



A [Tropical Birding](#) set-departure tour  
June 12 – June 29, 2019

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This Uganda birding and nature tour is ideal not just for the first timer but also for regular visitors to Africa. This small country is often referred to as “Africa’s birding capital”; it is nearly in the middle of the continent, and this advantageous location means it encompasses many of the continent’s prime biomes.



**Rwenzori Apalis, a skittish Albertine Rift endemic seen at Ruhija**

Our tour started from the very great Lake Victoria that harbours the highly sought-after **Papyrus Gonolek** and **Carruther’s Cisticola**, then went to the Albertine Rift, Somali Masai, and the migratory corridors that the Palearctic migrants favour year after year.

Uganda has two wet and dry seasons, and for this reason, most resident birds breed twice in a year. Our scheduled departure usually runs in June. During this time of the year, the first rainy season is at its end, and the country is all green with an abundant food supply for adult birds to feed the young. It is at this time that some mega birds like **Grauer’s Broadbill** and **Green-breasted Pitta** that are famous for eluding birders, reach their breeding

grounds. This year we were delighted to enjoy magnificent views of all these tough beauties, and a great collection of the continent's unique bird families like the turacos, up to thirty species of raptors, among many others that summed up to **530 trip birds**. Our eyes also took in **56 mammals**, **10 reptiles**, dramatically changing scenery, stunning green vegetation, and golden savannas during the evenings.

### Day 1 – June 12, 2019: Meeting and Birding Entebbe Botanical Gardens

We started our birding at Entebbe Botanical Gardens. The unique gardens are the closest and the most birdy spot around Entebbe, and quite close to our hotel, so a short drive got us there.



**Great Blue Turaco is not only the largest but also the only that is blue-coloured.**

The gardens, which were initially a research station, have a vast collection of tropical plants that include some bizarre looking and gigantic trees that large and colourful regional birds favour for nesting. Birds like **Grey Parrot**, **Black-and-white Casqued Hornbill**, **Ross's** and **Great Blue Turacos** are some of the beauties that showed quickly during our leisurely birding walk here.

Setting off from the hotel, a nice **Ruppell's Starling** saw us off from its patch on the power lines, and on arriving in the gardens, the team was excited to see a group of Vervet monkeys. While observing our first primates, birds called for our attention! Nearby, a **Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird**, **Klaas's Cuckoo** and **Scarlet-chested Sunbird** showed up quickly. The walk from the parking lot down to the shoreline harboured **Crowned Hornbills**, **Grey Parrots**, several **weavers** that included **Orange**, **Black-headed**, **Village**,



**Slender-billed, Vielloit's, Grossbeak and Golden-backed.** If you like to play about with similar looking birds, the African Weavers are a great family to start with, and the gardens here present them properly. You can imagine one coming after another and having a breeding colony of more than five species on all sorts of plumages! We also enjoyed outstanding looks at the **Red-chested** and **Scarlet-chested Sunbirds, Long-tailed Cormorant, Striated Heron, Grey Kestrel** and many more.

### Day 2 - June 13, 2019: Shoebill Search at Mabamba and to Lake Mburo.

A typical Uganda birding tour always wants to see the **Shoebill**, a Pelecaniformes of extraordinary appearance! For this morning, we enjoyed our proper breakfast at our hotel and drove off to Mabamba. Since we had had a great introduction to Ugandan birds at Entebbe Botanical Gardens, we did not do stops along the way except for the very few close-ups. When we arrived at our first destined location, we took on the usual big canoes that are operated by the locals and focused on finding the Shoebill first. On the boat, we accepted to take in the well patched and presenting birds like the **Malachite Kingfisher, Squacco Heron, Fan-tailed Widowbird, Grey-hooded Gull, African Jacana** and **Purple Heron**. We got to the Shoebill and enjoyed great views of this wowing gigantic flying bird. He stood steadily in the sedge, and aquatic fens, and tried hunting for all the time we were with him. The Shoebill is the kind of birds one does not want to stop looking! His yellow iris looks through the observant's heart and the hooked nail that you would expect to be of primary use when feeding, is pretty eye-catching.

While enjoying this lingering moment, a flock of five **Knob-billed Duck** flew by and only attracted a few seconds look since the Shoebill had taken control. We left him hunting and went to the papyrus which is a different micro-habitat around this marsh and found the skittish **Papyrus Gonolek**. Other birds that we needed included **Lesser Jacana**, which we observed three individuals in the usual manner of being shying off, **Long-toed Lapwing, Grey and Black-headed Herons**.



Two great sightings of the Shoebill reminded the group that dinosaurs never died

Our drive continued to Lake Mburo, stopping at the equator for lunch and flying **Little Swifts**. Also, along the journey, we achieved great views of **Long-crested Eagle** and **Lilac-breasted Roller** as they patched by the power poles and lines.

The last drive to the park and our accommodation left a lot on our mind; we got introduced to thicket birds like **Trilling, Singing and Siffling Cisticolas, Black-headed Gonolek, Nubian Woodpecker, Verreaux's Eagle-owl, Blue-napped Mousebird, Mayer's Parrot, Crested and Red-necked Francolin**. To our mammal list, we added the Maneless Zebra, Rothschild's Giraffe, Waterbuck, Impala, African Buffalo, Common Warthog and Dwarf Mongoose.

After dinner, we went out and found ourselves a whole five **Pennant-winged Nightjars, Black-shouldered** and only heard **Square-tailed Nightjar** and **African Scops-Owl**.

### Day 3 – June 14, 2019: Birding Lake Mburo and Transfer to Ruhija

Today we were heading into the mountains of the Albertine Rift. These mountains are famous for their scenery that formed as a result upward warping form the movements of the tectonic plates several years ago and the Virunga volcanoes of which, one Nyiragongo in DR Congo is still active. Ian Campbell a professional geologist was with me on this tour, and he took us through a detailed talk about the formation of these ranges and the surroundings. We had several talks in relation to the geology, a unique spice that was added to the tour.



Good looks at the **Palmnut Vultures** on deferent occasions

We started the day with a **Levaillant's Cuckoo** that showed up at the parking lot at boarding time to catch up with morning boat ride on Lake Mburo. This boat ride was our only spot for the shy **African Finfoot**, and all went well as we sailed away with both a male

and a female. Looking around, great views of **Carruther's Cisticola**, **Little Bittern**, **White-winged Swamp Warbler** which is a member of a tight African family and genus of birds called *Bradypterus*. We also saw **Spectacled**, **Red-headed** and **Holub's Golden Weaver**, **Water Thick-knee** and a **Black Crake** among others.

Our drive to the end of day's destination, we managed to see more birds and wildlife of which **Little Bee-eaters**, **Augur Buzzard**, a very distant **Wahlberg's Eagle** and **Northern Fiscal** were inclusive.

#### Day 4 -June 15, 2019: Eastern Gorilla Tracking and Birding

Since tracking Eastern Gorillas is optional, some did not sign up for the activity; therefore, we split the group into two. The ape group went into the forest, and the birding group went to find the birds. Great excitement is always the result after this incomparable experience. Our group tracked the Bitukukura family, and eight members of this family presented very well for viewing, photography opportunities were great and lingering memories were carried out of the forest.

The experience ended quite early since the group did a less than thirty minutes' walk to the great apes, so we returned and had our lunch at the lodge.

In the afternoon we went out for birding with the effort to start collecting up our Albertine Rift endemics. We walked the community trail and also drove along the main road in search for the Handsome Francolin that would only show up later up but enjoyed significant observations of the **Rwenzori Nightjar** at one stop that we did. Among the several beauties recorded today were the endemic **Black-faced** and **Rwenzori Apalises**, **Northern Puffback**, **Rameron Pigeon**, **Red-faced Woodland Warbler**, **African Hill Babbler** and **White-tailed Blue Flycatcher** as they fanned their tails to flash insects before eating them. We saw **Collared**, **Northern Double-collared** and **Regal Sunbirds**, **Cinnamon-chested Bee-eaters**, **Grey** and a young male of **Petit's Cuckoo-shrikes**, **Yellow-crowned Canary**, **Thick-billed Seed-eater**, **Mountain Illadopsis** and many more.



Yellow-eyed Black-Flycatcher, another of the several Albertine Rift endemics seen



**Day 5 – June 16, 2019: Birding the Amufa Trail of Ruhija**

Anywhere in Uganda is terrific to bird; however, my favourite spot is Ruhija and today was the day to explore it. I love the quality of birds here, and I always feel a special attachment to the micro-habitats here. Picking them out by their calls and identification of the micro-habitats they live, is my most favourite part of birding. We walked the Amufa trail and not the usual Mubwindi swamp walk, and this trail leads to a right spot that the hard to find **Grauer's Broadbill** had chosen for breeding.



