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CHECKLIST AND ANALYSIS OF THE BIRDS OF NAMIBIA AS AT 31 JANUARY 2016

CJ Brown, JM Mendelsohn, N Thomson & M Boorman

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NATIONAL CHECKLIST

CHECKLIST AND ANALYSIS OF THE BIRDS OF NAMIBIA AS AT 31 JANUARY 2016

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ABSTRACT

In 2014 the Namibia Bird Club established a **Namibia Bird Records Committee (NBRC)** to compile and maintain the **Namibia Bird List** – a list of all species and subspecies of wild birds recorded in Namibia. For a species or subspecies to qualify for admittance to the **List** the Committee must be confident that there is unequivocal evidence of its occurrence in Namibia. The **NBRC** also has responsibility for establishing principles and procedures for the work of the Committee, assessing and verifying past and new records to the List, updating the list of Namibia's endemic species and subspecies, updating the list of Namibia's Red Data species, and any other reports of a related nature considered relevant by the **NBRC** and the Namibia Bird Club Committee. The updated lists can be found at <http://www.the-eis.com/namibia-bird-list.php>. The **NBRC** is not a rarities committee, and therefore does not review the credibility of rare and unusual bird species recorded in Namibia.

The principles and procedures for the work of the Committee are established herein, based largely on the Scottish system of the

Scottish Ornithologist's Club (SOC). Namibia's birds are placed in one of four categories:

A – Species which have been recorded, with unequivocal supporting evidence, in an apparently natural state as occurring in Namibia at least once since 1850;

B – Species that although introduced now derive from the resulting self-sustaining populations;

C – Species that have been recorded as introductions, human-assisted transportees or escapees from captivity and whose breeding populations (if any) are thought not to be self sustaining; and

D – Species reported to occur in Namibia but for which there is as yet no unequivocal evidence.

The **Namibia Bird List** comprises only those species in Categories A and B.

A total of 676 bird species are admitted to the **Namibia Bird List** as at 31 January 2016, comprising 673 species in Category A and three alien naturalised breeders in Category B. A comprehensive list of all species and subspecies, together with their authors, dates, endemic status, conservation status, breeding and migrant status, distribution and means of verification is provided for Category A and Category B species in Annex 1.

Eleven species are assigned to Category C (Annex 2) and 37 species to Category D with notes explaining their status (Annex 3).

There are 16 Namibian endemic and near endemic species (2.4% of species). The only true endemic is the Dune Lark *Calendulauda erythrochlamys*. Ninety-three other southern African endemic and near-endemic bird species occur in Namibia which, together with the Namibian endemics and near-endemics, totals 109 southern African endemic and near-endemic species (16% of species - Annex 4).

A total of 559 bird subspecies are currently admitted to the **List**, but our knowledge of distribution and boundaries is poor for many subspecies. There are 72 Namibian endemic and near-endemic subspecies (13% of all subspecies), and 165 other southern African endemic and near-endemic subspecies in Namibia which, together with the Namibian endemic and near-endemic subspecies, totals 237 subspecies (42% of all subspecies).

About 76% of species on the **Namibia Bird List** breed in Namibia - 70% are breeding residents and 6% breeding intra-African migrants. About 16% of species are non-breeding migrants and just less than 8% are vagrants to Namibia.

Seventy eight of Namibia's bird species are assessed as either Threatened (51 species) or Near Threatened (27 species) in Namibia's bird Red Data List (Annex 5). About 81% of these fall into one or more of four main categories, wetland birds (wetland degradation), seabirds (overfishing and destructive fishing methods), scavenging bird (poisons) and birds at risk from collision with power lines.

The most prolific authors in the naming of Namibia's bird species were Linnaeus (20% of species), Smith (10%), Vieillot (7%) and Gmelin (5%), while the most prolific authors of Namibia's subspecies, excluding nominate subspecies, were Clancey (21%), Roberts (16%), Reichenow (12%) and Sharpe (7%). By 1800 about 38% of Namibia's bird species had been named, by 1850 about 80% and by 1900 just on 97%. The naming of Namibia's subspecies took place considerably later, with only 1% named by 1800, 10% by 1850 and 36% by 1900. About 40% of Namibia's subspecies were named between 1900 and 1949 and 25% between 1950 and 1999.

The type specimens of 35 species (Annex 6) and 103 subspecies (belonging to 90 species, and excluding nominate subspecies, Annex 7) on the **Namibia Bird List** were collected in Namibia. Of the type specimens collected in Namibia and named in honour of people, the

most common are *anderssoni* (4), *bradfieldi* (4) and *hoeschi* (4). The most common place names used are *damarensis* (19) and variously *namaqua*, *namaquus* and *namaquensis* (5) for Great Namaqualand.

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INTRODUCTION

In 2014 the Namibian Bird Club established a **Namibia Bird Records Committee (NBRC)** to compile and maintain the ***Namibia Bird List*** – a list of all species and subspecies of wild birds recorded in Namibia. The Committee comprises:

CJ Brown (Convenor)
JM Mendelsohn
N Thomson
M Boorman

A number of lists have been published over the years on the birds of Namibia (e.g. Andersson & Gurney 1872, Hoesch & Niethammer 1940, Winterbottom 1971, Williams 1984). However, there has been no systematic approach, formal structure or clear principles for assessing and verifying past and new records, and for updating the list. The Southern African Ornithological Society's List Committee produced and updated a list for the whole of southern Africa for the territories falling south of the Kunene and Zambezi Rivers and their respective territorial waters, i.e. Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique, South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland (Clancey 1980, Clancey *et al.* 1987, 1991).

The ***Namibia Bird List*** presented here is therefore the first List for Namibia based on clear internationally accepted principles.

A formal list, based on clear and transparent principles, is important for at least three reasons.

- (i) From a conservation perspective, species and subspecies are the basic units of biodiversity which we monitor to understand the state of health of habitats, ecosystems and different parameters within the environment. Species evolve from subspecies. Subspecies provide a visual expression of intra-specific variation and adaptation to different ecosystems. As conservation biology and conservation management become more sophisticated, so

will the management of populations recognised at the sub-specific level become more important.

- (ii) Species and subspecies are also the basic subjects of scientific investigation, to understand how they live, reproduce, evolve, interact with each other and with the broader environment. Changes in species numbers and distribution provide evidence of environmental changes including those resulting from human activity, and become the indicators for monitoring the impacts of both pressures and conservation actions.
- (iii) From the bird-watcher perspective the diversity of species and their geographic variations, behaviour, relative abundance and the habitats they occupy provide the stimulation and intellectual challenge to make this one of the more rewarding hobbies.

Birds bring together all three of these elements – conservation, science and bird watching into a winning combination in which “citizen science” provides the bulk of the information needed for monitoring, research and conservation, particularly at landscape level and over long periods of time. The common currency of all three components is the national ***Namibia Bird List*** of species and subspecies.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The areas of the **Namibia Bird Records Committee's** responsibility can be summarised as:

- Record assessment – critically examine records of all species for the 1st ***Namibia Bird List*** (this publication as at 31 January 2016) and subsequent updates.
- Record review – critically examine all new records prior to inclusion in updated Lists.
- Maintenance of the ***Namibia Bird List***.
- Keep the Namibian birding, conservation and scientific communities informed about our work and progress.

The Namibia Bird Club wishes to maintain a high standard of accuracy in its updates on the *Namibia Bird List*, thus the **NBRC** was set up in 2014 to ensure that all new Namibian records are fully assessed prior to being accepted for publication. **NBRC** is a sub-committee of the Committee of the Namibia Bird Club. By introducing this system we have a more uniform approach to record assessment and achieving a national list based on sound and transparent criteria. For a species to be accepted to the *Namibian Bird List* there must be unequivocal evidence of its occurrence in Namibia.

The **NBRC** is not a rarities committee and thus does not review the credibility of rare and unusual bird species recorded in Namibia. Its role is to maintain the *Namibia Bird List*.

PROCEDURES

Voting procedure for acceptance of records

NBRC has four voting members. The committee will aim to maintain a balance between scientists with a strong background in ornithology, and birders with a high level of experience in bird identification and a strong track-record in citizen science projects. All four must vote in favour for a record to be accepted. **NBRC** strives to ensure that accepted sightings are valid, being supported by accurate descriptions and supportive evidence. It should therefore be realised that a record that has not been accepted is not necessarily incorrect, but for various reasons (due to brief views, insufficient detail and/or insufficient supporting evidence) simply fails to meet the exacting standards of unequivocal proof required of the committee for acceptance.

Reviewing old records

All four voting members are required to agree in order to overturn a record that has previously been accepted by **NBRC**. In the case of old records there must be a valid reason to carry out a review and reject a species; insufficient information is not a valid reason on its own.

Namibian Bird List

NBRC has produced this 1st *Namibia Bird List* that the Namibia Bird Club Committee adopts as the official *Namibian List* as of 31 January 2016, with **NBRC** being delegated responsibility for maintaining the list and publishing regular amendments and updates. Updates will be uploaded to the Namibia Bird Club and the Environmental Information Service websites.

Namibian List Recording Area

The Namibian List Recording Area covers the whole of the national territory of Namibia as recognised by the international community through the organs of the United Nations, including its off-shore islands, territorial and exclusive economic coastal and marine zones extending 200 nautical miles (370 km) to sea.

NBRC papers

In addition to record assessment and maintenance of the *Namibian Bird List*, **NBRC** will also publish:

- Updated list of Namibia's endemic species and subspecies
- Updated list of Namibia's Red Data Species
- Any other reports considered relevant by the **NBRC** and Namibia Bird Club Committee.

Updated list can be accessed at <http://www.the-eis.com/namibia-bird-list.php>.

Committee membership

Two members of the **NBRC** will retire by rotation every third year. The **NBRC** will make suggestions for replacements to the Namibia Bird Club Committee for their endorsement. The intention is that the committee should have extensive experience of the species being examined.

Principles

In recent years there has been an increase in taxonomic activity, reflected in a period of considerable change when many bird names were altered. **NBRC** therefore followed several principles for the 1st **Namibia Bird List**, which shall also be followed in future revisions unless changes to these procedures are recommended by the **NBRC** to the Namibia Bird Club Committee, endorsed by that Committee and then published. These principles are:

1. Taxonomy, sequence and scientific names for the **Namibia Bird List** – these shall all follow the latest [International Ornithologists' Union](#), formerly International Ornithological Committee (IOC), IOC World Bird List (Gill & Donsker 2014).
2. The English names shall be the vernacular names most commonly used in Namibia based on the latest *Roberts Birds of Southern Africa* name list.
3. The vernacular English names will always use capital letters.
4. In the past the same English name has often been used in different countries for different bird species, but perhaps more frequently different names have been used for the same species. Recent revisions to the English names of birds by the authors of “Roberts” and the IOC have attempted to remove this confusion by standardizing the use of English names throughout the world. Use of English names has continually evolved over recent decades, and many would say that changes have been too frequent, so it is to be hoped that we may now enter a period of stability.
5. The subspecies are based on the IOC List which is very general, with more details from Clancey (1980), Clancey *et al.* (1987, 1991), Hockey *et al.* (2005) and Chittenden *et al.* (2012). Where there are discrepancies between authors, Chittenden *et al.* (2012) is followed.

Verification and Assessment

Most species and subspecies admitted to the Namibian list do not call for comment. They are well known and their presence is verified

through museum specimens (data held in Namibian Avifaunal data base, Jarvis *et al.* 2001), atlas projects (Harrison *et al.* 1997; [SABAP2](#)), photographs, sound recordings, regional publications (Hockey *et al.* 2005) and national publications (Simmons *et al.* 2015). There are a small number of species whose presence has not been verified beyond doubt and that are not supported by a specimen, photograph or other unequivocal evidence. The **NBRC** has taken a conservative approach to these species and placed them in a “hypothetical list” – see Category “D” below.

More problematic are many of the subspecies whose distribution limits are poorly known. A careful examination of specimens is usually required to distinguish between subspecies as it is difficult or impossible to identify many birds to the subspecies level in the field. Collections of material are patchy and the boundaries of many subspecies are thus approximate. The occurrence of some subspecies in Namibia is assumed rather than proven. This is an area that warrants further investigation.

Records of birds new to the **Namibia Bird List** will be carefully assessed prior to acceptance. New records may be submitted on a standard Namibian Bird Record form. This form should be accompanied by supporting documentation that will allow the **NBRC** to positively confirm the record. Such verification may be (a) a specimen or part of a specimen, (b) a photograph, (c) a recording of a call, or (d) any other unequivocal evidence, such as a satellite telemetry track log.

The **NBRC** may assess a record in one of the following categories:

1. Confirmed new record
2. Unconfirmed new record – filed as hypothetical pending future confirmation
3. Rejected record

Unless new or addition information is provided, the **NBRC** shall not review its decisions.

Submission of records

All potentially new records for Namibia should be submitted on a Namibian Bird Record form (download at <http://www.the-eis.com/namibia-bird-list.php>), together with relevant supporting evidence, to:

The Convenor
Namibia Bird Records Committee
chrisbrown.namibia@gmail.com

Categories

A – Species which have been recorded, with unequivocal supporting evidence, in an apparently natural state as occurring in Namibia at least once since 1850.

B – Species that although introduced now derive from the resulting self-sustaining populations.

C – Species that have been recorded as introductions, human-assisted transportees or escapees from captivity and whose breeding populations (if any) are thought not to be self sustaining.

D – Species reported to occur in Namibia but for which there is as yet no unequivocal evidence, i.e. hypothetical.

A species is usually placed in only one of the above categories.

The **Namibia Bird List** comprises only those species in Categories A and B.

Abbreviated codes are provided for the Status of each species or subspecies on the list as follows:

Breeding and migrant status

RB – Resident breeder

MB – Migrant breeder

NB – Naturalized breeder (i.e. an alien species with wild, self-sustaining population)

FB – Former breeder (i.e. now nationally extinct as a breeding species)

NM – Non-breeding migrant

PM – Passage migrant (occurs at least annually on passage)

SM – Scarce migrant (occurs less than annually, but there have been more than 20 records)

V – Vagrant (there are 20 or fewer Namibian records)

(IA) – intra-African migrant

(P) – Palaearctic migrant (Europe, Africa north of the Sahara and most of Asia north of the Himalayas)

(H) – Holarctic migrant (the northern hemisphere, incorporating the Palaearctic and Nearctic regions)

(N) – Nearctic migrant (North America north of southern Mexico)

(PT) – Pantropical marine migrant (the tropical regions of all oceans)

(SubA) – Subantarctic marine migrant (in the southern hemisphere, immediately north of the Antarctic region, roughly 46° – 60°S)

(A) – Antarctic marine migrant (the South Pole, comprising Antarctica, the ice shelves and adjacent Southern Ocean waters and islands)

Endemic status

NamE – Endemic to Namibia

NamNE – Near-endemic to Namibia (at least 90% of population occurs in Namibia)

BName / BNameNE – Breeding endemic or near-endemic to Namibia; outside the breeding season birds move elsewhere.

SAE – Endemic to southern Africa

SANE – Near-endemic to southern Africa (at least 80% of population occurs in southern Africa)

BSAE / BSANE – Breeding endemic or near-endemic to southern Africa; outside the breeding season birds move elsewhere.

Conservation status

Vagrants and scarce migrants are not evaluated for their conservation status as Namibia is unable to have any management or conservation impact on these species.

NE – Nationally Extinct as a breeding species

CR – Critically Endangered

E – Endangered

V – Vulnerable

NT – Near Threatened

S – Secure (termed “Least Concern” by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN))

Where species are monotypic nothing is shown in the subspecies column. Species appearing in Categories C and D are tabulated separately.

Nomadism and migration

A large majority of Namibia’s avifauna is nomadic to a greater or lesser extent, in response to highly variable and unpredictable climatic conditions, both seasonally and between years, which in turn affects food supply and surface water availability. This applies to both “resident” and migratory species. Many bird species move to where it has rained and where food is likely to be most abundant. Many birds also move to perennial sources of water in the dry season. Many of the non-breeding migrants follow rain fronts, and wetland species move in response to the flooding of ephemeral systems. This is such an integral part of the lives of birds in arid areas that nomadism is not reflected as a specific status; it is a general lifestyle.

Namibia is on the flight path of many migrant species moving to and from South Africa and Botswana. Most of the migrant species to Namibia, both Palaeartic and intra-African, are also passage migrants to and from South Africa and Botswana. These are not

ORDER: Family (Common name of Family)		
Common name ^(endemic status x%) (Red Data status)	Scientific name	Author, date and species’ type locality
Subspecies 1	Author, date and subspecies 1 type locality	Status
Distribution of subspecies 1 in Namibia (if only one subspecies or if species is monotypic, then this would be the species’ distribution in Namibia)		
Subspecies 2	Author, date and subspecies 2 type locality	Status
Distribution of subspecies 2 in Namibia		
Species verification in Namibia, e.g. museum specimens, atlas and reference publications		

marked as passage migrants under “status”. Only species which are passage migrants through, but not migrants to, Namibia are so listed.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

The systematic list of the birds of Namibia, comprising Category A and Category B species as at 31 January 2016, is set out in tabular form in Annex 1 (see explanation in table below). After the Order and Family, each species is listed with its common and scientific names, the original author and date, and the species’ type locality. If a species is endemic or near-endemic to Namibia or to southern Africa this is shown after the common name with an indication of the approximate percent of its global population in Namibia. The conservation status of threatened and near-threatened species is also provided, based on Simmons *et al.* (2015) and IUCN (2015).

All subspecies occurring in Namibia are listed per species, with the original author, date, type locality, status (e.g. resident breeder, intra-African migrant, Namibian near-endemic) and distribution. If the status or distribution of a subspecies in Namibia is not certain it is preceded by ‘?’. If a species is represented by only one subspecies in Namibia, or if the species is monotypic, then the distribution and status would be for the species in Namibia. The names of places, regions and areas of Namibia used to describe the distribution of species and subspecies in Annex 1 are given in Figure 1.

Verification for each species accepted to the **Namibia Bird List** is provided by specimens collected in Namibia and held in reputable museums around the world (Table 1), by specific reference to the species occurring in Namibia in the SAOS *Checklist of Southern African Birds*, and its updates (Clancey 1980, Clancey *et al.* 1987, 1991), the *Atlas of Southern African Birds Volumes 1 and 2* (Harrison *et al.* 1997), *Roberts - Birds of Southern Africa VIIth edition* (Hockey *et al.* 2005), *Roberts - Geographic Variation of Southern African*

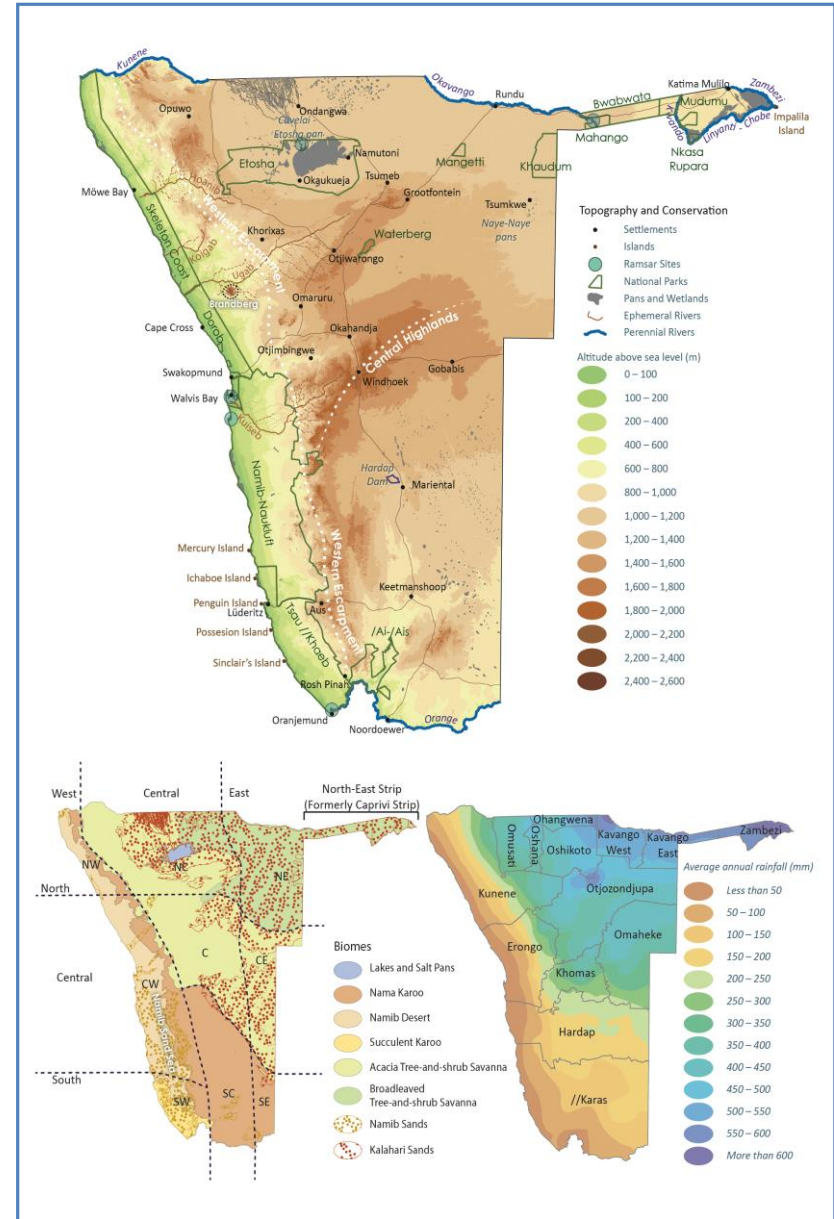


Figure 1. Place names, regions, biomes and areas mentioned in the text and Annexes

Table 1: Museums holding Namibian bird specimens from which data have been obtained (Jarvis *et al.* 2001), and the number of Namibian specimens. (There are other museums with bird specimens from Namibia, but information from these has not yet been obtained.)

Museum		No. specimens
Angola	Lubango Museum	12
Belgium	Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels	3
Canada	Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto	56
	Museum of Natural History, Ottawa	213
Germany	Alexander Koenig Natural History Museum, Bonn,	1,268
	Museum of Natural History (Humboldt), Berlin	571
Namibia	National Museum of Namibia, Windhoek	8,160
Netherlands	Naturalis <i>Museum, Leiden</i>	259
South Africa	The National Museum, Bloemfontein	8
	Iziko South African Museum, Cape Town	1,295
	Durban Natural Science Museum	2,060
	East London Museum	867
	Albany Museum, Grahamstown	35
	Ditsongo National Museum of Natural History, Pretoria	3,765
Sweden	Vänersborg Museum	772
United Kingdom	Oxford University Natural History Museum	83
	Natural History Museum, Tring	1,829
United State of America	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago	692
	Cornell University Natural History Collections	748
	Florida Natural History Museum	3
	University of Kansas Natural History Museum	8
	Natural History Museum, Los Angeles County	875
	Louisiana Museum of Natural History	1
	University of Michigan Museum of Natural History	402
	Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History	104
Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History	498	
Zambia	Livingston Museum	62
Zimbabwe	Natural History Museum, Bulawayo	536
Total		25,185

Birds (Chittenden *et al.* 2012) and Namibia's Red Data Book, *Birds to watch in Namibia: red, rare and endemic species* (Simmons *et al.* 2015). Additions of vagrant species to the Namibia list are supported by specific references.

ANALYSES OF NAMIBIA'S AVIFAUNA

Overview

A total of 676 bird species are admitted to the ***Namibia Bird List*** as at 31 January 2016 (Annex 1), comprising birds in Category A and Category B, and based on a careful process of assessment and verification as set out above. As far as can be ascertained, all but three of these species have occurred naturally in Namibia at least once since 1850 (Category A). The three introduced species (Category B) which have become naturalised breeders are the Rock Dove *Columba livia* (formerly named the Feral Pigeon), Common (formerly European) Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, and House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* (Table 2). The latter two species were introduced into South Africa and spread into Namibia.

Eleven species are assigned to Category C (Annex 2). These are mainly alien bird species brought to Namibia usually as ornamental waterfowl and cage birds, and recorded outside of captivity. None of these species have established long-term self-sustaining feral populations in Namibia.

Category D (Annex 3) currently contains 37 species. All of these species could possibly have occurred, or perhaps currently do occur, in Namibia but there is as yet no unequivocal evidence. These species are held in this Category until such evidence becomes available.

Over the past 45 years the number of bird species recorded for Namibia has increased by about 100 species (Table 3). These figures are not strictly comparable because of the different criteria and levels of rigour applied to each list. For example, four species listed by

Williams (1985) are not admitted to the 2016 List because their occurrence in Namibia has been discounted or not unequivocally substantiated.

Category and description		Species
A	Species unequivocally recorded in an apparently natural state as occurring in Namibia at least once since 1850	673
B	Species introduced by humans and now with self-sustaining populations in Namibia	3
Total for the Namibia Bird List (Categories A + B)		676
C	Species introduced, human-assisted transportees or escapees from captivity and whose breeding populations (if any) are thought not to be self sustaining	10
D	Species reported to occur in Namibia but for which there is as yet no unequivocal evidence	37

Date and author	Number species
1971 Winterbottom	576
1985 Williams	617
1998 Brown <i>et al.</i>	658
2016 this publication	676

Namibia's Red Data Book (Simmons *et al.* 2015) gives a total of 687 bird species for Namibia. The discrepancy results from the inclusion of 11 species assigned to Category D. A more strict application of the assessment criteria for the formal **Namibia Bird List** suggests that these 11 species are better retained in Category D until unequivocal evidence of their occurrence in Namibia is obtained.

A total of 559 bird subspecies have been admitted to the **Namibia Bird List**. The status of subspecies in Namibia is far less clear than that of species because the level of knowledge of Namibia's subspecies has been limited to mainly museum studies of specimens. The distribution and boundaries of subspecies are often inferred from relatively small numbers of specimens collected from scattered localities. High quality digital photography could significantly improve our knowledge of the status and distribution of many subspecies.

Endemic and near-endemic species and subspecies

About 24% of Namibia's avifauna comprises widespread cosmopolitan species from two or more bio-geographic regions of the world. Ethiopian species, widely distributed across sub-Saharan Africa, account for about 54% (Brown 1998). Southern African endemic and near-endemic species (including Namibian endemics) contribute about 16%.

There are 16 Namibian endemic and near-endemic species (2.4% of all Namibian bird species, Table 4, Annex 4). The only true endemic is the Dune Lark. One species is a breeding near-endemic, the Damara Tern *Sterna balaenarum*, which winters on the West African coast. Near-endemic species are taken as those with 90% or more of their global populations in Namibia. This is an arbitrary cut-off but the Category is important to emphasise Namibia's special conservation responsibility to these birds. If the figure for near-endemism was lowered to 80%, three additional species would be included, the Rosy-faced Lovebird *Agapornis roseicollis*, Bank Cormorant *Phalacrocorax neglectus* and Black-faced Babbler *Turdoides melanops*. If the figure

was set at 70% Bradfield’s Swift *Apus bradfieldi* would be included and if at 60%, Cape Cormorant *Phalacrocorax capensis*, Stark’s Lark *Spizocorys starki* and Short-toed Rock-Thrush *Monticola brevipes*. Another relevant consideration is the state of knowledge of Angola’s avifauna. Recent travel in southern Angola (CJB & JMM pers obs.) suggests that the ranges and population sizes of some species there, currently considered Namibian-near endemics, may be larger than previously thought. The White-tailed Shrike *Lanioturdus torquatus* in particular was found to extend to near Lubango and it is unlikely that, with improved information from Angola, this species will continue to meet the 90% criterion for a Namibian near-endemic. The same may be true of Rüppell’s Parrot *Poicephalus rueppellii* (apparently the most common parrot in Quicama just south of Luanda) and Monteiro’s Hornbill *Tockus monteiri* (common to inland of Lobito).

There are 19 Namibian endemic and 53 near-endemic subspecies (total = 72 subspecies, 13% of Namibian bird subspecies), represented mainly by the Alaudidae (18), Muscicapidae (12), Cisticolidae (5) and Motacillidae, Fringillidae and Emberizidae (3 each).

There are 93 southern African endemic and near-endemic bird species that occur in Namibia (Table 5, Annex 4) which, together with the Namibian endemic and near-endemics, totals 109 species (16% of Namibian bird species). These also comprise mainly the Alaudidae (18), Muscicapidae (11) and Cisticolidae (8) (Figure 2).

Table 4: Namibian endemic and near-endemic bird species and subspecies

Namibian Endemics		Namibian near-endemics		Namibian breeding near-endemics	
Species	Subspecies	Species	Subspecies	Species	Subspecies
1	19	14	52	1	1

There are 165 southern African endemic and near-endemic subspecies in Namibia and, together with the Namibian endemic and near-endemic subspecies, total 237 subspecies.

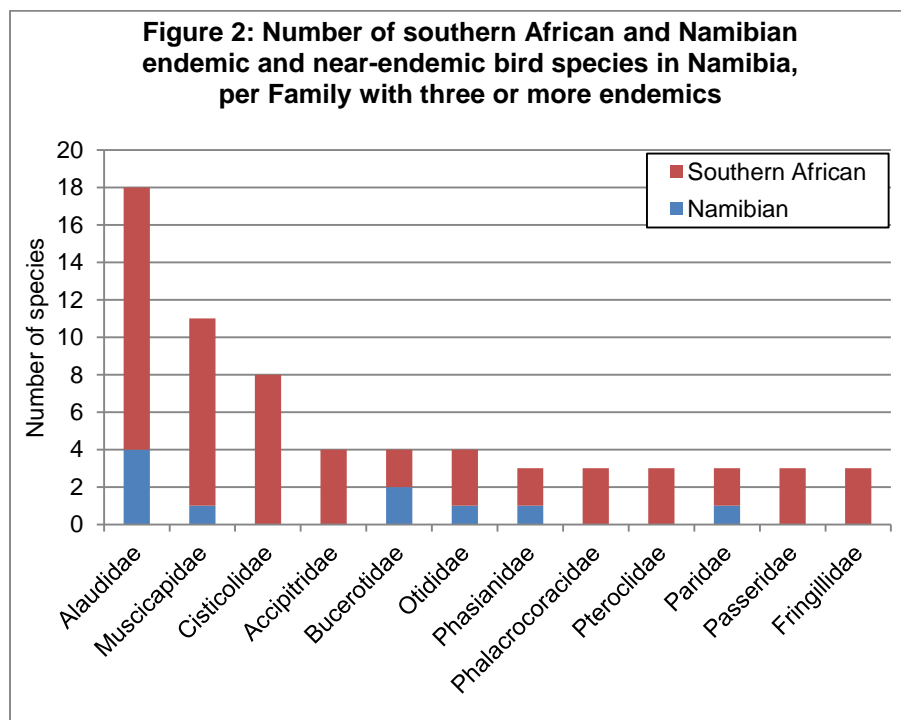
Subspecies reflect genetic diversity within species and provide the biological material for the evolution of species. Subspecies on the edge of a species’ range are typically under greatest climatic and selective pressures than those within the species’ core range and may be expected to evolve more rapidly. Many species reach the limits of their distribution in the arid zones of southern Africa, in the Kalahari, Karoo and Namib deserts. Conservation biology and management in southern Africa should be taking an increasing interest in subspecies and their role in “evosystems” with a focus on arid areas and the conservation of species not only in one part of their range – typically the core area - but across the whole range, and including all subspecies. It is not appropriate to be complacent about the conservation of a species based solely on a viable population being protected if the range of genetic diversity of the species is not protected.

Table 5: Southern African endemic and near-endemic bird species (spp) and subspecies (subsp) that occur in Namibia, excluding Namibian endemics and near-endemics

Southern African Endemics		Southern African near-endemics		Southern African breeding endemics		Southern African breeding near-endemics	
Spp	Subsp	Spp	Subsp	Spp	Subsp	Spp	Subsp
33	84	55	80	4	0	1	1

Breeding and migrant status

About 76% of species on the **Namibia Bird List** breed in Namibia. 70% are breeding residents and 6% breeding intra-African migrants (Table 6). Many of the “resident” species are highly nomadic in response to unpredictable climatic conditions. About 16% of species are non-breeding migrants with those from the Palearctic region making up 11%. Just less than 8% of species on the list are vagrants to Namibia.



The Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus* is the only Former Breeder currently on the List. However, if no breeding is recorded for the Cape Vulture *Gyps coprotheres* in the next few years it will need to be moved to this Category. Denham’s Bustard *Neotis denhami*

should perhaps also be in this Category. It was more common in the north of Namibia in the early 1900s (Finch-Davies 1918) and may well have bred in Namibia, which would qualify it as a Former Breeder. Three other species listed as Critically Endangered in Namibia (Simmons *et al.* 2015) may also be candidates for this Category if breeding is not confirmed in the next five years – Black-cheeked Lovebird *Agapornis nigrigenis*, Eurasian Bittern *Botaurus stellaris* and Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*.

Status	Number species	Percent	
Resident Breeder (RB)	470	69.5	
Former Breeder (FB)	1	0.1	
Naturalised Breeder (i.e. alien – NB)	3	0.4	
Migrant Breeder (MB)			
Intra-African (IA)	42	6.2	
Non-breeding Migrant (NM)	Intra-African (IA)	3	0.4
	Palearctic (P)	74	11.0
	Holarctic (H)	3	0.4
	Nearctic (N)	1	0.1
	Antarctic (A) & Sub-Antarctic (Sub-A)	19	2.8
	Passage Migrant (PM)	1	0.1
	Scarce Migrant (less than annually – SM)	6	0.9
Vagrant	53	7.8	
Total	676	100	

There is just one Passage Migrant currently on the **Namibia Bird List**, the Mountain Pipit *Anthus hoeschi*. This Pipit spends the summer in the Drakensberg and Maluti Mountains in Lesotho and adjacent highlands where it breeds. It is then said to migrate via Namibia and Botswana to the Angola highlands where it overwinters (Clancey 1997). The type specimen assigned to the Mountain Pipit was a bird collected in the Erongo Mountains and this remains the only reference to the species in Namibia. CJB examined the type specimen in the Humboldt Museum in Berlin, Germany, in 1989 and could not distinguish it from some forms of the Long-billed Pipit. It is our opinion that the bird collected in the Erongo Mountains is not a Mountain Pipit. It is also unlikely that the Mountain Pipit migrates through Namibia between the Drakensberg - Maluti mountains and the Angola highlands. Further work is needed on the genetics and movement of the Mountain Pipit. It is retained here for the time being subject to further work providing the evidence needed to clarify its status.

The figures provided in Table 6 conceal a number of complexities. The movement patterns of many bird species in Namibia are poorly known and often inferred. For example, the Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix* has been recorded in Namibia in all months which would suggest that part of the population is resident. Large influxes of birds into areas receiving high summer rainfall indicate that it is also an intra-African breeding migrant. A similar situation probably exists for the Harlequin Quail *Coturnix delegorguei*, Temminck's *Cursorius temminckii* and Bronze-winged Coursers *Rhinoptilus chalcopterus*, Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola*, Fiery-necked Nightjar *Caprimulgus pectoralis*, Capped Wheatear *Oenanthe pileata*, some sunbirds and a number of other species.

Some species have both non-breeding Palaearctic migrant and breeding southern African populations, e.g. White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*, Booted Eagle *Aquila pennatus* and European Bee-eater *Merops apiaster*. The Yellow-billed Kite *Milvus aegyptius* has both breeding and non-breeding intra-African migrant populations with the

timing of migration between the populations about three months apart (Brown 1997). The Fairy Flycatcher *Stenostira scita* appears to also have breeding and non-breeding intra-African migrant populations in Namibia and within southern Africa, and with considerable annual variation depending on rains in the Karoo, but their status in Namibia is poorly understood. The Wattled Crane *Bugeranus carunculatus* has a small breeding population in Namibia and a larger population of post-breeding birds and young which visit the ephemeral Nyae-Nyae wetlands in north-east Namibia, possibly moving between the Zambezi floodplains in Zambia and the Okavango Delta in Botswana. The Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus* has a resident breeding subspecies and a migrant non-breeding Palaearctic subspecies in Namibia. The Alpine Swift *Tachymarptis melba* has breeding resident and breeding intra-African migrant subspecies. The situation is made more complex by a poor understanding of exactly where Namibian intra-African migrants move to, and the routes they take there and back. This is fertile ground for research, making use of small satellite trackers to elucidate the movement patterns, timing and use of landscapes and habitats by intra-African migrants.

