

A LIST OF BIRDS SEEN IN SOUTHERN TANZANIA

By

C.J. TWEEDY

Introduction

Scope of the List

The attached list of birds seen in southern Tanzania between July 30th 1963 and July 18th 1964 gives records of 105 species exactly identified, together with a further general note on 7 families of which representatives were seen but not specified with absolute certainty. Of these 105 species, 71 were seen within the school grounds of St. Joseph's College, Chidya, near Masasi, in the Mtwara region, an area of perhaps three quarters of a square mile in extent; and a further 13 species were seen within five miles of the school boundary, half of them within a mile of it. Thus only 21 species represent what I assume to be the large number of southern Tanzanian - birds - especially waders and waterfowl - which seldom or never come near Chidya.

At the same time, even with regard to the birds on the list, it must be borne in mind that they are the result of observations made largely in spare time over less than one calendar year, during which I was absent from southern Tanzania from December 15th to January 10th; and that even within the limited time available many birds were seen which I could not certainly identify. It will thus be seen that the negative evidence of this list is only to a small extent valuable, and that it is basically little more than a preliminary check-list of the birds of St. Joseph's College, Chidya.

Chidya Ecologically

Chidya is a settlement consisting of the buildings directly connected with a junior secondary boarding school for about 300 boys, and with the small local medical dispensary. Situated some twenty miles east-north-east of Masasi and three due west of the main Makonde Plateau escarpment, it is on a low ridge about five miles long, at a height of about 2,000 ft above sea-level. It is some 500 ft at its highest above the large plain stretching to the Ruvuma River fifty miles to the south, and a hundred or two miles towards the southern highlands in the far west, in the direction of Lake Nyasa. Geologically it is an outlier to the Makonde Plateau.

The buildings at Chidya are scattered about an area to various degrees cleared of the surrounding Brachystegia woodland. There are many mango trees, two open playing-fields and cultivated lands. During the year concerned, the remaining old-style African school-buildings were being steadily replaced by or transformed into modern buildings with corrugated iron roofs, but a number of staff houses were being retained unaltered with thatched roofs. There is permanent water in two wells about a couple of hundred feet below the school, some of which is piped up as a constant supply. (Measurements of heights and distances in this Introduction are all approximate).

Exceptional Weather

It will be noticed that a number of passerine species usually

typical of Chidya were reduced in numbers or absent for several weeks during the rainy season. It is possible that this was connected with an unusually long dry spell between January 22nd and February 22nd, with not even a trace of rain from January 28th to February 6th.

Details of Presentation

Species in the list are numbered as in Mackworth Praed and Grant, 'Birds of Eastern and North Eastern Africa', Second Edition, 1957. Subspecies are not normally mentioned; no unusual ones were identified. The phrase 'generally common' means that one was never surprised to see the bird throughout the year in any typical habitat.

'Chidya' in the list means 'within the school boundary'. 'Near Chidya' means within a mile of this, sometimes much less. Msati is a very small settlement immediately outside the school boundary to the south-east. 'Mwiti bridge' refers to the small stretch of river-valley visible from the concrete bridge over the river just below Mwiti village, about 5 miles south-east of Chidya on the Chiwata-Majembe road. Nangoo and Nyangao are on the Masasi-Lindi road. Records ascribed to 'Rondo Plateau' were all seen from the road between Nyangao and St. Cyprian's Theological College, Ngala.

Just one more Bird

So many people connected with the school remarked that they had in previous years, apparently usually in December, seen the presumably unmistakable Pennant-wing Nightjar, Semelophorus vexillarius Gould, that I do not doubt that this also is a genuine Chidya bird.

The Birds.

ANHINGIDAE - Darters

28. Darter, Anhinga rufa (Lacépède & Daudin)
One, Masasi dam, Sept. 14th.

ARDEIDAE - Herons and Egrets

33. Grey Heron, Ardea cinerea Linnaeus
One, Ruvuma River near Luatala, Aug. 11th.
38. Yellow-billed Egret, Mesophoyx intermedius (Wagler)
Small parties seen from Lindi-Masasi road, July 30th; Masasi dam, May 7th.

