

VICTOR EMANUEL NATURE TOURS
NORTHERN TANZANIA
“The Greatest Wildlife Spectacle on Earth”

8 - 24 FEBRUARY 2007



Tour Report Compiled by Peter Roberts

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Daily Itinerary

Thursday, 8 February. Setting out from Home: Official "Departure day" and start of tour from USA, though some had left ahead of time, getting jetlag out of the way before the official start of the tour.

Friday, 9 February. Arrival in Arusha: I met most of the group in Amsterdam and boarded the all-day flight to Arusha arriving in mid-evening. The plane was on time, everyone through customs quickly and at Arumeru Lodge by 10.30pm. Jack & Mary Wells who had arrived a day early were already in bed, so I didn't disturb them.

Saturday, 10 February. Arusha National Park: Most folks were up for the optional pre-breakfast birding around the lodge grounds from 6.30- 7.30am. We wandered about guided by one of the local security staff and found our first few species for the tour. A good cross-section of typical East African birds typified by Hadada Ibis, Red-eyed Dove, Green Pigeon, Grosbeak Weaver, Common Bulbul, Collared and Variable Sunbirds, Baglafecht Weavers, Bronze Mannikins and Speckled Mousebird. Best finds were nesting groups of the very localised Taveta Golden Weaver by the owner's house giving superb views. Other less usual finds were Golden-backed (Jackson's) Weavers plus a female Violet-backed Starling looking oddly streaky and "un-starling-like".

We set off at 9am for a full day in Arusha National Park - always masses of birds to see and always difficult to get people to concentrate on what is "special" and "unusual" when everything is new! We found good looks at African Hawk-Eagle on the way in, then headed directly to the foothill forests around Mt. Meru - showing clear and inviting in the morning light, with the peak of Kilimanjaro also sharp in the distance. We steered past most Giraffes, Zebras and Cape Buffalo on the promise of lots more time to spare for these later. However, we stopped for a good long time to view an excellent group of Black & White Colobus Monkeys as we might not see these elsewhere. I was delighted to find Bar-tailed Trogon this year, and in fact saw 3 birds including a "long-stay" pair during a long, but otherwise not very productive birding session out of the vehicles at the Fig Tree Arch. We stopped here for lunch and tried hard to call out all the other species I've found right on this spot previously. We did manage plenty of Hartlaub's Turaco with its flashy red wings, reasonable looks at Brown Woodland Warbler and Montane White-eyes in flocks, but little else.

We then headed out to do a circuit of the Momella Lakes, finding a good selection of the "special" Cisticolas occurring here: Singing, Trilling, Winding and of course the ubiquitous Rattling. Because of the vagaries of weather, the lakes themselves were poor this year, with very few Lesser Flamingos or wildfowl. A lovely pair of Crowned Cranes with chick was a delightful sight. Running out of time as usual in this bird-rich area, we stopped for a few other goodies on the way back. African Harrier-Hawk flew over the little freshwater Lake Longil where African Black Crakes and African Jacanas pattered about. Pin-tailed Whydahs were in full breeding dress - a good omen for future birding here if the breeding season is under way. A Mountain Buzzard was another good find. We arrived back at Arumeru River Lodge by 6.30pm with a 7.30pm supper and a briefing for tomorrow's early departure.

Sunday, 11 February. Flying to Lake Victoria: We were ready to leave the hotel by 6.30am as planned, but a puncture in one of the vehicles delayed us a brief while. The run into Arusha and on to the domestic airport was rapid and we were all checked in (with no excess baggage) ready for an on-time departure at 8am. It was, as usual, an interesting flight cutting right through the centre of the Ngorongoro Crater, Olduvai Gorge and the full length of the Serengeti. A brief stop at an airstrip near Ndutu, then on to Seronera where we had to disembark. Although we were scheduled to go to the far western Serengeti at

Grumeti airstrip, the rains had made the river a torrent and bridges washed away or impassable. A real shame as it added 2-3 hours driving time to our day's journey, but it was all beyond our control - and besides we were packed and into our Landcruisers with our main driver/guides, Alex and Pokea by 10am. From this time to just after 3pm we headed fairly swiftly west along the straight dirt road through the immense plains of the Serengeti. Tsetse flies were a nuisance in places, but we managed numerous birding stops for a large range of regular Serengeti birds that we were finding for the first time. It was inspiring to be out in the vastness of the Serengeti plains with our first sightings of many game animals such as Wildebeest, Impala, Topi, Thompson's and Grant's Gazelles and of course masses of birds. As soon as we left the airstrip we were finding great birds, each bus did their own thing. We were clock-watching much of the way to ensure some time along the riverine forest of the Grumeti River and to allow time on foot birding Spekes Bay in the late afternoon. Localised Gray-backed Fiscal Shrikes appeared along with brilliantly over-the-top Superb and Long-tailed Glossy Starlings. Raptors included many Dark Chanting Goshawks, Black-breasted Snake Eagle, Long-crested and Tawny Eagles and tiny Pygmy Falcon. One bus got lucky with Verreaux's Eagle-Owl and Southern Ground Hornbill, the other with Von Der Decken's Hornbill, Woodland Kingfisher and Green Woodhoopoe. I tried calling in Eastern Plantain-eater and got replies but no bird. The river was such a high torrent that many of the tracks nearby were impossible. This meant a quicker journey to the Exit Gate near Lake Victoria, where we paused and strolled for a break of the journey. Here were first Red-fronted Tinkerbird, Grey-backed Camaroptera, and Dideric Cuckoo. A very worthwhile small diversion found us our first very sleepy Lions, amazingly well-hidden beneath tiny acacia bushes in open grassland - a very good advert for not getting out of vehicles and wandering about on foot!

Once at Speke's Bay we quickly checked in, met up with our host Melanie and were out birding the lovely, natural and extensive grounds for an hour or so before supper. The place lived up to my expectations with great birds. With so much rain this year, the water levels were back to their normal high, so fewer numbers of shorebirds. However we scoped Common Greenshank side by side with Marsh and Wood Sandpipers, Wattled Lapwings and Common Snipe. Pied Kingfishers were numerous and the papyrus was alive with nesting weavers including Yellow-backed and Lesser Masked. Around the grounds it was very lively - localised Swamp Flycatchers and Angola Swallows were easy to find. Flashy Blue-capped Cordonbleus and Red-chested Sunbirds were added and nesting, slam-dunk Spotted Thick-knee was a good find. The final big bonus was finding wonderfully close, presumably nesting, Three-banded (Heuglin's) Coursers and Slender-tailed Nightjars in exactly the same spots as the previous two years!

Monday, 12 February. Lake Victoria and back to the Western Serengeti: Most of us were early birding in the extensive lodge grounds by dawn. It wasn't that productive to start with and we were slightly hesitant about getting too close to the reed and papyrus areas for LBJs as Hippos have increased in numbers. After breakfast we continued our amble around the grounds slowly pulling things out of the undergrowth, but generally, despite much time and playback, the skulkers won the day. Olivaceous, Willow and Great Reed-Warblers all showed, but African Reed-Warblers just sang deep in the reeds. A few good shorebirds were present including Common Ringed Plovers. Over the lake we found a soaring Osprey - a bird I've never encountered in Tanzania previously. It was a hot dry morning and we wandered in search of birds from one shade tree to another. We located the flashy Black-headed Gonolek, Grey-capped Warbler, good scope views of Winding Cisticola and masses of Weavers. A colony of Village Weavers was nest-building - fascinating to watch. We returned to vacate our rooms in mid-morning, finding a fully summer-plumaged Semi-collared Flycatcher on the way: a rare find in this part of Tanzania and the first I've encountered on this tour in 15 visits. We met up with the local bird guide Andrew, and then went out again until an early lunch at 12.30. He took us off all around the grounds again, finding plenty more new species such as Double-banded Courser, and many more weavers. We were trying hard for Northern Brown-throated but couldn't find it this year, but in the process had brilliant looks at Golden-backed (Jackson's), Yellow-backed and Slender-billed amidst masses of Village and Lesser-Masked all at nests. On the way back he showed us a huge roosting Verreaux's Eagle-Owl perched in an acacia. Yellow-winged Bats in full scope view hanging upside down in acacias were a fun diversion from the birds. Back at the shore with just minutes before lunch we scoped the shorebirds again and found yet another scarce bird new for the trip - brilliant looks at Terek Sandpiper. As we were leaving, a final scope search on the shore revealed the 4th new

bird for the tour - a breeding plumage Common Tern sat amongst the Whiskered and Gull-billed and several Grey-headed Gulls.