**An adult Grauer's Broadbill bring food to the young**

The morning was quite slow, but as the day warmed up, the birds became more active. Some great views included a couple of **Blue-headed Sunbirds**, which is an Albertine endemic that was followed by many more.

We made it well to the swamp and had pleasant views of the Grauer's Broadbill. The pair we saw had chicks that they were feeding. We decided to have our packed lunch within the nearby proximity and then tried out a **Red-chested Flufftail** that only cooperated by the call. Acceptable views of the **Abyssinian Thrush** and **Grauer's Swamp Warbler** were far a significant compensation. In the canopies of this surrounding, we got **Lagden's Bush-shrike**, **White-headed Woodhoopoe**, **Crowned Eagle** and **Ayres' Hawk-eagle**.

**Day 6 – June 17, 2019: Birding to Buhoma of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park**

This part of Bwindi is at a lower elevation by a whole eight hundred metres below sea level. It is simply a super good birding site. Although the previous two days at Ruhija had been great, we still had a few elegant birds to find! Therefore, we drove back along the main road for **Handsome Francolin**, which turned out successfully. The pair we met were feeding by the side of the way, and our views were great to okay for some group members. Our few

stops and walks saw, a very well displaying **Doherty's Bush-shrike**, the skittish vine dwelling **Albertine Boubou**, **Archer's Robin-chat**, the brightly-coloured **White-starred Robin**, a pair the cute-looking looking **Kandt's Waxbills**, **Streaky Seed-eaters** and **Strange Weavers**. We continued with our drive to Buhoma and did a stop in the famous "Neck" and looked out for the **Cassin's Flycatcher** at its micro-habitat which is first flowing streams and the same time we got **Black-faced Rufous-Warbler**. Ahead of this spot, we stopped at a pond at which we scored big on the **black Bee-eater** and an **African Black Duck** that stayed for all the time we spent here. We also had our lunch at this spot and added **Common Waxbill**, and we heard **Many-coloured Bush-shrike** for our list.



The elusive Kivu Ground-Thrush gave us ample views

After arriving at our very well-set lodge, a heavy rainfall followed, failing us going out for birding to the secondary forest which was the plan, so we altered the procedure to birding from the restaurants. The restaurant here has an adorable opening that overlooks the forest; it is a great spot to start working on your seventeen Greenbuls that can be seen with less effort in this forest. It turned out to be quite productive, presenting an **African Blue Flycatcher**, **Brown-throated Wattle-eye**, **White-breasted** and **Grey-headed Nigrita**, **Black-billed Weaver**, **Green-headed**, **Olive** and **Bronze Sunbirds** a couple of swifts that included **Horus**, **Scarce** and **African Black**. After our delicious dinner, we went out in search of the **African Wood-owl**, although we did not get fortunate.

#### Day 7 – June 18, 2019: Birding Buhoma Main Trail

This morning we took on the Buhoma main trail. We started with the secondary forest since it was still a little dark and managed to get **Cabanis' Greenbul**, this species tends to keep in



the undergrowth in the morning hours and shows up in small family groups, **Grey-winged, Blue-shouldered** and **Red-capped Robin-chat** as the light improved. This secondary forest has only been able to regrow since 1992. 1992 is about the time when Bwindi Impenetrable National Park was gazetted, and particular interest to protect the endangered Eastern gorilla was the critical reason.



**Grey-winged Robin-Chat** an undergrowth bird that sometimes shows very well

Our little attention paid to the canopies, showed us **Grey-green Bush-shrike, Buff-throated Apalis, White-tailed Blue Flycatcher, Black-necked Weaver, Dusky Blue Flycatcher**, two **Cuckoos**; **African Emerald** and **Klaas's** as they fed in a caterpillar-filled tree. We saw a pair of **Luhder's Bush-shrike**, a **White-tailed Ant-Thrush** that joined a **Red-tailed** and **Toro Olive Greenbul** insect feeding party and the extremely attractive **Red-headed Bluebill**. When we approached the primary forest, the activity took a peak, and our Greenbul list continued to grow bigger. **Shelley's, Ansorge's, Grey, Plain, Honeyguide** and **Red-tailed Greenbuls** moved and showed nicely among other foresters.

A displaying African Broadbill too brought much excitement to the group in a manner close the **Kivu Ground-Thrush** that was first heard singing deep in the forest. This gem of the Albertine rift undergrowth came into my very soft whistle and gave great views to the team, and the beautiful views of soaring **Ayre's Hawk-eagle** wowed everyone of us. We caught up with the **Red-throated Alethe** which was our last Albertine Rift endemic to be added on the list, we saw **Green-throated Sunbird** and bettered our **Purple-breasted Sunbird** views. We looked into the mossy branches in search for the mid-strata dwelling **White-bellied Robin-Chat**. Among the mammals seen today, the Black-fronted duiker stole the show.



### Day 8 – June 19, 2019: Birding to Queen Elizabeth National Park

Today, the tour continued to considerably deferent in habitat! We left the montane forests for a high habitat diverse park. After our proper breakfast, we drove down and birded the secondary forest for **Many-coloured Bush-shrike** and **Blue-shouldered Robin-Chat**. A bonus **Tambourine Dove** that was feeding on the roadside after finding our prime targets was enjoyed. Our drive to and through Ishasha, the southern sector of **Queen Elizabeth National Park**, saw **Yellow Bishop**, **Southern Red Bishop** and **Red-collared Widowbird** on full breeding plumage. The true Savannahs and the nearby bushes fed us with great looks at **Stout** and **Croaking Cisticolas**, **White-headed Barbet**, a female **Marsh Tchagra** patched on the long grasses and nicely showing its very thick and big bill compared to the other Tchagras; we also managed to get delightful observation of the **Grey-capped Warbler**, **African Grey Woodpecker** and **Holubs' Golden Weaver**. The beautiful skies of Queen Elizabeth National Park added a few raptors to our list that included **Brown** and **Banded Snake-Eagles**, **Martial Eagle**, **Lizard Buzzard** and **White-backed Vultures**. Our mammal list continued to impress us with African Bush Elephant, Waterbuck, Kob and Yellow-winged Bat.

### Day 9 – June 20, 2019: Birding Queen Elizabeth National Park

Since we stayed at the escarpment, this morning we came down into the valley to enjoy the great game and the birds that this park protects. A very scenic view and amazing equatorial Africa sunrise were in the best of our timing alongside watching birds. Queen Elizabeth National Park is Uganda second largest National park and yet has the highest diversity of habitat as it does wildlife. Into the valley, our first genuine stop hosted a pair of **Fan-tailed Grassbirds** that were surrounded by **Wing-snapping Cisticola**, **Copper Sunbird**, **Red-faced Cisticola** and **Black Coucal** in the back that was pulled out by Eagle-eyed Heather. While birding the environs of the information centre and taking care of the paperwork, we got outstanding views of **Lesser-masked Weaver**, **Buff-bellied Warbler** and four very lovely Mauritius Tomb Bats at the same spot.

We proceeded to the Kasenyi game tracks which are an all open area, but with a few Euphorbia Candelabrum, here we got our three larks, less by one of the targeted numbers! We saw **Rufous-napped**, **Red-capped** and **White-tailed Larks**. We got lucky with the ground birds that included a **Crowned Lapwing** and a couple that we had seen earlier, **Temminck's Courser**, **Kittlitz's Plover**, **Small Button Quail** and an **African Crake**. Continuing with the drive to the salt crater, we added **Black-chinned Quail-finch** to our growing list.



**African Skimmers at the Kazinga Channel**

After our lunch with new arrival migrant **Barn** and **Bank Swallows**, we headed for a birding/game boat ride on the Kazinga Channel. This boat ride is a very productive one that none can easily compare. This is the kind of boat ride where you view big game like Elephants, African Buffalo and Hippopotamus at the closest quarters possible. Also, this short ride of only two hours saw us off with Flocks of **African Skimmer**, recently arrived **Common Greenshank** and a **Marsh Sandpiper**, **African Spoonbill**, **Pink-backed Pelicans**, **Great Cormorants** a well Sun-lit **Red-throated** and **Madagascar Bee-eaters**, **Saddle-Billed** and **Yellow-billed Stork**. The **Red-throated Bee-eater** being very colourful, struck the attention of every participant.

