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Notes on the birds of Equatorial Guinea, including nine first country records

Jacob C. Cooper^a, Luke L. Powell^b and Jared D. Wolfe^c

Notes sur les oiseaux de la Guinée équatoriale, dont neuf espèces nouvelles pour le pays. À l'occasion d'inventaires effectués en Guinée équatoriale continentale et sur l'île de Bioko en novembre 2013 et décembre 2014, 246 espèces d'oiseaux ont été recensées, dont six étaient nouvelles pour le pays (Aigle de Wahlberg *Hieraetus wahlbergi*, Chouette-pêcheuse de Pel *Scotopelia peli*, Indicateur à queue-en-lyre *Melichneutes robustus*, Bulbul à gorge claire *Atimastillas flavicollis*, Hirondelle d'Éthiopie *Hirundo aethiopica* et Tisserin à lunettes *Ploceus ocularis*). Des nouvelles données concernant l'aire de répartition et l'étendue altitudinale de plusieurs espèces ont été notées. Des observations récentes importantes effectuées par d'autres observateurs sont mentionnées, parmi lesquelles trois additions supplémentaires à l'avifaune du pays (Anserelle naine *Nettapus auritus*, Tourterelle maillée *Streptopelia senegalensis* et Capucin pie *Spermestes fringilloides*).

Summary. During surveys of mainland Equatorial Guinea and Bioko in November 2013 and December 2014, 246 bird species were recorded, including six that were new for the country (Wahlberg's Eagle *Hieraetus wahlbergi*, Pel's Fishing Owl *Scotopelia peli*, Lyre-tailed Honeyguide *Melichneutes robustus*, Yellow-throated Leaflove *Atimastillas flavicollis*, Ethiopian Swallow *Hirundo aethiopica* and Spectacled Weaver *Ploceus ocularis*). We also extended the distribution and elevational range of several species within the country. Important recent sightings by other observers are also listed, including three other additions to the country's avifauna (African Pygmy Goose *Nettapus auritus*, Laughing Dove *Streptopelia senegalensis* and Magpie Mannikin *Spermestes fringilloides*).

Equatorial Guinea is among the world's most poorly surveyed countries from an ornithological perspective (Pérez del Val 2001). The country comprises three separate regions: the relatively well-known island of Bioko, the seldom-visited island of Annobón, and the largely unsurveyed mainland, commonly referred to as Río Muni or the Región Continental. Over the past 15 years, the small amount of ornithological work completed within the country has added several species to its avifauna (Pérez del Val *et al.* 1997, Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett 1999, Larison *et al.* 1999). Most of this previous work was conducted on Bioko, where surveys were biased towards the more accessible areas (Pérez del Val 1996, Lenton *et al.* 2000, Zafra-Calvo *et al.* 2010).

In November 2013 and December 2014, we conducted surveys near Parque Nacional de los Altos de Nsork (PNLAN, Región Continental) and maintained daily lists of audio-visual records for other localities in the Región Continental and Bioko. The results are presented here.

Study Areas and Methods

Our field work was principally undertaken in the Región Continental, along the southern edge of PNLAN, Wele-Nzas (c.550 m) in the extreme south-east, and on Bioko, in the vicinity of the Bioko Biodiversity Protection Program (BBPP) field station north of Moka, at c.1,400 m, Bioko Sur. In the Región Continental, we were based in Bata before travelling to the southern edge of PNLAN, not far from the only other surveys conducted in the region (Larison *et al.* 1999). During our brief time in PNLAN in 2013, we conducted limited mist-netting operations and audio-visual surveys over three days while scouting locations for future work. When we returned in 2014, we surveyed 16 localities in PNLAN, split equally between primary and secondary forest. At each site we set up six 12 × 3 m mist-nets for five hours, for a total of 30 mist-net hours per site. The avifauna of each site was further assessed with two 20-minute area searches, the results of which were uploaded into eBird at the coordinates of each mist-net-line's centre. These results were supplemented with daily lists of all species seen or heard in the same general area as mist-netting and surveys were