Conservation status

The conservation status of Namibia's birds has recently been assessed (Namibia's Red Data Book, Simmons *et al.* 2015) based on the latest criteria established by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN 2012). Towards the end of 2015 and after the publication of Namibia's Red Data Book the international conservation status of some bird species of concern were reviewed and amended (IUCN 2015). This has resulted in the addition of eight new species to the Simmons *et al.* (2015) bird Red Data List, the removal of one species, the elevation of two species previously listed as Endangered to Critically Endangered, the elevation of one species from Vulnerable to Critically Endangered and the elevation on two species from Vulnerable to Endangered (Table 7). All five elevated species are vultures.

Seventy eight of Namibia’s bird species are classed as either Threatened (51 species) or Near Threatened (27 species) (Annex 5). There is one species that is Nationally Extinct as a breeding species, the Egyptian Vulture. Twelve species are listed as nationally Critically Endangered, 27 species are Endangered and 11 species are Vulnerable.

About 81% of these Red Data species fall into one or more of four categories, each category having a few common causes for why the species are declining:

- Wetland birds (26 species) – wetland encroachment and degradation, loss of riparian forest and woodland, reduction in water quality and quantity, and disturbance. There is inadequate attention paid to the protection and management of key wetlands in Namibia by a number of responsible ministries.
- Seabirds (coastal and marine, 21 species) – shortage of high quality food through over-fishing, birds caught on long-line baited hooks, and birds colliding with, and being pulled under by, trawler net cables. The pressures faced by seabirds in Namibia are entirely due to failures in the fishing industry and the regulating ministry.
- Scavenging birds (mainly birds of prey, 11 species) – collateral poisoning on farmlands by baits set to kill mammalian predators, and deliberate poisoning by commercial poachers of high value wildlife, to reduce their chances of being caught. The use of poisons on farmlands is a direct consequence of unprofessional practices in the farming sector and failures of the regulating ministries to address the problem. Commercial poaching is a criminal regional concern that requires a regional, inclusive response.
- Large, typically wetland and cursorial, birds vulnerable to collision with power lines (16 species) – collision with power lines is the main cause of mortality in a few species (e.g. Ludwig’s *Neotis ludwigii* and Kori Bustards *Ardeotis kori*, Secretarybird *Sagittarius serpentarius*) and a contributing factor in other species. The Namibian power utility NamPower and a non-governmental organisation, the Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF), are currently working to find solutions to the problem.

Table 7: Changes to the international conservation status of birds (IUCN 2015) since the publication of Namibia’s bird Red Data List (Simmons *et al.* 2015). Conservation categories as follows: CR = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable and NT = Near Threatened.

Species added to Namibia’s bird Red Data List (and their conservation category)	Atlantic Petrel <i>Pterodroma incerta</i> (E) Grey-headed Albatross <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i> (E) Steppe Eagle <i>Aquila nipalensis</i> (E) Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (NT) Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (NT) Denham’s Bustard <i>Neotis denhami</i> (NT) Eurasian Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> (NT) Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> (NT)
Species removed from Namibia’s bird Red Data List	European Roller <i>Coracias garrulus</i>
Species elevated in conservation category (from → to)	Hooded Vulture <i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i> (E → CR) White-backed Vulture <i>Gyps africanus</i> (E → CR) White-headed Vulture <i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i> (V → CR) Cape Vulture <i>Gyps coprotheres</i> (V → E) Lappet-faced Vulture <i>Torgos tracheliotos</i> (V → E)

By addressing these common root causes, the conservation status of many of Namibia’s Red Data bird species could be effectively addressed.

Monotypic species and subspecies

Just under 40% of all bird species occurring in Namibia are monotypic (i.e. there is just one general phenotype with no subspecies). Another 44% have one subspecies in Namibia (although they may have other subspecies in other parts of their range). About 12% of species have two subspecies and just less than 3% have three subspecies in Namibia (Table 8). The Eastern Clapper Lark *Mirafrja fasciolata* and Long-billed Crombec *Sylvietta rufescens* each have five Namibian subspecies; Spike-heeled Lark *Chersomanes albofasciata* has seven.

Localities where Namibia’s birds were originally collected

The original descriptions of 45% of all birds in Namibia were based on specimens collected in southern Africa of which 5% were collected in Namibia (Figure 3). Other regions where many of Namibia’s birds were originally collected were Europe (18% of species), West Africa (12%), North Africa (6%) and East Africa (5% of all species).

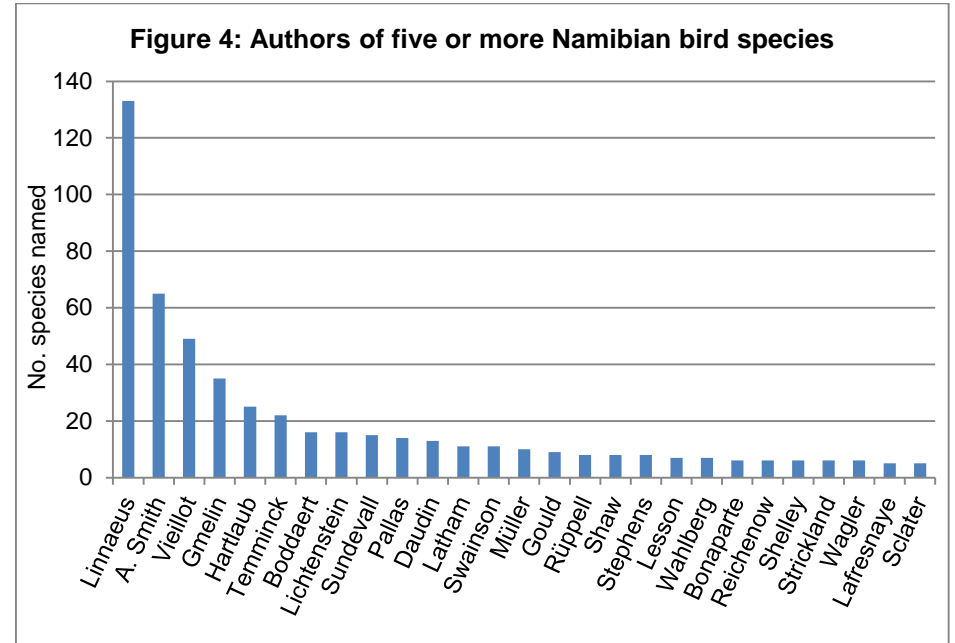
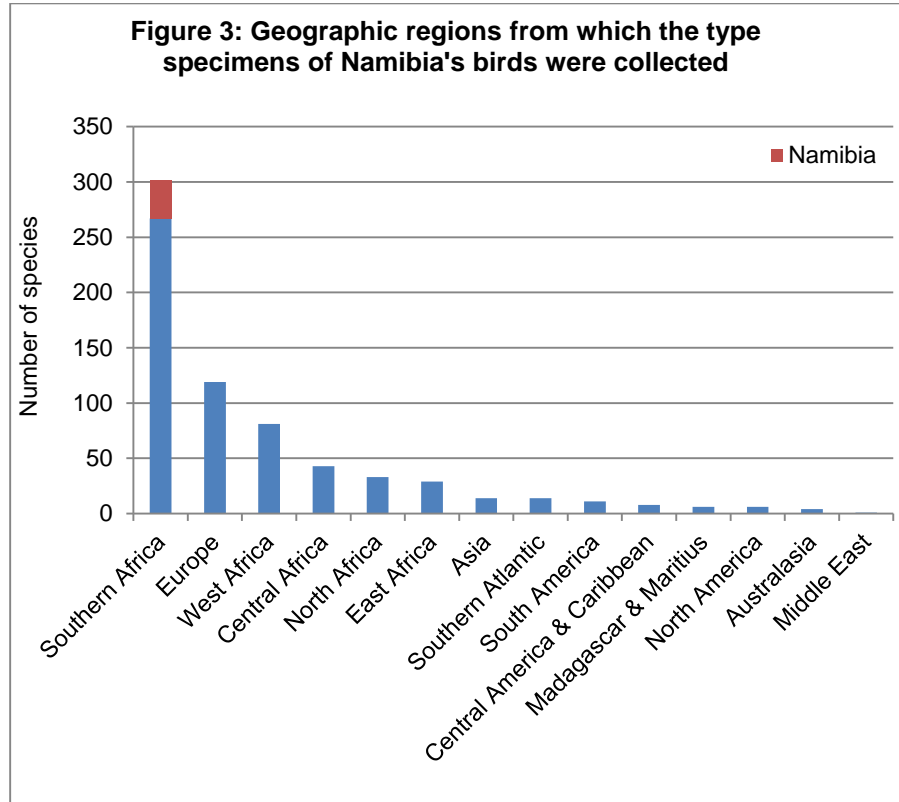
Most of the Namibian and southern African endemic and near-endemic birds on the **Namibia Bird List** were described from specimens originally collected in South Africa (70%), followed by Namibia (23%), Angola (6%) and Botswana (1%). Twelve of Namibia’s 16 endemic and near-endemic species were originally collected in Namibia. The other four were first collected in Angola: Hartlaub’s Spurfowl *Pternistis hartlaubi*, Monteiro’s Hornbill *Tockus monteiri*, Benguela Long-billed Lark *Certhilauda benguelensis* and Bare-cheeked Babbler *Turdoides gymnogenys* (Table 9).

Table 8: Number of monotypic species and species with different numbers of subspecies in Namibia

Category		Species	Percent
Monotypic species (i.e. no subspecies)		266	39.3
Species with ...	1 subspecies in Namibia	300	44.4
	2 subspecies in Namibia	83	12.3
	3 subspecies in Namibia	20	3.0
	4 subspecies in Namibia	4	0.6
	5 subspecies in Namibia	2	0.3
	6 subspecies in Namibia	0	0
	7 subspecies in Naibia	1	0.1
Total		676	100

Table 9: Countries in southern Africa where the type specimens of Namibian and southern African endemic and near-endemic bird species that occur in Namibia were collected

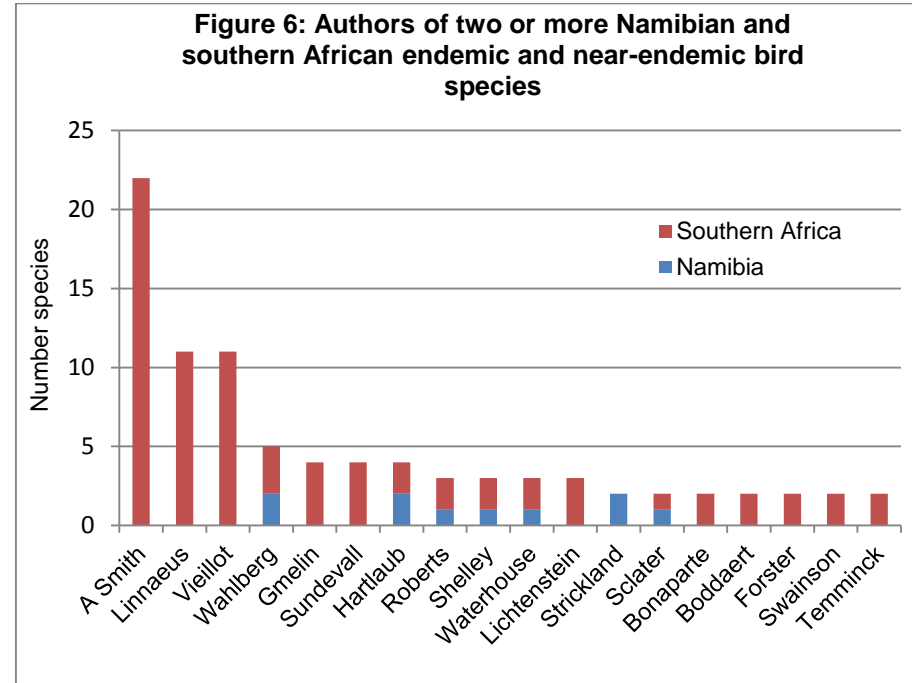
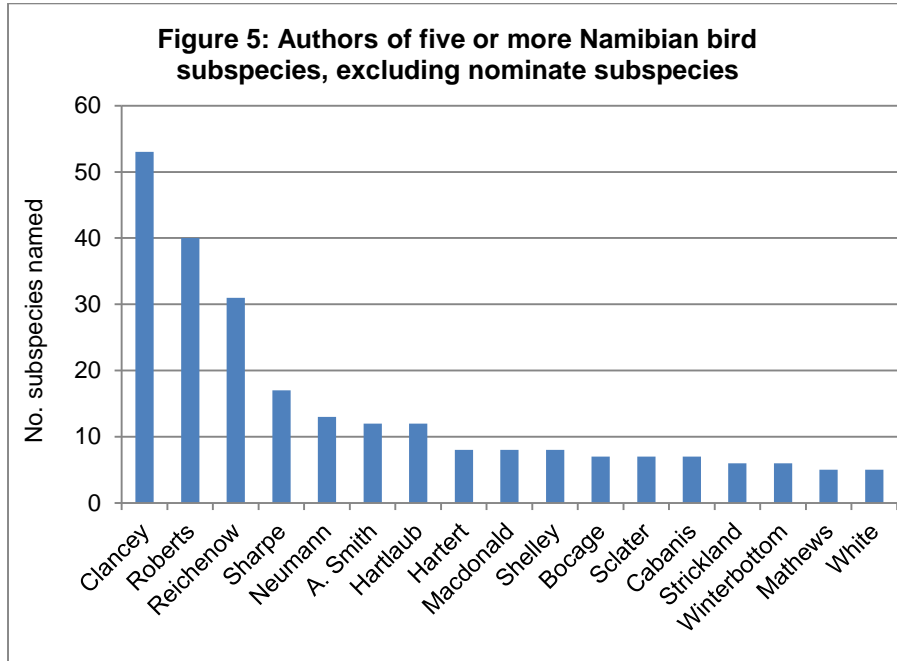
Endemic & near-endemic species	Namibia	RSA	Angola	Botswana	Totals
Namibian	12	0	4	0	16
Southern African (including Namibia)	25	76	7	1	109



Authors of Namibia's birds

The most prolific authors who named Namibia's bird species were Linnaeus (20%), Smith (10%), Vieillot (7%), Gmelin (5%), Hartlaub (4%) and Temminck (3%). All authors who named five or more species are shown in Figure 4.

The most prolific authors of Namibia's bird subspecies, excluding nominate subspecies (Figure 5), are Clancey (21%), Roberts (16%), Reichenow (12%), Sharpe (7%) and Neumann, Smith and Hartlaub (each 5%). A concise bibliography of the most prolific authors of Namibia's bird species and subspecies is provided in Table 10.



Authors who named two or more endemic and near-endemic Namibian and southern African birds that occur in Namibia are shown in Figure 6. The most prolific were Smith (20%), Linnaeus (10%), Vieillot (10%) and Wahlberg (5%).

Table 10: Brief bibliography of the most prolific authors of Namibia's bird species and subspecies	
Author	Bibliography
<p>Linnaeus, Carl (also known as Carl von Linné) 1707 –1778 Born in the village of Råshult in Småland, Sweden</p> <p>133 species, 48 subspecies – all nominate – on the Namibia Bird List</p>	<p>A Swedish botanist, physician, and zoologist, who laid the foundations for the modern biological naming scheme of binomial nomenclature. He is known as the father of modern taxonomy, and is also considered one of the fathers of modern ecology. Many of his writings were in Latin, and his name is rendered in Latin as Carolus Linnæus (after his ennoblement in 1761, Carolus a Linné). He received most of his higher education at Uppsala University, and began giving lectures in botany there in 1730. He lived abroad between 1735 and 1738, where he studied and also published a first edition of his <i>Systema Naturae</i> in the Netherlands. He then returned to Sweden, where he became professor of medicine and botany at Uppsala. In the 1740s, he was sent on several journeys through Sweden to find and classify plants and animals. In the 1750s and '60s he continued to collect and classify animals, plants, and minerals, and published several volumes. At the time of his death, he was one of the most acclaimed scientists in Europe.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Linnaeus</p>
<p>Smith, Sir Andrew 1797 – 1872 Born in Hawick, Scotland</p> <p>65 species, 43 subspecies on the Namibia Bird List</p>	<p>A Scottish surgeon, explorer, ethnologist and zoologist. He is considered the father of zoology in South Africa having described many species across a wide range of groups in his major work, <i>Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa</i> (1838-49). He qualified in medicine at Edinburgh University obtaining an M.D. degree in 1819, having joined the Army Medical Services in 1816. In 1820 he was ordered to the Cape Colony and was sent to Grahamstown to supervise the medical care of soldiers of the Cape Corps. He was appointed the Albany district surgeon in 1822 and started the first free dispensary for indigent patients in South Africa. He led a scientific expedition into the interior and pursued his interests in natural history and anthropology. In 1825 the Governor of the Cape Colony, Lord Charles Somerset, nominated Smith as the first Superintendent of the South African Museum of natural history in Cape Town. In 1828 Smith was sent to Namaqualand by Lieutenant-Governor of</p>

	<p>the Eastern District of the Cape of Good Hope, Richard Bourke, to report on the Bushmen there. As a result, Smith wrote <i>On the Origin and History of the Bushmen</i> in 1831. In the same year there were rumours of serious unrest in the east, causing Governor Sir Lowry Cole to send Smith to Natal in January 1832. Here he interviewed the Zulu chief Dingaan. It was mainly his report that caused Britain to annex Port Natal in 1844 and turn it into a Crown colony. Smith met the young geologist Charles Darwin when the second voyage of the <i>Beagle</i> touched at the Cape in May 1836, and showed him slate rock formations. He also gave Darwin some rock samples he had collected the year before. These are now held by the Sedgwick Museum of Earth Sciences. Darwin frequently mentioned Smith in his writings, and sponsored him to gain membership of the Royal Society in 1857. Smith returned to England in January 1837 and shortly afterwards started publishing the five volumes making up <i>Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa</i> (1838–49). In 1858 he was created Knight Commander of the Bath.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Smith_%28zoologist%29</p>
<p>Vieillot, Louis Jean Pierre 1748 – 1831 Born in Yvetot, France</p> <p>49 species, 22 subspecies on the Namibia Bird List</p>	<p>A French ornithologist and author of the first scientific descriptions and Linnaean names of a number of birds, including species he collected himself in the West Indies and North America, and South American species discovered but not formally named by Azara and Sonnini. At least 26 of the genera erected by Vieillot are still in use. He was among the first ornithologists to study changes in plumage and one of the first to study live birds. On Buffon's advice, he collected material for the <i>Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux de l'Amérique Septentrionale</i>, the first two volumes of which were published in France beginning in 1807. In 1798 he took up a position at the <i>Bulletin des Lois</i> which left him sufficient leisure to continue his natural history studies. Following the death of Jean Baptiste Audebert, Vieillot saw the two parts of the "Oiseaux dorés" through to completion in 1802; his own <i>Histoire Naturelle des Plus Beaux Oiseaux Chanteurs de la Zone Torride</i> appeared in 1806. Vieillot's <i>Analyse d'une Nouvelle Ornithologie Élémentaire</i> (1816) set out a new system of ornithological classification, which he applied with slight modifications in his contributions to the <i>Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle</i> (1816–19). In 1820, Vieillot</p>

	<p>undertook the continuation of the <i>Tableau Encyclopédique et Méthodique</i>, commenced by Pierre Joseph Bonnaterre in 1790. He also published an <i>Ornithologie française</i> (1823–30). He died relatively unknown and in poverty.</p> <p>(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Jean_Pierre_Vieillot)</p>	22 species, 6 subspecies	mammalian sections of Philipp Franz von Siebold's <i>Fauna Japonica</i> (1844–1850). Temminck was the first director of the National Museum of Natural History in Leiden from 1820 until his death. In 1831, he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. In 1836 he became a member of the Royal Institute, predecessor of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. Temminck's Courser was named in his honour. <p>(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coenraad_Jacob_Temminck)</p>
<p>Gmelin, Johann Friedrich 1748 – 1801 Born in Tübingen, Germany</p> <p>35 species, 5 subspecies on the Namibia Bird List</p>	<p>A German naturalist, botanist, entomologist, herpetologist & malacologist, studied medicine at Tübingen University graduating in 1768 with a M.D. and becoming adjunct professor of medicine. In 1773 became professor of philosophy & medicine at Göttingen University, and in 1778 also professor of chemistry, botany & mineralogy. He published textbooks in the fields of chemistry, pharmaceutical science, mineralogy & botany. He also published the 13th edition of <i>Systema Naturae</i> in 1788 based on the system of nomenclature established by Carl Linnaeus, in which he named many species of birds.</p> <p>(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Friedrich_Gmelin)</p>	<p>Reichenow, Anton 1847 - 1941 Born in Charlottenburg, Germany</p> <p>7 species, 35 subspecies</p>	<p>A German ornithologist and herpetologist, the son-in-law of Jean Cabanis, he worked at the Humboldt Museum in Berlin from 1874 to 1921, becoming the director and professor at the Berlin University. He was an expert on African birds and, as the most influential German ornithologist of his time, he dominated work on the birds of German South West Africa (now Namibia) around the beginning of the twentieth century, naming many subspecies from the territory after the collectors or his correspondents. He was named by Clancey (1989) as one of the founders of Namibian ornithology. He made a collecting expedition to West Africa in 1872 and 1873, and wrote <i>Die Vögel Afrikas</i> (1900–05). He was also an expert on parrots, describing all species then known in his book <i>Vogelbilder aus Fernen Zonen: Abbildungen und Beschreibungen der Papageien</i> (illustrated by Gustav Mützel, 1839–1893). He was editor of the <i>Journal für Ornithologie</i> from 1894 to 1921. Reichenow was elected an honorary member of the South African Ornithologists' Union in 1904, shortly after its formation.</p> <p>(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anton_Reichenow; http://www.s2a3.org.za/bio/Biograph_final.php?serial=2310)</p>
<p>Hartlaub, Karel Johan Gustav 1814 – 1900 Born in Bremen, Germany</p> <p>25 species, 19 subspecies</p>	<p>A German physician and ornithologist, he studied at Bonn and Berlin before graduating in medicine at Göttingen. In 1840, he began to study and collect exotic birds, which he donated to the Bremen Natural History Museum. He described some of these species for the first time. In 1852, he set up a new journal with Jean Cabanis, the <i>Journal für Ornithologie</i>. He wrote with Otto Finsch, <i>Beitrag zur Fauna Centralpolynesiens: Ornithologie der Viti-, Samoa und Tonga-Inseln</i>. This 1867 work which has hand-coloured lithographs was based on bird specimens collected by Eduard Heinrich Graeffe for Museum Godeffroy. A number of birds were named for him, including Hartlaub's Spurfowl and Hartlaub's Gull <i>Larus hartlaubii</i>.</p> <p>(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gustav_Hartlaub)</p>	<p>Sharpe, Richard Bowdler 1847 - 1909 Born in London, United Kingdom</p> <p>4 species, 19 subspecies</p>	<p>An English zoologist who worked as curator of the bird collection at the British Museum and published extensively on ornithology. In 1865 at the age of 18 he joined the company of the bookseller Bernard Quaritch, had an opportunity to examine ornithological books and began work on a monograph of the kingfishers, purchasing specimens of kingfishers from a meagre income. In 1867 he became a librarian at the Zoological Society of London and completed his <i>Monograph of the Kingfishers</i> (1868–71). In 1872 he joined the British Museum as a Senior Assistant in the Department of Zoology, taking charge of the bird collection.</p>
<p>Temminck, Coenraad Jacob 1778 – 1858 Born in Amsterdam, The Netherlands</p>	<p>A Dutch aristocrat, zoologist, and museum director, he inherited a large collection of bird specimens from his father, who was treasurer of the Dutch East India Company. Temminck's <i>Manuel d'ornithologie, ou Tableau Systématique des Oiseaux qui se Trouvent en Europe</i> (1815) was the standard work on European birds for many years. He was also the author of <i>Histoire Naturelle Générale des Pigeons et des Gallinacées</i> (1813–1817), <i>Nouveau Recueil de Planches Coloriées d'Oiseaux</i> (1820–1839), and contributed to the</p>		

	<p>As curator of the bird collections, Sharpe's main work was in classifying and cataloguing the collections. He also played a major role in acquiring private collections by persuading wealthy collectors and travelers to contribute to the museum. In 1872 the museum had 35,000 bird specimens; the collection had grown to half a million specimens by the time of his death. Sharpe founded the British Ornithologists' Club in 1892 and edited its Bulletin. He wrote thirteen and a half of the 27 volumes of the <i>Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum</i> (1874–1898). His handsome <i>Birds of Paradise</i> (1891-98), published in two large volumes in 1891 and 1898, presented many of these colourful birds to the world for the first time. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Bowdler_Sharpe</p>
<p>Clancey, Phillip Alexander 1917 - 2001 Born in Glasgow, Scotland 53 subspecies</p>	<p>A leading authority on the ornithology of southern Africa, educated in Glasgow, Scotland. He served in the 51st (Highland) Division with the Allied forces in Sicily and Italy during World War II, narrowly escaping death and being deafened in one ear by an artillery explosion. In 1948-1949 he accompanied Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen on an ornithological expedition to Yemen, Aden, Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and South Africa. In 1950 he immigrated to South Africa to take up the post of Curator of the Natal Museum in Pietermaritzburg. In 1952 he became Director of the Durban Museum and Art Gallery until his retirement on 1982. He wrote extensively about the taxonomy of African birds, naming some two-hundred subspecies of southern African birds and publishing a number of books, including <i>The Birds of Natal and Zululand</i> (1964); <i>The Gamebirds of Southern Africa</i> (1967); <i>Catalogue of the Birds of the South African Subregion</i> (1965–1972); <i>Handlist of the Birds of Southern Mozambique</i> (1970–1972); Co-author of Vol. II of <i>Atlas of Speciation of African Birds</i> (1978); Chief Editor of the S.A.O.S. <i>Checklist of Southern African Birds</i> (1980); <i>The Rare Birds of Southern Africa</i> (1985); <i>Kingfishers of Sub-Saharan Africa</i> (1992). He served as President of the Southern African Museums Association, President of the Southern African Ornithological Society and President of the Natal Bird Club. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science (University of Natal), the Gill Memorial Medal of the Southern African Ornithological Society (now BirdLife South Africa), Fellowship of the Museums Association, London and Honorary Life Member of the Southern African Ornithological</p>

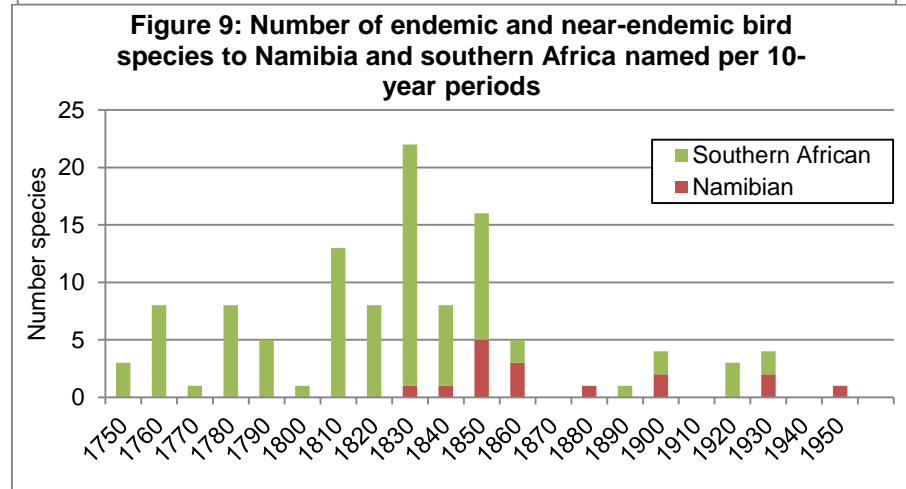
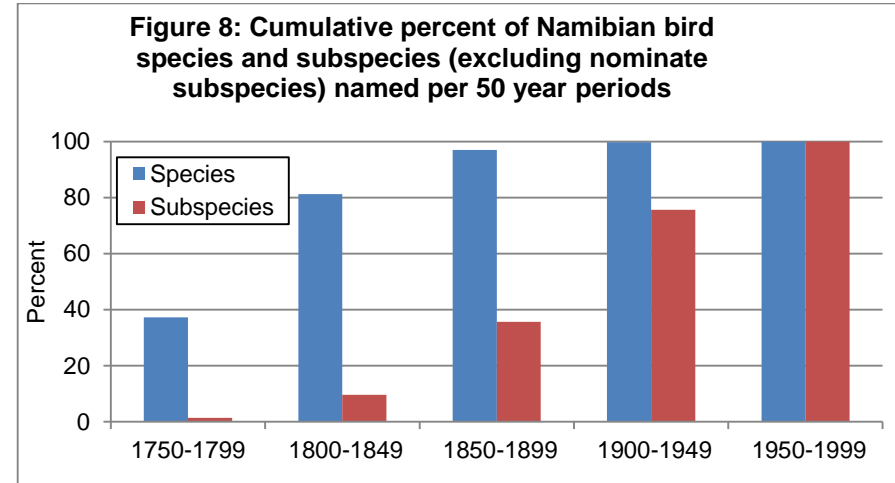
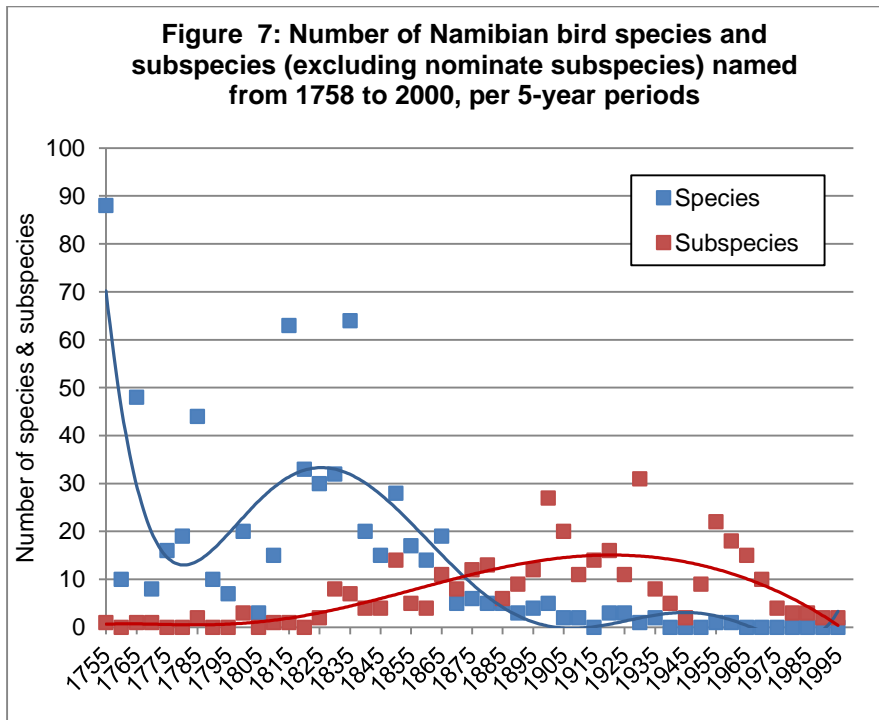
	<p>Society for his ornithological contributions. Several avian subspecies have been named after Clancey by others in his honour. He donated a collection of some 5,500 bird-skins (mainly Western Palearctic) to the National Museum of Scotland in Edinburgh and over 32,000 bird-skins - a collection considered the finest in Africa - to the Durban Museum and Art Gallery. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phillip_Clancey</p>
<p>Roberts, Austin 1883 – 1948 Born in Pretoria, South Africa 3 species, 42 subspecies</p>	<p>A South African zoologist, best known for his <i>Birds of South Africa</i>, first published in 1940. He also studied the mammalian fauna of the region. His work <i>The Mammals of South Africa</i> was published posthumously in 1951. The 7th edition of <i>Roberts Birds of Southern Africa</i> named in his honour and which appeared in 2005 is the standard work on the region's birds. The son of a church minister Alfred Roberts and flower painter Marianne Fannin, he grew up in Potchefstroom, South Africa. He gained much of his early knowledge of zoology from Thomas Ayres (1828–1913), one of South Africa's first amateur ornithologists. Roberts was employed by the Transvaal Museum from 1910 to 1946. From this base he studied the birds and mammals of South Africa. To further his research, he established a collection of ca. 30,000 bird and 13,000 mammal specimens at the museum. He was author of several manuscripts and articles in scientific publications. In 1935 the University of Pretoria awarded him an honorary doctorate degree. Austin Roberts died on 5 May 1948 in a motor car accident in the Transkei region. The Austin Roberts Bird Sanctuary in Pretoria is named in his honour. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austin_Roberts</p>

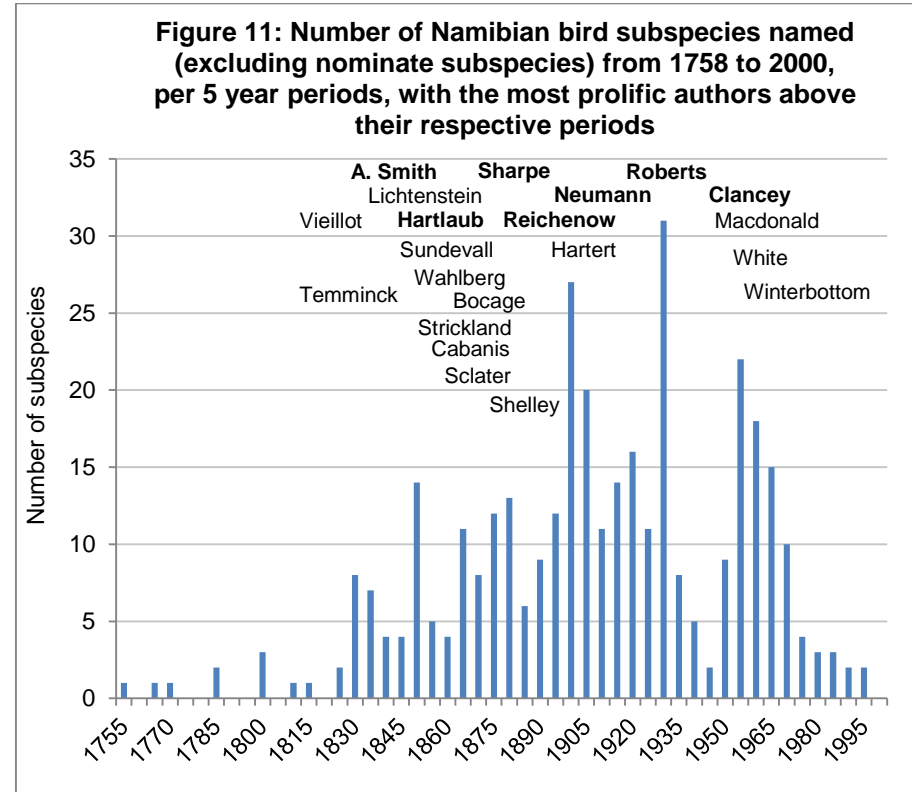
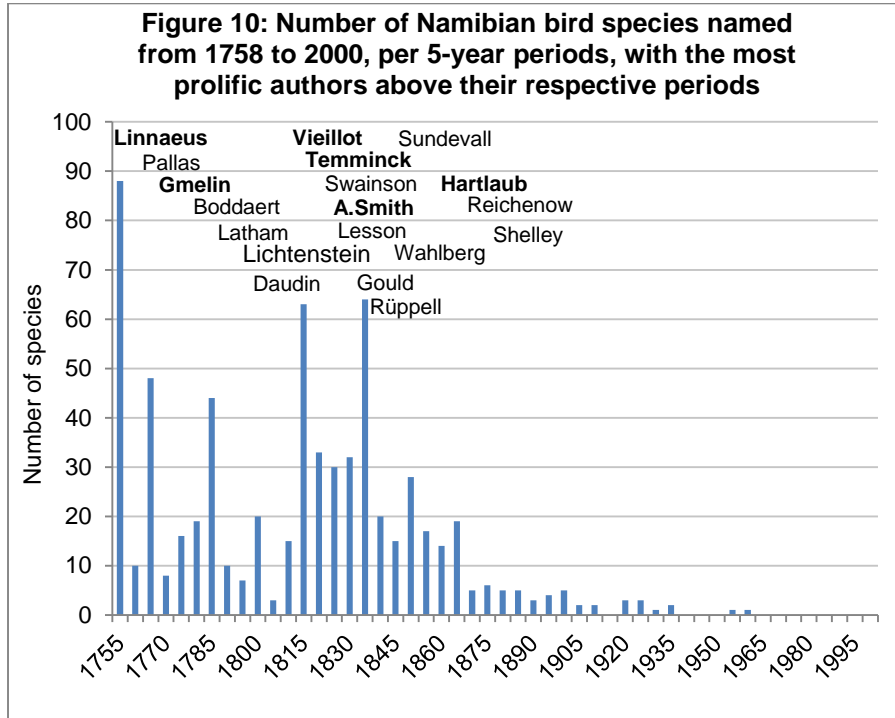
Dates when Namibia’s birds were named

Namibia’s bird species and subspecies were named between 1758 and 2000 (Figure 7). By 1800 about 38% of Namibia’s species had been named, by 1850 about 80% and by 1900 just on 97%. The naming of Namibia’s non-nominate subspecies took place considerably later, with only 1% named by 1800, 10% by 1850 and 36% by 1900. About 40% of Namibia’s subspecies were named between 1900 and 1949, and 25% between 1950 and 1999 (Figure 8).

