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HUNTING 'TRAOTRAOS' AND OTHER BIRDS IN MADAGASCAR

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Armed with a French dictionary and a very thick home-made field-guide of the birds, mammals, reptiles, trees and other oddities of Madagascar, we arrived at Antananarivo Airport in the rain early in December 1987, at the start of a two-month research visit. The purpose of this research visit was to find Madagascar Partridge Margaroperdix madagarensis, a poorly known endemic phasianid, and study it 'au naturel'.

Some time ago, Peter Frost had suggested that the Madagascar Partridge was quail-like, on the basis of chick plumage (Bull. B.O.C. 1975, 95:64-68). More recently, Tim Crowe (personal communication) suggested that the Madagascar Partridge was francolin-like, based on skeletal evidence. Neither Frost nor Crowe had ever seen this bird in the flesh. Earlier in 1987 we were fortunate to observe a number of these birds in captivity, and were then convinced that the Partridge was a giant quail.

With very scant, conflicting, and mostly archaic, locality, habitat and other biological information we thus set out to find the Partridge in Madagascar (with a north-south length of 1600 km and a maximum width of about 600km, it is the fourth largest island in the world, after Greenland, New Guinea and Borneo). We found the Partridge two days later, on the menu of a restaurant in Antananarivo. Potluck! Three days later, encouraged by restaurateurs and newly-acquired knowledge of its local name, "traotrao", we again found the Partridge, in a rural area some 100 km east of Antananarivo. This time in a cage! When we released this bird, we had our first glimpse of behaviour, albeit evasive, and received various kinds of advice from the local populace who had gathered to watch the crazy "vazahas" (foreigners) allow excellent food to escape before their eyes! Traotraos are hunted wherever they occur, and have disappeared from much of their former range.

We were eventually able to observe Traotraos in relatively undisturbed circumstances, at a few localities in Madagascar. We found them mostly in small family groups with half-grown young; attractive birds, but elusive, flighty and disappointingly quiet. They preferred mixed scrubby-grassland vegetation, and degraded forest fringes

on the plateau, and this explains why so little is known about these partridges; virtually all the endemic fauna and flora is found in unspoilt forest habitat, and research-visitors tend to spend most of their time in forests. We were able to spend some time in these too, and came away with a bewildering array of "lifers" - birds, mammals, reptiles and plants.

Madagascar is a living museum of natural history, and the fauna and flora is characterised by a high degree of endemism; of the 255 bird species known to occur on the island, 106 are endemic and found only on Madagascar (see Appendix 1). Of the 106 endemic species there are 32 endemic genera, one endemic subfamily and five endemic families. Another 25 species are also found on the Comores, Aldabra and other Mascarene islands. Then there are 69 non-endemic breeding residents, 53 non-breeding visitors and three alien species (L. Wilme, in litt.). Many of the birds have African and Oriental affinities, and are therefore relatively easy to identify, but there are also a number of endemic birds which leave one scratching one's head in confusion and amazement.

Estimates of the size of Madagascar's flora range between 7400 and 12000 species and there are at least 8500 known vascular plants. This makes it one of the richest areas botanically in the world. The vegetation can be roughly divided into eastern and western regions, and floral diversity within these regions is dictated by altitude, temperature and rainfall. The relief of the island is complex and variable, though nowhere does it rise above 3000 metres above sea level. In the extreme southwest region the climate is semi-arid (with sparse and highly irregular rainfall) while the eastern coastal area is a subequatorial region of high rainfall (up to 3000 mm annually) and humidity throughout the year. Habitats range from eastern primary lowland rain forest, moist montane forest, bush, thicket and bogs, to secondary plateau grassland and western dry deciduous forest and thicket, including the "spiny desert" of the south-west.

With a well-prepared itinerary and some knowledge of the habitat preferences of each species, one can see almost all the endemic bird species of Madagascar within a relatively short time. There has, until very recently, been no field guide to the birds of Madagascar, and one had to do extensive homework to obtain descriptive field information. Fortunately, Olivier Langrand (World Wildlife Fund, Antananarivo) has recently had a first field-guide published (in English), and this book should make life considerably easier on subsequent birding visits.

