



TROPICAL  
BIRDING



# RWANDA & UGANDA:

GREAT APES &  
GREAT BIRDING  
A Tropical Birding Custom Trip

January 20—February 6, 2016

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Report & photos by Ken Behrens.  
All photos taken during this trip

## TOUR SUMMARY

This was a custom trip that was designed as part birding trip, part photography trip, and part general natural history adventure. The itinerary was similar, though not identical to our set-departure tour with Rwanda extension. As with any tour to the region, this custom trip was designed to take in a diverse cross-section of birds and mammals, in particular some 'marquee' species like the amazing Shoebill, the enigmatic Green-breasted Pitta, the birds endemic to the mountains of the Albertine Rift, and the great apes: chimpanzee and gorilla, plus the other primates of central Africa. We were successful in achieving all these goals, recording 543 bird species and 43 species of mammals along the way.

Our trip began in Kigali, Rwanda, one of the cleanest and most attractive cities in Africa. From here we traveled south to Nyungwe National Park, the stronghold of Albertine Rift endemics, a set of birds that are only found in a small stretch of mountains on either side of this portion of the Great Rift Valley. In addition to the world-class gorilla experience on offer in Volcanoes NP, Nyungwe is the main reason for including Rwanda on this itinerary. Most of the Albertine Rift

endemics are easier to find here than in Uganda, in what is probably the biggest contiguous block of montane forest left in Africa.



**Regal Sunbird is a beautiful bird, and one of dozens of species endemic to the Albertine Rift mountains.**

Nyungwe was in good form, and we found nearly all of the Albertine Rift endemics during our days of birding there. Portly Handsome Francolins conveniently walked out onto the road, while Ruwenzori, Black-billed, and Great Blue made tumultuous vocalizations from every corner, and with a bit of work, we had fantastic views of all of them, plus a pair of Ross's Turacos slightly lower down. Watching flowers paid off with a hefty haul of sunbirds including Bronze, Purple-breasted, Blue-headed, Western Olive, Northern and Ruwenzori Double-collared, Regal, Variable, and Collared. Staying out until dusk one night, we easily found the plaintively singing Montane (Ruwenzori) Nightjar floating over a forest glade. A raucous group of White-headed Woodhoopoes and a stunning Bar-tailed Trogon were other treasured sightings. The beautiful Many-colored and Doherty's Bushshrikes were skulky as always, making good views most satisfying in the end. Gray-headed and White-breasted Nigritas sang from the top of tall trees. To complete our set of endemics were Grauer's Warbler, Yellow-eyed Black Flycatcher, Ruwenzori and Masked Mountain

Apalis, Red-faced Woodland-Warbler, Ruwenzori Batis, Strange Weaver, and a nesting pair of Dusky Crimsonwing. Even with endemics aside, Nyungwe is simply one of the most 'birdy' montane forests in Africa. It is fun to bird here; it seems like there is always something to see, in contrast to forests elsewhere, where a long hour can pass without any good bird sightings. Nyungwe is also a great park for primates. One of the best is the largely terrestrial and very handsome L'Hoest's Monkey. Another is the Angolan Pied Colobus, with beautiful black-and-white pelage, and the face of an old man. Although our itinerary included chimp tracking later in the itinerary, we were lucky to stumble upon a group of Chimpanzees in Nyungwe, enjoying a wonderful hour watching these animals feeding on fruit in a canopy tree. They were farther away than on a typical tracking experience, but the views through the scope were great, and it was great to have an unexpected sighting of an unhabituated troop.



**Staring into the eyes of a mountain gorilla is one of the world's most amazing natural history experiences.**

From Nyungwe, we headed north to Volcans National Park, one of the best places to see the awe-inspiring gorilla. The day of our gorilla trek dawned beautiful and clear, and after a moderate walk, we were surrounded by these remarkable animals. There were endless things to observe and marvel after, from the antics of the babies in the group to the massively powerful male, the 'silverback' and his affection for his children, to the adult females who carefully looked after their youngsters. Seeing gorillas is one of the top natural history experiences available in the world, and it's impossible to communicate how moving it is to look into the remarkably human eyes of these gentle giants.



