



TANZANIA:

BIRDING AMONG THE BEASTS

A Tropical Birding Set-Departure

**Usambara Pre-Trip:
March 23-31, 2019**

**Main Tour:
April 1-13, 2019**

**Guides: Ken Behrens
& Iain Campbell (main tour)**

**Photos taken by Ken Behrens unless
labeled otherwise**

**Day-by-day text by Chris Ludwig
Introduction by Ken Behrens**

TOUR INTRODUCTION

Northern Tanzania is a special place. There is no other country on the continent that comes closer to realizing the Africa of most people's dreams and imaginations. Here are sweeping savannah landscapes, beautiful skies, seemingly endless herds of wildebeest and zebra, abundant big predators, and conspicuous and colorful birds aplenty. Actually there is much more here than the Africa of stereotypes... there is dry thornscrub full of jewel-like birds, lush montane forests that shelter rare and localized birds, and even fever tree woodland, like some absurd dream of a Nordic barbarian grown weary of snow and pine trees. If someone wanted to make one trip to Africa and really experience the essence of the continent, at least its best parts, I would have to recommend this tour.

This tour was a success by any measure. We racked up 590 species of birds and 64 mammals, plus 23 species of reptiles. We saw nearly all the possible Tanzanian endemics and near-endemics, plus other highlights that included Secretarybird, four species of Bustards, six species of Turacos, 46 species of raptors, 13 species of cisticola, Golden-winged and Tacazze Sunbirds, 32 members of the classically African weaver family, Gray-headed Silverbill, and three species of whydahs. Mammals were exceptional as well. There is no better place in Africa to experience its megafauna. There were 100s of 1000s of migrating Wildebeest, a whole range of antelope, African Elephants, Lions galore, amazing experiences with a family of Cheetahs, a couple gorgeous Leopards, and a good night drive that featured White-tailed Mongoose, East African Springhare, and an African Wild Cat. Perhaps more important than anything else, we really soaked in this amazing part of Africa, savoring each sunset, each afternoon thunderstorm, and each brilliant dawn. It is a privilege simply to be alive in this part of the world!

Chris Ludwig, who was one of the tour participants, was kind enough to write the day-by-day account below. Not only is it more humorous and comprehensive than what I would have written, but it also has the advantage of coming from the perspective of a participant rather than the guide. It does a great job capturing the rather copious amount of fun, including lots of laughs, that we shared during these three weeks. Enjoy – it's a good read!



Gray Crowned-Crane is wonderfully common in the Ngorongoro Crater.

DAY-BY-DAY ACCOUNT

March 22: Arrival in Arusha. After arrival, we easily get our visa and some Tanzanian shillings from the airport's ATM. The smell of wood smoke fills the air and we appreciate the warmth of the night air. We find our driver and two Canadians, father Steve and daughter Elizabeth, co-travelers on the bird tour, who join us for the 45-minute ride to Meru View Lodge. In bed by 11pm. Tomorrow the adventure begins.

March 23, 2019: Arusha to Same. We awake pre-dawn and amble to breakfast in the early light. Sunbirds, bulbuls, and weavers litter the garden in striking abundance. Our heads are already spinning. Chris and Jolie enjoy meeting Sonia, a serious birder from London and will enjoy her company greatly over the next three weeks. Claire from Pittsburgh also joins us and the crew of 6 birders for the extension is complete. Tropical Birding leader Ken Behrens and local guide Njano arrive at 7:30am and (after successful, space-bending work to get the 8 of us with our luggage and water into the 8-seat Land Cruiser) we are off.



Dry Thornscrub specialties near Same: Pink-breasted Lark (left) and Pygmy Batis (right).

Today we drive east with Mt. Kilimanjaro looming large but cloud-draped to the north. We are targeting birds of the arid acacia and commiphora scrub that persist among the burgeoning

human population that is slowly converting the region into a mix of sisal plantation and grazed lands. Nevertheless, birds are abundant, and our list quickly grows, with colorful beauties including White-headed, Blue-naped, and Speckled Mousebirds, d’Arnaud’s Barbet, Red-bellied Parrot, and Rosy-patched Bushshrike. Somehow, a Klaas’s Cuckoo fledgling successfully entices food from both a Pygmy Batis and a Red-fronted Warbler. How odd!



Hunter’s Sunbird (left) and Somali Bunting (right, by Jolie Harrison).

During the trip, Jolie and Chris compete for new birds, as Jolie is a few life birds ahead of Chris. Jolie starts the trip off well, catching a fly-by White-headed Barbet that Chris missed. She has “widened the gap”! This expression will be exclaimed whenever Chris misses a bird that Jolie observes during our Africa visit. Over the next three weeks Chris turns the table on occasion, proudly exclaiming that he is “closing the gap”!

After lunch, we arrive and drop our bags at the Elephant Motel in Same and reconvene for an all-to-brief afternoon drive into Mkomazi National Park, where we encounter our first iconic African beasts including distant, brief views of Masai Giraffe and African Elephant. Elizabeth shows off her mammal-spotting skills with numerous sightings of Kirk’s Dikdiks scurrying low and mostly hidden among the shrubs. Birds are thriving here as well, with one new and exciting species after another. Chris and Jolie are experiencing an entirely new avifauna – so even the most common species provide a thrill. Lilac-breasted Roller, Purple Grenadier, as well as Blue-capped and Red-cheeked Cordonbleu, are among the colorful beauties (henceforth the latter bird is generally pronounced and drawn out in a heavy French accent).



We saw our first Yellow-necked Francolins in Mkomazi NP.

Reluctantly we leave the Park because the gate is closed promptly at 6:00, and then it's back to the Motel for the bird list, dinner, and bed. Only day 1 of the trip and already we have so many moments worth remembering!

This is our first night of a ritual that our tour groups would repeat for the next 21 days. Step 1 – order a drink (generally Serengeti, Safari, or Kilimanjaro beer). Step 2 – listen as Ken rattles through the bird list (and Jolie grunts, exclaims, or curses through the highs and lows of photo download and processing). Step 3 – eat. Step 4 – varied, as occasionally Chris and Jolie would order another beer and work on the list or pictures after dinner.

March 24, 2019: Mkomazi to Lushoto. After an early breakfast, we continue our drive east, stopping opportunistically to bird more thornscrub. We take a quick stop along the wetlands of the Pangani River, before taking a left to head uphill into the West Usambara Mountains. We proceed up the curving, mountain road to Lushoto and Mullers Mountain Lodge, our home for the next two nights.

After check-in, we spend the late afternoon birding a local trail through old-growth forest. Here we get short but satisfying glimpses of some tough birds including Usambara Thrush, Usambara Akalat, and White-chested Alethe. As with many forest skulkers, not everyone gets on every bird, but Ken gets most of us on each species. Elizabeth's interest is turned more towards the trail's Blue Monkeys. We leave the trail at dusk after hearing a few hoots from a Spotted Eagle Owl. On the last stretch of trail, Sonia and Elizabeth intersect a line of ants that ascend their legs and administer some painful bites. They are good sports and surreptitiously deal with their dilemma.

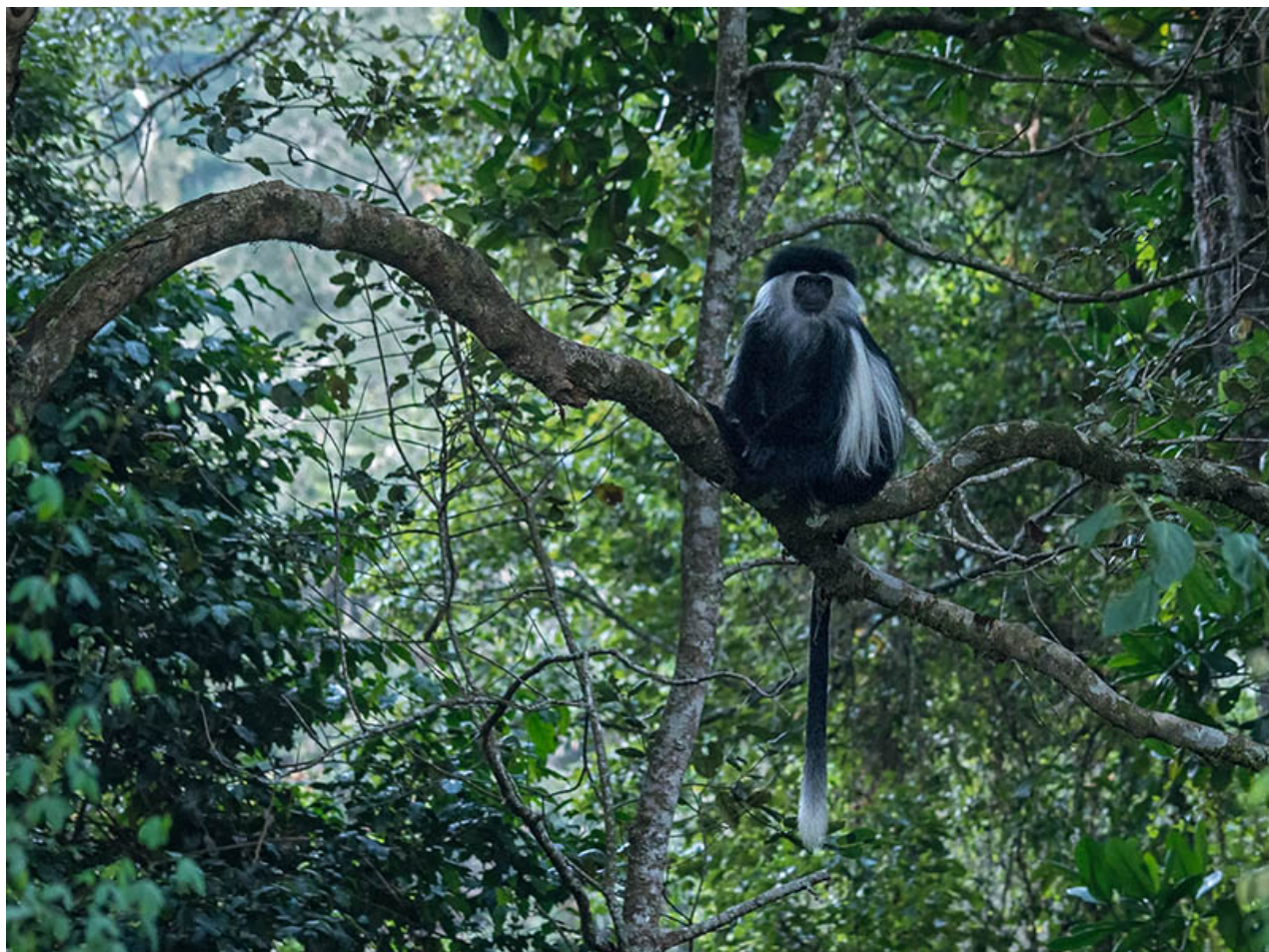
We return to the beautiful lodge, which (candidly) spends more time on the landscaping than the rooms, as water pressure and door locks are a challenge for many of us. As with a few other lodges we visit in this, the low season, Muller's is empty except for us. Despite, all is well with a delicious dinner and an early bed to prepare us for a full day in the West Usambaras tomorrow.



Although the West Usambaras were tough going, we still found lots of birds, including Mountain Buzzard (left) and African Tailorbird (right).

March 25, 2019: West Usambaras. Still no rain on the trip and this troubles Ken as the rains stimulate the birds' breeding and territorial behavior. This makes it easier to find birds as they will

more energetically respond to playback. Although the lack of rain is troubling, it also means that we will lose no time to rain for the entirety of our trip.



Angola Colobus is one of Africa's most spectacular monkeys. We saw many in the Usambaras.

This will be a slow birding day as on two trips to the "Sawmill Tract" we find nary a flock and strike out on our main target, the Usambara Weaver. We do, however, see Kenrick's Starling for the only time on the trip. It's a tough day for Chris as well since he gets a look at a perched Bar-tailed Trogon and fails to get another soul on to the bird before it flies into the deep forest. While it is a slow birding day, many of the group love our encounter with the stunning Angola Colobus we find in full view over the road on the way to the Sawmill Tract.

Today's adventures consisted predominantly of short vehicle hops to the next interesting spot, interspersed with relatively short walks with Njano trailing us just out of sight in the truck. Jolie's need to ensure that Chris was always carrying no fewer than 2 containers of water, despite the easy conditions, led Ken to share the "water-panicker" concept with Chris.... apparently a

common affliction among birders. The moniker was modified to “coffee-panicker” to encompass Jolie’s daily mission to fill a to-go cup with coffee following breakfast (Ken was also diagnosed with onset “coffee-panic.”).