Although overland transport is difficult to obtain, and progress can be slow due to climatic conditions, there is an excellent airline service to virtually all the good habitats, and hence birding areas, in Madagascar. Once on

the ground, with a bit of patience, persuasion, stamina and good will, one can get to see a great variety of birds.

Some of birding areas deserve special attention; the moist medium altitude forests at Perinet (18 56 S; 48 25 E), the mixed dry deciduous "sambirano" forest of the Ankarana karst massif (12 49 S; 48 37 E) and the spiny desert north of Tulear (23 20 S; 43 41 E).

Perinet, or Andasibe as it is otherwise called, is accessible by train or road, but access permits to the Perinet-Analamazoatra reserve have to be obtained at the forestry department in Antananarivo. Eighty-nine endemic bird species have been recorded in the reserve and immediate surrounds, and the area is particularly noteworthy for a large variety of mammals (including the Indri Indri indri, Madagascar's largest living lemur-like mammal) and a bewildering variety of chameleons.

The reserve, which has an excellent network of paths, is partially encroached by secondary forest, Eucalyptus plantations and "tavy" plots - slash-and-burn cultivation. There are a few small lakes within the reserve, and an abandoned fish farm, where we saw many water birds including the endemic Madagascar Squacco Heron, Meller's Duck, Whitethroated Rail and Malachite Kingfisher. In order to see Shortlegged and Pitta-like Ground Rollers one has to be in wet, leaf-littered forest with minimal undergrowth; they are most active at dawn, and are extremely difficult to see. Whereas the latter is found mostly on the ground, the former is usually seen flying rapidly from shrub to shrub, at head height. The Brown Mesite, one of three species of an endemic family of peculiar terrestrial birds, can be found on steep well-forested slopes with dense undergrowth. They are quite vocal and respond well to playback, but they can creep to within a metre of where you are standing, and remain invisible, despite their loud vocal protests. Crossley's Babbler and Whitethroated Oxylabes' appear to be territorial and respond well to playback when found.

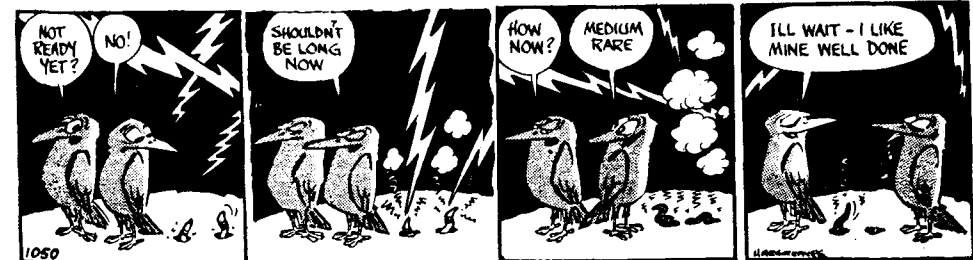
To see most of the other forest endemics one has to be lucky - a single bird party may comprise of as many as nineteen species! These parties have birds foraging at all strata, from near ground to 30 m up in the canopy, with Velvet Asitys buzzing around like shiny blue bumblebees. On one occasion at Perinet, we found Chabert's, Blue, Redtailed, Coralbilled Nuthatch, and Tylas Vangas all in one foraging party! A short journey by narrow-gauge rail to Torotorofotsy, a relict upland bog, is an absolute must - Grey Emu-tails, Madagascar Rail, Madagascar Snipe and Meller's Duck abound and are easily seen. The habitat also appears to be suitable for the long lost Slender-billed Flufftail. We saw Gymnogene, Henst's Goshawk, Madagascar Kestrel and Bathawk hunting along the edge of the forest fringing the bog.

The Ankarana massif or "tsingy" is a bewildering maze of razor sharp dolomitic rock, caves, underground rivers and lakes, interspersed with deciduous woodland which has both eastern and western floristic (and faunal) elements. The long walk (six hours) from the main road between Antsiranana and Ambilobe is well worth it. Nights are a compromise between the spine-chilling screams of lemurs, the peculiar calls of the Crested Wood Ibis, and the reassuring calls of Scops and Whitebrowed Owls and Madagascar Nightjars.

