This stunningly coloured intra-African migrant is widespread throughout equatorial forests from central to West Africa. It occurs sparsely in southern Africa in the Capiviri Strip, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, eastern South Africa and South Africa's coastal regions from KwaZulu-Natal to the southern Cape (Oatley 1997b, 2001). Despite its open call notes, it is tricky to hear it. It is a regular migrant, with birds appearing in Namibia in mid- to late September. If a bird is seen, then it is likely to be in the Okavango Delta, which is the main region it occurs in Africa. It is a small forest species that is typically found in tree hollows. It has a high population density and is unlikely that more than 500 birds occur in Namibia. It is an insect-catching species of evergreen forests, with preference for species of the genus *Coracina* (Brown et al. 2001). Population size and density are not known and there are no nest records for Namibia. Loss of riparian forest could impact on its conservation status in the area.

**Apaloderma narina**

This species is endemic to the woodlands of southern Africa (Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, and Zambia), and in Southern Africa is most widespread in Zimbabwe (Fry et al. 1988). There it has declined in numbers due to thinning of its favoured habitat – undisturbed primary miombo woodland. It only occurs in Namibia in the Kavango east region in mature Kalamari sandveld woodland, and in the Zambian region in the less disturbed northern woodlands near the Rupara (Mambili) National Park (Jarvis et al. 2001). Population size and density are not known and there are no nest records for Namibia. Loss of riparian forest could impact on its conservation status in the area.

**Coracias spatulatus**

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**Eurystomus glaucurus**

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This aquatic species is confined to rivers mainly in east, central and southern Africa, with an isolated population in Ethiopia (Fry et al. 1992). In Namibia, it occurs in the north-east, along the Zambezi, Chobe and Okavango rivers at a low reporting rate of 4.4% (Jarvis et al. 2001). An isolated population is also known from the lower Kunene River, and it has also been recorded on the upper Kunene River. To date no density estimates are available. It is most common in clear, fast-flowing streams and rivers, but it is absent from the Okavango Delta (Allan 1997). Further work

**Half-collared Kingfisher**

**Alcedo semitorquata**

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**Narina Trogon**

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