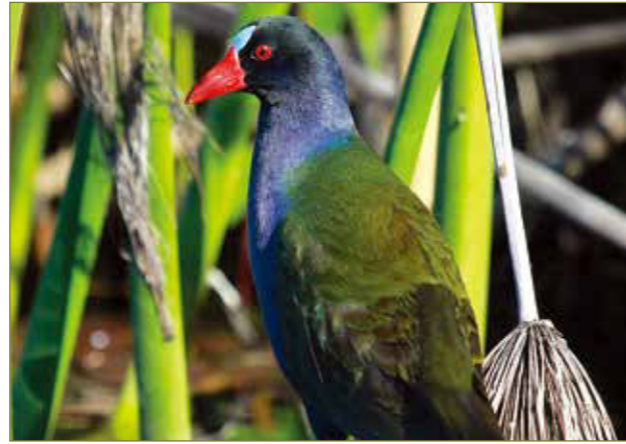


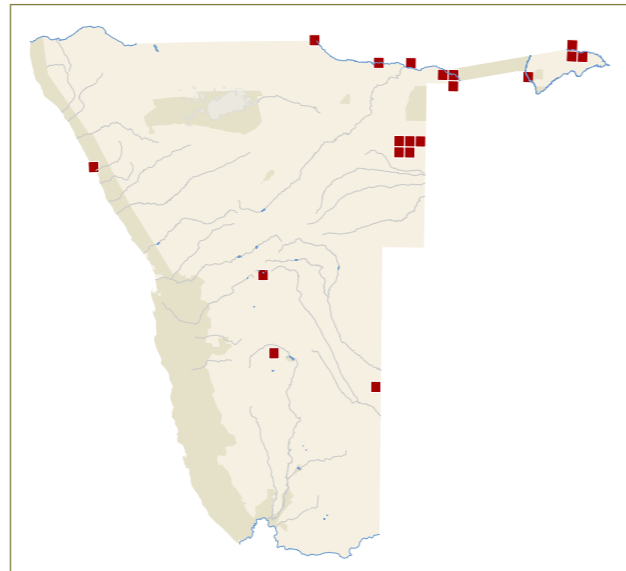
SABAP1 atlas period (Taylor 1997b). One record came from Etosha Pan and one from the Tsumkwe Pans (Taylor 1997b). Breeding birds were previously collected in Ondonga, just north of Etosha Pan in the 19th century (Andersson & Gurney 1872). It prefers ephemeral pools with short grasses and muddy patches around shallow pools (Taylor 1997b). Such conditions are found in the Pannetjies Veld and the Tsumkwe Pans in high rainfall years. Birds have been collected in the Tsumkwe Pans in high rainfall years (J Mendelsohn pers. comm.) and four nest records from that area have them laying in February and March (Brown *et al.* 2015). It has an area of occupancy of 1,500 km² in Namibia (Jarvis *et al.* 2001). Its African population is estimated at 10,000 to 25,000 birds and declining (Delany & Scott 2002); Namibia's population, which is probably fewer than 100 birds, is therefore less than 0.5% of the world population. This species may well breed irregularly at Namibia's ephemeral north-eastern pans when rainfall is high, but its contribution to African population stability is likely to be minimal.

Allen's Gallinule (Lesser Gallinule) | *Porphyrio alleni* (*Porphyryla alleni*)

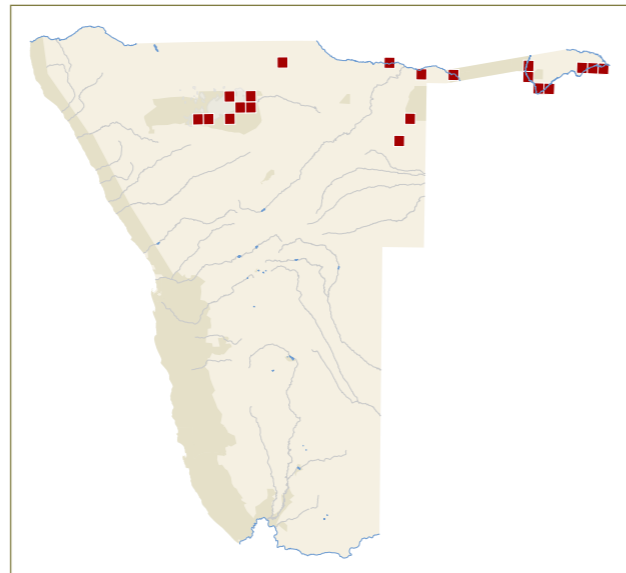
This small wetland species is found throughout Africa in suitable wetland margins. In Namibia, it occurs mainly along the Okavango and Zambezi rivers and their associated backwaters and floodplains. Birds are also recorded from the Tsumkwe Pans and as a vagrant (once) from the Kaokoveld (Dean 2005b). It occupied 9,500 km² in SABAP1 atlas data, of which an area of 1,200 km² is protected (Jarvis *et al.* 2001). Present atlas data from SABAP2 (December 2014) show a similar pattern of occurrence with an additional record east of Etosha. It is almost certainly overlooked and under-recorded. Fourteen nests are known from the Tsumkwe Pans with clutches laid in January (four), February (five) and March (five) (Brown *et al.* 2015).