Another great dinner and early bed.

March 26, 2019: Lushoto to East Usambaras. Pre-breakfast, we jump into the Land Cruiser for a quick ride down the hill to a nearby patch of forest. Here the whole group manages decent looks at two very tough birds, the thrush-like Spot-throat and the mouse-like Evergreen Forest Warbler.

Njano once again demonstrates his space-bending packing expertise and we are off to the East Usambara Mountains after breakfast. The route requires a fairly long drive, back down into the lowlands then up the eastern slopes of the East Usambaras. On the way down, Ken stops at a cliff where he has a feeling that we might find Mocking Cliff-Chat. Ken once again proves that he has mad skills – a pair of Cliff-Chats makes themselves known.

Later we ascend the East Usambara Mountains and stop for a cooperative breeding group of Chestnut-fronted Helmet Shrikes as well as a mixed flock with great eye-level views of Green-headed Oriole.



East Usambara prizes: Green-headed Oriole (left) and Half-collared Kingfisher (right).



The East Usambaras hold some rare and highly localized birds like the Long-billed Tailorbird.

On the way to the Emau Hill Forest Camp, our lodging for the next 3 nights in the East Usambara Mountains, we are given two warnings: 1) the road up to camp is rough, 2) the lodging of the camp is best described as rustic. Both turn out to be true, but the camp is lovely, set in a relatively intact area with great food and staff. Chris and Jolie have scored with a spacious, comfortable cabin.

March 27, 2019: East Usambaras. Our day starts early with a pre-dawn owl walk attended by all 6 of the tour group. We hear a distant Usambara Eagle-Owl responding to playback and later get some decent looks at an African Wood-Owl near camp.

Back to camp for breakfast and afterwards we head out for a full morning. We meet up with Martin, a local bird guide that really knows his stuff. He helps us find many of the special local species including Sharpe's Akalat, Kretschmer's Longbill, and Long-billed Tailorbird. The tailorbirds are on territory and respond quite energetically to playback and the views are fantastic! On the way back to camp for lunch, Ken catches a glimpse of an African Broadbill and gets us on an adult feeding young – quite a treat. At some point during the day, we run across some jackal scat, and Jolie notes what a great band name it would be (Jackal Scat, live at the 9:30 club!).

In the afternoon following a siesta, Ken, Jolie, Chris, Sonia, and Claire take a hike in the vicinity of camp. In addition to some interesting old stones with crosses spread across the grounds, we are rewarded with a perched Palmnut Vulture that allows extended viewing. The fun part comes on our return to camp. The group (well really mostly Ken and Chris) is showered in a soupy, thick smog of burning oil as they are pinned on a roadside where a truck is struggling to churn up a 30-degree, muddy, rutted road leading back to camp. The smog is best described as 'chewy'.

Another bird list, another dinner, another beer or two, more smiles. Bed.

March 28, 2019: East Usambaras. Today Ken tries another owl hike joined by indomitable Sonia who very much wants the Usambara Eagle-Owl. They come up short on the owl but are rewarded with a Ruwenzori Nightjar as conciliation.

After breakfast, we all pile into the Land Cruiser and head out for some roadside birding in the lower-elevation habitats. We are in the search of the Usambara Hyliota (a bird high on Ken's list as he hasn't yet seen this one), Red-tailed Ant-Thrush, and about 10 other tough birds where this is our only or best chance for the trip. Ken misses on the Hyliota but Sonia snags a sighting. Many other birds are seen well, including the Red-Tailed Ant-Thrush, Mombasa and Green-backed Woodpeckers, Black-and-White Shrike-flycatcher, and Eastern Nicator. Two other species are seen particularly well, responding to playback: Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird and Plain-backed Sunbird.



Red-bellied Coast Squirrel, one of several squirrels that we sighted during this trip.

As we bird the roads, uniformed school children seem to come and go in endless throngs, though we see neither their origin nor destination. Jolie and Elizabeth somehow spot some cryptic gecko species that Ken identifies to the genera *Hemiladactylus* and *Lygodactylus*. In addition to the birds, the Usambaras are known for their herp endemism. Later investigations suggest that the two geckos were Tree Gecko and Conradt's Dwarf Gecko.

Another dinner after another day of great birding in the East Usambara Mountains. Tomorrow we tear off early to catch a plane to a tropical island where the birds and the climate share little in common with our mountain camp.



Pale Batis (left) and Palmnut Vulture (right) near Amani in the East Usambaras.

March 29, 2019: East Usambaras to Pemba Island. We pack up, eat a quick breakfast, then head directly down the hill, as we need to make the airport at Tanga for a flight to Pemba Island. The flight takes about 20 minutes in a little 12-seater plane and provides us with great views of the Indian Ocean.

The island is crowded, and the landscape is heavily altered. Still our visit to Pemba is intentional as it has four endemic birds, an endemic flying fox, and epic snorkeling and reefs, should we complete our endemic bird quest and have time for such things!

When we deplane, it is hot and some of us struggle to acclimate to the heat and humidity. We jump into the two vans supplied by our beachside lodging and drive north. We drive through the agrarian landscape until we reach the north side of Pemba Island, where we drive about a mile through a small patch of remaining, intact forest – this is known as the Ngezi Forest Reserve. We do a last drive through coconut groves and plowed dirt to reach our seaside destination.

Damn the sea is beautiful here as we look across the blue expanse to a few islands in Kenya and west to the Usambara Mountains from which we just came. Ken leaves a little time for us to get settled, and then it's time for birds. We have endemics to see!



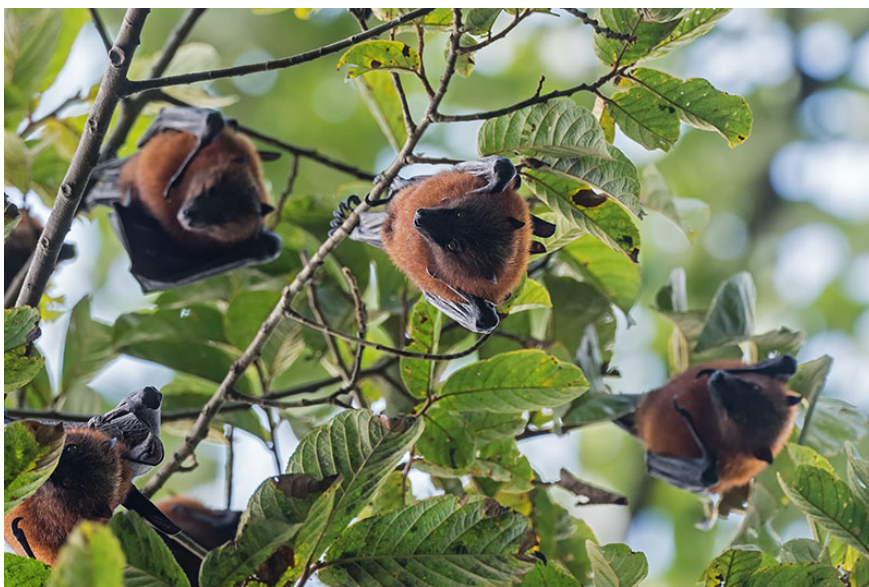
The endemic subspecies of African Goshawk on Pemba is very small and distinctive.

The first two are easy, as the Pemba White-eye and the Pemba Sunbird

are easily seen on the grounds of the lodge. Even easier and more of a surprise is the fact that the endemic subspecies of African Goshawk has taken up residence on the grounds of the lodge, and an extremely tame young bird perches in a thicket. The bird is so tame that Jolie, Ken, and Elizabeth can get a picture from about 10 feet away while the rest of the group enjoys fantastic viewing. After this treat we have a delicious, but quick, dinner. There is owling to do – the endemic Pemba Scops Owl awaits.

We drive back through the Ngeze forest where we are met by some local bird guides that, sadly, lack binoculars. They do their best to help, though it appears that Ken may have done as well without assistance from their crew.

Our evening walk begins near sundown and our attentions are immediately drawn by the



The endemic Pemba Flying Fox.

Pemba Flying Foxes, which are startlingly large and flying all

around the forest as they emerge from their day roosts in the Ngezi Forest. They are frugivores.

As night closes in, we start hearing the Pemba Scops-Owls and quickly get 3 great looks in the spotlight as the birds respond to playback. Our final fun is realized when we are buzzed by some smaller bats, resulting in multiple excited proclamations - but as one flies towards us from down the path, we hear a quiet, dry, British “that’s not a bat” as Sonia spots a Square-tailed

Nightjar.



Pemba Scops-Owl is easy to hear, but sometimes hard to see.

March 30, 2019: Pemba Island. Today we have a full day on Pemba Island with only a few bird targets, chief among them, the Pemba Green-Pigeon, our final bird endemic. Before heading off for the pigeon we have a nice walk north of the lodge along the beach (the light was spectacular) and see some terns that we won’t see again on the trip, including Common, White-cheeked and Lesser

Crested.

So the pigeon - these are big pigeons that perch for extended periods of time as they eat fruits from trees. How hard could it be – after all they allegedly see them at the lodge relatively regularly? Hard! First, the local birding guide begins to take us on a trek through dense forest to a spot where the pigeons have not been seen in a month. Ken quickly decides on a Plan B: walk the fields while scanning the forest edges for fruiting trees that might yield some pigeons. The air is heating up fast and we are attracting a crowd of children and curious onlookers. It's a bit uncomfortable, when -BAM- Jolie spots one and we find 3 birds in a fruiting tree giving us long looks through the thick greenery.

Ken has a last target in mind before lunch – Mangrove Kingfisher – as this would be the only spot on our tour. After lots of walking (and sweating) and then re-engagement with our local guides, we manage some really nice views of the kingfisher near the edge of the Ngezi Forest.

Bird targets acquired; we take most of the afternoon off. Jolie and Chris (and Sonia and Ken, separately) go snorkeling right off the shore from our lodge. The water is warm and clear and the fish are abundant not far from shore. Chris noted that there were few fish above 12" long and the local dive instructor confirmed that the near-shore waters had been depleted of larger fish by the local spear fisherman. The life



Dickinson's Kestrel is generally scarce, but is locally quite common on Pemba.

was still spectacular and several people noticed Snake Eels – one of the coolest creatures of the trip!

Late in the afternoon, we decide to take a drive up to the north side of the Island where a sand spit might have some interesting terns or shorebirds. Sadly, our van drivers successfully buried a van in sand up to the vehicle's axel, so this journey was thwarted. Even more sadly, we realize that for the first day of the trip we have not seen a Common Bulbul. Tears were shed during the reading of the list.

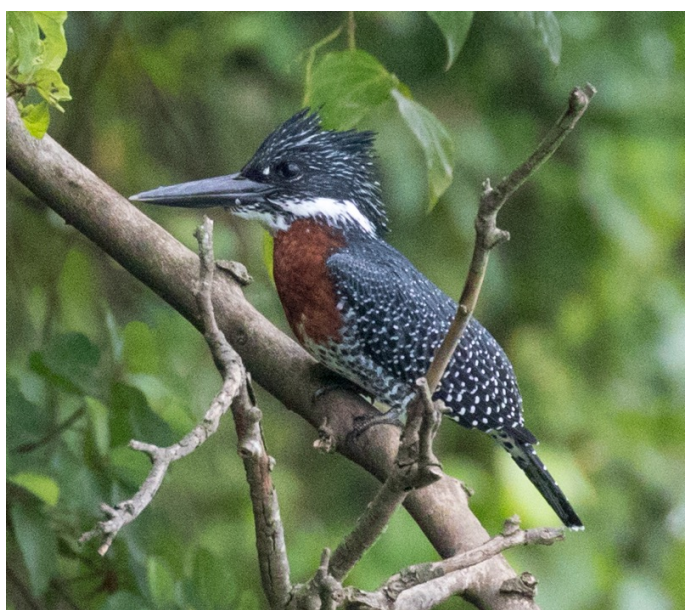
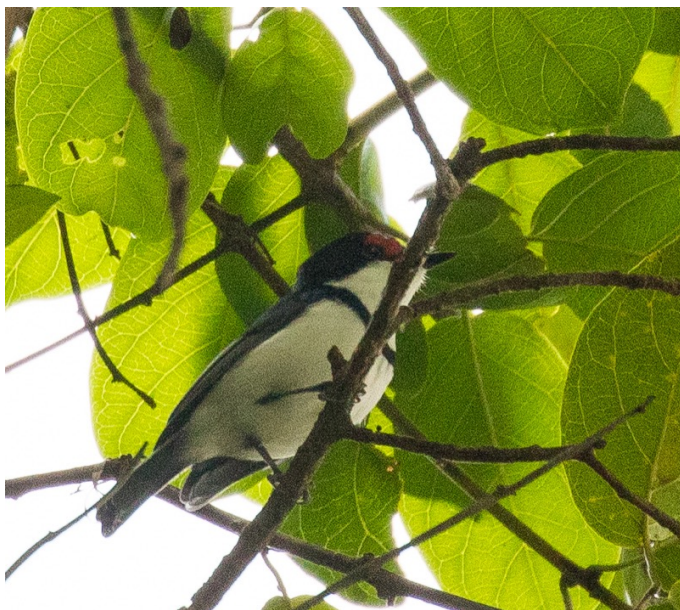
The meals have been delicious at Gecko Lodge and Ken avails himself to a fiery-hot cabbage relish. Tonight's meal is no exception on both scores.



