

## Some observations of birds and bird behaviour in Kinshasa and Bas-Congo Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo

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### Summary

The distribution of many of the avian species of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is still not well known. The birds of the Kinshasa region and Bas-Congo province, in particular, have received little attention. I visited both areas during the dry season of 2009 (16 June to 5 July), spending four days in Kinshasa and environs, ten days in Boma, two in Maduda, and three in Muanda. I present species lists for each location. I observed a number of species outside of their currently known ranges, including the second record for DRC of Cape Glossy Starling *Lamprotornis nitens*, as well as Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni*, Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*, Wahlberg's Eagle *Aquila wahlbergi*, White-collared Starling *Grafisia torquata* and House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*. Instances of unusual bird behaviour observed include a Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis* foraging behind a worker using a mechanical grass trimmer, and a Little Swift *Apus affinis* being harried by a butterfly.

### Résumé

#### **Quelques observations sur des oiseaux et leur comportement à Kinshasa et dans la province du Bas-Congo, République Démocratique du Congo.**

La distribution de nombre d'espèces d'oiseaux de la République Démocratique du Congo (RDC) n'est pas encore bien connue. Les oiseaux de la région de Kinshasa et de la province du Bas-Congo, en particulier, ont fait l'objet de peu d'attention. J'ai visité les deux zones pendant la saison sèche 2009 (du 16 juin au 5 juillet), en passant quatre jours à Kinshasa et les environs, dix jours à Boma, deux à Maduda et trois à Muanda. Je présente des listes d'espèces pour chaque lieu. J'ai observé nombre d'espèces hors de leurs aires de répartition connues actuellement, dont la deuxième observation pour la RDC du Choucador à épaulettes rouges *Lamprotornis nitens*, ainsi que du Faucon crécerellette *Falco naumanni*, de l'Ibis falcinelle *Plegadis falcinellus*,

de l’Aigle de Wahlberg *Aquila wahlbergi*, du Choucador à cou blanc *Grafrisia torquata* et du Moineau domestique *Passer domesticus*. Les cas de comportement inhabituel incluent un héron garde-bœufs *Bubulcus ibis* fouillant derrière un travailleur utilisant une tondeuse à gazon mécanique et un Martinet des maisons *Apus affinis* harcelé par un papillon.

Introduction

The birds of the Kinshasa district and the adjoining province of Bas-Congo in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) have received little attention since the expeditions of Schouteden (1920, 1926, 1948–60) and Chapin (1932, 1939, 1953, 1954). The observation of Demey & Louette (2001) that “the within-country distribution of many species is ... still imperfectly known,” is particularly true of Kinshasa and Bas-Congo. I therefore discuss below the significant sightings I made during a recent trip to Kinshasa and Bas-Congo (16 June to 5 July 2009). While in the

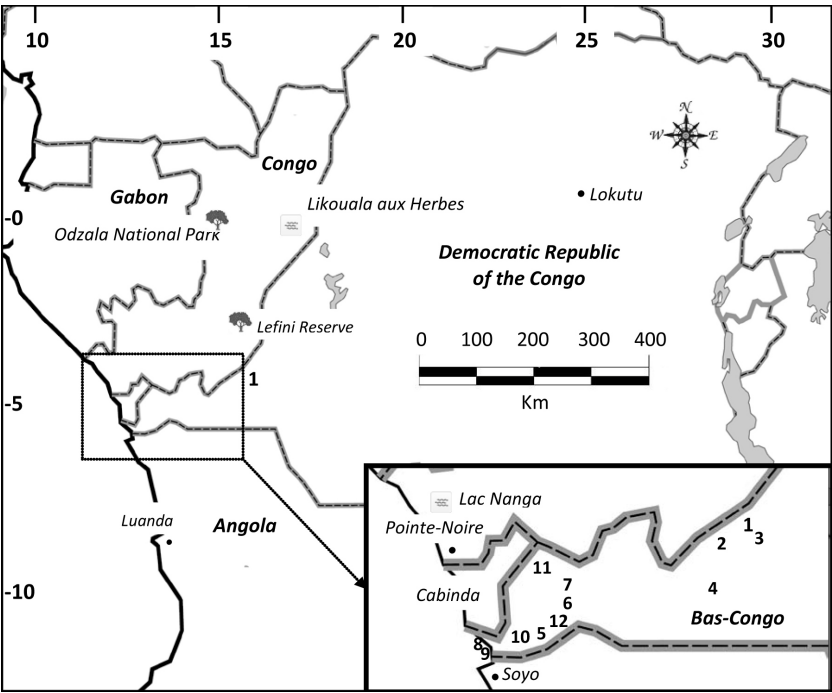


Figure 1. Sites mentioned in the text; see Table 1 for numbered localities.

field I used Borrow & Demey (2004), with additional information on range and distribution from Sinclair & Ryan (2003). I identified birds that were heard only, with the aid of Chappuis (2000). The sites at which I made my observations are shown on Fig. 1 and named in Table 1. Fig. 1 also indicates other sites mentioned in the text.