**Another Albertine Rift endemic, the Black-faced or Mountain Masked Apalis.**

A short drive brought us across the border to begin the Uganda leg of this trip. Although it is adjacent Rwanda, Uganda has a remarkably different character, part of what makes this such an interesting and diverse trip in terms of birds, mammals, scenery, people, and everything else. Our first destination in the country

of Uganda was the evocatively named 'Bwindi Impenetrable Forest'. The main reason for visiting Bwindi was for the participants to do a second day of gorilla tracking. By all accounts, this second gorilla experience was just as wonderful as the first, though very different, and was heartily worthwhile. We also had time for some easy and enjoyable birding along the main road that runs through the eastern section of the park. Some of the highlight birds here were Yellowbill, Pink-footed Puffback,



**White-tailed Blue Flycatcher in Bwindi.**

elusive Gray-chested Illadopsis, Sharpe's Starling, and Kandt's Waxbill.

On the way out of the mountains and out of Bwindi, we had a final session of montane forest birding in "The Neck" portion of the park, which gave us African Black Duck, Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo, a little group of Black Bee-eaters, Red-tailed, Gray, Little, and Toro Olive Greenbuls, and Seimund's and Green Sunbirds. All of the birding to this point in the trip had been in forested habitats, so the shift to Queen Elizabeth National Park was a dramatic one, and gave us a glut of new birds. We spent hours driving through the Ishasha portion of the park, where we added dozens of new birds to the trip list; species including Blue-throated Roller, Shining-blue Kingfisher, Sooty Chat, a Martial Eagle (with a freshly killed Vervet Monkey), Yellow-throated Longclaw, White-headed Barbet, Greater Honeyguide, African Shrike-flycatcher, Moustached Grass-Warbler, Sooty Chat, and several cisticolas.



**Black Bee-eaters in "The Neck" of Bwindi NP.**

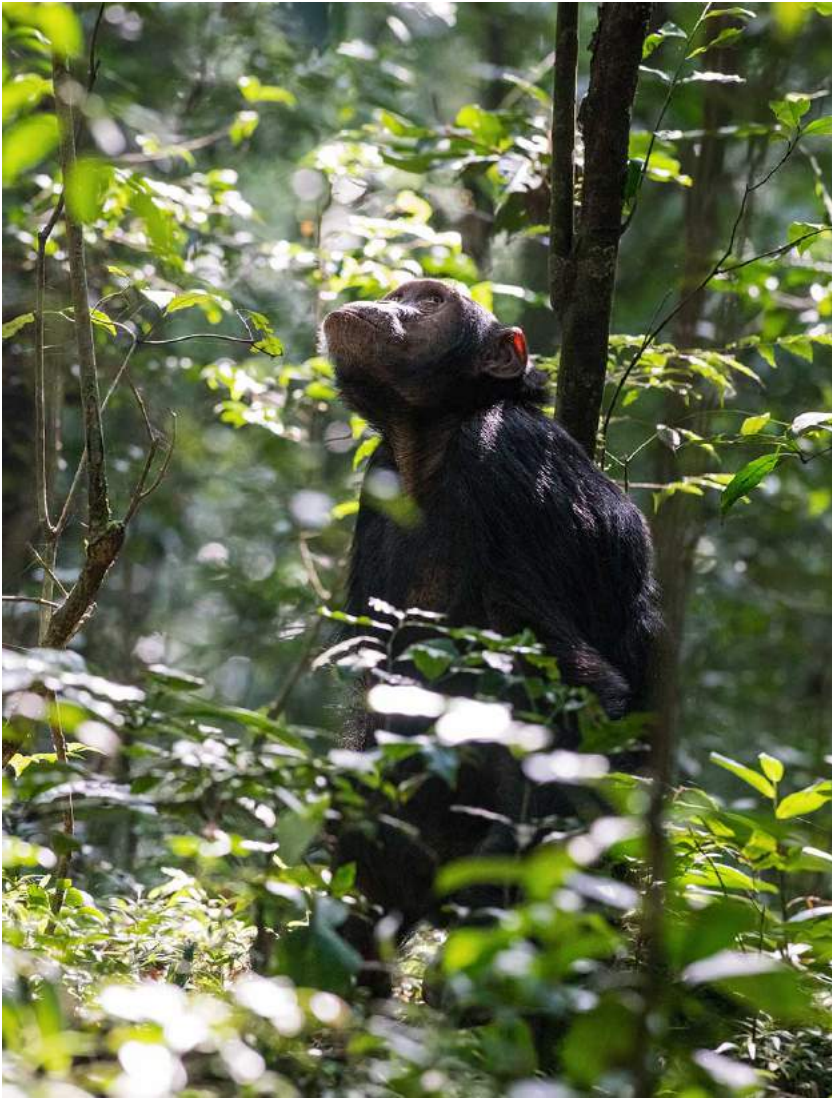
Our afternoon in Queen Elizabeth was spent on a boat trip in the Kazinga Channel, which must be one of the most enjoyable and productive birding (and mammaling!) boat trips that can be made in Africa. Hundreds of buffalo and hippos lounged alongside myriad lapwings, herons, egrets, Black Crakes, and many more. Many birds including the gem-like Malachite Kingfishers are remarkably tame when approached by a boat, and the photography in the honey-hued late afternoon African light was spectacularly good. An all-white leucistic Malachite Kingfisher, which has been hanging around the area for a while, was a treat to see. This is one of the best places on the continent to see African Skimmer in large number – we saw well over 100. Among large flocks of the expected "White-breasted" Great Cormorants were also some of the mainly Eurasian

