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morning, from a site on the edge of a clearing in primary forest on the left bank of the Kourou river, about 500 m downstream from the Dégrad Saramaka. In this clearing, which was bordered on one side by the Kourou river, about 20 x 30 m² of undergrowth and small trees had been cut down, leaving only larger shade trees. Each weekend, a "carbet" (primitive shelter) built in the clearing was occupied by a family.

The single egg of the pauraque lay on a layer of dead leaves and litter, approximately 1 m from the edge of the clearing, with no indication of any nest building. Around the site, the forest floor was partly covered with a ground-creeping herb. The site was therefore quite typical for this caprimulgid. Two days later (26 August), when I returned to the clearing, I found the egg unattended. I learnt that over the weekend, the clearing had been continuously occupied and it seems possible that the disturbance had caused the Pauraques to desert. After photographing the site, I collected the egg. One end is slightly more pointed than the other; ground colour pinkish buff, with light blotches and spots of brown, buff and lilac concentrated around the blunt end; measurements 29.8 x 20.8 mm, well within those of eggs of this subspecies collected in Surinam (31.1–29.1 x 21.8–20.5 mm; Haverschmidt 1968). The egg was slightly incubated, indicating that it had been laid within the week from 19 to 24 August, and that the clutch was complete. In the northern part of its range two eggs seem more normal (Bent 1940; Skutch 1972; Wetmore 1968; Smithe 1966), whereas in the eastern part one egg only is the general rule (French 1973; Haverschmidt 1955; Pinto 1953; Mitchell 1957).

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An undescribed display of the Red-crested Korhaan *Lophotis ruficrista*

by K. A. H. Cassels and H. F. I. Elliott

Received 27th July, 1975

Although a note, on which this short paper is based, was made at the time and the incident was also recorded on 8 mm colour film, no account of it has yet been published nor have we been able to trace a description of any similar performance by an African bustard, although Archer & Godman (1937) record

what may have been an ambulatory display of the same type on the part of a White-bellied Korhaan *Eupodotis senegalensis*. On the other hand the spectacular aerial display of *Lophotis ruficrista* is well-known (Roberts 1940; Prozesky 1970; Newman (Ed.) 1971).

On the morning of 28 October 1971, just after the first storms of the rainy season, K.A.H.C. when a mile from Okaukeujo Camp on the way to the South Gate of Etosha National Park, S.W. Africa, noticed a male Red-crested Korhaan close to the road, its crest raised and very eye-catching, so turned and stopped his vehicle to watch it. Suddenly a rhythmic clicking began (presumably the same as the rhythmic bill snapping recorded in aerial display, but without the accompanying ventriloquial whistle) and the bird began to perform in a very particular manner. It circled a bush with the nearside wing drooping and the offside wing raised, the body level but twisted so that the back was displayed to the centre of the circle. Circling in this flattened position induced a regular limping gait and exactly synchronised with this was the metallic clicking, apparently made with the bill. On each circuit the bird would stop at the same point on the left of the circle, as viewed from the car, and stare at the centre of the clump of bush, then take about four slow steps backwards, raise his crest to the maximum and set off again on another circuit. The performance went on for three to four minutes and had a very peculiar mesmeric, almost sinister quality, perhaps equivalent to the "secretive manner" in which the White-bellied Korhaan watched by Archer (*op. cit.*) performed its ambulation, which also involved moving around as well as through patches of bush. On this occasion, however, no female was observed, although the display must surely have had a territorial significance.

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Some overlooked and doubtful records of birds from Timor

by Murray D. Bruce

Received 7th May, 1974

A review of the literature of Timor's avifauna has revealed three records not listed by Mayr (1944), two requiring confirmation, and two records of Bacelar (1958) considered herein to be of doubtful validity. Unfortunately under present conditions, it has proved impossible to check the relevant material in the Museum Bocage, Lisbon, nor have attempts to obtain information from the Museum authorities been successful (G. F. Mees *in litt.*).

Sula dactylatra personata, Masked Gannet. Recorded by Cabanis & Reichenow (1876: 329) and listed by Hellmayr (1916: 104). This species would probably be classed as a vagrant to the Lesser Sunda Islands, but for the discovery of a breeding colony on Gunung Api (van Bemmelen & Hoogerwerf 1940; C. M. N. White pers. comm.). Additional field work may show it to be