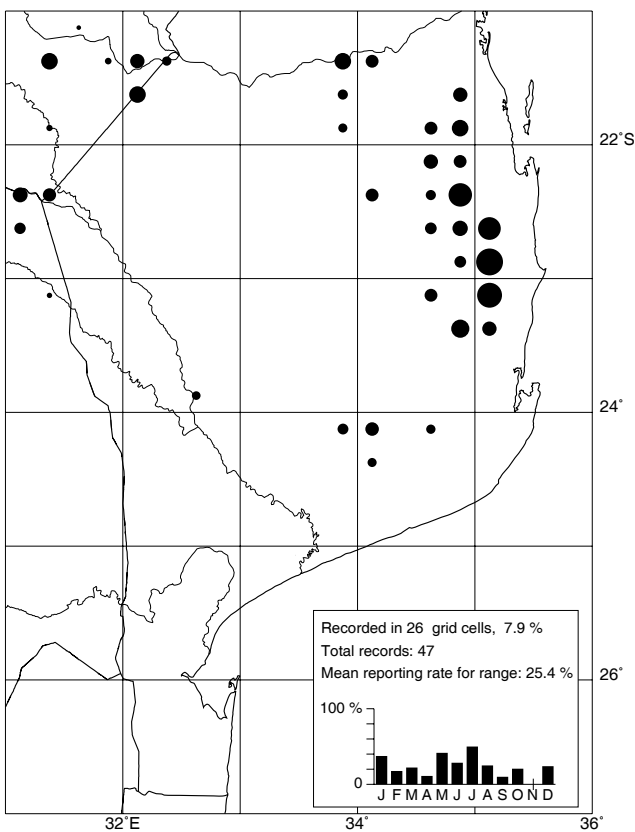
422 Mottled Spinetail

Telacanthura ussheri

Rabo-espinhoso-malhado

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands where Baobab trees *Adansonia digitata* are available for nesting. It was encountered most often among the moist woodlands and not at all in Mopane woodlands (*contra* ASAB1: 630). It may be seen singly or in groups of up to 10 birds. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds.

BÖHM'S SPINETAIL



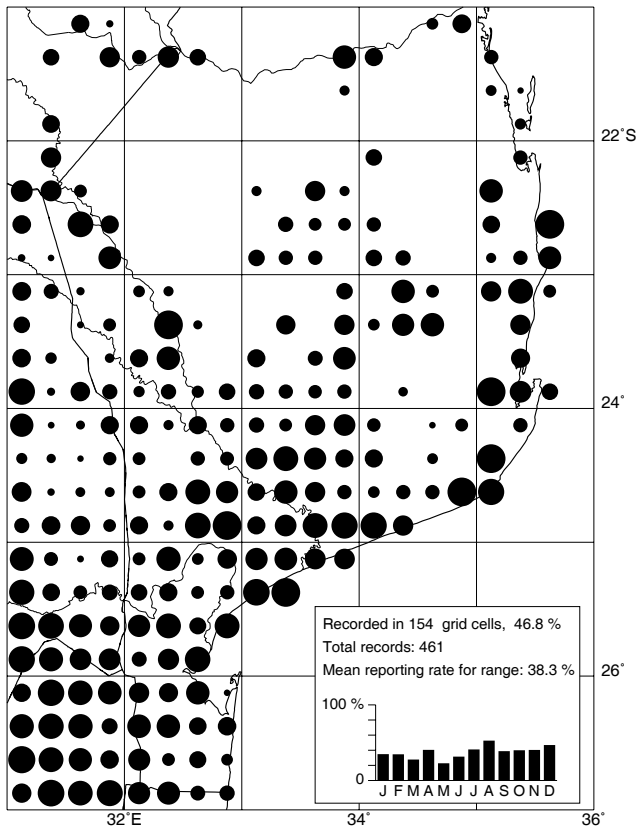
423 Böhm's Spinetail

Neafrapus boehmi

Rabo-espinhoso de Böhm

A common breeding resident of woodlands, especially where Baobab *Adansonia digitata* trees are available for nesting and roosting. The southernmost records (2433BB, 2434AA,C) do not coincide with the occurrence of Baobabs and presumably other large trees are utilised. It is encountered in flocks of up to 20 birds which spend most of their time in the near vicinity of the trees in which they roost. It was not encountered in Mopane woodland (*contra* ASAB1: 631). In Zimbabwe there was a sharp drop in reporting rates during late summer (ASAB1: 631), but there is no evidence for seasonal movements in this region.

SPECKLED MOUSEBIRD



424 Speckled Mousebird

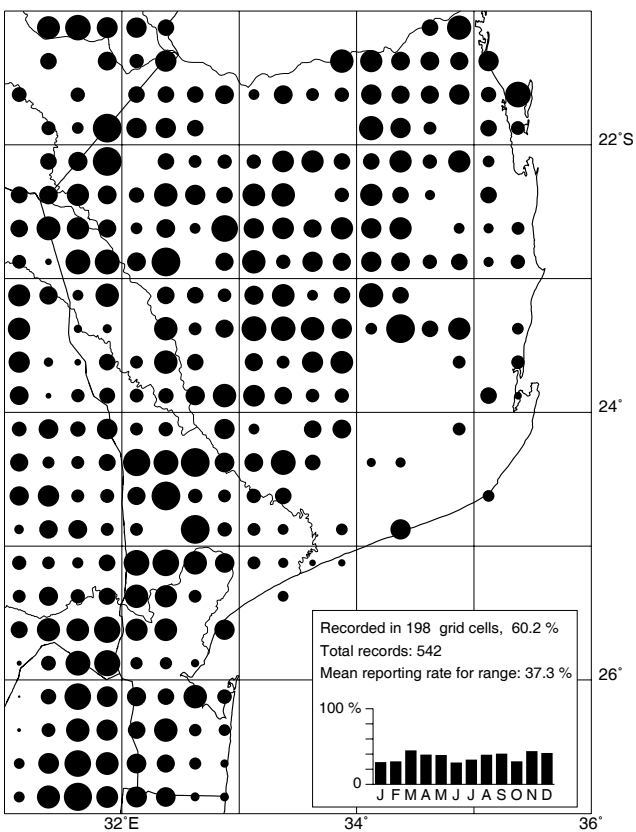
Colius striatus

Rabo-de-junco-de-peito-barrado

A common breeding resident of woodlands where it is encountered in groups of up to 20 birds. Although it favours denser woodland than the Redfaced Mousebird, the two species overlap over most of the region. It is absent from the most arid parts and also from an area of mixed woodlands near the coast in the north. The population probably exceeds 100 000 birds. In southern Africa breeding has been recorded throughout the year with a summer peak (ASAB1: 636–637). Birds occurring south of the Inkomati River floodplain have been assigned to the sub-species *C. s. minor* and those north of the floodplain to *C. s. integralis* (Clancey 1996).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	7	<5	<5	<5

REDFACED MOUSEBIRD



426 Redfaced Mousebird

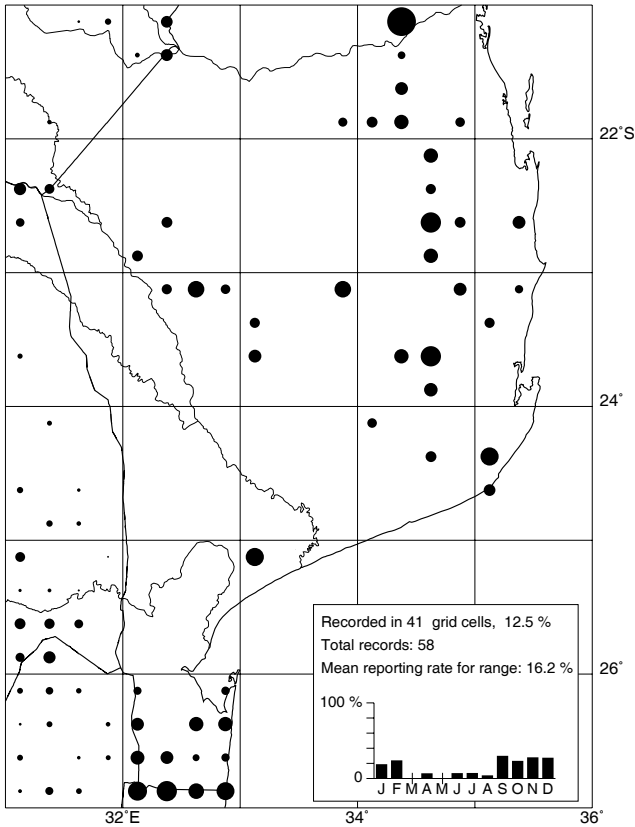
Urocolius indicus

Rabo-de-junco-de-faces-vermelhas

A common breeding resident in the more open woodlands and savanna, where it is encountered in flocks of up to 10 birds. Although it favours arid woodlands more than the Speckled Mousebird, the two species overlap over most of the region. The population probably exceeds 500 000 birds. In southern Africa breeding has been recorded throughout the year with a summer peak (ASAB1: 636–637).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	35	18	<5	7

NARINA TROGON



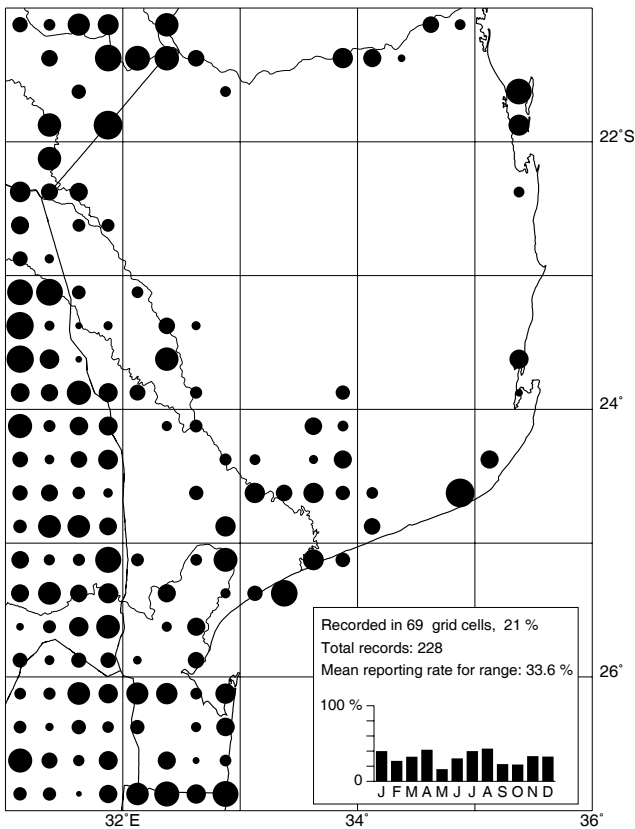
427 Narina Trogon

Apaloderma narina

Republicano

An uncommon breeding resident of dense woodlands and forest where it is encountered singly or in pairs. The birds encountered near the Limpopo River in the west were found in Ironwood *Androstachys johnsonii* forests. It was probably overlooked at some localities owing to its habit of skulking within the foliage. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. It has declined along the coast owing to deforestation. There is no evidence for seasonal movements in this region. Breeding occurs from October to January in South Africa (ASAB1: 638–639).

PIED KINGFISHER



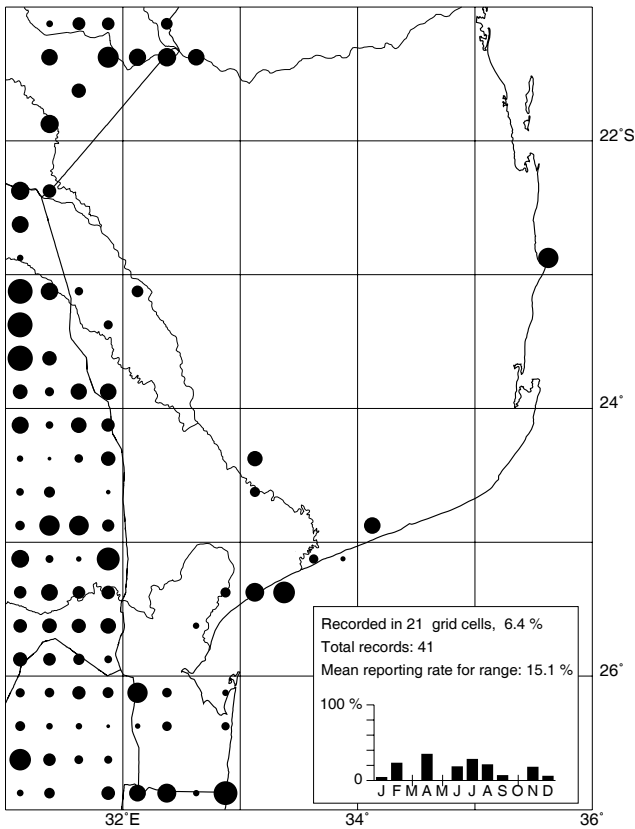
428 Pied Kingfisher

Ceryle rudis

Pica-peixe-malhado

A common breeding resident at both inland and coastal wetlands. It is usually encountered in pairs. It is restricted to areas where earth banks are available for nesting. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions occurs in summer (ASAB1: 640–641).

GIANT KINGFISHER



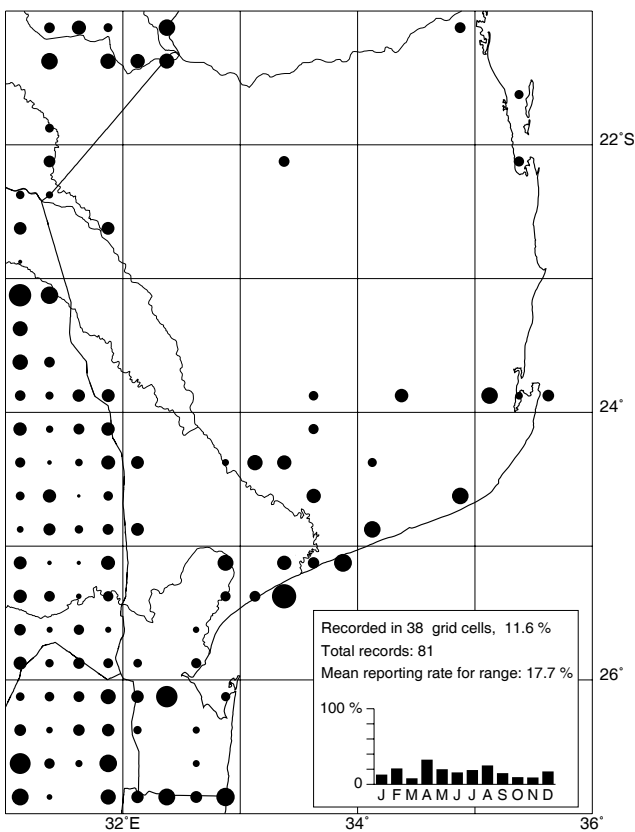
429 Giant Kingfisher

Megaceryle maxima

Pica-peixe-gigante

An uncommon breeding resident of freshwater wetlands, where it is usually encountered in pairs. It is restricted to areas where earth banks are available for nesting. The discontinuity across the border with South Africa is due to the relative scarcity of water courses to the east of the Libombo Mountains. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa occurs in early summer (ASAB1: 642–643).

MALACHITE KINGFISHER



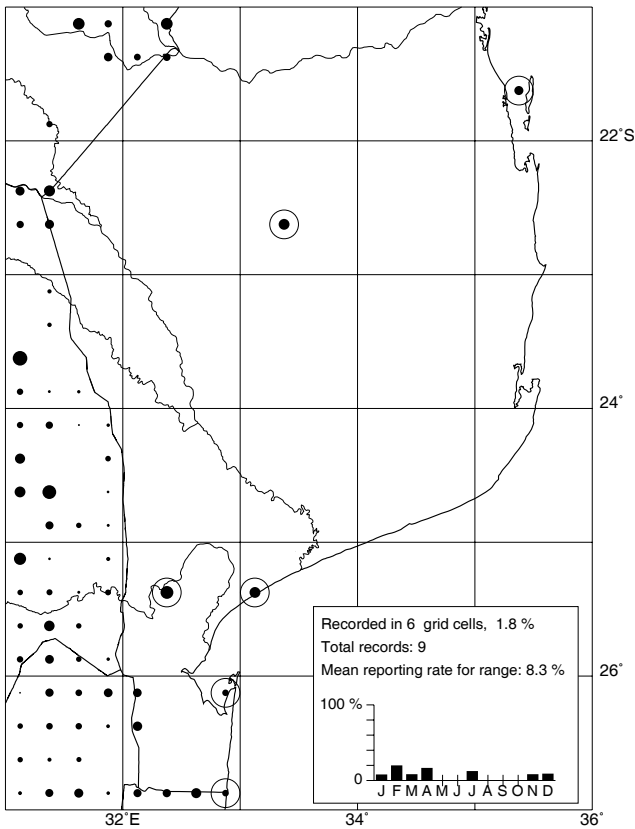
431 Malachite Kingfisher

Alcedo cristata

Pica-peixe-de-poupa

A common breeding resident at freshwater wetlands. It occurs in pairs wherever suitable perches (usually reeds) are available at the water's edge and earth banks are available for nesting. It was observed almost exclusively at permanent waters and there was no evidence for seasonal movements in this region. The discontinuity across the border with South Africa is due to the relative scarcity of wetlands to the east of the Libombo Mountains. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions occurs in summer (ASAB1: 646–647).

PYGMY KINGFISHER



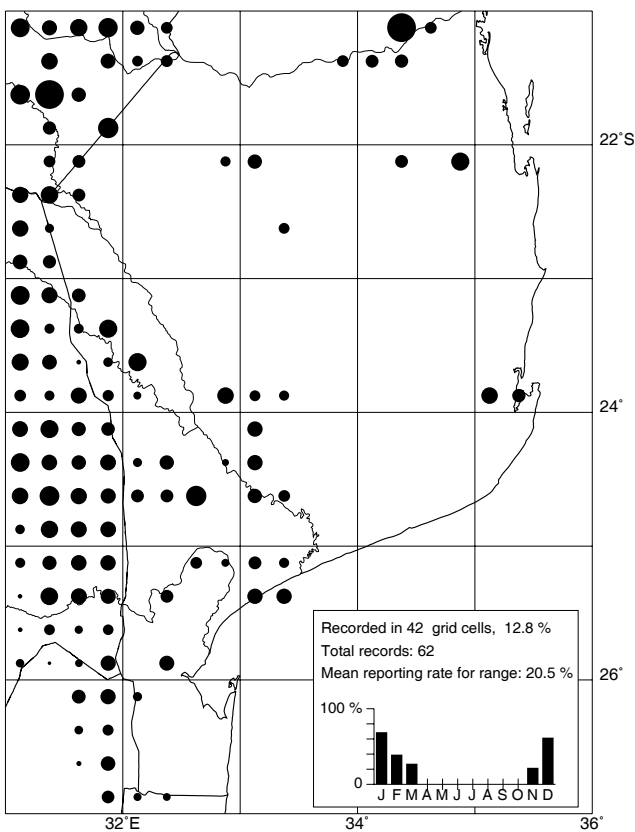
432 Pygmy Kingfisher

Ispidina picta

Pica-peixe-pigmeu

A rare breeding summer migrant to woodlands. The scarcity of records suggest that its range extends only marginally into this region. It was observed singly. It has previously been recorded from Maputo (2532DC), Umbeluzi (2632AA), Canicado (2433CA), and Inhambane (2335CD) (Herdam 1994; Clancey 1996). The population probably does not exceed 400 birds. Breeding in southern Africa takes place from September to February (ASAB1: 648–649).

WOODLAND KINGFISHER



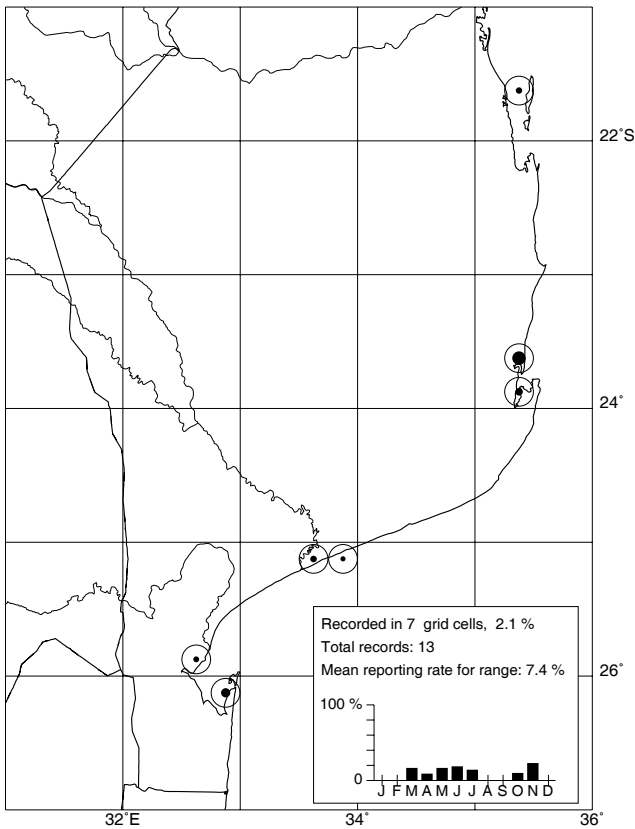
433 Woodland Kingfisher

Halcyon senegalensis

Pica-peixe do Senegal

An uncommon breeding intra-African migrant which occurs in pairs in woodlands. Departure appears to be earlier here and in Swaziland than in the neighbouring regions (Parker 1994a; ASAB1: 650–651). Its range overlaps that of the Brownhooded Kingfisher, which it dominates, sometimes driving it away from prime foraging localities (pers. obs.). The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. Breeding records in southern Africa span the period of its stay (ASAB1: 650–651).

MANGROVE KINGFISHER



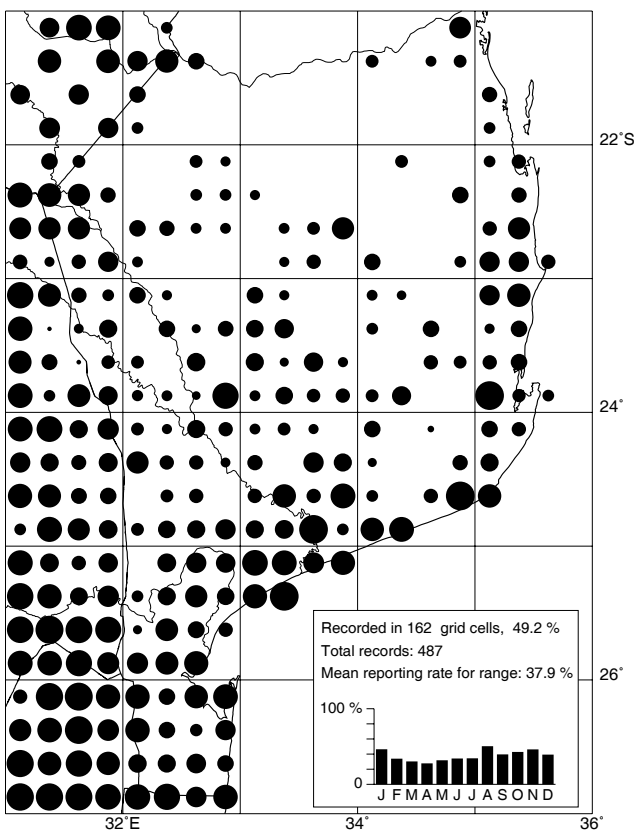
434 Mangrove Kingfisher

Halcyon senegaloides

Pica-peixe-dos-mangais

An uncommon resident of mangrove forests and neighbouring woodlands which was observed singly. Previously also recorded from Marracuene (2532DA), Bela Vista (2632BC), Manhica (2532BD), and Vilanculos (2135CD) (Herdam 1994; Clancey 1996). The southernmost population in South Africa migrates northwards in winter (ASAB1: 652–653). There were too few observations to clarify its seasonal movements in this region and it is not certain that it breeds here. It has disappeared from densely populated localities where mangroves have been destroyed for firewood and neighbouring woodlands replaced with alien vegetation. The population probably does not exceed 400 birds and it is threatened in this region.

BROWNHOODED KINGFISHER



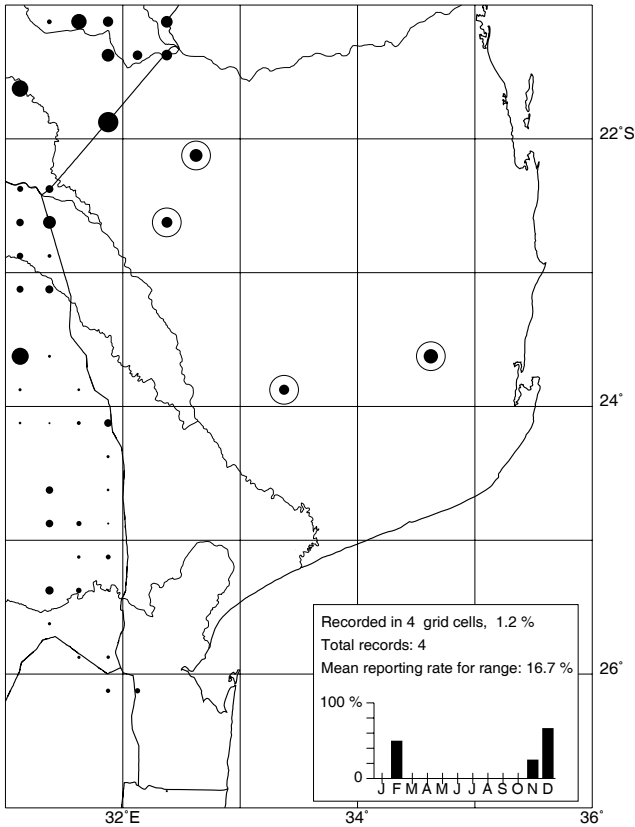
435 Brownhooded Kingfisher

Halcyon albiventris

Pica-peixe-de-barrete-castanho

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands which occurs in pairs. It is restricted to areas where earth banks are available for nesting. Its range overlaps that of the similar migratory Woodland Kingfisher and the latter sometimes excludes it from prime foraging sites during its stay (pers. obs.). Breeding in the neighbouring regions occurs in summer with an October to January peak (ASAB1: 654–655) and was observed here in November. The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds. Birds in the south of the region have been ascribed to the subspecies *H. a. vociferans* which is replaced by *H. a. orientalis* from Inhambane (2335DC) northwards (Clancey 1996).

GREYHOODED KINGFISHER



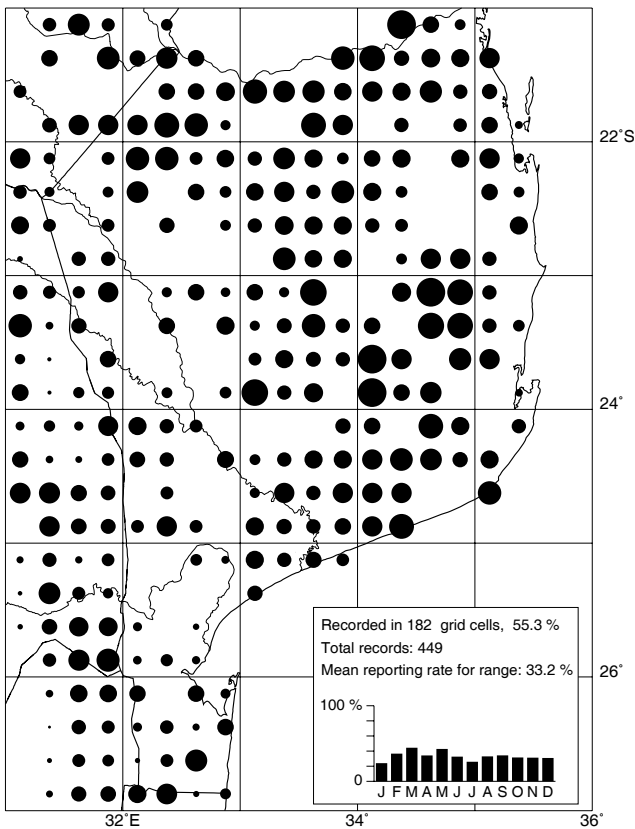
436 Greyhooded Kingfisher

Halcyon leucocephala

Pica-peixe-de-barrete-cinzento

An uncommon summer visitor to woodlands. The scarcity of records suggests that its range extends only marginally into this region. It has previously been reported at Chokwe (2433CA) in March 1979 (Herdam 1994). Clancey (1996) stated that it 'clearly occurs' on the basis of records from the South African border. Breeding in the neighbouring regions occurs from September to December (ASAB1: 656–657). The population may not exceed 200 birds.

STRIPED KINGFISHER



437 Striped Kingfisher

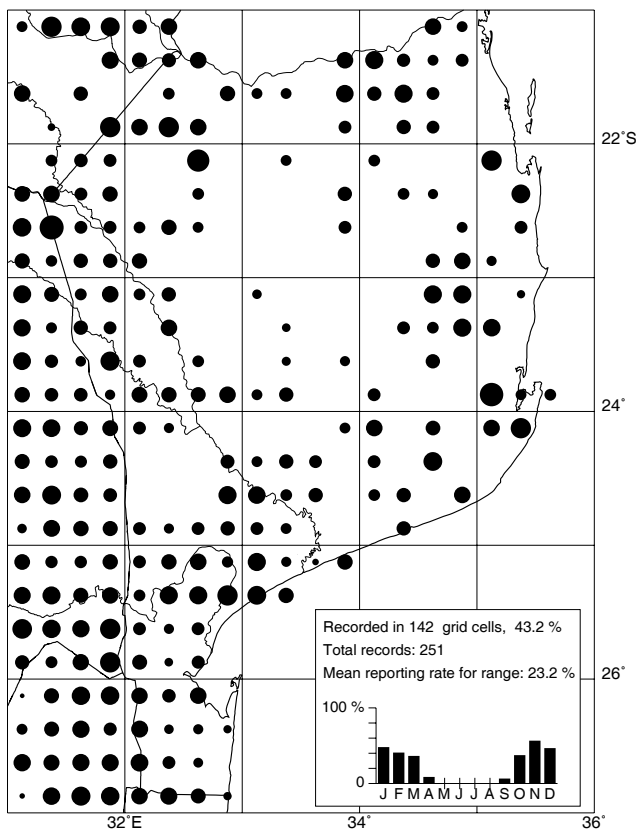
Halcyon chelicuti

Pica-peixe-riscado

A common breeding resident in woodlands, where it occurs in pairs. It is most numerous in *Acacia* woodlands. A density of 1 pair/75 ha in broadleaved woodland was estimated at a locality in the Northern Province, South Africa, where it was absent from *Acacia* woodland (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The population probably exceeds 600 000 birds. Breeding occurs in summer (ASAB1: 658–659) and was observed in October. A partial migration from west to east has been suggested in South Africa (ASAB1: 658–659) but there was no evidence for seasonal movements in this region.

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	11	<5	9	4

EUROPEAN BEE-EATER

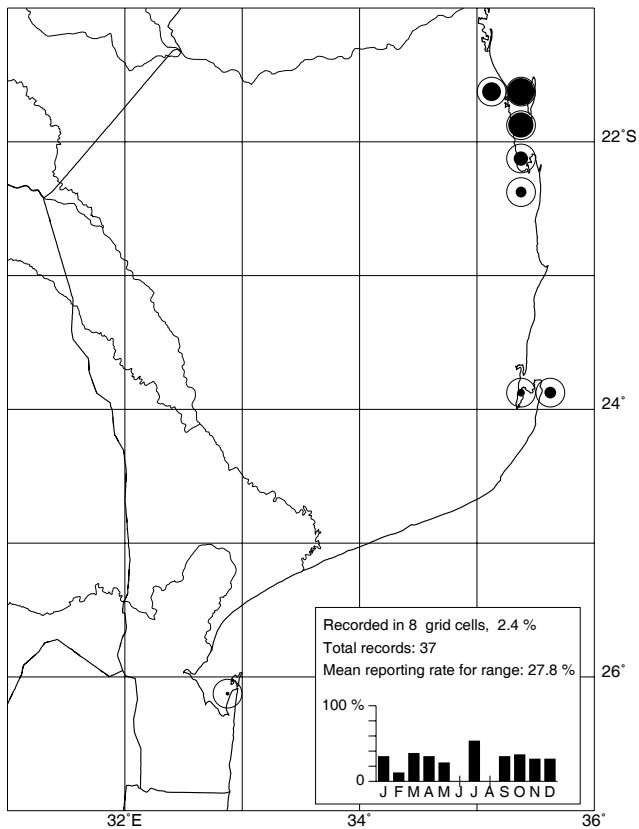


438 European Bee-eater

Merops apiaster
 Abelharuco-europeu

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. It is seen in flocks which may number up to 100 birds over all habitat types. Because there were no winter records, it is unlikely that birds of the South African breeding population reach this region (ASAB1: 660–662). The population probably exceeds 5000 birds, or 0.05% of the global population (Fry 1984).

OLIVE BEE-EATER

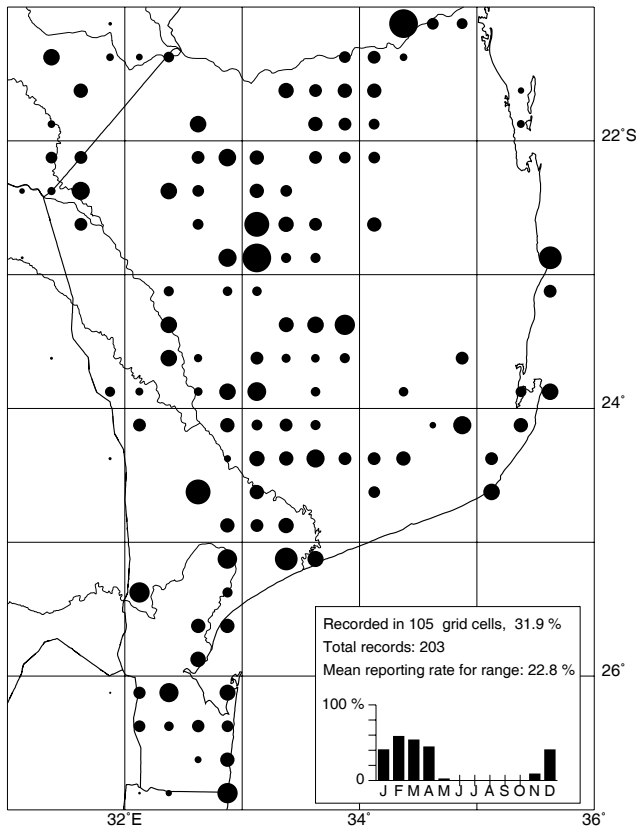


439 Olive Bee-eater

Merops superciliosus
 Abelharuco-de-garganta-vermelha

An uncommon breeding resident of the Bazaruto Archipelago (2135CB) and adjoining mainland, occurring as far south as Inhaca Island (2632BB) as a vagrant. In Namibia and Zimbabwe it is a breeding summer migrant (ASAB1: 663). It nests in sandbanks and forages over all coastal habitats. It is usually encountered in flocks of up to 10 birds. The population probably exceeds 400 birds. Breeding was observed in September.

BLUECHEEKED BEE-EATER



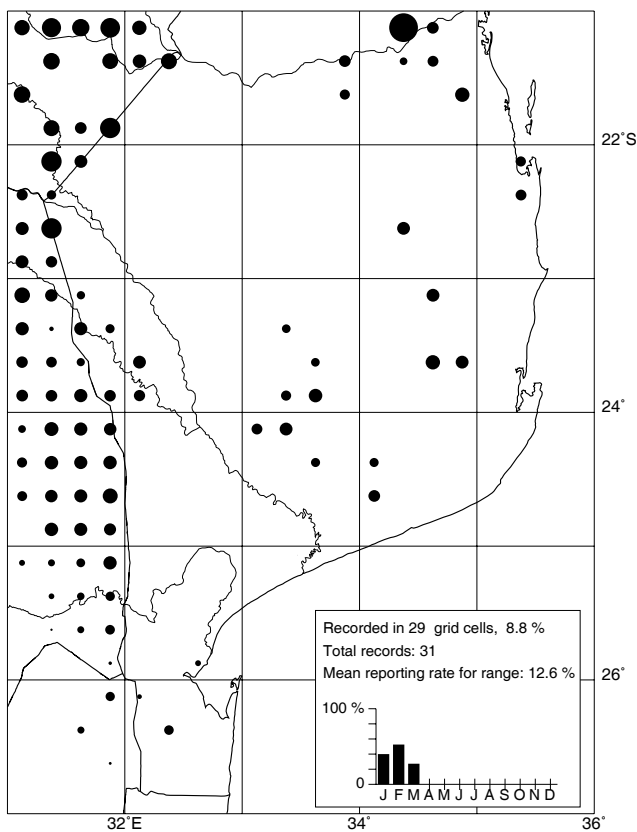
440 Bluecheeked Bee-eater

Merops persicus

Abelharuco-persa

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant which is seen in flocks of up to 20 birds. It is seen most often around wetlands but may occur in any habitat. The gaps in its distribution correspond with an absence of wetlands. It is present for a shorter period than the European Bee-eater, but outnumbered that species by more than two to one. There are two main areas of concentration in southern Africa: in Botswana, and this region, and only stragglers occur elsewhere (ASAB1: 664–665). The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds.

CARMINE BEE-EATER



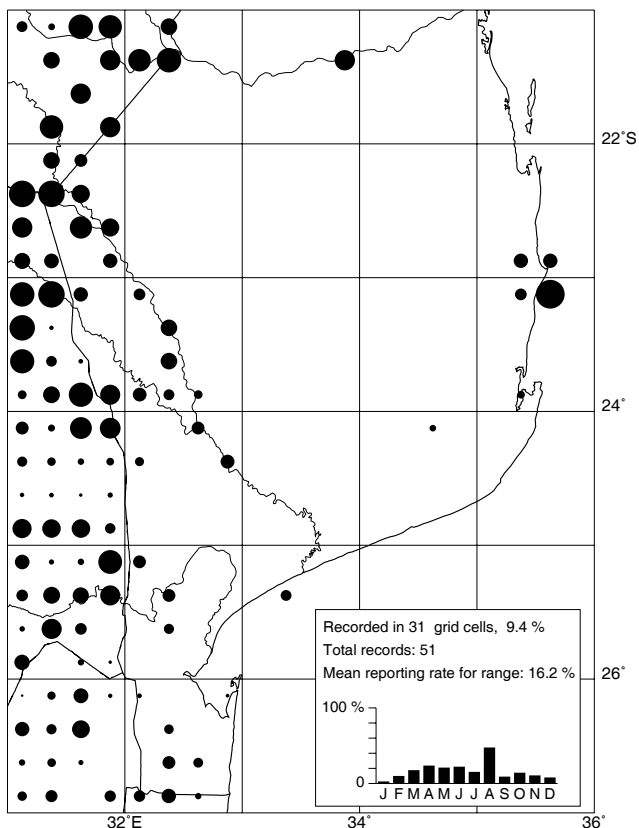
441 Carmine Bee-eater

Merops nubicoides

Abelharuco-róseo

An uncommon nonbreeding intra-African late-summer migrant to woodlands and savanna. It is encountered singly and in flocks of up to 10 birds. It was probably not recorded at some of the localities where it occurs because it is present for a short period each year. It avoids the most arid part of the region. It breeds in northern Botswana, northern Zimbabwe and central Mozambique in early summer before dispersing southwards to reach this region in January. It departs for wintering grounds in equatorial Africa from March (ASAB1: 666–667). The population probably exceeds 2000 birds.

WHITEFRONTED BEE-EATER



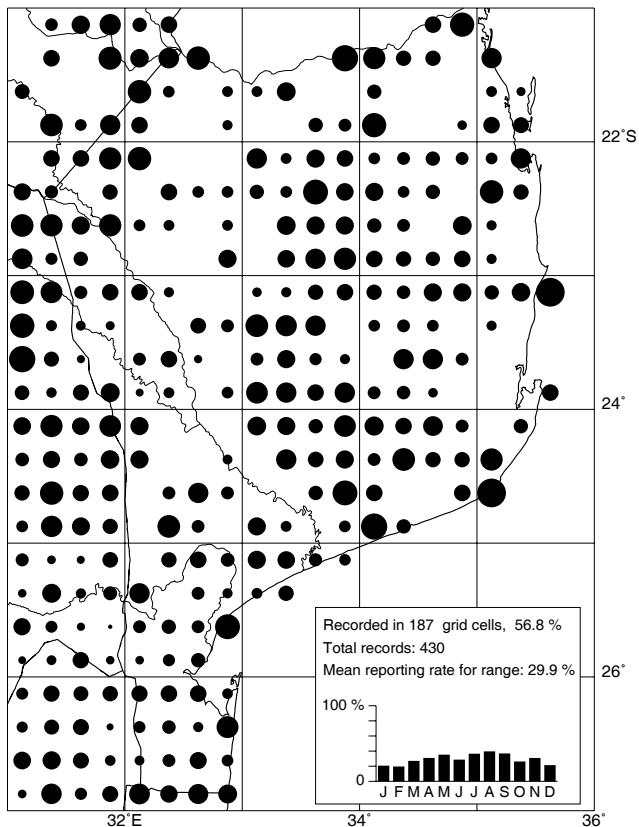
443 Whitefronted Bee-eater

Merops bullockoides

Abelharuco-de-fronte-branca

An uncommon breeding resident of riverine woodlands, with concentrations along the upper Limpopo River and a seemingly isolated population at the coast around Pomene (2235DC). It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds and is restricted to areas where large earth banks are available for nesting. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa occurs mostly from September to November (ASAB1: 672–673).

LITTLE BEE-EATER



444 Little Bee-eater

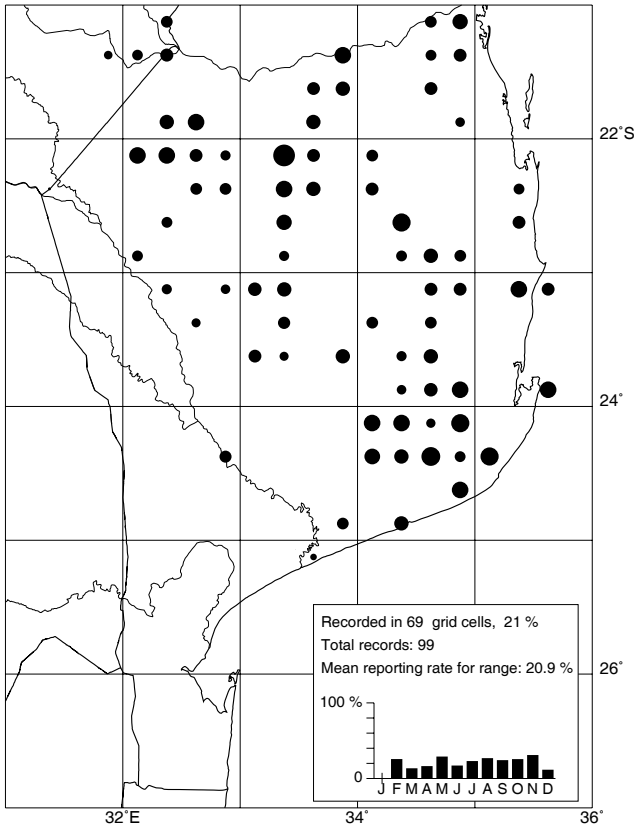
Merops pusillus

Abelharuco-dourado

A common breeding resident of grassland, savanna and the fringes of woodlands. It is encountered in pairs or family groups of up to 10 birds, usually in the vicinity of surface water. It uses low perches: grass stems, reeds and bushes, and therefore interacts minimally with the Swallowtailed Bee-eater when they occur together. The population probably exceeds 100 000 birds, which is about 0.15% of the global population (Fry *et al.* 1988). A density of 4 birds/100 ha was estimated in broadleaved woodland in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from September to February, with a peak from September to November (ASAB1: 674–675). Breeding is timed to occur before the heaviest rains, possibly to reduce the risk of nest holes being flooded. It is one of the hosts of the brood parasitic Greater Honeyguide (Fry *et al.* 1988). Partial migration out of the dry west of southern Africa eastwards in winter has been suggested (ASAB1: 674–675). The collection of a specimen ascribed to the western race *M. p. argutus* at Mapinhane (2235AC) in June 1968 (Clancey 1996) supports that hypothesis, and shows that the migrants may reach this region. The winter peak in reporting rates may reflect an influx, but could also be due to changes in conspicuousness. The race *M. p. meridionalis* is believed to be sedentary.

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	9	<5	<5	5

SWALLOWTAILED BEE-EATER



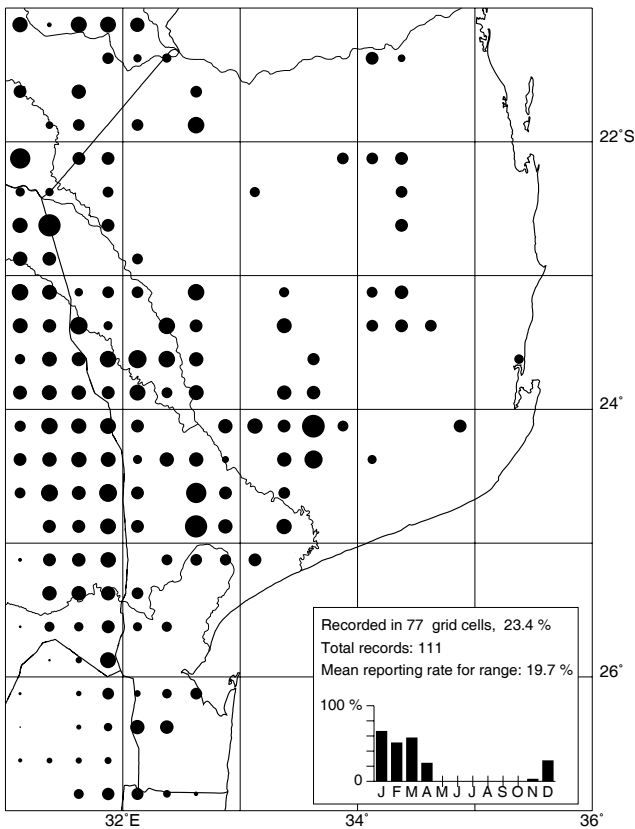
445 Swallowtailed Bee-eater

Merops hirundineus

Abelharuco-andorinha

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands and savanna north of the Limpopo River, encountered in flocks of up to 10 birds. It is less dependent on the availability of surface water than the Little Bee-eater. It usually perches on tree tops and therefore avoids interaction with that species when they occur together. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa occurs in spring and early summer (ASAB1: 669–671) and was observed here in November. A partial migration out of the arid west of southern Africa eastwards in winter has been reported (ASAB1: 669–671). The collection of two specimens ascribed to the western race *M. h. hirundineus* at Massinga (2335AC) in 1966 (Clancey 1996) shows that the migrants may reach this region. Most birds in this region are believed to be of the race *furcatus* which is sedentary (Clancey 1996).

EUROPEAN ROLLER



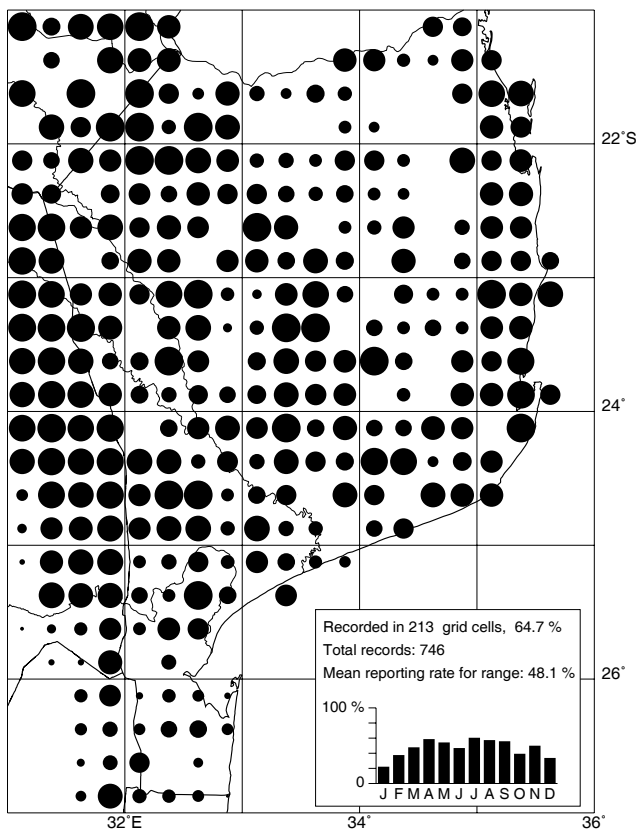
446 European Roller

Coracias garrulus

Rolieiro-europeu

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant which occurs singly in woodlands and savanna. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds, which is about 0.05% of the global population (Fry *et al.* 1992). The races *C. g. garrulus* and *semenowi* are both believed to occur here (ASAB1: 676–677).

LILACBREASTED ROLLER



447 Lilacbreasted Roller

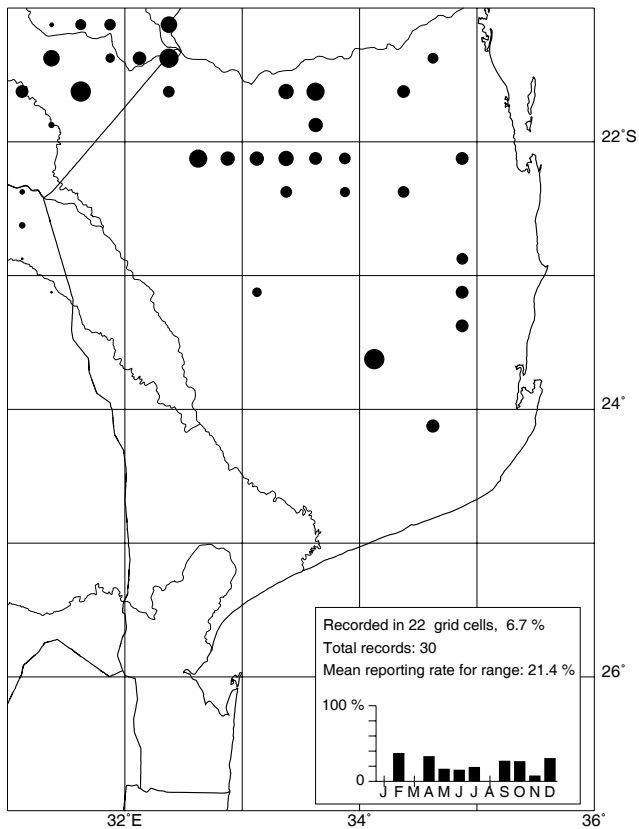
Coracias caudata

Rolieiro-de-peito-lilás

A common breeding resident which occurs in pairs in savanna and woodlands with clearings, or any habitat which combines open spaces with perches and trees suitable for nesting. It has adapted to man-made environments and is particularly common among cultivated lands on the coastal plain. The population probably exceeds 200 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been recorded from September to February, with a peak from September to December (ASAB1: 678–679) and was observed here in September and November.

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	18	<5	<5	6

RACKETTAILED ROLLER



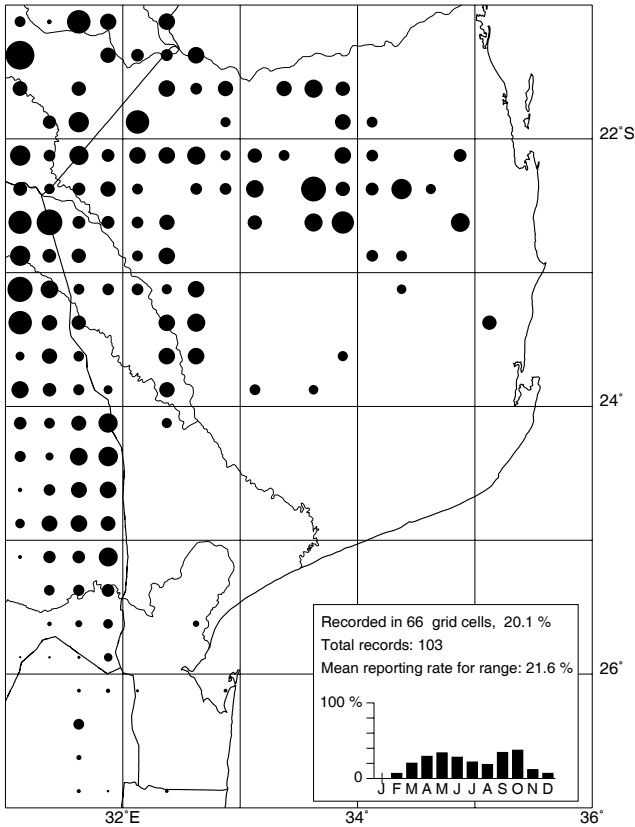
448 Rackettailed Roller

Coracias spatulata

Rolieiro-cauda-de-raquete

A common breeding resident of tall *Brachystegia*, *Julbernardia* and mixed broadleaved woodlands, where it occurs in pairs. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. It has declined in this region, as in Zimbabwe and Malawi (ASAB1: 684), as a result of the clearing of woodlands for agriculture. Egg-laying in neighbouring Zimbabwe has been reported from September to December with a peak in October (Irwin 1981).

PURPLE ROLLER



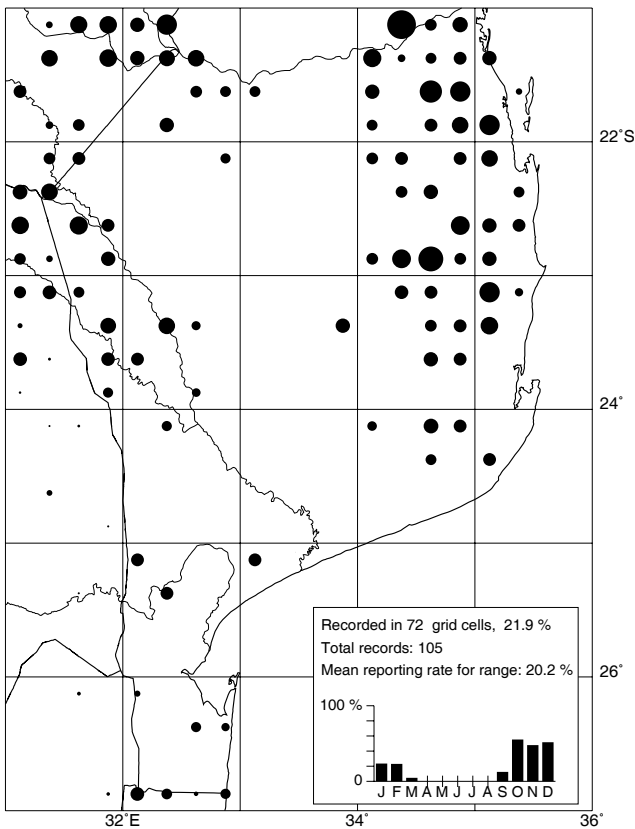
449 Purple Roller

Coracias naevia

Rolieiro-de-sobrancelhas-brancas

An uncommon breeding resident of arid woodlands where it occurs singly or in pairs. It has previously been recorded at Porto Henrique (2632AD) (Clancey 1996). The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Dispersion away from its breeding range occurs in winter (ASAB1: 680–681). The fluctuation in reporting rates suggest that there may be a small resident population which is augmented by a winter influx from the north. Breeding in southern Africa occurs throughout summer (ASAB1: 680–681).

BROADBILLED ROLLER



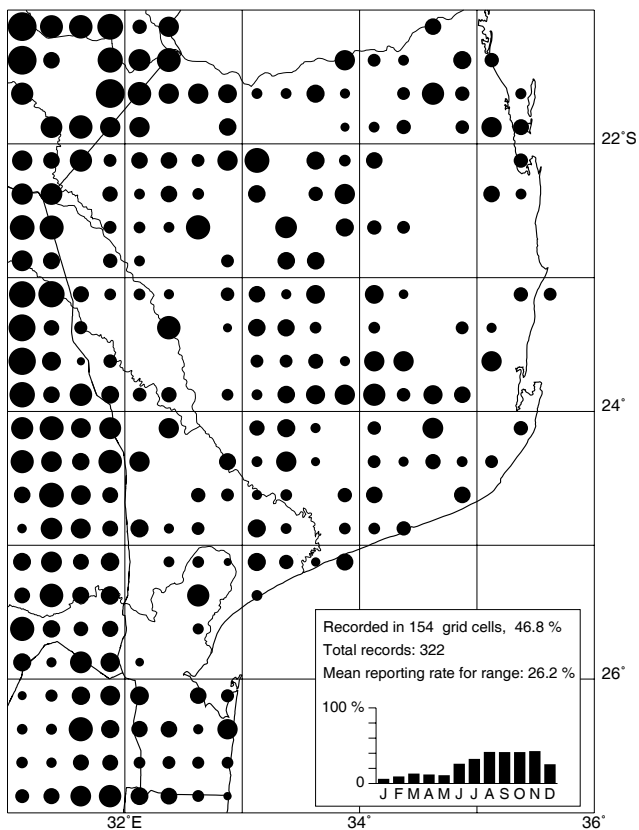
450 Broadbilled Roller

Eurystomus glaucurus

Rolieiro-de-bico-grosso

A common breeding intra-African summer migrant which occurs in pairs in tall woodland. The population probably exceeds 4000 birds. There appears to be a gap between the coastal population and a western riverine population. Breeding birds are of the race *E. g. suahelicus* but a specimen collected at Inhambane was ascribed to the nominate race, which breeds in Malagasy (Clancey 1996). The pattern of gradual departure from late December onwards observed elsewhere in southern Africa (ASAB1: 682–683) is repeated here. Egg-laying in southern Africa occurs from October to December (ASAB1: 682–683).

HOOPOE



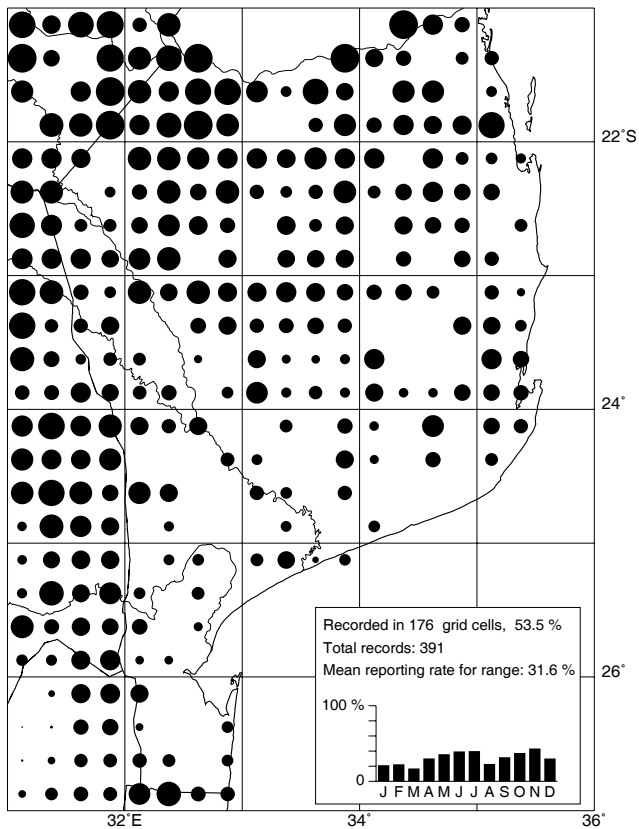
451 Hoopoe

Upupa epops

Poupa

A common breeding resident and partial migrant which occurs in pairs in woodlands and savanna. The combined population (residents and migrants) probably exceeds 50 000 birds. A partial migration across southern Africa from northwest to southeast in winter has been described (ASAB1: 685–687). The peak in reporting rates suggests that migrants are present here from June to December. Breeding throughout southern Africa occurs mostly from September to December (ASAB1: 685–687), which implies that the migratory birds breed here as suggested by Harrison (ASAB1: 685–687; *contra* Clancey 1996). Clancey (1996) ascribed the resident birds to the race *U. e. africana* and the migrants to *U. e. minor*, but resident and migratory birds cannot differ subspecifically if both populations breed here.

REDBILLED WOODHOPOE



452 Redbilled Woodhoopoe

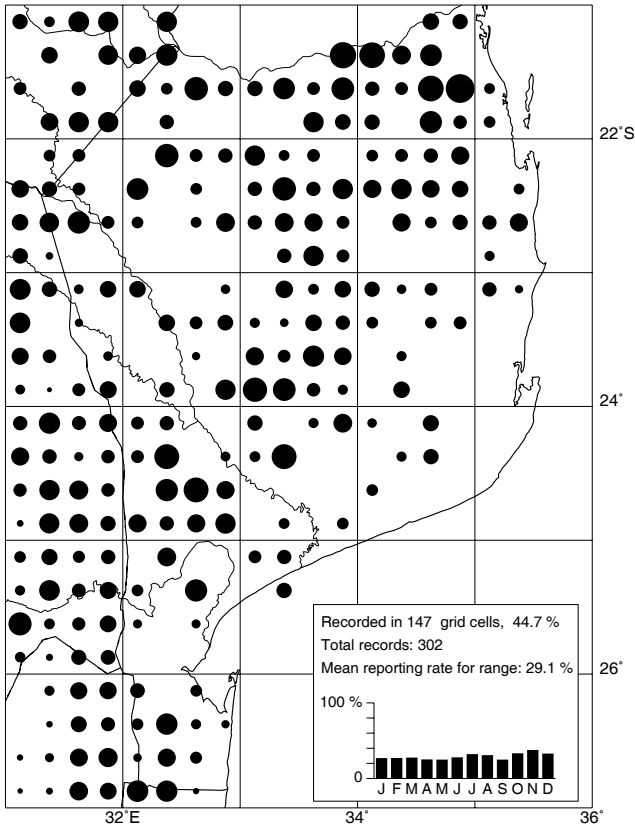
Phoeniculus purpureus

Zombeteiro-de-bico-vermelho

A common breeding resident which is encountered in family groups of up to 10 birds in woodland. The highest reporting rates were registered in the most arid part of the region. The population probably exceeds 100 000 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions occurs throughout the year with a spring peak (ASAB1: 688–689) and was observed here in January. In the Eastern Cape, South Africa, Greater Honeyguides were found to parasitize 6–8% of nests (Du Plessis 1994a).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	8	<5	<5	14

SCIMITARBILLED WOODHOOPOE



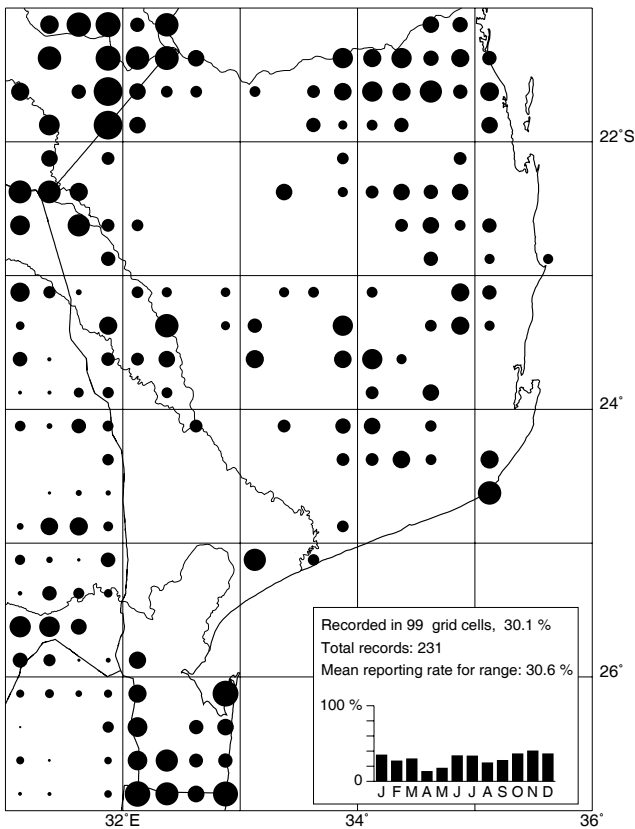
454 Scimitar-billed Woodhoopoe

Rhinopomastus cyanomelas

Bico-de-citarra

A common breeding resident of woodlands, avoiding dense woodlands and forest and densely populated coastal regions. It occurs singly and in pairs. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. In the neighbouring regions breeding occurs mostly from October to January (ASAB1: 690–691). It is an occasional host of the brood parasitic Greater Honeyguide (Friedmann 1955).

TRUMPETER HORNBILL



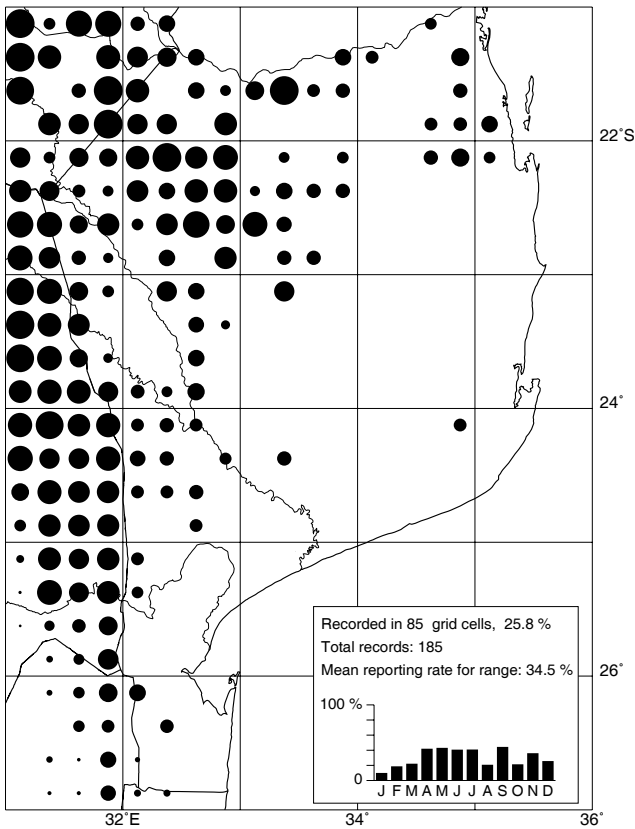
455 Trumpeter Hornbill

Bycanistes bucinator

Calau-trombeteiro

An uncommon breeding resident of forest and tall woodlands; it occurs singly or in flocks of up to 20 birds. The gap between northern and southern populations coincides with the floodplains of the Inkomati River. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds and may be restricted by the availability of nest sites. In South Africa, fewer than three suitable nest sites were found per 100 ha of suitable habitat (Du Plessis 1994b). Egg-laying has been reported from October to January in South Africa (Kemp 1995).

GREY HORNBILL



457 Grey Hornbill

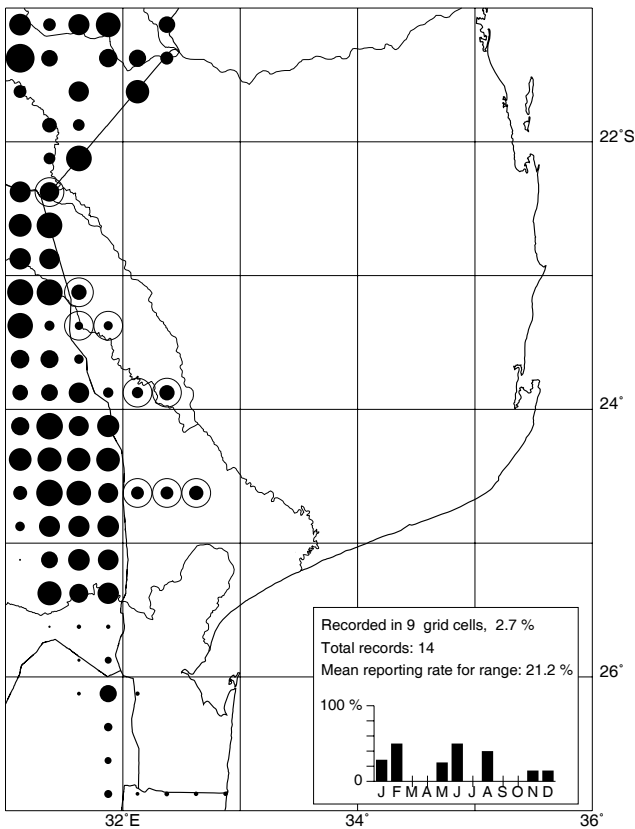
Tockus nasutus

Calau-cinzento

A common breeding resident which occurs in pairs and flocks of up to 20 birds in arid woodlands and savanna. Although most numerous in Mopane woodlands, it was also encountered in all the more arid woodland types. Density estimates elsewhere in southern Africa range from 1 pair/63 ha to 1 pair/6 ha (in riverine woodland) (ASAB1: 696–697). It is nomadic during winter, and partially migratory in the northern parts of southern Africa (ASAB1: 696–697). There is no evidence for seasonal movements in this region. Breeding in the neighbouring regions occurs throughout summer (ASAB1: 696–697). The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds.

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	<5	10	<5	<5

REDBILLED HORNBILL



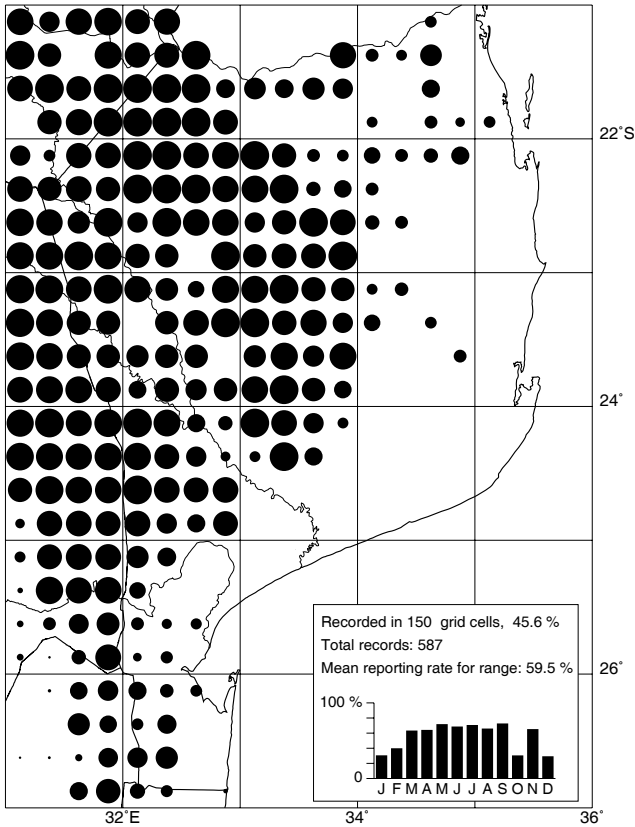
458 Redbilled Hornbill

Tockus erythrorhynchus

Calau-de-bico-vermelho

An uncommon breeding resident which is found in pairs in arid savanna and light woodlands between the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers. Density estimates from elsewhere in southern Africa range from 1 pair/50 ha to 1 pair/5 ha (ASAB1: 698–699). Densities in this region are much lower, and its occurrence here is peripheral. Although it ranges more widely in winter than during the breeding season, no regular seasonal movements have been detected (ASAB1: 698–699). The population is unlikely to exceed 500 birds. In southern Africa, breeding occurs from November to June with a peak December to March (ASAB1: 698–699).

SOUTHERN YELLOWBILLED HORNBILL



459 Southern Yellowbilled Hornbill

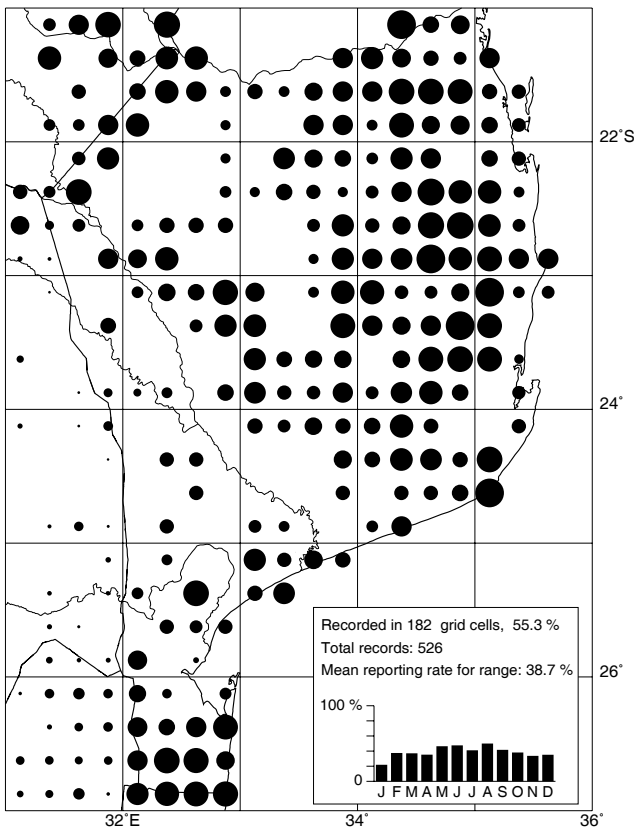
Tockus leucomelas

Calau-de-bico-amarelo

A common breeding resident which is found in pairs in arid woodlands and savanna. The eastern boundary of its range marks the transition from arid to moist woodland types. Density estimates elsewhere in southern Africa range from 1 pair/16 ha to 1 pair/140 ha (ASAB1: 700). An increase in reporting rates in winter has been noted throughout southern Africa, and relates to decreased conspicuousness during the breeding season and post-breeding dispersal (ASAB1: 700). The population probably exceeds one million birds. In the neighbouring regions breeding occurs during summer with a peak from November to February (ASAB1: 700–701). It is frequently trapped and eaten by peasant farmers (M. Rees pers. comm.).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	25	22	<5	30

CROWNED HORNBILL



460 Crowned Hornbill

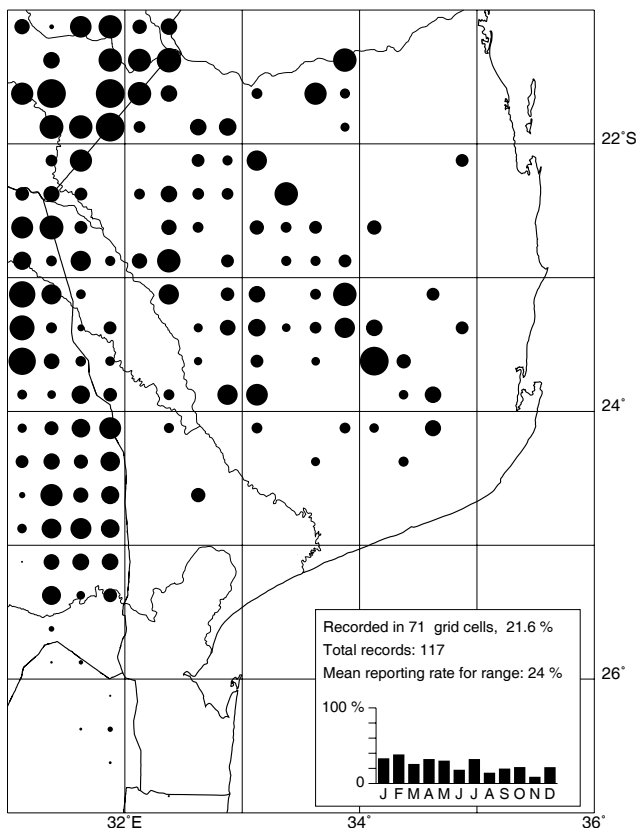
Tockus alboterminatus

Calau-coroado

A common breeding resident of dense woodland and forest which occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds. It is complementary to some extent with the Grey Hornbill which occurs in arid woodlands, but both species are nomadic and overlap occasionally. The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds. There is no evidence for any seasonal movements. Breeding in southern Africa occurs in summer (ASAB1: 702–703). It is regarded as a pest and persecuted by farmers in fruit-producing areas (M. Rees pers. comm.).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	<5	<5	<5	9

GROUND HORNBILL



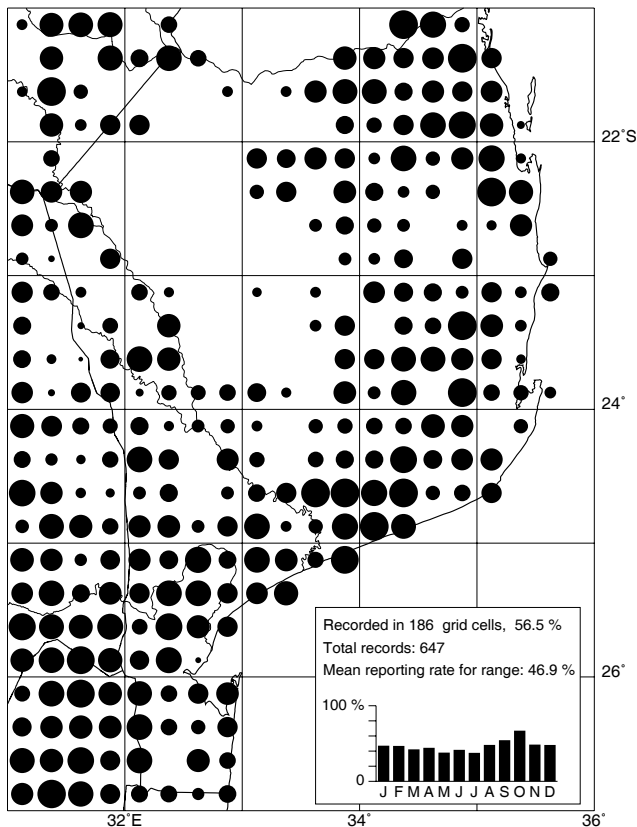
463 Ground Hornbill

Bucorvus leadbeateri

Calau-gigante

An uncommon breeding resident of arid woodlands where it is found in family groups of up to six birds. It is absent from densely populated areas as a result of hunting and it is not known to what extent, if at all, it used to occur along the coast. In the neighbouring part of South Africa it is largely restricted to conservation areas (ASAB1: 708–709). Prior to this survey it was reported from the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632BD) (Tello 1973). The population may exceed 600 birds. Throughout its range, the main egg-laying period is September–December (ASAB1: 708–709).

