



TANZANIA:

BIRDING AMONG THE BEASTS

A Tropical Birding Custom Tour

March 7–19, 2018
Guide: Ken Behrens

**All photos taken by Ken Behrens
during this trip**

TOUR SUMMARY

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 even more here than the Africa of stereotypes... there is dry thornscrub full of jewel-like birds, lush montane forests tromped by African Buffalo and Elephants, 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 458 species of birds and 52 mammals. The bird total is among the highest ever recorded on this itinerary. We saw all the possible Tanzanian endemics and near-endemics, plus other highlights that included Secretarybird, five species of Bustards, Schalow's and Hartlaub's Turacos, 43 species of raptors, 10 species of cisticola, Golden-winged and Tacazze Sunbirds, 28 members of the classically African weaver family, Gray-headed Silverbill, and four 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 gorgeous Leopard, and a superb night drive that featured Aardvark, White-tailed Mongoose, East African Springhare, and African Civet. 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!



In Tarangire, we saw an Aardvark, an elusive beast that is the “nemesis mammal” of many a guide who has spent years in the “bush” in Africa.

Our tour started in Arusha, the bustling ‘safari capital’ of Tanzania. One of the great things about this city is that there are excellent hotels and guesthouses outside of the city, along the



Arusha NP held our first glorious Gray Crowned-Cranes.

flanks of Mount Meru. We enjoyed a very pleasant and birdy hotel right at the entrance of Arusha National Park, far from the actual city. A full day in Arusha National Park saw our list immediately shoot to well above 100 bird species, not to mention 15-some mammals. Among the latter, the highlight was a pair of Suni, a tiny and

hard-to-see antelope of forest interiors. Great bird sightings included Gray Crowned-Crane, Scaly Francolin, Black Goshawk, Delegorgue's Pigeon, Hartlaub's Turaco, Silvery-cheeked Hornbill, Amethyst Sunbird, Stripe-cheeked Greenbul, Black-headed Apalis, Trilling Cisticola, Waller's Starling, and Taveta Golden-Weaver.



Beesley's Lark was our main target at the "Lark Plain" north of Arusha.

Although our second day was also spent near Arusha, the habitat was completely different. This time we headed to the dry northern slopes of Mount Meru, which supports dry thornscrub plus a small patch of grassland that hosts the world's only Beesley's Larks. Most of the morning was spent searching for the Beesley's Lark, which was initially elusive, only to turn up right next to our vehicle. These nicely marked, stub-tailed little larks almost look like quail as they run around in the short grass. It's sad to think that there are less than 100 left in the world. While scouring the plains we sighted Kori Bustard, and Short-tailed and Somali Short-toed Larks. At mid-day, we moved into some thornscrub. Here, sightings came thick and fast, as the area was buzzing after heavy recent rains, which always serves to make birds in arid habitats active. In a couple hours of

birding, sightings included a displaying (exploding!) Buff-crested Bustard, Abyssinian Scimitarbill, Von der Decken's Hornbill, Black-throated Barbet, Banded Warbler, Red-throated Tit, Southern Grosbeak Canary, and Red-fronted Warbler just to name a few.

In the morning, we met the last two members of our group, who didn't quite have the vacation time to do the whole trip. Together, we headed to a coffee estate where we learned a bit about the local coffee industry, then



Banded Warbler, formerly known as "Parisoma".

stocked up on some delicious and perfectly roasted Tanzanian beans. Striking out from Arusha, we headed towards Tarangire National Park. On the way, a couple of quick stops turned up Rosy-patched Bush-Shrike, Foxy Lark, and a few other new birds.

By mid-day, we were at the main gate of Tarangire NP, where we had a packed lunch – as we did on nearly every day of the trip, allowing us to maximize our time in the field. Although Tarangire receives only a fraction of the publicity of nearby Ngorongoro and Serengeti, it is one of my favorite places in Africa. The landscapes are beautiful: lush savanna studded with baobabs. And the birds are interesting and abundant. We had three full nights to enjoy this park, and were



based in a lodge that also happens to be one of my favorites. It's one of those lodges that isn't overly fancy, but has a perfect mix of the rustic and the luxurious. The tented rooms allow you to hear the night sounds,

Tarangire National Park is a paradise, especially for birders.

and offer sweeping views of the Tarangire River and its abundant elephants, but with full-time hot water and 4 or 5 fluffy pillows on each bed, this really isn't "roughing it"!



Ashy Starling is a Tanzanian endemic bird that is quite common in Tarangire.

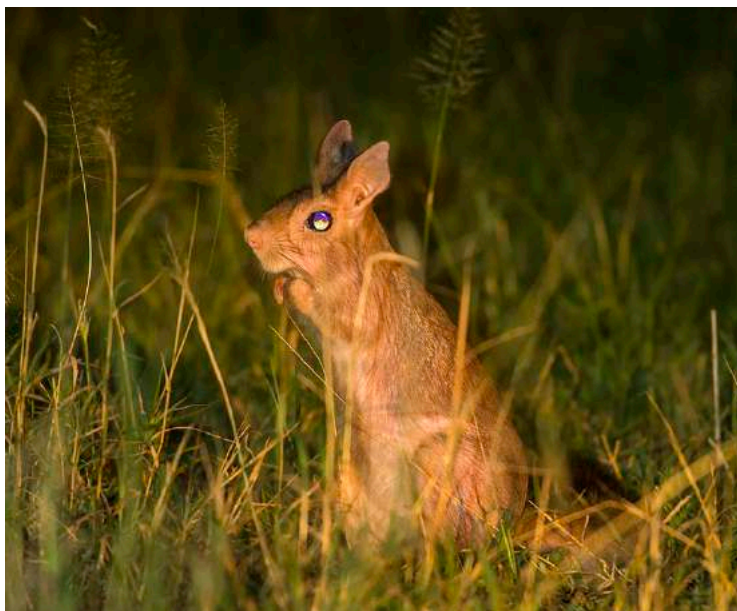
The most obvious avian targets here are Tanzania endemics and near-endemics, which we found easily: Yellow-collared Lovebird, Ashy Starling, and Rufous-tailed Weaver. But Tarangire offers much more. Other savored sightings included Southern Ground Hornbills, the huge Martial Eagle, diminutive Pygmy

Falcon, Coqui, Red-necked and Yellow-necked Francolins (one of few places where the latter two are sympatric), Rufous-bellied Heron, Saddle-billed Stork, plenty of Black-faced Sandgrouse, screeching Meyer's and Red-bellied Parrots, Great Spotted, Red-chested, African, and Common Cuckoos, hulking Mosque Swallows, Northern Pied-Babbler, and Southern Red Bishop.

During our time in Tarangire, the migration of Eurasian birds was also getting fired up. There were European Rollers and Blue-cheeked and European Bee-eaters all over the landscape, and we were excited to find a Barred Warbler, quite a scarce bird in Tanzania. Many of these migrants are only found in Tanzania for a short window of a couple of weeks each year, and this tour was well timed to witness this migration. It's incredible to be watching a Lion in the African savanna while the sky is full of migrating European Bee-eaters that will be nesting somewhere in Europe in a few short weeks! The mammals in Tarangire were also excellent. Breeding herds of Impala with nervous attendant males were scattered all over the landscape, as were African Elephants, Waterbuck, Lions, and many others. On one of our three nights in the park, we did a night drive that was fabulously successful. A close-up sighting of Aardvark was the undoubted

highlight, but we also enjoyed the likes of White-tailed Mongoose and East African Springhare. The latter is an animal that I'd nominate as one of the coolest African mammals that few people have even heard of!

Although it was hard to leave Tarangire, the trip was only getting better, as our next destination was the Ngorongoro Crater, one of the most famous natural areas in the world. On our way, we spent most of the day in Lake Manyara National Park. This fairly small park has a lot to offer, from thick groundwater forest to open alkali flats. The timing of our visit was perfect. A heavy band of rain across the region had grounded lots of migrating shorebirds, and we were treated to the sight of 10s of 1000s



East African Springhare, an incredibly cool and strictly nocturnal mammal.

of Ruff, dozens of Common Ringed Plovers, and a couple uncommon species: Spotted Redshank and Black-tailed Godwit. It's not too common to see this sort of active migration in Africa; at times I felt more like I was on the upper Texas coast than in Tanzania! Of course, the shorebirds were only a small part of what was a sensational day of birding in which we racked up over 200 species. It's hard to even start picking the highlights from a day like this. To mention a few: an African Rail



We not only saw, but managed to photograph the normally very shy African Rail.

standing in the open, a pair of Collared Palm-Thrushes, part of what seems to be an isolated Manyara population of this species, Goliath and Black Herons, Eastern Nicator, point-blank views of a Silvery-cheeked Hornbill, plus lots of Crowned Hornbills, Rosy-throated Longclaw, and the rare Pallid Honeyguide.

Late in the afternoon, we headed into the Ngorongoro conservation area and

drove up through steep montane forest, where a bit more birding turned up a flock of Crested Guinea fowl, a Gray-capped Warbler, and some vocal Red-faced Cisticolas. Just before dark, we arrived at our plush lodge, which enjoys sweeping views of the whole crater and its 30,000 resident big mammals below. The first view of this place is an incredible experience, far better than first sighting Big Ben or the Great Pyramids in my book.



