



**West African Ornithological Society
Société d'Ornithologie de l'Ouest
Africain**



**Join the WAOS and support
the future availability of free
pdfs on this website.**

<http://malimbus.free.fr/member.htm>

If this link does not work, please copy it to your browser and try again.

If you want to print this pdf, we suggest you begin on the next page (2) to conserve paper.

**Devenez membre de la
SOOA et soutenez la
disponibilité future des pdfs
gratuits sur ce site.**

<http://malimbus.free.fr/adhesion.htm>

Si ce lien ne fonctionne pas, veuillez le copier pour votre navigateur et réessayer.

Si vous souhaitez imprimer ce pdf, nous vous suggérons de commencer par la page suivante
(2) pour économiser du papier.

A contribution to the ornithology of Mount Oku forest, Cameroon

by Roger C. Fotso

Cameroon Biodiversity Project, P.O. Box 3055, Messa, Yaounde, Cameroon

Received 1 September 1997; revised 1 September 2000.

Summary

The Mt Oku bird list is incomplete, but with a total of 217 species observed, including 37 of the 53 species considered to be characteristic of the montane forest ecosystem and 11 of the 20 known endemics of the highlands of western Cameroon, the avifauna of the region is rich and diverse. At least one species (Great Blue Turaco *Corythaeola cristata*), last seen in the region in 1984, may have disappeared due to forest clearing. Some of the species reported in the literature appear to have been misidentified.

Résumé

La liste des oiseaux du Mt Oku n'est certainement pas encore complète. Cependant, avec un total de 217 espèces recensées, y compris 37 des 53 espèces considérées comme caractéristiques des écosystèmes des forêts de montagne, et 11 des 20 espèces endémiques de l'archipel montagnard de l'ouest du Cameroun, l'avifaune de la région apparaît très riche et diversifiée. Au moins une espèce (Touraco géant *Corythaeola cristata*), encore présente dans la région en 1984, aurait déjà disparue, à cause de la déforestation. Il apparaît également qu'un certain nombre d'espèces signalées dans la littérature avaient été mal identifiées.

Introduction

The avifauna of the Cameroon Mountain forests has been well surveyed by Serle (1950, 1954, 1965, 1981), Eisentraut (1963, 1973), Stuart (1986) and Smith & McNiven (1993). About 256 species have been listed as present in the region, including some 53 which are restricted in their distribution to the mountain forest ecosystem. Twenty of these are endemic to western Cameroon and adjacent E Nigeria (Louette 1981, Collar & Stuart 1985, Thiollay 1985).

The most diverse and important areas in the region appear to be Mt Cameroon, Mt Kupe and the Bamenda Highlands (Collar & Stuart 1988). The distribution and status of many species are still poorly known and recent changes in habitats and consequent changes in bird species composition (Decoux & Fotso 1988), lead to a need for the species list for the region to be updated.

I started this project in 1990, with the aim of examining bird species diversity and population status in the Oku mountain forest. The survey was carried out between January 1990 and July 1991, with further observations in 1992, 1995 and 1996. Observations by Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett (1998) are also included.

Study area and methods

The Oku region (6°12'N, 10°31'E; Fig. 1), is situated in the northern section of the Bamenda Highlands, close to the contact zone between the mountain forest and the savanna in the north. The study area of about 200 ha on the northern slope of Mt Oku holds one of the best-preserved fragments of montane forest in the region. The vegetation associations include moist montane forest, degraded forest, and stands of bamboo *Arundinaria alpina*. This forest shows structural and floristic changes according to altitude: at lower altitudes it is dominated by *Schefflera abyssinica* and *Carapa grandiflora*, while higher it is dominated by *Syzygium guineense*, *Rapanea melanophloeos* and *Podocarpus latifolius* (Thomas 1987). The forest understorey is dominated in places by *Ardisia cymosa*, *Psychotria peduncularis* and *Brillantaisia* sp.. Between 2400 and 2700 m altitude, *Arundinaria alpina* becomes increasingly common and forms species-poor stands, especially on steep slopes. Above 2600 m, the forest changes character, becoming much more open, and is dominated by *Podocarpus latifolius* and stands of *Arundinaria alpina*. This is the western-most and only W African location for this botanical association, which is well developed in E Africa (Letouzey 1968).