BLACKCOLLARED BARBET



464 Blackcollared Barbet

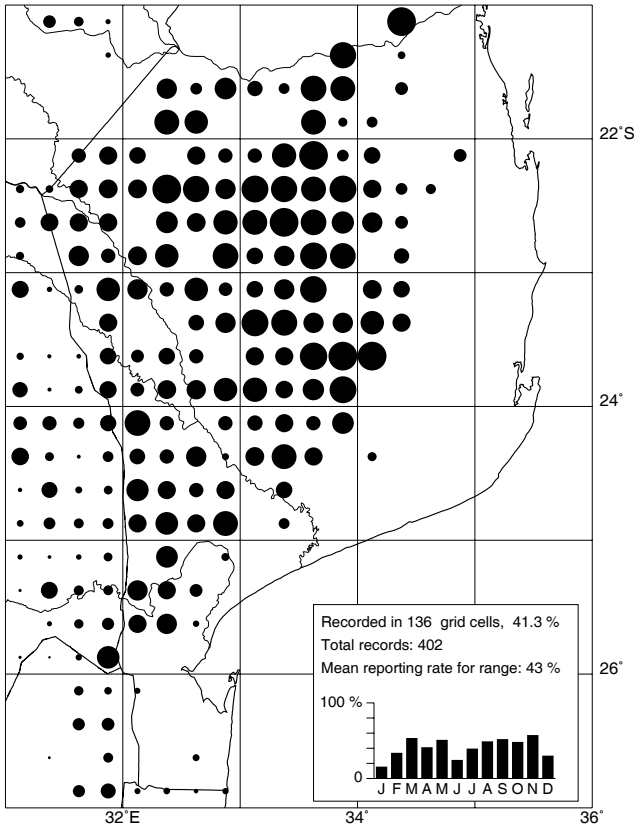
Lybius torquatus

Barbaças-de-colar-preto

A common breeding resident in woodlands, where it occurs in pairs. It was encountered in all woodland types but was most numerous in *Brachystegia* and *Julbernardia* woodland and least numerous in arid woodlands where it overlaps with the Pied Barbet. The population probably exceeds 200 000 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been recorded from September–February (ASAB1: 710–711). It is a host of both the Lesser and Greater Honeyguides (Maclean 1993).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	<5	<5	16	<5

PIED BARBET



465 Pied Barbet

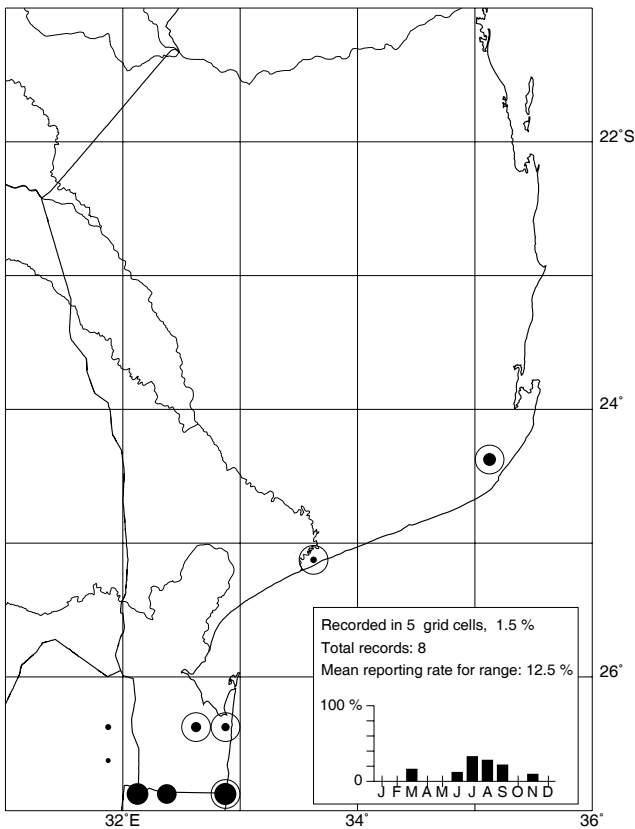
Tricholaema leucomelas

Barbaças-malhado

A common breeding resident of arid woodlands and savanna, but scarce in Mopane woodlands. It is encountered in pairs. It tends to replace the Blackcollared Barbet in the more arid savannas but also overlaps with that species over a wide area. The population probably exceeds 100 000 birds. It has expanded its range in South Africa in response to the spread of alien trees (ASAB1: 712). Its range and status are probably unchanged in this region. It is a frequent host of the Lesser Honeyguide and an occasional host of the Greater Honeyguide (Maclean 1993). Egg-laying in southern Africa has been recorded from August to April with a peak from October to December (ASAB1: 712–713).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	12	<5	9	9

WHITE-EARED BARBET



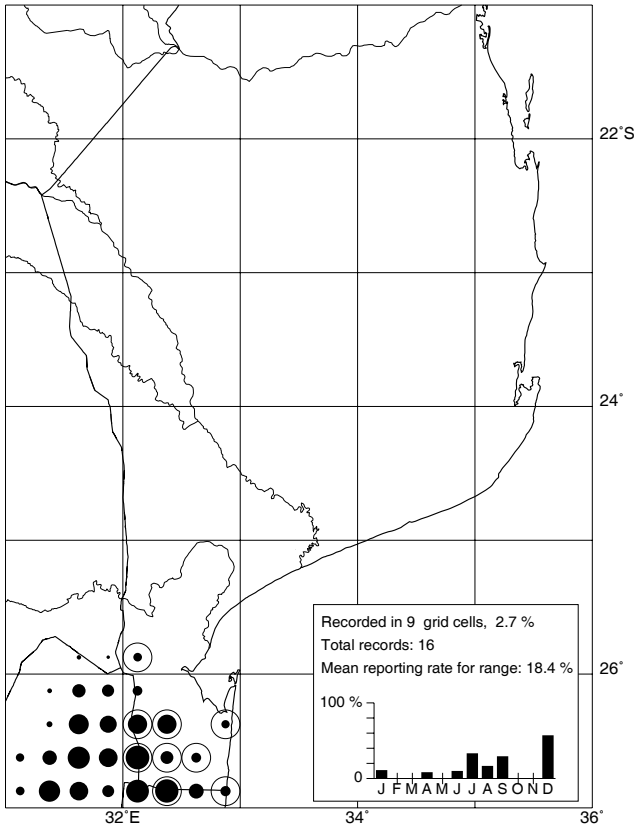
466 White-eared Barbet

Stactolaema leucotis

Barbaças-de-orelhas-brancas

An uncommon breeding resident of coastal forest where it is found in pairs or groups of up to eight birds. Prior to this survey it has been reported from Manhica (2532BD), Chimonzo (2433CD), Inhambane (2335CD) and Massinga (2335AD) (Clancey 1996). Its range would therefore appear to have contracted within the region, as a result of the destruction of coastal forests. It is a host of the Lesser Honeyguide (Maclean 1993). Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from October to January (Irwin 1981). The population probably does not exceed 500 birds and it is threatened in this region.

REDFRONTED TINKER BARBET



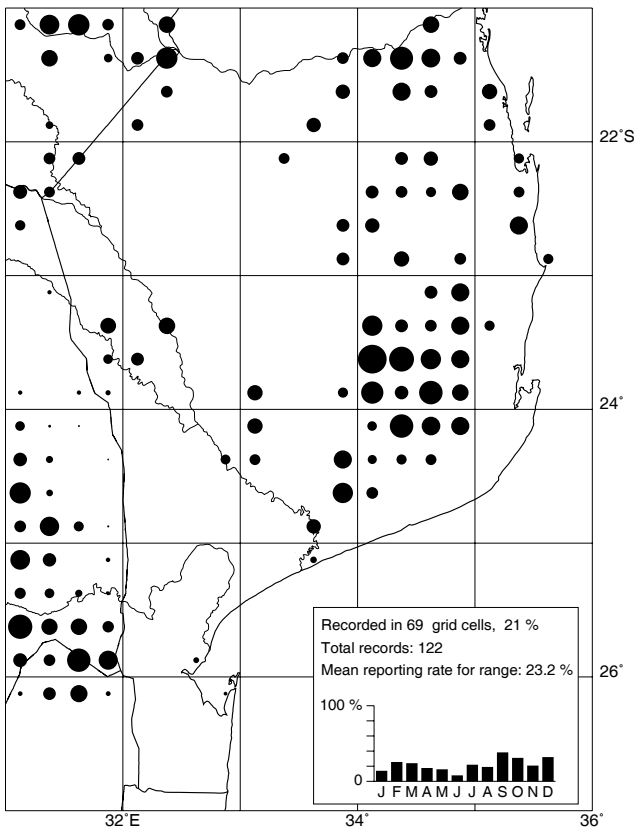
469 Redfronted Tinker Barbet

Pogoniulus pusillus

Barbadinho-de-fronte-vermelha

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands in the extreme south of the region, where it occurs in pairs. It is replaced by the similar Yellowfronted Tinker Barbet north of the Inkomati River. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout summer (ASAB1: 718).

YELLOWFRONTED TINKER BARBET



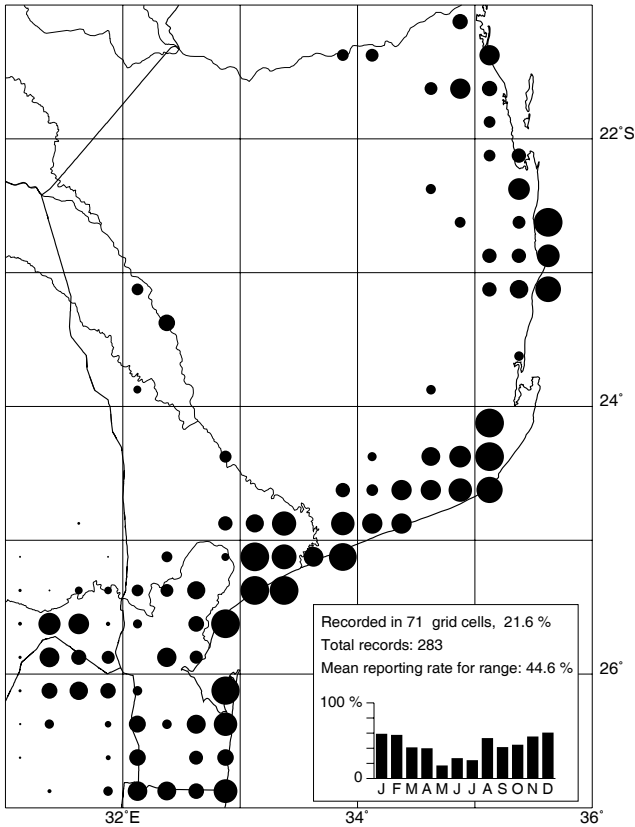
470 Yellowfronted Tinker Barbet

Pogoniulus chrysoconus

Barbadinho-de-fronte-amarela

An uncommon breeding resident of light broadleaved woodland and savanna where it occurs in pairs. It is replaced by the Redfronted Tinker Barbet south of the Inkomati River. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the year, but mostly in summer (ASAB1: 720–721).

GOLDENRUMPED TINKER BARBET



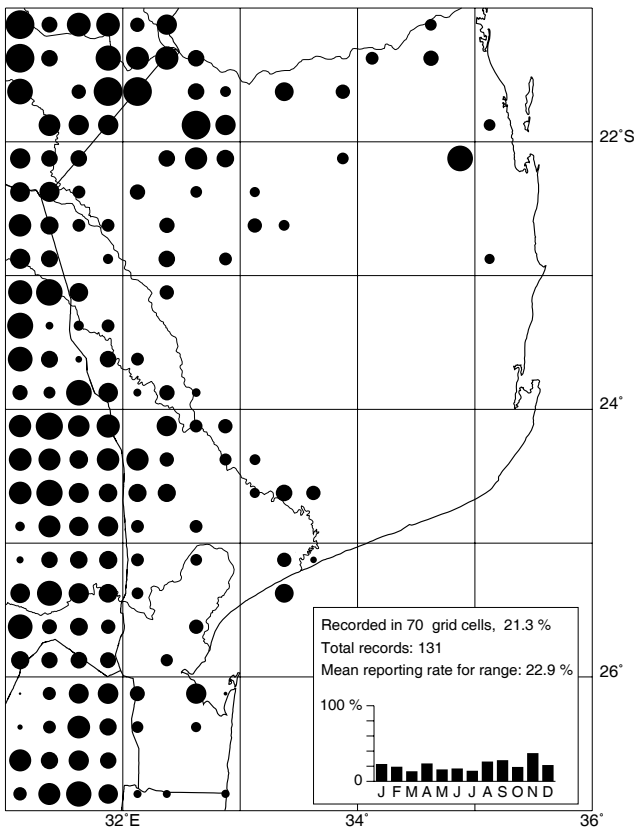
471 Goldenrumped Tinker Barbet

Pogoniulus bilineatus

Barbadinho-de-rabadilha-limão

A common breeding resident of coastal and riverine woodland and forest which occurs in pairs. It tends to prefer denser woodlands than the Yellow and Redfronted Tinker Barbets, but also occurs alongside them. The population probably exceeds 40 000 birds. Egg-laying in the neighbouring regions has been reported from October to February (ASAB1: 722–723).

CRESTED BARBET



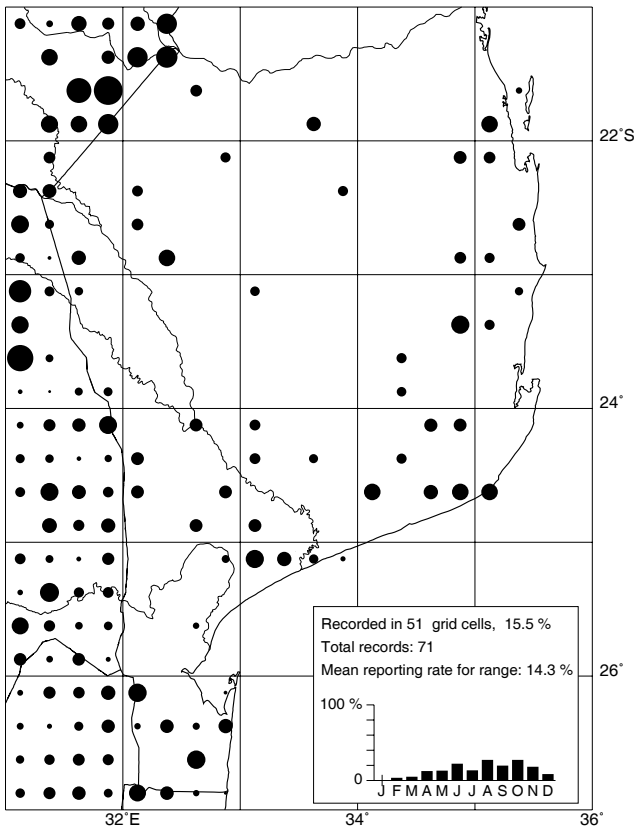
473 Crested Barbet

Trachyphonus vaillantii

Barbaças-de-crista

A common breeding resident of arid woodland and savanna where it occurs in pairs. A density of 1 pair/9.5 ha was estimated at a locality in the Northern Province, South Africa (Fry *et al.* 1988). The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds. Egg-laying has been reported in southern Africa from July to April with a peak September to December (ASAB1: 724–725). It is a host of both the Lesser and Greater Honeyguides (Maclean 1993). Its range in South Africa has expanded (ASAB1: 724–725), but its status and range in this region are probably unchanged.

GREATER HONEYGUIDE



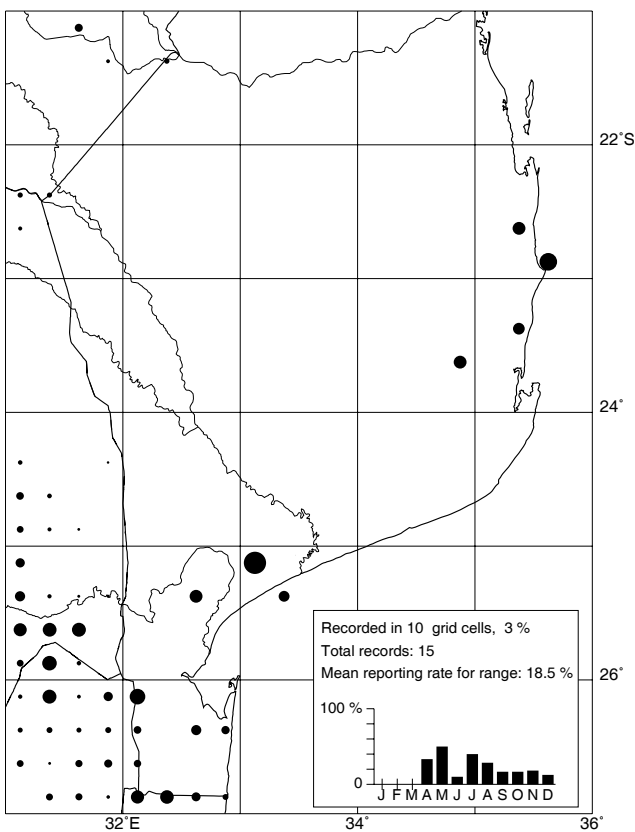
474 Greater Honeyguide

Indicator indicator

Indicador-grande

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands, where it is encountered singly. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. The peak in reporting rates from June to November corresponds to the period when it is most vocal. Egg-laying in the neighbouring regions has been recorded September to January with a peak in November (ASAB1: 726–727). It is a brood parasite of a range of hole-nesting hosts, the majority of which are bank-hole nesters rather than tree-hole nesters (Friedmann 1955).

SCALYTHROATED HONEYGUIDE



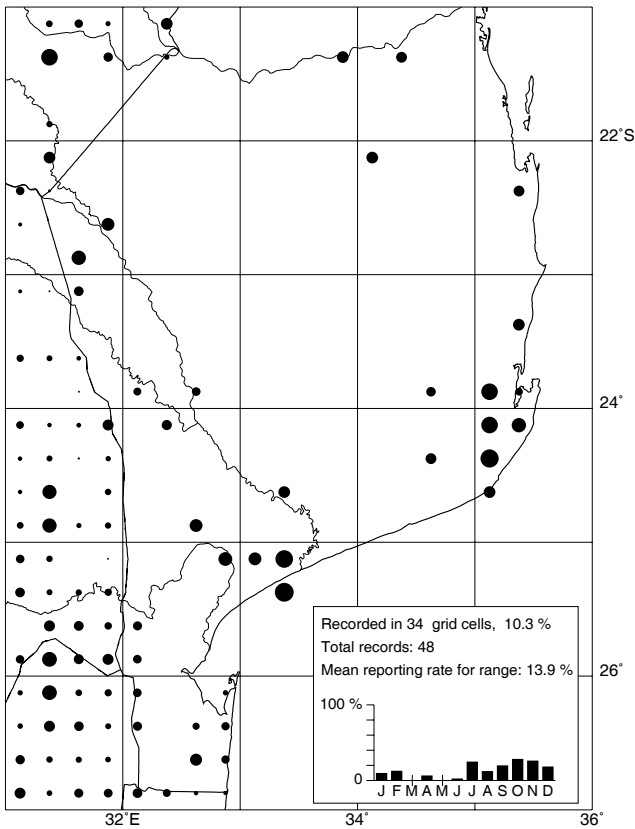
475 Scalythroated Honeyguide

Indicator variegatus

Indicador-de-peito-escamoso

An uncommon breeding resident of dense coastal woodlands and forest, where it occurs singly. It is inconspicuous when not calling and was probably overlooked at some localities. It has previously been observed at Coguno (2434BC), Chimonzo (2433CD) and Panda (2434BA) (Clancey 1996) and has declined as a result of the destruction of coastal forests. The population probably exceeds 500 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from September to January (ASAB1: 728–729). It was not recorded during the period January to March, possibly because it is silent after egg-laying. It is a brood parasite of barbets, tinker barbets and woodpeckers (Fry *et al.* 1988).

LESSER HONEYGUIDE



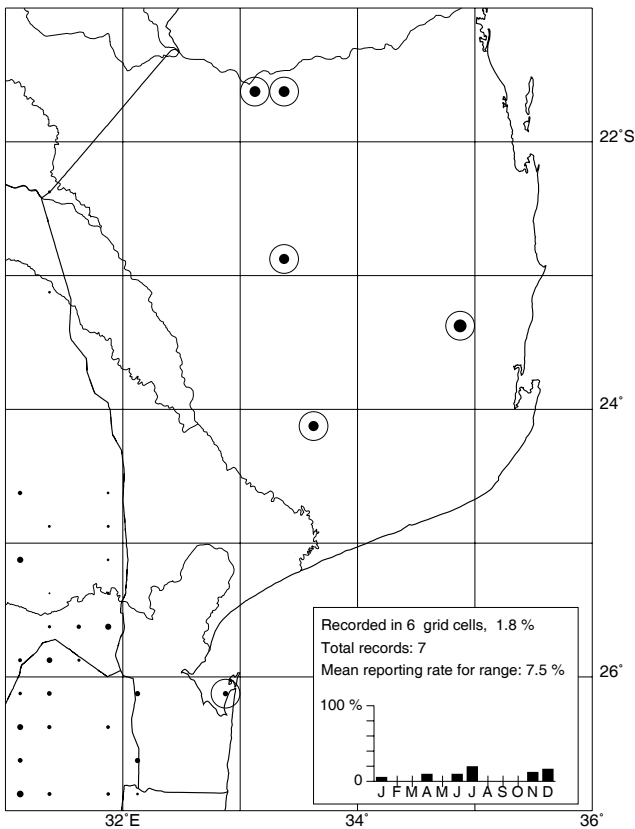
476 Lesser Honeyguide

Indicator minor

Indicador-pequeno

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands and savanna where it occurs singly. It is inconspicuous when not calling and is likely to have been overlooked at some localities. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from September to February with a peak October to November (ASAB1: 730–731). It is a brood parasite of a range of tree-hole nesting species and occasionally also bank-hole nesting species. The Blackcollared and Pied Barbets are believed to be the most frequent hosts (Friedmann 1955). While it has expanded its range in South Africa in response to the spread of alien vegetation and the range expansion of the Pied Barbet (ASAB1: 730–731), its range and status in this region are probably unchanged.

SHARPBILLED HONEYGUIDE



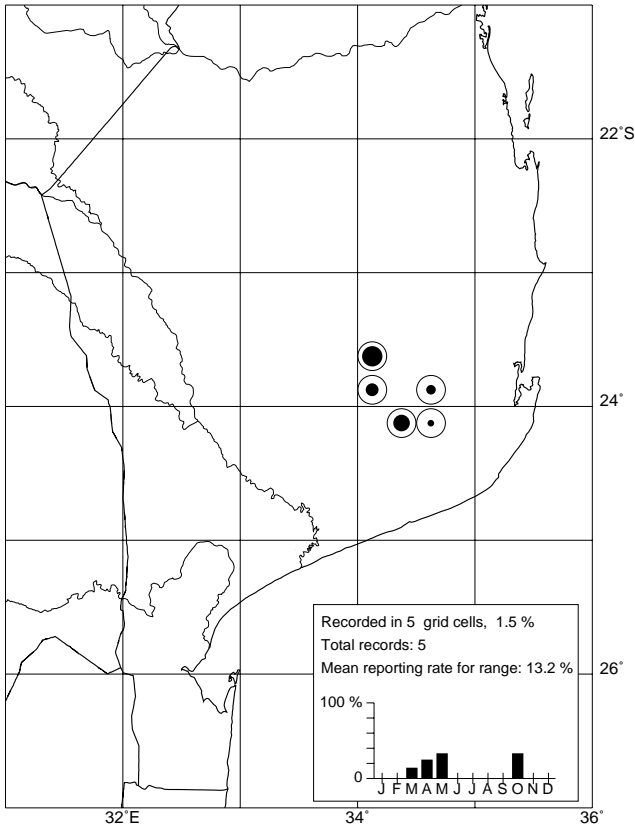
478 Sharpbilled Honeyguide

Prodotiscus regulus

Indicador-de-bico-aguçado

There were too few records of this species for its status to be determined. There are records from all seasons, and this suggests that it may be a breeding resident. It was observed singly in woodlands. It has previously been reported from Vila Franca do Save (2134BA) (Clancey 1996). Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from November to February (ASAB1: 732–733). It is a brood parasite of a number of small insectivorous species with spherical nests (ASAB1: 732–733); the Neddicky and Bleating Warbler are likely hosts in this region.

SLENDERBILLED HONEYGUIDE



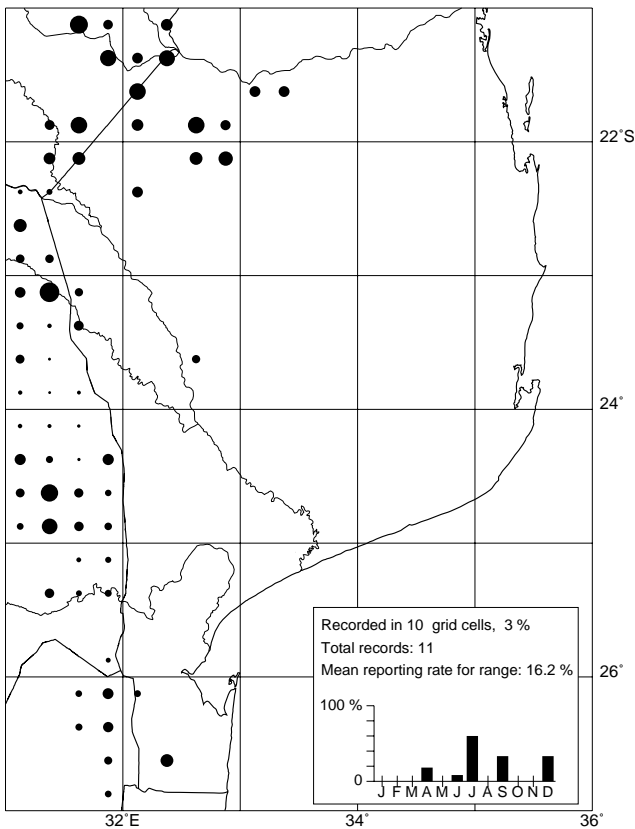
479 Slenderbilled Honeyguide

Prodotiscus zambesiae

Indicador-de-bico-fino

An uncommon breeding resident of *Brachystegia* woodlands where it is encountered singly. It is most conspicuous in winter when it regularly joins mixed-species bird parties, which may explain the concentration of observations in this season. The population probably does not exceed 500 birds. It is a brood parasite of the Yellow White-eye (Irwin 1981), but occurs within only a small part of the range of that species. Breeding is synchronised with that of the host species. It is threatened in this region as a result of the clearing of *Brachystegia* woodlands for slash-and-burn agriculture.

BENNETT'S WOODPECKER



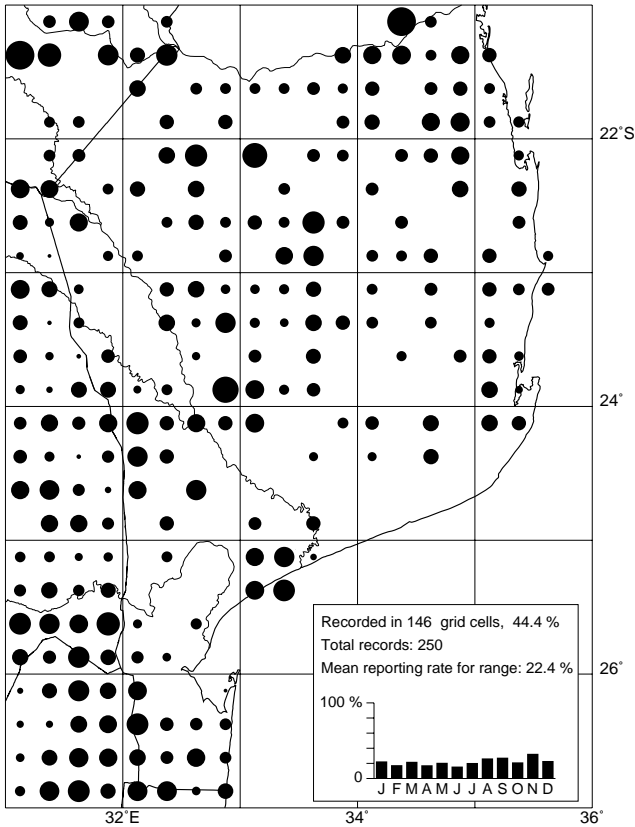
481 Bennett's Woodpecker

Campethera bennettii

Pica-pau de Bennett

An uncommon breeding resident in arid woodland, encountered singly or in pairs. Density estimates in suitable habitat in southern Africa range from 1 bird/200 ha to 1 bird/3.5 ha (ASAB1: 738–739). The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. It is believed to be sedentary in southern Africa (ASAB1: 738–739). Egg-laying in neighbouring South Africa has been reported from September to February with a November to December peak (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

GOLDENTAILED WOODPECKER



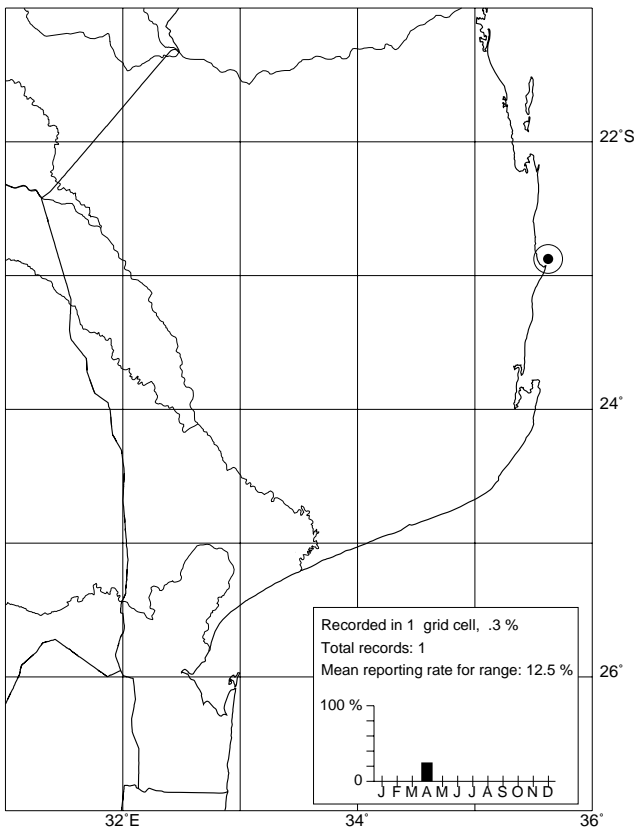
483 Goldentailed Woodpecker

Campethera abingoni

Pica-pau-de-cauda-dourada

A common breeding resident which occurs in pairs in woodlands. Density estimates elsewhere in southern Africa range from 1 bird/200 ha to 1 bird/11 ha (ASAB1: 740–741). It is believed to be sedentary throughout southern Africa (ASAB1: 740–741). The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Egg-laying in the neighbouring regions has been reported from August to December with a September to November peak (ASAB1: 740–741). The race *C. a. constricta* is believed to occur from Maputo southwards and is replaced by *C. a. vibrator* to the north (Clancey 1996). The Inkomati River floodplain is possibly a barrier between the two races.

LITTLE SPOTTED WOODPECKER



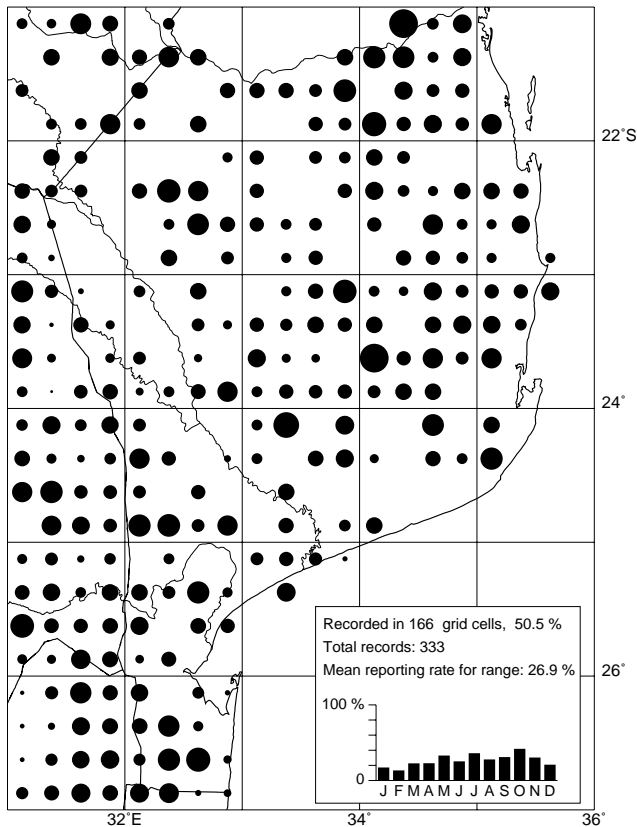
485 Little Spotted Woodpecker

Campethera cailliautii

Pica-pau-de-dorso-verde

A single bird was observed in woodlands at Pomene (2235DC) in April 1996. It may have been overlooked at other localities because it is inconspicuous. Prior to this survey it was reported from Panda (2434BA), Massinga (2335AD), Mapinhane (2235AC), Zinave (2133BD) and Funhalouro (2334AB) (Clancey 1996). It has declined as a result of the destruction of coastal woodlands. It occurs more commonly north of the Save River (Clancey 1996).

CARDINAL WOODPECKER



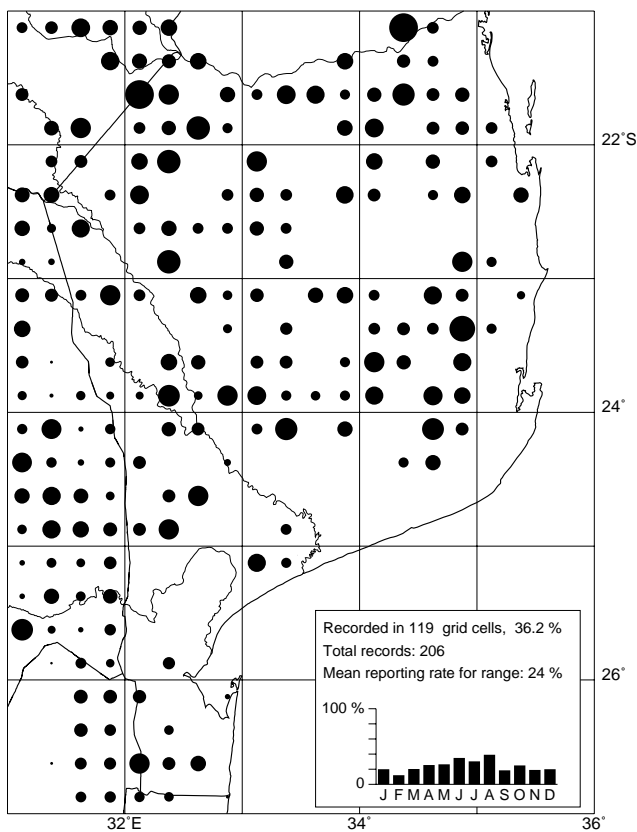
486 Cardinal Woodpecker

Dendropicos fuscescens

Pica-pau-cardeal

A common breeding resident which occurs in pairs in woodlands. It is believed to be sedentary throughout southern Africa (ASAB1: 746–747). A density of 1 pair/50 ha was estimated in suitable habitat in South Africa (Tarboton 1980). The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported throughout the summer (ASAB1: 746–747). The race *D. f. intermedius* is believed to occur from Maputo southwards and is replaced by *D. f. xylobates* to the north (Clancey 1996).

BEARDED WOODPECKER



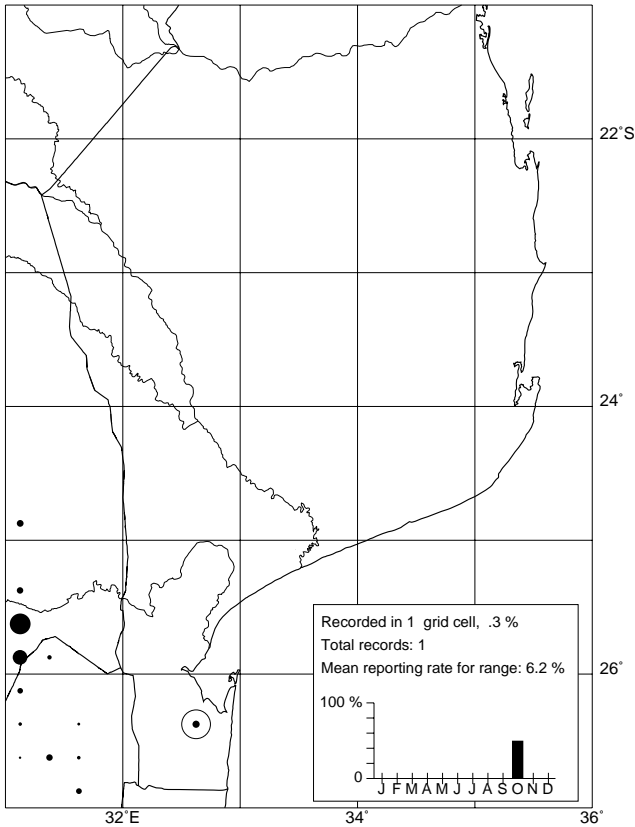
487 Bearded Woodpecker

Thripias namaquus

Pica-pau-de-bigodes

A common breeding resident which occurs in pairs in most woodland types but is most common in arid woodlands and avoids forest. Estimated densities elsewhere in southern Africa range from 1 bird/200 ha to 1 bird/6 ha (ASAB1: 748–749). The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. It is believed to be sedentary throughout its southern African range (ASAB1: 748–749) and there was no evidence of seasonal movements in this region. Clancey (1996) suspected that the resident population near Panda (2434BA) was augmented by winter visitors, but did not disclose the grounds for his supposition. A slight increase in reporting rates in midwinter is likely to be related to increased conspicuousness. Egg-laying in the neighbouring part of South Africa occurs from May to August (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The race *T. n. coalescens* is reported to occur south of Maputo and northwards along the coast to Inhambane and to be replaced by the nominate race to the north and inland (Clancey 1996). The distribution map on the other hand shows a break between northern and southern populations coinciding with the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers.

REDTHROATED WRYNECK



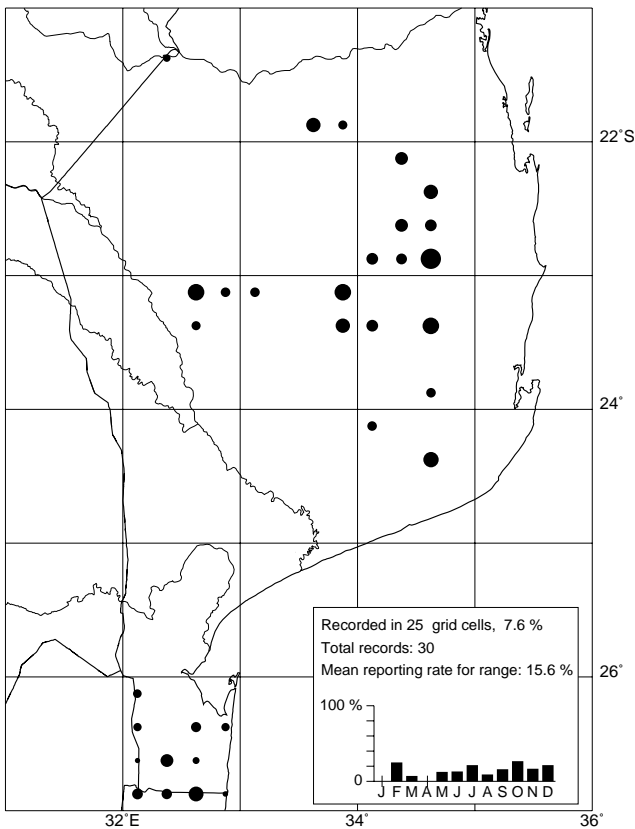
489 Redthroated Wryneck

Jynx ruficollis

Torcicolo-de-garganta-castanha

A single bird was seen at Salamanga (2632BC) in September 1995. Prior to this survey it was reported at Zinave (2133BD) (Storer & Dalquest 1967). It is common on the central plateau of South Africa to the west (ASAB1: 752–753) but is a vagrant here.

AFRICAN BROADBILL



490 African Broadbill

Smithornis capensis

Bocarra

An uncommon breeding resident of woodland and forest. The southern population was found in coastal woodland and forest and is well separated from the northern population which occurs mostly within Ironwood *Androstachys johnsonii* forests and less frequently in coastal forest. It occurs in pairs. It is inconspicuous when not calling and was probably overlooked at some localities. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. As in South Africa (ASAB2: 2), it has declined as a result of the destruction of coastal forests. Egg-laying records in neighbouring KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, span September–December (Dean 1971).

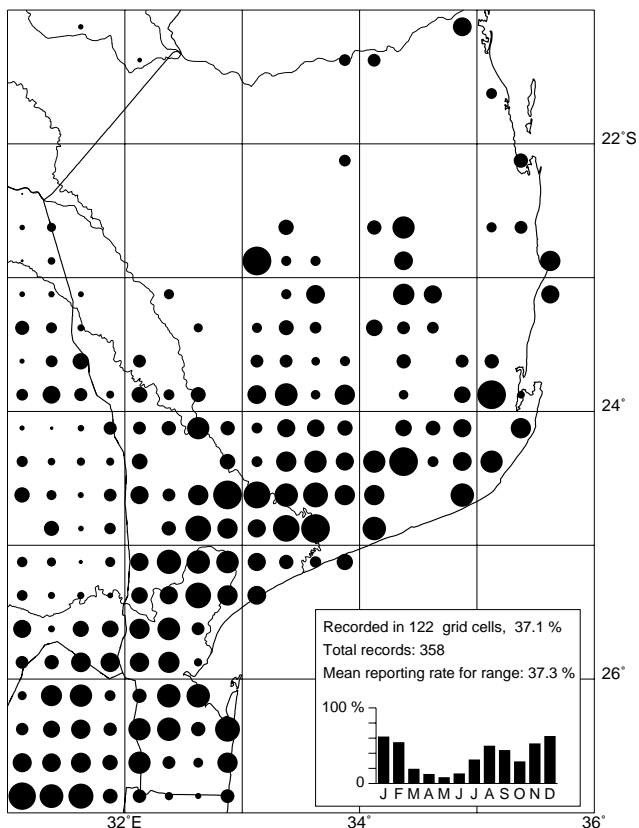
491 Angola Pitta

Pitta angolensis

Pita de Angola

A single bird was seen in woodland on Santa Carolina Island (2135CB) in December 1995 (P. Dutton). It occurs regularly as an intra-African breeding migrant in coastal forests in central Mozambique (Clancey 1996) and this is the first record for Sul du Save.

RUFOSNAPED LARK



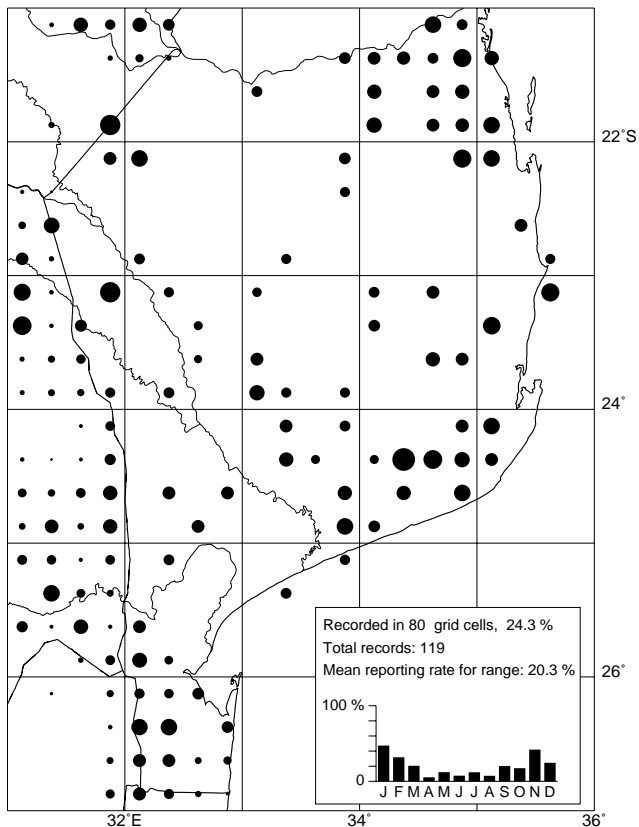
494 Rufousnaped Lark

Mirafra africana

Cotovia-de-nuca-vermelha

A common breeding resident of grassland and savanna, encountered singly or in pairs. It is absent from the most arid parts of the region. Lower reporting rates in winter are probably due to decreased conspicuousness while not calling and there is no evidence for seasonal movements. The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds. In the neighbouring part of South Africa, egg-laying has been reported from October to February, mainly October–November (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

FLAPPET LARK



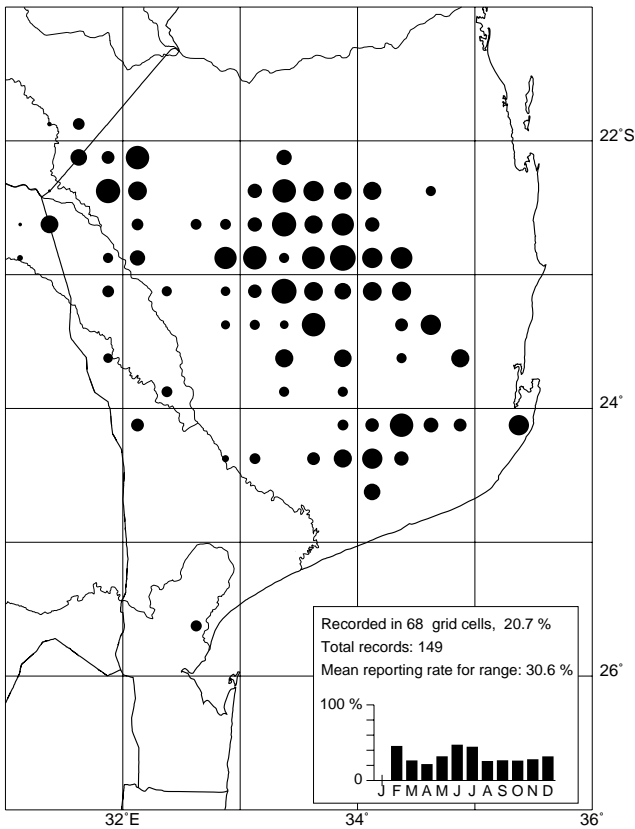
496 Flappet Lark

Mirafra rufocinnamomea

Cotovia-das-castanholas

A common breeding resident of grassland, savanna and woodland with clearings, encountered singly or in pairs. Density estimates elsewhere in its range vary from 1 bird/25 ha to 1 bird/ha (ASAB2: 12–13). A gap separating southern and northern populations coincides with the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers. Lower reporting rates in winter were probably due to decreased conspicuousness when not calling. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Egg-laying in the former Transvaal, South Africa, has been reported from November–February (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

FAWNCOLOURED LARK



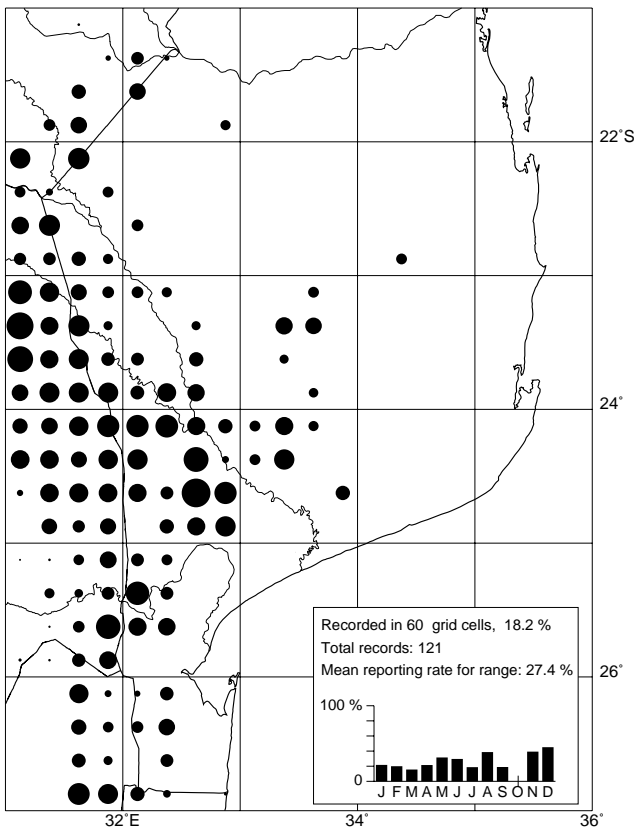
497 Fawncoloured Lark

Mirafra africanoides

Cotovia-cor-de-areia

A common breeding resident of grassland, savanna and light woodland on a sandy substrate. It was encountered singly or in pairs. This population, which probably numbers more than 20 000 birds, appears to be separated from the population in the rest of southern Africa, which is concentrated in the arid west (ASAB2: 14–15). Density estimates in Botswana and the Northern Province, South Africa, range from 1 bird/37 ha to 1 bird/ha (ASAB2: 14–15). There is no evidence for seasonal movements in this region. Breeding elsewhere in southern Africa has been reported from September to April (ASAB2: 14–15).

SABOTA LARK



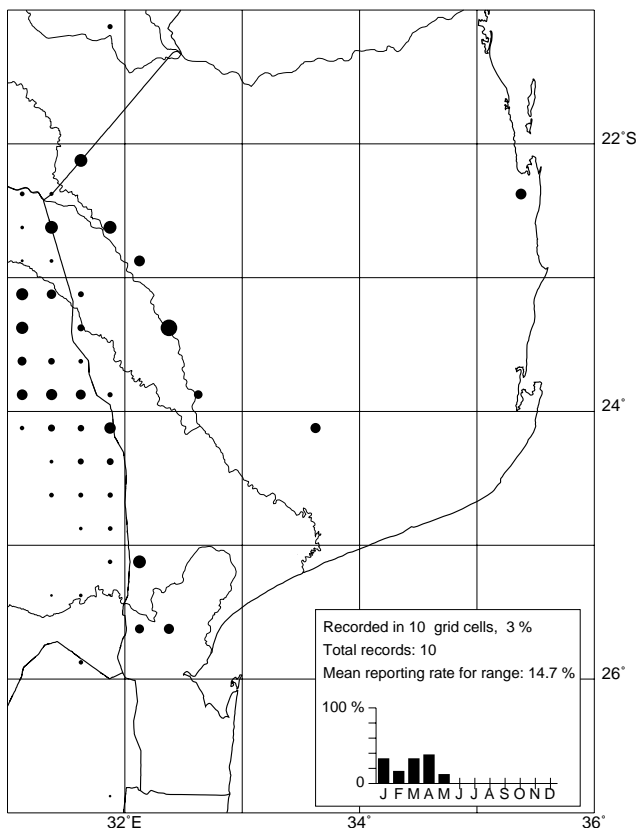
498 Sabota Lark

Mirafra sabota

Cotovia de Sabota

A common breeding resident of arid woodlands and savanna, but is largely absent from the most arid part of the region, in the north-west. It is replaced by the Fawncoloured Lark on sandy soils. It was encountered singly or in pairs. Density estimates from elsewhere in southern Africa range from 1 bird/10 ha to 1 bird/1.2 ha in suitable habitat (ASAB2: 16–17). There is no evidence for seasonal movements. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Egg-laying in the former Transvaal, South Africa, was reported from October to February, mainly November and December (ASAB2: 16–17). The race *M. s. suffusca* is believed to occur throughout the region, but the western race *M. s. sabotoides* has also been reported here (Clancey 1996).

DUSKY LARK



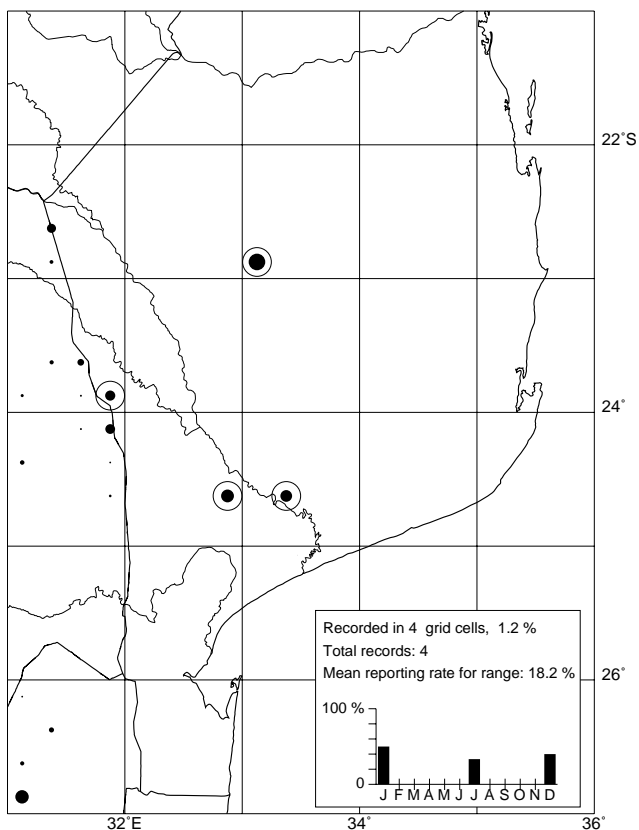
505 Dusky Lark

Pinarocorys nigricans

Calhandra-sombria

An uncommon nonbreeding intra-African summer migrant from central Africa. It was usually observed singly in savannas and around cultivated lands but during late April 1997, flocks of up to 20 birds were seen at several localities, presumably on migration. Its appearance in late summer (January to May) and on northward migration reflects the pattern observed in Zimbabwe (ASAB2: 27). Southward migration presumably occurs farther west. It was probably not reported from some localities where it occurs because it is present in the region only for a short period. Two races, *P. n. nigricans* and *P. n. occidentis*, have both been reported in this region (Clancey 1996). The population probably exceeds 1000 birds.

REDCAPPED LARK



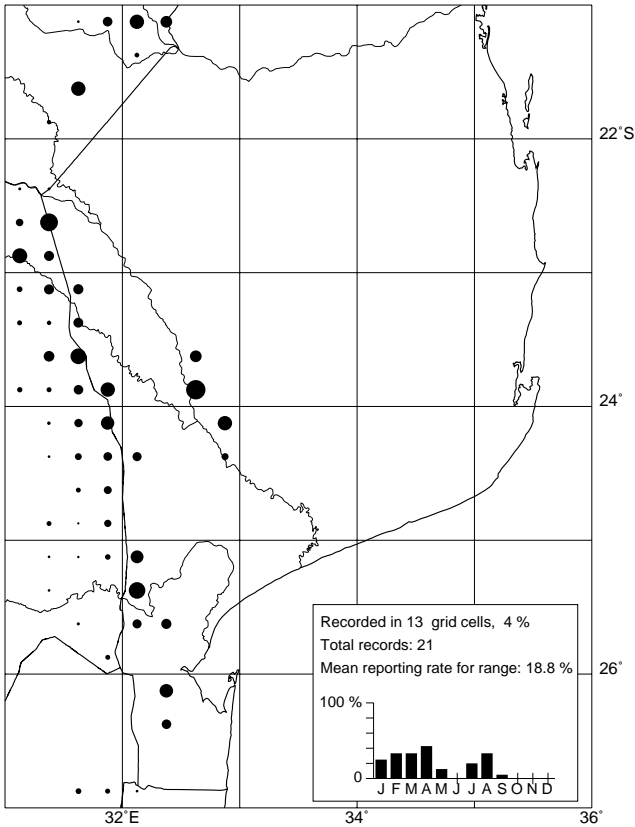
507 Redcapped Lark

Calandrella cinerea

Cotovia-de-barrete-vermelho

An uncommon breeding resident of grasslands, where it is encountered singly or in groups of up to 10 birds. In southern Africa it is known to disperse away from its breeding range in winter (Parker 1994a; ASAB2: 30–31). There were too few records to clarify its seasonal movements in this region. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported throughout the year, peaking August–September (ASAB2: 30–31). The race *C. c. alluvia* was described from Chicumbane (2533BA) on the Limpopo River floodplain (Clancey 1996). It is not known whether birds occurring in more arid habitat at Banhine (2233CC) are of this race or of race *C. c. nivenae* which occurs in the neighbouring part of South Africa. The population may exceed 1000 birds.

CHESTNUTBACKED FINCHLARK



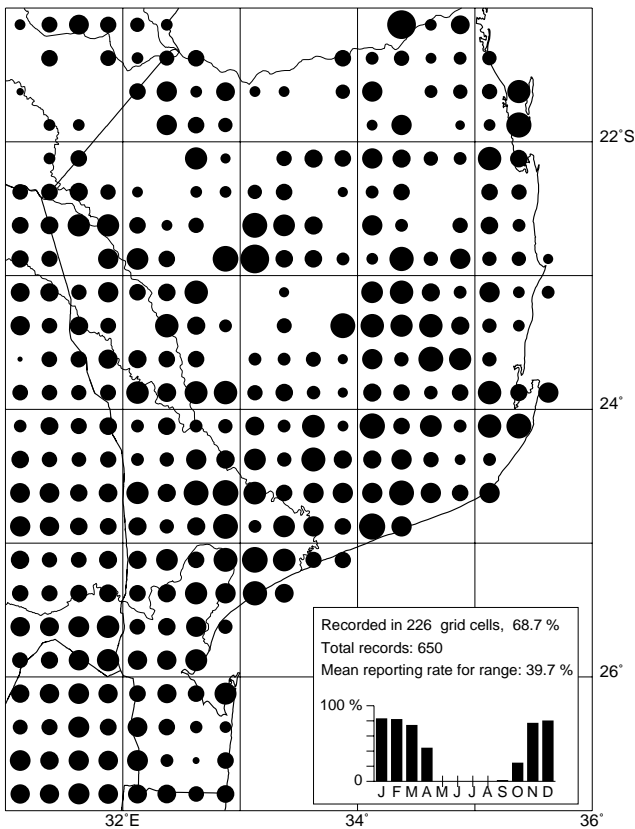
515 Chestnutbacked Finchlark

Eremopterix leucotis

Cotovia-pardal-de-dorso-castanho

An uncommon breeding resident of arid grassland and savanna, where it is encountered in pairs or groups of up to 10 birds. It is more common in the arid regions farther west in southern Africa (ASAB2: 42–43) and occurs only peripherally here. Seasonal movements in southern Africa are irregular and poorly understood (ASAB2: 42–43). It was not reported here during the period October–December, corresponding with a decline in reporting rates over the same period in the southernmost part of its range in South Africa (ASAB2: 42–43). This may be due to changes in conspicuousness related to the breeding cycle. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the year with peaks in spring and autumn (ASAB2: 42–43)

EUROPEAN SWALLOW



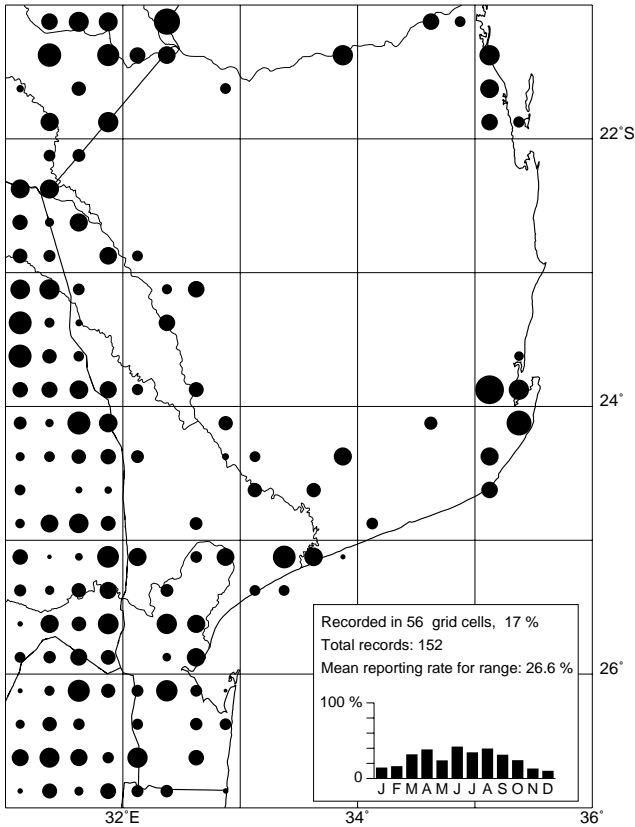
518 European Swallow

Hirundo rustica

Andorinha-das-chaminés

A very common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. It was observed over all habitats but is less common over woodlands in the north where surface water is scarce. It is usually seen in flocks which often number hundreds of birds. The number of birds visiting this region may exceed 5 million. No instances of overwintering were observed. Two birds ringed in England, one ringed in Belgium and one ringed in Gauteng, South Africa, have all been recovered in this region (SAFRING).

WIRETAILED SWALLOW



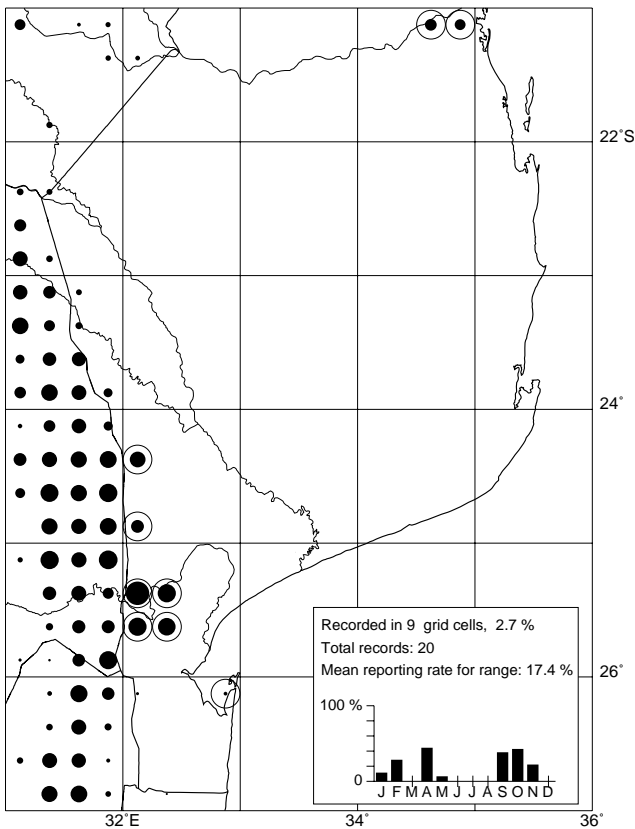
522 Wiretailed Swallow

Hirundo smithii

Andorinha-cauda-de-aramé

An uncommon breeding resident. It is found in pairs near open water where nesting sites (usually man-made structures such as bridges or culverts) are available. There is no evidence for seasonal movements, and previous accounts which described it as a winter migrant are incorrect (Clancey 1996). This misconception may have been an artefact of the previous concentration of field exploration in the cooler months (e.g. Clancey 1996, pp. 7–8). It must have been far less numerous in the region before man-made structures provided nest sites. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the year, with peaks in spring and autumn (ASAB2: 54–55) and was reported in this region in July and November.

REDBREASTED SWALLOW



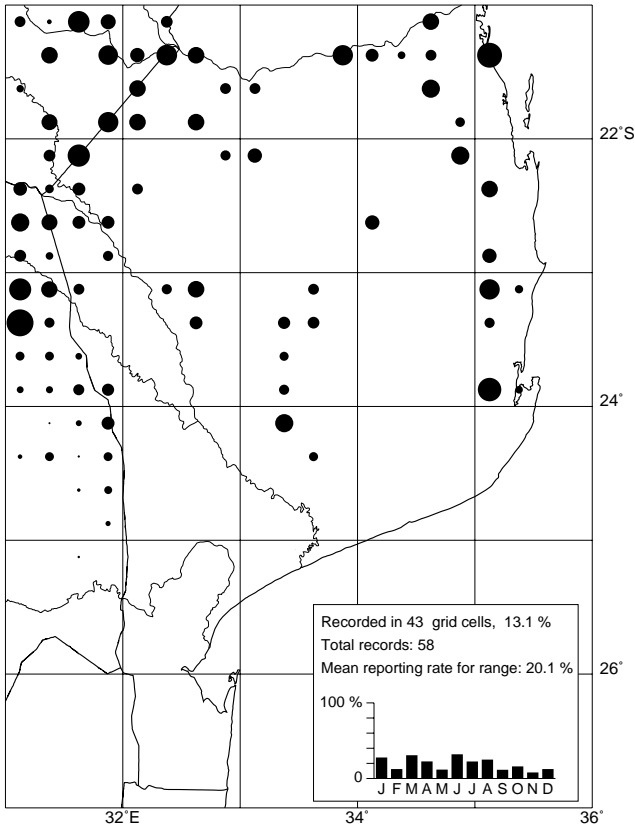
524 Redbreasted Swallow

Hirundo semirufa

Andorinha-de-peito-ruivo

An uncommon breeding intra-African summer migrant to savannas. It is encountered in pairs and restricted to localities where suitable nest sites are available, usually road culverts or other concrete structures. It has not previously been recorded in the region (Clancey 1996), and because it is not readily overlooked, this probably indicates a recent range extension for the species, in response to increased availability of nest sites on man-made structures. Similar range expansions have occurred in South Africa (ASAB2: 60–61). The population may exceed 500 birds. Egg-laying in the former Transvaal, South Africa, has been reported from October to March with a November to January peak (ASAB2: 60–61).

MOSQUE SWALLOW



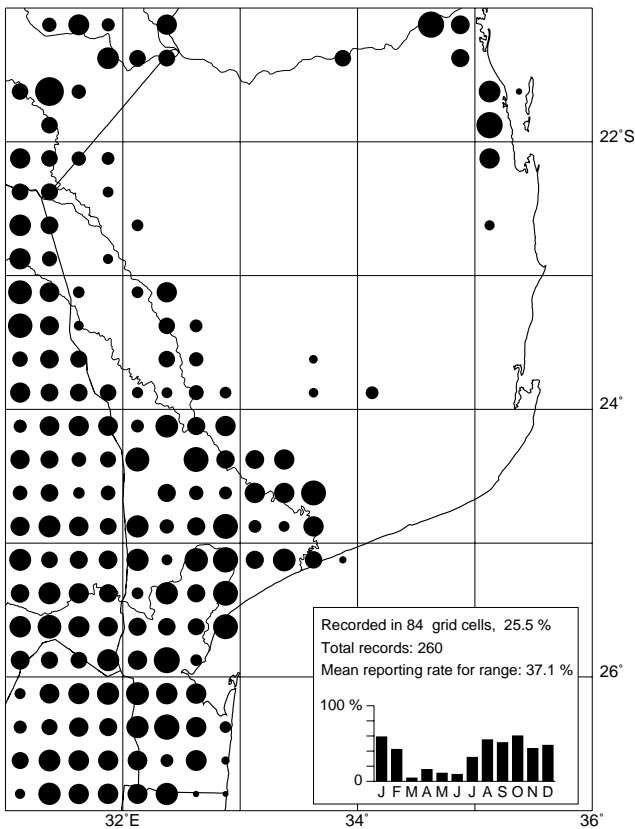
525 Mosque Swallow

Hirundo senegalensis

Andorinha-das-mesquitas

An uncommon breeding resident of savanna and woodland. It occurs in pairs. It is usually seen in the vicinity of Baobab *Adonsonia digitata* trees (and rarely tall buildings) on which it nests. The population may exceed 5000 birds. Breeding has been reported throughout the year in southern Africa, but mostly in summer (ASAB2: 59). It has recently extended its range southward in South Africa (ASAB2: 59).

LESSER STRIPED SWALLOW



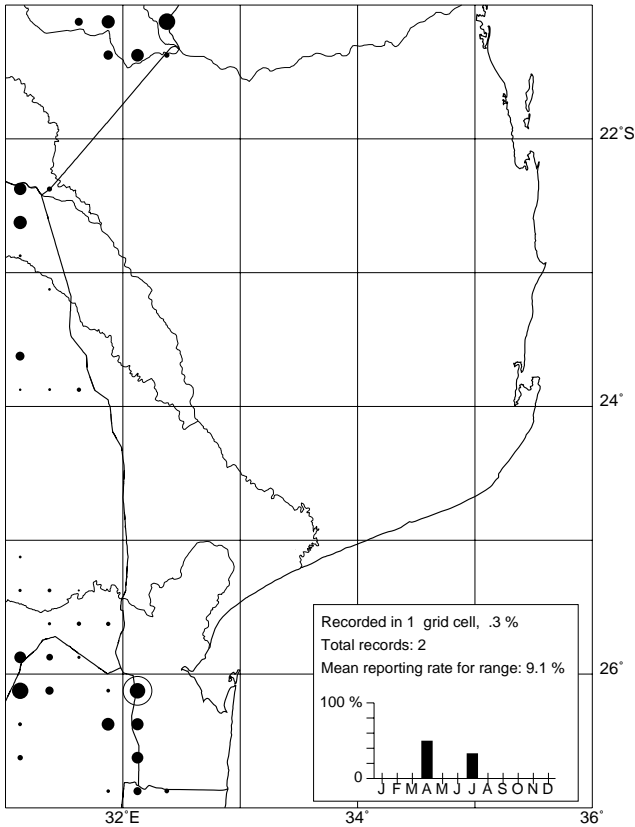
527 Lesser Striped Swallow

Hirundo abyssinica

Andorinha-estriada-pequena

An uncommon breeding resident and intra-African summer migrant. It occurs in flocks of up to 10 birds in light woodland, savanna and grassland. It is restricted to areas where suitable nest sites and surface water are available. It nests most often in derelict brick-and-mortar buildings from the colonial era in rural areas. Prior to the colonial era, it was probably restricted to the western frontier of the region, where rock faces in the Libombo range provide natural nest sites. It has increased similarly in other parts of southern Africa (ASAB2: 66–67). Although it was reported throughout the year, it is a partial migrant and tends to be more strongly migratory farther south in South Africa (ASAB2: 66–67). In neighbouring Swaziland it is absent only in the months of May and June (Parker 1994a). The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been recorded from August to May, peaking November and December (ASAB2: 66–67), and was observed in this region in August and September.

ROCK MARTIN



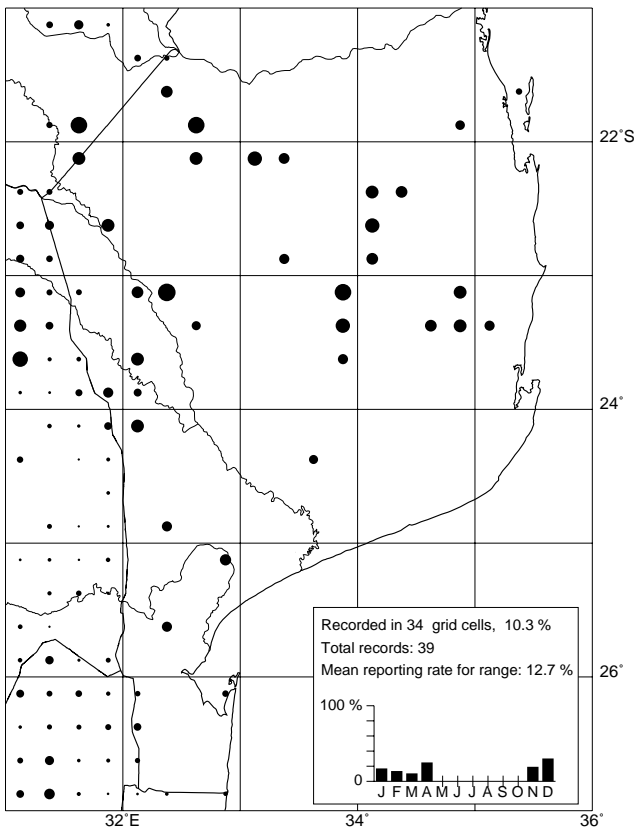
529 Rock Martin

Hirundo fuligula

Andorinha-das-rochas-africana

An uncommon breeding resident of the Libombo Mountain range and vicinity. It was observed near Goba (2632AA) during April and July of 1995 in flocks of up to 10 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported mainly from September to January (ASAB2: 70–71). The population might not exceed 200 birds. It has increased in southern Africa by utilising buildings for nest sites (ASAB2: 70–71). It has not increased significantly in this region, despite occasional use of buildings for nest sites.

HOUSE MARTIN



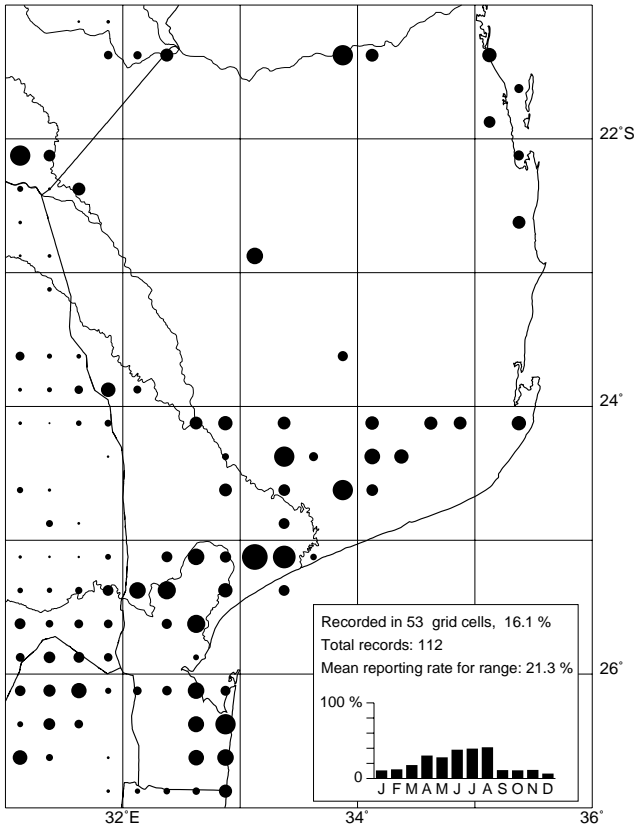
530 House Martin

Delichon urbica

Andorinha-dos-beirais

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. It is encountered singly or in flocks which may number up to 50 birds and may be seen over any habitat type. It is difficult to identify when flying high overhead and was therefore probably overlooked at some localities. Overwintering was not observed. The population visiting the region may exceed 10 000 birds. It has not previously been reported from the region and Clancey (1996) stated that it was 'clearly overlooked'.

GREYRUMPED SWALLOW



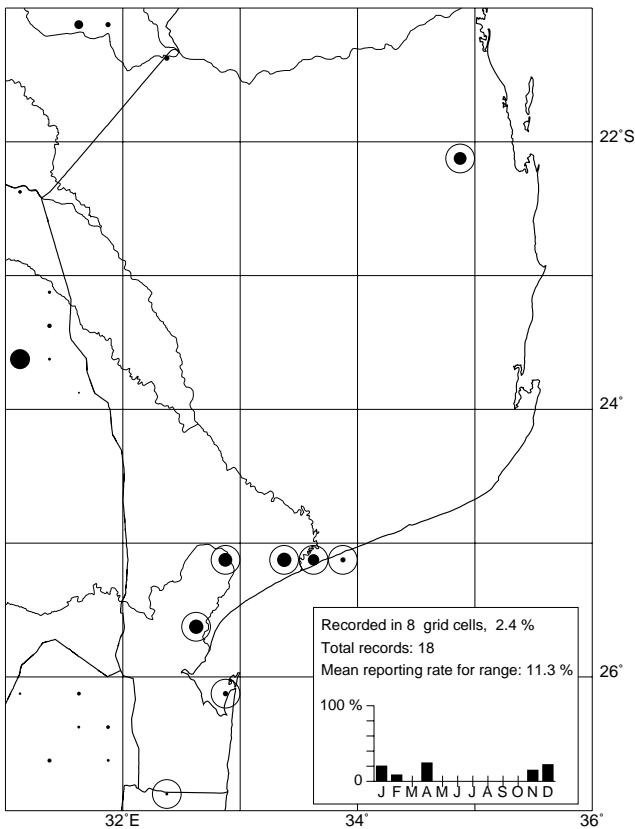
531 Greyrumped Swallow

Pseudhirundo griseopyga

Andorinha-de-rabadilha-cinzenta

An uncommon breeding resident of grassland and savanna. It is encountered in flocks which may number up to 30 birds. It is similar in appearance to the House Martin, but is usually readily identified because it flies close to the ground. It is present throughout the year (*contra* Clancey 1996). The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding occurs in winter (ASAB2: 74–75) and the peak in reporting rates may be related to greater conspicuousness when breeding.

SAND MARTIN



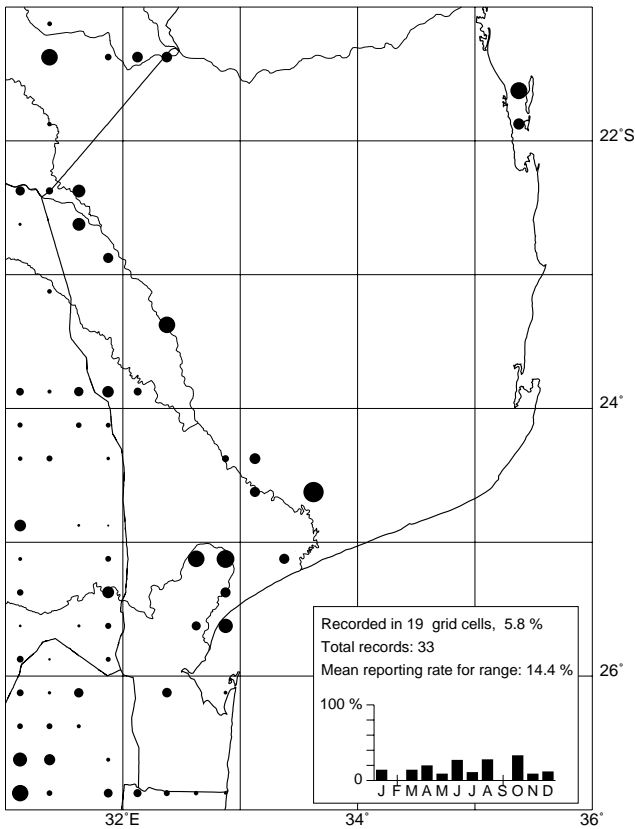
532 Sand Martin

Riparia riparia

Andorinha-das-barreiras

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant which is seen singly and in flocks of up to 20 birds, most often over marshes. It is inconspicuous and was probably overlooked at some localities. The population visiting the region may exceed 1000 birds.

BROWNTHOATED MARTIN



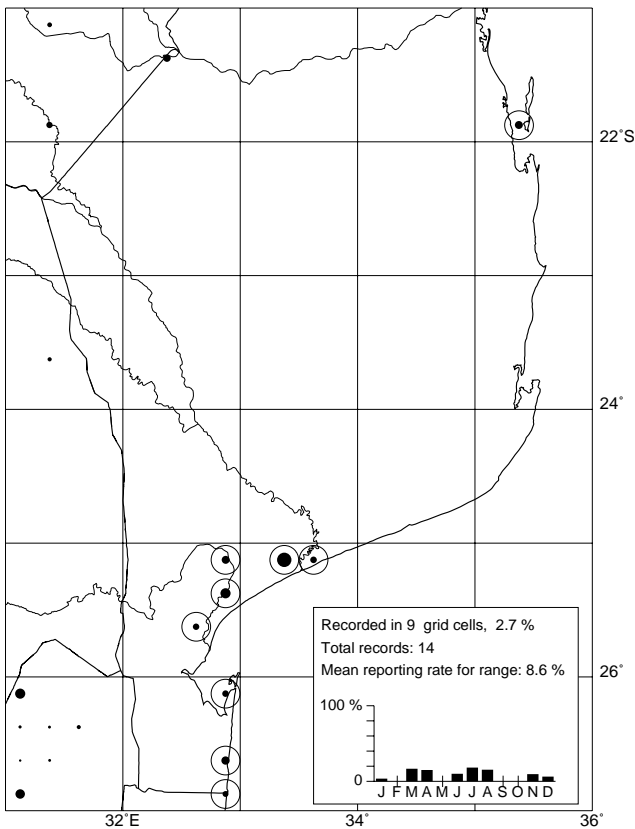
533 Brownthroated Martin

Riparia paludicola

Andorinha-das-barreiras-africana

An uncommon breeding resident around freshwater wetlands where sandbanks are available for nesting, encountered in flocks of up to 20 birds. In South Africa, it is resident in some areas and a winter visitor in others (ASAB2: 76–77). The population may exceed 1000 birds. In the neighbouring regions, egg-laying was reported mostly from June to September (ASAB2: 76–77).

BANDED MARTIN



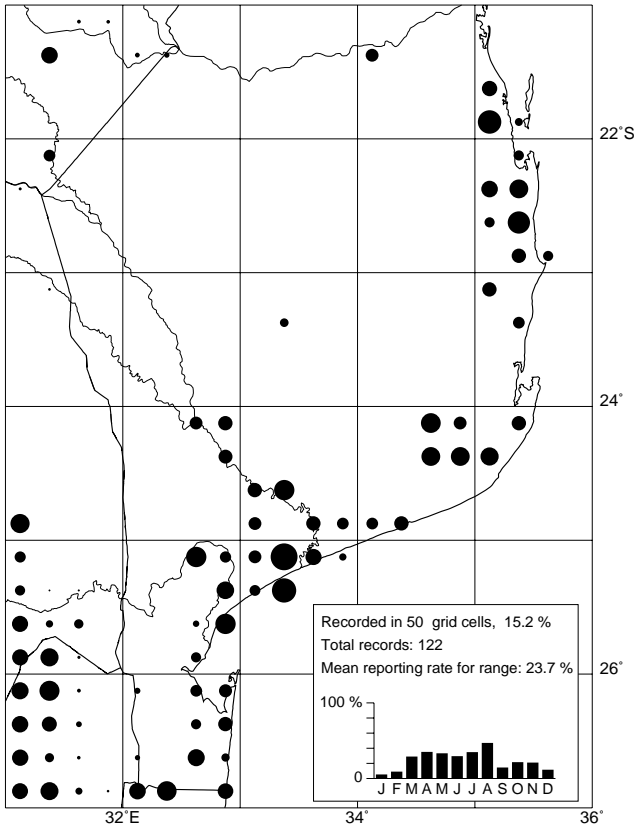
534 Banded Martin

Riparia cincta

Andorinha-de-colar

An uncommon breeding resident. It was encountered in pairs in marshland near the coast. It is a breeding summer migrant in most of its southern African range (ASAB2: 79–81), but is present here throughout the year. It is restricted by the availability of suitable earth banks or burrows for nesting. The population is unlikely to exceed 1000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from September to April (ASAB2: 79–81).

BLACK SAWWING SWALLOW



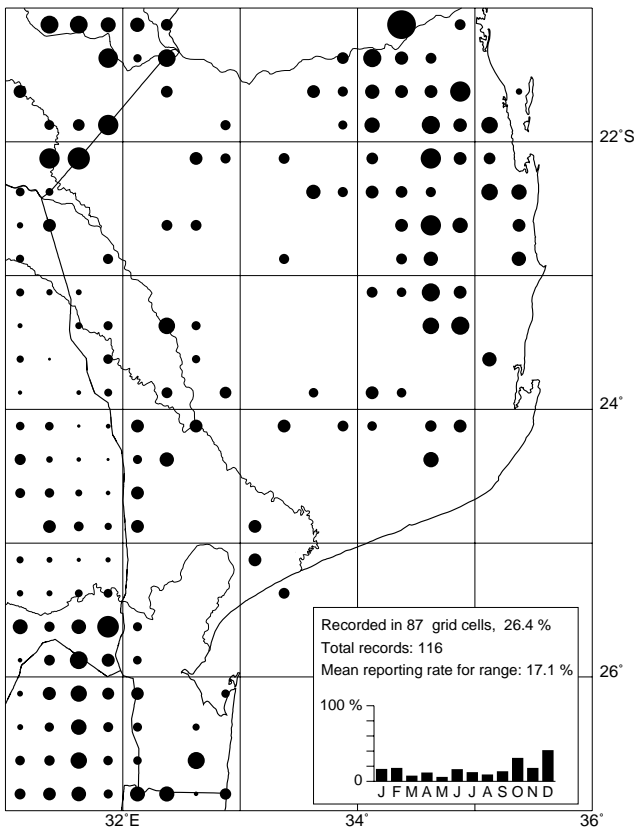
536 Black Sawwing Swallow

Psalidoprocne holomelas

Andorinha-preta

An uncommon breeding resident of coastal and riverine woodlands where earth banks are available for nesting. It is usually encountered in flocks of up to 20 birds. The winter peak in reporting rates suggests an influx from the south, where a northward migration has previously been detected (ASAB2: 82–83). It is absent in winter from the part of its range to the northwest and west of this study area, and the winter destination of those birds is unknown (ASAB2: 82–83). It has not been reported from the low-lying parts of the former Transvaal and Swaziland (ASAB2: 82–83), through which it would pass if migrating to southern Mozambique from that direction. The population in this study area probably does not exceed 1000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been recorded mainly from August to March (ASAB2: 82–83).