Dawn brings about a cacophony of sounds - Vasa and Black Parrots, Greyheaded Lovebirds, Little Cuckoo, Verreaux's Coua, Cuckoo Rollers, Sicklebills, Hookbilled Vangas, and the bizarre antiphonal duets of Whitebreasted Mesites. A cyclonic rainstorm wrenched trees out around us and crocodiles kept us from bathing more than tentatively in a magnificent underground river, complete with waterfall and rapids, in flickering candle-light.

About thirty kilometres north of Tulear there is a small hotel on a coconut-strewn beach called Moromoro. Most people go there for spear-fishing and water sport. This is understandable since daily ambient temperature can reach 40°C by mid-morning. It is, however, also an excellent point of access to the spiny desert habitat, with numerous tracks into dense stands of Dideara vegetation. Sub-desert Mesites and Longtailed Ground Rollers are birding highlights here, and are still fairly common, despite extensive forest degradation by charcoal burners. The ground rollers are best located one to two hours before dawn, the only time when they call vigorously. The mesites forage in extended family groups and have very distinct calls. Strangely, the Dideara forests gave us our best views of Barred Kestrel, a species similar to the Grey Kestrel, and expected in wetter habitat.

Madagascar, with its wide range of natural ecosystems, unique and varied fauna and flora, largely rural human population and often severe environmental problems, is a place well worth visiting. We intend to go again sometime; soon!



Appendix 1: A checklist of bird species found in Madagascar. Birds marked with asterisks are endemic to the Mascarene Islands; those with double asterisks are only found in Madagascar

NO.	SPECIES	COMMON NAME
1	<i>Podiceps pelzelni</i> **	Mad. Little Grebe
2	<i>Podiceps ruficollis</i>	Dabchick
3	<i>Podiceps rufolavatus</i> **	Alaotra Grebe
4	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross)
4a	<i>Diomedea melanophris</i>	Blackbrowed Albatross
5	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Wilson's Storm Petrel
6	<i>Fregetta tropica</i>	Blackbellied Storm Petrel
7	<i>Pachyptila vittata</i>	Broadbilled Prion
8	<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	Wedgetailed Shearwater
9	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant Petrel
10	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	Whitetailed Tropicbird
11	<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Redtailed Tropicbird
12	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Redbilled Tropicbird
13	<i>Pelicanus rufescens</i>	Pinkbacked Pelican
14	<i>Sula sula</i>	Redfooted Booby
15	<i>Sula dactylatra</i> ?	Masked Booby]
16	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Brown Booby
17	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	Reed Cormorant
18	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>	Darter
19	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird
20	<i>Fregata minor</i>	Greater Frigatebird
21	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron
22	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron
23	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Blackheaded Heron
24	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	Goliath Heron
25	<i>Ardea humbloti</i> **	Mad. Heron
26	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great White Egret
27	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret
27a	<i>Egretta gularis</i>	'Western' Reef Heron
28	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	Black Heron
29	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret (Buff-backed)
30	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron
31	<i>Ardeola idae</i> **	Mad. Squacco Heron
32	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Blackcrowned Night Heron
33	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Greenbacked Heron
34	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern
35	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	Hamerkop
36	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Yellowbilled Stork
37	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	Openbilled Stork
38	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis
39	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	Sacred Ibis
40	<i>Lophotibes cristata</i> **	Crested Wood Ibis
41	<i>Platalea alba</i>	Spoonbill
42	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo
43	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo
44	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Tree Duck
45	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	Whitefaced Duck
46	<i>Anas hottentota</i>	Hottentot Teal
47	<i>Anas erythrorhynca</i>	Redbilled Teal

