



**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.

## Book Reviews

**An Annotated Ornithological Bibliography of Guinea-Bissau.** By C.J. Hazevoet, 1995. 9 pp. *Versl. Tech. Geg.* 55, Inst. voor Systematiek en Populatiebiologie, Universiteit van Amsterdam, P.O. Box 94766, 1090 GT Amsterdam. Available on request from the author.

The lack of ornithological knowledge of this country is made obvious by the brevity of this A4 booklet, which attempts to be a complete bibliography. It lists only a little over 100 references, of which one quarter are by J. Tendeiro, on avian parasites. The author has made a thorough search of the early Portuguese literature and is quite up-to-date. Most references are not annotated but some have a single-sentence guide to content. Some references to neighbouring areas of Guinea or Senegal are also included.

Alan Tye

**Coastal Waterbirds in Gabon, Winter 1992.** Ed. by F.J. Schepers & E.C.L. Martejn, 1993. 293 pp. Stichting WIWO, Zeist. ISBN 90-9006776-0. Paperback Dfl 30 from Stichting WIWO, van Stuivenbergweg 4, 6644 AB Ewijk, Netherlands.

The preface to this book explains the extraordinary conservation importance of Gabon, with its largely unspoilt coastline and forests, a point elaborated in the following chapters.

The bulk of the report is in English, with an extended summary in French. The biggest fault, as with some previous WIWO publications, is the odd English; the text was corrected by a Dutchman, whereas it would have been better to have had the draft proof-read by a native English speaker. Occasionally, careful thought is needed to elucidate exactly what is meant, and one or two sentences are incomprehensible.

In two months, some 60% of the coast was surveyed, including all the large mudflats and most of the coastal lagoons. A chapter on habitats presents an excellent descriptive and quantitative picture. The extent of mudflats was determined, from maps and field observations, to be only about half of that previously calculated for the country from marine charts (Tye, A., 1987, *Wader Study Group Bull.* 49: 20-27, 50: 17). The charts are probably out of date for the location of some flats, but most of the observations for the present report were not made at spring tides (on average they would have been based on mean tidal range), whereas the earlier estimate from marine charts gave the fullest extent of flat at tidal extremes. Therefore the real extent of flats probably lies between the two estimates.