Purple-naped Sunbirds *Hypogramma hypogrammicum* have been recorded eating the fruits of *Poikilospermum* (Urticaceae) in East Malaysia, and fruit may be an important food of both species (Lambert 1991). Ornithologists in the region should look for other birds using this new food source.

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The distribution of nests of the Black-and-Red Broadbill *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus* along a river in Sarawak

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The Black-and-red Broadbill *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*constructs a gigantic pear-shaped nest, usually overhanging a river or stream (Medway and Wells 1976, Smythies 1981) and is most easily seen when travelling by boat. During the course of fieldwork in the Sri Aman Division of Sarawak in June and September 1993, counts were made of the number and distribution of Black-and-red Broadbill nests along the Lingga River. Counts were from the town of Pantu on the River Seterap to its confluence with the River Kelauh and thence down the River Lingga until the point it meets the River Lupar - an overall distance of about 30 km.

During June 1993 a total of 27 nests was counted and they were distributed as follows:

two nests in the approximately 5 km freshwater zone above the estuary in the River Seterap suspended from *Pandanus* vegetation along the bank.

23 nests in trees of tidally inundated swamp (rain) forest along the river edge in the tidal reaches of the River Seterap, a distance of about 10 km - three of the nests had birds in attendance.

two nests in the well developed and tall (up to 25 m) mangroves in the upper reaches of the Lingga River estuary.

No nests were recorded in the mangroves of the last 10 km or so of the Lingga River.

During September 1993 only 14 nests were counted and all were in the riparian swamp forest of the River Seterap. None was observed in the *Pandanus* or in the mangroves. Also none of the nests was attended.

From the distribution of nests the species appears to prefer nesting in the riparian swamp forest. Although the observed distribution could be due to the greater availability of suitable branches overhanging the water in this forest, compared with *Pandanus*, which offers fewer possible nest sites, this is unlikely to be the reason for few nests occurring in the mangroves. The mangroves offer a greater variety of potential over-water nest sites but the vegetation behind the mangroves often consists of secondary forest or subsistence agriculture. The distribution of nests is perhaps more closely related to the food requirements of the birds. Suitable fruit and/or insects for feeding to mates or young in the nest (Lambert 1989) may only occur in the swamp forest areas. It is also possible that the availability of freshwater in swamp forests may be important.

Nest records for the Black-and-red Broadbill in Borneo are between December and August (Fogden 1965, Lambert and Woodcock in prep.); from Peninsular Malaysia between February and August (Medway & Wells 1976, Lambert and Woodcock in prep.); from Thailand between April and June, and from Sumatra from March to June (Lambert and Woodcock in prep.). Hence the absence of birds around nests during September is not surprising. However, the reasons for the disappearance of nests between June and September are obscure. Three other nests of this species occurring along a forest stream near Lingga persisted over the same period. As this is a relatively dry time of year, the loss is unlikely to have been due to flooding. Also, despite the large tidal range (4 to 5 m), all nests were well above the height of high water springs. It is possible that nests were dislodged by wind or heavy rain or that they fell victim to predators. Jeyarajasingam (1983) records the sudden disappearance of the nest of a Silver-breasted Broadbill *Serilophus lunatus* which contained young, probably due to predation. A considerable number of potential bird, reptile and mammalian predators is present in the Lingga area, such as various raptors, *Varanus*, snakes, civets and monkeys. No published records or observations of such predation could be traced. However, the nests of tropical birds are frequently predated, and the often nocturnal predators are seldom seen. Removal by humans also cannot be ruled out, although appears unlikely in this environment.

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Mountain Hawk-Eagles *Spizaetus nipalensis* in Viet Nam

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The Mountain Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus nipalensis* is thought to be a widespread migrant in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975), but there are no records for Viet Nam in the standard work by Delacour and Jabouille (1931), in the recent checklist for the country (Vo Quy 1983) or from the recent forest surveys (Robson *et al.* 1989, 1993a and b). The only record was of one observed at Tam Dao, north of Hanoi in October 1962 (Fischer 1974).

At 15h00 on 2 January 1992, whilst descending the main track above the headquarters of the Bach Ma National Park (between Hue and DaNang in central Annam), I saw an immature Mountain Hawk-Eagle land on the top of a small tree at an altitude of about 200 m. It was watched for 30 minutes, using 10x40 binoculars and a 30x75 telescope; the permanently raised wispy crest, which was black with white tips to the feathers, was clearly visible. It twice fanned its tail to preen, revealing 8 to 10 narrow, evenly-spaced black and white bars. When it finally took off and glided in a circle around me, the projecting head and the very heavy neck were conspicuous, but the crest was not visible in flight, even at close range. The upperwing was grey-brown with a lighter area on the primary-coverts, a feature that is also shown by immature Changeable Hawk-Eagle *S. cirrhatus*.

This single record might have related to a vagrant to Viet Nam but on 10 January 1992, during a visit to Thao Cam Vien zoo, Ho Chi Minh city, two immature Mountain Hawk-Eagles were found sharing a cage with five Changeable Hawk-Eagles. The director of the zoo understood that all of these birds had been captured in the mountain forests of south Annam (Lam Dong province). The exact provenance is not known but the director was certain that they originated in Viet Nam. In January 1993 only one of the Mountain Hawk-Eagles was still in the zoo and by January 1994 both had disappeared. A visit on 17 January 1993 to the shop of a wildlife dealer in DaLat city centre (Lam Dong province) revealed one stuffed (adult) and one living Mountain Hawk-Eagle, the latter in a cage at the back of the premises. The owner of the shop said that they were common in the area and claimed to have six more at home in her private 'zoo'. For comparison, other stuffed raptors on display included a Black Eagle *Ictinaetus malayensis*, two Grey-faced Buzzards *Butastur indicus* and a Barn Owl *Tyto alba*, none of which is uncommon in Viet Nam. The owner expected U.S. $100 for the live eagle and seemed accustomed to the negative attitude of European visitors towards wildlife trading. She was confident that she could sell all of her stock of live animals and birds to Chinese dealers from Singapore and Taiwan without any problem.

Finally, on 18 December 1993, another immature Mountain Hawk-Eagle was seen near Cu Jut, a small town on the main road south-west of Ban Me Thuot in south Annam. The bird was perched on the top of a tree in an area of partly-cleared forest and both the crest and pale wing-coverts were clearly visible.

The species may have been overlooked previously, though it is also possible that numbers have increased in Viet Nam recently, if only as a winter visitor. Now that its occurrence in northern, central and southern Viet Nam is established, even greater care will be needed in field identification of similar species such as Changeable Hawk-Eagle and Jerdon's Baza *Aviceda jerdoni*.

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