Few trees are permitted to grow on cultivated land, and the majority of these are of exotic origin (mainly *Eucalyptus*). There is no transition zone between the forest and farms, nor between forest and savanna at the mountain summit.

The Oku forest plays an important role in the local economy and culture, as it provides a wide range of forest products for the local people, including firewood, bamboo, honey and medicinal plants (Macleod 1987). Many footpaths have been created in the forest, running from its edge at around 2200 m up to the top of the mountain at 2900 m. Four of these footpaths were selected for use in this study, and marked with beacons at altitudinal intervals of 10 m.

Census trips through the forest were made chiefly between 07h30 and 11h00, since many birds species seem to be more active during this period of the day (e.g. Decoux & Fotso 1988). For a census, I walked along the path from the farm border at 2200 m up to 2800 m, stopping near each beacon to record all bird species heard or

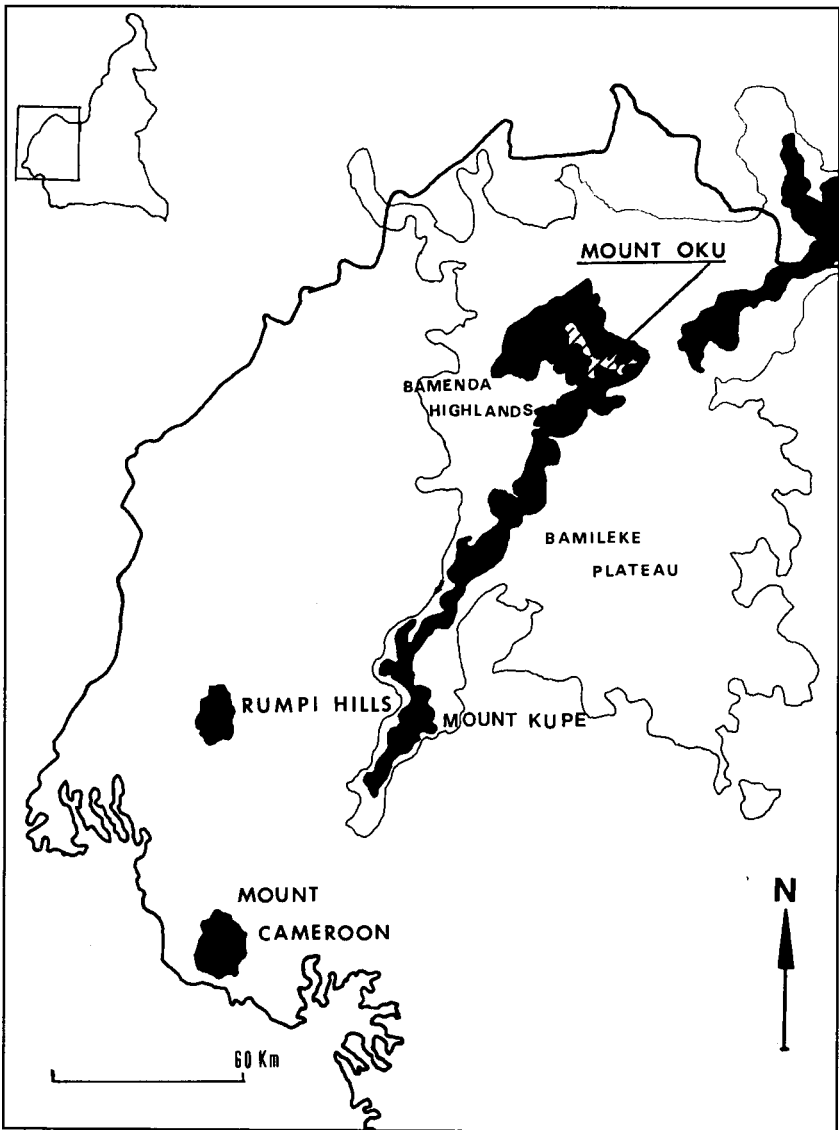


Figure 1. The Cameroon mountain ridge and the range of the Afro-montane vegetation district (black). The narrow line indicates the 900 m contour.

seen. Thirty-eight censuses were made during the periods Jan–May 1990, and Feb–Jul 1991. Areas dominated by savanna type vegetation at lower altitude (1600–1800 m) and several other patches of forest in the region were also explored.