*sinensis* subspecies, in full breeding plumage. Although generally rare in Africa, this subspecies is regularly seen in this national park. Other mammals seen from the boat trip included African elephant, waterbuck, bushbuck, and Uganda kob.

The following morning, we enjoyed a leisurely morning around the lodge, photographing some of the abundant birdlife of the lodge gardens, species like Red-chested Sunbird, Black-headed Gonolek, Northern Black Flycatcher, and Slender-billed Weaver. After breakfast, we birded our way out of Queen Elizabeth, through a matrix of lakes, grassland, and patches of trees. The euphorbia-studded landscapes of this national park are quite unlike those of most African savannah environments, and are quite picturesque. Despite being quite warm by late morning, birds were still in abundance. Some of the highlight species included Lappet-faced Vulture, Beaudouin's and Black-breasted Snake-Eagles, elegant Temminck's Coursers, Cardinal Woodpecker, Gray-backed Fiscal, four species larks (White-tailed, Rufous-naped, Flappet, and Red-capped), Mariqua Sunbird, and Arrow-marked Babbler. A quick stop at a huge patch of papyrus turned up Lesser and Greater Swamp-Warblers and Carruther's Cisticola.



**This photo is a good representation of the boat trip in Queen Elizabeth NP: loads of good birds (African Skimmers here), big mammals (buffalo), and massive reptiles (Nile Crocodiles) to boot.**



A contemplative Chimanzee.

For yet another dramatic change of scenery and habitat, we now plunged into the rainforest of Kibale, which holds a very different set of birds from the highland forests we had birded earlier. We had three nights and two full days to enjoy this magical forest, and to enjoy our wonderful lodge, with bungalows right at the edge of the forest.

Our first mission in Kibale was to track Chimpanzees. Although we had seen them in Nyungwe, we were eager for further “quality time” with this amazing great ape. As they almost always do, the professional staff at the national park headquarters delivered an effective briefing, then after a walk of 20 minutes, some wonderful experiences with a whole troop of chimps, then a long session

of following a male as it walked along the forest floor after descending from the canopy. Although chimps can seem violent and aggressive, the recent spate of dry weather meant that food was scarce, and the chimps were quite subdued and almost pitiable. They were much less active and vocal than in times of abundant food.