SCOPIIDAE - Hammerkops

53. Hammerkop, Scopus umbretta (Gmelin)
One occasionally, Chidya, October and November.

FALCONIDAE - Birds of Prey

129. Pygmy Falcon, Poliohierax semitorquatus (A. Smith)
One near Chidya, Oct. 11th.
132. Kite, Milvus migrans (Boddaert)
Common generally, but not noticed at Chidya between end of October and beginning of April. Single bird feeding in flight at c. 25 ft., off small bird held in talons, Oct. 26th.
154. Black-chested Harrier-Eagle, Circaetus pectoralis Smith
One in flight, Chidya, Apr. 21st.
159. Bateleur, Terathopius ecaudatus (Daudin)
Fairly common in ones and twos, but no records between Sept. 2nd and March 7th.

Birds seen in Southern Tanzania

176. Shikra, Accipiter badius (Gmelin)
Common in February and March at Chidya; Masasi, May 7th. Bird in the hand, Feb. 26th., was clearly A.b. polyzonoides Smith.
177. African Goshawk, Accipiter tachiro (Daudin)
Common from early August to late October at Chidya.
185. Harrier-Hawk, Polyboroides typus Smith
One, Masasi, Oct. 12th; one, Chidya, April 21st.

PHASIANIDAE - Game Birds.

189-207 and 211-213: No species of Francolin or Quail were certainly identified. One or two small birds, thought to be Coqui Francolin, Francolinus coqui (Smith) or a Quail, not all of the same species, were frequently flushed from long grass on the Chidya hillside on dates between September and November 1963. A large species, thought to be the Scaly Francolin, Francolinus squamatus (Cassin) was once seen and frequently heard on Mtandi hill, Masasi, in May 1964.

208. Red-necked Spurfowl, Pternistis cranchii (Leach)
Shot ♀ in the hand, Chidya, Sept. 30th; three on road near Mwiti, Dec. 11th.

CHARADRIIDAE - Stilts.

296. Black-winged Stilt, Himantopus himantopus (Linnaeus)
One, Machole Salt Farm, near Lindi, July 30th.

SCOLOPACIDAE - Waders.

313. Green Sandpiper, Tringa ocropus Linnaeus
One, Mwiti bridge, Dec. 11th.

COLUMBIDAE - Pigeons and Doves.

386. Red-eyed Dove, Streptopelia semitorquata (Rüppell)
Generally common.
388. Ring-necked Dove, Streptopelia capicola (Sundevall)
Generally common.
392. Laughing Dove, Stigmatopelia senegalensis (Linnaeus)
Common along main roads.
397. Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove, Turtur chalcospilos (Wagler)
Generally common.
401. Green Pigeon, Treron australis (Linnaeus)
One near Chidya, May 16th.

CUCULIDAE - Cuckoos and Coucals.

407. Black Cuckoo, Cuculus cafer Lichtenstein
A very vocal rainy season visitor, early December till at least the middle of March.
423. White-browed Coucal, Centropus superciliosus, Hemprich and Ehrenberg. Common; ubiquitous.

MUSOPHAGIDAE - Turacos.

425-437: Turacos were certainly seen on three occasions, though never specified with certainty. One at Chikundi near Ndanda on Nov. 1st and one at Chidya on Jan. 16th were thought to be Livingstone's or possibly Reichenow's Turaco, Tauraco livingstonii Gray, or Tauraco reichenowi (Fischer).

CORACIIDAE - Rollers.

460. Lilac-breasted Roller, Coracias caudata Linnaeus.
Lindi, May 23rd; Mtwara, July 18th.
463. Broad-billed Roller, Eurystomus glaucurus (Müller).
Several at and near Chidya, Nov. 3rd to Jan. 23rd; a rainy season visitor.

Birds seen in Southern Tanzania

ALCEDINIDAE - Kingfishers

471. Pygmy Kingfisher, Ispidina picta (Boddaert)
Single birds at Chidya, Oct. 23rd, Nov. 10th, Nov. 30th,
Dec. 10th.
476. Brown-hooded Kingfisher, Halcyon albiventris (Scopoli)
One, forest near Nyangao, Nov. 1st.
479. Striped Kingfisher, Halcyon chelicuti (Stanley)
One, Makonde Plateau, July 4th.

MEROPIDAE - Bee-eaters

488. Little Bee-eater, Melittophagus pusillus (Müller)
Three, once at Chidya, Aug. 29th; Masasi, May 8th; Lindi,
May 23rd.
493. White-fronted Bee-eater, Melittophagus bullockoides (Smith)
One, Ruvuma River near Luatala, Aug. 11th; one, Nangoo, May
23rd.
496. Swallow-tailed Bee-eater, Dicrocercus hirundineus (Lichtenstein)
One, Rondo Plateau, Nov. 1st.