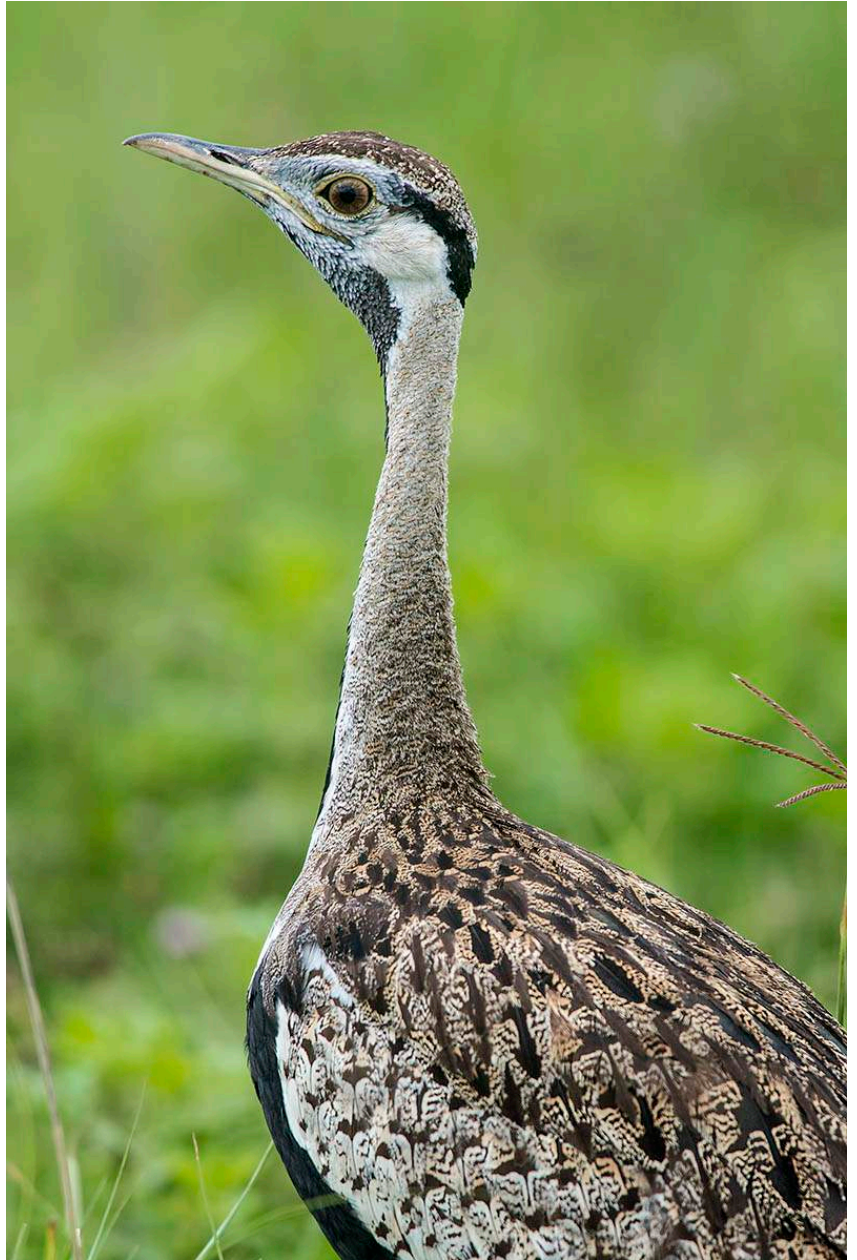
The view from our lodge on the Ngorongoro Crater Rim.

We had a whole day to explore the Ngorongoro Crater, which is sometimes described as “Africa in miniature” or the “Garden of Eden”. Before descending, we enjoyed some superb birding in the gorgeous moss-draped forest along the crater rim, which has a totally different set of species than the crater floor. We savored sightings of Schalow’s Turaco, Brown-backed Woodpecker, the truly rather scarce Scarce Swift, Golden-winged Sunbird, Brown Warbler, Abyssinian Crimsonwing, Yellow-bellied Waxbill, and of course lots of Hunter’s Cisticolas, with their mesmerizing up-and-down song.

By mid-morning, we finally made it down to the grassy crater floor. There were 1000s of Wildebeest and Zebra, and smaller numbers of other mammals such as African Buffalo, Eland, and gazelles, plus a couple of Black Rhinos. All were set against the beautiful backdrop of the crater rim, which is clothed in vibrant green at this time of the year. Predators were also well represented. We had a few Spotted Hyenas, several Golden Jackals, a pack of Bat-eared Foxes, and a Lion that came and plopped down in the shade of an adjacent vehicle! Although most of the

crater is treeless, there are still lots of birds. Highlights in that department included thousands of Abdim's Storks, a beautiful perched Lanner, Kori and Black-bellied Bustards, dozens of Gray Crowned-Cranes, Whinchat, good views of the elusive Little Rush-Warbler, and Fan-tailed Widowbird.

On our final morning at the crater, we had planned to do a little birding walk before breakfast, but woke up to a heavy rain. This rain, which we later found out was part of a huge system across most of northern Tanzania, would dominate the day. It was actually fortuitous that the heaviest rain of the trip came on a travel day. After descending from the crater, we found our way blocked by a watercourse that is normally a small creek, but which was gushing like a massive river. After waiting for less than an hour, the rain lessened, the water came down, and we were able to cross. We had lunch at Oldupai Gorge, where we spent a pleasant hour indoors and out of the rain, enjoying the museum there, which paints a picture of the epic evolution of the human species. In the afternoon, as we approached Ndudu, we had to cross a waterlogged and muddy plain.



Black-bellied Bustard in the Ngorongoro Crater.

It was only the driving skill and confidence of our driver Njano that got us across the plain without being stuck; it was littered with vehicles driven by the less skilled or lucky! In the late evening, we were happy to arrive at Ndutu Lodge, on the shores of its namesake lake.



Ndudu is one of the best places on Earth to see the increasingly rare Cheetah.

Although Ndutu is still within the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, it is very different from the Crater. This area is excellent for mammals, including big cats, which can be sought here by driving off-road, something that isn't permitted inside of the Serengeti National Park. The stars of the show were Cheetahs. We spent an hour with a mother Cheetah and her three half-grown cubs. Ndudu

has lots of birds too and we definitely didn't neglect birding when in this area. There were endemic Gray-breasted Francolins, our only European Honey-Buzzard of the trip, Verreaux's Eagle-Owl, Rufous Chatterer, "Usambira" D'Arnaud's Barbet, Silverbird, and Dark Chanting Goshawk to name a few.

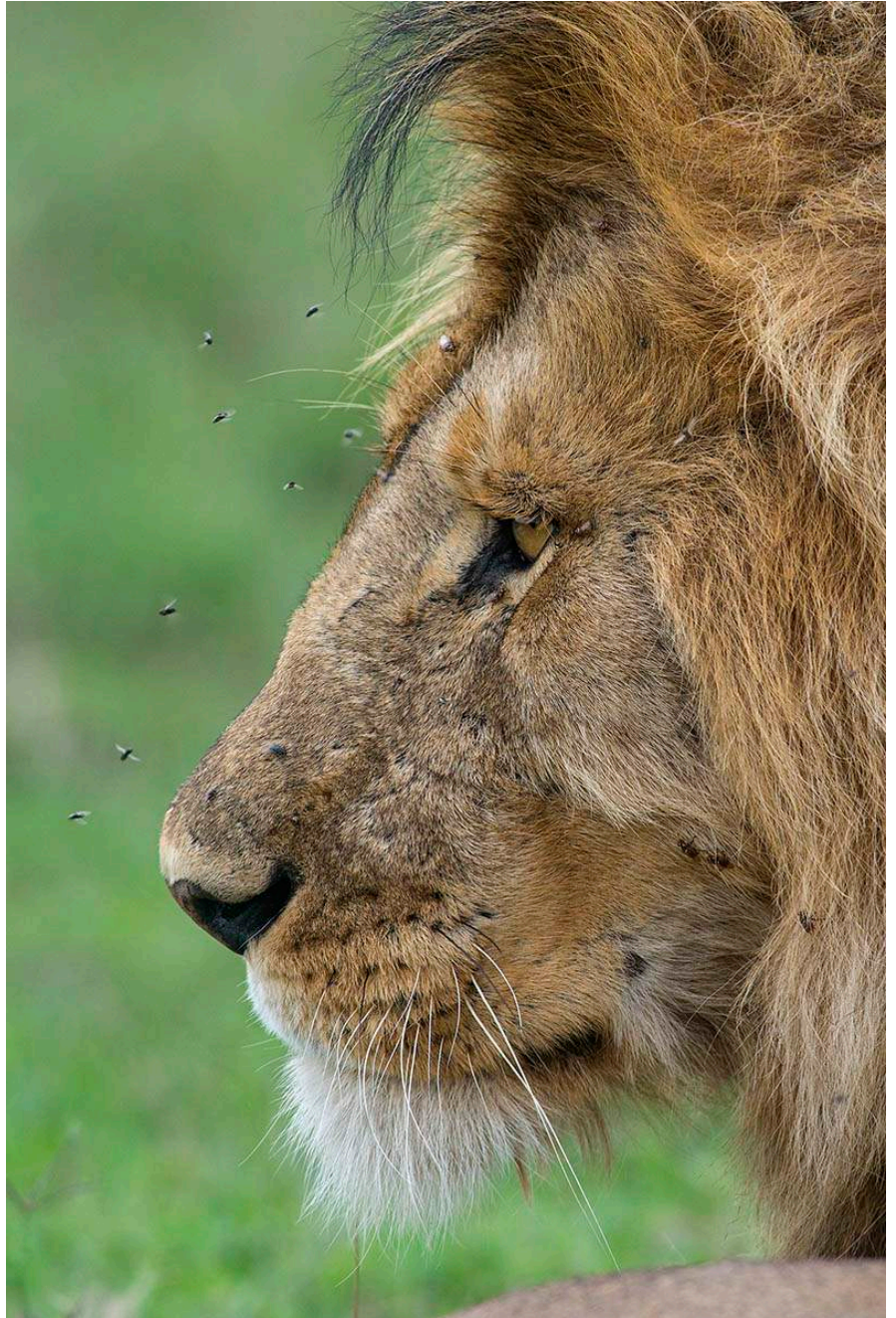
The final destination of our tour was Serengeti National Park. Of all the great parks in Africa this is perhaps the best known, and with good reason. It is vast, wild, and full of big mammals and interesting birds. The landscapes here are really spectacular, especially in April during the rainy season, with deep blue morning skies, washed clear by the rain, slowly filling with towering thunderheads that often produce downpours



Silverbird is a beautiful Old World flycatcher.

and a spectacular lightning show after dark, leaving the air clear again the next day. As we drove out of the Ngorongoro conservation area and into the national park, we were awed to encounter the main Wildebeest herd, which is a couple million strong. The sight of an open landscape dotted with countless 1000s of big mammals has to count among the world's great natural spectacles.

