



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

- KAISER, A. (1993) A new multi-category classification of subcutaneous fat deposits of songbirds. *J. Field Orn.* 64: 246–255.
- KEITH, S., URBAN, E.K. & FRY, C.H. (1992) *The Birds of Africa*, vol. 4. Academic Press, London.
- SVENSSON, L. (1992) *Identification Guide to European Passerines*. Privately published, Stockholm.

Received 2 July 2006; revised 1 November 2006.

Volker Salewski<sup>1</sup> & Judith Korb<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Prinz-Rupprecht-Str. 34, 93053 Regensburg, Germany. <salewski@orn.mpg.de>

<sup>2</sup>Biologie I, Universität Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany.

### **Bird diversity in Nyassang Forest Park, The Gambia (*Malimbus* 28: 134–142): corrections and further information**

Following publication of my article on the birds of Nyassang (Ballantyne 2006), I have received a number of comments and questions on the records included. I therefore give the following additional information and (in some cases) corrections.

***Turtur tympanistria* Tambourine Dove.** This was a single record of a bird heard calling in atypical habitat for this species, and I now consider that it was probably a Black-billed Wood Dove *T. abyssinicus* or possibly a Blue-spotted Wood Dove *T. afer*. This record should therefore be omitted.

***T. afer* Blue-spotted Wood Dove.** The two records of this species were brief sightings and there remains a possibility of confusion with Black-billed Wood Dove, so these records require confirmation, although the species is known from Central River Division (T. Wachter pers. comm.).

***Ceyx picta* African Pygmy Kingfisher.** This species was noted in all habitats except the open water, while the similar Malachite Kingfisher *Corythornis cristata* was noted only twice, once in each rice field. The two were clearly distinguishable by crest and size of white cheek patch.

***Pyrrhurus scandens* Leaflove.** The single record of this species was based primarily on voice and, considering that there have been no records in the country since the early 1990s (C. Barlow pers. comm.), I now consider that it could have been a Blackcap Babbler *Turdoides reinwardtii*, which was common in the area, or perhaps a Stone Partridge *Ptilopachus petrosus*, which also has some similar calls (C. Barlow pers. comm.). This record should therefore be omitted.

***Ficedula hypoleuca* Pied Flycatcher.** Seen once in the disused rice field on 28 Aug 2005, which is a very early record of this species.

***Terpsiphone viridis* African Paradise Flycatcher.** “*Terpsiphone rufiventer* African Paradise Flycatcher” should have read “*Terpsiphone viridis* African Paradise Flycatcher”.

***Cinnyris chloropygia* Olive-bellied Sunbird.** This could have been a mis-identification of a male (lacking tail streamers) Beautiful Sunbird *C. pulchella*, which was common in the area, and should therefore be omitted.

***Vidua wilsoni* Wilson's Indigobird.** One male in full breeding plumage was observed closely and at length on the ground outside the hut where I lived. It resembled a Village Indigobird *V. chalybeata* except that its legs appeared light grey, and it was in the company of three Bar-breasted Firefinches *Lagonosticta rufopicta*, the specific host of Wilson's Indigobird (Barlow *et al.* 1999). It was unlike Baka Indigobird *V. larvaticola* and Quailfinch Indigobird *V. nigeriae* in lacking any greenish tinge to the plumage, and these parasitise Black-faced Firefinch *L. larvata* and Quailfinch *Ortygospiza atricollis* respectively (Borrow & Demey 2001), species that were not recorded in the area. However, no attention was given to the presence of a pale wing panel or purplish sheen to the plumage consistent with *V. wilsoni*, which remains unconfirmed in The Gambia. Cameroon Indigobird *V. camerunensis*, which parasitises various species and might occur in The Gambia (Borrow & Demey 2001), could not be eliminated, so this record remains tentative. Further field work in the area is recommended, to establish vocal mimicry of *L. rufopicta* by indigobirds at the site.

From the above corrections, three species are omitted from the list in Ballantyne (2006), making the total number of species observed in Nyassang 110 and therefore the predicted bird diversity figure for the park now stands at *c.* 285 species.

I thank Clive Barlow for drawing these records to my attention as unusual for the region, and him and Tim Wacher for help in compiling this note.

#### References

- BALLANTYNE, S. (2006) Bird diversity in Nyassang Forest Park, The Gambia. *Malimbus* 28: 134–142.
- BARLOW, C., WACHER, T. & DISLEY, T. (1999) *A Field Guide to the Birds of The Gambia and Senegal*. A. & C. Black, London.
- BORROW, N. & DEMEY, R. (2001) *Birds of Western Africa*. Christopher Helm, London.

Received 15 November 2006; revised 12 December 2006

Stephanie Ballantyne  
41 Craiglomong Gardens, Balloch, West Dunbartonshire G83 8RP, Scotland  
<stephistheone@hotmail.com>

#### Brazza's Martin *Phedina brazzae* in the Lesio-Louna Reserve, Congo Republic

Brazza's Martin *Phedina brazzae* is a rarely-recorded species, endemic to the Congo basin. It has been recorded on the banks of the Congo River, in the general region of