BUCEROTIDAE - Hornbills

497. Trumpeter Hornbill, Bycanistes bucinator (Temminck)
One, Rondo Plateau, Nov. 1st.
509. Crowned Hornbill, Tockus alboterminatus (Büttikorfer).
Generally fairly common, but not seen at Chidya nearer than
Mwiti bridge, Dec. 11th.
515. Ground Hornbill, Bucorvus leadbeateri (Vigers).
One, Chidya, Dec. 1st; two, Chidya, Feb. 2nd.

PHOENICULIDAE - Wood-Hoopoes

- Green Wood-hoopoe, Phoeniculus purpureus (Miller)
Generally common; always in small parties of up to eight.
Party throwing down chunks of loose bark 1 ft. or more long,
Chidya, Sept. 3rd. Party taking flies in Flycatcher style,
Chidya, March 25th.

STRIGIDAE - Owls.

528. Barn Owl, Tyto alba (Scopoli).
Chidya, Nov. 16th.
533. African Wood-Owl, Ciccaba woodfordii (Smith).
Chidya, Dec. 7th and May 31st.
543. Spotted Eagle-Owl, Bubo africanus (Temminck).
Chidya, April 8th and 13th.
544. Verreaux's Eagle-Owl, Bubo lacteus (Temminck).
Chidya, June 11th; one openly perched in Flamboyant, Delonix
regia discovered 3p.m. and undisturbed by extensive observation,
though awake.

CAPRIMULGIDAE - Nightjars.

- 548 or 551. A nightjar thought to be either the Dusky, Caprimulqus
pectoralis Cuvier or the Fiery-necked, Caprimulqus fervidus Sharpe was
seen and observed closely at Chidya on September 24th and a mile or so
away on June 26th. The bird, certainly larger than the Gaboon Nightjar,
Caprimulqus fossii Hartlaub and generally of a warm brown, was not
certainly distinguishable on plumage-details taken, but might be on
behaviour (June 26th): Expert at dodging in and out among trees, a
few feet above the ground. Continually does this (for a few yards only,
when gently pursued) with only a slight whirr on take-off, and there-
after silent as it cunningly manoeuvres, changing direction before
landing. Ground on this occasion either open with dead leaves, or with

long grass, or dead leaves, twigs etc., under fairly light trees. Almost invisible among dead leaves when facing openly at c. 15 ft.

560. Gaboon Nightjar, Caprimulgus fossii Hartlaub.

Single birds seen close and frequently at and near Chidya, especially on open grass path near buildings, and on sandy tracks, from Feb. 25th onwards. Two hawking flies, Chidya, June 8th.

COLIIDAE - Mousebirds.

566. Speckled Mousebird, Colius striatus Gmelin.
Two, Chidya, Oct. 9th only.

CAPITONIDAE - Barbets.

597. Golden-rumped Tinker-bird, Pogoniulus bilineatus (Sundevall)
One, Chidya, Sept. 23rd and Oct. 14th; often heard at this time of year.

PICIDAE - Woodpeckers.

623. Cardinal Woodpecker, Dendropicos fuscescens (Vieillot).
One near Chidya, Feb. 25th; Lindi, May 23rd.
629. Bearded Woodpecker, Thripias namaquus (Lichtenstein).
Two near Chidya, March 15th; pair mating, Chiwata, July 4th.

APODIDAE - Swifts.

- 644 White-rumped Swift, Apus caffer (Lichtenstein).
Common at Chidya all the year round, though less in evidence in January and February. Frequently in and out of African buildings from August onwards, often with nest on verandahs. Easterly movement of 100+ swifts overhead at Chidya on April 9th appeared to be of this species.

ALAUDIDAE - Larks.

- 654 - 689: No Larks were specified exactly, but the Family Alaudidae were represented by a tree-perching Lark with conspicuous white stripe over and behind eye, at Chidya, seen at least twice (Oct. 26th and Dec. 8th); and by two pairs in grass at Lindi airport and one pair at Mtwara airport (both July 18th) of a larger species - a plump, long-legged upstanding creamy-eyebrowed Lark of c. 6 ins., perhaps the Rufous-naped Lark, Mirafraga africana A. Smith.

MOTACILLIDAE - Wagtails.

691. African Pied Wagtail, Motacilla aguimp Dumont
Often seen and heard at Chidya in August; full song, Aug. 31st.

MOTACILLIDAE - Pipits.

- 702 - 715. No Pipits were specified with certainty, but they were represented by an upstanding Pipit of longish and stoutish beak standing conspicuously on a rooftop in Masasi and thought to be the Long-billed Pipit, Anthus similis Jerdon.

