



MEGAFARI: Uganda and Rwanda:

***Shoebill experience, Nyungwe's Albertine Rift and
Great Apes***

16 – 27 April 2010 (12 days), Leader: Keith Barnes, Custom trip

Photos by Keith Barnes. All photos taken on this trip.



The spectacular Shoebill was the star of the show in Uganda, and a much-wanted species by all.

Introduction

This was the second leg of the Megafari – a true trip of a lifetime for most of the participants. Our Tanzania leg had already been the most successful trip we had ever had, netting an incredible 426 bird species in only 11 days. The main aims of the Uganda and Rwanda leg was to see a Shoebill stalking in deep Papyrus swamps, score a gamut of rainforest birds in both the lowlands of Budongo and then also the impressive montane forests of the incredible Nyungwe NP, and to see primates and of course, the irrepressible great apes, Chimpanzee and Mountain Gorilla. Fortunately, we achieved all these aims, netting 417 bird species on this 12-day leg of the trip, as well as accumulating an incredible 675 bird species and 62 mammals in just over three-weeks of the Megafari. The Megafari was a boon for spectacular birds and we saw 51 species of bird of prey, 11 species of turaco, 11 species of kingfisher, 10 species of bee-eater, 12 species of hornbill, and 25 species of sunbird. We also saw the famous Big-5 mammals and had incredible encounters with Mountain Gorillas and Chimpanzees amongst 11 species of primates. For the extremely successful Tanzania portion of the tour, [click here](#).



Yellow-backed Weavers are common in Uganda, and you start seeing them right in Entebbe at the start of the tour.

15 April: ARRIVAL Entebbe.
16 April: Mabamba Swamp - Masindi.
17 April: Royal Mile to Murchison Falls.
18 April: Murchison Falls NP.
19 April: Murchison Falls – Kaniyo Pabidi - Masindi.
20 April: Masindi to Entebbe.
21 April: Entebbe – Kigali – Nyungwe NP.
22–24 April: Nyungwe NP.
25 April: Nyungwe – Volcans NP.
26 April: Volcans NP.
27 April: Volcans NP - Kigali

15 April: ARRIVAL Entebbe.

Most of us flew in via a ridiculously circuitous route. We started off in the Serengeti, taking a short hop flight to Arusha. Flying over the plains and watching the columns of moving animals, and then back via the Ngorongoro Crater, and seeing it all from the air with a pilot who knows how to keep you well-entertained on a flight was fantastic. This truly is one of the most special places on Earth. A bit of a panic when we found out our flight to Nairobi was delayed, was met with good fortune when they told us that the flight to Entebbe would wait on the runway for us. Landing in Nairobi was great, we sprinted across the tarmac and watched them load our bags, and we were on our way. Never have I managed a 6.35 minute turn-around time between flights landing and taking off. Africa can be an amazingly efficient place! We landed in Entebbe, meeting up with John and Karen, who had arrived a day early and listened to my advice to get there early and try for Shoebill at the nearby Mabamba Swamps. They had to endure horrendous storms and thunder, but they had their quarry at less than 2 metres as the bird refused to fly in the bad weather! Amazing, we all hit the sack after a long day, and dreamt of the big grey giant.

16 April: Mabamba - Masindi.

An early departure saw us make for Mabamba Swamp. On the edge of Lake Victoria, this is the nearest place to the city to try for Shoebill. The bird is never guaranteed, and our day turned out to be one on which it was missed. However, this swamp supports a great array of Victoria basin specialties. Standing at the jetty waiting for our canoes netted us lifers immediately, with Red-chested Sunbird and Long-toed Lapwing right into the swamp's entrance channel. Once we were on the water, Pied and Malachite Kingfishers were everywhere, electric jewels dangling in front of the boats as we ploughed our way through the papyrus. Occasionally, a Swamp Flycatcher would alight up ahead on the boat. The waterlilies provided habitat for both African and the uncommon Lesser Jacanas that darted over the floating masses of vegetation. Sat sentinel on Papyrus heads were a few Blue-headed Coucal that bubbled away to themselves. Blue-breasted and Blue-cheeked Bee-eater were seen in the swamps, both trip exclusives. And amongst the abundant Winding Cisticola we located a Carruther's Cisticola that called briefly and then dropped down, eluding several people. The swamps supported a whole suite of storks and herons African Marsh Harrier and Gray Crowned-Crane, but try as we may, there was no Shoebill. Although the mood was a little glum as we started our return to land, I had planned the trip to include several opportunities for this Mega-bird, so I was not too worried, but that is hard to explain to participants who have just dipped it, especially given that folks yesterday had gob-smacking views in the same locality! Weyn's Weaver

was found amongst the more common weavers at the edge of the swamps and as we returned to shore, we had great views of the scarce Papyrus Canary. Once back on shore we found a stunning Grey-capped Warbler amongst the riverside vegetation, and then we made a quick stop at a weaver colony for Northern Brown-throated, Slender-billed, Orange and Viellot's Weavers. The terrestrial vegetation supported Crowned Hornbill, the amazing Splendid Starling, Angola Swallow and Cape Wagtail and we saw our first Great Blue Turacos on the outskirts of Entebbe. These amazingly cool birds were soaked up and enjoyed to the max!

Because we had given the Shoebill so much time, we were late leaving Kampala, and the rush hour traffic did not help. Our journey to Masindi though resulted in us seeing unbelievable swarms of winged termites (flying ants), and people in a frenzy gathering them up to eat, with faces beaming; food literally falling from the sky! We got to Masindi late, and everyone slunk off to bed.



Termites swamped the road for nearly 150 km as we headed towards Masindi. The people smiled ear-to-ear as they gathered protein and cooked them in pans at the roadside. It was a festival atmosphere with free food literally falling from the sky (Photo: John Shrader).