Results

Two hundred and seventeen bird species have been reported in the Oku area forest, including 37 characteristic of the montane forest ecosystem, 11 of which are endemic to western Cameroon and adjacent E Nigeria, while 17 are Palaearctic migrants. During the study period, I was able to confirm the presence of 159 species, including several not mentioned by previous authors.

The species list indicates abundance as follows: 1 = very few sightings (usually less than 10) over the whole period; 2 = frequent (often seen or heard); 3 = common (seen heard virtually every visit to suitable habitat). Endemics (E) and species characteristic of montane forest (F) are also indicated. [] indicates species unlikely to be present; brackets sibling species difficult to tell apart in the field.

Podicipedidae

Tachybaptus ruficollis Little Grebe. 2.

Ardeidae

Nycticorax nycticorax Night Heron. Stuart *et al.* (1986).

Ardea cinerea Grey Heron. 2.

A. melanocephala Black-headed Heron. 1.

Scopidae

Scopus umbretta Hamerkop. 2.

Ciconiidae

Ciconia nigra Black stork. 1.

C. abdimii. Abdim's Stork.

Anatidae

Nettapus auritus Pygmy Goose. 1.

Anas sparsa Black Duck. 3.

Accipitridae

Pernis apivorus Honey Buzzard.

Machaerhamphus alcinus Bat Hawk. Stuart *et al.* (1986).

Elanus caeruleus Black Shouldered Kite. 3.

Milvus migrans Black Kite. 3.

Gypohierax angolensis Palmnut Vulture. 2.

Necrosyrtes monachus Hooded Vulture. 3.

Gyps africanus White-backed Vulture. 3.

G. rueppellii Ruppell's Griffon Vulture. 2.

Aegyptius occipitalis White-headed Vulture. 3.

Circaetus gallicus beaudouini Beaudouin's Eagle. Stuart *et al.* (1986).

Polyboroides typus Harrier Hawk. 3.

- Circus macrourus* Pallid Harrier. 1.
C. aeruginosus Marsh Harrier. Stuart *et al.* (1986).
C. pygargus Montagu's Harrier.
Accipiter tachiro tousсенelii West African Goshawk. 1.
A. melanoleucus Great Sparrowhawk. 2.
A. badius Shikra.
Kaupifalco monogrammicus Lizard Buzzard. 2.
Buteo buteo Common Buzzard Wilson (1989).
B. auguralis Red-tailed Buzzard. 2.
Aquila rapax Tawny Eagle. 1.
A. wahlbergi Wahlberg's Eagle. 1.
Lophaetus occipitalis Long-crested Hawk Eagle. 2.
Spizaetus africanus Cassin's Hawk Eagle. 2.
Stephanoaetus coronatus Crowned Eagle. 2.
Polemaetus bellicosus Martial Eagle.
- Falconidae**
Falco tinnunculus Kestrel. 3.
F. alopec Fox Kestrel. 2.
F. ardosiaceus Grey Kestrel. 2.
F. subbuteo European Hobby.
F. cuvieri African Hobby. 2.
F. biarmicus Lanner. 2.
F. peregrinus Peregrine. 1.
- Phasianidae**
Francolinus squamatus Scaly Francolin. 2.
F. bicalcaratus Double-spurred Francolin. 3.
Coturnix chinensis Blue Quail. Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett (1998).
- Rallidae**
Sarothrura rufa Red-chested Flufftail. Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett (1998).
S. elegans Buff-spotted Flufftail. 1.
- Heliornithidae**
Podica senegalensis Finfoot.
- Scolopacidae**
Gallinago gallinago Common Snipe.
Tringa ochropus Green Sandpiper. 2.
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper. 2.
- Columbidae**
Treron calva Green Pigeon. 2.
Turtur tympanistria Tambourine Dove. 2.
T. afer Blue-spotted Wood Dove. 3.
Columba larvata Lemon Dove. 2, F.
C. arquatrix Olive Pigeon. 3, F.
 [C. *unicincta* African Wood Dove. Wilson (1989).]
Streptopelia senegalensis Laughing Dove. 2.