After lunch we were away by 1.30pm back through the National Park towards Serena Lodge, going fairly fast and direct, but pausing to watch occasional good birds at random. It was a fast ride taking just over 4 hours with not much time to stop but a few good things seen along the way by each bus independently. Absurd Southern Ground hornbills on the roadside were a treat. Numerous further Double-banded Coursers and Black-faced Sandgrouse popped up at intervals. Our first massive Kori Bustard wandered through tall grassy plains with just its head and neck showing. European Bee-eaters provided further amazing color among the Lilac-breasted Rollers and there were masses of small birds in busy roadside flocks - everything from the chunkier Buffalo-Weavers and Long-tailed Starlings down to tiny Cordonbleus (both species) and nice little Cut-throat Finch. We saw our first Go-Away birds, Pallid Harrier, Lesser Kestrels and a pair of Black Storks. There were plenty of antelopes, giraffes and zebra in passing, plus lovely looks at several Black-backed Jackals and Nile Crocodiles. We were checked in at the lovely Serena Lodge by 6.40pm, had a fine buffet supper and retired to our beds looking forward to a more leisurely day with more chances to stop, pause, look and potter at will tomorrow.

Tuesday, 13 February. The Western Serengeti: Dennis and I dutifully met up at the planned 6.30am pre-breakfast birding time, but it was lightly raining and the cloud cover meant it was still too dark! We had breakfast instead, then wandered the grounds finding first little Buff-bellied Warblers, Beautiful Sunbird, Golden-breasted Bunting, Tree Pipits and Yellow-breasted Apalis. By 8am we were all fed and gathered together in brighter, but pleasantly cool, dry weather to slowly wander out from the lodge in the vehicles. With time to stop and check out all the birds we didn't get very far, but it was a very productive morning, arriving back for lunch by 12.30pm. The bushes were alive with little birds and we pulled out Red-cheeked Cordonbleus, Purple Grenadier, displaying White-winged Widowbird, Croaking Cisticolas, Rufous-tailed Shrike, Red-throated Tit, Red-backed Scrub-robin, D'Arnaud's Barbet and much more. We had fun tracking down Flappet Larks in their high aerial, buzzy, wing-clapping displays. Particularly pleasing to find were a group of Rufous Chatterers and breeding plumaged Straw-tailed and Paradise Whydahs. Larger, more spectacular species included excellent looks at Meyer's Parrot, a perched Wahlberg's Eagle and a fairly grisly group of bloody-faced White-backed and Lappet-faced Vultures on the ground in the bush feeding on some unseen corpse. Largest find of the morning however, goes to a lone bull Elephant happily grazing on the lush vegetation close to the lodge.

A too-good lunch was followed by a little down time and optional birding stroll around the lodge grounds. Family groups of Slate-coloured Boubous and African Gray Flycatchers were prominent, plus lovely singing Red-backed Scrub-Robin. We set out again at 3.30pm in the Landcruisers in pleasantly cool weather, slowly making our way to the nearby Hippo Pools, stopping for many further good, open grassland acacia birds on the way. We further nailed down the Cisticolas, with good looks at Croaking and Zitting. A Flappet Lark perched for all to admire its "LBJ-ness". A fine male Pallid Harrier slipped by. Migrant Whinchat was found and the afternoon passed by very pleasantly, culminating in a good long stop on the bend of the Grumeti River to admire large gatherings of Hippos submerged, fidgeting and guffawing in the calmer edges. We raced back to the lodge by 6.40pm, passing a badly bogged down diesel tanker trying to negotiate the horrendous approach road to the lodge.

Wednesday, 14 February. To Ndutu through the Serengeti: A little pre-breakfast birding in the cool cloudy weather that persisted for much of the day was quite productive. After breakfast we were away by 8.30am towards the S.E. Serengeti. We went fairly quickly to the Seronera area and spent a pleasant while at the Visitor Centre there doing the information trail, watching the Hyrax - whether they be Rock, Tree or Bush - and doing a little more birding. We then explored along the Seronera River area finding many more good birds including Goliath Heron and Greater Painted Snipe at one pool and unbelievably good looks at Croaking Cisticola in the damp grasslands around. At the Hippos Pools were numerous of the great beasts lounged, splashing muddy water over their backs to stay cool and being generally photogenic. I was excited to find Little Weaver here - only my second in Tanzania (the other at Seronera Visitor Centre a few years back). We then had to put the foot down and head towards Naabi Gate and exit the National Park. We

headed straight down the long straight main road, in a fairly muddy and rutted state with all the unseasonally heavy rains. We passed by some of the famous kopjes and found the hoped-for Greater Kestrel along the way. More exciting still were excellent looks at a super adult Amur Falcon. We had another pleasant break at Naabi Gate, doing the walk around and up to the hilltop viewpoint. Using the Pearl-spotted Owllet call eventually produced a good reaction and a whole range of good birds came in scolding: Red throated Tit, Grey-backed Camaroptera, Yellow-breasted Apalis, Grey and Spotted Flycatchers, Yellow-bellied Eremomela, and Greater Whitethroat and lovely Paradise Flycatcher included. Then it was the last leg of the journey down to Ndotu. After miles of lush grassland and acacia scrub with little game on it, we came out onto the short grass plains (also very lush) but full of large, spread out herds of Zebra, with smaller numbers of Grant's Gazelles, then intermixed with Wildebeest. Although this was not the truly huge concentrations, it was a highly impressive and grand start. It was still pleasantly cool, the tracks muddy and the grassland buzzing with Zitting and Pectoral-patch Cisticolas. Scattered throughout were thousands of White and Abdim's Storks, feeding and rising on thermals above - the whole scene classic and perfect Africa. We arrived at Ndotu - my favourite place in Africa - by 5pm after having called out Pearl-spotted Owllet and many attendant mobbing passerines just along the way. We had a chance for a break, to take in the place and do our birdlist before a lovely supper and a visit by the customary Genets in the dining area - magical!

Thursday 15 February. Ndotu: Breakfast at 7am with a backdrop of Lake Ndotu and the lush, green savannah on a dry, but pleasantly cool, cloudy morning. We set out at 8am driving across this seemingly endless vista to Lake Ndotu itself, spending much of the morning driving slowly around parts of its perimeter. With all the rains, the lake level was high, making circumnavigation impossible. However, we edged along the soda lake in places finding plenty of shore birds such as Ruff, Little Stints, Marsh Sandpipers and more localised Kittlitz's and Chestnut-banded Sandpipers. There were plenty of gaudy Flamingos of both species present. A lone Spotted Hyena was watched jumping in and out of the water, seemingly for fun, before it sloped off to roll in the muck again. We picked our way through the mud without getting stuck and drove through short-grass plains complete with lovely Grey Kestrel, Grassland Pipits, various Cisticolas, Double-banded Coursers and more. Two male Giraffes doing their strange sparring using their heads and necks as clubs as they sidled up to each other was a fascinating diversion from the birds. By late morning we were on Lake Masek and watching a very amorous pair of Lions mating far more frequently than the animal behaviour book suggests is "average" - good for them! In the open Acacia woodland we called in Greater Honeyguide and found Abyssinian Scimitarbill - both new for our birdlist. By lunchtime the clouds had dispersed and it was hot and drying out the mud, perhaps allowing for greater access later today and tomorrow.