17 April: Budongo to Murchison Falls.

We started this morning at the Royal Mile, one of Africa's great birding localities, deep within Budongo Forest. This is a classic site with towering rainforest trees in a

relatively open forest environment. Some of our first treats included the local White-thighed and Black-and-white Casqued Hornbill that were wolfing down fruits on a tree on the forest edge. As we entered the forest our progress was delayed by a bunch of new birds, including Speckled and Yellow-rumped Tinkerbirds, Brown-eared Woodpecker, White-headed Saw-wing and Fawn-breasted Waxbill. The forest edge also held several bulbuls and the day yielded Little, Gray, Plain, Slender-billed, White-throated and Yellow-whiskered. Other scarce and special rainforest birds included Cassin's Hawk Eagle, Gray-throated Tit-flycatcher, Chesnut-capped Flycatcher, Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo that sat and called at only 5 metres distance, Ituri Batis, Dwarf, Blue-breasted and the canopy-dwelling Chocolate-backed Kingfishers and Blue-throated Roller. More regular fare included Broad-billed Roller, Red-capped Robin-chat, Forest Flycatcher, Red-bellied Paradise Flycatcher, Buff-throated Apalis, Black-capped and Black-throated Apalis, Olive-green Camaroptera, Rufous-crowned Eremomela, Chestnut Wattle-eye, Western Black-headed Oriole and Superb Sunbird. With all these new species getting racked up we had little time to chase skulkers and several secretive forest denizens were unfortunately heard only, and we had to be happy with vocals only from two arch skulkers, Nahan's Francolin and White-spotted Flufftail. Some furies worked the branches above us and we added two new mammals in the form of Boehm's and Red-legged Sun Squirrel, and two superb raptors were found in the canopy, Long-crested and Crowned Hawk-Eagle. Before long though, our morning in the rainforest was over, but we were delighted by our returns and most folks had had 15+ lifers in the last 3 hours. As we ate our lunch we were amazed by the incredible show of butterflies on the road edge, looking for minerals.



Butterflies of all types and sorts lick minerals.

After lunch we made for the Butiaba escarpment, where the rocky guinea savanna woodland offers quite a few different species. It was hot and we had to work hard, but we did come up trumps with a few specialty birds including Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-weaver, Foxy Cisticola, Red-shouldered Cuckooshrike, Northern Crombec, Black-crowned Tchagra, the stunning Black-headed Gonolek and Cinnamon-breasted Bunting. The escarpment also saw a hoard of migrating raptors moving along it, and we enjoyed multiple sightings of several cool birds including Dark Chanting Goshawk, Common Buzzard, Tawny, Steppe and Wahlberg's Eagles. A few brown *Aquila* eagles went unidentified mind you, as they can be quite tricky to separate in flight and at a distance. We also saw a massive flock of European Bee-eaters numbering 200+ that were cruising the high thermals coming off the escarpment. Once we made our way to the edge of Lake Albert we started seeing a bunch of new species including Pink-backed Pelican, Palm-nut Vulture, Brown Snake Eagle, Blue-naped Mousebird, Senegal Coucal, Striped Kingfisher, Swallow-tailed Bee-eater, Piapiac, Lesser Blue-eared Glossy Starling and Northern Red Bishop. Two incredible experiences that afternoon were simply enormous flocks of Abdim's Stork and White-winged Tern that were on the move. Visible migration is one of the truly amazing features of birding and we were well rewarded today with some amazing spectacles!



Large flocks of Abdim's Storks moved along the escarpment.



There must have been over 1500 White-winged Black Terns in this single flock that seemed to be heading for DRC on the other side of Lake Albert.

Soon the day was drawing to a close and we tried to get through to our lodge on a regular road, only to find unscheduled roadworks. We got stuck! Fortunately this delay was not overwhelming, and we were soon on our way again, seeing Red-throated Bee-eater en-route to our lodge! Pulling up to the banks of the Nile and the serene grounds of Nile Safari Camp was pure bliss. A viewpoint called Shoebill View restored hope that our great prize was once-again gettable. On the plains opposite the camp a Kob grazed and Spur-winged and Wattled Lapwings serenaded us.

18 April: Murchison Falls NP.

We started this morning with a little walk around the lodge grounds and we quickly rustled up a few trip exclusive birds including Little Sparrowhawk, Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird, Spotted Morning-Thrush, Little Weaver, Black-rumped Waxbill and Yellow-fronted Canary. Although our best bird was probably the multiple looks we had at the Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-weaver that was nest-building near the lodge. Soon we were on board a fabulous canopy-covered boat and motoring down the Nile river, again in search of a Shoebill. Of course there was a bunch of other great riparian birds and we saw large numbers of swallows and swifts skimming over the water surface, Darter, Pied and Giant Kingfisher, Fulvous Whistling Duck, African Openbill probing the water's edges and phenomenal numbers of Gray Crowned-Crane, an elegant bird that is justifiably Uganda's national bird! A couple of Goliath Herons put on a show flying in front of the boat and then alighting on a bank nearby, and Senegal Thick-knees passed by in good number. A "kong-kong" call from a marsh led us to play the tape for Papyrus Gonolek, and this stunning shrike hopped up for us all to see. We even found a White-crowned Plover, a bird with fewer than a

handful of records in Uganda, but that still seemed inadequate, we wanted something more, and we got it. Rounding a corner, there it stood, a big grey leviathan hunting for lungfish, the bird we had all come to see, the amazing Shoebill. There was much celebration, and we were delighted with our success. Our boat trip back, with lots of ooohing and ahhhhing and laughing, revealed a couple of stunning birds along the shoreline including both Red-throated and Northern Carmine Bee-eaters. Oribi and Jackson's Hartbeest foraged on the banks of the mighty river and a huge herd of Elephants were mulling around on the river's edge on our return to the lodge.



Gray Crowned-Crane are common along the Nile River in Murchison Park.

We enjoyed a great lunch on the banks of the Nile, and then took off up river for an excursion to Murchinson Falls, which give the park its name. Gamebirds scuttled off the road, and we flushed Vinaceous, Black-billed and Blue-spotted Wood-dove, but the long grass hid the much sought-after Heuglin's Francolins till quite late in the day. A stop in some burnt woodland to admire a Buffalo in a mire revealed Black-billed Barbet, Gray-headed Bush-shrike, White-shouldered Tit, Common Scimitarbill and Sooty Chat. We were soon at the river bank and the thicker riparian forest around the falls revealed a bunch of forest-type birds like Yellow-throated Leaflove, Red-winged Gray Warbler, Snowy-headed Robin-chat, Green Crombec, Black-throated Wattle-eye and Copper Sunbird, with Bar-breasted Firefinch scuttling around the edge. Rock Pratincole languished on the exposed rocks above the falls and a Gray Kestrel hawked insects over the top of it. As the sun set, we found an African Hobby hawking late evening insects. We also indulged in a night-drive tonight, and scored with a great bunch of nightjars including Plain, Long-tailed, Pennant-winged and Standard-winged Nightjars, and an additional mammal, the Uganda Grass Hare, a great haul and fantastic end to the day.



Gray Kestrel hawking insects over the eponymous Falls in Murchison National Park.