After lunch and a siesta, we headed to the community-run Bigodi swamp / forest reserve. This place always delivers a lot of great wildlife, and this visit was no exception. Primates were our main target, and we had great views of Central African Red Colobus and Gray-cheeked Mangaby. Uganda certainly counts among the best places in Africa for mammal-watching for those whose interests extend beyond ‘big 5’ savannah game viewing. The birding highlight was White-spotted

Flufftail, a member of one of the most elusive bird families on Earth. It took a lot of time and patience, but we eventually had great views of a male flufftail. Other good birds included Senegal Lapwing, Western Nicator, Speckled Tinkerbird, Hairy-breasted Barbet, Buff-spotted Woodpecker, Black-and-white Shrike Flycatcher, Buff-throated Apalis, Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat, Green-throated and Olive-bellied Sunbirds, and the wonderfully named Joyful Greenbul. Back at our peaceful lodge, our final sighting of the day was several African Gray Parrots flying by on their way to roost.

Our second morning in Kibale was a very early one, as we were in pursuit of the near-mythical Green-breasted Pitta, and wanted to be in the forest awaiting its call as the sun came up. Sure enough, just as the African Wood-Owls went quiet, a pitta began to vocalize. But despite scrambling for a view, we weren't able to locate it in the tree where it was calling, and it went silent. We decided



**We had an incredible sighting of Green-breasted Pitta in Kibale.**

to hang around the area for a while, which paid dividends when I spotted a pitta just a few yards away. Although it was very shy, we stayed quiet, and managed to soak in wonderful view of the pitta for more than half an hour; an incredible encounter with one of Africa's most mysterious avian residents. We spent the rest of the morning walking in the forest, where birding was tough, but we still managed to find several new species, including Lemon Dove, Chestnut Wattle-eye, Red-tailed Bristlebill, White-throated Greenbul, Brown and Scaly-breasted Illadopsis, and Brown-chested Alethe. Late in the morning, we stumbled into a troop of Chimpanzees lounging around on and near the forest floor, yet another bonus chimp sighting! In some ways, this third and final



encounter with chimps was our best of all, and because of close range and abundant sunlight filtering to the forest floor, made for our best photos of these wonderful beats.

In the afternoon, we returned to the forest, this time doing some easier birding along a broad forest road. Here we spotted Brown-eared Woodpecker, Red-headed Malimbe, Purple-headed Starling, and several other new species.

From Kibale, we had a very long drive to Masindi. Thankfully this drive took us through one of the most 'birdy' portions of Uganda, and we had lots to look at as we drove, seeing over 100 species on this travel day! A quick stop in the northern section of Kibale gave us Yellow-mantled Weaver, Masked Apalis, Narrow-tailed Starling, and Bocage's Bushshrike. Further along, entering some beautiful and sparsely-populated savannah habitat, we found Western Banded Snake-Eagle, Eastern Plantain-eater (abundant from this point in the trip onwards), Striped Kingfisher, European Bee-eater, African Blue Flycatcher, Brown-backed Scrub-Robin, and Fawn-breasted Waxbill.



**Two of our most prized sightings in Budongo:  
Brown Twinspot (left) and Blue-breasted Kingfisher (right).**

In the Masindi area, we again traded savannah for forest. Our full day in Budongo Forest dawned with the prospect of loads of new birds, as this forest is one of the most diverse and interesting in Uganda. We struck out early for the Royal Mile section of this forest, a tall and open stretch of forest accessed by a wide road, making for exceptionally easy rainforest birding. A full day spent in the forest yielded many prizes: Crested Guineafowl, glimpses of Nahan's Francolin,