Although new birds were getting hard to find, we still managed quite a few in the Serengeti. On the way into our lodge, just outside the park's western boundary, we bumped into a couple family groups of Temminck's Coursers. In this area, members of the whydah family proved to be astoundingly common. We saw all five of the possible species: Pin-tailed, Eastern Paradise-, Steel-blue, and Straw-tailed Whydahs, and Village Indigobird. The grounds of the lodge itself were loaded with great birds, many of which are quite local in Tanzania. These included Rock-loving Cisticola, Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike, White-bellied Tit, Purple-banded Sunbird, Greencap Eremomela, and Familiar Chat. In the park itself, we found the endemic Tanzanian Red-billed Hornbill, plus Rueppell's Starling, Rufous-crowned Roller, and tons of raptors, including a rare migrant



The king of the beasts is a prominent character in the Serengeti.

Lesser Short-toed Eagle. Mammals continued to be common and conspicuous. There 100s of Zebras, gazelles, Buffalo, Topi, and Coke's Hartebeest. There were also many more lions... amazing how many sightings of this beast you can rack up during a couple weeks in Tanzania. Leopard is a much more elusive beast, but we got lucky on our first afternoon, when Mary Ann spotted one lounging in a tree, with classically feline languor. The pressure was off for Ken and Njano, leaving us free to look for more new birds!



The Serengeti Plain dotted with 100s or 1000s of Wildebeest and Zebra.

Our final day was a long drive back to Arusha to catch our international departures, but we still had a few treats in store. The first was our best migrating wildebeest migration experience of the trip. We came upon 100s of 10000s of Wildebeest along the main highway, and drove through wildebeest for more than 30 minutes. At the center of the herd, you could look in every direction and see the black dots of Wildebeest going all the way to the horizon. It is amazing that there is still such natural abundance left anywhere in the world, a bracing and exhilarating sight. At Kilimanjaro Airport, we said goodbye to our excellent safari driver Njano, who was a huge part of making this a successful trip. It had been an amazing two weeks spent in one of the best stretches of the wildest continent.

ITINERARY

March 7	Arrival in Arusha (Kilimanjaro Airport).
March 8	Arusha National Park (Mount Meru).
March 9	“Lark Plain” and surrounding areas.
March 10	Arusha to Tarangire NP.
March 11	Tarangire National Park.
March 12	Tarangire National Park.
March 13	Tarangire to Ngorongoro Conservation Area.
March 14	Ngorongoro Crater.
March 15	Ngorongoro Crater to Lake Ndutu.
March 16	Ndudu area.
March 17	Ndutu to Serengeti National Park.
March 18	Serengeti National Park.
March 19	Serengeti to Arusha. Departure from Kilimanjaro Airport.



Epic skies over beautiful landscapes characterize this tour.
This is the road down into the Ngorongoro Crater, the “land before time”.

PHOTO GALLERY

Follows tour's chronology



On the arrival day of our tour, we saw White Storks along the main highway...



...along with a colony of Black-headed Herons.



In the garden of our hotel, we saw a pair of Moustached Grass-Warblers...



...and a few Brown-breasted Barbets.



Two good sightings in Arusha NP: immature Black Goshawk (left) and Black Stork (right).



Mount Meru towers over Arusha National Park.



Beesley's Lark (above) and the "Lark Plain" (below), which is its only habitat on Earth.





There are other larks on the Lark Plain too, like Fischer's Sparrow-Lark...



...and the scarce Short-tailed Lark.



The thornscrub adjacent the “Lark Plain” held lots of birds, including Blue-capped Cordonbleu (left) and Red-throated Tit (right).



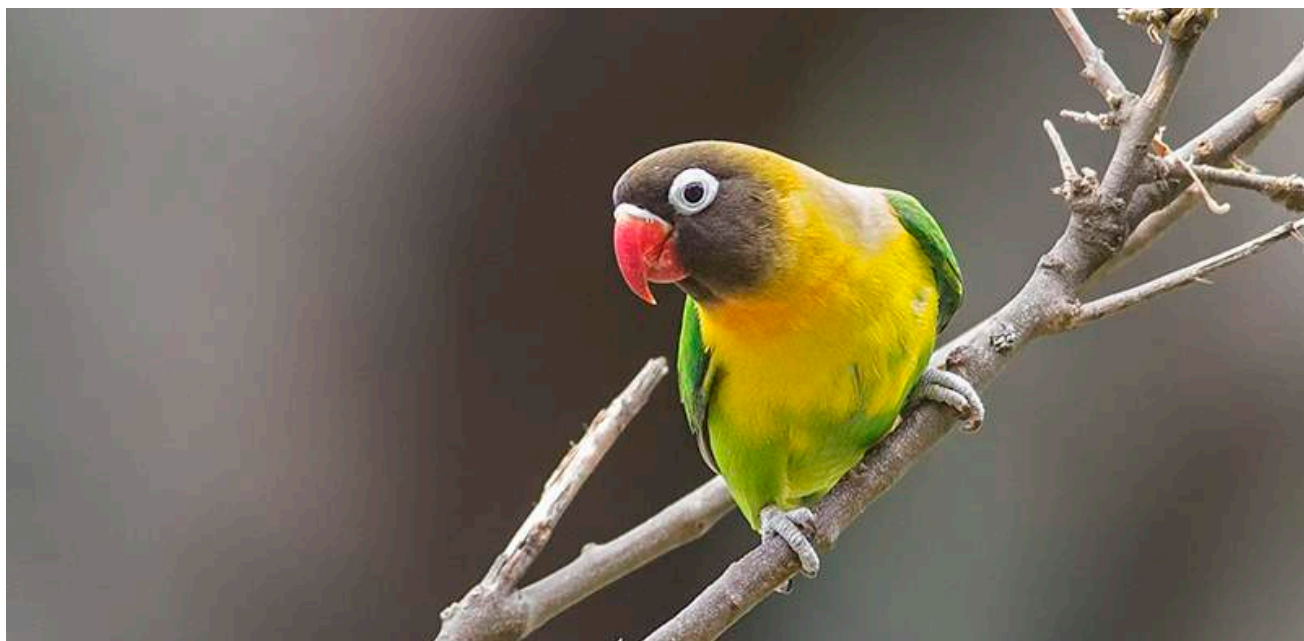
Gray Wren-Warbler is another thornscrub specialty, at the southern limits of its range in north Tanzania.



It's rare to actually see the exploding buff crest of the Buff-crested Bustard.



Eastern Violet-backed Sunbird (left) was in the thornscrub, while we had Rufous-naped Lark (right) on the way back to Arusha.



Yellow-collared Lovebird is one of the Tanzanian specialties that we sought in Tarangire.



Yellow-necked Francolin (left) and Mountain Gray Woodpecker (right).



Croaking Cisticola (left) and Eastern (Pale) Chanting Goshawk (right).



A Banded Mongoose colony inside of a termite mound.



Bateleur, a beautiful and virtually tailless eagle.



Crested Francolin (left) and Mottled Spinetail (right), the latter a baobab-nesting specialist.



Red-and-yellow Barbet also lives in termite mounts.



Silale Swamp is in the central part of Tarangire, and is loaded with birds.



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



A Southern Ground-Hornbill at Silale Swamp.



Tanzania is raptor paradise, and in Tarangire, and we saw both the huge Martial Eagle (left) and the tiny Pygmy Falcon (right).



Yet another animal on a termite mound, this time a Vervet monkey.



Red-necked Francolin, formerly called "spurfowl", and it's easy to see why!



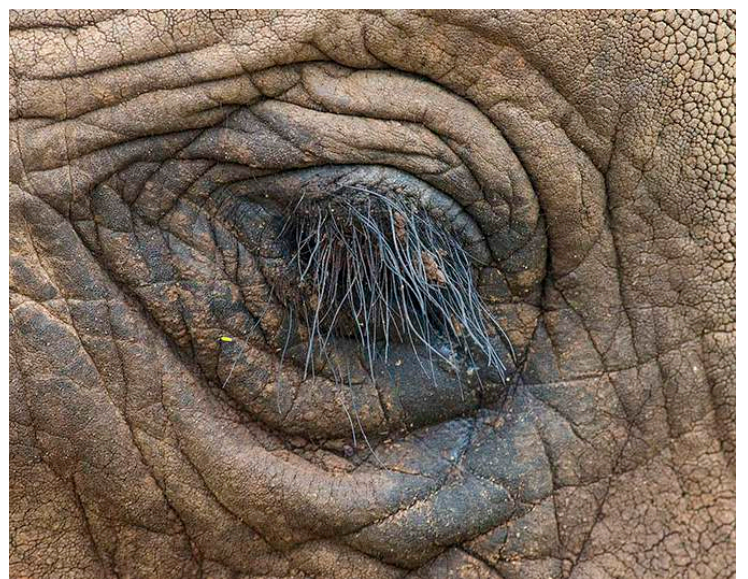
Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver (left) and Dideric Cuckoo (right).

