INTRODUCTION

Ornithologically, southern Mozambique (south of the Zambezi River) is among the least known regions of zoogeographical southern Africa. Clancey (1971) lists localities at which seabirds have been reported in southern Mozambique but seldom with any statement of numbers or relative abundance, usually because his sources lacked such data. This paper brings together published and unpublished data from the coast or within sight of it to supplement those in Clancey (1971), by providing additional localities, dates and, where available, counts of birds seen.

The unpublished sources utilized are: P.L. and H.A. Britton (PLB) in litt. to RKB (the basis of Britton 1967); the MS notes of RKB who visited Beira from 16 to 22 July 1961; the MS notes of JC who visited various points on the coast between 4 and 15 December 1968 with the expedition of the Kirk Society of the University of Rhodesia (now of Zimbabwe); the MS notebooks of the late A.B. Fletcher (ABF) who visited Nova Sofala between 14 and 28 June 1959 (the notebooks are in the FitzPatrick Institute manuscripts' collection); S. Perrett in litt. to RKB who makes it clear that the data in Perrett (1966) are based almost entirely on her visit to Magarurque Island from 25 December 1965 to 1 January 1966; ringing recoveries on file at SAFRING through the courtesy of Mr T.B. Oatley, officer-in-charge; the MS notes of JCS who visited various points on the coast between 15 and 26 December 1972, Beira between 7 and 11 December 1974, Delagoa Bay and Inhaca Island between 26 October and 11 November 1976; F.V. Tuer (FVT) in litt. to RKB (the basis of Brooke & Tuer 1968); and A. Vittery (AV) in litt. to JCS. Published sources of which Clancey (1971) did not apparently make use include Bourne (1964), Collis (1968) and Perrett (1966).

In the Systematic List below for each species discussed records are given from north to south and the coordinates are given the first time a locality is mentioned. Chronological order is observed among multiple records from the same locality. After the Systematic List follows a discussion of some conclusions or statement that may be made about the marine avifauna of coastal southern Mozambique.

This paper constitutes part of the commemoration of the 21st anniversary of the establishment of the Percy FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology.
SYSTEMATIC LIST

Diomedea cauta
Shy Albatross
Inhaca Island (25 58S, 32 59E), where most observations were made, records in October and November 1976 (Table 1).

Diomedea chlororhynchos
Yellownosed Albatross
Inhaca Island records in October and November 1979 (Table 1).

Macronectes spp.
Giant petrels
Clancey (1971) records the Southern Giant Petrel M. giganteus based on determinations made before the northern Giant Petrel M. halli was recognized as a species. At present, records of this genus from southern Mozambique must be regarded as specifically indeterminate though both species probably occur, at least in the Delagoa Bay area (Brooke & Sinclair 1978). Araya (1973) records two Southern Giant Petrels ringed in the South Shetland Islands and recovered off Mozambique Town outside southern Africa. This record implies that they passed through the waters of southern Mozambique.

Pachyptila spp.
Prions
The National Museum of Zimbabwe, Bulawayo, has two specimens found dead on the beach north of Beira (19 51S, 34 51E) on 9 August 1954. P.A. Clancey has confirmed in litt. to RKB our opinion that both are Dove Prions P. desolata desolata. This is the most northerly determined record of a prion on the east coast of Africa (White 1965, Clancey 1971). though there is a specifically indeterminate sight record from Tanzania in Britton (1980). Kirk (1864) reports a large wreck of P. d. banksii (probably the nominate race (Clancey 1971)) at the Zambezi estuary but it is not clear from his account whether any of the material was preserved. This wreck may well have taken place in August 1862 when there was a large prion wreck at Durban (Gurney 1864). To the northeast Sclater (1864) reports a specimen of P. d. banksii from Anjouan, Comoro Islands, in 1861: perhaps early summer in view of the migrants collected at the same time and place (Yellowbilled Kite Milvus migrans parasitus, Ruddy Turnstone Arenaria interpres, Common Sandpiper Tringa hypoleucus) and Kirk (1864) said the species was very abundant off the banks near the Seychelles though that record is ignored by Penny (1974). A wreck occurred at Praia de Sepulveda (25 07S, 33 44E) in August 1966 involving "hundreds of birds" (Collis 1968) which were not determined to species. This is not the wreck in July-1959 reported by Cole (1964) from the same place.

