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# Birds of the Maputo Elephant Reserve.

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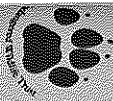
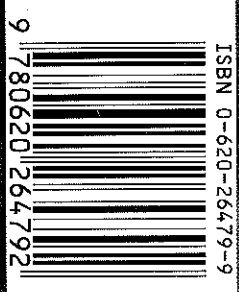


Departamento de Ambiente, Floresta e Pesca

# Birds of the Maputo Special Reserve, Mozambique

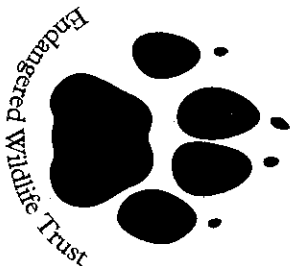
The Maputo Special Reserve (MSR) is one of the most beautiful and, at the same time, poorly known conservation areas in southern Africa. The large variety of habitats, ranging from mangrove forest, tidal wetlands, large treeless grassplains to dense sandforest, supports an impressive diversity of bird species.

Vincent Parker  
and Fred de Boer



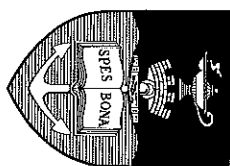
DEIBI  
PROJECT





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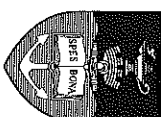
## Birds of the Maputo Special Reserve, Mozambique

Vincent Parker and Fred de Boer

The DEIBI (Desenvolvimento de Ensino e de Investigação na área de Biologia) Project, a joint venture between the Groningen University, the Netherlands, and the Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM), Maputo, supports biological research and training at the UEM.



DEIBI PROJECT



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*Front cover:* Elephants on the Futi Channel, Maputo Special Reserve (*J. Alves*). Inset:

Yellowbellied Bulbul, Narina Trogon and Natal Robin (*A. Fromeman*)

*Back cover:* Clockwise from top left: Blackbellied Korhaan (*J. Alves*), Natal Robin, Narina Trogon, Yellowbellied Bulbul, Pygmy Goose, Green Twinspot, Tambourine Dove and Olive Sunbird (*A. Fromeman*)

*Line art:* African Marsh Harrier, Terek Sandpiper, Spotted Ground Thrush, Paradise Flycatcher, White-winged Tern and Neergaard's Sunbird (*H. Schüssel*)

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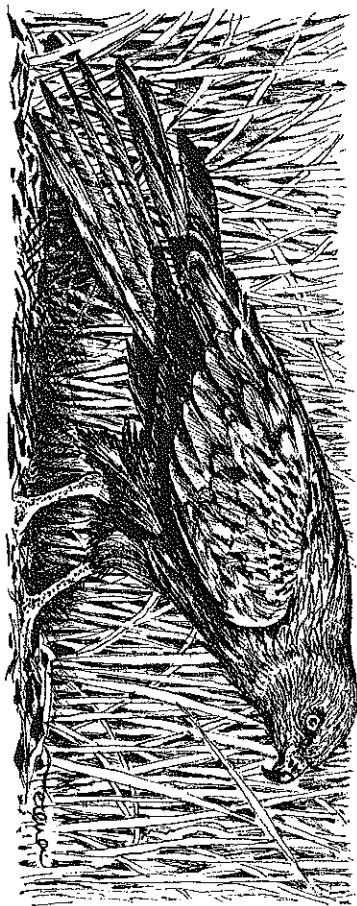
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Endangered Wildlife Trust. We thank all those birdwatchers, who made available their bird records for this area. Fred de Boer worked in the DEIBI Project.

Wayne Mathews, a Chief Nature Conservation Scientist for the KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Service, commented on a draft of the description of the study area and vegetation.



## INTRODUCTION

The Maputo Special Reserve (MSR) is one of the most beautiful and, at the same time, poorly known conservation areas in southern Africa. The large variety of habitats, ranging from mangrove forest, tidal wetlands, large treeless grassplains to dense sandforest, supports an impressive diversity of bird species.

### Information about the Maputo Special Reserve (MSR)

The MSR was created for the protection of the elephants in the region (DNFFB 1997). A small population of elephants was present at the beginning of the 19th century (Ostrosky 1988). In order to increase the habitat available for the elephants and to link the two, now separate, elephant populations from the MSR and the Tembe Elephant Park (TEP), South Africa, a new transfrontier conservation area has been proposed (Grossman & Loforte 1994; Ostrosky & Mathews 1995). The MSR has been managed by the National Directorate for Forestry and Wildlife, Ministry of Agriculture (DNFFB), with support from Forum Natureza em Perigo/Endangered Wildlife Trust during the period 1993–1997. A concession for the development of tourism in the transfrontier conservation area was granted to J.R. Blanchard III in 1996. The concession was transferred to the Peace Parks Foundation in 1999. The development falls within the Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative, an international venture involving tourism development in northern KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, eastern Swaziland and the southernmost part of Mozambique.

The Maputo Special Reserve (MSR) is located in the southern part of Mozambique (26°25'S, 32°45'E, Fig. 2). The Reserve (total area 800 km<sup>2</sup>) was originally gazetted in 1932 but its current boundaries were determined in 1969. The ecology of the MSR was described by Tello (1973). The annual rain-

fall is 690–1000 mm and the mean annual temperature is 23°C (DNFFB 1994). There is a rainy hot season from October to March and a drier and colder period from April to September. The soils are mainly aeolian sand deposits of marine origin, which rest on an undulating impermeable Cretaceous siltstone floor. The undulating sand ridges are interspersed with depressions that can have a higher clay content (SACS 1980). The area, except for the floodplains in the north, is undulating with its highest point at 104 m. The Maputo River forms part of the western boundary before draining into the Bay of Maputo. The Futi River is smaller and drains into the plains in the north. Several freshwater lakes occur, the largest of which are Lagoa Piti and Lagoa Maunde. Lagoa Xinguti and Lagoa Nele comprise the two substantial saline lakes; Lagoa Nhame is a smaller saline lake.

### Vegetation of the MSR

The MSR is situated in the Tongoland-Pondoland coastal mosaic, characterized by a high species diversity and a high degree of endemism (White 1983). In 1994, the extreme southern part of Mozambique (including the proposed transfrontier conservation area) and the northern part of KwaZulu-Natal were recognized by the WWF and IUCN as a Centre of Plant Diversity; namely the Maputaland Centre (Van Wyk 1994). The vegetation can be classified using six broad vegetation types (Fig. 3, based on Tello 1973; DNFFB 1994; Hatton 1995; de Boer *et al.* in prep.):

- **Mangroves:** the mangroves can be found in the north, bordering the bay and surrounding the deltas of the Maputo River and Bembe canal, comprising mainly *Avicennia marina* and *Rhizophora mucronata* trees. Next to these mangrove forests, saline wetlands can be found with dwarf *Avicennia marina*



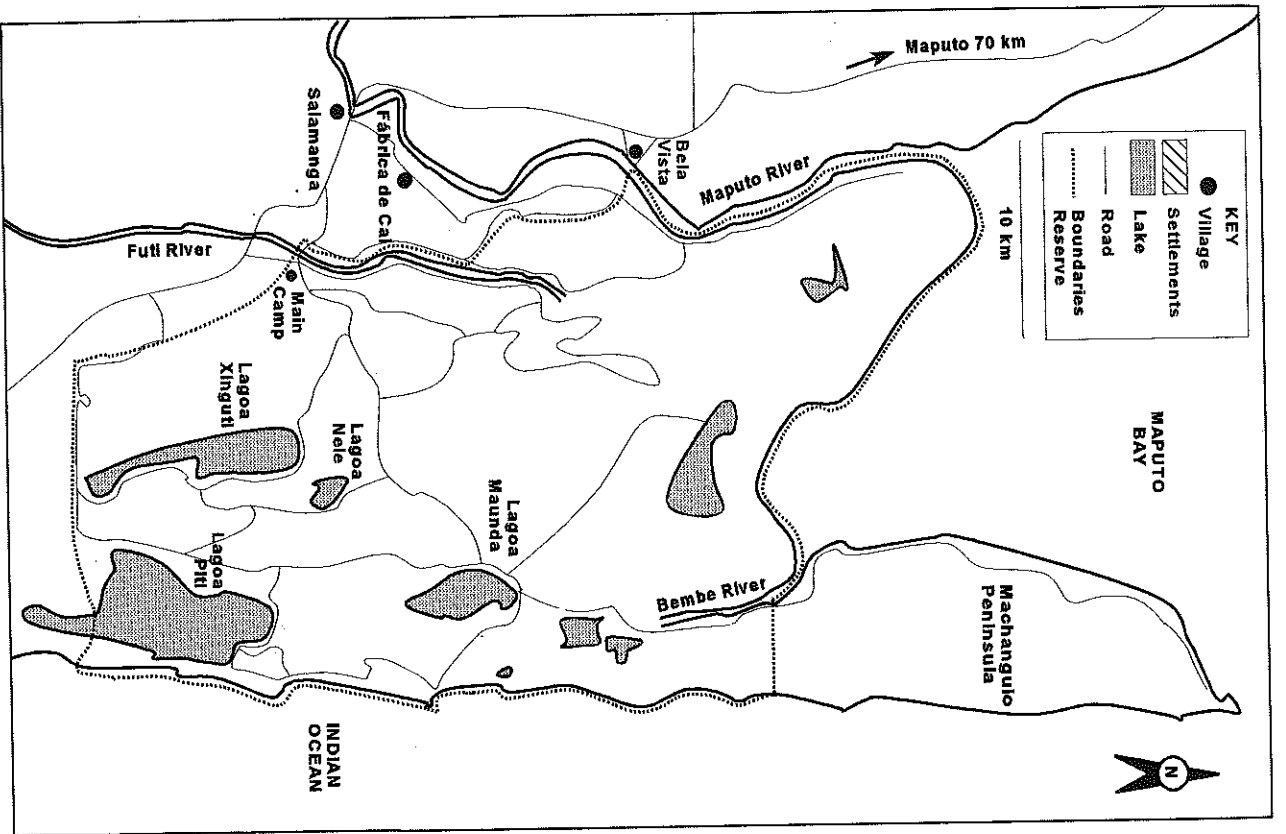


Fig. 1. Map of the area showing the boundaries of the Maputo Special Reserve, the water sources, the villages, and the roads and tracks.

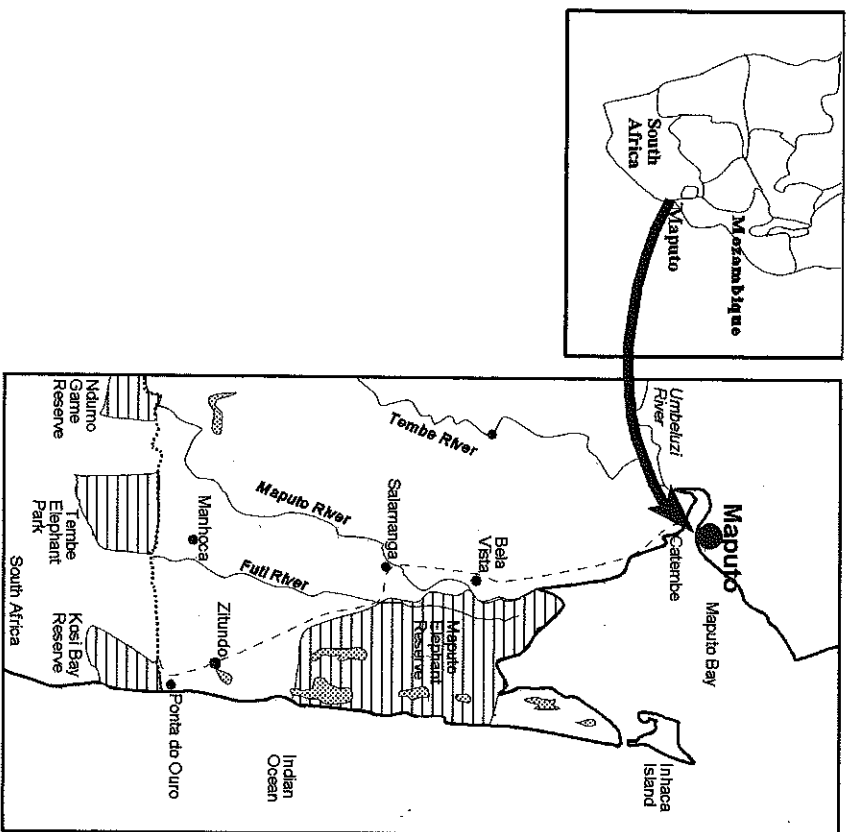


Fig. 2. Overview of the Maputaland region and locality of the MSR.

- trees, and a salt-tolerant herbaceous vegetation including *Salicornia* spp. These wetlands are partly inundated and difficult of access.
- **Dune vegetation:** includes the beach zone with its pioneer vegetation (*Scaevola* spp., *Ipomoea* spp., *Canavalia* spp.) and a dune thicket and forest (*Diospyros rotundifolia*, *Mimusops caffra* and *Sideroxylon inerme*). Around Ponta Milhãgalala and north of Lagoa Piti, extensive dune grasslands can be found.
  - **Grassplains:** these plains are almost treeless and dominated by grass genera such as *Themeda* spp., *Tristachya* spp., *Trachypogon* spp., *Aristida* spp., *Hemarthra* spp., *Ischaemum* spp. and *Paspalum* spp. and are found in the northern part of the Reserve. Parts of the grasslands are inundated in the rainy season, and are difficult of access.
  - **Forest:** on the older dunes inside the Reserve, a dry subtropical forest thicket occurs, and includes *Albizia* spp., *Azela guanzensis*, *Garcinia livingstonei* and *Sideroxylon inerme*. Several endemic and rare plant species are found in these species-rich forests.

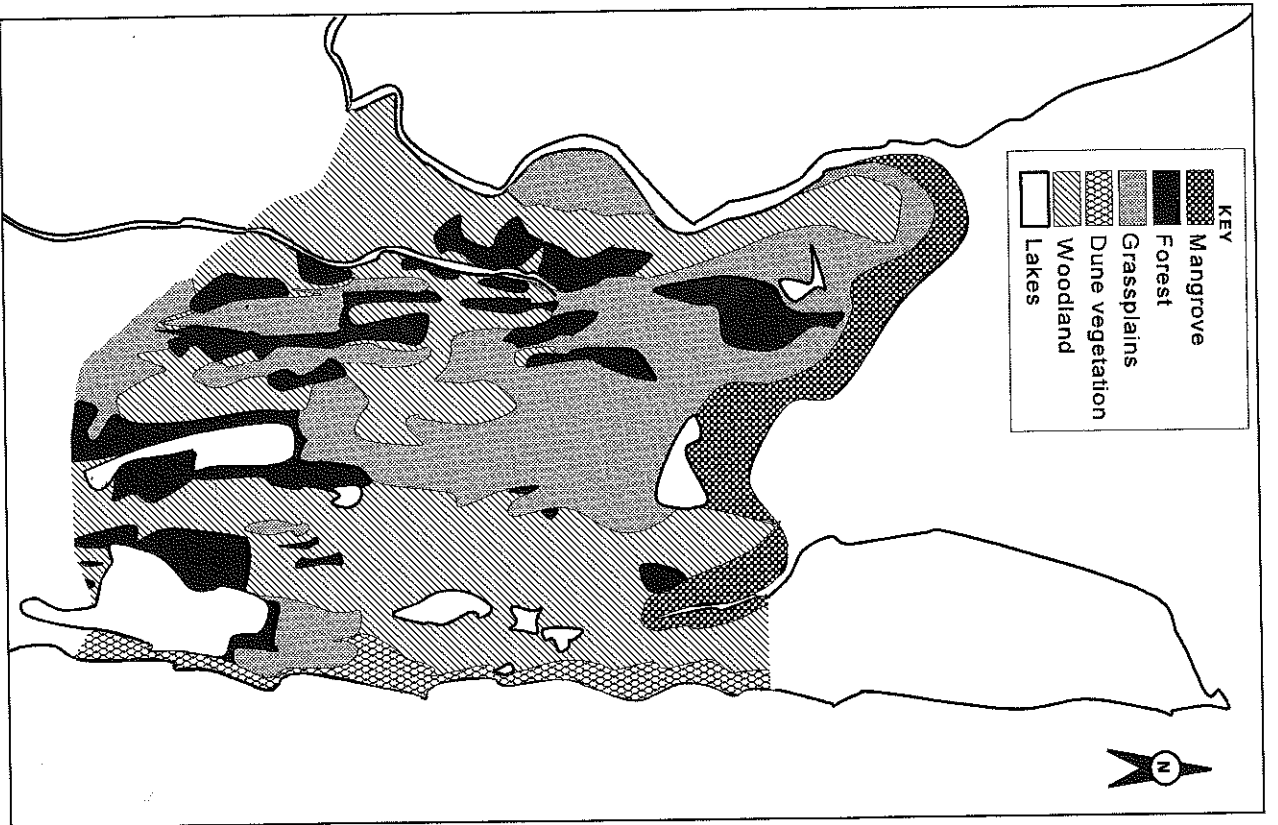


Fig. 3. The main vegetation communities inside the reserve.