The median date for the naming of species on the *Namibia Bird List* was about 1815, while that for its subspecies was 95 years later in about 1910. The median date for the southern African endemic and near endemic species on the Namibia List (excluding the Namibian endemics and near endemics) was 1825, and for the Namibian endemic and near endemic species, about 1860 (Figure 9).

The dates when Namibia’s bird species and subspecies were named, together with the most prolific authors, are shown in Figures 10 and 11 respectively.





Type specimens collected in Namibia

The type specimens for 35 bird species (about 5% of the *Namibia Bird List*, Annex 6) and 102 subspecies of 90 species (excluding 17 nominate subspecies, 18% of the subspecies on the *Namibia Bird List*, Annex 7) were collected in Namibia.

The names of the type specimens of species and subspecies collected in Namibia are often descriptive of some characteristic of the bird, e.g. Lappet-faced Vulture *Torgos tracheliotos* is the ancient Greek for “gristly ears” describing its bare head and neck wattles, Crowned Cormorant *Phalacrocorax coronatus* is the Latin for “crowned” describing the crest on the forehead, Martial Eagle *Polemaetus*

bellicosus the Latin for “war-like”, describing its imperial character, White-tailed Shrike *Lanioturdus torquatus* is the Latin for “collared” referring to its black breast band. Many of the type species and subspecies collected in Namibia are named for people and places. The names most used in honour of people are *anderssoni* (4 times) for the Swedish explorer, trader, naturalist and bird specimen collector Charles John (Karl Johan) Andersson (1827-1867), *bradfieldi* (4) for RD Bradfield (1882-1949), a Namibian farmer and collector of mammal and bird specimens who lived on 'Quickborn' farm in the Okahandja district, and *hoeschi* (4) for Dr Walter Hoesch (1906-1961), a German zoologist badly wounded in WW1 who emigrated to South West Africa (now Namibia) in 1930 and collected small vertebrate specimens, including birds. Others include *sharpei* (3), *carpi* (2), *barlowi* (2) and *rueppelli* (2). By far the most common place name is *damarensis* (19) after Damaraland, a name given by early explorers to the north-central area of what later became Namibia, bounded roughly by Owamboland in the north, the Namib Desert in the west, the Kalahari in the east and Windhoek in the south. The next most common place name is Great Namaqualand, variously named *namaqua*, *namaquus* and *namaquensis* (5), which extends from the Orange River in the south to near Mariental in the north, and lies between the Namib Desert in the west and the Kalahari in the east and comprises most of the Karoo ecosystem in Namibia. Other place names used are *etoschae*, *windhoekensis*, *kaokoensis*, *ovampensis* and *karasensis*.

Acknowledgements

The approach used here to establish a Namibia Bird Records Committee and List is based largely on the Scottish system which has stood the test of critical examination over many years. We thank the Scottish Ornithologists' Club (SOC) and Chris McInerney, the SOC President and Secretary to the Scottish Bird Records Committee for generously allowing us to use their approach and system as a model for Namibia, and for his thorough review of an earlier draft of this paper.

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Thomson N 2014b. Rarities and interesting observations. *Lanioturdus* 47(2): 25-28.

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ANNEX 1

Systematic list of the birds of Namibia, Categories A and B, species and subspecies, as at 31 January 2016

Abbreviated codes are provided for the Status of each species and subspecies on the list as follows:

RB – Resident breeder, MB – Migrant breeder, NB – Naturalized breeder, FB – Former breeder, NM – Non-breeding migrant, PM – Passage migrant (occurs at least annually on passage), SM – Scarce migrant (occurs less than annually, but there have been more than 20 records), V – Vagrant (there are 20 or fewer Namibian records); (IA) – intra-African migrant, (P) – Palearctic migrant, (H) – Holarctic migrant, (N) – Nearctic migrant, (PT) – Pantropical marine migrant, (SubA) – Subantarctic marine migrant, (A) – Antarctic marine migrant.

Endemic and near-endemic species and subspecies are abbreviated as follows: **NamE** – Endemic to Namibia, **NamNE** – Near-endemic to Namibia (at least 90% of population occurs in Namibia), **BName** – Breeding endemic or near-endemic to Namibia but outside the breeding season birds move elsewhere, **SAE** – Endemic to southern Africa, **SANE** – Near-endemic to southern Africa (at least 80% of population occurs in southern Africa), **BSANE** – Breeding endemic or near-endemic to southern Africa. For endemic and near-endemic species the abbreviation is shown in superscript immediately after the common name, together with the approximate percentage of the global population that occurs within Namibia, e.g. Dune Lark (^{NamE 100%}), Dusky Sunbird (^{SANE 45%}). Alien bird species (i.e. naturalized breeders) are shown in superscript after the common name, e.g. House Sparrow (^{Alien}).

The Conservation Status of each species is based on Namibia's Red Data Book of birds (Simmons *et al.* 2015) and the latest IUCN (2015) assessments. Vagrants and scarce migrants are not evaluated for their conservation status as Namibia is unable to have any management or conservation impact on these species: **NE** – Nationally Extinct as a breeding species, **CR** – Critically Endangered, **E** – Endangered, **V** – Vulnerable, **NT** – Near Threatened. All other species are considered to be secure (also termed “Least Concern” by IUCN).

STRUTHIONIFORMES: Struthionidae (Ostriches)		
Common Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; N Africa
<i>S. c. australis</i>	Gurney, 1868; Naarip Plain, nr Walvis Bay, Namibia	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia		
12 specimens held in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

GALLIFORMES: Numididae (Guineafowls)		
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Upper Nile, Nubia, Sudan
<i>N. m. mitratus</i>	Pallas, 1767; Madagascar	RB
Zambezi region of Namibia		
<i>N. m. coronata</i>	Gurney, 1868; Uitenhage, E Cape, RSA	RB; SAE
Southern Namibia		
<i>N. m. papillosa</i>	Reichenow, 1894; Kalahari Desert, s of Lake Ngami, Botswana	RB; SANE
Central & Northern Namibia		
85 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Crested Guineafowl	<i>Guttera edouardi</i>	Hartlaub, 1867; Coast of KwaZulu-Natal, RSA
<i>G. e. edouardi</i>	(Hartlaub)	RB
Zambezi region – State Forest & on Zambezi River, uncommon		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Thomson 2014c; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae (Partridges, Francolins, Spurfowls, Quails)		
Coqui Francolin	<i>Peliperdix coqui</i>	A Smith, 1836; nr Kurrichaine, NW Prov, RSA
<i>P. c. coqui</i>	(A Smith)	RB
North-eastern Namibia		
23 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Orange River Francolin	<i>Scleroptila gutturalis</i>	A Smith, 1836; lowlands of Lesotho
<i>P. c. jugularis</i>	(Büttikofer), 1889; Gambos, Huíla, s Angola	RB; NamNE
North-western & north-central Namibia		

<i>P. c. pallidior</i>	(Neumann), 1908; Tsumeb, Namibia	RB; SANE
Central, eastern & north-eastern Namibia		
85 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Crested Francolin	<i>Dendroperdix sephaena</i>	A Smith, 1836; Marico R, Limpopo Prov, RSA
<i>D. s. zambesiae</i>	(Mackworth-Praed), 1920; Mesanangue, Zambezi R, Mozambique	
North-central & north-eastern Namibia		RB
57 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Hartlaub's Spurfowl (NamNE 90%)	<i>Pternistis hartlaubi</i>	Bocage, 1869; Huíla, s Angola
Central & northern western escarpment east through highlands of Namibia		RB; NamNE
93 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Red-billed Spurfowl (SANE 45%)	<i>Pternistis adspersus</i>	Waterhouse, 1838; upper Kuiseb R, Namibia
<i>P. a. adspersus</i>	(Waterhouse)	RB; SANE
Central & northern Namibia		
<i>P. a. mesicus</i>	(Clancey), 1996; Otjiwarongo dist, Namibia	RB; NamNE
Two small disjunct populations: Waterberg & tip of east Zambezi region		
167 specimens in 17 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Cape Spurfowl (SAE <5%)	<i>Pternistis capensis</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Orange River & lower Fish River, extreme southern Namibia		RB; SAE
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Red-necked Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis afer</i>	Statius Müller, 1776; Benguela, Angola
<i>P. a. afer</i>	(Statius Müller)	RB
North-west Namibia, along Kunene River		
30 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2007; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Swainson's Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis swainsonii</i>	A Smith, 1836; nr Zeerust, NW Prov, RSA
<i>P. s. swainsonii</i>	(A Smith)	RB
Central, eastern & northern Namibia but absent from west		
82 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden

<i>C. c. coturnix</i> (Linnaeus)	MB(IA), RB?
Patchily throughout Namibia	
10 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005	
Harlequin Quail	<i>Coturnix delegorguei</i> Delegorgue, 1847; upper Limpopo R, Limpopo Prov, RSA
<i>C. d. delegorguei</i>	Delegorgue MB(IA), RB?
Patchily through central & northern Namibia	
31 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005	

ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae (Whistling Ducks, Ducks, Geese)	
White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> Linnaeus, 1766; Carthagen, Columbia
North-east & north-central Namibia, patchily down centre of country	
15 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005	
Fulvous Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> Vieillot, 1816; Paraguay
North-east Namibia, elsewhere patchy	
6 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015	
White-backed Duck	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i> Eyton, 1838; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>T. l. leuconotus</i>	Eyton RB
North-east Namibia, elsewhere patchy	
5 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015	
Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i> Linnaeus, 1766; Gambia
<i>P. g. gambensis</i>	(Linnaeus) RB
NE Strip (formerly NE Strip, comprising eastern Kavango East & Zambezi regions) where overlaps with <i>P. g. niger</i>	
<i>P. g. niger</i>	Sclater, 1877; Zanzibar, Tanzania RB
North-east Namibia, elsewhere patchy	
11 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012	
Knob-billed Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> Pennant, 1769; Sri Lanka
<i>S. m. melanotos</i>	(Pennant) RB
North-east, north-central & central highlands of Namibia	

27 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Egypt
Throughout Namibia except in Namib sand sea & Kalahari where no pans		RB
22 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
South African Shelduck (SAE 15%)	<i>Tadorna cana</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Throughout Namibia except north-east & extreme north		RB; SAE
9 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Pygmy Goose	<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	Baddaert, 1783; Madagascar
North-east Namibia, elsewhere patchy		RB
22 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Central spine of Namibia from Etosha south & central & northern coast		RB
25 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Black Duck	<i>Anas sparsa</i>	Eyton, 1838; Olifants R, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>A. s. sparsa</i>	Eyton	RB
Orange & Fish Rivers extending patchily north up central spine to Windhoek		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>	Dubois, 1837; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>A. u. Undulate</i>	Dubois	RB
Zambezi region & lower Orange River, elsewhere patchy		
9 specimens in 4 museums; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Cape Shoveler (SANE 5%)	<i>Anas smithii</i>	Hartert, 1891; Cape, RSA
Central, north-central & along central & northern coast of Namibia		RB; SANE
5 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Red-billed Teal	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Throughout Namibia except Namib sand sea & waterless areas of Kalahari		RB
50 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>	Eyton, 1838; w coast nr Orange R, N Cape Prov, RSA

North-east, central spine of Namibia & central & northern coast		RB
15 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Southern Pochard	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	Wied, 1832; Lago do Braço, Villa de Belmonte, e Brazil
<i>N. e. brunnea</i>	(Eyton), 1838; southern Africa	RB
North-east, north-central & central highlands of Namibia - patchy along coast		
16 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Maccoa Duck (NT)	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Eyton, 1838; RSA
Central & north-central (Etosha), & along central & northern coast		RB
7 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

SPHENISCIFORMES: Spheniscidae (Penguins)		
Little Penguin	<i>Eudyptes minor</i>	Forster, 1781; Dusky Sound, Fiordland, New Zealand
One confirmed record, Ichaboe Island near Lüderitz, Apr 2005. Cannot rule out ship assisted.		V
No specimens; http://www.zestforbirds.co.za/littlepen01.html		
African Penguin (BSAE 20%) (E)	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Mainly Namibia's southern coast & adjacent islands, with a fewer central & northern coastal records		RB; SAE
18 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

PROCELLARIIFORMES: Diomedidae (Albatrosses)		
Wandering Albatross (V)	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
From southern oceans along Namibia's continental shelf to at least 23°S (potential confusion with Tristan Albatross)		NM(SubA)
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Paterson 2008b; Misiak 2009; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Tristan Albatross (CR)	<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Mathews, 1929; 38° 30' S, 56° W in s Atlantic Ocean
Little known due to confusion with Wandering Albatross. Ringed birds recovered at sea off Namibia. Probably uncommon		NM(SubA)
No specimens; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Paterson 2008a; Wanless R 2009b; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Black-browed Albatross (E)	<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Temminck, 1828; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Namibia's coastal & offshore waters		NM(SubA)
8 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Petersen <i>et al.</i> 2008; Misiak 2010; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

White-capped Albatross (NT)	<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	Falla, 1933; Foveaux Strait, New Zealand
Namibia's coastal & offshore waters		NM (SubA)
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Petersen <i>et al.</i> 2008; Auman & Misiak 2011; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Until recently a subspecies of <i>T. cauta</i> (Shy Albatross). All past records of <i>T. cauta</i> are probably <i>T. steadi</i>		
Grey-headed Albatross (E)	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Forster, 1785; 50°S, 96°W, nr Antarctic Circle in Pacific Ocean
Mainly in southern oceans, young birds may range further n to 15°S in s Angola		V(SubA)
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Praetsch & Boyer 2002		
Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross (E)	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Gmelin, 1789; 35°S, 6°W, n-e of Tristan da Cunha
Namibia's coastal & offshore waters		NM(SubA)
3 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Wanless 2009a; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

PROCELLARIIFORMES: Procellariidae (Petrels, Shearwaters)		
Southern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Staten Is, off Tierra del Fuego
Namibia's coastal & offshore waters		NM(SubA)
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Northern Giant Petrel (NT)	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Mathews, 1912; Kerguelen Is, s Indian Ocean
Namibia's coastal & offshore waters		NM(SubA)
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Southern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialisoides</i>	A Smith, 1840; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Vagrant to Namibia's coastal & offshore waters		V(SubA)
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Pintado Petrel	<i>Daption capense</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>D. c. capense</i>	(Linnaeus)	NM(A &SubA)
Namibia's coastal & offshore waters		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Antarctic Prion	<i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Kerguelen Is, s Indian Ocean
Oceanic & continental waters off Namibian coast, mainly off southern half of country		NM(A &SubA)
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

Fairy Prion	<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	Kuhl, 1820; Bass Strait, Australia	
1 record of stranded bird on Namibian coast			V(SubA)
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Great-winged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma macroptera</i>	A Smith, 1840; seas off the Cape of Good Hope, RSA	
<i>P. m. macroptera</i>	(Smith)		NM(SubA)
Namibia's coastal but mainly offshore waters			
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Atlantic Petrel (E)	<i>Pterodroma incerta</i>	Schlegel, 1863; Cape of Good Hope, RSA	
Mainly offshore waters			V(SubA)
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Barau's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma baraui</i>	(Jouanin), 1964; Réunion Island, off the coast of East Africa	
One confirmed record in February 2014 about 96 km offshore of Toscanini, Namibia coast (only the 2nd record for the Atlantic Ocean)			V
No specimens; de Boer 2015			
Soft-plumaged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	Gould, 1844; 29°S, 15°W Southern Atlantic Ocean	
<i>P. m. mollis</i>	(Gould)		NM(SubA)
Mainly offshore waters off southern Namibia			
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012			
White-chinned Petrel (V)	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Cape of Good Hope, RSA	
Namibia's coastal & offshore waters			NM(SubA)
6 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
Spectacled Petrel (V)	<i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	Gould, 1844; Tristan da Cunha, s Atlantic Ocean	
Uncommon visitor to Namibia & southern African west coast, mainly offshore waters			NM(SubA)
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Scopoli, 1769; Tremiti Is, Adriatic Sea	
Namibia's coastal & offshore waters			NM(P)
1 specimen in 1 museum (presumed to be <i>C. diomedea</i>); Clancey 1980; Camphuysen & van der Meer 2001; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	Cory, 1881; nr Chatham Is, Cape Cod, Massachusetts	

Namibia's coastal & offshore waters		NM(P)
No specimens; Camphuysen & van der Meer 2001		
Sooty Shearwater (NT)	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Gmelin, 1789; New Zealand
Mainly over continental shelf, often close inshore		NM(SubA)
10 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Great Shearwater	<i>Puffinus gravis</i>	O'Reilly, 1818; latitude of Cape Farewell & Staten Hook
Oceanic & continental shelf waters off Namibia, seldom close inshore		NM(SubA)
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Brünnich, 1764; E Feroa & Norvegia (= Faeroe Is)
Namibia's coastal & offshore waters		NM(P)
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Bulwer's Petrel	<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Jardine & Selby, 1828; Madeira
Only 2 records for southern Africa both off Namibia, Lüderitz Feb 1986, n of Swakopmund Jan 1998		V(PT)
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PROCELLARIIFORMES: Hydrobatidae (Storm Petrels)		
Wilson's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Kuhl, 1820; S Georgia
<i>O. o. oceanicus</i>	(Kuhl)	NM(A)
Mainly over continental shelf along entire Namibian coast		
<i>O. o. exasperatus</i>	Mathews, 1912; New Zealand seas	NM(A)
Mainly over continental shelf along entire Namibian coast		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Black-bellied Storm Petrel	<i>Fregetta tropica</i>	Gould, 1844; tropical Atlantic Ocean
Oceanic waters, seldom over continental shelf		NM(subA)
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
European Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
Coastal & open ocean typically 300-500 m deep, along entire Namibian coast		NM(P)
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

Leach's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Vieillot, 1817; coast of Picardy, France	
<i>O. l. leucorhoa</i>	(Vieillot)		NM(P)
Mainly deep ocean (2,000 - 5,000 m) often in areas of upwelling, along entire Namibian coast			
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Madeiran Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	Harcourt, 1851; Madeira	
One record by J Kemper, Luderitz Oct 2009 – photograph widely reviewed by experts & accepted			V
No specimens; Kemper 2009			

PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae (Grebes)			
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Pallas, 1764; Holland	
<i>T. r. capensis</i>	Salvadori, 1884; Ruggi�� & L Cialalaka, Shoa, Ethiopia		RB
Mainly fresh water wetlands throughout Namibia			
42 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Great Crested Grebe (CR)	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden	
<i>P. c. infuscatus</i>	Salvadori, 1884; L Kilol�� , s Ethiopia		RB
Small localised populations central coast, north-central Namibia & eastern Zambezi region			
3 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
Black-necked Grebe (NT)	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Brehm, 1831; Germany	
<i>P. n. gurneyi</i>	(Roberts), 1919; Lambert's Bay, W Cape Prov, RSA		RB
Inshore & salt pans on central coast, dams & larger pans inland, breeding at latter			
30 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			

PHOENICOPTERIFORMES: Phoenicopteridae (Flamingos)			
Greater Flamingo (V)	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Bahamas	
<i>P. r. roseus</i>	Pallas, 1811; mouth of Ural R, Caspian Sea, Kazakhstan		RB
Mainly at coastal wetlands in central Namibia, breeding inland salt pans - Etosha & Sua, Botswana			
14 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
Lesser Flamingo (V)	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	Geoffroy, 1798; Senegal	

Mainly at coastal wetlands in central Namibia, breeding inland salt pans - Etosha & Sua, Botswana	RB
33 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015	

PHAETHONTIFORMES: Phaethontidae (Tropicbirds)		
Red-billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Ascension Is, s Atlantic Ocean
<i>P. a. ?aethereus?</i>	(Linnaeus)	V(PT)
One record off southern Namibia 27° 50'S; 11° 15'E		
No specimens; Summerhayse <i>et al.</i> 1974; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
White-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	Lacépède & Daudin, 1802; Mauritius
<i>P. l. ascensionis</i>	Mathews, 1915; Ascension Is, s Atlantic Ocean	V(PT)
Coastal & mainly offshore tropical waters (breeds Ascension Island), 3 records inshore		
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		

CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae (Storks)		
Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Linnaeus, 1766: Egypt
Mainly NE Strip & irregular at ephemeral pans & dams down central spine of Namibia		RB & ?NM(IA)?
7 specimens from 3 museums; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	Temminck, 1823; Senegal
<i>M. l. lamelligerus</i>	Temminck	RB
North-eastern & north-central Namibia		
14 specimens from 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Black Stork (E)	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Linnaeus, 1758: Sweden
Scattered records on mainly western escarpment & adjacent highlands, from Kunene to Fish & Orange Rivers		RB
2 specimens from 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Abdim's Stork	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	Lichtenstein, 1823; Dongola Sudan
Northern & central Namibia		NM(IA)
21 specimens from 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Boddaert, 1783; Coromandel Coast, India

<i>C. e. microscelis</i>	GR Gray, 1848; RSA	? RB & NM(IA)?
Scattered north-central & north-eastern Namibia		
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
Scattered in mainly central & northern Namibia		NM(P); small NM(IA) pop
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Saddle-billed Stork (E)	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>	Shaw, 1800; Senegal
North-eastern Namibia, mainly NE Strip, scattered & rare in north-central & central Namibia		RB
2 specimens from 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Marabou Stork (NT)	<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i>	Lesson, 1831; Senegal
Mainly north-central (Etosha) & north-eastern Namibia, scattered in central Namibia		RB
7 specimens from 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

PELECANIFORMES: Threskiornithidae (Ibises, Spoonbills)		
African Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	Latham, 1790; probably Egypt
Mainly north-eastern Namibia, scattered down centre spine of country from north-central to Orange River		RB
8 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Hadeda Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	Latham, 1790; Geelbeksvlei, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>B. h. hagedash</i>	(Latham)	RB; SAE
Lower Orange River		
<i>B. h. brevirostris</i>	(Reichenow), 1907; Alén, Equatorial Guinea	RB
North-eastern Namibia		
6 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Neusiedler Sea, Italy
North-central & north-eastern Namibia		RB
9 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>	Scopoli, 1786; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
North-eastern Namibia, down centre spine of country from north-central to Orange River & central coast		RB

12 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae (Herons, Bitterns, Egrets)		
Eurasian Bittern (CR)	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>B. s. capensis</i>	(Schlegel), 1863; Kuruman, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB?
A few scattered records in north-central & north-eastern Namibia - rare		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Switzerland
<i>I. m. payesii</i>	(Hartlaub), 1858; Casamance R, Senegal	RB
Bullrushes & <i>Phragmites</i> reeds in standing water in north-east, down central spine & on Lower Orange		
18 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Dwarf Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>	Wagler, 1827; Senegambia
Scattered in mainly seasonally flooded wetlands in northern & central Namibia		
13 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
White-backed Night Heron	<i>Gorsachius leuconotus</i>	Wagler, 1827; Senegambia
<i>G. l. natalensis</i>	Roberts, 1933; Karkloof, nr Howick, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA	RB
Kunene, Okavango, Kwando-Chobe-Zambezi & lower Orange Rivers - uncommon		
3 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; s Europe
<i>N. n. nycticorax</i>	(Linnaeus)	RB
Well-vegetated perennial & larger ephemeral wetlands, mainly along border rivers & central dams		
14 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Green-backed (Striated) Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Surinam, S America
<i>B. s. atricapilla</i>	(Afzelius), 1804; Sierra Leone	RB
Mainly along Namibia's northern perennial rivers, patchy elsewhere		
15 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Scopoli, 1769; Carniola, former Yugoslavia
<i>A. r. paludivaga</i>	Clancey, 1968; mouth of Luapula R, DRC/Zambia border	RB

Mainly north-eastern Namibia, patchy elsewhere - favouring wetlands with dense fringe vegetation		
26 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Rufous-bellied Heron (E)	<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	Sundevall, 1850; Mooi R, nr Potchefstroom, NW Prov, RSA
Mainly north-eastern Namibia on shallow grassy margins of perennial & large ephemeral wetlands		RB
19 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Egypt
<i>B. i. ibis</i>	(Linnaeus)	RB
Scattered mainly in central & northern Namibia - expanding range		
10 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>A. c. cinerea</i>	Linnaeus	RB
Scattered throughout Namibia at most natural & man-made coastal & inland wetlands		
7 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Anon (=Children & Vigors), 1826; nr Lake Chad
Scattered & uncommon in Namibia in mainly damp & flooded grasslands, marshes & floodplains		RB
7 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	Cretzchmar, 1829; White Nile R, Sudan
Shallow margins of large, perennial water bodies - rivers on northern & southern borders & dams		RB
8 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Danube R
<i>A. p. purpurea</i>	Linnaeus	RB
Mainly <i>Phragmites</i> & papyrus reedbeds of perennial rivers on Namibia's northern & southern borders		
7 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Europe
<i>E. a. melanorhynchos</i>	(Wagler), 1827; Senegambia	RB
Shallow open water of rivers, flood-plains pans, estuaries of mainly central & northern Namibia		
8 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Yellow-billed (Intermediate) Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	Wagler, 1829; Java

<i>E. i. brachyrhyncha</i>	(Brehm), 1854; Blue Nile R, e Sudan	RB
Ephemeral marshes & pans & perennial river floodplains in mainly central & northern Namibia		
2 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	Wagler, 1827; Senegambia
Northern Namibia, from northern coast to north-east - mainly shallow perennial wetlands		RB
3 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Slaty Egret (E)	<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>	Sharpe, 1895; Potchefstroom, NW Prov, RSA
North-eastern Namibia, occasionally in Etosha-Cuvelai - mainly shallow ephemeral wetlands		RB
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Malalbergo, ne Italy
<i>E. g. garzetta</i>	(Linnaeus)	RB
Coastal & inland, perennial & larger ephemeral wetlands scattered throughout Namibia		
3 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PELECANIFORMES: Scopidae (Hamerkop)		
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Senegal
<i>S. u. umbretta</i>	Gmelin	RB
Scattered throughout Namibia except for Kalahari & Namib sand sea reflecting distribution of wetlands		
14 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PELECANIFORMES: Pelecanidae (Pelicans)		
Great White Pelican (V)	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; White Nile, Africa
Central coast, northern & southern perennial rivers large ephemeral pans in north central & inland dams		RB
7 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	Gmelin, 1789; w Africa
Perennial rivers in Zambezi region & a few scattered records at inland dams down central spine of country		RB
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

SULIFORMES: Sulidae (Boobies, Gannets)		
Cape Gannet (BSAE <10%) (CR)	<i>Morus capensis</i>	Lichtenstein, 1823; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Entire inshore Namibian coast; breeds at three islands - Mercury, Ichaboe & Possession		RB; BSAE
12 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Australasian Gannet	<i>Morus serrator</i>	Gray, 1869; Tasmania
One record at each of Possession & Ichaboe Islands, one unconfirmed sighting Sandwich Harbour		V (Australasia)
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Barbados, West Indies
<i>S. s. ?sula?</i>	(Linnaeus)	V(PT)
Tropical oceans; three records, white morph - probably nominate - from inshore Namibia		
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Boddaert, 1783; Cayenne, French Guiana Is
<i>S. l. ?leucogaster/plotus?</i>	?	V(PT)
Tropical oceans; two records from inshore Namibia		
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
SULIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)		
Reed Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Nile R, Egypt
<i>M. a. africanus</i>	(Gmelin)	RB
Mainly open, perennial & larger ephemeral freshwater wetlands in Namibia		
18 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Crowned Cormorant (SAE 40%) (NT)	<i>Microcarbo coronatus</i>	Wahlberg, 1855; Penguin Is, Namibia
Mainly central & southern Namibian coast & islands - uncommon		RB; SAE
9 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Bank Cormorant (SAE 85%) (E)	<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	Wahlberg, 1855; Ichaboe Is, Namibia
Central & southern Namibian coast & islands		RB; SAE
11 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
White-breasted Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax lucidus</i>	Lichtenstein, 1823; Cape of Good Hope, RSA

Coastal & inland waters, at perennial & larger ephemeral wetlands		RB
29 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Cape Cormorant (BSAE 60%) (E)	<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Sparman, 1788; False Bay, Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Namibian coast & off-shore islands		RB; SANE
66 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

SULIFORMES: Anhingidae (Darters / Aningas)		
African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>	Daudin, 1802; Senegal
<i>A. r. rufa</i>	Daudin	RB
Perennial rivers, dams with open water – on the northern & southern borders & down the central spine of Namibia		
10 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

ACCIPITRIFORMES: Sagittariidae (Secretarybird)		
Secretarybird (V)	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	JF Miller, 1779; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Throughout Namibia		RB
10 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

ACCIPITRIFORMES: Pandionidae (Ospreys)		
Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
Large coastal & inland water bodies - uncommon		NM(P)
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae (typical raptors, e.g. Kites, Hawks, Buzzards, Old World Vultures, Eagles, Goshawks, Sparrowhawks, Harriers)		
African Cuckoo Hawk	<i>Aviceda cuculoides</i>	Swainson, 1837; w Africa
<i>A. c. verreauxii</i>	Lafresnaye, 1846; Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA	RB
North-eastern Namibia		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden	
Central & northern Namibia - uncommon			NM(P)
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Bat Hawk	<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i>	Bonaparte, 1850; Malacca	
<i>M. a. anderssoni</i>	(Gurney), 1865; Otjimbingwe, Namibia		RB
Central & northern Namibia - uncommon			
2 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Desfontaines, 1789; Algiers	
Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea. Uncommon in south.			RB
25 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Boddaert, 1783; no location, restricted to France	
<i>M. m. migrans</i>	(Boddaert)		NM(P)
Throughout Namibia except for south were occurs sparsely in south-east.			
<i>M. m. lineatus</i>	(JE Gray), 1831; China		NM(P)
Throughout Namibia except for south were occurs sparsely in south-east. Both subspecies overlap			
96 specimens (both <i>M. migrans</i> & <i>M. aegyptius</i>) in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012			
Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>	Gmelin, 1788; Egypt	
<i>M. a. parasitus</i>	(Daudin), middle Sundays R, E Cape Prov, RSA		MB(IA) & NM(IA)
Breeders northern Namibia, non-breeders throughout but sparse in west & south			
98 specimens (both <i>M. migrans</i> & <i>M. aegyptius</i>) in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
African Fish Eagle (V)	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	Daudin, 1800; Keurboom R, W Cape Prov, RSA	
Permanent fresh water bodies throughout Namibia, mainly along perennial rivers			RB
17 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
Palm-nut Vulture	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	Gmelin, 1788; Luanda, Angola	
Scattered records - mainly dispersal of young			V
2 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Egyptian Vulture (NE)	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Egypt	
<i>N. p. percnopterus</i>	(Linnaeus)		FB

North-central & north-western Namibia		
2 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Hooded Vulture (CR)	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	Temminck, 1823; Senegal
North-central & north-eastern Namibia		RB
4 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
White-backed Vulture (CR)	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	Salvadori, 1865; Antub, nr Sennar, Sudan
Throughout Namibia but sparse in west & south		RB
12 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Cape Vulture (SANE <1%) (CR)	<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	JR Forster, 1798; Cape Town, W Cape Prov, RSA
Central, northern & western Namibia - now uncommon		RB (FB?)
4 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
White-headed Vulture (CR)	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>	Burchell, 1824; Matlowing R, nr Kuruman, N Cape Prov, RSA
North-central & north-eastern Namibia		RB
11 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Lappet-faced Vulture (E)	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	Forster, 1796; Great Namaqualand, Namibia
<i>T. t. tracheliotos</i>	(Forster)	RB
Throughout Namibia, uncommon in far south		
23 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Black-chested Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	A Smith, 1829; 24 Rs, Porterville, W Cape Prov, RSA
Throughout Namibia		RB
11 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Brown Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	Vieillot, 1818; Senegal
Central & northern Namibia		RB
6 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Western Banded Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinerascens</i>	JW von Müller, 1851; Sennar, Sudan
North-eastern Namibia - mainly NE Strip		RB
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Bateleur (E)	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	Daudin, 1800; George dist, W Cape Prov, RSA

North-central, eastern & north-eastern Namibia		RB
10 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>C. a. aeruginosus</i>	(Linnaeus)	V(P)
A few records from north-eastern Namibia		
No specimens; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Marsh Harrier (E)	<i>Circus ranivorus</i>	Daudin, 1800; RSA
North-eastern Namibia		RB
6 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Black Harrier (SAE <5%) (E)	<i>Circus maurus</i>	Temminck, 1828; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Uncommon - scattered records southern, central & north-western Namibia		NM(IA) & RB?; SAE
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Pallid Harrier (NT)	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Gmelin, 1770; Voronezh, s Russian Federation
Rare - scattered records across mainly central & northern Namibia		NM(P)
4 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; England, UK
Rare - scattered records across mainly northern Namibia		NM(P)
5 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	A Smith, 1829; E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>E. c. typus</i>	A Smith	RB
Central & northern Namibia		
3 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Dark Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>	Heuglin, 1861; White Nile, btn 6° & 7° N
<i>M. m. mechowi</i>	Cabanis, 1882; Malanje, Angola	RB
Woodlands in north-central & north-eastern Namibia		
18 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Pale Chanting Goshawk (SANE 30%)	<i>Melierax canorus</i>	Rislachi, 1799; Great Karoo, Cape, RSA
<i>M. c. canorus</i>	Rislachi	RB; SAE

Extreme south of Namibia, along Orange River		
<i>M. c. argentior</i>	Clancey, 1960; Sukses, btn Okahandja & Otjiwarongo, Namibia	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia though uncommon in extreme north & NE Strip		
76 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Gabar Goshawk	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>	Daudin, 1800; Swart R, Graaff-Reinet dist, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>M. g. gabar</i>	(Daudin)	RB
Throughout Namibia though uncommon in south		
133 specimens in 15 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	Daudin, 1800; George dist, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>A. t. sparsimfasciatus</i>	(Reichenow), 1895; Zanzibar	RB
North-east Namibia, mainly NE Strip - rare		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Gmelin, 1788; Sri Lanka
<i>A. b. polyzonoides</i>	A Smith, 1838; Makeking, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB
Central & northern Namibia		
61 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Little Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter minullus</i>	Daudin, 1800; Gamtoos R, s W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>A. m. minullus</i>	(Daudin)	RB; SANE
Central & northern Namibia except for eastern part of north-central & north-eastern Namibia		
<i>A. m. tropicalis</i>	(Reichenow), 1898; Tanga, East Africa	RB
Eastern part of north-central, & north-eastern Namibia		
16 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Ovambo Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i>	Gurney, 1875; Okavango R, n Namibia
Central & mainly northern Namibia		RB
11 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Black Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	A Smith, 1830; Baviaans R, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>A. m. melanoleucus</i>	Smith	RB
Scarce in NE Strip		