BLACK CUCKOOSHRIKE



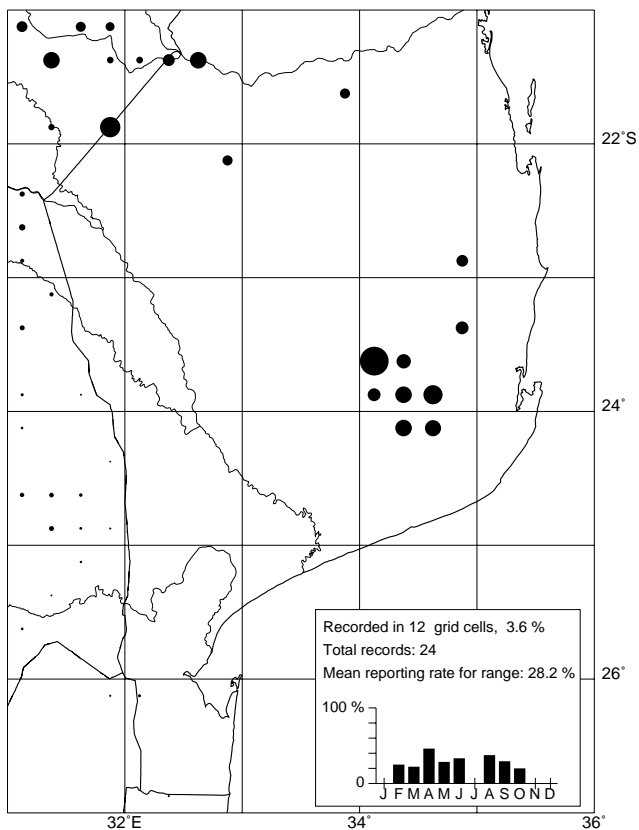
538 Black Cuckooshrike

Campephaga flava

Lagarteiro-preto

An uncommon breeding resident and partial migrant in woodlands where it is encountered in pairs. Gaps in the distribution in the south correspond with the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers. In the northern parts of its southern African range, part of the population leaves the region for the winter (ASAB2: 90–91) and a decline in reporting rates in winter indicates that this may also occur in this region. It appears to be sedentary in the southernmost part of its range, in Swaziland and KwaZulu-Natal (ASAB2: 90–91). A density of 1 pair/30 ha was measured in broadleaved woodlands in the Northern Province, South Africa (ASAB2: 90–91). The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from October to April with an egg-laying peak in October to December (ASAB2: 90–91).

WHITEBREASTED CUCKOOSHRIKE



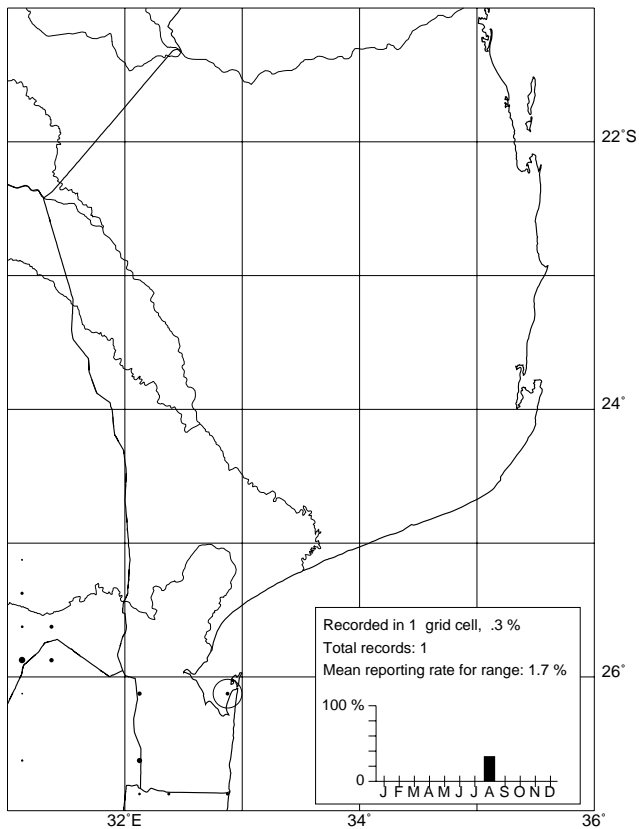
539 Whitebreasted Cuckooshrike

Coracina pectoralis

Largarteiro-cinzento-e-branco

An uncommon breeding resident which is usually encountered singly. It occurs most often in *Brachystegia* woodland and less frequently in mixed and Mopane woodlands. Prior to this survey it had been reported as a vagrant as far south as Umbeluzi (2632AA) and Maputo (2532DC) (Clancey 1996). The pattern of higher reporting rates in winter is repeated in Zimbabwe (ASAB2: 86–87) and may be related to increased conspicuousness in winter, when it frequently joins mixed-species bird parties. It is not known to undertake regular seasonal movements, but it is possibly at least a partial migrant. A density of 1 pair/20 ha was estimated in Zimbabwe (Ginn *et al.* 1989). The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Egg-laying in Zimbabwe has been reported from August to December with a September to October peak (Irwin 1981).

GREY CUCKOOSHRIKE



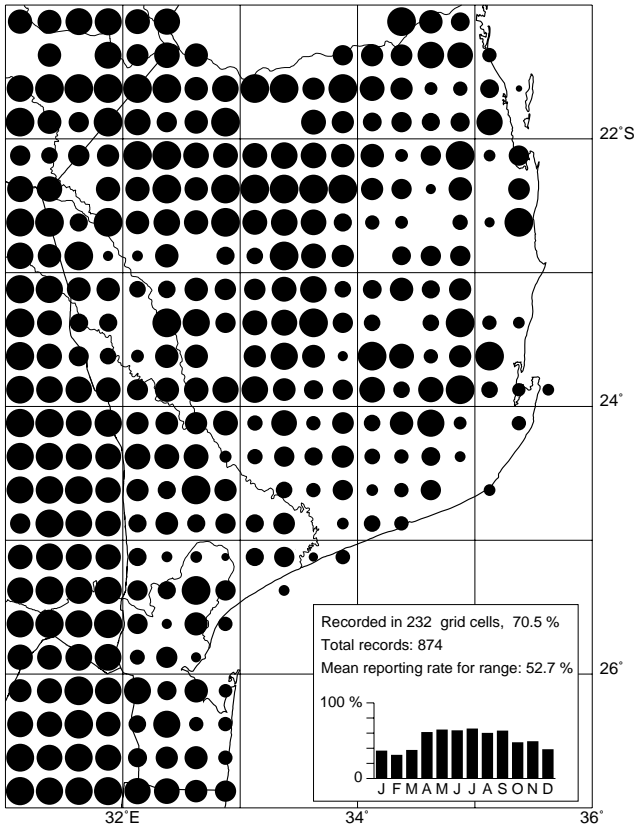
540 Grey Cuckooshrike

Coracina caesia

Lagarteiro-cinzento

Single birds were seen in forest on Inhaca Island (2632BB) in August 1995 (De Boer & Bento 1999). It is inconspicuous and may have been overlooked at other localities. It may be a breeding resident or possibly a winter visitor to the region. Prior to this survey, a bird was collected at Panda (2434BA) in May 1966 (Clancey 1996), and an observation at Namaacha (2532CC) in August 1980 was reported by Herdam (1994).

FORKTAILED DRONGO



541 Forktailed Drongo

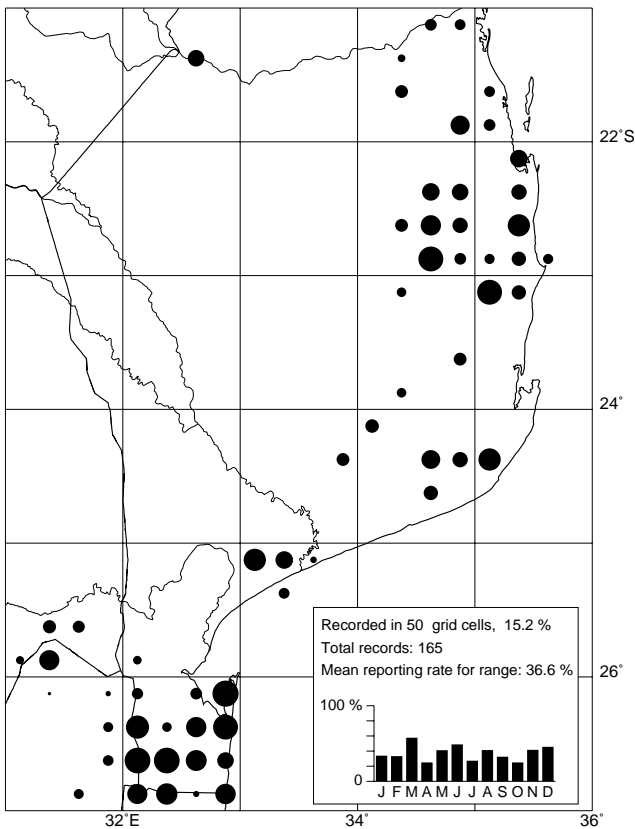
Dicrurus adsimilis

Drongo-de-cauda-forcada

A very common breeding resident of woodlands which is encountered in pairs. It is replaced by the Squaretailed Drongo in dense woodland and forest. The population probably exceeds one million birds. Densities of 1 pair/30 ha in broad-leaved and 1 pair/11 ha in *Acacia* woodland have been estimated in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). Seasonal fluctuations in reporting rates are probably due to changes in conspicuousness related to the breeding cycle. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the year with an egg-laying peak September to November (ASAB2: 94–95). Breeding was observed in November in this region. It is the only confirmed host of the African Cuckoo (Rowan 1983).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	18	13	25	16

SQUARETAILED DRONGO



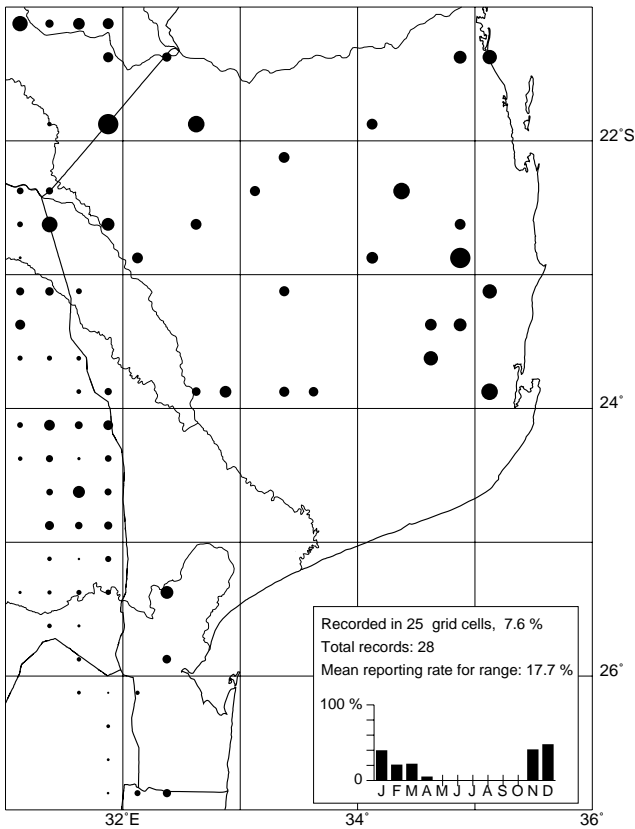
542 Squaretailed Drongo

Dicrurus ludwigii

Drongo-de-cauda-quadrada

A common breeding resident of dense woodland and forest where it is encountered in pairs. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from September to April (ASAB2: 93).

EUROPEAN GOLDEN ORIOLE



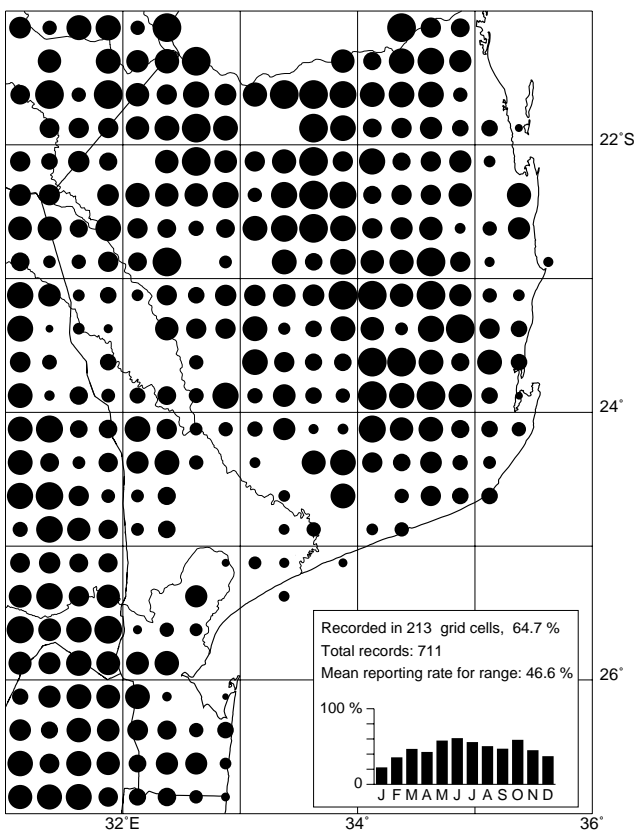
543 European Golden Oriole

Oriolus oriolus

Papa-figos-europeu

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to woodlands, where it is encountered singly or in pairs. Previous observers who thought it 'extremely rare' (Clancey 1996) had probably undertaken little field exploration in midsummer (see Clancey 1996, pp. 7–8). The population probably exceeds 5000 birds.

BLACKHEADED ORIOLE



545 Blackheaded Oriole

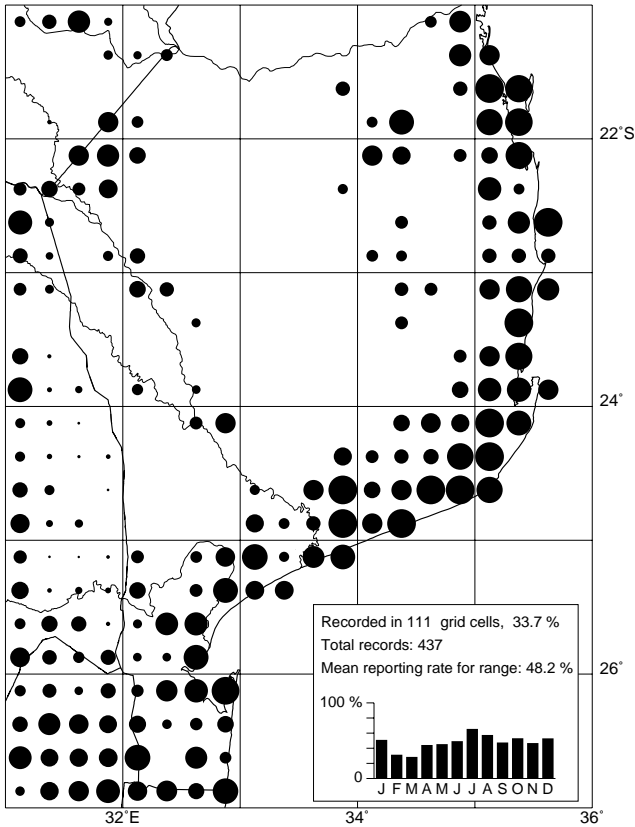
Oriolus larvatus

Papa-figos-de-cabeça-preta

A common breeding resident of woodlands which is encountered singly or in pairs. A gap in the distribution in the south corresponds with the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers. It is markedly less common in *Acacia* compared to other woodland types. A density of 1 pair/50 ha in broad-leaved woodland was estimated at a locality in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The population probably exceeds one million birds. As in the neighbouring regions, reporting rates are lowest in summer, possibly as a result of decreased conspicuousness while breeding (ASAB2: 100–101). Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the year with a peak from November to January (ASAB2: 100–101).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	6	22	19	13

PIED CROW



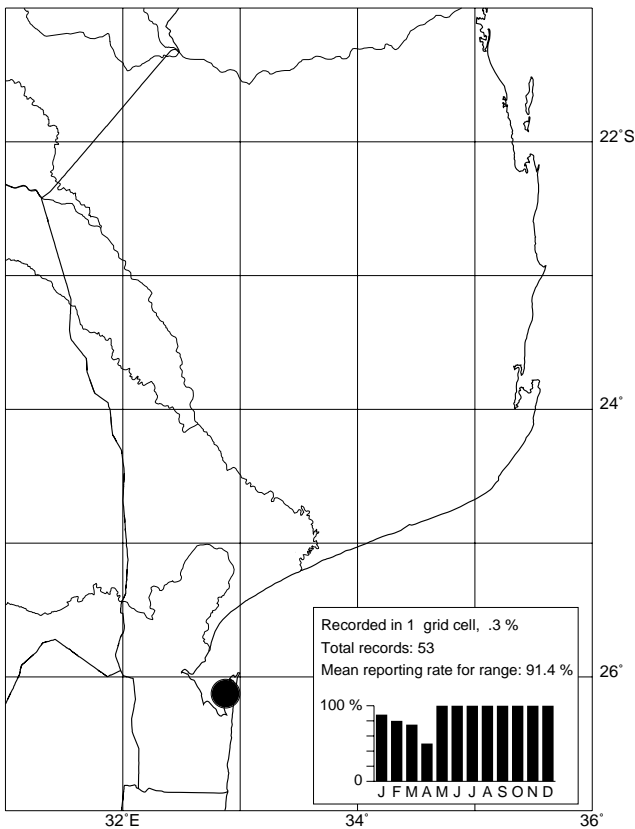
548 Pied Crow

Corvus albus

Seminarista

A common breeding resident which may be encountered singly or in flocks of up to 100 birds. Although it was observed in all habitat types, it is commensal with humans and its distribution coincides with dense human settlement, which explains its concentration along the coast and the Limpopo River. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. As in the rest of southern Africa, it has expanded its range as a result of human activities (ASAB2: 104–105). Breeding in the neighbouring regions was reported mostly from August to January (ASAB2: 104–105).

HOUSE CROW



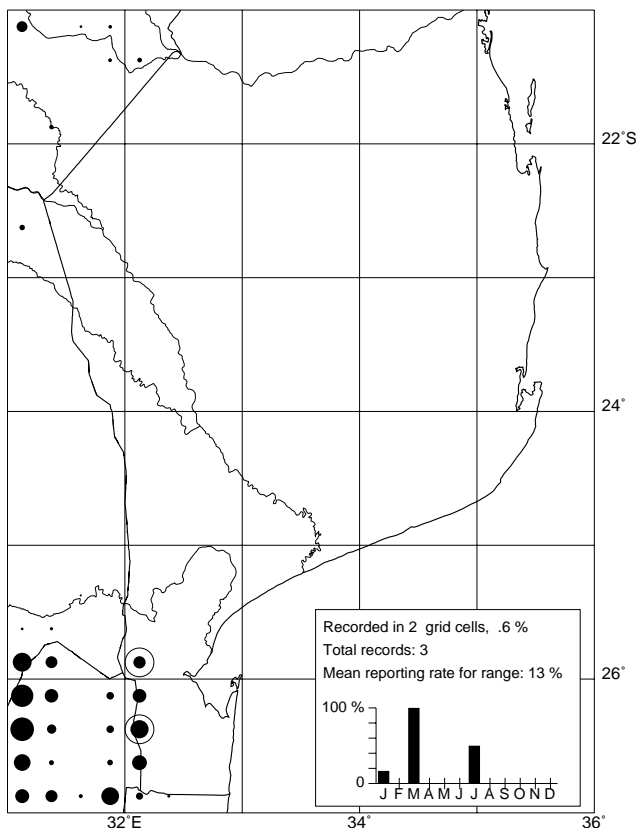
549 House Crow

Corvus splendens

Corvo-indiano

A breeding resident on Inhaca Island (2632BB) where it is encountered in flocks of up to 50 birds. It is an alien species whose introduction to southern Africa from south Asia was probably ship assisted (ASAB2: 108). The date of its introduction to Inhaca Island has not been recorded but may have been in the early 1960s (De Boer & Bento 1999). It breeds and roosts in the most densely populated part of the island. It forages more widely, but most often in cultivated fields and around homesteads. It is known to raid nests of other bird species and sporadic unsuccessful attempts have been made to eradicate it from the island because it was believed to be a threat to the indigenous birdlife (De Boer & Bento 1999). It regularly forages on the nearby Machangulo Peninsula but has not been observed anywhere else on the mainland. The population is estimated at 200 to 300 birds (De Boer & Bento 1999). Reports of its occurrence in Maputo are unfounded (*contra* Ginn *et al.* 1989). Breeding in South Africa has been reported mainly from October to November (ASAB2: 108).

WHITENECKED RAVEN



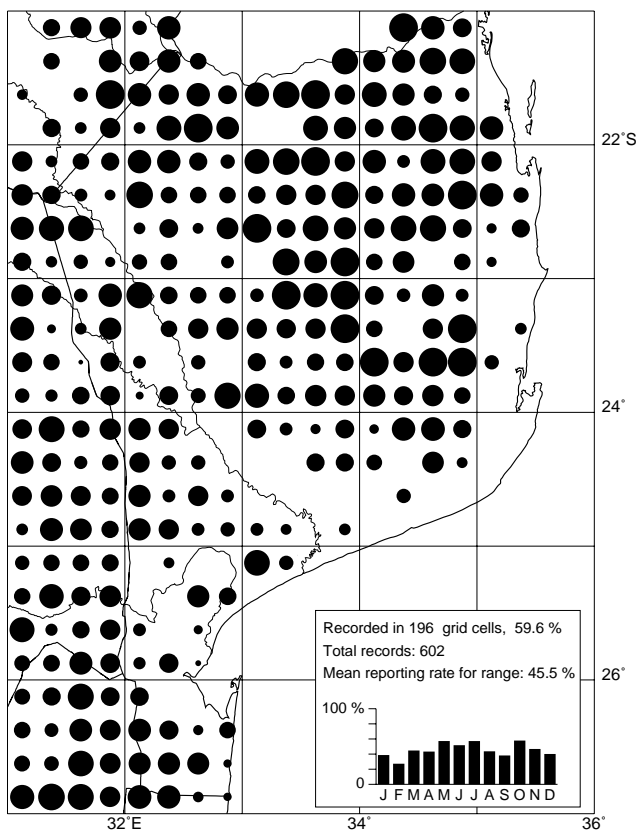
550 Whitenecked Raven

Corvus albicollis

Corvo-de-nuca-branca

An uncommon breeding resident in the Libombo Mountain range where it is encountered in pairs or flocks of up to 20 birds. The population probably consists of fewer than 100 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported mostly from August to December (ASAB2: 106–107).

SOUTHERN BLACK TIT



554 Southern Black Tit

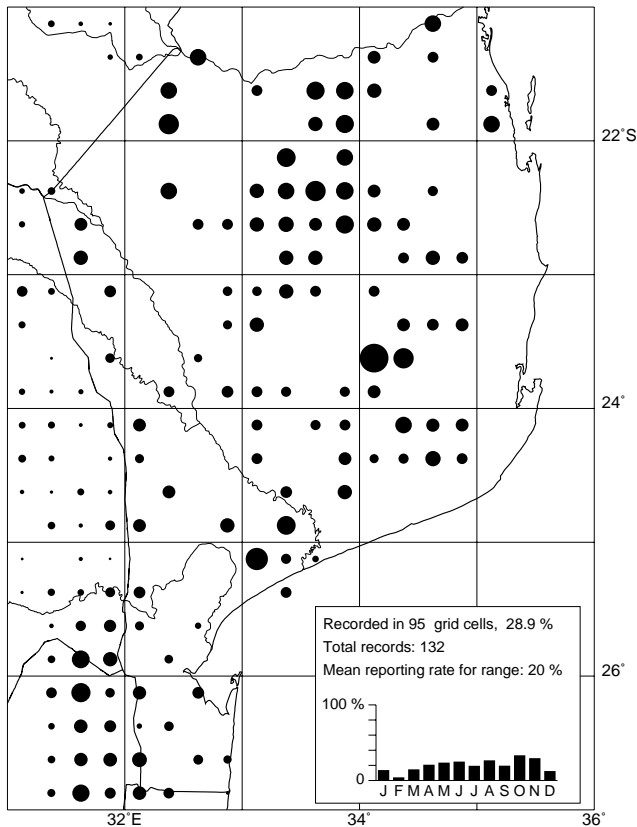
Parus niger

Chapim-preto-meridional

A common breeding resident of woodlands, where it is usually encountered in family groups of 2 to 10 birds. It is more numerous in moist than arid woodlands but avoids forest and is largely absent along the coast. The density at one locality in broadleaved woodland in the Northern Province, South Africa, was estimated at 1 bird/9 ha (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The population probably exceeds 500 000 birds. In southern Africa, breeding occurs in summer, mainly from September to February (ASAB2: 114–115).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	6	<5	25	13

GREY PENDULINE TIT



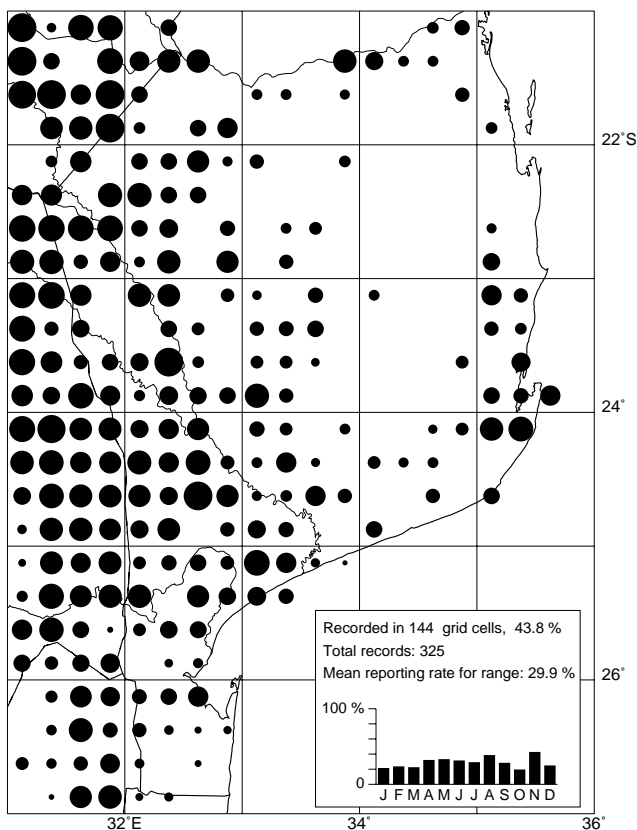
558 Grey Penduline Tit

Anthoscopus caroli

Pássaro-do-algodão-cinzento

A common breeding resident of woodlands which is usually encountered in groups of up to 10 birds. Reporting rates are slightly lower in summer, probably as a result of reduced conspicuousness when breeding. No seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from August to February (ASAB2: 122–123). In this region breeding was observed in October and March. Two races have been identified in the region, their ranges separated by the Limpopo River. The race *A. c. caroli* occurs to the south and race *A. c. robertsi* to the north (Clancey 1996).

ARROWMARKED BABBLER



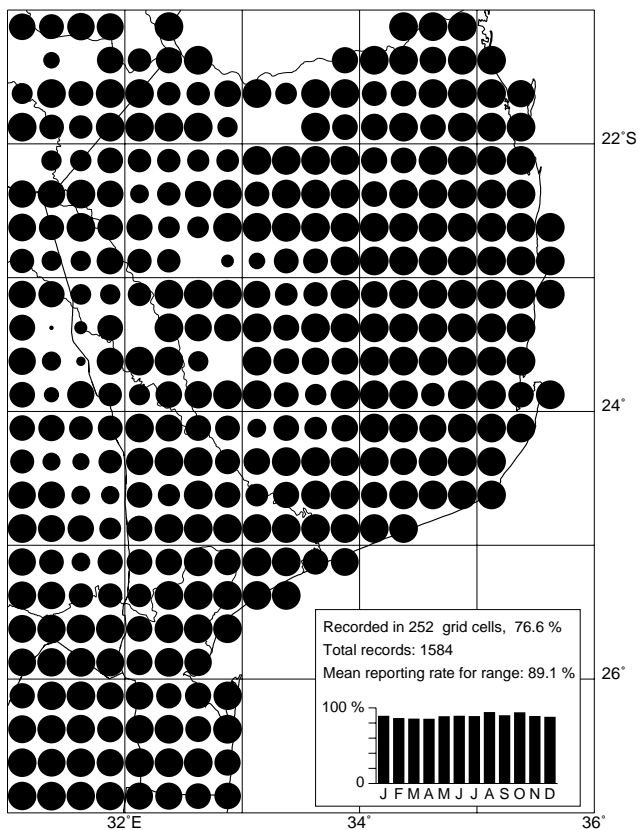
560 Arrowmarked Babbler

Turdoides jardineii

Zaragateiro-castanho

A common breeding resident of woodlands with dense undergrowth which is encountered in family groups of up to 10 birds. It avoids *Brachystegia* and *Julbernardia* woodland. Seasonal fluctuations in reporting rates are probably due to changes in conspicuousness related to the breeding cycle. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the year with a peak from October to November (ASAB2: 124–125).

BLACKEYED BULBUL



568 Blackeyed Bulbul

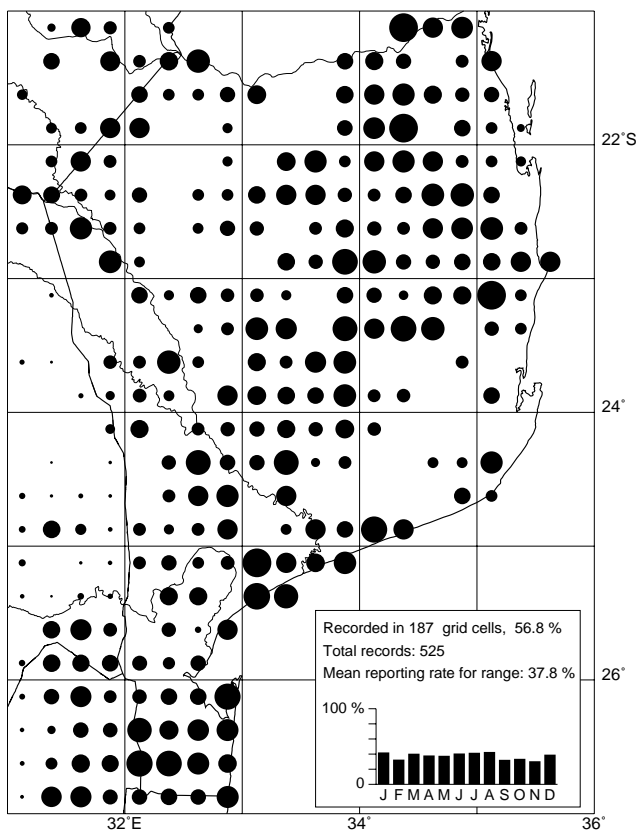
Pycnonotus barbatus

Tutinegra

A very common breeding resident of all wooded habitats except forest interiors. It is usually encountered in pairs. Its population is estimated to be between 5 and 10 million birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported throughout the summer with an egg-laying peak from October to December (ASAB2: 138–139). Breeding was observed here in December.

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	41	30	39	39

TERRESTRIAL BULBUL



569 Terrestrial Bulbul

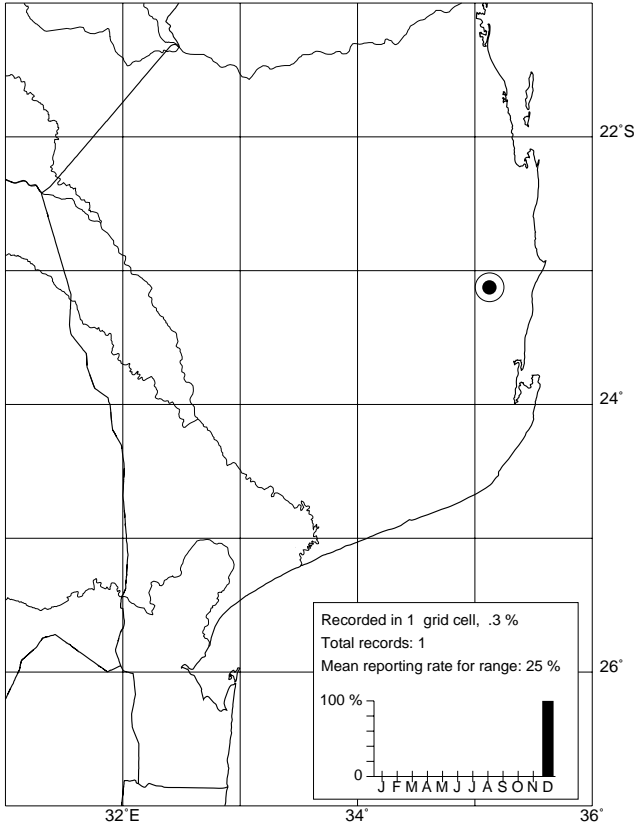
Phyllastrephus terrestris

Tuta-da-terra

A common breeding resident of woodlands with dense undergrowth and forest. It is usually encountered in groups of fewer than 10 birds. The population probably exceeds 100 000 birds. Egg-laying in neighbouring KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, has been reported from October to January (Maclean 1993).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	17	<5	<5	9

SLENDER BULBUL



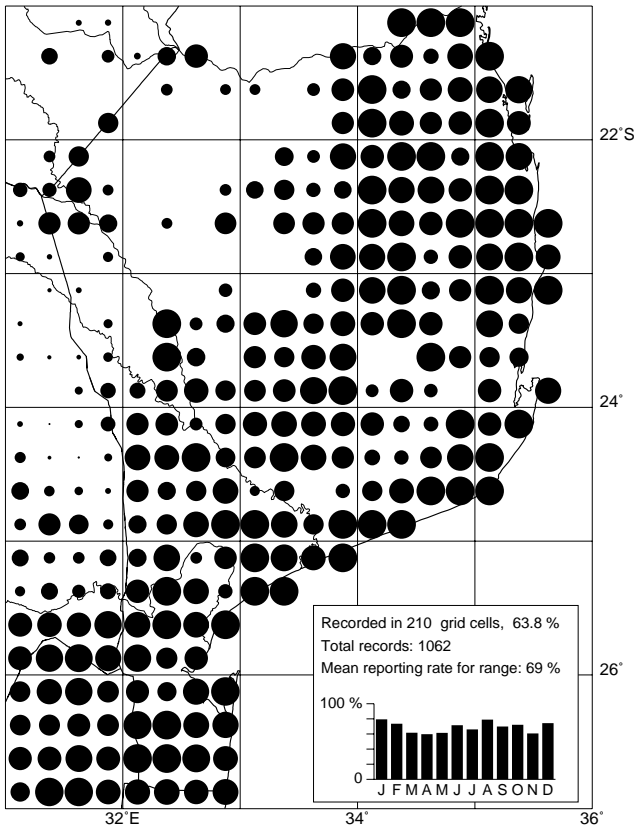
571 Slender Bulbul

Phyllastrephus debilis

Tuta-esbelta

A pair was observed in forest remnant near Massinga (2335AD) in December 1995. It is easily overlooked when not calling and it is possibly an uncommon breeding resident. It has previously been collected at Inhambane (2335CD) (Clancey 1996). It has declined as a result of the destruction of coastal forests and is threatened in this region. It is believed to be more numerous north of the Save River (Clancey 1996).

SOMBRE BULBUL



572 Sombre Bulbul

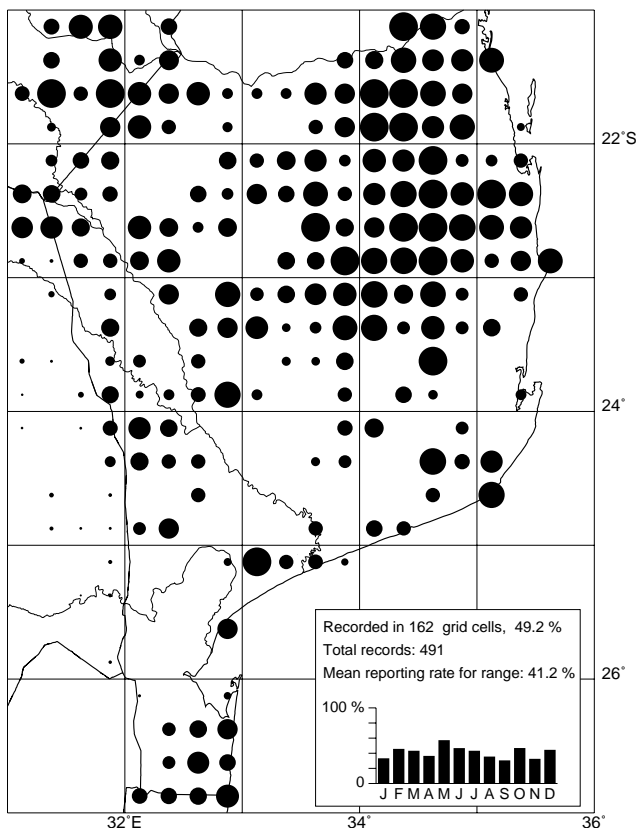
Andropadus importunus

Tuta-sombria

A very common breeding resident of moist woodlands and forest, where it is usually encountered in pairs. The population probably exceeds 100 000 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported throughout the summer, with a peak October to December (ASAB2: 144–145). Breeding was observed here in September.

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	21	<5	<5	8

YELLOWBELLIED BULBUL



574 Yellowbellied Bulbul

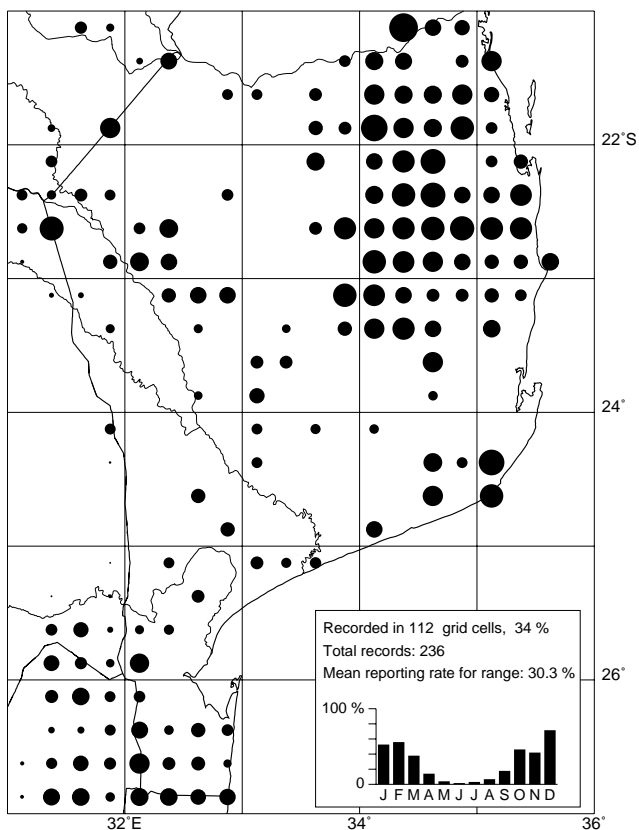
Chlorocichla flaviventris

Tuta-amarela

A common breeding resident of moist woodlands and forest where it is encountered singly or in pairs. A gap in the distribution in the south coincides with the Inkomati and Limpopo River floodplains. The population probably exceeds 40 000 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from September to March with an October to December peak (Maclean 1993). Two races have been identified in the region, with *C. f. flaviventris* along the coast and *C. f. ortiva* inland (Clancey 1996).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	<5	<5	<5	6

YELLOWSPOTTED NICATOR



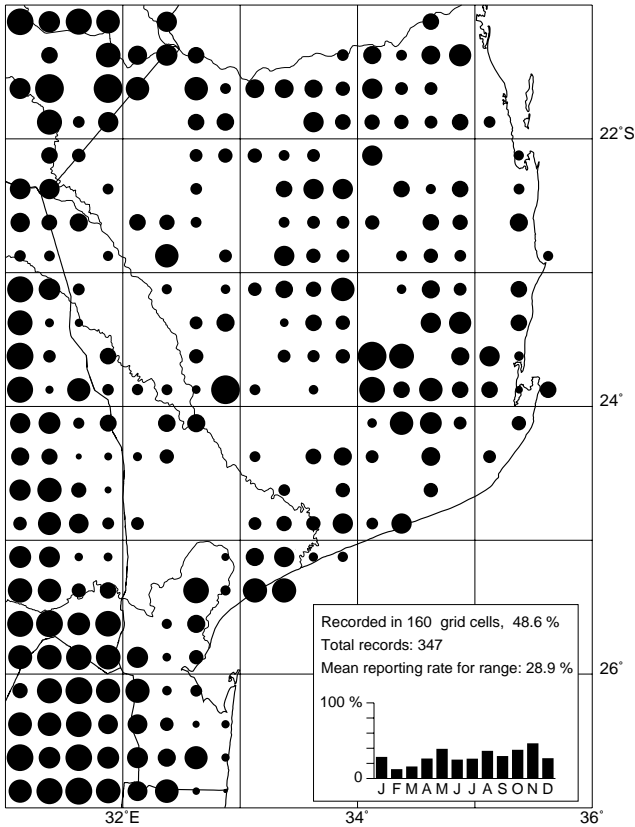
575 Yellowspotted Nicator

Nicator gularis

Tuta-de-garganta-branca

A common breeding resident of moist woodlands with dense undergrowth which is encountered singly or in pairs. Low reporting rates in winter reflect the fact that it is secretive and inconspicuous when not calling. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from November to January (ASAB2: 148–149).

KURRICHANE THRUSH



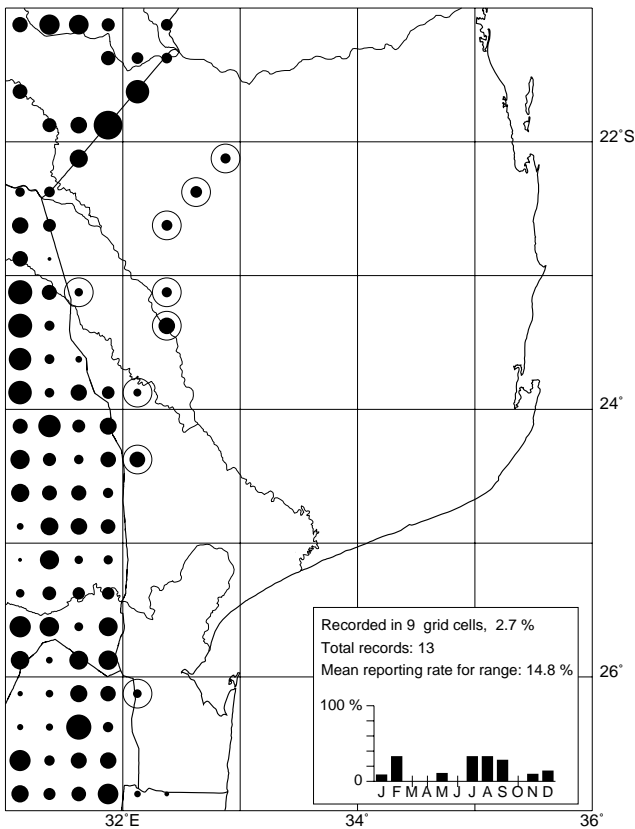
576 Kurrichane Thrush

Turdus libonyana

Tordo-chicharro

A common breeding resident of woodlands where it is encountered singly or in pairs. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Breeding in neighbouring regions has been reported throughout the year, with an egg-laying peak October to November (ASAB2: 152–153), and was observed here in November. It has expanded its range southwards in South Africa as a result of adaptation to man-made habitats (ASAB2: 152–153) but its range in this region is probably unaltered. Two races have been identified in the region, *T. L. peripheris* in the south and *T. l. tropicalis* to the north (Clancey 1996). The Inkomati River floodplain is likely to be the boundary between the races.

GROUNDSCRAPER THRUSH



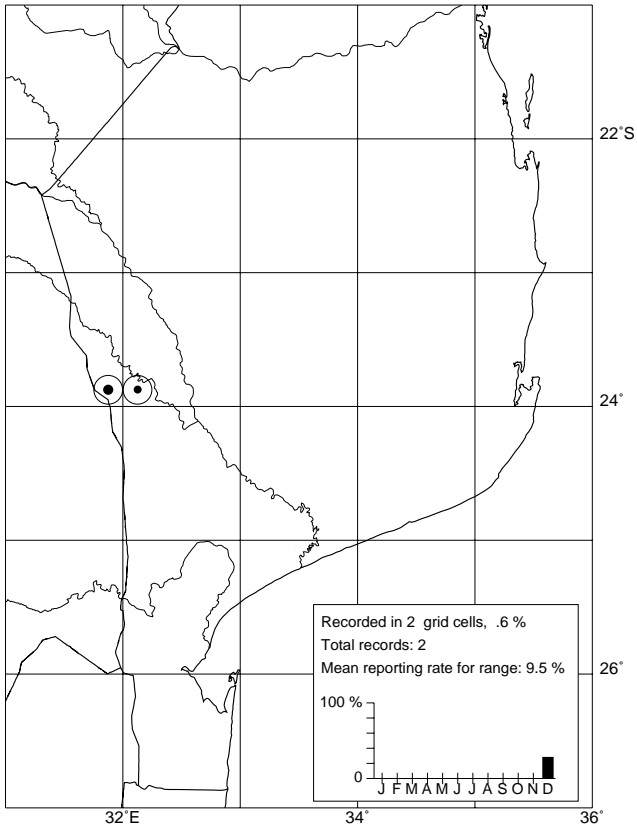
580 Groundscraper Thrush

Turdus litsitsirupa

Tordo-de-peito-malhado

An uncommon breeding resident of arid savannas; it is encountered in pairs. Elsewhere in southern Africa it is most common in Miombo woodlands (ASAB2: 156–157), but is absent from that habitat in this region. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Seasonal movements from the dry west of southern Africa towards this region in the winter are suspected (ASAB2: 156–157), but there were too few records during this survey to reveal any seasonal patterns. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported throughout the summer with a peak from October to November (ASAB2: 156–157).

EUROPEAN WHEATEAR



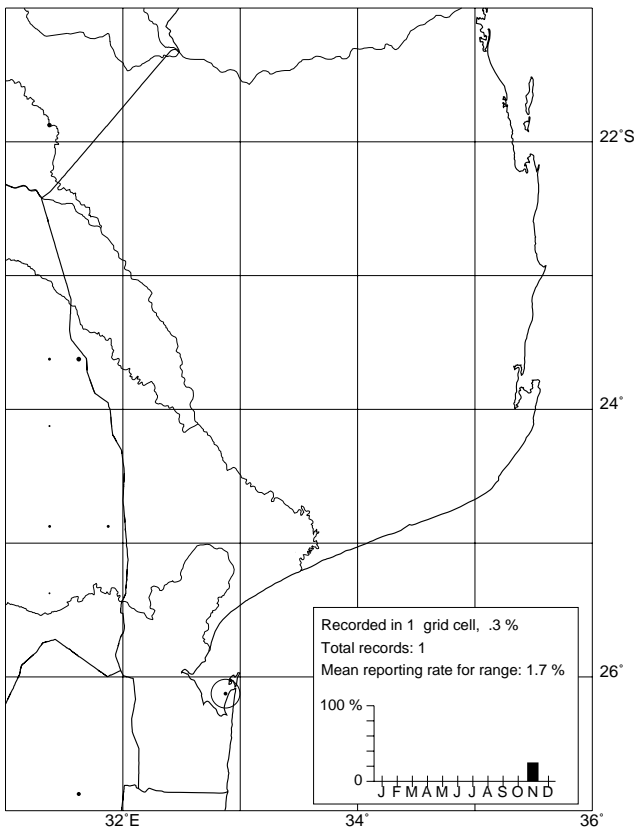
585 European Wheatear

Oenanthe oenanthe

Chasco-cinzento

A rare nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. Two birds were seen, one of which was a male in breeding plumage, about 10 km apart in disturbed ground near Massingir (2332CC) in December 1994. The sightings have been ratified by the Rarities Committee of BirdLife South Africa (Hockey *et al.* 1996). It has not previously been recorded in the region (Clancey 1996).

CAPPED WHEATEAR



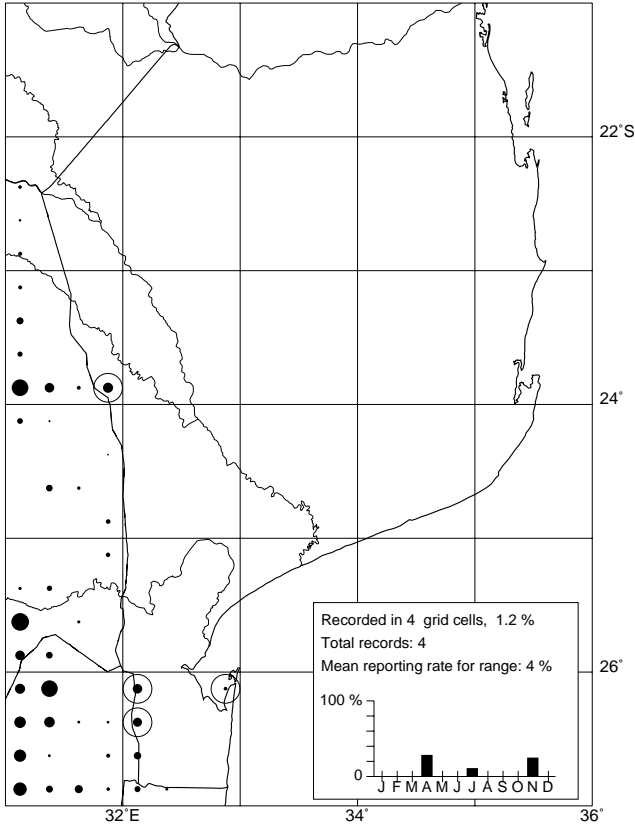
587 Capped Wheatear

Oenanthe pileata

Chasco-de-barrete

A single bird was observed on Inhaca Island (2632BB) in November 1994 (De Boer & Bento 1999). It has previously been reported from Bilene (2533AD) in December (Herdam 1994). It occurs mainly in west and central southern Africa and occasionally disperses this far east (ASAB2: 170–171).

FAMILIAR CHAT



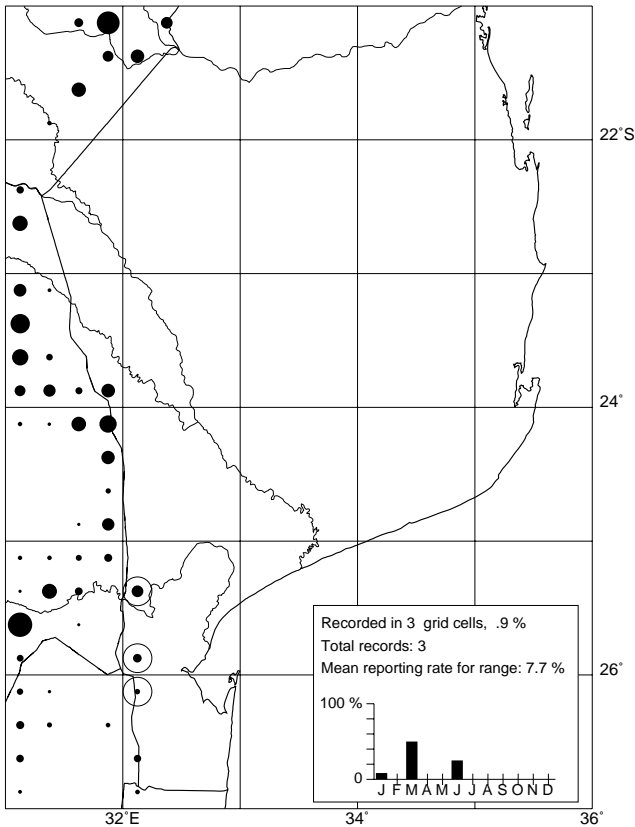
589 Familiar Chat

Cercomela familiaris

Chasco-familiar

An uncommon breeding resident of savanna on rocky ground in the Libombo Mountain range and reported as a vagrant on Inhaca Island (De Boer & Bento 1999). It occurs singly or in pairs. The population may number fewer than 100 birds. Breeding occurs in summer and egg-laying in the neighbouring regions peaks from October to November (ASAB2: 176–177).

MOCKING CHAT



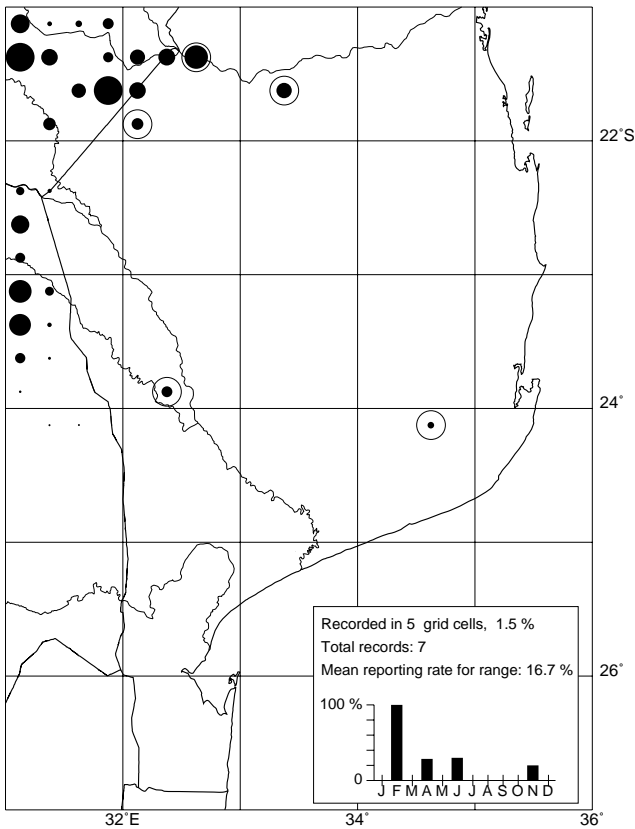
593 Mocking Chat

Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris

Chasco-poliglota

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands near rock-faces (which provide nesting sites) in the Libombo Mountain range. It occurs in pairs. The population may number fewer than 100 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported in summer with an egg-laying peak September to November (ASAB2: 184–185).

ARNOT'S CHAT



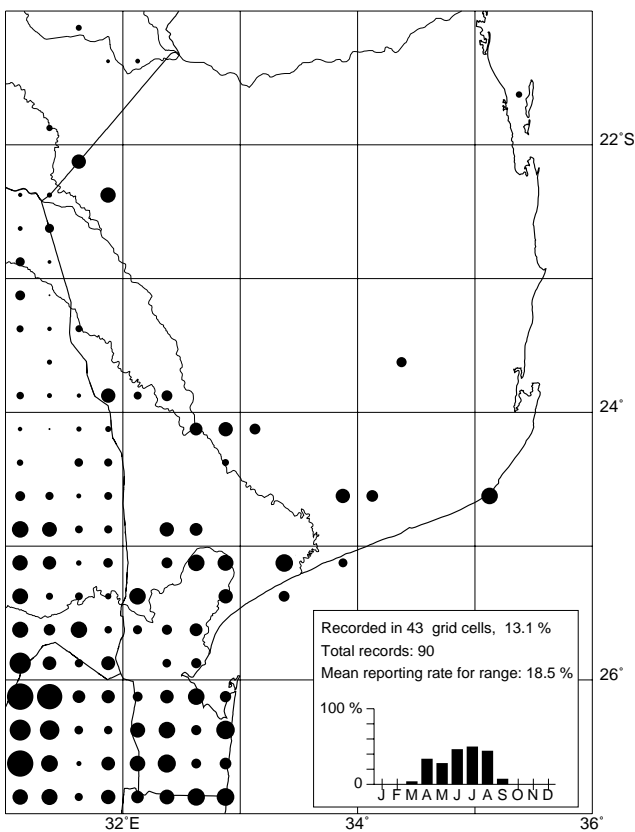
594 Arnot's Chat

Thamnolaea arnoti

Chasco de Arnott

An uncommon breeding resident. It was encountered most often in tall Mopane woodlands and occasionally in *Julbernadia* and *Brachystegia* woodlands. A density of 1 bird/1.2 ha was estimated in tall Mopane in Botswana (ASAB2: 186–187). It occurs in pairs. The population probably does not exceed 500 birds. Most Mopane woodlands in this region are not tall and dense enough to be suitable for the species. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from September to April (ASAB2: 186–187).

STONECHAT



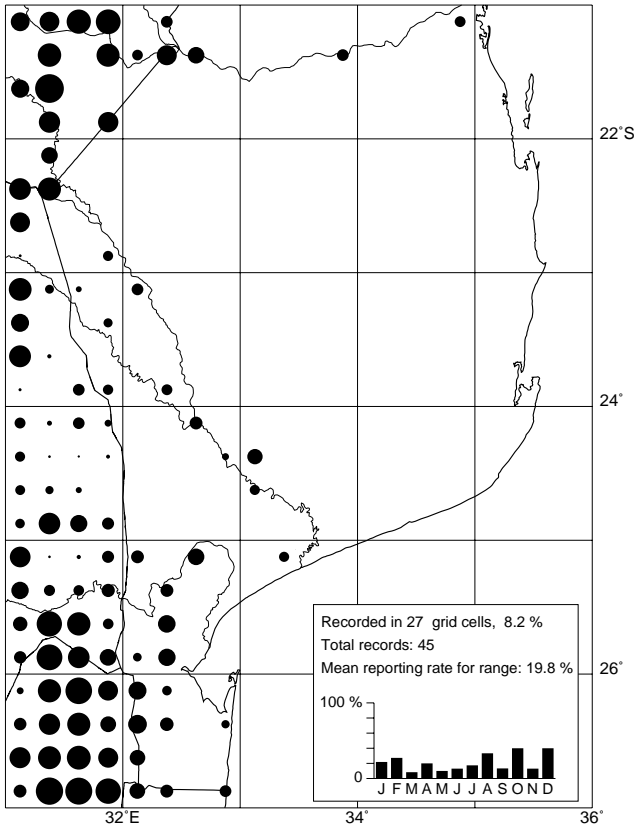
596 Stonechat

Saxicola torquata

Cartaxo-comum

A common nonbreeding winter migrant. It is an altitudinal migrant, with birds moving from the Drakensberg mountains in South Africa to the lowlands of Mozambique, Swaziland and KwaZulu-Natal to escape harsh winter conditions (ASAB2: 190–191). It is found singly or in pairs in marshes, grassland, savanna and cultivated lands in the southern part of the region. The population visiting this region may exceed 10 000 birds.

HEUGLIN'S ROBIN



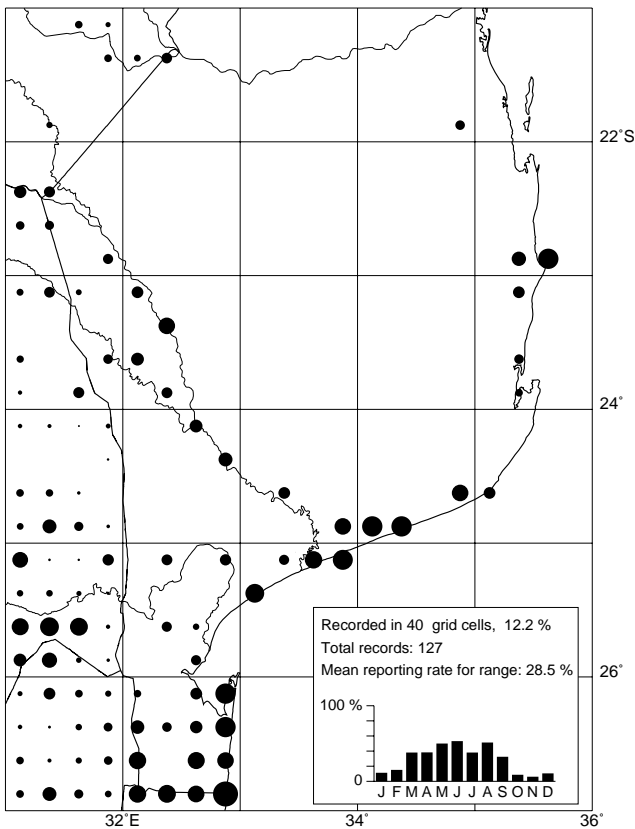
599 Heuglin's Robin

Cossypha heuglini

Pisco de Heuglin

An uncommon breeding resident in riverine woodlands in the Libombo Mountains and along the Limpopo and Save Rivers. It occurs in pairs. Densities of up to 3 birds/ha have been estimated in prime habitat in southern Africa (Farkas 1973). The population is unlikely to exceed 5000 birds. It is less common here than in neighbouring Swaziland (ASAB2: 196–197) owing to the relative scarcity of well-wooded watercourses. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported from September to April (ASAB2: 196–197).

NATAL ROBIN



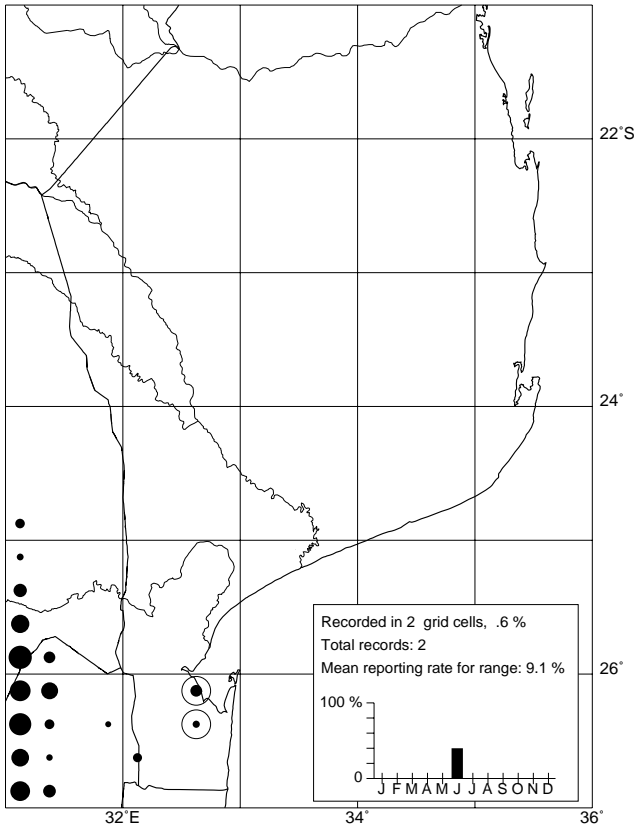
600 Natal Robin

Cossypha natalensis

Pisco do Natal

This species has a resident breeding population in coastal and riverine woodland and forest, which is augmented during the winter by migrants from South Africa (ASAB2: 198–199). The presence of the migrants is reflected by increased reporting rates in winter. It is encountered singly or in pairs. The combined population (residents and migrants) probably exceeds 5000 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from early summer, with a November peak (ASAB2: 198–199). The resident birds and part of the migratory population have been ascribed to the nominate race, while some have been ascribed to *C. n. egregior* which breeds along the Transkei coast, South Africa (Clancey 1996).

CAPE ROBIN



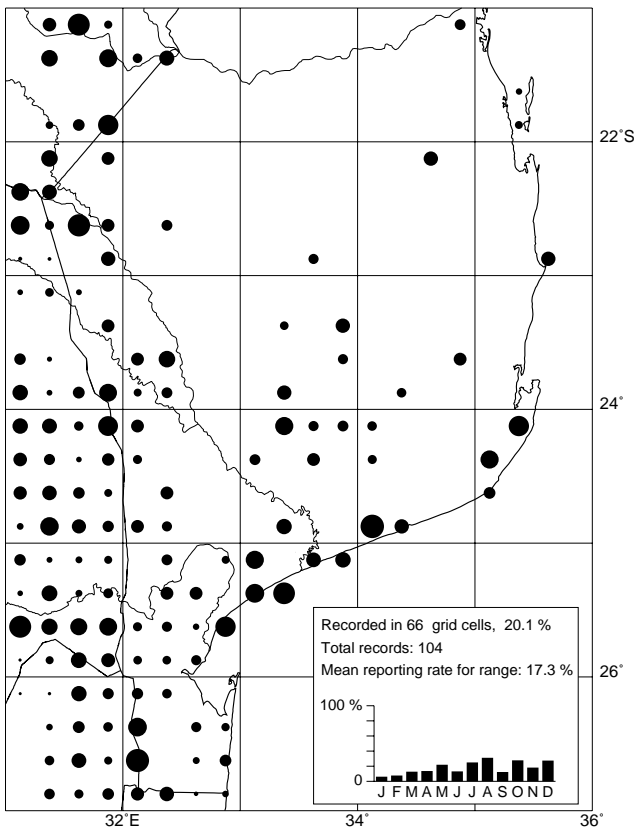
601 Cape Robin

Cossypha caffra

Pisco do Cabo

A rare nonbreeding winter migrant to coastal woodlands south of the Inkomati River from higher altitudes in South Africa and Swaziland (ASAB2: 200–201). It was encountered singly at Catembe (2632BA) and Bela Vista (2632BC) in June 1995. The number visiting the region probably does not exceed 300.

WHITETHROATED ROBIN



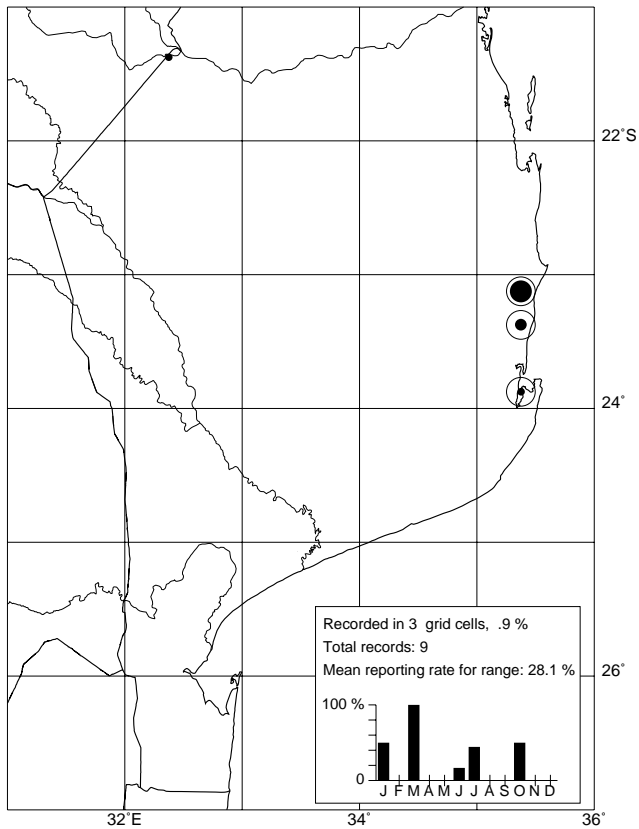
602 Whitethroated Robin

Cossypha humeralis

Pisco-de-peito-branco

A common breeding resident in moist woodlands, where it occurs in pairs. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from September to January with an October to November peak (ASAB2: 202–203). Comparison of the range of the Red-chested Cuckoo with those of its likely hosts (Rowan 1983) indicates that the Whitethroated Robin is probably the most frequent host of the cuckoo in this region.

COLLARED PALM THRUSH



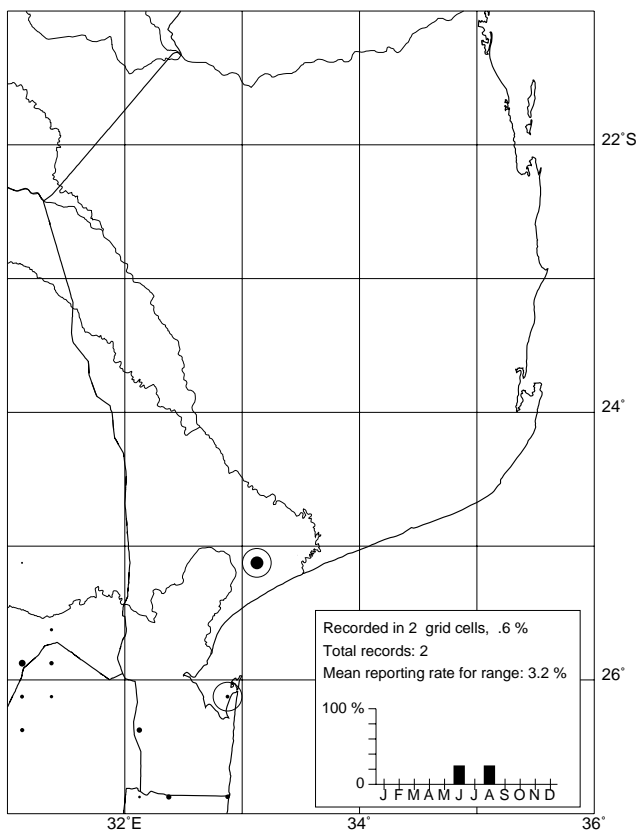
603 Collared Palm Thrush

Cichladusa arquata

Tordo-das-palmeiras-de-colar

A breeding resident which was seen at Morrungulo (2335AB,AD) and at Ponta da Barra (2335CD) among alien coconut palms. It may have been overlooked at other localities but probably numbers fewer than 100 birds in the region. Breeding has been recorded from October to February in Zimbabwe (Irwin 1981). It is more common north of the Save River than in this region (Clancey 1996).

STARRED ROBIN



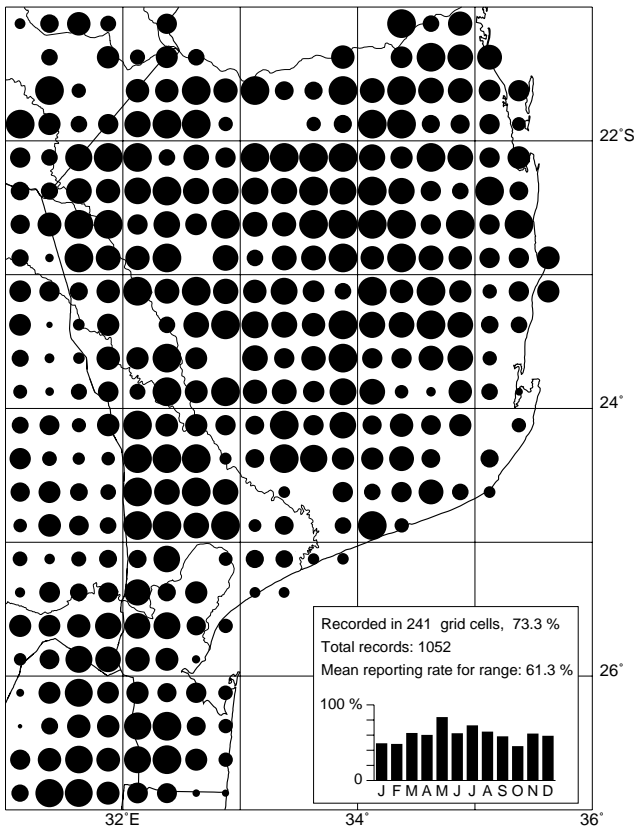
606 Starred Robin

Pogonocichla stellata

Pisco-estrelado

An uncommon nonbreeding winter migrant from higher altitudes in South Africa and Swaziland (ASAB2: 206–207). It was encountered singly in coastal forest near Bilene (2533AA) in August 1995 and on Inhaca Island (2632BB) in May 1996.

WHITEBROWED ROBIN



613 Whitebrowed Robin

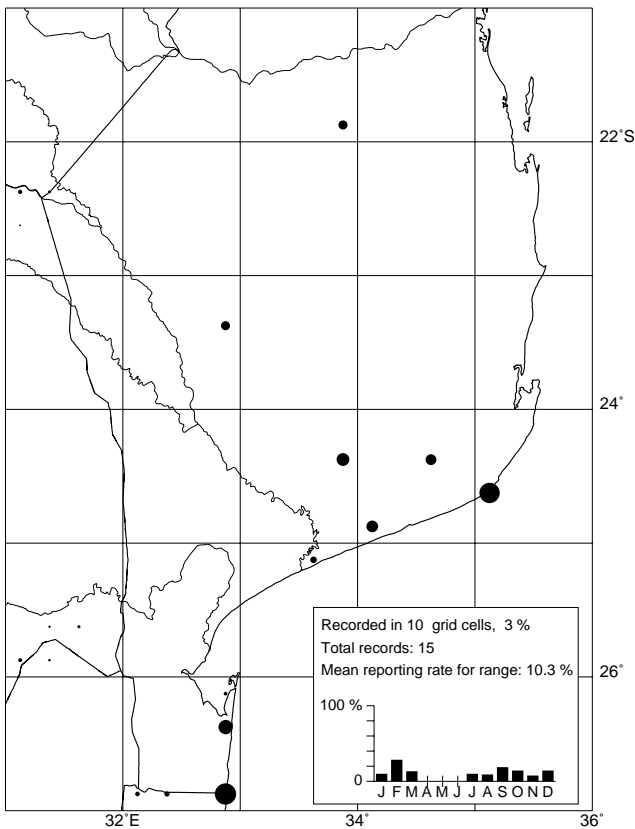
Erythropygia leucophrys

Rouxinol-do-mato-estriado

A very common breeding resident in open woodland and savanna. It is most common in *Acacia* woodland and savanna and least common in the wettest parts of the region. It occurs in pairs. The population probably exceeds two million birds. In southern Africa breeding has been reported from September to March with a peak October to November (ASAB2: 214–215). The Whitebrowed Robin is an occasional host of Klaas’s Cuckoo (Skinner 1993).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	29	17	16	24

BROWN ROBIN



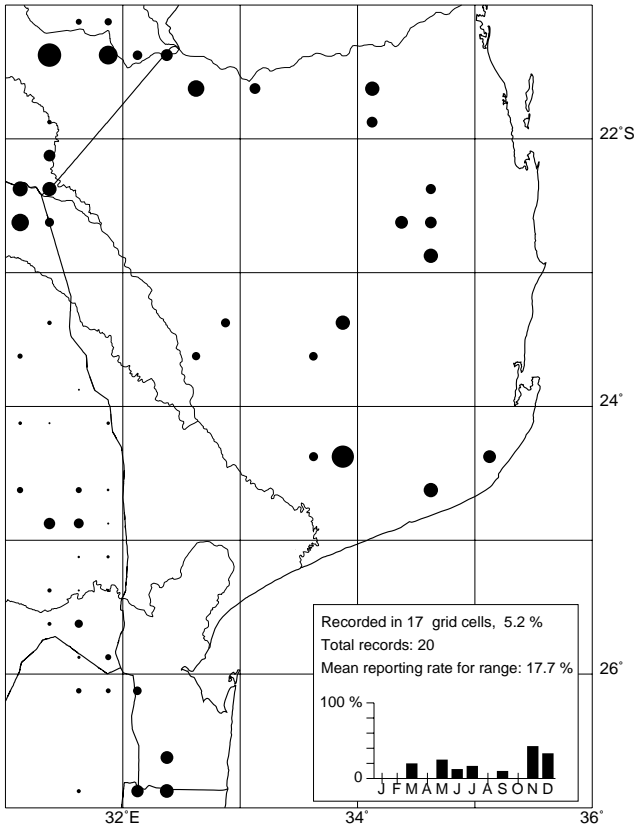
616 Brown Robin

Erythropygia signata

Rouxinol-do-mato-castanho

An uncommon breeding resident in coastal forests with dense undergrowth and also in Ironwood *Androstachys johnsonii* forests in the interior. It occurs in pairs. It is inconspicuous and was probably overlooked at some localities. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. It has declined as a result of the destruction of coastal forests. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from October to February with an egg-laying peak in November (ASAB2: 220–221).

BEARDED ROBIN



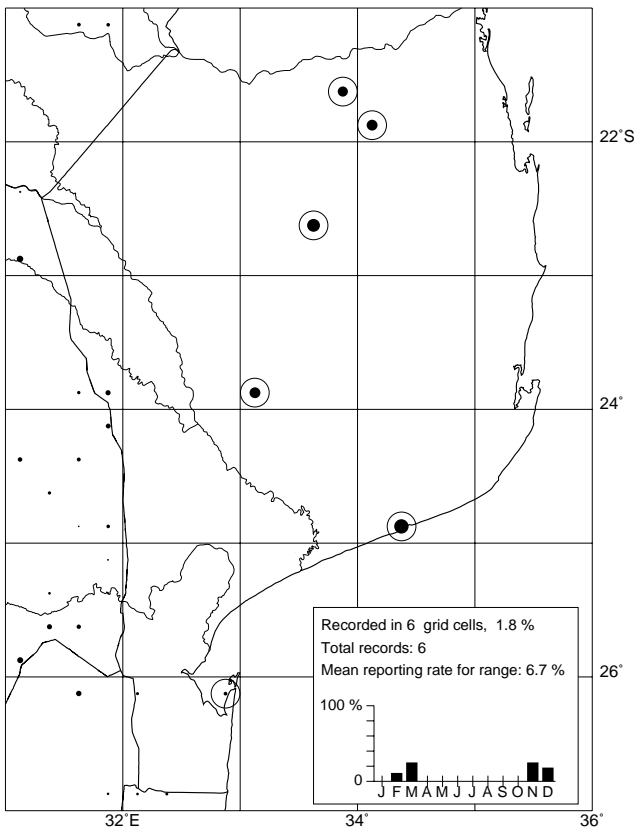
617 Bearded Robin

Erythropygia quadrivirgata

Rouxinol-do-mato-de-bigodes

An uncommon breeding resident of moist woodlands. It occurs in pairs. It is very secretive when not calling and was probably overlooked at some localities. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from September to December (ASAB2: 222–223). Coastal birds have been ascribed to the race *E. q. wilsoni* and those inland to *E. q. rovumae* (Clancey 1996). It is one of the hosts of the Redchested Cuckoo (Rowan 1983).

GARDEN WARBLER



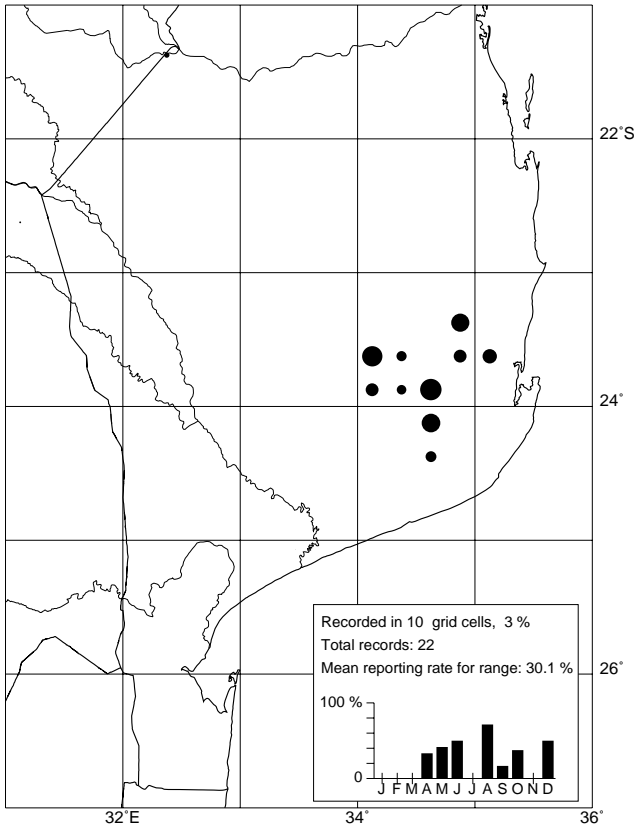
619 Garden Warbler

Sylvia borin

Felosa-das-figueiras

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to woodlands. It was encountered singly. It is nondescript and inconspicuous and mostly silent on its nonbreeding grounds and was therefore probably overlooked at some localities. It had previously been reported at Bilene (2532AD) (Herdam 1994). A density of 1 bird/3 ha was estimated in lush woodlands in Botswana but it generally occurs at lower densities over southern Africa (ASAB2: 225). The population in this region may exceed 1000 birds.