My observations provide new information on the ranges of several species or on species rarely recorded from Bas-Congo, among them: Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*, Wahlberg's Eagle *Aquila wahlbergi*, Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni*, White-collared Starling *Grafisia torquata*, and Cape Glossy Starling *Lamprolornis nitens*.

**Table 1. Gazetteer of localities in Kinshasa and Bas-Congo, numbered as in Fig. 1.**

Site	Coordinates	Time spent at sites visited
1 Kinshasa	4°18'S, 15°18'E	16, 17–19 Jun (mornings) Centre d'Accueil Protestant (CAP); 17 Jun (1 h late afternoon) Botanic Garden; 5 Jul (morning, early afternoon) Methodist-Presbyterian Hostel (MPH)
2 Lac de Ma Vallée (30 km west of Kinshasa)	4°30'S, 15°16'E	18 Jun (afternoon)
3 Le Jardin d'Eden (50 km east of Kinshasa)	c. 4°23'S, 15°29'E	17 Jun (afternoon)
4 Jardin Botanique de Kisantu	4°36'S 15°6'E	19 Jun (1 h in afternoon)
5 Boma	5°50'S, 13°3'E	19–29 Jun, Faculté de Théologie Évangélique de Boma (FACTEB) campus; brief visit to Congo River
6 Kinkonzi	5°37'S, 13°4'E	1 Jul c. 12h00–14h00
7 Maduda	4°53'S, 13°4'E	29 Jun, morning of 1 Jul
8 Muanda and Parc Marin des Mangroves (PMM)	5°55'S, 12°24'E	2 Jul, beach, grounds of ABC Junior Motel; 3 Jul, Motel grounds (early morning), then 4 h in PMM; 4 Jul, Motel grounds (early morning), then 2 h at a marsh
9 Banana	6°1'S, 12°42'E	
10 Mateba Island	5°54'S, 12°50'E	
11 Ganda-Sundi	4°52'S, 12°52'E	
12 Matadi	5°49'S, 13°29'E	

## Results

All species observed are listed in Table 2, and I discuss species of special interest below it, including a few instances of unusual bird behaviour.

**Table 2. Species observed (x) or heard only (h) at localities numbered as in Table 1.**

	1CAP	1MPH	5	7	8	Others
<b>Podicepsitidae</b>						
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> Little Grebe						2
<b>Phalacrocoracidae</b>						
<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i> Long-tailed Cormorant	x				x	
<b>Ardeidae</b>						
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> Cattle Egret	x	x	x	x		
<i>Egretta garzetta</i> Little Egret	x				x	
<i>E. alba</i> Great Egret	x	x	x	x	x	
<i>Ardea purpurea</i> Purple Heron				x		
<b>Ciconiidae</b>						
<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i> Marabou Stork				x		
<b>Threskiornithidae</b>						
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> Glossy Ibis	x					
<b>Accipitridae</b>						
<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i> Palm-Nut Vulture				x	x	x
<i>Polyboroides typus</i> African Harrier Hawk					x	
<i>Accipiter tachiro</i> African Goshawk	x			x	x	
<i>Aquila wahlbergi</i> Wahlberg's Eagle					x	
<i>Falco naumanni</i> Lesser Kestrel					x	
<i>F. tinnunculus</i> Common Kestrel	x					
<b>Rallidae</b>						
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i> Allen's Gallinule					x	
<b>Jacanidae</b>						
<i>Actophilornis africana</i> African Jacana					x	
<b>Glareolidae</b>						
<i>Glareola nuchalis</i> Rock Pratincole					x	
<b>Columbidae</b>						
<i>Treron calvus</i> African Green Pigeon					x	
<i>Turtur brehmeri</i> Blue-headed Wood Dove					x	
<i>T. tympanistris</i> Tambourine Dove					x	
<i>T. afer</i> Blue-spotted Wood Dove	x	x		x		
<i>Columba livia</i> Rock Pigeon				x	x	1 city centre
<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i> Red-eyed Dove	x			x	x	
<i>S. capicola</i> Ring-necked Dove	x			x	x	