19 April: Murchison Falls NP – Kaniyo Pabidi - Masindi.

We left the lodge early this morning, enjoying the woodlands en-route to the gate. Apart from the general birding, which was fantastic, we enjoyed two special raptors in the form of a Banded Snake-Eagle and Red-necked Falcon. Other birds in fig trees on the way out were Double-toothed Barbet, Ashy Flycatcher, Northern Black Flycatcher, Western Black-headed Batis, White Helmetsrike, Purple-banded Sunbird, and Black-winged Bishop. However in the distinctive tse-tse-fly ridden woodlands close to the gate we found the best birds, a Red-winged Pytilia, Abyssinian Ground-Hornbill, and the scarce Brown-rumped Bunting. Right at the gate a surprise Eurasian Hoopoe alit on a tree for us to watch.



The amazing Abyssinian Ground Hornbill was seen on the way out of the park, our 12th species of hornbill of the Megafari, every possible species including both species of Ground-Hornbills in the space of a week!

Soon after leaving Murchison Falls NP, and we were glad to be rid of the Tse-tse's, we were at the Kaniyo Pabidi sector of Budongo Forest. Here we soon started picking up on some of the rainforest birds were still missing such as African Green Pigeon, Black-billed Turaco, Yellow-spotted Barbet, Lesser Honeyguide, Yellow-crested Woodpecker, several of the similar coloured greenbuls, Red-tailed Ant-thrush, Rufous Flycatcher Thrush, a furtive Fire-crested Alethe, noisy Red-bellied Paradise Flycatcher, incessant Green Hylia, and Yellow Longbill. The star of the show though, the Puvell's Illadopsis showed only fleetingly and poorly. However we did have great looks at Red-tailed Monkey as a troop cavorted through some nearby trees.

After a late afternoon arrival at Masindi we headed to some drier scrub near town in the late afternoon. Our time was well spent and thought at first they frustrated us by calling but being invisible we eventually came up trumps with the absurd looking White-crested Turaco. Black cuckoo, and a very responsive Brown-backed Scrub-robin were other rewards for our afternoons toil.

20 April: Masindi – Busingiro - Entebbe.

We left the lodge early this morning and headed straight for the Busingiro sector of Budongo. There is nice open forest here, making the birding comparatively easy. We had soon located White-spotted Flufftail, and some Gray Parrots pinged and popped as they flew over. The Emerald Cuckoo was an incessant songster in the canopy, and we located one eventually, and Hassan located a great Chocolate-backed Kingfisher that sat in the open. The edge of the forest yielded Sabine's Spinetail, Speckled and Yellow-throated Tinkerbirds, the wing-flicking Spotted Greenbul, Red-faced Cisticola, Whistling Cisticola, and the non-descript Uganda Woodland Warbler. The scrub near the edge of the forest supported a different set of birds including Olive-bellied Sunbird, Compact Weaver, Brown Twinspot, Black-bellied Firefinch, Black-crowned Waxbill and Black-and-white Mannikin. Soon the morning had evaporated and it was time to head back to Entebbe. We enjoyed the comforts of a nice hotel and were gearing ourselves up for the Rwanda leg of our Megafari adventure.

21 April: Entebbe – Kigali (Rwanda) - Nyungwe.

This morning we had a bit of time to kill before our flights, so we headed off to Entebbe Botanical gardens and also worked a nearby patch of forest. We lucked out with a few choice species including Black Sparrowhawk, Gray Parrot, Great Blue Turacos, Double-toothed Barbet, Black-and-White Shrike-Flycatcher, Marico Sunbird, Green-throated Sunbird and Western Citril. The flight from Entebbe to Kigali was kind of eventful with us having to travel straight through a thunderhead that bounced us around a little, but soon we were down and admiring the organised Kigali city centre. The genocide is hard to understand in the context of just how nice the people of Rwanda are, and how enjoyable their country is. The long drive to Nyungwe was uneventful. When we got there, however, one of the folks was missing a bag. This caused obvious alarm, but what transpired turned out to be a remarkable story. The bag had been left at the airport, and someone found it, called a number on the mobile phone in the bag and reported it to a friend of the owner in Texas. The bag was handed in and the airlines flew it down to us and transferred it by road to our guest house. No extra charge! How amazing is that?



Kigali, the orderly and tidy, and laidback yet surprisingly sophisticated capital of Rwanda.

22-24 April: Nyungwe NP.

We spent three full days soaking up the majesty of Nyungwe Forest. This is one of the largest and finest stretches of Albertine Rift forest remaining in the world. An incredible place that throbs with Albertine Rift endemic birds and pristine forest.



Kamiranzhovu marsh (left) and Red-collared Mountain Babbler (right)



Nyungwe NP supports some of the most extensive montane rainforest in Africa, and it is a wonderful and wild area.

We started cleaning these up as soon as we'd left the quaint Gisakura Guest House on our first morning. The guest house itself did not offer much except a Forest Weaver and Brown-throated Wattle-eye "cronking" away. But as soon as we entered the forest proper, we made our first birding stop, and within 10 minutes we'd racked up 10 Albertine Rift endemic species! It was phenomenal! The birds to fall at this first stop were Yellow-eyed Black Flycatcher, electric Regal Sunbird, cute Ruwenzori Apalis, dapper Ruwenzori Batis, well-presented Masked Mountain Apalis, obscure Red-faced Woodland Warbler, grating Graurer's Warbler, indulgent Stripe-breasted Tit, and the splendid long-tailed Purple-breasted and more reasonably-attired Ruwenzori Blue-headed Sunbird. After this endemic-athon, we popped back into the car, only to come to a screeching halt when a pair of Dusky Crimsonwings flitted off the road. Although we did not get great looks at these, we saw them well a little later during our stay. As the days passed we worked trails, coming up with many common forest species including Mountain Thrush, Olive Woodpecker, Olive-breasted Mountain-Greenbul, Waller's Starling, Gray Cuckooshrike, Lemon Dove, Black-crowned Waxbill, Streaky Seed-eater, Thick-billed Seed-eater, Golden-breasted Bunting, White-headed Woodhoopoe, Tullberg's Woodpecker, Cabanis' Greenbul, White-starred Robin, Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo, Violet-backed Hyliota, Green-headed Sunbird, Black-billed Turaco, Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater, Great Blue Turaco, Doherty's Bush-shrike, Mountain Illadopsis, Ruwenzori Hill Babbler, White-tailed Blue Flycatcher, African Goshawk, Mountain Buzzard, Cassin's Hawk Eagle, Mountain Black Boubou, Black-faced Prinia, Many-coloured Bush-shrike, Chestnut-throated Apalis, Forest Weaver, Black-throated Apalis, and Montane Oriole. Gardens at the Gisakura Guest house held Northern Double-collared, Bronze and Variable Sunbirds.