After a good lunch we had a short break until going out again at 3.45pm. We wandered the lodge grounds of open acacia scrub for a while beforehand, finding Pied Cuckoo, which came into playback nicely as we had afternoon tea. The German couple we'd met at Arusha on the first day (and who are regular VENT clients), were here at Ndotu. Over lunch they told us of seeing Cheetahs make a kill this morning. This inspired us to look in the same distant grassland area this afternoon with excellent results. We found plenty of Zebra and Wildebeest in huge meandering herds. Amongst them were plenty of close vultures including Rueppell's Griffon on a dead Wildebeest. Then a little further on, as we slid off road across the slick, wet grassland we came upon a trio of male Lions lounging in the mid-afternoon heat and allowing very close approach. Out on these vast plains were Lesser Kestrels, Pallid and Montagu's Harriers, huge numbers of feeding storks and of course the ever-present busy little cisticolas. We continued on and shortly found our main goal, the two Cheetahs, stomachs rotund with the morning's food and now happy to lounge about and be admired at point blank range. All in all an extremely good afternoon, reaching "home" by 6.50pm.

Friday 16 February. Ndotu: It was a fine clear sunny morning and we were out for our game drive by 8am. We had an extremely pleasant meandering drive along the lake Ndotu edge and on to the swamp and back which had us at the lodge for lunch by 12.30pm. Around the lake were huge numbers of White Storks, presumably out of their acacia-top roosts for a morning wash before circling high to find feeding on the vast plains beyond. Mixed with them were a dozen or so African Openbills. Shorebirds were plentiful and we added Curlew Sandpiper and Pied Avocet to the list. Best bird of the morning was undoubtedly Red-necked Falcon. These were three at very close range, at times on the ground, clawing at desiccated balls of zebra

dung - presumably to dislodge invertebrates. They went from this curious feeding strategy to joining together in an attack on a Lilac-breasted Roller at one point in the prolonged and excellent views. At first, with their slate backs and rusty head patterning I assumed them to be Lanners, but was suspicious about the size and then noted barred flanks and undersides. This was a first record for me on the Tanzania tour and a new record for Ndutu. Other good stuff this morning included our hoped-for Bat-eared Foxes. A fine group of 6 or more were watched closely. Numerous other good raptors were seen - Pallid and Montagu's Harriers and Augur Buzzards. On the return drive we went off-road for a while through low scrubby vegetation where all three small cisticolas were present and separable by song and display flights. It was good to see a convincing Desert Cisticola between the obvious Zitting and Pectoral-patches. Here too were several Harlequin Quails flushed from cover and eventually giving good-ish views for some as they bolted up and away to drop seconds later into the greenery.

The afternoon game drive was quite quiet, going out through the open acacia onto the short-grass plains towards Naabi. The best spectacle was the massive numbers of White and Abdim's Storks first feeding, then going to roost in the trees. There were plenty of larger raptors about and time was spent checking fine detail on Tawny Eagles to see if some might be Steppe. They weren't, but a large, dark *Aquila* eagle with yellowish eye and rounded nostrils proved to be a young Lesser Spotted Eagle.

Saturday, 17 February. To Ngorongoro: We were away from lovely Ndutu Lodge by 8.30am, eastwards across the short-grass plains to Olduvai Gorge, reaching there by midday. It was a productive and inspiring drive. The storks were out in their thousands, with huge thermals and flocks dotting the entire sky. Spotted Hyenas were noticeable, lazing and watching over the plains where large numbers of Thompson's and Grant's Gazelles grazed the seemingly lean pickings of this fairly barren landscape - obviously they find it to their liking. Some of the highlights travelling through here this morning were some amazing displays from male Kori Bustards, seemingly turning themselves inside out with puffed up necks and tails over their backs in an attempt to lure females. A few more LBJs were added, including good looks at Red-capped Lark. Our approach to Olduvai was one I'd not done in years - via the lone shifting barchan sand dune out on the plains to the SE. Along this way we found Isabelline Wheatear, one van with the patience to watch and wait found an odd hanging nest to be occupied by African Penduline Tit, and best of all another magnificent Cheetah failing to remain hidden to the many Thompson's Gazelles. Here too were a couple of large Leopard Tortoises, one "dashing" under the parked landcruiser for shade. At Olduvai we spent some time in the Visitor Center and Museum pondering the discoveries that Leakey and others have made over many years here since the 1930s, including those amazing early hominid footprints in the volcanic ash. That ash has made such a huge impression on the landscape and ecosystem - if it wasn't for the hardpan of ash west of Ngorongoro there wouldn't be the short-grass plains and thus no congregation of Wildebeest here for calving! We did an hour of very productive birding here and found several new species. A White-throated Bee-eater was most spectacular, with a supporting cast including Southern Grosbeak Canary (seen only once before on this tour) lots of Purple Grenadiers, Chinspot Batis, Foxy (Fawn-colored) Larks, Red-backed Scrub-Robins and Violet-backed Sunbird. We continued east towards Ngorongoro Crater, passing up into the lovely cool Crater highlands and then down into the Crater itself for the scenic "short-cut" to our lodge. Further good birds were found doing this such as Yellow Bishop, Anteater Chat and Mourning Wheatear. There were a few rain showers by now, but generally it still looks set fair and pleasant for a good day tomorrow. Some of us had an initial bit of birding around the Sopa Lodge grounds finding several of the expected highland birds such as Hunter's Cisticola and the gaudy Schalow's Turaco.

Sunday, 18 February. A day in Ngorongoro Crater: A great day's weather, dry, sunny and not a cloud to be seen. We did some moderately productive pre-breakfast birding, finding many of the "usual" species - duetting Hunter's Cisticolas, Streaky Seedaters, White-eyed Slaty Flycatchers, Tropical Boubous, Cape Robin-chats and Baglafaecht Weavers. More interesting species appeared slowly, best being Cinnamon Bracken Warbler, plus Schalow's Turaco again and some excellent looks at Olive Pigeon and Golden-winged Sunbirds.

We had a good buffet breakfast at 7.30am and were heading down to the Crater by 8.30am. to spend much of the remainder of the day there. A couple of brief bird pauses on the descent through the lovely moss-laden