□ **Woodland:** open woodland with *Azela guanzensis*, *Albizia* spp. and *Sclerocarya birrea*. The woodland on the western side shows signs of older cultivation; *Strychnos* spp. and *Terminalia* sp. are more common on this side. *Acacia* woodlands which intrude into the reserve from the west are also included in this category.

□ **Riverine vegetation:** the seasonal Futi River with reedbeds of *Phragmites* spp., *Juncus* spp. and *Cyperus* spp., fringed by small patches of riverine forest of *Ficus* spp., *Syzygium cordatum* and *Kigelia africana*. Also around the lakes extensive similar reedbeds can be found dominated by *Phragmites* spp.

#### Wildlife populations

The herbivore population was decimated during the civil war. A small population of 200–300 elephant *Loxodonta africana* can be found in the MSR. These elephants are not confined to the MSR, as the reserve is not fenced. They are found most often in the western side of the Reserve and in the areas on both sides of the Futi River. The grass-plain-dwelling reedbed *Redunca arundinum* has suffered the most from poaching. The smaller, forest-dwelling antelope such as the red duiker *Cephalophus natalensis*, the suni *Neotragus moschatus* and the common duiker *Syhicapra grimmia* still occur in reasonable numbers. Other species include hippo *Hippopotamus amphibius*, bushyhippo *Potamochoerus porcus*, and vervet and samango monkeys *Cercopithecus aethiops* and *Cercopithecus mitis*. A small population of kudu *Tragelaphus strepsiceros* and nyala *Tragelaphus angasi* still persists and waterbuck *Kobus ellipsiprymnus* were recently reintroduced. Occasional sightings of wild dogs *Lycan pictus* have been reported. Other species are now considered extinct in the area, such as cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*, white rhino *Cera-*

*totherium simum*, buffalo *Syncerus caffer*, blue wildebeest *Connochaetes taurinus*, and zebra *Equus burchelli*. Two species of marine turtles, loggerhead turtle *Caretta caretta* and leatherback turtle *Dermochelys coriacea*, nest on the beaches of the eastern shore. Crocodiles *Crocodylus niloticus* occur in most freshwater bodies.

#### Human occupation

The MSR is administered by the National Forestry and Wildlife Department (DNFFB). The head of the MSR is in charge of the management of the Reserve, assisted by a warden and field staff. Commercial exploitation of plant and animal resources is forbidden by law, although collection of plant material for subsistence needs has always been permitted. People have always lived inside the MSR and their number was estimated at 5000–10 000 in the 1970s (DNFFB 1997). The main ethnic group were the Ronga, which practised agriculture, pastoral activities and small-scale hunting and fishing. Management of the MSR lapsed during the civil war (1978–1992) and was only reinstated in 1993, by which time most of the local people had moved out of the MSR and fled to South Africa and Swaziland. The human population (Fig. 1) is currently concentrated outside the MSR in Bela Vista, the District capital with around 6500 inhabitants, Salamanga (2600 people), and in the north on the Machingulo Peninsula. The population within the reserve probably numbers fewer than 1000 and is dispersed throughout, with a small concentration at Lagoa Piti. The rural communities have always relied partly on the exploitation of its natural resources in the form of plants (fuelwood, construction wood and reeds for thatching), animals (subsistence hunting) and fish (mainly from Lagoa Piti) (de Boer & Baquere 1998).

Because of the difficulty of access, limited tourist facilities and lack of publicity, numbers of tourists visiting the Reserve prior to 1998 have been low (fewer than 1000 per year). Development is under way, and by the time this document is in print, it is likely that roads and facilities will be much improved compared to those experienced by the authors. The entrance is at the main camp, situated east of the road from Salamanga to Ponta do Ouro, close to the Futi River and adjacent to the *Eucalyptus* plantations. Several large sand tracks cross the MSR and a 4x4 vehicle is a prerequisite for travelling here, especially in the rainy season.

All parts of the reserve provide interesting birdwatching opportunities. The following is an account of some localities and routes which the authors found particularly productive. The intrepid visitor may well discover other localities which are even better.

The vicinity of the main camp is an excellent site for birding. Here, woodland species occur in sandforest patches and waders, weavers and other waterbirds can be seen in the Futi River.

The vehicle track from the camp alongside the Futi River is similarly rewarding. This area is frequently visited by elephants, and fallen trees can block access. Some open waterbodies visible from the road can offer good birding, with the two Jacana species and perhaps the Longtoed Plover. Further to the North the road leaves the Futi and follows the forest boundaries with the forest on one side of the track and the open grassplains on the other side. This part of the reserve is normally cut off in the rainy season as stagnant pools and the higher watertable make access impossible. Circumventing these forest patches in the north near the Futi delta, and following the track southward, the Mirador can be reached. This high look-out over the grassplains can also be reached more directly from the south, starting from the main camp. The

look-out is a very good spot for soaring birds of prey, ibises and storks, and is also the area where the Black Coucal is seen frequently. From here a small track follows the grassplains to the south over the undulating dunes, until the small dike is reached which crosses the grassplains and gives access to the eastern area of the MSR. The woodland on the western dunes offers opportunities for spotting the Southern Banded Snake Eagle perching in the higher trees. Crowned and Martial Eagles are also found here.

Crossing the grassplains can be difficult in the rainy season, but when these grassplains are inundated they offer suitable habitat for waders, ibises, storks, cormorants, ducks and egrets, with an occasional sighting of Saddlebilled Storks, Orangethroated Long-claw or Crowned Crane.

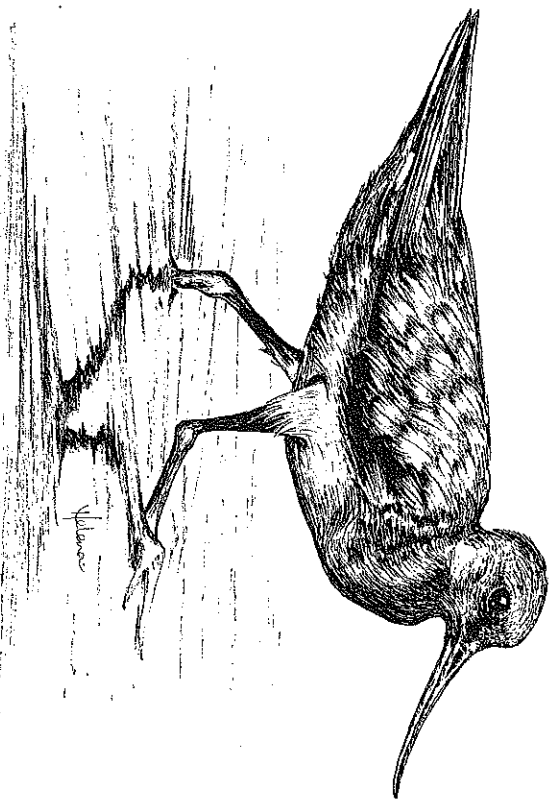
In the southern part of the reserve, some very dense sandforest patches occur. These can be extensive, covering several thousand hectares, or quite small. The evolution of these sandforests patches is remarkable as they are composed of very old remnants of dune vegetation. Owing to a geological process of uplifting of the coasts, old dune forest adjacent to the coast became continuously more isolated from the coast, until they became isolated forest patches within a much larger area. A spectacular species radiation has taken place in these old forests, and several very rare and endemic plant species can be found there. They are always situated on the older sand dunes and have a relatively low herbaceous cover, with few grass species. Birding in these areas is difficult as the vegetation is too dense to permit easy access, but can be quite rewarding as some rare and beautiful species such as the Neergaard's Sunbird, Narina Trogon, Livingstone's Lourie, Green Coucal and African Broadbill can be found. These forest patches may represent the habitat of highest biodiversity within the region, because of the special evo-

lution of these forests, and the enormous diversity of different niches available to the birds.

The various lakes sporadically support spectacular concentrations of waterbirds, including pelicans, flamingoes, ducks, cormorants, spoonbills, storks, egrets, and waders. The reedbeds offer excellent habitat for warblers and several species of weavers (such as the Yellow Weaver) and widows. The lakes are known for populations of crocodiles and hippos, of which one should beware. The large trees bordering the lakes should be scrutinized for roosting Fish Eagle, Osprey or the rare Pel's Fishing Owl. The seashore provides a vantage point for watching the many pelagic birds which occur close inshore after heavy weather. These include albatrosses, petrels, and possibly frigatebirds. The shore and beach area support terns, roosts and several wader species. The dense coastal dune thicket is difficult to get through

and birding is hampered by the dense vegetation and the enormous spines of *Acacia* bushes. This is a suitable habitat for Wattle-eyed Flycatcher, Woodwards' Batis, Olive and Gorgeous Bush Shirkes, and the beautiful Green Twinspot, which can be seen at forest edges.

The extensive mangrove and tidal wetlands in the north have been little studied. Similar habitat on Inhaca offers remarkably good birding, with observations of several species of sunbirds, Sooty Falcons, Water Dikkip, Olive Bee-eater, Mangrove Kingfisher and a variety of waders. The intertidal area outside the mangrove is used by several species of palearctic waders: Whimbrels are very common, and Terek Sandpipers, Curlew Sandpipers, Greenshanks and Grey Plover are common. Curlew and Battered Godwit are less abundant and rare species include the Mongolian Plover. Several flocks of White Pelicans have been observed here.





## CONSERVATION OF BIRDLIFE

BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas programme has identified the MSR as one of the 16 Important Bird Areas for Mozambique (Parker in prep.). The coastal region of Mozambique has been substantially modified by human activities, and the MSR represents the only part of the region south of the Save River where the natural coastal vegetation is conserved.

Bird species for which the reserve has been identified as an important refuge include the following:

**Globally Endangered<sup>1</sup>**  
Spotted Ground Thrush.

**Globally Near-Threatened**

Neergaard's Sunbird (a near-endemic to southern Mozambique) and Southern Banded Snake Eagle.

**Biome Restricted Species (East African Coast Biome)<sup>1</sup>**

Brown Robin, Rudd's Apalis and Pink-throated Twinspot.

**Locally threatened<sup>1,2</sup>**

Saddlebilled Stork, Secretarybird, Martial Eagle, Crowned Eagle, Palmnut Vulture,

Crowned Crane, Stanley's Bustard, Lesser Jacana, Painted Snipe, Green Coucal, Pel's Fishing Owl, Mangrove Kingfisher, White-eared Barbet, Woodwards' Batis, Wattled-eyed Flycatcher, Pinkthroated Longclaw, Olive Sunbird, Green Twinspot, Grey Wax-bill and Pied Mannikin.

Most of the above species have declined in Mozambique as a result of the destruction of natural vegetation.

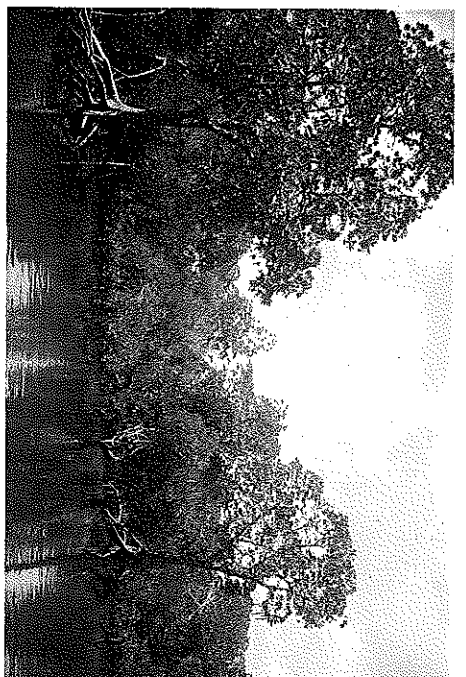
Three species are endemic to the southeast African coastal region, namely Rudd's Apalis, Neergaard's Sunbird and Pink-throated Twinspot. A fourth, Lemonbreasted Canary, has been seen nearby, and may yet be observed within the reserve.

### Waterbirds

It is likely that at least one of the networks of coastal and freshwater wetlands within the reserve constitutes a wetland of international importance for some waterbirds. Regular counts need to be conducted to confirm this.

**Mangrove forests.** A rich habitat found in the north of the reserve adjoining the muddy estuarine areas of the Bay of Maputo.

V. Parker



**Dune vegetation.** A habitat extending over the 35 km of the reserve's eastern coastal boundary.



V. Parker

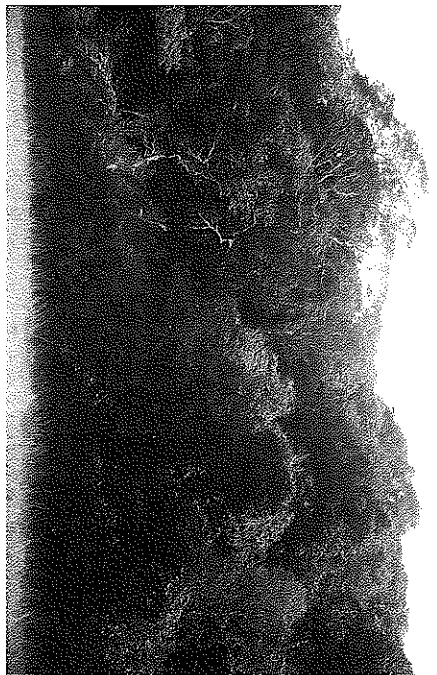
**Grassplains.** A habitat interspersed within a mosaic of forest and woodland in the central parts of the reserve.

V. Parker



<sup>1</sup> See Collar *et al.* 1994 for definition of categories.

<sup>2</sup> Parker 1999.



**Forest.** A species-rich habitat which harbours some endemic and rare plant species.

V. Parker

**Woodland patches** are found on the more elevated ground in between the lower-lying, wetter grassplains.



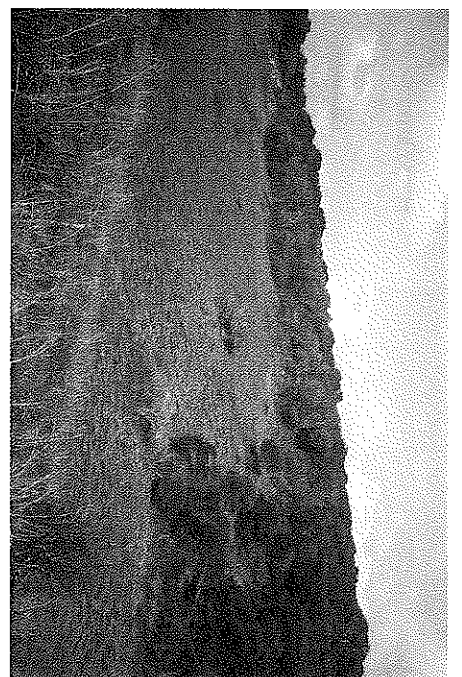
V. Parker

**Riverine vegetation.** The Futi River marks the western boundary of the reserve and is fringed with extensive reedbeds (including papyrus) and patches of riparian forest



V. Parker

**Fire damage to woodlands.** The use of fires is a common life-style tool utilized by the local human inhabitants in the reserve.



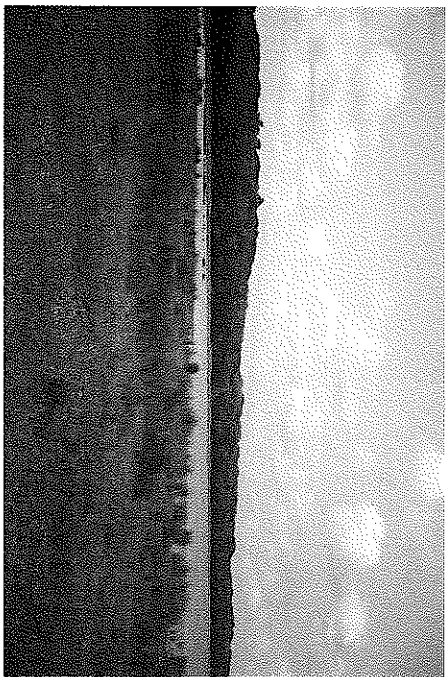
V. Parker

**Saline lakes and swamps** are found mainly in the north of the reserve bordering the Maputo River estuary and Maputo Bay.

