

populations are not different species.

In conclusion, while many issues remain unresolved, and pending molecular information to the contrary, the evidence appears to support the view that the *E. garzetta* complex is best considered for now to be a single polymorphic species. The principal characteristic of all reef-egrets, that of a thicker bill, is probably an adaptation to hard-bodied food in marine habitats.

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Donald A. Turner

P.O. Box 1651, Naivasha 20117, Kenya; Email: mat@wananchi.com

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Shelley's Greenbul *Andropadus masukuensis* in Kimboza Forest Reserve, Tanzania

Kimboza Forest Reserve is a lowland forest (300–500 m) located in the eastern foothills of the Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania (7°00' S, 37°48' E). It is a small c. 386 ha (Burgess *et*

al. 2002) semi-deciduous lowland forest (Svendsen & Hansen 1995) currently invaded by an exotic species of tree *Cedrella odorata*.

Shelley's Greenbul *Andropadus masukuensis* is a very common, but generally silent bulbul found in eastern Africa from 900–2300 m (Keith *et al.* 1992). The only low altitude record of this species was at 350 m in forest edge at Mtai in the East Usambara Mountains during the cold season in July–August 1990 (Evans & Anderson 1993).

A. masukuensis has been found to be a seasonal altitudinal migrant in the Uluguru Mountains (Werema 2007a,b) and in the other Eastern Arc Mountain forests (Stuart 1983, Stuart *et al.* 1987, Stuart *et al.* 1993, Burgess & Mlingwa 2000). On 17 July 2012 while mist netting at Kimboza Forest Reserve at 300 m, I captured one individual of *A. masukuensis*. Previous records from the Uluguru Mountains indicate that this species has not been recorded at this altitude (Stuart & Jensen 1985). Because the bird was caught during the cold season, it is possible that this individual was a cold season visitor at Kimboza. The forest of the contiguous Uluguru Nature Reserve is at a higher altitude and is separated from the Kimboza Forest Reserve by 12–15 km of farmland matrix. The record of this species at Kimboza Forest Reserve indicates that it may have the potential to cross large forest gaps to reach the low altitude forests.

Though the importance of Kimboza Forest Reserve as a cold season refuge for seasonal altitudinal migrants has been documented by several ornithologists (Stuart & Jensen 1985, Svendsen & Hansen 1995, Werema 2007a,b), it is my impression that further studies will help to improve its recognition as a forest of considerable conservation value to birds. It is possible that more species that make seasonal altitudinal movements are using Kimboza Forest Reserve as a cold season habitat. The reserve is currently under threat from logging and fire. The latter threat is causing the spread of the exotic tree *C. odorata* (C. Werema pers. obs).

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Chacha Werema

Department of Zoology and Wildlife Conservation, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 35064, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; E-mail: cwerema@yahoo.co.uk

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A record of Black-shouldered Nightjar *Caprimulgus nigriscapularis* in Tanzania

Recent opinion has varied as to the taxonomic rank that should be given to the Black-shouldered Nightjar *Caprimulgus (pectoralis) nigriscapularis*. It is recognized as a full species by, for example, Fry & Hargreaves 1988, Cleere 1998, Dickinson 2003 and Carswell *et al.* 2005, but is considered by others, for example Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire 1993, Zimmerman *et al.* 1996, and Dickinson & Remsen 2013, as best retained as a race of *C. pectoralis*. It is treated as a full species by the Tanzania Bird Atlas and is discussed as such here.

On the night of 9 February 2012 a nightjar was heard calling and recorded in an area of regenerating forest and grassland roughly 5 km south of Minziro town (1°02' S, 31°32' E). Based on the location of the observation, close to the Uganda border, this bird was deemed likely to be *C. nigriscapularis* rather than the race *shelleyi* of Fiery-necked Nightjar *C. pectoralis* which occurs further south in western Tanzania. Recordings on Xenocanto of *C. nigriscapularis* from Ghana seemed to further confirm this identity. However, because the calls of these taxa are so similar, the recording was forwarded to David Moyer for an expert opinion. The call was enhanced, and calls of *C. pectoralis* from Mahale National Park in western Tanzania and of *C. nigriscapularis* from Senegal (C. Chappuis) were spliced in for comparison. Moyer considered that the Minziro bird “is most probably *nigriscapularis*”. The recordings were sent to Françoise Dowsett-Lemaire who also suggested that the Minziro bird was most likely *nigriscapularis*, stating that “the first part of the (Minziro bird) song is rather flat as in *nigriscapularis*, it does not have the dip in frequency of *pectoralis*.”