Two more Pemba endemics: Pemba White-eye (left) and “Pemba” Violet-breasted Sunbird (right).

March 31, 2019: Pemba to Arusha. This is a long travel day as we return to Arusha via 3 flights: Pemba to Zanzibar, Zanzibar to Dar es Salam, and Dar to Arusha. Lodging tonight is back at the Meru View Lodge where we will stay for 3 nights as we kick off the set-departure portion of this trip. Despite the travel, we enjoy the crows, egrets, and raptors visible from our various transports. We are reunited with Margaret and the friendly staff of Meru View by dinnertime.

April 1: Arusha. Today is a transition day, as the main tour starts tomorrow. Nevertheless, Ken throws in a free morning of guided birding to nearby Lake Duluti. TB covers the transportation, and we all pay the modest park entrance fee of \$10/person. Ian from Scotland has arrived for the main tour early enough to join us, and we have a delightful excursion with great looks at numerous exciting birds including Black-throated Wattle-eye, Amethyst Sunbird and four species Kingfishers (from the world's largest, the Giant Kingfisher, down to one of the world's smallest, the African Pygmy Kingfisher). Along the marshy lake edge, scores of Taveta Golden Weavers are in varied stages of nest-building, while an African Emerald Cuckoo calls tauntingly at us from across the lake, but never makes itself seen.



Two “bonus birds” in Arusha: Black-throated Wattle-eye (left) and Giant Kingfisher (right).

Photos by Jolie Harrison.

Later in the day we relax at the Lodge and meet Jackie and Meg who round out the nine birders joining Ken and our second Tropical Birding guide, Iain Campbell, who has just arrived. Tomorrow we head west to start our safari experience, and for the remainder of the trip we will see hundreds to thousands of large mammals almost every day while still looking for all the new birds we can find in the grassland, savanna and woodland habitats.

By dinner, we have adopted a needed convention to alleviate confusion. Iain Campbell the Tropical Birding guide will henceforth be named “two-eyed Iain”, while Ian Fulton, one of the participants, will be referred to as “one-eyed Ian”!



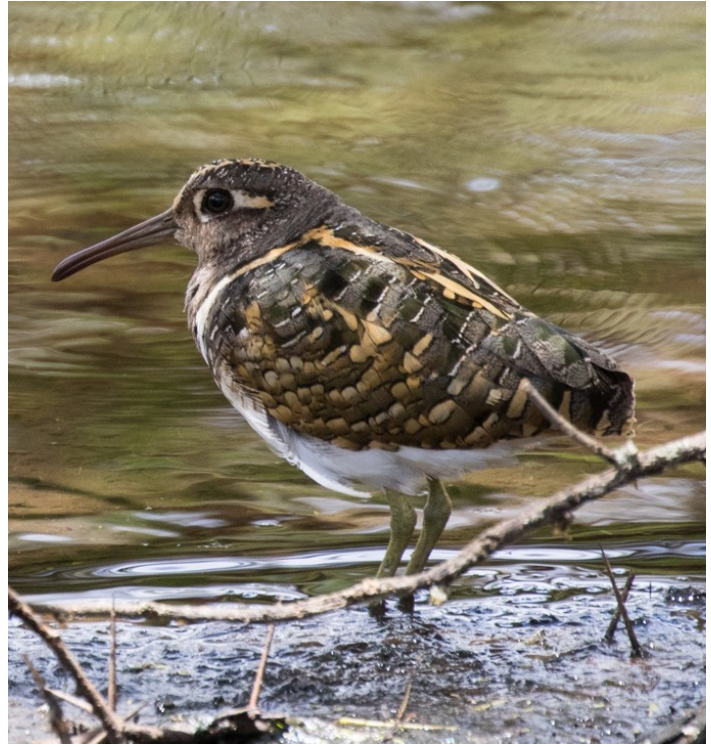
With views like this of the Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove, it's easy to see their emerald spots!

April 2: Arusha National Park. The set tour begins and we are now nine birders: Chris, Jolie, Meg, Claire, Sonia, Ian, Steve, Elizabeth, and Jackie, two TB guides: Ken and Iain, and two local drivers/guides: Njano, and Max. Today we visit nearby Mt. Meru in Arusha National Park. Here, we get our first taste of the African savanna and the attendant large mammals including our first look at Common Zebra, Hippo, Common Warthog, African Buffalo, Bushbuck, and Common Waterbuck. This is the experience that sets this tour apart, and we are thrilled to be truly "Birding Among the Beasts".

Elizabeth is a sharp-eyed mammal seeker and, with Njano's help, gets us on to two very small antelope species: Suni and Harvey's Duiker. She also finds a perched Narina Trogon, which occupants of one vehicle get to see for quite a while but, sadly, it flies before the other vehicle can get to the bird.

There is still plenty to see – for example after lunch, folks in both

vehicles get close, open looks at a Greater Painted-Snipe that rests on the shoreline of lake. We also see Southern Pochard and Black Stork for the only time during the trip.



Uncommon birds in Arusha National Park: Narina Trogon (left) and Greater Painted-Snipe (right).
Photos by Jolie Harrison.

Every trip has comic moments, and one of ours came at lunch as a lone male baboon slips into one of the vehicles as we sit and enjoy lunch. Njano and Max quickly scramble back towards the vehicle. They don't make it back before the baboon elects to remove itself hastily when he presses the car's horn accidentally! Separately, we get a look at the other colubus monkey, the Guereza Pied Colubus.

Perfectly pleasant weather prevails today, and indeed for the remainder of the trip. We return to the Meru View Lodge ready for a mammal surfeit in the upcoming days!

April 3: Arusha district. The large mammals will have to wait for a bit longer, as today we drive to an arid region northwest of Mt. Meru, known as the "Lark Plains". These grasslands are home to the Earth's last Beesley's Larks, and we don't have to search long until Ken spots three birds not more than a few minutes after we get out of the car. Ken seems equally thrilled when we find the Short-tailed Lark shortly thereafter. The plains are crowded today, filled with other grassland birds, not to mention another birding tour and some young men in training to be birding guides.

Following this success, we bird the adjacent whistling thorn scrub and follow this with a relaxed picnic under the shade of the stunted trees. After lunch, Ken takes us for a fun hike through the scrubby habitat and we get great looks at a variety of birds typical of the scrub. The less hardy birders deemed this walk a “Death March” and almost everyone was impaled once or twice by the thorns which seemed to arm every woody plant in this area. Everyone is excited when we flush and then relocate an extremely cryptic Slender-tailed Nightjar sleeping peacefully and camouflaged on the open rocky ground. We also see the Foxy Lark (whose name can only be intoned in the manner of a certain Jimi Hendrix song!) and the Abyssinian White-eye. When some people see the Isabelline Wheatear, we learn that “Isabelline” indicates a somewhat creamy greyish color allegedly named after the color of a Spanish Queen Isabelle’s dress after she doesn’t change it for years while protesting her besiegement...



The Lark Plain was extremely dry on this trip. Photo by Jolie Harrison.

We return to Arusha for a night’s stay at the luxurious Ilboru Safari Lodge that is found near the end of a comically terrible street, a rutted, muddy, and crowded roadway that leaves no clue

that a nice lodge would be found anywhere nearby! Chris and Jolie join Sonia for a beer outside by the pool before dinner and are treated to a glimpse into her bird-tracking system, which plays a bugling calvary charge when she records a life bird (this is coupled with her satisfied impish grin).



Red-fronted Warbler in thornscrub at the edge of the Lark Plain.

April 4: Arusha to Tarangire National Park. This morning we leave Arusha for a safari circuit with Tarangire, Ngorongoro, Ndutu, and the Serengeti in front of us. Ken decides that, on the way, we need to experience some excellent Tanzanian coffee, and we stop at a combination coffee plantation and palatial estate that sells their own coffee. Before we meet with the proprietor to learn about the plantation, we do a bit of birding in the bird-filled gardens. The highlight is a cooperative group of White-crested Helmetshrikes that berate our playback in the parking lot. We then enjoy a bracing and delicious cup, then head south and east for our next birding adventure. Our vehicles ride a bit lower due to the pounds of coffee each of us has purchased.

After a relatively short drive, we are at the gate of Tarangire National Park, and immediately the bird life of this habitat makes itself known. Tanzanian endemics and near-endemics are common at the entrance to the Park, including Ashy Starling, Yellow-collared Lovebird, and Rufous-tailed Weaver. Immediately upon entrance to the Park, we are in iconic African savanna with thick-trunked baobab and flat-topped acacia.



Birds at the Tarangire gate: White-headed Buffalo-Weaver (left) and the endemic Ashy Starling (right).

No part of the trip stuns Chris and Jolie more than this day. It seems a dream when we disembark at the Tarangire Safari Lodge. There, amidst the Elephants and Dikdiks, we stumble to the terrace, which has a mind-blowing view of wildlife-laden, seemingly endless savanna. The Tarangire River transects the park and at this particular moment is littered with zebra herds. Literally everywhere we look, a bird or some mammal is moving about. Here, life!

After we check in and unpack, we set off for an afternoon drive to check out a large grassland nearby. We are treated to numerous new birds including Ostrich, Southern Ground-Hornbill, Secretarybird, and three bustards: White-bellied, Buff-crested, and Black-bellied. New mammals make themselves known as well, and we particularly enjoy a family of Bat-eared Fox and a shy herd of Beisa Oryx.

For some on the tour, the day turns out to be a long one. Chris, Ken, and Ian are among those who don't sleep well, what with the occasional loud roaring Lions quite close to the canvas-sided tents. While the "tents" are luxurious, with electricity and an attached bathroom, Chris can't

help but think that it would be comforting to have a solid wall between him and the nearby roaring lion. Such is the price of an immersive African experience!



Tarangire is a gorgeous slice of Africa, and is loaded with Elephants.

April 5: Tarangire National Park. Following an early breakfast, we embark for a drive to the Silale Swamp, a large expanse of marsh in the central part of the park. We drive slowly, stopping for whatever chooses to make itself known. In this case, we happen upon a female Lion, feet from the road, lying next to a Zebra kill. Her cubs, nearly full grown, are nearby as are a few Black-backed Jackals.

As we drive along the swamp, our sharp-eyed driver Njano spots a leopard lying on a branch. Unfortunately, it's several hundred meters from our vehicle. We turn our attention to the wetland, get a quick look at our only African Marsh Harrier of the trip, and Jolie gets a bird she's

wanted (and hallucinated out of sticks and storks for hours prior) – a Goliath Heron! It looms large over a nearby Black-headed Heron. We enjoy a packed lunch near the wetland, amid attendant birds that have clearly been fed before. The weavers and starlings and even a Crested Francolin come very, very close.

Following lunch, we scope out more of the wetland then slowly drive back to the lodge. Someone in the lead vehicle spots a roosting Verreaux's Eagle Owl, and long, luxurious looks are

enjoyed by all. We arrive back at the lodge, having just peeked out a look and picture of a Grasshopper Buzzard, just in time for a quick shower before dinner.

Our sleep will be interrupted once again. Sonia deals with baboons that bounce off the walls and roof of her tent. Chris and Jolie awake when an Elephant breaks a pipe behind theirs and all the water drains out of their cistern over the course of several hours.