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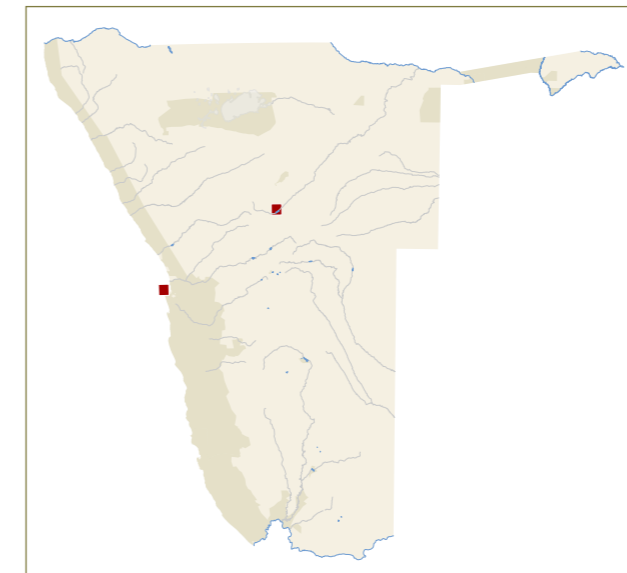


Yellow-throated Sandgrouse | *Pterocles gutturalis*



A nomadic species that, like other sandgrouse, is found in drier regions of the continent. It occurs patchily from Ethiopia to the northern parts of Botswana and Namibia, north-western South Africa and Zimbabwe. It prefers recently burned, open grasslands, fallow fields and other open areas on black clays near open water (Maclean 1997f). It is recorded sparsely from Etosha National Park (reporting rate of about 1%) and in grassland areas around the Kwando and Chobe rivers. Its area of occupancy is 11,900 km² (Jarvis *et al.* 2001). It is known to have declined in South Africa in historic times (Maclean 1997f), and populations there number about 500 birds (Tarboton *et al.* 1987). Population size is unknown elsewhere in southern Africa. It breeds from March to August in Botswana (Skinner 1996), while the only breeding record for Namibia has it laying in September (Brown *et al.* 2015). It is classified as *Near Threatened* in South Africa (Barnes 2000a, Taylor *et al.* in press) because of the small fluctuating population and its reliance on farming practices. It is, however, not globally threatened (IUCN 2012).

Red-necked Phalarope | *Phalaropus lobatus*



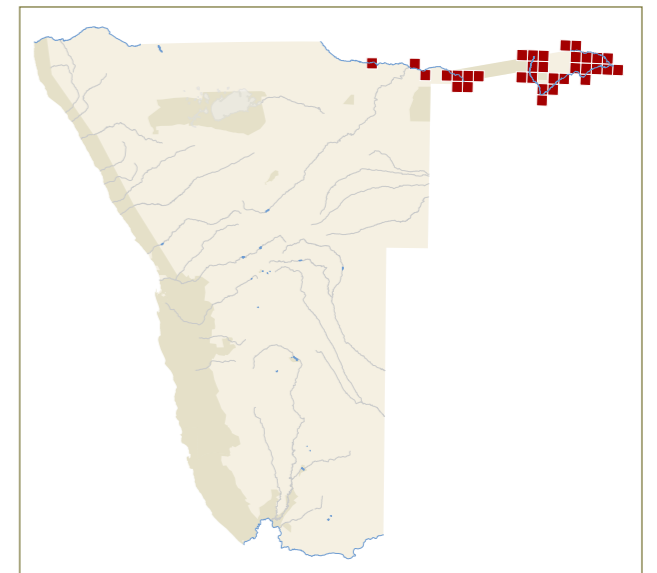
This common circumpolar species spends the non-breeding season off Peru, China and the Arabian peninsula (Hockey 2005b). In grey non-breeding plumage it is distinguished from the Red Phalarope (Grey Phalarope) *P. fulicaria* by its longer, thinner bill and darker grey back and rump. In Africa, it is found in the Rift Valley lakes of East Africa; in southern Africa it is most common in Walvis Bay, where up to 56 birds have been recorded in January (Wearne & Underhill 2005). There is one record from the Omatako Dam. Some birds over-winter in Namibia and up to nine birds have been recorded from Walvis Bay in July (Wearne & Underhill 2005). There has been a steady increase in birds seen at Walvis Bay in recent times from



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an average of about five (1991, 1992, 1995) to 56 (1999, 2000, 2001) and over 70 (2014) more recently (Jarvis *et al.* 2001, Wearne & Underhill 2005, H Kolberg unpubl. data). There are few conservation concerns for this species either worldwide or in Namibia and it may have benefited from coastal salt works that provide habitats where there were none previously. There is no evidence in Namibia for the assertion that it has decreased in southern Africa since 1980 (Hockey 2005b).

Long-toed Lapwing (Long-toed Plover) | *Vanellus crassirostris*



This species has a more restricted African range than the White-crowned Lapwing (White-crowned Plover) *V. albiceps*, occurring mainly in the central and eastern sections from southern Sudan to KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa. Its world population is estimated at 25,000 to 50,000 birds and like the White-crowned Lapwing,