Procidaecia aequinoctialis
Whitechinned Petrel
Inhaca Island records in October and November 1976 (Table 1).

Oceanites oceanicus
Wilson's Stormpetrel
One flew on board a ship patrolling off Beira on 12 April 1967 (Tuck 1970) and a few were seen off Beira in May 1972 (Bourne & Dixon 1975).
### TABLE 1

SEABIRDS OBSERVED IN DALAGOA BAY, CHIEFLY AROUND INHACA ISLAND, 26 OCTOBER – 11 NOVEMBER 1976 BY JCW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26 27  28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shy Albatross</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diomedea aucta</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-nosed Albatross</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diomedea exulans</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-chinned Petrel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procellaria aequinoctialis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink-backed Pelican</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelecanus rufescens</td>
<td>5 2 1 1 1 6 2 1 2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Gannet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morus capensis</td>
<td>40 2 14 2 10 2 2 40 6 4 10 6 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-browed Cormorant</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalacrocorax carbo</td>
<td>10 4 10 6 6 6 20 4 35 10 15 12 28 19</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Cormorant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. carbo</td>
<td>1 14 2 1 7 2 1 3 3 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed Cormorant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. africanus</td>
<td>7 12 40 20 16 2 28 12 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Skua</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stercorarius parasiticus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kelp Gull</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larus dominicanus</td>
<td>1 1 1 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Black-backed Gull</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. fuscus</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey-headed Gull</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larus cirrocephalus</td>
<td>350 4 3 3 5 1 15 2 4 5 1 2 5 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Caspian Tern</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sterna caspia</td>
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<td>Swift Tern</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S. bergii</td>
<td>20 150 150 20 300 20 25 200 80 100 4 160 100 200 250 180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Crested Tern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S. bengalenis</td>
<td>3 4 2 4 1 1 1 3 3 1 1 3</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Sandwich Tern</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S. sandvicensis</td>
<td>80 200 450 100 15 140 45 200 150 140 350 130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Tern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. arundina</td>
<td>400 4 4 40 350 20 90 2000 18 14 12 60</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-naped Tern</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. sumatrensis</td>
<td>4 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sooty Tern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. fuscata</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Tern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. albigularis</td>
<td>6 100 3 120 1 2 150 12 40 6 60 4 80 70 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitewing Black Tern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlidonias leucopterus</td>
<td>2 1 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pinkbacked Pelican *Pelecanus rufescens*

This species should have been included in Brooke & Sinclair's (1978) list of southern African seabirds on the basis of Clancey's (1971) statements. The following records confirm the status of the Pinkbacked Pelican as a seabird in Mozambique. Approximately 25 birds roosted at dusk and at high tide on the rigging of a wrecked sailing ship among the mangroves of Beira harbour on 17 July 1961 (RKB) and in 1964 one was seen there on 22 May, six on 23 May, four on 24 May, six on 7 August and seven on 8 August (PLB). Six were seen there on 15 December 1972 (JCS). At Nova Sofala (20 09S, 34 44E) in late June 1959 small groups of Pinkbacked Pelicans fed close inshore, usually at low tide, and five roosted in a Baobab tree *Adansonia digitata* by the camp (ABF). In mid December 1968 10 birds roosted in a Baobab at Nova Sofala but foraged in the mangrove lagoon and the open sea during the day (JC, Cooper 1969). We are satisfied that the roosting habits determine the species seen as the Pinkbacked Pelican and not the Great White Pelican *P. oncorhynus* as originally claimed. Present in small numbers at Magarue Island (21 58S, 35 26E) in the last week of December 1965 (Perrett 1966). Inhaca Island records in October and November 1976 (Table 1).