48	<i>Anas melleri</i> **	Meller's Duck
49	<i>Anas bernieri</i> **	Madagascar Teal
50	<i>Aythya innotata</i> **	Madagascar Pochar
51	<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	Pygmy Goose
52	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Knobbed Duck
53	<i>Thalassornis leucotis</i>	Whitebacked Duck
54	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon
55	<i>Falco eleanora</i>	Eleanora's Falcon
56	<i>Falco concolor</i>	Sooty Falcon
57	<i>Falco newtoni</i> **	Madagascar Kestrel
58	<i>Falco zoniventris</i> **	Barred Kestrel
59	<i>Aviceda madagascariensis</i> **	Mad. Cuckoo Falcon
60	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Milvus Kite
61	<i>Machaeramphus alcinus</i>	Bathawk
62	<i>Eutriorchis astur</i> **?	Madagascar Serpent Eagle
63	<i>Haliaeetus vociferoides</i> **	Madagascar Fish Eagle
64	<i>Buteo brachypterus</i> **	Madagascar Buzzard
65	<i>Accipiter madagascariensis</i> **	Madagascar Sparrowhawk
66	<i>Accipiter henstii</i> **	Henst's Goshawk
67	<i>Accipiter francesii</i> **	Madagascar Goshawk
68	<i>Polyboroides radiatus</i> **	Mad. Gynogone
69	<i>Circus maillardi</i> **	Mad. (Reunion) Harrier
70	<i>Margaroperdix madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar Partridge
71	<i>Coturnix delegorguei</i>	Harlequin Quail
72	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail
73	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Helmeted Guineafowl
74	<i>Mesoenas variegata</i> **	Whitebreasted Mesite
75	<i>Mesoenas unicolor</i> **	Brown Mesite
76	<i>Monias benschi</i> **	Subdesert Mesite
77	<i>Turnix nigricollis</i> **	Madagascar Button Quail
78	<i>Actophilornis albinucha</i> **	Madagascar Jacana
79	<i>Canirallus kiolooides</i> **	Greythroated (Wood) Rail
80	<i>Dryolimnas cuvieri</i> **	Whitethroated Rail
81	<i>Rallus madagascariensis</i> **	Madagascar Rail
82	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake
83	<i>Amaurornis olivieri</i> **	Olivier's (Sakalava) Rail
84	<i>Sarothrura insularis</i> **	Madagascar Flufftail
85	<i>Sarothrura watersi</i> **	Slenderbilled Flufftail
86	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen
87	<i>Porphyrylla alleni</i>	Lesser Gallinule
88	<i>Porphyrio madagascariensis</i>	Purple Swamphen
89	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Redknobbed Coot
90	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull
91	<i>Larus fuscus</i> ?	Lesser Blackbacked Gull]
92	<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	Greyheaded Gull
92a	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	Silver (Hartlaub's) Gull
93	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern
94	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Whiskered Tern
95	<i>Chlidonias leucoptera</i>	Whitewing Tern
96	<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern
97	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern
98	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern
99	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Swift Tern
100	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little/Least Tern
101	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Sooty Tern
102	<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern

102a	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	Gullbilled Tern
103	<i>Gygis alba</i>	Fairy Tern (White Tern)
104	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Common Noddy (Brown)
105	<i>A. tenuirostris</i>	Lesser Noddy
106	<i>Catharacta antarctica</i> ?	Subantarctic Skua]
106a	<i>Catharacta skua</i>	Great Skua
106b	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic Skua
107	<i>Charadrius squatarola</i>	Grey Plover
108	<i>C. pecuarius</i>	Kittlitz Plover
109	<i>C. dominicus</i>	Lesser Golden Plover
110	<i>C. hiaticula</i>	Ringed Plover
111	<i>C. marginatus</i>	Whitefronted Plover
112	<i>C. thoracicus</i> **	Blackbanded Sandplover
113	<i>C. tricollaris</i>	Threebanded Plover
114	<i>C. leschenaultii</i>	Sand Plover
114a	<i>C. mongolus</i>	Mongolian Plover
115	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Turnstone
116	<i>Numenius arquatus</i>	Curlew
117	<i>N. phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel
118	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper
119	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
120	<i>T. nebularia</i>	Greenshank
121	<i>T. ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper
122	<i>T. glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper
123	<i>T. stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper
124	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bartailed Godwit
125	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Blacktailed Godwit
126	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
127	<i>C. alpina</i>	Dunlin
128	<i>C. minuta</i>	Little Stint
129	<i>C. alba</i>	Sanderling
130	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff
131	<i>Gallinago macrodactyla</i> **	Madagascar Snipe
132	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Painted Snipe
133	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Avocet
134	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Stilt
135	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab Plover
136	<i>Glareola ocularis</i> **	Madagascar Pratincole
137	<i>Pterocles personatus</i> **	Madagascar Sandgrouse
138	<i>Alectroenas madagascariensis</i> **	Madagascar Blue Pigeon
139	<i>Treron australis</i> **	Madagascar Green Pigeon
140	<i>Streptopelia picturata</i> **	Madagascar Turtle Dove
141	<i>Oena capensis</i>	Namaqua Dove
142	<i>Coracopsis vasa</i> **	(Greater) Vasa Parrot
143	<i>Coracopsis nigra</i> **	Black Parrot
144	<i>Agapornis cana</i> **	Greyheaded Lovebird
145	<i>Cuculus rochii</i> **	Lesser Cuckoo
146	<i>Cuculus audeberti</i> **	Mad. Thickbilled Cuckoo
147	<i>Centropus toulou</i> **	Madagascar Coucal
148	<i>Goua caerulea</i> **	Blue Coua
149	<i>C. cristata</i> **	Crested Coua
150	<i>C. verreauxi</i> **	Verreaux's Coua
151	<i>C. reynaudii</i> **	Redfronted Coua
152	<i>C. serriana</i> **	Redbreasted Coua
153	<i>C. delalandei</i> ** e.?	Snail-eating Coua
154	<i>C. gigas</i> **	Giant Coua