A morning down at Cyamudongo, was not particularly birdy, but we did score several very nice birds that were seen only here, chief amongst them Ross' Turaco, Equatorial Akalat and Luehder's Bush Shrike. However our prime goal here was to see Chimpanzees, and we succeeded with aplomb, spending a good hour with an amazingly active troop of Chimps. Watching the antics of these Great Apes is akin to holding up a mirror, there is much of us in them. Their interactions, screams and yelps are one of the great attractions and characteristic sounds of African rainforest.



Black and white Colobus monkeys (left) and Red-throated Alethe (right) are two of the stars of the show at Nyungwe



Chimps at Cyamudongo, one of the great moments with the Great Apes.

We had to work harder though for a few more localised endemics, eventually finding Kungwe Apalis, which was a great find, the skulky Short-tailed Warbler, bulky Ruwenzori Double-collared Sunbird, vocal but skittish Ruwenzori Turaco, and furtive Red-throated Alethe. One of the main attractions of this park, and for obvious reason is the stellar Red-collared Mountain-Babbler. In the strange genus *Kupeornis*, this species is highly localized and it's red-and-black plumage, with bright yellow eyes, make it a stunner to boot. The evenings revealed Ruwenzori Nightjar, which would fly from the roadside. Our final morning revealed our best views of Handsome Francolin right by the roadside. After collecting this handsome swag-bag of endemic loot we were ready to make our way further north.

25 April: Nyungwe - Volcans

Today was a long driving day, and we made a brief stop for our last endemic in a small swamp, the Grauer's Rush Warbler, which was seen well by all. Our route back through dry woodland revealed White-headed Black chat and Trilling Cisticola, and a lunchtime stop near Kigali revealed White-winged Warbler. In the afternoon we arrived at Volcans with the twin peaks of Mt Visoke and Mt Karasimbi towering over us and we prepared ourselves for one of the finest wildlife experiences of them all, trekking with wild Mountain Gorillas.

26 April: Volcans NP

The day dawned and it was cold and miserable. It was also wet. Our spirits were high though, as we prepared for the once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to see Mountain Gorillas. As soon as we hit the park HQ we were impressed with the way the Rwandan parks folks facilitated and ran the trekking operation. There was loads of info about the animals, the way to behave, and the operations of ORTPN. After our briefing we were off, and we had been assigned Guhonda's group. Guhonda is the world's oldest living Silverback, and his group were also quite close to the park HQ. Before long we were passing through fields on the edge of the park and then had a short climb to the animals, who are accompanied by trackers almost 24-7. The Rwandan Park guide did something quite phenomenal. He had seen our camera gear and realised we were serious, if amateur, photographers. The weather was still awful, and rain came thick and fast. He suggested that we go and look at the animals for 10 minutes, and then he said, he would suspend our visit. Normally you are given one-hour with Gorillas and I imagine if this had been anywhere else, we would have been marched in, given our hour and marched out. But this sensitivity to our needs was quite amazing.

So we went in and looked at the group. They were mostly quite inactive, and rather sombre, sitting in the rain trying not to get too wet. We put the visit on pause, as we were there quite early, and there was no real rush to spend the time with the gorillas. We backed off and waited. The guards monitored the animals and the rain stopped, then all of a sudden the weather cleared, and our animals started to move. So we went back in. Moving around the bamboo was phenomenal, we were constantly having to back off, as the gorillas would approach you too close for their own good. At one stage we were trying to get closer to Guhonda when one of the guards said "go, go quickly". We were having to stoop under some bamboo that was overhead. Larry and Chuck were underneath the bamboo when a pair of big furry hands reached down and grabbed each man by the shoulder. The looks on their face priceless when they realised they were being manhandled by a Gorilla. The group moved out of the bamboo and into a clearing. Here we enjoyed the most incredible hour with these photogenic giants. We even saw a balckback mate with one of the groups newly recruited females. We had our moments with teenagers and babies. All in all, it was everything it was cracked up to be, and more!



Gorillas at Volcans. A pair mates for us (top right) and Guhonda looks skywards (middle left). All in all a stunning experience.

We spent the afternoon basking in the knowledge that we had taken phenomenal photos of these amazing animals, and the lodge grounds offered us more photo opportunities of African Blue Flycatcher, Chubb's Cisticola, Bronze Sunbird, Yellow-backed Weaver and Cape Robin-chat.



Bronze Sunbird (left) and African Blue Flycatcher (right) at Volcans NP.

27 April: Volcans NP - Kigali

After a lazy breakfast we said goodbye to a couple, who were heading back to Nyungwe, and then Keith took the group back to Kigali where this phenomenal tour drew to an amazing close. Roll on more Megafaris.

BIRD LIST

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow: **Clements, James F. 2000. *Birds of the World: A Checklist. Fifth Edition. Vista, CA: Ibis Publishing Co.*** Includes recent updates.

All the birds on this list were seen by at least one person in the group other than the leader, except those marked with an 'LO' = leader only or 'HO' = heard only. 417 bird species were recorded on the tour. Albertine Rift endemics and specialties are marked ARE.

PELICANS: Pelecanidae

Pink-backed Pelican *Pelecanus rufescens*

CORMORANTS: Phalacrocoracidae

Long-tailed Cormorant *Phalacrocorax africanus*

ANHINGAS: Anhingidae

Darter *Anhinga melanogaster*

HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNs: Ardeidae

Gray Heron *Ardea cinerea*
Black-headed Heron *Ardea melanocephala*
Goliath Heron *Ardea goliath*
Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*
Great Egret *Ardea alba*
Intermediate Egret *Egretta intermedia*
Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*
Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides*
Rufous-bellied Heron *Ardeola rufiventris* (LO)
Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*
Striated Heron *Butorides striatus*
Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

HAMERKOPS: Scopidae

Hamerkop *Scopus umbretta*

STORKS: Ciconiidae

Yellow-billed Stork *Mycteria ibis*
African Openbill *Anastomus lamelligerus*
Abdim's Stork *Ciconia abdimii*
Saddle-billed Stork *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*
Marabou Stork *Leptoptilos crumeniferus*