Cape Gannet *Morus capensis*

Ringing recoveries from Beira southwards to the Natal border are given in Table 2. These records fall between April and November and most are of birds of less than two years old. Several immatures were seen off Maputo (25 58S, 32 36E) on 5 May 1962 (Bourne 1964). PLB recorded an adult flying north off Maputo on 8 September 1965. Inhaca Island records in October and November 1976 (Table 1).

Whitebreasted Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Present on Lake Inhampavala (24 55S, 34 04E), a coastal lagoon, on 14 September 1971 (Milstein in press). Inhaca Island records in October and November 1976 (Table 1).

Cape Cormorant *Phalacrocorax capensis*

Inhaca Island records in October and November 1976 (Table 1).

Reed Cormorant *Phalacrocorax africanaus*

In Beira harbour 14 were seen on 15 December 1972 and parties of four to six birds at Maxixe (23 52S, 35 21E) on 26 December 1972 (JCS). Abundant in the Morrumbene estuary (23 39S, 35 21E) and the Baia de Inhambane (23 48S, 35 42E) in early December 1968 (JC). Inhaca Island records in October and November 1976 (Table 1). The Reed Cormorant is clearly a seabird in Mozambique as Pinto (1958) makes clear in discussing Inhaca Island and the species should have been included in Brooke & Sinclair (1978).

Greater Frigatebird *Fregata minor*

An adult female seen off Maputo on 1 February 1976 (AV) : the first record of this genus in southern Mozambique confidently placed to species (Clancey 1971).
### TABLE 2

**RECOVERIES OF RINGED SEABIRDS ON THE SOUTHERN MOSAMBIQUE COAST: DATA FROM SAFRING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ring Number</th>
<th>Date of Ringing</th>
<th>Place of Ringing</th>
<th>Date of Recovery</th>
<th>Place of Recovery</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B-01341</td>
<td>19 Jan 52</td>
<td>Lambert's Bay, CP</td>
<td>07 Aug 54</td>
<td>Beira</td>
<td>Ashton (1956)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536-02799</td>
<td>25 Mar 54</td>
<td>Bird Island, Algoa Bay</td>
<td>11 Nov 57</td>
<td>Beira</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536-09100</td>
<td>25 Feb 54</td>
<td>Lambert's Bay</td>
<td>09 Jun 54</td>
<td>Bazaruto Island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536-09607</td>
<td>25 Feb 54</td>
<td>Lambert's Bay</td>
<td>15 Apr 54</td>
<td>near Maputo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536-05167</td>
<td>25 Feb 54</td>
<td>Lambert's Bay</td>
<td>11 May 54</td>
<td>near Maputo</td>
<td>Ashton (1954)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536-03885</td>
<td>24 Feb 54</td>
<td>Lambert's Bay</td>
<td>15 Jun 54</td>
<td>near Maputo</td>
<td>Ashton (1956)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536-05038</td>
<td>24 Feb 54</td>
<td>Lambert's Bay</td>
<td>15 Jun 54</td>
<td>near Maputo</td>
<td>Ashton (1956)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>528-02355</td>
<td>05 Apr 53</td>
<td>Lambert's Bay</td>
<td>19 Jul 54</td>
<td>near Maputo</td>
<td>Ashton (1956)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>526-02913</td>
<td>05 Apr 53</td>
<td>Lambert's Bay</td>
<td>15 Sep 54</td>
<td>near Maputo</td>
<td>Ashton (1956)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536-06336</td>
<td>25 Mar 54</td>
<td>Bird Island</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>near Maputo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14457</td>
<td>22 Apr 58</td>
<td>Bird Island</td>
<td>15 Apr 62</td>
<td>near Maputo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01450</td>
<td>10 Apr 56</td>
<td>Lambert's Bay</td>
<td>15 Sep 62</td>
<td>near Maputo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14450</td>
<td>22 Apr 58</td>
<td>Bird Island</td>
<td>22 Sep 62</td>
<td>near Maputo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Greyheaded Gull Larus cirrocephalus**