April 6: Tarangire National Park. More, more, more. We spend today on long morning and shorter afternoon safari drives in the northern portion of the park. We see many



Tarangire was flooded with thousands of migrating European Rollers during our visit.

birds, including the African Penduline-Tit and a Bronze-winged Courser, both of which we do not see again.

Tonight, a subset of the group enjoys a night drive. A number of new mammals are seen including East African Spring Hare, Senegal Galago (Bush Baby), White-tailed Mongoose, and African Wild Cat. The cat we see is all-black. It looks similar to a house cat and with good reason – it is the species that was domesticated and breed to become *Felis catus*.

Tonight, no one complains of problems sleeping amongst the night sounds. Perhaps we are all getting used to the noise, but more likely we are plain tuckered from one amazing sighting after another.



Black-faced Sandgrouse is one of three species of sandgrouse in Tarangire. Wonderful birds!



Southern Ground-Hornbill (left) and Common Cuckoo (right). Photos by Jolie Harrison.

April 7: Tarangire to Ngorongoro Crater. Today we leave Tarangire after breakfast, drive to and bird within Lake Manyara National Park, then make our way to the rim of Ngorongoro Crater, where we will stay at the Ngorongoro Sopa Lodge for two nights.

On this day in Ken's 2018 tour, his group recorded over 200 species of birds, so Chris challenges the group to match this prodigious total. Some in the group embrace this idea, as does Ken, and he listens and watches the whole day to see how many birds we can get. We all do what we can to help.

Prior to entering Lake Manyara National Park, we traverse rice fields where many species of the weaver family and a Black Egret push up the total. We then visit the wetlands of Lake Manyara that further enhance our total, with great looks at many waterbird species including numerous shorebirds, herons, egrets, storks, pelicans, gulls, etc. These are great looks and our first looks at some beauties including African Spoonbill, Saddle-billed and Yellow-billed Storks, White-winged Tern, and Little Bittern. Amidst the showy, larger waterbirds, Chris sees a Marsh Sandpiper that Jolie misses (closing the gap!).

Two other sightings stand out at the Lake. The first is a striking Purple-crested Turaco that Ken hears and then calls in with playback for some satisfying looks at this striking bird. A few minutes later, a Klipspringer emerges to stand on a rock just a few meters from the vehicles. It is small but statuesque, posing for numerous pics by Ken, Jolie, Ian and others in the group.



Lake Manyara National Park has a big nesting colony of Yellow-billed Storks.

We lunch at a picnic grounds near the lakeshore and leave the park feeling like we've seen a lot of birds. Will we break 200? We ascend the western wall of the Rift Valley onto the highland road that leads to the Ngorongoro Crater, within the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. We stop for gas and water before entering the Conservation Area through a gate where we take a quick bathroom break. Here we are reminded that the resident baboons will quickly enter a vehicle seeking food if one forgets to roll up the windows. After our baboon encounter in Arusha National Park, we do as instructed!



Klipspringer (left, by Jolie Harrison) and Vitelline Masked-Weaver (right).

The final leg of our journey includes a drive to the crater's edge and a quick stop for a look down to the Ngorongoro Crater floor. Ken scopes out a rhinoceros that ambles slowly below. After a few minutes enjoying the spectacular view, we drive another half-hour or so to the Ngorongoro Sopa Lodge. It is luxurious, with a great view from the rim of the crater.

We do our bird list in the lounge over our beer and Chris counts them up. He has to count again because the total just doesn't seem right. Count 2 gives the same number – 242 species! Sonia has done her part, later reporting having seen 198 of these! This must be among the longest bird lists ever tallied on a single day of an African birding tour.



This view of the Ngorongoro Crater greeted us at the end of a day in which we recorded an incredible 242 species of birds. An epic day by any measure!

April 8: Ngorongoro Crater. We have a full day to explore the expansive Ngorongoro Crater, and split the group with a mammal contingent heading down to the floor for some big mammal exploration, and a birding contingent that will slowly descend into the crater, as the forest and heath along the rim offers excellent birding.



Gray-capped Warbler, on the Ngorongoro Crater rim.

Each group is rewarded. Elizabeth, Steve, and Meg join Iain and Njano for the mammals. They see mating Lions, a few cool birds, and a Serval Cat. The remainder (Jackie, Claire, Ian, Sonia, Jolie, and Chris) join Ken and Max for the birds. They remain on the rim of the crater and have great looks at some spectacular birds. Two are particularly memorable. Numerous Golden-winged Sunbirds flit about among blooming flowers. Schalow's Turacos with their improbably-angled crests provide fantastic, extended

views. The bird group also sees African Firefinch and Quailfinch, Levallant's Cuckoo, and the Brown Warbler (artfully called a Parisoma to maintain interest). This morning is the peak of an unfortunately lingering sickness for Jolie and she struggles to stay sharp, but is definitely re-invigorated by the beautiful and engaging turaco!

Later the birders join the mammal folks at a picnic ground on the floor of the crater. Here some of the local birdlife doesn't always wait for a handout - the Black Kites swoop down and steal food from the unwary among us. Meg loses a sandwich. Iain gets scratched. Ken mentions Hitchcock.

On our way out of the Crater (everyone leaves at night)



A Golden Jackal chowing down on a big rat.

we observe a group of dancing Gray Crowned-Cranes. Even with the crowd of safari vehicles, this place feels magical.



Black-breasted Snake-Eagle, hovering in search of prey.

April 9: Ngorongoro Crater to Ndutu. From the crater rim, we drive down to the Serengeti plains where the Masai population thins and the landscape remains much as it might have appeared millions of years prior. With sweeping plains and distant acacia savannas, apex predators, and a thriving biota, this is the Africa that reminds one of a world past.

On the way to Ndutu, we see two awesome birds along the road - the brilliant Malachite Sunbird and the flouncy J-tailed Jackson's Widowbird. In the Ndutu area we take advantage of being allowed to drive off-road and circuitously amble through the grassy plains. Our attentions are demanded all the way to the lodge by typical birds of these plains, including sandgrouse,

bustards, Shelley's Francolin, Great Spotted Cuckoo, Pallid Harrier, and Secretarybird. Mammals including Grant's Gazelles are scattered across the plains. Finally, we enter a sprawling acacia woodland and arrive at Ndutu Safari Lodge, one of the older, established lodges with a modest, tasteful layout. Each of our small cabins has a small porch and view of the savanna. A Pearl-spotted Owlet sings and greets Chris, Jolie, and Ian. Jolie enjoys the scurrying rodents hiding under the big aloe plants near our front door.

Dinner follows and we are treated to the lodge's resident Common Genet that appears among the restaurant's rafters each night at dinnertime. Happy Africa!



Ndutu has wide open savanna and grassland landscapes.

April 10: Ndutu. Today Ken gives our local driver-guides Njano and Max a simple mission: find Cheetah. They are on it, and within a few minutes of setting off, we are amongst a number of

safari vehicles that are enjoying the presence of a languorous mother and young cheetah that are watching potential prey from high ground. We are among the vehicles that reposition for pictures and close looks. It seems not to bother the cheetah, and Chris hopes it is not inhibiting their hunting.

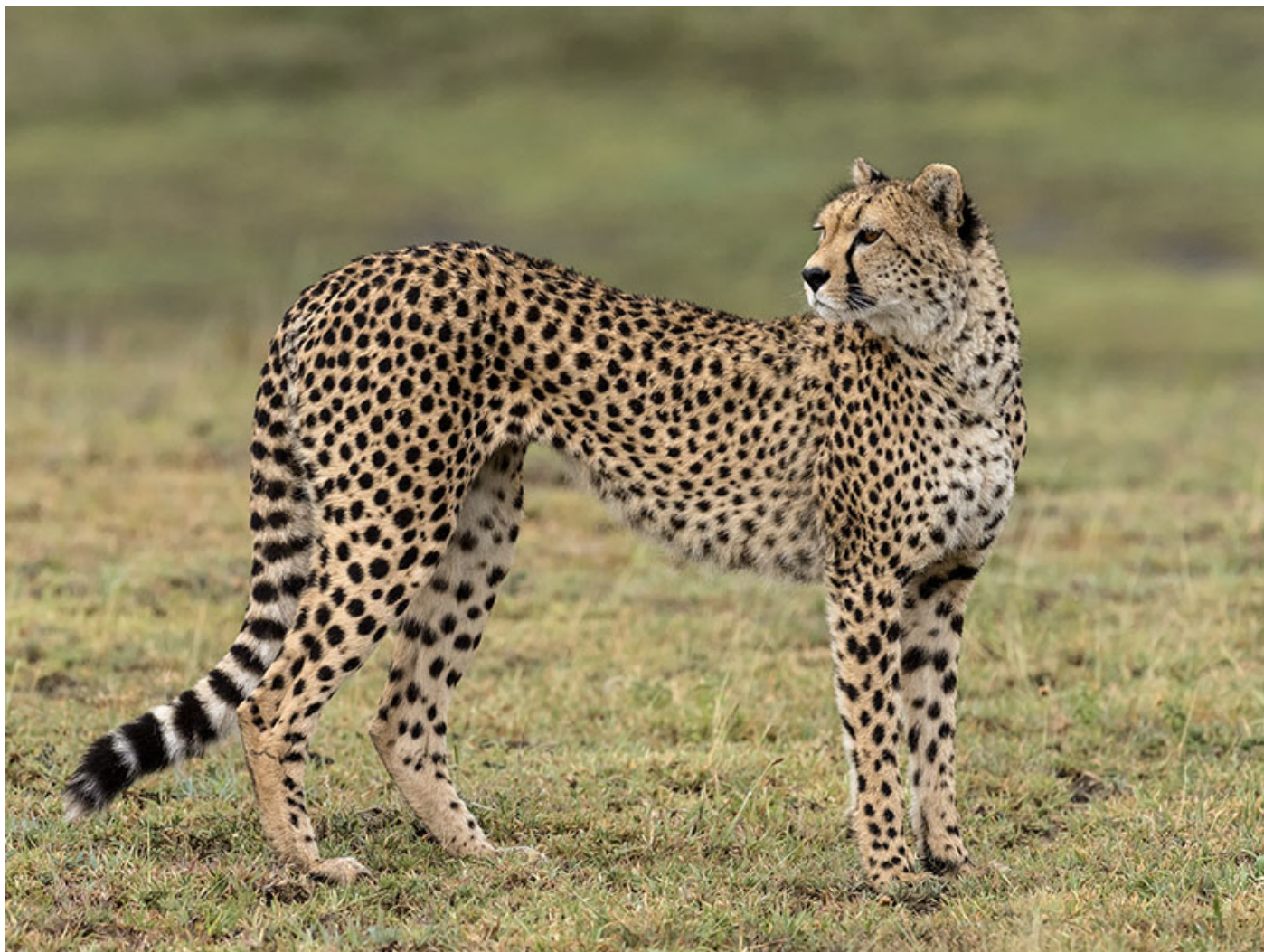


Ndudu is famous for mammals, but has great birds too – species like Fischer's Lovebird (left) and Coqui Francolin (right).

The group is given time to get all the photos they want before we move on to look for other animals of interest in the open plains next to the woodlands. Eventually we end up at a remote lake where we find a number of waterbirds and a lone tree with a roosting Barn Owl. Iain and Max take some time to ponder whether the Barn Owl might actually be an African Grass-Owl (ultimately concurring with Ken's confident assertion that it's a Barn Owl), while Jolie is amused to finally see this species on the other side of the globe when there are probably a few perching within 5 miles of her house! A number of raptors share the next tree in the open plains and among them is a beautiful pair of Greater Kestrels. Sonia is thrilled, as this bird is one of the few left that she needs for her growing life list. On our return journey for lunch we again encounter Cheetah – a family resting in the shade of some shrubs on the open plain.

After lunch, the afternoon drive is filled with more birds and mammals including Red-fronted Barbet. With this sighting, we have "swept" the 13 barbets that Ken had on the official tour list.

“Get out your brooms” became a comical refrain as we would “sweep” a number of other bird families before our adventure concluded, including some great bird families such as the Kingfishers, Bee-eaters, and Hornbills.



We had a couple wonderful Cheetah encounters at Ndutu.

April 11: Ndutu to Serengeti NP. For many, the word “Serengeti” immediately evokes images of Africa’s open plains and savannas. This was our final destination for this adventure. We slowly wandered our way from Ndutu to the Serengeti National Park. The morning light is fantastic as we traverse the edge of the sulphur-scented Ndutu Lake and are treated to close, beautiful looks at a Chestnut-banded Plover, as well as several other waterbirds that we have seen on other days. Prime Spotted Hyena viewing is had - one slavers over an old bone, while others bask in the sun.