Musophagidae

Corythaeola cristata Great Blue Turaco. Stuart *et al.* (1986).

Tauraco persa Green Turaco. 2.

T. bannermani Bannerman's Turaco. 3, F, E.

Cuculidae

Clamator glandarius Great Spotted Cuckoo.

Cuculus solitarius Red-chested Cuckoo. 2.

C. clamosus Black Cuckoo. Stuart *et al.* (1986).

C. canorus Common Cuckoo. Stuart *et al.* (1986).

C. gularis African Cuckoo. 2.

Chrysococcyx klaas Klaas's Cuckoo. 3.

Centropus monachus Blue-headed Coucal. 3.

Tytonidae

Tyto alba Barn Owl. 2.

Strigidae

Otus scops European Scops Owl.

O. leucotis White-faced Owl. 1.

Bubo africanus Spotted Eagle Owl. 2.

B. poensis Fraser's Eagle Owl.

B. lacteus Giant Eagle Owl.

Ciccaba woodfordi African Wood Owl. 2.

Asio capensis Marsh Owl. J.R. Parrott (pers. comm.).

Caprimulgidae

Caprimulgus tristigma Fleckled Nighthjar. 2.

C. europaeus European Nightjar. J.R. Parrott (pers. comm.).

C. rufigena Rufous-cheeked Nightjar.

Macrodipteryx longipennis Standard-wing Nighthjar. 1.

Apodidae

Apus pallidus Pallid Swift. Stuart *et al.* (1986).

A. apus European swift. Stuart *et al.* (1986).

A. batesi Bates's Swift. Stuart *et al.* (1986).

A. barbatus African Black Swift.

A. caffer White-rumped Swift. 2.

A. affinis Little Swift. 3.

Tachymarptis aequatorialis Mottled Swift. Stuart *et al.* (1986).

Coliidae

Colius striatus Speckled Mousebird. 3.

Trogonidae

Apaloderma vittatum Bar-tailed Trogon. 2, F.

Alcedinidae

Halcyon leucocephala Grey-headed Kingfisher. 2.

H. malimbicus Blue breasted Kingfisher. 3.

H. helicuti Striped Kingfisher. 2.

Corythornis leucogaster White-bellied Kingfisher. 3.

Ceyx pictus Pygmy Kingfisher.

Meropidae

Merops variegatus Blue-breasted Bee-eater. 3.

M. albicollis White Throated Bee-eater. 3.

M. apiaster European Bee-eater. 1.

M. nubicus Carmine Bee-eater. 2.

Phoeniculidae

Phoeniculus bollei F White-headed Wood-hoopoe. 3.

Upupidae

Upupa epops Hoopoe.

Lybiidae

Gymnobucco calvus Naked-faced Barbet.

Pogoniulus coryphaeus Western Green Tinkerbird. 3, F.

P. chrysoconus Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird.

P. bilineatus Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird. 2.

Buccanodon duchailui Yellow Spotted Barbet. 3.

Lybius bidentatus Double-toothed Barbet.

Indicatoridae

Indicator conirostris Thick-billed Honeyguide. Stuart *et al.* (1986).

I. indicator Greater Honeyguide.

I. minor Lesser Honeyguide.

Picidae

Campethera tullbergi Tullberg's Woodpecker. 2, F.

Dendropicos fuscescens Cardinal Woodpecker. 3.

D. elliotii Elliot's Woodpecker. 2, F.

D. goertae Grey Woodpecker. 3.

Alaudidae

Mirafra africana Rufous-naped Lark. 2.

Hirundinidae

[*Psalidoprocne obscura* Fantee Roughwing.]

P. pristoptera Black Roughwing. 3.

Pseudohirundo griseopyga Grey-rumped Swallow. Wilson (1989).

Hirundo abyssinica Striped Swallow. 3.

H. daurica Red-rumped Swallow. 3.

H. fuligula African Rock Martin. 3.

H. rustica Barn Swallow. Holyoak & Seddon (1989).

Delichon urbica House Martin. 3.

Motacillidae

Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail. 3.

M. clara Mountain Wagtail. 2.

Anthus novaeseelandiae Richard's Pipit. 3.

