

A PARTLY ALBINO BURCHELL'S GLOSSY STARLING

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Albinism has been recorded in a number of bird species (Table 1), but as far as I am aware, never in the Burchell's Glossy Starling Lamprotornis australis. On 20 September 1983 a partly albino Burchell's Glossy Starling was observed just east of lake Liambezi in eastern Caprivi. The feathers of the head, throat and breast were pure white, and patches of white extended onto the neck, back and upper belly. Other parts were normally coloured.

The albino was foraging with a group of some 16 normal conspecifics in open Mopane woodland. On the three occasions that we attempted to approach the group more closely, the partly albino bird was always the first to fly off, much before other members of the group. This may suggest that the albino bird is the target of more predation attempts and is thus more wary.

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TABLE 1

Some species of birds in which total or partial albinism has been recorded.

SPECIES	TOTAL/PARTIAL	AUTHOR AND REFERENCE
Cape Cormorant	Partial	A.J. Tree 1972. Ostrich 43:184
Blackcrowned - Night Heron	partial	A .J. Tree 1963. Ostrich 34:178
Hadedda Ibis	partial	A.J. Tree 1967. Ostrich 38:288
Yellowbilled- Duck	partial	A. Clark 1971. Ostrich 42:230
Hobby Falcon	partial	A.J. Tree 1963. Ostrich 34:178
Black Korhaan	total	W. Fraser 1966. Bokmakierie 18:75
Redknobbed Coot	partial	A.J. Tree 1972. Ostrich 43:184
Threebanded- Plover	partial	A.J. Tree 1972. Ostrich 43:184
Crowned Plover	partial	W.T. Ferguson 1963. Ostrich 34:47
Blacksmith Plover	partial	A.J. Tree 1966. Ostrich 37:238
Curlew Sandpiper	partial	A.J. Tree 1972. Ostrich 43:176
Ruff	partial	A.J. Tree 1967. Ostrich 38:288
Avocet	partial	A.J. Tree 1966. Ostrich 37:238
Hartlaub's Gull	total	A.R. Brown 1967. Ostrich 38:205
Rock Pigeon	partial	A.J. Tree 1967. Ostrich 38:288
Laughing Dove	partial	B.G. Donnelly 1971. Ostrich 42:148
	total	Jackson & Steyn 1968. Ostr. 39:3-8 Benson <u>et al.</u> 1970. Arnoldia 4:1-59

Pennantwinged-Nightjar	total	A.J.Tree 1966. Ostrich 37:238
Speckled Mousebird	total	K.Z.Edwards 1967.Ostrich 38:281
European Bee-eater	total	E.F.Garcia 1976. Ostrich 47:136
Carmine Bee-eater	partial	J.S.Ash 1978. Ostrich 49:91
Ground Woodpecker	partial	B.Every 1974. Ostrich 45:192-3
European Swallow	partial	A.J.Tree 1966.Ostrich 37:196
	total	A.J.Tree 1967.Ostrich 38:288
^k Forktailed Drongo	partial	Donnelly & Thomson 1974. Ostrich 45:42-4
Cape Bulbul	partial	G.& M.Broekhuysen 1969. Ostrich 40:62
Blackeyed Bulbul	partial	C.T.Ashley Maberly 1970 Ostrich 41:261
Cape Reed Warbler	partial	Fagan & Bonner 1978. Ostrich 49:91-2
Cape Wagtail	partial	G.& M.Broekhuysen 1969. Ostrich 40:62
Longtailed Shrike	partial	R.& C.Watson 1983.Bokmakierie 35:43-4
Cape Sparrow	partial	K.du Toit 1969.Bokmakierie 21: 77-8
Greyheaded Sparrow	total	C.F.Goodfellow 1966. Ostrich 37:63-4
Cape Weaver	partial	A.J.Tree 1972.Ostrich 43:184

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ZUR TAUCHDAUER DES KAPKORMORANS

(Phalacrocorax capensis R48)

Karl-Heinz Loske, Geseke-Langeneicke

Der Kapkormoran (*Phalacrocorax capensis*) ist entlang der Küste Südwestafrikas eine häufige Erscheinung und zumindest in kleineren Zahlen das ganze Jahr über anzutreffen. Hier brütet er auf künstlichen Plattformen von September-Februar (Mc Lachlan & Liversidge 1982).

Am 16.3.1984 gegen 14.00 Uhr hielt ich mich am Badestrand von Swakopmund auf, wo in etwa 50-100 Meter Entfernung zur Küstenlinie einige Kapkormorane auf Fische jagten. Bei vier Exemplaren notierte ich mir 12mal die Dauer zwischen Eintauchen und Wiederauftauchen.

Von 12 Taucheinsätzen waren drei (25%) erfolgreich, 9mal tauchten die Vögel ohne Fischbeute wieder auf.