MASHONA HYLIOTA



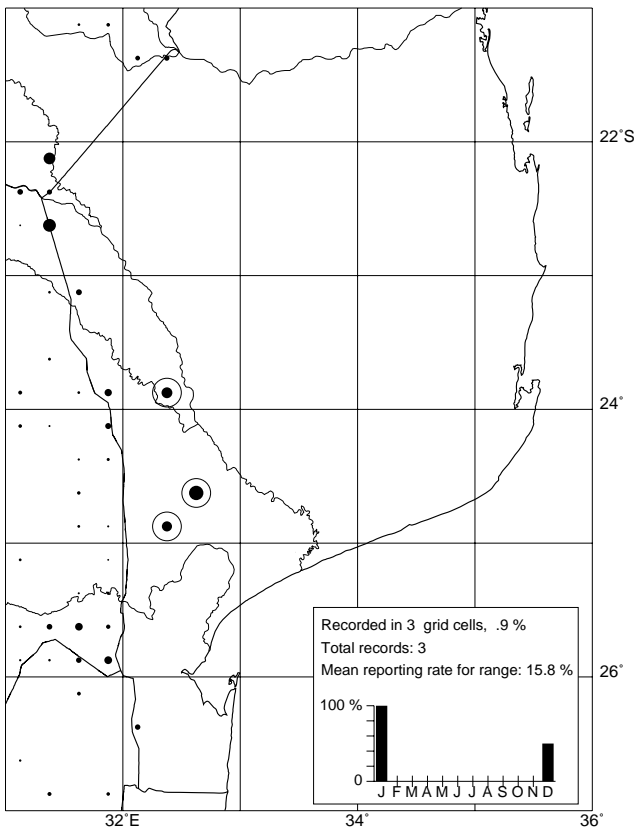
624 Mashona Hyliota

Hyliota australis

Papa-moscas-austral

An uncommon breeding resident of *Brachystegia* woodlands where it is encountered singly or in pairs. Its distribution in the region closely mirrors the distribution of *Brachystegia spiciformis* woodlands. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds and is isolated from the populations in Zimbabwe and central Mozambique. It is an altitudinal migrant in eastern Zimbabwe (ASAB2: 231), but no seasonal movements are suspected in this region. Egg-laying in Zimbabwe has been reported from August to January with a peak in September (Irwin 1981). It is declining as result of the destruction of its habitat for slash-and-burn agriculture.

ICTERINE WARBLER



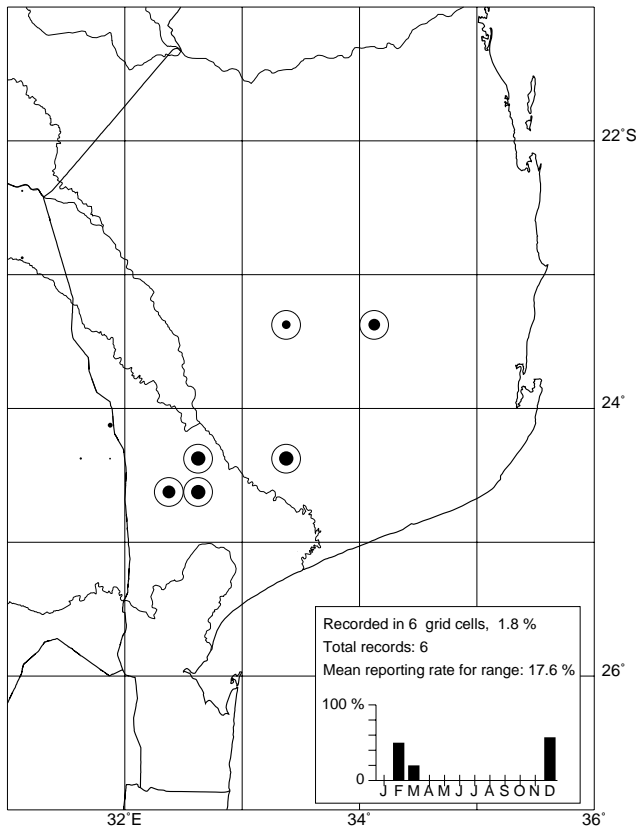
625 Icterine Warbler

Hippolais icterina

Felosa-icterina

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to woodlands where it was observed singly in December and January. It is inconspicuous and not easily identified and was probably overlooked at some localities. Nevertheless, the scarcity of records suggests that its main nonbreeding grounds in southern Africa lie farther to the west. Prior to this survey it was reported from Chokwe (3324DA) (Herdam 1994). A peak density of 1 bird/ha was estimated in mixed bushveld in Botswana (ASAB2: 242–243). The number visiting this region may be fewer than 500 birds.

OLIVETREE WARBLER



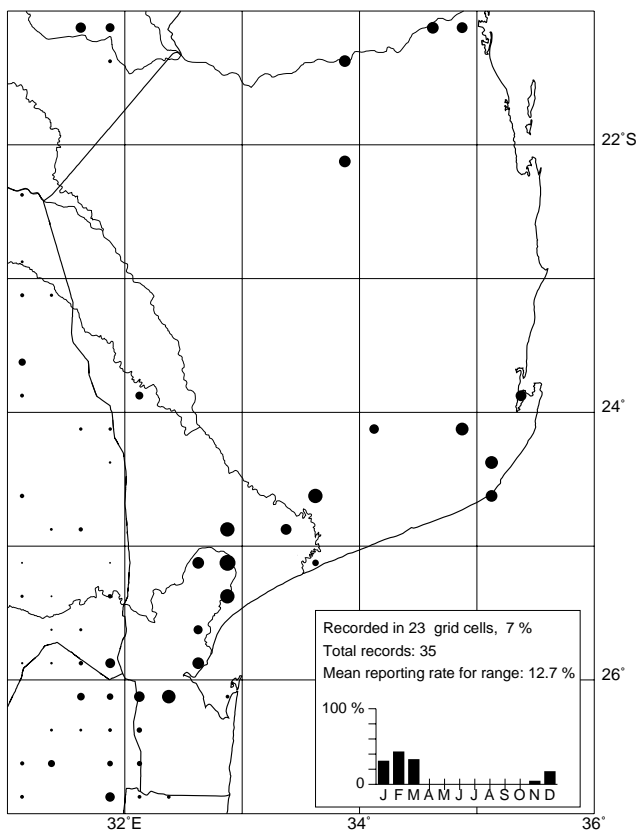
626 Olivetree Warbler

Hippolais olivetorum

Felosa-das-oliveiras

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to *Acacia* woodlands where it was encountered singly. It breeds in the eastern Mediterranean region and almost the entire population migrates to southern Africa (Curry-Lindahl 1981). It is inconspicuous and difficult to identify when not calling and was probably overlooked at some localities. It has only once previously been recorded from the region, in Maputo (2532DC) in February 1981 (Herdam 1994). The population visiting this region probably exceeds 5000 birds, which is about 10% of the global population (ASAB2: 241).

GREAT REED WARBLER



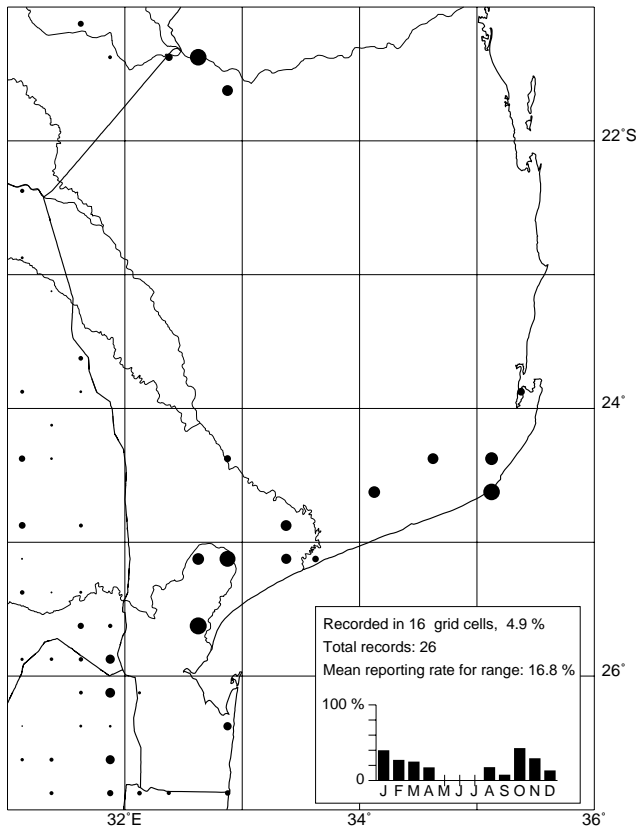
628 Great Reed Warbler

Acrocephalus arundinaceus

Rouxinol-grande-dos-caniços

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant which was encountered singly in reedbeds, scrubby undergrowth around the edges of wetlands and cultivated lands. The number visiting this region probably exceeds 5000 birds.

AFRICAN MARSH WARBLER



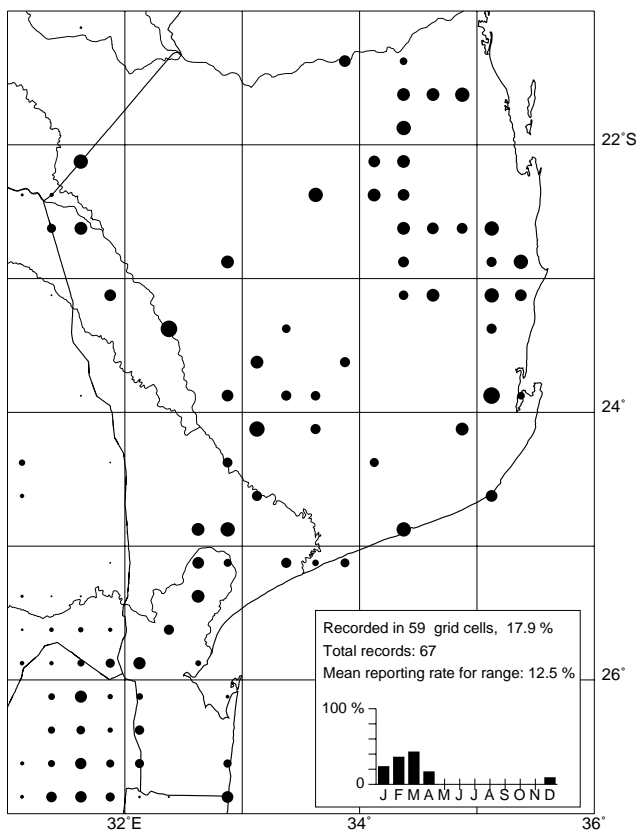
631 African Marsh Warbler

Acrocephalus baeticatus

Rouxinol-dos-caniços-africano

An uncommon breeding intra-African summer migrant in reedbeds where it occurs in pairs. Clancey (1996) considered it to occur only as a winter or passage migrant here, and ascribed the breeding population to the Cinnamon Reed Warbler *A. cinnamomeus*. All birds encountered during this survey were identified by calls which are indistinguishable from those of *A. baeticatus* recorded by Gibbon (1991) in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. It is resident in neighbouring Swaziland (Parker 1994a), and wintering birds may have been overlooked here. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Egglaying in the former Transvaal, South Africa, has been recorded from October to February (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

EUROPEAN MARSH WARBLER



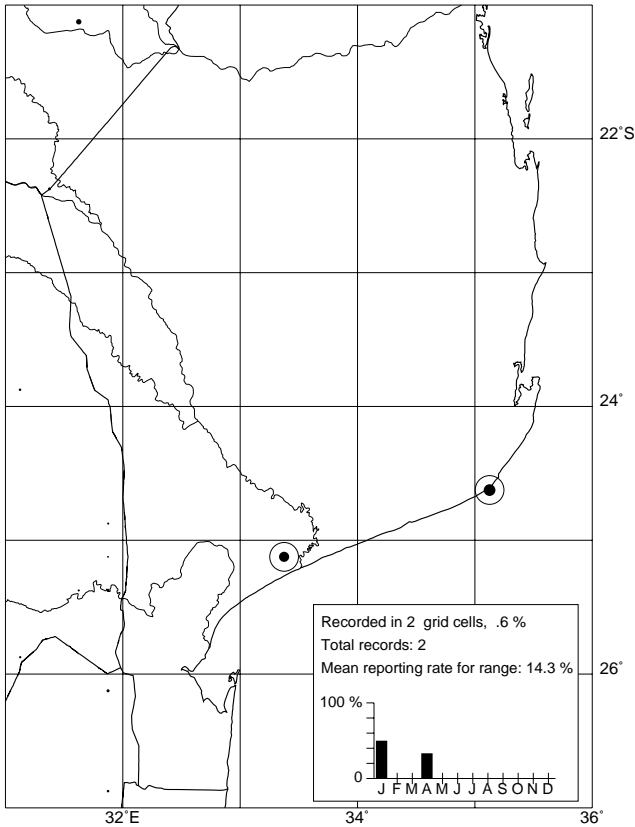
633 European Marsh Warbler

Acrocephalus palustris

Felosa-palustre

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to thickets within woodlands where it was encountered singly. The entire population winters in the southern third of Africa, mostly to the north of this region (ASAB2: 236). It stops off in north Africa for two to four months before continuing to reach this region by December (ASAB2: 236). Site fidelity in its nonbreeding grounds has been recorded (ASAB2: 236). It was reported more frequently than most other Palearctic migratory warblers partly because it is more vocal while in its nonbreeding grounds (*contra* Clancey 1996). Densities of from 3 to 7 birds/10 ha were estimated in lush vegetation in northern Botswana (ASAB2: 236). The number visiting this region probably exceeds 10 000 birds.

EUROPEAN SEDGE WARBLER



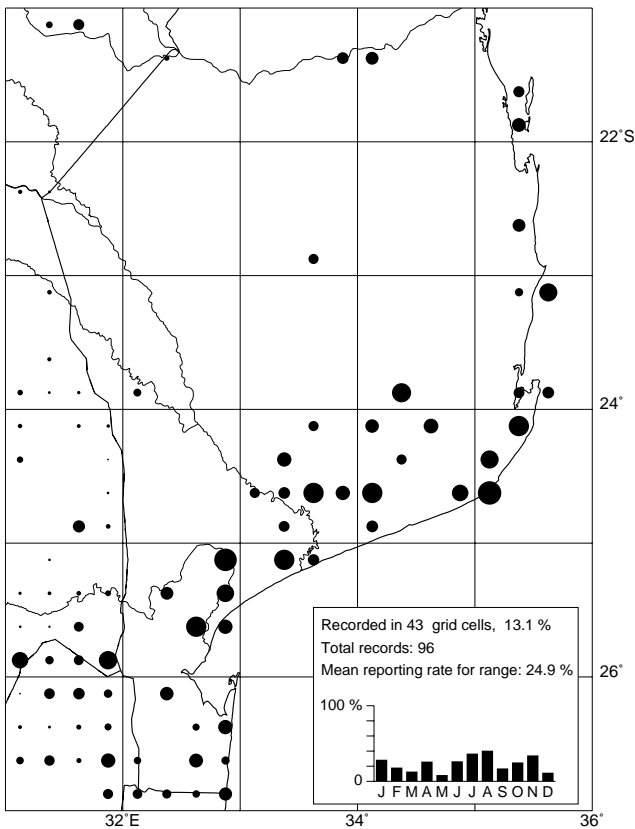
634 European Sedge Warbler

Acrocephalus schoenobaenus

Felosa-dos-juncos

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to reedbeds and the undergrowth surrounding wetlands where it was encountered singly in January and April. It was probably overlooked at some localities because it is inconspicuous and mostly silent in its nonbreeding quarters. The number visiting this region is unlikely to exceed 1000 birds.

CAPE REED WARBLER



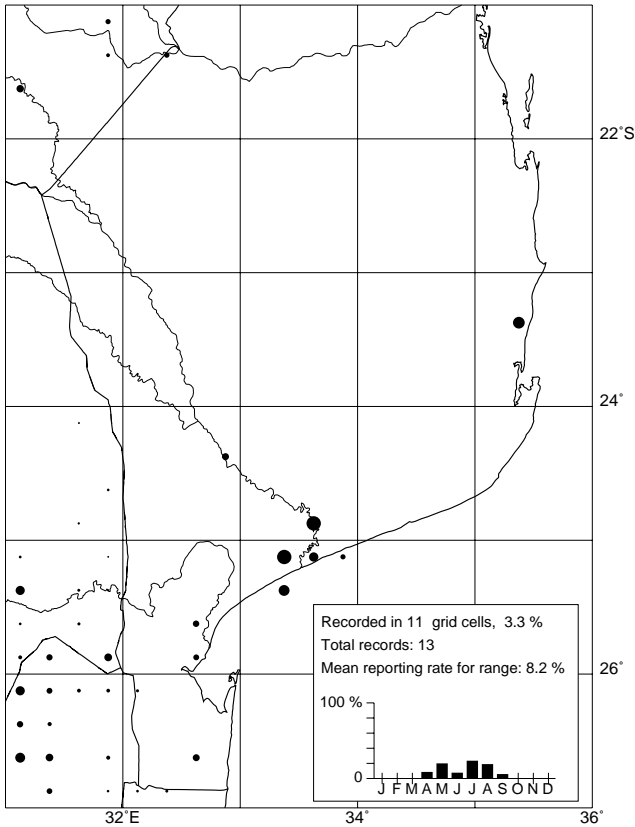
635 Cape Reed Warbler

Acrocephalus gracilirostris

Rouxinol-pequeno-dos-pântanos

A common breeding resident in reedbeds where it occurs in pairs. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Egg-laying in the neighbouring regions has been reported mainly from October to January (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

YELLOW WARBLER



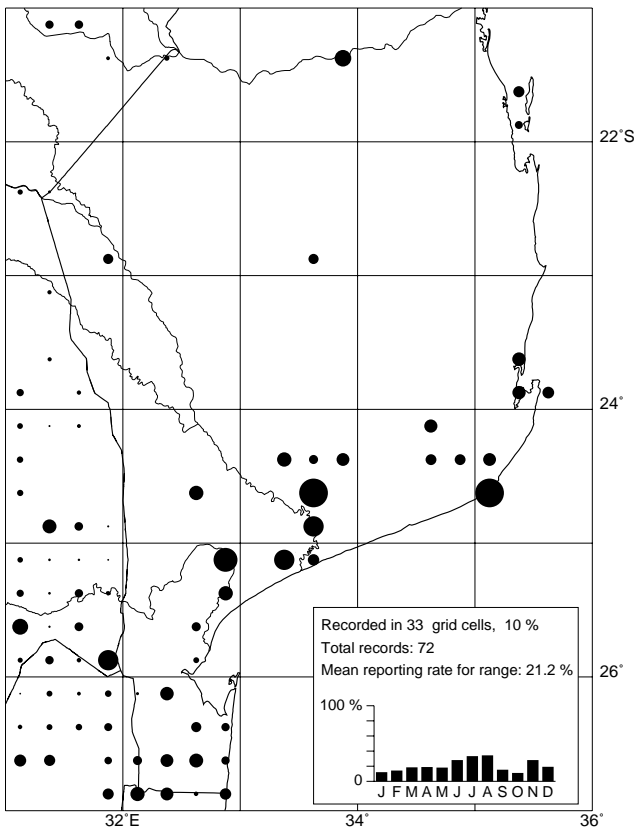
637 Yellow Warbler

Chloropeta natalensis

Felosa-amarela

An uncommon nonbreeding winter migrant from higher altitudes in neighbouring South Africa (ASAB2: 244–245). It was encountered singly in the undergrowth surrounding wetlands. The greatest concentration occurs in marshland near the mouth of the Limpopo River (2533BA). The population probably exceeds 1000 birds.

AFRICAN SEDGE WARBLER



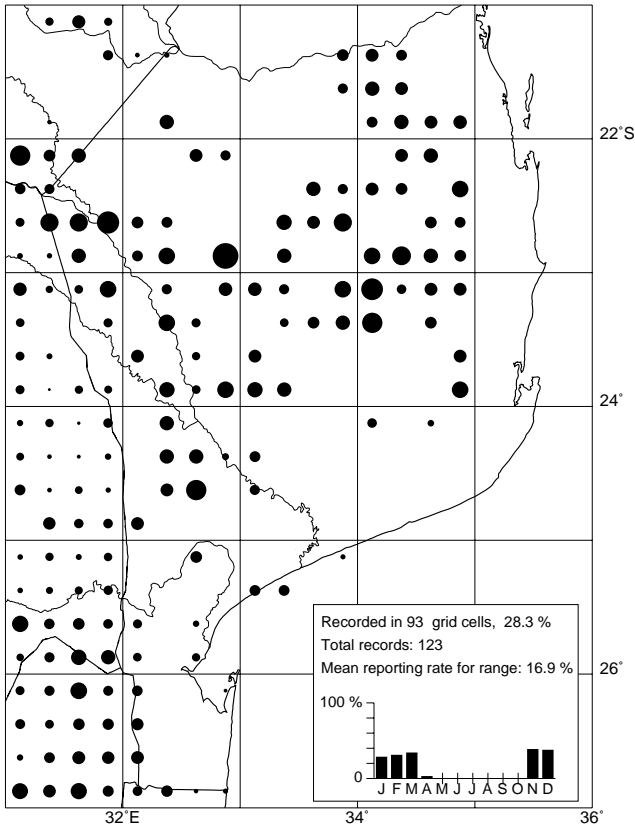
638 African Sedge Warbler

Bradypterus baboecala

Felosa-dos-juncos-africana

A common breeding resident of reedbeds where it occurs in pairs. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported from November to February (ASAB2: 246–247).

WILLOW WARBLER



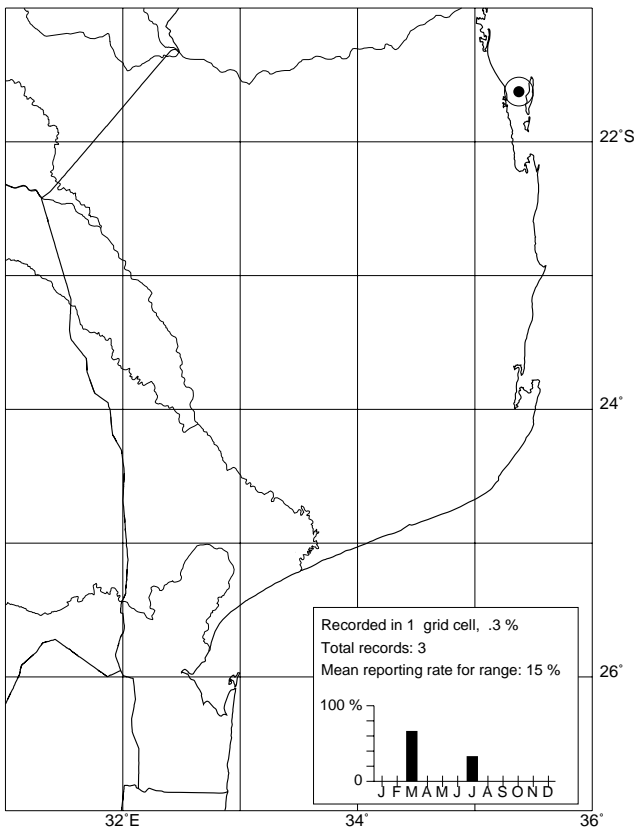
643 Willow Warbler

Phylloscopus trochilus

Felosa-musical

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to woodlands where it was encountered singly. In spite of fairly catholic habitat requirements throughout southern Africa, it is absent from the coast north of the Limpopo River. The number visiting this region probably exceeds 50 000 birds. Density estimates in southern Africa range from 23 to 200 birds/100 ha (ASAB2: 254–255). Site fidelity in its nonbreeding range has been reported (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

BLACKHEADED APALIS



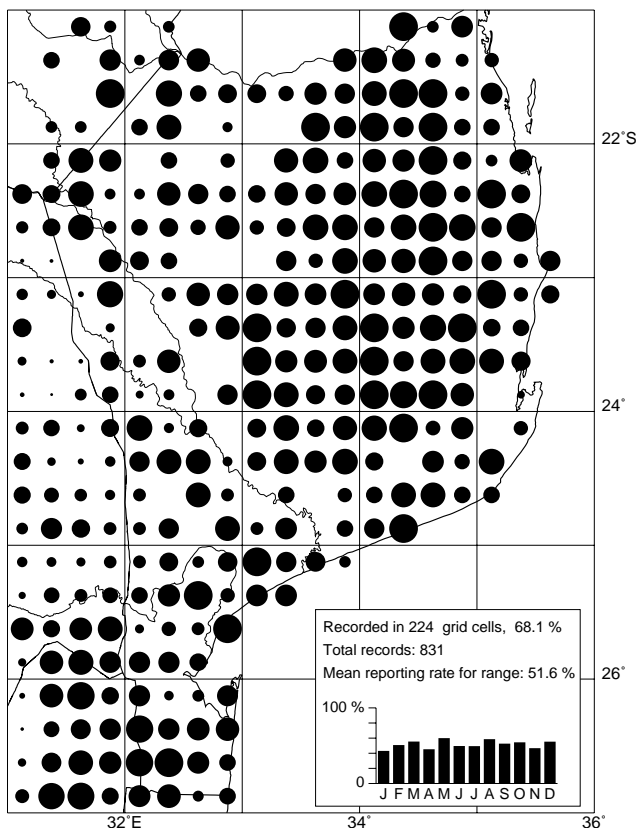
647 Blackheaded Apalis

Apalis melanocephala

Apalis-de-cabeça-preta

A rare breeding resident of dense woodlands which was only observed on Bazaruto Island (2135CB) where it occurs in pairs. It is inconspicuous and may have been overlooked at some localities. Prior to this survey it was recorded on the mainland at Massinga (2335AD) (Clancey 1996). It has been adversely affected by the destruction of indigenous vegetation along the coast and is threatened in this region. It is more common north of the Save River (Clancey 1996). Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from November to February (ASAB2: 261).

YELLOWBREASTED APALIS



648 Yellowbreasted Apalis

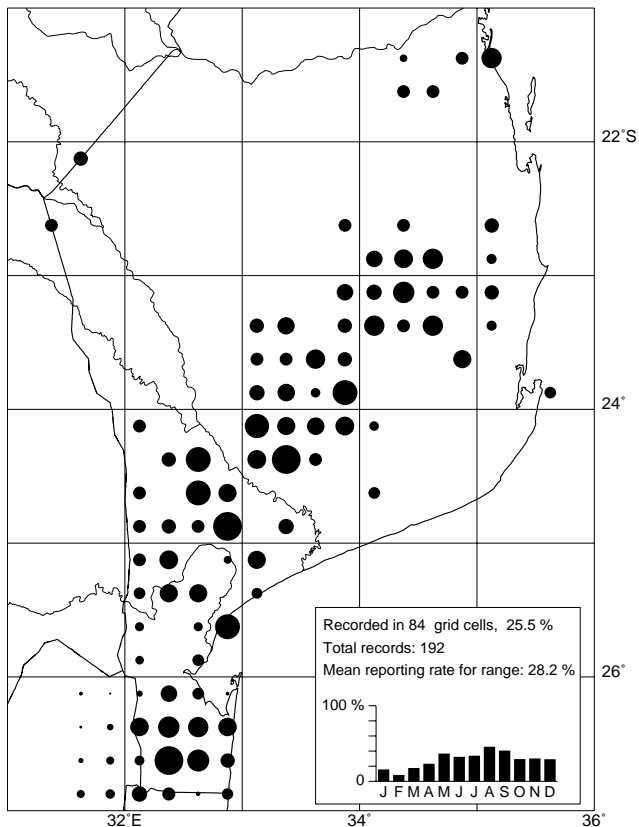
Apalis flavida

Apalis-de-peito-amarelo

A common breeding resident of woodlands where it occurs in pairs. There is no evidence for any seasonal movements. There is some indication of a gap in the distribution along the Limpopo River. The population probably exceeds one million birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the summer (ASAB2: 262–263). Two races have been identified in the region, *A. f. renata* along the coast and *A. f. neglecta* inland (Clancey 1996).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	10	<5	19	13

RUDD'S APALIS



649 Rudd's Apalis

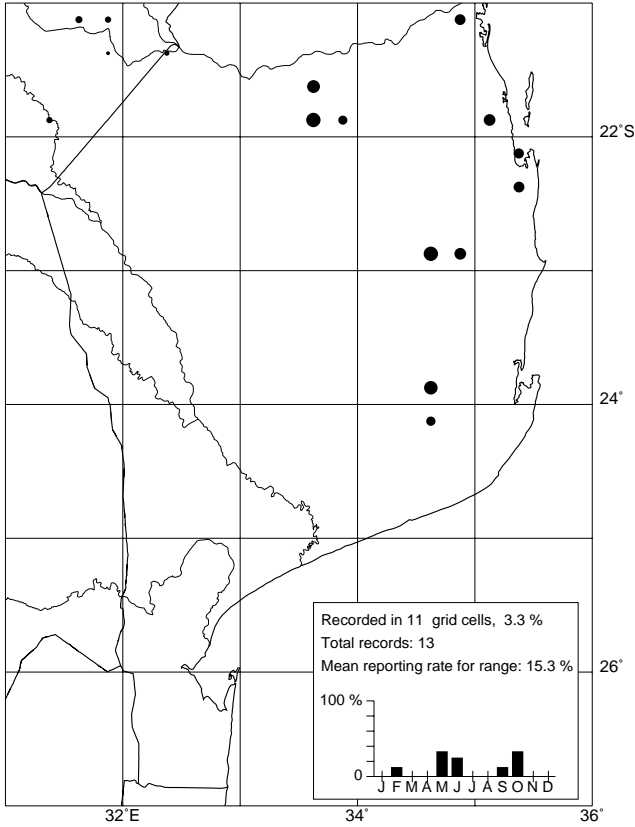
Apalis ruddi

Apalis de Rudd

A common breeding resident of thickets in *Acacia* and mixed woodlands where it occurs in pairs. It is a near endemic to Sul do Save, its range extending only a short distance into northern KwaZulu-Natal, eastern Swaziland and southern Malawi (ASAB2: 264). 70–80% of its range lies within this region. The small population near the Save River in the north appears to be isolated. Records in the extreme west indicate either vagrants or another isolated population. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. A density of 9 pairs/10 ha of suitable habitat was estimated at one locality in KwaZulu-Natal (Bevan 1944). The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding in South Africa has been reported from September to January (Dean 1971). Two races have been identified in the region, *A. r. fumosa* south of the Inkomati River floodplain and *A. r. ruddi* to the north (Clancey 1996).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	5	<5	<5	<5

REDFACED CROMBEC



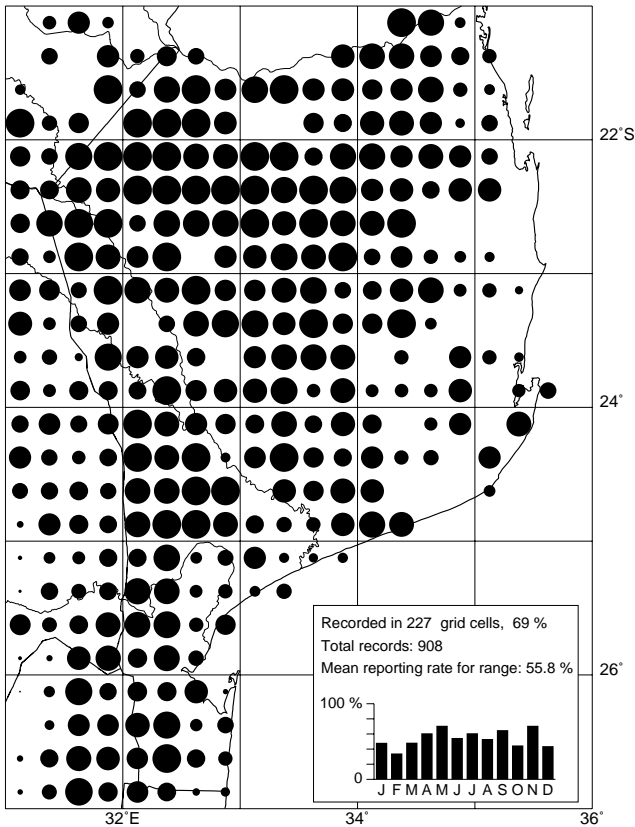
650 Redfaced Crombec

Sylvietta whytii

Rabicurta-de-faces-vermelhas

An uncommon breeding resident which was encountered singly and in pairs. It is most common in *Brachystegia* woodlands and also occurs sparsely in mixed woodlands and savanna. It occurs alongside the Longbilled Crombec throughout its range. It outnumbers that species in tall *Brachystegia* woodland, but is outnumbered by it in other habitats. It avoids interaction with the Longbilled Crombec by keeping mostly to the canopy while the latter prefers to forage in the undergrowth. Egg-laying in Zimbabwe has been reported in early summer with a September to November peak (Irwin 1981). The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. As in Zimbabwe, it has declined as a result of the destruction of woodlands for agriculture (ASAB2: 265).

Longbilled Crombec



651 Longbilled Crombec

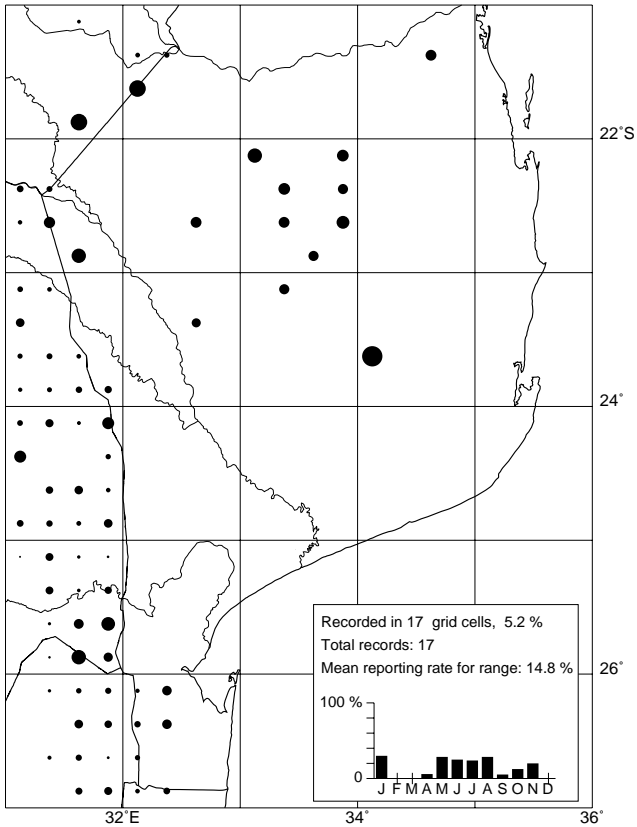
Sylvietta rufescens

Rabicurta-de-bico-comprido

A common breeding resident of woodland and savanna where it occurs singly or in pairs. It is most numerous in the arid parts of the region. It is outnumbered by the Redfaced Crombec in tall *Brachystegia* woodland, but outnumbers that species in other habitats where they overlap (*contra* Clancey 1996). Interaction with the Redfaced Crombec is minimised by the latter keeping mostly to the canopy while the Longbilled Crombec prefers to forage in the undergrowth. Density estimates in southern Africa range from 1 bird/23 ha to 1 bird/1.8 ha (ASAB2: 266–267). The population probably exceeds two million birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported throughout the summer with an October to January egg-laying peak (ASAB2: 266–267). It is one of the hosts of Klaas's Cuckoo (Rowan 1983).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	29	15	16	26

YELLOWBELLIED EREMOMELA



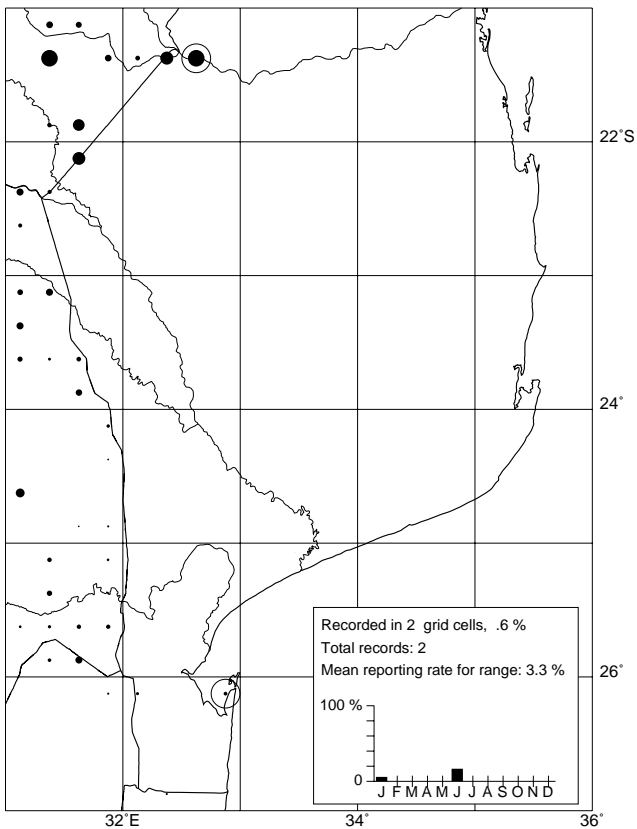
653 Yellowbellied Eremomela

Eremomela icteropygialis

Eremomela-de-barriga-amarela

An uncommon breeding resident of open woodlands and savanna where it occurs in pairs. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. There is no evidence for any seasonal movements. Egg-laying in the neighbouring regions has been reported from September to January (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

GREENCAPPED EREMOMELA



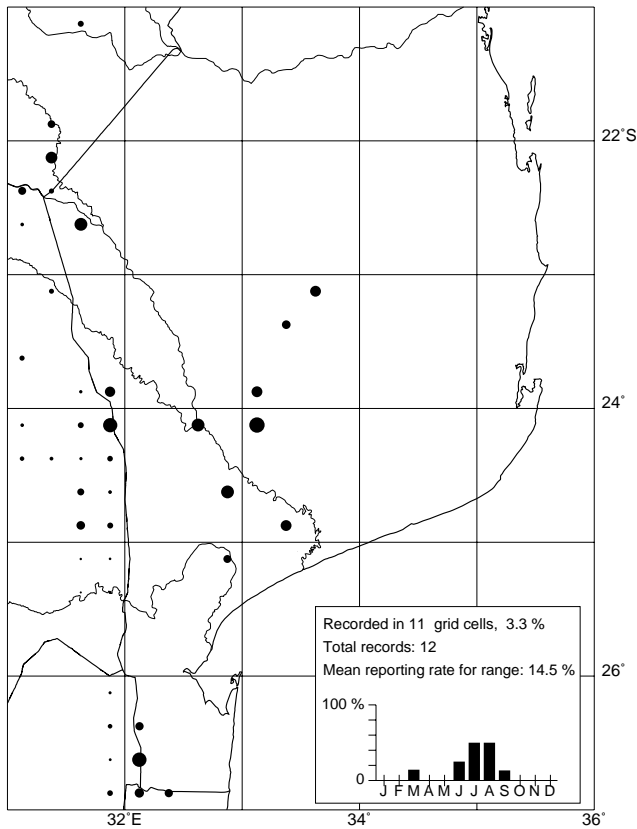
655 Greencapped Eremomela

Eremomela scotops

Eremomela-de-barrete-verde

A flock of about six birds was seen in riverine woodland near Massangena (2132AD) in June 1997 and another at Inhaca Island (2632BB) in January 1994. It is probably a breeding resident which was overlooked at some localities. Prior to this survey it was collected at Rumbacaca (2135CD) (Clancey 1996). It was listed for the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632BD) by Tello (1973) without supporting details. Egg-laying in Zimbabwe has been reported from August to February with a September to November peak (Irwin 1981).

BURNTNECKED EREMOMELA



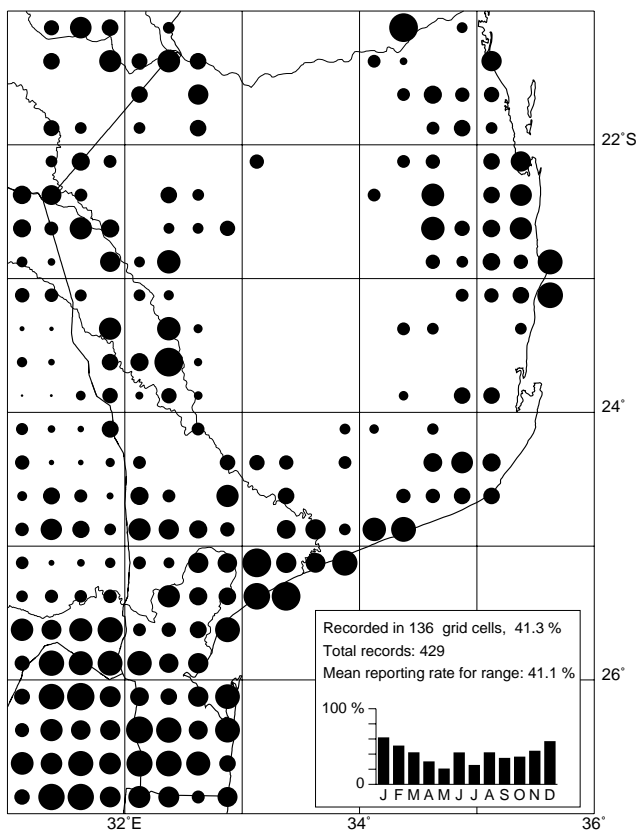
656 Burntnecked Eremomela

Eremomela usticollis

Eremomela-de-garganta-castanha

An uncommon breeding resident of *Acacia* woodlands where it occurs in pairs. It is inconspicuous and was probably overlooked at some localities. A density of 1 breeding pair/17 ha was estimated in suitable habitat at one locality in the Northern Province, South Africa (ASAB2: 274–275). The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Breeding in the Northern Province, South Africa, has been reported from October to April (ASAB2: 274–275).

BLEATING WARBLER



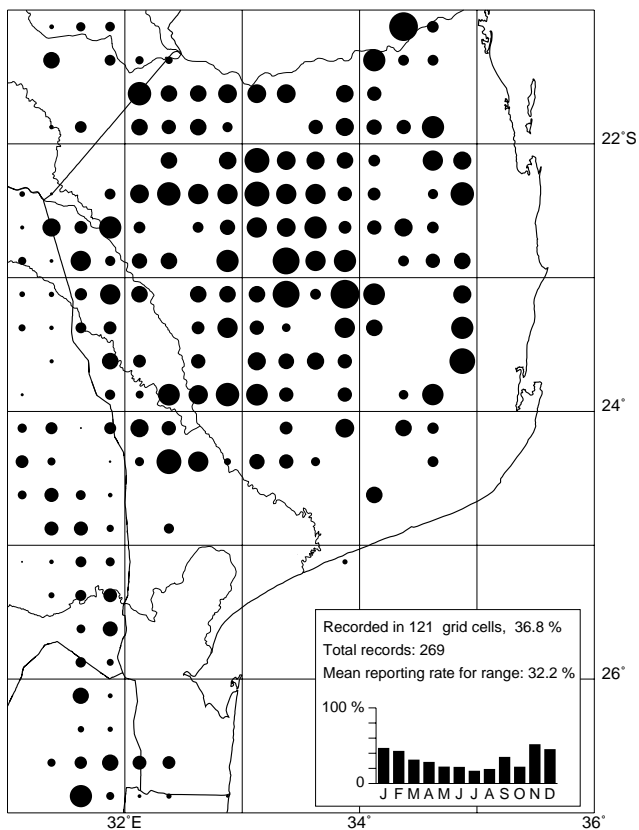
657 Bleating Warbler

Camaroptera brachyura

Felosa-de-dorso-verde

A very common breeding resident of woodlands with dense undergrowth and forests where it occurs in pairs. Its absence from the central part of the region corresponds with a scarcity of water-courses. The population probably exceeds 100 000 birds. Movements from higher altitudes into this region in winter have been postulated (ASAB2: 276–277), but reporting rates show a decrease in winter (which may be related to changes in conspicuousness). Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported from September to April (ASAB2: 276–277).

STIERLING'S BARRED WARBLER



659 Stierling's Barred Warbler

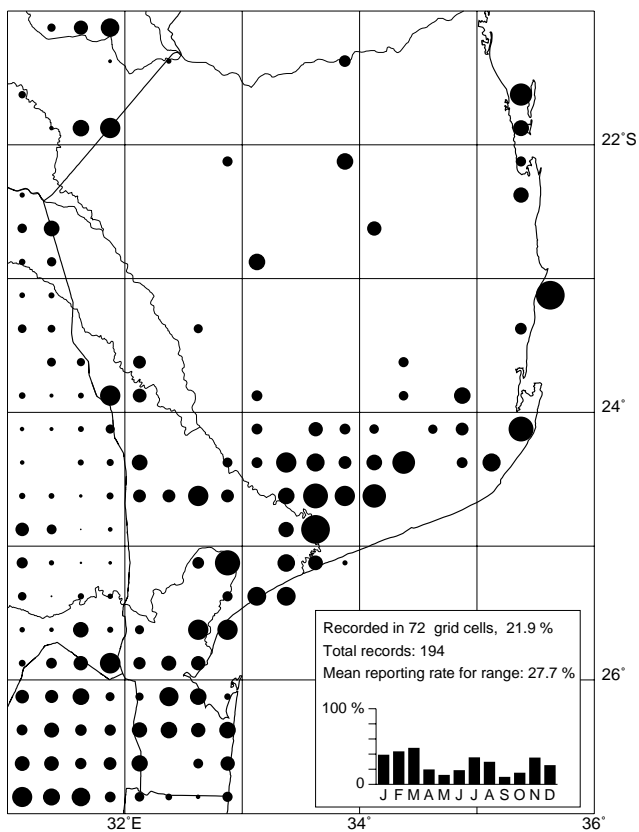
Calamonastes stierlingi

Felosa de Stierling

A common breeding resident of woodlands where it occurs in pairs. Although most common in broadleaved woodland, it is occasionally also encountered in *Acacia* woodlands. It avoids the wetter parts of the region. Densities in suitable habitat at a few localities in Botswana were estimated at from 1 pair/6 ha to 1 pair/2.5 ha (ASAB2: 280–281). The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds. There is no evidence for seasonal movements. Egg-laying in the neighbouring regions has been reported from November to February (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	<5	<5	<5	7

FANTAILED CISTICOLA



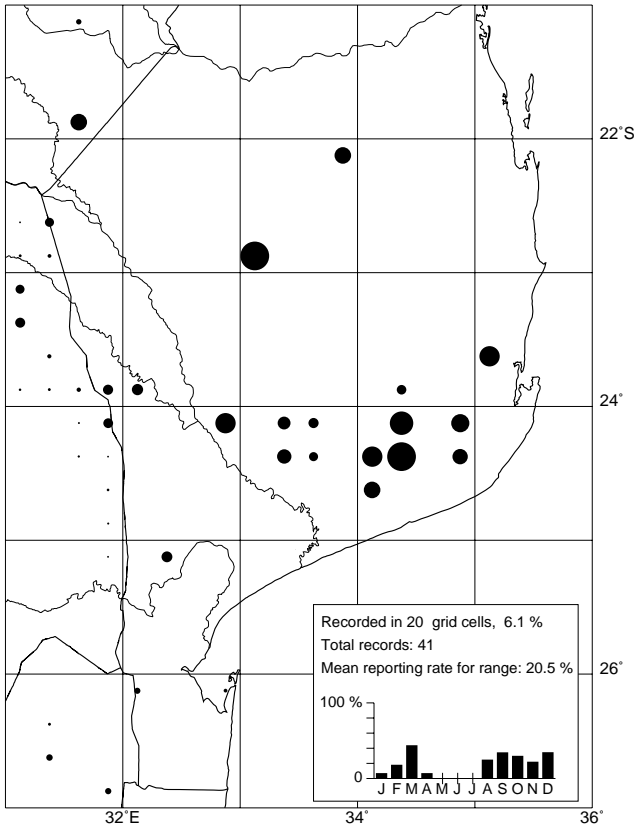
664 Fantailed Cisticola

Cisticola juncidis

Fuinha-dos-juncos

A common breeding resident of grassland, savanna, clearings in woodland, cultivated lands and marshes where it occurs in pairs. It is seldom reported in winter because it is inconspicuous when not calling and it is believed to be sedentary. The population probably exceeds 200 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported mainly from November to April (ASAB2: 288–289). During 1996, birds were observed performing aerial displays through to the end of July, indicating an extended breeding season following exceptionally heavy summer rains. It has expanded its range in southern Africa by adapting to man-made environments (ASAB2: 288–289) and is likely to expand farther in this region with increasing agricultural activity.

DESERT CISTICOLA



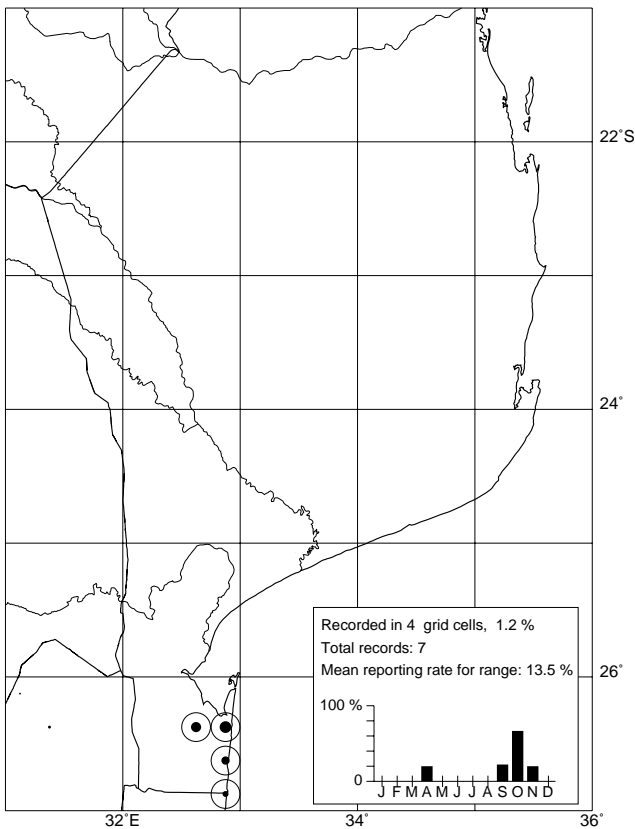
665 Desert Cisticola

Cisticola aridula

Fuinha-do-deserto

An uncommon breeding resident of dry grassland where it was observed singly. It is seldom reported during winter because it is inconspicuous when not calling and it is not clear whether any seasonal movements take place. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported mainly from September to April (ASAB2: 290–291).

CLOUD CISTICOLA



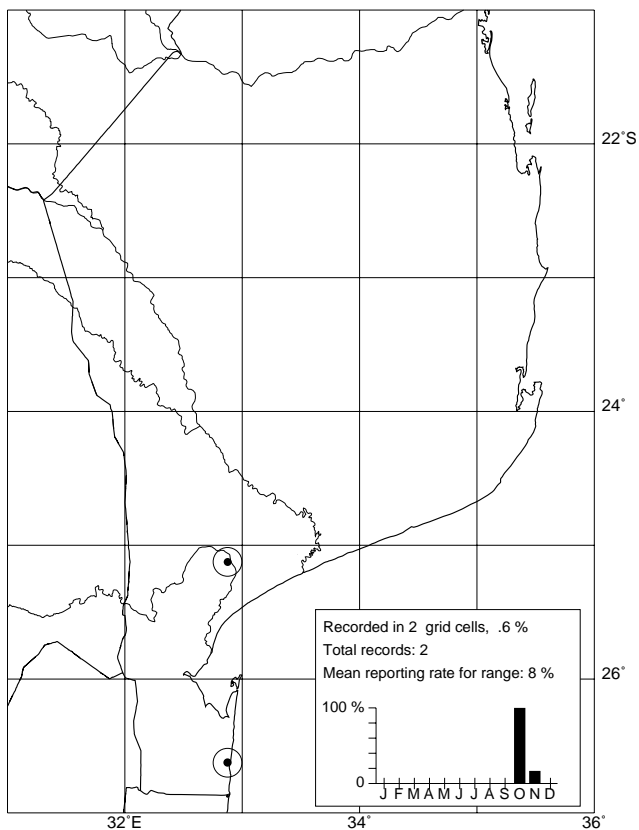
666 Cloud Cisticola

Cisticola textrix

Fuinha-das-nuvens

An uncommon breeding resident of moist grassland in the far south of the region where it was observed singly. It is seldom reported in winter because it is inconspicuous when not calling, and it is believed to be sedentary. The population probably does not exceed 500 birds. Egg-laying in the neighbouring regions has been reported from September to March (ASAB2: 292–293).

PALECROWNED CISTICOLA



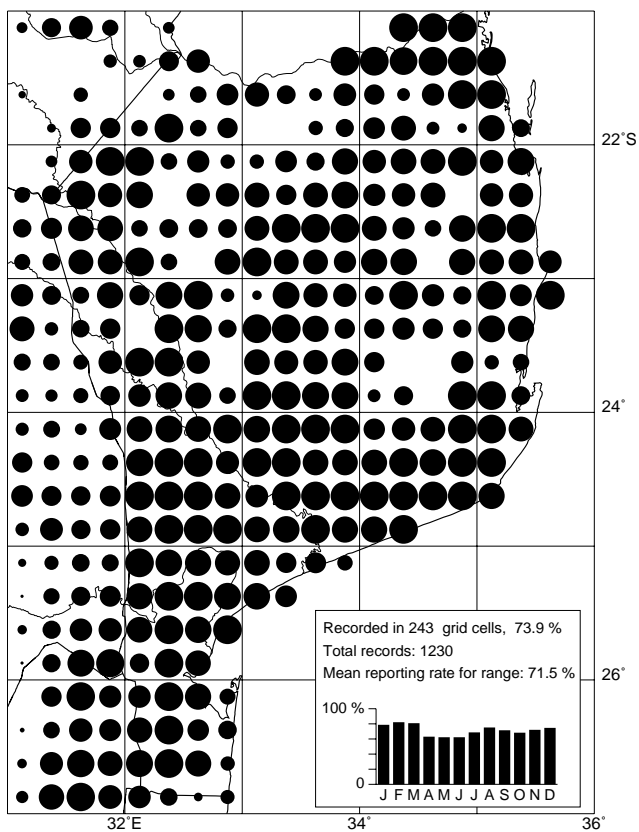
668 Palecrowned Cisticola

Cisticola brunnescens

Fuinha-de-coroa-pálida

Probably a breeding resident which was reported in flooded grasslands near Zitundo (2632DB) in November 1997 and in marshland at Xinovane (2532BB) in October 1998 (F. Peacock). Prior to this survey it was reported from Manhica (2532BD) and Chicumbane (2533BA) (Clancey 1996). It is likely to have been overlooked in some localities because it is inconspicuous when not calling. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from November to May with a December to January peak (ASAB2: 304).

RATTLING CISTICOLA



672 Rattling Cisticola

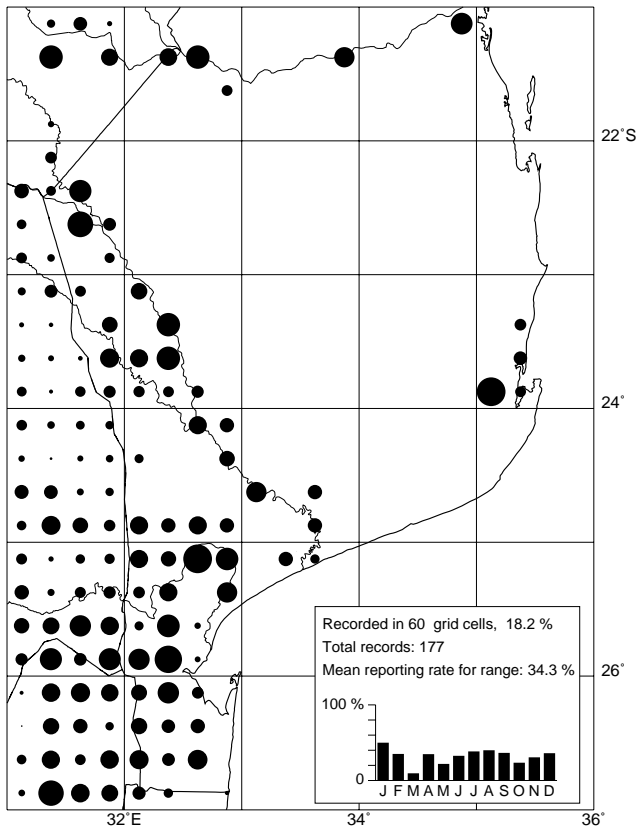
Cisticola chiniana

Fuinha-chocalheira

A very common breeding resident of all wooded habitats except forest and dense woodlands. It is most common in *Acacia* woodland. A gap in the distribution north of Panda (2334C,D) corresponds with *Brachystegia* woodlands. It occurs in pairs. The population probably exceeds two million birds. A density of 1 pair/4 ha was estimated at one locality in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the summer (ASAB2: 302–303) and was observed here in January. Two races have been identified in the region: *C. c. vulpiniceps* occurs only in the north, and *C. c. campestris* farther south, but the limits of their ranges are not clear (Clancey 1996).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	50	<5	9	10

REDFACED CISTICOLA



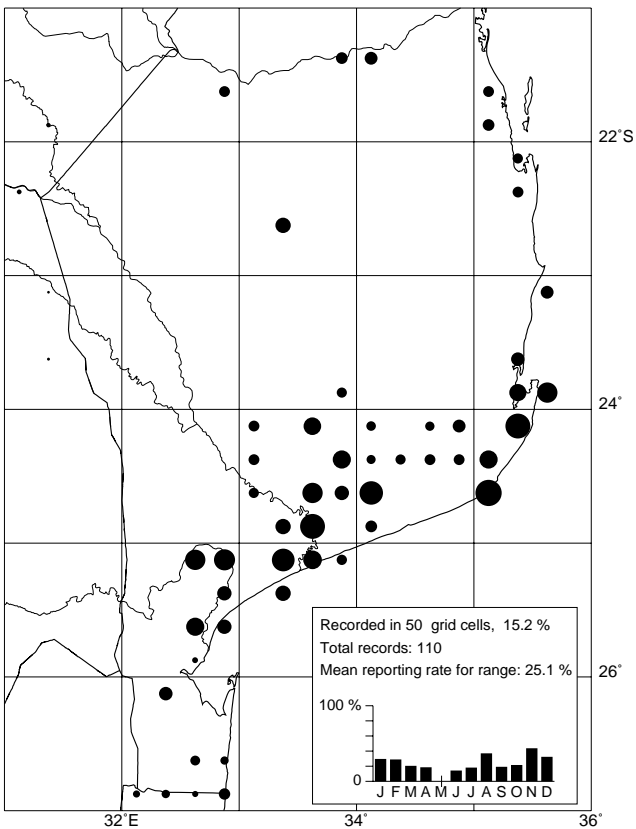
674 Redfaced Cisticola

Cisticola erythrops

Fuinha-de-faces-vermelhas

A common breeding resident of rank grass around wetlands and cultivated lands where it occurs in pairs. It is concentrated south of the Limpopo River, with isolated populations north of Maxixe (2335CB) and along the Save River. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from October to April with a December to February peak (ASAB2: 306–307).

BLACKBACKED CISTICOLA



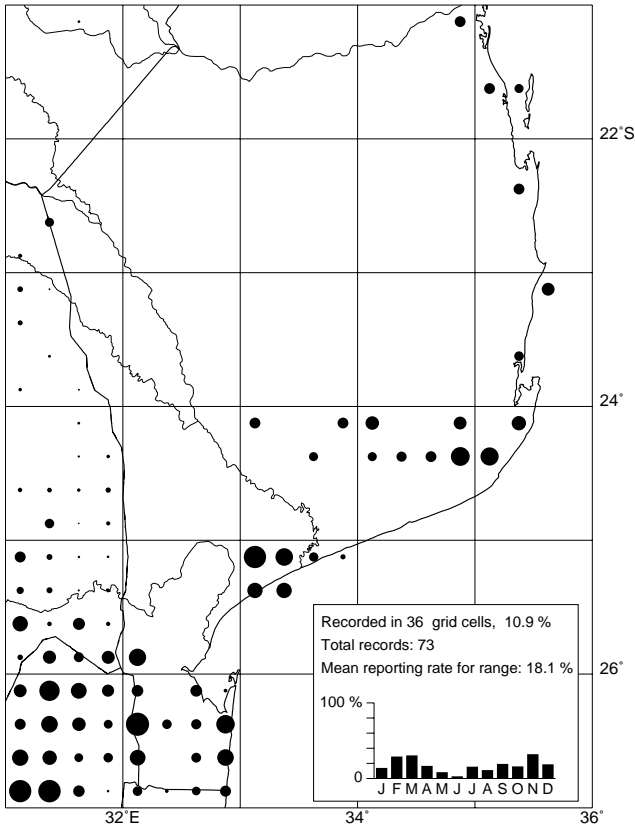
675 Blackbacked Cisticola

Cisticola galactotes

Fuinha-de-dorso-preto

A common breeding resident of reedbeds and rank grass around wetlands where it occurs in pairs. Its distribution is concentrated along the coast and in the Limpopo River floodplain. It is believed to be sedentary throughout its southern African range (ASAB2: 308–309). The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Breeding has been reported from October to February in neighbouring KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (Dean 1971).

CROAKING CISTICOLA



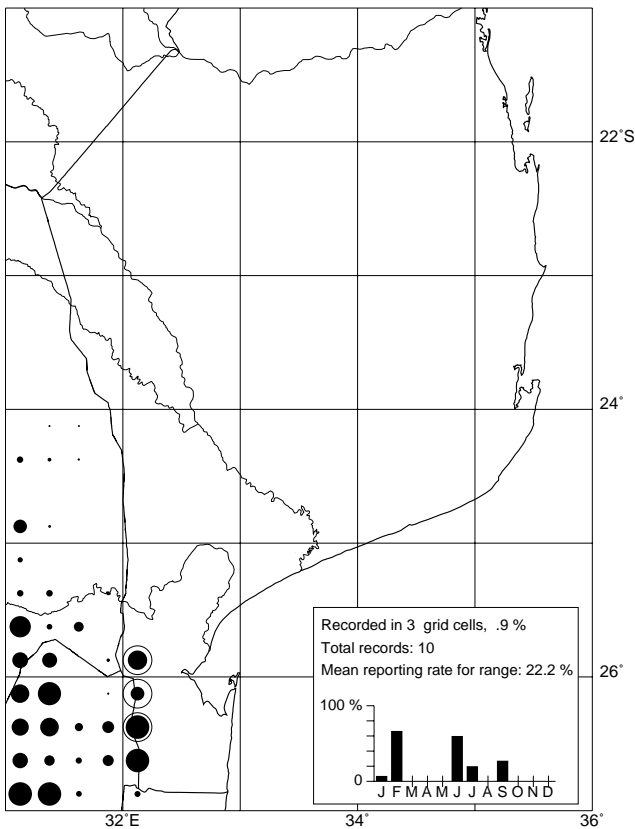
678 Croaking Cisticola

Cisticola natalensis

Fuinha do Natal

An uncommon breeding resident of marshlands and moist grasslands where it occurs in pairs. It is believed to be sedentary throughout its southern African range (ASAB2: 312–313). The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Egg-laying has been reported from October to February, mainly November to December, in neighbouring KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (Dean 1971).

LAZY CISTICOLA



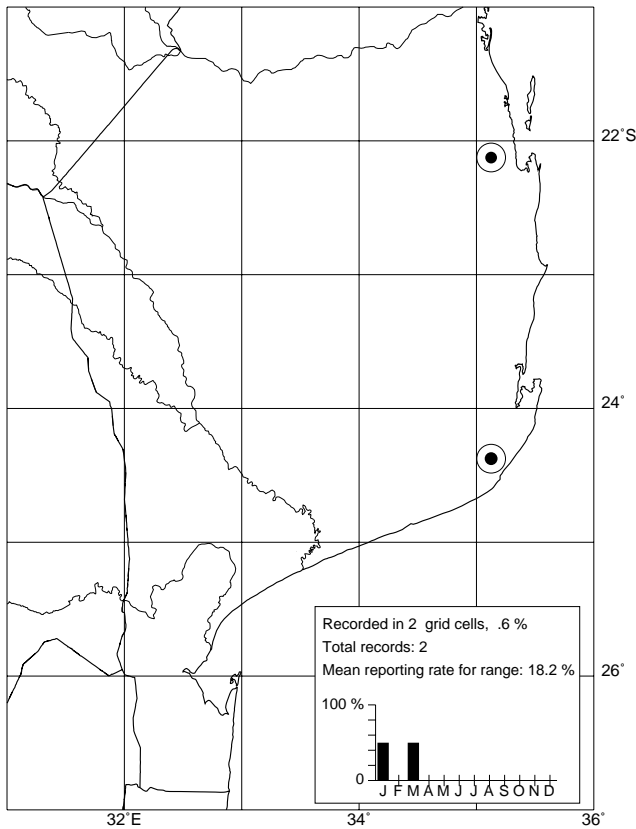
679 Lazy Cisticola

Cisticola aberrans

Fuinha-preguiçosa

An uncommon breeding resident of woodland and scrub on stony ground in the Libombo Mountain range. It occurs in pairs. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. It is believed to be sedentary throughout its southern African range (ASAB2: 314–315). Egg-laying in the neighbouring regions has been reported from October to March (ASAB2: 314–315).

SHORTWINGED CISTICOLA



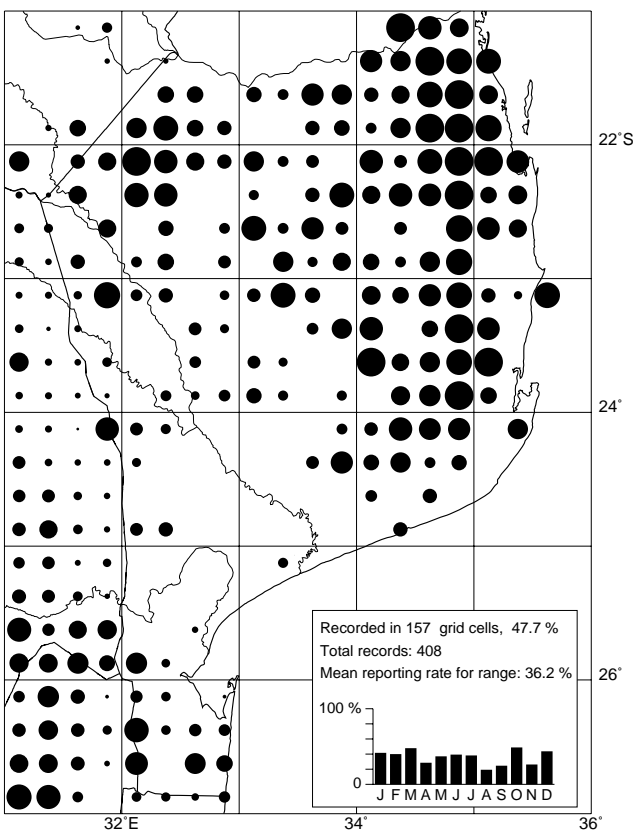
680 Shortwinged Cisticola

Cisticola brachyptera

Fuinha-de-asa-curta

A calling bird was observed near Zavora (2435AC) in January 1995 and another near Vilanculos (2235AA) in March 1997. It is probably an uncommon breeding resident of coastal broadleaved savanna which occurs in pairs. It is inconspicuous and was probably overlooked at some localities. It is more common north of the Save River (Clancey 1996). Egg-laying in Zimbabwe has been reported from November to March (Irwin 1981).

NEDDICKY



681 Neddicky

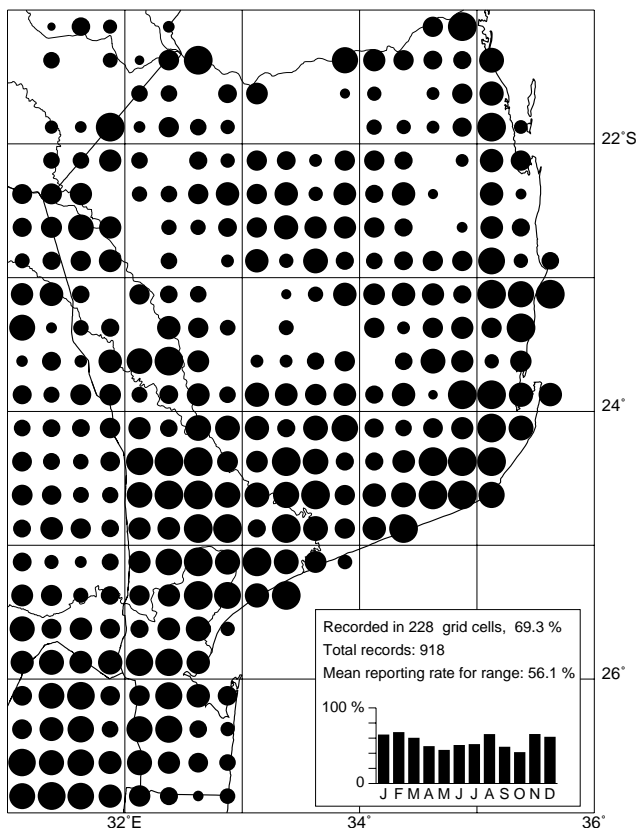
Cisticola fulvicapilla

Fuinha-de-cabeça-ruiva

A common breeding resident of woodlands and savanna where it occurs in pairs. Although more common in broadleaved woodlands, it was also encountered in *Acacia* woodlands. On the other hand, at Nylsvlei in the Northern Province, South Africa, it was found to be more common in *Acacia* than broadleaved woodland, with estimated densities of 1 pair/5 ha in *Acacia* and 1 pair/10 ha in broadleaved woodland (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). A gap in the distribution separating northern and southern populations corresponds with the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers. The population probably exceeds 100 000 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported from October to March with a November to January peak (ASAB2: 318–319). The race *C. f. lebombo* supposedly occurs only in the Libombo Mountain range and is replaced by *C. f. muelleri* elsewhere (Clancey 1996).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	<5	<5	12	8

TAWNYFLANKED PRINIA



683 Tawnyflanked Prinia

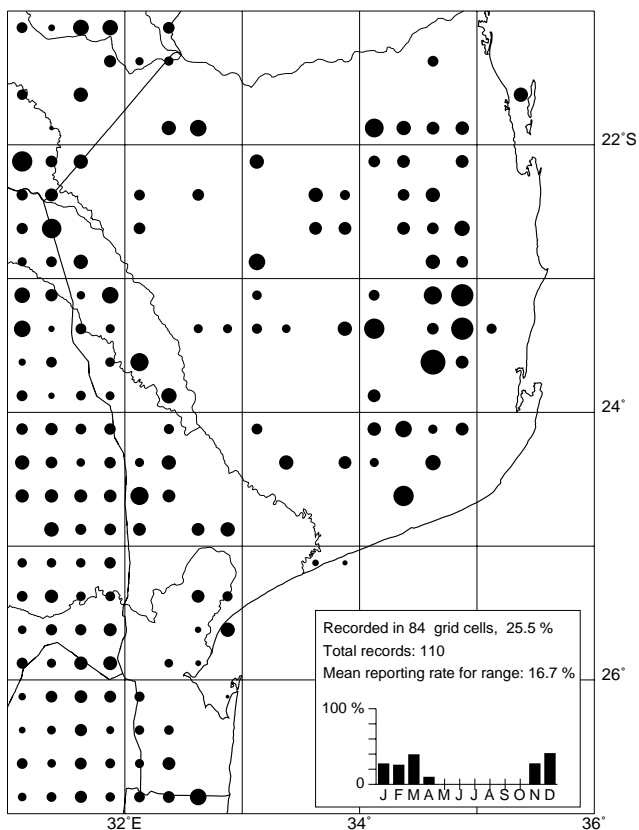
Prinia subflava

Prínia-de-flancos-castanhos

A common breeding resident of reedbeds, rank grass and undergrowth in all habitats except forest. No seasonal movements are suspected in its southern African range (ASAB2: 322–323). The population probably exceeds 500 000 birds. A density of 1 pair/15 ha was estimated in broadleaved woodland at one locality in the Northern Province, South Africa, and its density is believed to be higher elsewhere (ASAB2: 322–323). Egg-laying in the neighbouring regions has been reported from August to April with a November to January peak (ASAB2: 322–323).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	7	<5	<5	4

SPOTTED FLYCATCHER



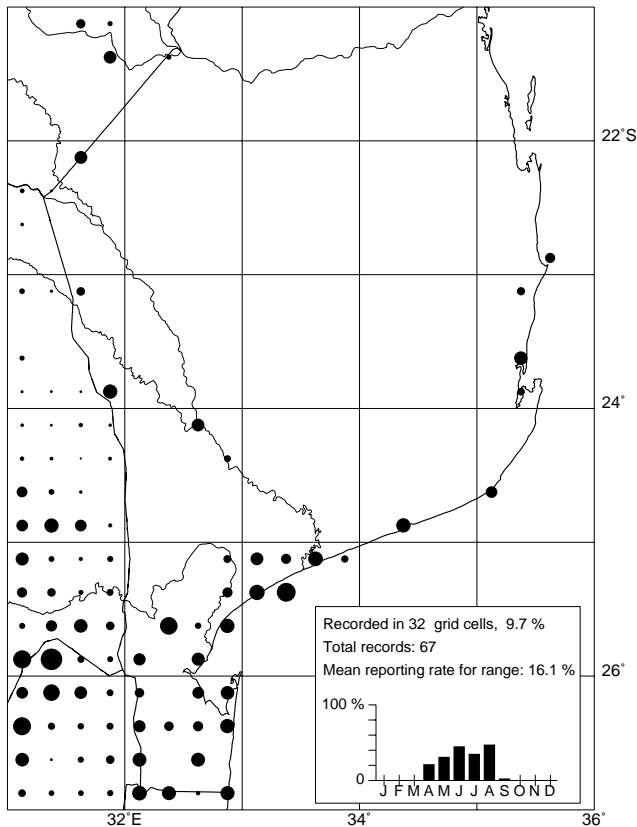
689 Spotted Flycatcher

Muscicapa striata

Papa-moscas-cinzento

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to woodlands where it is encountered singly or in pairs. It avoids the coast north of the Limpopo River. Site fidelity on the nonbreeding grounds has been reported in the eastern parts of southern Africa (ASAB2: 332–333). In northeastern Botswana, density estimates yielded an average of 1 bird/2.5 ha in suitable habitat with a peak density of 1 bird/ha (ASAB2: 332–333). The number visiting this region probably exceeds 100 000 birds.

DUSKY FLYCATCHER



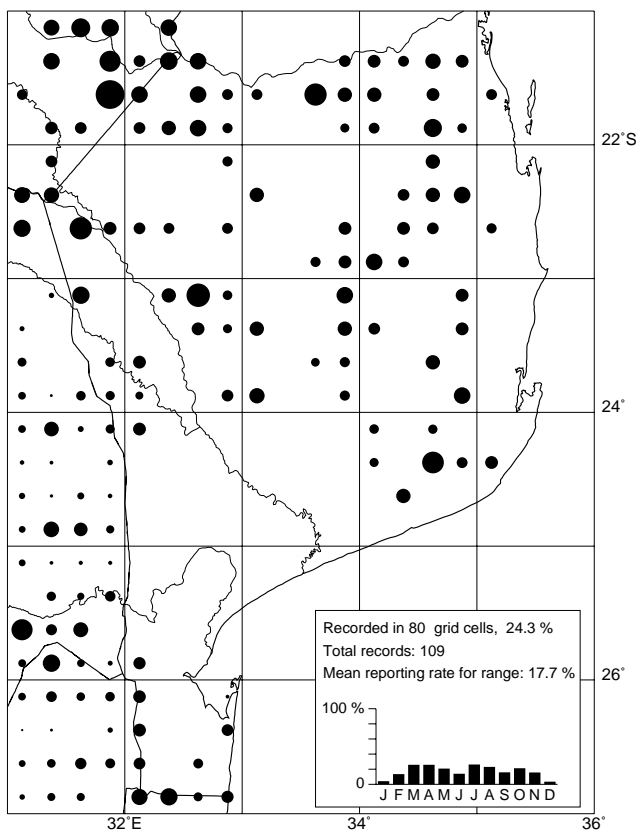
690 Dusky Flycatcher

Muscicapa adusta

Papa-moscas-sombrio

An uncommon nonbreeding winter migrant to coastal and riverine woodland and forest from higher altitudes in South Africa and Swaziland (ASAB2: 334–335). It was encountered singly. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds.

BLUEGREY FLYCATCHER



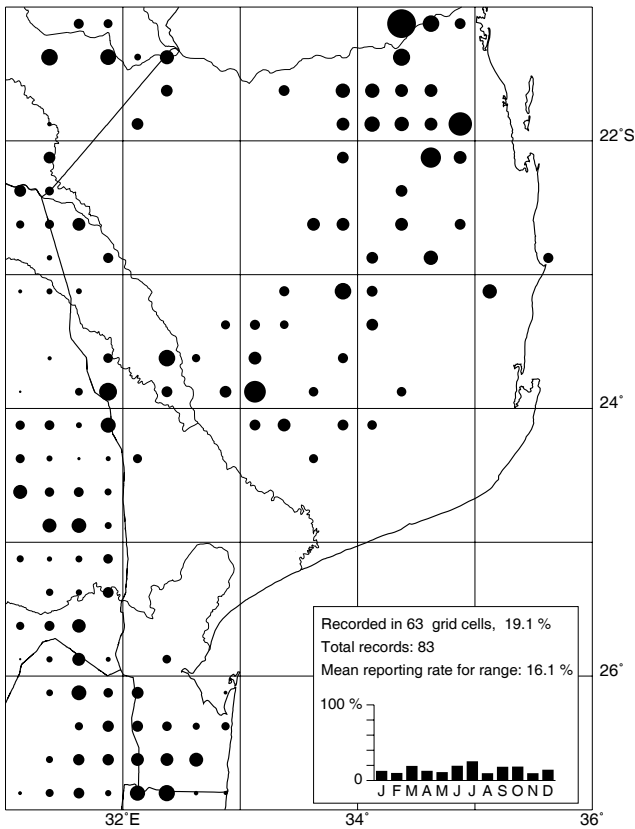
691 Bluegrey Flycatcher

Muscicapa caerulescens

Papa-moscas-azulado

An uncommon breeding resident and partial migrant in dense woodlands and forest where it occurs in pairs. A wide gap which includes the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers, separates the northern and southern populations. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. There is some evidence for seasonal movements over short distances within southern Africa, the details of which are unclear (ASAB2: 338–339). Higher reporting rates in winter may reflect seasonal changes in conspicuousness and do not necessarily support the suggestion that the resident population is augmented by winter visitors from South Africa (Clancey 1996). Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported in summer with an October to December peak (ASAB2: 338–339). It is one of the hosts of Klaas's Cuckoo (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). Clancey (1996) ascribed the resident population to the race *C. c. vulturina* and the migrants to the nominate race.

FANTAILED FLYCATCHER



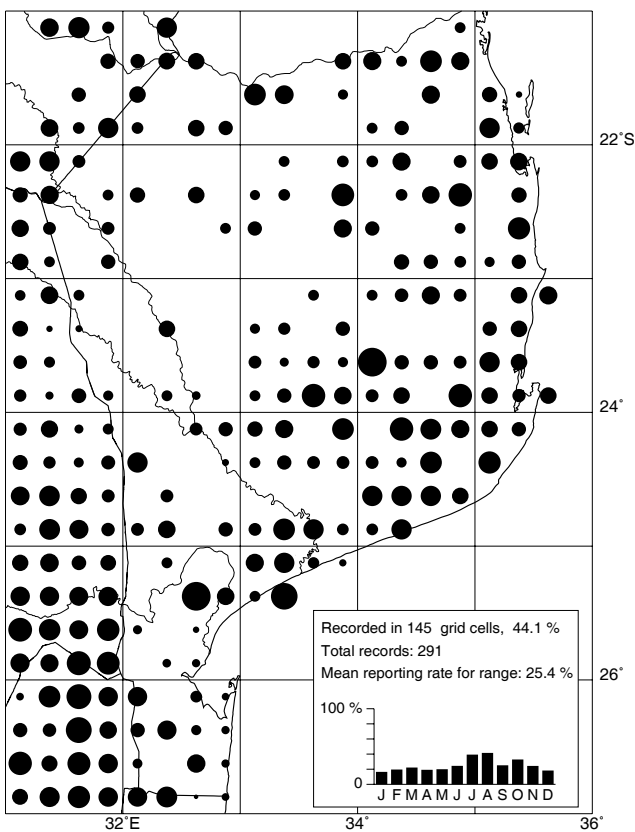
693 Fantailed Flycatcher

Myioparus plumbeus

Papa-moscas-rabo-de-leque

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands where it occurs in pairs. A wide gap, which includes the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers, separates the northern and southern populations. No seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from August to January with an October to November peak (ASAB2: 340–341). It is one of the hosts of Klaas’s Cuckoo (Maclean 1993).

BLACK FLYCATCHER



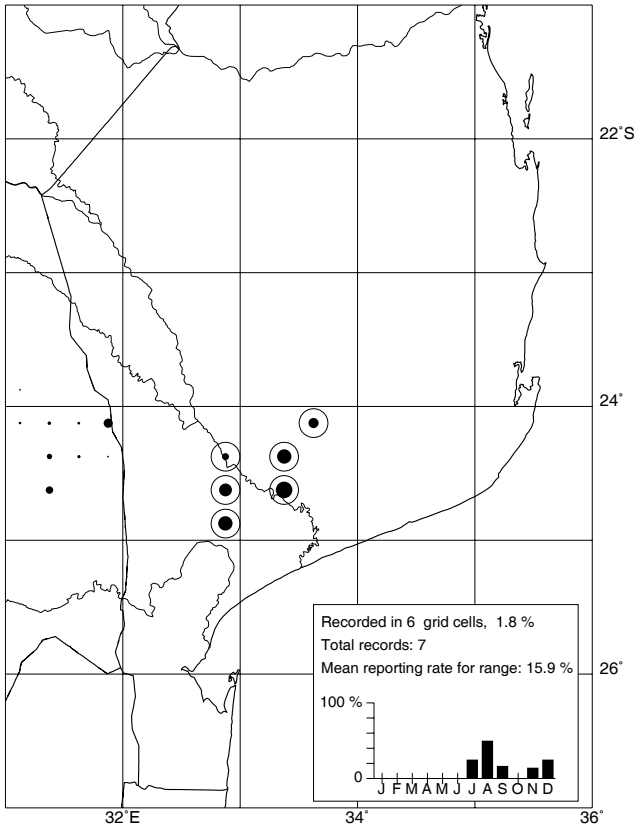
694 Black Flycatcher

Melaenornis pammelaina

Papa-moscas-preto-africano

A common breeding resident of woodlands where it occurs in pairs. Seasonal movements across southern Africa from the dry west eastwards in the dry season have been suggested (ASAB2: 342–343). The higher reporting rates in winter may reflect seasonal changes in conspicuousness and do not necessarily provide evidence for a winter influx. A density of 1 breeding pair/30 ha was estimated at one locality in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported from August to January with an October to November peak (ASAB2: 342–343).