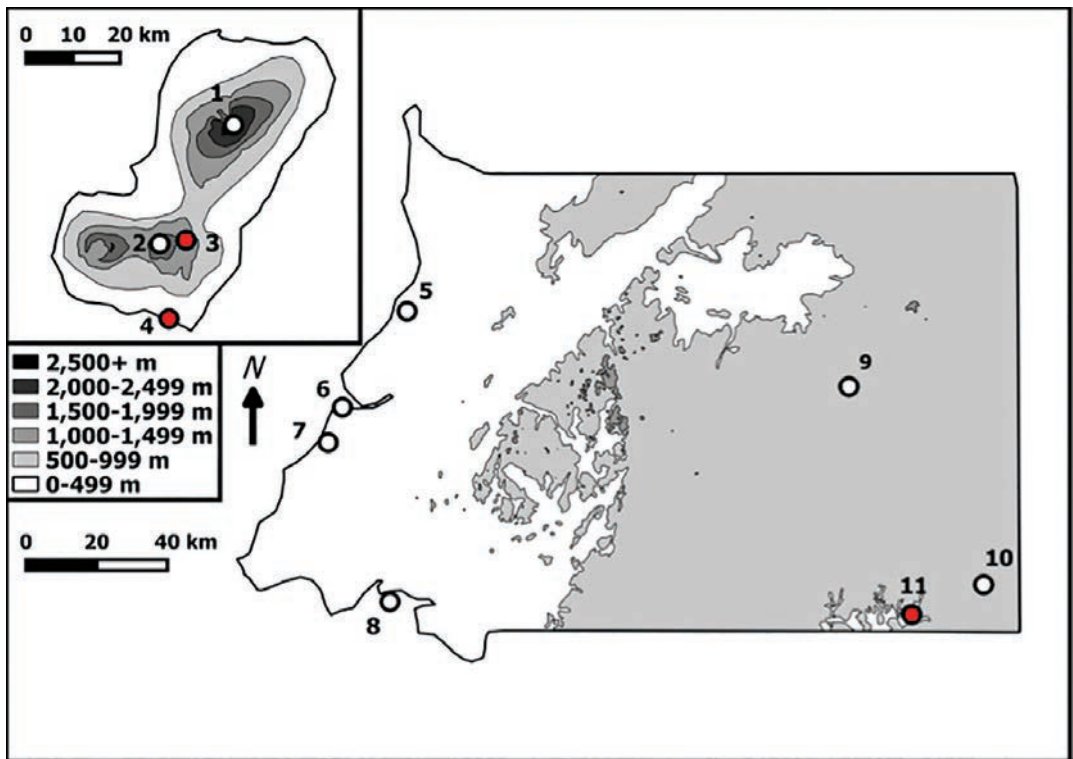


Figure 1. Map of localities in Equatorial Guinea visited in November 2013 and December 2014: (1) Parque Nacional del Pico Basilé; (2) Pico Biao; (3) Bioko Biodiversity Protection Program field station, Moka; (4) Moaba; (5) Bata; (6) Mbini; (7) Reserva Natural de Punta Llende; (8) Río Muni Estuary; (9) Oyala (Djibloho); (10) Nsork (town); (11) Parque Nacional de los Altos de Nsork. White dots represent localities where only audio-visual observations were made; red dots represent those where mist-netting was also undertaken. Map based on Natural Earth and ESRI World Topographic base maps.

Carte des localités en Guinée équatoriale visitées en novembre 2013 et décembre 2014 : (1) Parque Nacional del Pico Basilé ; (2) Pico Biao ; (3) station de terrain du Bioko Biodiversity Protection Program, Moka ; (4) Moaba ; (5) Bata ; (6) Mbini ; (7) Reserva Natural de Punta Llende ; (8) estuaire du Río Muni ; (9) Oyala (Djibloho) ; (10) Nsork (ville) ; (11) Parque Nacional de los Altos de Nsork. Les points blancs représentent les localités où des observations audio-visuelles ont été effectuées, les points rouges celles où des captures au filet japonais ont également été effectuées. Carte basée sur les cartes de base topographiques Natural Earth et ESRI World.

conducted. Furthermore, we made short visits to the university under construction at Oyala, Wele-Nzas, to the Río Muni estuary upstream from Cogo (an area known as Cuatro Ríos), and to the *praderas* (coastal grasslands) within the Reserva Natural de Punta Llende (hereafter Punta Llende). On Bioko, we conducted audio-visual surveys and small-scale banding operations at the BBPP station (2013: 160 mist-net hours over four days; 2014: 90 mist-net hours over two days; *c.*6 hours covering *c.*2 km of trail), travelled to the montane forests on Pico Biao (one day each in 2013 and 2014; *c.*6 hours covering *c.*4 km of trail), and hiked to the southern coast (where observations

were largely incidental due to heavy rain). We also spent two hours covering *c.*2 km of road at 2,000 m on Pico Basilé. Localities are shown in Fig. 1.

Audio-visual surveys and area searches were primarily conducted by JCC. Informal surveys utilised road cuts and existing forest trails around the banding locations, whereas area searches were confined to a 50-m radius around the centre of the locality's mist-net line. Whenever possible, photographs were taken and audio-recordings made. Mist-netting locations were chosen primarily by forest quality and, secondarily, by their ability to bisect vegetation for understory birds along existing forest trails; mist-nets were

primarily run by LLP & JDW with help from two Equatoguinean field technicians from INDEFOR-AP. Mist-netted birds were photographed and measured.

Daily lists and surveys have been made publicly available via eBird (<http://ebird.org/ebird/country/GQ?yr=all>; eBird 2012). Checklists contain specific GPS coordinates for all sightings, and are linked to photographs and sound-recordings obtained at each location. All recordings are available at Xeno-Canto (with archival numbers 'XC###' listed under the relevant species).

Results

In total, we recorded 246 species—214 in the Región Continental and 111 on Bioko (see Appendix 1)—and mist-netted 396 birds representing 49 taxa (Appendix 2). Details of the most significant records are given below.

Wahlberg's Eagle *Hieraetus wahlbergi*

One observed near Econg, at the southern edge of PNLAN, on 13 December 2014 (Fig. 2). First record for Equatorial Guinea.

Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*

A *Tringa* sandpiper flushed at the mouth of the Río Eola, east of Ureca, on the night of 21–22 November 2013 was identified by call as this species. Second record for Bioko, the first being in 1943 (Pérez del Val 1996). The species is a locally common migrant on the mainland and is probably regular on Bioko.

Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*

One near a dammed creek along a road under construction at Liana de Agua, Wele Nzás, on 28 November 2013 (Fig. 3). First record for the Región Continental and the first for Equatorial Guinea since 1939 (Pérez del Val 1996).

Klaas's Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx klaas*

One at c.2,000 m on Pico Basilé on 30 November 2013 and a pair at c.1,600 m on Pico Biao on 23 December 2014 (XC209711). Previously known to occur up to c.1,400 m (Pérez del Val 1996).