	1CAP	1MPH	5	7	8	Others
<b>Psittacidae</b>						
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i> Grey Parrot	x	x		x		
<b>Musophagidae</b>						
<i>Tauraco persa</i> Green Turaco				h		
<b>Cuculidae</b>						
<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i> Klaas's Cuckoo		x				
<i>Centropus senegalensis</i> Senegal Coucal				x	x	
<i>C. monachus</i> Blue-headed Coucal					h	
<b>Strigidae</b>						
<i>Bubo africanus</i> Spotted Eagle Owl				h		
<b>Apodidae</b>						
<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i> African Palm Swift	x	x	x	x	x	
<i>Apus affinis</i> Little Swift	x		x	x		
<b>Coliidae</b>						
<i>Colius striatus</i> Speckled Mousebird	x	x	x	x	x	
<b>Alcedinidae</b>						
<i>Halcyon albiventris</i> Brown-hooded Kingfisher		x				2
<i>H. senegalensis</i> Woodland Kingfisher		x	x			1 Botanic Garden
<i>H. chelicuti</i> Striped Kingfisher				x	x	
<i>Alcedo cristata</i> Malachite Kingfisher		x				
<i>Ceryle rudis</i> Pied Kingfisher					x	
<b>Meropidae</b>						
<i>Merops pusillus</i> Little Bee-eater		x	x	x		
<i>M. bullockoides</i> White-fronted Bee-eater			x			
<b>Coraciidae</b>						
<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i> Broad-billed Roller			x			
<b>Upupidae</b>						
<i>Upupa epops</i> Hoopoe			x	x		
<b>Bucerotidae</b>						
<i>Tockus fasciatus</i> African Pied Hornbill				x		
<b>Ramphastidae</b>						
<i>Pogoniulus atroflavus</i> Red-rumped Tinkerbird				x		
<i>P. bilineatus</i> Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird		x		x		6
<i>Tricholaema hirsuta</i> Hairy-breasted Barbet				x		
<b>Picidae</b>						
<i>Dendropicos goertae</i> Grey Woodpecker		x				
<b>Hirundinidae</b>						
<i>Psolidoprocne nitens</i> Square-tailed Saw-wing				x		
<i>Riparia cincta</i> Banded Martin					x	
<i>Hirundo abyssinica</i> Lesser Striped Swallow				x		
<i>H. rufigula</i> Red-throated Cliff Swallow				x		

	1CAP	1MPH	5	7	8	Others
<i>H. nigrita</i> White-throated Blue Swallow					x	
<b>Motacillidae</b>						
<i>Macronyx croseus</i> Yellow-throated Longclaw					x	
<b>Pycnonotidae</b>						
<i>Thescelocichla leucopleura</i> Swamp Palm Bulbul					x	
<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i> Common Bulbul	x	x	x	x	x	
<i>Nicator chloris</i> Western Nicator					x	
<b>Turdidae</b>						
<i>Turdus pelios</i> African Thrush		x				1 Botanic Garden
<i>Cichladusa ruficauda</i> Rufous-tailed Palm Thrush	x	x	x	x	x	
<b>Muscicapidae</b>						
<i>Myrmecocichla tholloni</i> Congo Moor Chat			x			
<b>Cisticolidae</b>						
<i>Cisticola erythrops</i> Red-faced Cisticola					x	
<i>Prinia subflava</i> Tawny-flanked Prinia		x		x		
<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i> Grey-backed Camaroptera					x	
<i>Hylia prasina</i> Green Hylia		x				
<b>Platysteiridae</b>						
<i>Dyaphorophya castanea</i> Chestnut Wattle-eye		x				
<i>Batis minulla</i> Angola Batis		x				
<b>Timaliidae</b>						
<i>Illadopsis fulvescens</i> Brown Illadopsis					x	
<b>Nectariniidae</b>						
<i>Anabathmis reichenbachii</i> Reichenbach's Sunbird						3
<i>Cyanomitra verticalis</i> Green-headed Sunbird	x			x		
<i>C. rubescens</i> Green-throated Sunbird						4
<i>Chalcomitra fuliginosa</i> Carmelite Sunbird						3
<i>Cinnyris chloropygius</i> Olive-bellied Sunbird	x	x				4
<i>C. minullus</i> Tiny Sunbird						6
<i>C. bifasciatus</i> Purple-banded Sunbird				x	x	
<i>C. superbus</i> Superb Sunbird				x	x	
<i>C. cupreus</i> Copper Sunbird					x	
<b>Laniidae</b>						
<i>Lanius mackinnoni</i> MacKinnon's Shrike					x	
<b>Malaconotidae</b>						
<i>Dryoscopus senegalensis</i> Black-shouldered Puffback		x				
<b>Corvidae</b>						
<i>Corvus albus</i> Pied Crow	x	x	x	x		
<b>Sturnidae</b>						
<i>Onychognathus fulgidus</i>						
Forest Chestnut-winged Starling					x	

