## ON THE BODY TEMPERATURES OF BIRDS COLLECTED ON THE CARP-TRANSVAAL MUSEUM NAMIB DESERT EXPEDITION.

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In the course of the Namib Desert Expedition (May, 1959), the opportunity presented itself to measure the body temperatures of most of the birds collected. One of us (C.K.B.) was doing temperature work on reptiles using a fast-registering rectal thermometer which appeared as suitable for bird studies as for reptile ones. In each case the bird was shot, usually with a .410 shotgun and while the animal was still alive its rectal temperature was measured immediately. Each measurement recorded was made within about 30 seconds of the bird being shot. The figures listed should give some indication of body temperature during normal activity; if any error has occurred, it is likely to be a more or less constant one throughout the series.

Where possible, an attempt was made to measure temperatures on several individuals of the same species. It was found that, during normal activity, the temperatures of such individuals do vary, but in no observed case by more than 2 deg. C., despite the fact that there were sometimes air temperature differences of 20 or 30 deg. C. For instance, one turtle dove had a body temperature of 43.4 deg. C. when the air temperature was 3.4 deg. C., while another read 44.0 deg. C. when the air temperature was 23.2 deg. C.

There are indications that the temperature of a sleeping bird should drop during the course of a cold night. The opportunity to test this possibility occurred on the night of May 7, while the expedition was camped at Djab, about 100 miles west of Windhoek. A colony of masked weavers (*Ploceus velatus*) was found to be using a nearby tree as a night roost. During the early evening, as the birds came in, three specimens were collected showing body temperatures of 41.2, 41.2 and 41.3 deg. C. The air temperature was 19.0 deg. C. Three further specimens were collected early the following morning while it was still dark and before the birds had woken up. They were shot with a silent rubber band to avoid disturbing the rest of the colony. Their temperatures were 39.2, 39.2 and 40.3 deg. C. while that of the air was 12.4. The difference between the means of the two sets of body temperatures is 1.6 deg. C., suggesting that in this case a night drop in body temperature was apparent but small.

In all, reliable body temperatures were obtained on 130 birds belonging to 66 species. Temperatures varied from 38.0 to 44.0 deg. C. The three species with thew lowest temperatures were as follows: eagle owl (*Bubo africanus africanus*) 38.0 deg. C.; lesser flamingo (*Phoeniconaias minor*) 38.8 deg. C.; Cape dikkop (*Burhinus capensis*) 39.3 deg. C. The highest body temperatures were found among the doves: six specimens of the Namaqua dove (*Oena capensis capensis*) had a range of from 42.8 — 43.8 deg. C., with a mean of 43.3, while temperatures of five specimens of the turtle dove (*Streptopelia capicola tropica*) varied from 42.2 to 44.0 deg. C. with a mean of 43.3.

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On the basis of the 130 temperature measurements listed below it would certainly be inadvisable to generalise on the body temperatures of South African birds as a whole. It may be significant, however, that 50 of the 66 species investigated had temperatures of between 41 and 43 deg. C. The actual distribution of the sample is shown in Figure 1; where several measurements are available for one species, the mean has been employed.

	BODY	AIR	
NAME	TEMP.	TEMP.	LOCALITY
	Deg. C.	Deg. C.	
Phoeniconaias minor	38.8	9.2	Sandwich Harbour, S.W.A.
Lesser flamingo			
Phalacrocorax capensis	41.5	19.0	Sandwich Harbour, S.W.A.
Cape cormorant			
Poliohierax semitorquatus	41.4	25.4	Auob, R.N. Cape
semitor quatus	40.7	24.8	Nossob, R.N. Cape
Pigmy falcon			
Melierax musicus	40.6	25.7	Gogas Dist., S.W.A.
Chanting goshawk	40.2	19.2	Walvis Bay, S.W.A.
Falco tinnunculus	41.7	20.1	Usakos dist., S.W.A.
Rock kestrel			
Francolinus adspersus	41.5	24.0	Dordabis dist., S.W.A.
Red-billed francolin	41.6	24.0	Dordabis dist., S.W.A.
Lophotis ruficrista ruficrista	40.2	22.2	Stamprietfontein, S.W.A.
Red-crested korhaan			
Stephanibyx coronatus coronatus	41.8	23.0	Auob R.N. Cape
Crowned plover			
Burhinus capensis	39.2	19.8	Rooibank, S.W.A.
Cape dikkop			
Rhinoptilus africanus africanus	39.9	18.0	Auob R.N. Cape
Double-banded courser	41.0	20.0	Gamichab, S.W.A.
	40.4	12.0	Gamichab, S.W.A.
Pterocles namaqua	42.2	16.2	Auob R.N. Cape
Namaqua sandgrouse			

Oena capen Namaqua d

Streptopelia
Turtle dove

Stigmatope senegalensi Laughing d

Rock pigeo

Columba gr

Spotted eag

Urocolius in

Red-faced

Coracias ca

Mozambiqu -----

Lophoceros Yellow-bille

Rhinopoma cyanomelas Scimitar-bil

Tricholaemo

d	4	BODY	AIR	
0	NAME	TEMP.	TEMP.	LOCALITY
		Deg. C.	Deg. C.	
Oena capen	nsis capensis	43.0	23.0	Auob R.N. Cape
Namaqua d		43.8	25.5	Auob R.N. Cape
	43.5	<b>23</b> .0	Auob R.N. Cape	
	43.6	22.5	Auob R.N. Cape	
	42.8	26.5	Auob R.N. Cape	
	43.4	26.5	Auob R.N. Cape	
Streptopelia	a capicola tropica	44.0	23.2	Auob R.N. Cape
Turtle dove	•	43.5	21.2	Auob R.N. Cape
	43.4	21.2	Auob R.N. Cape	
	43.4	3.4	Auob R.N. Cape	
	42.2	19.8	Gobabeb, S.W.A.	
Stigmatope	lia senegalensis	42.2	26.0	Gobabeb, S.W.A.
senegalensi	S	42.4	24.8	Gobabeb, S.W.A.
Laughing d	love	43.2	19.0	Gobabeb, S.W.A.
Columba gi Rock pigeo	uinea phaenota n	41.5	24.5	Auob R.N. Cape
Bubo africa Spotted eag	nus africanus de owl	38.0	24.2	Gobabeb, S.W.A.
Urocolius in Red-faced 1	ndicus lacteifrons mousebird	41.6	23.0	Gobabeb, S.W.A.
Coracias ca Lilac-breast	udata caudata ed roller	41.6	21.8	Stamprietfontein-Dordabis, S.W.A.
Coracias na Mozambique	uevia mosambica e roller	40.9	26.5	Windhoek, dist., S.W.A.
Lophoceros Yellow-bille	flavirostris leucomelas d hornbill	41.2	13.0	Kuruman R.N. Cape
Rhinopoma	stus cyanomelas	40.6	13.4	Gobabeb, S.W.A.
cyanomelas		42.0	24.0	Gobabeb, S.W.A.
Scimitar-bil	l hoopoe			
Tricholaema leucomelas centrale Pied barbet		41.7	16.6	Stamprietfontein dist., S.W.A.
	43.0	24.0	Natab, S.W.A.	

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