Pel's Fishing Owl *Scotopelia peli*

One gave a drawn-out series of low hoots at the edge of a palm swamp within PNLAN on 15–16 December 2014 (XC283909) and another was

heard distantly in mature secondary forest c.2 km to the east-southeast on 17 December 2014. First records for Equatorial Guinea. The species is probably a rare resident in the eastern Región Continental.

Unidentified swift *Apus* sp.

Apus swifts with overall black bodies and darker wings were repeatedly seen in November 2013 and December 2014. A bird observed at close range on 26 November called several times, giving African Black Swift *A. barbatus*-like calls. Poor-quality photographs were obtained that do not permit specific identification but do eliminate Bates's Swift *A. batesi* and other resident swifts. Additional observations confirmed that the birds were not Common Swifts *A. apus*. Based on our field notes, we suspect they were Fernando Po Swifts *A. sladeniae*.

Speckled Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus scolopaceus*

Observed near the BBPP field station at c.1,400 m on 19–20 November 2013. Previously noted up to c.1,000 m (Pérez del Val 1996).

Lyre-tailed Honeyguide *Melichneutes robustus*

A displaying male was heard in secondary forest near PNLAN on 13 December 2014 and another in primary forest in PNLAN on 15 December. Identified by the distinctive, accelerating series of nasal sounds, which matched published recordings (Chappuis 2000). First records for Equatorial Guinea.

Kestrel sp. *Falco naumanni* / *tinnunculus*

A falcon *Falco* sp. mobbed by Pied Crows *Corvus albus* was seen at Bata Airport on 25 November 2013. It had a long tail, whitish underwings, blue-grey upperwings and tail, and a rufous body. No photographs could be taken. It was either a Lesser or a Common Kestrel; neither species has been previously recorded in Equatorial Guinea.

Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus*

Still quite common in Bioko Sur, with flocks of 30–50 seen daily at the BBPP field station. Markedly less common in the Región Continental, where observed at Mbolozoc and Liana de Agua in Wele-Nzás. The Región Continental may prove vital by potentially serving as a source population for neighbouring areas with depleted



Figure 2. Wahlberg's Eagle / Aigle de Wahlberg *Hieraaetus wahlbergi*, Parque Nacional de los Altos de Nsork, Wele-Nzas, Equatorial Guinea, 13 December 2014 (Jacob C. Cooper)



Figure 4. Ethiopian Swallow *Hirundo aethiopica*, Nsork, at south-east border of Parque Nacional de los Altos de Nsork, Wele-Nzas, Equatorial Guinea, 6 December 2014 (Jacob C. Cooper)



Figure 3. Second country record (and first for the Región Continental) of Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*, Parque Nacional de los Altos de Nsork, Wele-Nzas, Equatorial Guinea, 28 November 2013 (Jacob C. Cooper)

Deuxième mention pour le pays (et la première pour la Región Continental) du Chevalier sylvain *Tringa glareola*, Parque Nacional de los Altos de Nsork, Wele-Nzas, Guinée équatoriale, 28 novembre 2013 (Jacob C. Cooper)

Hirondelle d'Éthiopie *Hirundo aethiopica*, Nsork, à la limite sud-est du Parque Nacional de los Altos de Nsork, Wele-Nzas, Guinée équatoriale, 6 décembre 2014 (Jacob C. Cooper)

Grey Parrot numbers. The ruggedness of Bioko makes trapping birds impractical, and may ensure the continued survival of this isolated, yet sizeable, population.

Bioko Batis *Batis poensis*

A male, foraging in the canopy adjacent to a clearing along the Biao Trail above Moka at c.1,300 m, was observed for several minutes on 19 November 2013 and again on 23 December 2014, when it was carrying food. The nominate race is a widespread, albeit rarely encountered, resident endemic on Bioko that was previously known to occur up to 1,100 m (Pérez del Val 1996).

Grey Cuckooshrike *Coracina caesia*

One in a mixed-species flock in montane forest on the upper slopes of Pico Biao at c.1,600 m, on 19 November 2013. There are just four previous records: three from the Pico Biao–Moka area and one from Pico Basilé (Pérez del Val 1996). Probably more widespread, and its apparent rarity may be due to the inaccessibility of montane regions.

Slender-billed Greenbul *Stelgidillas gracilirostris*

An individual that appeared to be ill was trapped at the BBPP field station at c.1,400 m on 20 November 2013. Usually encountered below c.400 m (Pérez del Val (1996).

Yellow-throated Leaflove *Atimastillas flavicollis*

A family group of these large, pale-throated greenbuls was foraging at the edge of a treefall gap in PNLAN on 15 December 2014 and another group was seen two days later in secondary forest immediately south of PNLAN. Calls matched published recordings (Chappuis 2000). First records for Equatorial Guinea.

Ethiopian Swallow *Hirundo aethiopica*

Several pairs were observed in the town of Nsork, Wele-Nzas, on 6 December 2014 (Fig. 4). First record for Equatorial Guinea, in keeping with the species' recent range expansion (Turner 2004).

Red-chested Swallow *Hirundo lucida*

One in the port town of Cogo on 29 November 2013. A discontinuously distributed pan-African species, it is included on the ABC checklist on the basis of a single sight record (Shirley & Harter in prep.).

Preuss's Cliff Swallow *Petrochelidon preussi*

We found a colony of *c.*100 individuals in Mbini, south of the mouth of the Rfo Wele, and observed foraging birds in adjacent open areas. The extent of the species' breeding range in Equatorial Guinea is unknown.

Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*

One on Pico Basilé at *c.*2,000 m on 30 November 2013, foraging in vines adjacent to the road. There are just three previous records for Bioko: two specimens collected in November and December 1902 and one sighting in December–January 1966 / 67 (Pérez del Val 1996).

Black-capped Apalis *Apalis nigriceps*

One at the BBPP field station on 20 November 2013, foraging in low scrub, at the edge of cultivation beside a tract of riparian woodland. An uncommon resident, which was rarely recorded prior to Pérez del Val's (1996) field work, and he found it at just a few localities, the BBPP field station being near one of these.

Garden Warbler *Sylvia borin*

One on Pico Biao on 19 November 2013, one mist-netted at the BBPP field station on 22 December 2014, and five observed on Pico Biao on 23 December 2014. There are just two

previous records for Bioko (Pérez del Val 1996). A common Palearctic migrant in neighbouring countries, which probably occurs regularly on Bioko.

Spectacled Weaver *Ploceus ocularis*

One observed at close range in an urban garden in Bata on 9 December 2014. It was identified by its yellow eye, head more orange than body, and distinct black eyestripe (bolder than in Orange Weaver *P. aurantius*) extending from a sharp black bill. Although the species is stated to occur in Equatorial Guinea by Fry & Keith (2004), there are no documented previous records (Dowsett *et al.* 2015). It is widespread in neighbouring Cameroon (Borrow & Demey 2014).

Magpie Mannikin *Spermestes fringilloides*

A foraging flock of *c.*30 birds was photographed near Mbolozoc, Wele-Nzas, on 13 December 2014. Third record for Equatorial Guinea (see below).

Noteworthy records by other observers

In the course of research for our visits, we located the following noteworthy records.

African Pygmy Goose *Nettapus auritus*

One photographed at Moaba on 7 November 2014 (Guenther 2014). First record for Equatorial Guinea.

Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

One south-west of Luba on 15 March 2006 and another at Playa Moraka from 20 October 2014 to 9 March 2015 (Langrand 2006, Hart 2014a). First and second records for Bioko.

African Fish Eagle *Haliaeetus vocifer*

A pair south-west of Luba on 15 March 2006 and another pair at Playa Moraka on 19 December 2014 (Langrand 2006, Hart 2014b). Second and third records for Bioko.

African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris*

One at 'Playa C' west of Ureca on 28 October 2014 (Cronin 2014). First record for Bioko.

Laughing Dove *Streptopelia senegalensis*

One at Playa Moraka on 8 March 2015 (Hart 2015). First record for Equatorial Guinea.

Magpie Mannikin *Spermestes fringilloides*

Two on 12 June 2002 and one the next day at the eastern edge of Parque Nacional de Monte Alen, Región Continental (Yale Peabody Museum, New Haven, CT: 100576, 100642, 137903). First records for Equatorial Guinea.

Discussion

In recent years, the massive influx of oil revenue in Equatorial Guinea has led to rapid infrastructural development. Several locations we visited that were once several days' travel from Bata are now merely hours away. Development has led to increased forest clearance and the accessibility of new regions to bushmeat hunting. Road building is occurring at a phenomenal rate, and we witnessed the clearing of old-growth forest for road development. The government is actively countering this development with the preservation of several sizeable areas as national parks and increasing awareness of conservation programmes. Additionally, anti-poaching regulations are being enforced at a heretofore unprecedented level and the government is working towards improved protection for the country's biodiversity (Fernández & McCabe 2013). There was a marked decrease in poached animals available for purchase between our visits in 2013 and 2014, and anti-poaching signs are now a regular sight near protected areas. The government's resolve to protect the country's natural areas became evident when we encountered illegal loggers in Punta Llende. Our co-worker from the Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo Forestal y Manejo del Sistema de Áreas Protegidas (INDEFOR-AP), Cayetano Ebana Ebana Alene, immediately confronted the group and confiscated five chainsaws while we were present. The experience not only revealed difficulties in maintaining protected areas in the region, but illustrated the zeal of local conservationists for preserving Equatorial Guinea's natural capital.

Many national park localities have surprising diversity for being so accessible, and well illustrate their ability to protect the region's diversity thus far. At Akoc Esakira, PNLAN, we found two unoccupied Grey-necked Rockfowl *Picathartes oreas* nests within several hundred metres of the road. Additionally, while banding on a roadside trail, our guides informed us

that Western Lowland Gorillas *Gorilla gorilla* occur and can often be heard. In the area, however, a large amount of bushmeat hunting for personal subsistence occurs, and we observed a hunting blind and a poacher in PNLAN. During our travels, several local people admitted eating hornbills (Bucerotidae) and we found a dead Great Blue Turaco *Corythaeola cristata* in a local market. These species, while common in relatively remote regions, are noticeably rarer and shyer in more accessible areas. While the pressure is not nearly as great on local bird populations as it is on mammals, species will undoubtedly be affected by increased hunting pressure as previously remote areas become more accessible (Albrechtsen *et al.* 2007, Whytock *et al.* 2014).

Knowledge regarding shorebirds in Equatorial Guinea is poor and potentially crucial wintering grounds remain insufficiently surveyed (Pérez del Val 2001). Our few observations of waterbirds (e.g. Wood Sandpiper) are some of the only observations of these species in the country. These birds certainly occur more frequently, and their current status in the country is a reflection of poor observer coverage.