2 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Lizard Buzzard	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>	Temminck, 1824; Senegal
<i>K. m. meridionalis</i>	(Hartlaub), 1860; Ambriz, Angola	RB
Mainly north-central & north-eastern Namibia		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Common (Steppe) Buzzard	<i>Buteo vulpinus</i>	Gloger, 1833; Sundays R, E Cape Prov, RSA
Central & northern Namibia		NM(P)
20 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>	Rüppell, 1836; Ethiopia
<i>B. a. augur</i>	(Rüppell)	RB
Central highlands to north western escarpment & adjacent highlands		
6 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Jackal Buzzard (SAE <5%)	<i>Buteo rufofuscus</i>	JR Forster, 1798; Cape Town, W Cape Prov, RSA
Central to south western escarpment		RB; SAE
7 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Red-necked Buzzard	<i>Buteo auguralis</i>	Salvadori, 1865; Ethiopia
One record from the Buffalo area of the Bwabwata NP, East Kavango		V
No specimens; Photographed by Etienne Marias (Buffalo area of Bwabwata, 28/7/2014), reported in Thomson 2014c		
Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>	CL Brehm, 1831; Pomerania, Germany
Mainly north-central & north-eastern Namibia		NM(P)
4 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Tawny Eagle (E)	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	Temminck, 1828; RSA
<i>A. r. rapax</i>	(Temminck)	RB
Throughout Namibia except for Namib & south		
28 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Steppe Eagle (E)	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Hodgson, 1833; great valley of Nepal
<i>A. n. orientalis</i>	Cabanis, 1854; nr Sarepta, se Russian Federation	NM(P)
Central & northern Namibia		

4 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Verreaux's (Black) Eagle (NT)	<i>Aquila verreauxii</i>	Lesson, 1830; interior of Cape of Good Hope, RSA
North-west, central & south-central Namibia - mountainous, hills & broken terrain		RB
15 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
African Hawk Eagle	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>	De Bus de Gisignies (= Bonaparte), 1850; Ethiopia
Central & northern Namibia		RB
30 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Wahlberg's Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus wahlbergi</i>	Sundevall, 1851; Mohapoani, Rustenberg dist, NW Prov, RSA
Central & northern Namibia except for west		MB(IA)
5 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Booted Eagle (E)	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	Gmelin, 1788; France
Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea		RB & NM(IA) & NM(P)
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Ayres's Hawk Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>	Gurney, 1862; KwaZulu-Natal, RSA
NE Strip - uncommon		RB
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Martial Eagle (E)	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	Daudin, 1800; Great Namaqualand, btn 28°S & the Tropic, Namibia
Throughout Namibia		RB
14 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>	Daudin, 1800; George dist, W Cape Prov, RSA
North-eastern Namibia		RB
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Crowned Eagle	<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Coast of Guinea, w Africa
One confirmed record - bird photographed central Bwabwata National Park		V
No specimens; de Vries 2010		

FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae (Falcons, Kestrels)		
Pygmy Falcon	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>	A Smith, 1836; Kuruman, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>P. s. semitorquatus</i>	Smith	RB; SANE
North-central, central & southern Namibia except for Namib sand sea		
52 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Fleischer, 1818; Sicily, Italy
Mainly northern & central Namibia		NM(P)
9 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Rock Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicolus</i>	Daudin, 1800; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Throughout Namibia but sparse in north-east		RB
66 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Greater Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>	A Smith, 1829; Groenrivier, N Cape Prov, RSA
Throughout Namibia		RB
31 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Grey Kestrel	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>	Vieillot, 1823; Senegal
North-central Namibia & on Kunene River		RB
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Dickinson's Kestrel	<i>Falco dickinsoni</i>	PL Sclater, 1864; Chibasa / Chibisa, Shiré R, s Malawi
North-eastern Namibia		RB
3 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	Daudin, 1800; Bengal
<i>F. c. horsbrughii</i>	Gunning & Roberts, 1911; Pretoria, Gauteng Prov, RSA	RB; SANE
Patchy throughout Namibia, mainly in north-central & central Namib		
17 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Red-footed Falcon (NT)	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; St Petersburg, Russian Federation
Mainly northern to central Namibia		NM(P)
37 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Radde, 1863; Zeya R, Amurland, btn Russian Federation & China
Mainly north-central & north-eastern Namibia - uncommon		NM(P)

4 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Sooty Falcon	<i>Falco concolor</i>	Temminck, 1825; Senegal
A few records - museum specimens & photo (* breeds N Africa, Red Sea, Arabian Gulf)		SM(IA*)
2 specimens in 2 museums; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>F. s. subbuteo</i>	Linnaeus	NM(P)
Scattered records in central & mainly northern Namibia		
14 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Hobby	<i>Falco cuvierii</i>	A Smith, 1830; Great Kei R, E Cape Prov, RSA
Rare in north-central & mainly north-eastern Namibia		MB(IA)
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Temminck, 1825; Peddie dist, E Cape Prov, RSA
Throughout Namibia		RB
37 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Peregrine Falcon (NT)	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Tunstall, 1771; Great Britian
<i>F. p. minor</i>	(Bonaparte), 1850; Cape of Good Hope, RSA	RB
Patchy throughout Namibia, associated mainly with high cliffs		
<i>F. p. calidus</i>	Latham, 1790; India	NM(P)
Rare throughout Namibia - both subspecies overlap		
12 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

OTIDIFORMES: Otididae (Bustards, Korhaans)		
Kori Bustard (NT)	<i>Ardeotis kori</i>	Burchell, 1822; Mazelsfontein, conf Vaal & Orange Rs, N Cape, RSA
<i>A. k. kori</i>	(Burchell)	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia		
21 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Ludwig's Bustard (SANE 40%) (E)	<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>	Rüppell, 1837; Graaff-Reinet, E Cape Prov, RSA
Southern & western Namibia		RB; SANE

14 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Denham's Bustard (NT)	<i>Neotis denhami</i>	Children, 1826; Lake Chad
<i>N. d. jacksoni</i>	Bannerman, 1930; Mara R, Kenya	V (FB?)
Sparsely recorded from north-central Namibia to Zambezi (more common in past - possibly a former breeder)		
No specimen; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
White-bellied Korhaan	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>	Vieillot, 1820; Senegal
<i>E. s. mackenzieri</i>	(White), 1945; Balovale dist, Zambia	V
North-central Namibia - 2 records - near edge of species range in Angola, occasional spill-over into Namibia		
No specimens; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Hines & Mendelsohn 1998		
Karoo Korhaan (SAE 25%)	<i>Eupodotis vigorsii</i>	A Smith, 1830-1831 (1831); Beaufort West, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>E. v. namaqua</i>	(Roberts), 1937; Gibeon, Great Namaqualand, Namibia	RB; SAE
Southern Namibia		
38 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Rüppell's Korhaan (NamNE 90%)	<i>Eupodotis rueppelii</i>	Wahlberg, 1856; Onanis, "Damaraland", Namibia
<i>E. r. rueppelii</i>	(Wahlberg)	RB; NamNE
North-west Namibia		
<i>E. r. fitzsimonsii</i>	(Roberts), 1937; btn Kobos & Maltahöhe, Great Namaqualand, Namibia	RB; NamE
Western Namibia except for extreme south & north		
57 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Red-crested Korhaan (SANE 35%)	<i>Lophotis ruficrista</i>	A Smith, 1836; Kuruman, N Cape Prov, RSA
Northern, central & eastern Namibia - avoids Namib and Karoo		RB; SANE
62 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Northern Black Korhaan (SANE 35%)	<i>Afrotis afraoides</i>	A Smith, 1830; Bushman flats, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>A. a. afraoides</i>	(A Smith)	RB; SAE
Extreme south-east corner of Namibia		
<i>A. a. etoschae</i>	(Grote), 1922; Okaukuejo, Etosha NP, Namibia	RB; SAE
Northern Namibia		
<i>A. a. damarensis</i>	Roberts, 1926; Omutako flats, n of Okahandja, Namibia	RB; SAE

Central & southern Namibia except for driest western & southern areas			
85 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012			
Black-bellied Bustard	<i>Lissotis melanogaster</i>	Rüppell, 1835; Lake Tsana, Ethiopia	
<i>L. n. notophila</i>	Oberholser, 1905; Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA		RB; SANE
North-eastern Namibia			
6 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			

GRUIFORMES: Sarothruridae (Flufftails)			
Red-chested Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura rufa</i>	Vieillot, 1819; W Cape Prov, RSA	
<i>S. r. Rufa</i>	(Vieillot)	RB	
NE Strip			
4 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
Buff-spotted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	A Smith, 1839; nr Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA	
<i>S. e. elegans</i>	(A Smith)	?RB?MB(IA)?	
Known from scattered specimen records (e.g. 2218AA & 1823AB) & birds calling in floodplains in the NE Strip			
2 specimens in 1 museum; Boorman 2003			

GRUIFORMES: Heliornithidae (Finfoots)			
African Finfoot (E)	<i>Podica senegalensis</i>	Vieillot, 1817; Senegal	
<i>P. s. petersii</i>	Hartlaub, 1852; Mozambique	RB	
Kwando, Zambezi & Chobe Rivers of eastern Zambezi region			
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			

GRUIFORMES: Rallidae (Rails, Crakes, Gallinules, Moorhens, Coots)			
African Rail	<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Cape of Good Hope, RSA	
Patchy in north-east Namibia			RB
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
African Crake	<i>Crex egregia</i>	Peters, 1854; Tete, Zambezi R, Mozambique	

Mainly north-east Namibia		MB(IA)
10 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Corn Crane	<i>Crex crex</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
4 records - central & north-east Namibia. Most recent two records at Farm Hüttenhof near Otavi & Le Mirage Lodge near Sossusvlei (both Dec 2015, both photographed)		V(P)
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Black Crane	<i>Amaurornis flavirostra</i>	Swainson, 1837; Senegal
Northern rivers, coastal & inland wetlands		RB
36 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Baillon's Crane	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Pallas, 1776; Dauria, Russia
<i>P. p. intermedia</i>	(Herrmann), 1804; Strasburg, France	
Uncommon in mainly northern Namibia		
10 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Spotted Crane	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; France
Uncommon in mainly northern & central Namibia		NM(P)
4 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Striped Crane	<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>	Hartlaub, 1857; Gabon
A few scattered records - rare		MB(IA)
3 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
African Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio madagascariensis</i>	Latham, 1801; Madagascar
Scattered at mainly perennial wetlands, a few larger ephemeral wetlands		RB
8 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Allen's Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>	Thomson, 1842; Idda, Niger R, Nigeria
Mainly north-eastern Namibia		RB
6 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
American Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Martinique, West Indies (Caribbean)
Vagrant from Americas - about 4 records		V
1 specimen in 1 museum; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758, England	
<i>G. c. meridionalis</i>	(CL Brehm), 1831; RSA		RB
Wetlands throughout Namibia, absent from Kalahari & Namib			
22 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Lesser Moorhen	<i>Gallinula angulata</i>	Sundevall, 1850 (1851); Umlazi R, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA	
North-central, north-east & central highlands of Namibia			MB(IA)
8 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Madagascar	
Coastal & inland perennial & ephemeral wetlands throughout Namibia			RB
18 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			

GRUIFORMES: Gruidae (Cranes)			
Grey Crowned Crane (CR)	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Bennett, 1833 (1834); E Cape Prov, RSA	
<i>B. r. regulorum</i>	(Bennett)		RB
North-central (Cuvelai-Etoshia) & NE Strip (Okavango, Chobe, Zambezi)			
4 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
Blue Crane (SAE <5%) (CR)	<i>Grus paradisea</i>	AAH Lichtenstein, 1793; inner RSA	
Etoshia-Cuvelai of north-central Namibia			RB; SAE
3 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
Wattled Crane (E)	<i>Grus carunculata</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Cape of Good Hope, RSA	
North-central (sparse - good rainfall years) & north-east			RB, NM(IA)
4 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			

CHARADRIIFORMES: Turnicidae (Buttonquails)			
Common (Kurrichane) Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	Desfontaines, 1787; nr Algiers	
<i>T. s. lepurana</i>	(A Smith), 1836; NW Prov, RSA		RB
North-central, north-eastern & central Namibia			
50 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			

CHARADRIIFORMES: Burhinidae (Thick-knees)		
Water Thick-knee (Dikkop)	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>	Cabanis, 1868; Lake Jipe, near Taita, Kenya
<i>B. v. vermiculatus</i>	Cabanis	RB
Far northern Namibia, from Kunene to Zambezi Rivers, including Cuvelai basin		
15 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Spotted Thick-knee (Dikkop)	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	Lichtenstein, 1823; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>B. c. capensis</i>	(Lichtenstein)	RB
Throughout Namibia except for the north-east		
<i>B. c. damarensis</i>	Reichenow, 1905; Damaraland, Namibia	RB; NamNE
North-east Namibia & possible along the Orange River valley		
79 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
CHARADRIIFORMES: Haematopodidae (Oystercatchers)		
African (Black) Oystercatcher (BSAE35%) (NT)	<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	Bonaparte, 1856; Cape of Good Hope, W Cape Prov, RSA
Along Namibia coast & off-shore islands, most common on central & southern coast		RB; BSANE
6 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Eurasian Oystercatcher (NT)	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Öland
<i>H. o. longipes</i>	Buturlin; 1910; Zmeinogorsk dist, w Siberia	NM(P)
Regular on central Namib coast from Sandwich Harbour, Walvis Bay to Swakopmund		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae (Stilts, Avocets)		
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; s Europe
<i>H. h. himantopus</i>	Linnaeus	RB
Inland & coastal perennial & seasonal wetlands throughout Namibia, largely absent from Namib & Kalahari systems		
26 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; s Europe
Inland & coastal mainly saline & ephemeral wetlands throughout Namibia		RB

32 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae (Lapwings, Plovers)		
Long-toed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>	'de Filippi' Hartlaub, 1855; Nile R valley s of Egypt
<i>V. c. leucoptera</i>	Reichenow, 1889; Quelimane, n Mozambique	RB
Floating & emerging vegetation in perennial rivers & associated floodplains in NE Strip		
8 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Blacksmith Lapwing	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	Burchell, 1822; Klaarwater, nr Griquatown, N Cape Prov, RSA
Moist short grasslands & wetland mudflats throughout Namibia; absent from Namib sand sea & areas of Kalahari with no surface water		RB
52 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Egypt
Three records, Chobe July 1989, Mahango core area of Bwabwata NP March 1999 (JC Sinclair) & Okakuejo Etosha NP with photo		V
No specimens; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
White-crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	Gould, 1834; Bioko Is, Niger R, Equitorial Guinea
Mainly on Zambezi & Chobe Rivers in Eastern Zambezi region, rare on lower Okavango, Kwando & Linyanti Rivers		RB
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Boddaert, 1783; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>V. a. coronatus</i>	(Boddaert)	RB
Along Orange River in extreme south of Namibia		
<i>V. a. xerophilus</i>	Clancey, 1960; nr Okahandja, Namibia	RB; NamNE
Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea & far south		
87 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
African Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Senegal
<i>V. s. lateralis</i>	(A Smith), 1839; Tugela R, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA	RB, partial MB(IA)
Mainly on perennial rivers & floodplains of north-eastern Namibia & the Cuvelai-Etosha system of north-central Namibia		
26 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Tahiti

One specimen record from Swakopmund & sightings from Walvis Bay (with photo)		V(P)
1 specimen in 1 museum ; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
American Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	PLS Müller, 1776; Hispaniola Isl, Caribbean Sea
A few records from the central Namibian coast - Swakopmund River lagoon, Mile 4 Salt Works & Walvis Bay (with photo)		V(H)
No specimens; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
Along Namibian coast with scattered inland records mainly at saline pans & wetlands with muddy shores		NM(H)
13 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>C. h. tundrae</i>	(Lowe), 1915; Valley of the Yenisei R, Russian Federation	NM(P)
Along Namibian coast mainly at estuaries & lagoons, & scattered inland wetlands mainly down Namibia's central spine		
15 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Temminck, 1823; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Mainly on central coast, central highlands & north-central Namibia		RB & partial MB(IA)
30 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	Vieillot, 1818; Cape Town, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>C. t. tricollaris</i>	Vieillot	RB
Mainly freshwater wetlands throughout Namibia; absent from Namib sand sea & sparse in Kalahari		
39 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
White-fronted Plover	<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	Vieillot, 1818; Cape Peninsula, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>C. m. marginatus</i>	Vieillot	RB; SANE
Along the Namibia coast		
<i>C. m. mechowi</i>	(Cabanis), 1884; Chutes Kasonga-Lunda, Cuango R, Angola	RB & partial MB(IA)
Scattered records at inland wetlands across Namibia; absent from Kalahari		
42 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Alexandria, Egypt
One specimen from Ugab River moth, reported sightings from Walvis Bay		V(P)
2 specimens in 2 museums; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

Chestnut-banded Plover (NT)	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	Strickland, 1852; Walvis Bay, Namibia	
<i>C. p. pallidus</i>	Strickland		RB & partial MB(IA)
Mainly at coastal wetlands in central Namibia (Walvis Bay, Sandwich Harbour) & inland salt pans - mainly in Etosha - with rains			
30 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Pallas, 1776; Kulussutai, probably on Onon R, Siberia	
<i>C. m. pamirensis</i>	(Richmond), 1896; Pamir		V(P)
A few records on coast & from Etosha			
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Lesson, 1826; Pondicherry, India	
<i>C. l. crassirostris</i>	(Severtzov), 1873; Perovsk, Chatirkul & Caspian Sea, Turkmenistan		V(P)
A few records at lagoons on central coast of Namibia; one record from cultivated land in Kavango			
1 specimen in 1 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Caspian Plover	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Pallas, 1773; salt lakes on s Tartar Steppes, Russian Federation	
Mainly short grasslands associated with saline pans in northern Namibia, e.g. Etosha & Naye-Naye, scattered in central Namibia			NM(P)
30 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			

CHARADRIIFORMES: Rostratulidae (Painted Snipes)

Greater Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Asia	
<i>R. b. benghalensis</i>	Linnaeus		?RB / MB(IA)
Patchily at wetlands with waterside cover & mud across northern & central Namibia			
32 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			

CHARADRIIFORMES: Jacanidae (Jacanas)

Lesser Jacana	<i>Microparra capensis</i>	A Smith, 1839; nr Algoa Bay, E Cape Prov, RSA	
Perennial rivers & associated wetlands (floodplains, marshes backwaters) in north-east Namibia			RB
9 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Ethiopia	

Mainly in north-east Namibia, but at wetlands scattered across the country		RB
21 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae (Snipes, Godwits, Whimbrels & Curlews, "shanks", Stints, Sandpipers, Ruff, Turnstones, Phalaropes)		
African Snipe	<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>	Bonaparte, 1839; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>G. n. angolensis</i>	Bocarge, 1868; Huíta, s Angola	RB
Marshy wetlands in north-central & particularly north-east Namibia - patchy		
14 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Great Snipe (NT)	<i>Gallinago media</i>	Latham, 1787; England
Edges of large pans & floodplains in north-central & north-east Namibia - rare		NM(P)
6 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>L. l. limosa</i>	(Linnaeus)	SM(P)
Scattered records both on coast & at inland wetlands		
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Bar-tailed Godwit (NT)	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Lapland
<i>L. l. taymyrensis</i>	Engelmoer & Roselaar, 1998; Lake Taymyr at 75° 35'N, 103°E	NM(P)
Mainly central & northern coast of Namibia, few scattered inland records at pans & on Okavango River		
5 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>N. p. phaeopus</i>	Linnaeus	NM(P)
Mainly central & northern Namibian coast		
5 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Eurasian Curlew (NT)	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	(Linnaeus), 1758; Sweden
<i>N. a. orientalis</i>	Brehm, 1831; East Indies	NM(P)
Mainly central & northern Namibian coast; a few scattered inland records		
15 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden	
<i>T. t. totanus</i>	(Linnaeus)		NM(P)
Mainly central coast (Walvis Bay, Sandwich Harbour, Mile 4 Swakopmund) & north central Namibia, also Lüderitz - uncommon			
2 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Bechstein, 1803; Germany	
Scattered records from wetlands in mainly central & northern Namibia			NM(P)
14 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Gunnerus, 1767; dist of Trondhjem, Norway	
Coastal & inland wetlands throughout Namibia			NM(P)
13 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Gmelin, 1789; New York, North America	
Rundu sewage works (2011) - photographed			V
No specimens; Woolley 2012			
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden	
Scarce in mainly north-central, eastern & north-eastern Namibia			NM(P)
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden	
Freshwater wetlands throughout Namibia, most common in central, north-central & north-eastern Namibia			NM(P)
27 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Güldenstaedt, 1774; shores of w Caspian Sea nr Terek R, Russian Federation	
Uncommon on Namibian coast, rare and scattered inland (e.g. Mahango)			NM(P)
3 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden	
Wetlands throughout Namibia			NM(P)
14 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Götland Is, Sweden	
<i>A. i. interpres</i>	Linnaeus		NM(P)

Mainly along the Namibian coast, patchy inland			
16 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Red Knot (NT)	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden	
<i>C. c. canutus</i>	Linnaeus		NM(P)
Mud & sand flats along mainly central & northern Namibian coast			
4 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Horsfield, 1821; Java	
Reported from Walvis Bay Nov 2008 & Jan 2011 - Photos published			V(P)
No specimens; Engel 2009			
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Pallas, 1764; coast of the North Sea	
<i>C. a. alba</i>	(Pallas)		NM(P)
Sandy beaches & mixed shores along Namibia's coast with some scattered inland records			
32 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Leisler, 1812; Hanua am Main, Germany	
Coastal & inland wetlands in mainly central & northern Namibia; favours intertidal lagoons, less common on open coast			NM(P)
30 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	Vieillot, 1819; Paraguay	
Recorded Swakopmund, Hoanib R mouth, Sandwich Harbour			V(N)
No specimens; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Coues, 1861; Fort Resolution, Mackenzie dist, Canada	
1st southern African record collected Walvis Bay Oct 1863, specimen in St Petersburg Museum, also Sossusvlei			V(P)
1 specimen in 1 museum; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Vieillot, 1819; Paraguay	
Swakopmund & Walvis Bay, both Feb 2007 & Fischer's Pan, near Namutoni, Etosha NP			V(P)
No specimens; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Curlew Sandpiper (NT)	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Pontoppidan, 1763; Christianø Is, off Bornholm, Denmark	
Mainly central & northern Namibian coast & scattered at wetlands down central spine of country			NM(P)
28 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			

Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Pontoppidan, 1763; Denmark	
<i>L. f. falcinellus</i>	(Pontoppidan)		V(P)
A few records at lagoons - mainly Walvis Bay - on central Namibian coast; one record at Hoanib River mouth			
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	Vieillot, 1819; Paraguay	
Swakopmund (Feb-Mar 1984), Walvis Bay (2 birds Nov 1984), Mile 4 Salt Works Swakopmund (2012/13 with photo)			V(N)
No specimens; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; s Sweden	
Shallow inland & coastal wetlands with muddy margins & emerging vegetation across Namibia; sparse in south, Namib & Kalahari			NM(P)
49 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Vieillot, 1819; Paraguay	
Records from central coast; Cape Cross, Swakopmund & Walvis Bay			V(N)
No specimens; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Hudson Bay, Canada	
Regular at Walvis Bay (up to 70 individuals) & Swakopmund; occasional inland records, e.g. Etosha & Chobe River			NM(N)
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
Red Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Hudson Bay, Canada	
Edges of upwelling plumes & oceanic fronts off Namibian coast, mainly around Walvis Bay & Swakopmund; vagrant inland			NM(H)
3 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			

CHARADRIIFORMES: Glareolidae (Coursers, Pratincoles)			
Burchell's Courser (SANE 50%)	<i>Cursorius rufus</i>	Gould, 1837; Potchefstroom, NW Prov, RSA	
Western Namibia extending to the central areas, & scattered across the south			RB; SANE
35 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Temminck's Courser	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>	Swainson, 1822; Senegal	
<i>C. t. ruvanensis</i>	Madarász, 1915; Ruwana R, head of Speke Gulf, se Lake Victoria, Tanzania		RB & ?MB(IA)
North-eastern Namibia			

<i>C. t. aridus</i>	Clancey, 1989; Sekhuma Pan, s Botswana	RB; SANE
Central, north-central & north-western Namibia		
41 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Double-banded Courser	<i>Rhinoptilus africanus</i>	Temminck, 1807; Pofadder, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>R. a. africanus</i>	(Temminck)	RB; SAE
Southern & eastern Namibia, but excluding eastern Zambezi region		
<i>R. a. sharpei</i>	Erlanger, 1905; Windhoek, Namibia	RB; NamNE
Central-western, north-western & north-central Namibia		
<i>R. a. traylori</i>	Irwin, 1963; Kedia, Lake Dow, Botswana	RB; SAE
Eastern Zambezi region		
87 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Three-banded Courser	<i>Rhinoptilus cinctus</i>	Heuglin, 1863; nr Gondokoror, White Nile
<i>R. c. seebohmi</i>	Sharpe, 1893; Ondangwa, n Namibia	RB; SANE
North-central & north-east Namibia - rare throughout		
6 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Bronze-winged Courser	<i>Rhinoptilus chalcopterus</i>	Temminck, 1824; Senegal
Central & northern Namibia but absent below western escarpment		RB & MB(IA)
41 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Austria
<i>G. p. fuelleborni</i>	Neumann, 1910; Lake Rukwa, sw Tan	RB & MB(IA)
Mainly north-east Namibia on perennial river floodplains & large ephemeral pans		
28 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Black-winged Pratincole (NT)	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Fischer, 1842; Steppes of s Russia
Mainly north-central & north-east Namibia on perennial river floodplains & grassy edges of large ephemeral pans		NM(P)
8 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Rock Pratincole (E)	<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	Gray, 1849; Fifth Cataract of the Nile, nr Berber, Sudan
<i>G. n. nuchalis</i>	Gray	MB(IA)
Small sections of the Okavango, Chobe & Zambezi Rivers in the NE Strip that have rocky stretches		

13 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison *et al.* 1997; Hockey *et al.* 2005; Simmons *et al.* 2015

CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae (Skimmers, Gulls, Terns)		
African Skimmer (V)	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	Vieillot, 1816; Senegal
Perennial river systems in Kavango & Zambezi regions		MB(IA)
5 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; South Carolina, USA
Photographic evidence from Walvis Bay October 2012, unconfirmed record from near Rundu (1984) and Walvis Bay (1998).		V
No specimens; Schmidt 2013; Boorman & Schmidt reported in Thomson 2013b		
Sabine's Gull	<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine, 1819; Sabine Is, Greenland
Mainly coastal but also continental waters off Namibia		NM(H)
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Linnaeus, 1799; England
A few records mainly in central coastal region of Namibia at Walvis Bay & near Swakopmund, & on Chobe River		V
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Grey-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	Vieillot, 1818; Brazil
C. c. poiocephalus	Swainson, 1837; w Africa	RB
Namibian coast but not in south along Sperrgebiet, & inland at large water bodies, e.g. rivers in NE Strip, Etosha, Hardap		
18 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Hartlaub's Gull (SAE 15%) (V)	<i>Chroicocephalus hartlaubii</i>	Bruch, 1853; Cape of Good Hope & the Indian Coasts
Namibian coast but uncommon n of Cape Cross		RB; SAE
9 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Franklin's Gull	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	Wagler, 1831; Mexico
A few records in central coastal region of Namibia at Walvis Bay & near Swakopmund		V(N)
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Lichenstein, 1823; coast of Brazil
L. d. vetula	(Bruch), 1853; Cape of Good Hope, RSA	RB; SANE
Along the length of the Namibian coast & off-shore islands		

21 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>L. f. fuscus</i>	Linnaeus	SM(P)
Scattered records at large water bodies, e.g. Walvis Bay & Swakopmund, Zambezi & Chobe Rivers, Olushandja & Hardap Dams, Rundu sewage works		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Oschadleus 2002; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Egypt
A few records on central Namibian coast (Walvis Bay & Swakopmund areas) & Okashana Spring on Andoni Plains, n of Etosha		V(P)
No specimens; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; e.g. Boorman, Swanepoel, Demasius reported in Thomson 2012a, 2013a, 2013b		
Caspian Tern (V)	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Pallas, 1770; Caspian Sea, Russian Federation
Along Namibia's coast mainly in sheltered bays, rare inland at large ephemeral & perennial water bodies		RB
3 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	Boddaert, 1783; Cayenne, French Guiana
Extreme northern Namibian coast at & just south of Kunene River mouth. Records from Walvis Bay unconfirmed.		NM(IA)
1 specimen in 1 museum; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Komen & Paterson 1999; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Swift Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Lichtenstein, 1823; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>T. b. bergii</i>	Lichtenstein	RB & MB(IA); SANE
Along Namibia's inshore coast		
8 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Latham, 1787; Sandwich, Kent, England
<i>T. s. sandvicensis</i>	Latham	NM(P)
Along Namibia's inshore coast		
17 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Pallas, 1764; Maasland, Holland
<i>S. a. albifrons</i>	Pallas	V (NM(P))
Orange River estuary, Sandwich Harbour & Walvis Bay		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Damara Tern (BNamNE 90%) (NT)	<i>Sternula balaenarum</i>	Strickland, 1852; Walvis Bay, Namibia

Along Namibian coast, but sparse in extreme south		MB(IA); BNamNE
25 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>S. h. hirundo</i>	Linnaeus	NM(P)
Along Namibian coast, but mainly in central coast from Cape Cross to Sandwich Harbour		
18 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Pontoppidan, 1763; Christiansøe, off Bornholm, Denmark
Along Namibian coast		NM(P)
6 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Antarctic Tern	<i>Sterna vittata</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Kerguelen Is
1 Namibian record in Walvis Bay area		V (A & SubA)
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Sooty Tern	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Santa Domingo
<i>S. f. nubilosa</i>	Spannman, 1788; East Indies	V (PT)
Dead bird washed up about 10 km n Mowe Bay		
No specimens; Paterson 2009b.		
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Pallas, 1811; s Volga & Sarpa Lake, se Russian Federation
<i>C. h. sclateri</i>	Mathews & Iredale, 1921; Cape of Good Hope, RSA	RB & partial MB(IA)
Marshes, vleis, rivers & floodplains in mainly north-central & north-east Namibia		
16 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	Temminck, 1815; s Europe
Ephemeral & perennial water bodies in mainly central, north-central & north-eastern Namibia		NM(P)
26 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; nr Uppsala, Sweden
<i>C. n. niger</i>	Linnaeus	NM(P)
Mainly coastal. Common from Sandwich Harbour northwards		
6 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

CHARADRIIFORMES: Stercorariidae (Skuas, Jaegers)		
Subantarctic (Brown) Skua	<i>Stercorarius antarcticus</i>	Lesson, 1831; Kalkland Is
<i>S. a. lönnbergi</i>	Mathews, 1912; New Zealand seas	NM(A & SubA)
Throughout Namibian marine waters, most common along continental shelf		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Pomarine Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Temminck, 1815; Arctic Europe
Mainly inshore coastal waters of central & northern Namibia		NM(P)
6 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Parasitic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Swedish coast
Mainly inshore coastal waters but out to edge of continental shelf - rare in oceanic waters		NM(P)
7 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Long-tailed Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Vieillot, 1819; n Europe
<i>S. l. longicaudus</i>	Vieillot	NM(P)
Mainly continental waters but also coastal & oceanic waters. Probably overlaps with <i>S. l. pallescens</i> - but subspp uncertain		
<i>S. l. pallescens</i>	Loppenthin, 1832	NM(P)
Mainly continental waters but also coastal & oceanic waters. Probably overlaps with <i>S. l. longicaudus</i> - but subspp uncertain		
4 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PTEROCLIFORMES: Pteroclididae (Sandgrouse)		
Namaqua Sandgrouse (SANE 45%)	<i>Pterocles namaqua</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Lower Orange R, N Cape Prov, RSA
Throughout Namibia but sparse in north-east		RB; SANE
312 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Yellow-throated Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles gutturalis</i>	Smith, 1836; "Kurrichane" (=Zeerust), NW Prov, RSA
<i>P. g. gutturalis</i>	Smith	RB
North-central & north-eastern Namibia		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Double-banded Sandgrouse (SANE 35%)	<i>Pterocles bicinctus</i>	Temminck, 1815; Gibeon, Fish River, Great Namaqualand, Namibia
<i>P. b. bicinctus</i>	Temminck	RB; SANE

Throughout Namibia but sparse in south		
104 specimens in 16 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Burchell's Sandgrouse (SANE 35%)	<i>Pterocles burchelli</i>	Sclater, 1922; nr Griquatown, N Cape Prov, RSA
Mainly in the Kalahari system, i.e north-central & eastern Namibia		RB; SANE
90 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae (Pigeons, Doves)		
Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon) (Alien)	<i>Columba livia</i>	Gmelin, 1789; France
Throughout Namibia, mainly in urban areas & human settlement		Alien, NB
3 specimens in 1 museum; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Senegal
<i>C. g. phaeonotus</i>	GR Gray, 1856; Hout Bay, W Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
Along lower Orange River		
<i>C. g. bradfieldi</i>	(Roberts), 1931; Waterberg, Namibia	RB; SANE
Southern, central & north-western Namibia - avoids Kalahari		
70 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; England
Two records from north-central Namibia, Namutoni 2002 (with photograph), nr Omaruru Nov 2007		V
No specimens; Kestenholz 2003; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Mourning Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>	Hartlaub & Finsch, 1870; Dongola, n Sudan
<i>S. d. ambigua</i>	(Bocage), 1881; Dombe, Benguela, Angola	RB
Northern Namibia		
25 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	Rüppell, 1837; Taranta Mnt, Ethiopia
Extreme northern Namibia, isolated records from Lüderitz, Mariental, Windhoek & the Orange River		RB
19 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Cape Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	Sundevall, 1857; Rondebosch, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>S. c. damarensis</i>	(Hartlaub & Finsch), 1870; Otjimbingwe (Damaraland), Namibia	RB; SAE
Throughout Namibia except for extreme north, north-west & Namib sand sea		

<i>S. c. tropica</i>	(Reichenow), 1902; Songea, s Tanzania	RB
Extreme northern Namibia		
<i>S. c. onguati</i>	Macdonald, 1957; Onguati, nr Kamanjab, nw Namibia	RB; NamNE
North-west Namibia		
151 specimens in 15 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Senegal
<i>S. s. senegalensis</i>	(Linnaeus)	RB
Across northern Namibia, including the Zambezi region		
<i>S. s. divergens</i>	Clancey, 1970; Nthane, Makgadigadi Pans, Botswana	RB; SAE
Throughout Namibia except for extreme north & Namib sand sea		
130 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Emerald-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur chalcopilos</i>	Wagler, 1827; E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>T. c. volkmanni</i>	(Reichenow), 1902; Damaraland, Namibia	RB
Central to northern Namibia		
44 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>O. c. anonyma</i>	Oberholser, 1905; plains e Mt Kilimanjaro, Tanzania	RB
Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea		
78 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Green Pigeon	<i>Treron calvus</i>	Temminck, 1810; Loango, Cabinda, Angola
<i>T. c. damarensis</i>	(Reichenow), 1901; Nukana, Okavango R, Namibia	RB; SANE
North-east Namibia, Kavango & Zambezi regions		
<i>T. c. ansorgei</i>	(Hartert & Goodson), 1918; Huíla, Angola	RB
North-west Namibia		
<i>T. c. vylderi</i>	Gyldenstolpe, 1924; Otavifontein, Grootfontein dist, Namibia	RB; NamE
North-central Namibia, south to the Waterberg		
49 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		

PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae (Lovebirds, Parrots)		
Rosy-faced Lovebird (SANE 80%)	<i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	Vieillot, 1817; Goodhouse, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>A. r. roseicollis</i>	Vieillot	RB; NamNE
Throughout Namibia except for north-east & Namib sand sea		
101 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Black-cheeked Lovebird (CR)	<i>Agapornis nigrigenis</i>	Sclater, 1906; Ngwezi R, Kalomo, Zambia
Extreme eastern part of the Zambezi region in Mopane woodland		RB
2 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Grey-headed Parrot	<i>Poicephalus fuscicollis</i>	Kuhl, 1820; Gambia
<i>P. f. suahelicus</i>	Reichenow, 1898; Msua, nr Bagamoyo, e Tanzania	RB
NE Strip & parts of north-eastern Kavango		
10 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Meyer's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>	Cretzschmar, 1827; Kordofan, nc Sudan
<i>P. m. damarensis</i>	Neumann, 1898; Ochimbora, n Ovamboland, Namibia	RB; SANE
North-central & north-eastern Namibia, except for extreme eastern tip of the Zambezi region		
<i>P. m. transvaalensis</i>	Neumann, 1899; Limpopo R, Limpopo Prov, RSA	RB
Extreme eastern tip of the Zambezi region		
36 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Rüppell's Parrot (NamNE 90%) (NT)	<i>Poicephalus rueppellii</i>	Gray, 1848 (1849); Swakop R, Namibia
Central to northern western escarpment & adjacent highlands		RB; NamNE
127 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
MUSOPHAGIFORMES: Musophagidae (Turacos, Louries)		
Schalow's Turaco	<i>Tauraco schalowi</i>	Reichenow, 1891; Novo Redondo (Ngunza), Angola
Eastern Zambezi region; one record w of Rundu		RB
4 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Grey Go-away-bird (Grey Lourie)	<i>Corythaixoides concolor</i>	A Smith, 1833; Umfolozi R, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA
<i>C. c. pallidiceps</i>	Neumann, 1899; Benguela, Angola	RB; NamNE
Throughout Namibia except for north-east and south		

<i>C. c. bechuanae</i>	Roberts, 1932; Gaborone, se Botswana	RB; SANE
North-east Namibia		
130 specimens in 17 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae (Coucals, Cuckoos)		
Senegal Coucal	<i>Centropus senegalensis</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Senegal
<i>C. s. flecki</i>	Reichenow, 1893; Nukana, Okavango R, Botswana	RB
North-eastern Namibia, a few scattered records from Tsumeb-Grootfontein area		
12 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Coppery-tailed Coucal	<i>Centropus cupreicaudus</i>	Reichenow, 1896; s Angola
<i>C. c. cupreicaudus</i>	Reichenow	RB
Along Okavango, Kwando & Zambezi river systems		
14 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
White-browed Coucal	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>	Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833; Yemen
<i>C. s. loandae</i>	Grant, 1915; N'Dalatando, Cuanza Norte, Angola	RB
NE Strip, a few records on Kunene River		
11 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Black Coucal	<i>Centropus grillii</i>	Hartlaub, 1861; Gabon
Extreme north-central & NE Strip		? RB / MB(IA)
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Gibraltar
<i>C. g. glandarius</i>	(Linnaeus)	MB(IA)
Central & northern Namibia		
<i>C. g. choragium</i>	Clancey, 1951; Hlobane, n KwaZulu-Natal, RSA	MB(IA)
Central & Northern Namibia where overlaps with <i>C. g. glandarius</i> , sparse in south		
68 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Levaillant's Cuckoo	<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>	Swainson, 1829; Senegal
Central & north-eastern Namibia		MB(IA)

19 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Jacobin Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Boddaert, 1783; Coromandel Coast, India
<i>C. j. serratus</i>	(Spaarman), 1786; Cape Peninsula, RSA	MB(IA)
Central, north-central & north-eastern Namibia		
<i>C. j. pica</i>	(Hemprich & Ehrenberg), 1833; Ambukohl, Sudan	MB(IA)
North-eastern Namibia, where overlaps with <i>C. j. serratus</i>		
37 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Thick-billed Cuckoo	<i>Pachycoccyx audeberti</i>	Schlegel, 1879; Ambodikilo, Antogil Bay, Madagascar
<i>P. a. validus</i>	(Riechenow), 1879; Muniuni, Tana R, Kenya	RB, MB(IA)?
Recorded from Impalila Island, the Kwando River in Zambezi region & near Shamvura in Kavango East. Rare in Namibia, but expected to occur across north-central & north-east Namibia as per its host, Retz's Helmet-Shrike		
No specimens; Hines <i>et al.</i> 1997; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Diederik Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	Boddaert, 1783; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Throughout Namibia except Namib sand sea & extreme south		MB(IA)
43 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	Stephens, 1815; Platte R, Graaf-Reinet dist, E Cape Prov, RSA
Central & northern Namibia		MB(IA)
4 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	Shaw, 1792; Gambia
<i>C. c. sharpei</i>	Van Someren, 1922; Ifafa R, KwaZulu-Natal s coast, RSA	MB(IA)
Eastern Zambezi region, mainly in riparian woodland		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Black Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	Latham, 1801; Cradock dist, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>C. c. clamosus</i>	Latham	MB(IA)
Central, north-central & north-eastern Namibia		
29 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	Stephens, 1815; E Cape Prov, RSA
Central & northern Namibia - everywhere sparse		MB(IA)
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

African Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus gularis</i>	Stephens, 1815; Camdeboo, Graaff-Reinet dist, E Cape Prov, RSA
Central & northern Namibia		MB(IA)
17 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Common (European) Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>C. c. canorus</i>	Linnaeus	NM(P)
Sparse & patchy through central, north-central & north-eastern Namibia		
<i>C. c. subtelephonus</i>	Zarudny, 1914; Russian Turkestan & Transcaspia	NM(P)
Sparse across the NE Strip where overlaps with <i>C. c. canorus</i>		
26 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		

STRIGIFORMES: Tytonidae (Barn Owls)		
Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Scopoli, 1769; Friuli, Italy
<i>T. a. affinis</i>	(Blyth), 1962; Capr of Good Hope, RSA	RB
Throughout Namibia		
60 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae (Typical Owls)		
African Scops Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>	Swainson, 1837; Gambia
<i>O. s. senegalensis</i>	(Swainson)	RB
Northern & central Namibia		
33 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Southern White-faced Owl	<i>Ptilopsis granti</i>	Kollibay, 1910; Windhoek, Namibia
Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea & extreme south		RB
43 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Cape Eagle-Owl (NT)	<i>Bubo capensis</i>	A Smith, 1834; Cape Town, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>B. c. capensis</i>	A Smith	RB; SAE
Entire western escarpment, adjacent ranges & insulberg, Orange & Kunene Rivers		
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Spotted Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo africanus</i>	Temminck, (1821) 1823; Cape of Good Hope, RSA

Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea		RB
111 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Verreaux's (Giant) Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>	Temminck, 1820; Senegal
Northern & central Namibia		RB
25 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Pel's Fishing Owl (CR)	<i>Scotopelia peli</i>	Bonaparte, 1850; Ashanti, Ghana
Rivers in NE Strip		RB
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
African Wood Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>	A Smith, 1834; Knysna, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>S. w. woodfordii</i>	(Smith)	RB
North-east Namibia, mainly in riparian woodland on perennial rivers, one location on Kunene		
4 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Pearl-spotted Owlet	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>	Vieillot, 1818; Senegal
<i>G. p. licua</i>	(Lichtenstein), 1842; conf Vaal & Orange Rs, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
Central Namibia from about Okahandja south to about Keetmanshoop		
<i>G. p. diurnum</i>	Clancey, 1968; Devuli R, Birchenough Bridge, se Zimbabwe	RB
Northern Namibia from about Okahandja north		
118 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium capense</i>	A Smith, 1834; 17 km w Bathurst, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>G. c. ngamiense</i>	(Roberts) 1932; Maun, Botswana	RB
North-central (patchy) & north-eastern Namibia		
16 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Marsh Owl	<i>Asio capensis</i>	A Smith, 1834; Waaipplaats, Martindale, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>A. c. capensis</i>	(A Smith)	RB
North-central, north-east, central (patchy) & lower rivers & estuaries on west coast		
26 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae (Nightjars)

European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden	
<i>C. e. europaeus</i>	Linnaeus		NM(P)
Central & northern Namibia			
Up to four other subspecies could occur in the Zambezi region (needs verification)			NM(P)
5 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Rufous-cheeked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus rufigena</i>	A Smith, 1845; E Cape Prov, RSA	
<i>C. r. damarensis</i>	Strickland, 1852; Omaruru, Namibia		BM(IA)
Throughout Namibia except for Namib & Succulent Karoo			
138 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Fiery-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>	Cuvier, 1817; Knysna, W Cape Prov, RSA	
<i>C. p. fervidus</i>	Sharpe, 1875; Damaraland (prob Ovamboland), Namibia		? BM(IA)/RB
Discontinuous throughout Namibia except N Kavango & Zambezi regions			
<i>C. p. shelleyi</i>	Bocage, 1879; Caconda, Angola		? BM(IA)/RB
Northern Kavango & Zambezi regions			
15 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012			
Swamp Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus natalensis</i>	A Smith, 1845; Port Natal (= Durban), KwaZulu-Natal, RSA	
<i>C. n. carpi</i>	Smithers, 1954; Kabuta, Caprivi, ne Namibia		RB
East Zambezi region			
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
Freckled Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus tristigma</i>	Rüppell, 1840; Gondar, Abyssinia	
<i>C. t. lentiginosus</i>	A Smith, 1845; Great Namaqualand, s Nam		RB; SANE
Discontinuous throughout southern, central and western Namibia in rocky (particularly granitic) areas			
28 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Square-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>	Hartlaub, 1857; Gabon	
<i>C. f. welwitschii</i>	Bocage, 1867; btn Penedo & Cacucaco, Luanda, Angola		? BM(IA)/RB
North-central Namibia, possible also north-east Namibia (needs verification) where would overlap with <i>C.f. griseoplurus</i>			
<i>C. f. griseoplurus</i>	Clancey, 1965; 27 km w Murwmusa Pan, Kalahari, Botswana		? BM(IA)/RB
Kavango & Zambezi regions			
13 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012			

Pennant-winged Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus vexillarius</i>	Gould, 1838; Sierra Leone
Extreme northern Namibia - mainly Kavango & Zambezi regions		BM(IA)
8 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

APODIFORMES: Apodidae (Swifts)		
Common (European) Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>A. a. apus</i>	(Linnaeus)	NM(P)
Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea; overlaps with <i>A. a. pekinensis</i>		
<i>A. a. pekinensis</i>	(Swinhoe), 1870; Peking, China	NM(P)
Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea		
54 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Böhm's Spinetail	<i>Neafrapus boehmi</i>	Schalow, 1882; Kakoma, Tanzania
<i>N. b. sheppardi</i>	(Roberts), 1922; Beira, Mozambique	RB
NE Strip - uncommon		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	Lichtenstein, 1823; Nubia (= Nile R btn Aswan, Egypt & Khartoum)
<i>C. p. myochrous</i>	(Reichenow), 1886; Karema, Tanzania	RB
Extreme south - along Orange River		
<i>C. p. hyphaenes</i>	Brooke, 1972; Kumgha, Botletle R, Botswana	RB; SANE
Central & northern Namibia		
51 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymartitis melba</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Gibraltar
<i>T. m. africanus</i>	(Temminck), 1815; Cape Prov, RSA	MB(IA)
NE Strip & possible north-western Namibia (needs verification)		
<i>T. m. marjoriae</i>	(Bradfield), 1935; Quickborn farm, Okahandja dist, Namibia	RB; NaME
North-central, (north-western?), central (but avoids eastern Kalahari) & southern Namibia		
25 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		

African Black Swift	<i>Apus barbatus</i>	Sclater, 1865; W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>A. b. hollidayi</i>	Benson & Irwin, 1960; Fifth Gorge, Zambezi R, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe	RB?
Extreme eastern Zambezi region (but other unsubstantiated records from western escarpment area (subsp unknown) - 7 specimens in Windhoek & Transvaal museums labelled as this species - rejected by Brooke (1970))		
7 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Bradfield's Swift (SANE 75%)	<i>Apus bradfieldi</i>	Roberts, 1926; Quickborn farm, Okahandja dist, Namibia
<i>A. b. bradfieldi</i>	(Roberts)	RB; NamNE
Western, central & southern Namibia		
47 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	Gray, 1830; Ganges R, India
<i>A. a. theresae</i>	Meinertzhagen, 1949; Brandvlei, nw Cape, RSA	RB; SANE
North-west & down central spine of Namibia, avoids Namib sand sea & Kalahari		
60 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Horus Swift	<i>Apus horus</i>	Heuglin, 1869; ne Africa
<i>A. h. horus</i>	(Heuglin)	?RB/MB(IA)
Eastern Zambezi & northern Kunene regions, sparse in central highlands		
2 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>	Lichtenstein, 1823; Galgenbosch, nr Uitenhage, E Cape Prov, RSA
North-central & down central spine of Namibia, avoids Namib sand sea & Kalahari		MB(IA)
22 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

COLIIFORMES: Coliidae (Mousebirds)		
White-backed Mousebird (SAE 35%)	<i>Colius colius</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>C. c. damarensis</i>	Reichenow, 1899; Damaraland, Namibia	RB; NamNE
Throughout Namibia except for north-east & Namib sand sea		
140 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Red-faced Mousebird	<i>Urocolius indicus</i>	Latham, 1790; Gamtoos R, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>U. i. lacteifrons</i>	(Sharpe), 1892; Otjimbingwe, Namibia	RB

Central & northern Namibia except for eastern Zambezi region		
<i>U. i. transvaalensis</i>	Roberts, 1922; Pretoria, Gauteng Prov, RSA	RB; SANE
Southern Namibia		
113 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		

TROGONIFORMES: Trogonidae (Trogons)		
Narina Trogon	<i>Apaloderma narina</i>	Stephens, 1815; George, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>A. n. rufiventre</i>	(Dubois), 1896; Mpala, se DRC	? MB(IA), RB
Riparian belts on Kunene River (rare), Okavango & Kwando-Linyanti Rivers, NE Strip		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae (Rollers)		
Purple Roller	<i>Coracias naevius</i>	Daudin, 1800; Senegal
<i>C. n. mosambicus</i>	Dresser, 1890; Zamabezi R nr Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe	RB
Northern, central - but absent from central Namib - & northern part of southern Namibia		
57 specimens in 16 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Racket-tailed Roller	<i>Coracias spatulatus</i>	Trimen, 1880; Leshumo Valley, nr Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe
Far north-eastern Namibia		RB
6 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudatus</i>	Linnaeus, 1766, Angola
<i>C. c. caudatus</i>	Linnaeus	RB
East & north of the 200 mm rainfall isohyet, i.e. absent from the south & west		
83 specimens in 15 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758, Sweden
<i>C. g. garrulus</i>	Linnaeus	NM(P)
Central, north-central & north-eastern Namibia		
<i>C. g. semenowi</i>	Loudon & Tschudi, 1902; Kaakhka, Artyk & Kuren-kala, s Turkmenistan	NM(P)
NE Strip, where overlaps with <i>C. g. garrulus</i>		

19 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>	PL Statius Müller, 1776; Madagascar
<i>E. g. suahelicus</i>	Neumann, 1905; Tschara, Tana R, Kenya	MB(IA)
NE Strip		
2 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)		
Grey-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	Müller, 1776; Senegal
<i>H. l. pallidiventris</i>	Cabanis, 1880; Angola	MB(IA)
North-central, north-eastern & central Namibia		
39 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Brown-hooded Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>	Scopoli, 1786; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>H. a. orientalis</i>	Peters, 1868; Inhambane, Sul do Save, Mozambique	RB
North-eastern Namibia. A few records from Waterberg area of unknown subspecies		
5 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>	Anon = Stanley, 1814; Chelicut, Ethiopia
<i>H. c. damarensis</i>	Strickland, 1852; Damaraland, Namibia	RB
North-central, north-eastern & central-eastern Namibia		
29 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>	Linnaeus, 1776; Senegal
<i>H. s. cyanoleuca</i>	(Vieillot), 1818; Benguela, Angola	MB(IA)
Northern Namibia		
16 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina picta</i>	Boddaert, 1783; Senegal
<i>I. p. natalensis</i>	(Smith), 1831; KwaZulu-Natal, RSA	MB(IA)
Extreme northern Namibia		
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis cristata</i>	Pallas, 1764; Cape of Good Hope, RSA

<i>C. c. cristatus</i>	Pallas	RB; SAE
Orange & lower Fish Rivers		
<i>C. c. longirostris</i>	Roberts, 1932; Kabulabula, Chobe R, n Botswana	RB; SANE
Kunene, Okavango, Kwando & Zambezi Rivers		
26 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Half-collared Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo semitorquata</i>	Swainson, 1923; Great Fish R, RSA
<i>A. s. tephria</i>	Clancey, 1951; Zimbiti, nr Beira, Mozambique	RB
Kunene, Okavango, Kwando & Zambezi Rivers		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Giant Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>	Pallas, 1769; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>M. m. maxima</i>	(Pallas)	RB
Kunene, Okavango, Kwando, Zambezi & Orange Rivers		
14 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Egypt
All perennial rivers & down central spine of country on impoundments		RB
26 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae (Bee-eaters)		
Swallow-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops hirundineus</i>	Lichtenstein, 1793; Orange R, N Cape Pro, RSA
<i>M. h. hirundineus</i>	Lichtenstein	RB
Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea		
151 specimens in 18 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>	PLS Müller, 1776; Senegal
<i>M. p. argutus</i>	Clancey, 1967; Nata R, ne Botswana	RB
Far north, mainly along Kunene, Okavango & rivers in the Zambezi region		
56 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
White-fronted Bee-eater	<i>Merops bullockoides</i>	A Smith, 1834; Marico dist, NW Prov, RSA
Far north, mainly along Okavango & rivers in the Zambezi region		RB

17 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>	Pallas, 1773; Caspian Sea
<i>M. p. persicus</i>	Pallas	NM(P)
Mainly north-eastern Namibia, scattered records north & central Namibia		
19 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Olive (Madagascar) Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Madagascar
<i>M. s. superciliosus</i>	Linnaeus	MB(IA)
Extreme eastern Zambezi region		
<i>M. s. alternans</i>	Clancey, 1971; Mossamedes (= Moçamedes - now called Namibe), Angola	MB(IA); BNamNE
North-western Namibia		
35 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; s Europe
Throughout Namibia except for Namib & southern Kalahari		NM(P), MB(IA)
43 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Southern Carmine Bee-eater	<i>Merops nubicoides</i>	Des Murs & Pucheran, 1846; Limpopo R, Limpopo Prov, RSA
North-eastern Namibia		MB(IA)
21 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

BUCEROTIFORMES: Upupidae (Hoopoes)

African Hoopoe	<i>Upupa africana</i>	Bechstein, 1811; Malimbe, Cabinda, Angola
Throughout Namibia except Namib sand sea		RB, MB(IA)?
68 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

BUCEROTIFORMES: Phoeniculidae (Woodhoopoes, Scimitarbills)

Green Wood-Hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>	Miller, 1784; Knysna, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>P. p. angolensis</i>	(Reichenow), 1902; Caconda, Huíla, Angola	RB
Central & northern Namibia, particularly far north & north-east		
63 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Violet Wood-Hoopoe (NamNE 90%) (E)	<i>Phoeniculus damarensis</i>	Ogilvie-Grant, 1901; Damaraland, Namibia

<i>P. d. damarensis</i>	(Ogilvie-Grant)	RB; NamNE
Central & northern escarpment & adjacent highlands		
30 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Common Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>	Vieillot, 1819; Goodhouse, lower Orange R, RSA
<i>R. c. cyanomelas</i>	(Vieillot)	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia except eastern Zambezi region & Namib sand sea		
<i>R. c. schalowi</i>	(Neumann), 1900; Usandawe, Kandoa, Tanzania	RB
Eastern Zambezi region		
154 specimens in 16 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		

BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucerotidae (Typical Hornbills)		
Crowned Hornbill	<i>Tockus alboterminatus</i>	Büttikofer, 1889; Gambos, Angola
Eastern Zambezi region		RB
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Bradfield's Hornbill (SANE 35%)	<i>Tockus bradfieldi</i>	Roberts, 1930; Waterberg, Namibia
North-eastern Namibia		RB; SANE
32 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Grey Hornbill	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; nr Dakar, Senegal
<i>T. n. epirhinus</i>	(Sundevall), 1850: upper Crocodile R, Limpopo Prov, RSA	RB
North-eastern Namibia		
<i>T. n. dorsalis</i>	Sanft, 1964; Onguma, Namibia	RB; SANE
North-western, north-central, central & eastern Namibia		
56 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Monteiro's Hornbill (NamNE 90%)	<i>Tockus monteiri</i>	Hartlaub, 1865; Benguela, Angola
Central & northern western escarpment & adjacent highland plateau		RB; NamNE
64 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Damara Red-billed Hornbill (NamNE 90%)	<i>Tockus damarensis</i>	Shelley, 1888; Otjimbingue, Swakop R, Namibia
Central & northern western escarpment & adjacent highland plateau		RB; NamNE

Recently elevated from subspecies of Red-billed Hornbill. Museum specimens not separated. Between the two species 90 specimens in 12 museums; 62 specimens in 10 museums from localities within core Damara Red-billed Hornbill distribution (i.e. not considering specimens from transition zone); Clancey 1980; Hockey *et al.* 2005; Simmons *et al.* 2015

Southern Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>	Temminck, 1823; Senegal
<i>T. e. rufirostris</i>	(Sundevall), 1850: Apies R, Pretoria, RSA	RB
North-central to north-eastern Namibia		
See comments under Damara Red-billed Hornbill; 12 specimens in 7 museums from localities within core Southern Red-billed Hornbill distribution (i.e. not considering specimens from transition zone); Clancey 1980; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill (SANE 30%)	<i>Tockus leucomelas</i>	Lichtenstein, 1842; Vaal R, btn Bloemhof & Commando Drift, RSA
<i>T. l. leucomelas</i>	Lichtenstein	RB; SANE
Central, north-central & north-eastern Namibia		
<i>T. l. elegans</i>	(Hartlaub), 1865; Benguela, Angola	RB; NamNE
North-western Namibia		
84 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Trumpeter Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes bucinator</i>	Temminck, 1824; Knysna, W Cape Prov, RSA
Eastern Zambezi region		RB
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucorvidae (Ground Hornbills)

Southern Ground Hornbill (E)	<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>	Vigers, 1825; lower Bushman R, E Cape Prov, RSA
Northern Namibia		RB
9 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

PICIFORMES: Lybiidae (Tinkerbirds, African Barbets)

Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>	Temminck, 1832; Senegal
<i>P. c. rhodesiae</i>	Grant, 1915; Chambezi Valley, ne Zambia	RB
North-central & north-eastern Namibia		
26 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Acacia Pied Barbet (SANE 25%)	<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>	Boddaert, 1783; Cape Flats, W Cape Prov, RSA

<i>T. l. leucomelas</i>	(Boddaert)	RB; SAE
In lower Orange River valley		
<i>T. l. centralis</i>	(Roberts), 1932; Rustenberg, NW Prov, RSA	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia except Namib sand sea		
217 specimens in 17 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Black-collared Barbet	<i>Lybius torquatus</i>	Dumont, 1816; Cookhouse, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>L. t. bocagei</i>	(Sousa), 1886; Caconda, Huíla, Angola	RB
From Kunene River across north-central & north-eastern Namibia		
28 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Crested Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus vaillantii</i>	Ranzani, 1821; E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>T. v. nobilis</i>	Ogilvie-Grant, 1912; Lake Ngami, Botswana	RB
North-eastern Namibia		
2 specimens in museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PICIFORMES: Indicatoridae (Honeyguides)		
Green-backed Honeybird	<i>Prodotiscus zambesiae</i>	Shelley, 1894; Zomba, Malawi
<i>P. z. zambesiae</i>	Shelley	RB
NE Strip		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Brown-backed Honeybird	<i>Prodotiscus regulus</i>	Sundevall, 1850; Mohapoani, Rustenberg dist, NW Prov, RSA
<i>P. r. regulus</i>	Sundevall	RB
North-eastern Namibia		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Lesser Honeyguide	<i>Indicator minor</i>	Stephens, 1815; Swartkops R, Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>I. m. teitensis</i>	Neumann, 1900; Teita, se Kenya	RB
North-eastern Namibia		
<i>I. m. damarensis</i>	(Roberts), 1928; Quickborn farm, Okahandja dist, Namibia	RB; NamNE
North-central Namibia extending west as far as KuneneRiver valley & southwards to central highlands		
48 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		

Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>	Sparrman, 1777; Great Fish R, nr Somerset East, E Cape Prov, RSA	
Zambezi region & Kunene River valley			RB
4 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
PICIFORMES: Picidae (Woodpeckers)			
Bennett's Woodpecker	<i>Campethera bennettii</i>	A Smith, 1836; Kurrichaine, Zeerust, NW Prov, RSA	
<i>C. b. bennettii</i>	A Smith		RB; SAE
Zambezi region			
<i>C. b. capricorni</i>	Strickland, for 1852, 1853; Omanbonde, ca 80 km ne Waterberg, Namibia		RB
Central, north-central & north-east Namibia, except Zambezi region			
<i>C. b. buysi</i>	Winterbottom, 1966; Swartboois Drift, Kunene River, Namibia		RB
Northern Kunene region, lower Kunene River to western North Central Namibia			
31 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012			
Golden-tailed Woodpecker	<i>Campethera abingoni</i>	A Smith, 1836; Kurrichaine, Zeerust, NW Prov, RSA	
<i>C. a. abingoni</i>	(Smith)		RB
North-east Namibia			
<i>C. a. anderssoni</i>	(Roberts), 1936; Windhoek, Namibia		RB; SANE
North-central & central Namibia			
84 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012			
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	Vieillot, 1818; Swellendam, W Cape Prov, RSA	
<i>D. f. stresemanni</i>	Grote, 1922; Okaukuejo, Etosha, n Namibia		RB
Throughout Namibia except for north-east and Namib sand sea			
<i>D. f. harei</i>	Roberts, 1924; Barkly West, N Cape Prov, RSA		RB; SANE
North-eastern Namibia			
166 specimens in 18 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012			
Bearded Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos namaquus</i>	AA Lichtenstein, 1793; Great Namaqualand, Namibia	
<i>D. n. namaquus</i>	(Lichtenstein)		RB
Central & northern Namibia			
71 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			

Olive Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos griseocephalus</i>	Boddaert, 1783; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>D. g. ruwenzori</i>	Sharpe, 1902; Ruwenzori Mtn, w Uganda	RB
Eastern Zambezi region - along Zambezi River		
3 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

PASSERIFORMES: Eurylaimidae (Broadbills)		
African Broadbill	<i>Smithornis capensis</i>	A Smith, 1839; coastal forest btn St Lucia & Tugela R mouth, RSA
<i>S. c. conjunctus</i>	Clancey, 1963; 48.25 km w of Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe	RB
Riparian woodland on Okavango, Kwando & Zambezi Rivers in NE Strip		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae (Pittas)		
African Pitta	<i>Pitta angolensis</i>	Vieillot, 1816; Angola
<i>P. a. longipennis</i>	Reichenow, 1901; Ipiana, n of Lake Malawi, s Tan	V
Farm Hauchabfontein, south side of Naukluft Mountains, one record with photographic evidence Dec 2011		
No specimens; Michelle Ahrens reported in Thomson 2012b		

PASSERIFORMES: Platysteiridae (Batises)		
Chinspot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>	Küster, 1836; Baviaan's R, Bedford dist, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>B. m. palliditergum</i>	Clancey, 1955; Sand R, e of Newington, Mpumalanga Prov, RSA	RB; SANE
North-central & north-east Namibia, isolated records from north-west		
50 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Pririt Batis	<i>Batis pririt</i>	Vieillot, 1818; Somerset East, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>B. p. affinis</i>	(Wahlberg), 1855; Swakop R, Namibia	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia except for extreme north-east Namibia (including NE Strip) & Namib Sand Sea in south-west		
153 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
White-tailed Shrike (NamNE 90%*)	<i>Lanioturdus torquatus</i>	Waterhouse, 1838; Büllsport, Namibia

Namibia's western escarpment & adjacent highlands, from about 25°S to Angola. *Recent fieldwork in southern Angola (CJB & JMM) suggests that the population of this species may be larger there than previously reported, in which case it would not longer qualify as a Namibian near-endemic. We retain it here until quantitative data become available.	RB; NamNE
145 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015	

PASSERIFORMES: Prionopidae (Helmetshrikes)		
White-crested Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops plumatus</i>	Shaw, 1809; Senegal
<i>P. p. talacoma</i>	Smith, 1836; btn Latakoo & the Tropic, NW Prov, RSA	RB
Northern Namibia, particularly north-east, absent in extreme west below escarpment		
121 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Retz's Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops retzii</i>	Wahlberg, 1856; Okavango R, nw Bot
<i>P. r. retzii</i>	Wahlberg	RB
Extreme northern Namibia but mainly in north-east		
18 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Malaconotidae (Bushshrikes, Tchagras, Puffbacks, Boubous)		
Grey-headed Bushshrike	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>	Stephens, 1826; Senegal
<i>M. b. hypopyrrhus</i>	Hartlaub, 1844; Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA	RB
NE Strip, mainly in riparian thickets		
<i>M. b. citrinipectus</i>	Meise, 1968; Quipeio, Angola	RB
Riparian belt on Kunene River, extreme north-west Namibia		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Orange-breasted Bushshrike	<i>Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus</i>	Lesson, 1831; Senegal
<i>C. s. similis</i>	(Smith), 1836; n of Zeerust, NW Prov, RSA	RB
North-east Namibia		
29 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Bokmakierie (SANE 10%)	<i>Telophorus zeylonus</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Cape Town, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>T. z. phanus</i>	(Hartert), 1920; Benguela, Angola	RB; NamNE
North-west Namibia		

<i>T. z. thermophilus</i>	Clancey, 1960; Windhoek, Namibia		RB; SAE
Southern & west-central Namibia			
52 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012			
Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>	A Smith, 1836; n of Zeerust, NW Prov, RSA	
<i>T. a. australis</i>	(A Smith)		RB; SANE
Central & northern Namibia except for north-east & outside of large river courses in north-west			
<i>T. a. rhodesiensis</i>	(Roberts), 1932; Kabulabula, Chobe R, n Botswana		RB; SANE
North-east Namibia			
167 specimens in 15 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012			
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Senegal	
<i>T. s. kalahari</i>	(Roberts), 1932; Mabele-a-Pudi, nw Botswana		RB; SANE
North central & north-east Namibia			
16 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>	Shaw, 1809; Knysna, W Cape Prov, RSA	
<i>D. c. okavangensis</i>	Roberts, 1932; Maun, Botswana		RB; SANE
Northern half of Namibia but absent from west below escarpment			
129 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius major</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Ethiopia	
<i>L. m. mossambicus</i>	(Fischer & Reichenow), 1880; Mozambique		RB
Eastern Zambezi region			
7 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
Swamp Boubou	<i>Laniarius bicolor</i>	Hartlaub, 1857; Gabon	
<i>L. b. stricturus</i>	Hartlaub & Finsch, 1870; Lake Ngami, nw Botswana		RB; SANE
Along perennial rivers & floodplains of Kunene, Okavango, Kwando-Linyanti-Chobe & Zambezi in northern Namibia			
45 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Crimson-breasted Shrike (SANE 30%)	<i>Laniarius atrococcineus</i>	Burchell, 1822; Spuigslang Fontein, conf Vaal & Orange Rs, N Cape Prov, RSA	
Throughout Namibia except for extreme south & west, i.e. from Namib & arid Karoo			RB; SANE
175 specimens in 17 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			

Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>	Latham, 1801; Senegal
<i>N. a. brubru</i>	(Latham), 1801; Goodhouse, lower Orange R, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea. Sparse in west		
129 specimens in 15 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae (Cuckooshrikes)		
White-breasted Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina pectoralis</i>	Jardine & Selby, 1828; Sierra Leone
Extreme north-east Namibia in well developed broadleaved & riparian woodland		RB
13 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Black Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga flava</i>	Vieillot, 1817; Gamtoos R, E Cape Prov, RSA
North-central & north-east Namibia in broadleaved woodland		MB(IA)
11 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae (Typical Shrikes)		
Magpie Shrike	<i>Urolestes melanoleucus</i>	Jardine, 1831; Orange R, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>U. m. melanoleucas</i>	(Jardine)	RB
Mainly in north-central & north-eastern Namibia with a few scattered records into central Namibia		
46 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Southern White-crowned Shrike (SANE 25%)	<i>Eurocephalus anguitimens</i>	A Smith, 1836; n of Kuruman, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>E. a. anguitimens</i>	A Smith	RB; SANE
Central & northern Namibia but absent below western escarpment		
98 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Souza's Shrike	<i>Lanius souzae</i>	Barboza du Bocage, 1878; Caconda, Angola
<i>L. s. tacitus</i>	Clancey, 1970; Rukuzi R dam at 13° 22'S, 31° 50'E, Eastern Prov, Zambia	RB
Extreme northern Kavango & NE Strip		
2 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
Throughout Namibia except for west of escarpment (a few records from large ephemeral rivers) & sparse in south.		NM(P)

79 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>	Gmelin, 1788; Italy
Throught Namibia except for west of escarpment (a few records from large ephemeral rivers) & sparse in south.		NM(P)
61 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Southern (Common) Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>L. c. collaris</i>	Linnaeus	RB; SAE
Southern Namibia, to just n of Keetmanshoop		
<i>L. c. subcoronatus</i>	A Smith, 1841; nr Kuruman, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
South-east (where overlaps with <i>L. c. collaris</i>) & central-east Namibia		
<i>L. c. capelli</i>	(Bocage), 1879; CassAngolae, Angola	RB
North-central Namibia		
<i>L. c. aridicolus</i>	Clancey, 1955; Swakopmund, Namibia	RB; NamNE
Central-west & north-west Namibia		
65 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		

PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae (Old World Orioles)		
Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>O. o. oriolus</i>	(Linnaeus)	NM(P)
Mainly central & northern Namibia		
27 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus auratus</i>	Vieillot, 1817; Ghana
<i>O. a. notatus</i>	Peters, 1868; Tete, Mozambique	MB(IA)
Northern Namibia except for extreme north-west		
44 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	Lichtenstein, 1823; Van Stadens R, nr Uitenhage, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>O. l. angolensis</i>	Neumann, 1905; Malanje, Angola	RB
Extreme north-central & north-east Namibia in tall, closed-canopy woodland		
22 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae (Drongos)		
Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	Bechstein, 1794; Duiwenhoks R, Swellendam dist, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>D. a. apivorus</i>	Clancey, 1976; farm Klipkop, ca 29 km s of Otjiwarongo, Namibia	RB
Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea but sparse in south & extreme west		
126 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae (Paradise Flycatchers)		
African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	Müller, 1776; Senegal
<i>T. v. plumbeiceps</i>	Reichenow, 1898; Malanje, n Angola	MB(IA)
Central & northern Namibia but not in west - most abundant in riparian belts in NE Strip		
45 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae (Crows, Ravens)		
Cape (Black) Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>	Lichtenstein, 1823; Sundays R, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>C. c. capensis</i>	Lichtenstein	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia, most common in Namib, north-central & eastern Namibia		
15 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	Statius Müller, 1776; Senegal
Mainly western, north-central Namibia & NE Strip; sparsely scattered elsewhere		RB
17 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Stenostiridae (Fairy Flycatcher)		
Fairy Flycatcher (SAE <5%)	<i>Stenostira scita</i>	Vieillot, 1818; lower Orange R, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>S. s. scita</i>	(Vieillot)	MB(IA) & NM(IA); SAE
Extreme southern Namibia - rare & status uncertain, perhaps moving to Namibia during drought in Karoo in RSA?		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