#### **Day 10 – June 21, 2019: Birding to Kibale Forest and Environs**

This morning we decided to take a little walk out of our accommodation gate after breakfast only to catch up with the vehicle ten minutes later. We looked around for **Speckle-breasted Woodpecker** and **Grey-headed Bush-shrike** that frequent this place but never got lucky. However, we got a great deal of other good-looking birds like a breeding male **Black Bishop**, a beautifully plumaged **Golden-breasted Bunting** and a couple of **Western Citril individuals**. While doing our drive, we spotted a roadside patched **Moustached Grass Warbler**, the first one of our trip although we had heard them a few times; we backed up and got useful observations, and at the same spot, **Red-faced Cisticola**, a very cooperative **Sulphur-breasted Bush-shrike**, **Black-crowned Tchagra** and **White-headed Barbet** showed up. We continued to Kasese, and along the way, we met up with flocks of thousands of the Ploceus family members mixed up! When the dry season is approaching, these birds collect up in huge flocks and find seeds together, at this stage, the breeding display is secondary. There were countless **White-winged** and **Fan-tailed**

**Widowbirds, Red-billed Queleas, and Black Bishops!** Also, at this spot, we heard our first **Brown Babblers**.

We continued with our drive through Kasese and Fort Portal towns to our accommodation and checked in before proceeding for an afternoon walk at the Bigodi wetland sanctuary. This community-based initiative is one of the few that have honestly benefited the community. The proceeds are passed on the community, and several individuals are directly employed. The walk covers some riverine forest microhabitats, Papyrus and Cultivation. Here, we got great looks of our first, and only **White-spotted Flufftail** individuals, a very nicely posing **Purple-headed Starling** was scoped to observe the iridescence against the sun, we added two barbets added to our list! The **Hairy-breasted** was seen both calling and relaxed and a very lovely **Yellow-billed** too patched up very close. We saw very well a female **Superb Sunbird, Alpine Swift, Sabine's Spinetail** and bettered our **White-tailed Ant-Thrush** views among other sightings. Our mammal list continued to grow with a Uganda Mangabey and Uganda Red Colobus for primates and a Forest Elephant in the middle of the road as we drove back to our accommodation.

### Day 11 – June 22, 2019: Birding Kibale Forest

Today we were doubling; doing birds and the searching for Chimpanzee our closest cousins. Birds, spectacular butterflies and primates, small and big to the largest in Africa favour this mid-elevation forest habitat. A perfect area for the overlap of lowland and montane species. We had a very early breakfast and headed to the forest. It is always a better idea getting in there early to listen out for **Green-breasted Pitta** display sounds, display sound aids a big deal in locating this sensational African bird. Following the recent sightings, we covered the most likely trails and by 8:30 am, every one of the group had had a great observation of this hard to find a ground-feeding bird.





During our time to and after finding the Pitta, we saw and heard a few other birds among which with the crepuscular **Red-chested Owlet**, **Western Black-headed Oriole**, **Brown and Scaly-breasted Illadopsis**, **Blue-breasted Kingfisher**, the colourful **Narina Trogon**, **Chestnut Wattle-Eye**, Flyby view of **Lesser Honeyguide** and **Rufous Flycatcher Thrush**. The walk continued to the Chimpanzee; the group had excellent views although the Mountain Gorilla views remained more outstanding and later broke off after lunch. After lunch, we did a short walk around the gardens while we waited for the best moment to enter the forest to find some pigeons and other foresters. The gardens gave us both **Brown-backed** and **Red-backed Scrub-Robins** with the former offering spectacular views on a powerline, **Black-crowned Waxbill**, **White-browed Crombec** and a **Blue-spotted Wood-dove** as it fed on the ground. When we proceeded to the forest, we enjoyed a couple of fly by **Afep Pigeons**, a family of **African Shrike-Flycatchers**, **Black-necked Weaver**, **Narrow-tailed**, **Splendid** and **Purple-headed Starlings**, a pair of **Ashy Flycatchers**, **Thick-billed Honeyguide**, one male and female **Golden-crowned Woodpecker** among others as they took turns on the dead trees in the middle of the forest. This was another well-done exhilarating day.

### Day 12 – June 23, 2019: Birding to Masindi Town

After a full day and two nights around areas of Kibale Forest, we had to change location. This morning we were to start for a long drive that would get us to Masindi in the early evening hours. The lengthy trips are less felt if a few birdy stops are included, therefore we started with an easy walk at our lodge and got ourselves great views of **Grey Parrots**, a pair of duetting **Tropical Boubou**, the colourful **Black-crowned Waxbills**, **Grey Tit-Flycatcher**, **Green-throated Sunbird**, **Alpine Swift** and did our best to get **Speckle-breasted Woodpecker** in vain.

We left the lodge and did the next stop at Fort Portal where we got our couple of **Little Rush Warbler**, another **Blue-headed Coucal** and the rare **Northern Masked Weaver**. We proceeded with the drive and spent a few minutes in the Kibale forest park that is along the Kampala road. This was intended to target **Masked Apalis**, **Yellow-mantled Weaver** and **White-napped Pigeon**; this we achieved although the pigeon views were of a fly by individual. We also got great looks at **Red-tailed Bristlebill**, **White-browed Crombec**, **Banded Prinia**, **Olive Green Camaroptera** as it made its way up the vines and a collection of very fancy butterflies looking butterflies.

We proceeded and had our lunch at Kagadi, picking a **Wahlberg's Eagle** that was flying among other birds and did a stretching stop when we got closer to Hoima. This stop added a whole lot of good birds to our list, among which included a **Whistling Cisticola** that patched on top of the bushes. A beautiful **Grey-headed Oliveback**, a pair of **African Firefinch**, **Brown-backed Scrub Robin**, a furious flock of **Brown Babblers**, two male **Yellow-Mantled Widowbirds** that never lasted another thirty seconds after we got our eyes on them and **Compact Weavers** were also among the birds at the stop. Continuing to Masindi town amidst rain as we approached the destination, the roadside patches added **African Goshawk** and **White-throated Bee-eater** to our ever-growing list.

**Day 13 – June 24, 2019: Birding the Royal Mile**

Another great birding day came. If you have not heard, the Royal Mile, which is located in Budongo forest, ranks high among Uganda's prime birding spots. This part of the country has range-restricted specialties that the only other place to be found would be the Democratic Republic of the Congo. We had an early breakfast and headed to for the big one. Typically, the forest edge starts the day with some good ones and in today's case, we did get the **African Yellow Warbler** as it nearly sang its throat out for us, we also saw **Lesser Blue-eared Starling** and **Yellow-mantled Widowbirds**.



**Chocolate-backed Kingfisher, a Royal Mile specialty**

When we started walking our mile, we paid attention to what spoke to us, and all that came in for quick observation conversations. Towards lunchtime, we doubled our efforts and found the **Chocolate-backed Kingfisher, African Dwarf Kingfisher, Chestnut-capped Flycatcher** and **Rufous-crowned Eremomela** as they hang up in the canopies, **Forest Robin, Jameson's Wattle-eye, White-thighed Hornbill** and only guides view of **Nahan's Francolin, Black-headed Paradise Fly-catcher, Grey Longbill** views that desired a better one and the **Brown-eared Woodpecker**. After lunch, we continued birding amidst flocks of butterflies before it rained us out. We got views of very tiny **Lemon-bellied Crombec** while it was up in the canopy, a juvenile **Blue-throated Roller, Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo, Yellow-browed Crombec, African Forest Flycatcher, Western Black-headed Oriole** and **Crowned Eagle** patrolling the skies.

**Day 14 – June 25, 2019: Birding to Murchison Falls National Park**

After two pleasant nights stay at Uganda's oldest hotel, we had to transfer to the country's largest national park. Murchison Falls National park which is close to 3900sqkms. A park blessed with a high diversity of habitats, the world's most powerful waterfalls, the mighty river Nile and a collection of classic African wildlife. This drive could have taken us two and a half hours, but we chose to bird through Busingiro forest and the Butiaba escarpment because of the bonus birds they could offer us.

Driving to our first planned stop at Busingiro, we had to pull over by the roadside to better our **Brown Twinspot**, **Grey-headed Oliveback** and **Lizard Buzzard** Views; this worked out well.



**Brown Twinspot** seen on two occasions during the tour

Along the main road through Busingiro, we pulled **Brown** and **Pale-breasted Illadopsises** and **Forest Robin** out of the forest undergrowth and also got more looks at the **Yellow-browed** and **Olive Green Camaroptera**, an **African Pygmy Kingfisher** that was at just below eye level.

