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**A range extension for Zenker's Honeyguide *Melignomon zenkeri* from Kibale National Park, Uganda**

In the late afternoon of 10 August 2002 I was observing birds c.500 m north of the Makerere University Biological Field Station at Kanyawara, Kibale National Park, western Uganda. A large mixed-species flock was moving across the main track, near the forest edge, so I used a combination of "spishing" and Red-chested Owlet *Glaucidium tephronotum* playback to draw the birds in. Birds in evidence included Red-headed Malimbe *Malimbus rubricollis*, Purple-headed Starling *Lamprolornis purpureiceps*, Collared Sunbird *Hedydipna collaris*, Buff-throated Apalis *Apalis rufogularis*, Yellow-whiskered Greenbul *Andropadus latirostris* and many others.

Many birds approached, showing aggravation and, since the canopy and midstorey of the forest were fairly open, I could observe many of them clearly. The white outertail feathers of a bird caught my attention as it dropped down from the lower canopy (c.15–20 m high) and perched less than 5 m away, c.5–6 m up. It held its body horizontally, and moved its body from side to side, presumably an indication of its agitation. Given the bird's size (similar to that of a Lesser Honeyguide *Indicator minor*, I expected it was a Thick-billed Honeyguide *Indicator conirostris*, a species I had heard calling daily over the previous week. The bird was rather stocky, with a medium-length tail, of medium breadth along its entire length, shortish, broad neck and small head. The general colouration was a dull olive with a slightly greyer head, orangey-yellow legs and a medium-length, black, rather fine bill, dissimilar in shape to that of any Indicator species. Superficially the bird most closely resembled a Little Greenbul *Andropadus virens* in appearance. When the bird flew back up towards the lower canopy the white outertail feathers were once again conspicuous. I continued to 'spish', managing to attract the bird once more to verify my observations. This time I also noted a yellowish tinge to the undertail coverts.

The combination of these features fits only Zenker's Honeyguide *Malignomon zenkeri* (Borrow & Demey 2001; Fry *et al.* 1988). Zenker's Honeyguide is a scarce lowland forest species, which occurs from southern Cameroon to western Uganda, through much of the Congo Basin. It is reported to prefer secondary situations and forest edge (Borrow & Demey 2002) up to 1530 m (Fry *et al.* 1988). The only previous east African records come from the Bwamba Lowlands/Semliki Valley, on the western border of Uganda (Fry *et al.* 1988). This constitutes a new record for Kibale National Park and an eastward extension of the previously known range of this secretive forest honeyguide. Coming from an altitude of c.1500 m, this record also comes from near the upper altitudinal range reported for this species.

#### References

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### Additions to the avifauna of Uganda

**Red-footed Falcon** *Falco vespertinus*. Around 10:00 on 4 October 2000 I was with a group of rangers on the north bank of the Nile, along the track to Pakuba lodge not far from the airstrip in Murchison Falls National Park, Uganda. The weather was hot and clear with no wind. I noticed a hovering bird some 400 m ahead, next to the track. As we approached, it moved towards us still hunting so we were able to observe it at about 50 m. The bird showed an indistinct brownish rufous crown with white cheeks, throat and collar, small black moustachial patches, dark-streaked buffy underparts with distinctively paler, almost white, undertail coverts, a dull brown back and a barred tail. Immatures of Red-necked falcon *F. chicquera*, Common Kestrel *F. tinnunculus* and Lesser Kestrel *F. naumanni* were discounted since the former has extensively barred underparts on a rufous body and underwing coverts, and immature Lesser and Common Kestrels have much paler underwings and are more rufous above than the bird in question. Having seen considerable numbers of immature Amur Falcon *F. amurensis* in Kenya and South Africa, I discounted that species on the basis of the obvious buffy underparts and more extensive white around the head. We watched the bird for some 20 minutes in all, quartering the area of grass.

**House Sparrow** *Passer domesticus*. On the 21 November 2001, Ian Kerton and I visited Kibimba rice scheme some 180 km east of Kampala and