MARICO FLYCATCHER



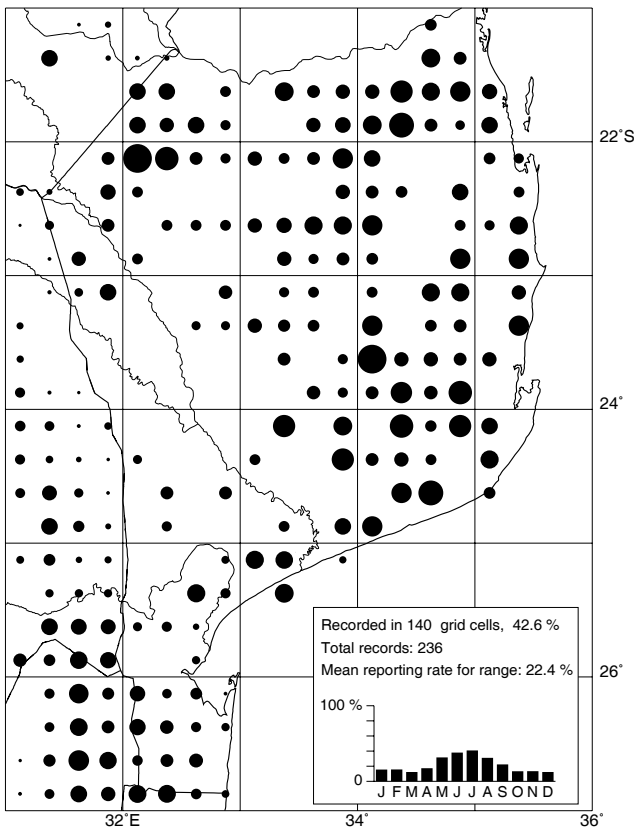
695 Marico Flycatcher

Melaenornis mariquensis

Papa-moscas de Marico

There were too few records for the status of this species to be determined with certainty, but records from midwinter and midsummer suggest that it may be a breeding resident. It was observed in pairs in *Acacia* woodlands. The bulk of the population in southern Africa has a more westerly distribution (ASAB2: 344–345). It has not previously been reported in the region (Clancey 1996). The population probably does not exceed 500 birds. Breeding in South Africa has been reported from September to April with an October to December peak (ASAB2: 344–345).

PALLID FLYCATCHER



696 Pallid Flycatcher

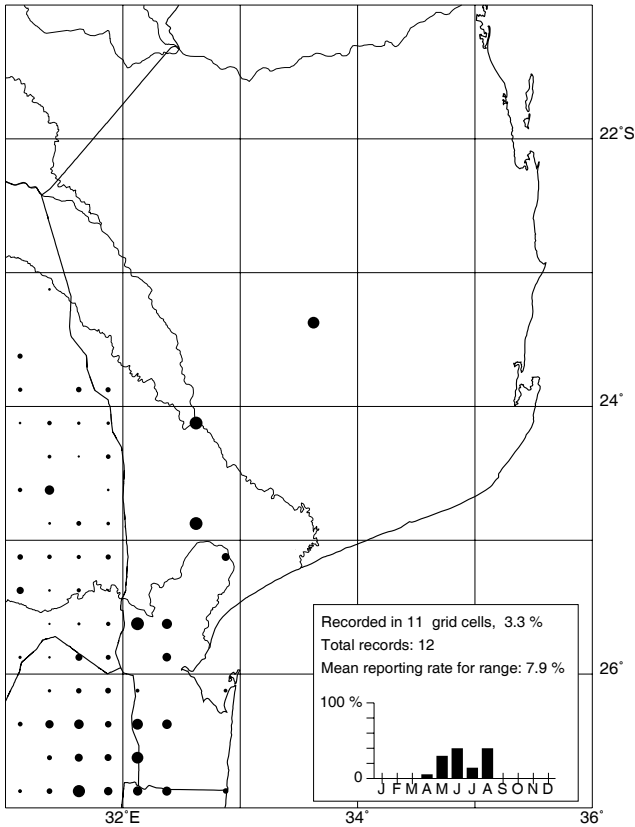
Melaenornis pallidus

Papa-moscas-pálido

A common breeding resident of broadleaved woodlands where it occurs in pairs. A density of 1 breeding pair/30 ha was estimated at one locality in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). Increased reporting rates in winter are probably due to seasonal changes in conspicuousness. The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds. Egg-laying in South Africa has been reported from September to January with an October to November peak (ASAB2: 346–347). Breeding was observed here in November, January and March. Two races have been identified in the region: *M. p. sibilans* south of the Inkomati River floodplain and *M. p. divisus* to the north (Clancey 1996).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	<5	<5	12	6

FISCAL FLYCATCHER



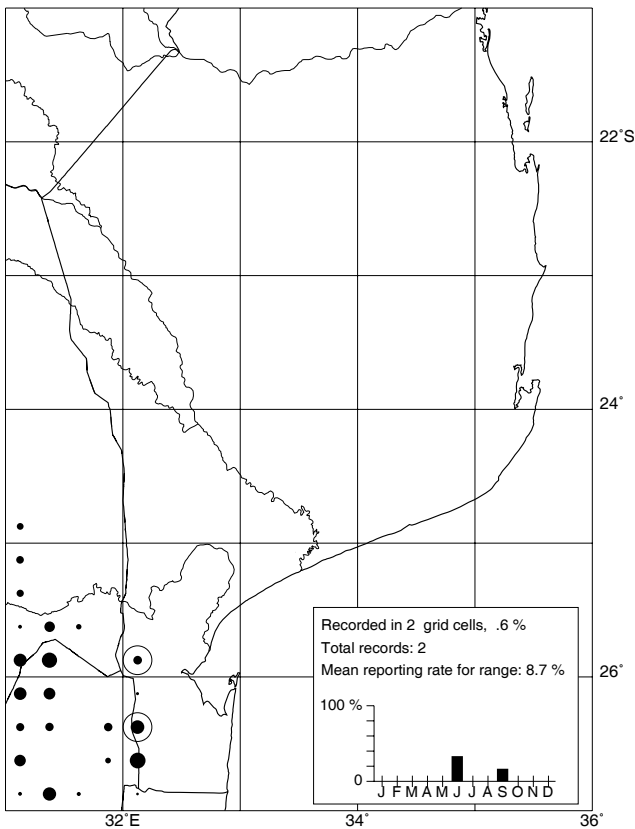
698 Fiscal Flycatcher

Sigelus silens

Papa-moscas-fiscal

An uncommon nonbreeding winter migrant to savanna and woodland from higher altitudes in South Africa (ASAB2: 350–351). It was observed singly. The number visiting this region probably exceeds 1000 birds.

CAPE BATIS



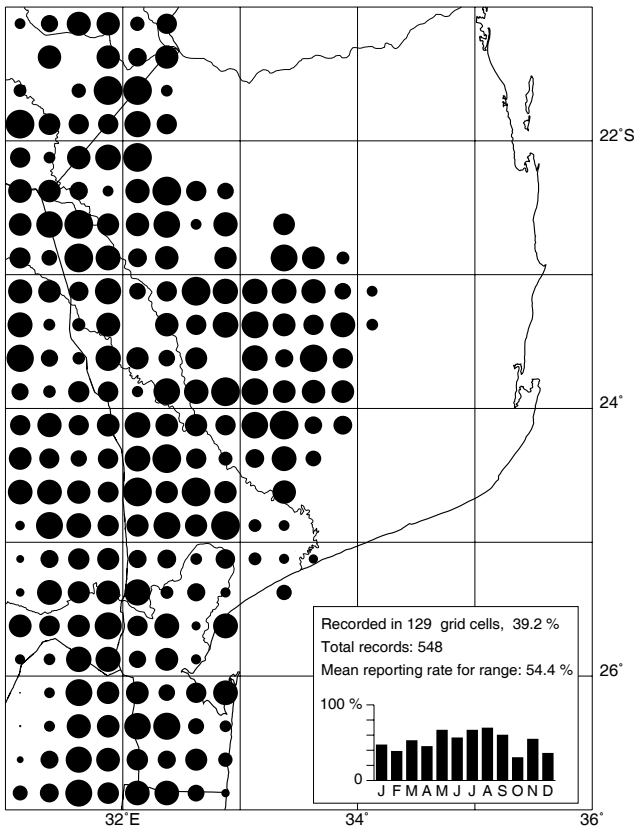
700 Cape Batis

Batis capensis

Batis do Cabo

An uncommon breeding resident, observed in forests in the Libombo Mountain range along the border with Swaziland. It occurs in pairs. The population on this side of the border probably does not exceed 300 birds. Breeding in South Africa has been reported from September to April with a November to December peak (ASAB2: 354–355).

CHINSPOT BATIS



701 Chinspot Batis

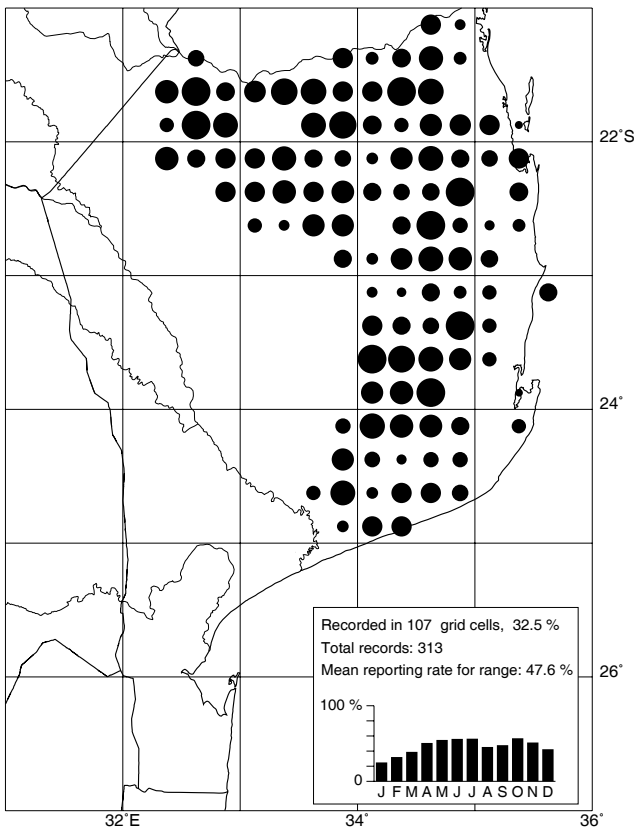
Batis molitor

Batis-comum

A common breeding resident in arid woodlands and savanna, where it occurs in pairs. It is replaced by the Mozambique Batis in moist woodlands in the northeast and no overlap was observed. It is most common in *Acacia* woodland. Densities of 1 breeding pair/5 ha in *Acacia* and 1 breeding pair/15 ha in broadleaved woodland were estimated at one locality in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The population probably exceeds one million birds. No seasonal movements are suspected. Breeding in the neighbouring regions occurs in summer with a November peak (ASAB2: 356–357). Two races have been identified in the region, *B. m. molitor* in the south and *B. m. palliditergum* to the northwest (Clancey 1996).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	25	13	<5	15

MOZAMBIQUE BATIS



702 Mozambique Batis

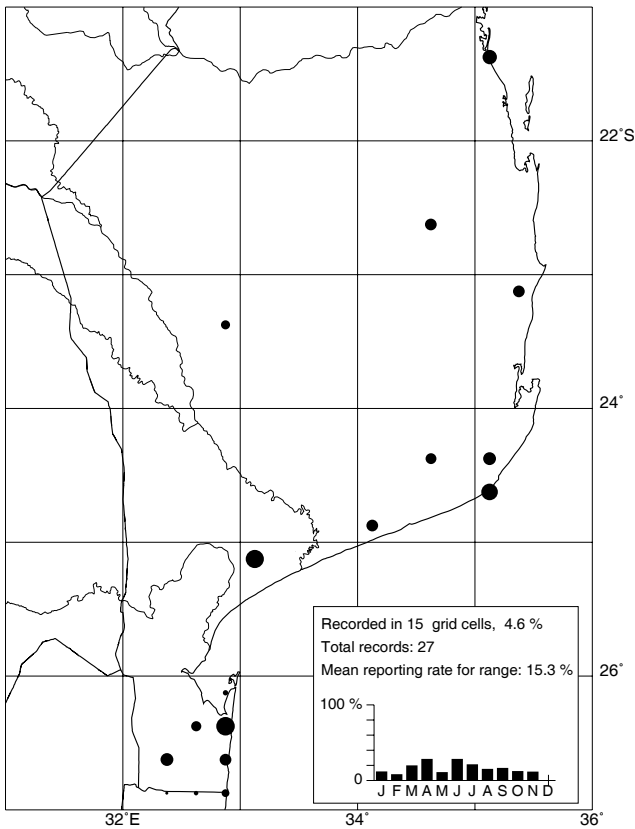
Batis soror

Batis de Moçambique

A common breeding resident which occurs in pairs. It was encountered mostly in *Brachystegia*, *Julbernardia* and mixed broadleaved woodlands, but also in *Acacia* and Mopane woodlands around the limits of its range, where it apparently displaces the Chinspot Batis. The two species were not found to overlap anywhere. Distinction between these species in the field was based on call recognition, because they are visually similar. The population probably exceeds 400 000 birds. Egg-laying in Zimbabwe was reported from October to November (Irwin 1981). There is no evidence for any seasonal movements.

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	<5	<5	21	15

WOODWARDS' BATIS



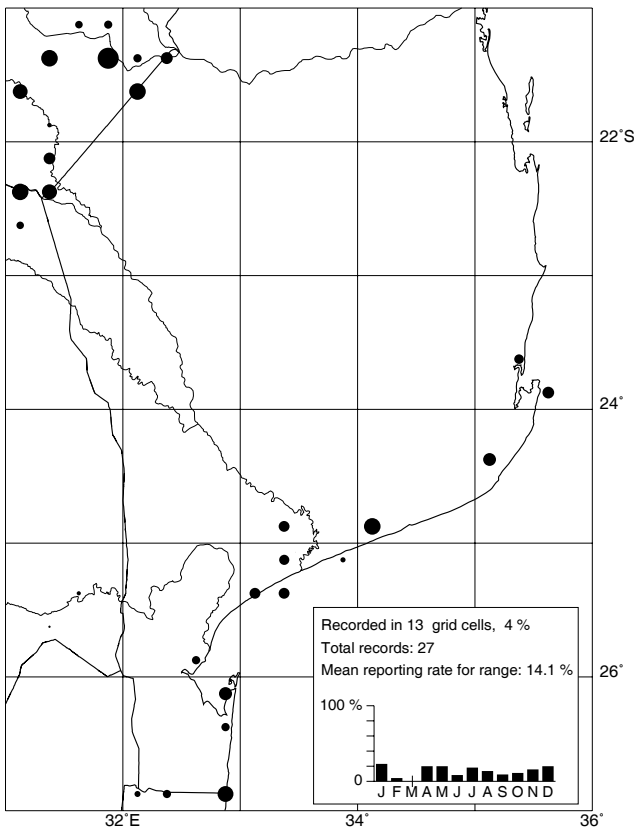
704 Woodward's Batis

Batis fratrum

Batis de Woodward

An uncommon breeding resident of coastal forests where it occurs in pairs. At a few inland localities it occurs in the largest of the Ironwood *Androstachys johnsonii* forests. It is a near endemic to Mozambique, extending only marginally into KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, and eastern Zimbabwe (ASAB2: 359). It has previously also been reported from Mapinhane (2235AC), Funhalouro (2334AB) and Vila Franca do Save (2134BB) (Clancey 1996). The population may not exceed 500 birds. It has declined as a result of the destruction of coastal forests and is threatened in this region. Its current status in northern Mozambique is unknown, but if deforestation should occur there on the same scale as in the south, the species should be considered globally threatened. Breeding has been reported in October and November in South Africa (Maclean 1993) and was observed here in January.

WATTLE-EYED FLYCATCHER



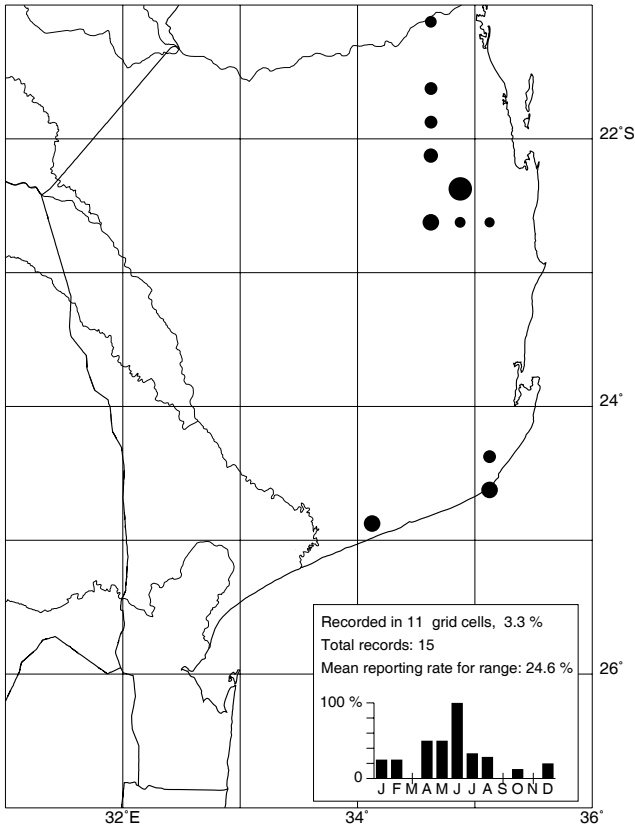
705 Wattle-eyed Flycatcher

Platysteira peltata

Papa-moscas-carunculado

An uncommon breeding resident in coastal forest and woodland where it occurs in pairs. Its occurrence along the Limpopo River in the neighbouring Northern Province, South Africa, suggests that it may have occurred along the same river in this region, but has been displaced as a result of clearance of undergrowth for crops by the dense human population. It possibly still occurs along inaccessible stretches of the river. It has declined along the coast as a result of the destruction of forests. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported in summer, mostly September to January (ASAB2: 362). The population possibly does not exceed 500 birds and it is threatened in this region.

LIVINGSTONE'S FLYCATCHER



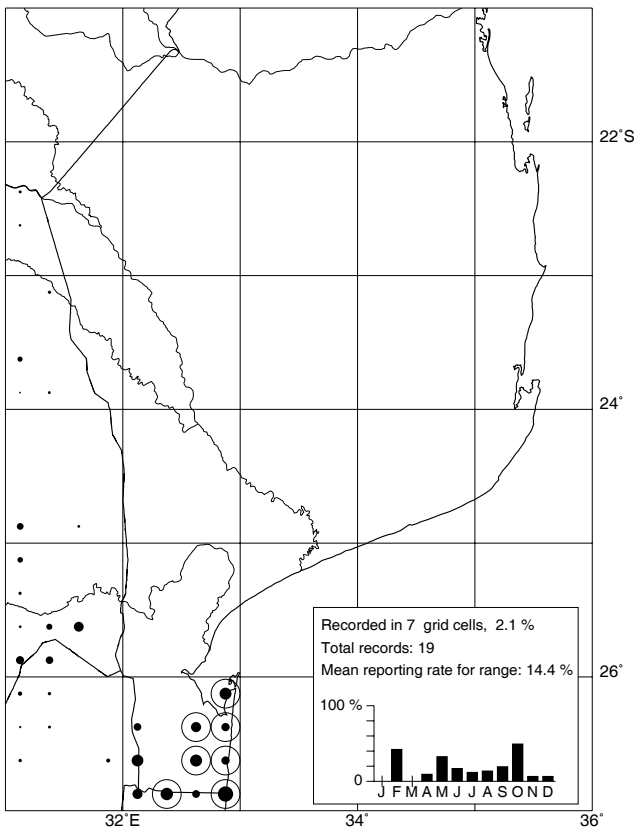
707 Livingstone's Flycatcher

Erythrocercus livingstonei

Papa-moscas de Livingstone

An uncommon breeding resident of dense woodland and forest north of the Limpopo River. It is usually encountered in pairs. It is inconspicuous because it remains hidden in the forest canopy much of the time and was probably overlooked at some localities. It has previously also been collected at Chimonzo (2433CD), south of the Limpopo River (Clancey 1996). No seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. Breeding elsewhere in its range has been reported from December to January (ASAB2: 366).

BLUEMANTLED FLYCATCHER



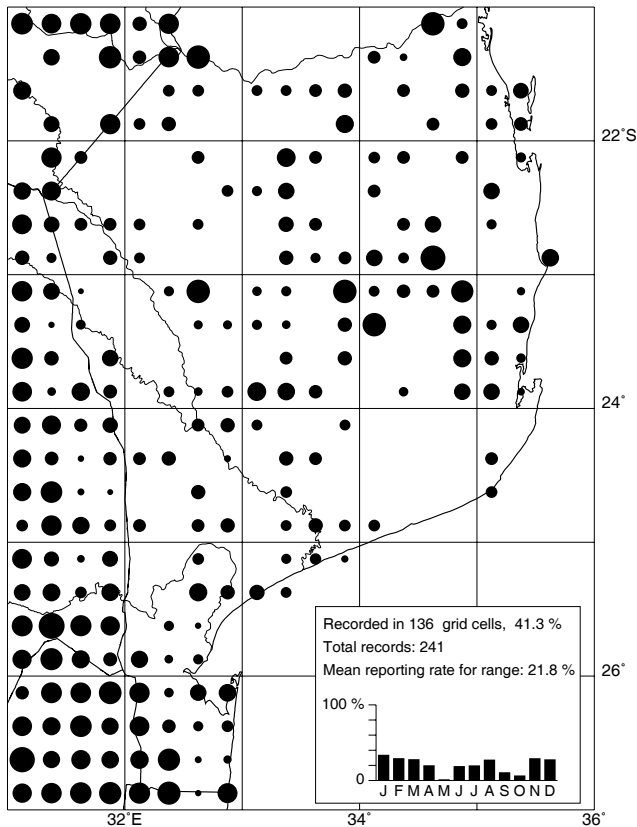
708 Bluemantled Flycatcher

Trochocercus cyanomelas

Papa-moscas-de-poupa

An uncommon breeding resident of coastal forest south of Maputo (2532DC). It occurs in pairs. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Egg-laying in the neighbouring regions has been reported from October to January (Dean 1971; Irwin 1981).

PARADISE FLYCATCHER



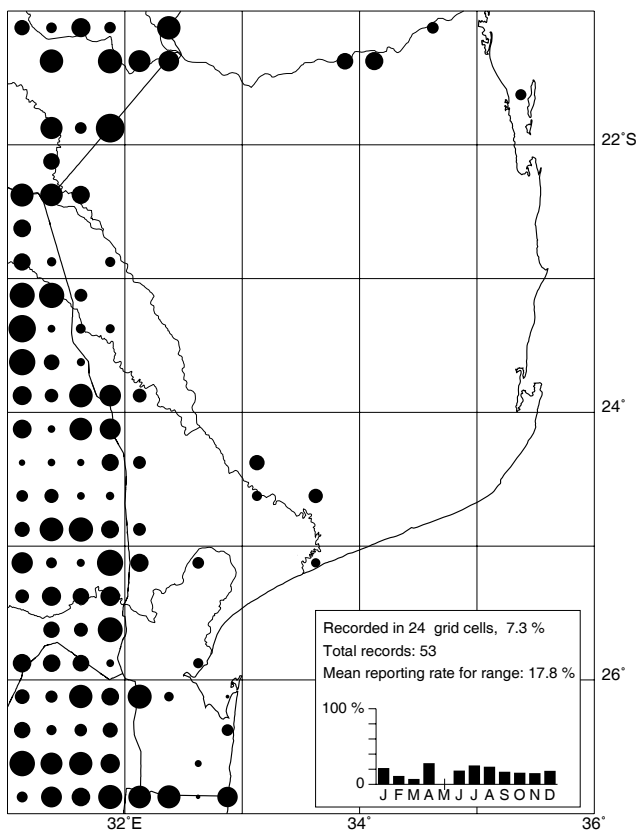
710 Paradise Flycatcher

Terpsiphone viridis

Papa-moscas do Paraíso

A common breeding resident and partial summer migrant of moist woodlands where it occurs in pairs. It undertakes complex seasonal movements throughout southern Africa, the details of which are poorly known (ASAB2: 370–371). The decline in reporting rates in winter suggests that part of the population leaves the region after breeding. A bird ringed in KwaZulu-Natal to the south was recovered in northern Mozambique (ASAB2: 370–371), suggesting the most likely direction of exodus for birds from this region. The lower winter reporting rates do not support the hypothesis that birds from farther south winter here (Clancey 1996; ASAB2: 370–371). The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Breeding in South Africa has been reported from September to March with a November to December peak (ASAB2: 370–371). It is an occasional host of the Diederik Cuckoo (Rowan 1983).

AFRICAN PIED WAGTAIL



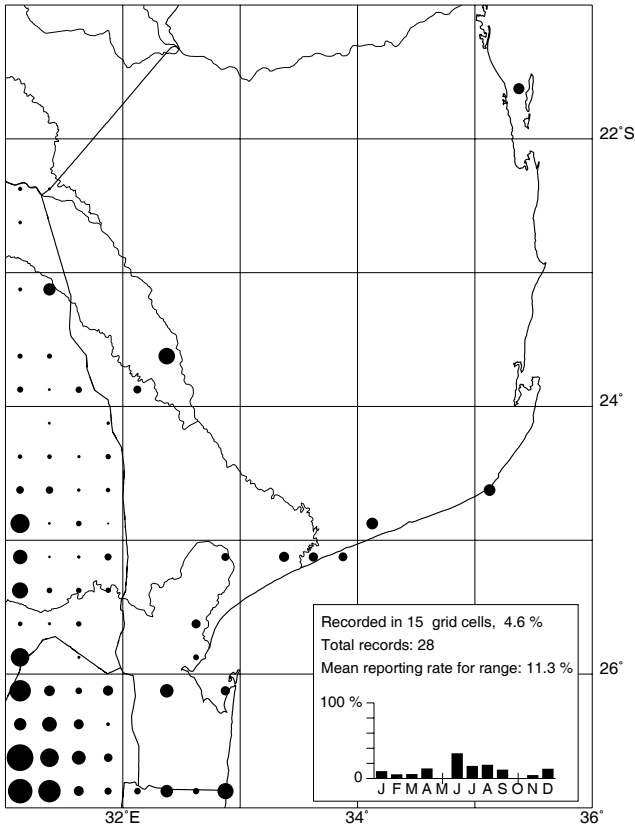
711 African Pied Wagtail

Motacilla aguimp

Alvéola-preta-e-branca

An uncommon breeding resident along rivers and the verges of wetlands where it occurs in pairs. It prefers fast-flowing rivers and streams with rocky beds. Its range is restricted because water-courses in the region are typically slow flowing with sandy beds. From Zimbabwe northwards it is commensal with humans (ASAB: 374), but no association with human activities was evident in this region. The population might not exceed 200 birds. Breeding in southern Africa is concentrated in the summer with a September to October peak (ASAB2: 374–375), and was observed here in August.

CAPE WAGTAIL



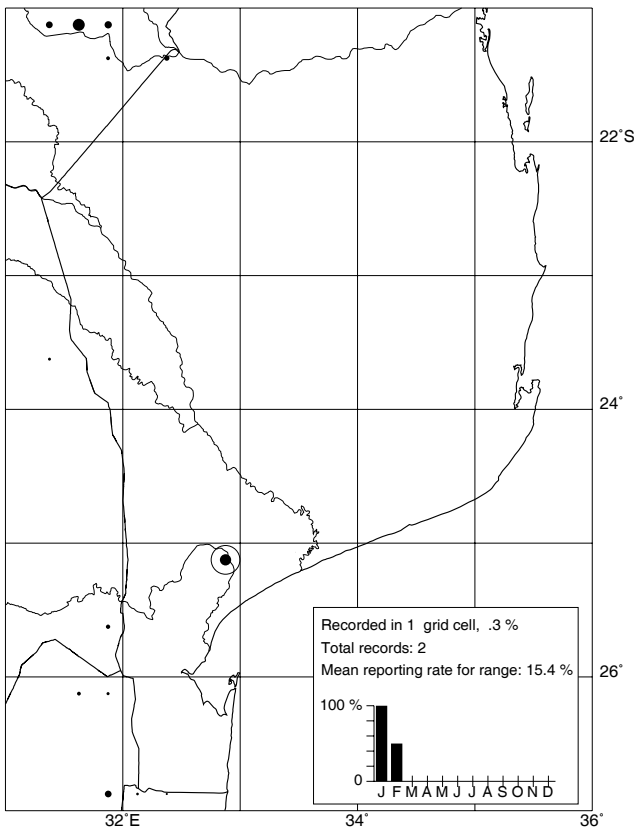
713 Cape Wagtail

Motacilla capensis

Alvéola do Cabo

It is an uncommon breeding resident in scrub, mostly around human habitation, along the littoral and along the Limpopo River. It occurs in pairs. The population may not exceed 200 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported mostly from August to November (ASAB2: 378–379).

YELLOW WAGTAIL



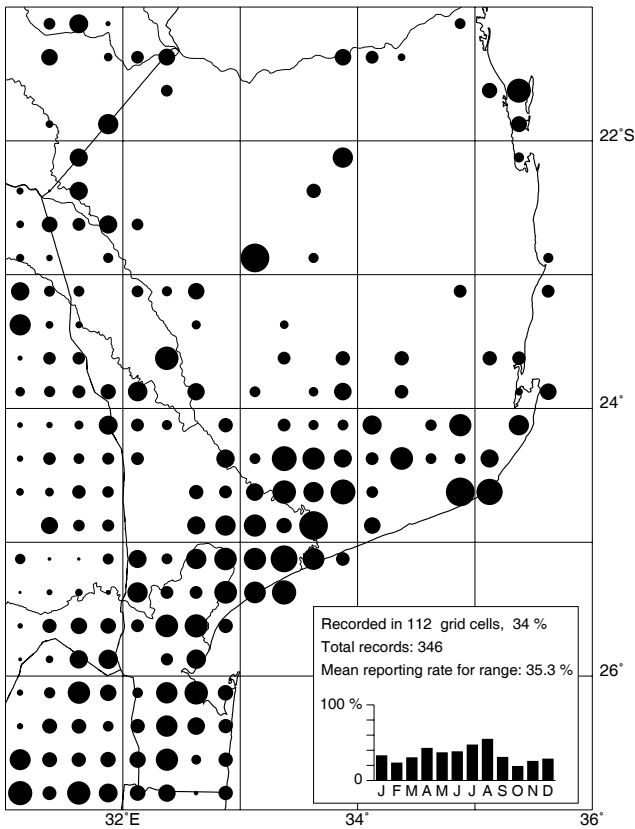
714 Yellow Wagtail

Motacilla flava

Alvéola-amarela

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant which was observed singly around the shores of Lake Chuali (2532BB) in February 1995 and January 1996. The number visiting the region is unlikely to exceed 50 birds. Three races, *M. f. flava*, *M. f. thunbergi* and *M. f. lutea*, have been reported (Clancey 1996).

GRASSVELD PIPIT



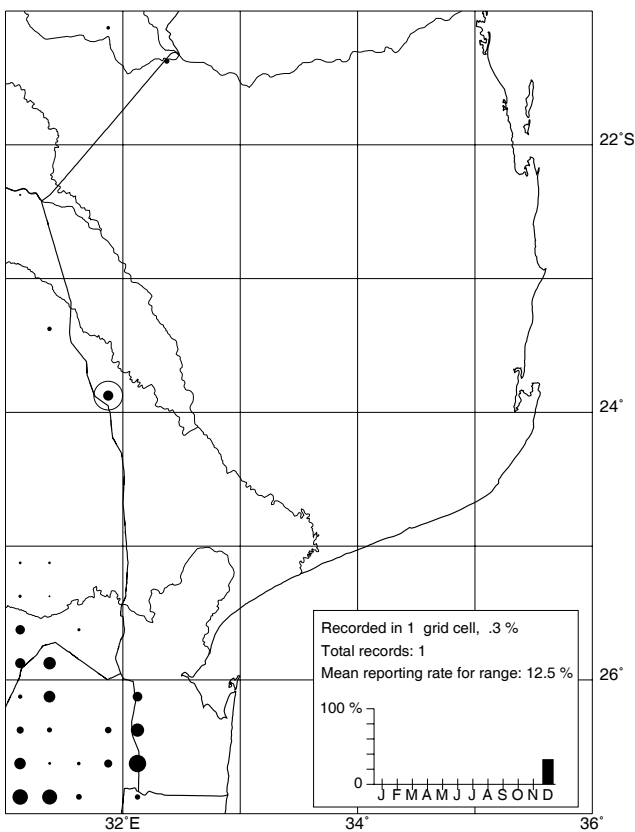
716 Grassveld Pipit

Anthus cinnamomeus

Petinha-do-capim

A common breeding resident in grassland, marshland and cultivated lands. It occurs in pairs. It is absent from the most densely wooded parts. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa occurs mainly from September to February (ASAB2: 380–381) and was observed here in January, July, November and December. Clancey (1996) identified two races *A. c. lichenya* and *A. c. bocagi* which are supposedly winter visitors from the north and west, as well as the resident *A. c. spurium*. The winter peak in reporting rates may reflect a winter influx, or a change in conspicuousness.

STRIPED PIPIT



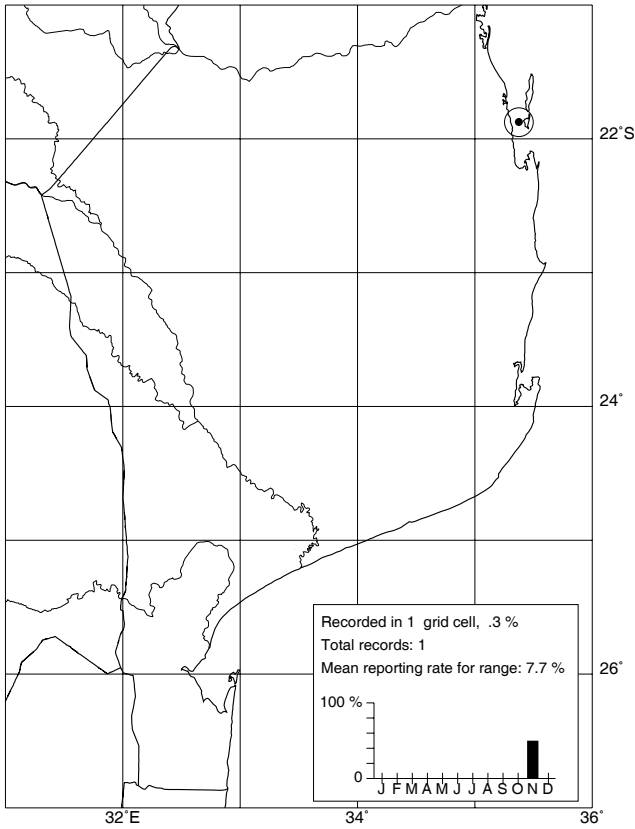
720 Striped Pipit

Anthus lineiventris

Petinha-estriada

An uncommon breeding resident in woodlands along the western frontier in the Libombo Mountain range, observed near Massingir (2331DD) in December 1994. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from September to January (ASAB2: 388).

TREE PIPIT



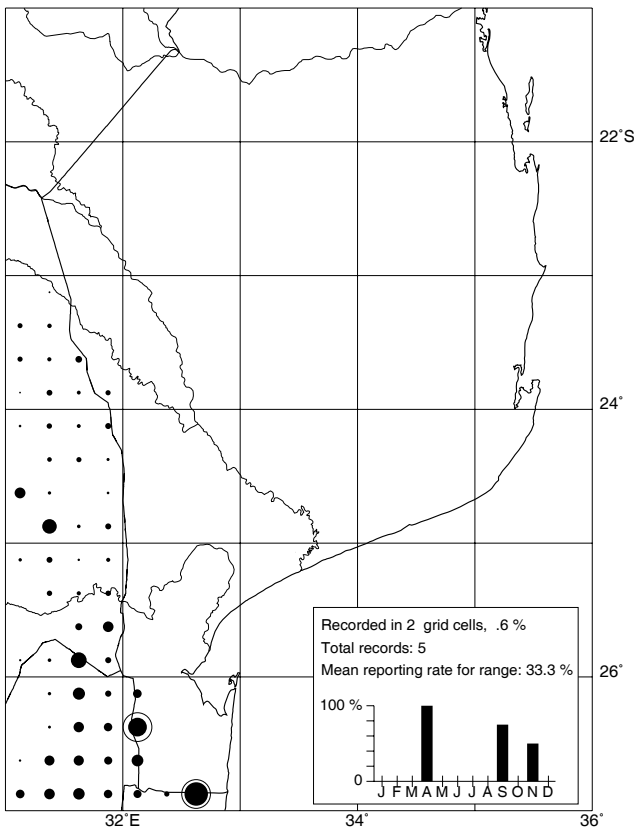
722 Tree Pipit

Anthus trivialis

Petinha-das-árvores

A rare nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant, reported from Benguerra Island (2135CD) in November 1989. Prior to this survey it was reported from Inhaca Island (2632BB) in March 1968 (Jensen 1968). It is unobtrusive and may have been overlooked at some localities. It occurs more frequently in Zimbabwe to the northwest (ASAB2: 392).

BUSHVELD PIPIT



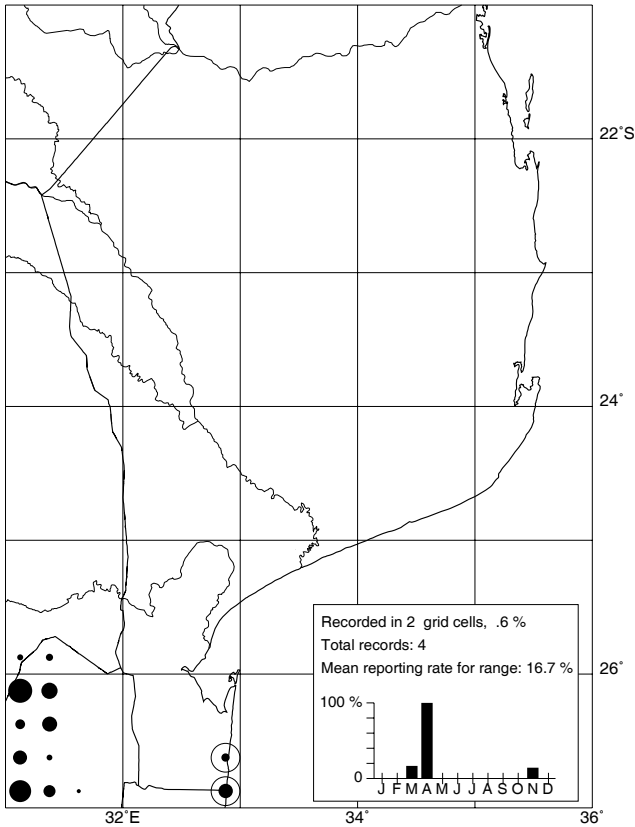
723 Bushveld Pipit

Anthus caffer

Petinha-do-mato

An uncommon breeding resident in broadleaved woodlands in the extreme south. It was seen in pairs. It is inconspicuous and was probably overlooked at some localities. Prior to this survey it was also reported from Bela Vista (2632BC) and Moamba (2532CA) (Clancey 1996). Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from October to March (ASAB2: 394–395).

ORANGETHROATED LONGCLAW



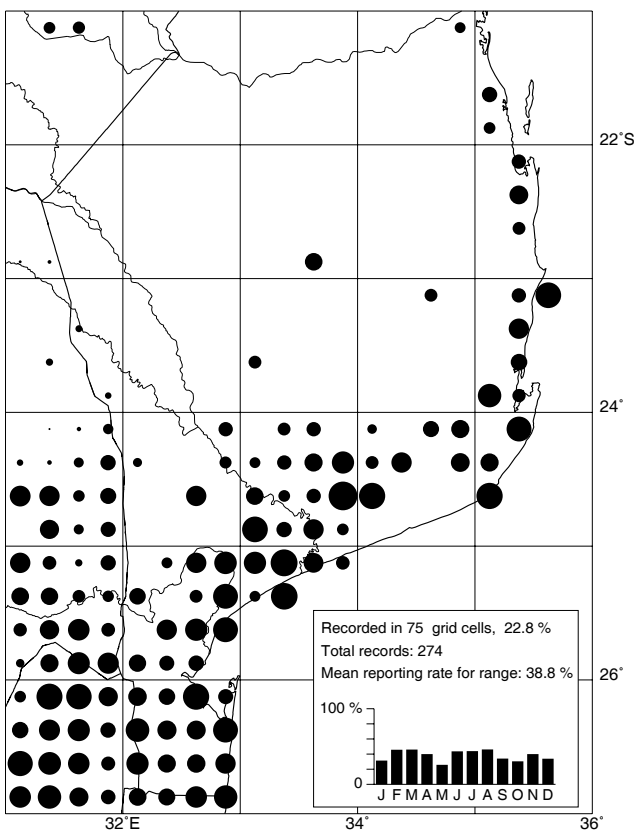
727 Orangethroated Longclaw

Macronyx capensis

Unha-longa-de-garganta-laranja

An uncommon breeding resident in sour grasslands in the extreme south where it was encountered in pairs. It was reported from the adjacent part of KwaZulu-Natal by Cyrus & Robson (1980) but was not reported there in the more recent southern African atlas (ASAB2: 400–401). The population probably does not exceed 200 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring parts of South Africa has been reported mainly from October to March, peaking from November to December (ASAB2: 400–401).

YELLOWTHROATED LONGCLAW



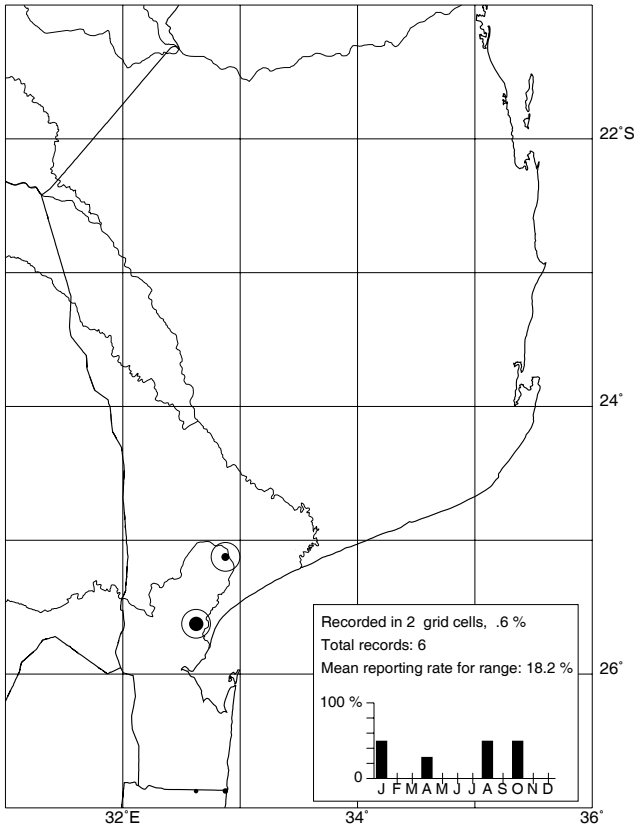
728 Yellowthroated Longclaw

Macronyx croceus

Unha-longa-amarelo

A common breeding resident in savanna, grassland and marshland with scattered bushes or trees. It avoids the most arid as well as the most densely wooded areas. It occurs in pairs. The population probably exceeds 40 000 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported in summer with a November to January peak (ASAB2: 402–403). Breeding was observed here in December.

PINKTHROATED LONGCLAW



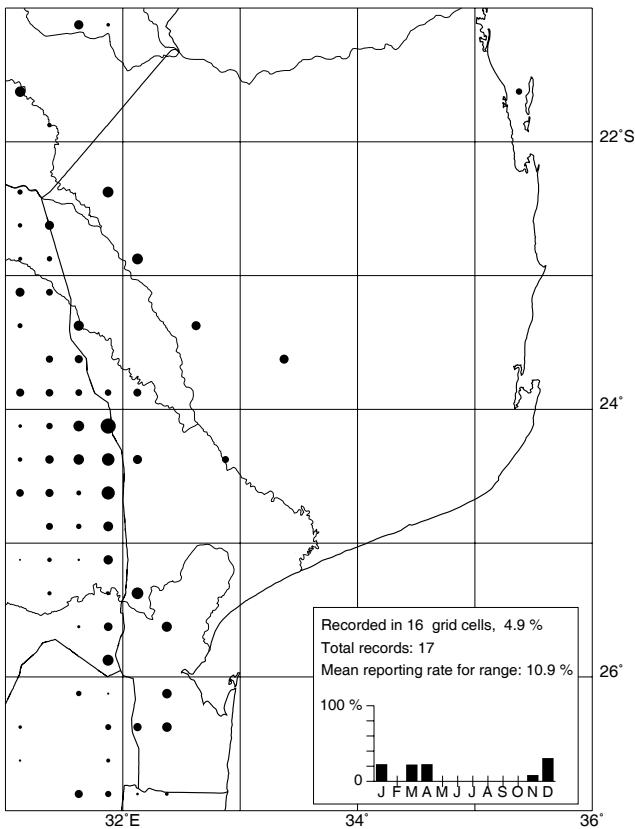
730 Pinkthroated Longclaw

Macronyx ameliae

Unha-longa-vermelho

An uncommon breeding resident of marshland where it occurs in pairs. It was observed on the Inkomati River floodplain at Macanetta (2532DA) and near Lake Chuali (2532BB), but may have been overlooked at other localities because the extensive marshes which it inhabits tend to be inaccessible. It nevertheless may number fewer than 100 birds in the region. Prior to this survey it was also reported from Bela Vista (2632BC), Manhica (2532BD), Chicumbane (2533BA) and Inhambane (2335CD). The fact that it was not seen at these localities during this survey indicates that it has been adversely affected by human disturbance of marshlands along the coast. It is threatened in this region. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from September to April (ASAB2: 404).

LESSER GREY SHRIKE



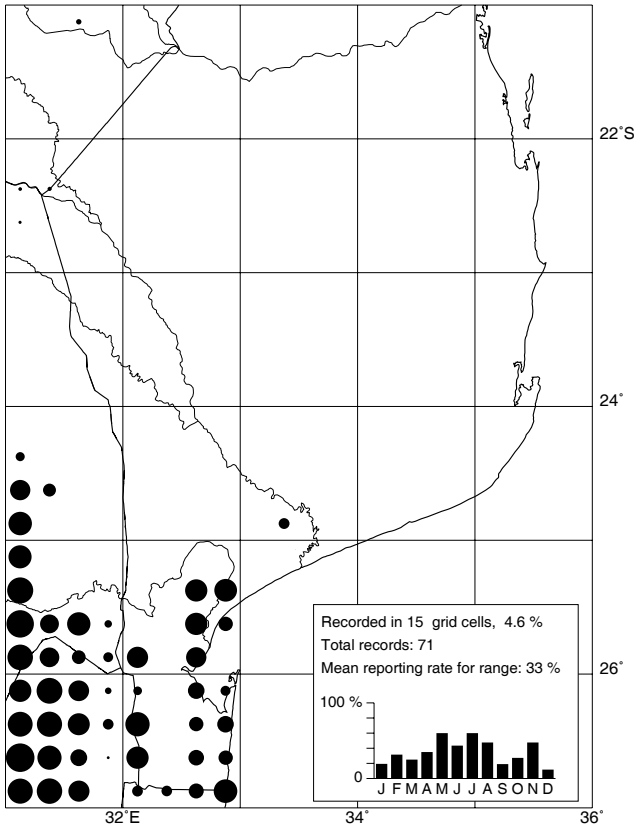
731 Lesser Grey Shrike

Lanius minor

Picanço-pequeno

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to savannas where it was encountered singly. It prefers *Acacia* savanna but was occasionally encountered in broadleaved savanna. Almost the entire global population migrates to southern Africa, but mostly farther west (ASAB2: 406–407), and it occurs only marginally here. Density estimates in parts of Botswana range from 1 bird/20 ha to 1 bird/10 ha (ASAB2: 406–407). The population of this region probably exceeds 1000 birds, about 0.02% of the global population (ASAB2: 406–407). It has declined over the western part of its breeding range (ASAB2: 406–407).

FISCAL SHRIKE



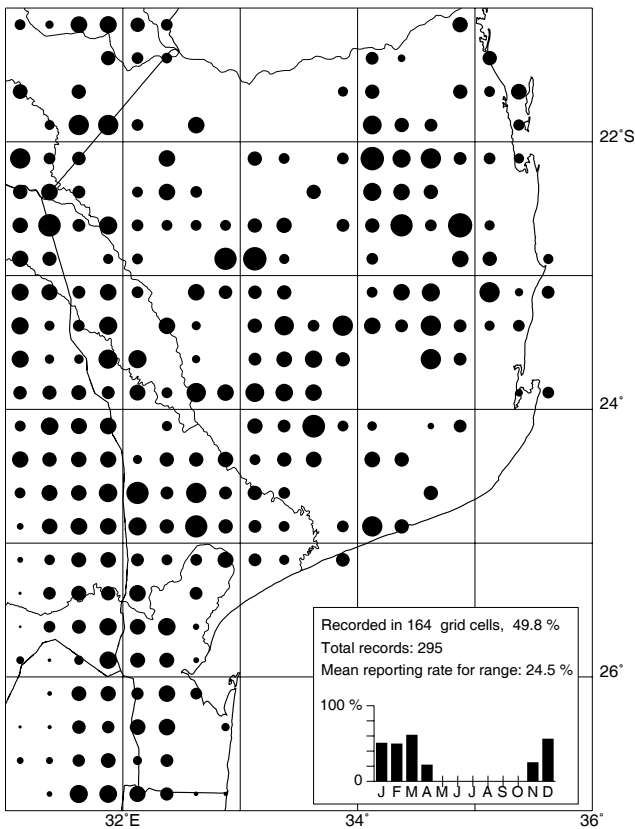
732 Fiscal Shrike

Lanius collaris

Picanço-fiscal

An uncommon breeding resident south of the Limpopo River. It inhabits grassland, provided perches and bushes for nesting are available, savanna and cultivated lands, where it occurs in pairs. The population in the Libombo Mountains appears to be isolated from the coastal population. Whereas elsewhere in southern Africa it has readily adapted to man-made environments (ASAB2: 408–409), this does not appear to be so in this region. Although human modification of the coastal area appears to have created favourable habitat for the species in the form of roadsides, orchards and small patches of cultivated land, the species has remained uncommon. A possible explanation is that the species competes unsuccessfully with the Lilacbreasted Roller which has adapted more successfully to the modified habitats in the region. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported throughout the year with a September to October peak (ASAB2: 408–409). The population probably exceeds 1000 birds.

REDBACKED SHRIKE



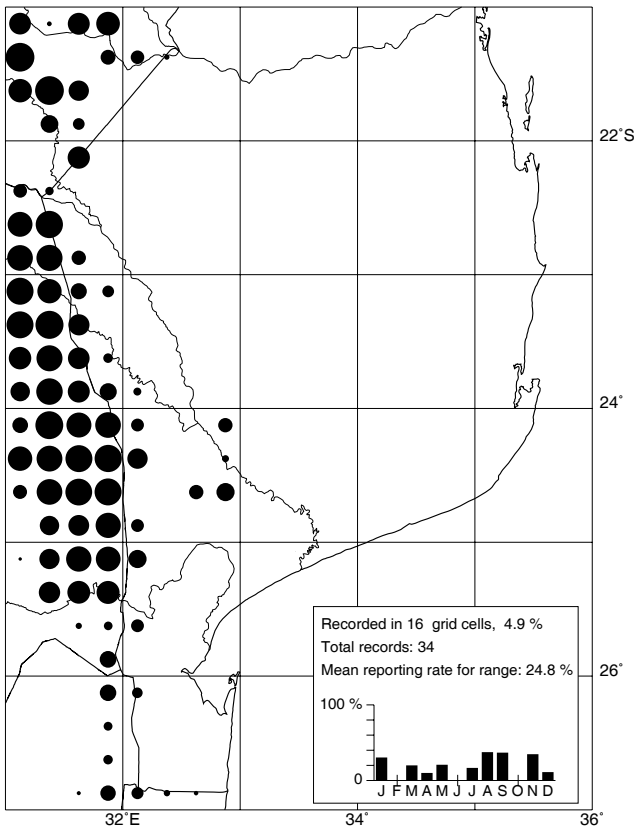
733 Redbacked Shrike

Lanius collurio

Picanço-de-dorso-ruivo

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to woodlands and savanna where it was encountered singly. Although it prefers *Acacia* woodland it was also encountered in broad-leaved woodland. It is present from November to April and departure in mid-April is particularly abrupt. The number visiting this region probably exceeds 50 000 birds. Density estimates in thornveld in southern Africa range from 1 bird/2 ha to 8 birds/ha (ASAB2: 410–411). Site fidelity between years on the nonbreeding grounds has been documented (ASAB2: 410–411). It has declined over the western part of its breeding range (ASAB2: 410–411).

LONGTAILED SHRIKE



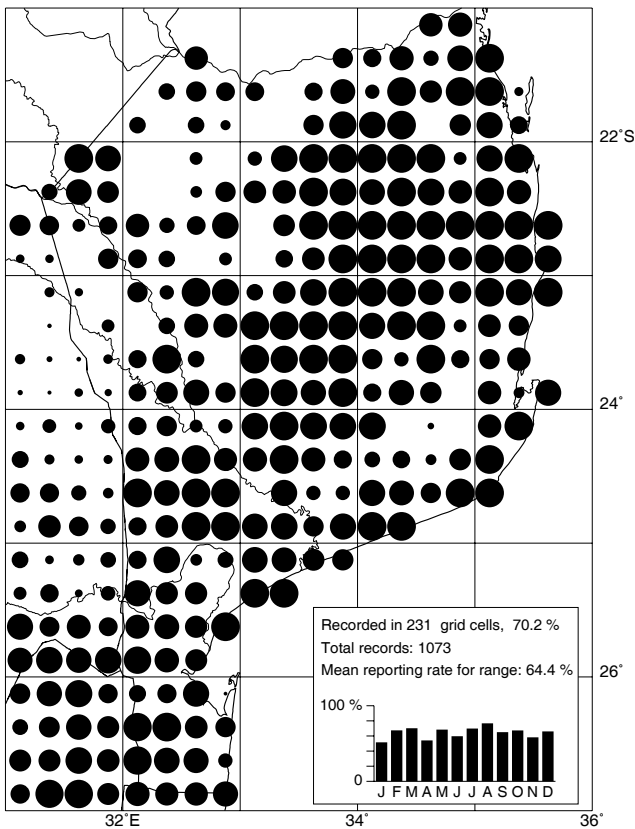
735 Longtailed Shrike

Corvinella melanoleuca

Picanço-rabilongo

An uncommon breeding resident in *Acacia* savanna which occurs in family groups of up to 10 birds. No regular seasonal movements are suspected but it prefers areas with short grass and may move locally in response to fires. The population probably exceeds 500 birds. Egg-laying in the Northern Province, South Africa, has been reported in summer with an October to January peak (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

SOUTHERN BOUBOU



736 Southern Boubou

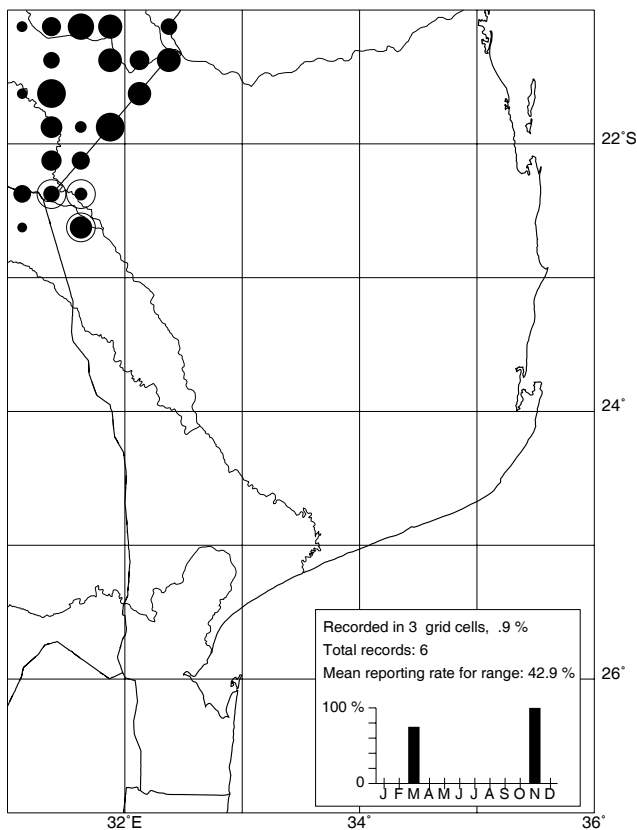
Laniarius ferrugineus

Picanço-ferrugíneo

A very common breeding resident of the undergrowth in forest, woodland and savanna. It is endemic to southern Africa and about 30% of its range lies within this region (ASAB2: 414–415). It occurs in pairs. It is replaced by the Tropical Boubou in riverine woodland along the Limpopo River upstream of Mapai (2231DD). However, it occurs in the surrounding woodlands in close proximity to the Tropical Boubou and hybridisation is possible in that area (ASAB2: 414–415). Its presence along the border with Zimbabwe north of Chicualacuala suggests that it may occur in the adjoining part of Zimbabwe, as claimed by Irwin (1981), although it was not reported there in the southern African atlas (ASAB2: 414–415). It avoids tall woodlands which lack undergrowth, such as the *Brachystegia* woodlands near Panda (2434BA). The population probably exceeds one million birds. No seasonal movements are suspected. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported in summer with an October to November peak (ASAB2: 414–415). Two races have been identified, *L. f. tongensis* south of the Limpopo River and *L. f. savensis* to the north (Clancey 1996).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	23	10	11	12

TROPICAL BOUBOU



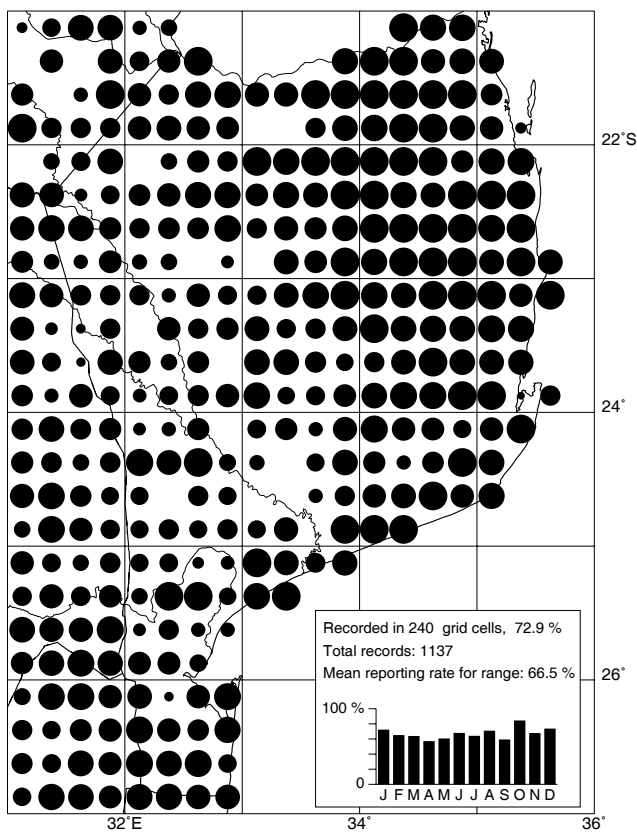
737 Tropical Boubou

Laniarius aethiopicus

Picanço-tropical

An uncommon breeding resident of riverine woodland along the Limpopo River between the South African border at Pafuri (2231AD) and Mapai (2231DD), where it occurs in pairs. It occurs in close proximity to the Southern Boubou and may hybridise with that species (ASAB2: 416–417). It has not previously been recorded in this region, but has been recorded north of the Save River (Clancey 1996). The population is estimated at 200 to 500 birds. No seasonal movements are suspected. Breeding in southern Africa occurs throughout the year with a September to November egg-laying peak (ASAB2: 416–417).

PUFFBACK



740 Puffback

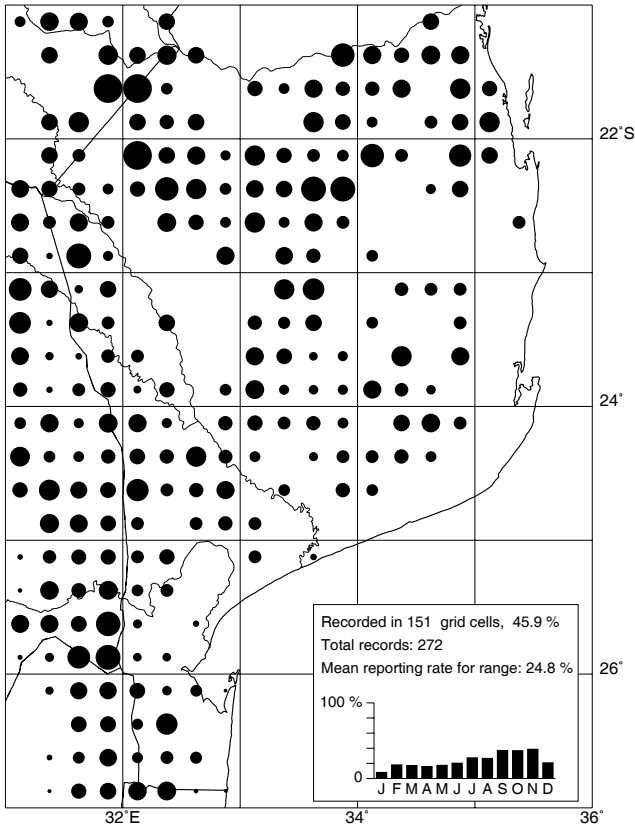
Dryoscopus cubla

Picanço-de-almofadinha

A very common breeding resident of woodland and forest. It occurs in pairs. It is considerably less common in Mopane than in other woodland types. A density of 1 pair/42 ha in broadleaved woodland was estimated at a locality in the Northern Province, South Africa (ASAB2: 428–429). The population probably exceeds one million birds. No seasonal movements are suspected. Breeding in the Northern Province, South Africa, has been reported mainly from September to January (ASAB2: 428–429) and was observed here in January.

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	7	<5	21	11

BRUBRU



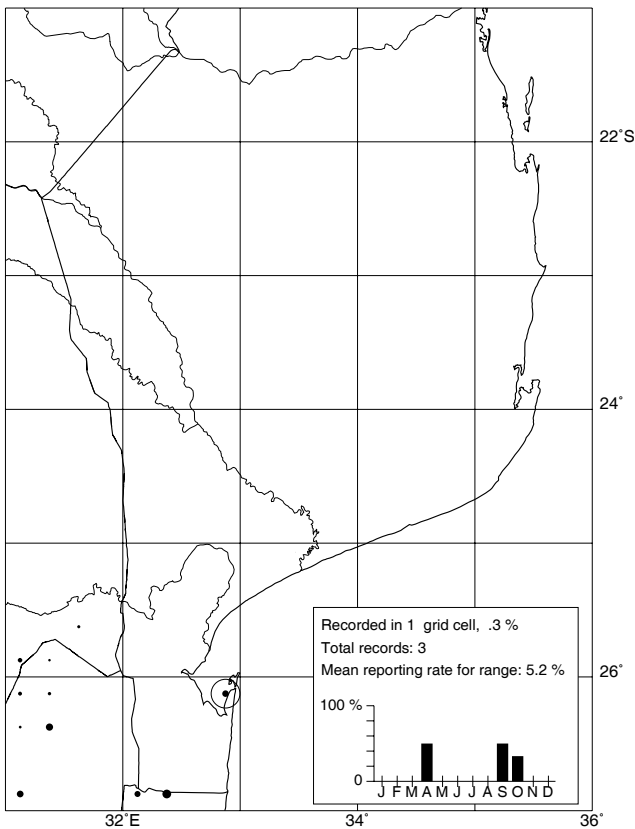
741 Brubru

Nilaus afer

Brubru

A common breeding resident of woodlands where it occurs in pairs. It is most common in the more arid woodlands and avoids the coast. Density estimates in suitable habitat in South Africa and Botswana range from 1 bird/25 ha to 1 bird/4 ha (ASAB2: 430–431). Fluctuations in reporting rates probably reflect changes in conspicuousness rather than seasonal movements. The population probably exceeds 100 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from August to April with a September to November peak (ASAB2: 430–431) and was observed here in October. Two races have been identified, *N. a. solivagus* in the west and *N. a. miombensis* in the east (Clancey 1996). The boundary between the races is not clear.

SOUTHERN TCHAGRA



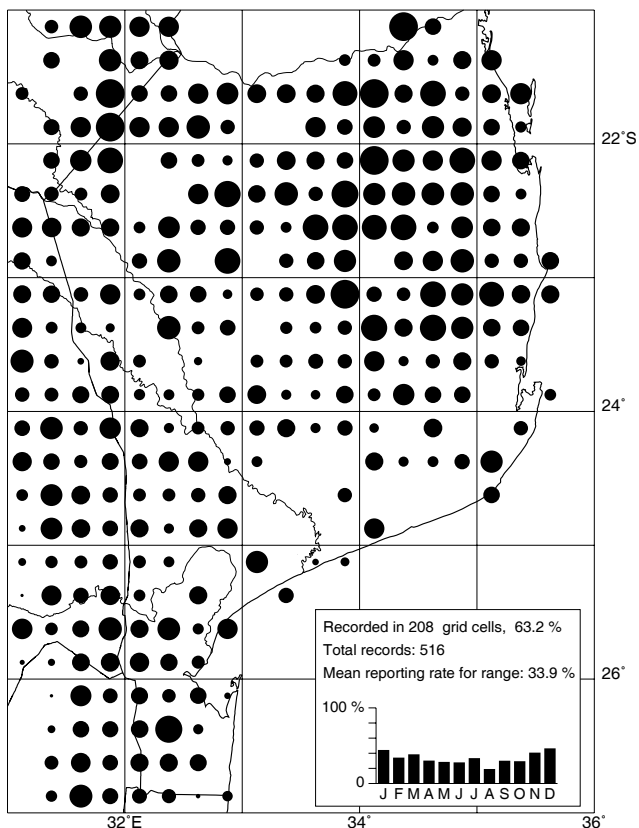
742 Southern Tchagra

Tchagra tchagra

Picanço-assobiador-austral

The species was reported from Inhaca Island (2632BB) where it is probably a breeding resident. It is resident on the KwaZulu-Natal coastal plain immediately to the south of the region and may have been overlooked in the neighbouring parts of this region. Farther north, it is replaced by the Three-streaked Tchagra. It does not occur in the adjacent part of Swaziland (Parker 1994a), and Clancey's (1996) assertion that it 'almost certainly' occurs in the northern aspects of the Lebombo Mountains within Mozambique was mistaken.

THREESTREAKED TCHAGRA



743 Threestreaked Tchagra

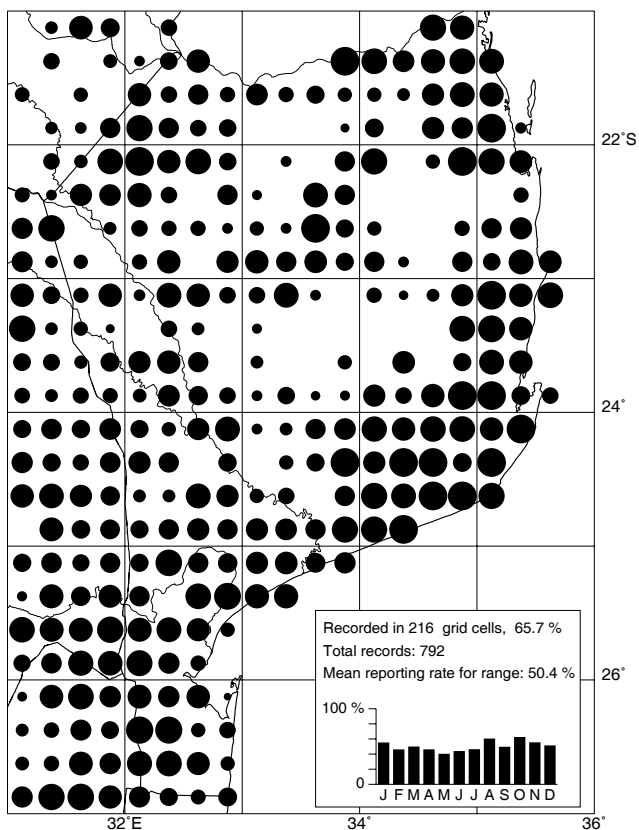
Tchagra australis

Picanço-assobiador-de-coroa-castanha

A very common breeding resident of thickets in woodlands and savanna. It occurs in pairs. It was observed most frequently in broadleaved woodlands but also occurs in other woodland types. It occurs in scrub and forest fringes along the coast, a habitat occupied by the Southern Tchagra to the south of the region. It is absent or scarce in the Limpopo River floodplain and vicinity. It overlaps widely with the Blackcrowned Tchagra, was estimated to be slightly more numerous and tends to prefer denser cover than that species. No seasonal movements are suspected. Densities of 1 breeding pair/20 ha in *Acacia* and 1 breeding pair/25 ha in broadleaved woodland were estimated at one locality in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The population probably exceeds 500 000 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported throughout the summer with an October to December egg-laying peak (ASAB2: 424–425). Two races have been identified, *T. a. littoralis* along the coast in the north and *T. a. tongensis* elsewhere (Clancey 1996).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	<5	<5	<5	8

BLACKCROWNED TCHAGRA



744 Blackcrowned Tchagra

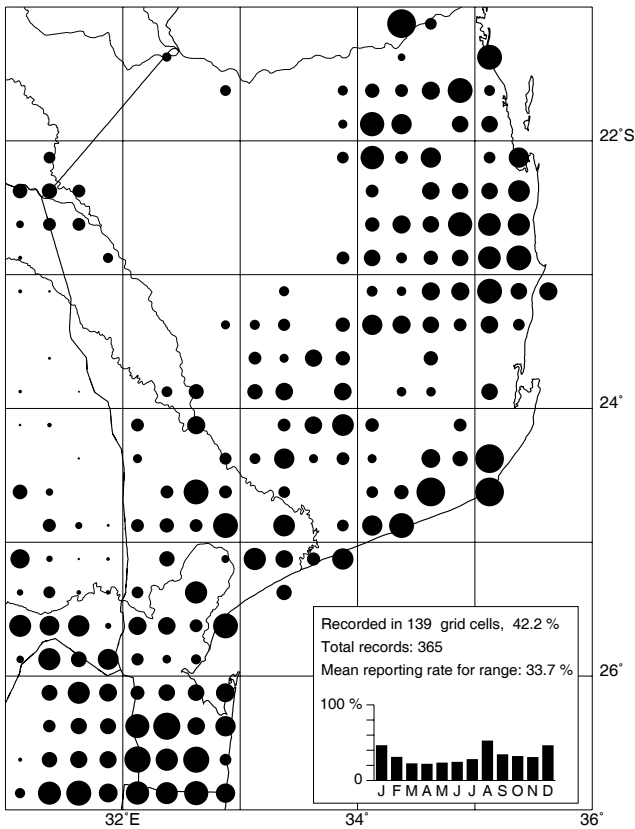
Tchagra senegala

Picanço-assobiador-de-coroa-preta

A very common breeding resident of woodland and savanna where it occurs in pairs. It was observed most frequently in broadleaved woodlands but also occurs in other woodland types. It overlaps widely with the Threestreaked Tchagra but tends to favour more open country than that species and was estimated to be slightly less numerous. No seasonal movements are suspected. A density of 1 breeding pair/25 ha in suitable habitat was estimated at one locality in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The population probably exceeds 300 000 birds. Egg-laying in the Northern Province, South Africa, has been reported from September to January with an October to December peak (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	<5	<5	<5	5

GORGEOUS BUSH SHRIKE



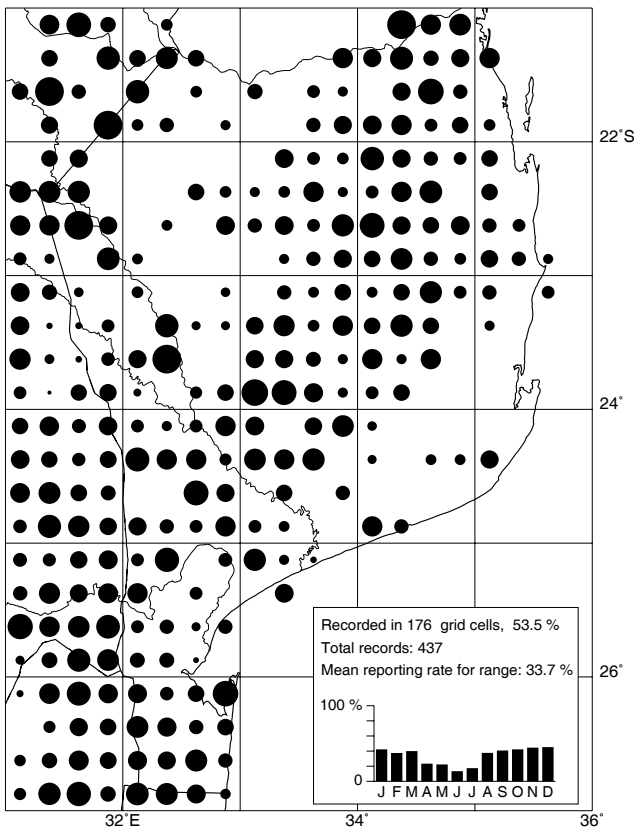
747 Gorgeous Bush Shrike

Telophorus quadricolor

Picanço-quadricolor

A common breeding resident of woodland with dense undergrowth and forest fringes, where it occurs in pairs. Lower reporting rates in winter probably result from decreased conspicuousness when not calling and no seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from October to February (Irwin 1981). Two races have been identified, *T. q. quadricolor* south of the Inkomati River and *T. q. tongensis* elsewhere (Clancey 1996).

ORANGEBREASTED BUSH SHRIKE



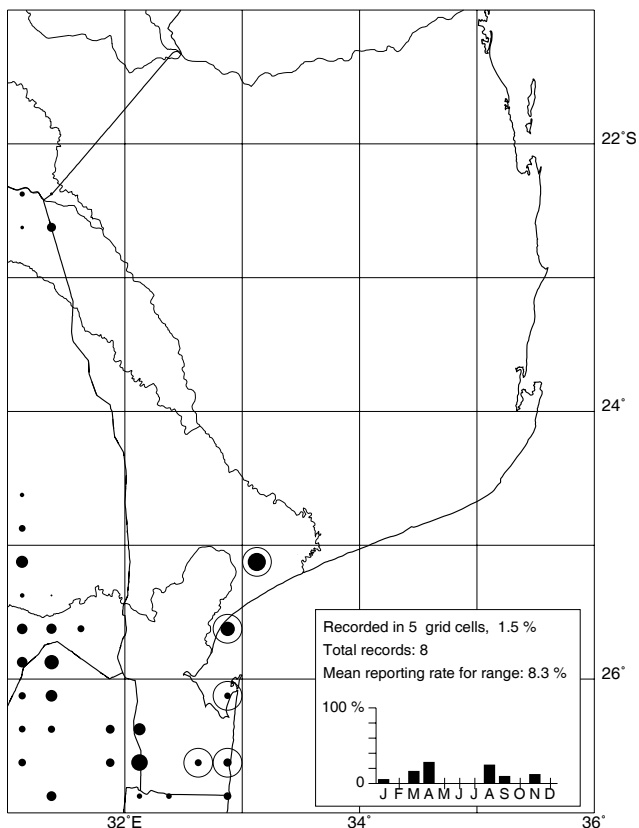
748 Orangebreasted Bush Shrike

Telophorus sulfureopectus

Picanço-de-peito-laranja

A common breeding resident of savanna and open woodland where it occurs in pairs. Lower reporting rates in winter probably result from decreased conspicuousness when not calling and no seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 40 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the summer (ASAB2: 436–437).

OLIVE BUSH SHRIKE



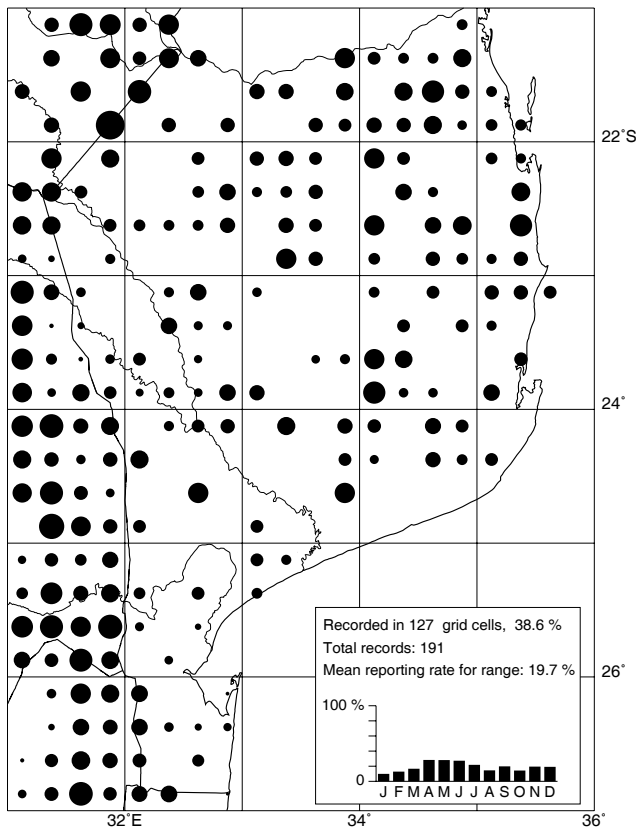
750 Olive Bush Shrike

Telophorus olivaceus

Picanço-oliváceo

An uncommon breeding resident of dense coastal woodland and forest where it occurs in pairs. It may have been overlooked at some localities because it tends to remain hidden in the foliage. Prior to this survey it was collected at Mapinhane (2235AC) (Clancey 1996). No seasonal movements are suspected. A density of 1 breeding pair/1.5 ha in forests has been estimated in the former Transvaal, South Africa (Harris & Arnott 1988). The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. It has declined as a result of the destruction of natural vegetation along the coast. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported from September to February (ASAB2: 438–439).

GREYHEADED BUSH SHRIKE



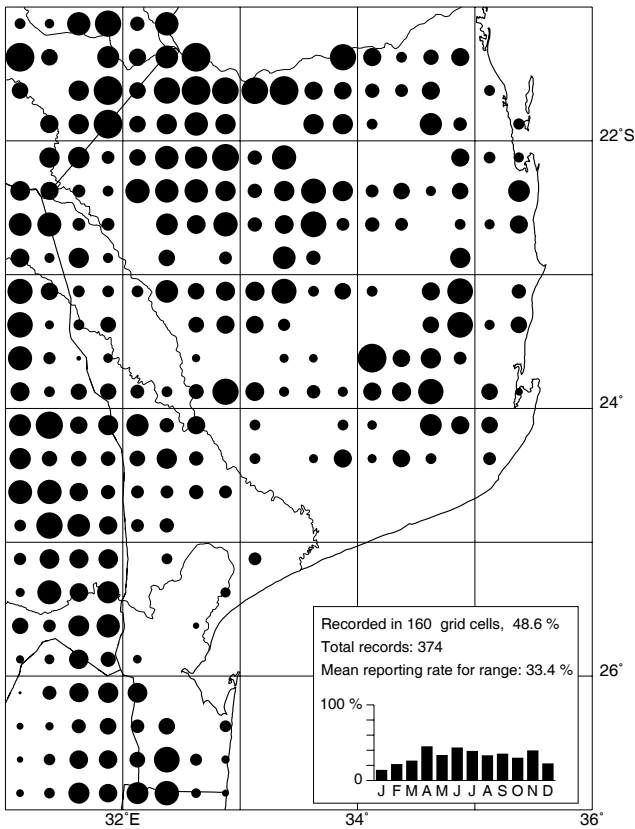
751 Greyheaded Bush Shrike

Malaconotus blanchoti

Picanço-de-cabeça-cinzenta

An uncommon breeding resident of woodland where it occurs in pairs. It avoids the more open as well as the densest woodlands. There is no evidence for any seasonal movements. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported from August to January (ASAB2: 440–441).