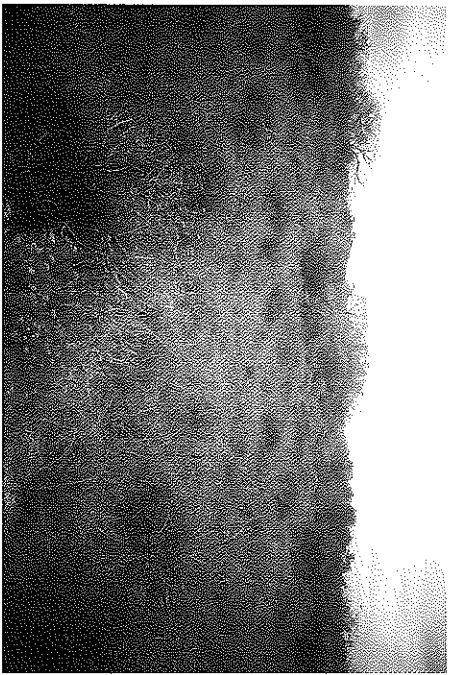


V. Parker

**Freshwater lake.** The reserve holds several lakes, which provide a suitable habitat to freshwater fish, hippopotamus, crocodiles and waterbirds.



V. Parker



**Grasslands (close-up).** Owing to the relatively high rainfall of the area and its predominantly sandy soils the grasses are mostly of a sourveld nature.

V. Parker

**Aerial view of elephants.** The 200-300 elephant population in the reserve constitutes an important tourist attraction and is historically part of the Tembe Elephant Park population.



F. de Boer

**Lagoon scene.** The serenity of this reserve is enhanced by such scenes.



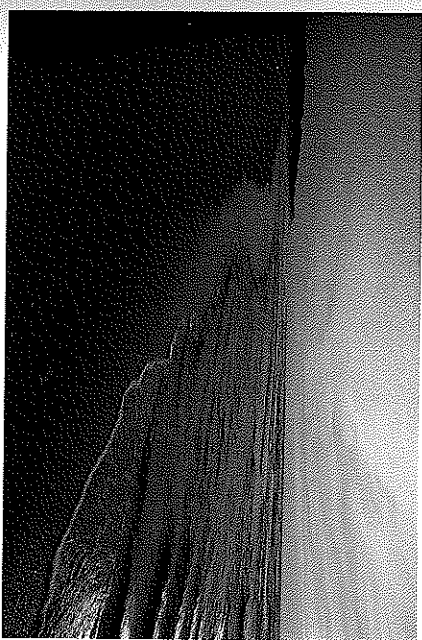
J. Alves

Some of the older forest patches in the MSR capture the unique biodiversity richness of this Tongoland-Maputaland region.



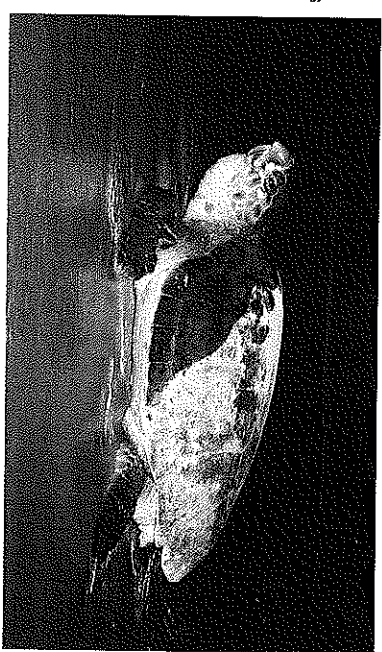
R.J. van Aarde

These very remote stretches of the MSR's coastline are not only an attraction to fishermen and scuba divers but also to nesting turtles.



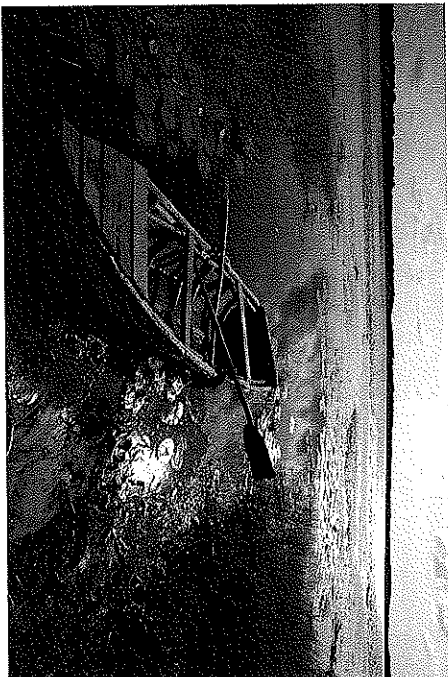
R.J. van Aarde

After laying and burying her clutch of some 150 eggs, this loggerhead turtle returns to the ocean at Ponta Milibangalala.



J. Alves

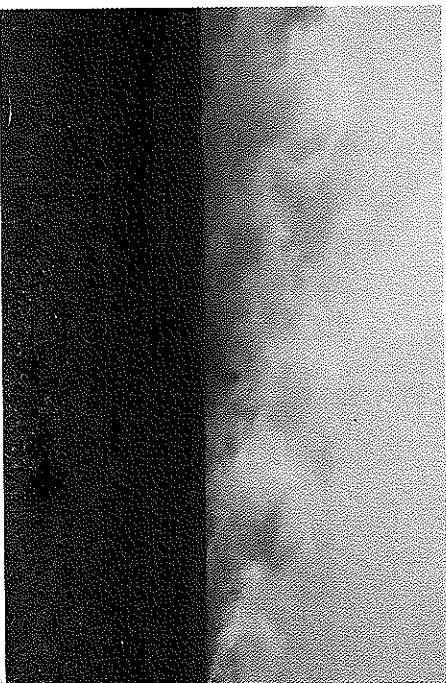




A fisherman's boat on the shores of Lagoa Pitti – a freshwater lake. This is the largest lake in the reserve and holds a small resident human population living mainly from its fish resources.

R.J. van Aarde

A fire raging through hygrophilous grasslands in the central part of the reserve, near Lagoa Xinguti.



R.J. van Aarde

A view of the shallow shores of Lagoa Xinguti – a saline lake.



R.J. van Aarde

Dune ridge over grassplains with the profile of a tree.

R.J. van Aarde



A view of the lowland dune forests and dune grasslands around Ponta Milibangalala.



J. Alves

The tracks in the MSR are accessible only to 4x4 travelling owing to the deep sandy soils and swampy stretches in the lower areas. To minimize erosion impact on this pristine wilderness tourists are encouraged to stay on these tracks.

J. Alves



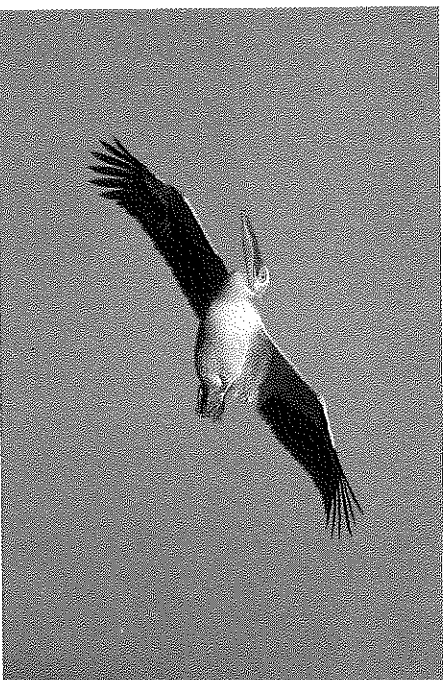
## METHODS

Hippopotamus play an important role in opening up the Futi River by trampling and consuming the dense rebeds.

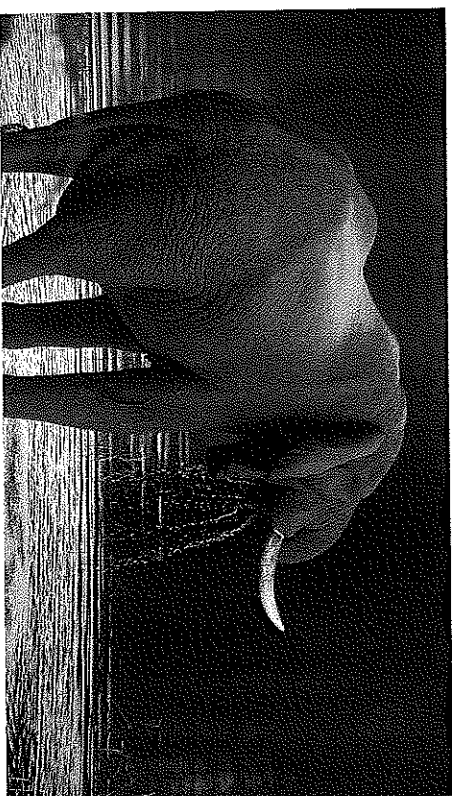


J. Alves

White Pelicans are attracted to both saline and freshwater bodies. In the MSR, flocks of 200–300 individuals have been observed in its lakes.



A. Froneman



A lone bull elephant.

J. Alves

This birdlist was compiled from a variety of sources. The numbers, scientific and English names follow Maclean (1993). Portuguese names are those of Parker (1999).

Distribution records from before 1975 were extracted from Clancey (1996) and Tello (1973). Recent field observations, mostly in the form of checklists submitted to the Mozambique Bird Atlas Project, were received from Carlos Bento, Mark Botha, John Burtison, James Culverwell, Richard Fair, Peter Lawson, Stuart Taylor and the authors.

Some observations were received after publication of the *Atlas of the Birds of Sul do*

*Save, Southern Mozambique* (Parker 1999) and are not reflected in that publication. In particular, this publication includes new distribution records for Buffspotted Flufftail, Painted Snipe, Longtoed Plover, Pel's Fishing Owl, Brownthroated Martin, Spotted Ground Thrush, Pinkthroated Longclaw, Waddled Starling, Redbilled Quelea and Red-headed Quelea.

The Appendix lists species which have been recorded in the general area but not yet within the boundaries of the reserve as well as species whose occurrence in the area is subject to confirmation.





## SPECIES DESCRIPTIONS

**8 Dabchick**  
*Tachybaptus ruficollis*  
Mergulhão-pequeno

A common resident on freshwater lakes. A photograph of a Dabchick near a nest with one egg appeared in Tello (1973).

observed in the saline lakes such as Lagoa Xinguti, Lagoa Nhamé and the Maputo and Fui rivers, and seen fishing in the coastal waters. Flocks of 200 to 300 have been seen and cooperative foraging has been observed. Solitary birds are occasionally seen.

**11 Shy Albatross**  
*Diomedea cauta*  
Albatroz-de-barrete-branco

A nonbreeding visitor to the coast which has been seen in August off Ponta Milibangalala.

**50 Pinkbacked Pelican**  
*Pelecanus rufescens*  
Pelicano-cinzento

A nonbreeding visitor to wetlands in the region. Less common than the White Pelican and normally seen singly or in small groups.

**12 Blackbrowed Albatross**  
*Diomedea melanophris*  
Albatroz-olheirudo

A nonbreeding visitor to the coast which has been seen in August off Ponta Milibangalala.

**53 Cape Gannet**  
*Morus capensis*  
Alcatraz do Cabo

Common nonbreeding visitor off the coast, mostly in winter.

**14 Yellownoosed Albatross**  
*Diomedea chlororhynchus*  
Albatroz-de-bico-amarelo

A nonbreeding visitor to the coast which has been seen in August off Ponta Milibangalala.

**55 Whitebreasted Cormorant**  
*Phalacrocorax carbo*  
Corvo-marinho-de-faces-brancas

Common resident which occurs along the coast and at freshwater lakes. Breeding has been observed nearby on Inhaca Island in Casuarine trees and may occur within the reserve.

**23 Greatwinged Petrel**  
*Pterodroma macroptera*  
Freira-de-asas-grandes

A nonbreeding visitor to the coast which has been seen in August off Ponta Milibangalala.

**58 Reed Cormorant**  
*Phalacrocorax africanus*  
Corvo-marinho-africano

Common breeding resident on freshwater lakes, temporary pans and rivers. It is also observed regularly at sea in the Bay of Maputo. Occurs singly or in flocks of up to 100 birds. Over 400 birds were counted along the Fui Channel in January 1998 (C. Bento).

**32 Whitechinned Petrel**  
*Procellaria aequinoctialis*  
Palmho-de-queixo-branco

A nonbreeding visitor to the coast which has been seen in August 1996 off Ponta Milibangalala. Several birds were seen stranded on the beach at Ponta Milibangalala in September 1999.

**49 White Pelican**  
*Pelecanus onocrotalus*  
Pelicano-branco

A common visitor to lakes. Frequently



**62 Grey Heron**  
*Ardea cinerea*  
Garça-real

A common breeding resident of most wetlands and lakesides, usually seen singly.

**63 Blackheaded Heron**

*Ardea melanogaster*  
Garça-de-cabeça-preta

A common breeding resident which is seen singly or in groups of up to 10 birds. It is most often seen around wetlands, but sometimes also in grassland.

**64 Goliath Heron**

*Ardea goliath*  
Garça-gigante

Uncommon breeding resident on large, open, inland waters (Lagoa Xinguti and Lagoa Piti), where it occurs singly or in pairs.

**65 Purple Heron**

*Ardea purpurea*  
Garça-vermelha

A common breeding resident of wetlands with reedbeds where it is encountered singly or in pairs. Most frequently seen at the reedbeds near Lagoa Maunde.

**66 Great White Egret**

*Egretta alba*  
Garça-branca-grande

An uncommon resident of shallow open wetlands, breeding in reedbeds or trees. It occurs singly or in pairs.

**67 Little Egret**

*Egretta garzetta*  
Garça-branca-pequena

A common resident which is often seen along the sea shore as well as at other wetlands. It is usually encountered singly or in groups of up to 10 birds.

**68 Yellowbilled Egret**

*Egretta intermedia*  
Garça-branca-intermedia

This species is an uncommon visitor to shallow wetlands and flooded grasslands and possibly breeds sporadically within the reserve.

**69 Black Egret**  
*Egretta ardesiaca*  
Garça-preta

This uncommon summer visitor was only recently recorded from within the reserve at freshwater lakes and wetlands.

**71 Cattle Egret**

*Bubulcus ibis*  
Carraceira

A common breeding resident which tends to be concentrated near extensive wetlands, but is also seen away from water in grassland, and light woodland. It is encountered in flocks, which may number up to 100 birds. It is attracted to bush fires. Tello (1973) stated that it was abundant in his time, but numbers have probably decreased owing to the disappearance of cattle in the MSR during the war years, and decline in game numbers. Tello reported two breeding colonies, at Lagoa Maunde and Machingane.

**72 Squacco Heron**

*Ardeola ralloides*  
Garça-caranguejeira

A common breeding resident in wetlands with shallow water and emergent grasses. Over 100 birds were counted along the Futi Channel in January 1998 (C. Bento).

**74 Greenbacked Heron**

*Butorides striatus*  
Garça-de-dorso-verde

A common breeding resident along streams and other wetlands with overhanging vegetation. Also reported from the mangroves and tidal wetlands.

**76 Blackcrowned Night Heron**

*Nycticorax nycticorax*  
Garça-nocturna

A common breeding resident of inland wetlands, wherever trees are available for roosting. It is usually encountered singly or in

pairs. Tello (1973) found a colony of 30 birds on an island in Lagoa Xinguti.

**78 Little Bittern**

*Ixobrychus minutus*  
Garçinho-pequeno

It occurs singly as a summer migrant to wetlands in the region. The species usually skulks in reedbeds and is difficult to see except when flying. Its black-and-white wing pattern is then distinctive.

**81 Hamerkop**

*Scopus umbretta*  
Passaro-maréio

A common resident at all inland wetland types where trees are available for nesting. It occurs in pairs but congregates in groups of up to 10 birds at abundant food sources. The species is important in the mythology of the local population.

**83 White Stork**

*Ciconia ciconia*  
Cegonha-branca

Uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to grasslands and wetlands. It was observed in flocks of up to 50 birds. It is sometimes attracted to bushfires. Numbers vary from year to year, in response to conditions in the more northerly parts of its wintering grounds.

