in February and March (Brown comm.) and four nest records from that area have them laying in Tsumkwe Pans in high rainfall years (J Mendelsohn pers. comm.) and four nest records from that area have them laying in February and March (Brown et al. 2015). It has an area of occupancy of 1,500 km² in Namibia (Jarvis et al. 2001). Its African population is estimated at 10,000 to 25,000 birds and declining (Delany & Scott 2002); Namibia’s population, which is probably fewer than 100 birds, is therefore less than 0.5% of the world population. This species may well breed irregularly at Namibia’s ephemeral north-eastern pans when rainfall is high, but its contribution to African population stability is likely to be minimal.

**Allen’s Gallinule (Lesser Gallinule) | Porphyrula alleni (Porphyrula alleni)**

This small wetland species is found throughout Africa in suitable wetland margins. In Namibia, it occurs mainly along the Okavango and Zambezi rivers and their associated backwaters and floodplains. Birds are also recorded from the Tsumkwe Pans and as a vagrant (once) from the Kavkavda (Dean 2005b). It occupied 9,500 km² in SABAPI atlas data, of which an area of 1,200 km² is protected (Jarvis et al. 2001). Present atlas data from SABAP2 (December 2014) show a similar pattern of occurrence with an additional record east of Etosha. It is almost certainly overlooked and under-recorded. Fourteen nests are known from the Tsumkwe Pans with clutches laid in January (four), February (five) and March (five) (Brown et al. 2015).

A nomatic species that, like other sandgrouse, is found in drier regions of the continent. It occurs patchily from Ethiopia to the northern parts of Botswana and Namibia, north-western South Africa and Zimbabwe. It prefers recently burned, open grasslands, fallow fields and other open areas on black clays near open water (Maclean 1999). It is recorded sparsely from Etosha National Park (reporting rate of about 1%) and in grassland areas around the Kwando and Chobe rivers. Its area of occupancy is 11,900 km² (Jarvis et al. 2001). It is known to have declined in South Africa in historic times (Maclean 1999), and populations there number about 500 birds (Tarboton et al. 1987). Population size is unknown elsewhere in southern Africa. It breeds from March to August in Botswana (Skinner 1987). Population size is unknown elsewhere in southern Africa. It is probably less than 100 birds, is therefore less than 0.5% of the world population. This species may well breed irregularly at Namibia’s ephemeral north-eastern pans when rainfall is high, but its contribution to African population stability is likely to be minimal.

**Yellow-throated Sandgrouse | Pterocles gutturalis**

This common circumpolar species spends the non-breeding season off Peru, China and the Arabian peninsula (Hockey 2005b). In grey non-breeding plumage it is distinguished from the Red Phalarope (Grey Phalarope) P. fulicaria by its longer, thinner bill and darker grey back and rump. In Africa, it is found in the Rift Valley lakes of East Africa; in southern Africa it is most common in Walvis Bay, where up to 56 birds have been recorded in January (Wearne & Underhill 2005). There is one record from the Omatako Dam. Some birds over-winter in Namibia and up to nine birds have been recorded from Walvis Bay in July (Wearne & Underhill 2005). There has been a steady increase in birds seen at Walvis Bay in recent times from an average of about five (1991, 1992, 1995) to 56 (1999, 2000, 2001) and over 70 (2014) more recently (Jarvis et al. 2001, Wearne & Underhill 2005, H Kolberg unpubl. data). There are few conservation concerns for this species either worldwide or in Namibia and it may have benefited from coastal salt works that provide habitats where there were none previously. There is no evidence in Namibia for the assertion that it has decreased in southern Africa since 1980 (Hockey 2005b).

**Long-toed Lapwing (Long-toed Plover) | Vanellus crassirostris**

This species has a more restricted African range than the White-crowned Lapwing (White-crowned Plover) V. albilabris, occurring mainly in the central and eastern sections from southern Sudan to KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa. Its world population is estimated at 25,000 to 50,000 birds and like the White-crowned Lapwing,