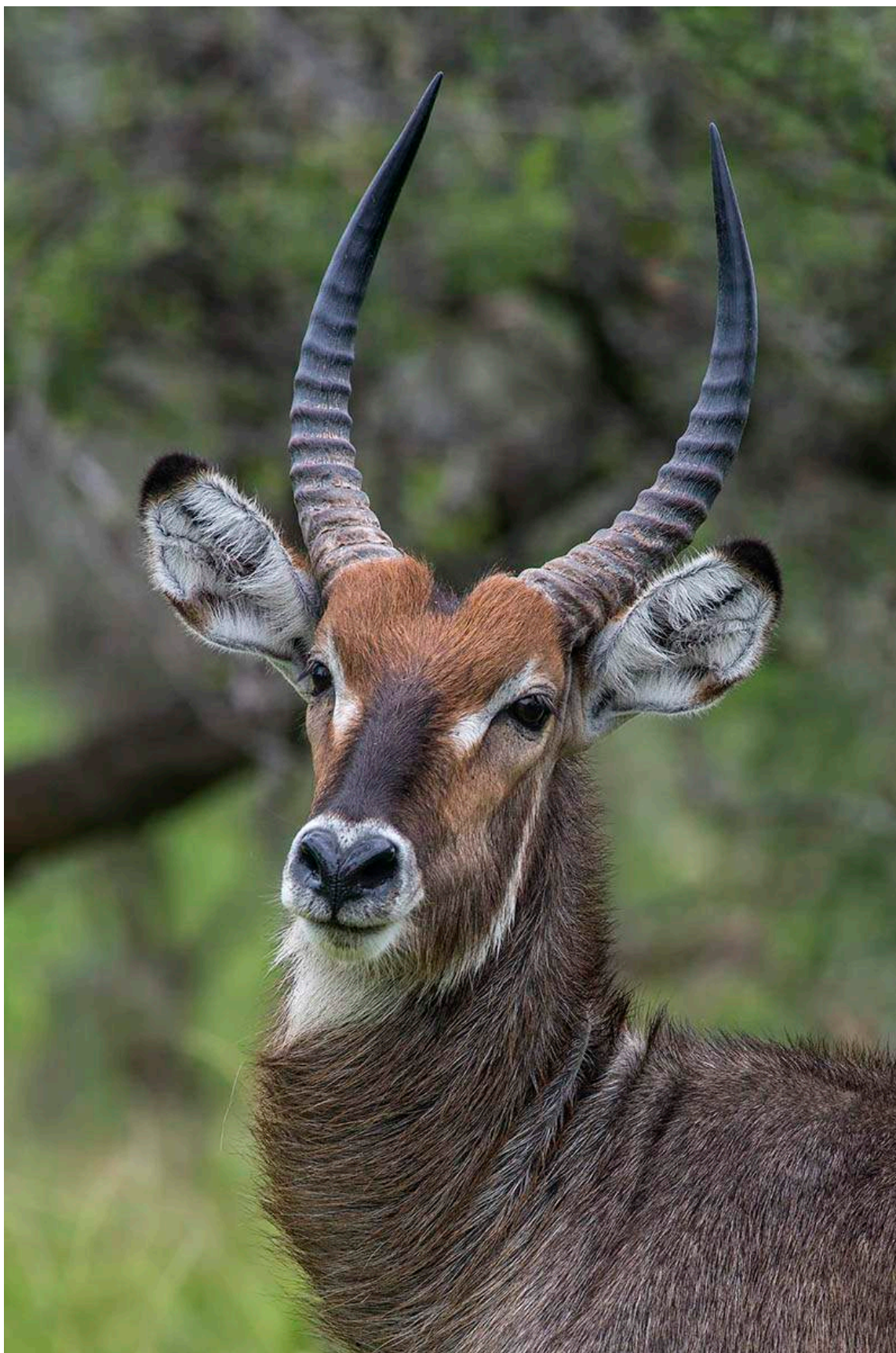


Eurasian Hoopoe is widespread but wonderful.



Tarangire is famous as one of the best spots in Tanzania for African Elephant.





A handsome Waterbuck in Tarangire.



Gray-headed Kingfisher (left) and White-rumped (or Northern White-crowned) Shrike (right).



Black-faced Sandgrouse is the common sandgrouse of Tarangire.



A couple of scarce birds in Tarangire: Mosque Swallow (left) and Pied Cuckoo (right).



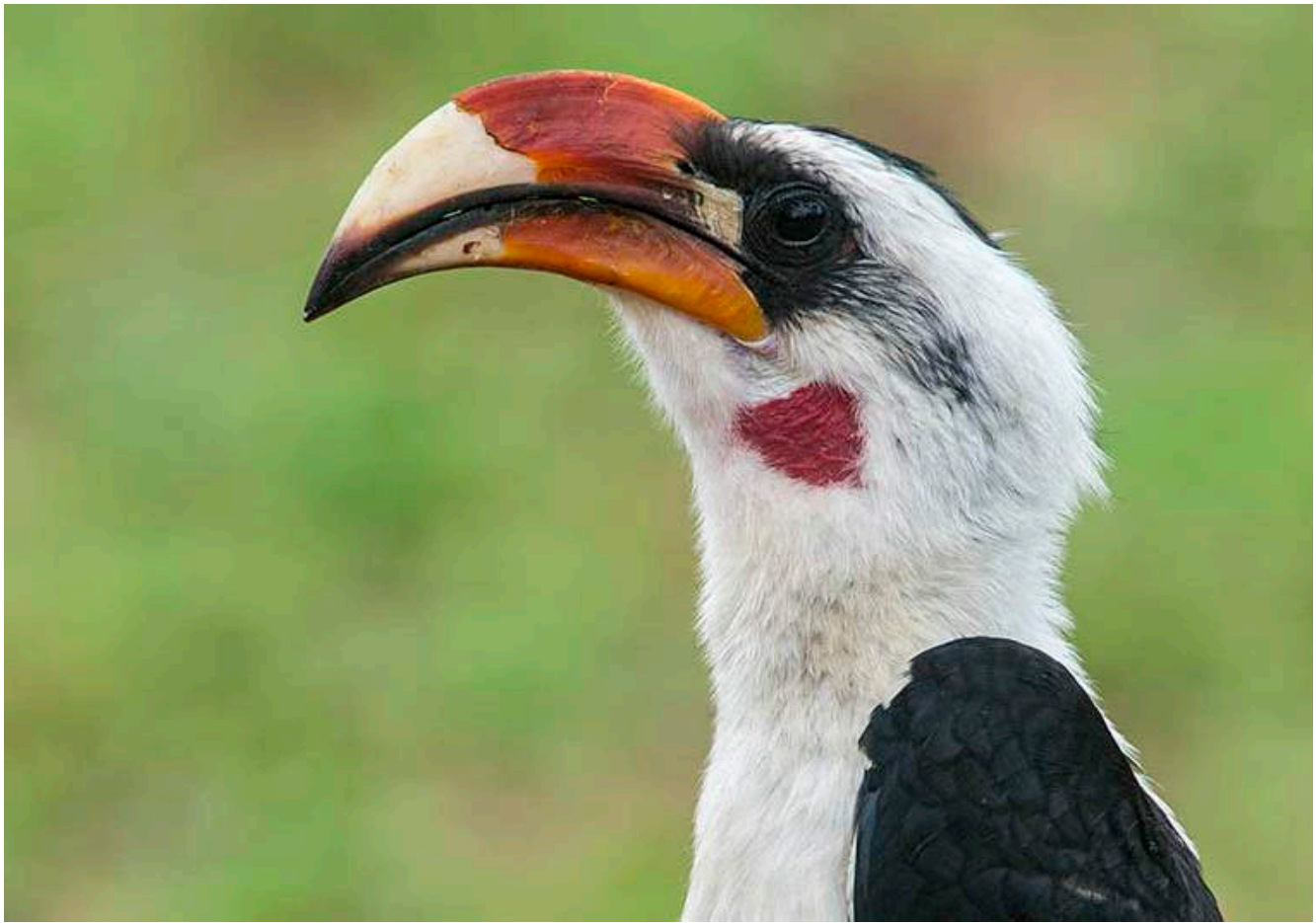
European Roller was one of the most common birds throughout our trip.



"Masai" Giraffes crossing a shallow river in Tarangire.



We found a small flock of the uncommon and nomadic Senegal Lapwing.



Von der Decken's Hornbill male at close quarters.