**86 Woollynecked Stork**

*Ciconia episcopus*  
Cegonha-episcopal

A common resident at freshwater lakes. It was seen singly and in flocks of up to 20 birds. Breeding has not been observed but may occur within the reserve. According to Tello (1973), the most abundant stork species of the reserve.

**87 Openbilled Stork**

*Anastomus lamelligurus*  
Bico-aberto

Uncommon resident of freshwater lakes, occurring in flocks which may number up to 100 birds. Breeding within the reserve has

not been observed but is possible. Tello (1973) stated that they were most abundant near the rice-plantation in the west from December-May.

**88 Saddlebilled Stork**

*Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*  
Jabiru

This conspicuous bird was not recorded within the reserve prior to 1998, but has since been seen several times around inundated grasslands.

**90 Yellowbilled Stork**

*Mycteria ibis*  
Cegonha-de-bico-amarelo

Uncommon visitor to inland wetlands, seen singly or in flocks which may exceed 100 birds.

**91 Sacred Ibis**

*Threskiornis aethiopicus*  
Ibis-sagrado

A common breeding resident of wetlands, and tidal areas. It was encountered singly and in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**93 Glossy Ibis**

*Plegadis falcinellus*  
Ibis-preto

A common resident around marshlands and other shallow wetlands. Observations of flocks of up to 100 birds were made near shallow pools in the grassplains or at lakesides.

**94 Hadedda Ibis**

*Bostrychia hagedash*  
Singanga

A common breeding resident of woodland. It usually occurs in pairs but occasionally congregates in groups of up to 20 birds. Breeding reported by Tello (1973).

**95 African Spoonbill**

*Platalea alba*  
Colherreiro-africano

An uncommon resident of freshwater lakes, but also seen at the saline Lagoa Xinguti and

Lagoa Nhamé. It was observed singly and in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**96 Greater Flamingo**

*Phoenicopterus ruber*  
Flamingo-comum

A common visitor. It occurs in flocks which sometimes number hundreds and occasionally thousands of birds. It occurs most regularly along the coast in bays and estuaries. It is also seen in large numbers on freshwater lakes. A flock of approximately 5000 was reported at Lagoa Xinguti in January 1970 (Tello 1973). Although present throughout the year, it is not known to breed within the region. Juveniles are frequently observed.

**97 Lesser Flamingo**

*Phoeniconaias minor*  
Flamingo-pequeno

An uncommon visitor seen along the shore of the Bay of Maputo, along the Maputo River and at freshwater lakes. It was seen in flocks of up to 300 birds. It is classified as 'near-threatened' globally (Collar *et al.* 1994).

**99 Whitefaced Duck**

*Dendrocygna viduata*  
Pato-assobiador-de-faces-brancas

A common breeding resident on inland wetlands. It usually occurs in small flocks, but sometimes flocks number hundreds of birds.

**100 Fulvous Duck**

*Dendrocygna bicolor*  
Pato-assobiador-arruivado

An uncommon breeding resident on freshwater lakes, encountered in flocks of up to 100 birds.

**101 Whitebacked Duck**

*Thalassornis leucotis*  
Pato-de-dorso-branco

Reported in the reserve by Tello (1973), but has not been seen recently.

**102 Egyptian Goose**  
*Alopochen aegyptiaca*  
Ganso do Egípto

An uncommon resident on permanent inland waters. It is frequently seen at Lagoa Xinguti. It usually occurs in pairs but sometimes congregates in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**104 Yellowbilled Duck**

*Anas undulata*  
Pato-do-bico-amarelo

An uncommon resident on freshwater lakes, the Maputo River, and shallow pools on the grassplains in the rainy season. It was observed in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**106 Cape Teal**

*Anas capensis*  
Marreco do Cabo

An uncommon nonbreeding visitor on freshwater lakes in flocks of up to 20 birds. Mainly seen on Lagoa Xinguti, Nhamé and Nele.

**107 Hottentot Teal**

*Anas hottentota*  
Pato-hotentote

An uncommon breeding resident of inland waters with emergent vegetation. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**108 Redbilled Teal**

*Anas erythrorhynchos*  
Pato-de-bico-vermelho

A common breeding resident on freshwater lakes. It usually occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**112 Cape Shoveller**

*Anas smithii*  
Pato-trombeteiro do Cabo

The species was reported in the reserve in January 1970 (Tello 1973), but has not been seen since. It may be an irregular visitor to freshwater lakes in the region.

**113 Southern Pochard**  
*Netta erythrophthalma*  
Zarro-africano

Reported from the reserve by Tello (1973) but has not been observed recently.

**114 Pygmy Goose**

*Nettapus auritus*  
Pato-orelhudo

A common resident of inland waters with emergent vegetation, especially waterlilies *Nymphaea* sp. and *Potamogeton* sp. It occurs in pairs and in flocks numbering up to 50 birds.

**115 Knobilled Duck**

*Sarkidiornis melanotos*  
Pato-de-carúncula

An uncommon visitor to the reserve, reported from freshwater wetlands.

**116 Spurwinged Goose**

*Plectropterus gambensis*  
Pato-ferrão

A common breeding resident of the larger inland wetlands which forages in surrounding grassland. It occurs singly or in flocks of up to 200 birds.

**118 Secretarybird**

*Sagittarius serpentarius*  
Secretário

An uncommon visitor to grasslands, mainly in the woody grassland of the eastern part of the reserve. It is threatened in southern Mozambique (Parker 1999).

**123 Whitebacked Vulture**

*Gyps africanus*  
Abutre-de-dorso-branco

It was reported as a rare visitor by Tello (1973) but has not been seen recently. It is likely to return to the reserve as numbers of game animals increase.

**124 Lappetfaced Vulture**  
*Torgos trachelioides*  
Abutre-real

It was reported as a rare visitor by Tello (1973) but has not been seen recently. It could also return to the reserve with the increase of game animals.

**125 Whiteheaded Vulture**

*Trionocephus liss*  
Abutre-de-cabeça-branca

It was reported as a rare visitor by Tello (1973) but no recent observations exist. Tello reported sightings of these birds at dead elephants and a white rhino. If game animals increase, it could return to the reserve.

**126 Yellowbilled Kite**

*Milvus migrans*  
Milhafre-preto

A common intra-African summer migrant, present from August to April. A few birds may breed here. It is usually seen singly but may gather in flocks of up to 10 birds at food sources.

**127 Blackshouldered Kite**

*Elanus caeruleus*  
Penheiro-cinzento

A common breeding resident in any habitat where both trees and open spaces are present.

**128 Cuckoo Hawk**

*Aivceda cuculoides*  
Falcão-cuco

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands which occurs in pairs.

**135 Wahlberg's Eagle**

*Aquila wahlbergi*  
Águia de Wahlberg

An uncommon breeding intra-African summer migrant which occurs in pairs in woodlands.

**139 Longcrested Eagle**  
*Lophaetus occipitalis*  
Águia-de-penacho

An uncommon breeding resident of areas where woodlands, wetlands and open spaces are available. It is normally seen perching in tall trees. Tello (1973) saw a nest with two young.

**140 Martial Eagle**  
*Polemaetus bellicosus*  
Águia-marcial

An uncommon breeding resident of open woodland. It occurs in pairs, and is threatened in southern Mozambique (Parker 1999). Tello (1973) reported that he had observed the species preying on vervet monkeys, guineafowl, common duikers and snakes.

**141 Crowned Eagle**  
*Stephanoaetus coronatus*  
Águia-coroad

A rare breeding resident of forest and dense woodlands which occurs in pairs. It is threatened in southern Mozambique (Parker 1999).

**142 Brown Snake Eagle**  
*Circaetus cinereus*  
Águia-cobreira-castanha

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands, usually observed singly.

**143 Blackbreasted Snake Eagle**  
*Circaetus pectoralis*  
Águia-cobreira-de-peito-preto

An uncommon breeding resident of grassland and open woodland. It was observed singly, mostly while soaring.

**144 Southern Banded Snake Eagle**  
*Circaetus fasciolatus*  
Águia-cobreira-barrada

An uncommon breeding resident around forest fringes. It is classified as globally 'near threatened' (Collar *et al.* 1994) and is threatened in southern Mozambique (Parker 1999). It frequently perches on exposed trees and is

tolerant of close approach by observers. It has declined in southern Mozambique and is absent from the coast north of the reserve to the Save River. The reserve therefore is an important refuge for this species.

**146 Bateleur**  
*Terathopius ecaudatus*  
Águia-ballarina

A rare breeding resident of open woodlands where it occurs in pairs. Tello (1973) estimated that the reserve contained 3-4 pairs, concentrated around Lagoa Nhamé. More recent observations tend to confirm that estimate.

**147 Palmnut Vulture**  
*Gypohierax angolensis*  
Abutre-das-palmeiras

Single birds have been seen along the coast. It breeds nearby at Kosi Bay in South Africa where kosi palms *Raphia australis* are present. It is possible that a thorough search may confirm breeding inside the Reserve. Tello (1973) only saw this species once.

**148 African Fish Eagle**  
*Haliaeetus vocifer*  
Águia-pesqueira-africana

An uncommon breeding resident which was observed singly and in pairs. It occurs at most types of wetlands where perches are available at the waterside. It can be found around most of the larger lakes of the MSR, and is seldom recorded from the exposed coastline.

**149 Steppe Buzzard**  
*Buteo buteo*  
Búio-das-estepes

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to woodlands. It was encountered singly.

**154 Lizard Buzzard**  
*Kaupfalco monogrammicus*  
Gavião-papa-lagartos

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands which was observed singly. Tello

(1973) estimated that it was the most abundant bird of prey at that time, and this is probably still true.

**157 Little Sparrowhawk**  
*Accipiter minullus*  
Gavião-pequeno

An uncommon and inconspicuous breeding resident of woodlands, where it occurs in pairs.

**159 Little Banded Goshawk**  
*Accipiter badius*  
Gavião-shikra

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands, where it occurs in pairs. Like the previous species, it is easily overlooked.

**160 African Goshawk**  
*Accipiter tachiro*  
Açor-africano

An uncommon breeding resident of woodland and forest. The characteristic call, which is given while soaring, makes it easier to detect than the previous two species.

**165 African Marsh Harrier**  
*Circus ranivorus*  
Tartaranhão-dos-pântanos

An uncommon breeding resident of marshlands, mainly observed singly. The Mitrador is a particularly good site to observe this species. A conspicuous bird, often seen flying low over open spaces.

**169 Gymnogene**  
*Polyboroides typus*  
Secretário-pequeno

A common breeding resident of woodlands, where it is usually seen singly. Immatures of this species are recorded frequently.

**170 Osprey**  
*Pandion haliaetus*  
Águia-pesqueira

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. It was seen singly, at Maputo Bay, along the coast and also at large inland waterbodies.

**175 Sooty Falcon**  
*Falco concolor*  
Falcão-sombrio

It occurs as a summer migrant, especially along the shores of the Maputo Bay.

**181 Rock Kestrel**  
*Falco tinnunculus*  
Peneireiro-vulgar

A visitor which breeds on the nearby Libombo Mountains and is occasionally seen over the reserve.

**188 Coqui Francolin**  
*Francolinus coqui*  
Perdiz-das-pedras

A common resident of open woodlands. It occurs in pairs and family groups of up to 10 birds.

**189 Crested Francolin**  
*Francolinus sephaena*  
Perdiz-de-crista

A common resident of woodland. It is most common in *Acacia* woodland in the west of the reserve. It occurs in pairs and family groups of up to 10 birds.

**191 Shelley's Francolin**  
*Francolinus shelleyi*  
Perdiz de Shelley

A common resident of grassland and open woodlands, where it occurs in pairs and family groups of up to 10 birds.

**196 Natal Francolin**  
*Francolinus natalensis*  
Perdiz do Natal

An uncommon resident of woodlands, where it occurs in pairs and family groups of up to 10 birds. It favours dense woodland more than the other francolin species.

**198 Rednecked Francolin**  
*Francolinus afer*  
Perdiz-de-gola-vermelha

A common resident which occurs mostly in grassland, cultivated fields and marshes

around the edges of dense woodland and forest. It was encountered in pairs and family groups of up to 10 birds.

**200 Common Quail**

*Coturnix coturnix*  
*Codorniz-comum*

The Common Quail is an uncommon species which is probably a breeding resident in the grasslands and open woodlands.

**201 Harlequin Quail**

*Coturnix delegorguei*  
*Codorniz-artequim*

It is possibly a breeding summer migrant but may be present in low numbers during winter. It is found in grassland and marshes and was encountered singly and in pairs.

**203 Helmeted Guineafowl**

*Nunida melagrins*  
*Galinha-do-mato*

A common resident of most habitats including cultivated lands but excluding forests. When breeding it occurs in pairs and family groups, but at other times congregates in flocks of up to 100 birds.

**204 Crested Guineafowl**

*Guttera pucherani*  
*Galinha-do-mato-de-crista*

A common resident of dense woodlands and forest. It sometimes occurs in the same habitat as the Helmeted Guineafowl but usually prefers denser woodland and does not exploit cultivated lands. When breeding it occurs in pairs and family groups but at other times gathers in flocks of up to 100 birds.

**205 Kurrichane Buttonquail**

*Turnis sylvatica*  
*Toirão-comum*

A common breeding resident of grassland, and open woodland where it can be found singly and in pairs. It remains hidden in the grass until flushed, and then is seen only briefly in flight.

**206 Blackrumped Buttonquail**

*Turnix hottentota*  
*Toirão-hotentote*

A resident of moist grasslands. It is difficult to distinguish from the previous species, and is as difficult to get a good view of.

**209 Crowned Crane**

*Balearica regulorum*  
*Grú-coroado-austral*

Single birds have been seen in the reserve. One bird was seen hunting near a large bush-fire. It is possibly a resident in marshlands that are inaccessible by road. It is threatened in southern Mozambique (Parker 1999).

**210 African Rail**

*Pallus caerulescens*  
*Frango-de-água-africano*

An uncommon breeding resident of reedbeds and other dense vegetation in marshlands. It occurs singly and in pairs.

**213 Black Crane**

*Armaurornis flavirostris*  
*Franga-de-água-pretá*

A common breeding resident of freshwater wetlands with reedbeds or other emergent, floating or dense fringing vegetation. Good sightings can be obtained along the Futi River.

**215 Baillon's Crane**

*Porzana pusilla*  
*Franga-de-água-pequena*

An inconspicuous resident of wetlands with reedbeds, it has previously been collected in the reserve (Clancey 1996) but there are no recent records.

**218 Buffspotted Flufftail**

*Sarothrura elegans*  
*Frango-de-água-elegante*

An uncommon resident of dense woodland and forest. It is inconspicuous and generally only detected by its booming calls.

**223 Purple Gallinule**

*Porphyrio porphyrio*  
*Caimão-comum*

A common breeding resident of freshwater wetlands with slow-flowing or still water and with reedbeds or other dense overhanging or fringing vegetation. It was encountered singly or in groups of up to 10 birds.

**226 Moorhen**

*Gallinula chloropus*  
*Galinha-de-água*

An uncommon breeding resident on permanent open waters with reedbeds, mostly observed in pairs.

**228 Redknobbed Coot**

*Fulica cristata*  
*Galeirão-de-crista*

An uncommon breeding resident which occurs on freshwater lakes.

**231 Stanley's Bustard**

*Neotis denhami*  
*Abetarda-real*

This species was encountered in coastal grasslands in the extreme south. It was observed singly. It is not clear whether it is a nonbreeding visitor from the neighbouring part of South Africa or a breeding resident. Occasional summer sightings suggest the latter. It is threatened in southern Mozambique (Parker 1999).

**238 Blackbellied Korhaan**

*Eupodotis melanogaster*  
*Abetarda-de-barriga-pretá*

An uncommon resident of moist grasslands, marshes and woodland, encountered singly. Breeding has been reported in November.

**240 African Jacana**

*Actophilornis africanus*  
*Jacana*

A common resident on freshwater wetlands with emergent vegetation. It is particularly common along the Futi River.

**241 Lesser Jacana**

*Microparra capensis*  
*Jacana-pequena*

A rare resident on freshwater wetlands with emergent vegetation. It was observed singly. It is threatened in southern Mozambique (Parker 1999).

**242 Painted Snipe**

*Fostratula benghalensis*  
*Narceja-pintada*

An occasional visitor to marshland and flooded grassland, recorded at the *Planície dos Changos* (Reedbuck Plain) in the summer of 1998.