We proceeded to the escarpment and looked through and over thickets for a few grassland, thickets and woodland birds. Our beautiful collection here included the most distinctive Cisticola in the region; **Foxy Cisticola**, this little beauty patched atop the tree. A pair of **Black-billed Barbets** flew in while we were having great scope views of **Black-billed Wood-doves** and **Brubru** in the one focus. We enjoyed fantastic closeup, and scope observations of **Black-winged** and **Northern Red Bishops**, **Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-weavers** a family of **White-shouldered Black-Tits** as the adults fed their young one, **Grey-headed Kingfisher**, **Spotted Palm-Thrush** and a **Silverbird** among other birds.

During the drive to catch the 4:00 pm ferry that we targeted, we did quick stops during which we got and watched a **Giant Kingfisher**, **Dark-chanting Goshawk** and **White-rumped Seed-eater**. After a successful Ferry crossing over the river Nile, we drove to our lodge under a fantastic evening golden sunlight that gave us some of the most exquisite game observations on the continent! We were able to add Lelwel's Hartebeest and Oribi to our mammal list, and among the many birds we saw, a vocalizing **Black-bellied Bustard**, **Abyssinian Ground-Hornbills**, **Martial Eagle** and **Speckle-fronted Weavers** were the favourite. We checked in to our accommodation and later enjoyed an excellently cooked African buffet.



**Day 15 – June 26, 2019: Birding Murchison Falls NP Game Drives and Boat Ride to the Bottom of the Falls**

**The Kudu which is also Uganda's national mammal showed up in thousands**

We were here to explore the treasures of Uganda's National park. To do it to the coolest, we started early and explored these vast savannahs and scanned through all the acacia trees and the plentiful Borassus palm, which are a result of African Bush Elephant in this park. Our first sighting was a better view of the previous day seen **Abyssinian Ground Hornbill** and the **Hooded Vulture** that we had only seen in flight at Entebbe Botanical Gardens. Today's individual patches close to the road and excellent views were the results. Continuing with the drive, we got a couple of **Heuglin's Francolin** by the roadside, two pairs of **Spotted Thick-knee** each pair by itself, **Shelley's Rufous Sparrow** and more **Black-bellied Bustard** views before we got overwhelming pictures of the African Lion that the group desired to see at this point of the trip. This single male we found, laid some 30 meters away from its well-hidden prey that we could only see later, he did the typical Lion lazy behaviours, especially after a proper meal. He rolled back and forth on his back, yawned a couple of times until he got up and walked to its prey.

We went on with our birding and took the best places to find some of the birds that were on our target list but did stop for Side-striped Jackal and Spotted Hyenas as our new and morning mammals. We saw very well, **Ruppell's Griffon**, **Mourning-collared** and **Vinaceous Doves**, **Gull-billed** and **White-winged Terns**, a relatively big flock of **Spur-winged Goose**, **Banded Martins**, two new **Bee-eaters** for the trip; **Swallow-tailed** and **Northern Carmine**, **Black-headed Lapwings** and a Fly-off **Common Quail** that was only seen by me.

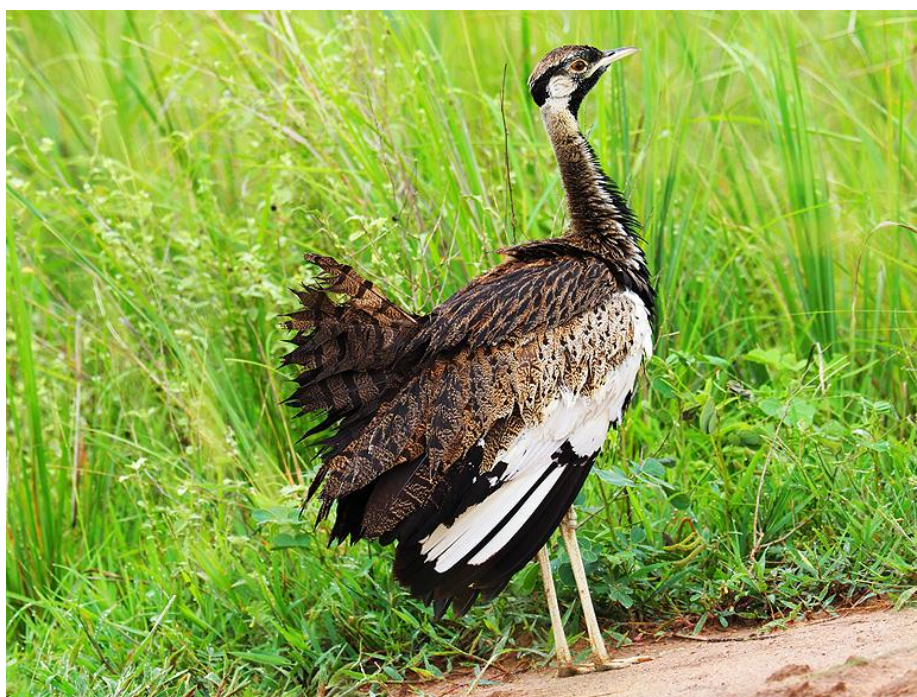


**Giant Kingfisher at Murchison Falls National Park**

We broke off for lunch with three more Lions and a Patas Monkey as more mammals added to our list. After lunch, we took a boat ride to the bottom of the Murchison Falls. Being in this park after which the Falls are named, leaving the park without observing them, would not be the best decision. Going upstream, we managed to add **Yellow-throated Greenbul**, a male **Giant Kingfisher**, **Red-winged Grey Warbler** and very secretive **White-crested Turaco**. At the top of the falls, we enjoyed close up views of **Rock Pratincole** and **Cassin's Flycatcher**.

#### **Day 16 – June 27, 2019: Boat Ride to the Delta and Evening Game Drive**

Our third day in the park also called for an early start for a boat ride downstream to the Delta and lake Albert. This boat ride intends to find more birds than those seen on the trip upstream.



**A Black-bellied Bustard drying after a rain early morning**



We birded along the riverine forest and through papyrus and by the banks, we found a couple of **Water Thick-knees** together with the **Senegal Thick-knees**, we got better views of **Goliath Heron**, **Spur-winged Goose** and worked on our acrocephalus warblers to see **Lesser Swamp** and **African Reed Warblers**.

Beautiful looks at **Giant Kingfishers** again and a second great sighting of the **Shoebill**. Among the few most reliable spots in Uganda, Murchison Falls National Park is one of them with an 80% sighting chances. This particular individual, we spotted a long distance away and made our way close to it. Among other birds, we saw before breaking off for lunch, included the giant **Denham's Bustard** and the brightly bill-coloured **Saddle-billed Stork**.

In the late afternoon, we took on to our vehicle and went back to the game tracks for a few more great birds with a plan of returning late for dinner to be able to catch up some nocturnal. The plan worked quite well; as we were able to find our last and expected Vulture, and that was the **White-headed Vulture**. The Kob remains that had been taken care of by vultures the previous day, had Side-striped Jackals cleaning up the remaining mess and we enjoyed great views of antelopes against the lovely evening sunlight. Close to the Albert Nile that we drove by, we got a very close observation of a male **Greater Painted Snipe** before meeting up with a pride of seven Lions.



The colourful Red-throated Bee-eaters at Murchison Falls National Park

When darkness came in, the **Nightjars** that we had hoped for did not play ball, but we got three species of Owls sighting! We saw the **Barn Owl** flying over the Savannah, **Grayish Eagle-owl** along the road as it hunted gerbils and other rodents, and the tiny **Northern White-faced Owl** spotted fifty metres away by Mark. Our mammal's list continued to grow with Slender, Marsh, White-tailed and Banded Mongooses, Emin's Gerbil, Cape Hare and the Bunyoro Rabbit.



**Day 17 – June 28, 2019: Transfer to Kampala via the Top of Murchison Falls.**

It was time for us to leave the beautiful Savannah for a night in Kampala, the country's capital. We started early and crossed the ferry with a Spotted Hyena sighting on our day's list and drove to the top of Murchison Falls. On our way, we stopped for a flyby **White Helmet Shrike** and a White Morph of the **African Paradise Flycatcher**. These falls are arguably the world's most powerful! They are not very big or wide like some you may have seen before but think of the world's longest river which is hundreds of metres wide squeezing through a narrow cleft of up to eight feet and a drop point of forty feet. The water pressure here is first that it will freeze anyone's dream of doing the whole Nile on a boat at any point in time. Coming from the falls, we got **Blue-breasted Kingfisher** and our only sighting of the **Western Violet-backed Sunbird**. Proceeding to Kampala, we did find a family of the busy **Green-backed Eremomela**, had a brief look at the **Fawn-breasted Waxbill**, **Black-headed Batis**, **Brown-rumped Bunting**, **African Black Headed Oriole**, a pair of **Green Wood-hoopoe** as they flew over our heads and two glossy blue starlings; **Bronze-tailed** and **Lesser Blue-eared**. Our perfect timing never got us stuck in the famous Kampala evening traffic.