PASSERIFORMES: Paridae (Tits)		
Carp's Tit (NamNE 90%)	<i>Parus carpi</i>	Macdonald & Hall, 1957; Warmquelle, Kaokoveld, Namibia

From about the Naukluft north to Angola, from the edge of the Namib via the western escarpment to the highlands		RB; NamNE
54 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Southern Black Tit	<i>Parus niger</i>	Vieillot, 1818; Sundays R, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>P. c. xanthostomus</i>	Shelley, 1892; Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe	RB
North-central & north-eastern Namibia in mainly broad-leafed woodland		
40 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Rufous-bellied Tit	<i>Parus rufiventris</i>	Barboza du Bocage, 1877; Caconda, Angola
<i>P. r. diligens</i>	Clancey, 1979; Andara, Okavango R, n-e Namibia	RB
North-eastern Namibia in well-developed broad-leafed woodland		
17 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Ashy Tit (SANE 30%)	<i>Parus cinerascens</i>	Vieillot, 1818; Camdeboo, nr Graaff-Reinet, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>P. c. cinerascens</i>	Vieillot	RB; SAE
Throughout Namibia, particularly central & south-east, but absent from south-west & north-west		
<i>P. c. benguelae</i>	Hall & Taylor, 1959; 12 miles s-e of Benguela, Angola	RB; NamNE
North-west Namibia		
56 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Grey Tit (SAE 5%)	<i>Parus afer</i>	Gmelin, 1789; nr Cape Town, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>P. a. afer</i>	Gmelin	RB; SAE
South-western Namibia		
50 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Remizidae (Penduline Tits)		
Grey Penduline Tit	<i>Anthoscopus caroli</i>	Sharpe, 1871; Ovaquenyama, Ondangwa, Namibia
<i>A. c. caroli</i>	(Sharpe)	RB
North-central & north-east Namibia		
8 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Cape Penduline Tit (SANE 20%)	<i>Anthoscopus minutus</i>	Shaw, 1812; Heerenlogement, s-w of Klawer, Clanwillian dist, W Cape Prov, RSA

<i>A. m. minutus</i>	(Shaw)	RB; SAE
Southern half of Namibia but absent from Namib sand sea & Tsau //Khaeb National Park		
<i>A. m. damarensis</i>	Reichenow, 1905: Ovaquenyama, Ondangwa, Namibia	RB; SANE
Northern half of Namibia but west of escarpment only in large ephemeral river systems		
59 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
PASSERIFORMES: Nicatoridae (Nicators)		
Eastern Nicator	<i>Nicator gularis</i>	Hartlaub & Finsch, 1870; Shupanga, Zambezi R, Mozambique
Extreme eastern tip of the Zambezi region, mainly on Impalila Island		RB
No specimens; Hines <i>et al.</i> 1997		
PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae (Larks, Sparrow-Larks)		
Monotonous Lark (SANE 30%)	<i>Mirafra passerina</i>	Gyldenstolpe, 1926; Mohapoani, Rustenberg dist, NW Prov, RSA
Central & northern Namibia		RB; SANE
48 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Mirafra africana</i>	A Smith, 1836; Algoa Bay, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>M. a. griseescens</i>	Sharpe, 1902; Tibukai Pan, Hwange, nw Zimbabwe	RB; SANE
North-eastern Namibia		
<i>M. a. pallida</i>	Sharpe, 1902; Elephant Vlei, Damaraland, Namibia	RB; NamNE
North-central Namibia		
<i>M. a. ghansiensis</i>	(Roberts), 1932; Ghanzi dist, w Botswana	RB; SAE
Central & central-eastern Namibia		
64 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Flappet Lark	<i>Mirafra rufocinnamomea</i>	Salvadori, 1865; n Ethiopia
<i>M. r. mababiensis</i>	(Roberts), 1932; Tsotsoroga Pan, n Botswana	RB; SANE
North-central & north-eastern Namibia, except for eastern Zambezi region		
<i>M. r. smithersi</i>	White, 1956; Matetsi, nw Zimbabwe	RB
Eastern Zambezi region		
8 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		

Cape Clapper Lark (SAE <5%)	<i>Mirafra apiata</i>	Vieillot, 1816; Malmesbury, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>M. a. apiata</i>	(Vieillot)	RB; SAE
Extreme southern Namibia		
“Clapper Lark” complex comprises 44 specimens in 9 museums but not separated by species. All museum specimens of Clapper Larks should be reassessed in light of recent taxonomic changes; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Eastern Clapper Lark (SANE 35%)	<i>Mirafra fasciolata</i>	Sundevall, 1850; n of Potchefstroom, NW Prov, RSA
<i>M. f. fasciolata</i>	(Sundevall)	RB; SAE
This subspecies may just enter the extreme south-eastern corner of Namibia – needs confirmation		
<i>M. f. damarensis</i>	Sharpe, 1875; Ondangua, n Namibia	RB; NamE
North-central Namibia		
<i>M. f. deserti</i>	(Roberts), 1926; n of Okahandja, Namibia	RB; NamNE
Central & southern Namibia but absent from Namib		
<i>M. f. kalaharica</i>	Roberts, 1932; Gemsbok Pan, w Botswana	RB; SAE
North-eastern Namibia but excluding the extreme north & NE Strip		
<i>M. f. reynoldsi</i>	Benson & Irwin, 1965; nr Nadianga, sw Zambia	RB; NamNE
Extreme north-eastern Namibia, including the NE Strip		
“Clapper Lark” complex not separated by species (see above) - 44 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Fawn-colored Lark	<i>Calendulauda africanoides</i>	A Smith, 1836; Colesberg, e N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>C. a. harei</i>	(Roberts), 1917; Windhoek, Namibia	RB; SAE
Central & southern Namibia but absent from west		
<i>C. a. makarikari</i>	(Roberts), 1932; Kaotwe Pan, Botswana	RB; SANE
Northern Namibia except for extreme west		
309 specimens in 16 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Sabota Lark (SANE 25%)	<i>Calendulauda sabota</i>	A Smith, 1836; Rustenberg, NW Prov, RSA
<i>C. s. naevia</i>	(Strickland), 1853; Otjimbingwe, Swakop R, Namibia	RB; NamE
Western Namibia but not in south-west & extreme north-west		
<i>C. s. waibeli</i>	(Grote), 1922; Okaukuejo, Etosha, n Namibia	RB; SAE
North-central & north-eastern Namibia, extending south in the east through the Otjozondjupa region		

<i>C. s. ansorgei</i>	(Sclater), 1926; Catumbella, Benguela, Angola	RB; NamNE
Extreme north-west Namibia		
500 specimens in 16 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Dune Lark (NamE 100%)	<i>Calendulauda erythrochlamys</i>	Strickland, 1853; Rooibank, Kuiseb R, nr Walvis Bay, Namibia
Namib sand sea from Kuiseb River, Walvis Bay to Koichab River inland of Lüderitz		RB; NamE
78 specimens in 5 museums listed under this species. Part of the “Karoo Lark” complex with 19 additional specimens listed as “Karoo Lark” and 3 specimens listed as “Red Lark” probably attributable to Dune Lark based on distribution; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Barlow's Lark (NamNE 90%)	<i>Calendulauda barlowi</i>	Roberts, 1937; 13 km w of Aus, Namibia
<i>C. b. barlowi</i>	(Roberts)	RB; NamE
Inland of Lüderitz to around Aus & south to north of Rosh Pinah		
<i>C. b. cavei</i>	(Macdonald), 1953; 8 km sw of Witputs, sw Namibia	RB; NamNE
Inland from north of Rosh Pinah to the Orange River		
<i>C. b. patae</i>	(Macdonald), 1953; Grootderm, lower Orange R, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; NamNE
Along the coast from near Lüderitz to the Orange River		
Previously part of the “Karoo Lark” complex. Based on distribution, probably at least 63 of the 114 “Karoo Lark” specimens are Barlow’s Larks, held in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Red Lark (SAE <5%)	<i>Calendulauda burra</i>	Bangs, 1930; Great Bushmanland, N Cape Prov, RSA
Extreme southern Namibia		RB?; SAE
Of the 20 specimens from Namibia listed as Red Larks most are probably Barlow’s and Dune Larks based on distribution. All museum specimens of Karoo, Dune, Barlow’s and Red Larks should be reassessed in light of the recent split of this “Karoo Lark” complex. Two specimens from extreme southern Namibia are considered to be Red Larks by Dean <i>et al.</i> 1991; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Benguela Long-billed Lark (NamNE 90%)	<i>Certhilauda benguelensis</i>	Sharpe, 1904; Benguela, Angola
<i>C. b. benguelensis</i>	(Sharpe)	RB; NamNE
North-west Namibia below escarpment		
<i>C. b. kaokoensis</i>	Bradfield, 1944; Messum R, nr Brandberg, w Namibia	RB; NamE
Southern Kaokoveld to Brandberg		
Previously part of the “Cape Long-billed Lark” complex with 174 specimens in 11 museums, now split with three species occurring in Namibia – Benguela, Karoo and Cape Long-billed Larks. Based on distribution, probably 21 specimens held in 6 museums are Benguela Long-billed		

Larks. All museum specimens of members of the “Long-billed Lark” complex should be reassessed in light of recent taxonomic changes; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Karoo Long-billed Lark (SAE 35%)	<i>Certhilauda subcoronata</i>	A Smith, 1843; Deelfontein, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>C. s. bradshawi</i>	(Sharpe), 1904; Upington, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
Southern Namibia except for extreme west		
<i>C. s. damarensis</i>	(Sharpe), 1904; Otjimbingwe dist, Namibia	RB; NamE
Central Namibia but absent from eastern & extreme western areas		
Previously part of the “Cape Long-billed Lark” complex with 174 specimens in 11 museums. Based on distribution, probably 122 specimens held in 11 museums are Karoo Long-billed Larks; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Cape Long-billed Lark (SAE <5%)	<i>Certhilauda curvirostris</i>	Hermann, 1783; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>C. c. falcirostris</i>	Reichenow, 1916; Port Nolloth, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
Extreme south-western Namibia in southern Tsau //Khaeb National Park		
Previously part of the “Cape Long-billed Lark” complex. No specimens can be assigned to this species based on distribution; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Dusky Lark	<i>Pinarocorys nigricans</i>	Sundevall, 1850; Appies R, nr Pretoria, Gauteng Prov, RSA
<i>P. n. nigricans</i>	(Sundevall)	NM(IA)
Extreme eastern Zambezi region , where overlaps with <i>P. n. occidentis</i>		
<i>P. n. occidentis</i>	Clancey, 1968; Cangandala, Malanje at 9° 44'S, 16°33'E, Angola	NM(IA)
Central & northern Namibia except for the west below the escarpment		
27 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Spike-heeled Lark (SANE 25%)	<i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>	Lafresnaye, 1836; Deelfontein, s of De Aar, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>C. a. albofasciata</i>	(Lafresnaye)	RB; SAE
This subspecies possibly entering the extreme south-eastern corner of Namibia		
<i>C. a. garrula</i>	(A Smith), 1846; Lambert's Bay, W Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
This subspecies entering the extreme south-western corner of Namibia		
<i>C. a. arenaria</i>	(Reichenow), 1904; Rehoboth, Namibia	RB; NamE
Southern & central Namibia except for extreme east & central north-west		
<i>C. a. erikssoni</i>	(Hartert), 1907; Okahokahana, n Namibia	RB; NamE
North-central Namibia, mainly Etosh Pan & Cuvelai area		

<i>C. a. kalahariae</i>	(Ogilvie-Grant), 1912; Lehututu, Botswana	RB; SAE
Extreme south-east & central-east Namibia		
<i>C. a. boweni</i>	(de Schauensee), 1931; Spitzkopje, w Namibia	RB; NamE
North-west Namibia from escarpment to coast		
<i>C. a. meinertzhageni</i>	Macdonald, 1953; Pofadder, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
This subspecies possibly just enters extreme south-east Namibia		
325 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Gray's Lark (NamNE 90%)	<i>Ammomanopsis grayi</i>	Wahlberg, 1855; btn Kuiseb & Swakop Rs, w Namibia
<i>A. g. grayi</i>	(Wahlberg)	RB; NamE
From central Tsau //Khaeb National Park south of Luderitz & Aus north through Namib to Cape Cross		
<i>A. g. hoeschi</i>	(Niethammer), 1955; Namib w of Orupembe, Kaokoveld, nw Namibia	RB; NamNE
North of Cape Cross north through Namib to Kunene River		
250 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Red-capped Lark	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Cape Town, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>C. c. cinerea</i>	(Gmelin)	RB; SAE
Southern Namibia		
<i>C. c. spleniata</i>	(Strickland), 1853; "Damaraland" - nr Walvis Bay, w Namibia	RB; SANE
Central & northern Namibia, but absent from NE Strip		
<i>C. c. alluvia</i>	Clancey, 1971; Chicumbane, Mozambique	RB
NE Strip		
198 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Pink-billed Lark (SANE 15%)	<i>Spizocorys conirostris</i>	Sundevall, 1850; Vechtkop, s of Heilbron, Free State Prov, RSA
<i>S. c. damarensis</i>	Roberts, 1922; Ondangua, n Namibia	RB; NamNE
North-central Namibia		
<i>S. c. barlowi</i>	Roberts, 1942; Upington, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
Mainly south-east Namibia, scarce & patchy in central Namibia,		
33 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Sclater's Lark (SAE 10%) (NT)	<i>Spizocorys sclateri</i>	Shelley, 1902; Hutup R, w of Maltahöhe, Great Namaqualand, Namibia

Sparse in southern Namibia		RB; SAE
8 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Stark's Lark (SAE 65%)	<i>Spizocorys starki</i>	Shelley, 1902; Wilsonsfontein, about 48-64 km sw of Otjimbingwe, Namibia
Western & southern Namibia		RB; SANE
304 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Large-billed Lark (SAE <5%)	<i>Galerida magnirostris</i>	Stephens, 1826; nr Cape Town, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>G. m. magnirostris</i>	(Stephens),	RB; SAE
Confined to extreme southern Namibia near Orange River. Not known which subspecies, or whether both, occur(s)		
<i>G. m. sedentaria</i>	Clancey, 1993; Kuboes, Richtersveld, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
Confined to extreme southern Namibia near Orange River. Not known which subspecies, or whether both, occur(s)		
2 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Black-eared Sparrow-Lark (SAE 10%)	<i>Eremopterix australis</i>	A Smith, 1836; Colesberg, e N Cape Prov, RSA
Southern Namibia but absent from coastal plain		RB; SAE
16 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>	Stanley, 1814; coast of Eritrea
<i>E. l. hoeschi</i>	White, 1959; Okahandja, Namibia	RB; SANE
Mainly north-central Namibia & NE Strip, sparse & scattered in central Namibia		
71 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Grey-backed Sparrow-Lark (SAE 35%)	<i>Eremopterix verticalis</i>	A Smith, 1836; Colesberg, e N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>E. v. damarensis</i>	Roberts, 1931; Gobabis, e Namibia	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia		
309 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae (Bulbuls, Greenbulbs, Brownbulbs, Leaf-love)		
African Red-eyed Bulbul (SAE 35%)	<i>Pycnonotus nigricans</i>	Vieillot, 1818; Goodhouse, Orange R, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>P. n. nigricans</i>	(Vieillot)	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea & much of Tsau //Khaeb National Park in extreme south-west		

224 specimens in 16 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Dark-capped Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus tricolor</i>	Hartlaub, 1862; n Angola
<i>P. t. tricolor</i>	(Hartlaub)	RB
Far north central & north-eastern Namibia		
44 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Cape Bulbul (SAE <1%)	<i>Pycnonotus capensis</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Limited to a small stretch of the Orange River valley, extreme southern Namibia		RB; SAE
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Yellow-bellied Greenbul	<i>Chlorocichla flaviventris</i>	Smith, 1834; Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA
<i>C. f. occidentalis</i>	Sharpe, 1882; Ovaquenyama, Ovamboland, s Angola	RB
Extreme northern Namibia from Kunene River across to NE Strip		
57 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Terrestrial Brownbul	<i>Phyllastrephus terrestris</i>	Swainson, 1837; George, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>P. t. rhodesiae</i>	Roberts, 1917; Machile R, Zambia	RB
Mainly in riparian woodlands on Kunene River & along all perennial rivers in north-east Namibia		
41 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Yellow-throated Leaf-love	<i>Atimastillas flavicollis</i>	Swainson, 1837; West Africa
<i>A. f. flavigula</i>	Cabanis, 1880; Angola	RB (V?)
First record for Namibia & southern Africa from extreme eastern Zambezi region in January 2016 by Curt-Ingo Sagell. A pair found building a nest. One young fledged.		
No specimens; no formal publication at time of going to press, well covered in informal media; unequivocal photographs & on site verification by many experienced birders.		

PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae (Swallows, Martins)		
White-headed (Eastern) Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne orientalis</i>	Reichenow, 1889; Lewa, Dodoma dist, Tanzania
<i>P. o. reichenowi</i>	Neumann, 1904; Chinchoxo, Cabinda, Angola	RB (?partial MB(IA))
Extreme eastern Zambezi region along Zambezi River		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Grey-rumped Swallow	<i>Pseudhirundo griseopyga</i>	Sundevall, 1850; Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA

<i>P. g. griseopyga</i>	(Sundevall)	RB
North-east Namibia mainly on floodplains of perennial rivers, also recorded along Kunene		
5 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	Vieillot, 1817; Cape Peninsula, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>R. p. paludicola</i>	(Vieillot)	RB
Scattered across Namibia but common along perennial rivers in north-east Namibia & along Orange River		
6 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>R. p. riparia</i>	(Linnaeus)	NM(P)
Sparsely scattered across Namibia, most common in NE Strip		
5 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>	Boddaert, 1783; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>R. c. xerica</i>	Clancey & Irwin, 1966; Calai, CuAngolaar, Angola	MB(IA); BSANE
Mainly north-central & north-east Namibia, sparsely scattered records in central Namibia		
4 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>H. r. rustica</i>	Linnaeus	NM(P)
Throughout Namibia		
27 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Angola Swallow	<i>Hirundo angolensis</i>	Bocage, 1868; Huíla, Angola
Rare & irregular, just entering extreme northern Namibia from Angola where more common		V - status unclear
1 specimen in 1 museum (BMNH); Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Hines 1997; Kaesner 1997		
White-throated Swallow	<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>	Strickland, 1849; Cape Peninsular, W Cape Prov, RSA
Sparsely scattered across Namibia but common along perennial rivers in north-east Namibia & along Orange River		MB(IA)
2 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	Leach, 1818; Chisalla Is, Lower Congo R, DRC
<i>smithii</i>	Leach	RB & partial BM(IA)
Across extreme northern Namibia associated with perennial rivers		

12 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Pearl-breasted Swallow	<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	Sundevall, 1850; Leroma, NW Prov, RSA
<i>H. d. dimidiata</i>	Sundevall	RB & ?partial BM(IA) SANE
Central Namibia, north-west along escarpment & north-east mainly along perennial rivers, elsewhere sparse		
10 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>	Lichtenstein, 1842; Baviaans R, Bedford dist, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>P. f. fuligula</i>	Lichtenstein	RB; SAE
Southern Namibia		
<i>P. f. anderssoni</i>	(Sharpe & Wyatt), 1887; Daviep, Erongo Mtn, Namibia	RB; NamNE
Central & north-western Namibia		
<i>P. f. fusciventris</i>	(Vincent), 1933; Namuli Mtn, Quelimane dist, n Mozambique	RB;
Sparse in Zambezi region		
74 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>D. u. urbicum</i>	(Linnaeus)	NM(P)
Mainly down central highlands spine of Namibia & NE Strip, scattered records elsewhere. A few isolated breeding records		
21 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Greater Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis cucullata</i>	Boddaert, 1783; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Down central highlands spine of Namibia & NE Strip		MB(IA)
93 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Lesser Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>	Guérin-Méneville, 1843; Ethiopia
<i>C. a. ampliformis</i>	Clancey, 1969; Linyanti, NE Strip, Namibia	RB & MB(IA)
Across northern Namibia, most common in NE Strip		
8 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Red-breasted Swallow	<i>Cecropis semirufa</i>	Sundevall, 1850; Magaliesberg, Hennops-Crocodile R conf, Gauteng, RSA
<i>C. s. semirufa</i>	Sundevall	MB(IA)
Northern & central Namibia but absent from west of escarpment		
17 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

Mosque Swallow	<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Senegal	
<i>C. s. monteiri</i>		Hartlaub, 1862; Massangano, n-w Angola	RB & partial BM(IA)
Extreme north-central & north-east Namibia			
10 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
South African Cliff-Swallow (BSAE 5%)	<i>Petrochelidon spilodera</i>	Sundevall, 1850; Valsch R, e of Kroonstad, Free State Prov, RSA	
Down central highlands spine of Namibia but absent from south & NE Strip			MB(IA); BSAE
4 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			

PASSERIFORMES: Macrosphenidae (Rockrunner, Crombecs)			
Rockrunner (NamNE 90%)	<i>Achaetops pycnopygius</i>	Sclater, 1853; Damaraland, Namibia	
Western escarpment & adjacent highlands in central & northern Namibia			RB; NamNE
53 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
Long-billed Crombec	<i>Sylvietta rufescens</i>	Vieillot, 1817; Olifants R, W Cape Prov, RSA	
<i>S. r. rufescens</i>	(Vieillot)		RB; SAE
Southern half of Namibia			
<i>S. r. pallida</i>	(Alexander), 1899; btn Tete & Chocoa, Zambezi R, Mozambique		RB
Eastern Zambezi region			
<i>S. r. flecki</i>	(Reichenow), 1900; Machumi Pan, s of Lake Ngami, Botswana		RB; SANE
Northern Namibia except for extreme north-west & eastern Zambezi region			
<i>S. r. ochrocarra</i>	Oberholser, 1905; Damaraland, Namibia		RB; NamNE
A west-east band across Namibia from about Windhoek to the southern border of Etosha National Park			
<i>S. r. ansorgei</i>	Hartert, 1907; Huxe, Benguela, Angola		RB
Extreme north-west Namibia			
127 specimens in 15 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012			

PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae (Phylloscopus Warblers)			
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; s of Thames R, England	
<i>P. t. trochilus</i>	(Linnaeus)		NM(P)

Savanna & woodland habitats across Namibia, but sparse in south & Namib; overlaps with <i>P.t. acredula</i>		
<i>P. t. acredula</i>	(Linnaeus), 1758; Sweden	NM(P)
Savanna & woodland habitats across Namibia, but sparse in south & Namib; overlaps with <i>P.t. trochilus</i>		
48 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		

PASSERIFORMES: Acrocephalidae (Acrocephalus & related Warblers)		
Greater Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus rufescens</i>	Sharpe & Bouvier, 1876; Lândana (Cacongo), Cabinda, Angola
<i>A. r. ansorgei</i>	(Hartert), 1906; Duque de Bragança, Malanje, n Angola	RB
Papyrus beds in Okavango, Kwando, Linyanti, Chobe & Zambezi Rivers in NE Strip		
4 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Lesser Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	Hartlaub, 1864; Liesbeek R, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>A. g. gracilirostris</i>	(Hartlaub)	RB; SAE
Northern half of Namibia, mainly in north-east, scattered elsewhere		
<i>A. g. kunenensis</i>	(Hartert), 1903; Kunene R, s Angola	RB; SANE
Southern half of Namibia, mainly along Orange & lower Fish Rivers, scattered elsewhere		
9 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; n Europe
<i>A. a. arundinaceus</i>	(Linnaeus)	NM(P)
Scattered records, mainly in NE Strip & down central spine of Namibia		
5 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
Scattered records from perennial & seasonal wetlands across central & northern Namibia		
9 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Hermann, 1804; Alsace
<i>A. s. scirpaceus</i>	(Hermann)	NM(P)
In vegetation fringing wetlands mainly in north-east Namibia; overlaps with <i>A.s. fuscus</i>		
<i>A. s. fuscus</i>	(Hemprich & Ehrenberg), 1833; n Arabia	NM(P)
In vegetation fringing wetlands mainly in north-east Namibia; overlaps with <i>A.s. scirpaceus</i>		

7 specimens in 2 museums; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>	Vieillot, 1817; Knysna, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>A. b. baeticatus</i>	(Vieillot)	RB; SAE
Extreme eastern tip of Zambezi region		
<i>A. b. hallae</i>	White, 1960; Brandberg, Namibia	RB; SANE
Perennial & seasonal wetlands scattered across Namibia, except for extreme eastern tip of Zambezi region		
46 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Bechstein, 1798; Thuringia, Germany
A few scattered records in NE Strip & central Namibia, unobtrusive & overlooked		NM(P)
8 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Olive-tree Warbler	<i>Hippolais olivetorum</i>	Strickland, 1837; Zante, Ionian Isl
A few records from central Namibia, uncommon, unobtrusive & probably under-reported		NM(P)
No specimens; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	Vieillot, 1817; Nancy, France
Savannas & woodlands in mainly central & northern Namibia east of escarpment- avoids arid Namib & Karoo		NM(P)
23 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae (Locustella & related Warblers)

River Warbler	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	Wolf, 1810; Danube, nr Vienna, Austria
Rare, in perennial river valleys in the NE Strip. First recorded in Namibia by C Hines, Dec 1994		NM(P)
No specimens; Hines 1995; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Little Rush Warbler	<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	Vieillot, 1817; Knysna, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>B. b. msiri</i>	Neave, 1909; Msiri's village, Bunketa R, Kiatanga, DRC	RB
Sedges, reeds, rushes & papyrus in marshes associated with perennial rivers in north-east Namibia		
2 specimen in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae (African Warblers, e.g. Cisticolas, Prinias, Apalises, Camaropteras, Wren-Warblers, Eremomelas)

Red-faced Cisticola	<i>Cisticola erythrops</i>	Hartlaub, 1857; Calabar, Nigeria
<i>C. e. nyasa</i>	Lynes, 1930; Chiromo, Malawi	RB

Edge of wetlands in Zambezi region		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	A Smith, 1843; nr Zeerust, NW Prov, RSA
<i>C. c. frater</i>	Reichenow, 1916; Damaraland, Namibia	RB; NamNE
Central & northern Namibia, except for extreme eastern Zambezi region		
<i>C. c. smithersi</i>	Hall, 1956; Panda Matenga, Botswana	RB; SANE
Extreme eastern Zambezi region		
177 specimens in 16 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Tinkling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola rufilatus</i>	Hartlaub, 1870; Elephant Vlei, "Damaraland", Namibia
<i>C. r. rufilatus</i>	(Hartlaub)	RB; SANE
Central & north-central Namibia, & eastern Zambezi region		
<i>C. r. venustula</i>	Clancey, 1984; Mzimba, Malawi	RB
North-eastern Namibia but excluding eastern Zambezi region		
26 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Grey-backed Cisticola (SANE 5%)	<i>Cisticola subruficapilla</i>	A Smith, 1843; W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>C. s. namaqua</i>	Lynes, 1930; Klipfontein, nr Springbok, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
Extreme south of Namibia along Orange River		
<i>C. s. karasensis</i>	(Roberts), 1937; Kochena, Great Karas Mtns, Namibia	RB; NamE
South-western & south-central Namibia		
<i>C. s. windhoekensis</i>	(Roberts), 1937; Neudamm, nr Windhoek, Namibia	RB; NamE
Central Namibia from coast eastwards to about Witvlei		
<i>C. s. newtoni</i>	Rosa Pinto, 1967; Caraculo, Namibe, Angola	RB; NamNE
North-west Namibia		
55 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Luapula Cisticola	<i>Cisticola luapula</i>	Lynes, 1933; Lake Bangweulu, ne Zambia
<i>C. l. stagnans</i>	Clancey, 1969; Chanoke drift, Botletle R, n Botswana	RB
Extreme north-central to north-east Namibia, mainly along perennial wetlands in NE Strip		
3 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

Chirping Cisticola	<i>Cisticola pipiens</i>	Lynes, 1930; Huambo town, Huambo Prov, Angola
<i>C. p. arundicola</i>	Clancey, 1969; Sepopa, Botswana	RB
NE Strip wetlands		
5 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Levaillant's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola tinniens</i>	Lichtenstein, 1842; conf Vaal & Valsch R, Bothaville, Free State Prov, RSA
<i>C. t. tinniens</i>	(Lichtenstein)	RB; SAE
Orange River on extreme south-eastern border of Namibia		
No specimens: Swanepoel 2006		
Neddicky	<i>Cisticola fulvicapilla</i>	Vieillot, 1817; Graaff Reinet, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>C. f. hallae</i>	Benson, 1955; Tsotsoroga Pan, n Botswana	RB
Eastern north-central & north-eastern Namibia		
17 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Rafinesque, 1810; Roccella, Italy
<i>C. j. terrestris</i>	(A Smith), 1842; ne of Kuruman, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB
Patchy across Namibia, more common in north		
39 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Desert Cisticola	<i>Cisticola aridulus</i>	Witherby, 1900; Gerazi, lower White Nile, Sudan
<i>C. a. kalahari</i>	Ogilvie-Grant, 1910; Molopo R, N Cape Prov, RSA / Botswana border	RB; SAE
South of about Okahandja, largely absent from Namib sand sea & southern Namibia		
<i>C. a. eremicus</i>	Clancey, 1984; 53 km sw of Kamanjab, nw Namibia	RB
Northern Namibia		
63 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Senegal
<i>P. s. bechuanae</i>	Macdonald, 1941; Mababe Flats, n Botswana	RB
Northern Namibia		
72 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Black-chested Prinia (SANE 30%)	<i>Prinia flavicans</i>	Vieillot, 1820; Namaqualand, N Cape Prov, RSA

<i>P. f. flavicans</i>	(Vieillot)	RB; SAE
Southern, central & southern north-central Namibia but absent from Namib sand sea		
<i>P. f. ansorgei</i>	Sclater, 1927; Uche, Benguela, Angola	RB
North-west Namibia		
<i>P. f. nubilosa</i>	Clancey, 1957; Kendal, nr Witbank, Mpumalanga Prov, RSA	RB
North-east Namibia		
137 specimens in 15 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Karoo Prinia (SAE <5%)	<i>Prinia maculosa</i>	Boddaert, 1783; Swellendam, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>P. m. psammophila</i>	Clancey, 1963; McDougall Bay, S of Port Nolloth, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
Far southern Namibia		
7 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Namaqua Warbler (SAE 5%)	<i>Phragmacia substriata</i>	A Smith, 1842; banks of Olifants R, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>P. s. confinis</i>	(Clancey), 1991; Vioolsdrift, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB, SAE
Along Orange River valley, extending some 80 km up Fish River, in extreme southern Namibia		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flavida</i>	Strickland, 1853; Ngamiland, Botswana
<i>A. f. flavida</i>	(Strickland)	RB
North-central & north-east Namibia		
39 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Rufous-eared Warbler (SAE 10%)	<i>Malcorus pectoralis</i>	A Smith, 1829; Bitterfontein, nw W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>M. p. ocularius</i>	(A Smith)	RB; SAE
Scattered across southern & the southern half of central Namibia		
<i>M. p. etoshae</i>	(Winterbottom), 1965; Leeubron, nr Okaukuejo, Etosha NP, Namibia	RB; NaME
North-western part of central & north-central Namibia		
35 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Grey-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brevicaudata</i>	Cretzschmar, 1830; nw Sudan
<i>C. b. sharpei</i>	Zedlitz, 1911; Omaruru, Namibia	RB
Central & northern Namibia but absent from central Kalahari & Zambezi region		

<i>C. b. intercalata</i>	White, 1960; 100 km s of Mwinilunga, nw Zambia		RB
Zambezi region			
138 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Stierling's Wren-Warbler	<i>Calamonastes stierlingi</i>	Reichenow, 1901; Songea, upper Ruvuma dist, Tanzania	
<i>C. s. stierlingi</i>	Reichenow		RB
NE Strip			
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015			
Barred Wren-Warbler (SAE 35%)	<i>Calamonastes fasciolatus</i>	A Smith, 1847; ne of Kuruman, N Cape Prov, RSA	
<i>C. f. fasciolatus</i>	(Smith)		RB; SAE
Central & northern Namibia east of the escarpment			
67 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Cinnamon-breasted Warbler (SAE 10%)	<i>Euryptila subcinnamomea</i>	A Smith, 1847; Kamiesberg, N Cape Prov, RSA	
Patchy in south of Namibia, in area of Fish River & Naukluft			RB; SAE
5 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Yellow-bellied Eremomela	<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>	Lafresnaye, 1839; Orange R, nw N Cape, RSA - Namibia border	
<i>E. i. icteropygialis</i>	(Lafresnaye)		RB; SAE
Southern & central Namibia			
<i>E. i. helenorae</i>	Alexander, 1899; Mesanangue, Zambezi R, 112 km above Tete, Mozambique		RB
North-east Namibia			
<i>E. i. sharpei</i>	Reichenow, 1905; Elephant Vlei, ne "Damaraland", Namibia		RB; SAE
North-central & north-western Namibia			
103 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012			
Green-capped Eremomela	<i>Eremomela scotops</i>	Sundevall, 1850; Mohapoani, Rustenberg, NW Prov, RSA	
<i>E. s. pulchra</i>	(Bocage), 1878; Caconda, Angola		RB
North-east Namibia			
16 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005			
Karoo Eremomela (SAE 10%)	<i>Eremomela gregalis</i>	A Smith, 1829; n Little Namaqualand, N Cape Prov, RSA	
<i>E. g. gregalis</i>	(A Smith)		RB; SAE

Central- & southern-western Namibia		
16 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Burnt-necked Eremomela	<i>Eremomela usticollis</i>	Sundevall, 1850; Leroma, Rustenberg, NW Prov, RSA
<i>E. u. baumgartii</i>	Reichenow, 1905; Windhoek, Namibia	RB; SANE
Central & northern Namibia east of escarpment; largely absent from central Kalahari		
38 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Leiothrichidae (Babblers)		
Black-faced Babbler (SANE 80%)	<i>Turdoides melanops</i>	Hartlaub, 1867; mid-lower-Kunene R, Namibia-Angola border
<i>T. m. melanops</i>	(Hartlaub)	RB; NamNE
Northern Namibia from near Ruacana east to about the confluence of the Omuramba Omatako & Okavango River		
<i>T. m. querula</i>	Clancey, 1979; Andara, Okavango River, Namibia	RB; SANE
East of about the Omuramba Omatako & Okavango River confluence through the NE Strip		
24 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>	A Smith, 1836; nr Zeerust, NW Prov, RSA
<i>T. j. Tamalakanei</i>	de Schauensee, 1932; Tamalakane R, Maun Botswana	RB
North-eastern Namibia		
35 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Hartlaub's Babbler	<i>Turdoides hartlaubii</i>	Bocage, 1868; Bibala, Namibe, Angola
<i>T. h. hartlaubii</i>	(Bocage)	RB
Along perennial rivers, floodplains & associated wetlands in northern Namibia, from Kunene to Zambezi		
<i>T. h. griseosquamata</i>	Clancey, 1974; Botletle River, 20° 30'S, 24° 30'E, Botswana	RB
This subspecies possibly along Kwando, Chobe and lower Zambezi rivers in Zambezi region (birds on Kwando greyish & heavily scalloped)		
45 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Southern Pied Babbler	<i>Turdoides bicolor</i>	Jardine, 1831; Kuruman, N Cape Prov, RSA
Central & northern Namibia but sparse west of escarpment & absent from eastern Zambezi region		RB; SAE
106 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Bare-cheeked Babbler (NamNE 90%)	<i>Turdoides gymnogenys</i>	Hartlaub, 1865; Benguela, Angola