| 553-04582   | 06 Jul 58       | Benoni              | 11 Jan 61       | near Maputo       |            |
| 635-00229   | 18 May 63       | Benoni              | 18 Mar 64       | near Maputo       | Erwee (1964) |
| 635-00187   | 18 May 63       | Benoni              | 05 Jul 64       | near Maputo       |            |
| 634-07564   | 20 Jun 70       | Benoni              | 13 Aug 71       | near Maputo       | Schmitt (1971) |
| 5-06445     | 15 May 71       | Benoni              | 05 Aug 72       | near Maputo       | Schmitt (1973) |

**C. Common Tern Sterna hirundo**

| A2-01658    | 20 Jun 64       | Jacobstad, Finland  | 15 May 65       | near Maputo       |            |

**D. Arctic Tern Sterna paradisaea**

| A3-05515    | 08 Jul 66       | Helsinki, Finland   | 03 Jul 67       | near Maputo       |            |

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34
Arctic Skua  *Stercorarius parasiticus*

Clancey (1971) regarded the discovery of this species in Mozambique as nearly inevitable. Sight records from Inhaca Island in October and November 1976 are given in Table 1. In addition, in January 1976 cyclone Danae swept a bird inland across Mozambique to fall near Orpen Camp (24 29S, 31 24E) in the Kruger National Park, Transvaal, South Africa (Joubert 1977).

Pomarine Skua  *Stercorarius pomarinus*

One seen at Maputo on 29 January 1976 caught up in cyclone Danae (AV) : the first record for Mozambique (Clancey 1971).

Kelp Gull  *Larus dominicanus*

Inhaca Island records in October and November 1976 are given in Table 1. We have no evidence that, as discussed under the next species, the Kelp Gull occurs north of Delagoa Bay.

Lesser Blackbacked Gull  *Larus fuscus*

Donnelly (1974b) has discussed the records of the Lesser Blackbacked Gull in southern and central Africa and has, correctly in our opinion, placed all sight records from Beira of blackbacked gulls as *L. fuscus*. The months involved have been January, March, May, July, August, November and December. Seventeen were seen at Beira on 7 December 1974 (Sinclair 1979). For Inhaca Island records in October and November 1976 see Table 1.

Blackheaded Gull  *Larus ridibundus*

Donnelly (1974a) records a White-eyed Gull *L. leucophthalmus* seen at Beira on 12 March 1972, the previous record from there being a sight record by Benson (1948). We are not confident that either bird was correctly identified and indeed doubt that the White-eyed Gull ever comes south of the equator (cf. Britton 1980). In South Africa alleged White-eyed Gulls are probably always Franklin's Gulls *L. pipixcan* (Sinclair in prep.) while the Beira birds are probably Blackheaded Gulls *L. ridibundus*. A Blackheaded Gull was seen in nuptial plumage but obviously sickly at Beira on 7 December 1974 (Sinclair 1979). This is the most southerly record of the Blackheaded Gull on the eastern side of Africa (White 1965) and the first for southern Mozambique (Clancey 1971).

Greyheaded Gull  *Larus cirrocephalus*

In pairs and singletons at Beira harbour in mid July 1961 (RKB) but c. 300 on 7 December 1974 (Sinclair 1979). At Estoril beach, Beira, c. 15 present in late May and early August 1965 (PLB). None was present at Nova Sofala in late June 1959 (ABF) or mid December 1968 (JC). Small numbers at Magarueque Island in late December 1965 (Perrett 1966), eight at Vilanculos (22 OOS, 35 19E) on 24 December 1972 (JCS) and small numbers at Inhambane harbour in early December 1968 (JC). For Inhaca Island records in October and November 1976 see Table 1. Ringing recoveries from Sul do Save are given in Table 2.