	1CAP	1MPH	5	7	8	Others
<i>Lamprotornis nitens</i> Cape Glossy Starling				x		
<i>L. splendidus</i> Splendid Glossy Starling				x		2
<i>Grafisia torquata</i> White-collared Starling					x	
<b>Passeridae</b>						
<i>Passer griseus</i> Northern Grey-headed Sparrow	x	x	x	x		
<i>P. domesticus</i> House Sparrow					x	
<b>Ploceidae</b>						
<i>Ploceus pelzelni</i> Slender-billed Weaver	x			x		3
<i>P. nigricollis</i> Black-necked Weaver					x	
<i>P. ocularis</i> Spectacled Weaver					x	
<i>P. nigerrimus</i> Vieillot's Black Weaver					x	
<i>P. cucullatus</i> Village Weaver					x	
<i>Euplectes macroura</i> Yellow-mantled Widowbird				x		NE of 12 on road from 1
<i>E. ardens</i> Red-collared Widowbird				x		
<b>Estrildidae</b>						
<i>Estrilda perreini</i> Grey Waxbill					x	
<i>E. astrild</i> Common Waxbill						6
<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i> Southern Cordon-bleu	x	x	x	x		
<i>Pytilia melba</i> Green-winged Pytilia					x	
<i>P. afra</i> Orange-winged Pytilia					x	
<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i> Blue-billed Firefinch					x	
<i>Spermestes cucullata</i> Bronze Mannikin	x	x	x	x		
<i>S. bicolor</i> Black-and-white Mannikin					x	
<b>Fringillidae</b>						
<i>Serinus capistratus</i> Black-faced Canary	x	x	x	x		
<i>S. mozambicus</i> Yellow-fronted Canary					x	

***Egretta ardesiaca* Black Heron.** Seen every year (Jan–Mar, most numerous in Jan) by T.M. Ntsankete (pers. comm.) in marshes at west end of PMM. Previously observed August at mouth of Congo, exact location not given (Lippens & Wille 1976). Two specimens, now in Royal Museum of Central Africa, collected Banana and Muanda, Dec 1951 (Dean & Le Maitre 2006, M. Louette pers. comm.). Uncommon Angola, apparently not recorded north of Luanda (Dean *et al.* 1988); Congo-Brazzaville records confined to Likouala aux Herbes River (Mokoko Ikonga & Rainey 2005, Rainey *et al.* 2009).

***Bubulcus ibis* Cattle Egret.** One intently following a golf course maintenance worker who was using a grass trimmer, Gombe district of Kinshasa, 17 Jun. The bird was walking c. 2 m to the side of the worker, apparently waiting for prey stirred up by the trimmer. Cattle Egrets have previously been observed associating with people cutting grass with sickles (Menon 1981).

***Plegadis falcinellus* Glossy Ibis.** One soaring above CAP on the morning of 19 Jun, (all dark; legs trailing; thin, delicate neck; small, rounded head). A migrant in the DRC, according to Lippens & Wille (1976). In Angola, common in southwest (Dean 2000); no records for Congo-Brazzaville.

***Aquila wahlbergi* Wahlberg's Eagle.** One heading southeast above FACTEB campus, 25 Jun (appeared all black, wings long, narrow, leading and trailing edges parallel). Another soaring (hunting?) 100–150 m above hills east of campus, *c.* 12h00, 27 Jun (appeared dark monochrome brown verging on chestnut, no barring or streaking on underparts, tail barely fanned). At *c.* 13h30, same day, a tight group of three at a distance of *c.* 400 m soaring 100 m, above the campus and heading northeast. Common from southern Bandundu (province adjacent to the south and west of Bas-Congo) southeastwards ([www.pesic-pedersen.com/drc/checklists.html](http://www.pesic-pedersen.com/drc/checklists.html), accessed 9 Jan 2010); one tracked by satellite over western Bandundu, *c.* 175 km east of Kinshasa, Apr and Aug 1994 (Meyburg *et al.* 1995). In Congo-Brazzaville, observed in the Lefini Reserve in 2007 (King 2011). In Angola, most common in south; uncommon in Cabinda, where likely a passage migrant (Dean 2000). This species' migratory movements are not properly understood (Brown *et al.* 1982, Meyburg *et al.* 1995). Some birds might take a more westerly route than the individual tracked by Meyburg *et al.* (1995). Since it is known to migrate in flocks (Ferguson-Lees & Christie 2001), it is possible that the three I saw heading north were migrants.