It is to be expected that many bird species associated with open country will become more common as development progresses. Forest fragmentation will increase, possibly leading to local extinctions of forest-dependent species. Further work is required to quantify the effects of development on local birdlife and ensure continued protection of the region's biodiversity.

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			Bioko	Río Muni
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Appendix 1. Bird species recorded in Equatorial Guinea, November 2013 and December 2014.				
Sequence and scientific nomenclature generally follow Gill & Donsker (2015). English names are those used in Borrow & Demey (2014).				
Additions to the avifauna of Equatorial Guinea are marked *.				
Annexe 1. Espèces d'oiseaux observées en Guinée équatoriale en novembre 2013 et décembre 2014.				
L'ordre et la nomenclature scientifiques suivent en général Gill & Donsker (2015). Les noms anglais sont ceux utilisés dans Borrow & Demey (2014).				
Les additions à l'avifaune de la Guinée équatoriale sont marquées d'un *.				
		Bioko	Río Muni	
ANATIDAE				
Hartlaub's Duck	<i>Pteronetta hartlaubii</i>	X		
PHASIANIDAE				
Latham's Forest Francolin	<i>Peliperdix lathamii</i>		X	
Scaly Francolin	<i>Pternistis squamatus</i>		X	
PODICIPEDIDAE				
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	X		
CICONIIDAE				
Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>		X	
THRESKIORNITHIDAE				
Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	X	X	
ARDEIDAE				
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	X	X	
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	X	X	
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		X	
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>		X	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		X	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		X	
Western Reef Heron	<i>Egretta gularis</i>	X	X	
SCOPIDAE				
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>		X	
PELECANIDAE				
Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>		X	
PHALACROCORACIDAE				
Long-tailed Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>		X	
ACCIPITRIDAE				
African Harrier Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>		X	
Palm-nut Vulture	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	X	X	
Congo Serpent Eagle	<i>Dryotriorchis spectabilis</i>		X	
Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaelatus occipitalis</i>		X	
*Wahlberg's Eagle	<i>Hieraetus wahlbergi</i>		X	
Ayres's Eagle	<i>Hieraetus ayresii</i>		X	
Cassin's Hawk Eagle	<i>Aquila africana</i>		X	
Lizard Buzzard	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>		X	
Long-tailed Hawk	<i>Urotriorchus macrourus</i>		X	
Red-chested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter toussenellii</i>	X	X	
Black Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>		X	
Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>	X	X	
Red-necked Buzzard	<i>Buteo auguralis</i>		X	
SAROTHRURIDAE				
White-spotted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura pulchra</i>		X	
RALLIDAE				
Nkulengu Rail	<i>Himantornis haematopus</i>		X	
Black Crake	<i>Amauromis flavirostra</i>		X	
SCOLOPACIDAE				
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		X	
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		X	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	X	X	
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>		X	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	X	X	
LARIDAE				
Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>		X	
COLUMBIDAE				
Afep Pigeon	<i>Columba unicincta</i>		X	
Cameroon Olive Pigeon	<i>Columba sjostedti</i>	X		
Western Bronze-naped Pigeon	<i>Columba iridorques</i>		X	
Lemon Dove	<i>Aplopelia larvata</i>	X	X	
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	X	X	
Blue-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur afer</i>		X	
Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>		X	
Blue-headed Wood Dove	<i>Turtur brehmeri</i>		X	

