In Namibia, it is most common in the Linyanti Swamps (at a density of about 10 birds per 10 km: M Herremans in Maclean 1997c), the Okavango River (five birds per 10 km), Kavango (30 birds per 10 km), and the Zambezi River (6.5 birds per 10 km: Jarvis et al. 2001). The largest populations (30 birds) have been recorded from the Okavango floodplains in the Mahango area of Bwabwata National Park (M Paxton in Jarvis et al. 2001). The population estimate from these areas and from birds at the Tsumkwe Pans and large dams is 1,236 birds. Given that it is probably under-recorded, the Namibian population is estimated at about 2,000 birds (1.7% of the global population). It has recently been assessed as Vulnerable in South Africa (Taylor et al. in press).

**African Black Duck | *Anasスポルサ***

This sedentary species is confined to sub-Saharan Africa, where 10,000 to 25,000 birds are estimated (Wetlands International 2002). In Namibia, it is virtually confined to the Orange River, where an average of four birds are counted each time at the Orange River mouth in February 2005 during a count that yielded an exceptional number of birds and species. Densities of 2.7 birds per 10 km of river occur further upstream (RE Simmons in Jarvis et al. 2001) and suggest a population of about 160 birds for the river. Equal numbers on the Fish River give an estimate for Namibia of about 500 birds occupying an area of 22,400 km² (Jarvis et al. 2001). It is regularly encountered in small numbers (up to two individuals, H Kolberg unpubl. data) on inland dams and sewage works, explaining its presence in the central and southern regions of Namibia, and is sporadically encountered at the Omadhiya lakes, numbering fewer than 20 individuals (H Kolberg unpubl. data). Surprisingly, it is not found on the tropical north-east rivers.

**Yellow-billed Duck | *Anas undulata***

This nomadic and migratory species occurs in the eastern half of Africa and is very common in South Africa but rare in Namibia (Maclean 1997b). It is found in small numbers along slow-flowing rivers, including the Orange, Okavango, Kavango, Zambezi and Chobe rivers, and at lagoons, estuaries, permanent or seasonal lakes, pans and pools. It has adapted well to man-made waterways, such as farm or mining dams (Maclean 1997b, Vernon & Dean 2005a). The largest known concentration in Namibia has been recorded at the Orange River mouth, where up to 182 birds have been counted in summer (Jarvis et al. 2003). The population size of the southern African subspecies *A. u. undulata* is estimated at 100,000 birds (Nagy et al. 2012), putting Namibia’s population of fewer than 1,000 birds – less than 1% of the southern African population.

**Greater Honeyguide | *Indicator Indicator***

This widespread African species occurs in more mesic parts of Africa with a nearby stronghold in the Okavango Swamps in Botswana. It spills over into Namibia along the Okavango, Kavango and Zambezi river systems, where there is suitable riparian vegetation. It occupies an area of 13,300 km² in Namibia, including a few scattered sightings of vagrants on the Kunene River, in central Namibia and two from the south near the Orange River (Jarvis et al. 2001). It is a brood parasite of barbets, woodpeckers, kingfishers and other hole-nesting species. It has not yet been recorded breeding in Namibia. In other parts of southern Africa, it lays mainly in October and November (Tarboton 2011). It guides humans and other animals to bee nests, but it is not known if this still occurs in Namibia (Vernon & Dean 2005a). Although it is not threatened it is offered protection within the Bwabwata, Mudumu and Nkasa-Rupala (Mamili) national parks.

**Green-backed Honeybird | *Prodotiscus zambesiæ***

This overlooked and drab species parasitises the African Yellow-White-Eye Zosterops senegalensis (Vernon & Dean 1997c). Outside southern Africa, it has a fragmented distribution from Angola to south-east Kenya and isolated populations in Ethiopia (Pry et al. 1988). In southern Africa, it is most widespread in Zimbabwe, but is not common.