This species is more commonly heard than seen because of its skulking behaviour and the broken rocky habitat it occupies, leading to the conclusion that it is rather rare. However, population size in Namibia is estimated at 96,500 birds, slightly less than the Herero Chat, and even this may underestimate the birds’ true density. Based on SABAP1 atlas data, it was once thought to occupy an area of only 59,000 km² (Simmons 1997m), but it is now predicted to occur in a much larger area of 238,000 km² (Jarvis & Robertson 1999), extending eastwards to the Waterberg Plateau Park, and south to the Namib-Naukluft National Park (24.5°S). It extends into the Huila, Namibe and Benguela provinces of Angola, where it occurs sparsely among rocky outcrops (Dean 2000). In Namibia, it is commonest in the central highlands, but territory size is unknown (Simmons 1997m). At least four distinct territories were recorded in the National Botanical Gardens in Windhoek (Schweitzer 2011), an area of just under 10 ha, giving a density of about 2.5 ha per pair. Peak laying coincides with higher rainfall, which occurs from January to March within the bird’s range, but it is recorded egg-laying over a six-month period from November to April (n=28) (Jarvis et al. 2001, Schweitzer 2011). The average clutch is 2.5 eggs, with three eggs being most common (Brown et al. 2015). Its preference for rocky edges where neither agriculture nor people are present precludes it from being a conservation priority, but few nests have been found (see Tarboton 2001); Schweitzer (2011) found nests in an aloe and sisal plant, whereas all previous records show nests in grass tufts. Most of its life history is completely unknown, but Schweitzer (2011) documented the growth of one set of chicks from hatching to fledging. This is a species that requires further study and may prove to be among the most ancient passerines in Africa.