		Bioko	Rio Muni			Bioko	Rio Muni
African Green Pigeon	<i>Treron calvus</i>	X	X	Red-billed Dwarf Hornbill	<i>Tockus camarus</i>		X
MUSOPHAGIDAE				White-crested Hornbill	<i>Horizocerus albocristatus</i>		X
Great Blue Turaco	<i>Corythaeola cristata</i>	X	X	Piping Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes fistulator</i>		X
Green Turaco	<i>Tauraco persa</i>		X	White-thighed Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes albotibialis</i>		X
Yellow-billed Turaco	<i>Tauraco macrorhynchus</i>	X	X	Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes subcylindrica</i>		X
CUCULIDAE				Black-casqued Hornbill	<i>Ceratogymna atrata</i>	X	X
Gabon Coucal	<i>Centropus anselii</i>		X	LYBIIDAE			
Yellowbill	<i>Ceuthmochares aereus</i>	X	X	Speckled Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus scolopaceus</i>	X	X
Yellow-throated Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx flavigularis</i>		X	Red-rumped Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus atroflavus</i>		X
Didric Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>		X	Yellow-throated Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus subsulphureus</i>	X	X
Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	X	X	Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i>	X	X
African Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	X	X	Yellow-spotted Barbet	<i>Buccanodon duchailui</i>		X
Olive Long-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cercococcyx olivinus</i>		X	Hairy-breasted Barbet	<i>Tricholaema hirsuta</i>		X
Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>		X	Yellow-billed Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus purpuratus</i>		X
TYTONIDAE				INDICATORIDAE			
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	X		Zenker's Honeyguide	<i>Melignomon zenkeri</i>		X
STRIGIDAE				Least Honeyguide	<i>Indicator exilis</i>		X
*Pel's Fishing Owl	<i>Scotopelia peli</i>		X	*Lyre-tailed Honeyguide	<i>Melichneutes robustus</i>		X
African Wood Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>	X	X	PICIDAE			
APODIDAE				Green-backed Woodpecker	<i>Campethera cailliautii</i>		X
Mottled Spinetail	<i>Telacanthura ussheri</i>		X	Buff-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nivosa</i>		X
Sabine's Spinetail	<i>Rhaphidura sabini</i>	X	X	Brown-eared Woodpecker	<i>Campethera caroli</i>		X
Cassin's Spinetail	<i>Neafrapus cassini</i>		X	FALCONIDAE			
African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	X	X	Lesser / Common Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni / tinnunculus</i>		X
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		X	PSITTACIDAE			
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	X	X	Grey Parrot	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	X	X
Bates's Swift	<i>Apus batesi</i>		X	EURYLAIMIDAE			
swift sp.	<i>Apus sp.</i>		X	Rufous-sided Broadbill	<i>Smithornis rufofateralis</i>		X
COLIIDAE				PLATYSTEIRIDAE			
Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>		X	Black-and-white Flycatcher	<i>Bias musicus</i>		X
TROGONIDAE				Bioko Batis	<i>Batis poensis</i>	X	X
Bare-cheeked Trogon	<i>Apaloderma aequatoriale</i>		X	Chestnut Wattle-eye	<i>Dyaphorophya castanea</i>		X
CORACIIDAE				Yellow-bellied Wattle-eye	<i>Dyaphorophya concreta</i>		X
Blue-throated Roller	<i>Eurystomus gularis</i>		X	Black-necked Wattle-eye	<i>Dyaphorophya chalybea</i>	X	
Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>		X	MALACONOTIDAE			
ALCEDINIDAE				Many-coloured Bush-shrike	<i>Chlorophoneus multicolor</i>		X
Chocolate-backed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon badia</i>		X	Sabine's Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus sabini</i>		X
Blue-breasted Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon malimbicus</i>		X	Mountain Sooty Boubou	<i>Laniarius poensis</i>	X	
Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>		X	Lühder's Bush-shrike	<i>Laniarius luehderi</i>		X
African Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina picta</i>		X	CAMPEPHAGIDAE			
White-bellied Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis leucogaster</i>	X	X	Grey Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina caesia</i>	X	
Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis cristatus</i>		X	ORIOIIDAE			
Giant Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>		X	Western Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus brachyrhynchus</i>		X
MEROPIIDAE				DICRURIDAE			
Black Bee-eater	<i>Merops gularis</i>		X	Velvet-mantled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus modestus</i>		X
Blue-breasted Bee-eater	<i>Merops variegatus</i>		X	MONARCHIDAE			
Rosy Bee-eater	<i>Merops malimbicus</i>		X	Blue-headed Crested Flycatcher	<i>Trochocercus nitens</i>		X
BUCEROTIDAE				Rufous-vented Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone rufocinerea</i>		X
African Pied Hornbill	<i>Tockus fasciatus</i>		X				

		Bioko	Rio Muni			Bioko	Rio Muni
Red-bellied Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone rufiventer</i>	X	X	Grey Longbill	<i>Macrosphenus concolor</i>		X
African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>		X	Green Crombec	<i>Sylvietta virens</i>		X
CORVIDAE				Lemon-bellied Crombec	<i>Sylvietta denti</i>		X
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	X	X	INCERTAE SEDIS			
STENOSTIRIDAE				Green Hylia	<i>Hylia prasina</i>	X	X
African Blue Flycatcher	<i>Elminia longicauda</i>		X	Tit-hylia	<i>Pholidornis rushiae</i>		X
Dusky Crested Flycatcher	<i>Elminia nigromitrata</i>		X	PHYLLOSCOPIIDAE			
White-bellied Crested Flycatcher	<i>Elminia albiventris</i>	X		Black-capped Woodland Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus herberti</i>	X	
NICATORIDAE				Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	X	
Western Nicator	<i>Nicator chloris</i>		X	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		X
Yellow-throated Nicator	<i>Nicator vireo</i>		X	ACROCEPHALIDAE			
PYCNONOTIDAE				Melodious / Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta / icterina</i>		X
Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>		X	LOCUSTELLIDAE			
Western Mountain Greenbul	<i>Arzelocichla tephrolaema</i>	X		Evergreen Forest Warbler	<i>Bradypterus lopezi</i>	X	
Slender-billed Greenbul	<i>Stelgidillas gracilirostris</i>	X	X	CISTICOLIDAE			
Little Greenbul	<i>Eurillas virens</i>	X	X	Chattering Cisticola	<i>Cisticola anonymus</i>		X
Little Grey Greenbul	<i>Eurillas gracilis</i>		X	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		X
Ansoorge's Greenbul	<i>Eurillas ansorgei</i>		X	Banded Prinia	<i>Prinia bairdii</i>		X
Cameron Sombre Greenbul	<i>Eurillas curvirostris</i>		X	Green Longtail	<i>Urolais epichlorus</i>	X	
Yellow-whiskered Greenbul	<i>Eurillas latirostris</i>	X	X	Black-capped Apalis	<i>Apalis nigriceps</i>	X	
Golden Greenbul	<i>Calyptocichla serinus</i>		X	Buff-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis rufogularis</i>		X
Honeyguide Greenbul	<i>Baeopogon indicator</i>		X	Grey Apalis	<i>Apalis cinerea</i>	X	
Sjostedt's Honeyguide Greenbul	<i>Baeopogon clamans</i>		X	Grey-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>		X
Spotted Greenbul	<i>Ixonotus guttatus</i>		X	Yellow-browed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera supercilialis</i>		X
Yellow-necked Greenbul	<i>Chlorocichla falkensteini</i>		X	Olive-green Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera chloronota</i>	X	X
Simple Greenbul	<i>Chlorocichla simplex</i>		X	PELLORNEIDAE			
*Yellow-throated Leaflove	<i>Atimastillas flavicollis</i>		X	Blackcap Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis cleaveri</i>		X
Swamp Palm Bulbul	<i>Thescelocichla leucopleura</i>		X	Pale-breasted Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis rufipennis</i>		X
Cameron Olive Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus poensis</i>	X		Brown Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis fulvescens</i>		X
Icterine Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus icterinus</i>		X	SYLVIIDAE			
White-throated Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus albigularis</i>		X	African Hill Babbler	<i>Sylvia abyssinica</i>	X	
Red-tailed Bristlebill	<i>Bleda syndactylus</i>		X	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	X	
Lesser Bristlebill	<i>Bleda notatus</i>		X	ZOSTEROPIDAE			
Eastern Bearded Greenbul	<i>Criniger chloronotus</i>		X	African Yellow White-eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	X	X
Red-tailed Greenbul	<i>Criniger calurus</i>	X	X	HYLIOTIDAE			
HIRUNDINIDAE				Violet-backed Hyliota	<i>Hyliota violacea</i>		X
Square-tailed Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne nitens</i>		X	STURNIDAE			
Mountain Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne fuliginosa</i>	X		Purple-headed Glossy Starling	<i>Hylopsar purpureiceps</i>		X
Black Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne pristopectera</i>		X	Splendid Glossy Starling	<i>Lamprotornis splendidus</i>		X
Grey-rumped Swallow	<i>Pseudhirundo griseopyga</i>		X	Waller's Starling	<i>Onychognathus walleri</i>	X	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	X	X	TURDIDAE			
Red-chested Swallow	<i>Hirundo lucida</i>		X	Red-tailed Ant Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus rufus</i>		X
*Ethiopian Swallow	<i>Hirundo aethiopica</i>		X	White-tailed Ant Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus poensis</i>	X	X
White-throated Blue Swallow	<i>Hirundo nigrita</i>		X	Rufous Flycatcher Thrush	<i>Stizorhina fraseri</i>		X
Lesser Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>	X	X	African Thrush	<i>Turdus pelios</i>	X	X
Rufous-chested Swallow	<i>Cecropis semirufa</i>		X	MUSCICAPIDAE			
Preuss's Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon preussi</i>		X	Fire-crested Alethe	<i>Alethe castanea</i>	X	X
Forest Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon fuliginosa</i>		X	Brown-chested Alethe	<i>Chamaetylas poliocephala</i>	X	X
MACROSPHENIDAE				Forest Robin	<i>Stiphromis erythrothorax</i>	X	X
Yellow Longbill	<i>Macrosphenus flavicans</i>		X	Bocage's Akalat	<i>Sheppardia bocagei</i>	X	