Blue-breasted Kingfisher, Spotted and various other Greenbuls, African Forest Flycatcher, Olive-green and Yellow-browed Cameropteras, Lemon-bellied Crombec, Rufous-crowned Eremomela, and perhaps best of all, the highly localized Ituri Batis. European Honey Buzzard and Red-necked Falcon were two excellent raptor sightings for the day, with the former in the forest and the latter in open country on the way back to Masindi. Although we heard chimps at very close range, we never spotted them for a 3<sup>rd</sup> “bonus” chimp sighting! As usual, the scrub outside of the forest was also productive, and the birding much easier. Here we encountered White-thighed Hornbills in the company of Black-and-white Casqued, Brown-crowned Tchagra, Meyer’s Parrot, Dark-capped Yellow Warbler, Black and Black-winged Bishops, Black-bellied Firefinch, and best of all, a couple of Brown Twinspots. At another spot, we found the scarce Cabanis’s Bunting. Some night birding around the grounds of our hotel turned up nothing but a few fruit bats.



**Gray-headed Oliveback is an uncommon to rare bird that is not widespread in East Africa.**

Heading west and north from Masindi, we headed towards Murchison Falls National Park, a renowned birding location, and the place where we hoped to find the amazing shoebill. Our first mission was at Crammy’s “personal” stakeout for Gray-headed Oliveback, where we had failed to find the bird on the previous afternoon. This time, we struck gold, with a beautiful pair of this rare

little waxbill. Heading west, the country grew drier, and the birds changed once again. By the time we arrived at the Butiaba Escarpment, the countryside was more like southern Ethiopia than the Congo. This is one of the amazing things about Uganda – you can encounter a full range of African ecosystems within a very short distance. This is Africa’s prime biological crossroads, and the contrasts are striking. In the dry savanna around the escarpment we encountered Foxy Cisticola, Mocking Cliff-Chat, Cinnamon-breasted Bunting, Brown Babbler, and Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver, and enjoyed a picnic lunch with a sweeping view of the Albertine Rift. After descending to the vast grasslands along the shores of Lake Albert, we continued to enjoy lots of bird activity despite the mid-day heat. A pair of massive Abyssinian Ground-Hornbills took top honors for “bird of the day”. Other good sightings included Dark Chanting Goshawk, Black-headed Lapwing, Senegal Coual, Swallow-tailed Bee-eater, Black-billed Barbet, African Gray Woodpecker, Red-headed Lovebird, Silverbird, Spotted Morning-Thrush, Northern Wheatear, and many others. Late in the afternoon, we arrived at our comfortable and beautifully situated lodge, right on the shore of the Nile River, and enjoyed a “sundowner” drink in a classically African setting.



**The incomparable Shoebill.**

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One of our major targets in Murchison Falls was the Shoebill. This lanky bird is fairly heron-like except for its remarkably huge bill. Although it may be distantly related to pelicans, it is odd and distinctive

enough to be considered a monotypic family. Most of the Shoebills in the world are found in a huge wetland in southern Sudan, and inaccessible to birders. Another major stronghold is in a remote part of southern Tanzania. This leaves Uganda as the most accessible place in the world to see a Shoebill. So our hopes were high as we struck out on the broad Nile River, especially as our boatman had recently seen a shoebill just a few minutes from our lodge. Sure enough, when we rounded a corner, there was a mighty “whale-headed stork” standing there. Gasps, exclamations, and many hundreds of photos followed. Our early success with the major target left us lots of time to enjoy the rich birdlife of the Victoria Nile, not to mention the wonderfully early morning light. Just a few of many highlights included Saddle-billed Stork, several kingfishers, Red-winged Gray Warbler, Senegal and Water Thick-knees, a huge flock of Collared Pratincoles, lots of hippos and buffalo, Goliath Heron, and Red-throated Bee-eater.



**Water Thick-knee along the Victoria Nile.**

Our afternoon was spent on a boat trip to the park’s namesake Murchison Falls, where the vast flow of the Nile rushes through a rock passage that is only a few yards wide. If this falls were in the United States, it would have been surrounded by dozens of resorts and hotels, for the last hundred or more years. Although the boat trip is mainly about the scenery, and drinking a few Nile beers while floating on the Nile River, we also enjoyed some good wildlife sightings including a huge bull elephant at the river’s edge, a flyover from a Bat Hawk, and a couple of Rock Pratincoles.