SHOEBILLS: Balaenicipitidae

Shoebill *Balaeniceps rex*

IBIS AND SPOONBILLS: Threskiornithidae

Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopicus*
Hadada Ibis *Bostrychia hagedash*

DUCKs, GEESE AND SWANS: Anatidae

Fulvous Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna bicolor*
White-faced Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna viduata*
Egyptian Goose *Alopochen aegyptiacus*
Spur-winged Goose *Plectropterus gambensis*
Yellow-billed Duck *Anas undulata*

OSPREY: Pandionidae

Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

HAWKS, EAGLES AND KITES: Accipitridae

Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus caeruleus*
Yellow-billed Kite *Milvus aegyptius*
African Fish-Eagle *Haliaeetus vocifer*

Palm-nut Vulture *Gypohierax angolensis*
Hooded Vulture *Necrosyrtes monachus*
Brown Snake-Eagle *Circaetus cinereus*
Banded Snake-Eagle *Circaetus cinerascens*
Bateleur *Terathopius ecaudatus*
African Marsh-Harrier *Circus ranivorus*
African Harrier-Hawk *Polyboroides typus*
Lizard Buzzard *Kaupifalco monogrammicus*
Dark Chanting-Goshawk *Melierax metabates*
Gabar Goshawk *Micronisus gabar*
African Goshawk *Accipiter tachiro*
Shikra *Accipiter badius*
Little Sparrowhawk *Accipiter minullus*
Black Goshawk *Accipiter melanoleucus*
Steppe Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo vulpinus*
Mountain Buzzard *Buteo oreophilus*
Augur Buzzard *Buteo augur*
Tawny Eagle *Aquila rapax*
Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis*
Wahlberg's Eagle *Aquila wahlbergi*
Cassin's Hawk Eagle *Spizaetus africanus*
Long-crested Eagle *Lophaetus occipitalis*
Crowned Hawk-Eagle *Stephanoaetus coronatus*

FALCONS: Falconidae

Gray Kestrel *Falco ardosiaceus*
Red-necked Falcon *Falco chicquera*
Amur Falcon *Falco amurensis*
African Hobby *Falco cuvierii*

FRANCOLINS AND QUAIL: Phasianidae

Crested Francolin *Francolinus sephaena*
Scaly Francolin *Francolinus squamatus*
Nahan's Francolin *Francolinus nahani*
Heuglin's Francolin *Francolinus heuglini*
Handsome Francolin ARE *Francolinus nobilis*

GUINEAFOWL: Numididae

Helmeted Guineafowl *Numida meleagris*

CRANES: Gruidae

Gray Crowned-Crane *Balearica regulorum*

RAILS, CRAKES, GALLINULES AND COOTS: Rallidae

White-spotted Flufftail *Sarothrura pulchra*
Black Crake *Amaurornis flavirostris*

BUSTARDS: Otidae
Black-bellied Bustard *Lissotis melanogaster*

JACANAS: Jacanidae
Lesser Jacana *Microparra capensis*
African Jacana *Actophilornis africanus*

THICK-KNEES: Burhinidae
Water Thick-knee *Burhinus vermiculatus*
Senegal Thick-knee *Burhinus senegalensis*

COURSERS AND PRATINCOLES: Glareolidae
Rock Pratincole *Glareola nuchalis*

PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS: Charadriidae
Long-toed Lapwing *Vanellus crassirostris*
White-headed Lapwing *Vanellus leucocephalus*
Spur-winged Plover *Vanellus spinosus*
Wattled Lapwing *Vanellus senegallus*
Three-banded Plover *Charadrius tricollaris*

SANDPIPERS: Scolopacidae
Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*
Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

GULLS: Laridae
Gray-headed Gull *Larus cirrocephalus*

TERNs: Sternidae
Gull-billed Tern *Sterna nilotica*
White-winged Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*

PIGEONS AND DOVES: Columbidae
Rock Dove *Columba livia*
Rameron Pigeon *Columba arquatrix*
Western Bronze-naped Pigeon *Columba iriditorques* HO
Lemon Dove *Columba larvata*
African Mourning Dove *Streptopelia decipiens*
Red-eyed Dove *Streptopelia semitorquata*
Laughing Dove *Streptopelia senegalensis*
Vinaceous Dove *Streptopelia vinacea*
Blue-spotted Wood-Dove *Turtur afer*
Black-billed Wood-Dove *Turtur abyssinicus*
Tambourine Dove *Turtur tympanistria*
African Green-Pigeon *Treron calva*