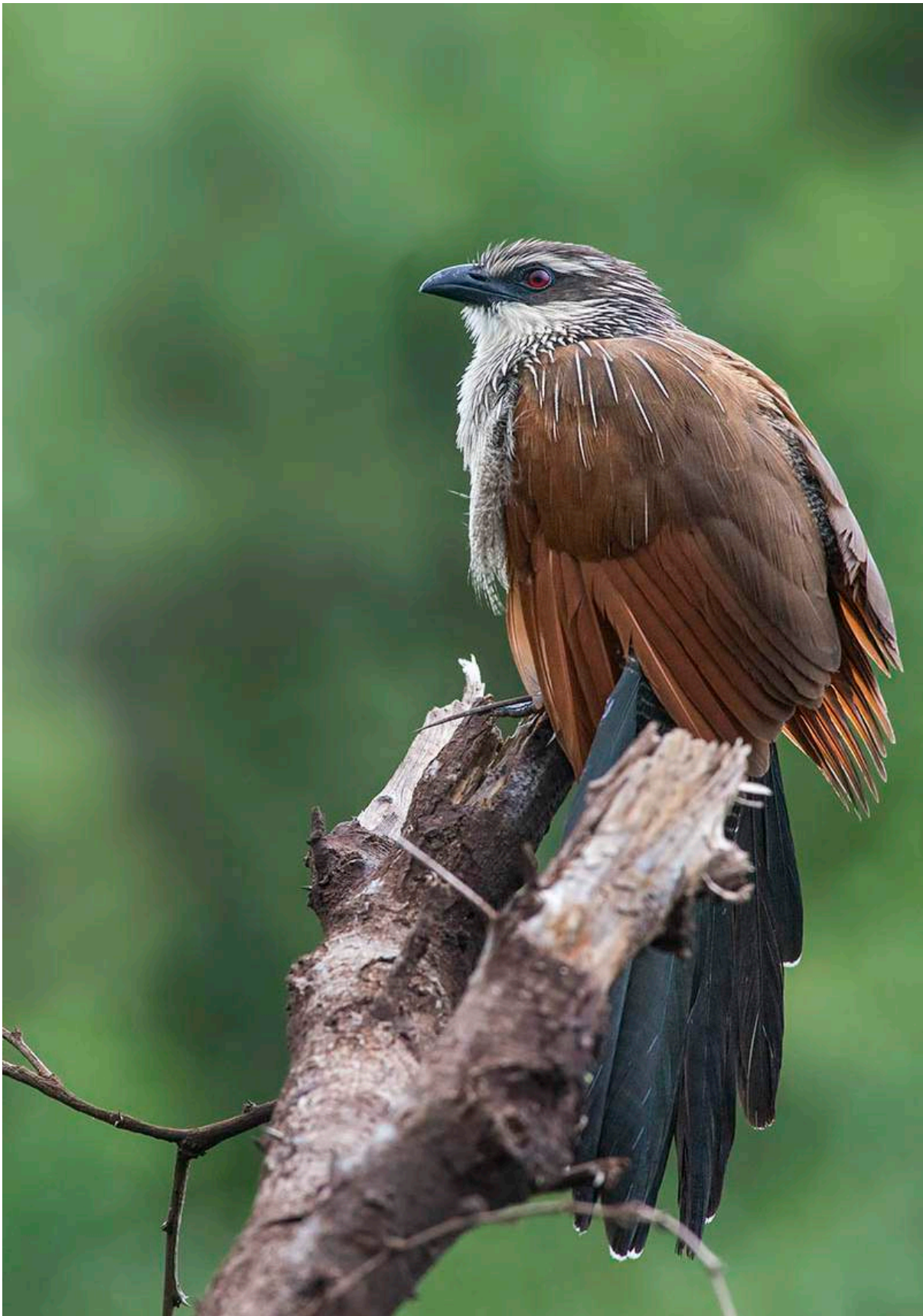
On our night drive in Tarangire, we saw several Common Genets.



A rainy Lake Manyara National Park was loaded with birds – we tallied over 200 species in a single day!



Blacksmith Lapwing on the shores of Manyara.



A White-browed Coucal trying to dry out after a shower in Manyara.



The common African Pipit (left) and low-density monkey-hunting Crowned Eagle (right).



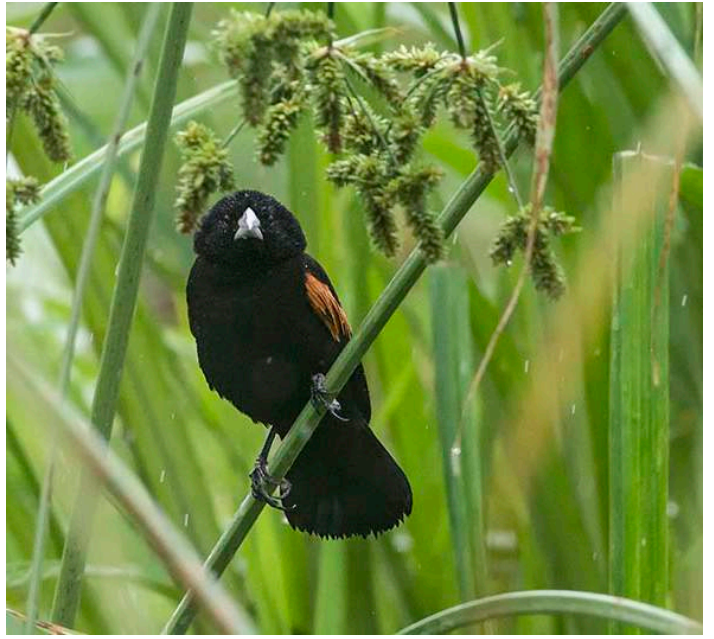
Collared Pratincole is an elegant beauty, both in flight and perched.



The Grosbeak Weaver builds perhaps the most beautiful nest of all the weavers.



African Spoonbill, just one of dozens of species of waterbirds that we saw at Manyara.



Marsh denizens: Purple Swamphen (left) and Fan-tailed Widowbird (right).



We enjoyed ridiculous arm's-length views of a Silvery-cheeked Hornbill.



On our way up the side of the Ngorongoro Crater, we saw Gray-capped Warbler...



... plus Hildebrandt's Francolin (left) and Tropical Boubou (right).



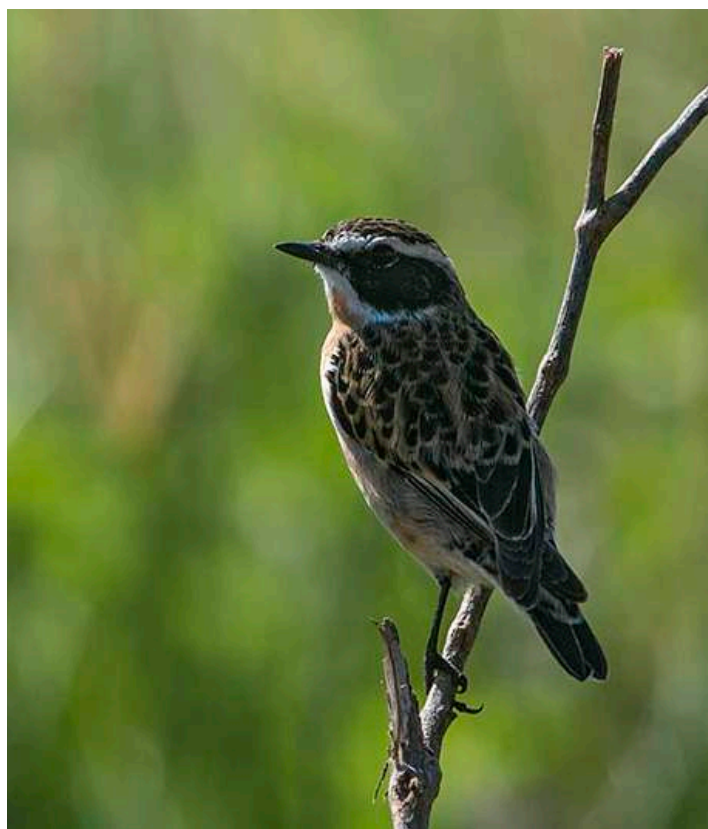
Rameron Pigeon, a montane forest specialist.



Mossy highland Acacia forest on the crater rim – habitat of the Brown Warbler.



The wonderful Golden-winged Sunbird is a specialty of the crater rim.



Juvenile Northern Fiscal (left) and Whinchat (right).



A couple of buzzards over Ngorongoro: an Augur (left) and a Common (right).



Thompson's Gazelle is one of many conspicuous mammalian characters of the crater floor.



Northern Wheatear (left), a migrant from Eurasia, and Wattled Starling (right), a local breeder.



African Buffalo, and for extra points... a Red-billed Buffalo-pecker.



Rosy-throated Longclaws thrive in the moist crater grasslands.



A typical view from the floor of the crater.



Warthog (left) and Speke's Weaver (right).



Hippopotamus babies are awfully cute.



Rufous-tailed Weaver is a common Tanzanian near-endemic that will try to steal your lunch in the crater!



Capped Wheatear (left) and Abdim's Stork (right).



Seeing a perched Lanner at close quarters was a real treat.



The Golden “Jackal” is actually a mini-wolf, and isn’t closely related to the other African jackals.



Buffalo, blue skies, and towering clouds: a typical rainy season Tanzania landscape.



Eland is the biggest African antelope – the biggest males weigh a ton!



In the woodlands around Ndotu, we saw Bare-faced Go-away-bird (left) and lots of Superb Starlings (right).



Like all the lapwings, the Crowned Lapwing is quite a striking bird.



A Cheetah surveying a distant herd of Grant's Gazelles.