**Mighty Murchison Falls as seen from below.**

The second day in Murchison was dedicated to exploring the northern sector of the park, on the north bank of the river. This part of the park is best for mammals, as it's much more open than the southern portion. We found mammals aplenty; this is the stereotypically African landscape that is studded with giraffes and various elephants. Although it is similar from a distance, there are

some different mammals here than the classic destinations like the Masai Mara. These include the long-legged and terrestrial Patas Monkey, the Uganda Kob, Oribi, and Lelwel Hartebeest. The day's best mammal sighting was a big healthy Lion strolling through the tall grass. Birds played second fiddle to mammals on this day, but certainly weren't ignored. We spotted Heuglin's Francolin, Rueppell's Griffon, Tawny and Steppe Eagles, Montagu's Harrier, Denham's and Black-bellied Bustards, Isabelline and Woodchat Shrikes, Pygmy Sunbird, and an unexpected flock of Chestnut Weavers. The highlight of the day for Ken was seeing a flock of nearly 1000 Caspian Plovers, many still in beautiful breeding plumage. This is a generally scarce migrant from Eurasia, which is seen in small numbers in most places, though it is regularly in large flocks in Murchison. To cap a wonderful day in the savannah, we made a night drive,

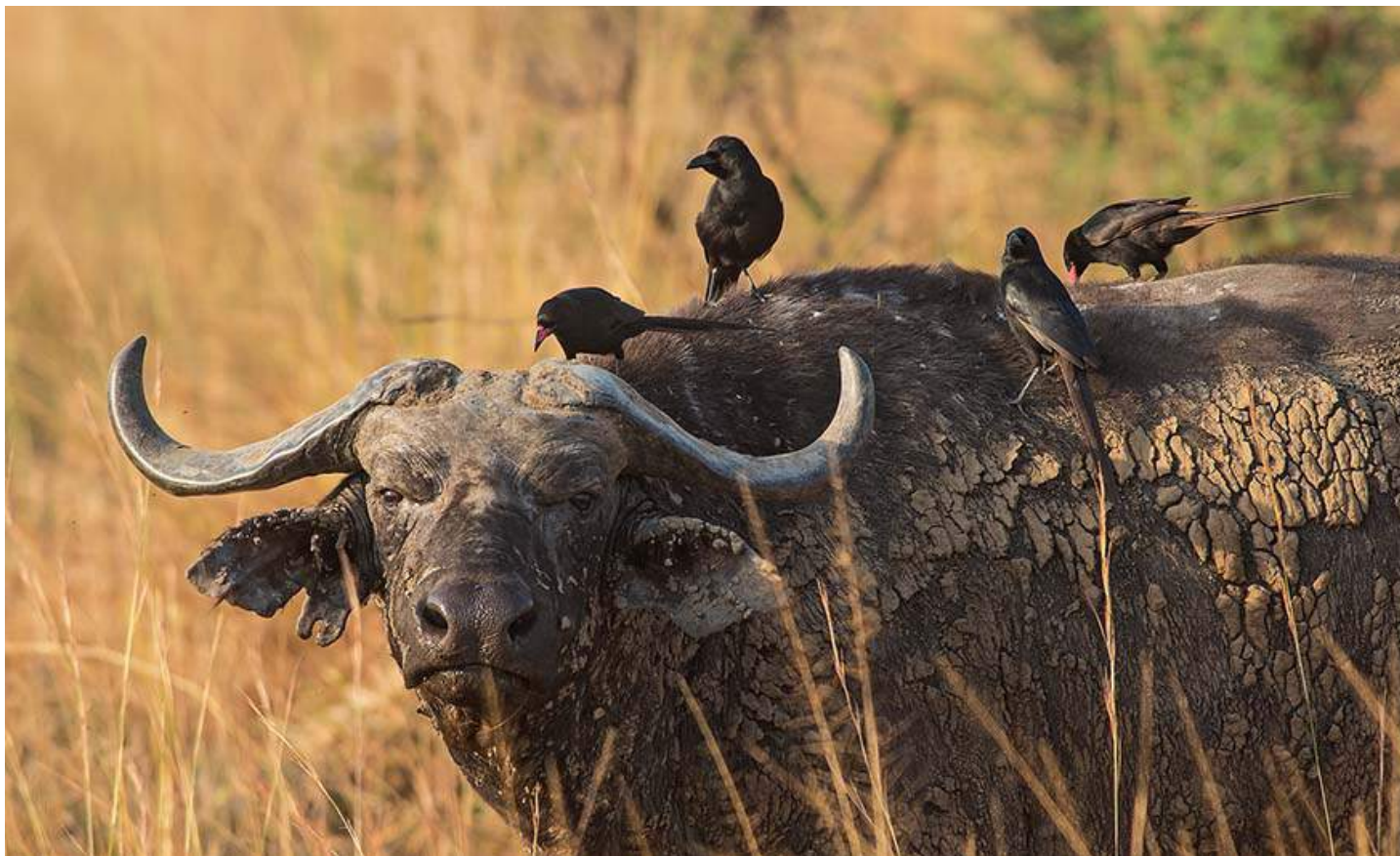


**Murchison is great for mammals like "Rothschild's" Giraffe.**

spotting several displaying Standard-

winged Nightjars. Most people when seeing this bird fly cannot believe that it is a single bird; they insist that it's a bird being chased by two bats!