New birds are harder to find as we near the end of the trip - but Black-faced Waxbill is added to our list at the last ranger post in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

Though similar in many ways to Tarangire and Ndutu, Serengeti is grander in scale, almost disorienting in that acacia-studded savanna and open plain seemingly extend endlessly in every direction. Hills and low, knobby mountains break up the rolling landscape. Wonderfully, wildlife is more of the same – ungulates, lions, improbable giraffes and even more improbable hippos, and birds in an abundance that seems difficult to comprehend. As has been the case almost unceasingly since the beginning of our journey, the weather is delightful with sun and rolling clouds. We roll up to the Serengeti Simba Lodge just before dinner, and check into wonderful hillside cabins that look out over the savanna, with the sounds of distant mammals and birds to keep us company. Vervet Monkeys are attendant around their deck and Chris and Jolie are charmed by the outside shower.



Three-banded Plover on Lake Ndutu.

April 12: Serengeti NP. This is our last full day of the tour, and we have perhaps saved the best for last. Earlier in the trip, Chris asks Ken if he still needed to see any of the African animals, and

he confesses that he has yet to see an African Wild Dog, also known as the Painted Wolf. After entering the park, Njano and Iain in the second vehicle call Ken and Max on the radio. They have seen Wild Dogs! Max whips the vehicle around in a tight U-turn and we head back to seek the pack. Max exclaims in near-incomprehensible excitement as we race back - Ken is silent and tense with concentrated attention.

As we whiz down the dusty road, Chris catches a glimpse and the brakes are applied with alacrity. We all get a distant look, but Ken notes that the dog is heading for the main road and directs our two vehicles to the road where two other vehicles are already parked. When we get there, we quickly spot the dogs, which are calm and lay about giving our tour vehicles and all of us great views for a solid couple of minutes! There are 5 dogs in this group and one is radio-collared.

At one point we note that folks in another vehicles are watching a large hippo lumber across the road, and don't seem to notice the dogs, which we point out to them. They glance briefly at the dogs, but are more entranced by the hippos and turn quickly back. In fairness to them, hippos are mesmerizing and how could they know that it's a thousand times harder to find an African wild dog than a Hippopotamus!

Later, Ken admits that he is adjusting to a new worldview, as this animal has eluded him for so very long!



African. Wild. Dog. Ken's view of the world has completely changed based on this sighting!

Were that our final adventure, the tour would have already been so much more than complete. But the afternoon holds more treats. First, after lunch at a picnic ground that featured more hyraxes than people, we find the endemic Tanzanian Red-billed Hornbill (vocalizing lengthily in full view) and, yes folks, we have swept the hornbills!



Speckle-fronted (left) and Black-necked (right) Weavers in the Serengeti.

Finally, we find a tree on the open plain where a leopard has cached a fresh Thompson's Gazelle kill among the thick branches of an acacia (we note an older zebra kill higher up in the tree as we move away). We see no Leopard, so we head back towards camp, but a short time later Max and Njano get a radio call that the Leopard has returned! Max positions our vehicle perfectly and we watch the fully-grown cat casually carry the animal up to a higher branch and then hunker down to feast on the hindquarters of its prey, rending the muscle while delicately avoiding tearing the swollen intestine, which it occasionally licks. Many pictures are taken! Jolie alone has taken hundreds.

We are back by dark and enjoy our last reading of the list and dinner together. Tomorrow we have a long drive and a last lunch before we fracture and disassemble back into our lives.

April 13: Serengeti NP to Arusha. We start the day with a quick walk around the grounds and pick up the Familiar Chat and Cinnamon-breasted Bunting. With playback, Ken manages to seriously annoy a very vocal Rock-loving Cisticola. Afterwards, we break up our long drive back to

Arusha with a late lunch at Gibbs farm, a luxurious lodge with an excellent buffet and nice gift shop. The grounds of the lodge are birdy and we are all filled with a desire to enhance the list with a last bird. A nesting Holub's Golden Weaver fills the bill before we depart for a last few hours of driving to Arusha. Along the way we drop off Sonia at a lodge west of town, drop our TB guides Ken and Iain in the middle of town amidst a gaggle of street vendors, and return for one last night at the Meru View Lodge.



A Martial Eagle presiding over the Serengeti.

PHOTO GALLERY

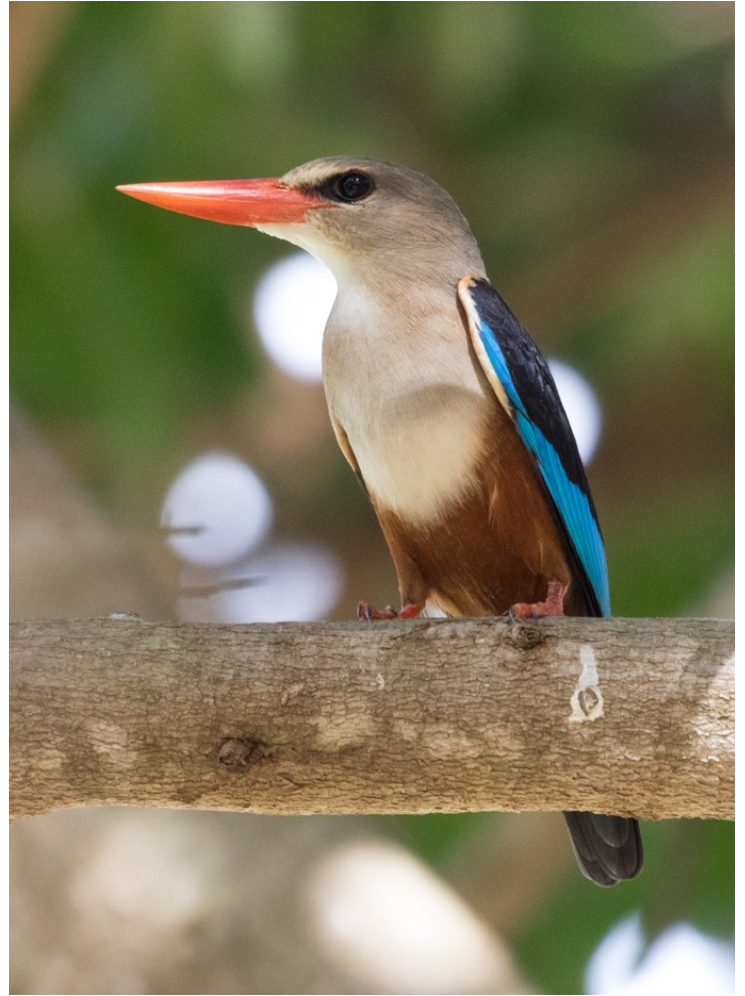
Follows tour's chronology



The arid country around Same was loaded with shrikes, including Long-tailed Fiscal (left) and Isabelline Shrike (right).



Lunch in the shade of a euphorbia, in dry thornveld.



Abyssinian Scimitarbill (left) and Gray-headed Kingfisher (right). Photos by Jolie Harrison.



Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird (left) and Plain-backed Sunbird (right) in the East Usambaras.



An African Goshawk of the diminutive Pemba Island subspecies.



Taveta Golden-Weavers were actively breeding at Lake Duluti.



Gray-backed Camaroptera (left) and Amethyst Sunbird (right).



The diverse habitats of Arusha NP hold an array of cool birds like Chinspot Batis (left, by Jolie Harrison) and Cape Teal (right).



Guereza Pied Colobus is quite common in the montane forest of Arusha NP.



Arusha NP holds lots of big mammals, like this “Masai” Giraffe.



An impish White-throated Monkey.



Near the Lark Plain, we did some more thornscrub birding, and saw birds like Brubru (left) and Black-throated Barbet (right).



This Purple Indigobird near the Lark Plain came as a major surprise.



A coffee estate in Arusha was good for birding and photography of species like Scarlet-chested Sunbird.



White Helmetsrikes, showing off their crazy eye wattles.



Black-crowned Tchagra, a very scarce bird on this tour.



Scenes like this abound in Tarangire, a paradise of mammals, baobabs, and birds.



The two coursers that we saw in Tarangire: Double-banded (left) and Bronze-winged (right).



Verreaux's Eagle-Owl (left, by Jolie Harrison) and Mountain Gray Woodpecker (right).



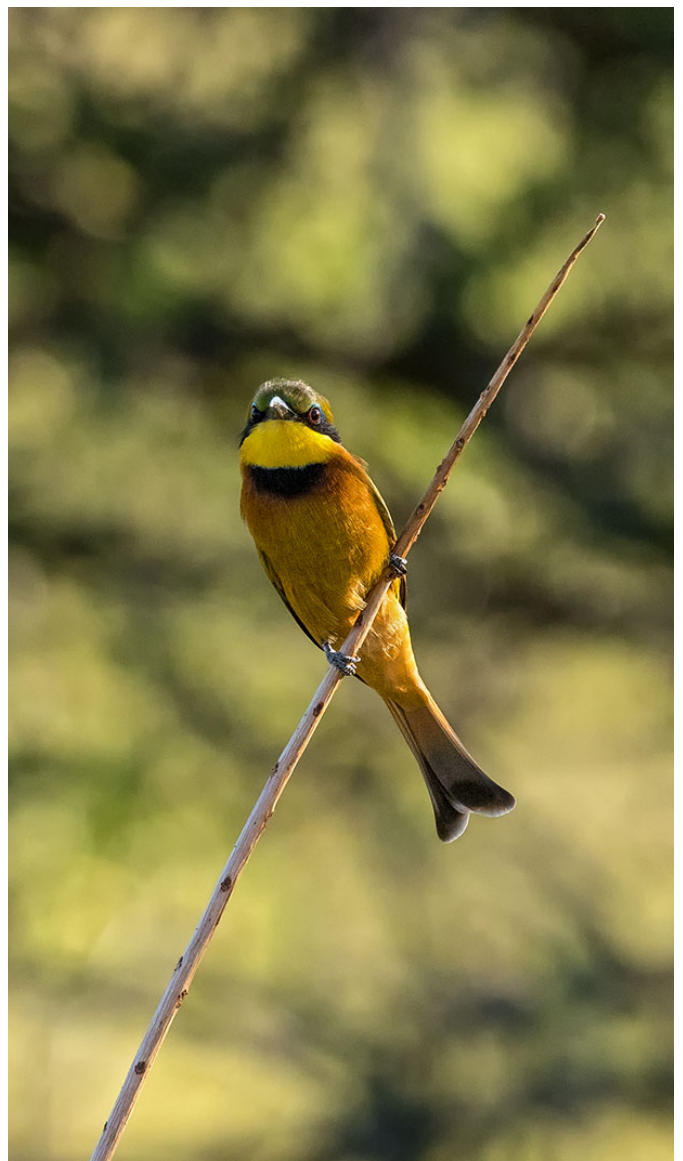
Boehm's Common Zebra... and Wattled Starling.



Buff-crested Bustard is the scarcest of Tarangire's bustard species.



Olive Baboon (left) and Vervet Monkey (right). Photos by Jolie Harrison.



Blue-cheeked (left) and Little (right) Bee-eaters.



Lion on a recent Zebra kill (left, by Jolie Harrison). African Hawk-Eagle (right).



Pangani Longclaw, showing off its ridiculously long namesake claws.



Closeups of Common Ostrich (left) and African Elephant (right).



This immature Bateleur was incredibly confiding!



Collared Pratincole, otherwise known as “shorebird-swallow-tern”!



Tawny Eagle in Lake Manyara National Park.



Black-winged Bishop at the picnic area where we had lunch in Manyara.



Yellow-spotted Bush Hyraxes.



Pin-tailed Whydah (left, by Jolie Harrison) and Pink-backed Pelican (right).



Schalow's Turacos put on a show for us on the Ngorongoro Crater rim.



Olive Baboon organizational chart.



Migratory Whinchat (left) and resident African Stonechat (right).



Black-bellied Bustard, like a fish in the grassy water of Ngorongoro.



We saw a big group of courting Gray Crowned-Cranes in Ngorongoro.



We had fabulous views of the scarce African Black Duck.



Bronze Sunbird, on the way down into the crater.