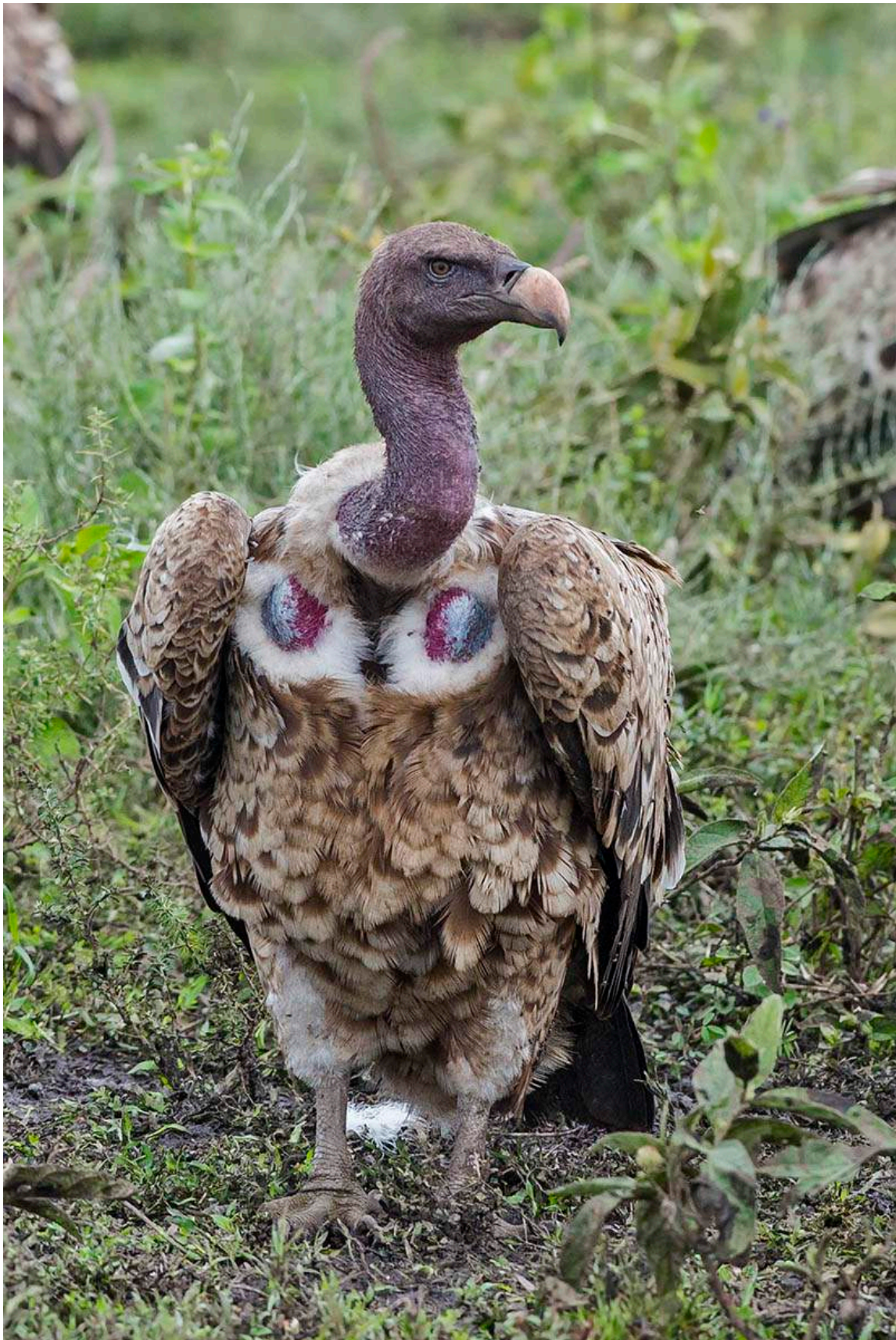
Marabou Storks fighting over the entrails of a Wildebeest that was killed by Spotted Hyenas.



The Hildebrandt's Starling is similar to the Superb Starling, and no less superb.



"Boehm's" Common Zebras abounded around Ndudu.



Rüppell's Griffons might stick their heads into rotting carcasses, but are still quite beautiful birds!



Exuberant Ndutu characters: Black-lored Babbler (left) and Slate-colored Boubou (right).



The long-faced Coke's Hartbeest.



Vitelline Masked-Weavers were nesting all around our lodge at Ndutu.



Woodland prizes: Cardinal Woodpecker (left) and Great Spotted Cuckoo (right).



Lilac-breasted Roller is among Africa's most-photographed birds, and for good reason.



Lake Ndutu and other nearby lakes are excellent for waterbirds like this Black-winged Stilt.



After hearing and glimpsing Blue-naped Mousebird many times, we finally had long and satisfying views.



Some of the coolest Tanzanian mammals are little ones like the Kirk's Dik-dik.



Tawny-flanked Prinia (left) and Purple Grenadier (right).



Straw-tailed Whydah (left) and Verreaux's Eagle-Owl (right).



The plains around Ndudu are about as flat as any landscape can possibly be.



The Three-banded Plover has two bands on the chest and one on the head.



A dung beetle doing its thing.



Fischer's Lovebird, an electric Tanzanian near-endemic.



A Hooded Vulture dropping down to a recent kill.



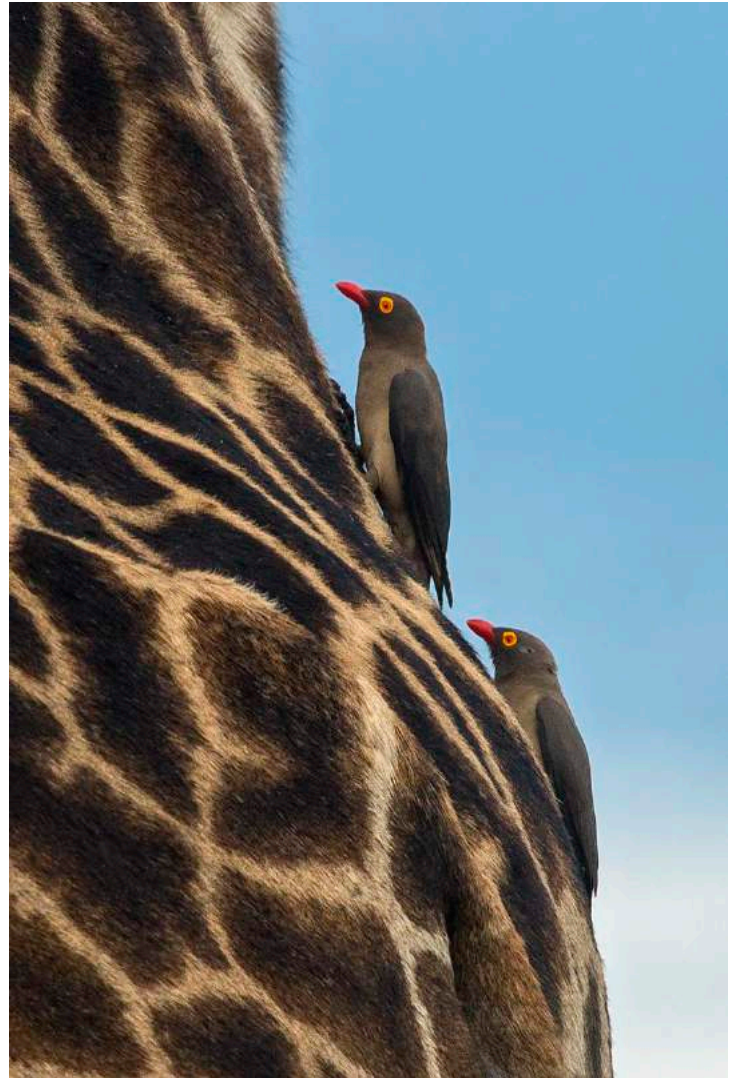
On our way into Serengeti National Park, we saw many Yellow-throated Sandgrouse.



Magenta Serengeti Dragon, more usually known as Mwanza Flat-headed Agama!



The view from Naabi Hill, in Serengeti NP.



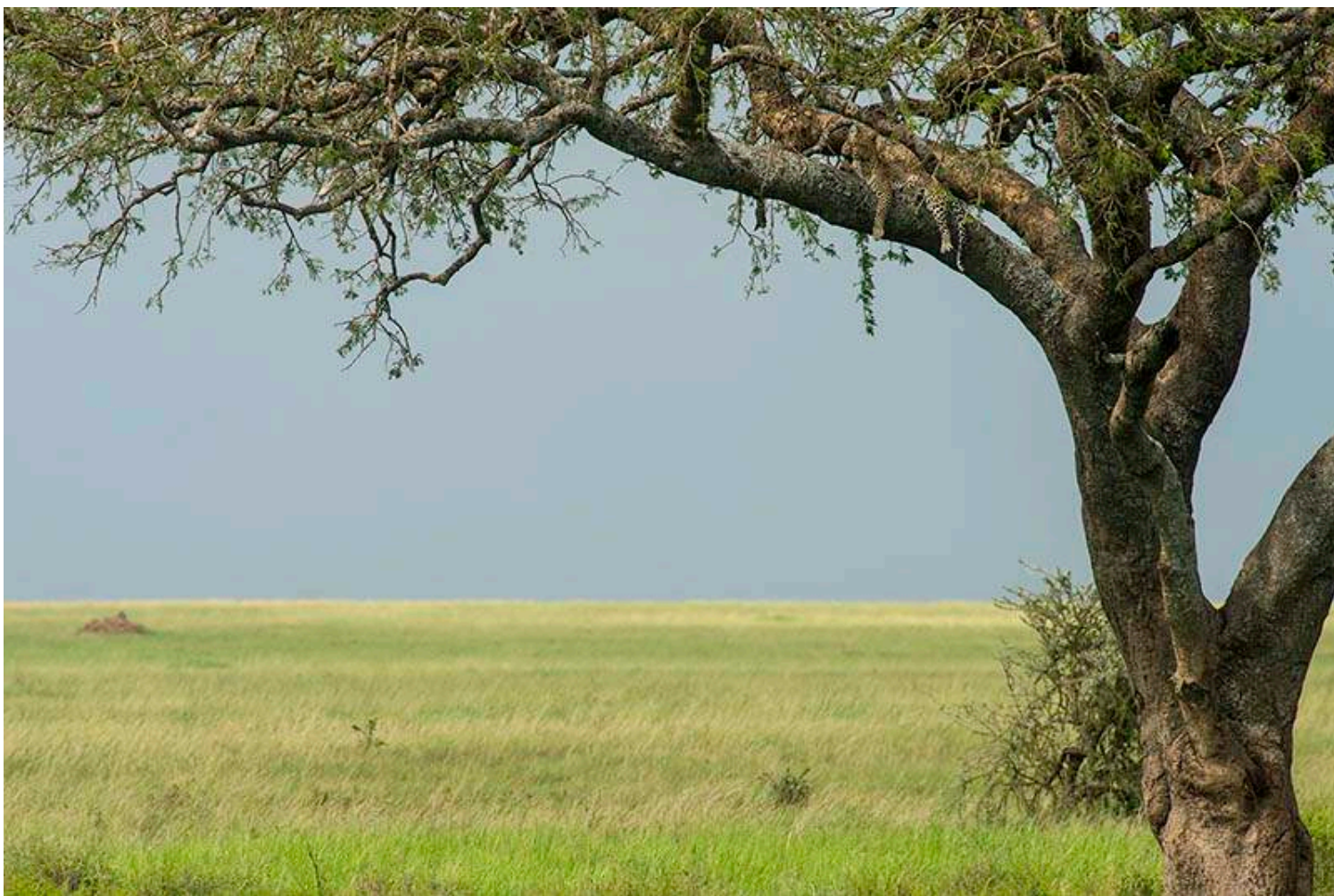
Spur-winged Lapwing (left) and Red-billed Oxpeckers / "Masai" Giraffe (right).