On the way to Masindi we had the tough to observe Masked Apalis

**Day 18 – June 29, 2019: Birding Mabira Forest and Transfer to Entebbe For Departure**

Our last morning covered Mabira Forest, and this forest lies west of Kampala and excellent habitat for many Guinea-Congo forest biome specialities. Alethe species so much favour thick forest undergrowth here. I was able to get a look at the tough to observe **Brown-chested Alethe**, fly by views of **Fire-crested Alethe**, We got **Scaly-breasted Illadopsis** again, **Forest Robin**, **Yellow-lored Bristlebill**, **Buff-spotted Woodpecker** and a glimpse on **Red-headed Bluebill**. We got better pictures of **Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo**, **Black-billed Turaco**, we worked hard for the **Purple-throated Cuckoo-shrike** in vain and only heard the

**Lowland Sooty Boubou** among others. After our lunch at the very serene Rain Forest Lodge, we transferred to Entebbe picking up the trip's only **African Hobby** along the way.

All in all, we had a successful trip and this came as a result of teamwork, many thanks to Desiree, Shallon and Herbert for systematically organizing the trip, a very corporative birding team, very helpful and friendly site guides – Mark Bankunda, Gordon, Mathew, Raymond, and all rangers of Uganda Wildlife Authority we worked with.

### Bird Checklist

#### Order by

Checklist Order, common and scientific names are those by J.F. Clements, Birds of the World Version 2018 with all current updates. Extracted from Avibase – The world bird database.

Abbreviation: **H** in the third column is for Heard only and **G** is seen by Guide  
Bird species names in **bold** are Albertine Rift endemics seen

#### ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae

White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	
Knob-billed Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	
Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	
African Black Duck	<i>Anas sparsa</i>	
Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>	

#### GALLIFORMES: Numididae

Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	
Crested Guineafowl	<i>Guttera pucherani</i>	

#### GALLIFORMES: Odontophoridae

Nahan's Francolin	<i>Ptilopachus nahani</i>	G
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#### GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae

Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	G
<b>Handsome Francolin</b>	<b><i>Pternistis nobilis</i></b>	
Heuglin's Francolin	<i>Pternistis icterorhynchus</i>	
Red-necked Francolin	<i>Pternistis afer</i>	
Crested Francolin	<i>Dendroperdix sephaena</i>	

#### PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae

Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	G
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#### COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae

Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>	
Afep Pigeon	<i>Columba unicincta</i>	
Rameron Pigeon	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>	
Bronze-naped Pigeon	<i>Columba iriditorques</i>	H
White-naped Pigeon	<i>Columba albinucha</i>	
Mourning Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>	
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	
Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	
Vinaceous Dove	<i>Streptopelia vinacea</i>	
Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	
Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	
Black-billed Wood-Dove	<i>Turtur abyssinicus</i>	
Blue-spotted Wood-Dove	<i>Turtur afer</i>	
Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	
African Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron calvus</i>	

**OTIDIFORMES: Otididae**

Denham's Bustard	<i>Neotis denhami</i>
Black-bellied Bustard	<i>Lissotis melanogaster</i>

**MUSOPHAGIFORMES: Musophagidae**

Great Blue Turaco	<i>Corythaeola cristata</i>
Black-billed Turaco	<i>Tauraco schuettii</i>
White-crested Turaco	<i>Tauraco leucolophus</i>
Ross's Turaco	<i>Musophaga rossae</i>
Bare-faced Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides personatus</i>
Eastern Plantain-eater	<i>Crinifer zonurus</i>

**CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae**

Senegal Coucal	<i>Centropus senegalensis</i>
Blue-headed Coucal	<i>Centropus monachus</i>
White-browed Coucal	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>
Black Coucal	<i>Centropus grillii</i>
Blue Malkoha	<i>Ceuthmochares aereus</i>
Levaillant's Cuckoo	<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>
Dideric Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>



Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>
African Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>
Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cercococcyx mechowi</i>
Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cercococcyx montanus</i>
Black Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>
Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>

**CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae**

Pennant-winged Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus vexillarius</i>	
Black-shouldered Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus nigriscapularis</i>	
<b>Rwenzori Nightjar</b>	<b><i>Caprimulgus ruwenzorii</i></b>	
Swamp Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus natalensis</i>	H
Square-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>	H

**CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Apodidae**

Sabine's Spinetail	<i>Rhaphidura sabini</i>
Scarce Swift	<i>Schoutedenapus myoptilus</i>
Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>
African Swift	<i>Apus barbatus</i>
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>
Horus Swift	<i>Apus horus</i>
White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>
African Palm-Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>

**GRUIFORMES: Sarothruridae**

White-spotted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura pulchra</i>	
Red-chested Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura rufa</i>	H

**GRUIFORMES: Rallidae**

African Crake	<i>Crex egregia</i>
Lesser Moorhen	<i>Gallinula angulata</i>
Black Crake	<i>Zapornia flavirostra</i>

**GRUIFORMES: Heliornithidae**

African Finfoot	<i>Podica senegalensis</i>
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**GRUIFORMES: Gruidae**

Gray Crowned-Crane	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>
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**CHARADRIIFORMES: Burhinidae**

Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>
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Senegal Thick-knee *Burhinus senegalensis*

Spotted Thick-knee *Burhinus capensis*

#### CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae

Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*

#### CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae

Long-toed Lapwing *Vanellus crassirostris*

Spur-winged Lapwing *Vanellus spinosus*

Black-headed Lapwing *Vanellus tectus*

Senegal Lapwing *Vanellus lugubris*

Crowned Lapwing *Vanellus coronatus*

Wattled Lapwing *Vanellus senegallus*

Kittlitz's Plover *Charadrius pecuarius*

Three-banded Plover *Charadrius tricollaris*

#### CHARADRIIFORMES: Rostratulidae

Greater Painted-Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis*

#### CHARADRIIFORMES: Jacanidae

Lesser Jacana *Microparra capensis*

African Jacana *Actophilornis africanus*

#### CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae

Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*

Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*

#### CHARADRIIFORMES: Turnicidae

Small Buttonquail *Turnix sylvaticus*

#### CHARADRIIFORMES: Glareolidae

Temminck's Courser *Cursorius temminckii*

Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola*

Rock Pratincole *Glareola nuchalis*

#### CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae

Gray-hooded Gull *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus*

Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*

White-winged Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*

African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris*

#### CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae

African Openbill *Anastomus lamelligerus*

Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>
Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>
Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i>
Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>

**SULIFORMES: Anhingidae**

African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>
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**SULIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae**

Long-tailed Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>

**PELECANIFORMES: Pelecanidae**

Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>
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**PELECANIFORMES: Balaenicipitidae**

Shoebill	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>
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**PELECANIFORMES: Scopidae**

Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>
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**PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae**

Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>
Gray Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>
Rufous-bellied Heron	<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>

**PELECANIFORMES: Threskiornithidae**

Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>
Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>
African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>

**ACCIPITRIFORMES: Pandionidae**



Osprey

*Pandion haliaetus***ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae**

Black-winged Kite

*Elanus caeruleus*

African Harrier-Hawk

*Polyboroides typus*

Palm-nut Vulture

*Gypohierax angolensis*

White-headed Vulture

*Trigonoceps occipitalis*

Lappet-faced Vulture

*Torgos tracheliotos*

Hooded Vulture

*Necrosyrtes monachus*

White-backed Vulture

*Gyps africanus*

Rüppell's Griffon

*Gyps rueppelli*

Bateleur

*Terathopius ecaudatus*

Black-breasted Snake-Eagle

*Circaetus pectoralis*

Brown Snake-Eagle

*Circaetus cinereus*

Banded Snake-Eagle

*Circaetus cinerascens*

Crowned Eagle

*Stephanoaetus coronatus*

Martial Eagle

*Polemaetus bellicosus*

Long-crested Eagle

*Lophaetus occipitalis*

Wahlberg's Eagle

*Hieraaetus wahlbergi*

Ayres's Hawk-Eagle

*Hieraaetus ayresii*

Tawny Eagle

*Aquila rapax*

Lizard Buzzard

*Kaupifalco monogrammicus*

Dark Chanting-Goshawk

*Melierax metabates*

Gabar Goshawk

*Micronisus gabar*

African Marsh-Harrier

*Circus ranivorus*

African Goshawk

*Accipiter tachiro*

Shikra

*Accipiter badius*

Black Goshawk

*Accipiter melanoleucus*

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Black Kite

*Milvus migrans*

African Fish-Eagle

*Haliaeetus vocifer*

Mountain Buzzard

*Buteo oreophilus*

Augur Buzzard

*Buteo augur***STRIGIFORMES: Tytonidae**

Barn Owl

*Tyto alba***STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae**

African Scops-Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>	H
Northern White-faced Owl	<i>Ptilopsis leucotis</i>	
Grayish Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo cinerascens</i>	
Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>	
Red-chested Owlet	<i>Glaucidium tephronotum</i>	H
African Wood-Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>	H

