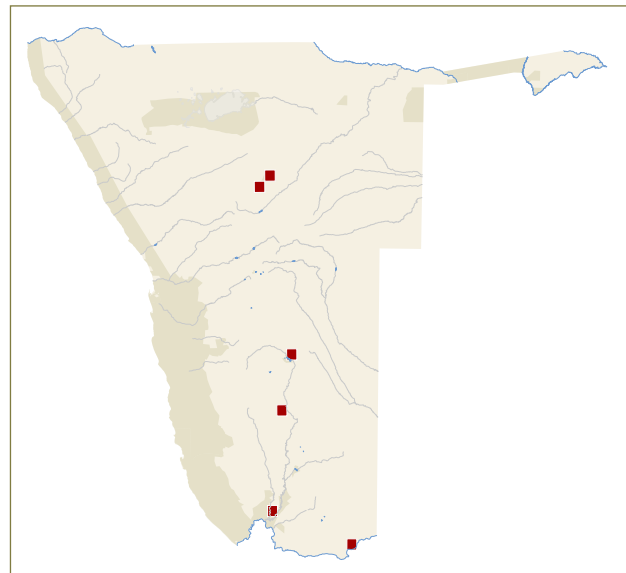


**Fairy Flycatcher I**  
*Stenostira scita*

recent observations have shown that this species is not uncommon in the Shamvura area of the Kavango Region; in 2007 the first breeding records of this species in Namibia were noted there and established it as a breeding resident in the Kavango Region (Paxton 2008). About eight pairs and several breeding attempts have been monitored there since then (Paxton 2010). There are now seven breeding records for Namibia, with egg-laying in October (three), November (three) and December (one). Five known clutch sizes were all three eggs (Brown *et al.* 2015). Although birds seem to be territorial for much of the year, they leave the area for a few months once the chicks are mobile, returning at the start of the breeding period in October (M Paxton unpubl. data). The population size in Namibia is unknown and the species' conservation status elsewhere has also not been assessed. A population study of Souza's Shrikes in Namibia would be useful.

**Eastern Saw-wing (Eastern Saw-wing Swallow) I**  
*Psalidoprocne orientalis*

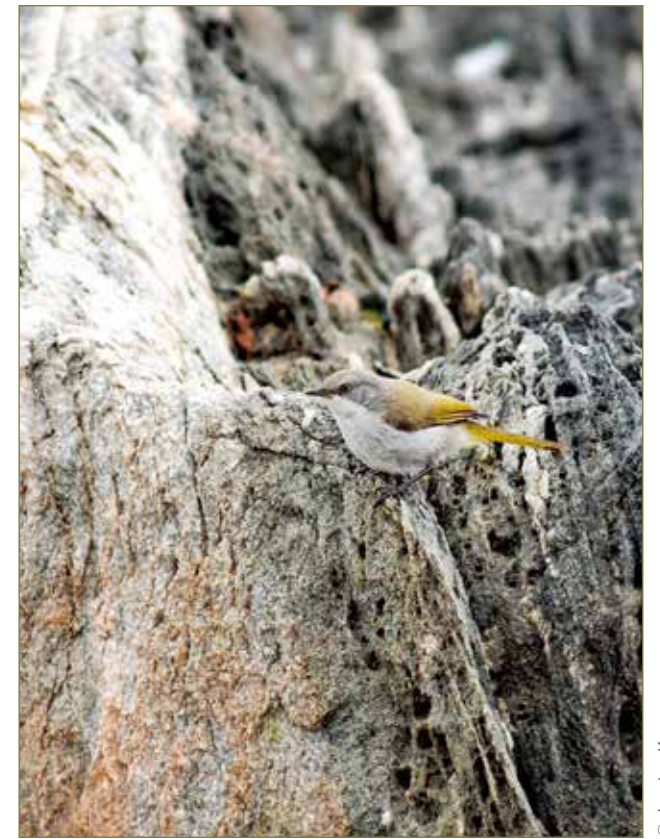
This is an uncommon and partly migratory species in southern Africa, with most records from the eastern Zimbabwe highlands and adjacent areas of Mozambique. It favours the edges and clearings of well developed woodland, often close to open water (Earlé 2005). In Namibia, it is recorded on the edge of riparian woodland on the Zambezi River with a flock of about 40 birds in the vicinity of the Wenela-Sesheke bridge, upstream of Katima Mulilo. This population is said to be of the western subspecies *P. o. reichnowi* (Clancey 1980). There are no breeding records or population estimates for Namibia and, while there is no evidence of a decline, the species would benefit from further study.