Caspian Tern  *Sterna caspia*

At Beira 12 were seen on 11 December 1974 (JCS). Flocks of up
to 50 birds roosted on the sand at low tide at Nova Sofala in late June 1959 where it was the commonest tern present (ABF) and small numbers were seen there in mid December 1968 (JC). A few pairs at Zavora (24 31S, 35 12E) in mid April 1968 (Collis 1968). At Inhaca Island four in late February 1967 (FVT) and many in October and November 1976 (Table 1).

Swift Tern

*Sterna bergii*

At Beira up to six birds daily in late May and c. 20 daily in early August 1965 (PLB), 30 on 9 December and 18 on 10 December 1974 (JCS). A few were seen with Caspian Terns at Nova Sofala in late June 1965 (ABF) and in large numbers there in mid December 1968 (JC). At Vilanculos 40 were seen on 23 December and 12 at Maxixe on 26 December 1972 (JCS). They were numerous in mid April 1968 at Zavora (Collis 1968). It was the commonest tern roosting at low tide on the sandstone reefs at Cabo das Correntes (24 06S, 35 30E) just south of Praia de Jangamo in early December 1968 (JC). It was abundant at Inhaca Island in October and November 1976 (Table 1) and many pre-breeding displays and copulations were seen though no breeding site was found. These birds had the pale upper parts of *S. b. entigma* (Clancey 1979), the presumably summer tropical breeding race also discussed by Clancey (1971 *sub nom.* *S. maxima*, 1975). This race is probably always present on the coast of southern Mozambique even though some nonbreeding birds in winter move south to the Natal coast. The nominate race which breeds in winter on the islands off Namibia and the Cape Province of South Africa also visits Mozambique in summer but we have no evidence that it occurs much north of Delagoa Bay (Clancey 1975).

Lesser Crested Tern

*Sterna bengalensis*

At Beira in 1965 numbers present varied daily: seven on 22 May, c. 20 on 23 May, c. 40 on 24 May, three on 7 August, none on 8 August (PLB). One was seen there on 9 December 1974 (JCS). Not present at Nova Sofala in late June 1959 (ABF) but numerous in mid December 1968 (JC). Three at Vilanculos on 24 December 1972 (JCS). Common on Magaruque Island in late December 1965 (Perrett 1966), likewise at the Morrumbene estuary, Inhambane and Cabo das Correntes in early December 1968 (JC) and at Zavora in mid April 1968 (Collis 1968). For Inhaca Island records in October and November 1976 see Table 1.

Sandwich Tern

*Sterna sandvicensis*

At Beira 60 were seen on 15 December 1972 and four on 10 December 1974 (JCS). Although White (1965) knew of no records further north on the east coast of Africa Britton (1980) gives a few for the coasts of Tanzania and Kenya made in the 1970s. For Inhaca Island records in October and November 1976 see Table 1.

Common Tern

*Sterna hirundo*

There is one ringing recovery from Sul do Save in May (Table 2). For Inhaca Island records in October and November 1976 see Table 1.

Arctic Tern

*Sterna paradisaea*

Clancey (1971) knew of no records of the Arctic Tern in Mozambique
but suspected its occurrence in view of its being a regular summer visitor to Natal. The only record known to us is one ringing recovery in Table 2 from Sul do Save in July.

Roseate Tern  
*Sterna dougallii*

One seen off Inhaca Island on 28 November 1976 (AV).

Blacknaped Tern  
*Sterna sumatrana*

Not recorded for southern Mozambique by Clancey (1971) but seen at Inhaca Island in November 1976 (Table 1).

Sooty Tern  
*Sterna fuscata*

In January 1976 cyclone Danae swept a great many Sooty Terns inland across Mozambique and some were recovered in Zimbabwe (Irwin 1977) and the eastern Transvaal (Hall 1976, Joubert 1977). AV observed that this cyclone brought Sooty Terns to Maputo (four adults, four immatures) and found eight dead in a 200 m stretch of shore of a coastal lagoon, Bileve, near Sao Martinho (25 17S, 33 15E). Extrapolating to the length of shore he estimated that there were c. 200 dead Sooty Terns there. For Inhaca Island records in October and November 1976 see Table 1.