**COLIIFORMES: Coliidae**

Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>
Blue-naped Mousebird	<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>

**TROGONIFORMES: Trogonidae**

Narina Trogon	<i>Apaloderma narina</i>
Bar-tailed Trogon	<i>Apaloderma vittatum</i>

**BUCEROTIFORMES: Phoeniculidae**

Green Woodhoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>
White-headed Woodhoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus bollei</i>
Black Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus aterrimus</i>

**BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucorvidae**

Abyssinian Ground-Hornbill	<i>Bucorvus abyssinicus</i>
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**BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucerotidae**

Crowned Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros alboterminatus</i>
African Pied Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros fasciatus</i>
African Gray Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros nasutus</i>
Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes subcylindricus</i>
White-thighed Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes albotibialis</i>

**CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae**

Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis cristatus</i>
African Pygmy-Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina picta</i>
African Dwarf Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina lecontei</i>
Chocolate-backed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon badia</i>
Gray-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>
Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>
Blue-breasted Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon malimbica</i>
Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>
Giant Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>

Pied Kingfisher *Ceryle rudis*

### CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae

Black Bee-eater *Merops gularis*  
 Red-throated Bee-eater *Merops bullocki*  
 Little Bee-eater *Merops pusillus*  
 Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater *Merops oreobates*  
 Swallow-tailed Bee-eater *Merops hirundineus*  
 White-throated Bee-eater *Merops albicollis*  
 Madagascar Bee-eater *Merops superciliosus*  
 Northern Carmine Bee-eater *Merops nubicus*

### CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae

Lilac-breasted Roller *Coracias caudatus*  
 Broad-billed Roller *Eurystomus glaucurus*  
 Blue-throated Roller *Eurystomus gularis*

### PICIFORMES: Lybiidae

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

### PICIFORMES: Indicatoridae

Dwarf Honeyguide *Indicator pumilio* H  
 Least Honeyguide *Indicator exilis* H  
 Thick-billed Honeyguide *Indicator conirostris*  
 Lesser Honeyguide *Indicator minor*  
 Greater Honeyguide *Indicator indicator*

### PICIFORMES: Picidae



Elliot's Woodpecker	<i>Chloropicus elliotii</i>
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Chloropicus fuscescens</i>
Golden-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Chloropicus xantholophus</i>
Brown-backed Woodpecker	<i>Chloropicus obsoletus</i>
African Gray Woodpecker	<i>Chloropicus goertae</i>
Brown-eared Woodpecker	<i>Campethera caroli</i>
Buff-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nivosa</i>
Tullberg's Woodpecker	<i>Campethera tullbergi</i>
Nubian Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nubica</i>

**FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae**

Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Gray Kestrel	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>
African Hobby	<i>Falco cuvierii</i>

**PSITTACIFORMES: Psittaculidae**

Red-headed Lovebird	<i>Agapornis pullarius</i>
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**PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae**

Gray Parrot	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>
Meyer's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>

**PASSERIFORMES: Calyptomenidae**

African Broadbill	<i>Smithornis capensis</i>
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**PASSERIFORMES: Eurylaimidae**

Grauer's Broadbill	<i>Pseudocalyptomena graueri</i>
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**PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae**

Green-breasted Pitta	<i>Pitta reichenowi</i>
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**PASSERIFORMES: Platysteiridae**

Brown-throated Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira cyanea</i>
Chestnut Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira castanea</i>
Jameson's Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira jamesoni</i>
<b>Rwenzori Batis</b>	<b><i>Batis diops</i></b>
Chinspot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>
Black-headed Batis	<i>Batis minor</i>
Ituri Batis	<i>Batis ituriensis</i>

**PASSERIFORMES: Vangidae**

White Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops plumatus</i>
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African Shrike-flycatcher *Megabyas flammulatus*

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

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Malaconotidae**

Brubru *Nilaus afer*

Northern Puffback *Dryoscopus gambensis*

Pink-footed Puffback *Dryoscopus angolensis*

Marsh Tchagra *Tchagra minutus*

Black-crowned Tchagra *Tchagra senegalus*

Brown-crowned Tchagra *Tchagra australis*

Lühder's Bushshrike *Laniarius luehderi*

Tropical Boubou *Laniarius major*

Black-headed Gonolek *Laniarius erythrogaster*

Papyrus Gonolek *Laniarius mufumbiri*

Lowland Sooty Boubou *Laniarius leucorhynchus* H

Albertine Boubou *Laniarius holomelas*

Gray-green Bushshrike *Telophorus bocagei*

Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike *Telophorus sulfureopectus*

Many-colored Bushshrike *Telophorus multicolor*

Doherty's Bushshrike *Telophorus dohertyi*

Lagden's Bushshrike *Malaconotus lagdeni*

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae**

Gray Cuckooshrike *Coracina caesia*

Black Cuckooshrike *Campephaga flava*

Petit's Cuckooshrike *Campephaga petiti*

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae**

Gray-backed Fiscal *Lanius excubitoroides*

Mackinnon's Shrike *Lanius mackinnoni*

Northern Fiscal *Lanius humeralis*

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae**

Western Black-headed Oriole *Oriolus brachyrynchus*

African Black-headed Oriole *Oriolus larvatus*

Black-tailed Oriole *Oriolus percivali*

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae**

Fork-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus adsimilis*

Velvet-mantled Drongo *Dicrurus modestus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae**

Black-headed Paradise-Flycatcher *Terpsiphone rufiventer*

African Paradise-Flycatcher *Terpsiphone viridis*

**PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae**

Piapiac *Ptilostomus afer*

Pied Crow *Corvus albus*

White-necked Raven *Corvus albicollis*

**PASSERIFORMES: Nicatoridae**

Western Nicator *Nicator chloris*

**PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae**

Rufous-naped Lark *Mirafraga africana*

Flappet Lark *Mirafraga rufocinnamomea*

White-tailed Lark *Mirafraga albicauda*

Red-capped Lark *Calandrella cinerea*

**PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae**

Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*

Banded Martin *Riparia cincta*

Rock Martin *Ptyonoprogne fuligula*

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

Angola Swallow *Hirundo angolensis*

Wire-tailed Swallow *Hirundo smithii*

Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica*

Lesser Striped Swallow *Cecropis abyssinica*

Mosque Swallow *Cecropis senegalensis*

White-headed Sawwing *Psalidoprocne albiceps*

Black Sawwing *Psalidoprocne pristopectera*

**PASSERIFORMES: Stenostiridae**

African Blue Flycatcher *Elminia longicauda*

White-tailed Blue Flycatcher *Elminia albicauda*

**PASSERIFORMES: Paridae**

White-shouldered Black-Tit *Melaniparus guineensis*

Dusky Tit *Melaniparus funereus*

Stripe-breasted Tit *Melaniparus fasciiventer*



**PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae**

Slender-billed Greenbul	<i>Stelgidillas gracilirostris</i>
Red-tailed Bristlebill	<i>Bleda syndactylus</i>
Lesser Bristlebill	<i>Bleda notatus</i>
Shelley's Greenbul	<i>Arizelocichla masukuensis</i>
Honeyguide Greenbul	<i>Baeopogon indicator</i>
Yellow-throated Greenbul	<i>Atimastillas flavicollis</i>
Spotted Greenbul	<i>Ixonotus guttatus</i>
Red-tailed Greenbul	<i>Criniger calurus</i>
Gray Greenbul	<i>Eurillas gracilis</i>
Ansorge's Greenbul	<i>Eurillas ansorgei</i>
Plain Greenbul	<i>Eurillas curvirostris</i>
Yellow-whiskered Greenbul	<i>Eurillas latirostris</i>
Little Greenbul	<i>Eurillas virens</i>
Leaf-love	<i>Phyllastrephus scandens</i>
Toro Olive-Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus hypochloris</i>
Cabanis's Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus cabanisi</i>
White-throated Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus albigularis</i>
Yellow-streaked Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus flavostriatus</i>
Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>