**245 Ringed Plover**

*Charadrius hiaticula*  
*Borrelho-grande-de-coleira*

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant with some birds overwintering. It occurs most commonly in the intertidal mudflats in bays and estuaries, but is also seen at inland wetlands with extensive mudflats. It gathers in flocks of up to 100 birds.

**246 Whitefronted Plover**

*Charadrius marginatus*  
*Borrelho-de-frente-branca*

A common breeding resident of beaches. It is encountered in pairs or in small groups.

**247 Chestnutbanded Plover**

*Charadrius pallidus*  
*Borrelho-de-colar-arruivado*

Probably a nonbreeding visitor which has been seen singly at Lagoa Xinguiti.

**248 Kittlitz's Plover**

*Charadrius pecuarius*  
*Borrelho de Kittlitz*

A common resident of the intertidal zone, and more commonly at inland wetlands with shallows and mudflats. It is frequently observed in short grass on dry land near wetlands. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds.



**249 Threebanded Plover**  
*Charadrius tricolaris*  
Borrelho-de-três-golas

A common resident which occurs at freshwater wetlands with open shorelines. It is usually encountered singly or in pairs.

**251 Sand Plover**  
*Charadrius leschenaultii*  
Borrelho-da-areia

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. Can be observed in the intertidal area either singly or in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**254 Grey Plover**  
*Pluvialis squatarola*  
Tarambola-cinzenata

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant with regular overwintering by nonbreeding birds. It occurs on the intertidal mudflats, usually in small groups but occasionally in flocks which number hundreds.

**255 Crowned Plover**  
*Vanellus coronatus*  
Tarambola-coroada

An uncommon breeding resident of grasslands and open woodlands. It prefers the driest parts of the reserve. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**256 Lesser Blackwinged Plover**  
*Vanellus lugubris*  
Tarambola-de-asa-negra-pequena

An uncommon breeding resident of grasslands and open woodlands. It prefers open woodlands in most of its range, but is seen on the floodplains here. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**258 Blacksmith Plover**  
*Vanellus armatus*  
Tarambola-preta-e-branca

A common breeding resident of inland wetlands with shallow water. It usually occurs in pairs but occasionally gathers in flocks of up to 20 birds. Frequently seen at Lagoa Xinguti and the Furi River.

**260 Wattled Plover**  
*Vanellus senegallus*  
Tarambola-carunculada

An uncommon breeding resident of marshland and lakesides where it occurs in pairs. Tello (1973) reported nestlings in November.

**261 Longtoed Plover**  
*Vanellus crassirostris*  
Tarambola-de-asa-branca

An occasional visitor to pools with emergent vegetation, seen at the Furi River near the main camp in 1996.

**262 Turnstone**  
*Arenaria interpres*  
Rola-do-mar

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant, with some birds overwintering. It forages in the intertidal zone, sometimes in flocks of up to 100 birds, but is normally seen singly.

**263 Terek Sandpiper**  
*Xenus cinereus*  
Magarico-sovela

A nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant which prefers intertidal mudflats and mangrove areas along the coast in the north of the reserve.

**264 Common Sandpiper**  
*Actitis hypoleucos*  
Magarico-das-rochas

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to the wetlands.

**266 Wood Sandpiper**  
*Tringa glareola*  
Magarico-bastardo

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to wetlands.

**269 Marsh Sandpiper**  
*Tringa stagnatilis*  
Perna-verde-fino

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to marshes and coastal mudflats.

It was observed singly and in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**270 Greenshank**  
*Tringa nebularia*  
Perna-verde-cornum

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to all types of wetlands with shallow water, especially intertidal mudflats. Overwintering occurs regularly. It can be observed singly or in flocks.

**272 Curlew Sandpiper**  
*Calidris ferruginea*  
Pifrito-de-bico-comprido

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to freshwater and coastal wetlands. It occurs in flocks which sometimes number hundreds. It is most numerous on intertidal mudflats along the Bay of Maputo. Overwintering occurs regularly.

**274 Little Stint**  
*Calidris minuta*  
Pifrito-pequeno

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to freshwater and coastal wetlands with mudflats. It occurs in flocks of up to 100 birds.

**281 Sanderling**  
*Calidris alba*  
Pifrito-sanderlingo

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to sandy beaches, often seen in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**284 Ruff**  
*Philomachus pugnax*  
Combatente

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to freshwater wetlands. It was observed in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**286 Ethiopian Snipe**  
*Gallinago nigripennis*  
Narcéja-africana

An uncommon breeding resident in marshlands, usually hiding in the grass until flushed.

**290 Whimbrel**  
*Numenius phaeopus*  
Magarico-galego

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to the coast, where it forages in the intertidal mudflats, sometimes defending individual territories. It usually occurs in small flocks but occasionally flocks may number hundreds of birds. An estimated 20-30% of birds overwinter.

**294 Avocet**  
*Recurvirostra avosetta*  
Alfaiate

An uncommon visitor to freshwater lakes, usually in flocks of up to 20 birds. Tello (1973) reported that they were most abundant at Lagoa Xinguti, Lagoa N'Name and Nela, and observed a flock of 150 in July.

**295 Blackwinged Stilt**  
*Himantopus himantopus*  
Perna-longa

A common breeding resident of the freshwater and saline lakes which occurs in pairs or flocks of up to 20 birds. Tello (1973) found a nest with four eggs on one of the islands at Lagoa N'Name.

**297 Spotted Dikopp**  
*Burhinus capensis*  
Alcaravão do Cabo

An uncommon resident of open woodlands, where it occurs in pairs.

**298 Water Dikopp**  
*Burhinus vermiculatus*  
Alcaravão-de-água

An uncommon breeding resident of the margins of inland wetlands, where it occurs in pairs. Breeding was observed in December 1998 at Lagoa Xinguti.

**300 Temminck's Courser**  
*Cursorius temminckii*  
Corredor de Temminck

An uncommon breeding resident of grassland and open woodland.

**304 Redwinged Pratincole**  
*Glareola pratincola*  
Perdiz-do-mar

A common breeding resident of marshland and short grasslands near water. It may be seen in pairs or in flocks up to 100 birds.

**312 Kelp Gull**  
*Larus dominicanus*  
Galvota-dominicana

An uncommon nonbreeding winter visitor to the coastline, seen singly or in groups of up to 10 birds.

**315 Greyheaded Gull**  
*Larus cirrocephalus*  
Galvota-de-cabeça-cinzenta

A common resident along the coast and on freshwater lakes. It is sometimes seen singly but more usually in flocks which may number more than 100 birds.

**322 Caspian Tern**  
*Hydroprogne caspia*  
Galvina-de-bico-vermelho

An uncommon species which is present throughout the year along the coast and sometimes on freshwater or saline lakes. It may be a breeding resident, although breeding has not been observed here. It is usually seen in ones and twos.

**325 Lesser Crested Tern**  
*Sterna bengalensis*  
Galvina-de-bico-laranja

An uncommon nonbreeding visitor to the coast. Recorded roosting on sandbanks at the beach in flocks of up to 30 birds.

**326 Sandwich Tern**  
*Sterna sandwicensis*  
Garçau

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant along the coast, reported from the Bay of Maputo and from Ponta Douro.

**327 Common Tern**  
*Sterna hirundo*  
Galvina-comum

A very common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant along the coast. It is seen in flocks which sometimes number thousands of birds. Overwintering occurs regularly.

**335 Little Tern**  
*Sterna albibrons*  
Galvina-pequena

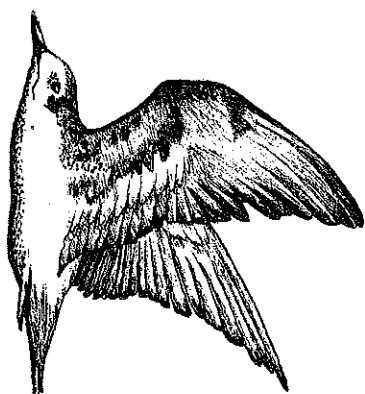
A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to the coast, with a few birds overwintering. It is usually seen in flocks which may number more than 100 birds. Also observed at the lakes near the shore.

**338 Whiskered Tern**  
*Chlidonias hybridus*  
Galvina-de-faces-brancas

A common resident of inland marshes and lakes. It is encountered in pairs or in flocks numbering more than 100 birds.

**339 Whitewinged Tern**  
*Chlidonias leucopterus*  
Galvina-de-asa-branca

A common nonbreeding Palearctic migrant to freshwater lakes. It usually occurs in flocks which may number hundreds of birds. Tello (1973) reported a group of 300 birds at Lagoa Xinguiti.



**348 Feral Pigeon**  
*Columba livia*  
Pombo-doméstico

An uncommon resident. They occur most often around homesteads, and it is not clear whether they are truly feral or semi-domesticated.

**352 Redeyed Dove**  
*Streptopelia semitorquata*  
Rola-de-olhos-vermelhos

A very common breeding resident of woodlands, usually encountered singly or in pairs. Breeding has been reported from October to November.

**354 Cape Turtle Dove**  
*Streptopelia capicola*  
Rola de Cabo

A common breeding resident of woodland. It avoids forests. It is usually encountered singly or in pairs.

**355 Laughing Dove**  
*Streptopelia senegalensis*  
Rola do Senegal

A common resident of arid woodland to the west of the reserve, and occasionally found within the reserve.

**356 Namaqua Dove**  
*Oena capensis*  
Rola-rabilonga

An uncommon resident of *Acacia* and mixed woodlands in the west of the reserve, where it is encountered singly or in pairs.

**358 Greenspotted Dove**  
*Turtur chalcospilos*  
Rola-esmeraldina

A very common resident of woodlands, usually encountered singly. It avoids forests.

**359 Tambourine Dove**  
*Turtur tympanistris*  
Rola-de-papo-branco

An uncommon resident of woodland and forest. It occurs singly or in pairs.

**361 Green Pigeon**  
*Treron calva*  
Pombo-verde

A common resident of woodlands where fruiting trees, especially *Ficus* spp., are available. It occurs singly or in flocks of up to 20 birds. It is abundant in the patches of riverine vegetation on both sides of the Futi. Tello (1973) reported breeding in October.

**363 Brownheaded Parrot**  
*Poicephalus cryptoxanthus*  
Papagaio-de-cabeça-castanha

An uncommon breeding resident, seen most often in *Acacia* woodland and among alien *Eucalyptus* trees, usually in groups of up to 10 birds. Breeding reported by Tello (1973) for July. The birds are hunted by the local population and offered for sale in Maputo as cagebirds.

**370 Livingstone's Lourie**  
*Tauraco livingstonii*  
Turaco de Livingstone

A common breeding resident of coastal forests. It is encountered in groups of up to five birds. Its call is a characteristic sound of the evergreen forests.

**371 Purplecrested Lourie**  
*Tauraco porphyreolophus*  
Turaco-de-crista-violeta

A very common resident of woodlands; it occurs in pairs or family groups, and is common around the main camp.

**375 African Cuckoo**  
*Cuculus gularis*  
Cuco-canoro-africano

A rare breeding intra-African migrant to woodlands and a brood parasite of the Fork-tailed Drongo.

**377 Redchested Cuckoo**  
*Cuculus solitarius*  
Cuco-de-peito-vermelho

A common breeding intra-African summer migrant to woodlands. It occurs singly or in

pairs from September to March. It is a brood parasite of a number of species, but mostly of the robin family.

**378 Black Cuckoo**  
*Cuculus clamosus*  
Cucu-preto

A common breeding intra-African summer migrant to woodlands. It occurs singly or in pairs. It is a brood parasite of the Southern Boubou.

**385 Klaas's Cuckoo**  
*Chrysococcyx klaas*  
Cucu-bronzeado-menor

An uncommon breeding inhabitant of woodlands. It is encountered mostly in summer but may also be present in winter. It occurs singly or in pairs. It is a brood parasite of a range of small insectivorous host species including the Longbilled Crombec, Chinspot Batis and Collared Sunbird.

**386 Diederik Cuckoo**  
*Chrysococcyx caprius*  
Cucu-bronzeado-maior

A common breeding intra-African summer migrant to woodlands, especially near wetlands. It occurs singly or in pairs, from October to April. It is a brood parasite and the main hosts are the Masked Weaver, Spotted-backed Weaver, Yellow Weaver and Red Bishop.

**387 Green Coucal**  
*Ceuthmochares aereus*  
Cucal-verde

A rare resident in dense coastal scrub, woodlands and forest. It is threatened in southern Mozambique owing to the destruction of coastal forest (Parker 1999). It usually remains hidden in the undergrowth and is detected by its calls.

**388 Black Coucal**  
*Centropus bengalensis*  
Cucal de Bengala

An uncommon breeding summer migrant to marshes with reedbeds and moist grasslands

and the surrounding woodlands. It was reported most often from the area around the Mirador.

**391 Burchell's Coucal**  
*Centropus burchellii*  
Cucal de Burchell

A common breeding resident of marshes, reedbeds, moist grassland and woodlands with dense undergrowth. It occurs singly or in pairs.

**392 Barn Owl**  
*Tyto alba*  
Coruja-das-torres

An uncommon resident of all wooded habitats where suitable nest sites are available. It occurs singly or in pairs. A pair nested in the main camp in May (Tello 1973).

**393 Grass Owl**  
*Tyto capensis*  
Coruja-do-capim

A rare resident in marshland.

**394 Wood Owl**  
*Strix woodfordii*  
Coruja-da-floresta

A common resident of woodlands, where it occurs singly or in pairs. Tello (1973) found a nest in a tree hole in September.

**395 Marsh Owl**  
*Asio capensis*  
Coruja-dos-pântanos

A rare breeding resident of marshland.

**397 Whitefaced Owl**  
*Otus leucotis*  
Mochó-de-faces-brancas

An uncommon resident of woodlands, where it occurs singly or in pairs.

**399 Barred Owl**  
*Glaucidium capense*  
Mochó-barrado

An uncommon resident of dense woodlands.

**401 Spotted Eagle Owl**  
*Bubo africanus*  
Coruja-afriicano

A common resident of woodland. It occurs singly or in pairs. Breeding was reported by Tello (1973) for October.

**402 Giant Eagle Owl**  
*Bubo lacteus*  
Coruja-leitoso

An uncommon resident of woodlands which occurs singly or in pairs.

**403 Pel's Fishing Owl**  
*Scotopelia peli*  
Coruja-pesqueiro

A rare resident in dense woodland along the banks of the Maputo River, and the larger lakes in the south and east.

**405 Fieryncked Nightjar**  
*Caprimulgus pectoralis*  
Noitibó-de-pescoco-dourado

A common resident of woodlands which occurs singly or in pairs.

**409 Mozambique Nightjar**  
*Caprimulgus fossii*  
Noitibó de Moçambique

A common resident of woodland, where it occurs singly or in pairs. Breeding was reported by Tello (1973) for September to November.

**417 Little Swift**  
*Apus affinis*  
Andorinhão-pequeno

A common breeding resident. It occurs in flocks which may number more than 100 birds and breeds on road bridges and other buildings.

**421 Palm Swift**  
*Cypsiurus parvus*  
Andorinhão-das-palmeiras

A common breeding resident which breeds in large palm trees and can be seen foraging over any habitat.

**424 Speckled Mousebird**  
*Colius striatus*  
Rabo-de-junco-de-peito-barrado

A common breeding resident of woodland and forest where it is encountered in groups of up to 20 birds. Tello (1973) saw two nestlings in November.

**426 Redfaced Mousebird**  
*Colius indicus*  
Rabo-de-junco-de-faces-vermelhas

An uncommon breeding resident in woodlands, where it is encountered in flocks of up to 10 birds.

**427 Narina Trogon**  
*Apaloderma narina*  
Republicano

An uncommon breeding resident of dense woodlands and forest where it is encountered singly or in pairs. A spectacular bird, but difficult to spot as it flits through the forest canopy.

**428 Pied Kingfisher**  
*Ceryle rudis*  
Pica-peixe-malhado

A common breeding resident at both inland and coastal wetlands where it is usually encountered in pairs. It is most commonly seen at Lagoa Piti and the Maputo River. Breeding was observed in November.

**429 Giant Kingfisher**  
*Megaceryle maxima*  
Pica-peixe-gigante

An uncommon breeding resident of freshwater wetlands and larger rivers, where it is usually encountered in pairs.

**431 Malachite Kingfisher**  
*Alcedo cristata*  
Pica-peixe-de-poupa

A common breeding resident at freshwater wetlands. It occurs in pairs wherever both suitable perches (usually reeds) are available at the water's edge, and earth banks are available for nesting.