North-west & north-central Namibia		RB; NamNE
77 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae (Sylvia Warblers)		
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>S. a. dammholzi</i>	Stresemann, 1928;	V(P)
Two records, Möwe Bay & Mahango area		
No specimens; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Paterson 2009b		
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Boddaert, 1783; France
<i>S. b. woodwardi</i>	(Sharpe), 1877; Berea, Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA	NM(P)
Uncommon with scattered records across Namibia		
11 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Latham, 1787; Kent, England
<i>S. c. icterops</i>	Ménétriés, 1832; Zouvant, Talish Mtn, Azerbaijan	NM(P)
Scattered records in mainly eastern north-central & north-eastern Namibia; also in Windhoek area. Overlaps with <i>S.c. volgensis</i>		
<i>S. c. volgensis</i>	Domaniewski, 1915; Saratov, se Russian Federation	NM(P)
Scattered records in mainly eastern north-central & north-eastern Namibia; also in Windhoek area. Overlaps with <i>S.c. icterops</i>		
7 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Chestnut-vented Warbler (Tit-Babbler) (SANE 25%)	<i>Sylvia subcaerulea</i>	Vieillot, 1817; Gouritz R, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>S. s. subcaerulea</i>	(Vieillot)	RB; SAE
Extreme south-eastern Namibia near Orange River		
<i>S. s. cinerascens</i>	Reichenow, 1902; Windhoek, Namibia	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia except for extreme south-east Namibia, Namib sand sea & eastern NE Strip / Zambezi region		
253 specimens in 16 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Layard's Warbler (Tit-Babbler) (SAE 10%)	<i>Sylvia layardi</i>	Hartlaub, 1862; Clanwilliam, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>S. l. aridicola</i>	Winterbottom, 1958; Noisabis, Richtersveld, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; NamNE
Southern & western Namibia north to about the Hoanib River		
33 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae (White-eyes)		
Orange River White-eye (SAE 20%)	<i>Zosterops pallidus</i>	Swainson, 1838; 16 km e of Prieska, N Cape Prov, RSA
Sparsely distributed down central spine of Namibia, along Swakop & Kuiseb Rivers to west & along Fish & Orange Rivers in south		RB; SAE
35 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Yellow White-eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	Bonaparte, 1850; Senegal
<i>Z. s. anderssoni</i>	Shelley, 1892; Elephant Vlei, "Damaraland", Namibia	
Eastern part of north-central, & north-east Namibia		
95 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae (Starlings, Mynas)		
Common Starling (Alien)	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
Oranjemund & along Orange River		Alien, NB
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	Meuschen, 1787; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea & Tsau //Khaeb National Park, most common in central & north-central, sparse in south		RB
137 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Cape Glossy Starling	<i>Lamprotornis nitens</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Angola
Throughout most of Namibia except for most arid western - particularly south-western - areas		RB
196 specimens in 15 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Greater Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>	Ehrenberg, 1828; Ambukol, Dongola dist, Sudan
<i>L. c. sycobius</i>	(Hartlaub), 1859; Tete, Mozambique	
Northern Namibia except extreme north-west, most common in north-east		
6 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Miombo Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis elisabeth</i>	Stresemann, 1924; Msamvialager, South Ufipa, Tanzania
Zambezi region		RB
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

Meves's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis mevesii</i>	Wahlberg, 1856; Okavango R, nw Botswana
<i>L. m. mevesii</i>	(Wahlberg)	RB
Far north-eastern Namibia, along Okavango River & across NE Strip		
<i>L. m. violacior</i>	Clancey, 1973; Otjibombe, Kunene R, nw Namibia	RB
North-western Namibia		
77 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Burchell's Starling (SANE 40%)	<i>Lamprotornis australis</i>	A Smith, 1836; nr Zeerust, NW Prov, RSA
Central & northern Namibia but absent from the arid west		RB, SANE
96 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Sharp-tailed Starling	<i>Lamprotornis acuticaudus</i>	Barboza du Bocage, 1869; Huíla, Caconda, Angola
In well-developed broadleaved woodland in north-east Namibia, mainly in the Khaudum area & parts of the NE Strip		RB
25 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	Boddaert, 1783; Benin
<i>C. l. verreauxi</i>	(Bocage), 1870; Caconda, Huíla, Angola	MB(IA)
Central & northern Namibia but sparse in central-eastern Kalahari region		
73 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Pale-winged Starling (SANE 45%)	<i>Onychognathus nabouroup</i>	Daudin, 1800; Kamiesberg, Little Namaqualand, N Cape Prov, RSA
North-western, central & southern Namibia but absent from the eastern Kalahari system		RB; SANE
126 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Buphagidae (Oxpeckers)		
Yellow-billed Oxpecker (E)	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Senegal
<i>B. a. africanus</i>	Linnaeus	RB
Along Kunene River in north-west, sparse across Cuvelai system in north-central, to large river systems in north-east Namibia		
10 specimens from 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>	Stanley, 1814; Ethiopia
Large river systems & adjacent floodplains & woodlands in north-east Namibia		RB
19 specimens from 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae (Thrushes)		
Groundscraper Thrush	<i>Psophocichla litsitsirupa</i>	A Smith, 1836; Zeerust, NW Prov, RSA
<i>P. l. litsitsirupa</i>	(Smith)	RB; SANE
Zambezi region		
<i>P. l. pauciguttata</i>	(Clancey), 1956; Okahandja, Namibia	RB; SANE
Central & northern Namibia, except for far west & Zambezi region		
99 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Kurrichane Thrush	<i>Turdus libonyana</i>	A Smith, 1836; nr Zeerust, NW Prov, RSA
<i>T. l. chobiensis</i>	(Roberts), 1932; Kabulabula, Chobe R, Botswana	RB; SANE
Mainly north-eastern Namibia, scattered records in north-central Namibia		
20 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Karoo Thrush (SAE 5%)	<i>Turdus smithi</i>	Bonaparte, 1850; Philippolis, Free State Prov, RSA
Southern Namibia, from near Brukkaros south, mainly along Fish & Orange Rivers & surroundings, with isolated records from near Swakopmund, Sandwich Harbour, Stampriet and Lüderitz		RB; SAE
4 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae (Robins, Chats, Palm Thrushes, Wheatears, Rock Thrushes, Old World Flycatchers)		
Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
North-east Namibia, mainly (on present evidence) along Chobe River		NM(P)
2 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Cape Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	Linnaeus, 1771; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>C. c. namaquensis</i>	Sclater, 1911; Klipfontein, nr Springbok, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
Southern Namibia along Orange River & north up Fish River to about Hardap Dam near Mariental		
11 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>	Hartlaub, 1866; Wau, Bahr-rl-Ghazal, Sudan
<i>C. h. heuglini</i>	(Hartlaub)	RB
North-east Namibia, vagrant elsewhere (e.g. Windhoek)		

24 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Red-capped Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha natalensis</i>	A Smith, 1840; Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA
<i>C. n. intensa</i>	Mearns, 1913; Taveta, se Kenya	RB / MB(IA)?
NE Strip, mainly in & near riparian belt of large river systems		
2 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Angola Cave Chat (NT)	<i>Cossypha ansorgei</i>	Hartert, 1907; nr Lubango, Mossamedes Prov, Angola
Extreme north-west Namibia in Zebra Mountains near Kunene River		RB
No specimens; Swanepoel 2015		
Collared Palm Thrush	<i>Cichladusa arquata</i>	Peters, 1863; Sena, Mozambique
Regular on Impalila Island, irregular in palms along Okavango (Mahango) & in palmveld near Omatako Owambo e of Etosha		RB
No specimens; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Rufous-tailed Palm Thrush	<i>Cichladusa ruficauda</i>	Hartlaub, 1857; Gabon
In <i>Hyphaene</i> palms along Kunene River downstream of Ruacana Falls in north-western Namibia		RB
2 specimens in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Bearded Scrub Robin	<i>Erythropygia quadrivirgata</i>	Reichenow, 1879; Kipini, lower Tana R, Kenya
<i>E. q. quadrivirgata</i>	(Reichenow)	RB
Zambezi region		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
White-browed Scrub Robin	<i>Erythropygia leucophrys</i>	Vieillot, 1817; Gamtoos R, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>E. l. ovamboensis</i>	Neumann, 1920; Bongo R, tributary to Okavango, n Ngamiland, Botswana	RB
Northern Namibia but not west of escarpment, extending south down the central spine of country to near Windhoek		
73 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Kalahari Scrub Robin (SANE 30%)	<i>Erythropygia paena</i>	A Smith, 1836; Mafeking dist, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>E. p. Paean</i>	(A Smith)	RB; SAE
Throughout Namibia except for north-west, west of escarpment & far south		
<i>E. p. benguellensis</i>	(Hartert) 1907; Uche, Benguela, Angola	RB; NamNE
North-western Namibia		

118 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Karoo Scrub Robin (SAE 15%)	<i>Erythropygia coryphoeus</i>	Viellot, 1817; Uitenhage dist, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>E. c. abboti</i>	Friedman, 1932; Fish R, nr Berseba, s Namibia	RB; NamNE
Southern Namibia, except for extreme west, from Namib-Naukluft south to Orange River		
<i>E. c. cinerea</i>	Macdonald, 1952; Port Nolloth dist, nw N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
Extreme southern Namibia along lower Orange River		
35 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Herero Chat (NamNE 90%)	<i>Namibornis herero</i>	de Schauensee, 1931; Karibib, Damaraland, Namibia
Central-west & north-west Namibia along escarpment & pro-Namib insulbergs from Tsaris Mtns to Kunene River		RB; NamNE
17 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
A few scattered records - Mahango, Swakopmund		V(P)
1 specimen in 1 museum; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Cape Flats, nr Cape Town, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>S. t. stonei</i>	Bowen, 1931; Camacupa, Bié, Angola	RB
North-eastern Namibia, mainly near rivers & floodplains		
<i>S. t. clanceyi</i>	Latimer, 1961; Wallekraal, nw N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
Lower Orange River in Namibia		
20 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Capped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>O. p. pileata</i>	(Gmelin)	RB / MB(IA)?; SAE
Extreme south-western Namibia in Tsau //Khaeb National Park		
<i>O. p. neseri</i>	Macdonald, 1952; Erongo Mts, Omaruru dist, Namibia	RB / MB(IA)?
Throughout Namibia except for extreme south-west		
87 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
A few scattered records in northern Namibia - Etosha, Okavango		V(P)
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

Familiar Chat	<i>Oenanthe familiaris</i>	Stephens, 1826; Table Mnt, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>O. f. galtoni</i>	(Strickland), 1853; Otjimbingwe, Namibia	RB; SAE
Southern & central Namibia		
<i>O. f. falkensteini</i>	(Cabanis), 1875; Chinchoxo, Cabinda, Angola	RB
NE Strip		
<i>O. f. angolensis</i>	Lynes, 1926; Uche, Namibe, Angola	RB
North-central & north-east Namibia		
106 specimens in 15 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Sickle-winged Chat (SAE <5%)	<i>Emarginata sinuata</i>	Sundevall, 1858; Saldanha Bay, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>E. s. ensifera</i>	Clancey, 1958; Rietfontein, Griquatown-Niekerkshoop, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
Far southern Namibia		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Karoo Chat (SANE 35%)	<i>Emarginata schlegelii</i>	Wahlberg, 1855; Onanis, 112 km e of Walvis Bay, w Namibia
<i>E. s. schlegelii</i>	(Wahlberg)	RB; NamE
Western Namibia, from about the Kuiseb River to the Hoanib River		
<i>E. s. benguellensis</i>	(Sclater), 1928; Uchi, Benguela, Angola	RB; NamNE
North-west Namibia from about the Hoanib River to the Kunene River		
<i>E. s. namaquensis</i>	(Sclater), 1928; Bethanien, Great Namaqualand, Namibia	RB; NamNE
Southern Namibia, north to about Rheoboth & the Kuiseb River		
78 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Tractrac Chat (SANE 45%)	<i>Emarginata tractrac</i>	Wilkes, 1817; Uniondale, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>E. t. tractrac</i>	(Wilkes)	RB; SAE
Extreme south-east Namibia		
<i>E. t. albicans</i>	(Wahlberg), 1855; Walvis Bay, Namibia	RB; NamNE
Central Namib Desert from about Sesriem to Hoanib River		
<i>E. t. barlowi</i>	(Roberts), 1937; Aus, Great Namaqualand, Namibia	RB; NamE
South-western Namibia		
<i>E. t. hoeschi</i>	(Niethammer), 1955; Kaoka-Namib, w of Orupembe, Namibia	RB; NamNE

Namib & adjacent Kaokoveld of north-western Namibia		
155 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Mountain Wheatear (SANE 25%)	<i>Myrmecocichla monticola</i>	Vieillot, 1818; Namaqualand, RSA
<i>M. m. monticola</i>	Vieillot	RB; SAE
Southern Namibia		
<i>M. m. atmorii</i>	(Tristram), 1869; Damaraland, Namibia	RB; NamNE
Central Namibia but not in Kalahari in east, & north-west Namibia with scattered records in north-central Namibia		
106 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Ant-eating Chat (SAE 20%)	<i>Myrmecocichla formicivora</i>	Vieillot, 1818; Sundays R, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>M. f. minor</i>	Roberts, 1938; Gemsbok Pan, Ghanzi dist, Botswana	RB; SAE
South-east, central & northern Namibia but absent from far north-west & most of NE Strip		
40 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Arnot's Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla arnoti</i>	Tristram, 1869; Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe
<i>M. a. arnoti</i>	(Tristram)	RB
North-east Namibia, mainly in the NE Strip in well developed breadleafed woodland		
4 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Short-toed Rock Thrush (SANE 60%)	<i>Monticola brevipes</i>	Waterhouse, 1838; s of the Gamsberg, at ca 23° 30'S, 16° 20'E, Namibia
<i>M. b. brevipes</i>	(Waterhouse)	RB; NamNE
Through most of Namibia except extreme eastern, north-eastern, far north-central & most of Tsau //Khaeb National Park		
103 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Southern Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis pammelaina</i>	Stanley, 1814; Mozambique Town, Mozambique
<i>M. p. diabolicus</i>	(Sharpe), 1877; Elephant Vlei, ne Namibia	RB
North-east Namibia except for Zambezi region		
<i>M. p. poliogyna</i>	Lawson, 1964; Fort Jameson, Zambia	RB
Zambezi region		
17 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Pale Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis pallidus</i>	Müller, 1851; Kordofan, s Sudan
<i>B. p. murinus</i>	(Hartlaub & Finsch), 1870; Caconda, Huíla, Angola	RB

North-east & extreme north-central Namibia		
26 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Chat Flycatcher (SANE 30%)	<i>Bradornis infuscatus</i>	A Smith, 1839; Boois Berg, nr Nieuwerust, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>B. i. infuscatus</i>	(Smith)	RB; SAE
Extreme south-western Namibia		
<i>B. i. benguellensis</i>	(Sousa), 1886; town of Benguela, Angola	RB; NamNE
North-western & north-central Namibia		
<i>B. i. namaquensis</i>	Macdonald, 1957; Amhub, Maltahöhe dist, Great Namaqualand, Namibia	RB; SAE
Central & Southern Namibia except for extreme south-west		
<i>B. i. placidus</i>	Clancey, 1958; Kakia, Bangwaketse, Botswana	RB; SAE
North-east Namibia where sparse		
84 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Marico Flycatcher (SANE 30%)	<i>Bradornis mariquensis</i>	Smith, 1847; Marico R, NW Prov, RSA
<i>B. m. acaciae</i>	Irwin, 1957; Ohopoho, Kaokoveld, nw Namibia	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia except for north-east, sparse in far west & south		
<i>B. m. territinctus</i>	(Clancey), 1979; Rundu, Okavango R, ne Namibia	RB; NamNE
North-east Namibia		
147 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Pallas, 1764; Holland
5 subsp in s Africa, at least 3 in Namibia: <i>M. s. striata</i> (Pallas), <i>M. s. neumanni</i> Poche, 1904; Loita Mt, Masailand, Kenya and <i>M. s. balearica</i> Von Jordans, 1913; Mallorca, Balearic Is, w Mediterranean - ranges overlapping.		NM(P)
Throughout Namibia except for south-west		
20 specimens in 7 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Ashy Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa caerulescens</i>	Hartlaub, 1865; Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA
<i>M. c. impavida</i>	Clancey, 1957; 22 km w of Victoriav Falls, Zambezi R, nw Zimbabwe	RB
Along Okavango, Kwando, Linyanti, Chobe & Zambezi Rivers in north-east Namibia & a small isolated population on Kunene River		
22 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Grey Tit-Flycatcher	<i>Myioparus plumbeus</i>	Hartlaub, 1858; Casamance R, Senegal
<i>M. p. catoleucum</i>	(Reichenow), 1900; Chamba, n end of L Nyasa, Tanzania	RB

Along Okavango, Kwando, Linyanti, Chobe & Zambezi Rivers in north-east Namibia; one record from Kunene River		
5 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	Temminck, 1815; Thüringerwald, Germany
A few records in north-east Namibia, mainly in Okavango-Khaudum area		SM(P)
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae (Sunbirds)		
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	Vieillot, 1819; Gamtoos R, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>H. c. zambesiana</i>	(Shelley), 1876; Chupanga, Zambezi dist, Mozambique	RB
North-east Namibia, mainly NE Strip		
16 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Amethyst Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	Shaw, 1811; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>C. a. kirkii</i>	(Shelley), 1876; Chupanga, Zambezi dist, Mozambique	RB, local MB(IA)
Sparse in central & north-central Namibia, more common in north-east		
11 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; s E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>C. s. saturator</i>	(Reichenow), 1891; Angola	RB, local MB(IA)?
Central & northern Namibia		
90 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Malachite Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia famosa</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>N. f. famosa</i>	(Linnaeus)	RB, local MB(IA)?; SAE
Extreme south-western Namibia where confined mainly to lower Orange River; scattered records just north of river		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Southern Double-collared Sunbird (SAE <5%)	<i>Cinnyris chalybeus</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>C. c. albilateralis</i>	(Winterbottom), 1963; Port Nolloth, Namaqualand, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
Extreme southern Namibia, confined mainly to lower Orange River valley, but spreading north – 90 km ne of river		
4 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Marico Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>	A Smith, 1836; Marico dist, NW Prov, RSA

<i>C. m. mariquensis</i>	Smith	RB; SANE
Central & northern Namibia but absent from below western escarpment		
188 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Purple-banded Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris bifasciatus</i>	Shaw, 1811; Malembo, Cabinda, Angola
<i>C. b. microrhyncha</i>	Shelley, 1876; Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania	RB; local MB(IA)?
In mainly riparian vegetation along Okavango, Kwando, Linyanti, Chobe & Zambezi Rivers in north-east Namibia		
2 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
White-bellied Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris talatala</i>	A Smith, 1836; ne Bechuanaland dist, N Cape Prov, RSA
Northern Namibia, mainly north-central & north-east		RB; local MB(IA)?
91 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Dusky Sunbird (SANE 45%)	<i>Cinnyris fuscus</i>	Vieillot, 1819; Great Namaqualand, s Namibia
<i>C. f. fuscus</i>	Vieillot	RB; SAE
Throughout Namibia except for north-east & extreme north-west near Kunene River		
<i>C. f. inclusa</i>	(Clancey), 1970; Lucira, Angola	RB; NamNE?
Extreme north-west Namibia adjacent to Kunene River [extends to sw Angola - does this make it a NamNE?]		
157 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Shelley's Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris shelleyi</i>	Alexander, 1899; Mushika, 15° 36'S, 29° 46'E, n bank of Zambezi R, Zambia
<i>C. s. shelleyi</i>	Alexander	RB
In mainly riparian woodland on Okavango, Kwando & Zambezi Rivers in north-east Namibia		
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Copper Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris cupreus</i>	Shaw, 1811; Malembo, Cabinda, Angola
<i>C. c. chaldeus</i>	Hartlaub, 1862; Cambambe, Angola	RB
Riparian fringe forest in NE Strip - uncommon		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae (Sparrows, Sparrow-Weavers, Sociable Weavers, Petronias)		
White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>	A Smith, 1836; Conf Modder & Riet R, w Free State Prov, RSA
<i>P. m. mahali</i>	(Smith)	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia except for extreme south & Namib		
161 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Sociable Weaver (SAE 50%)	<i>Philetairus socius</i>	Latham, 1790; Warmbad, s Namaqualand, Namibia
Southern (except for Namib sand sea), central & north-central Namibia		RB; SAE
214 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
House Sparrow (Alien)	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>P. d. domesticus</i>	(Linnaeus)	NB
Throughout Namibia but absent from areas unpopulated by people, e.g. Namib sand sea & parts of Kaokoveld		
<i>P. d. indicus</i>	Jardine & Selby, 1831; Bangalore, India	NB
As above. Both subspecies introduced to South Africa, interbred and spread across southern Africa. <i>P.d. domesticus</i> now barely detectable, <i>P.d. indicus</i> dominant		
32 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Great Sparrow (SANE 40%)	<i>Passer motitensis</i>	A Smith, 1836; Motito, nr Kuruman, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>P. m. motitensis</i>	(Smith)	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea, part of northern waterless Kalahari & Zambezi region		
120 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Cape Sparrow (SANE 20%)	<i>Passer melanurus</i>	PL Statius Müller, 1776; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>P. m. damarensis</i>	Reichenow, 1902; Brakwater, nr Windhoek, Namibia	RB; SANE
Southern, central (except for eastern Kalahari), north-central & north-western Namibia		
160 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Northern Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>	Vieillot, 1817; Senegal
<i>P. g. ugandea</i>	Reichenow, 1904; Uganda	RB
Ruacana, Kavangos & across the NE Strip to Ngoma & Impalila Island. Some records further south, Ngoma		
4 specimens in 1 museum; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer diffusus</i>	A Smith, 1836; nr Kuruman, N Cape Prov, RSA

<i>P. d. diffusus</i>	(Smith)	RB
Throughout Namibia except for south & Namib		
212 specimens in 15 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Yellow-throated Petronia	<i>Petronia superciliaris</i>	Blyth, 1845; Port Elizabeth, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>P. s. rufitergum</i>	Clancey, 1964; Kabompo Boma, NW Prov, Zambia	RB
North-central & north-eastern Namibia		
17 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Ploceidae (Weavers, Queleas, Bishops, Widowbirds)		
Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	<i>Bubalornis niger</i>	A Smith, 1836; Zeerust, NW Prov, RSA
<i>B. n. niger</i>	Smith	RB; SANE
Central & northern Namibia		
90 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Scaly-feathered Finch (SANE 35%)	<i>Sporopipes squamifrons</i>	A Smith, 1836; Kuruman, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>S. s. squamifrons</i>	(Smith)	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia except for parts of northern & southern Namib, & eastern Zambezi region		
<i>S. s. fuligescens</i>	Clancey, 1957; Glen Modder R, n of Bloemfontein, Free State Prov, RSA	RB; SANE
Eastern Zambezi region		
155 specimens in 16 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Thick-billed Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>	Vigors, 1831; Algoa Bay, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>A. a. maxima</i>	Roberts, 1932; Kasane, Chobe R, n Botswana	RB
Perennial marshes & floodplains with reedbeds & Papyrus in NE Strip		
11 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>	A Smith, 1828; E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>P. o. crocatus</i>	(Hartlaub), 1881; Magungo, Uganda	RB
In Namibia confined to the riparian belt along the Kunene River		
<i>P. o. tenuirostris</i>	Taylor, 1964; Sepopa, nw Botswana	RB
Riparian woodland along the Okavango, Kwando, Chobe & Zambezi Rivers in north-east Namibia		

9 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Cape Weaver (SAE <5%)	<i>Ploceus capensis</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>P. c. capensis</i>	(Linnaeus)	RB; SAE
In Namibia confined to the Orange River		
No specimens; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Holub's (African) Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthops</i>	Hartlaub, 1862; lower Cuanza R, Angola
<i>P. x. xanthops</i>	(Hartlaub)	RB
Riparian belt & floodplains of perennial rivers across extreme northern Namibia, from Kunene to Zambezi		
29 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Southern Brown-throated Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthopterus</i>	Hartlaub & Finsch, 1870; lower Shiré R, Shupanga, Mozambique
<i>P. x. castaneigula</i>	(Cabanis), 1884; Impalila Is, Zambezi-Chobe conf, Namibia	RB
Reedbeds & Papyrus swamps along perennial rivers & floodplains of north-eastern Namibia		
20 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Lesser Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>	Rüppell, 1845; Shoa, c Ethiopia
<i>P. i. cabanisii</i>	Peters, 1868: Inhambane, Mozambique	RB
Central & northern Namibia		
43 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Southern Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	Vieillot, 1819; Graaff-Reinet, E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>P. v. velatus</i>	Vieillot	RB; SAE
Extreme south of Namibia, along Orange River valley		
<i>P. v. caurinus</i>	Clancey, 1959; Okahandja, Namibia	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea		
355 specimens in 15 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	Müller, 1776; Senegal
<i>P. c. nigriceps</i>	(Layard), 1867; Bulawayo, Zimbabwe	RB
North-east Namibia, mainly along riparian systems in NE Strip		
13 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Chestnut Weaver	<i>Ploceus rubiginosus</i>	Rüppell, 1840; Ethiopia

<i>P. r. trothae</i>	Reichenow, 1905; Windhoek, Namibia	RB, local MB(IA); NamNE
Central, north-central & northern-western Namibia		
239 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Red-headed Weaver	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>	Lafresnaye, 1839; Senegal
<i>A. r. rubriceps</i>	(Sundevall), 1850; Mohapoani, Rustenberg dist, NW Prov, RSA	RB, local MB(IA)
Scattered & sparse in north-central (mainly Etosha) & north-east Namibia		
7 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Cardinal Quelea	<i>Quelea cardinalis</i>	Hartlaub, 1880; Lado, Sudan
<i>Q. c. rhodesiae</i>	Grant & Mackworth-Praes, 1944: nr Molilo's, Petauke, Zambia	V
Few records from Kwando-Zambezi (e.g. Chobe floodplains Apr 1989 (S Braine) & from Okavango (M Paxton)		
No specimens;		
Red-headed Quelea	<i>Quelea erythrops</i>	Hartlaub, 1848; São Tomé
Isolated records from reedbeds in perennial rivers in NE Strip		
No specimens; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Senegal
<i>Q. q. lathamii</i>	(A Smith), 1836; nr Zeerust, NW Prov, RSA	RB & local MB(IA); SANE
Throughout Namibia except for parts of Namib desert & Namib sand sea; sparse in south		
297 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Yellow-crowned Bishop	<i>Euplectes afer</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Senegal
<i>E. a. taha</i>	A Smith, 1836; nr Zeerusus, NW Prov, RSA	RB
Patchy in central, north-central & north-east Namibia		
11 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Southern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Angola
Patchy across extreme northern Namibia, down central highlands spine to Orange River		
42 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>	A Smith, 1838; E Cape Prov, RSA
<i>E. o. bocagei</i>	(Sharpe), 1871; Huíla, Angola	RB
Marshes, reedbeds & Papyrus along perennial rivers & floodplains of the NE Strip		

12 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
White-winged Widowbird	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>	Cassin, 1848; Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA
<i>E. a. albonotatus</i>	(Cassin)	RB
Marshes & adjacent tall grasslands along perennial rivers & floodplains of the NE Strip		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae (Pytilia, Finches, Firefinches, Waxbills, Quailfinches, Mannikins)		
Orange-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia afra</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Angola
Rare & scattered in north-east Namibia, from extreme eastern Zambezi region to Okavango River		RB
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Luanda, Angola
<i>P. m. melba</i>	(Linnaeus)	RB
Northern & central Namibia east of escarpment; sparse in south		
231 specimens in 15 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Red-headed Finch (SANE 30%)	<i>Amadina erythrocephala</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; coastal Benguela, Angola
<i>A. e. erythrocephala</i>	(Linnaeus)	RB; SANE
Western & southern Namibia		
<i>A. e. dissita</i>	Clancey, 1958; Bergeville, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA	RB; SANE
Eastern Namibia		
275 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Cut-throat Finch	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>	Gmelin, 1789; Senegal
<i>A. f. contigua</i>	Clancey, 1970; Uitduiker farm, Thabazimbi dist, NW Prov, RSA	RB
Patchy & sparse in north-central & north-east Namibia		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Brown Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta nitidula</i>	Hartlaub, 1886; Mpala, e Congo
Marshes, floodplains & riparian woodlands along perennial rivers in north-east Namibia		RB
21 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Senegal

<i>L. s. rendalli</i>	Hartert, 1898; upper Shiré R, Malawi	RB
Across far northern Namibia from Kunene to Zambezi regions, with recent isolated population in Windhoek & surroundings, spreading		
53 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Jameson's Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rhodopareia</i>	Heuglin, 1868; Eritrea
<i>L. r. jamesoni</i>	Shelley, 1882; Tati R, 21° 32'S, 27° 47'E, e Botswana	RB
Along floodplains & riparian belt of perennial rivers in north-east Namibia		
<i>L. r. ansorgei</i>	Neumann, 1908; Kabisombo R, Huíla, Angola	RB
Kunene River in far north-western Namibia		
26 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Blue Waxbill	<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Angola
<i>U. a. angolensis</i>	Linnaeus	RB
Northern Namibia but absent west of escarpment & sparse in central Namibia		
104 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Violet-eared Waxbill (SANE 30%)	<i>Uraeginthus granatinus</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Huíla, Angola
From western escarpment eastwards across Namibia, but sparse in south		RB; SANE
218 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Cinderella Waxbill (E)	<i>Estrilda thomensis</i>	Sousa, 1888; São Tomé
Kunene River & tributaries in far north-western Namibia		RB
7 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Cape Town, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>E. a. damarensis</i>	Reichenow, 1902; Rehoboth, Namibia	RB; NamNE
Throughout Namibia except for Namib sand sea & north-east		
<i>E. a. ngamiensis</i>	Roberts, 1932; Shorobe, Thamalakane R, n of Maun, Botswana	RB
North-east Namibia		
71 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Black-faced Waxbill	<i>Estrilda erythronotos</i>	Vieillot, 1817; Zeerust dist, NW Prov, RSA
<i>E. e. erythronotos</i>	(Vieillot)	RB; SANE

Mainly central & northern Namibia		
110 specimens in 15 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Orange-breasted Waxbill	<i>Amandava subflava</i>	Vieillot, 1819; Senegal
<i>A. s. clarkei</i>	(Shelley), 1903; Thornville Junction, btn Pietermaritzburg & Richmond, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA	RB
Patchy in NE Strip, mainly in Mahango core area of Bwabwata National Park		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
African Quailfinch	<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>	Vieillot, 1817; Senegal
<i>O. a. bradfieldi</i>	Roberts, 1929; Quickborn farm, Okahandja dist, Namibia	RB
Patchily in central, north-central & north-east Namibia		
26 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Bronze Mannikin	<i>Lonchura cucullata</i>	Swainson, 1837; Senegal
<i>L. c. scutata</i>	Heuglin, 1863; Dembea, Ethiopia	RB
Scattered records from NE Strip		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Magpie Mannikin	<i>Lonchura fringilloides</i>	Lafresnaye, 1835; Libaria
A few records from Okavango & NE Strip, 1 specimen (Durban Museum) from Okavango, Kavango		V
1 specimen in 1 museums; Clancey 1980; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		

PASSERIFORMES: Viduidae (Indigobirds, Whydahs, Cuckoo-Finch)		
Village Indigobird	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>	PL Statius Müller, 1776; Senegal
<i>V. c. amauropteryx</i>	(Sharpe), 1890; Rustenberg, NW Prov, RSA	RB
Extreme eastern Zambezi region where overlaps with <i>V. c. okavangoensis</i>		
<i>V. c. okavangoensis</i>	Payne, 1973; Maun, Botswana	RB; SANE
Extreme northern Namibia, from Kunene River valley to Zambezi region. An isolated population in Windhoek area. Same range as host, Red-billed Firefinch		
9 specimens in 3 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Purple Indigobird	<i>Vidua purpurascens</i>	Reichenow, 1883; Usegua, ne Tanzania

Riparian belt on Kunene, Okavango & Kwando-Linyanti-Chobe-Zambezi Rivers. Same range as host, Jameson's Firefinch		RB
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>	Pallas, 1764; Angola
NE Strip & along lower Orange River; scattered and uncommon down central spine of country		RB
7 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Shaft-tailed Whydah (SANE 30%)	<i>Vidua regia</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; s Angola
To east of escarpment in central & northern Namibia - a few scattered records in south, mainly in Kalahari		RB, SANE
129 specimens in 11 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Long-tailed Paradise Whydah	<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Angola
To east of escarpment in central & northern Namibia		RB
67 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Broad-tailed Paradise Whydah	<i>Vidua obtusa</i>	Chapin, 1922; Luchenza, Cholo, s Malawi
Extreme eastern Zambezi region particularly on edge of floodplains. Same range as host, Orange-winged Pytilia		RB
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		
Cuckoo-Finch	<i>Anomalospiza imberbis</i>	Cabanis, 1868; Mombasa, Kenya
<i>A. i. imberbis</i>	Cabanis	
North-east Namibia on perennial rivers & their floodplains - uncommon		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Simmons <i>et al.</i> 2015		

PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae (Wagtails, Longclaws, Pipits)		
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; s Sweden
<i>M. f. flava</i>	Linnaeus	SM (NM(P))
Scattered records at natural & man-made wetlands in central & northern Namibia, most common in Capivi Strip		
<i>M. f. lutea</i>	(SG Gmelin), 1774; Astrakhan, s Russia	SM (NM(P))
As above - all three subspecies overlap		
<i>M. f. thunbergi</i>	Billberg, 1828; Lapland	SM (NM(P))
As above. Possibly <i>M. f. feldegg</i> Michahellws, 1830 may occur but not yet confirmed.		