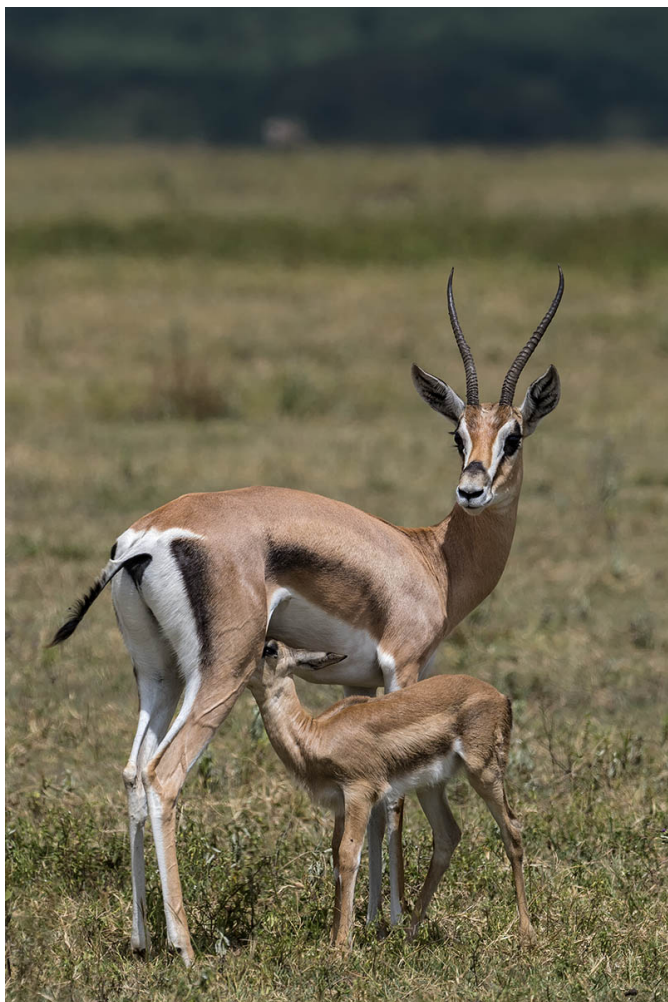
Pensive Blue Monkey at our lodge.



Eastern Double-collared Sunbird, a common and delightful highland bird.



Prize Ngorogongoro sightings: Southern Tree Hyrax (left, by Jolie Harrison), and Gray-headed Nigrita (right).



Grant's Gazelle (left) and Malachite Sunbird (right).



Lesser Gray Shrikes were migrating through the Ndutu area.



Sunrise in the savanna.



Great Spotted (left) and Klaas's (right) Cuckoos.



Greater Flamingo (left) and Ruff (right) mirrored on Lake Ndutu.



The Master Yoda-esque Bat-eared Fox.



Spotted Hyena in early morning light at Ndudu.



Kestrels, the resident Greater Kestrel (left) and migrant Lesser Kestrel (right).



Chestnut-banded Plover, a salt pan specialist.



The female Pygmy Falcon is larger than the male, but still tiny.



A displaying Kori Bustard on the Ndutu Plain.



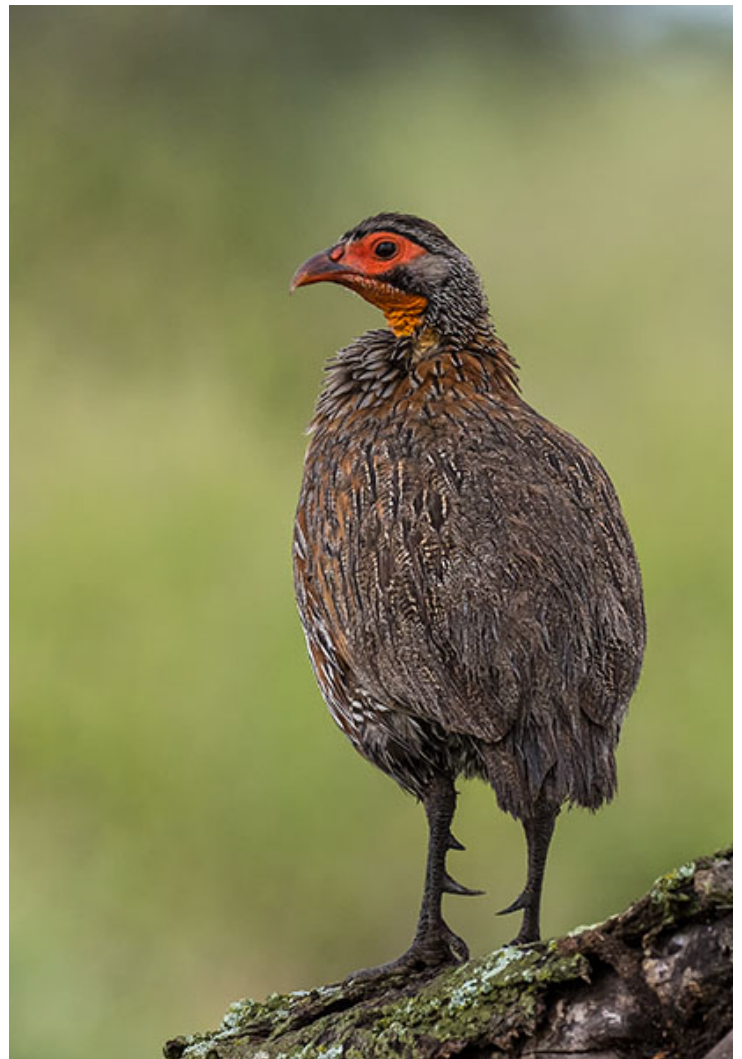
Buff-bellied Warbler, a dinky acacia-dwelling warbler.



Silverbird is a beautiful and elegant Old World flycatcher.



Cheetah brothers.



White-headed Vulture (left) and the endemic Gray-breasted Francolin (right).



Fischer's Sparrowlark, a common bird across most of northern Tanzania.



Green Woodhoopoe, creeping around and probing into bark crevices.



Yellow-throated Sandgrouse, the largest of Africa's sandgrouse.



Cape Teal on Lake Ndutu.



Secretarybird (left) and Topi (right) on the Serengeti Plains.



Gray-headed Silverbill, a spangle-faced little waxbill.



Yellow pipits: the migrant Yellow Wagtail (left) and resident Yellow-throated Longclaw (right).



Birding among the beasts: a Common Sandpiper on a Hippo pod.



The Serengeti in a nutshell! Photo by Jolie Harrison.



Rufous-tailed Rock-Thrush, a migrant that was passing through the Serengeti.



Lodge birds in the Serengeti: Spot-flanked Barbet (left) and Rock-loving Cisticola (right).



A long Leopard sighting was the perfect capstone to an epic Tanzania trip.



Arrow-marked Babbler (left) and Long-crested Eagle (right).



At Gibb's Farm, we saw Thick-billed Seed eater and a few other birds.

BIRD LIST

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow *The eBird / Clements Checklist of the Birds of the World*, including updates through 2018.

STRUTHIONIFORMES: Struthionidae		
Common Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	
ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae		
White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	
Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	
Hottentot Teal	<i>Spatula hottentota</i>	
African Black Duck	<i>Anas sparsa</i>	
Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>	
Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>	
Red-billed Duck (Teal)	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	
Southern Pochard	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	
GALLIFORMES: Numididae		
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	
GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae		
Scaly Francolin	<i>Pternistis squamatus</i>	
Hildebrandt's Francolin	<i>Pternistis hildebrandti</i>	
Yellow-necked Francolin	<i>Pternistis leucoscepus</i>	
Gray-breasted Francolin	<i>Pternistis rufopictus</i>	
Red-necked Francolin	<i>Pternistis afer</i>	
Crested Francolin	<i>Dendroperdix sephaena</i>	
Coqui Francolin	<i>Peliperdix coqui</i>	
Shelley's Francolin	<i>Scleroptila shelleyi</i>	
PHOENICOPTERIFORMES: Phoenicopteridae		
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	
Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	
PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae		
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	
Eared (Black-necked) Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	

COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae		
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>	
Rameron (Olive) Pigeon	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>	
Delegorgue's (E. Bronze-naped) Pigeon	<i>Columba delegorguei</i>	
Lemon Dove	<i>Columba larvata</i>	
Dusky Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopelia lugens</i>	
(African) Mourning Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>	
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	
Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	
Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	
Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	
Blue-spotted Wood-Dove	<i>Turtur afer</i>	
Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	H
Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>	
Pemba Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron pembaensis</i>	
African Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron calvus</i>	
PTEROCLIFORMES: Pteroclididae		
Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>	
Yellow-throated Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles gutturalis</i>	
Black-faced Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles decoratus</i>	
OTIDIFORMES: Otidae		
Kori Bustard	<i>Ardeotis kori</i>	
White-bellied Bustard	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>	
Buff-crested Bustard	<i>Eupodotis gindiana</i>	
Black-bellied Bustard	<i>Lissotis melanogaster</i>	
MUSOPHAGIFORMES: Musophagidae		
Schalow's Turaco	<i>Tauraco schalowi</i>	
Fischer's Turaco	<i>Tauraco fischeri</i>	
Hartlaub's Turaco	<i>Tauraco hartlaubi</i>	
Purple-crested Turaco	<i>Tauraco porphyreolophus</i>	
Bare-faced Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides personatus</i>	
White-bellied Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides leucogaster</i>	
CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae		
White-browed Coucal	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>	

Black Coucal	<i>Centropus grillii</i>	
Green Malkoha (Yellowbill)	<i>Ceuthmochares aereus</i>	H
Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	
Levaillant's Cuckoo	<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>	
Pied (Black-and-White) Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	
Dideric Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	
Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	
African Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	H
Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	
African Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus gularis</i>	
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae		
Rwenzori (Usambara) Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus guttifer</i>	
Slender-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus clarus</i>	
Square-tailed (Mozambique) Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>	
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Apodidae		
Mottled Spinetail	<i>Telacanthura ussheri</i>	
Bohm's Spinetail	<i>Neafrapus boehmi</i>	
Scarce Swift	<i>Schoutedenapus myoptilus</i>	
Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>	
Mottled Swift	<i>Apus aequatorialis</i>	
Common (Eurasian) Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	
Nyanza Swift	<i>Apus niansae</i>	
African (Black) Swift	<i>Apus barbatus</i>	
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	
Horus Swift	<i>Apus horus</i>	
White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>	
African Palm-Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	
GRUIFORMES: Rallidae		
Black Crake	<i>Zapornia flavirostra</i>	
African (Purple) Swamphe	<i>Porphyrio madagascariensis</i>	
Eurasian (Common) Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	
Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	
GRUIFORMES: Gruidae		
Gray Crowned-Crane	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	

CHARADRIIFORMES: Burhinidae		
Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>	
Spotted Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae		
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae		
Black-bellied (Grey) Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	
Long-toed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>	
Blacksmith Lapwing	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	
Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	
Senegal Lapwing	<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	
Black-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>	
Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	
Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	
Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	
Chestnut-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Rostratulidae		
Greater Painted-Snipe	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Jacanidae		
African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae		
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Glareolidae		
Temminck's Courser	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>	

Double (Two-) -banded Courser	<i>Smutsornis africanus</i>	
Three-banded Courser	<i>Rhinoptilus cinctus</i>	
Bronze-winged Courser	<i>Rhinoptilus chalcopterus</i>	
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae		
Gray-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	
Saunders's Tern	<i>Sternula saundersi</i>	
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	
White-cheeked Tern	<i>Sterna repressa</i>	
Great Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	
Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	
CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae		
African (Open-billed Stork) Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	
Abdim's Stork	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	
Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>	
Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i>	
Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	
SULIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae		
Long-tailed (Reed) Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>	
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	
PELECANIFORMES: Pelecanidae		
Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	
Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	
PELECANIFORMES: Scopidae		
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	
PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae		
Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	
Gray Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	

Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	
Intermediate (Yellow-billed) Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	
Western Reef-Heron	<i>Egretta gularis</i>	
Black Heron (Egret)	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	
(Common) Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	
Rufous-bellied Heron	<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	
Striated (Green-back) Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	
PELECANIFORMES: Threskiornithidae		
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	
Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	
Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	
African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>	
ACCIPITRIFORMES: Sagittariidae		
Secretarybird	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	
ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae		
Black-shouldered (-winged) Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	
African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	
Palm-nut Vulture	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	
White-headed Vulture	<i>Trionocephs occipitalis</i>	
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	
(African) White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	
Rüppell's Griffon	<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>	
Bateleur	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	
Black-breasted (-ched) Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	
Brown Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	
(African) Crowned Eagle	<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>	
Martial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	
Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>	
Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>	
Wahlberg's Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus wahlbergi</i>	
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	