A typical slice of rainy season Serengeti, with a thunderhead looming.



The Tanzanian savanna is weaver heaven. Shown here are Lesser Masked- (left) and Black-necked (right).



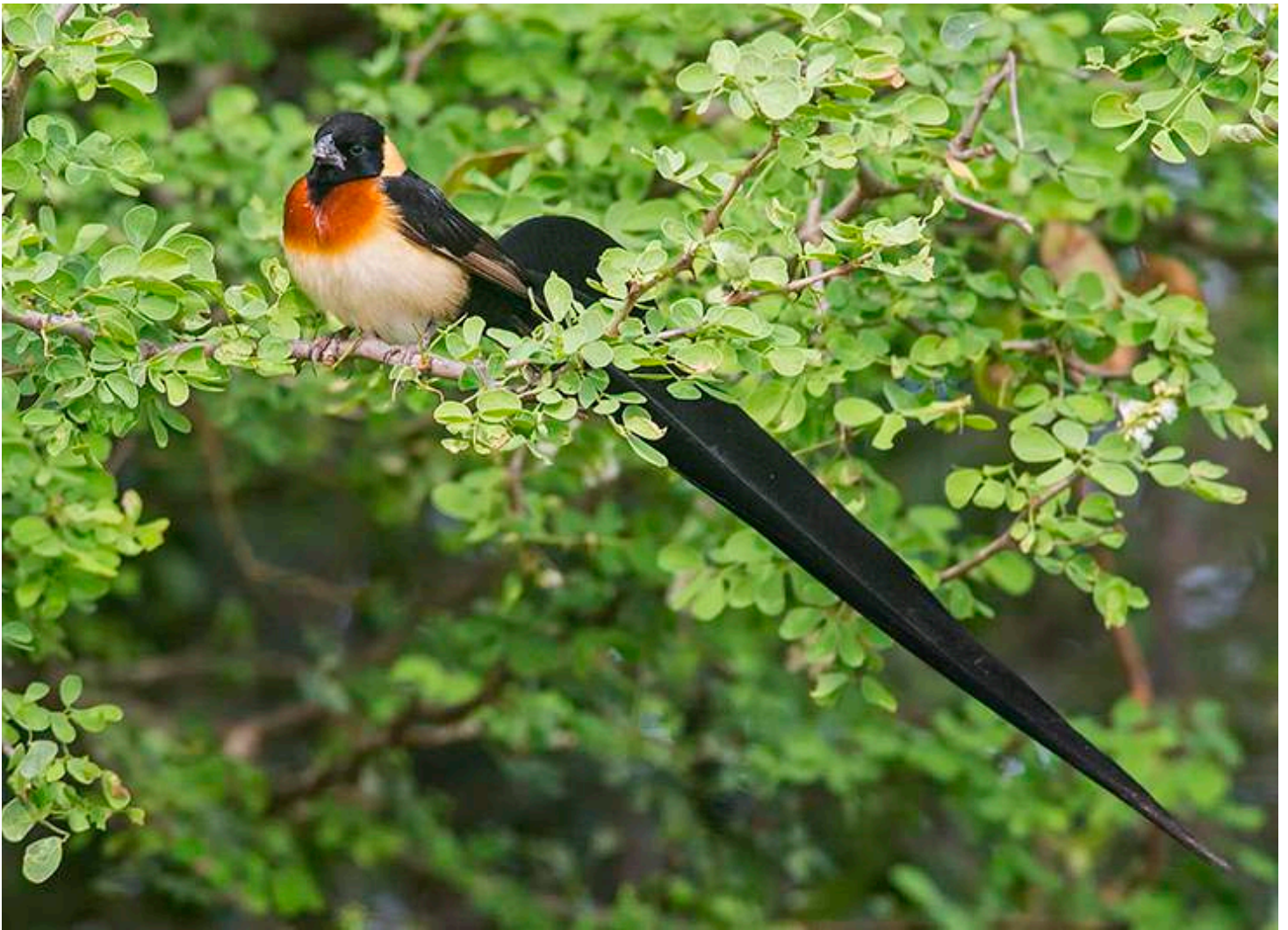
Can you spot the Leopard?



Olive Baboons can be a problem at picnic areas, but they're amazing animals nonetheless.



Wire-tailed Swallow, the smallest of Tanzania's diverse set of hirundines.



Eastern Paradise-Whydah, just one of four whydah species that we saw in the western Serengeti.



Colorful savannah denizens: Rueppell's Starling (left) and Red-headed Weaver (right).



After days of scanning for them, we finally found Secretarybirds in the Serengeti.



"Masai" Giraffe (left) and Tanzanian Red-billed Hornbill (right), another Tanzanian endemic.



Spot-flanked Barbet (left) and Rock-loving Cisticola (right) on the grounds of our Serengeti lodge.



The rare Hartlaub's Bustard was our final bustard species of the trip.



Eurasian migrants like this Montagu's Harrier are a big part of a Tanzania birding safari at this season.



The sort of Serengeti prizes that the average "Big Five" visitor misses out on: "Usambira" D'Arnaud's Barbet (left) and Gray-headed Silverbill (right).



We encountered a massive herd of elephants in the Serengeti.



A breeding herd of Impala, one of the most common savannah antelope.

BIRD LIST

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow *The eBird / Clements Checklist of the Birds of the World*, including updates through 2017.

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>	
Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	
Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	
Hottentot Teal	<i>Spatula hottentota</i>	
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	
Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>	
Red-billed Duck	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	
Southern Pochard	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	
GALLIFORMES: Numididae		
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	
Crested Guineafowl	<i>Guttera pucherani</i>	
GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae		
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	H
Harlequin Quail	<i>Coturnix delegorguei</i>	NL
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>	
PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae		
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	
PHOENICOPTERIFORMES: Phoenicopteridae		
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	
Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	
CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae		
African 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 Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>	
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	
PELECANIFORMES: Pelecanidae		
Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	
PELECANIFORMES: Scopidae		
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	
PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae		
Gray Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	
Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	
Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	
Rufous-bellied Heron	<i>Ardeola rufiventris</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 Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	
African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	
European Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	
White-headed Vulture	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>	
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	
White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	
Rüppell's Griffon	<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>	
Bateleur	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	
Black-breasted Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	
Brown Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	
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>	
Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	
Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	
Verreaux's Eagle	<i>Aquila verreauxii</i>	
African Hawk-Eagle	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>	
Dark Chanting-Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>	
Eastern Chanting-Goshawk	<i>Melierax poliopterus</i>	
Gabar Goshawk	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>	
Eurasian 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>	
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	
Black Goshawk	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	
African Fish-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	
Common (Steppe) Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	
Mountain Buzzard	<i>Buteo oreophilus</i>	
Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>	
OTIDIFORMES: Otididae		
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>	
Hartlaub's Bustard	<i>Lissotis hartlaubii</i>	
GRUIFORMES: Rallidae		
African Rail	<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	
Black Crane	<i>Zapornia flavirostra</i>	
African (Purple) Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio madagascariensis</i>	
Eurasian 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>	

Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae		
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>	
Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus senegallus</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: Jacanidae		
African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae		
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</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>	
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</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-banded Courser	<i>Smutsornis africanus</i>	
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae		
Gray-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	
PTEROCLIFORMES: Pteroclididae		
Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>	
Yellow-throated Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles gutturalis</i>	
Black-faced Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles decoratus</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>	
Dusky Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopelia lugens</i>	
Mourning Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>	
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	
Ring-necked (Cape Turtle) Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	
Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	
Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	
Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	
Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>	
African Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron calvus</i>	
CUCULIFORMES: Musophagidae		
Schalow's Turaco	<i>Tauraco schalowi</i>	
Hartlaub's Turaco	<i>Tauraco hartlaubi</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>	
Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	
Levaillant's Cuckoo	<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>	
Pied Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	
Dideric Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	
Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	
Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	
African Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus gularis</i>	
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	
STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae		
African Scops-Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>	
Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>	
Pearl-spotted Owlet	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>	
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae		
Slender-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus clarus</i>	
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Apodidae		
Mottled Spinetail	<i>Telacanthura ussheri</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>	
White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>	
African Palm-Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	
COLIIFORMES: Coliidae		
Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>	
Blue-naped Mousebird	<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>	
BUCEROTIFORMES: Upupidae		
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	
BUCEROTIFORMES: Phoeniculidae		
Green Woodhoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</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>	NL
CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae		
African Pygmy-Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina picta</i>	NL
Gray-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	
Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>	
Brown-hooded Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>	
Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</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>	
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>	
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	
CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae		
European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	
Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudatus</i>	
Rufous-crowned Roller	<i>Coracias naevius</i>	
Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>	
PICIFORMES: Lybiidae		
Red-and-yellow Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus erythrocephalus</i>	
D'Arnaud's Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii</i>	