A long drive south brought us past the capital of Kampala, to the sister city of Entebbe, on the shores of Lake Victoria. The final morning of the tour was spent visiting Mabamba Swamp, another famous haunt of the Shoebill. Once again, we enjoyed excellent luck, quickly finding one Shoebill, which eventually joined another. After standing side-by-side for a long while, they started engaging in a bizarre display of some kind, which we suspect was a mating display. We had hopes of seeing them mate, but these flirtations came to nothing, at least while we were there to see! Although there weren't huge numbers of new birds possible, we did manage to find some quality species like Greater Swamp-Warbler, Papyrus Gonolek, Lesser Jacana, and Yellow-billed Duck. After a picnic lunch, we drove back to Entebbe to connect with our outbound international flights, bringing to the close a trip that had been wonderfully in terms of wildlife sightings, varied African landscapes, and good company.



**Two for the price of one: Piapiacs on a Buffalo!**

## ITINERARY

<b>January 20</b>	Kigali, RWANDA to Nyungwe NP.
<b>January 21</b>	Nyungwe NP.
<b>January 22</b>	Nyungwe NP to Butare.
<b>January 23</b>	Butare to Volcanoes NP.
<b>January 24</b>	Volcanoes NP gorilla tracking. Afternoon to Kisoro, UGANDA.
<b>January 25</b>	Kisoro to Bwindi Impenetrable NP.
<b>January 26</b>	Bwindi Impenetrable NP gorilla tracking.
<b>January 27</b>	Bwindi NP to Queen Elizabeth NP.
<b>January 28</b>	Queen Elizabeth NP to Kibale NP.
<b>January 29</b>	Kibale NP chimp tracking.
<b>January 30</b>	Kibale NP.
<b>January 31</b>	Kibale NP to Masindi.
<b>February 1</b>	Royal Mile, Budongo Forest.
<b>February 2</b>	Masindi to Murchison Falls NP.
<b>February 3</b>	Murchison Falls NP.
<b>February 4</b>	Murchison Falls NP.
<b>February 5</b>	Murchison Falls NP to Entebbe.
<b>February 6</b>	Mabamba Swamp. Departure from Entebbe.



Uganda Kob being buzzed by a Montagu's Harrier in Murchison Falls NP.

## PHOTO GALLERY

*Follows tour's chronology*



Dusky Crimsonwing (left) and Ruwenzori Turaco (right); splashes of color in the cloud forest of Nyungwe.



L'Hoest's Monkey is one of the best of Nyungwe's bounty of primates.