716. Yellow-throated Long-claw, Macronyx croceus (Vieillot)
Lindi airport grass, Dec. 28th.

PYCNONOTIDAE - Bulbuls.

741. Black-capped Bulbul, Pycnonotus xanthopygos (Hemprich and Ehrenberg).
Ubiquitous and abundant, most of the year, though less in evidence during most of February and perhaps before this.

Birds seen in Southern Tanzania

MUSCIDAPIDAE - Flycatchers.

778. Spotted Flycatcher, Muscicapa striata (Pallas)
One, Chidya, Dec. 9th, and March 25th; occasional.
799. South African Black Flycatcher, Melaenornis pammelaina (Stanley)
One, Chidya, Nov. 10th only.
809. Livingstone's Flycatcher, Erythrocerus livingstonei Gray
Chidya, one, Sept. 26th (seen clearly to be E. l. thomsoni Shelley.); two, March 14th.
815. Puff-back Flycatcher, Batis capensis Linnaeus
Masasi, May 5th.
817. Chin-spot Puff-back Flycatcher, Batis molitor (Hahn & Küster)
Chidya, June 9th. Batis Flycatchers fairly common round Chidya and Masasi; exact identifications of 815 and 817 refer only to two individuals.
823. Black-throated Wattle-eye, Platysteira peltata Sundevall
One male, Chidya, Sept. 10th only.
834. Grey-headed Paradise Flycatcher, Tchitrea plumbeiceps Reichenow
One, Chidya, Dec. 10th, frequently calling.

TURDIDAE - Thrushes, Chats, etc.

871. Red-tailed Chat, Cercomela familiaris (Stephens)
Masasi, one May 5th; at least four, May 8th.
876. Cliff-chat, Thamnodia cinnamomeiventris (Lafresnaye)
Masasi: pair, Dec. 14th; several, both sexes, May 2nd, and 5th.
910. Red-backed Scrub-Robin, Erythropygia zambesiana Sharpe
Pair at Chidya, Dec. 7th, male in full song (and sometimes ventriloquial), seen displaying tail by waving slowly up and down, fully fanned.

SYLVIIDAE - Warblers.

979. Black-breasted Apalis, Apalis flavida (Strickland)
One, Chidya, Oct. 24th; two, Nov. 4th.
1009. Green-backed Camaroptera, Camaroptera brachyura (Vieillot)
One, Chidya, Dec. 7th and 10th.

SYLVIIDAE - Cisticolas or Grass Warblers.

1016 - 1044: Three types of Cisticola were distinguished at Chidya, though absolute certainty of species seemed impossible in the field. Call in addition to plumage features favoured Zitting Cisticola, Cisticola juncidis (Rafinesque) on Dec. 5th and Croaking Cisticola, Cisticola natelensis (Smith) on March 8th, May 11th and June 24th, as probable.

SYLVIIDAE - Prinias or Long-tails.

1045. Tawny-flanked Prinia, Prinia subflava (Gmelin)
Fairly common throughout the year.

HIRUNDINIDAE - Swallows.

1061. Wire-tailed Swallow, Hirundo smithii Leach
Common about houses at Chidya throughout the year, not decreasing during some of rains as White-rumped Swift and Striped Swallow. A pair built a nest at 12-15 ft. against concrete wall just below a corrugated iron roof above my door. This fell down twice, and was twice rebuilt, once in March. No young were at any time seen or heard; but by April 4th the two had been seen nightly on the nest for several weeks, and were recorded as still present on May 12th and June 14th (never recorded as missing between those dates.) On April 4th and June 14th I was 'attacked' by the presumed male sweeping very

- fast and close towards my face, and only veering away just in time. The usual penetrating 'tweet' shrilly accompanied these attacks. Small broken egg-shell below nest, June 14th.
1063. Mosque Swallow, Hirundo senegalensis Linnaeus
Mtwara airport, Dec. 14th; small parties overhead at Chidya on various dates in April and May.
1065. Striped Swallow, Hirundo abyssinica Guérin
Abundant and vocal at Chidya often round houses in Aug., Sept., Oct.; few only Jan. and Feb.; none in March; occasional in April; common and vocal again by May 17th; abundant by June 24th. Breeding: family of four inside African house, Aug. 1st; beaks of two crammed with mud, Oct. 6th.
1077. Eastern Rough-wing Swallow, Psalidoprocne orientalis Reichenow
Quite common but rather irregular at and near Chidya. Written records only in August, May and June.