- 432 Pygmy Kingfisher**  
*Ispidina plicata*  
*Pica-peixe-pigmeu*  
An uncommon intra-African migrant to woodland and forest. Unlike the Malachite Kingfisher, it is insectivorous and not restricted to the waterside.
- 434 Mangrove Kingfisher**  
*Halcyon senegaloides*  
*Pica-peixe-dos-mangais*  
An uncommon winter visitor around the estuary of the Maputo River. It travels inland to breed in riverine vegetation in midsummer, and should then be searched for in other parts of the reserve.
- 435 Brownhooded Kingfisher**  
*Halcyon albiventris*  
*Pica-peixe-de-barrete-castanho*  
An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands, occurring in pairs.
- 437 Striped Kingfisher**  
*Halcyon chelicuti*  
*Pica-peixe-riscado*  
A common breeding resident in woodlands, where it occurs in pairs.
- 438 European Bee-eater**  
*Merops apiaster*  
*Abelharuco-europeu*  
A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant which is seen in flocks that may number up to 100 birds over all habitat types from September to April.
- 440 Bluecheeked Bee-eater**  
*Merops persicus*  
*Abelharuco-persa*  
A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant which is seen in flocks of up to 20 birds from November to April. It is seen most often around wetlands but may occur in any habitat.
- 443 Whitefronted Bee-eater**  
*Merops bullockoides*  
*Abelharuco-de-frente-branca*  
An uncommon breeding resident of riverine woodlands along the Futi River. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds.
- 444 Little Bee-eater**  
*Merops pusillus*  
*Abelharuco-dourado*  
A common breeding resident of grassland, and the fringes of woodlands. It is encountered in pairs or family groups of up to 10 birds, usually in the vicinity of surface water. It is especially common along the Futi River. Breeding was reported in November.
- 446 European Roller**  
*Coracias garrulus*  
*Rolheiro-europeu*  
A nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to woodlands. It is widespread in the region but is only rarely reported from within the reserve.
- 447 Lilacbreasted Roller**  
*Coracias caudata*  
*Rolheiro-de-peito-llas*  
A common breeding resident which occurs in pairs in open woodland. It is most common in the east of the reserve. A spectacular bird, and easily seen, because it invariably hunts in the open, from exposed perches.
- 450 Broadbilled Roller**  
*Eurystomus glaucurus*  
*Rolheiro-de-bico-grosso*  
An uncommon breeding intra-African summer migrant which occurs in pairs in tall woodland from September to March.
- 451 Hoopoe**  
*Upupa epops*  
*Poupa*  
A common breeding resident which occurs in pairs in open woodlands. It is most common in the east of the reserve.
- 452 Redbilled Woodhoopoe**  
*Phoeniculus purpureus*  
*Zombeteiro-de-bico-vermelho*  
A common breeding resident which is encountered in family groups of up to 10 birds in woodland.
- 454 Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe**  
*Rhinopomastus cyanomelas*  
*Bico-de-cimitarra*  
A common breeding resident of *Acacia* woodlands. It occurs singly and in pairs.
- 455 Trumpeter Hornbill**  
*Bucanistes bucinator*  
*Calau-trombeteiro*  
An uncommon breeding resident of forest and woodlands; observed singly or in flocks of up to 20 birds. Tello (1973) reported breeding in November in a tree-hole, the female being fed by the male.
- 460 Crowned Hornbill**  
*Tockus alboterminatus*  
*Calau-coroado*  
A common breeding resident of woodland and forest. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds.
- 463 Ground Hornbill**  
*Bucorvus leadbeateri*  
*Calau-gigante*  
A single sighting was reported by Tello (1973). There are no recent records from Mozambique south of the Inkomati River, but it occurs in small numbers in neighbouring Swaziland and KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (Harrison *et al.* 1997).
- 464 Blackcollared Barbet**  
*Lybius torquatus*  
*Barbaças-de-colar-preto*  
A common breeding resident in woodlands and forest, where it occurs in pairs.
- 465 Pied Barbet**  
*Tricholaema leucomelas*  
*Barbaças-malhado*  
An uncommon breeding resident of *Acacia* woodland in the west of the reserve and on the Machangulo Peninsula. It is encountered in pairs.
- 466 White-eared Barbet**  
*Stactolaema leucotis*  
*Barbaças-de-orelhas-brancas*  
An uncommon breeding resident of forest where it is found in pairs or groups of up to eight birds.
- 469 Redfronted Tinker Barbet**  
*Pogonitulus pusillus*  
*Barbadinho-de-frente-vermelha*  
An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands. It occurs in pairs.
- 471 Goldenrumped Tinker Barbet**  
*Pogonitulus bilineatus*  
*Barbadinho-de-rabadilha-limão*  
The most common barbet of the reserve, a common breeding resident of woodland and forest where it occurs in pairs.
- 473 Crested Barbet**  
*Trachyphonus vaillantii*  
*Barbaças-de-crista*  
An uncommon breeding resident of *Acacia* woodland in the west of the reserve where it occurs in pairs.
- 474 Greater Honeyguide**  
*Indicator indicator*  
*Indicador-grande*  
An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands, where it is encountered singly. It is a brood parasite of a range of hole-nesting hosts, the majority of which are bank-hole nesters rather than tree-hole nesters.

**475 Scalythroated Honeyguide**  
*Indicator variegatus*  
Indicador-de-peito-escamoso

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands and forest, where it occurs singly. It is a brood parasite of barbets, tinker barbets and woodpeckers. Its skulls deep in the woods, but its presence is betrayed by its peculiar frog-like calls.

**476 Lesser Honeyguide**  
*Indicator minor*  
Indicador-pequeno

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands, where it occurs singly. It is a brood parasite of a range of tree-hole nesting species and occasionally also bank-hole nesting species. The Blackcollared and Pied Barbets are believed to be the most frequent hosts.

**483 Goldentailed Woodpecker**  
*Campethera abingoni*  
Pica-pau-de-cauda-dourada

A common breeding resident of woodlands, occurring in pairs.

**486 Cardinal Woodpecker**  
*Dendropicos fuscescens*  
Pica-pau-cardeal

A common breeding resident which occurs in pairs in woodlands. It is also recorded from the *Eucalyptus* plantations along the west boundary.

**487 Bearded Woodpecker**  
*Thripias namaquus*  
Pica-pau-de-bigodes

A common breeding resident which occurs in pairs in woodlands.

**490 African Broadbill**  
*Smithornis capensis*  
Bocarra

An uncommon breeding resident of woodland and forest. It occurs in pairs. Not easily seen, but its extraordinary far-carrying calls resound throughout the forest.

**494 Rufousnaped Lark**  
*Mirafra africana*  
Cotovia-de-nuca-vermelha

A common breeding resident of grassland and open woodland, encountered singly or in pairs.

**496 Flappet Lark**  
*Mirafra rufocinnamomea*  
Cotovia-das-castanholas

A common breeding resident of grassland, and woodland with clearings, encountered singly or in pairs.

**518 European Swallow**  
*Hirundo rustica*  
Andorinha-das-chaminés

A very common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant, present from October to April. It was observed over all habitats in flocks which sometimes numbered hundreds of birds.

**522 Wiretailed Swallow**  
*Hirundo smithii*  
Andorinha-cauda-de-arame

An uncommon breeding resident. It is found in pairs near open water where nesting sites (usually man-made structures such as bridges or culverts) are available.

**527 Lesser Striped Swallow**  
*Hirundo abyssinica*  
Andorinha-estriada-pequena

An uncommon breeding intra-African summer migrant. It occurs in flocks of up to 10 birds in light woodland, and grassland and nests on buildings. It is common around the main camp.

**531 Greyrumped Swallow**  
*Pseudhirundo griseopyga*  
Andorinha-de-rabadilha-cinzenta

An uncommon resident of grassland and open woodland. It breeds in rodent burrows and is seen in flocks of up to 30 birds.

**533 Brownthroated Martin**  
*Riparia paludicola*  
Andorinha-das-barreiras-africana

An uncommon resident at freshwater bodies inside the reserve. It nests in sand banks.

**534 Banded Martin**  
*Riparia cincta*  
Andorinha-de-colar

An uncommon breeding resident. It was encountered in pairs in marshland and breeds in earth banks and burrows.

**536 Black Sawwing Swallow**  
*Psalidoprocne holomeelas*  
Andorinha-preta

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands where earth banks are available for nesting. It is usually encountered in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**538 Black Cuckooshrike**  
*Campephaga flava*  
Largateiro-preto

An uncommon breeding resident in woodlands where it is encountered in pairs.

**541 Forktailed Drongo**  
*Dicrurus adsimilis*  
Drongo-de-cauda-forcada

A very common breeding resident of woodlands where it is encountered in pairs. It is replaced by the Squaretailed Drongo in dense woodland and forest. Nesting reported for November to December.

**542 Squaretailed Drongo**  
*Dicrurus ludwigii*  
Drongo-de-cauda-quadrada

A common breeding resident of dense woodland and forest where it is encountered in pairs. One of the most inquisitive and noisy birds of the forest.

**545 Blackheaded Oriole**  
*Oriolus larvatus*  
Papa-figos-de-cabeça-preta

A common breeding resident of woodlands

where it is encountered singly or in pairs.

**548 Pied Crow**  
*Corvus albus*  
Seminarista

A common breeding resident which may be encountered singly or in flocks of up to 100 birds. Although it was observed in all habitat types, it is most common around human habitation.

**554 Southern Black Tit**  
*Parus niger*  
Chapim-preto-meridional

A common breeding resident of woodlands, where it is usually encountered in family groups of 2 to 10 birds. Tello (1973) saw three nestings in November.

**558 Grey Penduline Tit**  
*Anthoscopus caroli*  
Pássaro-do-aiçodão-cinzento

A common breeding resident of woodlands where it is usually encountered in groups of up to ten birds. Breeding has been observed in the main camp in October.

**560 Arrowmarked Babbler**  
*Turdoides jardineii*  
Zaragatelo-castanho

A common breeding resident of woodlands with dense undergrowth which is encountered in family groups of up to 10 birds.

**568 Blackeyed Bulbul**  
*Pycnonotus barbatus*  
Tulinegra

A very common breeding resident of all wooded habitats except forest interiors. It is usually encountered in pairs.

**569 Terrestrial Bulbul**  
*Phyllastrephus terrestris*  
Tuta-da-terra

A common breeding resident of woodlands with dense undergrowth and forest. It is usually encountered in groups of fewer than 10 birds.



**572 Sombre Bulbul**  
*Andropadus impotunus*  
Tuta-sombira

A very common breeding resident of the tree canopies in woodlands and forest, where it is usually encountered in pairs.

**574 Yellowbellied Bulbul**  
*Chlorocichla flaviventris*  
Tuta-amarela

A common breeding resident of the undergrowth in woodlands and forests. It is encountered singly or in pairs.

**575 Yellowspotted Nicator**  
*Nicator gularis*  
Tuta-de-garganta-branca

A common breeding resident of woodlands which is encountered singly or in pairs.

**576 Kurriehane Thrush**

*Turdus libonyana*  
Tordo-chicharito

A common breeding resident of woodlands. It occurs in pairs and is often seen scratching through the leaf litter.

**578 Spotted Ground Thrush**

*Zoothera guttata*  
Tordo-malhado

This species is listed as Globally Endangered (Collar *et al.* 1994). A single bird was seen on the forest floor near Ponta Milibangalala in November 1999 (J. Culverwell). It may be an occasional visitor or even a breeding resident. It is resident in coastal forests in northern KwaZulu-Natal, but this constitutes the most northerly record for the southern African population and the first record for Mozambique.

**586 Stonechat**  
*Saxicola torquata*  
Cartaxo-cornum

A common nonbreeding winter migrant. It is an altitudinal migrant, with birds moving from the Drakensberg Mountains in South Africa to the lowlands of Mozambique, Swaziland and KwaZulu-Natal to escape harsh

winter conditions. It is found singly or in pairs in marshes, grassland, open woodland and cultivated lands.

**599 Heuglin's Robin**

*Cossypha heuglini*  
Pisco de Heuglin

An uncommon breeding resident in riverine woodlands in the west of the reserve.

**600 Natal Robin**

*Cossypha natalensis*  
Pisco do Natal

This species has a resident breeding population in woodland and forest, which is augmented during the winter by migrants from South Africa. It is encountered singly or in pairs.

**601 Cape Robin**

*Cossypha caffra*  
Pisco do Cabo

A rare nonbreeding winter migrant to woodlands from higher altitudes in South Africa and Swaziland.

**602 Whitethroated Robin**

*Cossypha humeralis*  
Pisco-de-peito-branco

An uncommon breeding resident in woodlands, where it occurs in pairs.

**613 Whitebrowed Robin**

*Erythropgia leucophrys*  
Rouxinol-do-mato-estriado

A common breeding resident in open woodland, most common in *Acacia* woodland. It occurs in pairs.

**616 Brown Robin**

*Erythropgia signata*  
Rouxinol-do-mato-castanho

An uncommon breeding resident in forests. It occurs in pairs. It is classified as a 'biome restricted' species (restricted to the East African Coast Biome) (Collar *et al.* 1994) and has declined elsewhere in southern Mozambique owing to the destruction of coastal forests.

**631 African Marsh Warbler/Cinnamon**

**Reed Warbler**  
*Acrocephalus baeticatus/cinnamomeus*  
Rouxinol-dos-caníços-africano

The African Marsh Warbler and Cinnamon Reed Warbler are treated as conspecific here because they could not be separated reliably in the field. A specimen collected at Bela Vista, close to the reserve boundary, has been identified as Cinnamon Reed Warbler (Clancey 1996). It is probably an uncommon breeding intra-African summer migrant, but is possibly resident. It is encountered in pairs in reedbeds.

**633 European Marsh Warbler**

*Acrocephalus palustris*  
Felosa-palustre

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to thickets within woodlands where it is encountered singly.

**635 Cape Reed Warbler**

*Acrocephalus gracillirostris*  
Rouxinol-pequeno-dos-pântanos

A common breeding resident in reedbeds, occurring in pairs.

**637 Yellow Warbler**

*Chloropeta natalensis*  
Felosa-amarela

An uncommon nonbreeding winter migrant from higher altitudes in neighbouring South Africa. It was encountered singly in the undergrowth of vegetation surrounding wetlands.

**638 African Sedge Warbler**

*Bradypterus baboecala*  
Felosa-dos-juncos-africana

A common breeding resident of reedbeds, occurring in pairs. It is seldom seen, but its characteristic call gives it away.

**648 Yellowbreasted Apalis**

*Apalis flavida*  
Apalis-de-peito-amarelo

A common breeding resident of woodlands where it occurs in pairs.

**649 Rudd's Apalis**

*Apalis ruddi*  
Apalis de Rudd

A common breeding resident of thickets in *Acacia* and mixed woodlands where it occurs in pairs. It is endemic to the southeast African coastal region.

**651 Longbilled Crombec**

*Sylvietta rufescens*  
Rabicurta-de-bico-cornprido

A common breeding resident of woodland, where it occurs singly or in pairs.

**657 Bleating Warbler**

*Camaroptera brachyura*  
Felosa-de-dorso-verde

A very common breeding resident of woodlands and forests where it occurs in pairs.

**664 Fantailed Cisticola**

*Cisticola juncidis*  
Fuinha-dos-juncos

A common breeding resident of grassland, clearings in woodland, cultivated lands and marshes where it occurs in pairs. This inconspicuous bird is seldom reported in winter when it does not call. Nevertheless it is believed to be sedentary.

**666 Cloud Cisticola**

*Cisticola textrix*  
Fuinha-das-nuvens

An uncommon breeding resident of moist grassland where it was observed singly. It is seldom reported in winter when it does not call, but is believed to be sedentary.

**672 Rattling Cisticola**

*Cisticola chiniana*  
Fuinha-chocalheira

A very common breeding resident of all wooded habitats except forest and dense woodlands. It is most common in *Acacia* woodland.

**674 Redfaced Cisticola**  
*Cisticola erythrops*  
Fuinha-de-faces-vermelhas

A common breeding resident of rank grass around wetlands and cultivated lands, occurring in pairs.

**675 Blackbacked Cisticola**

*Cisticola galactes*  
Fuinha-de-dorso-preto

A common breeding resident of reedbeds and rank grass around wetlands where it occurs in pairs.