Ayres's Hawk-Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>	
Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	
Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	
African Hawk-Eagle	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>	
Lizard Buzzard	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>	
Dark Chanting-Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>	
Eastern Chanting-Goshawk	<i>Melierax poliopterus</i>	
Gabar Goshawk	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>	
Grasshopper Buzzard	<i>Butastur rufipennis</i>	
Eurasian (Western) Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	
African Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus ranivorus</i>	
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	
African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	
Little Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter minullus</i>	
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	
Black Goshawk (Great Sparrowhawk)	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	
African Fish-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	
Common (Eurasian) Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	
Mountain Buzzard	<i>Buteo oreophilus</i>	
Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>	
STRIGIFORMES: Tytonidae		
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	
STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae		
Pemba Scops-Owl	<i>Otus pembaensis</i>	
African Scops-Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>	
Spotted Eagle-Owl		
Usambara Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo vosseleri</i>	H
Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>	
Pearl-spotted Owlet	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>	
African Wood-Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>	
COLIIFORMES: Coliidae		
Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>	
White-headed Mousebird	<i>Colius leucocephalus</i>	

Blue-naped Mousebird	<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>	
TROGONIFORMES: Trogonidae		
Narina Trogon	<i>Apaloderma narina</i>	
Bar-tailed Trogon	<i>Apaloderma vittatum</i>	
BUCEROTIFORMES: Upupidae		
Eurasian (African) Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops/africana</i>	
BUCEROTIFORMES: Phoeniculidae		
Green Woodhoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>	
Common Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>	
Abyssinian Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus minor</i>	
BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucorvidae		
Southern Ground-Hornbill	<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>	
BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucerotidae		
Crowned Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros alboterminatus</i>	
African Gray Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros nasutus</i>	
Von der Decken's Hornbill	<i>Tockus deckeni</i>	
Tanzanian Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus ruahae</i>	
(Northern) Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>	
Silvery-cheeked Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes brevis</i>	
Trumpeter Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes bucinator</i>	
CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae		
Half-collared Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo semitorquata</i>	
Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis cristatus</i>	
African Pygmy-Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina picta</i>	
Gray-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	
Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>	
Mangrove Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegaloides</i>	
Brown-hooded Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>	
Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>	
Giant Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>	
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	
CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae		
White-fronted Bee-eater	<i>Merops bullockoides</i>	
Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>	
Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater	<i>Merops oreobates</i>	

White-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops albicollis</i>	
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>	
Madagascar (Olive) Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	
Northern Carmine Bee-eater	<i>Merops nubicus</i>	
CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae		
European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	
Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudatus</i>	
Rufous-crowned (Purple) Roller	<i>Coracias naevius</i>	
Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>	
PICIFORMES: Lybiidae		
Red-and-yellow Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus erythrocephalus</i>	
D'Amaud's Barbet (inc. Usambiro Barbet)	<i>Trachyphonus damaudii</i>	
White-eared Barbet	<i>Stactolaema leucotis</i>	
Green Barbet	<i>Stactolaema (Cryptolybia) olivacea</i>	
(Eastern) Green Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus simplex</i>	
Moustached (Green) Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus leucomystax</i>	
Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i>	
Red-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus pusillus</i>	
Red-fronted Barbet	<i>Tricholaema diademata</i>	
Spot-flanked Barbet	<i>Tricholaema lacrymosa</i>	
Black-throated Barbet	<i>Tricholaema melanocephala</i>	
White-headed Barbet	<i>Lybius leucocephalus</i>	
Brown-breasted Barbet	<i>Lybius (Pogonornis) melanopterus</i>	
PICIFORMES: Indicatoridae		
Eastern (Green-backed) Honeyguide	<i>Prodotiscus zambesiae</i>	H
Pallid / Lesser Honeyguide	<i>Indicator meliphilus / minor</i>	
Scaly-throated Honeyguide	<i>Indicator variegatus</i>	H
Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>	
PICIFORMES: Picidae		
Nubian Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nubica</i>	
Mombasa Woodpecker	<i>Campethera mombassica</i>	
Green-backed (Little Spotted) Woodpecker	<i>Campethera cailliautii</i>	
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicops fuscescens</i>	
Bearded Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicops namaquus</i>	

Mountain Gray Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos spodocephalus</i>	
FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae		
(African) Pygmy Falcon	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>	
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	
Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	
Greater Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>	
Gray Kestrel	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>	
Dickinson's Kestrel	<i>Falco dickinsoni</i>	
Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	
Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	
Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	
PSITTACIFORMES: Psittaculidae		
Fischer's Lovebird	<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>	
Yellow-collared Lovebird	<i>Agapornis personatus</i>	
PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae		
Red-fronted Parrot	<i>Poicephalus gulielmi</i>	
Meyer's (Brown) Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>	
(Af. Orange-bellied) Red-bellied Parrot	<i>Poicephalus rufiventris</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Calyptomenidae		
African Broadbill	<i>Smithornis capensis</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Platysteiridae		
Black-throated Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira peltata</i>	
(Forest) Short-tailed Batis	<i>Batis mixta</i>	
Chinspot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>	
(East Coast) Pale Batis	<i>Batis soror</i>	
Pygmy Batis	<i>Batis perkeo</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Vangidae		
White(-crested) Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops plumatus</i>	
Chestnut-fronted Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops scopifrons</i>	
Black-and-white Shrike-flycatcher	<i>Bias musicus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Malaconotidae		
Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>	
Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>	

Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>	
Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>	
Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius major</i>	
Zanzibar Boubou	<i>Laniarius sublacteus</i>	
Slate-colored Boubou	<i>Laniarius funebris</i>	
Fülleborn's Boubou	<i>Laniarius fülleborni</i>	
Rosy-patched Bushshrike	<i>Rhodophoneus cruentus</i>	
Sulphur- (Orange-) breasted Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus sulfureopectus</i>	
Black-fronted Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus nigrifrons</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae		
Gray Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina caesia</i>	
Black Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga flava</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae		
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	
Red-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius phoenicuroides</i>	
Isabelline Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	
Lesser Gray Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>	
Gray-backed Fiscal	<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>	
Long-tailed Fiscal	<i>Lanius cabanisi</i>	
Taita Fiscal	<i>Lanius dorsalis</i>	
Northern Fiscal	<i>Lanius humeralis</i>	
Magpie Shrike	<i>Corvinella melanoleuca</i>	
White-rumped (Northern White-crowned) Shrike	<i>Eurocephalus ruppelli</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae		
Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	
Green-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus chlorocephalus</i>	
African (Eastern) Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae		
Square-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus ludwigii</i>	
Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	
"Usambara" Drongo	<i>Dicrurus</i> sp. (undescribed)	
PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae		
African (Eastern) Crested-Flycatcher	<i>Trochocercus cyanomelas</i>	
African Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	

PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae		
House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	
Cape (Rook) Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>	
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	
White-necked Raven	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Nicatoridae		
Eastern Nicator	<i>Nicator gularis</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae		
Beesley's Lark (Spike-heeled Lark)	<i>Chersomanes beesleyi</i>	
Fischer's Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix leucopareia</i>	
Pink-breasted Lark	<i>Calendulauda poecilosterna</i>	
Foxy (Fawn-colored) Lark	<i>Calendulauda alopex</i>	
Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Mirafraga africana</i>	
Flappet Lark	<i>Mirafraga rufocinnamomea</i>	
White-tailed Lark	<i>Mirafraga albicauda</i>	
Singing Bushlark	<i>Mirafraga cantillans</i>	
Red-capped Lark	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	
Somali Short-toed Lark	<i>Alaudala somalica</i>	
Short-tailed Lark	<i>Spizocorys fremantlii</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae		
(African) Plain Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	
Bank Swallow (Collared Sand Martin)	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	
Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>	
(Large) Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
Red-chested Swallow	<i>Hirundo lucida</i>	
Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	
Lesser Striped-Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>	
Mosque Swallow	<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i>	
Common House-Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	
White-headed Sawwing	<i>Psolidoprocne albiceps</i>	
Black Sawwing	<i>Psolidoprocne pristoptera</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Stenostiridae		
White-tailed Crested-Flycatcher	<i>Elminia albonotata</i>	

PASSERIFORMES: Paridae		
White-bellied Tit	<i>Melaniparus albiventris</i>	
Red-throated Tit	<i>Melaniparus fringillinus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Remizidae		
African (Gray) Penduline-Tit	<i>Anthoscopus caroli</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae		
(Zanzibar) Sombre Greenbul	<i>Andropadus importunus</i>	
Shelley's Greenbul	<i>Andropadus masukuensis</i>	
(Eastern) Mountain-Greenbul	<i>Arizelocichla nigriceps</i>	
Stripe-cheeked Greenbul	<i>Arizelocichla milanjensis</i>	
Yellow-bellied Greenbul	<i>Chlorocichla flaviventris</i>	
Little Greenbul	<i>Eurillas virens</i>	
Northern Brownbul	<i>Phyllastrephus strepitans</i>	
Gray-olive Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus cerviniventris</i>	
Cabanis's Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus cabanisi</i>	
Yellow-streaked Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus flavostriatus</i>	
Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Macrosphenidae		
Northern Crombec	<i>Sylvietta brachyura</i>	
Somali Crombec	<i>Sylvietta isabellina</i>	
Red-faced Crombec	<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>	
Moustached Grass-Warbler	<i>Melocichla mentalis</i>	
Kretschmer's Longbill	<i>Macrosphenus kretschmeri</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Scotocercidae		
(Little) Yellow Flycatcher	<i>Erythrocercus holochlorus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae		
Yellow-throated Woodland-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus ruficapilla</i>	
Brown Woodland-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus umbrovirens</i>	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Acrocephalidae		
(Eastern) Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna pallida</i>	
African (Dark-capped) Yellow-Warbler	<i>Iduna natalensis</i>	
Mountain Yellow-Warbler	<i>Iduna similis</i>	
Upcher's Warbler	<i>Hippolais languida</i>	
Eurasian (Common) Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	

Lesser Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae		
Evergreen-forest Warbler	<i>Bradypterus lopezi</i>	
Cinnamon Bracken-Warbler	<i>Bradypterus cinnamomeus</i>	
Little Rush-Warbler	<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	H
PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae		
Bar-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis thoracica</i>	
Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flava</i>	
Black-headed Apalis	<i>Apalis melanocephala</i>	
Brown-headed Apalis	<i>Apalis alticola</i>	
Karamoja Apalis	<i>Apalis karamojae</i>	H
Green-backed (Bleating) Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	
Red-fronted Warbler (Prinia)	<i>Urorhipis rufifrons</i>	
Gray Wren-Warbler	<i>Calamonastes simplex</i>	
African Tailorbird (R.-c. Forest-warbler)	<i>Artisornis metopias</i>	
Long-billed Tailorbird (Forest-warbler)	<i>Artisornis moreau</i>	
Red-faced Cisticola	<i>Cisticola erythrops</i>	
Singing Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cantans</i>	
Trilling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola woosnami</i>	
Hunter's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola hunteri</i>	
Rock-loving (Lazy) Cisticola	<i>Cisticola aberrans</i>	
Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	
Ashy Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cinereolus</i>	
Winding Cisticola	<i>Cisticola galactotes</i>	
Stout Cisticola	<i>Cisticola robustus</i>	
Croaking Cisticola	<i>Cisticola natalensis</i>	
Tabora Cisticola	<i>Cisticola angusticauda</i>	
Tiny Cisticola	<i>Cisticola nana</i>	
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	
Desert Cisticola	<i>Cisticola aridulus</i>	
Pectoral-patch Cisticola	<i>Cisticola brunnescens</i>	
Gray-capped Warbler	<i>Eminia lepida</i>	
Buff-bellied Warbler	<i>Phyllolais pulchella</i>	
Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	
Yellow-bellied Eremomela	<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>	

PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae		
African Hill Babbler	<i>Sylvia abyssinica</i>	
(Eurasian) Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	
Banded Warbler (Parisoma)	<i>Sylvia boehmi</i>	
Brown Warbler (Parisoma)	<i>Sylvia lugens</i>	
Greater (Common) Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae		
Broad-ringed (Montane) White-eye	<i>Zosterops poliogastrus</i>	
White-breasted (Abyssinian) White-eye	<i>Zosterops abyssinicus</i>	
Pemba White-eye	<i>Zosterops vaughani</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Leiothrichidae		
Scaly Chatterer	<i>Turdoides aylmeri</i>	
Black-lored Babbler	<i>Turdoides sharpei</i>	
Northern Pied-Babbler	<i>Turdoides hypoleuca</i>	
Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Modulatricidae		
Spot-throat	<i>Modulatrix stictigula</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Hyliotidae		
Usambara (Southern) Hyliota	<i>Hyliota usambara</i>	NL
PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae		
(African Dusky) Dusky-brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	
(African Gray) Grayish Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis microrhynchus</i>	
Ashy Flycatcher	<i>Fraseria caerulescens</i>	
Silverbird	<i>Melaenornis semipartitus</i>	
Southern Black-Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis pammelaina</i>	
White-eyed Slaty-Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis fischeri</i>	
(White-browed) Red-backed Scrub-Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>	
Cape Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	
Rüppell's Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha semirufa</i>	
White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>	
Red-capped Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha natalensis</i>	
Collared Palm-Thrush	<i>Cichladusa arquata</i>	
Spotted Morning-Thrush	<i>Cichladusa guttata</i>	