CAMPEPHAGIDAE - Cuckoo-Shrikes.

1081. Black Cuckoo-Shrike, Campephaga sulphurata (Lichtenstein)
Occasional at Chidya: one male, Aug. 31st, Nov. 17th, Nov. 24th; 2 females, Sept. 16th; pair Nov. 23rd. On these occasions they were not at all 'shy and inconspicuous', as described by Praed and Grant, II, p. 557.

DICRURIDAE - Drongos.

1088. Drongo, Dicrurus adsimilis (Bechstein)
Single birds at and near Chidya fairly common, probably throughout the year.

PRIONOPIDAE - Helmet-Shrikes.

1096. Chestnut-fronted Shrike, Sigmodus scopifrons Peters
Party of six, Chidya, August 6th only.

LANIIDAE - Shrikes.

1112. Red-backed Shrike, Lanius collurio Linnaeus
Single male near Chidya, April 8th.
1125. Tropical Boubou, Laniarius aethiopicus (Gmelin)
Generally common, but the bell-call of this and 1144, some of the most typical bird-sounds of Chidya, were hardly heard at all in January and February. Striking duet, Aug. 31st.
1128. Black-headed Puff-back, Dryoscopus cubla (Shaw)
Very common at Chidya: continually heard between August and April. Rump 'puffed', Nov. 8th only.
1133. Black-headed Bush-Shrike, Tchagra senegala (Linnaeus)
Generally common; either this bird or 1134 often seen from main roads.
1134. Brown-headed Bush-Shrike, Tchagra australis (Smith)
Generally common: see 1133. Full song first heard in late November.
1138. Sulphur-breasted Bush-Shrike, Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus (Lesson).
Much less in evidence at Chidya than all other shrikes except 1112, but I think present in small numbers throughout the year.
1144. Grey-headed Bush-Shrike, Malaconotus blanchoti Stephens
Very common at Chidya, though hardly seen or heard at all in Jan., Feb. and March. Its bell-call (seen being made) very characteristic of Chidya, though Praed and Grant seem only to refer this to 1125. Striking duet witnessed, Oct. 20th. Multiple chase with great variety of calls, Oct. 26th.
1148. Nicator, Nicator chloris (Valenciennes)
Extremely elusive but easily audible and I think common

throughout the year. Masasi once, Feb. 29th; intensive observation at Chidya from March to May. Always single bird, except for two calling to each other, May 17th. Great variety of calls. Has habit of keeping 'one tree ahead' of walker, very audible close at hand, but usually invisible.

ORIOLIDAE - Orioles.

1164. Golden Oriole, Oriolus oriolus (Linnaeus)
One male, Chidya, Dec. 7th; pair, Chidya March 8th and 14th.
1165. African Golden Oriole, Oriolus auratus Vieillot
Occasional in dry season; two, Chidya, Sept. 3rd (full song); one male May 16th.
1167. Black-headed Oriole, Oriolus larvatus Lichtenstein
Common and more visible at Chidya than 1164 or 1165; one Lindi, May 23rd.

CORVIDAE - Ravens and Crows.

1172. Pied Crow, Corvus albus Müller
Present throughout the year at Chidya in very varied numbers; almost absent in October and much of November, when they were replaced by Ravens as below. Numerous and noisy with bill-chattering and calling at Lulindi and Newala, Apr. 25th-27th. Two drinking blood at Masasi slaughter house, May 2nd.
1175. White-necked Raven, Corvultur albicollis (Latham)
Occasional throughout the year at Chidya, but much more numerous in October and November, occasionally in flocks of from ten to twenty.

STURNIDAE - Starlings.

1184. Violet-backed Starling, Cinnyricinclus leucogaster (Boddaert)
Quite common at Chidya in September and October: not seen at any other time. Not strongly gregarious: usually in ones and twos; seven, Oct. 29th.
1203. Red-winged Starling, Onychognathus morio (Linnaeus)
Common round Masasi; only one Chidya record, Aug. 4th.

ZOSTEROPIDAE - White-eyes.

1219. Yellow White-eye, Zosterops senegalensis Bonaparte
Quite common in small flocks for most of the year. Possibly more than one species present.

NECTARINIIDAE - Sunbirds.