**678 Croaking Cisticola**

*Cisticola natalensis*  
Fuinha do Natal

An uncommon breeding resident of marshlands and moist grasslands where it occurs in pairs.

**681 Neddicky**

*Cisticola fulvicapilla*  
Fuinha-de-cabega-ruiva

A common breeding resident of woodlands where it occurs in pairs. Although more common in broadleaved woodlands, it was also encountered in *Acacia* woodlands.

**683 Tawnyflanked Prinia**

*Prinia subflava*  
Prinha-de-flancoos-castanhos

A common breeding resident of reedbeds, rank grass and undergrowth in all habitats except forest.

**689 Spotted Flycatcher**

*Muscicapa striata*  
Papa-moscas-cinzento

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to woodlands.

**690 Dusky Flycatcher**

*Muscicapa adusta*  
Papa-moscas-sombrio

A common nonbreeding winter migrant to coastal and riverine woodland and forest

from higher altitudes in South Africa and Swaziland. It is most often seen on the lower branches of trees, from which it darts after its prey.

**691 Bluegrey Flycatcher**

*Muscicapa caerulescens*  
Papa-moscas-azulado

An uncommon breeding resident in dense woodlands and forest where it occurs in pairs.

**693 Fantailed Flycatcher**

*Myioparus plumbeus*  
Papa-moscas-rabo-de-leque

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands, occurring in pairs.

**694 Black Flycatcher**

*Melaenornis pammelaina*  
Papa-moscas-preto-atricano

A common breeding resident of woodlands where it occurs in pairs.

**696 Pallid Flycatcher**

*Melaenornis pallidus*  
Papa-moscas-pálido

A common breeding resident of broadleaved woodlands where it occurs in pairs.

**701 Chinspot Batis**

*Batis mollitor*  
Batis-cornum

A common breeding resident in open woodlands where it occurs in pairs.

**704 Woodwards' Batis**

*Batis fratrum*  
Batis de Woodward

An uncommon breeding resident of forests where it occurs in pairs. It is a near-endemic to Mozambique, extending only a short distance into neighbouring South Africa, and is threatened in southern Mozambique owing to the destruction of coastal forests.

**705 Wattle-eyed Flycatcher**

*Platysteira peltata*  
Papa-moscas-carunculado

An uncommon breeding resident in forest and woodland where it occurs in pairs. It is confined to the understorey of the forest where it is difficult to observe.

**708 Bluemantled Flycatcher**

*Trochocercus cyanomelas*  
Papa-moscas-de-poupa

An uncommon breeding resident of the forest canopy. It occurs in pairs.

**710 Paradise Flycatcher**

*Terpsiphone viridis*  
Papa-moscas do Paraíso

A common breeding resident of woodlands where it occurs in pairs. It vigorously defends its territory in the breeding season, when it is frequently seen chasing off intruders such as batises, bulbuls or weavers. Although it is seen here throughout the year, it may be a partial migrant.

**711 African Pied Wagtail**

*Motacilla aguimp*  
Alvéola-preta-e-branca

An uncommon breeding resident along rivers and the verges of wetlands where it occurs in pairs. It is sometimes observed among rocks on the seashore.

**713 Cape Wagtail**

*Motacilla capensis*  
Alvéola do Cabo

An uncommon breeding resident in marshland, around human habitation, and among dunes at the seashore.

**716 Grassveld Pipit**

*Arthropus cinnamomeus*  
Pefinha-do-capim

A common breeding resident in grassland, marshland and cultivated lands. It occurs in pairs.

**727 Orangethroated Longclaw**

*Macronyx capensis*  
Unha-longa-de-garganta-laranja

An uncommon breeding resident in moist grasslands where it was encountered in pairs.

**728 Yellowthroated Longclaw**

*Macronyx croceus*  
Unha-longa-amarela

A common breeding resident in open woodland, grassland and marshland with scattered bushes or trees. It occurs in pairs.

**730 Pinkthroated Longclaw**

*Macronyx amellae*  
Unha-longa-vermelho

An uncommon breeding resident of marshland. It is threatened in southern Mozambique owing to disturbance of wetlands and this is one of only three sites in Mozambique where it is known to occur (Parker 1999).

**732 Fiscal Shrike**

*Lanius collaris*  
Picanço-fiscal

An uncommon breeding resident. It inhabits grassland (provided bushes are available for perching and nesting), open woodland and cultivated lands, where it occurs in pairs.

**733 Redbacked Shrike**

*Lanius collurio*  
Picanço-de-dorso-ruivo

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to woodlands, present between November and April.

**736 Southern Boubou**

*Laniarius ferrugineus*  
Picanço-ferrugineo

A very common breeding resident of the undergrowth in forest and woodland.

**740 Puffback**  
*Dryocopus cubia*  
Picanço-de-almofadinha

A very common breeding resident of woodland canopy where it occurs in pairs.

**741 Brubru**  
*Ninia afer*  
Brubru

An uncommon breeding resident of the canopy of open woodlands where it occurs in pairs.

**743 Threestreaked Tchagra**  
*Tchagra australis*  
Picanço-assobiador-de-coroa-castanha

An uncommon breeding resident of thickets in *Acacia* woodlands in the west of the reserve. It occurs in pairs.

**744 Blackcrowned Tchagra**  
*Tchagra senegal*  
Picanço-assobiador-de-coroa-preta

A very common breeding resident of the undergrowth of woodlands where it occurs in pairs.

**747 Gorgeous Bush Shrike**  
*Telophorus quadricolor*  
Picanço-quadrícolor

A common breeding resident of woodland and forest fringes, where it occurs in pairs. It skulks in the undergrowth and is often only detected by its ringing calls.

**748 Orangebreasted Bush Shrike**  
*Telophorus suffurepectus*  
Picanço-de-peito-laranja

A common breeding resident of open woodland where it occurs in pairs.

**750 Olive Bush Shrike**  
*Telophorus olivaceus*  
Picanço-oliváceo

An uncommon breeding resident of dense woodland and forest where it occurs in pairs.

**751 Greyheaded Bush Shrike**  
*Malacotus blanchoti*  
Picanço-de-cabeça-cinzenta

An uncommon breeding resident of open woodland where it occurs in pairs.

**753 White Helmetshrike**  
*Prionops plumatus*  
Atacador-de-poupa-branca

An uncommon breeding resident of woodland, where it occurs in family groups of four to eight birds.

**754 Redbilled Helmetshrike**  
*Prionops retzii*  
Atacador-de-poupa-preta

An uncommon breeding resident of dense woodlands, where it occurs in family groups of four to eight birds.

**760 Wattled Starling**  
*Cretophora cinerea*  
Estorninho-carunculado

Flocks of up to 10 birds have been recorded in woodlands. It is probably an irregular non-breeding visitor to the reserve.

**761 Plumcoloured Starling**  
*Cinnyricinclus leucogaster*  
Estorninho-de-dorso-violeta

An uncommon breeding intra-African summer migrant to woodland where it was usually encountered in pairs. It arrives in October, and departure is gradual, with some birds lingering on into June.

**764 Glossy Starling**  
*Lamprolornis nitens*  
Estorninho-metálico-de-ombros-violeta

An uncommon breeding resident of woodland. It was encountered singly, in pairs and in flocks of up to 10 birds and sometimes in mixed flocks with Blackbilled Starlings.

**768 Blackbilled Starling**  
*Lamprolornis corrucsus*  
Estorninho-de-barriga-preta

An uncommon breeding resident of dense woodland and forest where it is encountered in pairs or flocks of up to 30 birds.

**779 Marico Sunbird**  
*Nectarinia mariguensis*  
Beija-flor de Marico

An uncommon breeding resident in *Acacia* and mixed woodlands. It occurs in pairs.

**780 Purplebanded Sunbird**  
*Nectarinia bifasciata*  
Beija-flor-do-peito-roxo

A very common breeding resident of dense woodland and forest where it occurs in pairs.

**782 Neergaard's Sunbird**  
*Nectarinia neergaardi*  
Beija-flor de Neergaard

This common breeding resident of sand forests is endemic to the southeast African coastal region. It occurs in pairs. The MSR comprises about 5% of the global range of the species (Parker 1999). It is classified as globally near threatened (Collar *et al.* 1994).

**787 Whitebilled Sunbird**  
*Nectarinia talataia*  
Beija-flor-de-barriga-branca

A common breeding resident of open woodlands where it occurs in pairs. Although present throughout the year, it is subject to considerable seasonal fluctuations in numbers throughout its range, and may be a partial migrant whose movements are poorly understood.

**789 Grey Sunbird**  
*Nectarinia veroxii*  
Beija-flor-cinzento

A common breeding resident of the canopy of forest and dense woodland, where it occurs in pairs.

**790 Olive Sunbird**  
*Nectarinia olivacea*  
Beija-flor-oliváceo

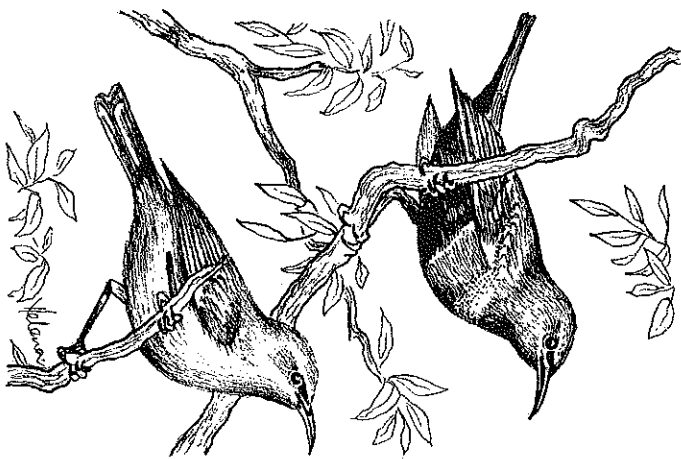
An uncommon breeding resident of coastal forest. It is threatened in southern Mozambique owing to the destruction of coastal forests (Parker 1999).

**791 Scarletbreasted Sunbird**  
*Nectarinia senegalensis*  
Beija-flor-de-peito-escarlata

A common breeding resident of woodlands where it occurs in pairs. Tello (1973) reported breeding from August to October.

**793 Collared Sunbird**  
*Anthreptes collaris*  
Beija-flor-de-colar

A common breeding resident of woodlands and forest where it occurs in pairs.



**797 Yellow White-eye**  
*Zosterops senegalensis*  
Olho-branco-amarelo

A common breeding resident of woodlands where it usually occurs in pairs but occasionally in flocks of up to 10 birds.

**801 House Sparrow**  
*Passer domesticus*  
Pardal-comum

A common breeding resident in towns and villages. It is an alien species which was introduced to southern Africa from Europe and Asia. It nests on buildings and forages around homesteads. It occurs in pairs or flocks of up to 30 birds.

**804 Greyheaded Sparrow**  
*Passer diffusus*  
Pardal-de-cabeça-cinzenta

A common breeding resident of woodlands, which often forages in cultivated lands. It nests more often in tree holes than in buildings. It occurs in pairs or flocks of up to 20 birds.

**805 Yellowthroated Sparrow**  
*Petronia superciliosus*  
Pardal-de-garganta-amarela

A common breeding resident of woodlands. It occurs in pairs or flocks of up to 20 birds. Although it occasionally forages in cultivated lands, it is associated with human habitation to a lesser degree than the Greyheaded and House Sparrows.

**807 Thickbilled Weaver**  
*Amblyospiza albifrons*  
Tecelão-de-bico-grosso

An uncommon breeding resident. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds in woodland and forest and breeds in reedbeds. Breeding has been recorded along the Futi River in December.

**808 Forest Weaver**  
*Ploceus bicolor*  
Tecelão-das-florestas

An uncommon breeding resident of dense

woodland and forest where it occurs in pairs or family groups of up to 10 birds.

**810 Spectacled Weaver**  
*Ploceus ocularis*  
Tecelão-de-lunetas

A common breeding resident of moist woodlands where it occurs in pairs.

**811 Spottedbacked Weaver**  
*Ploceus cucullatus*  
Tecelão-malhado

A common breeding resident of woodlands near water. It occurs in colonies which may number hundreds of birds during the breeding season and disperses in loose flocks in winter.

**814 Masked Weaver**  
*Ploceus velatus*  
Tecelão-de-máscara

A breeding resident of woodlands, clearings and cultivated lands. Although common in the region, it is only rarely recorded within the reserve.

**815 Lesser Masked Weaver**  
*Ploceus intermedius*  
Tecelão de Cabanis

An uncommon breeding resident of woodland. Tello (1973) reported breeding from November to December.

**817 Yellow Weaver**  
*Ploceus subaureus*  
Tecelão-amarelo

A common breeding resident in reedbeds, such as those along the Futi River or in the smaller depressions between the dunes in the east side of the reserve. It occurs in colonies which may number hundreds of birds during the breeding season and disperses in loose flocks in winter.

**818 Brownthroated Weaver**  
*Ploceus xanthopterus*  
Tecelão-de-garganta-castanha

An uncommon breeding resident of reedbeds, where it was encountered in pairs.

**821 Redbilled Quelea**  
*Quelea quelea*  
Quelea-de-bico-vermelho

A nomadic species which can occur in any habitat with substantial grass cover. Although it can be abundant, in this region it is scarce and seen in moderate to small flocks (no more than 100 birds). It is probably an occasional visitor to the reserve.

**822 Redheaded Quelea**  
*Quelea erythrops*  
Quelea-de-cabeça-vermelha

An uncommon breeding resident or summer migrant of reedbeds and marshlands.

**824 Red Bishop**  
*Euplectes orix*  
Cardaal-tecelão-vermelho

An uncommon breeding resident of grassland, marshland and cultivated lands, where it occurs in flocks of up to 100 birds. During the breeding season, males defend territories in reedbeds.

**828 Redshouldered Widow**  
*Euplectes axillaris*  
Viúva-de-espáduas-vermelhas

A common breeding resident of moist grassland, marshland and cultivated lands. It forms flocks of up to 100 birds.

**829 Whitewinged Widow**  
*Euplectes albonotatus*  
Viúva-de-asa-branca

An uncommon breeding resident of open woodlands in the west of the reserve, where it occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**831 Redcollared Widow**  
*Euplectes ardens*  
Viúva-de-colar-vermelho

An uncommon breeding resident of open woodland and marshland, where it occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**834 Melba Finch**  
*Pytilia melba*  
Aurora-melba

A common breeding resident of *Acacia* woodland in the west of the reserve, where it occurs in pairs.

**838 Pinkthroated Twinspot**  
*Hyperglossus margaritatus*  
Pintadinha-de-peito-rosado

An uncommon breeding resident of the undergrowth in dense woodlands. It is endemic to the southeast African coastal region. It occurs in pairs and family parties.

**840 Bluebilled Firefinch**  
*Lagonosticta rubricata*  
Peito-de-fogo-de-bico-azul

An uncommon breeding resident of dense undergrowth in moist woodlands. It occurs in flocks of up to 10 birds.

**842 Redbilled Firefinch**  
*Lagonosticta senegalata*  
Peito-de-togo-de-bico-vermelho

An uncommon breeding resident of the undergrowth in woodlands in the west of the reserve. It occurs in pairs and family parties.

**844 Blue Waxbill**  
*Uraeginthus angolensis*  
Peito-celeste

A common breeding resident of open woodland, most common in *Acacia* woodland. It avoids dense woodland and forest. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**846 Common Waxbill**  
*Estriilda astrild*  
Bico-de-lácte-comum

An uncommon breeding resident in rank grass, marshland and cultivated lands, always near water. It occurs in flocks of up to 50 birds.

**SPECIES SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION**

**848 Grey Waxbill**  
*Estrilda peregrini*  
Bico-de-lacre-cinzento

An uncommon breeding resident of the undergrowth in woodlands and forest fringes. It occurs in pairs and family groups.

**852 Quail Finch**  
*Oryzopsis atricollis*  
Bico-de-lacre-codorniz

An uncommon breeding resident of short grassland and marshland. It occurs in flocks of up to 10 birds. They are difficult to spot on the ground, and flocks sometimes rise at one's feet when one is walking through the grass.

**854 Orangebreasted Waxbill**  
*Sporaeoginthus subflavus*  
Bico-de-lacre-de-peito-laranja

An uncommon resident of moist grassland, marshlands and cultivated lands where it occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**857 Bronze Mannikin**  
*Spermestes cucullatus*  
Freininha-bronzeada

A very common breeding resident of open broadleaved woodland and cultivated lands. It occurs in flocks of up to 50 birds. Tello (1973) reported breeding from December to March, and also mentioned that they favoured nesting sites close to wasp nests.