A. similis Long-billed Pipit. 2.

A. trivialis Tree Pipit. 2.

A. cervinus Red-throated Pipit.

Macronyx croceus Yellow Throated Long-claw. 3.

Campephagidae

Campephaga phoenicea Red-shouldered Cuckoo-shrike.

C. petiti Petit's Cuckoo-shrike. 1.

Coracina caesia Grey Cuckoo-shrike. 2, F.

Pycnonotidae

Andropadus montanus Cameroon Mountain Greenbul. 2, F, E.

A. tephrolaemus Mountain Greenbul. 3, F.

Phyllastrephus poensis Cameroon Olive Greenbul. 2, F, E.

Chlorocichla flavicollis Yellow-throated Leaflove.

Pycnonotus barbatus Common Bulbul. 3.

Turdidae

Luscinia megarhynchos Nightingale.

Cossypha isabellae Mountain Robin-Chat. 3, F, E.

C. niveicapilla Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat. 2.

Saxicola torquata Stonechat. 3.

S. rubetra Whinchat. 2.

Myrmecocichla cinnamomeiventris Mocking Cliff-Chat. 2.

Turdus pelios African Thrush. 3.

Alethe poliocephala Brown-chested Alethe.

Sylviidae

Bradypterus lopezi bangwaensis Evergreen-Forest Warbler. 3, F.

Chloropeta natalensis African Yellow Warbler. 3.

Cisticola brunescens Pectoral-patch Cisticola. 3.

C. robustus Stout Cisticola. Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett (1998).

C. cantans Singing Cisticola.

C. chubbi Chubb's Cisticola. 3, F.

Prinia subflava West African Prinia. 3.

Urolais epichlora Green Longtail. 3, F, E.

Apalis pulchra Black-collared Apalis. 3, F.

A. jacksoni Black-throated Apalis. 2, F.

A. cinerea Grey Apalis. 3, F.

Poliolais lopezi White-tailed Warbler. F, E. Wilson (1989).

Camaroptera brevicaudata Grey-back Camaroptera. 3.

Phylloscopus trochilus Willow Warbler. 2.

P. sibilatrix Wood Warbler. 3.

Sylvia borin Garden Warbler. 1.

S. atricapilla Blackcap. 1.

Muscicapidae

Ficedula hypoleuca Pied Flycatcher.

Muscicapa adusta Dusky Flycatcher. 3.

Elminia albiventris White-bellied Flycatcher. 3, F.

Terpsiphone viridis Paradise Flycatcher.

Platysteira peltata laticincta Black-throated Wattle-eye. 3, F, E.

Batis senegalensis Senegal Batis. 1.

B. minor Black-headed Batis. 2.

Timaliidae

Illadopsis abyssinica African Hill Babbler. 3, F.

Kakamega poliothorax Grey-chested Illadopsis. 1, F.

Paridae

Parus albiventris White-bellied Tit. 3.

Zosteropidae

Zosterops senegalensis Yellow White-eye. 3.

Nectariniidae

Nectarinia oritis Cameroon Blue-headed Sunbird. 3, F, E.

N. verticalis Green-headed Sunbird. 3.

N. bouvieri Orange-tufted Sunbird. 3.

N. preussi Northern Double-collared Sunbird. 3, F.

N. coccinigaster Splendid Sunbird. 3.

Laniidae

Lanius mackinnoni Mackinnon's Shrike. 3.

L. collaris Fiscal Shrike. 3.

L. senator Woodchat Shrike. 1.

Malaconotidae

Laniarius ferrugineus Bell Shrike. 3.

L. atrofasciatus Yellow Breasted Boubou. 3, F, E.

L. fülleborni Fülleborn's Black Boubou. 3, F.

Telophorus gladiator Green-breasted Bush-shrike. F, E. Stuart *et al.* (1986).

Corvidae

Corvus albus Pied Crow. 3.

Oriolidae

Oriolus nigripennis Black-winged Oriole. 3.

Sturnidae

Onychognathus walleri Waller's Chestnut-winged Starling. 3, F.

O. morio Crag Chestnut-wing Starling. 3.

Lamprotornis splendidus Splendid Glossy Starling. 3.

Ploceidae

Passer griseus Grey Sparrow. 3.