155	<i>C. ruficeps</i> **	Redcapped Coua
156	<i>C. cursor</i> **	Running Coua
157	<i>C. coquereli</i> **	Coquerel's Coua
158	<i>Asio capensis</i>	Marsh Owl
159	<i>Asio madagascariensis</i> **	Madagascar Longeared Owl
160	<i>Ninox supercilii</i> **	Whitebrowed Owl
161	<i>Otus rutilus</i> **	Mad. Scops Owl
162	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl
163	<i>Tyto soumagnii</i> **	Mad. Red Owl
164	<i>Caprimulgus madagascariensis</i> **	Mad. Nightjar
165	<i>Caprimulgus enarratus</i> **	Collared Nightjar
166	<i>Apus barbatus</i>	Black Swift
167	<i>Apus melba</i>	Whitebellied Swift
168	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	Palm Swift
169	<i>Zoonavena grandidieri</i> **	Mad. Spinetail
170	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>	Broadbilled Roller
171	<i>Leptosomus discolor</i> **	Cuckoo-Roller
172	<i>Brachypteracias leptosomus</i> *	Shortlegged Ground Roller
173	<i>B. squamigera</i> **	Scaly Ground Roller
174	<i>Atelornis pittoides</i> **	Pitta-like Ground Roller
175	<i>A. crossleyi</i> **	Rufousheaded Ground Roller
176	<i>Uratelornis chimaera</i> **	Longtailed Ground Roller
177	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	Olive Bee-eater
178	<i>Corythornis vintsioides</i> **	Mad. Malachite Kingfisher
179	<i>Ipsidina madagascariensis</i> **	Mad. Pigmy Kingfisher
180	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoe
181	<i>Philepitta castanea</i> **	Velvet Asity
182	<i>P. schlegeli</i> **	Schlegel's Asity
183	<i>Neodrepanis coruscans</i> **	Wattled Sunbird Asity
184	<i>N. hypoxantha</i> **	Yellowbellied Sunbird Asity
185	<i>Mirafraga hova</i> **	Mad. Bush Lark
186	<i>Phedina borbonica</i> **	Mascarene Martin
187	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin
188	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	Brownthroated Martin
189	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	European Swallow
190	<i>Dicrurus forficatus</i> **	Crested Drongo
191	<i>Corvus alba</i>	Pied Crow
192	<i>Neomixis viridis</i> **	Green Jery
193	<i>Neomixis striatigula</i> **	Stripethroated Jery
194	<i>Neomixis tenella</i> **	Common Jery
195	<i>Hartertula flavoviridis</i> **	Wedgetailed Jery
196	<i>Mystacornis crossleyi</i> **	Crossley's Babbler
197	<i>Oxylabes madagascariensis</i> **	Whitethroated Oxylabes
198	<i>Phyllastrephus madagascariensis</i> *	Longbilled Greenbul
199	<i>Phyllastrephus apperti</i> **	Appert's Greenbul
200	<i>Phyllastrephus cinereiceps</i> **	Greycrowned Greenbul
201	<i>Phyllastrephus tenebrosus</i> **	Dusky Greenbul
202	<i>Phyllastrephus zosterops</i> **	Shortbilled Greenbul
203	<i>Crossleyia xanthophrys</i> **	Mad. Yellowbrow (babbler?)
204	<i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i> **	Mad. Bulbul
205	<i>Coracina cinerea</i> **	Mad. Cuckooshrike
206	<i>Copsychus albospectularis</i> **	Mad. Magpie Robin
207	<i>Monticola bensoni</i>	Benson's Rockthrush
208	<i>Monticola imerina</i> **	Littoral Rockthrush
209	<i>Monticola sharpei</i> **	Forest Rockthrush
210	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Stonechat