WHITE HELMETSHRIKE



753 White Helmetshrike

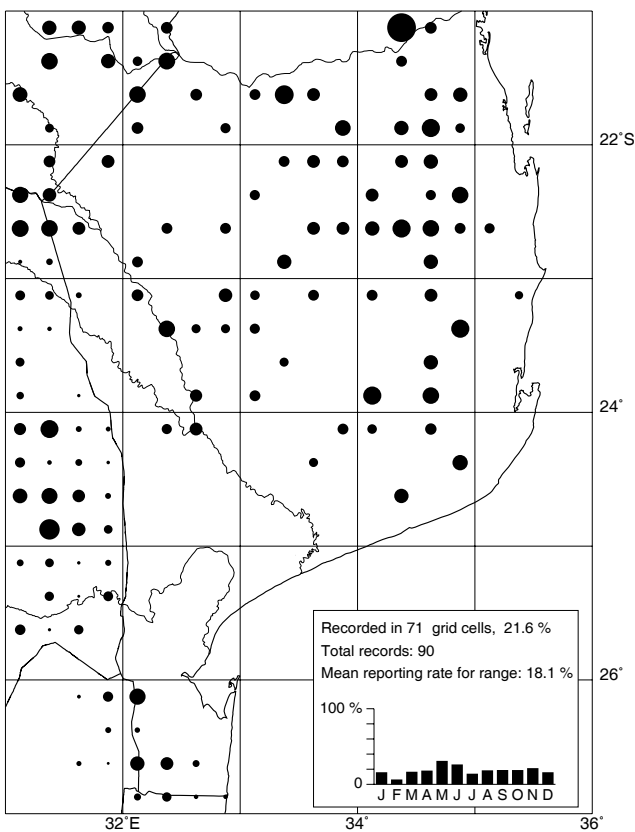
Prionops plumatus

Atacador-de-poupa-branca

A common breeding resident of woodland and savanna where it occurs in family groups of four to eight birds. It was encountered in all woodland types but at much lower density in Mopane. The strong association with Mopane reported for southern Africa (ASAB2: 446–447) probably reflects the presence of the species in habitats overlapping the Mopane biome. The northern and southern populations are separated by the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers. Peak densities of 1 group/10 ha were estimated in South Africa (Vernon 1977). It is known to disperse widely after breeding (ASAB2: 446–447), but this was less noticeable in this region. Higher reporting rates in winter mirror a similar trend in the rest of Southern Africa. An influx from farther north has been postulated to explain this (ASAB2: 446–447), but there is no clear evidence for it. An alternative explanation is that breeding activity makes the species less conspicuous during summer. The population probably exceeds one million birds. Breeding in the Northern Province, South Africa, has been reported from September to January with an October to November peak (ASAB2: 446–447). Breeding was observed here in September, November and February.

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	22	<5	45	32

REDBILLED HELMETSHRIKE



754 Redbilled Helmetshrike

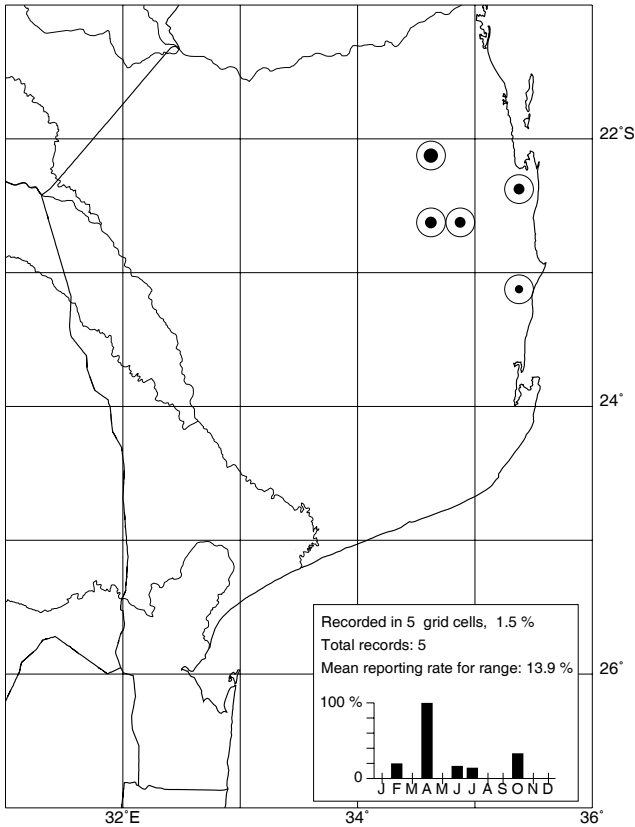
Prionops retzii

Atacador-de-poupa-preta

A common breeding resident of dense woodlands, where it occurs in family groups of four to eight birds. Although most common in *Brachystegia* and *Julbernardia* woodlands, it was encountered in all the denser woodland types. The northern and southern populations are separated by the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers. The population probably exceeds 100 000 birds. Increased reporting rates in winter may be related to post-breeding dispersal. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported in summer, mainly August–November (ASAB2: 448–449). Breeding was observed here in January, September and October. It is the only known host of the Thickbilled Cuckoo (Rowan 1983).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	<5	<5	35	<5

CHESTNUTFRONTED HELMETSHRIKE



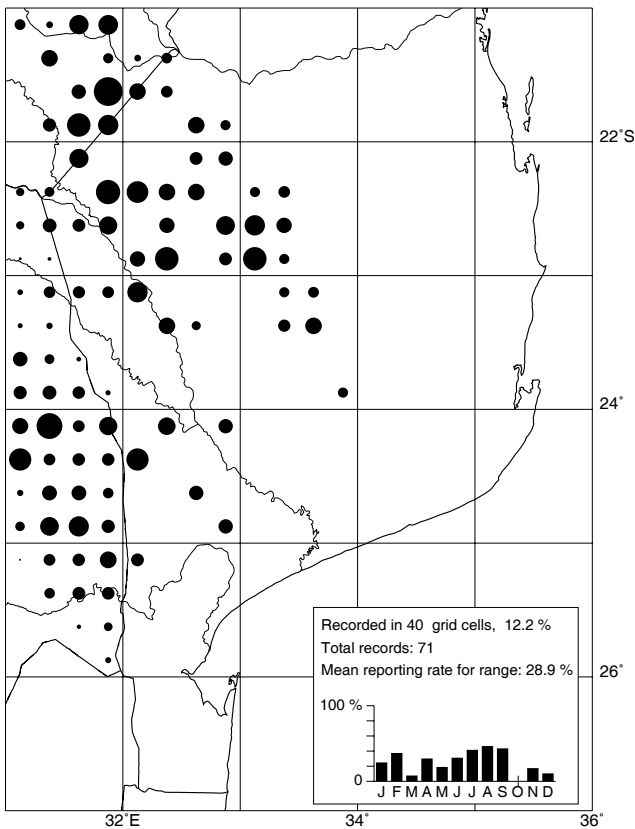
755 Chestnutfronted Helmetshrike

Prionops scopifrons

Atacador-de-fronte-castanha

An uncommon breeding resident of dense mixed woodland and forest which occurs in family groups of four to eight birds. Its numbers are probably greatly reduced as a result of the removal of natural vegetation along the coast. The population possibly does not exceed 500 birds and it is threatened in this region. Breeding elsewhere in its range has been reported from October to December (ASAB2: 445).

WHITECROWNED SHRIKE



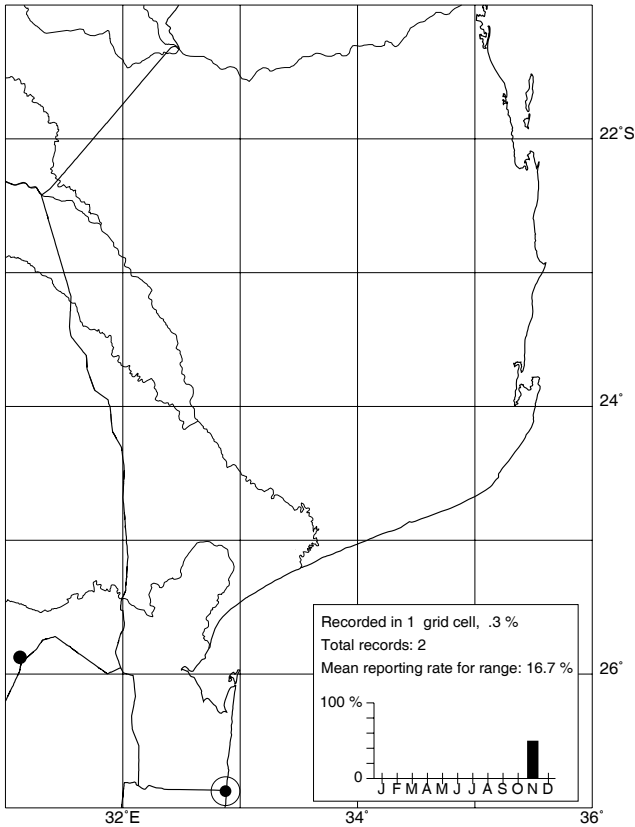
756 Whitecrowned Shrike

Eurocephalus anguitimens

Picanço-de-coroa-branca

An uncommon breeding resident of arid savannas where it is encountered in pairs and groups of up to 10 birds. It is almost endemic to southern Africa (ASAB2: 450–451). The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Egg-laying in the Northern Province, South Africa, has been reported from October to December (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

INDIAN MYNA



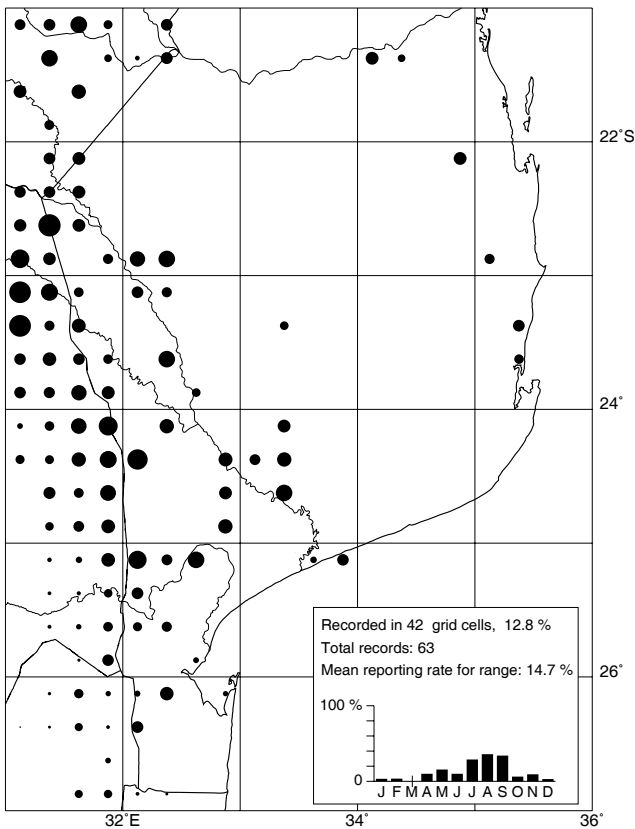
758 Indian Myna

Acridotheres tristis

Miná

A group of about six birds was present around human habitation at Ponta Malongane (2632DD) in November 1997 (S. Taylor & E. Eksteen). It had not previously been recorded in Mozambique (Clancey 1996) and this represents a northward expansion of its range along the coast from KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, where the species is an alien invader, introduced around 1900 (ASAB2: 454–455). It is not yet established as a breeding resident.

WATTLED STARLING



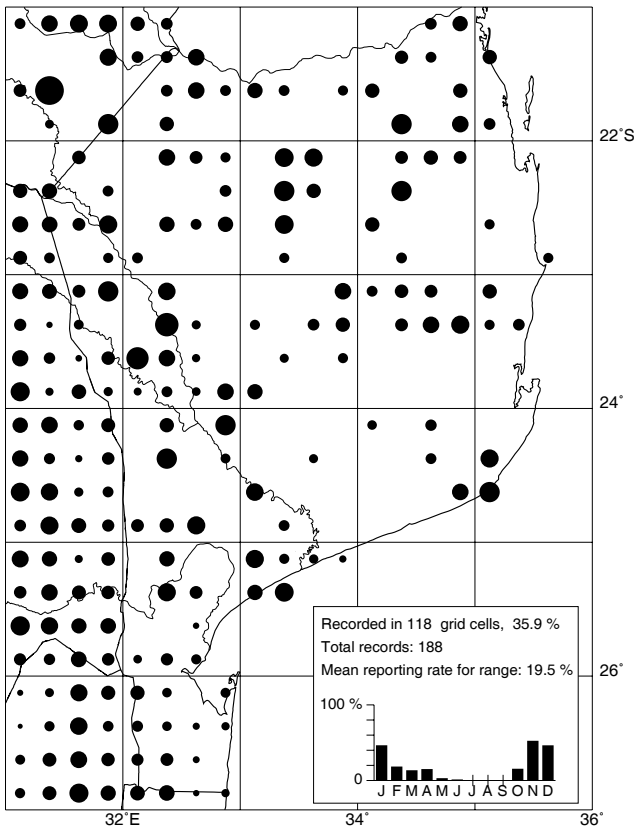
760 Wattled Starling

Creatophora cinerea

Estorninho-carunculado

A common visitor to woodlands and savanna, subject to considerable nomadism. It was encountered most often in winter, but some birds were present and possibly bred during summer. It occurs most often in the more arid west, but sporadic invasions of the mesic coastal region were noted. It was encountered in flocks numbering up to 100 birds and sometimes in mixed flocks with *Lamprotornis* starlings. The population probably fluctuates greatly with irregular movements in and out of neighbouring regions and is likely to exceed 10 000 birds at times. In the Northern Province, South Africa, egg-laying was reported from October to February (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

PLUMCOLOURED STARLING



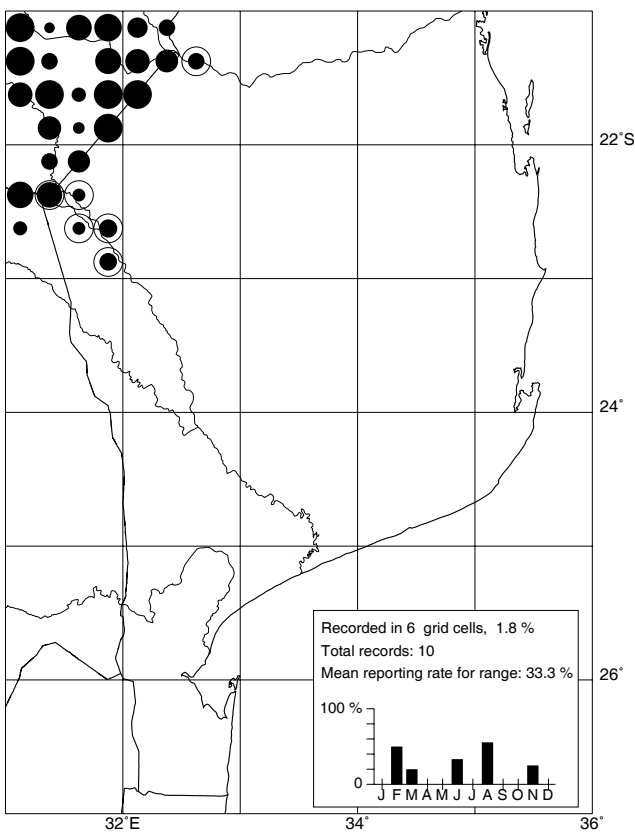
761 Plumcoloured Starling

Cinnyricinclus leucogaster

Estorninho-de-dorso-violeta

A common breeding intra-African summer migrant to woodland and savanna where it was usually encountered in pairs. It arrives in October, and departure is gradual, with some birds lingering on into June. Egg-laying in the Northern Province, South Africa, has been reported mainly during November and December (ASAB2: 462–463). The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds.

LONGTAILED STARLING



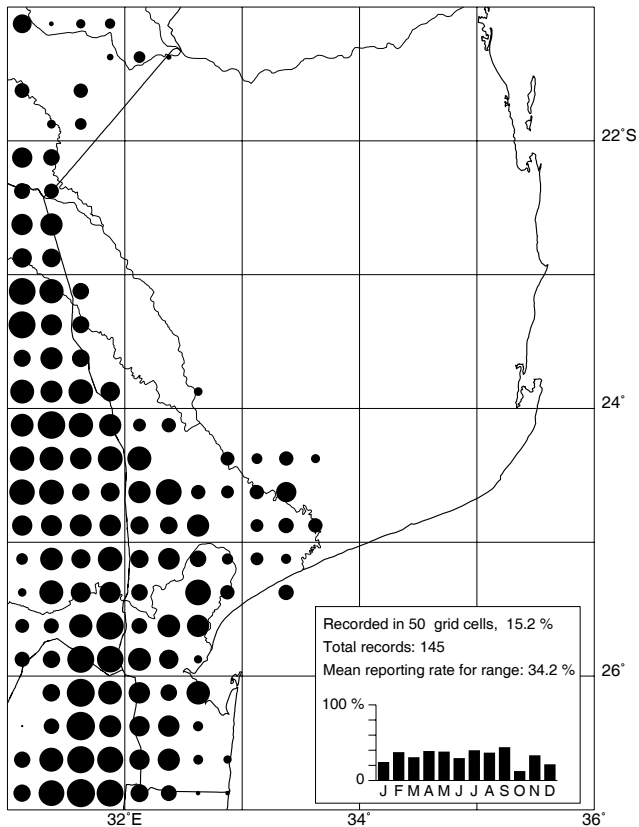
763 Longtailed Starling

Lamprotornis mevesii

Estorninho-metálico-rabilongo

An uncommon breeding resident which occurs in pairs in riverine woodlands along the upper reaches of the Limpopo and Save Rivers. The population probably exceeds 500 birds. It may have occurred farther downstream in the past and retreated as a result of bush clearance for agriculture. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from September to May (ASAB2: 466–467).

GLOSSY STARLING



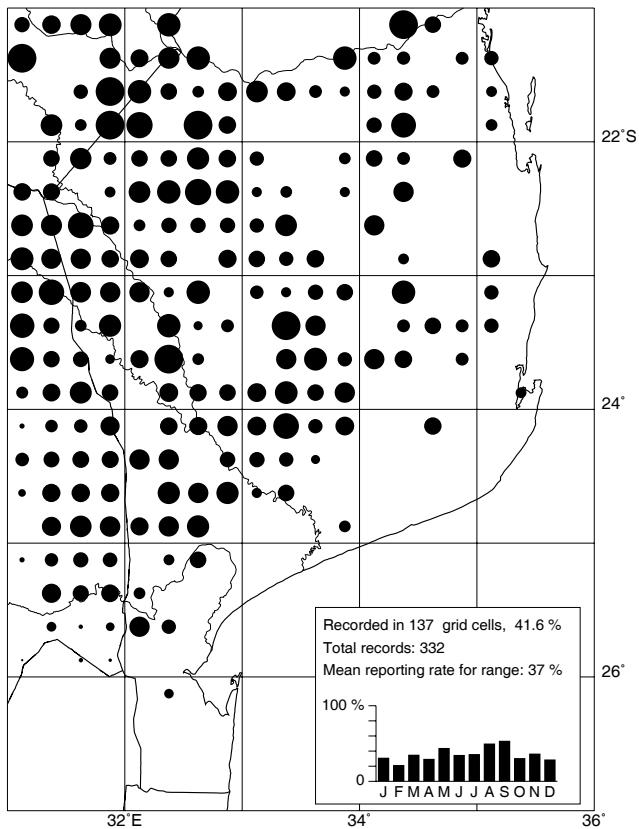
764 Glossy Starling

Lamprotornis nitens

Estorninho-metálico-de-ombros-violeta

A common breeding resident of savanna and woodland as far north as the Limpopo River valley where it overlaps narrowly with the Greater Blue-eared Starling, which replaces it farther north. It overlaps with the Blackbellied Starling near the coast. It was encountered singly, in pairs and in flocks of up to 10 birds and sometimes in mixed flocks with other *Lamprotornis* starlings. The population probably exceeds 40 000 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported mostly from October to February (ASAB2: 468–469). It is one of the hosts of the Greater Honeyguide (ASAB2: 468–469).

GREATER BLUE-EARED STARLING



765 Greater Blue-eared Starling

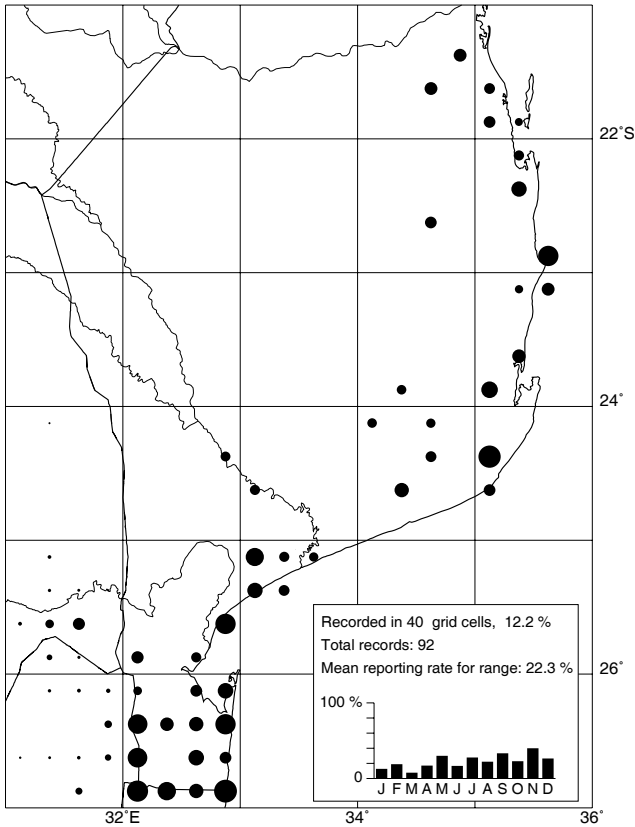
Lamprotornis chalybaeus

Estorninho-grande-de-orelha-azul

A common breeding resident of arid woodlands and savanna. It is encountered in flocks of up to 100 birds. Although a preference for broadleaved woodland has been suggested elsewhere in southern Africa (ASAB2: 470–471), it was encountered at least as often in *Acacia* woodland here. It overlaps narrowly with the Glossy Starling in the Limpopo River valley and rarely south of the Inkomati River and replaces that species farther north. It appears to be more tolerant of arid conditions than the Glossy Starling. As in Zimbabwe, reporting rates are higher in winter (ASAB2: 470–471). This possibly reflects changes in conspicuousness related to flocking behaviour. The population probably exceeds 100 000 birds. Egglaying in the Northern Province, South Africa, has been reported from October to November (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	9	<5	<5	6

BLACKBELLIED STARLING



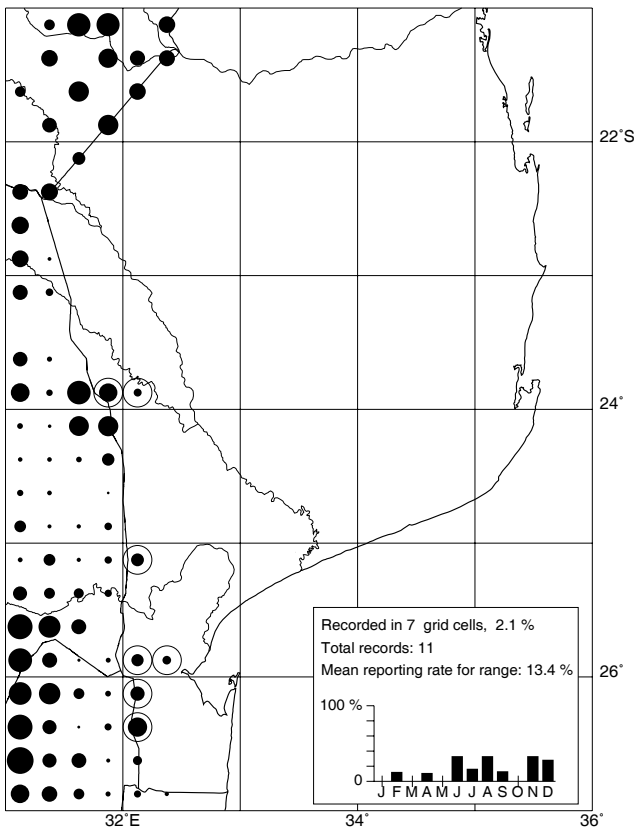
768 Blackbellied Starling

Lamprotornis corruscus

Estorninho-de-barriga-preta

An uncommon breeding resident of dense coastal and riverine woodland and forest where it is encountered in pairs or flocks of up to 30 birds. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from October to March with a December to February peak (ASAB2: 474–475).

REDWINGED STARLING



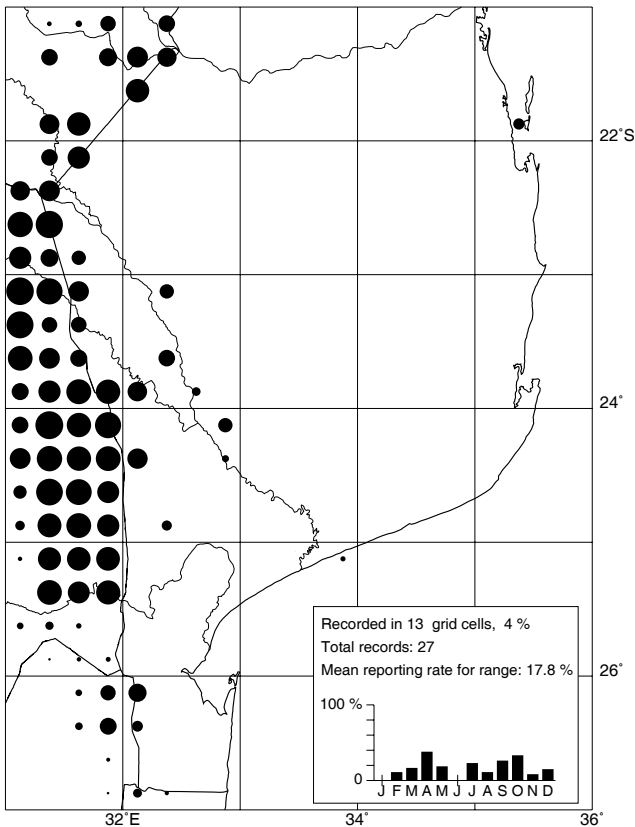
769 Redwinged Starling

Onychognathus morio

Estorninho-de-asa-castanha

An uncommon breeding resident of woodland in the Libombo Mountain range. It is usually encountered in pairs but sometimes forms flocks of up to 30 birds. It nests on rock faces in the Libombos and also on road bridges in the adjoining lowlands. It occurs more commonly in mountainous terrain farther west (ASAB2: 476–477) and only marginally here. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported mainly from October to January (ASAB2: 476–477). It has expanded its range in southern Africa by exploiting man-made habitats and nest sites (ASAB2: 476–477). This is true to a small extent in this region. The population is unlikely to exceed 500 birds.

REDBILLED OXPECKER



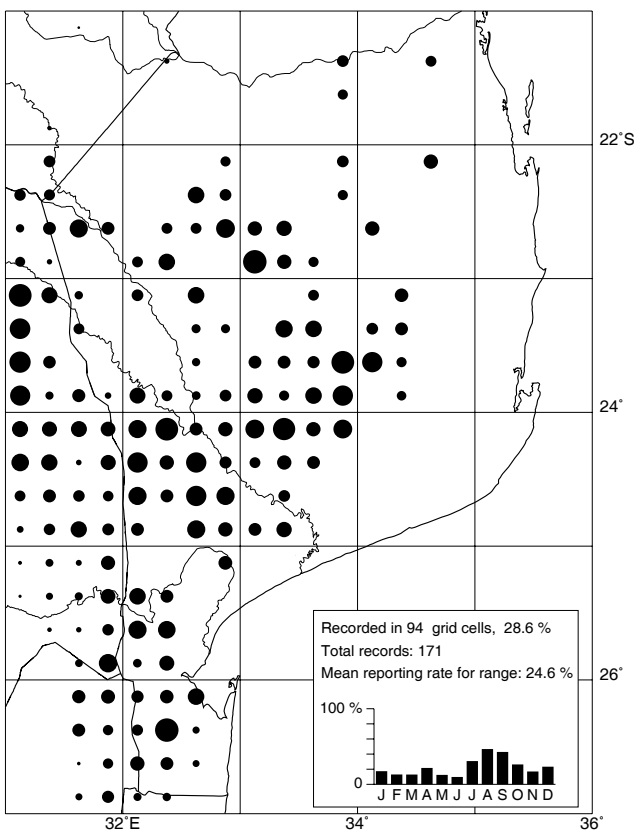
772 Redbilled Oxpecker

Buphagus erythrorhynchus

Pica-bois-de-bico-vermelho

An uncommon breeding resident which may be encountered in any habitat where large ungulates are present. It was often encountered singly but may gather in flocks of up to 20 birds when sufficient host animals are present. The species was presumably far more numerous in the past, when both game animals and livestock were more plentiful. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from September to February (ASAB2: 482–483). There is no evidence for any seasonal movements.

MARICO SUNBIRD



779 Marico Sunbird

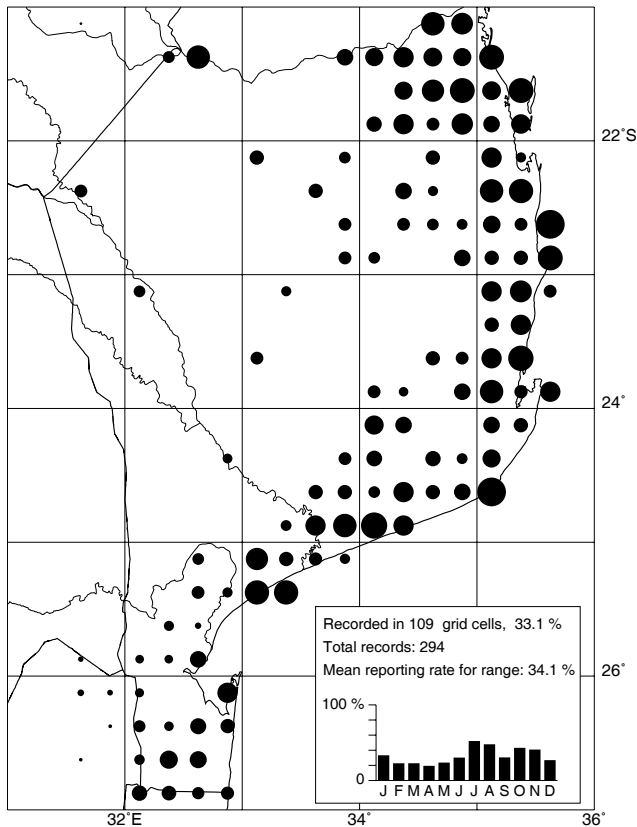
Nectarinia mariquensis

Beija-flor de Marico

A common breeding resident in arid woodlands and savanna. It occurs in pairs. It is most common in *Acacia* woodlands but also occurs in open broadleaved woodlands. It is replaced by the Purplebanded Sunbird in moist woodlands. There is a break in the distribution in the south corresponding with the valley and floodplain of the Inkomati River. In Botswana an average density of 1 bird/2.4 ha in suitable habitat and a peak density of 2 birds/ha were estimated (ASAB2: 494–495). The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. A specimen collected in August 1960 at Bela Vista has been ascribed to the nominate race which occurs in the west of South Africa (Clancey 1996). This is the only evidence to date of any seasonal movements. The peak in reporting rates in August to September coincides with the period when it is attracted to flowering plants and is therefore most conspicuous. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from August to May with a September to January peak (ASAB2: 494–495).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	8	<5	<5	<5

PURPLEBANDED SUNBIRD



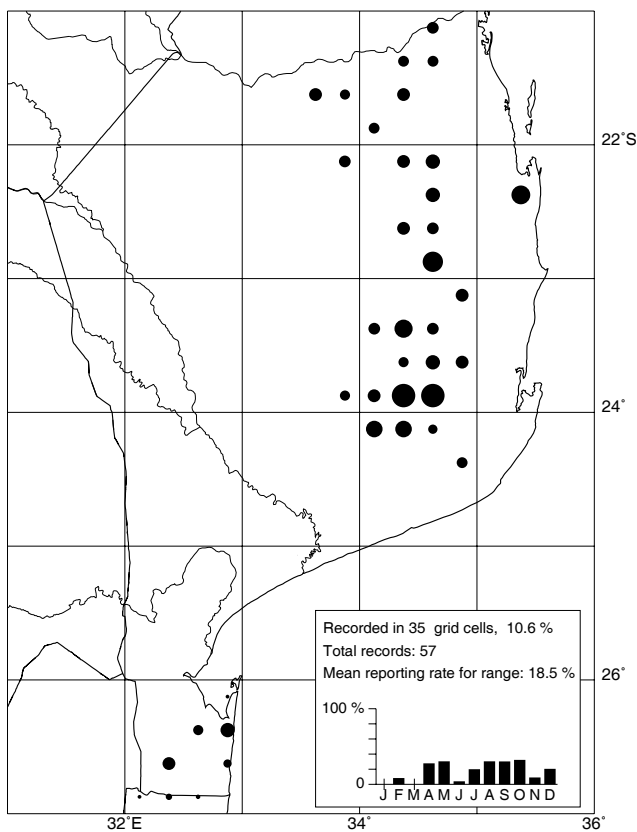
780 Purplebanded Sunbird

Nectarinia bifasciata

Beija-flor-de-peito-roxo

A very common breeding resident of dense woodland and forest where it occurs in pairs. Contrary to Clancey (1996), who described it as a winter migrant, it was found to be present throughout the year. The peak in reporting rates in late winter coincides with the period when it is attracted to flowering plants and is therefore most conspicuous. It is frequently confused with the similar Marico and Neergaard's Sunbirds, which may have played a role in the previous incorrect conclusion about its status. Its range is complementary with that of the Marico Sunbird which occurs in more open habitats. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Egglaying in neighbouring KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, has been reported from September to March with an October to November peak (Dean 1971).

NEERGAARD'S SUNBIRD



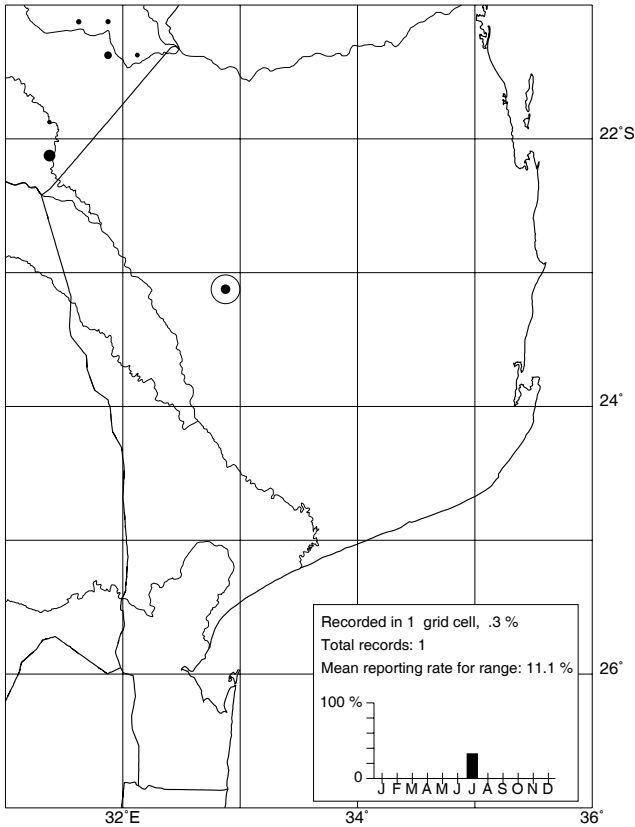
782 Neergaard's Sunbird

Nectarinia neergaardi

Beija-flor de Neergaard

This common breeding resident species is nearly endemic to the region, extending only marginally into South Africa in the south. More than 80% of its range lies in this region (ASAB2: 499). The distribution map indicates two distinct populations which are separated by a wide band containing the Inkomati and Limpopo River floodplains. The southern population occurs in coastal sand forest while the northern population occurs in mixed woodlands away from the coast. It is absent from pure *Brachystegia* woodland. It occurs in pairs. No seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. A specimen record from Xinovane (2532BB) in 1949 (Natural History Museum, Maputo) indicates that its range in the south has contracted owing to the destruction of natural forests. Its present strongholds are not threatened. In the south, most of the forests in which it occurs are protected within the Maputo Elephant Reserve and, in the north, its woodland habit has escaped the slash-and-burn agriculture which has destroyed coastal forests. Globally, it has been classified as globally 'near-threatened' (Collar *et al.* 1994). Breeding has been reported in July, October and November in South Africa (Dean 1971).

YELLOWBELLIED SUNBIRD



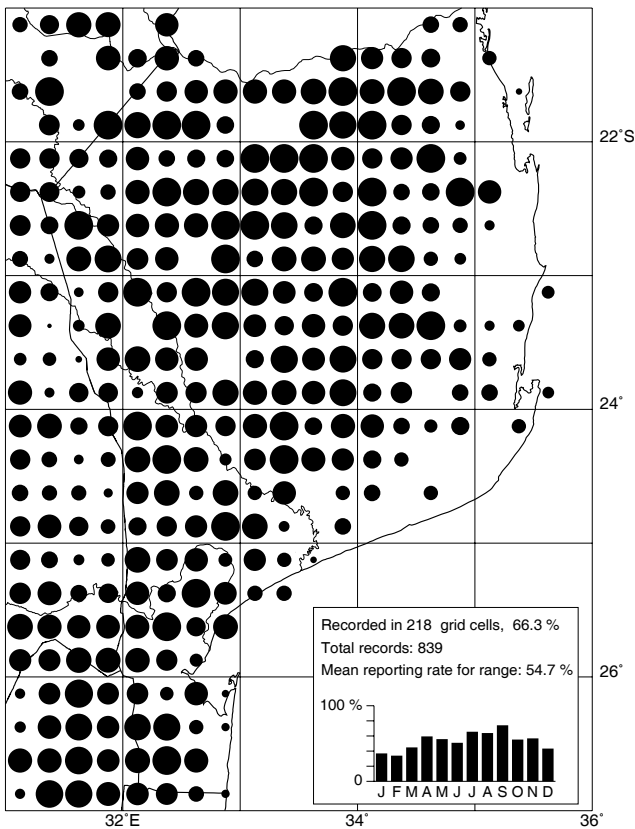
786 Yellowbellied Sunbird

Nectarinia venusta

Beija-flor-de-barriga-amarela

A single bird, presumably a vagrant, was observed in dense woodland at Banhine (2332BB) in July 1997. It occurs regularly north of the Save River (Clancey 1996).

WHITEBELLIED SUNBIRD



787 Whitebellied Sunbird

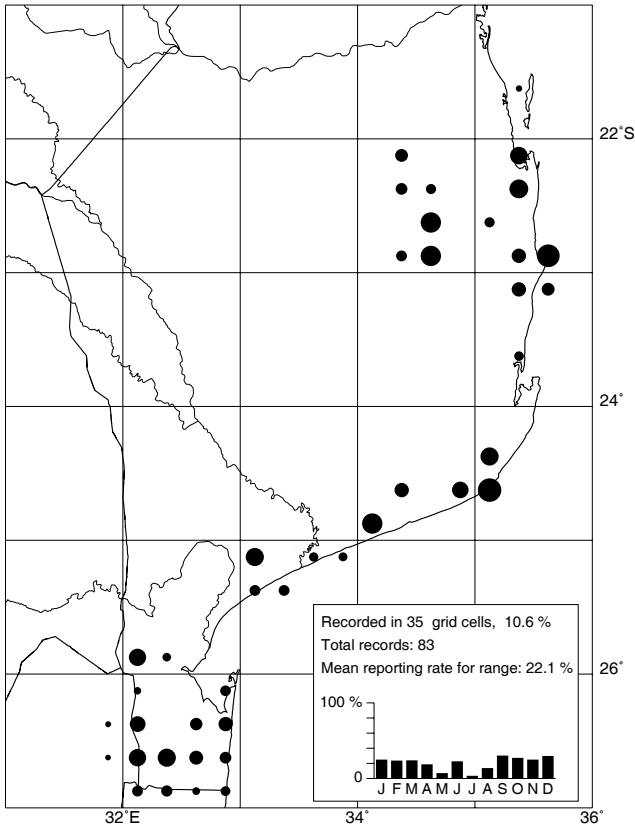
Nectarinia talatala

Beija-flor-de-barriga-branca

A very common breeding resident and possibly a partial migrant of woodlands and savanna, where it occurs in pairs. It avoids dense woodland and forest. The resident population probably exceeds two million birds. It is believed to undertake seasonal movements across southern Africa out of the dry west in winter as well as nomadic wandering (ASAB2: 508–509). The higher winter reporting rates in this region suggest a possible influx of nonbreeding migrants from the west. On the other hand, other sunbird species show the same pattern, which may relate to changes in behaviour and conspicuousness rather than to seasonal movements. Concentrations associated with flowering bushes yielded density estimates of up to 3 birds/ha in Botswana (ASAB2: 508–509). Densities of 1 bird/3 ha in *Acacia* and 1 bird/10 ha in broadleaved woodland were estimated at one locality in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the year with a September to January peak (ASAB2: 508–509) and was observed here in November.

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	31	23	19	25

GREY SUNBIRD



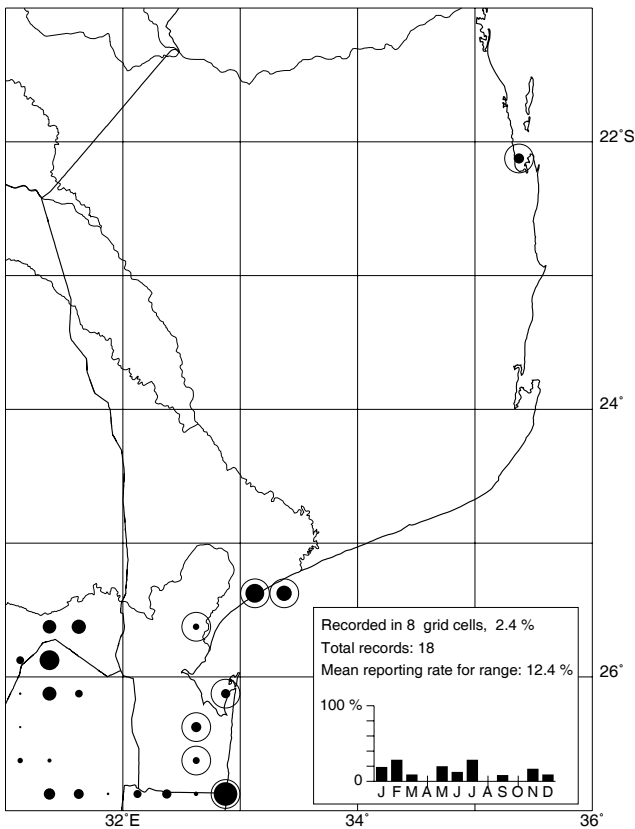
789 Grey Sunbird

Nectarinia veroxii

Beija-flor-cinzento

A common breeding resident of coastal forest and dense woodlands where it occurs in pairs. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. The lack of seasonality in the reporting rates does not support the conjecture that birds from South Africa move here in winter (ASAB2: 512–513). Breeding was observed in January. Egglaying in South Africa has been reported from September to January with a November peak (Dean 1971). As in South Africa (ASAB2: 512–513), it has declined as a result of the destruction of coastal forests. It overlaps with the Olive Sunbird but avoids interaction by keeping to the canopy while that species forages lower down.

OLIVE SUNBIRD



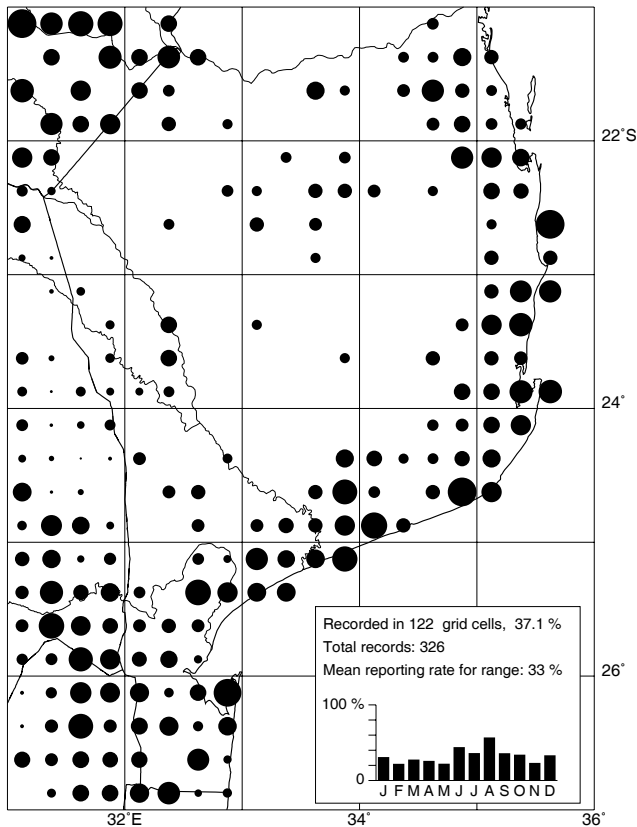
790 Olive Sunbird

Nectarinia olivacea

Beija-flor-oliváceo

An uncommon breeding resident of coastal forest. It may have been overlooked at some localities because it is inconspicuous when not calling. No seasonal movements are suspected. The population is estimated at fewer than 500 birds. It has declined as a result of the destruction of coastal forest and is threatened in this region. It has also declined in South Africa (ASAB2: 514–515). Breeding in South Africa has been reported from August to April with an October to February peak (ASAB2: 514–515). It overlaps with the Grey Sunbird but forages at lower levels in the same forests.

SCARLETCHESTED SUNBIRD



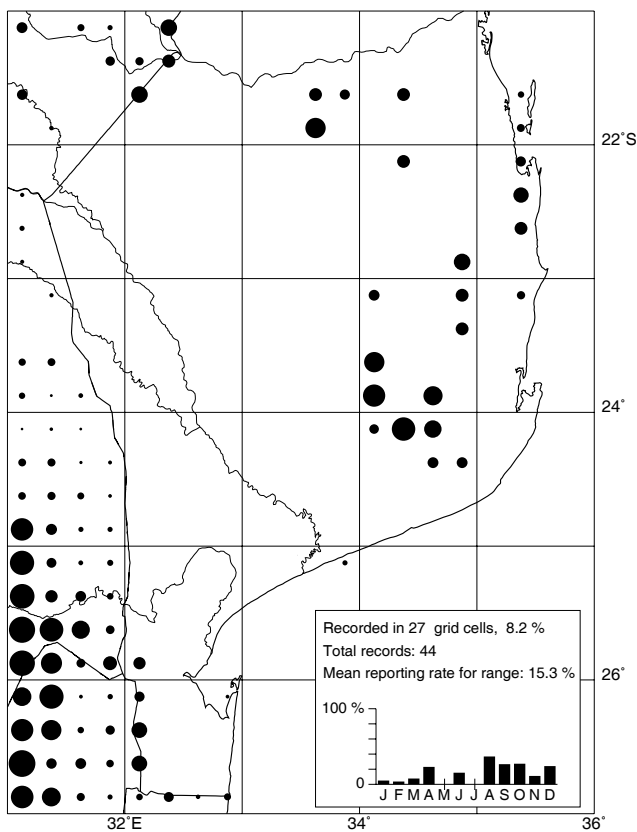
791 Scarletched Sunbird

Nectarinia senegalensis

Beija-flor-de-peito-escarlate

A common breeding resident of woodlands and savanna where it occurs in pairs. It is most common along the coast. Elsewhere in southern Africa it has been described as highly nomadic, irruptive and possibly a partial migrant (ASAB2: 516–517). In common with other sunbird species it shows increased reporting rates during winter–spring. These possibly relate to changes in behaviour and conspicuousness rather than seasonal movements. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Small numbers are captured for the cage-bird trade. Breeding in neighbouring regions has been reported throughout the year with a September to December peak (ASAB2: 516–517) and was reported here in October and December. Two races have been identified in the region, *N. s. gutturalis* south of the Limpopo River and *N. s. inaestimata* to the north (Clancey 1996).

BLACK SUNBIRD



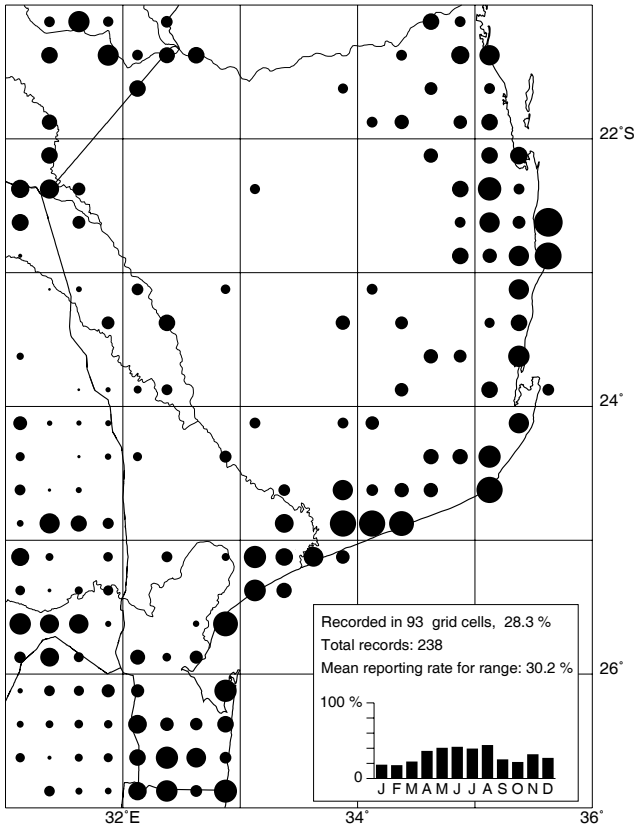
792 Black Sunbird

Nectarinia amethystina

Beija-flor-preto

The species is represented in this region by two distinct populations. One is an uncommon breeding resident in woodlands in the Libombo Mountain range south of the Inkomati River, occurring as a visitor as far east as Inhaca Island (2632BB) (race *N. a. adjuncta* (Clancey 1996)), and the other is an uncommon breeding resident in moist woodlands north of the Limpopo River (race *N. a. kirkii*). The combined population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Breeding in neighbouring regions occurs in summer with an October to December peak (ASAB2: 518–519).

COLLARED SUNBIRD



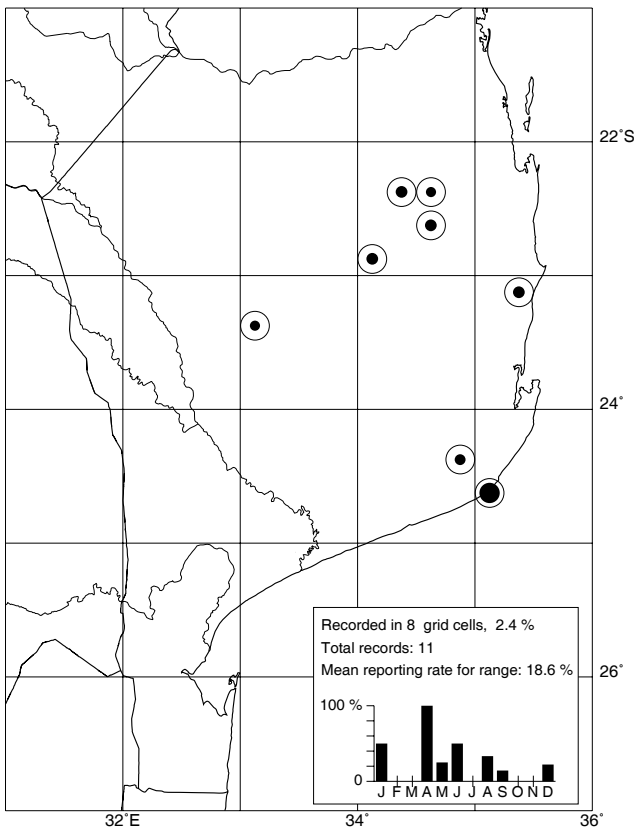
793 Collared Sunbird

Anthreptes collaris

Beija-flor-de-colar

A common breeding resident of moist woodlands and forest where it occurs in pairs. No seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the summer (ASAB2: 524–525) and was reported here in January.

BLUETHROATED SUNBIRD



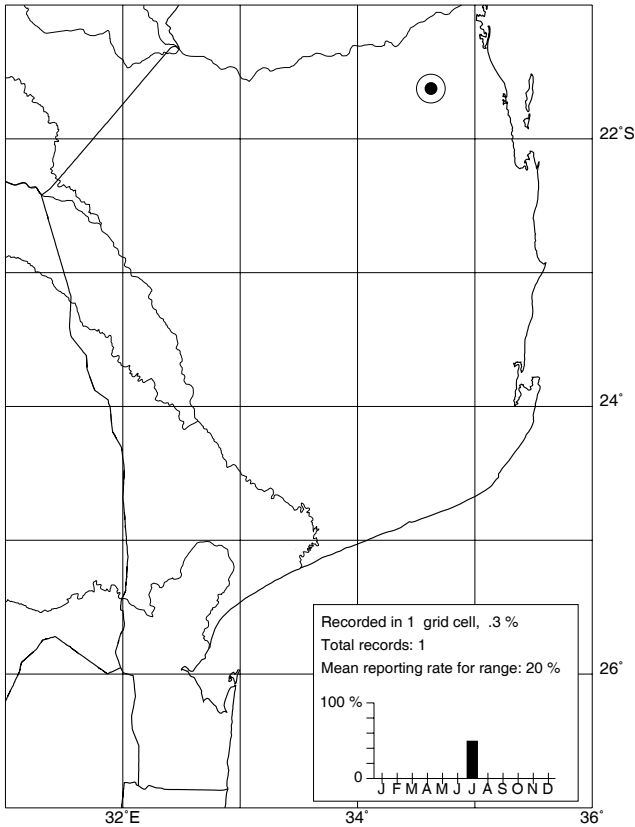
794 Bluethroated Sunbird

Anthreptes reichenowi

Beija-flor-de-garganta-azul

An uncommon breeding resident of coastal forest and tall Ironwood *Androstachys johnsoni* forests inland. It occurs in pairs. Its numbers are probably greatly reduced as a result of the removal of natural vegetation along the coast and it is being further threatened by logging operations inland. No seasonal movements are suspected. The population may not exceed 500 birds. It is threatened in this region and classified as globally 'near-threatened' (Collar *et al.* 1994).

VIOLETBACKED SUNBIRD



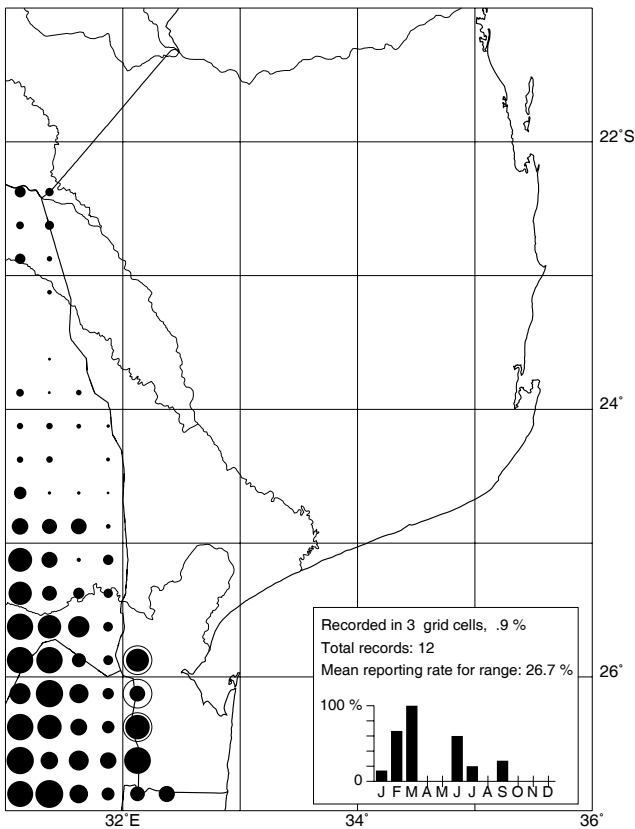
795 Violetbacked Sunbird

Anthreptes longuemarei

Beija-flor-violeta

A single bird was observed in dense mixed woodland (2134DA) in July 1996. It was collected at Rumbacaca (2135CD) in June 1971 (Clancey 1996). It occurs regularly north of the Save River (Clancey 1996).

CAPE WHITE-EYE



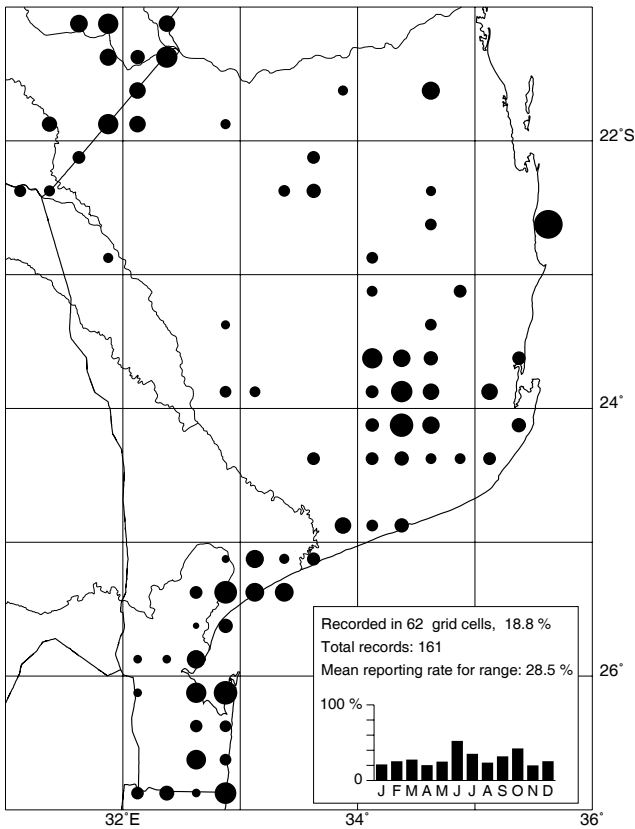
796 Cape White-eye

Zosterops pallidus

Olho-branco do Cabo

It occurs as a breeding resident in woodlands in the Libombo Mountains along the western frontier with Swaziland, where it replaces the Yellow White-eye. It is endemic to southern Africa. It is encountered in flocks of up to 20 birds. The population is unlikely to exceed 500 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported throughout the summer with a December peak (ASAB2: 526–527).

YELLOW WHITE-EYE



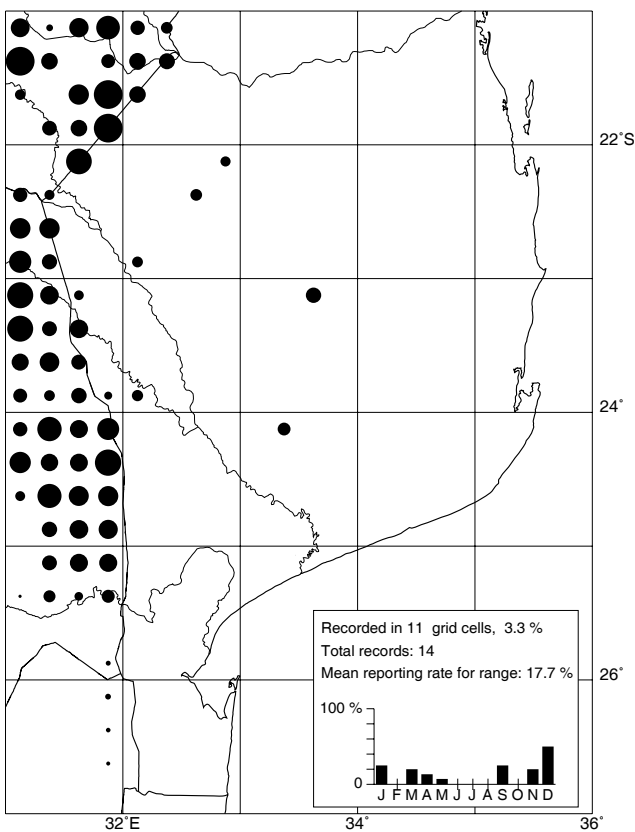
797 Yellow White-eye

Zosterops senegalensis

Olho-branco-amarelo

An uncommon breeding resident of moist woodlands where it usually occurs in pairs but occasionally in flocks of up to 10 birds. Its range adjoins but apparently does not overlap that of the Cape White-eye. It is inconspicuous and was probably overlooked at some localities. No seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the summer (ASAB2: 528–529).

REDBILLED BUFFALO WEAVER



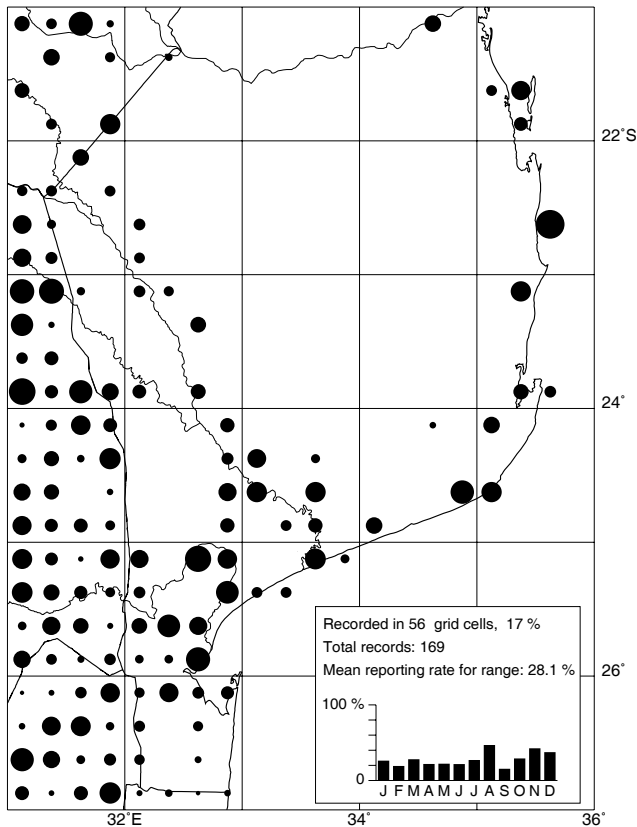
798 Redbilled Buffalo Weaver

Bubalornis niger

Tecelão-de-bico-vermelho

An uncommon breeding resident of arid savannas where it occurs in groups of up to 10 birds. Because it occurs at low densities, it was probably overlooked at some localities. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. Breeding in Southern Africa has been reported throughout the summer (ASAB2: 530–531) and was reported here in September and November.

HOUSE SPARROW



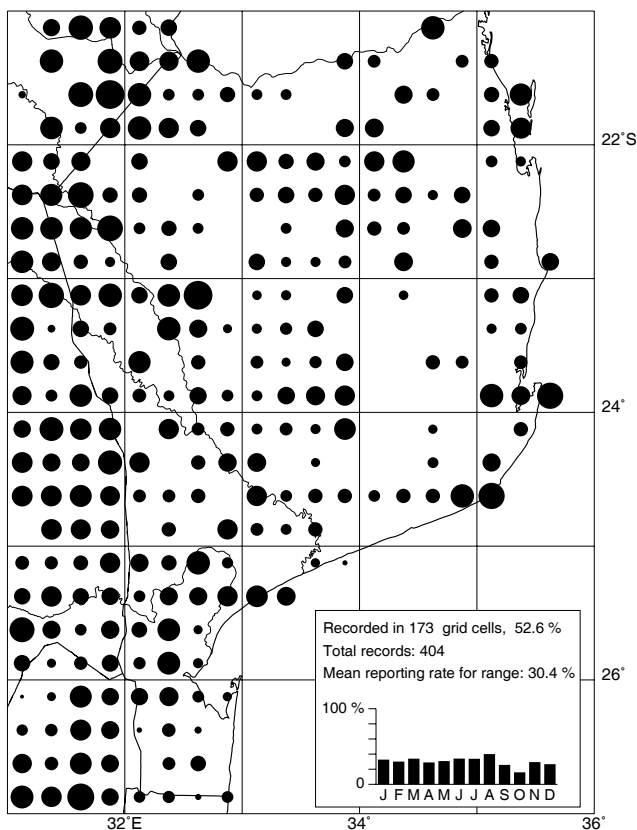
801 House Sparrow

Passer domesticus

Pardal-comum

A common breeding resident in towns and villages. It was introduced to South Africa from India in the late 19th century (ASAB2: 536–537) and reached this region in the 1950s (Clancey 1996). A separate introduction occurred in Maputo in 1955 (Liversidge 1985). It nests on buildings and forages around homesteads. It occurs in flocks of up to 30 birds. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. In southern Africa breeding has been reported throughout the year with an October to November peak (ASAB2: 536–537).

GREYHEADED SPARROW



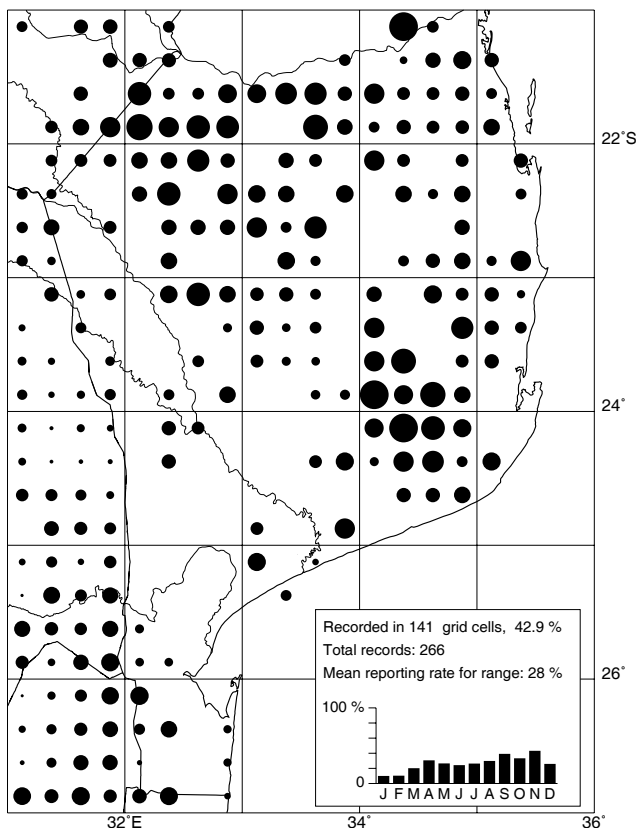
804 Greyheaded Sparrow

Passer diffusus

Pardal-de-cabeça-cinzenta

A common breeding resident of woodlands and savanna which often forages in cultivated lands. It sometimes forages alongside House Sparrows, but is less closely associated with homesteads than that species. It nests more often in tree holes than in buildings. It occurs in pairs or flocks of up to 20 birds. The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds. No seasonal movements are suspected. In southern Africa, breeding has been reported throughout the summer (ASAB2: 542–543) and was reported here in November and February.

YELLOWTHROATED SPARROW



805 Yellowthroated Sparrow

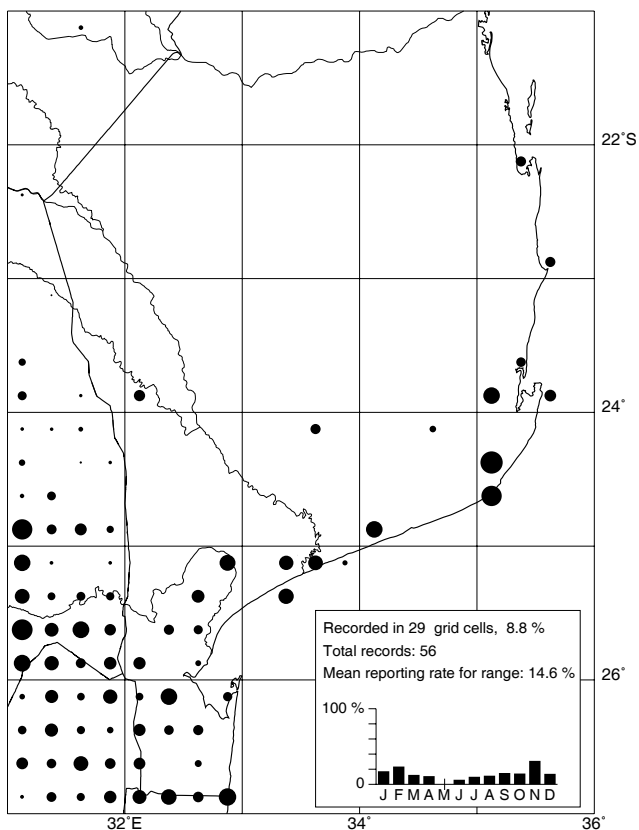
Petronia superciliaris

Pardal-de-garganta-amarela

A common breeding resident of woodlands. It occurs in pairs or flocks of up to 20 birds. Although it occasionally forages in cultivated lands, it is associated with human habitation to a lesser degree than the Greyheaded and House Sparrows. It is most common in *Brachystegia* and *Julbernardia* woodland. A break in the distribution in the south corresponds with the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers. A density of 1 breeding pair/20 ha in broadleaved woodland was estimated at one locality in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds. No seasonal movements are suspected. Breeding in neighbouring regions has been reported mostly from September to January (ASAB2: 544–545).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	<5	<5	16	7

THICKBILLED WEAVER



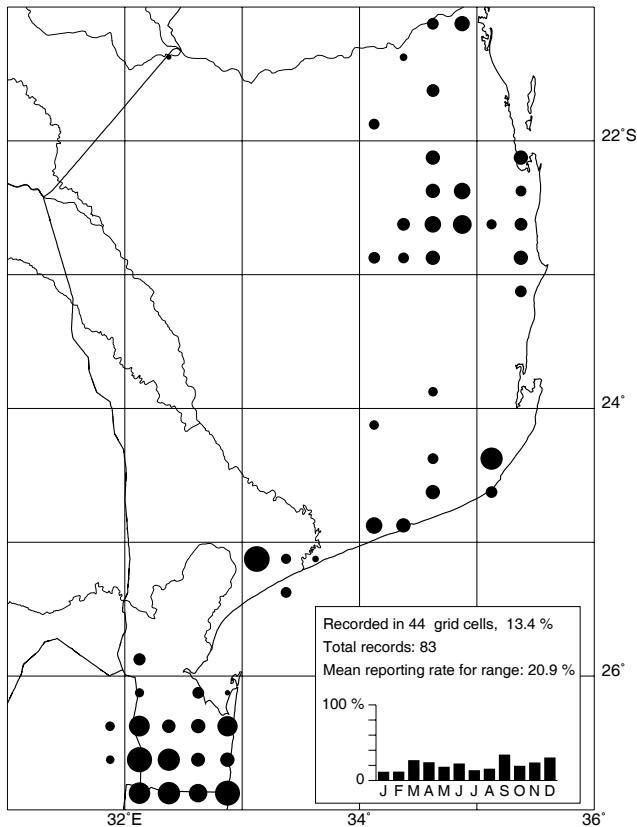
807 Thickbilled Weaver

Amblyospiza albifrons

Tecelão-de-bico-grosso

An uncommon breeding resident. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds in woodland and forest and breeds in reedbeds. It is most conspicuous when breeding, which accounts for higher reporting rates in summer, and no seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from October to March (ASAB2: 548–549).

FOREST WEAVER



808 Forest Weaver

Ploceus bicolor

Tecelão-das-florestas

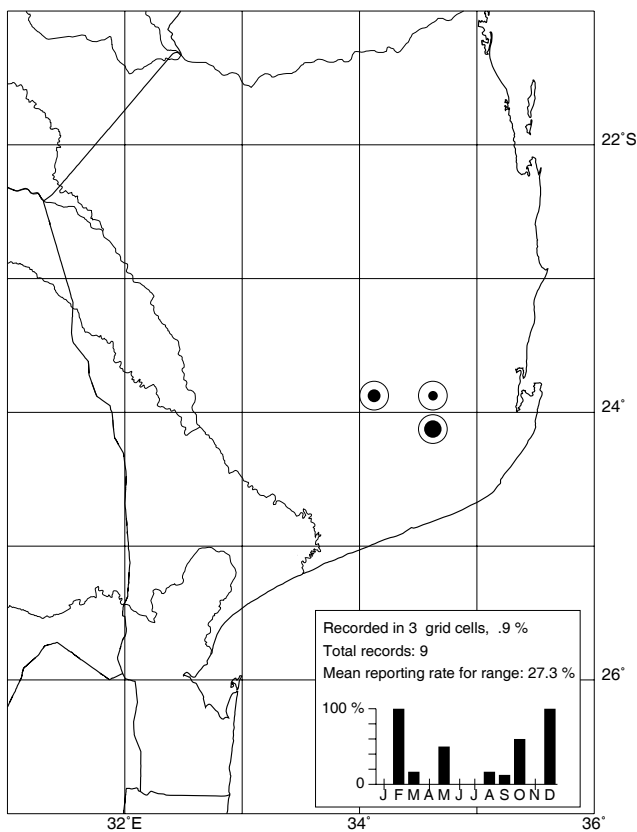
An uncommon breeding resident of dense woodland and forest which occurs in pairs or family groups of up to 10 birds. A break in the distribution in the south corresponds with the floodplain of the Inkomati River. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. No seasonal movements are suspected. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported in summer with a peak from October to January (ASAB2: 550–551) and was reported here in September. Three races have been identified in the region, *P. b. lebomboensis* in the Libombo Mountains, *P. b. sclateri* along the coast south of the Limpopo River and *P. b. stictifrons* north of the Limpopo River (Clancey 1996).

809 Oliveheaded Weaver

Ploceus olivaceiceps

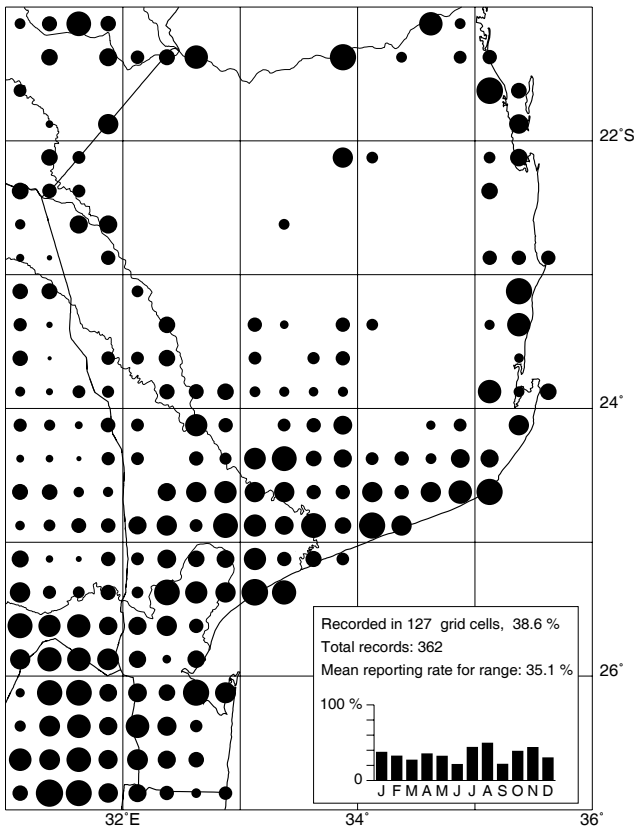
Tecelão-de-cabeça-olivácea

OLIVEHEADED WEAVER



A rare breeding resident which was observed only in tall *Brachystegia* woodland near Panda (2434BA). It was reported from the same vicinity by Clancey (1996). This particular woodland type appears to be restricted to this site within the region and may be less than 10 000 ha in area. The woodland has a canopy of height 15–20 m and is largely free of undergrowth. The Oliveheaded Weaver is replaced by the Forest Weaver in woodlands with substantial undergrowth. The woodland is being cleared for cultivation and this weaver must be regarded as the most endangered species in the region. The population is estimated at between 100 and 400 birds. Breeding was observed early in October. The species has been reported from three localities in central and northern Mozambique and at least two each in Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia (Vincent 1936; Benson & Benson 1977; Britton 1980; Aspinwall 1984; Clancey 1996). Assuming that the highland populations are not as small and isolated as the lowland populations of Panda and Muanza (central Mozambique), the global population may be of the order of 50 000 birds. All of the localities where it occurs are potentially at risk of deforestation, especially those within Mozambique. Heavy logging is known to have taken place in the region encompassing one of the central Mozambican sites (Muanza) (Ryan 1995) and that population may already be extinct. Although it was omitted from the global list of threatened species (Collar *et al.* 1994), presumably because of the lack of precise information about its status, it is globally threatened. The lowland populations of Panda and Muanza differ subspecifically from the populations at Alto Malocue (Zambesia Province), Tete Province, Malawi and Tanzania, which occur at high altitude (Clancey & Lawson 1966). The population at Panda is separated by more than 600 km from any other known population.

SPECTACLED WEAVER



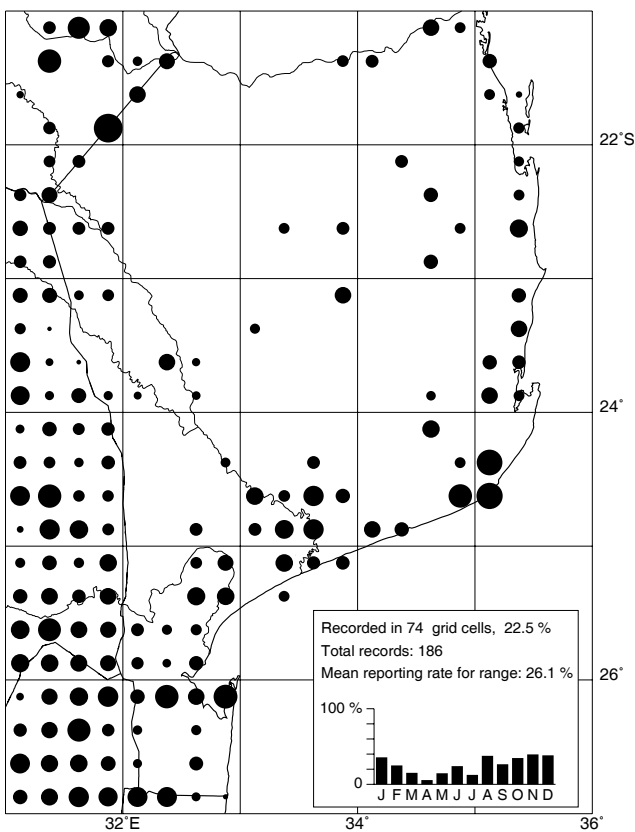
810 Spectacled Weaver

Ploceus ocularis

Tecelão-de-lunetas

A common breeding resident of moist woodlands where it occurs in pairs. No seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the year but mainly September to February (ASAB2: 552–553) and was reported here in December. Two races have been identified in the region: *P. o. brevior* south of the Limpopo River, and *P. o. suahelicus* to the north (Clancey 1996).

SPOTTEDBACKED WEAVER



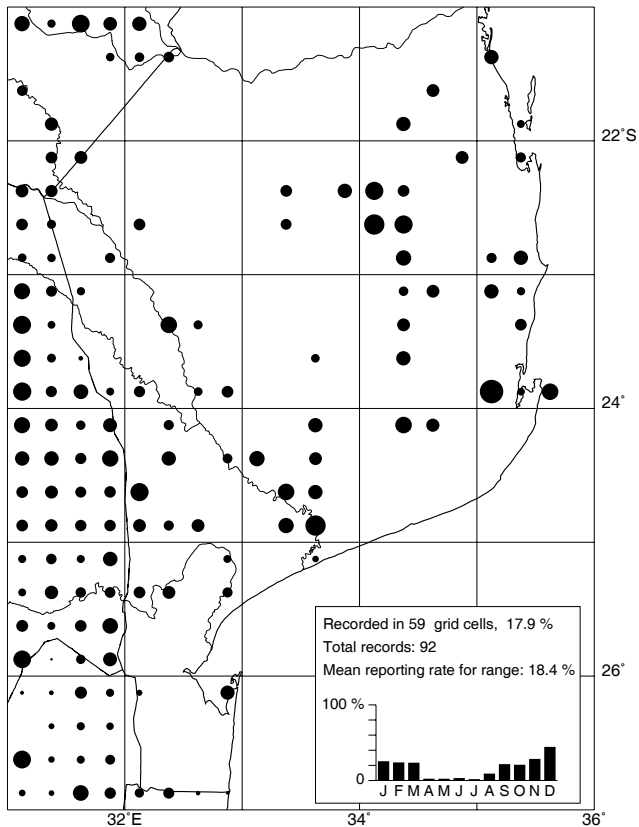
811 Spottedbacked Weaver

Ploceus cucullatus

Tecelão-malhado

A common breeding resident of woodlands and savanna near water. It occurs in colonies which may number hundreds of birds during the breeding season and disperses in loose flocks in winter. It was overlooked to some extent during winter when its drab nonbreeding plumage makes it difficult to distinguish from other weavers and no seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported mainly from September to February (ASAB2: 554–555) and was reported here from August to May. It is one of the regular hosts of the Diederik Cuckoo.