Ploceus bannermani Bannerman's Weaver. 3, F, E.

P. baglaflecht Baglaflecht Weaver. 3.

P. ocularis Spectacled Weaver. 2.

P. melanogaster Black-billed Weaver. 3, F.

P. cucullatus Village Weaver. 3.

P. insignis Brown-capped Weaver. 2, F.

P. preussi Preuss's Golden-backed Weaver.

Euplectes capensis Yellow Bishop. 2.

E. gierowii Black Bishop. C. Bowden (pers. comm.).

E. ardens Red-collared Whydah.

Estrildidae

Nesocharis ansorgei Little Olive-back. 2, F.

Cryptospiza reichenowii Red-faced Crimson-wing. 3, F.

Pytilia melba Green-winged Pytilia. 1.
Lagonosticta senegala Red-billed Firefinch. 2.
Estrilda astrild Waxbill. 3.
E. nonnula Black Crowned Waxbill. 3.
Lonchura cucullata Bronze Manninkin. 3.
L. bicolor Red-backed Mannikin.

Fringillidae

Serinus mozambicus Yellow-fronted Canary. 3.
S. burtoni Thick-billed Seed-eater. 3, F.
Linurgus olivaceus Oriole Finch. 3, F.

Emberizidae

Emberiza cabanisi Cabanis's Yellow Bunting. 2.

Discussion

Several species listed in the literature were not seen. I may have missed some that are rare or difficult to see (*Indicator conirostris*, *Telophorus gladiator*, *Poliolais lopezi*), and also some of the migrants (*Circus aeruginosus*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*) or vagrants (*Circaetus gallicus beaudouini*, *Cuculus clamosus*) that fly across the region. Other species may have been missed because they are difficult to identify in the field (*Buteo buteo*, *Apus apus*, *A. pallidus*, *A. batesi*, *A. barbatulus*, *Psaldiprocne obscura*). However it is unlikely that I simply missed *Corythaeola cristata*, *Halcyon badia*, *Alethe poliocephala*, *Cossypha roberti*, *Nectarinia olivacea*, and *N. ursulae*. *Corythaeola cristata* is very vocal and easy to see where present. It was last seen in the region in 1984 (Stuart 1986) and seems to have disappeared due to forest clearing.

Several of the Palearctic migrants (*Ciconia nigra*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *C. macrourus*, *Lanius senator*), were seen only on very few occasions, indicating that they were on passage or scarce winter visitors. There are very few records of *Ciconia nigra* in Cameroon, and no evidence of wintering there. I saw one well in Feb 1991 in farmland.

Some of the species reported in the literature may have been misidentified (see also Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett 1998). *Halcyon badia*, mentioned by J.R. Parrott (pers. comm.) might have been a mistake for *H. helicuti*. *Cossypha roberti* (Wilson 1989) was possibly a mistake for *C. isabellae*, whose ssp. *batesi* is fairly common in the region. *Nectarinia olivacea* and *N. ursulae* (Wilson 1987) may have been female *N. verticalis* or another species, seen in poor light. According to Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett (1998), other species such as *Aquila rapax* and *Columba unicincta* (Wilson 1989) are unlikely to be found in the Oku area, as is *Phyllastrephus poliocephalus* (reported by Wilson 1989); *Batis minima* reported by Stuart *et al.* (1986) was probably *B. minor*. Holyoak & Seddon (1989) claimed to have seen *Buteo buteo* near Lake Oku. Another observation of the species by Germain *et al.* (1973) was considered by Louette (1981) to be doubtful, since the range of this species is not

supposed to extend into Cameroon. I did not find it, and believed these observations might have been juvenile *B. auguralis*, which is now known to breed in the area (Serle 1981, Fotso 1996). However, Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett (1998) have recently mentioned *B. buteo* from the area as a passage migrant.

The Mt Oku bird list is incomplete, but with a total of 217 species observed, including 37 of the 53 species considered characteristic of the montane forest ecosystem and 11 of the 20 known endemics of the highlands of western Cameroon, the avifauna of the region is rich and diverse. Two species (*Tauraco bannermani* and *Platysteira laticincta*) are restricted in distribution to the Bamenda Highlands, with viable populations probably now only found in the Oku forest. These results show the importance of the Oku forest to the conservation of biological diversity in the Cameroon highlands and W Africa.