1241. Little Purple-banded Sunbird, Cinnyris bifasciatus (Shaw)
Common at Chidya from end of September to end of November; apparently absent at other times. One Lindi, May 23rd.
1249. White-bellied Sunbird, Cinnyris talatala (Smith)
Masasi, Sept. 14th; May 1st and 7th.
1261. Amethyst Sunbird, Chalcomitra amethystina (Shaw)
Two in the hand at Chidya, March 7th. (juvenile male) and 17th (male).
1263. Scarlet-chested Sunbird, Chalcomitra senegalensis (Linnaeus)
Common, Masasi; not seen at Chidya save for juvenile in hand, March 7th.
1271. Collared Sunbird, Anthreptes collaris (Vieillot)
Masasi, May 5th and 7th.

PASSERIDAE and PLOCEIDAE - Sparrows, Weavers, Waxbills, etc.

1300. Grey-headed Sparrow, Passer griseus (Vieillot)
Generally common.

1312. Black-headed Weaver, Ploceus cucullatus (Müller)
Breeding colony, Masasi, Feb. 22nd. No weavers ever seen at Chidya.
1365. Black-winged Red Bishop, Euplectes hordeacea (Linnaeus)
One, Nangoo, May 23rd.
1367. Yellow Bishop, Euplectes capensis (Linnaeus)
One seen from Masasi-Newala road, March 19th.
1379. Bronze Mannikin, Spermestes cucullatus Swainson
Abundant in dry season, at Chidya; absent for at least the end of January and most of February.
1382. Magpie Mannikin, Amauresthes fringilloides (Lafreshaye)
One, Masasi, May 5th.
1406. Peters' Twin-spot, Hypargos niveoquittatus (Peters)
Pair at Chidya, Oct. 27th only.
1410. Green-winged Pytilia, Pytilia melba (Linnaeus)
Single birds at and near Chidya, quite often throughout the year.
1411. African Fire-finch, Lagonosticta rubricata (Lichtenstein)
Generally common throughout the year.
1418. Waxbill, Estrilda astrild (Linnaeus)
Occasional, Chidya, Feb.-April.
1430. Cordon-bleu, Uraeginthus angolensis (Linnaeus)
Generally common, but not recorded at Chidya between Nov. 24th and Apr. 9th.
- 1434 - 1440: Hyopchera spp. Indigo-birds, possibly of more than one species, were often seen on ground and on shrubs among houses at Lulindi on April 25th and 26th. Birds estimated at c. 4½", wholly dull black in plumage except for dull dark brown, only once seen clearly on wings and never on tail; no wash of either blue, purple or green distinguished on the general black; tail short; relatively large finch-type beak usually white, once pinker; legs apparently brown.
1441. Pin-tailed Whydah, Vidua macroura (Pallas)
Near Nangoo, Nov. 1st. Flock, both sexes at Kilwa airport, Dec. 14th; quite common in March at Chidya, but not otherwise recorded there; Lulindi, Apr. 25th.
1444. Paradise Whydah, Steganura paradisaea (Linnaeus)
Only once near Chidya, June 28th, immediately after seeing 1445 a few yards away. Several individuals seen from Masasi-Newala road, March 19th and Apr. 24th.
1445. Broad-tailed Paradise Whydah, Steganura orientalis (Heuglin)
Single males often seen near Chidya, usually at Msati, between May 17th and July 11th. Call recorded as a rattle, similar to but gentler than that of Mistle-Thrush (Turdus viscivorus); remarkable display with tail on three levels, July 11th. See J.E.Afr.Nat.Hist.Soc. Vol. XXV, No. 2, p.108, June 1965.

FRINGILLIDAE - Finches.

1148. Yellow-fronted Canary, Serinus mozambicus (Müller)
Small flocks regularly in Casuarina trees at Chidya, Sept., Oct. and Nov.
1456. Streaky-headed Seed-eater, Serinus qularis (Smith)
Not identified certainly till July 4th near Chiwata, but suspected to be generally common.

Birds seen in Southern Tanzania

EMBERIZIDAE - Buntings.

1469. Golden-breasted Bunting, Emberiza flaviventris Stephen
Pair near Chidya, March 4th; one June 1st; probably not
uncommon.
1476. Cinnamon-breasted Rock-Bunting, Fringillaria tahapisi A. Smith.
One at Chidya, June 23rd, only.

(Received for publication 8th August 1965)



Tweedy, C. J. 1966. "A List of birds seen in Southern Tanzania." *Journal of the East Africa Natural History Society and National Museum* 25, 179–188.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/208133>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/201615>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Biodiversity Heritage Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In Copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder

Rights Holder: Nature Kenya, East Africa Natural History Society

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

Rights: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions/>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.