***Falco naumanni* Lesser Kestrel.** An adult male circled below me, at a distance of *c.* 50 m, over baobabs in a ravine south of FACTEB campus, late morning 22 Jun. I observed possibly the same bird for *c.* 5 min. at just above eye level, 3–4 h later. I saw well the unspotted chestnut mantle and lesser and median wing coverts, darkish blue-grey head and diagonal strip on inner wing, blackish outer wings contrasting with pale (and plain) blue-grey rump and tail. Adult male Lesser Kestrel is “unmistakable in reasonable view” (Ferguson-Lees & Christie 2001). During the second observation the bird soared and occasionally hovered, especially where grass had been trampled by grazing cattle. It was silent, a characteristic of this species when not breeding (Ferguson-Lees & Christie 2001). Common Kestrel *F. tinnunculus* lacks the distinctive coloration noted above, which I saw well in good light on both occasions. Lesser Kestrel winters in semi-arid savannas of sub-Saharan Africa, and leaves wintering grounds by mid-May (Brown *et al.* 1982) but may occur as a straggler in all DRC ([www.pesic-pedersen.com/drc/checklists.html](http://www.pesic-pedersen.com/drc/checklists.html), accessed 9 Jan 2010). Also recorded in Congo-Brazzaville (Malbrant & Maclatchy 1949) and Angola, where so far known only from the southwest (Dean 2000).

***Chrysococcyx klaas* Klaas's Cuckoo.** A juvenile uttering begging calls and being fed by a pair of Tawny-flanked Prinias *Prinia subflava* on the grounds of MPH, 5 Jul. Known to parasitise warblers (Payne & Sorenson 2005).

***Apus affinis* Little Swift.** One being harried by a white moth or butterfly at CAP. The two were flying level, 20–30 m overhead. The insect, which had a wingspan of *c.* 12



cm, kept pace with the bird, which is not considered to be a strong flier (Fry *et al.* 1988), matched its every attempt at evasion and prodded it from time to time. The swift seemed to be trying to shake off its tormentor. Such behaviour is reminiscent of some butterflies that engage in aerial contests for mating territories (Kemp 2000). Some species of African butterflies have been known to attack Pied Crows *Corvus albus* and dogs if they perceive them to be threats (L.A. Depew pers. comm.).

***Hirundo abyssinica* Lesser Striped Swallow.** One feeding under the eaves at the front entrance of my residence at FACTEB. I was less than 2 m away from the bird at times. It sometimes perched briefly on the porch light socket while picking (dead?) insects from the light-bulb.

***Psalidoprocne nitens* Square-tailed Saw-wing.** Three foraging low over a forest clearing, c. 5 km west of Maduda, 30 Jun. In 1931 Chapin (1953) saw a flock of adults and young of subspecies *P. n. nitens* at Ganda Sundi, but did not record it elsewhere in the (Belgian) Congo. Not uncommon in Cabinda (Dean 2000); in Congo-Brazzaville found in forest edges in the Mayombe (Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett 1991).

***Anabathmis reichenbachii* Reichenbach's Sunbird.** A very vocal male (cf. Cheke & Mann 2001) seen well at c. 10 m (metallic blue head and throat, grey chest and belly, yellow under-tail coverts, olive back) in a low bush, Jardin d'Eden c. 100 m from the N'sele River, 17 Jun. Scarce in DRC (Cheke & Mann 2001, Fry *et al.* 2000), from mouth of Congo eastward (Lippens & Wille 1976). Specimen collected at Muanda by Vrijdagh (Schouteden 1948–1960, vol. 8). In Congo-Brazzaville locally common along the coast and inland to Lac Nanga (Dowsett-Lemaire *et al.* 1993). In Angola, uncommon in similar habitat in northern Lunda Norte and Cabinda (Dean 2000).