There are only a few records from Namibia of this small flycatcher, which is endemic to southern Africa. It is common in South Africa but has only been recorded from the Orange River to the east of the Huns Mountains and the /Ai-/Ais National Park, and north from the Fish River to the Brukkaros volcanic remnant (Johnson 1997a). The species is recorded only during the winter and spring in Namibia, and birds disappear in summer when they are breeding elsewhere. There are, however, two historical breeding (egg) records for Namibia, one from February and the other from November (Jarvis *et al.* 2001). The nests were discovered in 1934 and 1936 in what is now the Waterberg Plateau Park, far from the bird's present breeding range. Other historic non-breeding



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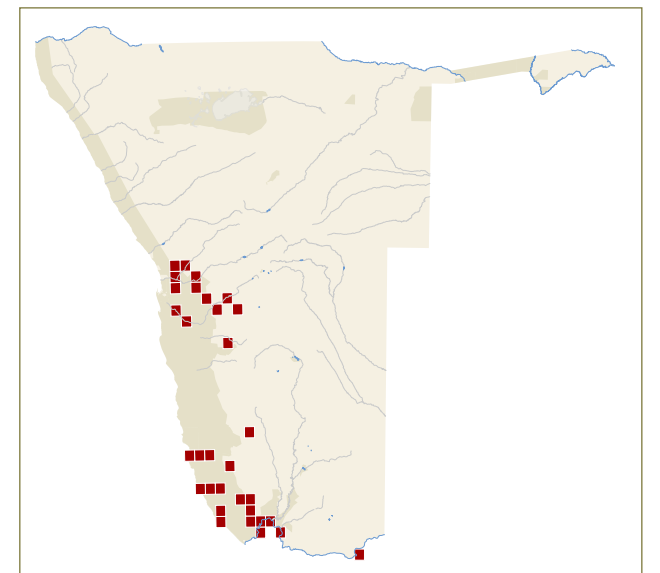


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records are known from the Kunene region, as well as from Zimbabwe, where they no longer occur (Clancey 1966). This suggests either widespread wandering or a substantial range reduction that has occurred over the last few decades. It is found in riverine *Acacia* woodland in Namibia, but also in bushy scrub habitat throughout the Grassy Karoo (Johnson 1997a). Its secure status and widespread occurrence in South Africa, together with its small area of occupancy in Namibia of 2,700 km<sup>2</sup>, indicates that it is not a conservation priority.

**Karoo Eremomela I**  
*Eremomela gregalis*

This elusive species is endemic to southern Africa and occurs, as its name implies, solely within karoid habitat. It occurs in pairs or small flocks and forages close to the ground or in low bushes on gravel plains (Berruti 1997b). It has a very limited distribution in Namibia of 18,600 km<sup>2</sup> (Jarvis *et al.* 2001), occurring from the Orange River through the Tsau//Khaeb (Sperrgebiet) National Park. Then, following a large gap in distribution in the Namib sand sea, it occurs again in an apparently isolated population inland of Walvis Bay and Swakopmund. This population covers just 13 quarter-degree squares and is in need of genetic and morphological investigation to determine its specific status. According to the few records available (reporting rate of less than 1%, Berruti 1997b), the bird is resident – suggesting it is very likely



to be genetically isolated. Nests with chicks have been recorded only twice in Namibia from June and July (Jarvis *et al.* 2001), and recently fledged individuals have been recorded near Lüderitz in January and September (J Kemper pers. obs.). There are no density estimates that might allow a population estimate. In the central Namib, the species could be under threat from potential uranium mining. It is classified as a naturally rare southern African endemic in need of ecological, genetic and population study.