PARROTS: Psittacidae

Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus*

Meyer's Parrot *Poicephalus meyeri*

TURACOS: Turacidae

Great Blue Turaco *Corythaeola cristata*

Black-billed Turaco *Turaco schuettii*

White-crested Turaco *Tauraco leucocephalus*

Ross' Turaco *Musophaga rossae*

Ruwenzori Turaco ARE *Ruwenzorornis johnstoni*

Eastern Plantain-eater *Crinifer zonurus*

CUCKOOS: Cuculidae

Levaillant's Cuckoo *Clamator levaillantii*

Red-chested Cuckoo *Cuculus solitarius*

Black Cuckoo *Cuculus clamosus*

African Cuckoo *Cuculus gularis*

Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo *Cercococcyx montanus*

Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo *Cercococcyx mechowi*

Klaas' Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx klaas*

African Emerald Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx cupreus*

Dideric Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx caprius*

Yellowbill *Ceuthmochares aereus*

Blue-headed Coucal *Centropus monachus*

Senegal Coucal *Centropus senegalensis*

White-browed Coucal *Centropus superciliosus*

OWLS: Strigidae

Southern White-faced Owl *Ptilopsis granti* HO

Grayish Eagle-Owl *Bubo cinarescens* HO

African Wood-Owl *Strix woodfordii* HO

NIGHTJARS: Caprimulgidae

Ruwenzori Nightjar ARE *Caprimulgus ruwenzorii*

Plain Nightjar *Caprimulgus inornatus*

Long-tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus climacturus*

Pennant-winged Nightjar *Macrodipteryx vexillarius*

Standard-winged Nightjar *Macrodipteryx longipennis*

SWIFTS: Apodidae

Sabine's Spinetail *Rhaphidura sabini*

African Palm-Swift *Cypsiurus parvus*

Little Swift *Apus affinis*

White-rumped Swift *Apus caffer*

MOUSEBIRDS: Colidae

Speckled Mousebird *Colius striatus*

Blue-naped Mousebird *Urocolius macrourus*

TROGONS: Trogonidae

Narina Trogon *Apaloderma narina*

Bar-tailed Trogon *Apaloderma vittatum*

KINGFISHERS: Alcedinidae

Malachite Kingfisher *Alcedo cristata*

African Pygmy-Kingfisher *Ispidina picta*

African Dwarf Kingfisher *Ispidina lecontei*

Chocolate-backed Kingfisher *Halcyon badia*

Gray-headed Kingfisher *Halcyon leucocephala*

Woodland Kingfisher *Halcyon senegalensis*

Blue-breasted Kingfisher *Halcyon malimbica*

Striped Kingfisher *Halcyon chelicuti*

Giant Kingfisher *Megaceryle maxima*

Pied Kingfisher *Ceryle rudis*

BEE-EATERS: Meropidae

Red-throated Bee-eater *Merops bulocki*

Little Bee-eater *Merops pusillus*

Blue-breasted Bee-eater *Merops variegatus*

Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater *Merops oreobates*

Swallow-tailed Bee-eater *Merops hirundineus*

Blue-cheeked Bee-eater *Merops persicus*

European Bee-eater *Merops apiaster*

Northern Carmine Bee-eater *Merops nubicus*

ROLLERS: Coraciidae

Broad-billed Roller *Eurystomus glaucurus*

Blue-throated Roller *Eurystomus gularis*

HOOPOES: Upupidae

Eurasian Hoopoe *Upupa epops*

WOOD-HOOPOES: Phoeniculidae

Green Woodhoopoe *Phoeniculus purpureus*

White-headed Woodhoopoe *Phoeniculus bollei*

Common Scimitar-bill *Rhinopomastus cyanomelas*

HORNBILLS: Bucerotidae

Crowned Hornbill *Tockus alboterminatus*

African Pied Hornbill *Tockus fasciatus*

Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill *Ceratogymna subcylindricus*

White-thighed Hornbill *Ceratogymna albotibialis*
Abyssinian Ground-Hornbill *Bucorvus abyssinicus*

BARBETS: Capitonidae

Gray-throated Barbet *Gymnobucco bonapartei* HO
Speckled Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus scolopaceus*
Yellow-throated Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus subsulphureus*
Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus bilineatus*
Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus chrysoconus*
Yellow-spotted Barbet *Buccanodon duchaillui*
White-headed Barbet *Lybius leucocephalus* HO
Black-billed Barbet *Lybius guifsobalito*
Double-toothed Barbet *Lybius bidentatus*
Yellow-billed Barbet *Trachyphonus purpuratus*

HONEYGUIDES: Indicatoridae

Lesser Honeyguide *Indicator minor*
Thick-billed Honeyguide *Indicator conirostris* HO
Least Honeyguide *Indicator exilis*

WOODPECKERS: Picidae

Tullberg's Woodpecker *Campethera tullbergi*
Brown-eared Woodpecker *Campethera caroli*
Yellow-crested Woodpecker *Dendropicos xantholophus*
Gray Woodpecker *Dendropicos goertae*
Olive Woodpecker *Dendropicos griseocephalus*

BROADBILLS: Eurylaemidae

African Broadbill *Smithornis capensis* HO

LARKS: Alaudidae

Flappet Lark *Mirafra rufocinnamomea*

SWALLOWS: Hirundidae

Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*
Plain Martin *Riparia paludicola*
Banded Martin *Riparia cincta*
Rock Martin *Hirundo fuligula*
Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*
Ethiopian Swallow *Hirundo aethiopica*
Angola Swallow *Hirundo angolensis*
Wire-tailed Swallow *Hirundo smithii*
Lesser Striped-Swallow *Hirundo abyssinica*
Mosque Swallow *Hirundo senegalensis*
White-headed Sawwing *Psalidoprocne albiceps*
Black Sawwing *Psalidoprocne holomelas*

WAGTAILS AND PIPITS: Motacillidae

African Pied Wagtail *Motacilla aguimp*

Cape Wagtail *Motacilla capensis*

Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*

Yellow-throated Longclaw *Macronyx croceus*

CUCKOO-SHRIKES: Campephagidae

Gray Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina caesia*

Red-shouldered Cuckoo-shrike *Campephaga phoenicea*

BULBULS: Pycnonotidae

Common Bulbul *Pycnonotus barbatus*

Little Greenbul *Andropadus virens*

(Little) Gray Greenbul *Andropadus gracilis*

Plain (Cameroon Sombre) Greenbul *Andropadus curvirostris*

Slender-billed Greenbul *Andropadus gracilirostris*

Yellow-whiskered Bulbul *Andropadus latirostris*

Olive-breasted Mountain Greenbul *Andropadus kikuyensis*

Honeyguide Greenbul *Baeopogon indicator* HO

Spotted Greenbul *Ixonotus guttatus*

Yellow-throated Leaflove *Chlorocichla flavicollis*

Yellow-bellied Greenbul *Chlorocichla flaviventris*

Cabanis' Greenbul *Phyllastrephus cabanisi*

Yellow-streaked Bulbul *Phyllastrephus flavostriatus* HO

White-throated Greenbul *Phyllastrephus albigularis*

Common Bristlebill *Bleda syndactyla* HO

Red-tailed Greenbul *Criniger calurus* HO

Western Nicator *Nicator chloris*

BABBLERS: Timaliidae

Scaly-breasted Illadopsis *Illadopsis albipectus* HO

Mountain Illadopsis *Illadopsis pyrrhoptera*

Brown Illadopsis *Illadopsis fulvescens* HO

Puvel's Illadopsis (rare) *Illadopsis puveli*

Ruwenzori Hill Babbler *Illadopsis atriceps*

Red-collared Mtn-Babbler ARE (rare) *Kupeornis rufocinctus*

THRUSHES: Turdidae

Red-tailed Ant-Thrush *Neocossyphus rufus*

Rufous Flycatcher Thrush *Stizorhina fraseri*

Mountain (Olive) Thrush *Turdus olivaceus abyssinicus*

African Thrush *Turdus pelios*

Spotted Morning Thrush *Cichladusa guttata*

Cape Robin-chat *Cossypha caffra*

White-browed Robin-chat *Cossypha heuglini*

Snowy-headed Robin-chat *Cossypha niveicapilla*
Red-capped Robin-chat *Cossypha natalensis*
Archer's Robin-chat ARE *Cossypha archeri*
Red-backed Scrub-Robin *Cercotrichas leucophrys*
Brown-backed Scrub-robin *Cercotrichas hartlaubi*
African Stonechat *Saxicola torquata*
Sooty Chat *Myrmecocichla nigra*
White-headed Black-chat *Myrmecocichla arnotti*
Red-throated Alethe ARE *Alethe poliophrys*
Fire-crested Alethe *Alethe diademata castanea*
White-starred Robin *Pogonocichla stellata*
Equatorial Akalat *Sheppardia aequatorialis*
Eastern Forest Robin *S. erythrothorax xanthogaster*