4 specimens in 2 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Cape Wagtail	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>M. c. capensis</i>	Linnaeus	RB; SANE
Southern, central & northern Namibia except for north-east		
<i>M. c. simplicissima</i>	Newmann, 1929; Chipepe, Cuanza Sul, Angola	RB;
North-eastern Namibia		
55 specimens in 15 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Tunstall, 1771; Wycliffe, Yorkshire, UK
<i>M. c. cinerea</i>	Tunstall	V(P)
A few records - central coast, Windhoek & Zambezi region		
No specimens; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	Temminck, 1820; lower Orange R, N Cape Prov, RSA
<i>M. a. aguimp</i>	Temminck	RB; SAE
Orange & lower Fish River. The subspecies of the scattered records in the central regions is / are unknown		
<i>M. a. vidua</i>	Sundevall, 1850; Aswan, Egypt	RB
Kunene, Okavango, Kwando-Linyanti, Chobe & Zambezi Rivers & associated wetlands		
13 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Rosy-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx ameliae</i>	de Tarragon, 1845; Port Natal (= Durban), KwaZulu-Natal, RSA
<i>M. a. altanus</i>	Clancey, 1966; Mayau, Zambia	RB
NE Strip - floodplains of perennial wetlands		
6 specimens in 4 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	Rüppell, 1840; Simen (= Ethiopia)
<i>A. c. bocagii</i>	Nicholson, 1884; Humbe, Huíla, Angola	RB (partial MB?); SANE
Throughout Namibia except north-east		
<i>A. c. spurium</i>	Clancey, 1951; Mzimbiti, Dondo, nr Beira, Mozambique	RB (partial MB?)
North-eastern Namibia		
<i>A. c. grotei</i>	Niethammer, 1957; Onguma, Namibia	RB; SAE
Etosha & surrounding salt pans & associated short grasslands (also Makarikari Pans) - possibly Nyae-Nyae pans		

168 specimens in 14 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Mountain Pipit	<i>Anthus hoeschi</i>	Stresemann, 1938; Erongo Mtn, Namibia
Type specimen (Humboldt Museum, Berlin) collected Erongo Mnt - breeds in Lesotho & adjacent highlands, said to migrate via Namibia & Botswana to Angola highlands (Clancey 1997). Unlikely – needs comprehensive review with fieldwork and genetic study.		PM(IA)?
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1984, 1990; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Long-billed Pipit	<i>Anthus similis</i>	Jerdon, 1840; Jalna, Nilgiri Hills, India
<i>A. s. nicholsoni</i>	Sharpe, 1884; Makwassie, s of Wolmaransstad, NW Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
Extreme southern Namibia		
<i>A. s. leucocraspedon</i>	Reichenow, 1915; Windhoek, Namibia	RB; NamE
Central escarpment & adjacent rocky highlands - absent from Kalahari		
<i>A. s. palliditinctus</i>	Clancey, 1956; Sesfontein, nw Namibia	RB; NamNE
North-western escarpment & adjacent rocky highlands		
70 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Wood Pipit	<i>Anthus nyassae</i>	Neumann, 1906; btn Sangesi & Songea, s Tanzania
<i>A. n. chersophilus</i>	Clancey, 1989; nr Andara, Okavango R, ne Namibia	RB
Noth-eastern Namibia in Kalahari woodlands		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1990; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Buffy Pipit	<i>Anthus vaalensis</i>	Shelley, 1900; Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal, RSA
<i>A. v. chobiensis</i>	(Roberts), 1932; Kabulabula, Chobe R, n Botswana	RB (partial MB?)
NE Strip		
<i>A. v. exasperatus</i>	Winterbottom, 1963; 5 km s of Nata, ne Botswana	RB; SAE
Central Namibia east of escarpment		
<i>A. v. namibicus</i>	Clancey, 1989; Karibib, Namibia	RB, partial MB?; NamNE
Northern Namibia east of escarpment but excluding the NE Strip		
48 specimens in 10 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Plain-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>	Vieillot, 1818; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>A. l. tephridorsus</i>	Clancey, 1967; Kazungula Ranch, 72 km w Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe	RB; SANE
North-central & north-eastern Namibia		

24 specimens in 6 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Sweden
<i>A. t. trivialis</i>	Linnaeus	SM(P)
A few records scattered across northern & fewer yet in central Namibia		
1 specimen in 1 museum; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Pallas, 1811; Kolyma, Siberia
First reported sighting by Bruno Nebe at mouth of Swakop River Feb-Mar 1999, confirmed sighting with clear photographic evidence by Oscar Campbell at Avis Dam, Windhoek Jan-Feb 2015		V(P)
No specimen; Hines 1999; Thomson 2015		

PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae (Canaries)		
Black-throated Canary	<i>Crithagra atrogularis</i>	A Smith, 1836; Zeerust dist, NW Prov, RSA
<i>C. a. deserti</i>	(Reichenow), 1918; Windhoek, Namibia	RB; NamNE
Southern, central & north-western Namibia		
<i>C. a. semideserti</i>	(Roberts), 1932; Machumi Pan, s of Mabele-a-Pudi, Botswana	RB; SANE
Central-eastern, north-central & north-eastern Namibia		
251 specimens in 145 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Crithagra mozambica</i>	PL Statius Müller, 1776; Mozambique
<i>C. m. vansonii</i>	(Roberts), 1932; Zweizwe Pan, btn Mababe & Chobe R, Botswana	RB
Extreme northern north-central & north-eastern Namibia		
39 specimens in 5 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Yellow Canary (SANE 25%)	<i>Crithagra flaviventris</i>	Swainson, 1828; Berg R, W Cape Prov, RSA
<i>C. f. flaviventris</i>	Swainson	RB; SAE
Far southern Namibia		
<i>C. f. damarensis</i>	(Roberts), 1922; Windhoek, Namibia	RB; SANE
Throughout Namibia except for far south - uncommon in Zambezi region & Namib		
219 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
White-throated Canary (SANE 30%)	<i>Crithagra albogularis</i>	A Smith, 1833; Piketberg, W Cape Prov, RSA

<i>C. a. albogularis</i>	A Smith	RB; SAE
Extreme southern Namibia along Orange River		
<i>C. a. sordahlae</i>	(Friedmann), 1932; Mt Sprinbok, N Cape Prov, RSA	RB; SAE
Southern (except for along Orange River) & Central Namibia		
<i>C. a. crocopygia</i>	(Sharpe), 1871; 'Davijob' nr Otjimbingwe, Namibia	RB; NamNE
North-central & north-western Namibia		
86 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Black-headed Canary (SAE 5%)	<i>Serinus alario</i>	Linnaeus, 1758; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>S. a. alario</i>	(Linnaeus)	RB; SAE
Southern Namibia - overlaps with <i>S.a. leucolaemus</i>		
<i>S. a. leucolaemus</i>	(Sharpe), 1903; Hountop R, nw of Maltahöhe, Namibia	RB; NamE
South, central and central-western Namibia. Sometimes treated as full species, "Damara Canary" <i>Serinus leucolaemus</i>		
68 specimens in 9 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		

PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae (Buntings)		
Lark-like Bunting (SANE 40%)	<i>Emberiza impetuani</i>	A Smith, 1836; e Botswana
<i>E. i. impetuani</i>	A Smith	RB
Western & southern Namibia up to about the 300 mm rainfall isohyet		
276 specimens in 12 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>	A Smith, 1836; s Gauteng Prov, RSA
<i>E. t. tahapisi</i>	A Smith	RB
North-eastern Namibia		
<i>E. t. nivenorum</i>	(Winterbottom), 1964; Otjivasandu, Namibia	RB; NamNE
Central & northern Namibia but excluding north-east - avoids Kalahari		
56 specimens in 8 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005		
Cape Bunting (SANE 5%)	<i>Emberiza capensis</i>	Linnaeus, 1766; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>E. c. capensis</i>	Linnaeus	RB; SAE
Southern & east-central Namibia		

<i>E. c. bradfieldi</i>	(Roberts), 1928; Waterberg Police Post, Namibia	RB; NamNE
West-central & northern Namibia		
81 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	Stephens, 1815; Cape of Good Hope, RSA
<i>E. f. kalaharica</i>	Roberts, 1932; Tsotsoroga Pan, Botswana	RB
NE Strip		
<i>E. f. princeps</i>	Clancey & Winterbottom, 1960; Mnts 16 km e of Windhoek, Namibia	RB; NamNE
Central & northern Namibia but excluding NE Strip		
148 specimens in 13 museums; Clancey 1980; Harrison <i>et al.</i> 1997; Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005; Chittenden <i>et al.</i> 2012		
Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Linnaeus, 1758;
One record with photograph from NamibRand Nov 2013 - an immature male.		V
No specimens; observation & identification by Paul Donald and reported in Thomson 2014a		

ANNEX 2

Category C - species introduced, human-assisted transportees or escapees from captivity and whose breeding populations (if any) are thought not to be self sustaining

Species	Scientific name	Notes
Common Peacock	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Free-roaming birds at various lodges, country hotels and private residences have not led to the establishment of self-sustaining feral populations.
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Recorded at a number of locations in domestic / semi-domestic situation. A few records in "wild" places, e.g. Avis Dam 2009, seven at Hoffnung Dam, at Oanab Dam with wild waterfowl. All considered to be escapees
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Reported from near Andara, Okavango River October 1962.
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Reported from near Ondongwa June 1999, south of Windhoek April 2001, Chobe River September 2002.
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Reported from near Katima Mulilo, Zambezi River December 1978.
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	A small feral population on farm Matador about 50 km n of Okahandja – not recorded for past decade - needs to be checked.
Black-cheeked Lovebird	<i>Agapornis nigrigenis</i>	Although indigenous to the eastern Zambezi region, individual birds and small groups have been reported from Windhoek since February 2013 (P Erb reported by Thomson 2013b). They are assumed to be cage bird escapees. These birds pose a potential risk of hybridization with Rosy-faced Lovebirds <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i> , and some hybridization is suspected to have already occurred (e.g. birds with blue rumps)
Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Established a small feral breeding population in Swakopmund (from escapees) since 2001, but declined and not self-sustaining. Sightings of birds in Windhoek and Etosha are probably escapees, no evidence of breeding.
House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Isolated records of single birds at Walvis Bay in 2011, 2014 & 2015. Probably off ships. None appear to have stayed or survived.
Bimaculated Lark	<i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>	Collected Swakopmund 1930 - thought to be an escapee off a ship (Hockey <i>et al.</i> 2005)

Species	Scientific name	Notes
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Reports from Oranjemund & Rosh Pinah not verified. Recent surveys at both towns found no birds. These locations are far from established Myna populations. The Common Myna in southern Africa has spread typically by slowly expanding its range, farm by farm, town and village to the next town or village, not leaping over 1,000 km. Thus if they were present in south-western Namibia, it is likely that they were brought in and escaped or were released.

The House Crow and Common Myna are potentially highly invasive and any individuals found in Namibia should be aggressively pursued and destroyed. A number of other exotic species of waterfowl and cagebirds are kept by people in Namibia, including various ducks, geese, cockatiels, parrots and seed-eaters. Despite our aversion to the caging of birds, these species are probably unlikely to establish self-sustaining feral populations.

ANNEX 3

Category D - species reported to occur in Namibia but for which there is as yet no unequivocal evidence

Species	Scientific name	Notes
SPHENISCIFORMES: Spheniscidae (Penguins)		
Rockhopper Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>	One record at Orange River mouth on Northern Cape side. No evidence of it crossing into Namibia.
PROCELLARIIFORMES: Diomedidae (Albatrosses)		
Shy Albatross	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Reported to occur in Namibia's coastal & offshore waters. Most former records are probably of White-capped Albatross <i>T. steadi</i> .
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Little known because of confusion with Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross <i>T. chlororhynchos</i> .
Light-mantled Albatross	<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	Proportedly one record, specimen picked up between Sandwich Harbour & Walvis Bay, but specimen cannot be traced.
PROCELLARIIFORMES: Procellariidae (Petrels, Shearwaters)		
Broad-billed Prion	<i>Pachyptila vittata</i>	No confirmed records at sea due to difficulty of identification.
Slender-billed Prion	<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>	Generally southern oceans south of 65°S, irrupts further north in some years. Record off central Namibia coast not verified.
Kerguelen Petrel	<i>Aphrodroma brevirostris</i>	Eruptive, behind polar & subpolar fronts, usually oceanic waters but occasionally inshore with storms. Records off central Namibia not verified.
Flesh-footed Shearwater	<i>Puffinus carneipes</i>	Widespread on east coast of southern Africa; most northerly record on west coast off Orange River mouth. Exact location not known and record not verified.
Little Shearwater	<i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	Off southern Africa mainly south of 32°S, wanders north to off Orange River & central Namibia, but records not verified.
PROCELLARIIFORMES: Hydrobatidae (Storm Petrels)		
White-faced Storm Petrel	<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	Unconfirmed report – 30 birds on shelf edge, north Namibia; 1 bird reported 220 nm off central Namibia. Records not substantiated.
White-bellied Storm Petrel	<i>Fregetta grallaria</i>	Oceanic waters, seldom over continental shelf. Report off Walvis Bay March 1997 unconfirmed.
PHOENICOPTERIFORMES: Phoenicopteridae (Flamingos)		

Species	Scientific name	Notes
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	One unconfirmed record central Namibian coast - Walvis Bay March 2002.
Western Reef Heron	<i>Egretta gularis</i>	One record - Zambezi River, eastern Zambezi region near Kalizo lodge June 2006 – unsubstantiated.
ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae (Kites, Hawks, Buzzards, Old World Vultures, Eagles, Goshawks, Sparrowhawks, Harriers)		
Rüppell's Vulture	<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>	One unconfirmed record near Otjiwarongo.
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Controversial - all based on sight records (north-east Namibia 1986, 1992, 1997; north-central Namibia 2001, central area 1976). Requires verification.
CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae (Lapwings, Plovers)		
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	One unsubstantiated record from Fischer's Pan, Namutoni, Etosha National Park August 1974.
Hudsonian Godwit	<i>Lomosa haemastica</i>	One unsubstantiated record from Walvis Bay, December 2000.
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Two unconfirmed records: Chobe River November 1987 & Nkasa Rupara National Park on Linyanti marshes August 2002.
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	One record, Swakopmund, November 2013. Would be 1st record for southern Africa, but not unequivocal.
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	One record – Etosha National Park – unconfirmed.
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Two records from Swakopmund December 1964 & 1999 not confirmed.
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	One unconfirmed record of 2 birds, January 1999, Walvis Bay - no supporting evidence.
CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae (Skimmers, Gulls, Terns)		
Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	Reported sporadically since 2005, e.g. at Mile 4 in 2007 & 2008, Halifax Island in 2012. Recent assessment suggests that these are hybrid Lesser Crested - Sandwich Terns originating from Western Europe (Cabot & Nisbet 2013).
Elegant Tern	<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	Reported sporadically on central Namibian coast. Recent assessment suggests that these are hybrid Elegant – Sandwich Terns originating from Western Europe (Cabot & Nisbet 2013).
CHARADRIIFORMES: Stercorariidae (Skuas, Jaegers)		
South Polar Skua	<i>Catharacta maccormicki</i>	One unsubstantiated record, south of Walvis Bay, February 2009.
MUSOPHAGIFORMES: Musophagidae (Turacos, Lourie)		
Ross's Turaco	<i>Musophaga rossae</i>	Kavango / Zambezi record unsubstantiated.
APODIFORMES: Apodidae (Swifts)		
Mottled Swift	<i>Tachymarptis aequatorialis</i>	1 specimen claimed to be of this species collected by Eriksson in central Namibia, in Vänersborg Museum, Sweden. Probably misidentified Bradfield's <i>Apus bradfieldi</i> or Common Swift <i>A. apus</i> - needs checking.

Species	Scientific name	Notes
PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae (Crows, Ravens)		
White-necked Raven	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>	Rare visitor to Orange River valley, no confirmed records in Namibia.
PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae (Larks, Sparrow-Larks)		
Karoo Lark	<i>Calendulauda albescens</i>	Recorded along South African north-western coast to Port Nolloth on Orange River - not yet recorded on northern side of river in Namibia.
PASSERIFORMES: Macrosphenidae (Rockrunner, Crombecs)		
Red-faced Crombec	<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>	Records from Shamvura, Kavango East probably attributable to Long-billed Crombec, subsp <i>S. r. flecki</i> . Unsubstantiated record from Impalila Island.
PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae (Phylloscopus Warblers)		
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Ostensibly recorded & ringed on Osombusatjura farm, Grootfontein & recorded Erongo Mnt, both 1958. Likely misidentifications.
PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae (African Warblers, e.g. Cisticolas, Prinias, Apalises, Camaropteras, Wren-Warblers, Eremomelas)		
Croaking Cisticola	<i>Cisticola natalensis</i>	Recorded in Botswana & Zimbabwe immediately contiguous with eastern Zambezi region - but no confirmed records yet in Namibia.
PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae (Robins, Chats, Palm Thrushes, Wheatears, Rock Thrushes, Old World Flycatchers)		
Fiscal Flycatcher	<i>Sigelus silens</i>	Old records (early 1960s) from Sandwich Harbour & Kuiseb River unconfirmed - probably erroneous.
PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae (Pytilia, Finches, Firefinches, Waxbills, Swees, Quailfinches, Mannikins)		
Angolan Swee (Waxbill)	<i>Coccygja bocagei</i>	Small group reported from Ehomba, about 17 km s of Kunene River. Poor photograph is not unequivocal. Clancey (1980) mentions its occurrence in north-central Namibia but provides no evidence.
PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae (Wagtails, Longclaws, Pipits)		
Fülleborn's Longclaw	<i>Macronyx fuelleborni</i>	Unsubstantiated sight record from northern Namibia. A specimen collected by Eriksson (in Vänersborg Museum, Sweden) has no locality – probably collected in Angola.
PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae (Canaries)		
Streaky-headed Seedeater	<i>Crithagra gularis</i>	Said to occur in extreme north-east Namibia but no confirmed records.
Black-eared Seedeater	<i>Crithagra mennelli</i>	Said to occur in extreme north-east Namibia but no confirmed records.

ANNEX 4

Endemic and near-endemic birds of Namibia (highlighted) and southern Africa and approximate percentage of the global population of each species that occurs in Namibia.

For abbreviations and scientific names see Annex 1

Hartlaub's Spurfowl	NamNE 90%	Burchell's Sandgrouse	SANE 50%	Benguela Long-billed Lark	NamNE 90%
Red-billed Spurfowl	SANE 45%	Rosy-faced Lovebird	SANE 80%	Karoo Long-billed Lark	SAE 35%
Cape Spurfowl	SAE <5%	Rüppell's Parrot	NamNE 90%	Cape Long-billed Lark	SAE <5%
South African Shelduck	SAE 15%	Bradfield's Swift	SANE 75%	Spike-heeled Lark	SANE 25%
Cape Shoveler	SANE 5%	White-backed Mousebird	SAE 35%	Gray's Lark	NamNE 90%
African Penguin	BSAE 20%	Violet Wood-Hoopoe	NamNE 90%	Pink-billed Lark	SANE 15%
Cape Gannet	BSAE <10%	Bradfield's Hornbill	SANE 35%	Sclater's Lark	SAE 10%
Crowned Cormorant	SAE 40%	Monteiro's Hornbill	NamNE 90%	Stark's Lark	SANE 65%
Bank Cormorant	SAE 85%	Damara Red-billed Hornbill	NamNE 90%	Large-billed Lark	SAE <5%
Cape Cormorant	BSAE 60%	Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill	SANE 30%	Black-eared Sparrow-Lark	SAE 10%
Cape Vulture	SANE <1%	Acacia Pied Barbet	SANE 25%	Grey-backed Sparrow-Lark	SANE 35%
Black Harrier	SAE <5%	White-tailed Shrike	NamNE 90%	African Red-eyed Bulbul	SANE 35%
Pale Chanting Goshawk	SANE 30%	Bokmakierie	SANE 10%	Cape Bulbul	SAE <1%
Jackal Buzzard	SAE <5%	Crimson-breasted Shrike	SANE 30%	South African Cliff-Swallow	BSAE 5%
Ludwig's Bustard	SANE 40%	Southern White-crowned Shrike	SANE 25%	Rockrunner	NamNE 90%
Karoo Korhaan	SAE 25%	Fairy Flycatcher	SAE <5%	Grey-backed Cisticola	SANE 5%
Rüppell's Korhaan	NamNE 90%	Carp's Tit	NamNE 90%	Black-chested Prinia	SANE 30%
Red-crested Korhaan	SANE 35%	Ashy Tit	SANE 30%	Karoo Prinia	SAE <5%
Northern Black Korhaan	SANE 35%	Grey Tit	SAE 5%	Namaqua Warbler	SAE 5%
Blue Crane	SAE <5%	Cape Penduline Tit	SANE 20%	Rufous-eared Warbler	SAE 10%
African (Black) Oystercatcher	BSA 35%	Monotonous Lark	SANE 30%	Barred Wren-Warbler	SANE 35%
Burchell's Courser	SANE 50%	Cape Clapper Lark	SAE <5%	Cinnamon-breasted Warbler	SAE 10%
Hartlaub's Gull	SAE 15%	Eastern Clapper Lark	SANE 35%	Karoo Eremomela	SAE 10%
Damara Tern	BNamNE 90%	Sabota Lark	SANE 25%	Black-faced Babbler	SANE 80%
Namaqua Sandgrouse	SANE 45%	Dune Lark	NamE 100%	Bare-cheeked Babbler	NamNE 90%
Double-banded Sandgrouse	SANE 35%	Barlow's Lark	NamNE 90%	Chestnut-vented Warbler	SANE 25%
		Red Lark	SAE <1%	Layard's Warbler	SAE 10%

Orange River White-eye	SAE 20%	Tractrac Chat	SANE 45%	Scaly-feathered Finch	SANE 35%
Burchell's Starling	SANE 40%	Anteating Chat	SAE 20%	Cape Weaver	SAE <5%
Pale-winged Starling	SANE 45%	Short-toed Rock Thrush	SANE 60%	Red-headed Finch	SANE 30%
Karoo Thrush	SAE 5%	Chat Flycatcher	SANE 30%	Shaft-tailed Whydah	SANE 30%
Kalahari Scrub Robin	SANE 30%	Marico Flycatcher	SANE 30%	Yellow Canary	SANE 25%
Karoo Scrub Robin	SAE 15%	Southern Double-collared Sunbird	SAE <5%	White-throated Canary	SANE 30%
Herero Chat	NamNE 90%	Dusky Sunbird	SANE 45%	Black-headed Canary	SAE 5%
Mountain Wheatear	SANE 25%	Sociable Weaver	SAE 50%	Lark-like Bunting	SANE 40%
Sickle-winged Chat	SAE <5%	Great Sparrow	SANE 40%	Cape Bunting	SANE 5%
Karoo Chat	SANE 35%	Cape Sparrow	SANE 20%		

ANNEX 5

Namibia's Red Data List for birds, based on an assessment of all birds recorded in Namibia, excluding vagrants and scarce migrants

All bird species in Namibia not listed below (from Simmons *et al.* 2015 and updated with the latest IUCN 2015 assessments) are currently considered to be secure from a conservation perspective. Based on the IUCN (2012) criteria and with the global threat listing (IUCN 2015) as follows: CR = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern. Scientific names in Annex 1

Namibian status	Species (global status)	Namibian status	Species (global status)	Namibian status	Species (global status)
Nationally Extinct	Egyptian Vulture (E)		Cape Cormorant (E) Cinderella Waxbill (LC) Grey-headed Albatross (E)		African Oystercatcher (NT) Angola Cave-Chat (LC) Bar-tailed Godwit (NT) Black-necked Grebe (LC) Black-winged Pratincole (NT) Cape Eagle Owl (LC) Chestnut-banded Plover (NT) Crowned Cormorant (NT) Curlew Sandpiper (NT) Damara Tern (NT) Denham's Bustard (NT) Eurasian Curlew (NT) Eurasian Oystercatcher (NT) Great Snipe (NT) Kori Bustard (NT) Maccoa Duck (NT) Marabou Stork (LC) Northern Giant Petrel (LC) Pallid Harrier (NT) Peregrine Falcon (LC) Red Knot (NT) Red-footed Falcon (NT) Rüppell's Parrot (LC) Sclater's Lark (NT) Sooty Shearwater (NT) Verreaux's Eagle (LC) White-capped Albatross (NT)
Critically Endangered	Black-cheeked Lovebird (V) Blue Crane (V) Cape Gannet (V) Cape Vulture (E) Eurasian Bittern (LC) Great Crested Grebe (LC) Grey Crowned Crane (E) Hooded Vulture (CR) Pel's Fishing Owl (LC) Tristan Albatross (CR) White-backed Vulture (CR) White-headed Vulture (CR)	Endangered continued ...	Lappet-faced Vulture (E) Ludwig's Bustard (E) Martial Eagle (V) Rock Pratincole (LC) Rufous-bellied Heron (LC) Saddle-billed Stork (LC) Slaty Egret (V) Southern Ground Hornbill (V) Steppe Eagle (E) Tawny Eagle (LC) Violet Wood-Hoopoe (LC) Wattled Crane (V) Yellow-billed Oxpecker (LC)	Near Threatened	
Endangered	African Penguin (E) African Finfoot (LC) African Marsh Harrier (LC) Atlantic Petrel (E) Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross (E) Bank Cormorant (E) Bateleur (NT) Black-browed Albatross (NT) Black Harrier (V) Black Stork (LC) Booted Eagle (LC)	Vulnerable	African Fish Eagle (LC) African Skimmer (NT) Caspian Tern (LC) Greater Flamingo (LC) Great White Pelican (LC) Hartlaub's Gull (LC) Lesser Flamingo (NT) Secretarybird (V) Spectacled Petrel (V) Wandering Albatross (V) White-chinned Petrel (V)		

ANNEX 6
Type specimens of bird species collected in Namibia.

For details of scientific names, authors, dates and locations see Annex 1

Red-billed Spurfowl	Bradfield's Swift	Stark's Lark
Crowned Cormorant	Violet Wood-Hoopoe	Rockrunner
Bank Cormorant	Bradfield's Hornbill	Tinkling Cisticola
Lappet-faced Vulture	Damara Red-billed Hornbill	Yellow-bellied Eremomela
Ovambo Sparrowhawk	Bearded Woodpecker	Black-faced Babbler
Martial Eagle	White-tailed Shrike	Herero Chat
Rüppell's Korhaan	Carp's Tit	Karoo Chat
Chestnut-banded Plover	Grey Penduline Tit	Short-toed Rock Thrush
Damara Tern	Dune Lark	Dusky Sunbird
Double-banded Sandgrouse	Barlow's Lark	Sociable Weaver
Rüppell's Parrot	Gray's Lark	Mountain Pipit*
Southern White-faced Owl	Sclater's Lark	

* But see reservations expressed in text

ANNEX 7

Species with type specimens of subspecies (and number of subspecies) collected in Namibia, but excluding nominate subspecies.

For details of scientific names, authors, dates and locations see Annex 1

Common Ostrich (1)	Striped Kingfisher (1)
Orange River Francolin (1)	African Grey Hornbill (1)
Red-billed Spurfowl (1)	Lesser Honeyguide (1)
Bat Hawk (1)	Bennett's Woodpecker (2)
Pale Chanting Goshawk (1)	Golden-tailed Woodpecker (1)
Karoo Korhaan (1)	Cardinal Woodpecker (1)
Rüppell's Korhaan (1)	Pirit Batis (1)
Northern Black Korhaan (2)	Bokmakierie (1)
Spotted Thick-knee (1)	Southern Common Fiscal (1)
Crowned Lapwing (1)	Fork-tailed Drongo (1)
Double-banded Courser (1)	Rufous-bellied Tit (1)
Three-banded Courser (1)	Cape Penduline Tit (1)
Speckled Pigeon (1)	Rufous-naped Lark (1)
Cape Turtle Dove (2)	Eastern Clapper Lark (2)
Emerald-spotted Wood Dove (1)	Fawn-coloured Lark (1)
African Green Pigeon (2)	Sabota Lark (2)
Meyer's Parrot (1)	Barlow's Lark (1)
Rufous-cheeked Nightjar (1)	Benguela long-billed Lark (1)
Fiery-necked Nightjar (1)	Karoo Long-billed Lark (1)
Swamp Nightjar (1)	Spike-heeled Lark (3)
Freckled Nightjar (1)	Gray's Lark (1)
Alpine Swift (1)	Red-capped Lark (1)
White-backed Mousebird (1)	Pink-billed Lark (1)
Red-faced Mousebird (1)	Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark (1)

Grey-backed Sparrow-Lark (1)
Rock Martin (1)
Lesser Striped Swallow (1)
Long-billed Crombec (1)
African Reed Warbler (1)
Rattling Cisticola (1)
Grey-backed Cisticola (2)
Desert Cisticola (1)
Rusous-eared Warbler (1)
Grey-backed Camaroptera (1)
Yellow-bellied Eremomela (1)
Burnt-necked Eremomela (1)
Black-faced Babbler (1)
Chestnut-vented Warbler (1)
African Yellow White-eye (1)
Meves's Starling (1)
Groundscraper Thrush (1)
Karoo Scrub Robin (1)
Capped Wheatear (1)
Mountain Wheatear (1)
Familiar Chat (1)

Karoo Chat (1)
Tractrac Chat (3)
Southern Black Flycatcher (1)
Chat Flycatcher (1)
Marico Flycatcher (2)
Cape Sparrow (1)
Southern Brown-throated Weaver (1)
Chestnut Weaver (1)
Common Waxbill (1)
African Quailfinch (1)
African Pipit (1)
Long-billed Pipit (2)
Wood Pipit (1)
Buffy Pipit (1)
Black-throated Canary (1)
Yellow Canary (1)
White-throated Canary (1)
Black-headed Canary (1)
Cinnamon-breasted Bunting (1)
Cape Bunting (1)
Golden-breasted Bunting (1)

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—Flappet	97	—Rufous-cheeked	79	—European Storm	38	Pochard , Southern	35	—Racket-tailed	82
—Gray's	101	—Square-tailed	79	—Great-winged	37	Pratincole		Ruff	66
—Karoo Long-billed	100	—Swamp	79	—Leach's Storm	39	—Black-winged	67	Sanderling	65
—Large-billed	102	Openbill , African	440	—Madeiran Storm	39	—Collared	67	Sandgrouse	
—Monotonous	97	Oriole		—Northern Giant	36	—Rock	67	—Burchell's	72
—Pink-billed	101	—African Golden	94	—Pintado	36	Prinia		—Double-banded	71
—Red	99	—Black-headed	94	—Soft-plumaged	37	—Black-chested	110	—Namaqua	71
—Red-capped	101	—Eurasian Golden	94	—Southern Giant	36	—Karoo	111	—Yellow-throated	71
—Rufous-naped	97	Osprey , Western	46	—Spectacled	37	—Tawny-flanked	110	Sandpiper	
—Sabota	98	Ostrich , Common	31	—White-chinned	37	Prion		—Baird's	65
—Sclater's	101	Owl		—Wilson's Storm	38	—Antarctic	36	—Broad-billed	66
—Spike-heeled	100	—African Scops	77	Petronia , Yellow-throated	126	—Fairy	37	—Buff-breasted	66
—Stark's	100	—African Wood	78	Phalarope		Puffback , Black-backed	92	—Common	64
Leaf-love , Yellow-throated	103	—Marsh	78	—Red	66	Pytilia		—Curlew	65
Longclaw , Rosy-throated	103	—Pel's Fishing	78	—Red-necked	66	—Green-winged	129	—Green	64
Lovebird		—Southern White-faced	77	—Wilson's	66	—Orange-winged	129	—Marsh	64
—Black-cheeked	74	—Western Barn	77	Pigeon		Quail	32	—Pectoral	65
—Rosy-faced	74	Owlet		—African Green	72	Common	33	—Terek	64
Mannikin		—African Barred	78	—Speckled	72	Harlequin	131	—White-rumped	65
—Bronze	131	—Pearl-spotted	78	Pipit		Quailfinch , African	128	—Wood	64
—Magpie	131	Oxpecker		—African	133	Quelea		Saw-wing , Eastern	103
Martin		—Red-billed	116	—Buffy	134	—Cardinal	128	Scimitarbill ,	86
—Banded	104	—Yellow-billed	116	—Long-billed	134	—Red-billed	128	Common	
—Brown-throated	104	Oystercatcher		—Mountain	134	—Red-headed	128	Secretarybird	46
—Common House	105	—African Black	59	—Plain-backed	134	Rail , African	56	Shearwater	
—Rock	105	—Eurasian	59	—Red-throated	135	Redshank ,	64	—Cory's	37
—Sand	104	Parrot		—Tree	135	Common		—Great	38
Moorhen		—Grey-headed	74	—Wood	134	Robin		—Manx	38
—Common	58	—Meyer's	74	Pitta , African	90	—Bearded Scrub	118	—Scopoli's	37
—Lesser	58	—Rüppell's	74	Plover		—Kalahari Scrub	118	—Sooty	38
Mousebird		Pelican		—American Golden	61	Karoo Scrub	119	Shelduck , South African	
—Red-faced	81	—Great White	44	—Caspian	62	White-browed Scrub	118	Shikra	50
—White-backed	81	—Pink-backed	44	—Chestnut-banded	62	Robin-Chat		Shoveler , Cape	34
Neddicky	110	Penguin		—Common Ringed	61	—Cape	117	Shrike	
Nicator , Eastern	97	—African	35	—Greater Sand	62	—Red-capped	118	—Crimson-breasted	92
Nightingale , Thrush	117	—Little	35	—Grey	61	—White-browed	117	—Lesser Grey	94
		Petrel		—Kentish	61	Rockrunner	106	—Magpie	93

—Red-backed	93	—Cape Glossy	115	—Red-breasted	105	—Rufous-tailed	118	—Greater Swamp	107
—Southern White-crowned	93	—Common	115	—White-throated	104	Palm		—Icterine	108
—Souza's	93	—Greater Blue-eared	115	—Wire-tailed	104	—Short-toed Rock	121	—Layard's	114
—White-tailed	93	—Meves's	116	Swamphen , African	57	Tinkerbird , Yellow-fronted	87	—Lesser Swamp	107
Skimmer		—Miombo Blue-eared	115	Swift		Tit		—Little Rush	108
—African	68	—Pale-winged	116	—African Palm	80	—Ashy	96	—Marsh	108
—Black	68	—Sharp-tailed	116	—African Black	81	—Cape Penduline	96	—Namaqua	111
Skua , Subantarctic (Brown)	71	—Violet-backed	116	—Alpine	80	—Carp's	95	—Olive-tree	108
Snipe		—Wattled	115	—Bradfield's	81	—Grey	96	—River	108
—African	63	Stilt , Black-winged	59	—Common	80	—Grey Penduline	96	—Rufous-eared	111
—Great	63	Stint , Little	65	—Horus	81	—Grey Penduline	96	—Sedge	107
—Greater Painted	62	Stonechat , African	119	—Little	81	—Rufous-bellied	96	—Willow	106
Sparrow		Stork		—White-rumped	81	—Southern Black	96	Waxbill	
—Cape	125	—Abdim's	40	Tchagra		Tit-Babblers (= Warbler)		—Black-faced	130
—Great	125	—Black	40	—Black-crowned	92	Tit-Flycatcher , Grey	122	—Blue	130
—House	125	—Marabou	41	—Brown-crowned	92	Trogon , Narina	82	—Cinderella	130
—Northern Grey-headed	125	—Saddle-billed	41	Teal		Tropicbird		—Common	130
—Southern Grey-headed	125	—White	41	—Cape	34	—Red-billed	40	—Orange-breasted	131
		—Woolly-necked	40	—Hottentot	34	—White-tailed	40	—Violet-eared	130
		—Yellow-billed	40	—Red-billed	34	Turaco , Schalow's	74	Weaver	
Sparrowhawk		Sunbird		Tern		Turnstone , Ruddy	64	—Cape	127
—Black	50	—Amethyst	123	—Antarctic	70	Vulture		—Chestnut	127
—Little	50	—Collared	123	—Arctic	70	—Cape	48	—African Golden	127
—Ovambo	50	—Copper	124	—Black	70	—Egyptian	47	—Lesser Masked	127
Sparrow-Lark		—Copper	124	—Caspian	69	—Hooded	48	—Red-headed	128
—Black-eared	102	—Dusky	124	—Common	70	—Lappet-faced	48	—Sociable	125
—Chestnut-backed	102	—Malachite	123	—Damara	69	—Palm-nut	47	—Southern Brown-throated	127
—Grey-backed	102	—Marico	123	—Gull-billed	69	—White-backed	48	—Southern Masked	127
Sparrow-Weaver , White-browed	125	—Purple-banded	124	—Little	69	—White-headed	48	—Spectacled	126
Spinetail , Böhm's	80	—Scarlet-chested	123	—Royal	69	Wagtail		—Thick-billed	126
Spoonbill , African	41	—Shelley's	124	—Sandwich	69	—African Pied	133	—Village	127
Spurfowl		—Southern Double-banded	123	—Sooty	70	—Cape	133	Wheatear	
—Cape	32	—White-bellied	124	—Swift	69	—Grey	133	—Capped	119
—Hartlaub's	32	Swallow		—Whiskered	70	—Western Yellow	132	—Mountain	121
—Red-billed	32	—Angola	104	—White-winged	70	Warbler		—Northern	119
—Red-necked	32	—Barn	104	Thick-knee		—African Reed	108	Whimbrel	163
—Swainson's	32	—Greater Striped	105	—Spotted	59	—Chestnut-vented	114	Whinchat	119
Starling		—Grey-rumped	103	—Water	59	—Cinnamon-breasted	112	White-eye	
—Burchell's	116	—Lesser Striped	105	Thrush		—Eurasian Reed	107	—African Yellow	115
		—Mosque	106	—Collared Palm	118	—Garden	114	—Orange River	115
		—Pearl-breasted	105	—Groundscraper	117	—Great Reed	107	Whitethroat , Common	114
				—Karoo	117				
				—Kurrichane	117				

Whydah		—Pin-tailed	132	Wood-Hoopoe		—Bennett's	89	—Barred	112
—Broad-tailed	132	—Shaft-tailed	132	—Green	85	—Cardinal	89	—Stierling's	112
Paradise		Widowbird		—Violet	85	—Golden-tailed	89	Yellowlegs, Lesser	64
—Long-tailed	132	—Fan-tailed	128	Woodpecker		—Olive	90		
Paradise		—White-winged	129	—Bearded	89	Wren-Warbler			