Bridled Tern  
*Sterna anaethetus*

Clancey (1971) suspected that this species ranged at least into the northern sectors of southern Mozambique. Tuck (1970) reports that one flew onto a ship patrolling off Beira on 12 February 1967. Cyclone Danae brought this species to Maputo (AV): five adults flying strongly on 29 January 1976 and one found dead on 31 January at the Bileve lagoon, Sao Martinho.

Little Tern  
*Sterna albifrons*

At Beira 20 were seen on 15 December 1972 and four on 10 December 1974 (JCS). Present at Nova Sofala in mid December 1968 in large numbers (JC). A flock of 12 was photographed at Inhambane in late April 1968 (Collis 1968). Roosted in large numbers at Cabo das Correntes in early December 1968 (JC).

Whitewing Black Tern  
*Chlidonias leucopterus*

For Inhaca Island records in November 1976 see Table 1.

DISCUSSION

No seabird is yet known to breed on the coast or offshore islands of southern Mozambique although a survey of the smaller islands might produce evidence of terns or gulls breeding: the most probable species is the Swift Tern *S. b. enigma*. Clancey (1971) and this paper list between them 42 species of seabirds as occurring on the coast of southern Mozambique and waters within sight of the coast either as regular visitors or vagrants. Of these 19 are migrants from the south (Tables 3A & B), nine are migrants from the tropics (Table 3C), nine are migrants from the Palearctic (Table 3D) and six are inland breeding species in Mozambique and adjacent countries. Obviously, further work will reveal the presence of additional species, both regular visitors and vagrants, but the proportions of cold southern, tropical and
### TABLE 3
SOUTHERN MOZAMBIQUE SEABIRDS ANALYZED BY ORIGIN

#### A. Species breeding in southwestern Africa

*| Species | Species |
---|---|---|
*Spheniscus demersus* | *Larus dominicanus* |
*Morus capensis* | *Sterna bergii* in part |
*Phalacrocorax capensis* | |

#### B. Species breeding in the Subantarctic and Antarctic zones

| Species | Species |
---|---|---|
*Diomedea exulans* | *Pterodroma mollis* |
*D. cauta* | *Pachyptila vittata* |
*D. melanophris* | *P. desolata* |
*D. chlororhynchos* | *Procellaria aequinoctialis* |
*Phoebetria fusca* | *Oceanites oceanicus* |
*Daption capense* | *Pelagodroma marina* |
*Petrodroma macroptera* | *Catharacta antarctica* |

#### C. Species breeding in the tropical zone

| Species | Species |
---|---|---|
*Sula leucogaster* | *Sterna sumatrana* |
*Fregata minor* | *S. fuscata* |
*Sterna bergii* in part | *S. anasteptus* |
*S. bengalensis* | *S. albifrons* |
*S. dougallii* | |

#### D. Species breeding in the Palaearctic

| Species | Species |
---|---|---|
*Hydrobates pelagicus* | *Sterna sandvicensis* |
*Stercorarius parasiticus* | *S. hirundo* |
*S. pomarinus* | *S. paradisaea* |
*Larus fuscus* | *Chlidonias leucopterus* |
*L. ridibundus* | |

#### E. Species breeding in the interior of Mozambique and adjacent countries

| Species | Species |
---|---|---|
*Pelecanus onocrotalus* | *Phalacrocorax africanus* |
*P. rubescens* | *Larus cirrocephalus* |
*Phalacrocorax carbo* | *Sterna caspia* |
cold northern species is not likely to be much affected. The waters of southern Mozambique are indubitably tropical but the majority of seabird species which frequent them come from colder regions. It should also be noted that most of the visitors from cold southern waters do not occur regularly north of 25°S. A list of seabirds found north of the Save estuary at 21°S would contain a very much smaller proportion of cold southern species.

REFERENCES


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