

Yellowstreaked Bulbul

Geelstreepboskruiper

Phyllastrephus flavostriatus

The Yellowstreaked Bulbul is an Afrotropical species which ranges from the Albertine rift mountains of eastern Zaire, south to the coastal forests of the eastern Cape Province (Keith *et al.* 1992). In South Africa it has a disjunct distribution and is common in some forests but is absent from others.

Clancey (1980b) recognized three subspecies in the atlas region: *P. f. distans* has an isolated distribution in the Transkei, *dendrophilus* is isolated in the eastern Zimbabwean highlands and the scattered populations in between constitute the nominate race.

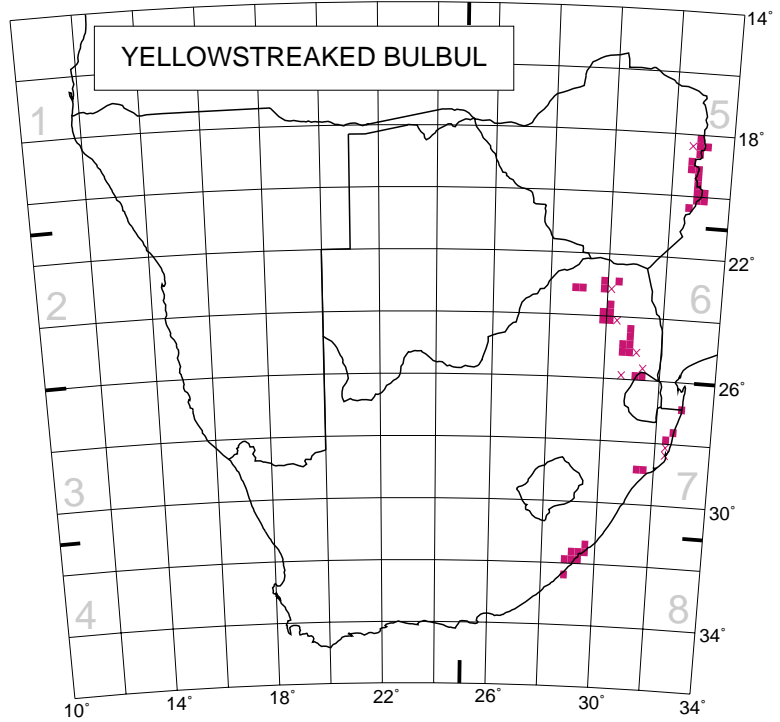
It had generally low reporting rates. The yellow streaking of the underparts is not easily seen and therefore not a good field characteristic; it is better identified by its behaviour (Serle 1955). It is noisy and has a distinctive habit of flicking one or other wing, exposing yellow underwing coverts.

The vegetation analysis indicates highest reporting rates in the Eastern Zimbabwe Highlands; most records in Transvaal, KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Cape Province were from Afromontane forest. Although sometimes found in the Valley Bushveld of the eastern Cape Province, Skead (1967b) stressed that this is a forest species. In Swaziland, it is found only in lower altitude Afromontane forests (Parker 1994).

There is no evidence of seasonal movement in the atlas region. In Malawi, territory holders are essentially sedentary (Dowsett 1985) and dispersal between forest patches occurs through intervening woodland (Dowsett-Lemaire 1984). Breeding is known to occur in the summer months October–January (Maclean 1993b).

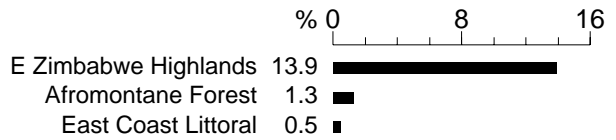
It is usually encountered in groups of 5–6 birds. It is a regular member of mixed bird parties in the dry season, foraging at all levels from undergrowth to canopy. Arthropods form the bulk of its diet (Keith *et al.* 1992).

The Yellowstreaked Bulbul is not considered to be at risk in southern Africa, but the disjunct nature of its distribution, and the pressure on forest patches from human populations and runaway fires, threaten small isolated populations.



Recorded in 53 grid cells, 1.2%
 Total number of records: 532
 Mean reporting rate for range: 11.5%

Reporting rates for vegetation types



T.B. Oatley