**PASSERIFORMES: Macrosphenidae**

Green Crombec	<i>Sylvietta virens</i>	
Lemon-bellied Crombec	<i>Sylvietta denti</i>	
White-browed Crombec	<i>Sylvietta leucophrys</i>	
Moustached Grass-Warbler	<i>Melocichla mentalis</i>	
Yellow Longbill	<i>Macrosphenus flavicans</i>	H
Gray Longbill	<i>Macrosphenus concolor</i>	
<b>Grauer's Warbler</b>	<b><i>Graueria vittata</i></b>	<b>H</b>
Green Hylia	<i>Hylia prasina</i>	

**PASSERIFORMES: Scotocercidae**

Chestnut-capped Flycatcher	<i>Erythrocerus mccallii</i>
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**PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae**

Red-faced Woodland-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus laetus</i>
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**PASSERIFORMES: Acrocephalidae**

African Yellow-Warbler	<i>Iduna natalensis</i>	
Mountain Yellow-Warbler	<i>Iduna similis</i>	H
African Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>	
Lesser Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	
Greater Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus rufescens</i>	H

**PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae**

Fan-tailed Grassbird	<i>Schoenicola brevirostris</i>	
Cinnamon Bracken-Warbler	<i>Bradypterus cinnamomeus</i>	H
<b>Grauer's Swamp Warbler</b>	<b><i>Bradypterus graueri</i></b>	
Little Rush-Warbler	<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	
White-winged Swamp Warbler	<i>Bradypterus carpalis</i>	

**PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae**

Green-backed Eremomela	<i>Eremomela canescens</i>	
Red-winged Gray Warbler	<i>Drymocichla incana</i>	
White-chinned Prinia	<i>Schistolais leucopogon</i>	
<b>Rwenzori Apalis</b>	<b><i>Oreolais ruwenzorii</i></b>	
Green-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	
Yellow-browed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera superciliaris</i>	
Olive-green Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera chloronota</i>	
Buff-bellied Warbler	<i>Phyllolais pulchella</i>	
Black-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis jacksoni</i>	
Masked Apalis	<i>Apalis binotata</i>	
<b>Black-faced Apalis</b>	<b><i>Apalis personata</i></b>	
Buff-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis rufogularis</i>	
Chestnut-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis porphyrolaema</i>	
Gray Apalis	<i>Apalis cinerea</i>	
Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	
Banded Prinia	<i>Prinia bairdii</i>	
Black-faced Rufous-Warbler	<i>Bathmocercus rufus</i>	
Gray-capped Warbler	<i>Eminia lepida</i>	
Red-faced Cisticola	<i>Cisticola erythrops</i>	
Singing Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cantans</i>	
Whistling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola lateralis</i>	
Trilling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola woosnami</i>	

Chubb's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chubbi</i>
Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>
Winding Cisticola	<i>Cisticola galactotes</i>
Carruthers's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola carruthersi</i>
Stout Cisticola	<i>Cisticola robustus</i>
Croaking Cisticola	<i>Cisticola natalensis</i>
Siffling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola brachypterus</i>
Foxy Cisticola	<i>Cisticola troglodytes</i>
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>
Wing-snapping Cisticola	<i>Cisticola ayresii</i>

**PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae**

African Hill Babbler	<i>Sylvia abyssinica</i>
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**PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae**

African Yellow White-eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>
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**PASSERIFORMES: Pellorneidae**

Brown Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis fulvescens</i>
Pale-breasted Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis rufipennis</i>
Mountain Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis pyrrhoptera</i>
Scaly-breasted Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis albipectus</i>

**PASSERIFORMES: Leiothrichidae**

Dusky Babbler	<i>Turdoides tenebrosa</i>
Black-lored Babbler	<i>Turdoides sharpei</i>
Brown Babbler	<i>Turdoides plebejus</i>
Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>

**PASSERIFORMES: Modulatricidae**

Gray-chested Babbler	<i>Kakamega poliothorax</i>	G
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**PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae**

Dusky-brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>
Gambaga Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa gambagae</i>
Swamp Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa aquatica</i>
Cassin's Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa cassini</i>
Sooty Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis fuliginosus</i>
Dusky-blue Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis comitatus</i>
Pale Flycatcher	<i>Agricola pallidus</i>



African Forest-Flycatcher	<i>Fraseria ocreata</i>	
Gray-throated Tit-Flycatcher	<i>Fraseria griseigularis</i>	
Gray Tit-Flycatcher	<i>Fraseria plumbea</i>	
Ashy Flycatcher	<i>Fraseria caerulescens</i>	
Silverbird	<i>Melaenornis semipartitus</i>	
<b>Yellow-eyed Black-Flycatcher</b>	<b><i>Melaenornis ardesiacus</i></b>	
Northern Black-Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis edoloides</i>	
Southern Black-Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis pammelaina</i>	
White-eyed Slaty-Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis fischeri</i>	
Fire-crested Alethe	<i>Alethe diademata</i>	H
Brown-backed Scrub-Robin	<i>Cercotrichas hartlaubi</i>	
Red-backed Scrub-Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>	
White-bellied Robin-Chat	<i>Cossyphicula roberti</i>	
Archer's Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha archeri</i>	
Blue-shouldered Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha cyanocampter</i>	
Gray-winged Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha polioptera</i>	
White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>	
Red-capped Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha natalensis</i>	
Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha niveicapilla</i>	
Spotted Morning-Thrush	<i>Cichladusa guttata</i>	
White-starred Robin	<i>Pogonocichla stellata</i>	
Brown-chested Alethe	<i>Chamaetylas poliocephala</i>	G
<b>Red-throated Alethe</b>	<b><i>Chamaetylas poliophrys</i></b>	
Forest Robin	<i>Stiphronis erythrothorax</i>	
Equatorial Akalat	<i>Sheppardia aequatorialis</i>	
African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	
Sooty Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla nigra</i>	

**PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae**

Rufous Flycatcher-Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus fraseri</i>
Red-tailed Ant-Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus rufus</i>
White-tailed Ant-Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus poensis</i>
<b>Kivu Ground-Thrush</b>	<b><i>Geokichla tanganjicae</i></b>
Abyssinian Thrush	<i>Turdus abyssinicus</i>
African Thrush	<i>Turdus pelios</i>

**PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae**

Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>
Slender-billed Starling	<i>Onychognathus tenuirostris</i>
Waller's Starling	<i>Onychognathus walleri</i>
Narrow-tailed Starling	<i>Poeoptera lugubris</i>
Stuhlmann's Starling	<i>Poeoptera stuhlmanni</i>
Purple-headed Starling	<i>Hylopsar purpureiceps</i>
Rüppell's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuroptera</i>
Splendid Starling	<i>Lamprotornis splendidus</i>
Lesser Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chloropterus</i>
Bronze-tailed Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalcurus</i>

**PASSERIFORMES: Buphagidae**

Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>
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**PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae**

Gray-headed Sunbird	<i>Deleornis axillaris</i>
Western Violet-backed Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes longuemarei</i>
Little Green Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes seimundi</i>
Green Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes rectirostris</i>
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>
Green-headed Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra verticalis</i>
Blue-throated Brown Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra cyanolaema</i>
<b>Blue-headed Sunbird</b>	<b><i>Cyanomitra alinae</i></b>
Olive Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>
Green-throated Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra rubescens</i>
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>
<b>Purple-breasted Sunbird</b>	<b><i>Nectarinia purpureiventris</i></b>
Bronze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>
Olive-bellied Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris chloropygius</i>
Tiny Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris minullus</i>
Northern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris reichenowi</i>
<b>Regal Sunbird</b>	<b><i>Cinnyris regius</i></b>
Beautiful Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i>
Mariqua Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>
Red-chested Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris erythrocerus</i>

Purple-banded Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris bifasciatus</i>
Superb Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris superbus</i>
Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>
Copper Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris cupreus</i>

**PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae**

Cape Wagtail	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	H
Mountain Wagtail	<i>Motacilla clara</i>	
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	
African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	
Jackson's Pipit	<i>Anthus latistriatus</i>	
Plain-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>	
Yellow-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx croceus</i>	

**PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae**

White-rumped Seedeater	<i>Crithagra leucopygia</i>
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Crithagra mozambica</i>
Western Citril	<i>Crithagra frontalis</i>
Brimstone Canary	<i>Crithagra sulphurata</i>
Streaky Seedeater	<i>Crithagra striolata</i>
Thick-billed Seedeater	<i>Crithagra burtoni</i>
Yellow-crowned Canary	<i>Serinus flavivertex</i>

**PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae**

Brown-rumped Bunting	<i>Emberiza affinis</i>
Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>

**PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae**

House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Shelley's Rufous Sparrow	<i>Passer shelleyi</i>
Northern Gray-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>

**PASSERIFORMES: Ploceidae**

Speckle-fronted Weaver	<i>Sporopipes frontalis</i>
White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>
Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser superciliosus</i>
Red-headed Malimbe	<i>Malimbus rubicollis</i>
Red-headed Weaver	<i>Anaplectes rubiceps</i>
Baglafaecht Weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>



Little Weaver	<i>Ploceus luteolus</i>	
Slender-billed Weaver	<i>Ploceus pelzelni</i>	
Black-necked Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>	
Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>	
Black-billed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanogaster</i>	
<b>Strange Weaver</b>	<b><i>Ploceus alienus</i></b>	
Holub's Golden-Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthops</i>	
Orange Weaver	<i>Ploceus aurantius</i>	
Northern Brown-throated Weaver	<i>Ploceus castanops</i>	
Northern Masked-Weaver	<i>Ploceus taeniopterus</i>	
Lesser Masked-Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>	
Vitelline Masked-Weaver	<i>Ploceus vitellinus</i>	
Vieillot's Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigerrimus</i>	
Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	
Black-headed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>	
Golden-backed Weaver	<i>Ploceus jacksoni</i>	
Yellow-mantled Weaver	<i>Ploceus tricolor</i>	
Brown-capped Weaver	<i>Ploceus insignis</i>	
Compact Weaver	<i>Pachyphantes superciliosus</i>	
Red-headed Quelea	<i>Quelea erythrops</i>	G
Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>	
Northern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes franciscanus</i>	
Southern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	
Black-winged Bishop	<i>Euplectes hordeaceus</i>	
Black Bishop	<i>Euplectes gierowii</i>	
Yellow Bishop	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>	
White-winged Widowbird	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>	
Yellow-mantled Widowbird	<i>Euplectes macroura</i>	
Red-collared Widowbird	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>	
Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>	
Grosbeak Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>	

**PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae**

Gray-headed Nigrita	<i>Nigrita canicapillus</i>
White-breasted Nigrita	<i>Nigrita fusconotus</i>

Jameson's Antpecker	<i>Parmoptila jamesoni</i>	G
Gray-headed Oliveback	<i>Nesocharis capistrata</i>	
Fawn-breasted Waxbill	<i>Estrilda paludicola</i>	
Crimson-rumped Waxbill	<i>Estrilda rhodopyga</i>	
Black-rumped Waxbill	<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>	
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	
Black-crowned Waxbill	<i>Estrilda nonnula</i>	
Kandt's Waxbill	<i>Estrilda kandti</i>	
Red-headed Bluebill	<i>Spermophaga ruficapilla</i>	
Red-cheeked Cordonbleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	
Brown Twinspot	<i>Clytospiza monteiri</i>	
Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>	
Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	
Bar-breasted Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rufopicta</i>	
African Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>	
Black-faced Quailfinch	<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>	G
Black-chinned Quailfinch	<i>Ortygospiza gabonensis</i>	
Bronze Mannikin	<i>Spermestes cucullata</i>	
Black-and-white Mannikin	<i>Spermestes bicolor</i>	

**PASSERIFORMES: Viduidae**

Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>
Village Indigobird	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>

**Mammal list**

- Reference "The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: Mammals of Uganda".
- "Mammal Species of the World". Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History.

**HYRACOIDEA: Procaviidae**

Western Tree Hyrax	<i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis</i>
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**PROBOSCIDEA: Elephantidae**

African bush elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>
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***We also saw the forest adopted elephants***

**PRIMATES**

**SIMIIFORMES: Cercopithecoidea**

Patas monkey	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>
Vervet monkey	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>
Tantalus monkey	<i>Chlorocebus tantalus</i>
Red-tailed monkey	<i>Cercopithecus ascanius</i>
L'Hoest's monkey	<i>Cercopithecus lhoesti</i>
Blue monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>
Uganda mangabey	<i>Lophocebus ugandae</i>
Olive baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>
Mantled guereza	<i>Colobus guereza</i>
Uganda red colobus	<i>Procolobus tephrosceles</i>

**SIMIIFORMES: Hominidea**

Eastern Gorilla	<i>Gorilla beringei</i>
Common chimpanzee	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>

**RODENTIA****SCIUROGNATHI: Sciuridae**

Striped ground squirrel	<i>Xerus erythropus</i>
Carruther's mountain squirrel	<i>Funisciurus carruthersi</i>
Gambian sun squirrel	<i>Heliosciurus gambianus</i>
Red-legged sun squirrel	<i>Heliosciurus rufobrachium</i>
Alexander's bush squirrel	<i>Paraxerus alexandri</i>
Boehm's bush squirrel	<i>Paraxerus boehmi</i>
Forest giant squirrel	<i>Protoxerus stangeri</i>

**SCIUROGNATHI: Muridae**

Rusty-bellied brush-furred rat	<i>Lophuromys sikapusi</i>
Emin's gerbil	<i>Taterillus emini</i>
Hinde's rock rat	<i>Aethomys hindei</i>
African groove-toothed rat	<i>Mylomys dybowskii</i>

**LAGOMORPHA: Leporidae**

Bunyoro rabbit	<i>Poelagus marjorita</i>
Cape Hare	<i>Lepus capensis</i>

**CHIROPTERA: Pteropodidae**

Straw-coloured fruit bat	<i>Eidolon helvum</i>
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Angola rousette *Lissonycteris angolensis*

**CHIROPTERA: Vespertilionidae**

White-bellied yellow bat *Scotophilus leucogaster*

**CHIROPTERA: Emballonouridae**

Mauritian tomb bat *Taphozous mauritanus*

**CHIROPTERA: Nycteridae**

Large-eared slit-faced bat *Nycteris macrotis*

**CHIROPTERA: Megadermatidae**

Yellow-winged bat *Lavia frons*

**CARNIVORA: Felidae**

Lion *Panthera leo*

**CARNIVORA: Herpestidae**

Marsh mongoose *Atilax paludinosus*

Slender mongoose *Galerella sanguinea*

Common dwarf mongoose *Helogale parvula*

White-tailed mongoose *Ichneumia albicauda*

Banded mongoose *Mungos mungo*

**CARNIVORA: Crocuta**

Spotted hyena *Crocuta crocuta*

**CARNIVORA: Canidae**

Side-striped jackle *Canis adustus*

**PERISSODACTYLA: Equidae**

Maneless zebra *Equus quagga borensis*

**ARTIODACTYLA: Suidae**

Common Warthog *Phacochoerus africanus*

**ARTIODACTYLA: Hippopotamidae**

Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibius*

**ARTIODACTYLA: Giraffidae**

Rothschild's giraff *Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi*

**ARTIODACTYLA: Bovidae**

Hartebeest *Alcelaphus buselaphus*

Topi *Damaliscus lunatus*

Oribi *Ourebia ourebi*

African buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>
Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>
Black-fronted duiker	<i>Cephalophus nigrifrons</i>
Common duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>
Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>
Kob	<i>Kobus kob</i>
Bohor reedbuck	<i>Redunca redunca</i>

### Reptile List

#### Order by

IUCN Red List 2001 Categories & Criteria (Version 3.1)

The Reptile Database

REPTILES OF UGANDA	Scientific name	
<b>TORTOISE AND TERRAPIN</b>		
Helmeted terrapin	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	
<b>GECKOS</b>		
Tropical House gecko	<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i>	
<b>SKINKS</b>		
Short-Necked skink	<i>Mabuya brevcollis</i>	
<b>AGAMA</b>		
Blue Headed Tree agama	<i>Acanthocercus atricollis</i>	
Black- Necked Tree agama	<i>Acanthocercus cyanogaster</i>	
Red-Headed Rock agama	<i>Agama agama</i>	
Malaba Rock Agama	<i>Agama finchi</i>	
<b>CHAMELEONS</b>		
Rwenzori Three-Horned chameleon	<i>Chameleo jonstoni</i>	
<b>MONITOR LIZARDS</b>		
Nile Monitor	<i>Varanus niloticus</i>	
<b>CROCODILES</b>		
Nile crocodiles	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	