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RED-THROATED PIPIT ANTHUS CERVINUS AT NDOLA, ZAMBIA On 18 March 1979 at 17:30 I flushed a pipit Anthus sp. from short-grassed ground near a waterlogged area at the edge of Itawa swamps, Ndola (12°57'S, 27°47'E). My attention was drawn to the bird by its call on rising - a high-pitched rather metallic and not very loud single see, and by its markedly undulating flight. The bird flew for about 20 m, not rising more than 3 m above the ground. I flushed it about ten times, and each time it flew only a short distance before landing, either on a bare lump of earth or in grass. It did not run, and was only flushed on close approach. Eventually it flew into longer grass in a wetter area where it was impossible to see on the ground.

Excellent views of it on the ground and in flight were had through 10x glasses. It was smaller than a Plain-backed or Richard's Pipit (A. leucophrys or A. novaeseelandiae) both of which were present. The upperside, including crown and nape, was brown with broad dark centres to the feathers giving a heavily-streaked effect. The remiges and retrices were similar in colour to the back. In flight the rump was seen to be streaked. Pale edges to the greater and median wing coverts produced two pale lines across the folded wing. The superciliary stripe was broad and well-defined above and behind the eye, narrower and poorly-defined in front. The lores and ear-coverts were plain brown, rather dark, with a pale line below them and a more diffuse pale rear border to the ear coverts. The malar streak was well-defined and blackish. The underside had heavy black streaking in the form of large elongated spots beginning abruptly at the base of the throat and extending down the breast and all along the flanks below the folded wings; at least two lines of spots were visible along each flank. The spots were close together and some appeared to almost run into each other. The belly and under-tail coverts were white and unmarked. Chin and throat were unmarked and washed with buff, slightly pink, which extended over the spotted area of the breast and some way along the flanks, and also coloured the pale areas on the face and the superciliary stripe. Outer tail feathers were white.

The eye was dark, bill rather short and fine and appeared darkish, the legs were pale, the exact shade not determined. The bird called twice, the second time a slightly longer seez of the same pitch and quality as the first. Stance was not so upright as that of Richard's Pipit.

Yellow Wagtails Motacilla flava were in the same area on 18th. Heavy rain began at Ndola at 19:00 on 18th and continued for over 12h. Neither the pipit nor the wagtails were present in the late afternoon of 19th at Itawa.

I am familiar with all the pipits which are known in Zambia and also with all the western Euroean species except cervinus. I sent a description and sketch of the bird to P.L. Britton, R.J. Dowsett, D.J. Pearson and D.I.M. Wallace, all of whom agree (in litt.) that it was cervinus. This species has not been recorded before from Zambia, and indeed Moreau (1972) gives its wintering range in East Africa only to northern Tanzania. P.L. Britton and D.J. Pearson (in litt.) give the most southerly East African records: Morogoro (6°50'S, 37°40'E) and Kilosa (6°50'S, 37°00'E) in the east and from Queen Elizabeth Park, Uganda in the west, where it is rare.

The Ndola record was some $1400\,\mathrm{km}$ south of Queen Elizabeth Park and $1200\,\mathrm{km}$ southwest of Kilosa. The habitat of light grass with cattle-trampled patches of mud was typical for the species in Africa (Moreau 1972).

Continued from vinside front cover

'References'; the name(s) of the author(s) and date(s) of publication should be given in the text in the normal way. A list of the works concerned is given below.

Observers are asked to send in records of birds for inclusion in the annual East African bird report issue. Records which appear in the National Museums of Kenya Department of Ornithology Newsletter will be reviewed for the annual report but, in the case of rare birds or birds showing an extension of range, full details supporting the record should be submitted, whether the record is sent to the Newsletter or Scopus - this will save correspondence later on.

All contributions should be sent to Dr D.J. Pearson, Department of Biochemistry, University of Nairobi, Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya.

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