		Bioko	Rio Muni			Bioko	Rio Muni
Lowland Akalat	<i>Sheppardia cyornithopsis</i>		X	Black-billed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanogaster</i>	X	
White-bellied Robin Chat	<i>Cossyphicula roberti</i>	X		Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	X	X
African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	X		Viellot's Black Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigerimus</i>		X
African Forest Flycatcher	<i>Fraseria ocreata</i>		X	Dark-backed Weaver	<i>Ploceus bicolor</i>	X	
Cassin's Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa cassini</i>		X	Brown-capped Weaver	<i>Ploceus insignis</i>	X	
Olivaceous Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa olivascens</i>		X	Yellow Bishop	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>	X	
African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	X		ESTRILDIDAE			
Little Grey Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa epulata</i>		X	White-breasted Negrofinch	<i>Nigrita fusconotus</i>	X	
NECTARINIIDAE				Chestnut-breasted Negrofinch	<i>Nigrita bicolor</i>		X
Fraser's Sunbird	<i>Deleornis fraseri</i>		X	Grey-headed Negrofinch	<i>Nigrita canicapillus</i>	X	
Little Green Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes seimundi</i>		X	Shelley's Oliveback	<i>Nesocharis shelleyi</i>	X	
Green Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes rectirostris</i>	X		Green Twinspot	<i>Mandingoa nitidula</i>	X	
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	X	X	Red-faced Crimsonwing	<i>Cryptospiza reichenovii</i>	X	
Reichenbach's Sunbird	<i>Anabathmis reichenbachii</i>		X	Western Bluebill	<i>Spermophaga haematina</i>		X
Green-headed Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra verticalis</i>		X	Orange-cheeked Waxbill	<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>		X
Blue-throated Brown Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra cyanolaema</i>		X	Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	X	X
Cameroon Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra oritis</i>	X		Black-crowned Waxbill	<i>Estilda nonnula</i>	X	
Olive Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>	X	X	Black-headed Waxbill	<i>Estrilda atricapilla</i>		X
Green-throated Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra rubescens</i>	X	X	Bronze Mannikin	<i>Spermestes cucullata</i>	X	X
Olive-bellied Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris chloropygius</i>	X	X	Black-and-white Mannikin	<i>Spermestes bicolor</i>	X	X
Tiny Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris minullus</i>		X	Magpie Mannikin	<i>Spermestes fringilloides</i>		X
Northern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris reichenowi</i>	X		VIDUIDAE			
Superb Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris superbus</i>		X	Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>	X	X
PASSERIDAE				MOTACILLIDAE			
Northern Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>	X	X	Long-legged Pipit	<i>Anthus pallidiventris</i>		X
POCEIDAE				FRINGILLIDAE			
*Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>		X	Oriole Finch	<i>Linurgus olivaceus</i>	X	

Appendix 2. Taxa mist-netted in Equatorial Guinea, with year of capture and principal measurements.