FLYCATCHERS: Muscicapidae

African Dusky Flycatcher *Muscicapa adusta*
Ashy Flycatcher *Muscicapa caerulescens*
Swamp Flycatcher *Muscicapa aquatica*
Forest Flycatcher *Fraseria ocreata*
Silverbird *Empidonis semipartitus*
Pale Flycatcher *Bradornis pallidus*
White-eyed Slaty-Flycatcher *Melaenornis fischeri*
Northern Black-Flycatcher *Melaenornis edolioides*
Yellow-eyed Black-Flycatcher ARE *Melaenornis ardesiacus*
Grey-throated Flycatcher (rare) *Myioparus griseigularis*

MONARCH FLYCATCHERS: Terpsiphonidae

White-tailed Blue-Flycatcher *Elminia albicauda*
Chestnut-capped Flycatcher *Erythrocerus mcallii*
African Paradise-Flycatcher *Terpsiphone viridis*
Red-bellied Paradise-Flycatcher *Terpsiphone rufiventer*

WARBLERS: Sylviidae (Sometimes placed in Cisticolidae)

Red-faced Cisticola *Cisticola erythrops*
Trilling Cisticola *Cisticola woosnami* HO
Whistling Cisticola *Cisticola lateralis*
Chubb's Cisticola *Cisticola chubbsi*
Rattling Cisticola *Cisticola chiniana*
Winding Cisticola *Cisticola galactotes*
Carruther's Cisticola *Cisticola carruthersi* LO
Croaking Cisticola *Cisticola natalensis*
Siffling (Short-winged) Cisticola *Cisticola brachypterus*
Foxy Cisticola *Cisticola troglodytes*
Zitting Cisticola *Cisticola juncidis*
Tawny-flanked Prinia *Prinia subflava*
Black-faced (Banded) Prinia *Prinia bairdii melanops*

Gray-capped Warbler *Eminia lepida*
Red-winged Grey Warbler (rare) *Drymocichla incana*
Chestnut-throated Apalis *Apalis porphyrolaema*
Buff-throated Apalis *Apalis rufogularis*
Ruwenzori (Collared) Apalis ARE *Apalis ruwenzorii*
Gray Apalis *Apalis cinerea*
Kungwe Apalis ARE (rare) *Apalis argentea*
Black-throated Apalis *Apalis jacksoni*
Masked Mountain Apalis ARE *Apalis personata*
Black-capped Apalis *Apalis nigriceps*
Gray-backed Camaroptera *Camaroptera brachyura brevicaudata*
Olive-green Camaroptera *Camaroptera chloronota*
Mountain Yellow Warbler *Chloropeta similis*
African Reed-Warbler *Acrocephalus baeticatus* HO
Great Reed-Warbler *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* HO
Greater Swamp Warbler *Acrocephalus rufescens* HO
White-winged Warbler *Bradypterus carpalis*
Evergreen Forest Scrub-Warbler *Bradypterus lopezi*
Cinnamon Bracken-Warbler *Bradypterus cinnamomeus*
Grauer's Rush Warbler ARE *Bradypterus graueri*
Moustached Grass-Warbler *Melocichla mentalis* HO
Buff-bellied Warbler *Phyllolais pulchella*
Rufous-crowned Eremomela *Eremomela badiceps*
Northern Crombec *Sylvietta brachyura*
Green Crombec *Sylvietta virens*
Lemon-bellied Crombec *Sylvietta denti* HO
Violet-backed *Hyliota violacea*
Green Hylia *Hylia prasina*
Short-tailed Warbler ARE *Hemitesia neumanni*
Black-faced Rufous Warbler *Bathmocercus rufus* HO
Yellow Longbill *Macrosphenus flavicans*
Gray Longbill *Macrosphenus concolor*
Uganda Woodland-Warbler (rare) *Phylloscopus budongensis*
Red-faced Woodland-Warbler ARE *Phylloscopus laetus*
Grauer's Warbler ARE *Graueria vittata*

WHITE-EYES: Zosteropidae

African Yellow White-eye *Zosterops senegalensis*

BATISES AND WATTLE-EYES: Platysteridae

Black-and-white Shrike-flycatcher *Bias musicus*

Brown-throated Wattle-eye *Platysteira cyanea*

Black-throated Wattle-eye *Platysteira peltata*

Chestnut Wattle-eye *Dyaphorophya castanea*

Jameson's Wattle-eye (rare) *Dyaphorophya jamesoni*

Western Black-headed Batis *Batis minor erlangeri*

Rwenzori Batis ARE *Batis diops*
Ituri Batis (rare) *Batis iturensis*

HELMETSHRIKES: Prionopidae
White Helmetshrike *Prionops plumatus*

BUSHSHRIKES: Malaconotidae
Northern Puffback *Dryoscopus gambensis*
Black-crowned Tchagra *Tchagra senegala*
Brown-crowned Tchagra *Tchagra australis*
Tropical Boubou *Laniarius aethiopicus*
Mountain Black Boubou *Laniarius poensis*
Black-headed Gonolek *Laniarius erythrogaster*
Papyrus Gonolek *Laniarius mufumbiri*
Luedher's Bushshrike *Laniarius luehderi*
Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike *Telophorus sulfureopectus* HO
Many-coloured Bushshrike *Telophorus multicolor*
Doherty's Bushshrike *Telophorus doherti*
Gray-headed Bushshrike *Malaconotus blanchoti*

SHRIKES: Laniidae
Lesser Gray Shrike *Lanius minor*
Gray-backed Fiscal *Lanius excubitoroides*
Common Fiscal *Lanius collaris*

ORIOLES: Oriolidae
Montane Oriole *Oriolus percivali*
Western Black-headed Oriole *Oriolus brachyrhynchus*
African Black-headed Oriole *Oriolus larvatus*

DRONGOS: Drongidae
Fork-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus adsimilis*

CROWS: Corvidae
Pied Crow *Corvus albus*
White-necked Raven *Corvus albicollis*
Piapiac *Ptilostomus afer*

TITS: Paridae
Dusky Tit *Melaniparus funereus*
White-shouldered Tit *Melaniparus guineensis*
Stripe-breasted Tit ARE *Melaniparus fasciiventer*