White-starred Robin	<i>Pogonocichla stellata</i>	
White-chested Alethe	<i>Pseudaethe fueleborni</i>	
Sharpe's Akalat	<i>Sheppardia sharpei</i>	
Usambara Akalat	<i>Sheppardia montana</i>	
White-throated Robin (Irania)	<i>Irania gutturalis</i>	
Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	
(Common) Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	
Rufous-tailed (Common) Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	
African (Common) Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	
Northern Anteater-Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla aethiops</i>	
(Mocking) Cliff-Chat	<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris</i>	
Familiar Chat	<i>Cercomela familiaris</i>	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	
Abyssinian (Schalow's) Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe lugubris schalowi</i>	
Pied Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	
Capped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>	
Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	G
PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae		
Red-tailed Ant-Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus rufus</i>	
Abyssinian (Olive) Thrush	<i>Turdus abyssinicus</i>	
Usambara (Olive) Thrush	<i>Turdus roehli</i>	
(African) Bare-eyed Thrush	<i>Turdus tephronotus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae		
Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	
Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	
Red-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>	
Waller's Starling	<i>Onychognathus walleri</i>	
Kenrick's Starling	<i>Poeoptera kenricki</i>	
Black-bellied Starling	<i>Notopholia corrusca</i>	
Hildebrandt's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis hildebrandti</i>	
Rüppell's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuroptera</i>	
Ashy Starling	<i>Lamprotornis unicolor</i>	
Golden-breasted Starling	<i>Lamprotornis regius</i>	
Superb Starling	<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>	

Fischer's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis fischeri</i>	
Greater Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Buphagidae		
Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>	
Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae		
Plain-backed Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes reichenowi</i>	
Kenya (Eastern) Violet-backed Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes orientalis</i>	
Uluguru Violet-backed Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes neglectus</i>	
Banded (Green) Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes rubritorques</i>	
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	
Amani Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna pallidigaster</i>	
Olive Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>	
Amethyst Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>	
Hunter's Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra hunteri</i>	
Tacazze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia tacazze</i>	
Bronze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>	
Malachite Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia famosa</i>	
Golden-winged Sunbird	<i>Drepanorhynchus reichenowi</i>	
Eastern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mediocris</i>	
Beautiful Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i>	
Mariqua Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>	
Purple-banded Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris bifasciatus</i>	
Tsavo Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris tsavoensis</i>	
Pemba (Violet-breasted) Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris pembae</i>	
Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae		
(Western) Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	
Gray Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	
Mountain Wagtail	<i>Motacilla clara</i>	
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	
African (Grassland) Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	
Long-billed Pipit	<i>Anthus similis</i>	
Plain-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>	

Buffy Pipit	<i>Anthus vaalensis</i>	
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	
Yellow-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx croceus</i>	
Pangani Longclaw	<i>Macronyx aurantiigula</i>	
Rosy-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx ameliae</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae		
Oriole Finch	<i>Linurgus olivaceus</i>	
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Crithagra mozambica</i>	
Southern (East-African) Citril	<i>Crithagra hyposticta</i>	
Reichenow's (Yellow-rumped) Seedeater	<i>Crithagra reichenowi</i>	
White-bellied Canary	<i>Crithagra dorsostriata</i>	
Southern Grosbeak-Canary	<i>Crithagra buchanani</i>	
Streaky Seedeater	<i>Crithagra striolata</i>	
Thick-billed Seedeater	<i>Crithagra burtoni</i>	
Yellow-crowned Canary	<i>Serinus flavivertex</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae		
Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>	
(African) Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	
Somali (Golden-breasted) Bunting	<i>Emberiza poliopleura</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae		
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
Kenya Rufous Sparrow	<i>Passer rufocinctus</i>	
Northern Gray-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>	
Swahili Sparrow	<i>Passer suahelicus</i>	
Chestnut Sparrow	<i>Passer eminibey</i>	
Yellow-spotted Petronia (Bush-sparrow)	<i>Petronia pyrgita</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Ploceidae		
Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	<i>Bubalornis niger</i>	
White-headed Buffalo-Weaver	<i>Dinemellia dinemelli</i>	
Speckle-fronted Weaver	<i>Sporopipes frontalis</i>	
White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>	
Rufous-tailed Weaver	<i>Histurgops ruficauda</i>	
Gray-headed (-capped) Social-Weaver	<i>Pseudonigrita arnaudi</i>	
(Southern) Red-headed Weaver	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>	
Baglafaecht Weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>	

Little Weaver	<i>Ploceus luteolus</i>	
Black-necked Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>	
Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>	
African Golden-Weaver	<i>Ploceus subaureus</i>	
Holub's Golden-Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthops</i>	
Taveta Golden-Weaver	<i>Ploceus castaneiceps</i>	
Lesser Masked-Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>	
Vitelline Masked-Weaver	<i>Ploceus vitellinus</i>	
Speke's Weaver	<i>Ploceus spekei</i>	
Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	
Golden-backed Weaver	<i>Ploceus jacksoni</i>	
Chestnut Weaver	<i>Ploceus rubiginosus</i>	
Forest (Dark-backed) Weaver	<i>Ploceus bicolor</i>	
Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>	
Southern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	
Zanzibar Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes nigroventris</i>	
Black-winged Bishop	<i>Euplectes hordeaceus</i>	
Black Bishop	<i>Euplectes gierowii</i>	
Yellow-crowned Bishop	<i>Euplectes afer</i>	
Yellow Bishop	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>	
White-winged Widowbird	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>	
Red-collared Widowbird	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>	
Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>	
Jackson's Widowbird	<i>Euplectes jacksoni</i>	
Grosbeak (Thick-billed) Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae		
Gray-headed Nigrita	<i>Nigrita canicapillus</i>	
Yellow-bellied Waxbill	<i>Coccyzygia quartinia</i>	
Green (-backed) Twinspot	<i>Mandingoa nitidula</i>	
Abyssinian Crimsonwing	<i>Cryptospiza salvadorii</i>	
Red-faced Crimsonwing	<i>Cryptospiza reichenovii</i>	
Crimson-rumped Waxbill	<i>Estrilda rhodopyga</i>	
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	
Black-faced Waxbill	<i>Estrilda erythronotos</i>	
Southern Cordonbleu	<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>	

Red-cheeked Cordonbleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	
Blue-capped Cordonbleu	<i>Uraeginthus cyanocephalus</i>	
Purple Grenadier	<i>Granatina ianthinogaster</i>	
Peters's (Red-throated) Twinspot	<i>Hypargos niveoguttatus</i>	
Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>	
Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	
African Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>	
Cut-throat (Finch)	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>	
African Quailfinch	<i>Ortygospiza fuscocrissa</i>	
Gray-headed Silverbill	<i>Odontospiza griseicapilla</i>	
Bronze Mannikin	<i>Spermestes cucullata</i>	
Black-and-white Mannikin	<i>Spermestes bicolor</i>	
African Silverbill	<i>Euodice cantans</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Viduidae		
Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>	
Steel-blue Whydah	<i>Vidua hypocherina</i>	
Straw-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua fischeri</i>	
Village Indigobird	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>	
Purple Indigobird	<i>Vidua purpurascens</i>	

H = Heard-only
G = Guide-only
NL = not seen by TB guides



Cheetah, one of three big cats that we sighted multiple times on this tour.

MAMMAL LIST

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow *The Kingdon Field Guide to African Mammals* (Second Edition – 2015) by Jonathan Kingdon.

Guereza Pied Colobus	<i>Colobus guereza</i>	
Angola Colobus	<i>Colobus angolensis</i>	
Olive Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>	
Yellow Baboon	<i>Papio cynocephalus</i>	
Vervet Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops pygerythrus</i>	
Blue Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus (mitis) stuhlmanni</i>	
White-throated Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus (mitis) albogularis</i>	
Greater Galago	<i>Otolemur crassicaudatus</i>	
Senegal Galago	<i>Galago senegalensis</i>	
Pemba Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus voeltzkowi</i>	
Scrub Hare	<i>Lepus saxatilis</i>	
Cape Hare	<i>Lepus capensis</i>	
Zanj Sun Squirrel	<i>Heliosciurus undulatus</i>	
Lushoto Mountain Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus (lucifer) vexillarius</i>	
Red-bellied Bush Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus palliatus</i>	
Unstriped Ground Squirrel	<i>Xerus rutilus</i>	
Ochre Bush Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus ochraceus</i>	
Unstriped Grass Rat	<i>Arvicanthis niloticus</i>	
Acacia Rat	<i>Thallomys paedulcus</i>	
Black Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	
Springhare	<i>Pedetes capensis</i>	
Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	
Black-backed Jackal	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>	
Bat-eared Fox	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>	
African Wild Dog	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	
Spotted Hyaena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	
Common Genet	<i>Genetta genetta</i>	
Wild Cat	<i>Felis sylvestris</i>	
Serval	<i>Felis serval</i>	
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	
Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	

Yellow-spotted Hyrax	<i>Heterohyrax brucei</i>	
Black-necked Rock Hyrax	<i>Procavia johnstoni</i>	
Southern Tree Hyrax	<i>Dendrohyrax arboreus</i>	
African Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	
Boehm's Common Zebra	<i>Equus quagga boehmi</i>	
Black Rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibious</i>	
Common Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	
"Masai" Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis tippelskirchi</i>	
Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	
Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus sylvaticus</i>	
Lesser Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus imberbis</i>	NL
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	
Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>	
Suni	<i>Nesotragus moschatus</i>	
Harvey's Duiker	<i>Cephalophus harveyi</i>	
Blue Duiker	<i>Philantomba monticola</i>	
Steinbuck (Steenbok)	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>	
Kirk's Dikdik	<i>Madoqua kirkii</i>	
Defassa Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa</i>	
Common Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus ellipsiprymnus</i>	
Thompson's Gazelle	<i>Eudorcas thomsoni</i>	
Grant's Gazelle	<i>Nanger granti</i>	
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	
Topi	<i>Damaliscus lunatus jimela</i>	
Coke's Hartebeest (Kongoni)	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus cokei</i>	
Brindled Gnu (Blue Wildebeest)	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>	
Beisa Oryx	<i>Oryx beisa</i>	
Banded Mongoose	<i>Mungos mungo</i>	
White-tailed Mongoose	<i>Ichneumia albicauda</i>	
Slender Mongoose	<i>Herpestes sanguinea</i>	
Dwarf Mongoose	<i>Helogale parvula</i>	

NL = not seen by TB guides

REPTILE LIST

Leopard Tortoise	<i>Geochelone paralis</i>
Helmeted (Marsh) Terrapin	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>
Tropical House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i>
Tree Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus platycephalus</i>
Conradt's Dwarf Gecko	<i>Lygodactylus conradti</i>
Pemba Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma parkeri</i>
Striped Skink	<i>Trachylepis striata</i>
Variable Skink	<i>Trachylepis varia</i>
Pemba Speckle-lipped Skink	<i>Trachylepis albotaeniata</i>
Rainbow Skink	<i>Trachylepis quinquetaeniata</i>
Jackson's Forest Lizard	<i>Adolfus jacksoni</i>
Speke's Sand Lizard	<i>Heliobolus spekii</i>
Southern Long-tailed Lizard	<i>Takydromus sexlineatus</i>
Blue-headed Tree Agama	<i>Acanthocerus atricollis</i>
Red-headed (Common) Rock Agama	<i>Agama agama</i>
Mwanza Flat-headed Agama	<i>Agama mwanzae</i>
White-throated Savanna Monitor	<i>Varanus albigularis</i>
Nile (Water) Monitor	<i>Varanus niloticus</i>
Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>
Flap-necked Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo dilepis</i>
Fischer's Chameleon	<i>Kinyongia fischeri</i>
Puff Adder	<i>Bitis arietans</i>
Mole Snake	<i>Pseudaspis cana</i>