**858 Redbacked Mannikin**  
*Spermestes bicolor*  
Freininha-de-dorso-vermelho

An uncommon breeding resident of moist woodlands and forest fringes. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**859 Pied Mannikin**  
*Spermestes fingilloides*  
Freininha-maior

An uncommon breeding resident which was observed in pairs in thickets along the Futi River. It is threatened in southern Mozam-

bique as a result of trapping for the cagebird trade (Parker 1999).

**860 Pintailed Whydah**  
*Vidua macroura*  
Viuvinha

An uncommon breeding resident of rank grass, marshland and cultivated lands, wherever its host species, the Common Waxbill, is present. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds but males are encountered singly during the breeding season.

**862 Paradise Whydah**  
*Vidua paradisaea*  
Viuvinha do Paraiso

An uncommon breeding resident which occurs in open woodland, wherever the host species, the Melba Finch, is present. It occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds but males are seen singly in the breeding season.

**869 Yelloweyed Canary**  
*Serinus mozambicus*  
Xeico

A common breeding resident of woodlands. It occurs in pairs or, outside the breeding season in summer, in flocks of up to 100 birds.

**877 Bully Canary**  
*Serinus sulphuratus*  
Canário-grande

An uncommon breeding resident of broad-leaved woodland and cultivated lands. It occurs in pairs.

**881 Streakyheaded Canary**  
*Serinus gularis*  
Chamarão-de-cabeça-estriada

An uncommon breeding resident of woodlands, where it occurs in pairs.

**884 Goldenbreasted Bunting**  
*Emberiza flaviventris*  
Escrevedeira-de-peito-dourado

A common breeding resident of woodlands. It usually occurs in pairs but sometimes in flocks of up to 20 birds.

**1 Ostrich**  
*Struthio camelus*  
Avestruz

Ostriches were introduced into the Maputo Special Reserve in 1967 and 1968. Five birds were still alive in 1973 (Tello 1973), but they did not survive. It is unlikely that it ever occurred naturally here as the moist grasslands are unsuitable for it.

**3 Jackass Penguin**  
*Spheniscus demersus*  
Pinguim do Cabo

The species has been reported from the Bay of Maputo and as far north as the Limpopo River mouth as an occasional visitor from South African waters, and must occasionally pass along the shores of the reserve.

**21 Pintado Petrel**  
*Daption capense*  
Pombo-marinho do Cabo

Recorded from Inhaca Island and is therefore likely to pass along the shores of the reserve.

**46 Blackbellied Storm Petrel**  
*Fregatta tropica*  
Painho-de-ventre-preto

Recorded from the Bay of Maputo, and is therefore likely to pass along the shores of the reserve.

**56 Cape Cormorant**  
*Phalacrocorax capensis*  
Corvo-marinho do Cabo

It has been reported as a visitor to the Bay of Maputo from South African waters, and must therefore pass along the shores of the reserve from time to time.

**61 Greater Frigatebird**  
*Fregata minor*  
Fragata-grande

Reported at Inhaca Island and Ponta do Ouro

after storms at sea, and therefore also likely to occur off the shores of the reserve.

**922 Lesser Frigatebird**  
*Fregata ariel*  
Fragata-pequena

Reported at Inhaca Island and therefore also likely to occur off the shores of the reserve.

**79 Dwarf Bittern**  
*Ixobrychus sturmi*  
Garrenho-anão

It has been reported as a summer migrant at temporary wetlands nearby and is likely to occur within the reserve.

**122 Cape Vulture**  
*Gyps coprotheres*  
Abutre do Cabo

There is a breeding colony in the Libombo Mountains near Goba, less than 80 km away from the reserve, and it is likely that the birds will forage within the reserve once populations of game animals have increased.

**134 Lesser Spotted Eagle**  
*Aquila pomarina*  
Águia-pomarina

A nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to the region which is likely to occur within the reserve.

**163 Dark Chanting Goshawk**  
*Melierax metabates*  
Açor-cantor-escuro

A breeding resident to the west which is likely to occur within the reserve.

**180 Eastern Redfooted Kestrel**  
*Falco amurensis*  
Falcão-de-pés-vermelhos-oriental

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to grasslands and open woodlands in the region, which has not yet been reported within the reserve.



**217 Redchested Fluftail**  
*Sarothrura rufa*  
Frango-de-água-de-peito-vermelho

A common resident of reedbeds in the region which has probably been overlooked within the reserve.

**224 Lesser Gallinule**  
*Porphyryla alleni*  
Caimão de Allen

It occurs as an uncommon summer migrant at wetlands in the region and probably also within the reserve.

**237 Redcrested Korhaan**  
*Eupodotis ruficrista*  
Abernada-de-crista

A common resident in *Acacia* woodlands to the west of the reserve. Its range is likely to overlap the reserve.

**243 European Oystercatcher**  
*Haematopus ostralegus*  
Ostracelro-europeu

Reported as a rare summer migrant to Inhaca Island and possibly also to the coast within the reserve.

**244 African Black Oystercatcher**  
*Haematopus moquini*  
Ostracelro-preto-africano

Reported as a rare visitor to Inhaca Island from the coast of South Africa. It must have passed along the coast of the reserve.

**250 Mongolian Plover**  
*Charadrius mongolus*  
Borrelho-mongol

A nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant which has been recorded at Inhaca Island and is therefore likely to occur along the coast within the reserve.

**288 Bartailed Godwit**  
*Limosa lapponica*  
Fuselo

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to bays and estuaries.

**289 Curlew**  
*Numenius arquata*  
Magarico-real

A rare nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to bays and estuaries.

**296 Crab Plover**  
*Dromas ardeola*  
Tarambola-carangujeira

An uncommon nonbreeding summer migrant, reported from Inhaca Island and occasionally further south and must therefore pass along the coast of the reserve. Crab Plovers at Inhaca have been seen while roosting in groups of 20-45, and they always take off in a southerly direction when leaving, which suggests that their feeding grounds are probably the mangroves and intertidal flats of the Machangulo Peninsula and the MSR.

**309 Pomarine Skua**  
*Stercorarius pomarinus*  
Moleiro-pomarino

Has been seen off Inhaca Island and therefore also likely to occur off the coast of the reserve.

**313 Lesser Blackbacked Gull**  
*Larus fuscus*  
Galvota-de-asa-escura

Rare nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant which has been seen in the Bay of Maputo and is likely to occur along the coast of the reserve.

**324 Swift Tern**  
*Sterna bergii*  
Galvina-de-bico-amarelo

An uncommon visitor to the coast, reported to the north and the south, but not yet within the reserve.

**328 Arctic Tern**  
*Sterna paradisaea*  
Galvina-ártica

One old record for the reserve exists (Tello 1973), but confusion with the Common Tern cannot be ruled out.

**382 Jacobin Cuckoo**  
*Clamator jacobinus*  
Cuco-jacobino

An uncommon breeding summer migrant to woodlands in the region, not yet reported within the reserve.

**396 African Scops Owl**  
*Otus senegalensis*  
Mochó-de-orelhas-africano

An uncommon resident of woodlands to the west, possibly overlooked within the reserve.

**398 Pearlspotted Owl**  
*Glaucidium perlatum*  
Mochó-perlado

An uncommon resident mostly of arid woodlands but also in dense coastal woodland. It may occur within the reserve.

**407 Natal Nightjar**  
*Caprimulgus natalensis*  
Noitibó-de-cauda-branca

This species has been reported in marshlands near Catuane, and was probably overlooked within the reserve where much suitable habitat occurs.

**411 European Swift**  
*Apus apus*  
Andorinhão-preto-europeu

A common nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant to southern Mozambique. It may be seen over any habitat; flocks probably pass over the reserve occasionally.

**416 Horus Swift**  
*Apus horus*  
Andorinhão-das-barreiras

An uncommon visitor to the region which may occur within the reserve, especially where there are sandbanks.

**459 Southern Yellowbilled Hornbill**  
*Tockus leucomelas*  
Calau-de-bico-amarelo

A breeding resident in *Acacia* woodlands to

the west of the reserve. Its range may overlap with the reserve.

**489 Redthroated Wryneck**  
*Jynx ruficollis*  
Torricolo-de-garganta-castanha

In Mozambique one of only two records of the species was of a sighting in the village of Salamanca on the border of the reserve in September 1995.

**498 Sabota Lark**  
*Mirafra sabota*  
Cotovia de Sabota

A breeding resident of *Acacia* woodlands to the west of the reserve. Its range may overlap with the most westerly part of the reserve.

**530 House Martin**  
*Delichon urbica*  
Andorinha-dos-belrais

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant. It is widespread in the region and probably overflies the reserve from time to time.

**532 Sand Martin**  
*Fiparia riparia*  
Andorinha-das-barreiras

An uncommon nonbreeding Palearctic summer migrant which is seen singly and in flocks of up to 20 birds, most often over marshes. It was probably overlooked within the reserve so far.

**598 Chorister Robin**  
*Cossypha dichroa*  
Pisco-corista

The species was previously listed for the Maputo Special Reserve (Tello 1973) but without supporting details, and is considered unlikely to occur here.

**606 Starred Robin**  
*Pogonochia stellata*  
Pisco-estrelado

An uncommon nonbreeding winter migrant from higher altitudes in South Africa and

Swaziland. It was encountered nearby and probably also occurs in forests within the reserve.

**668 Palecrowmed Cisticola**  
*Cisticola brunescens*  
Fuinha-de-coroa-pálida

The species was observed in flooded grasslands near Ponta do Ouro to the south and probably also occurs within the reserve.

**698 Fiscal Flycatcher**  
*Sigelus silens*  
Papa-moscas-fiscal

An uncommon nonbreeding winter migrant to woodland from higher altitudes in South Africa.

**723 Bushveld Pipit**  
*Anthus caffer*  
Pefinha-do-mato

An uncommon breeding resident in broad-leaved woodlands, reported to the west of the reserve.

**742 Southern Tchagra**  
*Tchagra tchagra*  
Picanço-assobiador-austral

The species was reported from Inhaca Island to the north and on the KwaZulu-Natal coastal plain to the south and may have been overlooked in the reserve.

**835 Green Twinspot**  
*Mandingoa nitidula*  
Pintadinha-verde

An uncommon breeding resident of forest, probably overlooked within the reserve to date. Normally seen at the fringes of dense forest where it searches for seeds and insects in the herbaceous vegetation bordering these forests.

**841 Jameson's Firefinch**  
*Lagonosticla rhodopareia*  
Pelto-de-fogo de Jameson

An uncommon breeding resident of dense undergrowth. It prefers the drier woodland types and is likely to occur in the western part of the reserve.

**864 Black Widowfinch**  
*Vidua funerea*  
Viúva-negra

An uncommon breeding brood-parasitic resident of woodlands which is likely to occur wherever the host species, the Bluebilled Firefinch, occurs.

**865 Purple Widowfinch**  
*Vidua purpurascens*  
Viúva-púrpura

An uncommon breeding brood-parasitic resident of woodlands wherever the host species, the Jameson's Firefinch, is present.

**867 Steelblue Widowfinch**  
*Vidua chalybeata*  
Viúva-azul

An uncommon breeding brood-parasitic resident of woodlands, wherever the host species, the Redbilled Firefinch, is present.

**871 Lemonbreasted Canary**  
*Serinus citrinpectus*  
Canário-de-peito-âmão

An uncommon breeding resident of arid woodland, broadleaved woodland and cultivated lands, especially where Ilala Palms *Hyphaene natalensis* are present. It has been reported nearby and should be searched for in the reserve. It is endemic to the southeast African coastal region.

## SOME FURTHER INSIGHTS

The Maputo Special Reserve is a rich birding area, with a high diversity of species, including globally threatened and near-threatened species, species with restricted ranges and species which are near endemics to southern Mozambique. Human activities within the area have been limited, and most habitats are largely unspoilt. Vuhures and other carrion-eating birds are the only group which is believed to have declined (this as a result of the illegal hunting of larger mammals). A total of 331 species have been recorded and a further 49 species await confirmation, despite a small number of visits by the observers and limited access to large areas of the reserve.

It is hoped that this publication will stimulate further observation, resulting in a more comprehensive knowledge of the avifauna. In particular, we suspect that the extensive tidal wetlands, the mangrove forests and the adjacent intertidal area are more important staging areas for waders and other shorebirds than can be established from the existing data. These areas could certainly contain high numbers of Terek Sandpipers, Whimbrels, Bartailed Godwits, Flamingoes and even Crab Plovers. Comprehensive and regular waterbird counts are likely to reveal that the coastline within the MSR meets the requirements to be classified as a wetland of international importance for several waterbird species.

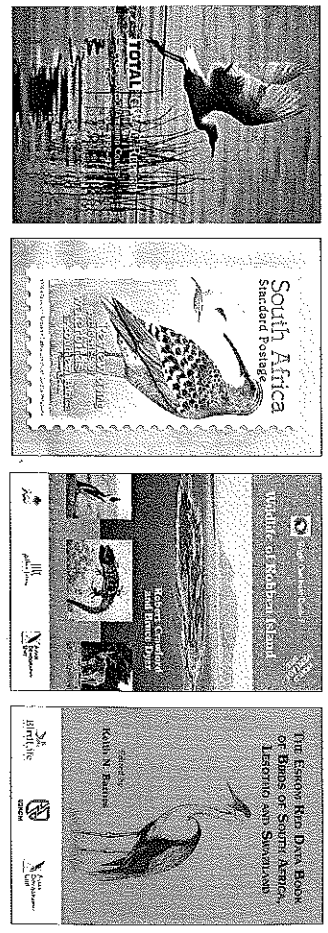
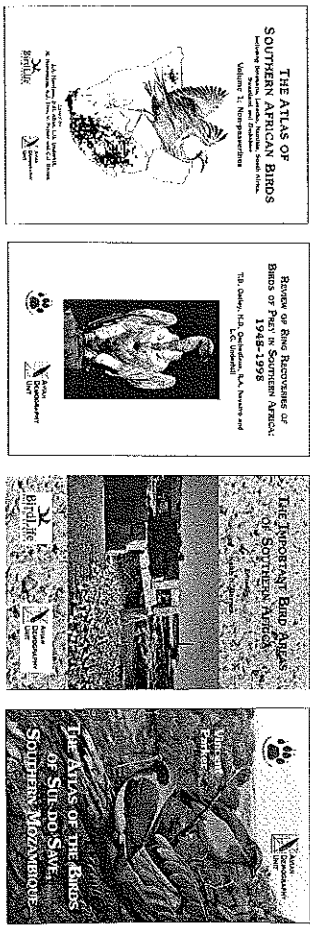
Another topic particularly worthy of further investigation is the ecology of the sandforest, with particular reference to its avifauna. These isolated forest patches are important for a number of uncommon forest birds, including Neergard's Sunbird. It is not only the rich birdlife of these forests which makes these areas so interesting; the insect community is also rich and distinctive and, among small mammals, the Four-toed elephant-shrew is endemic to the reserve. The survival of sandforest is being threatened by several factors: man, fire and graz-

ing. The human impact within the reserve is probably small at present, but large patches of sandforest to the west of the reserve have been turned into woodland in the past. This has been confirmed by comparing aerial photographs taken in different periods. Bushfires are certainly an important factor at the moment, encroaching on the forest and creating a more open landscape. The high frequency of bush fires and their effect in the reserve should be studied in more detail. A fire-management plan which ensures the long-term survival of this most important vegetation community and its associated fauna is a necessity.

An issue which requires careful research and planning is grazing pressure. The temptation for developers to introduce large game herds should be tempered by consideration for the effects and possible long-term damage to fragile ecosystems. The sour, moist grasslands have a low carrying capacity in comparison with the bushveld habitat of big game parks such as the Kruger National Park. Similar considerations apply to browsing pressure. Studies from the Tembe Elephant Park, with a similar vegetation, show that high elephant densities affect the structure and composition of these forests and open the vegetation. One of the objectives for the rehabilitation of the reserve would certainly comprise the conservation of the elephant population. Elephants are a major attraction for tourists, and an increase of elephants in the region would certainly increase the benefits derived from tourism, but could at the same time have negative effects for the other fauna components of the reserve.

The first priority for the development of the reserve should comprise a management plan, in which the biodiversity and the attractive landscapes of the reserve are analysed in relation to the expected higher grazing pressure in the future, the frequency of bushfires and the development of the area for tourism.

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