flat-top acacia forest produced a few further good finds. Most notable were Yellow-bellied Waxbills, superb looks at 4 Grey-capped Warblers all singing and sparring with one another and an easily called in Red-collared Widowbird and Red-faced Cisticola by the entrance. Once on the crater floor we got into photo mode and spent some valuable time getting definitive portraits of many of the game animals which we'd seen previously, but which are particularly confiding here, including masses of Zebra and roadside Wildebeest with new-born calves. The heavy rains of previous weeks had wreaked havoc on the track system and it was a bit disappointing not to be able to reach several regular spots such as the Hippo Pools and Lerai Forest. Our drivers were very careful and we appreciated their caution as we came across numerous other vehicles stuck fast in mud. We passed the huge dead Buffalo carcass seen last night. It now had many more vultures in attendance, with good views of Rueppell's Griffon. Our main goal today was Black Rhinoceros (our only chance to find one) and we got lucky early on with a sighting of two distant great rocky lumps out on the flat grass plains of the Crater floor. Later we found another much closer and had very reasonable looks before setting off for our picnic lunch spot. The tracks were in poor condition and impassable in places today. We couldn't get to the Hippo Pools in the morning, and so spent time along the lakeshore and adjacent grasslands where Pangani Longclaw was a good find. There were few wetland birds present, though large flocks of wintering Northern Shoveler were unusual amidst the Flamingos. At the picnic site by the freshwater papyrus-fringed lake the usual Black Kites were in attendance waiting for a false move to steal morsels from unsuspecting hands. We enjoyed the sunny break out of the vehicles finding both Whistling Ducks and a fly-by Malachite Kingfisher on the lake and Speke's Weavers. We couldn't continue down the track to Lerai Forest, so returned past the lake and drove a while along the far side of the Crater (pulling out a stuck vehicle along the way). Ostriches were abundant and close today. We continued north along the marsh edge that we'd been along yesterday in the rain. With time to stop and look we pulled in quite a few good birds here. Spotted Redshank was a good find, and 3 birds fed very close to us as did Hottentot Teal and Red-billed Ducks. We were headed back out of the Crater by 4pm, passing our only group of Lions for the day - 8 very lazy sleeping individuals that we left that way. Back on the crater rim and the entrance to Sopa Lodge by 5pm, we popped along the road a short distance to my "secret" watering hole, where I've often seen good birds coming down to drink from the surrounding forest and scrub. We parked the vehicles and watched for half an hour or so to see what might show up. It wasn't as great as it could be, but at least we tried. We were fed and to our beds by 9pm.

Monday 19 February. Birding at Gibbs Farm: Some pre-breakfast birding again around the Sopa Lodge was again quite productive. We had breakfast early, then wandered out finding several of the "usual" species we'd seen before and new things such as Mountain Greenbul feeding on huge berries they could barely swallow. Dennis and I continued on until the last minute adding Horus Swift and Red-fronted Parrot to the list. The parrot was a completely new addition having never been recorded by me before on this tour. We also found a super little Brown-backed Woodpecker pecking away at a small tree right by the cabins. It was so confiding that we managed to muster just about everyone else down to see it - a real treat and a rare find. We set off around the crater ridge road by 9am, stopping briefly here and there and in particular finding good views of Hildebrandt's Francolin along the way. A final view over the Crater and then a descent to the exit gate by 11am and reaching Gibb's Farm by about 12 midday. Tea and Coffee was taken on the terrace while we waited for our rooms to become available. We found a few new birds including Bronze Sunbird in the beautiful gardens before an exceptional lunch. By 2pm most of us started the trek to the Elephant Caves up into the Ngorongoro Conservation Area for 3-4 hours. The day continued hot and sunny and at first the birding was quite slow, with nothing calling or responding to the medley of songs I played to a seemingly empty forest. Dennis and Jack found a brief Black-throated Wattle-eye, we all got canopy views of the undersides of two dull little warblers - the migrant Icterine and resident Brown Parisoma. Closer to the Elephant Caves and waterfall Jack and Mary dropped out and stayed put with one of the two guides who accompanied us. The rest of us continued on and had a fantastic run of good birds further up by the caves and stream. Mountain Wagtail and Cinnamon-chested Bee-eaters were expected. A Black and White Mannikin was less so. I was delighted to find Grey-headed Negrofinch and Thick-billed Seed-eater too. Best of all were great looks at the Tanzanian endemic White-tailed Blue Flycatcher, which paraded about on several occasions fanning its tail and looking generally exotic. To cap it all we had nice looks at Sharpe's Starling, a very "un-starling" like species and one I'd only ever seen once before: right here. We looked over the impressive waterfalls, then headed back catching up with Jack and Mary. We were delighted that their

time was not wasted and they had in fact seen the two best birds themselves: the Flycatcher and Starling, plus other stuff we'd missed. It had been a very pleasant afternoon all round and the day concluded with a fine supper after I'd called in a Montane Nightjar to the terrace just outside the dining room and lounge. We retired early to try and get some use out of the absurdly lavish, brand new rooms the establishment had upgraded us to. Derek and Theresa had had the afternoon off and luxuriated in their suite (complete with Paradise Flycatcher nesting in the porch and use of the outdoor optional shower!).

Tuesday 20 February. Lake Manyara: Early-morning birding at Gibb's Farm produced a few birds before a good breakfast and departure at 8.30am. Dennis found the Green-headed Sunbird again. We all saw Spectacled Weaver and scoped a perched African Harrier-Hawk. We joined the wonderful new smooth paved road going eastwards down the Rift Valley escarpment and on to Lake Manyara National Park where we arrived by about 10.15am. Lake Manyara was very full after the heavy rains Tanzania has been experiencing, so access to the water's edge was a bit difficult. However at one point it was quite productive with good scope views over a large extent of marsh where the freshwater enters this soda lake. We had both Pelicans in full breeding dress side by side and all the usual shorebirds. Additions today were 2-3 Long-toed Plovers and small flocks of Collared Pratincoles. The Hippos of course were plentiful and "centre-stage". Before reaching here we made several stops in the lovely forest at the base of the Rift Valley scarp where freshwater streams produce a lush growth. Some of the trees were immense and harboured 1-2 Silvery-cheeked Hornbills. We managed to just about call in and see a Purple-crested Turaco, which is always one of the targets here. Phenomenal views were had of a called in Narina Trogon perched right overhead. Best bird here (and of the day in many ways) was a pair of Crested Guineafowl spotted by Pokea and watched closely for ages in the undergrowth - a rarely seen species. Baboons were everywhere in the forest along with a few Blue Monkeys. Elephants were seen quite closely at times, though none of the famous tree-climbing Lions were evident. Manyara is always good for birding and today was no exception. Out in the drier acacia scrub after the forest and lake edge we found many good birds. We ended up seeing all six possible species of Hornbills today. Many species were in full breeding mode and flashy Black Bishops were amongst them. Red-billed Queleas were in small flocks at the Hippo wallows and with them the trip's first ever Red-headed Quelea. At the picnic site Maggie was excited to find our first Red and Yellow Barbet. After the picnic we spent a useful time wandering the small shady (and not so shady) area finding Pale Flycatchers, Banded Parisoma, Black-necked Weaver, Pied and Great Spotted Cuckoos and other more regular species. We finished with a driving circuit further around the National Park, using the owl call to try and bring in more birds with varying success (but Theresa spotted our first Brown Snake-eagle for us) before reaching the exit again by 4pm. A short stop in the small town outside the gates produced great looks at the breeding Yellow-billed Storks and Pink-backed Pelicans in trees on the outskirts. Then it was off into dry scrub past Maasai villages to reach Eunoto Retreat by 5pm. Close to the lodge was an amazing sight of a flock of over a hundred mixed Pin-tailed Whydahs and Village Indigobirds on arable fields. They were mixed in with Queleas and Red-billed Firefinches and in stages of plumage. There was time to chill out by the pool and veranda viewpoint where Red-winged Starlings came in to drink and a Spotted-flanked Barbet called. Final good bird of the day was found by Theresa and Derek - a super adult Palmnut Vulture down in lakeside palms below in the valley which stayed long enough for Dennis and I to scope it on our return from a short walk. After a very good supper there was a grand display of acrobatics followed by local Maasai dancers.

Wednesday, 21 February. On to Tarangire: We started a pre-breakfast bird walk for an hour at 6.30am. Due to the heavy rains over the past months, the easy walk through the fields at the edge of the Rift escarpment was turned into a hike through thigh-high vegetation which was abandoned as we diverted back to the main track. All we managed to find was a Eurasian Golden-Oriole. Back at breakfast the view over to the lake and papyrus swamp below the lodge was tempting and I had the telescope set up to see what might be down there. I had seen a few good things last year and rustled up a fleeting Malachite Kingfisher and Little Sparrowhawk spotted by Jack.