Acknowledgments

BirdLife International and the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society provided funding for this project. John and Heather Parrott encouraged me to undertake this work. Ernest Keming has been an excellent field assistant. A special thanks to Dr M. Louette, Ginette Kombele, Bonaventure Sonke and my wife Jeanette for their comments and corrections on the manuscript.

References

- COLLAR, N.J. & STUART, S.N. (1988) *Key Forests for Threatened Birds in Africa*. Monograph 3, International Council for Bird Preservation, Cambridge.
- DECOUX, J.P. & FOTSO, R.C. (1988) Composition et organisation spatiale d'une communauté d'oiseaux dans la région de Yaoundé. Conséquences biogéographiques de la dégradation forestière et de l'aridité croissante. *Alauda* 56: 126–152.
- DOWSETT-LEMAIRE, F. & DOWSETT, R.J. (1998). Surveys of Oku Mountain and other IBAs in NW Province (Cameroon), February–March 1998. Unpubl. rep. to Birdlife International, Cambridge.
- EISENTRAUT, M. (1963) *Die Wirbeltiere des Kamerungebirges*. P. Parey, Hamburg.
- EISENTRAUT, M. (1973) Die Wirbeltierfauna von Fernando Poo und Westkamerun. *Bonn. zool. Monogr.* 3: 1–428.
- FOTSO, R.C. (1996). Seasonal breeding in birds and its implications for the conservation of biodiversity in the Oku region, Cameroon. *Bird Conserv. Internat.* 6: 394–399.
- GERMAIN, M., DRAGESCO, J., ROUX, F. & GARCIN, H. (1973) Contribution à l'ornithologie du sud Cameroun. *Oiseau Rev. fr. Orn.* 43: 119–182, 212–259.

- HOLYOAK, D.T. & SEDDON, M.B. (1989) Notes on some birds of western Cameroon. *Malimbus* 11: 123–127.
- LETOUZEY, R. (1968) *Etude phytogéographique du Cameroun*. Lechevalier, Paris.
- LOUETTE, M. (1981) The birds of Cameroon. An annotated check-list. *Verhandel. Koninkl. Acad. Wetensch. Lett. Schone Kunst. Belg., Kl. Wetensch.* 43(163): 1–295.
- MACLEOD, H. (1987) The conservation of Oku Mountain Forest, Cameroon. Study Rep. 15, International Council for Bird Preservation, Cambridge.
- SERLE, W., (1950) A contribution to the Ornithology of British Cameroon. *Ibis* 92: 343–376, 602–638.
- SERLE, W. (1954) A second contribution to the Ornithology of British Cameroon. *Ibis* 96: 47–80.
- SERLE, W. (1965) A third contribution to the Ornithology of British Cameroon. *Ibis* 107: 60–94, 230–246.
- SERLE, W. (1981) The breeding season of birds in the lowland rainforest and in the montane forest of west Cameroon. *Ibis* 123: 62–74.
- SMITH, T.B. & MCNIVEN, D. (1993) Preliminary survey of the avifauna of Mt Tchabal Mbabo, West-central Cameroon. *Bird Conserv. Internat.* 3: 13–19
- STUART, S.N. (ed.) (1986) *Conservation of Cameroon Montane Forest*. International Council for Bird Preservation, Cambridge.
- THIOLLAY, J.M. (1985) The West African avifauna: a review. Pp 171–186 in DIAMOND, A.W. & LOVEJOY, T.E. (eds.) *Conservation of Tropical Forest Birds*. Tech. Publ. 4, International Council for Bird Preservation, Cambridge.
- THOMAS, D.W. (1987). Vegetation of Mount Oku. Pp. 54–56 in MACLEOD, H. (ed.) *The Conservation of Oku Mountain Forest, Cameroon*. Study Rep. 15, International Council for Bird Preservation, Cambridge.
- WILSON, J.D. (ed.) (1987) *The Status and Conservation of the Montane Forest Avifauna of Mount Oku, Cameroon, in 1985*. International Council for birds Preservation, Cambridge.
- WILSON, J.D. (1989) Range extensions of some bird species in Cameroon. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club* 109: 110–115.