MASKED WEAVER



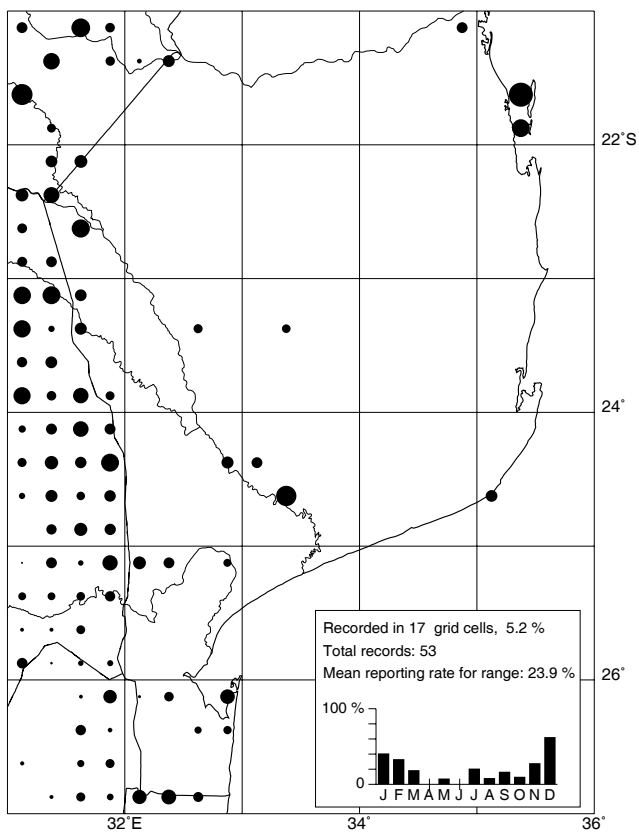
814 Masked Weaver

Ploceus velatus

Tecelão-de-máscara

A common breeding resident of woodlands, savanna, clearings and cultivated lands where it occurs in colonies of up to 15 birds (with a single adult male) during the breeding season and disperses in loose flocks in winter. In comparison with the Spottedbacked Weaver, it favours drier habitats, but the two species overlap widely. It was overlooked to some extent during winter when its drab nonbreeding plumage makes it difficult to distinguish from other weavers and no seasonal movements are suspected, although there is some evidence for dispersal and partial migration in other parts of its range (ASAB2: 560–561). The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. In the neighbouring regions, breeding was reported almost throughout the year but mostly from August to March (ASAB2: 560–561) and was reported here from November to February. It is one of the regular hosts of the Diederik Cuckoo (Rowan 1983). It has expanded its range in South Africa by exploiting man-made environments (ASAB2: 560–561) and is likely to continue to do so in this region with the expansion of agricultural activities.

LESSER MASKED WEAVER



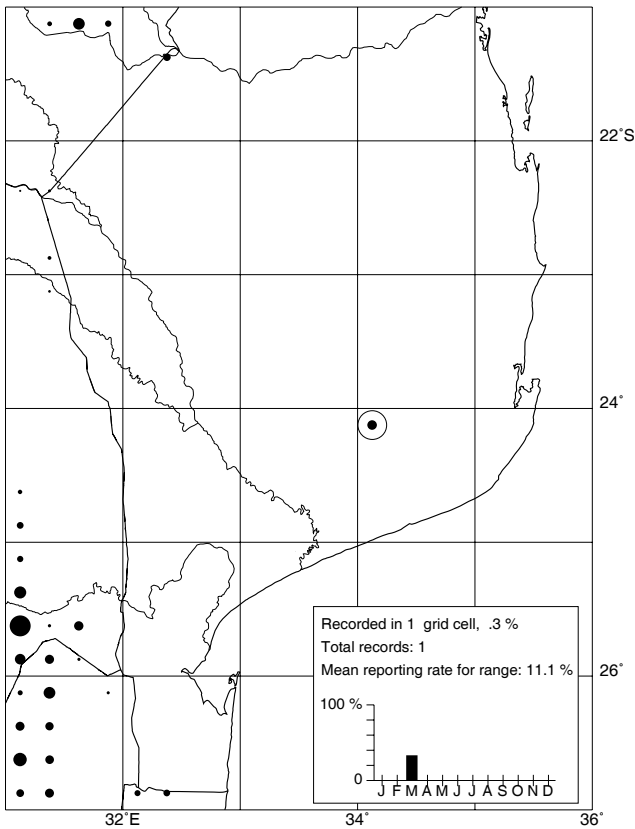
815 Lesser Masked Weaver

Ploceus intermedius

Tecelão de Cabanis

An uncommon breeding resident of woodland and savanna where it occurs in colonies of up to 50 birds during the breeding season and disperses in loose flocks in winter. It is usually encountered near open water. It was overlooked to some extent during winter when its drab nonbreeding plumage makes it difficult to distinguish from other weavers and no seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. Clancey's (1996) assessment that it was more common than the Masked Weaver may be applicable north of the Save River. Breeding in the neighbouring regions was reported from September to March (ASAB2: 562–563) and was observed here from November to February.

GOLDEN WEAVER



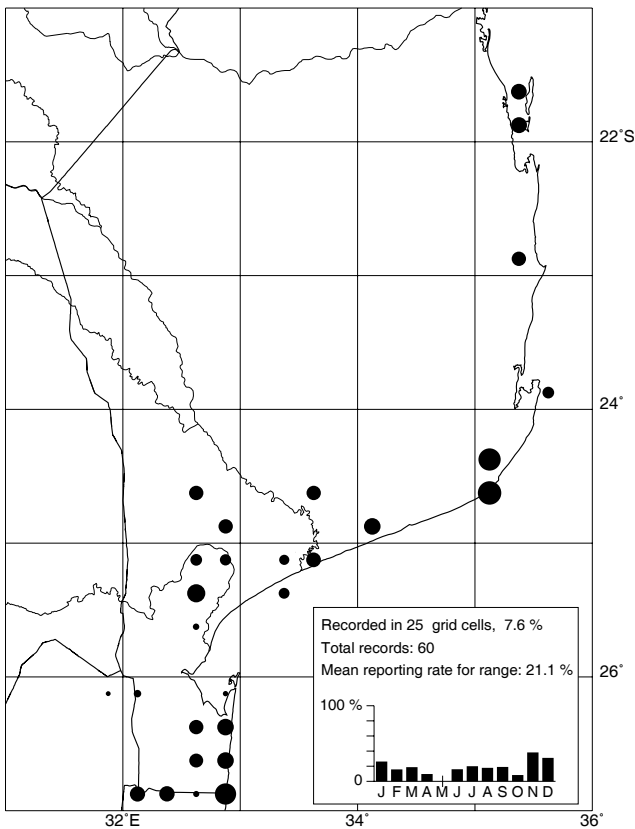
816 Golden Weaver

Ploceus xanthops

Tecelão-dourado

A pair was observed near Mawayela (2434AA) in March 1997 and was probably overlooked at other localities owing to its low density. It is presumably a rare breeding resident of savanna bordering marshland. Prior to this survey it was collected at Coguno (2434BC) (Clancey 1996). Breeding in neighbouring regions was recorded mainly from September to March (ASAB2: 564–565).

YELLOW WEAVER



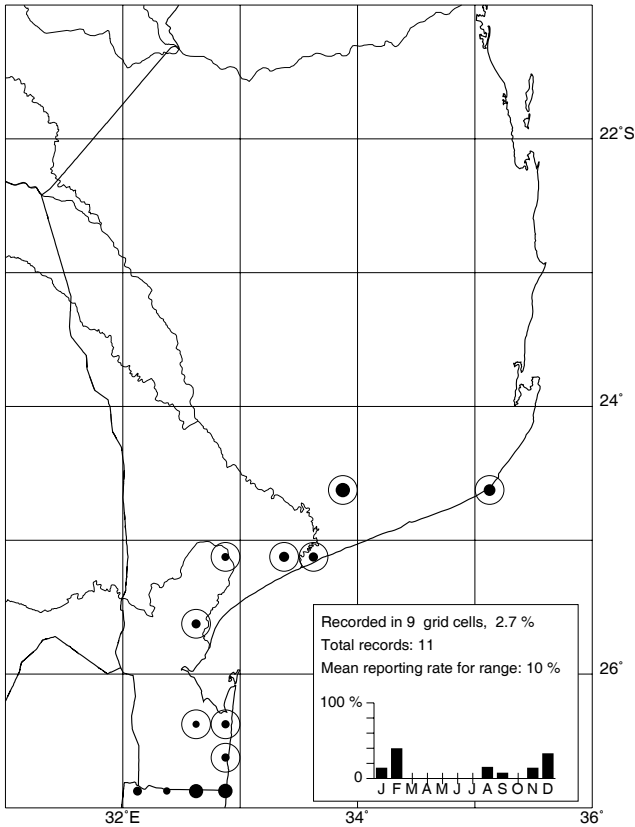
817 Yellow Weaver

Ploceus subaureus

Tecelão-amarelo

A common breeding resident in reedbeds near the coast and in the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers. It occurs in colonies which may number hundreds of birds during the breeding season and disperses in loose flocks in winter. It was overlooked to some extent during winter when its drab nonbreeding plumage makes it difficult to distinguish from other weavers and no seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Breeding in South Africa has been reported from August to April (ASAB2: 566–567) and was observed here from September to February.

BROWNTHOATED WEAVER



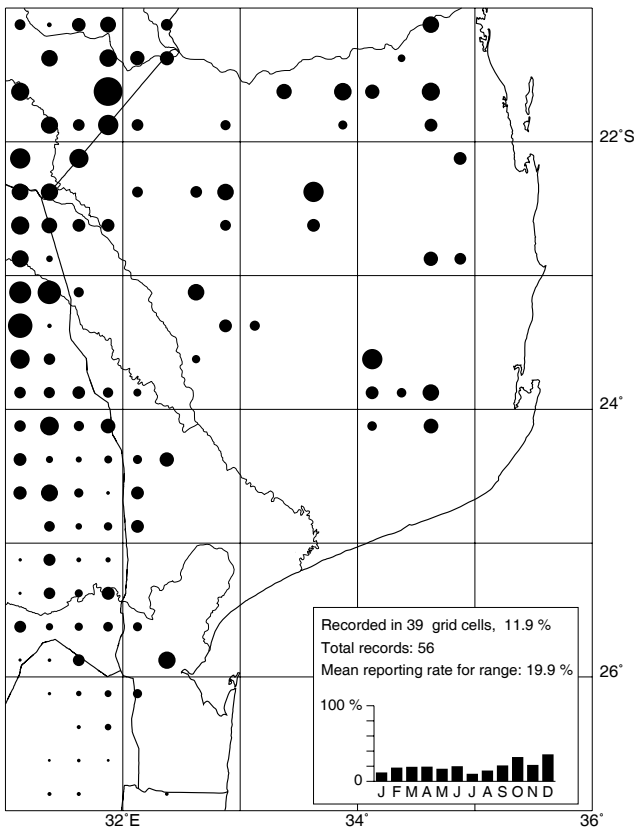
818 Brownthroated Weaver

Ploceus xanthopterus

Tecelão-de-garganta-castanha

An uncommon breeding resident of reedbeds near the coast in the south, usually associated with extensive wetlands. It was encountered in pairs. Prior to this survey it was collected as far north as Mapinhane (2235AC) (Clancey 1996). It was overlooked during winter when its drab nonbreeding plumage makes it inconspicuous and no seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds. It has declined in this region as a result of the disturbance of wetlands; it has also declined in Botswana (ASAB2: 568–569). Breeding in neighbouring regions was reported from August to March with a November to January peak (ASAB2: 568–569).

REDHEADED WEAVER



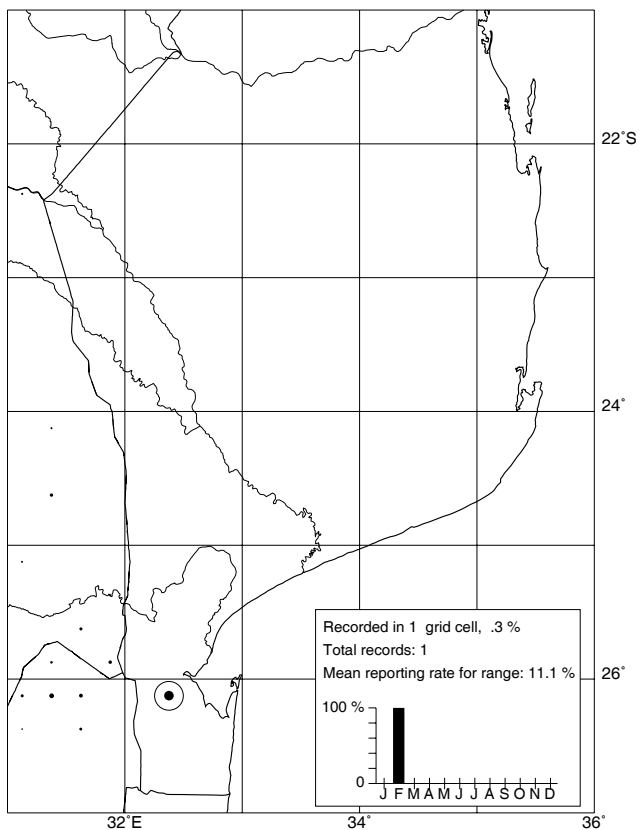
819 Redheaded Weaver

Anaplectes rubriceps

Tecelão-de-cabeça-vermelha

An uncommon breeding resident which occurs in pairs. It was observed most often in broadleaved woodland but also sometimes in *Acacia* woodland. It avoids forest and dense woodlands. No seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported from September to March with an October to January peak (ASAB2: 570–571) and was observed here from September to January. It is a host of the Diederik Cuckoo (Rowan 1983).

CUCKOO FINCH



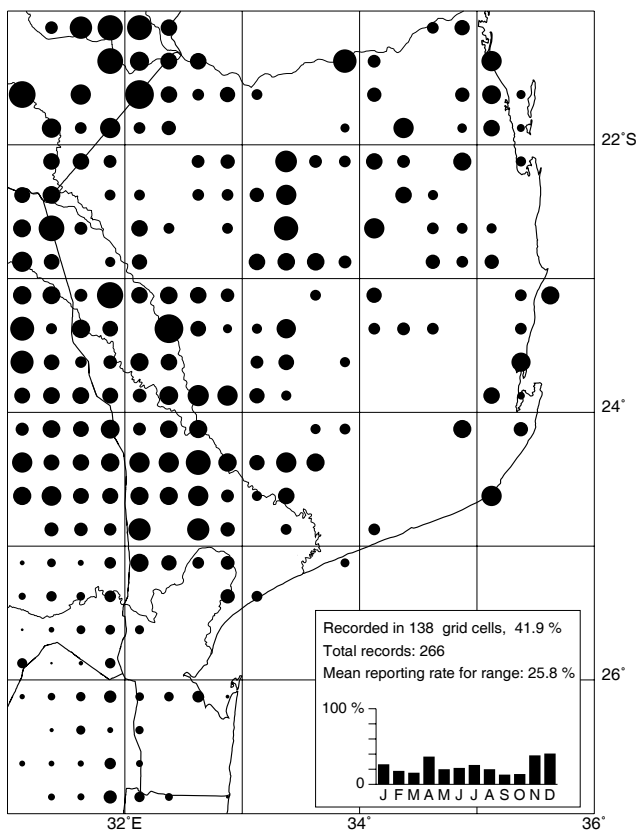
820 Cuckoo Finch

Anomalospiza imberbis

Tecelão-parasita

The species was recorded near Boane (2632AB) by M. Rees in February 1994. It is likely to be an uncommon breeding resident of grassland and marshland in the extreme south. It is inconspicuous and may have been overlooked at some localities. It has not previously been reported in the region (Clancey 1996). It is a brood parasite of cisticolas and prinias (Maclean 1993).

REDBILLED QUELEA



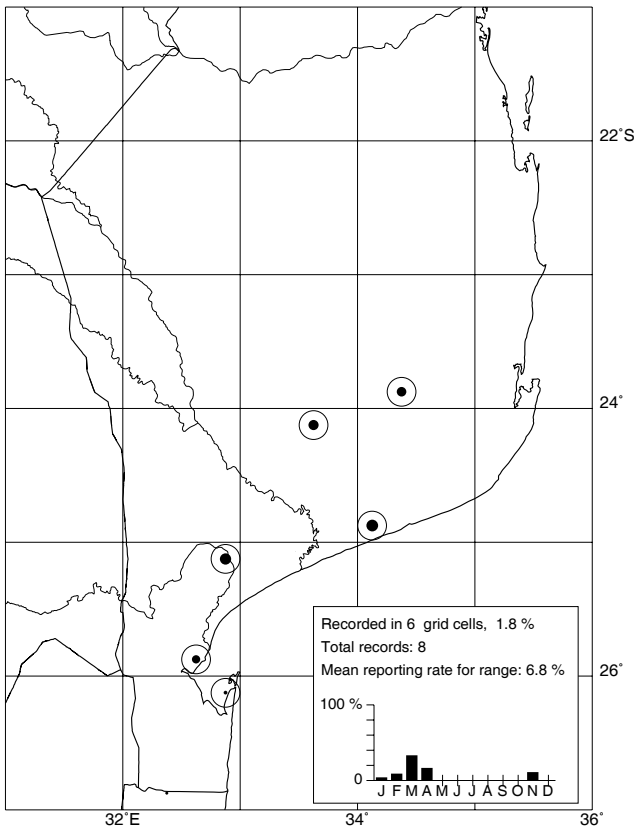
821 Redbilled Quelea

Quelea quelea

Quelea-de-bico-vermelho

A very common breeding resident of all habitats with some grass. It is limited by the availability of water. It was usually encountered in small flocks of up to 100 birds but occasionally in flocks numbering thousands. A breeding colony numbering hundreds of thousands of nests in riverine woodland bordering a marsh was observed at Zinave (2133BD) in January 1997, and smaller colonies were observed in reedbeds among cultivated lands near Chokwe (2433CA) in December 1997 and in scrubby woodland near Banhine (2332BB) in February 1998. There is some evidence for complex movements across South Africa which may be irregular (ASAB2: 573–575). In this region there is no clear evidence for seasonal movements. The summer peak in reporting rates probably reflects greater conspicuousness when breeding. The population probably exceeds 10 million birds at times. Subsistence farmers expend a great deal of energy in physically defending their crops from predation by this species (S. Munthali pers. comm.). Its numbers have increased to pest status in cereal-crop-producing parts of southern Africa (ASAB2: 573–575) and this is likely to occur increasingly in this region as agricultural activities expand. The timing of breeding varies from year to year in response to rainfall and has been reported from September to May in neighbouring regions (ASAB2: 573–575).

REDHEADED QUELEA



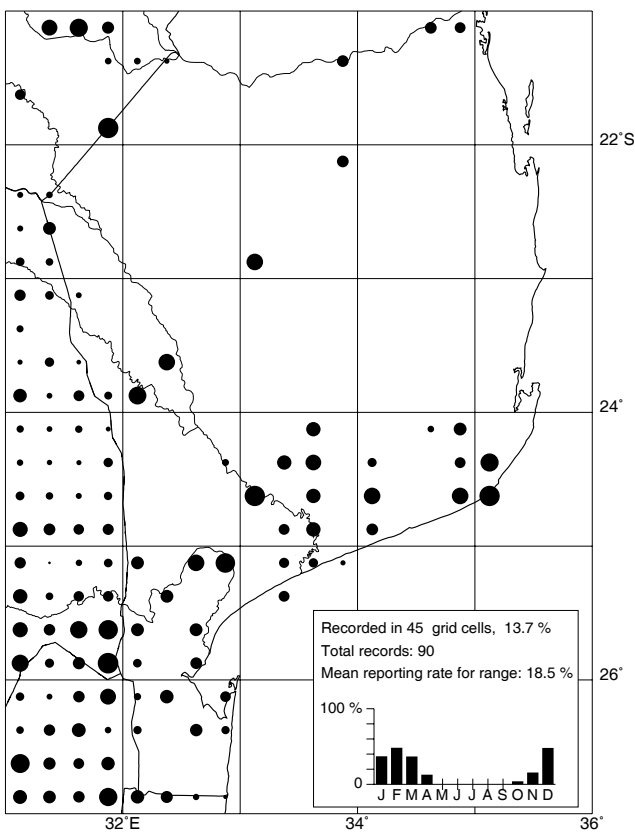
822 Redheaded Quelea

Quelea erythropus

Quelea-de-cabeça-vermelha

An uncommon breeding resident or summer migrant of reedbeds and marshlands near the coast. It was observed in flocks of less than 20 birds. Prior to this survey it was observed breeding at Bela Vista (2632BC) (Clancey 1996). It may have been overlooked during the winter months when it is difficult to detect in its drab nonbreeding plumage. Clancey (1996) described it as a summer migrant, but without conclusive evidence. The population probably exceeds 1000 birds.

RED BISHOP



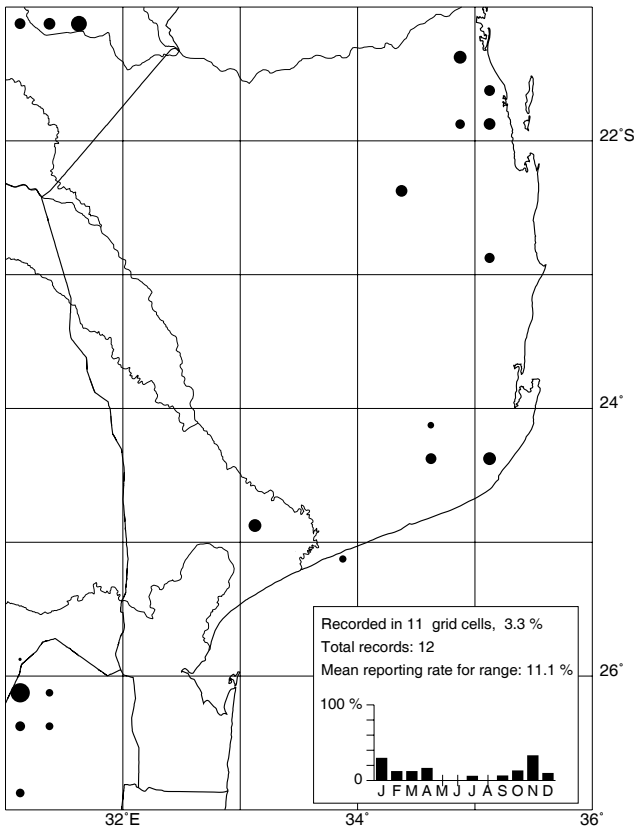
824 Red Bishop

Euplectes orix

Cardeal-tecelão-vermelho

A common breeding resident of grassland, marshland and cultivated lands, where it occurs in flocks of up to 100 birds. It is seldom reported in winter when its drab nonbreeding plumage makes it inconspicuous and difficult to identify. No seasonal movements are suspected. Its numbers have increased to pest status in cereal-crop-producing regions of southern Africa (ASAB2: 578–579) and this is likely to occur in this region as agricultural activities expand. Breeding in neighbouring regions has been reported mainly from October to March (ASAB2: 578–579) and was observed here in February. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds.

YELLOWRUMPED WIDOW



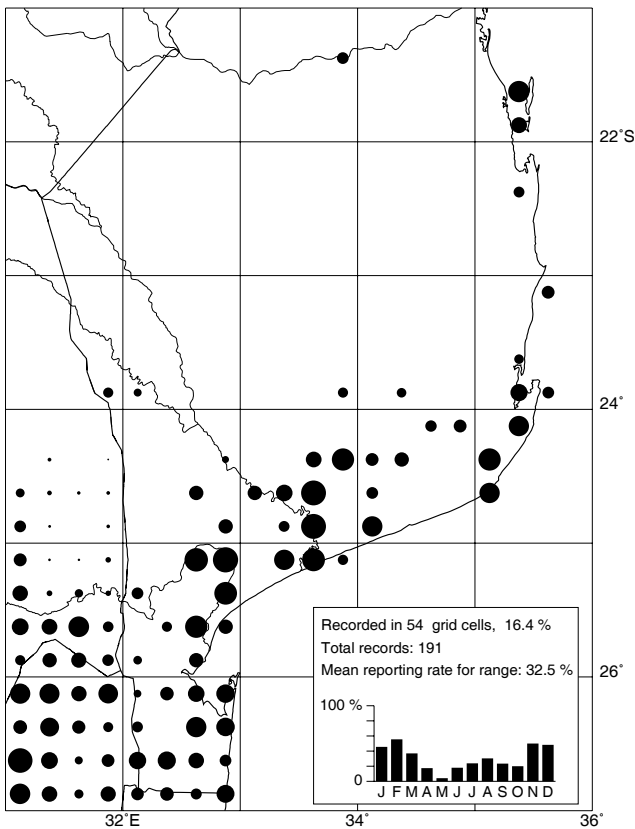
827 Yellowrumped Widow

Euplectes capensis

Viúva-de-rabadilha-amarela

An uncommon breeding resident of coastal broadleaved savanna where it occurs in pairs or flocks of up to 20 birds. It is rarely reported in winter when its drab nonbreeding plumage makes it difficult to detect and no seasonal movements are suspected. The population, which probably exceeds 1000 birds, is separated by more than 300 km from the South African population. Breeding in the eastern part of South Africa has been reported mainly from December to March (ASAB2: 582–583).

REDSHOULDERED WIDOW



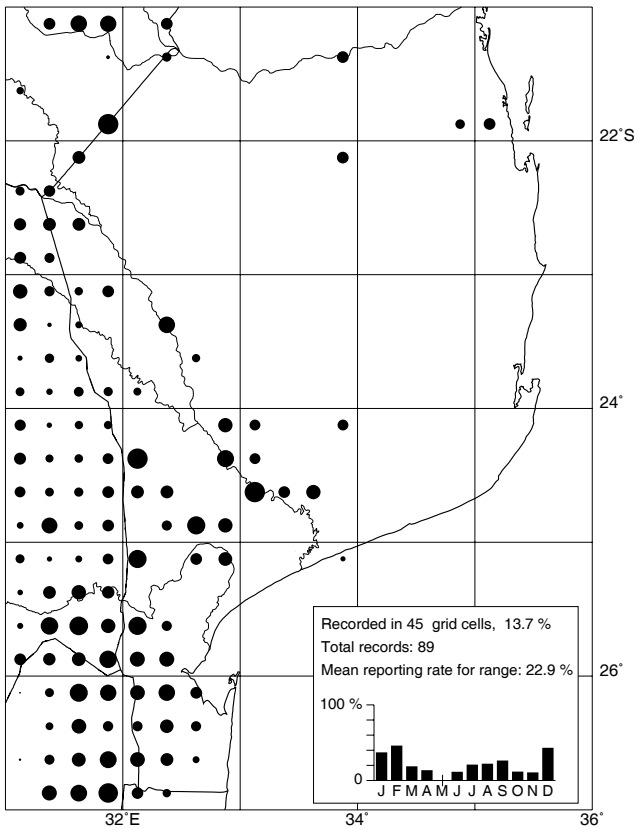
828 Redshouldered Widow

Euplectes axillaris

Viúva-de-espáduas-vermelhas

A common breeding resident of moist grassland, marshland and cultivated lands. It forms flocks of up to 100 birds. It is reported less often in winter when its drab nonbreeding plumage makes it relatively inconspicuous and no seasonal movements are suspected. Breeding in South Africa has been reported mainly from November to March (ASAB2: 584–585). It is less numerous here than in neighbouring Swaziland where it is particularly common in sugar-cane fields (Parker 1994a). The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds.

WHITEWINGED WIDOW



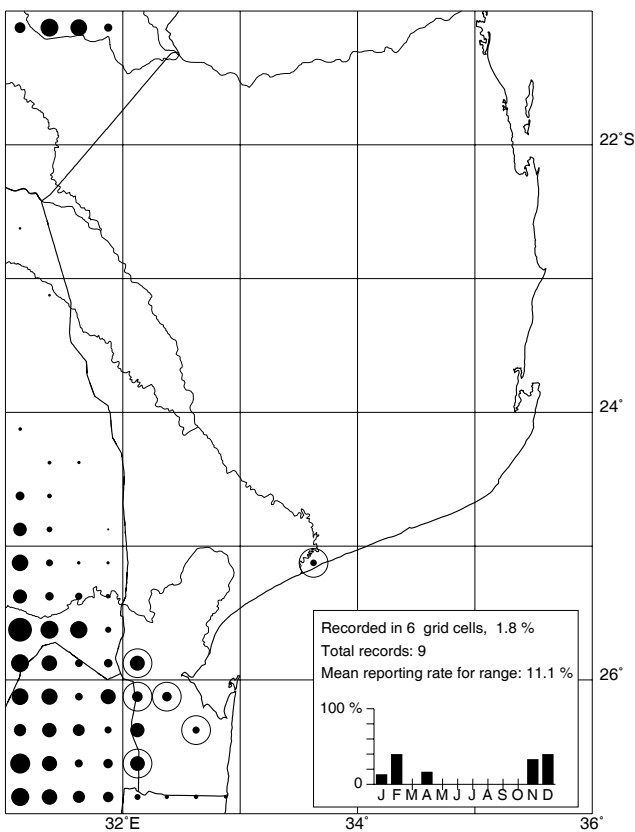
829 Whitewinged Widow

Euplectes albonotatus

Viúva-de-asa-branca

An uncommon breeding resident of savannas where it occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds. It favours drier habitats than other *Euplectes* species. The population in the northeast appears to be isolated from the southern population. It is reported less often in winter when its drab nonbreeding plumage makes it relatively inconspicuous and no regular seasonal movements are suspected. It is nomadic during winter. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from October to April (ASAB2: 586–587).

REDCOLLARED WIDOW



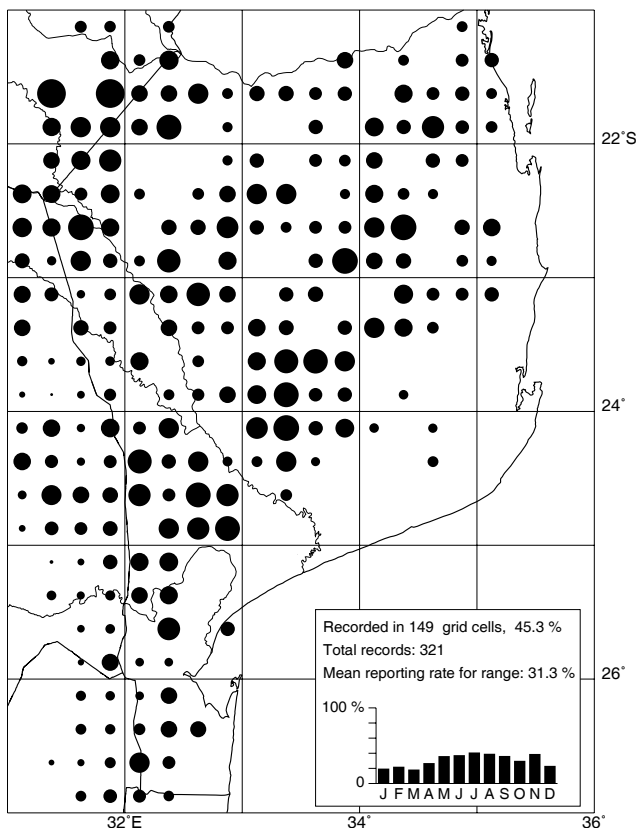
831 Redcollared Widow

Euplectes ardens

Viúva-de-colar-vermelho

An uncommon breeding resident of savanna and marshland, where it occurs in flocks of up to 100 birds. It is seldom reported in winter when its drab nonbreeding plumage make it inconspicuous and difficult to identify. No seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably does not exceed 1000 birds. Egg-laying in the former Transvaal, South Africa, has been reported from November to March (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

MELBA FINCH



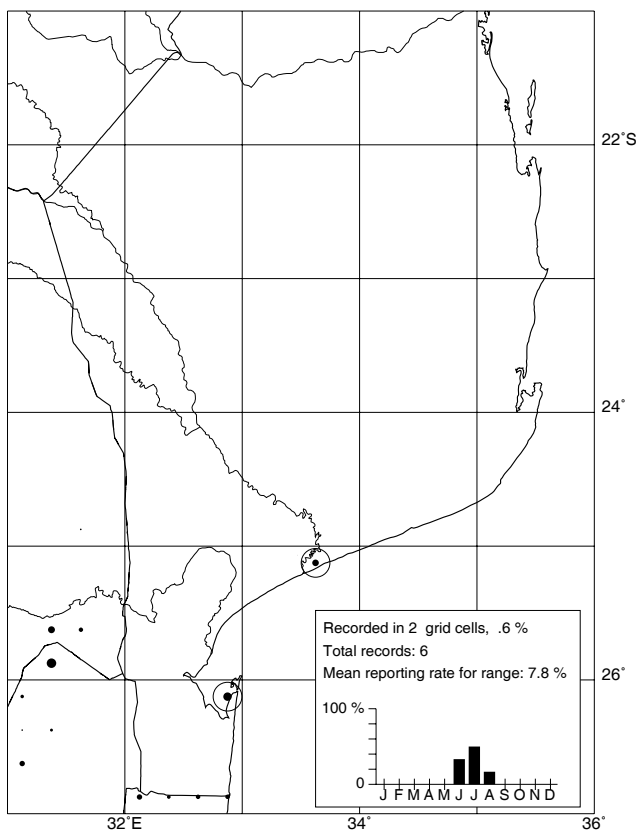
834 Melba Finch

Pytilia melba
Aurora-melba

A common breeding resident of arid woodland and savanna, where it occurs in pairs. It is most common in *Acacia* woodlands but also occurs in other woodland types. It is restricted by the availability of drinking water. Higher reporting rates in winter probably relate to changes in behaviour and conspicuousness when not breeding and no seasonal movements are suspected. Elsewhere in southern Africa densities of from 0.2 to 1.25 breeding pairs/ha in suitable habitat were estimated (ASAB2: 594–595). The population probably exceeds 200 000 birds. The timing of breeding varies from year to year in response to rainfall. Breeding was observed in May. Elsewhere in southern Africa, breeding has been reported in late summer, peaking from March to April (ASAB2: 594–595). It is the sole host of the Paradise Whydah (Maclean 1993). During 1996, after unusually heavy rains, Paradise Whydahs were in breeding plumage through to the end of July, implying an extended breeding season by the Melba Finch.

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	9	<5	<5	6

GREEN TWINSPOUT

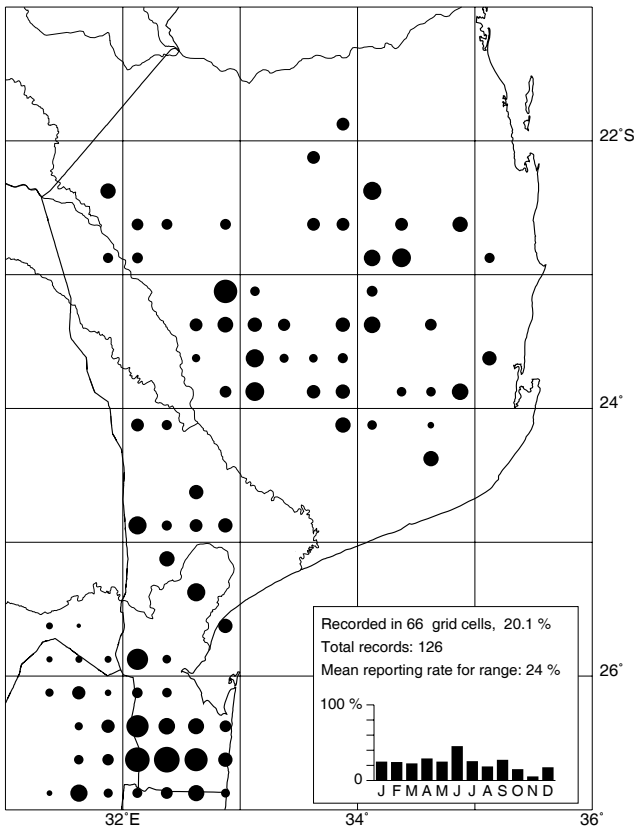


835 Green Twinspot

Mandingoa nitidula
Pintadinha-verde

An uncommon breeding resident of coastal forest which occurs in pairs and family parties. It may have been overlooked at some localities because it is inconspicuous. Clancey (1996) claimed that it occurs in the Libombo Mountains without any supporting records and this is now considered unlikely because it prefers moister conditions and has not been encountered in the neighbouring part of Swaziland (Parker 1994a). It has declined as a result of the destruction of coastal forest. The population is estimated at fewer than 500 birds and it is threatened in this region. It is sought after by the cage-bird trade. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from October to April (ASAB2: 596).

PINKTHROATED TWINSPO

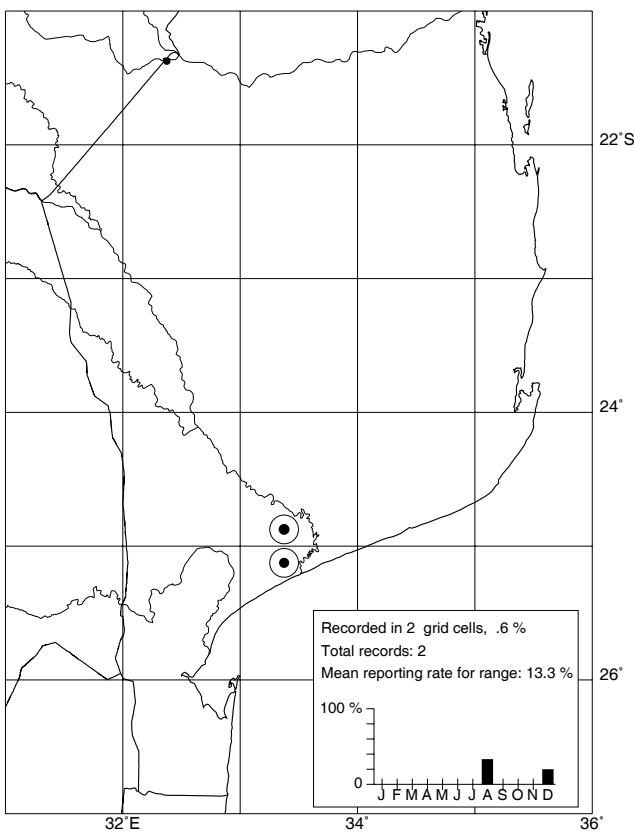


838 Pinkthroated Twinspot

Hypargos margaritatus
Pintadinha-de-peito-rosado

An uncommon breeding resident of the undergrowth in dense woodlands. It is a near endemic, with 70–80% of its range lying in this region, and it extends only a short distance into the neighbouring parts of South Africa and Swaziland (ASAB2: 599). It occurs in pairs and family parties. No seasonal movements are suspected. It occurs in drier habitats than the Green and Redthroated Twinspots. Up to 2000 birds are captured and exported annually for the cage-bird trade (M. Rees pers. comm.). The population probably exceeds 80 000. The only documented breeding record is from January in KwaZulu-Natal (Maclean 1993).

REDTHROATED TWINSPO

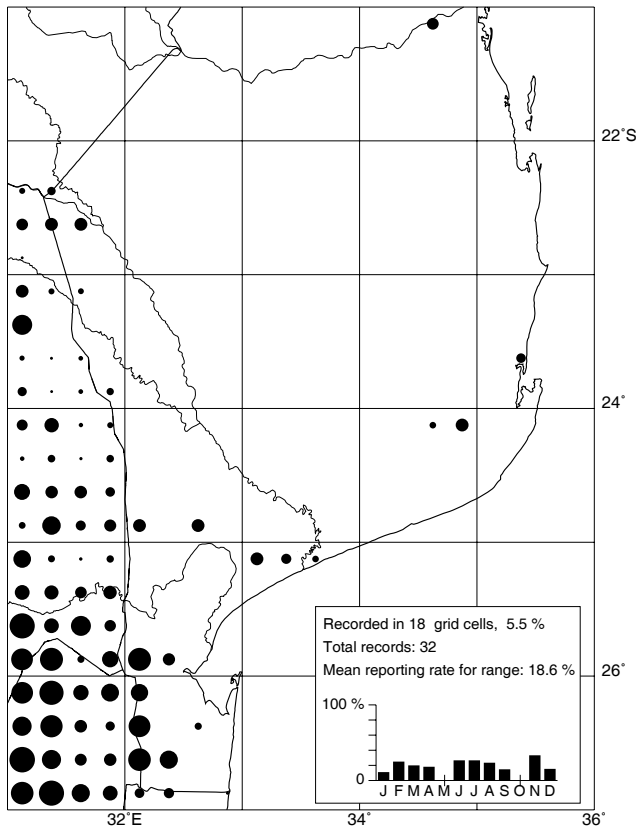


839 Redthroated Twinspot

Hypargos niveoguttatus
Pintadinha-de-peito-vermelho

An uncommon resident of dense undergrowth in moist woodland which was recorded in the vicinity of the Limpopo River mouth (2533BA). It occurs in pairs. It has previously also been collected at Inhambane (2335CD), Massinga (2335AD) and Rumbacaca (2135CD) (Clancey 1996). It has declined as a result of the destruction of natural vegetation along the coast. It is inconspicuous and may have been overlooked at some localities. The population is unlikely to exceed 500 birds and it is threatened in this region. Breeding in Zimbabwe has been reported in all months except July to August with a March to June peak (ASAB2: 600). It is sought after by the cage-bird trade.

BLUEBILLED FIREFINCH



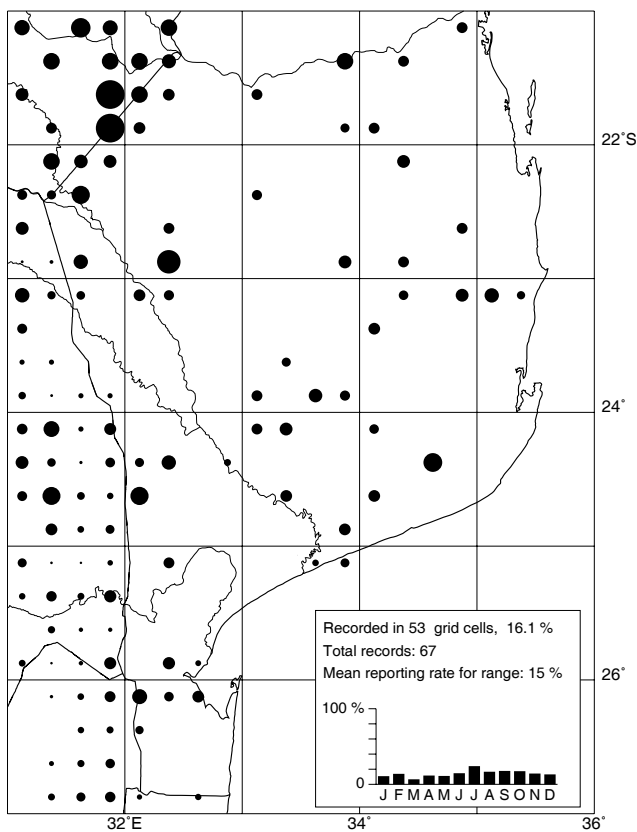
840 Bluebilled Firefinch

Lagonosticta rubricata

Peito-de-fogo-de-bico-azul

An uncommon breeding resident of dense undergrowth in moist woodlands. It was encountered most often in the Libombo Mountains along the border with Swaziland. It was under-recorded owing to its close similarity both in appearance and vocalization to the Jameson's Firefinch. Although it has a distinct breeding song, its contact calls, which are more frequently heard, are indistinguishable from those of Jameson's Firefinch. It may therefore be more widespread and common than the distribution map suggests. It occurs in flocks of up to 10 birds. Although Jameson's Firefinch tends to prefer drier habitat, the two species overlap and sometimes occur together. No seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. Egglaying in southern Africa has been reported from November to June (ASAB2: 602–603). It is the exclusive host of the Black Widowfinch (Maclean 1993). It is sometimes taken by trappers for the cage-bird trade.

JAMESON'S FIREFINCH



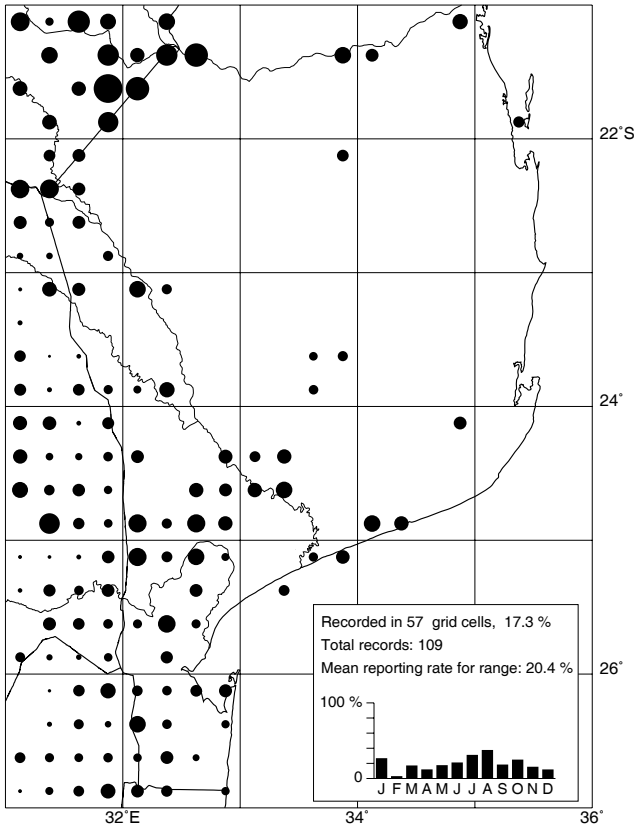
841 Jameson's Firefinch

Lagonosticta rhodopareia

Peito-de-fogo de Jameson

An uncommon breeding resident of dense undergrowth, often near watercourses. It was under-recorded owing to its inconspicuousness and its similarity to the Bluebilled Firefinch. It occurs in pairs or small flocks of up to 10 birds. It generally prefers drier habitats than the Bluebilled Firefinch, but the two species overlap and sometimes occur together. Nomadism in response to changes in conditions has been reported in parts of its range in southern Africa (ASAB2: 604–605), but no regular seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Egglaying in the Northern Province, South Africa, has been reported from December to April (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). It is the exclusive host of the Purple Widowfinch (Maclean 1993). It is sometimes taken by trappers for the cage-bird trade.

REDBILLED FIREFINCH



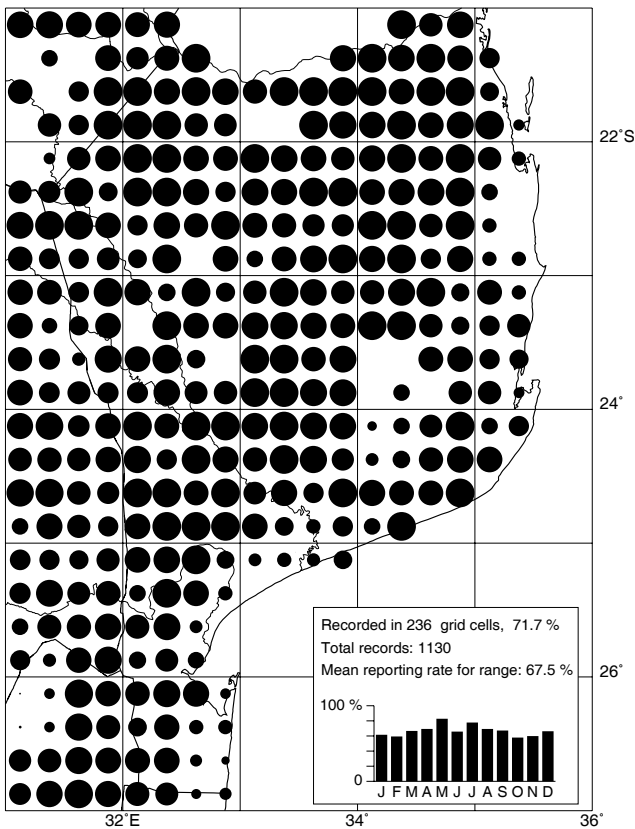
842 Redbilled Firefinch

Lagonosticta senegala

Peito-de-fogo-de-bico-vermelho

An uncommon breeding resident of the undergrowth in savanna and woodlands. It occurs in pairs and family parties. It is inconspicuous and was probably overlooked in some localities. No seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the year (ASAB2: 606–607). It is the sole host of the Steelblue Widowfinch (Maclean 1993). It is sometimes taken by trappers for the cage-bird trade.

BLUE WAXBILL



844 Blue Waxbill

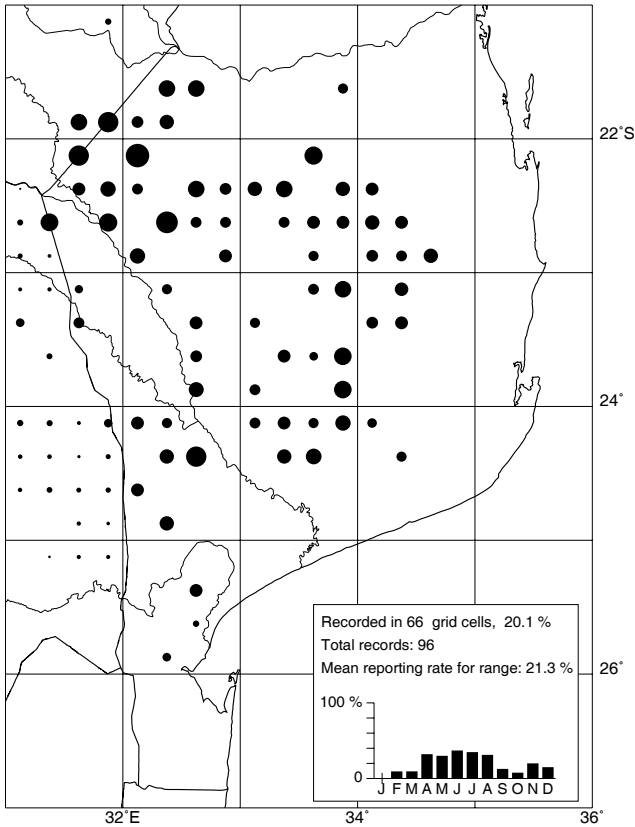
Uraeginthus angolensis

Peito-celeste

A very common breeding resident of savanna and woodland, most common in *Acacia* woodland. It avoids dense woodland and forest. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds. Densities of 0.25–0.75 breeding pairs/ha were estimated at a locality in the Northern Province, South Africa (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). Some short range seasonal movement has been detected around the western extremities of its range in southern Africa (ASAB2: 608–609) but no seasonal movements are suspected here. It is sometimes taken by trappers for the cage-bird trade. The population may exceed five million birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from midsummer to early winter, peaking from December to April (ASAB2: 608–609) and was observed here in March and April. Two races have been identified in the region, *U. a. natalensis* south of the Inkomati River floodplain and *U. a. niassensis* to the north (Clancey 1996).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	71	17	37	29

VIOLETEARED WAXBILL



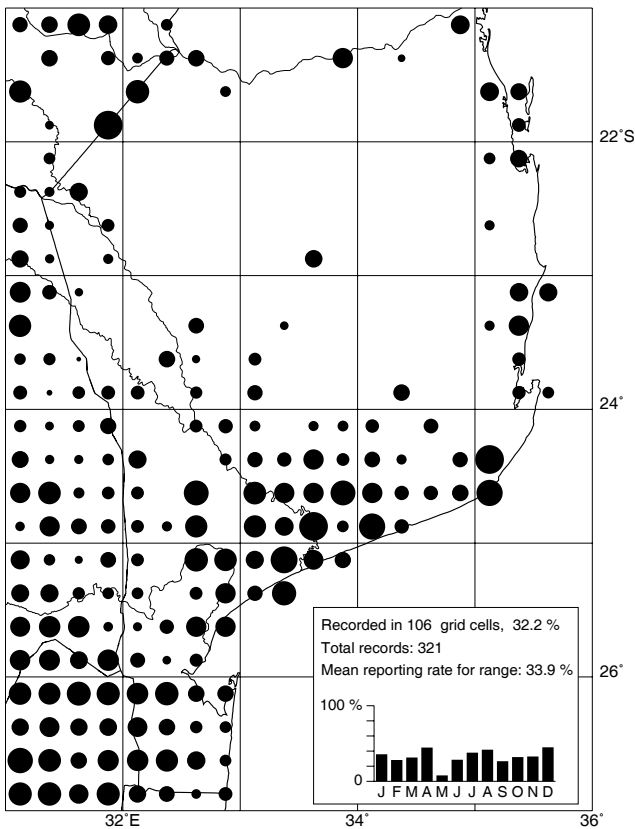
845 Violeteared Waxbill

Uraeginthus granatinus

Monsenhor

An uncommon breeding resident of arid woodland and savanna. It occurs in pairs. Densities ranging from 1 bird/50 ha to 1 pair/ha have been estimated elsewhere in southern Africa (ASAB2: 610–611). It is subject to nomadic movements, but no regular seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. It is highly sought after by the cage-bird trade but its nomadic nature possibly assists it to escape being trapped on a regular basis. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the year with a peak from December to May (ASAB2: 610–611). It is the exclusive host of the brood parasitic Shafttailed Whydah (Maclean 1993).

COMMON WAXBILL



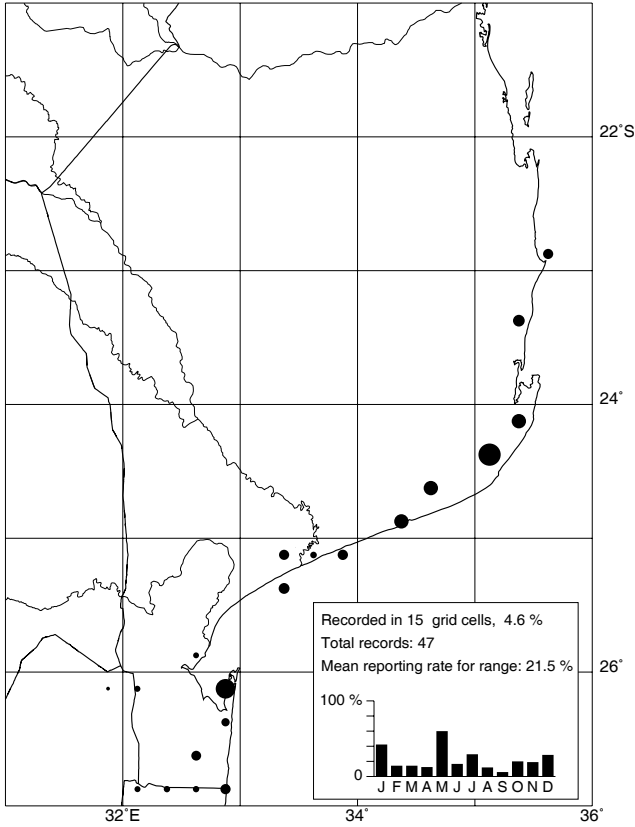
846 Common Waxbill

Estrilda astrild

Bico-de-lacre-comum

An uncommon breeding resident in rank grass, marshland and cultivated lands, always near water. It occurs in flocks of up to 50 birds. In winter it vacates areas where wetlands have dried up, but is otherwise sedentary. The population probably exceeds 20 000 birds. Breeding in neighbouring regions has been reported mostly from November to April (ASAB2: 612–613). It is the primary host of the brood parasitic Pintailed Whydah (Maclean 1993).

GREY WAXBILL



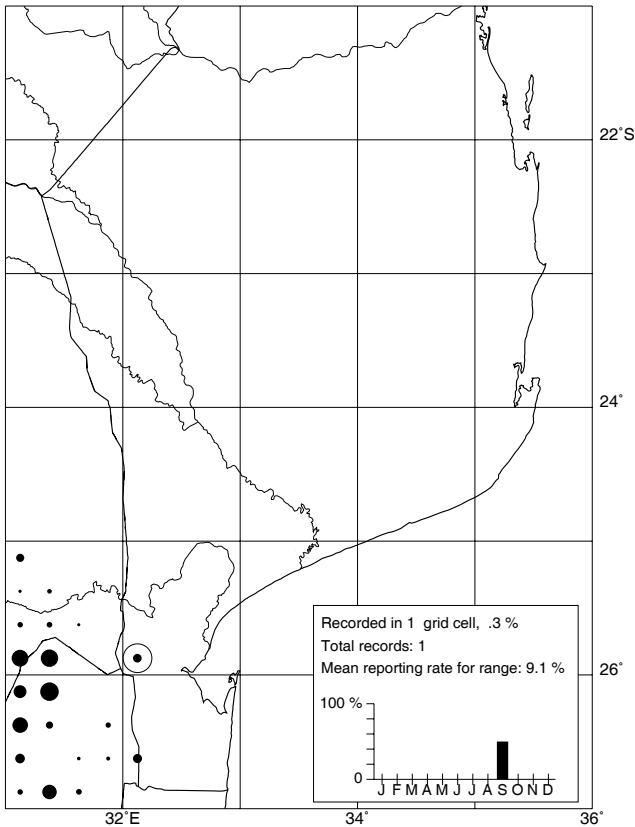
848 Grey Waxbill

Estrilda perreini

Bico-de-lacre-cinzento

An uncommon breeding resident of the undergrowth in coastal woodlands and forest fringes. It occurs in pairs and family groups. It is inconspicuous and was probably overlooked at some localities. It has declined as a result of the removal of natural vegetation along the coast. It is popular as a cage-bird and persecution by the trade is further depleting the surviving population. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Up to 800 birds are exported annually for the cage-bird trade (M. Rees pers. comm.). Breeding in neighbouring KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, has been reported from October to February (Dean 1971) and was observed here in January, April, August and December.

SWEE WAXBILL



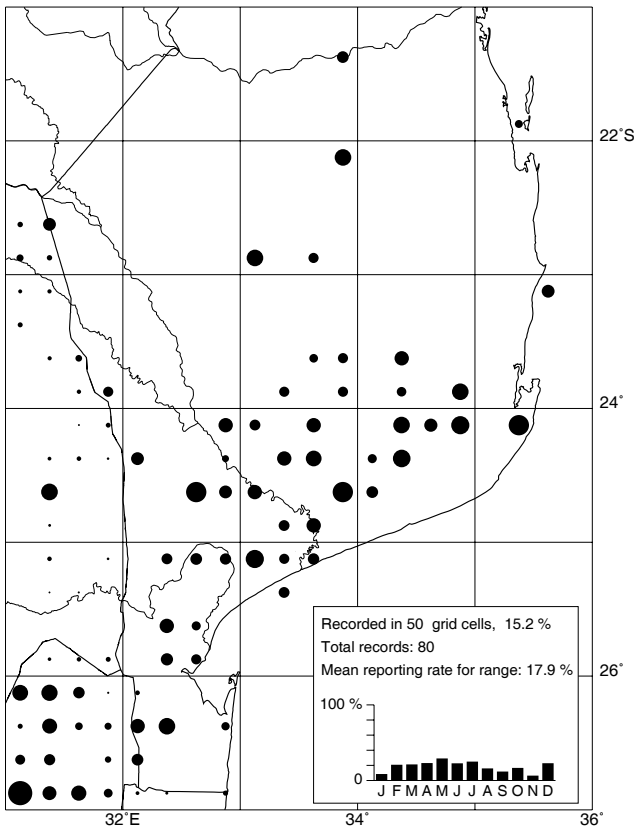
850 Sweet Waxbill

Estrilda melanotis

Bico-de-lacre-de-garganta-preta

An uncommon breeding resident of woodland and forest along the border with Swaziland in the Libombo Mountain range in the extreme south. A flock of about 10 birds was seen near Namaacha (2532CC) in September 1995. It is endemic to southern Africa. The population probably does not exceed 500 birds. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from October to April (ASAB2: 618–619).

QUAIL FINCH



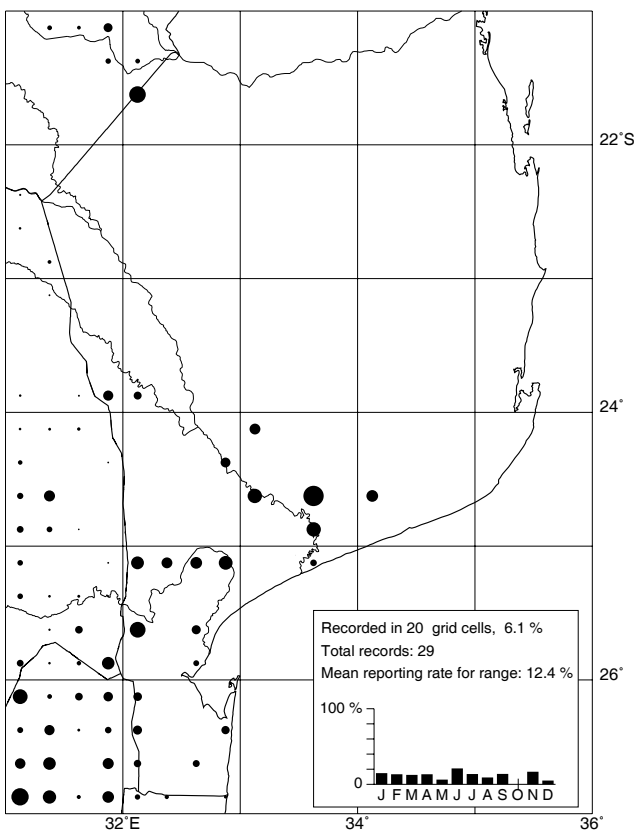
852 Quail Finch

Ortygospiza atricollis

Bico-de-lacre-codorniz

A common breeding resident of short grassland and marshland. It occurs in flocks of up to 10 birds. It is nomadic and no regular seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from November to June (ASAB2: 622–623) and was observed here in March.

ORANGEBREASTED WAXBILL



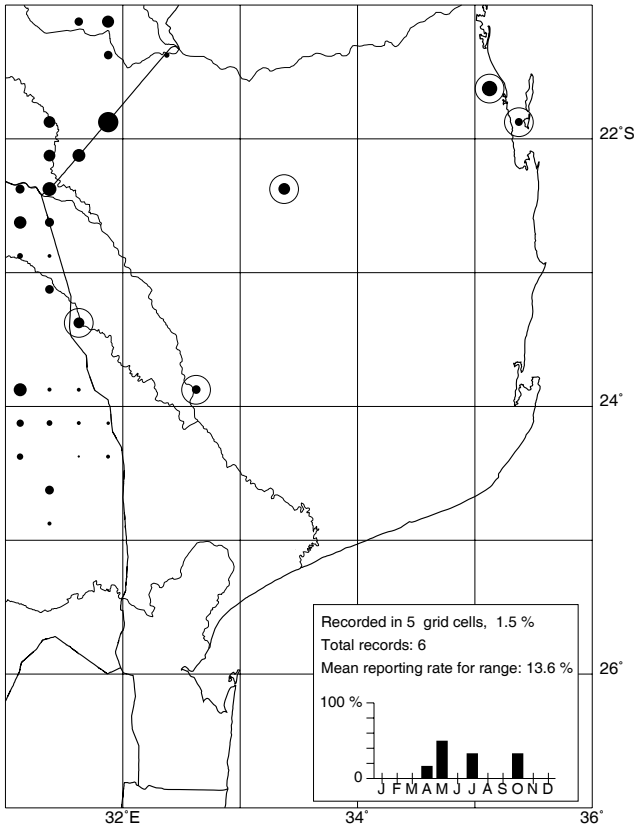
854 Orangebreasted Waxbill

Sporaeginthus subflavus

Bico-de-lacre-de-peito-laranja

An uncommon resident of moist grassland, marshlands and cultivated lands which occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds. No seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. It does not occur north of the Limpopo River and consequently the population centred on the South African plateau is isolated from that of the Mashonaland Plateau of Zimbabwe (*contra* ASAB2: 624–625). Breeding in southern Africa has been reported from midsummer to mid-winter (ASAB2: 624–625).

CUTTHROAT FINCH



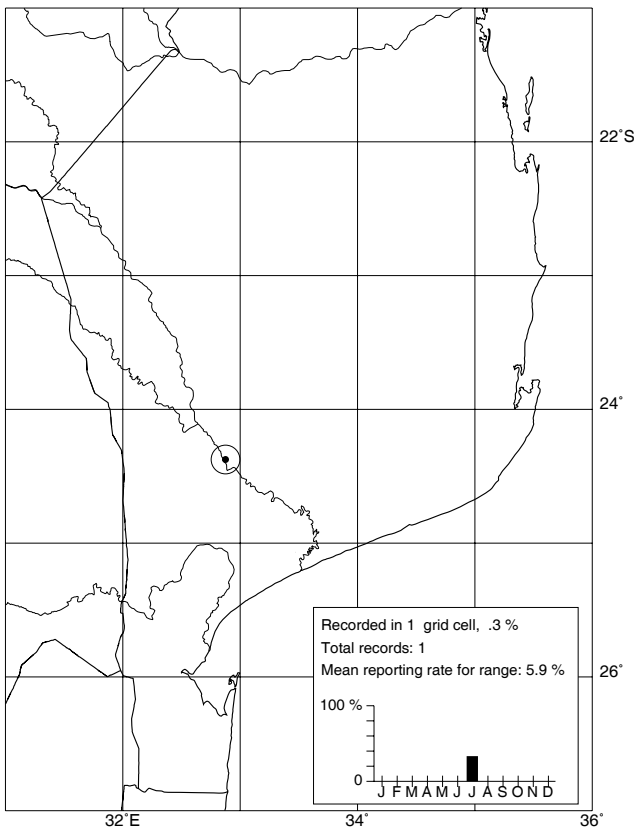
855 Cutthroat Finch

Amadina fasciata

Degolado

An uncommon breeding resident which was observed in pairs in Mopane woodlands, riverine woodlands, urban gardens and coastal broadleaved savanna. It may have been overlooked at other localities because it is inconspicuous, but it is very scarce despite its apparently catholic taste in habitat. No seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. It has not previously been recorded within the region (Clancey 1996). Breeding in southern Africa has been reported mainly in the late summer (ASAB2: 626–627).

REDHEADED FINCH



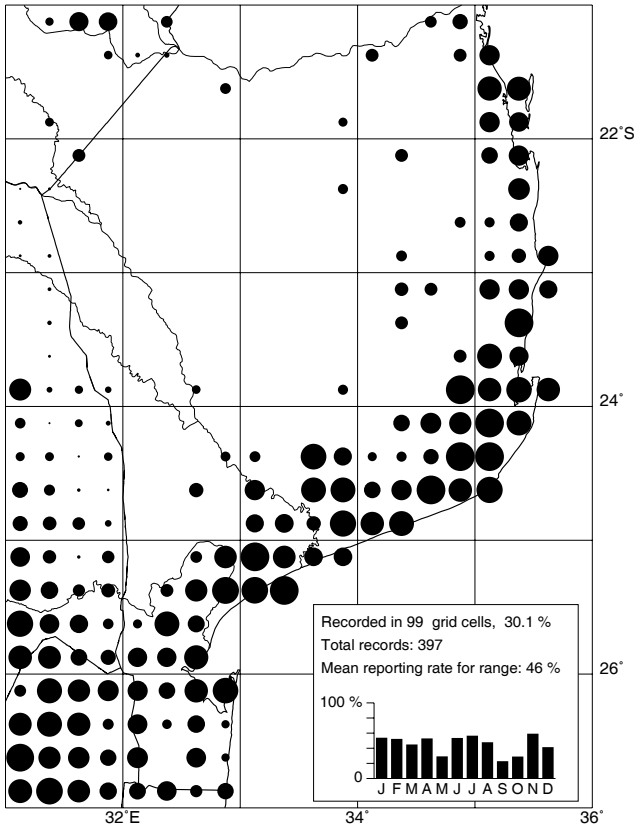
856 Redheaded Finch

Amadina erythrocephala

Degolado-de-cabeça-vermelha

Two birds were taken by trappers on the banks of the Limpopo River near Chokwe (2433CA) in July 1995 (R McQueen pers. comm.). It is a vagrant from the arid west of southern Africa. It has not previously been reported in Mozambique (Clancey 1996).

BRONZE MANNIKIN



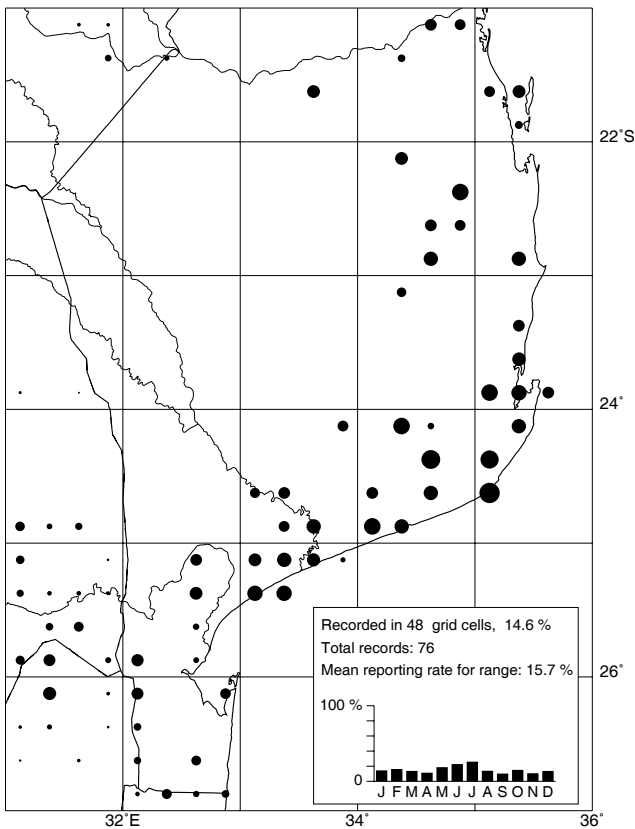
857 Bronze Mannikin

Spermestes cucullatus

Freirinha-bronzeada

A very common breeding resident of broadleaved savanna, moist woodlands and cultivated lands. It occurs in flocks of up to 50 birds. There is no evidence for any seasonal movements in this region. The population probably exceeds 500 000 birds. Breeding in the neighbouring regions has been reported throughout the year with a December to March peak (ASAB2: 630–631). Range expansions in response to human activities have been reported in parts of southern Africa (ASAB2: 630–631). It may have increased along the coast where it exploits cultivated lands. It is sometimes taken by trappers for the cage-bird trade.

REDBACKED MANNIKIN



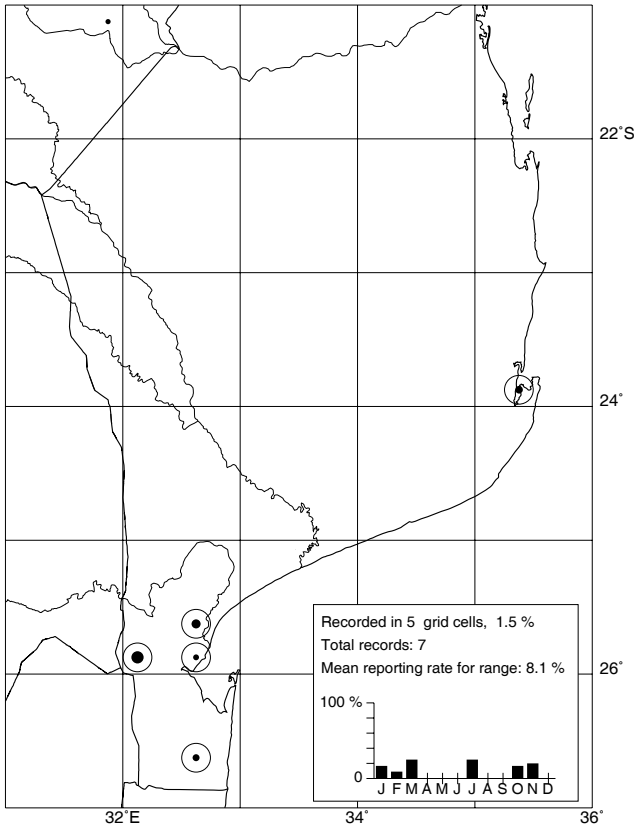
858 Redbacked Mannikin

Spermestes bicolor

Freirinha-de-dorso-vermelho

An uncommon breeding resident of moist woodlands and forest fringes. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. It is nomadic and perhaps partially migratory in its southern African range (ASAB2: 632–633), but there was no evidence for regular seasonal movements in this region. Breeding in Zimbabwe has been reported throughout the year, but mainly from October to April (ASAB2: 632–633). It is sometimes taken by trappers for the cage-bird trade.

PIED MANNIKIN



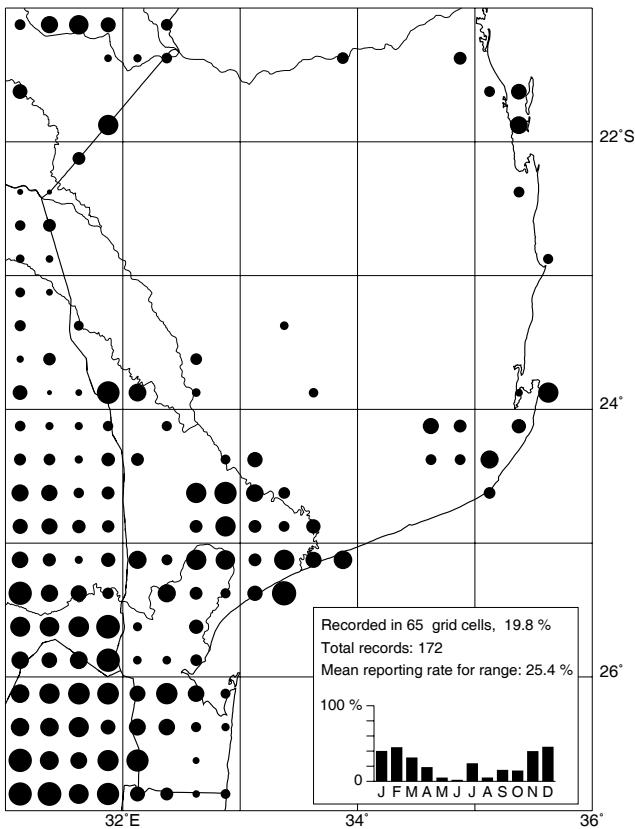
859 Pied Mannikin

Spermestes fringilloides

Freirinha-maior

An uncommon breeding resident which was observed in pairs in thickets in the vicinity of homesteads and cultivated lands in the south. It is nomadic and regular seasonal movements are not suspected. The population probably does not exceed 1000 birds and is being depleted by trapping for the cage-bird trade. It is threatened in this region. Egg-laying in southern Africa has been reported from October to June (Maclean 1993).

PINTAILED WHYDAH



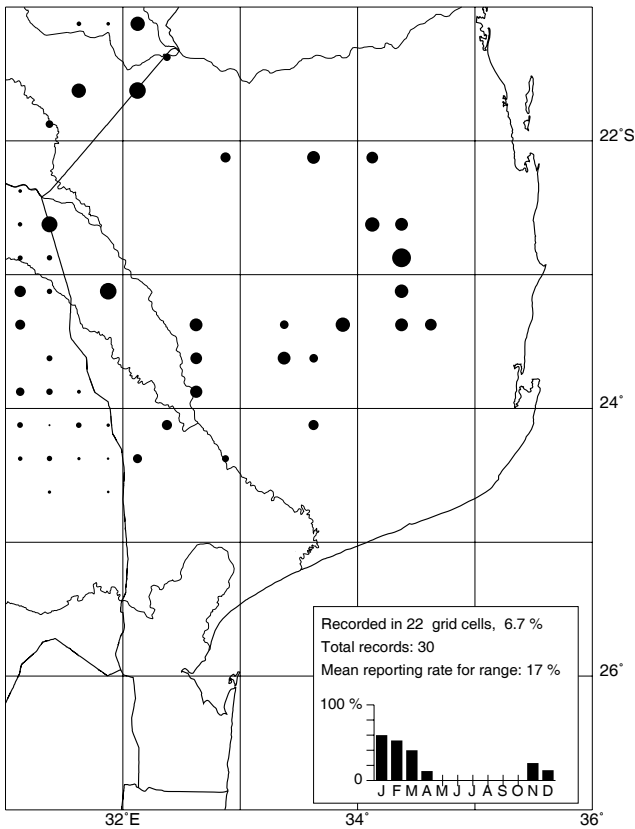
860 Pintailed Whydah

Vidua macroura

Viuvinha

An uncommon breeding resident of rank grass, marshland and cultivated lands, wherever its host species, the Common Waxbill, is present. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds but males are encountered singly when they are breeding. Densities of 1 call-site/12.4–23.8 km² were estimated in South Africa (ASAB2: 636–637). The species was infrequently recorded outside the breeding season because it is difficult to distinguish from other *Vidua* finches in nonbreeding plumage. No seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. It breeds in late summer, in synchrony with its host, the Common Waxbill. It has expanded its range in the west of southern Africa by exploiting man-made habitats (ASAB2: 636–637), and has probably increased in numbers in this region in response to agricultural development. It is subject to trapping for the cage-bird trade.

SHAFTTAILED WHYDAH



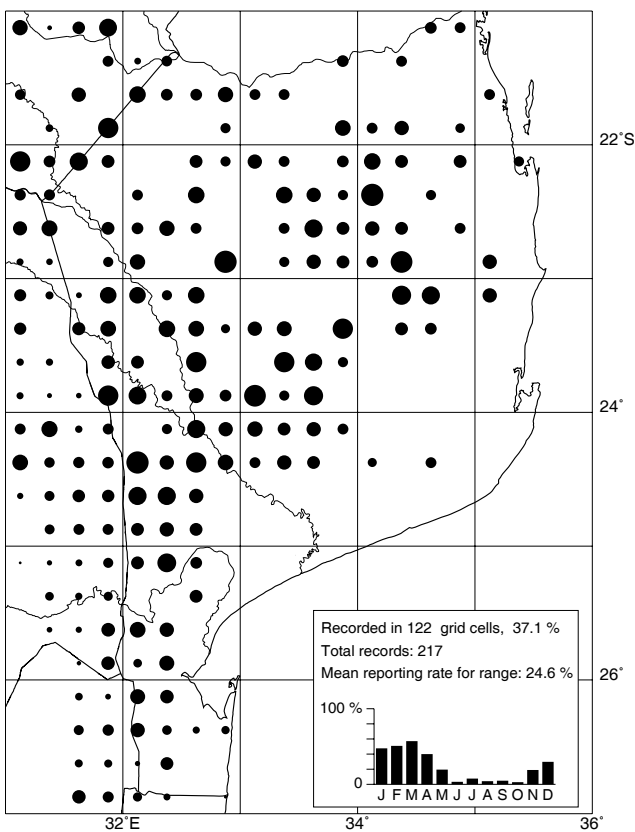
861 Shafttailed Whydah

Vidua regia

Viúva-seta

An uncommon breeding resident in arid savanna and woodland wherever the host species, the Violet-eared Waxbill, is present. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds but males are seen singly in the breeding season. Densities of 1 call-site/11.3–13.5 km² were estimated in South Africa (ASAB2: 638–639). The species was not recorded outside the breeding season because it is indistinguishable from other *Vidua* finches in non-breeding plumage. There is some evidence for partial migration over short distances in Namibia (ASAB2: 638–639). The population probably exceeds 500 birds. It breeds in late summer, in synchrony with its host, the Violet-eared Waxbill (Maclean 1993).

PARADISE WHYDAH



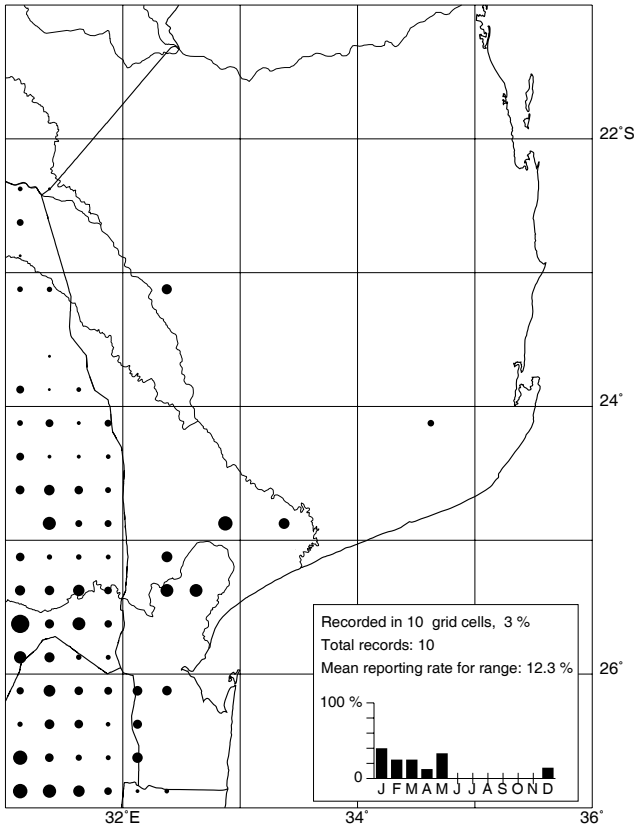
862 Paradise Whydah

Vidua paradisaea

Viuvinha do Paraíso

An uncommon breeding resident which occurs in arid woodland and savanna, wherever the host species, the Melba Finch, is present. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds but males are seen singly in the breeding season. The species was infrequently recorded outside the breeding season as it is similar to other *Vidua* finches in nonbreeding plumage and no seasonal movements are suspected. Densities of 1 call-site/8.5–62.0 km² were estimated in suitable habitat in South Africa (ASAB2: 640–641). The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. It breeds in late summer, in synchrony with its host. During 1996, birds in breeding plumage were observed through to the end of July, indicating an extended breeding season following exceptionally heavy summer rains. It is subject to trapping for the cage-bird trade.