We set off for Tarangire National Park by 8.40am, passing quickly along the wonderfully smooth road eastwards, reaching Tarangire by 10.30am. It was another hot sunny day (temperatures hitting 100F by afternoon). We had time for a walk about the visitor area at the Tarangire entrance finding the first of many of the endemic Ashy Starlings. We had time on the way to the Sopa Lodge to make a few judicious stops for

birds and mammals plus the bizarre Baobabs, chewed on by elephants in times of drought, producing great gouges and one with a huge hole through its middle. A little down time after lunch allowed some of us to wander the grounds of the lodge with its weird architecture. New birds kept on coming; Greater Blue-eared Glossy Starling, White-headed Barbet, White-bellied Go-Away-Bird and Lesser Honeyguide included. We set out again at 3.30pm for an afternoon game-drive, with main goal Leopards. With the Tarangire River very high and in full spate there is no access across the other side of the river, so certain areas are off-limits. However, we had a pleasant ride out through good Leopard country, not seeing any, but finding many good birds and feeling better for having tried. The two common Spurfowl and Pale Flycatcher were worthy "catch-up" birds for some. New was Nubian Woodpecker and Crested Francolin. There were small groups of African Elephants dotted over the lush landscape with taller, thicker than usual grass cover.

Thursday, 22 February: We were having breakfast by 6.30am and were away by the planned 7.30am for a long morning out on safari visiting amongst other places the Silali Swamp area. The swamp itself was luxuriant, but too much so, with little open water and thus not much possibility of seeing waterbirds. Best sightings here were good looks at Goliath Heron. We drove slowly down the side of the swamp and back, taking a bathroom stop at the picnic site halfway. Cisticolas were noisy and abundant, but with other priorities (like searching for Leopard) and some of the group being "cisticola-weary" I didn't stop too much for this most fascinating group of birds! Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters were popular as was our first Martial Eagle - a bright scaly immature bird perched up close for us. We found African Marsh Harrier and Black Coucals out over the swamp and a couple of Grey Kestrels perched nearby. There were masses of francolins along the roadside, on the track and running in front of the vehicle refusing to fly. We flushed a brief look at Common Quail, tried calling in Red-chested Cuckoo and one vehicle found Orange-bellied Parrot. The breeding season was seriously under way, with loads of various weavers including Jackson's (Golden-backed) Weaver nest-building in swamp edge bushes where many small flocks of Red-billed Queleas flitted to and fro. Game animals were scarce - quite a few migrate out of Tarangire in the wet season and only use it for its year-round water in the river during dry periods. We did watch some small Elephant parties with "tiny" new-born calves and spotted our fist Bohor Reedbuck of the tour. Sadly no Leopards, but again we tried hard and were back hot and ready for lunch by 12.40pm.

Some of us wandered the grounds in the heat of the afternoon, the sensible ones retired for a break! We all re-grouped at 4pm for our final game drive of the tour. Obviously we had attention focussed on the elusive Leopard, but that was sadly again a "no show". We drifted through lots of good Leopard country with suitable large trees for them to rest in all afternoon and spent much time peering into the canopy of each. However, it was good to be out there amidst the elephants and Baobabs, both looking as if they'd been part of the scene since time began. We found a few birds of interest, but again nothing sensational and not the Orange-bellied Parrot for Dennis who'd missed it this morning. At the end of our travels we came across a lovely trio of Bat-eared Foxes and a little later a Black-backed Jackal, arriving back at the lodge by 6.50pm. After supper we tried calling for owls with no luck - except Theresa spotted a lovely little Pearl-spotted Owlet sitting up in the rafters in the lounge where we were drinking coffee before setting out!

Friday, 23 February. Back to Arusha and homeward: Some pre-breakfast birding around the lodge ground turned up nice looks at one new species - a bright male African Black-headed Oriole. A Wahlberg's Eagle perched up on top of a distant Baobab was another good find. We were working our way back through Tarangire towards the exit by 8.30am, checking out the trees and hoping for a last minute sighting of a Leopard. This was sadly not to be, despite time for detours until our final exit at 10.40am. This was to be the first out of 15 tours to Northern Tanzania when we failed to find at least one Leopard - possibly due to the exceptional rains over the previous months and the lush cover? A bird walk at the exit gate produced our final new bird of the trip - a fascinating sighting of a juvenile Levaillant's Cuckoo being fed by its foster parents, a pair of Arrow-marked Babblers. We drove on to Arusha, reaching the shopping emporium at Cultural Heritage by 1pm. We had a good lunch here, plus some final shopping before we continued to our dayrooms at the Ilboru Lodge in continuing bright, hot and sunny weather. At Ilboru we sorted ourselves out and had time for some final birding in the grounds where we didn't find the hoped-for Moustached Tinkerbird or Brown-breasted Barbet, but frustratingly heard African Emerald Cuckoo which, like the other two wanted species, was called for but did not respond. An early evening snack meal was followed by a final

birdlist and departure to the airport. I was dropped off at Arumeru River Lodge where I was to meet the new group coming in a day early on the plane that everyone was leaving on. Jack jumped out and purchased his woodcarving and then farewells were said to all as they nipped off to the airport. I know the plane was more or less on time as most of the second group arrived on it and were arriving at Arumeru River Lodge by 10.30pm

Saturday 24 February. Amsterdam and homeward: I hope everyone made their connections and reached home safely.

Footnote: This was my 15th Northern Tanzania tour. The preceding few month's weather of excessive rains meant some limitations on where we could reach and possibly accounted for it being the first tour here where we've not encountered Leopard - an unfortunate milestone. Otherwise it was another great trip with the usual c.400 bird species found, including 6 that I'd not encountered here before. The weather during our tour was very good and we came across little rain during our two weeks. It is always exciting being in Tanzania and my enthusiasm for the places, the people, the birds and wildlife is undiminished. It is always a bonus to travel with a keen and interested group of people who get along, and I think this certainly applied to our tour. It was fun finding so many birds and having you all so keen to join in – whether it be studying LBJs (thanks for your “interest” in the cisticolas) to watching big game.

The following bird and animal checklist gives details of which species were seen. Approximate numbers are given, but “*” = seen commonly, but not counted, and “h” = heard only. Common and Scientific Names for birds are those used in the World Checklist of Birds by J. Clements. Mammal nomenclature is taken from Kingdon's guide to African Mammals. Reptile nomenclature is that provided by A Field Guide to the Reptiles of East Africa by Spawls, Howell, Drewes & Ashe.

As promised, there are 5 pages in this report that compare birds and other animals seen on this tour with the following identical trip I led immediately afterwards. There were numerous additions/misses between the two tours – to be expected on a tour that now has a cumulative bird list of over 590 species. This tour saw 46 species that were missed on the subsequent trip. The later tour saw 48 species not seen on this tour -- remarkably close results statistically – I just hope that you consider “your” exclusive 46 birds as good or better than the second tour (which found two of the six new species for the tour that we saw still in place at Speke's Bay – Terek Sandpiper and Osprey, then added a further 8 species elsewhere).

SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Ostrich	Struthionidae														
Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>		30	2	10	10	12	2	40	*			2	4	15
Grebes	Podicipedidae														
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	12					6			4				4	
Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>						15								
Pelicans	Pelecanidae														
Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>									1		*			
Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>							1				*			
Cormorants	Phalacrocoracidae														
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	2		2								*			*
Long-tailed Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	1	10	2				1							
Hérons, Egrets & Bitterns	Ardeidae														
Gray Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		2	2			3			2				3	
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	2	10	2			4	2	4		6			4	
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>					1								1	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		1												
Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>													1	
Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>					1	2			2			1		
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		1	*			2			10		*	*		
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	1	*	*					*	*		*	*		*
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>			5											
Hamerkop	Scopidae														
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	6	1	6		1		1		3		2	2	1	1
Storks	Ciconiidae														
Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	1										*	10	5	5
African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>							12							
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			2											
Abdim's Stork	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>					*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>					*	*	*	*	*		*			*
Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	5	*	5		*	25	*	15	*		*	*	5	5
Ibises & Spoonbills	Threskiornithidae														
Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	1					2		50	25				4	
Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	10	5	15											4
Flamingos	Phoenicopteridae														
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>						*	*	*	*					
Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	40					*	*	*	*		10			
Ducks, Geese & Swans	Anatidae														
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>			10					2	6		2			
White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>			20						1				2	
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	*	*	10		5	*	*	*	*		*	*		5
Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	10								2				1	
Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>								3				2	1	
Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>	25					20	*	2	15		10			
Red-billed Duck	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>								2	12				2	
Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>	1							5	25		10		10	
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>						2			100					
Southern Pochard	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	2												1	
Osprey	Pandionidae														
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			1											
Hawks, Eagles & Kites	Accipitridae														
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>					4	6	2						2	
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>			1					4	25	20	1	5		
African Fish-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	1	2	2								2		1	

SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Palm-nut Vulture	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>											1			
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>						1	4				1			
White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	10	10	10
Rueppell's Griffon	<i>Gyps rueppellii</i>						3		4	15					
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>		4		4	1	12	2	5						
White-headed Vulture	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>		2	1		1	1	4	1						
Black-breasted Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>		1	1			2	1	1			1			
Brown Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>											1			
Bateleur	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>		4		1	3		2		2		2	4	1	1
Western Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		1			1				1		1			
African Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus ranivorus</i>						1							1	
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>				1	1		3	2	2					
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>						2	5	4	4					
African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	1										2			
Dark Chanting-Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>		10	2	2	2									
Gabar Goshawk	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>	1													
Little Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter minullus</i>												1		
Black Goshawk	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>										1				
Eurasian Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>							2				1			
Mountain Buzzard	<i>Buteo oreophilus</i>	1								1	1				
Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>						2	3	4	5	6		5	2	
Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>							1							
Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>		6		2	2	3	12	4			2		4	4
Wahlberg's Eagle	<i>Aquila wahlbergi</i>				1										1
African Hawk-Eagle	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>	1													
Martial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>													1	
Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>		1	1		1						1	2		
Secretary-bird	Sagittariidae														
Secretary-bird	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>				1		1	1							
Falcons & Caracaras	Falconidae														
Pygmy Falcon	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>		1	1	1		2	2	1				5	2	
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>			6			10								
Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>						1		1			3			
Greater Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>					2									
Gray Kestrel	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>						1	1						2	
Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>							3							
Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>					1									
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	1													
Pheasants & Partridges	Phasianidae														
Coqui Francolin	<i>Francolinus coqui</i>			2	1	2									
Crested Francolin	<i>Francolinus sephaena</i>												6	*	*
Hildebrandt's Francolin	<i>Francolinus hildebrandti</i>										2				
Yellow-necked Francolin (Spurfowl)	<i>Francolinus leucoscepus</i>			1			1						*	*	*
Gray-breasted Francolin (Spurfowl)	<i>Francolinus rufopictus</i>		*	*	*	*	*	*	*						
Red-necked Francolin (Spurfowl)	<i>Francolinus afer</i>		2										*	*	*
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>													1	
Harlequin Quail	<i>Coturnix delegorguei</i>							12							
Guineafowl	Numididae														
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Crested Guineafowl	<i>Guttera pucherani</i>											2			
Cranes	Gruidae														
Gray Crowned-Crane	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	6	1			2		2	6	10		2			

SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rails, Gallinules & Coots	Rallidae														
Black Crake	<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>	3				1									
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>													1	
Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>								2						
Bustards	Otididae														
Kori Bustard	<i>Ardeotis kori</i>			1			2	3	20	6					
Black-bellied Bustard	<i>Lissotis melanogaster</i>			1	1		1		1	2					
Jacanas	Jacanidae														
African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	20										2		5	
Painted-Snipes	Rostratulidae														
Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>					1									
Stilts & Avocets	Recurvirostridae														
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	10	15	*			*	*	20	*					
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>							10	10	50		10			
Thick-knees	Burhinidae														
Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>			1										1	
Spotted Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>		1	10				2							
Courasers & Pratincoles	Glareolidae														
Double-banded Courser	<i>Smutornis africanus</i>			12	2	4	*	*							2
Three-banded (Heuglin's) Courser	<i>Rhinoptilus cinctus</i>		2												
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>											40			
Plovers & Lapwings	Charadriidae														
Long-toed Lapwing (Plover)	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>													3	
Blacksmith Plover	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	10				6	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	
Spur-winged Plover	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	10	4	10								10			
Crowned Lapwing (Plover)	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>		4	4			*	*	*			8	*		
Wattled Lapwing (Plover)	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>		2	3			1								
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			6			2			1					
Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>						10	*		*					
Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>				1	2									
Chestnut-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>						25	*							
Sandpipers & Allies	Scolopacidae														
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		1												
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>									3					
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>		1	4			*	*		*		*			
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		1	15			*	*	3	10		10	2		
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			1	1	1			1						1
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>		2	4	2	3	10	15	1	5					
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>				1										
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	1	2	2	1	2		2				4	2		
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>			6			*	*	*	*		*			
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>							20							
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>						*	*	*	*		*			
Gulls	Laridae														
Gray-headed Gull	<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>		1	50									*		
Terns	Sternidae														
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>		*	*		*	*	*	5	40		*			
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>				1										
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>		*	*			*	*	25	1		30		10	
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>						10								
Sandgrouse	Pteroclididae														
Black-faced Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles decoratus</i>			10	10		5						10	20	4

SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Kingfishers	Alcedinidae														
Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo cristata</i>									1			2		
Gray-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>		2	6								4	2		
Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>		1									1	4	6	4
Brown-hooded Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>												2		1
Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>														2
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>		20	*	2							4	4		
Bee-eaters	Meropidae														
Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>	3	2	2	5	5	6		2	6		2	10	15	
Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater	<i>Merops oreobates</i>								3	6	15	4			
White-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops albicollis</i>								1						
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>		2											10	
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		5	10						6			h	2	2
Rollers	Coraciidae														
European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>					6	6	10							
Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudata</i>		*	*	*	*	*	*	10	6		20	*	*	*
Hoopoes	Upupidae														
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>			1	1			1	1				1	2	
Woodhoopoes & Allies	Phoeniculidae														
Green Woodhoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>		2		2		2	2					2	5	
Abyssinian Scimitar-bill	<i>Rhinopomastus minor</i>						2	2					2		
Hornbills	Bucerotidae														
Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>		1	2	6							2	4	6	2
Von der Decken's Hornbill	<i>Tockus deckeni</i>		2	3	6	4		1	1			1	6	6	6
Crowned Hornbill	<i>Tockus albeterminatus</i>											5			
African Gray Hornbill	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>		1	2	2							6	12	10	8
Silvery-cheeked Hornbill	<i>Ceratogymna brevis</i>	5										3	4		
Southern Ground-Hornbill	<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>		3	4								5	6		
Barbets	Capitonidae														
Red-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus pusillus</i>		1												
Red-fronted Barbet	<i>Tricholaema diademata</i>								2						
Spot-flanked Barbet	<i>Tricholaema lachrymosa</i>											1			
White-headed Barbet	<i>Lybius leucocephalus</i>												1	2	2
Red-and-yellow Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus erythrocephalus</i>											6	2	10	
D'Arnaud's Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii</i>		2	2	6	6		2				10	4	6	
Honeyguides	Indicatoridae														
Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>						1						h	1	
Lesser Honeyguide	<i>Indicator minor</i>												1		
Green-backed Honeyguide (E. H/bird)	<i>Prodotiscus zambesiae</i>										2				
Woodpeckers & Allies	Picidae														
Nubian Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nubica</i>												1		
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>		1			1			1		1	1			1
Bearded Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos namaquus</i>					1							1		
Gray-headed (Gray) Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos spodocephalus</i>							3	1				2		
Brown-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos obsoletus</i>											1			
Larks	Alaudidae														
Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Mirafrā africana</i>	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		2	*	10	
Flappet Lark	<i>Mirafrā rufocinnamomea</i>				6	3								15	
Foxy Lark	<i>Calendulauda alopex</i>								5						
Fawn-colored Lark	<i>Calend. (Mirafrā) africanoides</i>														
Fischer's Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix leucopareia</i>		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		
Red-capped Lark	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>					*			*	*					