STARLINGS: Sturnidae
Waller's Starling *Onychognathus walleri*
Slender-billed Starling *Onychognathus tenuirostris*

Lesser Blue-eared Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis chloropterus*
Rueppell's Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis purpuropterus*
Splendid Starling *Lamprotornis splendidus*
Violet-backed Starling *Cinnyricinclus leucogaster*

OXPECKERS: Buphagidae
Red-billed Oxpecker *Buphagus erythrorhynchus*

SUNBIRDS: Nectarinidae
Bronze Sunbird *Nectarinia kilimensis*
Purple-breasted Sunbird ARE *Nectarinia purpureiventris*
Green-headed Sunbird *Cyanomitra verticalis*
Ruwenzori Blue-headed Sunbird ARE *Cyanomitra alinae*
Western Olive Sunbird *Cyanomitra olivacea*
Northern Double-collared Sunbird *Cinnyris preussi*
Ruwenzori Dbl-collared Sunbird ARE *Cinnyris stuhlmanni*
Olive-bellied Sunbird *Cinnyris chloropygia*
Regal Sunbird ARE *Cinnyris regia*
Copper Sunbird *Cinnyris cuprea*
Superb Sunbird *Cinnyris superba*
Marico Sunbird *Cinnyris mariquensis*
Red-chested Sunbird *Cinnyris erythrocerca*
Variable Sunbird *Cinnyris venusta*
Green-throated Sunbird *Chalcomitra rubescens*
Scarlet-chested Sunbird *Chalcomitra senegalensis*
Collared Sunbird *Hedydipna collaris*

SPARROWS: Passeridae
House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*
Northern Gray-headed Sparrow *Passer griseus*

WEAVERS: Ploceidae
Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-weaver *Plocepasser superciliosus*
Baglafaecht Weaver *Ploceus baglafaecht*
Spectacled Weaver *Ploceus ocularis*
Black-necked Weaver *Ploceus nigricollis*
Compact Weaver *Ploceus superciliosus*
Northern Brown-throated Weaver *Ploceus castanops*
Orange Weaver *Ploceus aurantius*
Village (Black-headed) Weaver *Ploceus cucullatus*
Little Weaver *Ploceus luteolus*
Slender-billed Weaver *Ploceus pelzelni*
Yellow-backed Weaver *Ploceus melanocephalus*
Golden-backed Weaver *Ploceus jacksoni*
Forest Weaver *Ploceus bicolor*
Weyn's Weaver *Ploceus weynsi*

Strange Weaver ARE *Ploceus alienus*
Black-billed Weaver *Ploceus melanogaster*
Vieillot's Black Weaver *Ploceus nigerrimus*
Grosbeak Weaver *Amblyospiza albifrons*
Red-billed Quelea *Quelea quelea*
Red-collared Widowbird *Euplectes ardens*
Fan-tailed Widowbird *Euplectes axillaris*
Black-winged Bishop *Euplectes hordeaceus*
Northern Red Bishop *Euplectes franciscanus*
Yellow-mantled Widowbird *Euplectes macrourus*

FINCHES: Estrildidae

Grey-headed Negrofinch *Nigrita canicapilla*
Red-winged Pytilia *Pytilia erythroptera*
Brown Twinspot *Clytospiza monteiri*
Dusky Crimsonwing ARE *Cryptospiza jacksoni*
Red-headed Bluebill *Spermophaga ruficapilla*
Red-billed Firefinch *Lagonosticta senegala*
Bar-breasted Firefinch *Lagonosticta rufopicta*
Black-bellied Firefinch *Lagonosticta rara*
Red-cheeked Cordonbleu *Uraeginthus bengalus*
Fawn-breasted Waxbill *Estrilda paludicola*
Common Waxbill *Estrilda astrild*
Black-rumped Waxbill *Estrilda troglodytes*
Black-crowned Waxbill *Estrilda nonnula*
Black-headed Waxbill *Estrilda atricapilla*
Bronze Mannikin *Lonchura cucullata*
Black-and-white Mannikin *Lonchura bicolor*

WHYDAHS: Viduidae

Pin-tailed Whydah *Vidua macroura*

SEEDEATERS: Fringillidae

Oriole Finch *Linurgus olivaceus*
Western Citril *Serinus frontalis*
Papyrus Canary *Serinus koliensis*
Yellow-fronted Canary *Serinus mozambicus*
Streaky Seedeater *Serinus striolatus*
Thick-billed Seedeater *Serinus burtoni*

BUNTINGS: Emberizidae

Cinnamon-breasted Bunting *Emberiza tahapisi*
Golden-breasted Bunting *Emberiza flaviventris*
Brown-rumped Bunting *Emberiza affinis*

MAMMALS

Eastern Mountain Gorilla *Gorilla gorilla berengii*
Chimpanzee *Pan paniscus*
Guereza Pied Colobus *Colobus guereza*
Olive Baboon *Papio anubis*
Vervet Monkey *Cercopithecus aethiops pygerythrus*
Sykes Blue Gentle Monkey *Cercopithecus nictitans stuhlmanni*
Kandt's Blue Monkey *Cercopithecus nictitans kandti*
Dent's Mona Monkey *Cercopithecus mona denti*
Red-tailed Monkey *Cercopithecus ascanius schmidti*
L'Hoest's Monkey *Cercopithecus lhoesti*
Yellow-winged Bat *Lavia frons*
Uganda Grass Hare *Poelagus marjorita*
Striped Ground Squirrel *Euxerus erythropus*
Carruther's Mountain Squirrel *Funisciurus carruthersi*
Boehm's Squirrel *Paraxerus alexandri*
Red-legged Sun Squirrel *Heliosciurus rufobrachium*
Ruwenzori Sun Squirrel *Heliosciurus ruwenzori*
African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*
Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibious*
Common Warthog *Phacochoerus africanus*
Buffalo *Syncerus caffer*
Bushbuck *Tragelaphus scriptus*
Oribi *Ourebia ourebi*
Kob *Kobus kob*
Defassa Waterbuck *Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa*
Jackson's Hartebeest *Alcelaphus buselaphus jacksoni*
Banded Mongoose *Mungos mungo*

REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS AND OTHER ANIMALS

Nile Soft-shelled Turtle *Trionyx triunguis*
Red-headed Rock Agama *Agama agama*
Nile Monitor *Varanus niloticus*
Nile Crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus*
Southern Rock Python *Python natalensis*