Annexe 2. Taxons capturés au filet japonais en Guinée équatoriale, avec année de capture et mensurations principales.

Species		Total caught	2013	2014	Right wing (mm)	Tail (mm)	Mass (g)
Red-chested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter toussenelii</i>	1	0	1			
Chestnut-breasted Sparrowhawk / Red-chested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter castanius / toussenelii</i>	1	1	0	155	132	
Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	1	0	1	115	84	68.5
African Green Pigeon	<i>Treron calvus</i>	1	0	1	164	87	
African Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina picta</i>	1	0	1	53	24	13.0
White-bellied Kingfisher	<i>Corythormis leucogaster</i>	3	2	1	55–63	24–26	14.6–18.3
African Pied Hornbill	<i>Tockus fasciatus</i>	1	0	1			
Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird	<i>Pogonius bilineatus</i>	2	1	1	59–64	29–32	13.0–14.8
Rufous-sided Broadbill	<i>Smithornis rufolateralis</i>	1	0	1	62	41	21.4
Chestnut Wattle-eye	<i>Dyaphorophya castanea</i>	3	0	3	58–61	26–27	13.0–14.1
Yellow-bellied Wattle-eye	<i>Dyaphorophya concreta</i>	4	4	0	58–60	27–28	12.5–14.2
Black-necked Wattle-eye	<i>Dyaphorophya chalybea</i>	2	2	0	52	29–36	10.0–11.3
Mountain Sooty Boubou	<i>Laniarius poensis</i>	1	0	1	72	62	38.1
Red-bellied Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone rufiventer</i>	5	3	2	76–85	84–108	15.2–17.9
Dusky Crested Flycatcher	<i>Elminia nigromitrata</i>	1	0	1	65	61	10.8
White-bellied Crested Flycatcher	<i>Elminia albiventris</i>	1	1	0	61	61	8.7

Species		Total caught	2013	2014	Right wing (mm)	Tail (mm)	Mass (g)
Western Mountain Greenbul	<i>Arizelocichla tephrolaema</i>	6	4	1	77–83	72–78	29.7–35.4
Little Greenbul	<i>Eurillas virens</i>	8	7	1	71–80	66–74	18.7–32.3
Yellow-whiskered Greenbul	<i>Eurillas latirostris</i>	92	21	71	46–88	62–84	17.0–30.9
Phyllastrephus greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus</i> sp.	4	3	1	69–75	64–72	16.0–18.0
Red-tailed Bristlebill	<i>Bleda syndactylus</i>	8	0	8	101–112	93–101	46.7–50.4
Lesser Bristlebill	<i>Bleda notatus</i>	30	2	28	81–98	72–92	27.3–40.5
Eastern Bearded Greenbul	<i>Criniger chloronotus</i>	1	1	0	86	76	
Red-tailed / White-bearded Greenbul	<i>Criniger calurus / ndussumensis</i>	4	0	4	86–95	84–86	23.8–31.1
Green Hylia	<i>Hylia prasina</i>	8	6	2	57–67	40–48	11.8–15.6
Grey-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	1	0	1	49	33	11.1
Olive-green Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera chloronota</i>	6	3	3	54–55	20–33	11.8–13.4
Pale-breasted Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis rufipennis</i>	2	0	2	67–75	52–56	24.1–27.8
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	1	0	1	78	56	19.2
White-tailed Ant Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus poensis</i>	4	1	3	95–105	78–90	47.0–50.5
African Thrush	<i>Turdus pelios</i>	1	0	1	101	74	63.3
Fire-crested Alethe	<i>Alethe castanea</i>	21	7	14	84–98	67–78	27.9–40.3
Brown-chested Alethe	<i>Chamaetylas poliocephala</i>	7	2	5	70–91	52–73	29.0–45.3
Forest Robin	<i>Stiphrornis erythrothorax</i>	9	6	3	60–71	29–39	16.9–20.2
Bocage's Akalat	<i>Sheppardia bocagei</i>	10	7	3	65–74	45–53	16.9–19.4
Lowland Akalat	<i>Sheppardia cyornithopsis</i>	3	0	3	67–77	47–59	20.8–22.3
White-bellied Robin Chat	<i>Cossyphicula roberti</i>	1	1	0	65	63	16.0
Fraser's Sunbird	<i>Deleornis fraseri</i>	1	0	1	61	45	9.9
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	1	1	0			
Blue-throated Brown Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra cyanolaema</i>	2	2	0			
Cameroon Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra oritis</i>	4	4	0	57–62	36–43	11.1–13.3
Olive Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>	105	25	80	53–78	35–55	8.0–14.2
Northern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyrus reichenowi</i>	13	9	4	48–57	30–45	6.4–8.9
Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	2	0	2	79–83	48–50	33.3–34.1
Green Twinspot	<i>Mandingoa nitidula</i>	2	1	1	51–53	30–32	10.2–12.0
Red-faced Crimsonwing	<i>Cryptospiza reichenovii</i>	5	2	3	52–54	36–40	12.0–16.9
Western Bluebill	<i>Spermophaga haematina</i>	3	0	3	70–72	56	25.9–27.1
Oriole Finch	<i>Linurgus olivaceus</i>	1	0	1	73	51	23.6
Unknown bird (juvenile alethe?)	<i>Passeriformes</i> sp.	1	0	1	87	57	35.2
Totals		396	129	266			