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Swallows	Hirundinidae														
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		10	*											
Plain Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>		10												
Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>					6	4	10					1		
Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>				1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Angola Swallow	<i>Hirundo angolensis</i>		*	*											
Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	2			*	*	*	*	*						
Lesser Striped-Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>	10	10		*	*	*					*	*	*	*
Mosque Swallow	<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i>		1		1										
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		5			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>		10												
Black Sawwing	<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>	1								4	15	10			
Wagtails & Pipits	Motacillidae														
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	6	*	*	*	4					4	4	10	2	4
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		2	4					15	*		5			
Mountain Wagtail	<i>Motacilla clara</i>										2				
Yellow-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx croceus</i>		1	2											
Pangani Longclaw	<i>Macronyx aurantiigula</i>									1					
Plain-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>					1			1	1					
African (Grassland) Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>					15	6	2	*	*		*	5		
Long-billed Pipit	<i>Anthus similis</i>	1													
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>			2	10	10						1			
Bulbuls	Pycnonotidae														
Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	*	*	*		*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Eastern Mountain-Greenbul	<i>Andropadus nigriceps</i>										5				
Thrushes & Allies	Turdidae														
Olive Thrush	<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>									1	1				
Cisticolas & Allies	Cisticolidae														
Red-faced Cisticola	<i>Cisticola erythropus</i>									2	2				
Singing Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cantans</i>	4													
Trilling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola woosnami</i>	5													
Hunter's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola hunteri</i>								6	*	10				
Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Winding Cisticola	<i>Cisticola galactotes</i>	h	5	*	*	10	10	4	6	*		5	*	*	*
Croaking Cisticola	<i>Cisticola natalensis</i>				5	10									
Siffling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola brachypterus</i>									1					
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		2	*	*	*	*	*	*	10			2	*	5
Desert Cisticola	<i>Cisticola aridulus</i>							2							
Pectoral-patch Cisticola	<i>Cisticola brunnescens</i>		5			*	*	*	*	*					
Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	10	2	6	h	h		h		h		5	2	4	2
Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flavida</i>				2	4			1		2				
Brown-headed Apalis	<i>Apalis alticola</i>									1					
Gray-capped Warbler	<i>Eminia lepida</i>			2						4	2				
Green (Gray) - backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	h	2	1	h	5		2	6	4	4	5	h	4	
Old World Warblers	Sylviidae														
Cameroon Scrub-Warbler	<i>Bradypterus lopezi</i>								h						
Cinnamon Bracken-Warbler	<i>Bradypterus cinnamomeus</i>									1	h				
African Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>			h											
Great Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>			1										h	h
Lesser Swamp-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>									2					
Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Hippolais pallida</i>		h	5		2						5	6	4	4
Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>										1				

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Buff-bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulchella</i>				4	6	2	2	2			12			
Yellow-bellied Eremomela	<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>					1									
Red-faced Crombec	<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>				2	4			1			1			
Brown Woodland Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus umbrovirens</i>	2													
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		h	6	h	3		h			2	4		1	
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>										2				
Greater Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>					1		1							
Brown Warbler (Parisoma)	<i>Parisoma lugens</i>										1				
Banded Warbler (Parisoma)	<i>Parisoma boehmi</i>											2			1
Old World Flycatchers	Muscicapidae														
Silverbird	<i>Empidonax semipartitus</i>		4	10	10	*	1	1	5						
Pale Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis pallidus</i>											4	1		
African Gray Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis microrhynchus</i>				10	*		2	10			10	2		4
White-eyed Slaty-Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis fischeri</i>								10	*	*	*			
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		4	6	1	2						3	1	1	2
Swamp Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa aquatica</i>		*	*											
African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	6									*				
Semi-collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>				1										
Cape Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	1							4	*	10				
Rueppell's Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha semirufa</i>										6	h			
White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>											1			h
Spotted Morning-Thrush	<i>Cichladusa guttata</i>		1	4								4	2	1	1
Red-backed (White-brow.) Scrub-Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>				2				4			4			1
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>				1					1					
African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	4							6	10	5				
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		1			1	2	2	4						
Mourning (Schalow's) Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe lugens</i>								4						
Capped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>						1	2	10						
Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>								2						
Northern Anteater-Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla aethiops</i>								2	1					
Wattle-eyes	Platysteiridae														
Black-throated Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira peltata</i>										1				
Chin-spot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>								4						
Monarch Flycatchers	Monarchidae														
White-tailed Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Elminia albicauda</i>										3				
African Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>		1	4		2				1	4	2			
Babblers	Timalidae														
African Hill Babbler	<i>Illadopsis abyssinica</i>										h				
Rufous Chatterer	<i>Turdoides rubiginosus</i>				3							1			
Black-lored Babbler	<i>Turdoides sharpei</i>							4							
Northern Pied-Babbler	<i>Turdoides hypoleucus</i>													4	
Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>		2		15										2
Chickadees & Tits	Paridae														
Red-throated Tit	<i>Melaniparus fringillinus</i>				1	3									
Penduline Tits	Remizidae														
African Penduline-Tit	<i>Anthoscopus caroli</i>								1						
Sunbirds	Nectarinidae														
Kenya (East.) Violet-backed Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes orientalis</i>								1			2	1		
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	2									4				
Green-headed Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra verticalis</i>										1	1			
Amethyst Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	1										1			
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>		1	1		5									
Bronze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>										4	6			

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Golden-winged Sunbird	<i>Drepanorhynchus reichenowi</i>									5	4				
Eastern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mediocris</i>								2	4	10				
Beautiful Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i>		1		4	2	10	5	2			2		6	6
Mariqua Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>											1			
Red-chested Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris erythrocerca</i>		5	*											
Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	4							3		10	6	4		
White-eyes	Zosteropidae														
Broad-ringed (Montane) White-eye	<i>Zosterops poliogaster</i>	10								6	25				
Old World Orioles	Oriolidae														
African Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>														1
Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>												1		
Shrikes	Laniidae														
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		1												
Rufous-tailed (Isabelline) Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>					1						1			
Gray-backed Fiscal	<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>		*	*	*	*									
Long-tailed Fiscal	<i>Lanius cabanisi</i>												10	10	2
Taita Fiscal	<i>Lanius dorsalis</i>					1									
Common Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris</i>	10				1	1	4	*	*	10				
Magpie Shrike	<i>Corvinella melanoleuca</i>		*	*	*	*							*	20	*
White-rumped (Wh.-crowned) Shrike	<i>Eurocephalus rueppelli</i>		*	*	*	*	*	*	*			20	*	*	*
Bushshrikes & Allies	Malaconotidae														
Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>					4	h	2	2			1		h	
Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>	1									2	1			
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegala</i>														
Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>	2			2	4						2	2		4
Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>	1								10	15	4			
Black-headed Gonolek	<i>Laniarius erythrogaster</i>			3											
Slate-colored Boubou	<i>Laniarius funebris</i>	h			3	4			2				4	h	
Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus sulfureopectus</i>	h													
Drongos	Dicruridae														
Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>		*	*	10	4	10	19	1			3	2	5	4
Crows, Jays & Magpies	Corvidae														
Cape Crow (Cape Rook)	<i>Corvus capensis</i>					1									
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>		2									6			*
White-necked Raven	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>								1						
Starlings	Sturnidae														
Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>		2	20	*	*	*	*	*				2	25	
Greater Blue-eared Glossy-Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>												2	4	8
Rueppell's (Long-tailed) Glossy-Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuropterus</i>		*	*	*	*									
Superb Starling	<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hildebrandt's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis hildebrandti</i>		*		1	*	*	*	*						
Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	1													
Ashy Starling	<i>Spreo unicolor</i>													*	*
Red-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>		1									25	10	10	6
Sharpe's Starling	<i>Pholia sharpii</i>										2				
Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>	*				8	8			*		*			
Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>				2										
Old World Sparrows	Passeridae														
House Sparrow (1)	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		2		1	2	1	1	2			1			1
Kenya Rufous Sparrow	<i>Passer rufocinctus</i>				1	4		2							
Gray-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>										*	*	*	*	*
Swaheli Sparrow	<i>Passer suahelicus</i>			1	*	*	*	*	*	*					
Chestnut Sparrow	<i>Passer eminiibey</i>			2				4	4						

