Dappled mountain robin (*Arcanator* (=*Modulatrix*) *orostruthus*).—1980 petition, ICBP rare, U.S. threatened; a thrush of the family Muscicapidae; occurs in three isolated patches of montane forest, one in northern Mozambique and two in eastern Tanzania. Much of the rainforest habitat on which the species depends has been cleared for agricultural purposes (A). The population in Mozambique has not been recorded since 1932. The other two populations may number in the hundreds or low thousands.

Marungu sunbird (Nectarinia prigoginei).—1991 petition, ICBP endangered, U.S. endangered; a nectarfeeding bird of the family Nectarinidae, characterized by small size and a long bill, somewhat comparable to the hummingbirds superficially; known only from the Marungu Highlands of southeastern Zaire. The remnant riparian forest on which this species probably depends now covers only a small part of the Marungu Highlands and is under severe pressure from logging and from the erosion of stream banks caused by the overgrazing of cattle (A).

Taita thrush (Turdus olivaceus helleri).—1991 petition, ICBP endangered, U.S. endangered; a darkcolored, ground-dwelling member of the family Muscicapidae; apparently confined to highlands in southeastern Kenya. This subspecies (formerly considered the full species *Turdus* helleri) occurs at low density and depends on limited forest habitat. Such areas now have been mostly cleared for agricultural purposes or to obtain firewood (A). The only relatively wellknown population occupies an area of about 3 square kilometers (1.2 square miles) and may contain several hundred individuals.

Bannerman's turaco (Tauraco bannermani).—1991 petition, ICBP endangered, U.S. endangered; a frugivorous parrot of the family Musophagidae, characterized by a generally greenish color and a conspicuous crest; known only from the Bamenda-Banso Highlands in western Cameroon. The montane forest habitat of this species is being rapidly cleared as a result of cultivation, overgrazing by domestic livestock, wood-cutting, and fires (A). An estimated 800–1,200 pairs may survive (Dr. C. R. McKay, Ijim Mountain Forest Project, Bamenda, Cameroon, in litt.).

Pollen's vanga (Xenopirostris polleni).—1980 petition, ICBP rare, U.S. threatened; a predatory bird of the endemic Malagasy family Vangidae, somewhat similar to the shrikes; occurs in the rainforests of eastern Madagascar.

Although still widely distributed, this species has declined and become rare as its forest habitat has been destroyed and modified by people (A).

Van Dam's vanga (*Xenopirostris damii*).—1980 petition, ICBP rare, U.S. threatened; another member of the Vangidae; occurs in northwestern Madagascar. Because of deforestation this species appears to have become restricted to a single area of primary deciduous forest at Ankarafantsika (A). However, that area is currently protected and the bird reportedly is present there in fairly good numbers.

Aldabra warbler (Nesillas aldabranus).—1991 petition, ICBP endangered, U.S. endangered; a small song bird of the family Muscicapidae; restricted to a small part of Aldabra, one of the islands of Seychelles, a nation off the east coast of Africa. The ICBP refers to this warbler as the "rarest, most restricted and most highly threatened species of bird in the world. Discovered only in 1967, it seems to have been confined to an area of approximately 10 hectares (25 acres) of coastal vegetation on Aldabra. This habitat is being destroyed by introduced goats and rats (A), and the latter also prey on nests (C).

Banded wattle-eye (Platysteira laticincta).—1991 petition, ICBP endangered, U.S. endangered; a small flycatcher of the family Muscicapidae, characterized by pale plumage and a wattle of bare red skin above the eye; known only from the Bamenda Highlands in western Cameroon. Although this species is considered reasonably common in the remnant montane forests on which it depends, such habitat is being rapidly cleared and fragmented as a result of cultivation, overgrazing by domestic livestock, wood-cutting, and fires (A). An estimated 800-1,200 pairs may survive (Dr. C.R. McKay, Ijim Mountain Forest Project, Bamenda, Cameroon, in litt.).

Clarke's weaver (*Ploceus golandi*).—
1991 petition, ICBP endangered, U.S. endangered; a member of the family Ploceidae; known only from a small forested area between Kilifi Creek and the Sabaki River on the southeastern coast of Kenya. Numbers have been estimated at 1,000 to 2,000 pairs, but are declining because of excessive logging (A). At present rates of destruction, all favorable habitat could be eliminated within about 15 years. Even though a portion of the habitat is legally protected, enforcement has not been effective (D).

The decision to add the above 30 kinds of African birds to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife was based on an assessment of the best

available scientific information, and of past, present, and probable future threats to these birds. All have suffered substantial losses in habitat and/or numbers in recent years and are vulnerable to human exploitation and disturbance. If conservation measures are not implemented, further declines are likely to occur, increasing the danger of extinction for these birds. Critical habitat is not being determined, as such designation is not applicable to foreign species.

## **Available Conservation Measures**

Conservation measures provided to species listed as endangered or threatened pursuant to the Act include recognition and, for those under United States jurisdiction, recovery actions, requirements for Federal protection, and prohibitions against certain practices. Recognition through listing encourages conservation measures by Federal, international, and private agencies, groups, and individuals.

Section 7(a) of the Act, as amended, and as implemented by regulations at 50 CFR Part 402, requires Federal agencies to evaluate their actions that are to be conducted within the United States or on the high seas, with respect to any species that is listed as endangered or threatened and with respect to its designated critical habitat (if any). Section 7(a)(2) requires Federal agencies to ensure that activities they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or to destroy or adversely modify its critical habitat. If a proposed Federal action within the United States or on the high seas may affect a listed species, the responsible Federal agency must enter into formal consultation with the Service. No such activities are currently known with respect to the species covered by this rule.

Section 8(a) of the Act authorizes the provision of limited financial assistance for the development and management of programs that the Secretary of the Interior determines to be necessary or useful for the conservation of endangered species in foreign countries. Sections 8(b) and 8(c) of the Act authorize the Secretary to encourage conservation programs for foreign endangered species and to provide assistance for such programs in the form of personnel and the training of personnel.

Section 9 of the Act and implementing regulations found at 50 CFR 17.21 and 17.31 set forth a series of general prohibitions and exceptions that apply to all endangered and threatened wildlife. These prohibitions, in part, make it illegal for any person