"Usambira" D'Arnaud's Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii usambiro</i>	
White-eared Barbet	<i>Stactolaema leucotis</i>	
Moustached Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus leucomystax</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 melanopterus</i>	
PICIFORMES: Indicatoridae		
Pallid Honeyguide	<i>Indicator meliphilus</i>	
Lesser Honeyguide	<i>Indicator minor</i>	
Scaly-throated Honeyguide	<i>Indicator variegatus</i>	
Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>	
PICIFORMES: Picidae		
Nubian Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nubica</i>	
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	
Bearded Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos namaquus</i>	
Mountain Gray Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos spodocephalus</i>	
Brown-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos obsoletus</i>	
FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae		
Pygmy Falcon	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>	
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	
Eurasian (Common) Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	
Greater Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>	
Gray Kestrel	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>	
Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	
Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	
PSITTACIFORMES: Psittaculidae		
Fischer's Lovebird	<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>	
Yellow-collared Lovebird	<i>Agapornis personatus</i>	
PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae		
Meyer's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>	
Red-bellied Parrot	<i>Poicephalus rufiventris</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Platysteiridae		
Chinspot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Malaconotidae		
Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>	
Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>	
Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>	
Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius major</i>	

Slate-colored Boubou	<i>Laniarius funebris</i>	
Rosy-patched Bushshrike	<i>Rhodophoneus cruentus</i>	
Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus sulfureopectus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae		
Black Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga flava</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae		
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	
Red-tailed (Isabelline) Shrike	<i>Lanius phoenicuroides</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 (N. White-crowned) Shrike	<i>Eurocephalus ruppelli</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae		
Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	
African Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae		
Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae		
African Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae		
Cape Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>	
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	
White-necked Raven	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae		
Beesley's Lark	<i>Chersomanes beesleyi</i>	
Fischer's Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix leucopareia</i>	
Foxy Lark	<i>Calendulauda alopex</i>	
Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Mirafraga africana</i>	
Flappet Lark	<i>Mirafraga rufocinnamomea</i>	
Singing Bushlark	<i>Mirafraga cantillans</i>	
Red-capped Lark	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	
Somali (Athi) Short-toed Lark	<i>Alaudala somalica athenis</i>	
Short-tailed Lark	<i>Spizocorys fremantlii</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae		
Plain Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	
Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>	
Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</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>Psalidoprocne albiceps</i>	
Black Sawwing	<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Paridae		
White-bellied Tit	<i>Melaniparus albiventris</i>	
Red-throated Tit	<i>Melaniparus fringillinus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae		
Eastern Mountain-Greenbul	<i>Arizelocichla nigriceps</i>	
Stripe-cheeked Greenbul	<i>Arizelocichla milanensis</i>	
Yellow-bellied Greenbul	<i>Chlorocichla flaviventris</i>	H
Cabanis's Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus cabanisi</i>	H
Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Macrosphenidae		
Red-faced Crombec	<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>	
Moustached Grass-Warbler	<i>Melocichla mentalis</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae		
Brown Woodland-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus umbrovirens</i>	H
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Acrocephalidae		
Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna pallida</i>	
African Yellow-Warbler	<i>Iduna natalensis</i>	
Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	G
Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	H
Lesser Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	
Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae		
Cinnamon Bracken-Warbler	<i>Bradypterus cinnamomeus</i>	
Little Rush-Warbler	<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae		
Bar-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis thoracica</i>	NL
Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flavida</i>	
Black-headed Apalis	<i>Apalis melanocephala</i>	
Brown-headed Apalis	<i>Apalis alticola</i>	
Green-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	
Red-fronted Warbler	<i>Urorhipis rufifrons</i>	
Gray Wren-Warbler	<i>Calamonastes simplex</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 Cisticola	<i>Cisticola aberrans</i>	
Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	
Winding Cisticola	<i>Cisticola galactotes</i>	
Croaking Cisticola	<i>Cisticola natalensis</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>	
Greencap Eremomela	<i>Eremomela scotops</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae		
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	
Banded Warbler	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	
Banded Warbler (Parisoma)	<i>Sylvia boehmi</i>	
Brown Warbler (Parisoma)	<i>Sylvia lugens</i>	
Greater Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae		
Broad-ringed White-eye	<i>Zosterops poliogastrus</i>	
White-breasted White-eye	<i>Zosterops abyssinicus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Leiothrichidae		
Rufous Chatterer	<i>Turdoides rubiginosa</i>	
Black-lored Babbler	<i>Turdoides sharpei</i>	
Northern Pied-Babbler	<i>Turdoides hypoleuca</i>	
Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae		
Dusky-brown (African Dusky) Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	
Grayish (African Gray) 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>	
Red-backed (White-browed) Scrub-Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>	
Cape Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	
Rüppell's Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha semirufa</i>	H
White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>	
Collared Palm-Thrush	<i>Cichladusa arquata</i>	
Spotted Morning-Thrush	<i>Cichladusa guttata</i>	

White-starred Robin	<i>Pogonocichla stellata</i>	NL
Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	
Rufous-tailed (Common) Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	
African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	
Northern Anteater-Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla aethiops</i>	
Familiar Chat	<i>Cercomela familiaris</i>	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	
Abyssinian (Schalow's) Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe lugubris schalowi</i>	
Capped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>	
Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae		
Abyssinian (Mountain) Thrush	<i>Turdus abyssinicus</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>	
Hildebrandt's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis hildebrandti</i>	
Rüppell's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuroptera</i>	
Ashy Starling	<i>Lamprotornis unicolor</i>	
Superb Starling	<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Buphagidae		
Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>	
Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae		
Kenya (Eastern) Violet-backed Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes orientalis</i>	
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	
Olive Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>	
Amethyst Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>	
Tacazze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia tacazze</i>	
Bronze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</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>	
Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae		
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	

African 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>	
Pangani Longclaw	<i>Macronyx aurantiigula</i>	G
Rosy-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx ameliae</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae		
Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>	
Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae		
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Crithagra mozambica</i>	
Southern Citril	<i>Crithagra hyposticta</i>	
Reichenow's 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>	
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 emini</i>	
Yellow-spotted Petronia	<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 Social-Weaver	<i>Pseudonigrita arnaudi</i>	
Red-headed Weaver	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>	
Baglafecht Weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafecht</i>	
Little Weaver	<i>Ploceus luteolus</i>	
Black-necked Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>	
Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</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>	
Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>	
Southern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	
Black-winged Bishop	<i>Euplectes hordeaceus</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 Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae		
Gray-headed Nigrita	<i>Nigrita canicapillus</i>	
Yellow-bellied Waxbill	<i>Coccygia quartinia</i>	
Abyssinian Crimsonwing	<i>Cryptospiza salvadorii</i>	
Crimson-rumped Waxbill	<i>Estrilda rhodopyga</i>	
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	
Black-faced Waxbill	<i>Estrilda erythronotos</i>	
Red-cheeked Cordonbleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	
Blue-capped Cordonbleu	<i>Uraeginthus cyanocephalus</i>	
Purple Grenadier	<i>Granatina ianthinogaster</i>	
Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>	
Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	
Cut-throat	<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>	
Eastern Paradise-Whydah	<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>	
Steel-blue Whydah	<i>Vidua hypocherina</i>	
Straw-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua fischeri</i>	
Village Indigobird	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>	

H = Heard-only

G = Guide-only

NL = not seen by TB guide

MAMMAL LIST

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

Aardvark	<i>Orcyteropus afer</i>	
Guereza Pied Colobus	<i>Colobus guereza</i>	
Olive Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>	
Vervet Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops pygerythrus</i>	
Blue Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus (mitis) stuhlmanni</i>	
White-throated Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus (mitis) albogularis</i>	
Senegal Galago	<i>Galago senegalensis</i>	
Scrub Hare	<i>Lepus saxatilis</i>	
Cape Hare	<i>Lepus capensis</i>	
Unstriped Ground Squirrel	<i>Xerus rutilus</i>	
Ochre Bush Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus ochraceus</i>	
Unstriped Grass Rat	<i>Arvicanthis niloticus</i>	
East African Springhare	<i>Pedetes surdaster</i>	
Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	
Black-backed Jackal	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>	
Side-striped Jackal	<i>Canis adustus</i>	
Bat-eared Fox	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>	
Spotted Hyaena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	
Striped Hyaena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	
African Civet	<i>Civettictis civetta</i>	
Common Genet	<i>Genetta genetta</i>	
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	
Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	
Yellow-spotted Hyrax	<i>Heterohyrax brucei</i>	
Southern Tree Hyrax	<i>Dendrohyrax arboreus</i>	H
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>	
African Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	
Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus sylvaticus</i>	
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	
Suni	<i>Nesotragus moschatus</i>	
Harvey's Duiker	<i>Cephalophus harveyi</i>	
Bohor Reedbuck	<i>Redunca redunca</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>	
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>	



We saw a few Brindled Gnus, a.k.a. Wildebeest.

REPTILE / AMPHIBIAN LIST

Leopard Tortoise	<i>Geochelone paralis</i>
Helmeted (Marsh) Terrapin	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>
Tropical House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i>
Striped Skink	<i>Trachylepis striata</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>
Grass Frog sp.	<i>Ptychadena sp.</i>