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Yellow-spotted Petronia	<i>Petronia pyrgita</i>		1		1	2								1	
Weavers & Allies	Ploceidae														
Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	<i>Bubalornis niger</i>		*	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	8
White-headed Buffalo-Weaver	<i>Dinemella dinemelli</i>		*	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*
Speckle-fronted Weaver	<i>Sporopipes frontalis</i>				10	*	8	*	*			*			
Rufous-tailed Weaver	<i>Histurgops ruficauda</i>		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				4	6
Gray-headed Social-Weaver	<i>Pseudonigrita arnaudi</i>														
Baglafaecht Weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>	*							20	*	*	*			2
Slender-billed Weaver	<i>Ploceus pelzelni</i>			20											
Little Weaver	<i>Ploceus luteolus</i>					1									
Lesser Masked-Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>		*	*	*	*	*	*	*						
Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>											2			
Black-necked Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>											2			
Taveta Golden-Weaver	<i>Ploceus castaneiceps</i>	*	*												
African (Vitelline) Masked-Weaver	<i>Ploceus (velatus) vitellinus</i>					*	*	*	*			5	5	*	*
Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	*	*	*		*		5					5	5	
Speke's Weaver	<i>Ploceus spekei</i>								2	1					1
Black-headed (Yellow-backed) Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>		5	15											
(Jackson's) Golden-backed Weaver	<i>Ploceus jacksoni</i>	2	2	20										10	
Red-headed Weaver	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>	1				1							1	2	4
Cardinal Quelea	<i>Quelea cardinalis</i>											2			
Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>			25		1						*	*	*	*
Black Bishop	<i>Euplectes gierowii</i>				2		1					4	2	1	1
(Southern) Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>		1										2	4	1
Yellow Bishop	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>								1						
Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>		4			6				*					
Yellow-(Mantle) shouldered Widowbird	<i>Euplectes macrourus</i>	2													
White-winged Widowbird	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>				2	1	4	2							
Red-collared Widowbird	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>									1					
Grosbeak Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>	*	1									5	5		
Waxbills & Allies	Estrildidae														
Gray-headed Negrofinch	<i>Nigrita canicapilla</i>											2			
Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>			2	1	1	1								2
Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>			15								5	3		
African Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>											1			
Red-cheeked Cordonbleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>			2	4	6		*					*		10
Blue-capped Cordonbleu	<i>Uraeginthus cyanocephalus</i>		*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*
Purple Grenadier	<i>Uraeginthus ianthinogaster</i>				10	10		*					10		
Yellow-bellied Waxbill	<i>Estrilda quartinia</i>									5	5				
Crimson-rumped Waxbill	<i>Estrilda rhodopyga</i>												2		
Black - (faced) cheeked Waxbill	<i>Estrilda erythronotos</i>					10			10						
Bronze Mannikin	<i>Spermestes (Lonch.) cucullata</i>	25		5	5	10									
Black-and-White Mannikin	<i>Spermestes bicolor</i>											2			
Cut-throat	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>			2	10			1					2		
Indigobirds	Viduidae														
Village Indigobird	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>											40			
Steel-blue Whydah	<i>Vidua hypocherina</i>			6	2	4	1								
Straw-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua fischeri</i>				1				1			1	1		
Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>	2	6	10	10	4		1				75	1	5	2
Eastern Paradise-Whydah	<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>				2							1	1		
Siskins, Crossbills & Allies	Fringillidae														
Southern Citril	<i>Serinus hypostictus</i>											2			
Reichenow's (Yell.-rump.) Seedeater	<i>Serinus (atrogularis) reichenowi</i>				2	4	4						2		1

SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>					4									
Southern Grosbeak-Canary	<i>Serinus buchanani</i>								4						
White-bellied Canary	<i>Serinus dorsostriatus</i>		2	6	*	10		2	10						
Streaky Seedeater	<i>Serinus striolatus</i>								*	*	*	*			
Thick-billed Seedeater	<i>Serinus burtoni</i>										4	1			
Buntings, Sparrows & Allies	Emberizidae														
Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>				1										
MAMMALS	SCIENTIFIC NAME														
Colobid monkeys	Colobidae														
Guereza (Black & White) Colobus	<i>Colobus guereza</i>	6													
Cheek-pouch Monkeys	Cercopithecidae														
Vervet Monkey	<i>Cerc. (aethiops) pygerythrus</i>		*	*	*	*	10		10			5	5	10	10
Gentle (Blue/Syke's) Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus (nictitans) mitis</i>	10									5	6			
Olive Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	
Galagos or Bushbabies	Galagonidae														
Greater Galalgo	<i>Otolemur crassicaudatus</i>										2				
(Thick-tailed Bushbay)															
Large-winged Bats	Megadermatidae														
Yellow-winged Bat	<i>Lavia frons</i>		1	6											
Unidentified Small Bats	Microchiroptera														
Bat sp.									*						
Rabbits & Hares	Leporidae														
Scrub Hare / Cape Hare	<i>Lepus saxatalis / capensis</i>						1	1	1						
Squirrels & Chipmunks	Sciuridae														
Tree Squirrel sp.												2	2	2	2
Rats & Mice	Muridae														
Grass Rat sp.					2	10									
Mouse sp.				2											2
Foxes, Jackals & Dogs	Canidae														
Common (Golden) Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>						2								
Black-backed Jackal	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>		2	6	2	4	6	2	2					1	1
Bat-eared Fox	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>							8							3
Mongoosees	Herpestidae														
Slender Mongoose	<i>Herpestes sanguinea</i>				1				1	1					
Dwarf Mongoose	<i>Helogale parvula</i>					10									3
Banded Mongoose	<i>Mungos mungo</i>		15												10
Hyanas & Aardwolf	Hyaenidae														
Spotted Hyena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>						1	1	7	2		h	h		
Genets & Civets	Viverridae														
Common (Small-spotted) Genet	<i>Genetta genetta</i>					2	2	2							
Cats	Felidae														
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>		2				5		2	8					
Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>						2		1						
Hyaxes	Procyonidae														
Black-necked Rock Hyrax	<i>Procyon johnstoni</i>					*							5	10	10
Tree Hyrax	<i>Dendrohyrax arboreus</i>										1				
Elephants	Elephantidae														
African Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>				1	6	50	15	10	30	15	30	50	50	50
Zebras, Asses & Horses	Equidae														
Common Zebra	<i>Equus africanus (burchellii)</i>	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	50	*	*	*
Rhinoceroses	Rhinocerotidae														
Black Rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>									3					