BLACK WIDOWFINCH



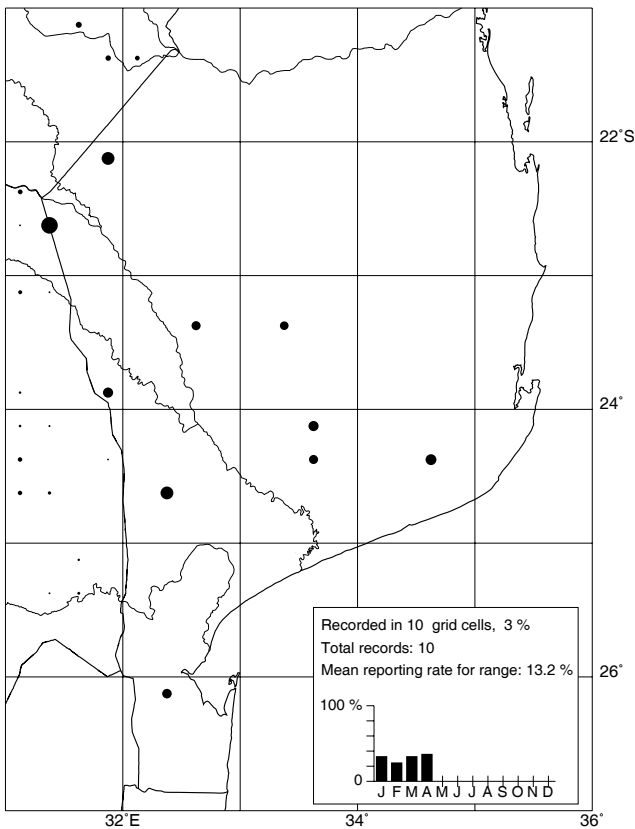
864 Black Widowfinch

Vidua funerea

Viúva-negra

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands in the extreme south of the region, wherever the host species, the Bluebilled Firefinch, occurs. It occurs in small flocks, possibly with other *Vidua* species, but males occur singly when breeding. The population probably exceeds 200 birds. It was not recorded outside the breeding season because it is indistinguishable from other *Vidua* finches in nonbreeding plumage and there is no evidence for seasonal movements. It breeds in late summer, in synchrony with its host.

PURPLE WIDOWFINCH



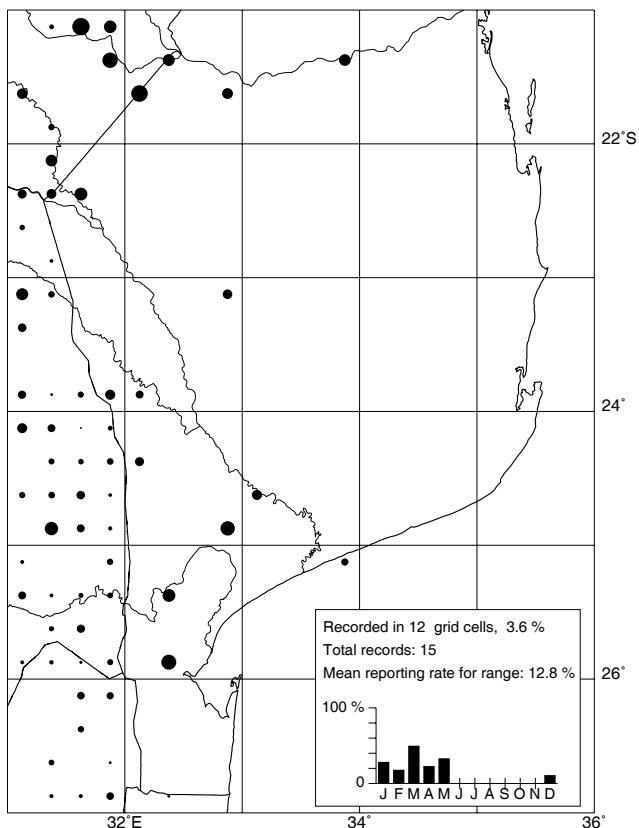
865 Purple Widowfinch

Vidua purpurascens

Viúva-púrpura

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands, wherever the host species, the Jameson's Firefinch, is present. It was recorded at relatively few localities owing to the difficulty of distinguishing it from the Steelblue Widowfinch. It occurs in small flocks, possibly with other *Vidua* species, but males occur singly when breeding. It was not recorded outside the breeding season as it is indistinguishable from other *Vidua* finches in nonbreeding plumage. It is possible that short-range seasonal movements do take place. It has not previously been recorded in the region (Clancey 1996). The lack of records in the neighbouring part of Swaziland (ASAB2: 643) is partly due to the fact that it was inaccurately described in popular fieldguides. The population may exceed 1000 birds. It breeds in late summer, in synchrony with its host.

STEELBLUE WIDOWFINCH



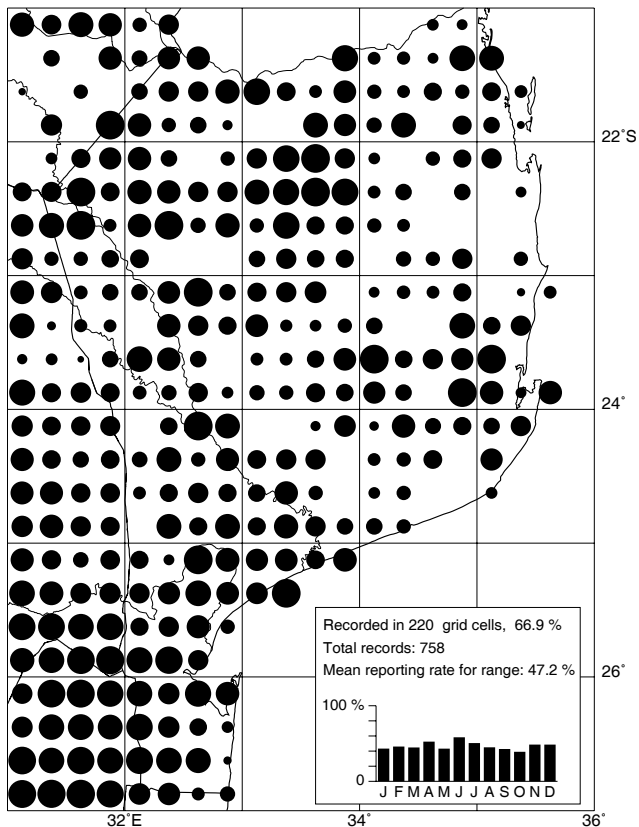
867 Steelblue Widowfinch

Vidua chalybeata

Viúva-azul

An uncommon breeding resident of savanna and woodlands, wherever the host species, the Redbilled Firefinch, is present. It was recorded at relatively few localities owing to the difficulty of distinguishing it from the Purple Widowfinch. It occurs in small flocks, possibly with other *Vidua* species, but males occur singly when breeding. It was not recorded outside the breeding season because it is indistinguishable from other *Vidua* finches in non-breeding plumage and there is no clear evidence for regular seasonal movements. The population probably exceeds 2000 birds. It breeds in late summer, in synchrony with its host. A quota of 15 000 was issued to the cage-bird trade in Mozambique for the year 1997. It is unlikely, however, that large numbers were captured, because it occurs at low densities and in remote areas.

YELLOWEYED CANARY



869 Yelloweyed Canary

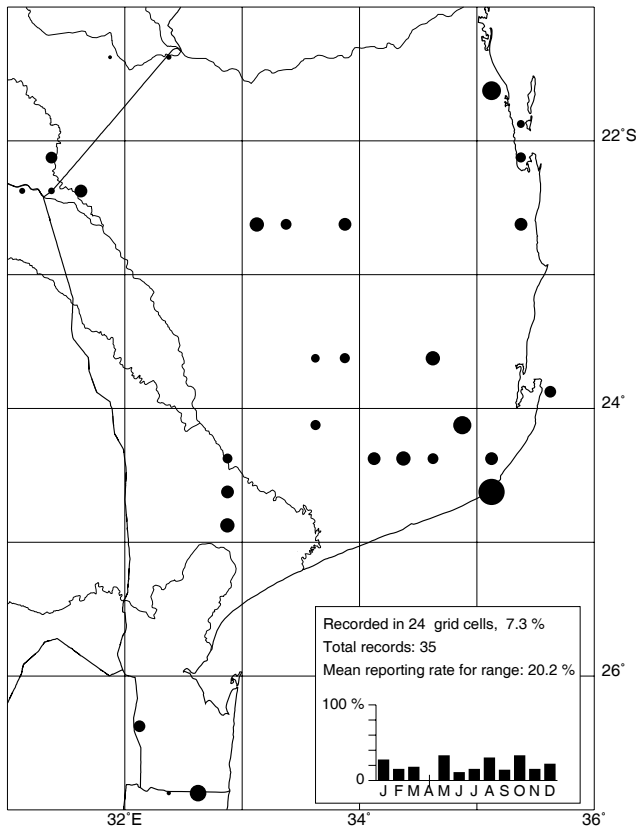
Serinus mozambicus

Xerico

A common breeding resident of woodlands and savanna, but most numerous in cultivated lands. It occurs in pairs or in flocks of up to 100 birds. It is popular as a cage-bird, both locally and abroad. Up to 10 000 birds are exported annually under permit, while unknown numbers are captured and sold illegally (M. Rees pers. comm.). It is considered unlikely that the trade has a significant effect on the wild population, which probably exceeds two million birds. It overlaps with and occasionally forages together with the Lemonbreasted Canary. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported throughout the year, mostly from October to May (ASAB2: 650–651) and was observed here in July. Two races have been identified in the region: *S. m. granti* south of the Inkomati River floodplain and *S. m. mozambicus* to the north (Clancey 1996).

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	10	13	21	10

LEMONBREASTED CANARY



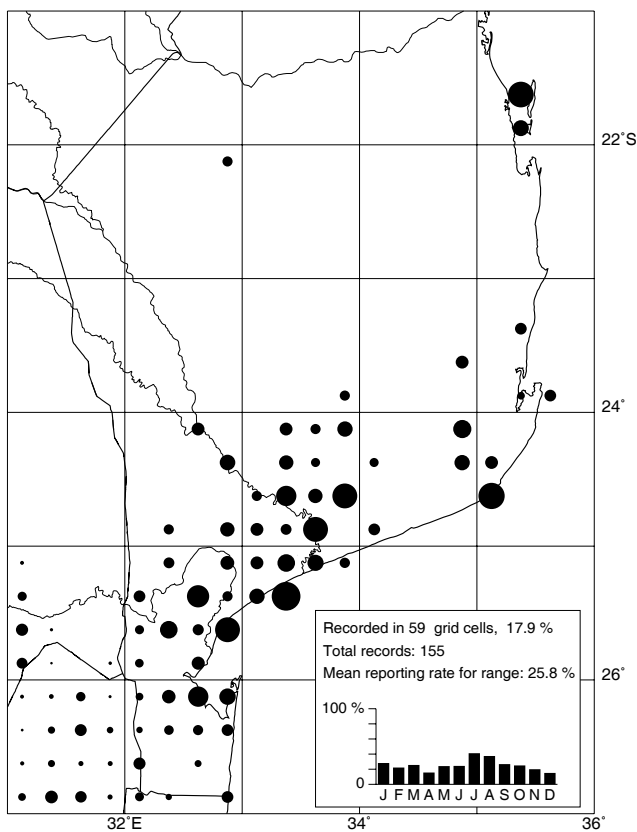
871 Lemonbreasted Canary

Serinus citrinipectus

Canário-de-peito-limão

An uncommon breeding resident of arid woodland, broad-leaved coastal savanna and cultivated lands. A preference for palm savanna has been reported in the neighbouring regions (ASAB2: 649), but in this region its association with that habitat is not clear-cut (Clancey 1996). It is possible that it is dependent on the Ilala Palm *Hyphaene natalensis* for nest sites (Chittenden 1998), but further investigation of its breeding habits is required to confirm this. It occurs in pairs or in flocks of up to 100 birds. It is a near-endemic to Mozambique, occurring only marginally in neighbouring South Africa and Zimbabwe. Although it is numerous at some localities, its distribution is patchy. It is captured and exported as a cage-bird, with up to 2000 birds exported annually (M. Rees pers. comm.), and the effect of the trade on the wild population is not known and must be of some concern, because it is a near endemic. It overlaps with and occasionally forages together with the Yelloweyed Canary. No seasonal movements are suspected. Breeding has been recorded in KwaZulu-Natal in December and January (Robson 1990; Chittenden 1998). The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds.

BULLY CANARY



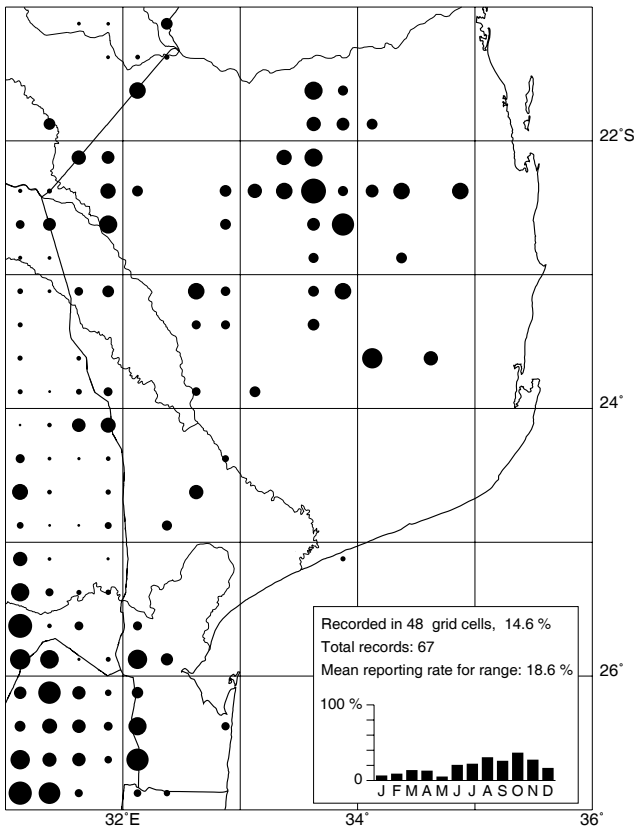
877 Bully Canary

Serinus sulphuratus

Canário-grande

An uncommon breeding resident of broadleaved savanna, cultivated lands and woodlands. It occurs in pairs. It is captured and exported as a cage-bird in small numbers. The trade is not considered to affect the wild population significantly. There is some evidence for short range seasonal movements in parts of its range (ASAB2: 664–665) but none are suspected in this region. The population probably exceeds 50 000 birds. In neighbouring regions breeding has been reported mostly from August to November (ASAB2: 664–665) and was observed here in January.

STREAKYHEADED CANARY



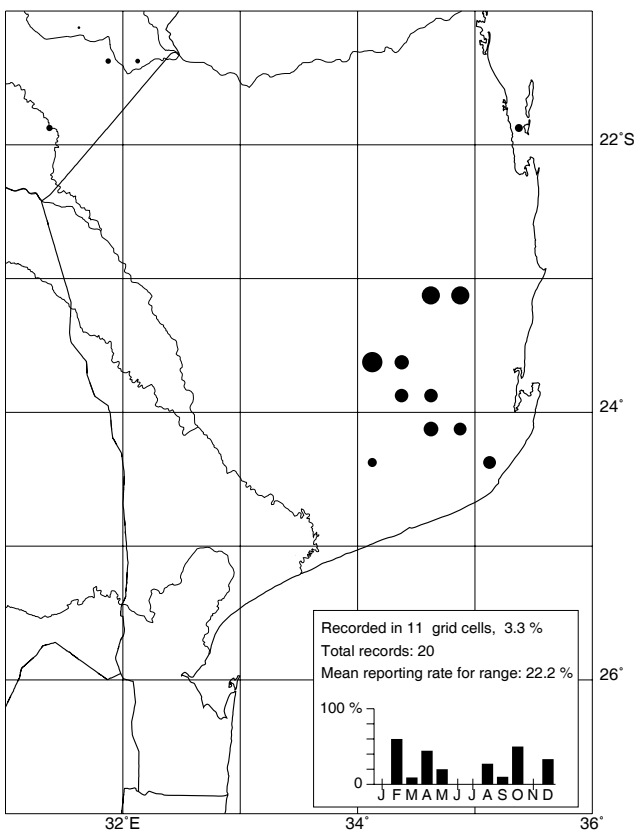
881 Streakyheaded Canary

Serinus gularis

Chamariço-de-cabeça-estriada

A common breeding resident of woodlands, where it occurs in pairs. Increased reporting rates in early summer may be related to increased conspicuousness when birds are attracted to flowering trees and no seasonal movements are suspected. The population probably exceeds 40 000 birds. Breeding in southern Africa has been reported mostly in summer with an October to December peak (ASAB2: 672–673).

BLACKEARED CANARY



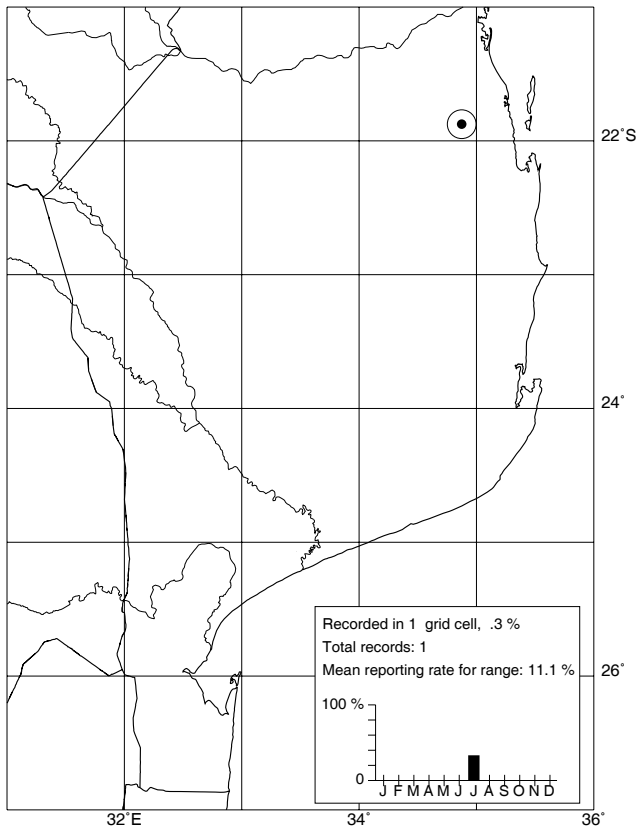
882 Blackeared Canary

Serinus mennelli

Chamariço-de-mascarilha

An uncommon breeding resident of *Brachystegia*, *Julbernardia* and mixed woodlands. It occurs in pairs and flocks of up to 20 birds. Some short-range seasonal movement has been reported in Zimbabwe (ASAB2: 674), but there is no evidence for such in this region. The population probably exceeds 10 000 birds. Breeding in Zimbabwe has been reported from September to February with a January to February peak (Irwin 1981). It is sought after by the cage-bird trade, but is not often captured as it occurs at low density in relatively inaccessible areas. It has declined as a result of the destruction of woodland for agriculture, as is the case in Zimbabwe (ASAB2: 674).

CABANIS'S BUNTING



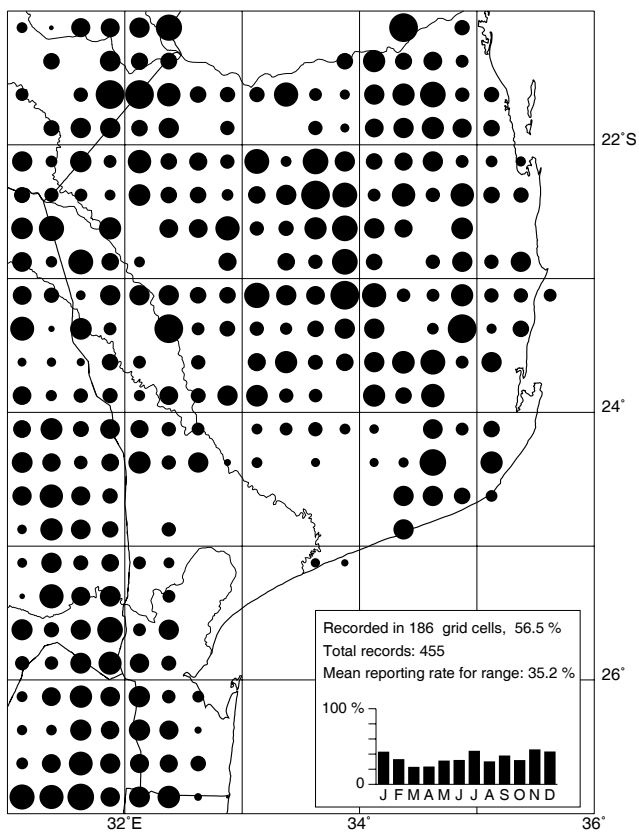
883 Cabanis's Bunting

Emberiza cabanisi

Escrevedeira de Cabanis

It was observed in mixed woodlands near Cometala (2134DC) in July 1996. It may be a visitor to the region from farther north or possibly a rare breeding resident. It had not previously been recorded in the region but occurs regularly north of the Save River (Clancey 1996).

GOLDENBREASTED BUNTING



884 Goldenbreasted Bunting

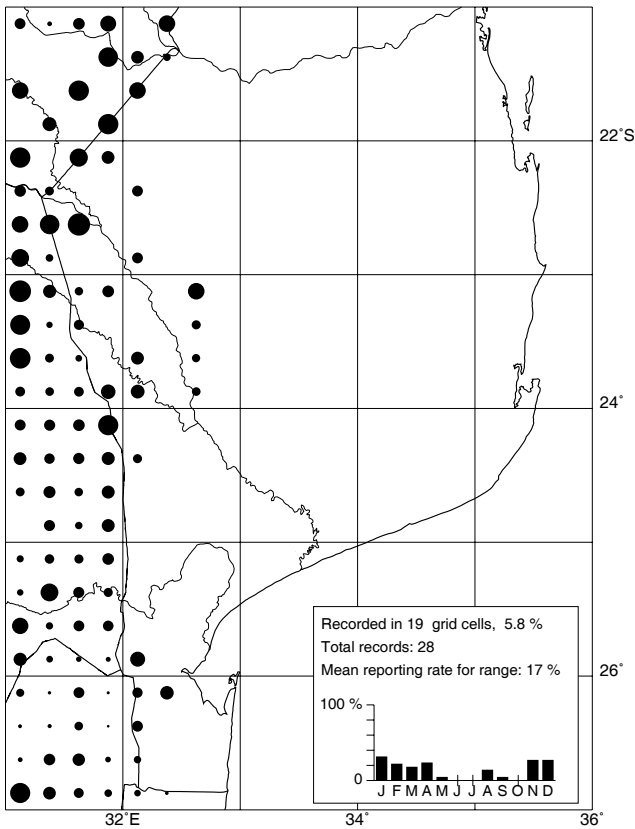
Emberiza flaviventris

Escrevedeira-de-peito-dourado

A common breeding resident of woodlands and savanna. It was encountered in all woodland types but was most numerous in open *Combretum* and *Terminalia* dominated woodlands. A substantial gap in the distribution coincides with the floodplains of the Inkomati and Limpopo Rivers. It usually occurs in pairs but sometimes in flocks of up to 20 birds. Some short-range seasonal movements have been proposed in parts of its southern African range (ASAB2: 676–677), but there is no evidence for such movements in this region. Densities ranging from 1 bird/20 ha to 1 bird/0.8 ha were estimated in suitable habitat in Botswana (ASAB2: 676–677). The population probably exceeds 500 000 birds. Breeding has been reported from October to May with a November to December peak in southern Africa (ASAB2: 676–677) and was observed here in January.

Woodland type:	ACA	MOP	MIO	OBW
Birds/100 ha:	<5	<5	<5	9

ROCK BUNTING



886 Rock Bunting

Emberiza tahapisi

Escrevedeira-das-pedras

This species occurs in woodlands and savanna on stony ground in the Libombo Mountains and vicinity. The absence of midwinter records suggests that it may be a breeding summer visitor in this region, but it is resident in the Libombo Mountains in the adjacent part of Swaziland (and a summer visitor in the low-lying parts to the west) (Parker 1994a). It occurs in pairs. The population probably exceeds 5000 birds. Egg-laying in the former Transvaal, South Africa, has been reported from October to April, mainly December to March (Tarboton *et al.* 1987).

Appendix 1

Species which were previously recorded in Southern Mozambique but not observed during this survey

10 Wandering Albatross *Diomedea exulans*

Described as a nonbreeding visitor to the seas off the territory by Clancey (1996). An unconfirmed record from Inhaca Island (2632BB) was submitted during this survey.

15 Darkmantled Sooty Albatross *Phoebastria fusca*

A dead bird was found on the beach at Xai-Xai in July 1959 (2533BA) (Cole 1964).

17 Southern/Northern Giant Petrel *Macronectes giganteus/halli*

Described as a nonbreeding visitor to seas off the territory, recorded in the bay of Maputo (2632BA) (Clancey 1996). Sightings referred to by Clancey date to before 1971, and may refer to the Northern Giant Petrel *M. halli* which was not recognized as a species at the time (Brooke *et al.* 1981). The same applies to a bird ringed in the South Orkneys and recovered at Inhambane (2335CD) in July 1958 (SAFRING).

24 Softplumaged Petrel *Pterodroma mollis*

A bird was collected at Inhaca Island (2632BB) in April 1962 (Lawson 1963).

27 Kerguelen Petrel *Lugensa brevirostris*

The only record for Mozambique is of a dead bird recovered on Inhaca Island (2632BB) in August 1980 (Herdam 1994).

29 Broadbilled Prion *Pachyptila vittata*

Has previously been recorded at Inhaca (2632BB), Zavora (2435CA), Xai-Xai (2533BA) and the bay of Maputo (2632BA) (Herdam 1994; Clancey 1996).

41 Wedgetailed Shearwater *Puffinus pacificus*

Recorded from the Mozambique Channel (Clancey 1996).

42 European Storm Petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus*

Recorded off Inhaca Island (2632BB) (Clancey 1996).

54 Australian Gannet *Morus serrator*

A specimen was collected in the bay of Maputo (2632BA) in August 1941 (Natural History Museum, Maputo). It is difficult to distinguish from the Cape Gannet and could occur in Mozambican waters without being noted.

77 Whitebacked Night Heron *Gorsachius leucotus*

This species has only been observed once within Mozambique, at the Futi Channel (2632DA) (Tello 1973). It probably occurs along well-wooded rivers and streams in the extreme south of the region and was overlooked during this survey.

112 Cape Shoveller *Anas smithii*

The species was noted at Lagoa Chuali (two birds) (2532BB) and Lake Marrangua (seven birds) (2433CB) in September 1971 (Milstein 1984) and the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632DB) in January 1970 (Tello 1973). It is probably an irregular visitor to freshwater lakes in the region.

129 Bat Hawk *Macheiramphus alcinus*

It has previously been collected at Manhica (2532BD) (Clancey 1996). It is inconspicuous owing to its nocturnal habits and is probably a breeding resident in the region, though suitable habitat is limited.

202 Blue Quail *Coturnix adansonii*

The species has been collected at Manhica (2532BD) and Clancey (1996) considered it 'a fairly common breeding resident'. It is inconspicuous and easily overlooked. It has probably declined in numbers owing to human disturbance and replacement of natural vegetation on the coastal plain.

215 Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla*

It has previously been collected at Bela Vista (2632BC) (Clancey 1996). It is easily overlooked as it tends to remain hidden in the reeds and may be a breeding resident in the region.

271 Knot *Calidris canutus*

A bird ringed in England was recovered at Maputo (2532DC) in October 1970 (SAFRING). Herdam (1994) reported it from Maputo in June, September, November and December.

275 Longtoed Stint *Calidris subminuta*

A bird was observed in Maputo Bay (2632BA) in February 1977. This was the second confirmed record of the species in southern Africa (Hockey *et al.* 1986).

276 Rednecked Stint *Calidris ruficollis*

A bird was observed in Maputo Bay (2632BA) in February 1977 (Hockey *et al.* 1986).

283 Broadbilled Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus*

Has been reported from Inhaca Island (2632BB) (Hockey *et al.* 1986).

307 Arctic Skua *Stercorarius parasiticus*

It was reported from Inhaca Island in October and November 1976 (up to four birds were seen) (Brooke *et al.* 1981) and from Maputo (2532DC) by Herdam (1994). In January 1976 a bird was found in the Kruger National Park, South Africa, after being swept inland, presumably across Mozambique, by Cyclone Danae (Brooke *et al.* 1981).

310 Subantarctic Skua *Catharacta antarctica*

The species has previously been reported at Maputo (2532DC) in August 1959 (Brooke Worth 1960) and Inhaca Island (2632BB) in April 1968 (Jensen 1968).

328 Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea*

A bird ringed in Helsinki, Finland, in July 1966 was recovered at Vilanculos (2135CC) in July 1967 (SAFRING). Tello (1973) reported the species from the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632BC) but did not indicate how it was distinguished from the similar Common Tern. The locality, upstream from an estuary, suggests the latter species.

331 Blacknaped Tern *Sterna sumatrana*

Has previously been reported from Maputo Bay (2632BA), Inhaca Island (2632BB), where four birds were seen in November 1976, and Xai-Xai (2533BA) (Clancey 1996).

333 Bridled Tern *Sterna anaethetus*

Has previously been reported from Maputo Bay (2632BA), Inhaca Island (2632BB) and Bilene (2533AC), where five birds were blown inshore during Cyclone Danae in January 1976 (Clancey 1996; Brooke *et al.* 1981).

418 Alpine Swift *Apus melba*

Reported from Maputo (2532DC) in December 1980 (Herdam

1994). This is the only record to date of the species in Mozambique, though Clancey (1996) considered that it 'must occur quite regularly' over southern Mozambique.

430 Halfcollared Kingfisher *Alcedo semitorquata*

Previously recorded at Goba (2632AA) and Namaacha (2532CC) in the Libombo Range (Clancey 1996; Herdam 1994). Listed by Tello (1973) without supporting details from the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632DB), where it is unlikely.

472 Green Tinker Barbet *Pogoniulus simplex*

The species has previously been collected at Chicomo (2434CA) (Clancey 1996) and is possibly a breeding resident.

645 Barthroated Apalis *Apalis thoracica*

It has previously been reported from Goba (2632AA) and Mount Meponduine (2531DD) (Clancey 1996).

682 Redwinged Warbler *Heliolais erythroptera*

This species has previously been collected at Mongue (2335CD) and Mapinhane (2235AC) (Clancey 1996).

699 Vanga Flycatcher *Bias musicus*

It has previously been reported from Inhambane (2335CD) and Massinga (2335AD) (Clancey 1996).

712 Longtailed Wagtail *Motacilla clara*

Previously reported from Namaacha (2532CC) and Goba (2632AA) in the Libombo Mountains (Clancey 1996; Herdam 1994).

717 Longbilled Pipit *Anthus similis*

It has previously been reported from Mount Meponduine (2531DD) in the Libombo Mountains (Clancey 1996), and from the neighbouring part of Swaziland (Parker 1994a).

851 East African Swee *Estrilda quartinia*

Some birds were taken by trappers in the vicinity of Funhalouro (2334AB) in 1995 (M. Rees pers. comm.). It may be a winter visitor from higher altitudes in Zimbabwe (Irwin 1981). It has not previously been recorded from the region (Clancey 1996).

Appendix 2

Species which are subject to confirmation

33 Grey Petrel *Procellaria cinerea*

Reported from the Mozambique Channel in 1867 (Clancey 1996).

36 Fleshfooted Shearwater *Puffinus carneipes*

Claimed for the seas off Inhaca Island (2632BB) in October 1994.

39 Little Shearwater *Puffinus assimilis*

The account of a bird taken at sea in 1954 leaves doubt as to whether the bird was actually in Mozambican waters (Clancey 1996).

44 Wilson's Storm Petrel *Oceanites oceanicus*

Clancey (1996) describes the species as 'probably a regular non-breeding visitor', but the only record for the species is unsubstantiated.

Whitefaced Storm Petrel *Pelagodroma marina*

A single sight record from Bazaruto Island (2135CB) in 1950 (Clancey 1996) is considered doubtful (McLachlan & Liversidge 1978, p. xxxi).

47 Redtailed Tropicbird *Phaethon rubricauda*

Claimed from the Mozambique Channel in 1867 (Clancey 1996).

80 Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*

The species has been recorded from the borders of the region (Clancey 1996) and probably occurs within the region in marshlands with extensive reedbeds but has been overlooked to date.

158 Black Sparrowhawk *Accipiter melanoleucus*

One unconfirmed sighting was reported from the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632DB). It is astonishing that the species has never been satisfactorily reported within Sul do Save because it occurs regularly in the neighbouring territories in a variety of woodland and forest habitats (Parker 1995b). It has possibly been overlooked but it is more conspicuous and distinctive than other *Accipiter* species which were regularly observed, and is therefore rare, if it occurs at all.

167 Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus*

There are no records for the region, although Clancey (1996) describes it as 'probably a regular visitor'.

174 African Hobby Falcon *Falco cuvierii*

The species was included by Clancey (1996) in the belief that it had been overlooked. A report from Namaacha (2532CC) in May 1980 is regarded as unsubstantiated (Herdam 1994).

182 Greater Kestrel *Falco rupicoloides*

A previous sight record from Maputo (2532DC) may have arisen from a misidentification (Clancey 1996). The normal range of the species is in the west of southern Africa.

257 Blackwinged Plover *Vanellus melanopterus*

Previous records from Inhambane (2335CD) and Chokwe (2433CA) may have arisen from confusion with the Lesser Blackwinged Plover (Clancey 1996; Herdam 1994).

267 Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*

It has been claimed for Inhaca Island (2632BB) but with no details supplied (Berruti & Sinclair 1983).

273 Dunlin *Calidris alpina*

A record from Inhaca Island (2632BB) during this survey has not been ratified by the Rarities Committee of BirdLife South Africa.

285 Great Snipe *Gallinago media*

A previous record from Marracuene (2532DA) may have arisen from a misidentification (Clancey 1996).

305 Blackwinged Pratincole *Glareola nordmanni*

A previous record from Lagoa Chuali (2532BB) may have arisen from a misidentification (Clancey 1996).

329 Antarctic Tern *Sterna vittata*

Clancey (1996) claims that it 'occurs seasonally' but gives no details.

360 Cinnamon Dove *Aplopelia larvata*

Clancey (1996) regards it as 'almost certainly present in forest at Namaacha' but it has never been reported within the region.

374 European Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*

At least some previous records of this species must refer to the African Cuckoo, with which it was formerly regarded as conspecific (Clancey 1996; McLachlan & Liversidge 1978). This species probably occurs as a nonbreeding summer

migrant within the region, but it has never been unequivocally recorded.

406 Rufouscheeked Nightjar *Caprimulgus rufigens*

Described by Clancey (1996) as 'present seasonally in the western Gaza district, especially between the Limpopo and Save Rivers', without reference to any actual records.

410 Pennantwinged Nightjar *Macrodipteryx vexillaria*

Clancey (1996) considers that it 'almost certainly occurs in western Gaza district'.

488 Olive Woodpecker *Mesopicus griseocephalus*

Clancey (1996) describes it as 'locally quite common' in the southern Libombos, where it has been recorded in neighbouring parts of South Africa and Swaziland, but it is not clear whether it has ever actually been recorded in Mozambican territory. The highest (and wettest) parts of the Libombos lie outside of Mozambique; therefore the range of the species does not necessarily extend into Mozambique.

493 Monotonous Lark *Mirafrapa passerina*

Clancey (1996) considered that this species 'almost certainly occurs locally in western Maputo and Gaza districts' on the basis of its occurrence in the neighbouring Kruger National Park, South Africa. While it is possible that the species continues to be overlooked in Mozambique, Clancey's assumption that habitats are continuous across the international boundary is mistaken.

523 Pearlbreasted Swallow *Hirundo dimidiata*

As for the last species, Clancey (1996) has inferred the occurrence of this species from its presence in the Kruger National Park, South Africa. Discontinuities in habitat may account for the continued lack of observations within Mozambique.

526 Greater Striped Swallow *Hirundo cucullata*

Another species which Clancey (1996) assumes to be present in the area bordering the Kruger National Park, South Africa.

544 African Golden Oriole *Oriolus auratus*

Described as 'almost certainly present seasonally in the rich miombo of the interior of Inhambane District' (Clancey 1996).

547 Black Crow *Corvus capensis*

Clancey (1996) mistakenly believed it to occur in the Libombo range in the neighbouring part of Swaziland, and deduced that it 'almost certainly' occurred in Mozambican territory. This part of Swaziland is in fact quite unsuitable for the species, and it has never been reported there (Parker 1994a). It is therefore not at all likely to occur in Sul do Save.

559 Spotted Creeper *Salpornis spilonotus*

Clancey (1996) considered this species to be likely in 'parts of the interior' on the basis of records from neighbouring territories.

570 Yellowstreaked Bulbul *Phyllastrephus flavostriatus*

Clancey (1996) claimed that the species is present in the Libombo Mountains along the border with Swaziland, but did not mention any actual records from there. The species does not occur in the neighbouring part of Swaziland (Parker 1994a). It does occur near the southern border in KwaZulu-Natal at the coast (ASAB2: 142), and may occur in the adjacent part of Mozambique.

582 Sentinel Rock Thrush *Monticola explorator*

The species has been claimed from Mount Meponduine (2531DD) in the Libombo Mountains (Lamm 1955).

598 Chorister Robin *Cossypha dichroa*

A record from Inhaca (2632BB) during this survey was unsubstantiated. The species was previously listed for the Maputo Elephant Reserve (2632BC) (Tello 1973) but without supporting details.

623 Yellowbreasted Hylia *Hylia flavigaster*

The species was believed to occur in this region on the basis of a specimen collected at Macia (Clancey 1996) and housed in the Natural History Museum in Maputo. The label of the specimen concerned does not specify either the province nor the coordinates of the locality, and since Macia is not unique as a place name, the specimen is now believed to have originated in northern Mozambique. No suitable habitat occurs near Macia (2533AA), Gaza Province. A locality previously known as Macia at 16°48'S 37°46'E (Defense Mapping Agency 1969) is more likely to be the place of origin of the specimen.

639 Barratt's Warbler *Bradypterus barratti*

Clancey (1996) reported it to be present in the Libombo Mountains along the border with Swaziland, but without reference to any records. It has not been reported from the neighbouring part of Swaziland (Parker 1994a).

670 Wailing Cisticola *Cisticola lais*

Clancey (1996) claims that it occurs in the southern Libombo Mountains without mentioning any actual records. The habitat in this region is unsuitable for the species, which occurs in open grasslands in cooler and moister conditions. It does not occur in the neighbouring part of Swaziland (Parker 1994a).

692 Collared Flycatcher *Ficedula albicollis*

Reported from Inhaca Island (2632BB) in unsuitable habitat and without supporting details (De Boer & Bento 1998).

718 Plainbacked Pipit *Anthus leucophrys*

Previous records from Mount Meponduine (2531DD) and Estatuene (2632AA) in the Libombo Mountains are considered doubtful (Lamm 1955). In neighbouring Swaziland, the species occurs only further west in open grasslands in cooler and moister conditions (Parker 1994a).

762 Burchell's Starling *Lamprotornis australis*

A previous record from Mapulanguene (2432AC) is considered unsatisfactory (Clancey 1996).

826 Golden Bishop *Euplectes afer*

The species has been reported from Aldeia de Barragem

(2432BD), but is easily confused with the Yellowrumped Widow which is more likely there (Herdam 1994).

832 Longtailed Widow *Euplectes progne*

Reported in grasslands near Ponto do Ouro (2632DD) in December 1994.

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Index

- Abdim's Stork** 20
Accipiter badius 49
Accipiter melanoleucus 266
Accipiter minullus 48
Accipiter ovampensis 48
Accipiter tachiro 49
Acridotheres tristis xviii, 224
Acrocephalus arundinaceus 186
Acrocephalus baeticatus 187
Acrocephalus cinnamomeus 187
Acrocephalus gracilirostris 188
Acrocephalus palustris 187
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus 188
Actitis hypoleucos 84
Actophilornis africanus 73, 74
African Black Duck 29
African Black Oystercatcher xviii, 75
African Broadbill 156
African Crake 66
African Cuckoo 112, 168
African Finfoot 71
African Fish Eagle xxii, 46
African Golden Oriole 267
African Goshawk 49
African Hawk Eagle xviii, xxiii, 41
African Hobby Falcon 266
African Jacana 73, 74
African Marsh Harrier 51
African Marsh Warbler 187
African Mourning Dove 105
African Pied Wagtail 209
African Rail 65
African Scops Owl 121
African Sedge Warbler 189
African Skimmer 103
African Spoonbill 25
Alcedo cristata 133
Alcedo semitorquata 265
Alopochen aegyptiacus 28
Alpine Swift 265
Amadina erythrocephala xviii, 254
Amadina fasciata xviii, 254
Amaurornis flavirostris 67
Amblyospiza albifrons 237
Anaplectes rubriceps 242
Anas capensis 29
Anas erythrorhyncha 30
Anas hottentota 30
Anas smithii 264
Anas sparsa 29
Anas undulata 28
Anastomus lamelligerus 21
Andropadus importunus xix, 115, 174
Angola Pitta xviii, 156
Anhinga melanogaster 10
Anomalospiza imberbis xviii, 243
Anous stolidus xviii, 102
Antarctic Tern 266
Anthoscopus caroli 172
Anthreptes collaris 116, 233
Anthreptes longuemarei 234
Anthreptes reichenowi xx, 233
Anthus caffer 212
Anthus cinnamomeus 211
Anthus leucophrys 267
Anthus lineiventris 211
Anthus similis 265
Anthus trivialis 212
Apalis flavida xix, 191
Apalis melanocephala xxii, xxiii, 190
Apalis ruddi 191
Apalis thoracica 265
Apaloderma narina 132
Aplopelia larvata 266
Apus affinis 129
Apus apus 127
Apus barbatus xviii, 127
Apus caffer 128
Apus horus 128
Apus melba 265
Aquila nipalensis xviii, 38, 39
Aquila pomarina 38, 39
Aquila rapax 38
Aquila verreauxii 38
Aquila wahlbergi 40
Arctic Skua 265
Arctic Tern 265
Ardea cinerea 11, 12
Ardea goliath 12
Ardea melanocephala 11, 12
Ardea purpurea 13
Ardeola waldoides 16
Ardeotis kori xxi, xxii, 71
Arenaria interpres 83
Arnot's Chat 179
Arrowmarked Babbler 114, 172
Asio capensis 120
Australian Gannet 264
Aviceda cuculoides 37
Avocet 91
Ayres' Eagle 41
Baillon's Crake 264
Balearica regulorum xxii, 65
Banded Martin 165
Barn Owl 119
Barratt's Warbler 267
Barred Cuckoo xviii, 113
Barred Owl 122
Bartailed Godwit xviii, 89
Barthroated Apalis 265
Bat Hawk 264
Bateleur 45
Batis capensis 205
Batis fratrum xxii, 207
Batis molitor xix, 116, 206
Batis soror xix, 206
Bearded Robin 112, 184
Bearded Woodpecker 155
Bennett's Woodpecker 153
Bias musicus xxiii, 265
Bittern 266
Black Coucal xviii, 118
Black Crake 67
Black Crow xi, 267
Black Cuckoo 113
Black Cuckooshrike 166
Black Eagle 38
Black Egret 15
Black Flycatcher 203
Black Kite 36
Black Sawwing Swallow 166
Black Sparrowhawk 266
Black Stork 20
Black Sunbird xxii, 116, 232
Black Swift xviii, 127
Black Widowfinch 249, 258
Blackbacked Cisticola 198
Blackbellied Korhaan xxi, 73
Blackbellied Starling 226, 227
Blackbellied Storm Petrel xviii, 6
Blackbreasted Snake Eagle 44
Blackbrowed Albatross 3
Blackcollared Barbet xix, 147, 148, 152
Blackcrowned Night Heron 17
Blackcrowned Tchagra 219
Blackeared Canary 261
Blackeyed Bulbul xix, 115, 173
Blackheaded Apalis xxii, xxiii, 190
Blackheaded Heron 11, 12
Blackheaded Oriole xix, 169
Blacknaped Tern 265
Blackrumped Buttonquail 64
Blackshouldered Kite 36
Blacksmith Plover 81
Blackwinged Plover 266
Blackwinged Pratincole 266
Blackwinged Stilt 91
Bleating Warbler 116, 152, 194
Blue Quail xxii, 264
Blue Waxbill xix, 250
Bluebilled Firefinch xxi, 249, 258
Bluecheeked Bee-eater 138
Bluegrey Flycatcher 116, 202
Bluemantled Flycatcher 208
Bluethroated Sunbird xx, 233
Böhm's Spinetail xxiii, 130
Booted Eagle 40
Bostrychia hagedash 24
Botaurus stellaris 266
Bradypterus baboecala 189
Bradypterus barratti 267
Bridled Tern 265
Broadbilled Prion 264
Broadbilled Roller 142
Broadbilled Sandpiper 265
Bronze Mannikin 255
Bronzewinged Courser xxiii, 94
Brown Robin 183
Brown Snake Eagle 43
Brownheaded Parrot xxi, 109

- Brownhooded Kingfisher** 134, 135
Brownthroated Martin 165
Brownthroated Weaver 242
Brubru 218
Bubalornis niger 235
Bubo africanus 123
Bubo lacteus 123
Bubulcus ibis 15
Bucorvus leadbeateri 147
Buffspotted Flufftail 68
Bugeranus carunculatus 64
Bully Canary 260
Buphagus erythrorhynchus 228
Burchell's Coucal 118
Burchell's Starling 114, 268
Burhinus capensis 92
Burhinus vermiculatus 93
Burntnecked Eremomela 194
Bushveld Pipit 212
Buteo buteo 37, 46
Buteo rufofuscus xviii, 47
Butorides rufiventris 17
Butorides striatus 16
Bycanistes bucinator xxiii, 144
Cabanis's Bunting xviii, 262
Calamonastes stierlingi 195
Calandrella cinerea 159
Calidris alba 88
Calidris alpina 266
Calidris canutus 264
Calidris ferruginea 87
Calidris minuta 87
Calidris ruficollis 265
Calidris subminuta 264
Camaroptera brachyura 116, 152, 194
Campephaga flava 166
Campethera abingoni 154
Campethera bennettii 153
Campethera cailliautii xxiii, 154
Cape Batis 205
Cape Cormorant 9
Cape Gannet 8
Cape Parrot xxiii, 109
Cape Reed Warbler 188
Cape Robin 181
Cape Shoveller 264
Cape Teal 29
Cape Turtle Dove xix, 106
Cape Vulture xxii, 34
Cape Wagtail 210
Cape White-eye 234, 235
Capped Wheatear 177
Caprimulgus europaeus 124
Caprimulgus fossii 126
Caprimulgus natalensis 125
Caprimulgus pectoralis 125
Caprimulgus rufigena 267
Caprimulgus tristigma xviii, 126
Cardinal Woodpecker 155
Carmine Bee-eater 138
Casmerodius albus 13
Caspian Plover 79
Caspian Tern 97
Catharacta antarctica 265
Cattle Egret 15
Centropus bengalensis xviii, 118
Centropus burchellii 118
Cercococcyx montanus xviii, 113
Cercomela familiaris 178
Ceryle maxima 133
Ceryle rudis 132
Ceuthmochares aereus xxii, 117
Charadrius asiaticus 79
Charadrius hiaticula 76
Charadrius leschenaultii 78, 79
Charadrius marginatus 76
Charadrius mongolus 78
Charadrius pallidus 77
Charadrius pecuarius 77
Charadrius tricollaris 78
Chestnutbacked Finchlark 160
Chestnutbanded Plover 77
Chestnutfronted Helmetshrike xx, xxii, 223
Chinspot Batis xix, 116, 206
Chlidonias hybrida 101
Chlidonias leucopterus 102
Chlorocichla flaviventris xxiii, 175
Chloropeta natalensis 189
Chorister Robin 267
Chrysococcyx caprius 117, 209, 239, 240, 242
Chrysococcyx cupreus xxii, 116
Chrysococcyx klaas 116, 202, 203
Cichladusa arquata 182
Ciconia abdimii 20
Ciconia ciconia 19
Ciconia episcopus 21
Ciconia nigra 20
Cinnamon Dove 266
Cinnamon Reed Warbler 187
Cinnyricinclus leucogaster 225
Circaetus cinereus 43
Circaetus fasciolatus xxii, 44
Circaetus pectoralis 44
Circus pygargus 51
Circus ranivorus 51
Cisticola aberrans 199
Cisticola aridula 196
Cisticola brachyptera xxiii, 200
Cisticola brunnescens 197
Cisticola chiniana xix, 197
Cisticola erythrops 198
Cisticola fulvicapilla xix, 152, 200
Cisticola galactotes 198
Cisticola juncidis 195
Cisticola lais 267
Cisticola natalensis 199
Cisticola textrix 196
Clamator glandarius 114
Clamator jacobinus 114, 115
Clamator levaillantii 114, 115
Cloud Cisticola 196
Colius striatus 131
Collared Flycatcher 267
Collared Palm Thrush 182
Collared Sunbird 116, 233
Columba arquatrix 104
Columba livia xviii, 104
Common Noddy xviii, 102
Common Quail 61
Common Sandpiper 84
Common Tern 99, 100
Common Waxbill 251, 256
Coqui Francolin 58
Coracias caudata xix, 141, 215
Coracias garrulus 140
Coracias naevia 142
Coracias spatulata xxiii, 141
Coracina caesia 167
Coracina pectoralis 167
Corncrake xxii, 66
Corvinella melanoleuca 216
Corvus albicollis 171
Corvus albus 170
Corvus capensis xi, 267
Corvus splendens 170
Corythaixoides concolor xix, 111
Cossypha caffra 181
Cossypha dichroa 267
Cossypha heuglini 112, 180
Cossypha humeralis 112, 181
Cossypha natalensis 180
Coturnix adansonii xxii, 264
Coturnix coturnix 61
Coturnix delegorguei 62
Crab Plover 92
Creatophora cinerea 224
Crested Barbet 150
Crested Francolin xix, 59
Crested Guineafowl 63
Crex crex xxii, 66
Crex egregia 66
Croaking Cisticola 199
Crowned Crane xxii, 65
Crowned Eagle xxii, 43
Crowned Hornbill 146
Crowned Plover 80
Cuckoo Finch xviii, 243
Cuckoo Hawk 37
Cuculus canorus 112, 266
Cuculus clamosus 113
Cuculus gularis 112, 168
Cuculus solitarius 112
Curlew 90
Curlew Sandpiper 87
Cursorius temminckii 93
Cutthroat Finch xviii, 254
Cypsiurus parvus 129
Dabchick xxii, 2
Daption capense 4
Dark Chanting Goshawk 50
Darter 10
Delichon urbica xviii, 163, 164
Dendrocygna bicolor xx, 27
Dendrocygna viduata 26
Dendropicos fuscescens 155
Desert Cisticola 196
Dickinson's Kestrel 58
Dicrurus adsimilis xix, 112, 168
Dicrurus ludwigii 168
Diederik Cuckoo 117, 209, 239, 240, 242
Diomedea cauta 3
Diomedea chlororhynchos 4
Diomedea exulans 264
Diomedea melanophrys 3
Doublebanded Sandgrouse xxiii, 103
Dromas ardeola 92
Dryoscopus cubla xix, 217
Dunlin 266
Dusky Flycatcher 202
Dusky Lark 159
Dwarf Bittern 18
East African Swee xviii, xxiii, 265
Eastern Redfooted Kestrel 56
Egretta ardesiaca 15
Egretta garzetta 14
Egretta intermedia 14
Egyptian Goose 28

- Elanus caeruleus* 36
Eleonora's Falcon 55
Emberiza cabanisi xviii, 262
Emberiza flaviventris 262
Emberiza tahapisi 263
Emerald Cuckoo xxii, 116
Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis xxii, 22
Eremomela icteropygialis 193
Eremomela scotops 193
Eremomela usticollis 194
Eremopterix leucotis 160
Erythrocerus livingstonei xx, 208
Erythropygia leucophrys xix, 183
Erythropygia quadrivirgata 112, 184
Erythropygia signata 183
Estrilda astrild 251, 256
Estrilda melanotis 252
Estrilda perreini xxi, xxii, 252
Estrilda quartinia xviii, xxiii, 265
Ethiopian Snipe 89
Euplectes albonotatus 246
Euplectes ardens xxi, 246
Euplectes axillaris 245
Euplectes capensis 245
Euplectes orix 117, 244
Euplectes progné 268
Eupodotis melanogaster xxi, 73
Eupodotis ruficrista 72
Eurocephalus anguitemens 223
European Bee-eater 137, 138
European Cuckoo 112, 266
European Golden Oriole 169
European Marsh Warbler 187
European Nightjar 124
European Oystercatcher 75
European Roller 140
European Sedge Warbler 188
European Storm Petrel 264
European Swallow 160
European Swift 127
European Wheatear xviii, 177
Eurystomus glaucurus 142
Falco amurensis 56
Falco biarmicus xviii, 53
Falco chicquera xviii, 55
Falco concolor xviii, 54
Falco cuvierii 266
Falco dickinsoni 58
Falco eleonora 55
Falco naumanni xviii, xxii, 57
Falco peregrinus 53
Falco rupicoloides xi, 266
Falco subbuteo xviii, 54
Falco tinnunculus 57
Falco vespertinus 56
Familiar Chat 178
Fantailed Cisticola 195
Fantailed Flycatcher 203
Fawn-coloured Lark 158
Feral Pigeon xviii, 104
Ficedula albicollis 267
Fiery-necked Nightjar 125
Fiscal Flycatcher 205
Fiscal Shrike 215
Flappet Lark xxii, 157
Flesh-footed Shearwater 266
Forest Weaver xxii, 238
Fork-tailed Drongo xix, 112, 168
Francolinus afer 60, 61
Francolinus coqui 58
Francolinus natalensis 60
Francolinus sephaena xix, 59
Francolinus shelleyi 59
Francolinus swainsonii 60, 61
Freckled Nightjar xviii, 126
Fregata ariel xviii, 11
Fregata minor 10
Fregatta tropica xviii, 6
Fulica cristata 70
Fulvous Duck xx, 27
Gabar Goshawk 50
Gallinago media 266
Gallinago nigripennis 89
Gallinula angulata 70
Gallinula chloropus 69
Garden Warbler 184
Gelochelidon nilotica xviii, 97
Giant Eagle Owl 123
Giant Kingfisher 133
Glareola nordmanni 266
Glareola pratincola 94
Glaucidium capense 122
Glaucidium perlatum 122
Glossy Ibis 24
Glossy Starling 226
Golden Weaver 241
Golden-breasted Bunting 262
Golden-rumped Tinker Barbet 150
Gold-tailed Woodpecker 154
Goliath Heron 12
Gorgeous Bush Shrike 220
Gorsachius leuconotus 264
Grass Owl 119
Grassveld Pipit 211
Great Crested Grebe 2
Great Reed Warbler 186
Great Snipe 266
Great Spotted Cuckoo 114
Great White Egret 13
Greater Blue-eared Starling 114, 226
Greater Flamingo 25, 26
Greater Frigatebird 10
Greater Honeyguide 139, 143, 144, 147, 148, 150, 151, 226
Greater Kestrel xi, 266
Greater Striped Swallow 267
Great-winged Petrel 5
Green Coucal xxii, 117
Green Pigeon 108
Green Sandpiper 85
Green Tinker Barbet xxiii, 265
Green Twinspot xxii, 247
Green-backed Heron 16
Green-capped Eremomela 193
Greenshank 86
Greenspotted Dove xix, 107
Grey Cuckoo-shrike 167
Grey Heron 11, 12
Grey Hornbill xix, 145
Grey Lourie xix, 111
Grey Penduline Tit 172
Grey Petrel 266
Grey Plover 80
Grey Sunbird 231
Grey Waxbill xxi, xxii, 252
Grey-headed Bush Shrike 221
Grey-headed Gull 96
Grey-headed Sparrow 236, 237
Grey-hooded Kingfisher 136
Grey-rumped Swallow 164
Ground Hornbill 147
Groundscraper Thrush 176
Gull-billed Tern xviii, 97
Guttera pucherani 63
Gymnogene 52
Gypohierax angolensis xxii, 45
Gyps africanus 34
Gyps coprotheres xxii, 34
Hadedda Ibis 24
Haematopus moquini xviii, 75
Haematopus ostralegus 75
Halcyon albiventris 134, 135
Halcyon chelicuti xix, 136
Halcyon leucocephala 136
Halcyon senegalensis 134, 135
Halcyon senegaloides xxii, 135
Half-collared Kingfisher 265
Haliaeetus vocifer xxii, 46
Hamerkop 19
Harlequin Quail 62
Heliolais erythroptera xxiii, 265
Helmeted Guineafowl 62, 63
Heuglin's Robin 112, 180
Hieraaetus ayresii 41
Hieraaetus pennatus 40
Hieraaetus spilogaster xviii, xxiii, 41
Himantopus himantopus 91
Hippolais icterina 185
Hippolais olivetorum xxiii, 186
Hirundo abyssinica 162
Hirundo cucullata 267
Hirundo dimidiata 267
Hirundo fuligula 163
Hirundo rustica 160
Hirundo semirufa xviii, 161
Hirundo senegalensis 162
Hirundo smithii 161
Hobby Falcon xviii, 54
Honey Buzzard xviii, 37
Hooded Vulture xxii, 33
Hoopoe 143
Horus Swift 128
Hottentot Teal 30
House Crow 170
House Martin xviii, 163, 164
House Sparrow 236, 237
Hydrobates pelagicus 264
Hydroprogne caspia 97
Hylia australis 185
Hylia flavigaster 267
Hypargos margaritatus xxi, 248
Hypargos niveoguttatus xxii, 248
Icterine Warbler 185
Indian Myna xviii, 224
Indicator indicator 139, 143, 144, 147, 148, 150, 151, 226
Indicator minor 147, 148, 152
Indicator variegatus 151
Ispidina picta 134
Ixobrychus minutus 18
Ixobrychus sturmi 18
Jackal Buzzard xviii, 47
Jackass Penguin 1
Jacobin Cuckoo 114, 115
Jameson's Firefinch 249, 258
Jynx ruficollis 156
Kaupifalco monogrammicus 47
Kelp Gull 95
Kerguelen Petrel 264
Kittlitz's Plover 77

- Klaas's Cuckoo** 116, 202, 203
Knobbilled Duck 32
Knot 264
Knysna Lourie 110
Kori Bustard xxi, xxii, 71
Kurrichane Buttonquail 63, 64
Kurrichane Thrush 176
Lagonosticta rhodopareia 249, 258
Lagonosticta rubricata xxi, 249, 258
Lagonosticta senegala xxi, 250, 259
Lamprotornis australis 114, 268
Lamprotornis chalybaeus 114, 226
Lamprotornis corruscus 226, 227
Lamprotornis mevesii 225
Lamprotornis nitens 226
Laniarius aethiopicus 216, 217
Laniarius ferrugineus xix, 113, 216, 217
Lanius collaris 215
Lanius collurio 215
Lanius minor xxiii, 214
Lanner Falcon xviii, 53
Lappetfaced Vulture xxii, 35
Larus cirrocephalus 96
Larus dominicanus 95
Larus fuscus 96
Laughing Dove 106
Lazy Cisticola 199
Lemonbreasted Canary xxi, 259, 260
Leptoptilos crumeniferus 22
Lesser Blackbacked Gull 96
Lesser Blackwinged Plover 81
Lesser Crested Tern 98
Lesser Flamingo xxii, 25, 26
Lesser Frigatebird xviii, 11
Lesser Gallinule xviii, 69
Lesser Grey Shrike xxiii, 214
Lesser Honeyguide 147, 148, 152
Lesser Jacana xxii, 74
Lesser Kestrel xviii, xxii, 57
Lesser Masked Weaver 240
Lesser Moorhen 70
Lesser Spotted Eagle 38, 39
Lesser Striped Swallow 162
Lilacbreasted Roller xix, 141, 215
Limicola falcinellus 265
Limosa lapponica xviii, 89
Little Banded Goshawk 49
Little Bee-eater 139, 140
Little Bittern 18
Little Egret 14
Little Shearwater 266
Little Sparrowhawk 48
Little Spotted Woodpecker xxiii, 154
Little Stint 87
Little Swift 129
Little Tern 101
Livingstone's Flycatcher xx, 208
Livingstone's Lourie 110
Lizard Buzzard 47
Longbilled Crombec xix, 116, 192
Longbilled Pipit 265
Longcrested Eagle 42
Longtailed Shrike 216
Longtailed Starling 225
Longtailed Wagtail 265
Longtailed Widow 268
Longtoed Plover 83
Longtoed Stint 264
Lophaetus occipitalis 42
Lugensa brevirostris 264
Lybius torquatus xix, 147, 148, 152
Macheiramphus alcinus 264
Macrodipteryx vexillaria 267
Macronectes giganteus 264
Macronectes halli 264
Macronyx ameliae xxii, 214
Macronyx capensis 213
Macronyx croceus 213
Malachite Kingfisher 133
Malaconotus blanchoti 221
Mandingoa nitidula xxii, 247
Mangrove Kingfisher xxii, 135
Marabou Stork 22
Marico Flycatcher xviii, 204
Marico Sunbird 228, 229
Marsh Owl 120
Marsh Sandpiper 86
Martial Eagle xxii, 42
Mashona Hyliota 185
Masked Weaver 117, 240
Melaenornis mariquensis xviii, 204
Melaenornis pallidus xix, 204
Melaenornis pammellaina 203
Melba Finch xxiii, 247, 257
Melierax metabates 50
Merops apiaster 137, 138
Merops bullockoides 139, 140
Merops hirundineus 139, 140
Merops nubicoides 138
Merops persicus 138
Merops pusillus 139
Merops superciliosus 137
Mesopicos griseocephalus xi, 267
Miconisus gabar 50
Microparra capensis xxii, 74
Milvus migrans migrans 36
Milvus migrans parasitus 36
Mirafra africana 157
Mirafra africanoides 158
Mirafra passerina 267
Mirafra rufocinnamomea xxii, 157
Mirafra sabota 158
Mocking Chat 178
Mongolian Plover 78
Monotonous Lark 267
Montagu's Harrier 51
Monticola explorator 267
Moorhen 69
Morus capensis 8
Morus serrator 264
Mosque Swallow 162
Motacilla aguimp 209
Motacilla capensis 210
Motacilla clara 265
Motacilla flava 210
Mottled Spinetail xxiii, 130
Mozambique Batis xix, 206
Mozambique Nightjar 126
Muscicapa adusta 202
Muscicapa caerulescens 116, 202
Muscicapa striata 201
Mycteria ibis 23
Myioparus plumbeus 203
Namaqua Dove 107
Narina Trogon 132
Natal Francolin 60
Natal Nightjar 125
Natal Robin 180
Neafrapus boehmi xxiii, 130
Necrosyrtes monachus xxii, 33
Nectarinia amethystina xxii, 116, 232
Nectarinia bifasciata 229
Nectarinia mariquensis 228, 229
Nectarinia neergaardi xxii, 229
Nectarinia olivacea xxii, 231
Nectarinia senegalensis 232
Nectarinia talatala xix, 230
Nectarinia venusta xviii, 230
Nectarinia veroxii 231
Neddicky xix, 152, 200
Neergaard's Sunbird xxii, 229
Neotis denhami xxii, 72
Netta erythrophthalma 31
Nettapus auritus xxi, 31
Nicator gularis 175
Nilaus afer 218
Northern Giant Petrel 264
Numenius arquata 90
Numenius phaeopus 90
Numida meleagris 62, 63
Nycticorax nycticorax 17
Oceanites oceanicus 266
Oena capensis 107
Oenanthe oenanthe xviii, 177
Oenanthe pileata 177
Olive Bee-eater 137
Olive Bush Shrike 221
Olive Sunbird xxii, 231
Olive Woodpecker xi, 267
Oliveheaded Weaver xviii, xxii, 238
Olivetree Warbler xxiii, 186
Onychognathus morio 227
Openbilled Stork 21
Orangebreasted Bush Shrike 220
Orangebreasted Waxbill xxi, 253
Orangethroated Longclaw 213
Oriolus auratus 267
Oriolus larvatus xix, 169
Oriolus oriolus 169
Ortygospiza atricollis 253
Osprey 52
Ostrich xxi, xxii, 1
Otus leucotis 121
Otus senegalensis 121
Ovambo Sparrowhawk 48
Pachyococcyx audeberti 115, 222
Pachyptila vittata 264
Painted Snipe xxii, 74
Palecrowned Cisticola 197
Pallid Flycatcher xix, 204
Palm Swift 129
Palmnut Vulture xxii, 45
Pandion haliaetus 52
Paradise Flycatcher 209
Paradise Whydah 247, 257
Parus niger xix, 171
Passer diffusus 236, 237
Passer domesticus 236, 237
Pearlbreasted Swallow 267
Pearlspotted Owl 122
Pel's Fishing Owl xxii, 124
Pelagodroma marina xi, 266
Pelecanus onocrotalus 6
Pelecanus rufescens 7
Pennantwinged Nightjar 267
Peregrine Falcon 53
Pernis apivorus xviii, 37
Petronia superciliaris xix, 237
Phaethon rubricauda 266
Phalacrocorax africanus 9

- Phalacrocorax capensis* 9
Phalacrocorax carbo 8
Philomachus pugnax 88
Phoeniconaias minor xxii, 25, 26
Phoenicopterus ruber 25, 26
Phoeniculus purpureus xix, 143
Phyllastrephus debilis xxii, xxiii, 174
Phyllastrephus flavostriatus 267
Phyllastrephus terrestris xix, 173
Phylloscopus trochilus 190
Pied Barbet xix, 147, 148, 152
Pied Crow 170
Pied Kingfisher 132
Pied Mannikin xxi, xxii, 256
Pinarocorys nigricans 159
Pinkbacked Pelican 7
Pinkthroated Longclaw xxii, 214
Pinkthroated Twinspot xxi, 248
Pintado Petrel 4
Pintailed Whydah 251, 256
Pitta angolensis xviii, 156
Plainbacked Pipit 267
Platalea alba 25
Platysteira peltata xxii, 207
Plectropterus gambensis xxi, 32
Plegadis falcinellus 24
Ploceus bicolor xxii, 238
Ploceus cucullatus 117, 239
Ploceus intermedius 240
Ploceus ocularis 239
Ploceus olivaceiceps xviii, xxii, 238
Ploceus subaureus 117, 241
Ploceus velatus 117, 240
Ploceus xanthops 241
Ploceus xanthopterus 242
Plumcoloured Starling 225
Pluvialis squatarola 80
Podica senegalensis 71
Podiceps cristatus 2
Pogoniulus bilineatus 150
Pogoniulus chrysoconus 149, 150
Pogoniulus pusillus 149, 150
Pogoniulus simplex xxiii, 265
Pogonochla stellata 182
Poicephalus cryptoxanthus xxi, 109
Poicephalus robustus xxiii, 109
Polemaetus bellicosus xxii, 42
Polyboroides typus 52
Pomarine Skua 95
Porphyrio porphyrio 68
Porphyrylla alleni xviii, 69
Porzana pusilla 264
Prinia subflava 201
Prionops plumatus xix, xxiii, 222
Prionops retzii xix, 115, 222
Prionops scopifrons xx, xxii, 223
Procellaria aequinoctialis 5
Procellaria cinerea 266
Prodotiscus regulus 152
Prodotiscus zambeziae xxii, 153
Psalidoprocne holomelas 166
Pseudhirundo griseopyga 164
Psittacula krameri 110
Pterocles bicinctus xxiii, 103
Pterodroma macroptera 5
Pterodroma mollis 264
Puffback xix, 217
Puffinus assimilis 266
Puffinus carneipes 266
Puffinus pacificus 264
Purple Gallinule 68
Purple Heron 13
Purple Roller 142
Purple Widowfinch xviii, 249, 258, 259
Purplebanded Sunbird 229
Purplecrested Lourie xxi, 111
Pycnonotus barbatus xix, 115, 173
Pygmy Goose xxi, 31
Pygmy Kingfisher 134
Pytilia melba xxiii, 247, 257
Quail Finch 253
Quelea erythrops xxi, 244
Quelea quelea 39, 243
Rackettailed Roller xxiii, 141
Rallus caerulescens 65
Rameron Pigeon 104
Rattling Cisticola xix, 197
Recurvirostra avosetta 91
Red Bishop 117, 244
Redbacked Mannikin xxi, 255
Redbacked Shrike 215
Redbilled Buffalo Weaver 235
Redbilled Firefinch xxi, 250, 259
Redbilled Helmetshrike xix, 115, 222
Redbilled Hornbill 145
Redbilled Oxpecker 228
Redbilled Quelea 39, 243
Redbilled Teal 30
Redbilled Woodhoopoe xix, 143
Redbreasted Swallow xviii, 161
Redcapped Lark 159
Redchested Cuckoo 112
Redchested Flufftail xviii, 67
Redcollared Widow xxi, 246
Redcrested Korhaan 72
Redeyed Dove 105
Redfaced Cisticola 198
Redfaced Crombec 192
Redfaced Mousebird xix, 131
Redfooted Booby xviii, 7
Redfronted Tinker Barbet 149, 150
Redheaded Finch xviii, 254
Redheaded Quelea xxi, 244
Redheaded Weaver 242
Redknobbed Coot 70
Rednecked Falcon xviii, 55
Rednecked Francolin 60, 61
Rednecked Stint 265
Redshouldered Widow 245
Redtailed Tropicbird 266
Redthroated Twinspot xxii, 248
Redthroated Wryneck 156
Redwinged Pratincole 94
Redwinged Starling 227
Redwinged Warbler xxiii, 265
Reed Cormorant 9
Rhinopomastus cyanomelas 144
Rhinoptilus chalcopterus xxiii, 94
Ringed Plover 76
Riparia cincta 165
Riparia paludicola 165
Riparia riparia 164
Rock Bunting 263
Rock Kestrel 57
Rock Martin 163
Roseate Tern xviii, 100
Roseringed Parakeet 110
Rostratula benghalensis xxii, 74
Rudd's Apalis 191
Ruff 88
Rufousbellied Heron 17
Rufouscheeked Nightjar 267
Rufousnaped Lark 157
Rynchops flavirostris 103
Sabota Lark 158
Sacred Ibis 23
Saddlebilled Stork xxii, 22
Sagittarius serpentarius xxii, 33
Salpornis sponotus 267
Sand Martin 164
Sand Plover 78, 79
Sanderling 88
Sandwich Tern 99
Sarkidiornis melanotos 32
Sarothrura elegans 68
Sarothrura rufa xviii, 67
Saxicola torquata 179
Scalythroated Honeyguide 151
Scarletchested Sunbird 232
Scimitar-billed Woodhoopoe 144
Scopus umbretta 19
Scotopelia peli xxii, 124
Secretarybird xxii, 33
Sentinel Rock Thrush 267
Serinus citrinipectus xxi, 259, 260
Serinus gularis 261
Serinus mennelli 261
Serinus mozambicus xix, xxi, 259, 260
Serinus sulphuratus 260
Shafttailed Whydah 251, 257
Sharpbilled Honeyguide 152
Shelley's Francolin 59
Shortwinged Cisticola xxiii, 200
Shy Albatross 3
Sigelus silens 205
Slender Bulbul xxii, xxiii, 174
Slenderbilled Honeyguide xxii, 153
Smithornis capensis 156
Softplumaged Petrel 264
Sombre Bulbul xix, 115, 174
Sooty Falcon xviii, 54
Sooty Tern xviii, 100
Southern Banded Snake Eagle xxii, 44
Southern Black Tit xix, 171
Southern Boubou xix, 113, 216, 217
Southern Giant Petrel 264
Southern Pochard 31
Southern Tchagra 218
Southern Yellowbilled Hornbill xix, 146
Speckled Mousebird 131
Spectacled Weaver 239
Spermestes bicolor xxi, 255
Spermestes cucullatus 255
Spermestes fringilloides xxi, xxii, 256
Spheniscus demersus 1
Sporaeginthus subflavus xxi, 253
Spotted Creeper 267
Spotted Dikkop 92
Spotted Eagle Owl 123
Spotted Flycatcher 201
Spotted Redshank 266
Spottedbacked Weaver 117, 239
Spurwinged Goose xxi, 32
Squacco Heron 16
Squaretailed Drongo 168
Stactolaema leucotis xxii, 148
Stanley's Bustard xxii, 72
Starred Robin 182
Steelblue Widowfinch xxi, 250, 259
Stephanoaetus coronatus xxii, 43

- Steppe Buzzard** 37, 46
Steppe Eagle xviii, 38, 39
Stercorarius parasiticus 265
Stercorarius pomarinus 95
Sterna albifrons 101
Sterna anaethetus 265
Sterna bengalensis 98
Sterna bergii 98
Sterna dougallii xviii, 100
Sterna fuscata xviii, 100
Sterna hirundo 99, 100
Sterna paradisaea 265
Sterna sandvicensis 99
Sterna sumatrana 265
Sterna vittata 266
Stierling's Barred Warbler 195
Stonechat 179
Streakyheaded Canary 261
Streptopelia capicola xix, 106
Streptopelia decipiens 105
Streptopelia semitorquata 105
Streptopelia senegalensis 106
Striped Cuckoo 114, 115
Striped Kingfisher xix, 136
Striped Pipit 211
Strix woodfordii 120
Struthio camelus xxi, xxii, 1
Subantarctic Skua 265
Sula sula xviii, 7
Swainson's Francolin 60, 61
Swallowtailed Bee-eater 139, 140
Swee Waxbill 252
Swift Tern 98
Sylvia borin 184
Sylvietta rufescens xix, 116, 192
Sylvietta whytii 192
Tachybaptus ruficollis xxii, 2
Tambourine Dove 108
Tauraco corythaix 110
Tauraco livingstonii 110
Tauraco porphyreolophus xxi, 111
Tawny Eagle 38
Tawnyflanked Prinia 201
Tchagra australis 218, 219
Tchagra senegala 219
Tchagra tchagra 218
Telacanthura ussheri xxiii, 130
Telophorus olivaceus 221
Telophorus quadricolor 220
Telophorus sulfureopectus 220
Temminck's Courser 93
Terathopius ecaudatus 45
Terek Sandpiper 84
Terpsiphone viridis 209
Terrestrial Bulbul xix, 173
Thalassornis leucotis 27
Thamnolaea arnoti 179
Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris 178
Thickbilled Cuckoo 115, 222
Thickbilled Weaver 237
Threebanded Plover 78
Threestreaked Tchagra 218, 219
Threskiornis aethiopicus 23
Thripas namaquus 155
Tockus alboterminatus 146
Tockus erythrorhynchus 145
Tockus leucomelas xix, 146
Tockus nasutus xix, 145
Torgos tracheliotos xxii, 35
Trachyphonus vaillantii 150
Tree Pipit 212
Treron calva 108
Tricholaema leucomelas xix, 147, 148, 152
Trigonoceps occipitalis 35
Tringa erythropus 266
Tringa glareola 85
Tringa nebularia 86
Tringa ochropus 85
Tringa stagnatilis 86
Trochocercus cyanomelas 208
Tropical Boubou 216, 217
Trumpeter Hornbill xxiii, 144
Turdoides jardineii 114, 172
Turdus libonyana 176
Turdus litsitsirupa 176
Turnix hottentotta 64
Turnix sylvatica 63, 64
Turnstone 83
Turtur chalcospilos xix, 107
Turtur tympanistria 108
Tyto alba 119
Tyto capensis 119
Upupa epops 143
Uraeginthus angolensis xix, 250
Uraeginthus granatinus 251, 257
Urocolius indicus xix, 131
Vanellus albiceps xxii, 82
Vanellus armatus 81
Vanellus coronatus 80
Vanellus crassirostris 83
Vanellus lugubris 81
Vanellus melanopterus 266
Vanellus senegallus 82
Vanga Flycatcher xxiii, 265
Vidua chalybeata xxi, 250, 259
Vidua funerea 249, 258
Vidua macroura 251, 256
Vidua paradisaea 247, 257
Vidua purpurascens xviii, 249, 258, 259
Vidua regia 251, 257
Violetbacked Sunbird 234
Violeteared Waxbill 251, 257
Wahlberg's Eagle 40
Wailing Cisticola 267
Wandering Albatross 264
Water Dikkop 93
Wattled Crane 64
Wattled Plover 82
Wattled Starling 224
Wattle-eyed Flycatcher xxii, 207
Wedgetailed Shearwater 264
Western Redfooted Kestrel 56
Whimbrel 90
Whiskered Tern 101
White Helmetshrike xix, xxiii, 222
White Pelican 6
White Stork 19
Whitebacked Duck 27
Whitebacked Night Heron 264
Whitebacked Vulture 34
Whitebellied Sunbird xix, 230
Whitebreasted Cormorant 8
Whitebreasted Cuckooshrike 167
Whitebrowed Robin xix, 183
Whitechinned Petrel 5
Whitecrowned Plover xxii, 82
Whitecrowned Shrike 223
White-eared Barbet xxii, 148
Whitefaced Duck 26
Whitefaced Owl 121
Whitefaced Storm Petrel xi, 266
Whitefronted Bee-eater 139
Whitefronted Plover 76
Whiteheaded Vulture 35
Whitenecked Raven 171
Whiterumped Swift 128
Whitethroated Robin 112, 181
Whitewinged Tern 102
Whitewinged Widow 246
Willow Warbler 190
Wilson's Storm Petrel 266
Wiretailed Swallow 161
Wood Owl 120
Wood Sandpiper 85
Woodland Kingfisher 134, 135
Woodwards' Batis xxii, 207
Woollynecked Stork 21
Xenus cinereus 84
Yellow Wagtail 210
Yellow Warbler 189
Yellow Weaver 117, 241
Yellow White-eye 153, 234, 235
Yellowbellied Bulbul xxiii, 175
Yellowbellied Eremomela 193
Yellowbellied Sunbird xviii, 230
Yellowbilled Duck 28
Yellowbilled Egret 14
Yellowbilled Hornbill xix, 146
Yellowbilled Kite 36
Yellowbilled Stork 23
Yellowbreasted Apalis xix, 191
Yellowbreasted Hyliota 267
Yelloweyed Canary xix, xxi, 259, 260
Yellowfronted Tinker Barbet 149, 150
Yellownosed Albatross 4
Yellowrumped Widow 245
Yellowspotted Nicator 175
Yellowstreaked Bulbul 267
Yellowthroated Longclaw 213
Yellowthroated Sparrow xix, 237
Zosterops pallidus 234, 235
Zosterops senegalensis 153, 234, 235



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The Avian Demography Unit at the University of Cape Town has produced the following books:

- ❑ **The Atlas of Southern African Birds. Vol. 1: Non-passerines. Vol. 2: Passerines.** Edited by J.A. Harrison, D.G. Allan, L.G. Underhill, M. Herremans, A.J. Tree, V. Parker & C.J. Brown. Published in 1997 by BirdLife South Africa.
- ❑ **Review of Ring Recoveries of Birds of Prey in Southern Africa: 1948–1998.** T.B. Oatley, H.D. Oschadleus, R.A. Navarro & L.G. Underhill. Published in 1998 by the Endangered Wildlife Trust.
- ❑ **The Important Bird Areas of Southern Africa.** Edited by Keith N. Barnes. Published in 1998 by BirdLife South Africa.
- ❑ **The Atlas of the Birds of Sul do Save, Southern Mozambique.** Vincent Parker. Published in 1999 by the Avian Demography Unit and the Endangered Wildlife Trust.
- ❑ **TOTAL CWAC Report: Coordinated Waterbird Counts in South Africa, 1992–97.** P.B. Taylor, R.A. Navarro, J.A. Harrison, M. Wren-Sargent & S.L. Kieswetter. Published in 1999 by the Avian Demography Unit.

Forthcoming:

- ❑ **Threatened Birds of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland – 1999.** Edited by Keith N. Barnes. To be published in 1999 by BirdLife South Africa.




Further information about these books may be obtained from the Avian Demography Unit, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7701, South Africa, or email adu@maths.uct.ac.za



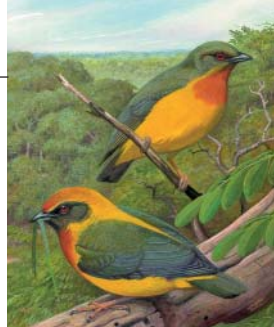
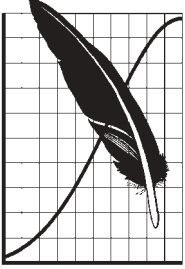


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Sappi is committed to sound environmental management and environmental education, including the sponsorship of a wide range of tree, wild-flower and bird books, as well as support for various lecture and research posts at a number of universities in South Africa. Sappi is proud to have been associated with the research and publication of this worthwhile bird atlas.

The mission of the Endangered Wildlife Trust is to conserve the diversity of species in southern Africa. Our strategy for achieving this is to initiate and fund projects that make a significant contribution to the maintenance of biodiversity. These projects aim to prevent species extinctions, promote sustainable management of species, and link action to conserve species with the conservation of their habitats.

The mission of the Avian Demography Unit, a research unit in the Department of Statistical Sciences at the University of Cape Town, is to contribute to the improved understanding of bird populations, and thus advance their conservation. One of the ways in which the Avian Demography Unit achieves this mission is through large-scale projects, such as the Southern African Bird Atlas Project. The Mozambique Bird Atlas Project continues this initiative, and extends the area for which detailed information on bird distributions is available.