211	<i>Cisticola cherina</i>	**	Mad. Cisticola
212	<i>Nesillas typica</i>	**	Mad. Brush Warbler
213	<i>Dromaeocercus brunneus</i>	**	Brown Emu-tail
214	<i>Dromaeocercus seebohmi</i>	**	Grey Emu-tail
215	<i>Thamornis chloropetoides</i>	**	Kiritika (=Jery-like?)
216	<i>Acrocephalus newtoni</i>	**	Mad. Swamp Warbler
217	<i>Randia pseudozosterops</i>	**	Rand's Warbler
218	<i>Terpsiphone mutata</i>	**	Mad. Paradise Flycatcher
219	<i>Pseudobias wardi</i>	**	Ward's Flycatcher
220	<i>Newtonia amphichroa</i>	**	Dark Newtonia
221	<i>Newtonia archboldi</i>	**	Archbold's Newtonia
222	<i>Newtonia brunneicauda</i>	**	Common Newtonia
223	<i>Newtonia fanovanae</i>	**	Redtailed Newtonia
224	<i>Motacilla flaviventris</i>	**	Madagascar Wagtail
225	<i>Leptopterus chabert</i>	**	Chabert's Vanga
226	<i>Leptopterus madagascarinus</i>	**	Blue Vanga
227	<i>Leptopterus viridis</i>	**	Whiteheaded Vanga
228	<i>Schetba rufa</i>	**	Rufous Vanga
229	<i>Oriolia bernieri</i>	**	Bernier's Vanga
230	<i>Vanga curvirostris</i>	**	Hookbilled Vanga
231	<i>Xenopirostris xenopirostris</i>	**	Lafresnaye's Vanga
232	<i>Xenopirostris polleni</i>	**	Pollen's Vanga
233	<i>Xenopirostris damii</i>	**	Van Dam's Vanga
234	<i>Euryceros prevostii</i>	**	Helmetbird
235	<i>Calicalicus madagascariensis</i>	**	Redtailed Vanga
236	<i>Falco pallasii</i>	**	Sicklebill
237	<i>Hypositta corallirostris</i>	**	Coralbilled Nuthatch Vanga
238	<i>Tylas eduardi</i>	**	Tylas Vanga
239	<i>Saroglossa aurata</i>	**	Mad. Starling
240	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	**	Indian Myna
241	<i>Nectarinia souimanga</i>	**	Souimanga Sunbird
242	<i>Nectarinia notatus</i>	**	Mad. Green Sunbird
243	<i>Zosterops maderaspatana</i>	**	Mad. White-eye
244	<i>Ploceus nelicourvi</i>	**	Nelicourvi Weaver
245	<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>	**	Mad. Red Fody
246	<i>Foudia omissa</i>	**	(Red) Forest Fody
247	<i>Ploceus sakalava</i>	**	Sakalava Weaver
248	<i>Lonchura nana</i>	**	Mad. Mannakin

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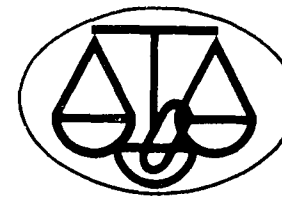
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