***Cinnyris minullus* Tiny Sunbird.** A male foraging c. 9 m up in a tree-crown, on a residential street near forest edge in Kinkonzi, 1 Jul. It descended to a bare branch c. 4 m from ground, where it preened for at least 1 min.. The short, slightly decurved bill was clearly visible. Olive-bellied Sunbird *C. chloropygius*, can occupy similar habitat, but forages at lower level and has a longer curved bill (Cheke & Mann 2001, Sinclair & Ryan 2003). Cheke & Mann (2001) consider *C. minullus* common in DRC, although their range map seems to exclude it from the Mayombe, as does that of Lippens & Wille (1976). Seen twice at Lac de Ma Vallée by D.O. Matson (pers. comm.): 3–4 birds feeding in bushes adjacent to forest, 16 Feb 2008; one near same area, 3 Jul 2009. Not recorded in Angola (Dean 2000). In Congo-Brazzaville, restricted to the Mayombe, gardens and forest edges (Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett 1991).

***Grafisia torquata* White-collared Starling.** One observed by P. Mavuemba and me in savanna in PMM, c. 10 km southwest of Muanda, 3 Jul. It was perched on a 1.5 m bush and presented clear frontal views at < 20 m. It was just over 20 cm in length, all-black with prominent white collar, and had the appearance of a small round-headed starling. The site was c. 5 km from mangrove forests of the Congo estuary, in apparently appropriate habitat: dry, flat, sandy-soiled, wooded savanna with palms and baobabs of c. 15 m. P. Mavuemba (pers. comm.) has since seen another two

individuals c. 5 km apart and 20 km from the site of the first observation. This is far south of the previously-known range. Rare in DRC (Lippens & Wille 1976), until recently known only in northeast (Finch *et al.* 2004). However, a flock of 20 was recently seen in fruiting trees along the Congo River near Lokutu, 450 km south of its previously-known range in DRC (Finch *et al.* 2004). Our sighting was 900 km southwest of this and 800 km south of Odzala NP, site of the only records for Congo-Brazzaville (Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett 1998), where it is considered a vagrant (Dowsett-Lemaire 1997). Not yet recorded in Angola (Dean 2000). Occurs in open woodland and seems to require tall trees (Feare & Craig 1998).

***Lamprolornis nitens* Cape Glossy Starling.** One perched in a baobab in a ravine south of FACTEB, 22 Jun. I had clear telescope views for c. 60 s at c. 50 m. It appeared to be 22–25 cm long, had glossy blue-green plumage, yellow eye, rounded head and no discernible ear-patch. Splendid Glossy Starling *L. splendidus* (seen three times in preceding five days) is noticeably larger, has an ear-patch, appears flat-headed, has longer and thicker bill, and is proportionally longer-tailed. Purple-headed Glossy Starling *L. purpureiceps* has the eye black. Chapin (1954) saw only a single flock of *L. nitens* in the Lower Congo, between Matadi and Kinshasa, but gave no detailed description or precise location, and Lippens & Wille (1976) considered it uncommon, probably based on Chapin's sighting. Schouteden (1948–1960, vol. 8) mentioned reports from the mouth of the Congo and Mateba Island; the former record is probably that of Sharpe & Bouvier (1878) from San Antonio da Zaire (= Soyo, Angola) (R.J. Dowsett pers. comm.), the latter was based on a specimen collected by Dubois (1905), which has recently been confirmed as *L. nitens* (M. Louette pers. comm.), and which is therefore the only confirmed DRC record prior to my own. Two observations in Congo-Brazzaville (Dowsett-Lemaire *et al.* 1993, Dowsett-Lemaire 1997). Common resident in Angola (Dean 2000), including Cabinda and Zaire Province, which adjoin Bas-Congo; seen daily at Soyo, Oct 2006 (Dean & Le Maitre 2008).

***Passer domesticus* House Sparrow.** One male (crown and rump grey, black bib, sides of head white) foraging on a street in Muanda, 3 Jul. Perhaps the first observation for Bas-Congo. Other males seen there since by P. Mavuemba (pers. comm.), sometimes in small groups of Northern Grey-headed Sparrow *P. griseus*. House Sparrow was also seen in Kinshasa, 16–17 Feb 2008 and 1 Jul 2009 (D.O. Matson pers. comm.). First recorded in Congo-Brazzaville at Pointe-Noire, Nov 2005 (Rainey *et al.* 2009). Probably established in southern Angola by mid-1970's (Dean 2000, Dean & Le Maitre 2008) but date of arrival unknown (Dean 2000); seen daily in Soyo, May 2006 (Dean & Le Maitre 2008).

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