**Boehm's Squirrel (left) and Bar-tailed Trogon (right).**



**Black-and-white Casqued Hornbill is common in Nyungwe's lower elevations.**



We tracked a troop of Angolan Pied Colobus in Nyungwe.



Red-faced Woodland Warbler (left) is an Albertine Rift endemic, while Chubb's Cisticola (right) has a slightly wider Afrotropical distribution.



Northern Double-collared Sunbird is common around the Nyungwe park headquarters.



**Nyungwe is Africa's richest forest for montane birds like the Gray Cuckooshrike.**



**Great Blue Turaco is a gaudy, massive bird, far larger than other turacos.**



**Brown-capped Weaver (left) and Vervet Monkey (right), both in Nyungwe.**



**Montane forest birds: Banded Prinia (left) and Yellow-whiskered Greenbul (right).**



**Eastern Mountain-Greenbul, part of a complex of greenbuls that was recently split up.**



**On the way to Volcanoes, we birded a lower-elevation wetland and found species like Blue-headed Coucal.**



The Gray-capped Warbler is an inhabitant of swamps and wet scrub.



The scarce Ruwenzori Double-collared Sunbird can reliably be found in Rwanda's Volcanoes NP.



Gorilla tracking: one of the top natural history experiences on Earth.







**A bright-eyed young Mountain Gorilla.**



**Montane Side-striped Chameleon; East Africa's chameleon diversity is second only to Madagascar's.**



A couple of pied birds in the Albertine Rift: the endemic Ruwenzori Batis (left) and Northern Puffback (right).



The usually skulking Mountain Yellow Warbler.



Two beautiful Albertine Rift endemics: Purple-breasted Sunbird (left) and Archer's Robin-Chat (right).



Hadada Ibis belting out its namesake "HADADA" call.



A cackling group of White-headed Woodhoopoes.



Two scarce montane bird species: Thick-billed Seedeater (left) and Doherty's Bushshrike (right).



**There are Albertine Rift endemic mammals too, like the Ruwenzori Sun Squirrel.**



**The endemic Blue-headed Sunbird, in Bwindi NP.**



**Yellow-streaked Greenbul (left) and White-browed Crombec (right).**



**After a week in the mountains of the Albertine Rift, we headed for the lowland forests, savannahs, and swamps of Uganda. This view greeted us as we said farewell to the heights.**



Sightings during a short but productive visit to “The Neck” of Bwindi NP included White-tailed Ant-Thrush (left) and Blue-throated Brown Sunbird (right).



Entering the savannah of Queen Elizabeth NP, we started seeing species like Sooty Chat.



**An immature African Fish Eagle seen on the Kazinga Channel boat trip.**



**The new birds came thick and fast in Queen Elizabeth:  
Yellow-throated Longclaw (left) and Swamp Flycatcher (right).**





**Intricate textures of an African Elephant.**



**The smallest of the region's swallow, the Wire-tailed Swallow.**



**This leucistic Malachite Kingfisher was one of the top birds of the trip for Ken!**



**Waterbirds along the Kazinga Channel: Great White Pelican (left) and Water Thick-knee (right).**



The photos on these few pages tell the story: the Queen Elizabeth boat trip is absolutely amazing for wildlife photography! Birds like this Pied Kingfisher are remarkably abundant and tame.



Kazinga is one of the best places on Earth for African Skimmer.



A small number of *sinensis* Great Cormorants in full breeding plumage were mixed with the expected “White-breasted” Great Cormorants.



African Spoonbill strutting across the mud.



**Yellow-billed Oxpecker actually has a bicolored bill!**



**Rueppell's Starling is a common savannah species.**



The Hamerkop makes up its own family, and is endemic to the Afrotropics.



A couple birds with red and yellow bare parts: Yellow-billed Stork (left) and African Wattled Lapwing (right).



**Carruther's Cisticola (left) and Black-headed Gonolek (right).**



**Crowned Lapwing prefers the dry grasslands of Queen Elizabeth.**

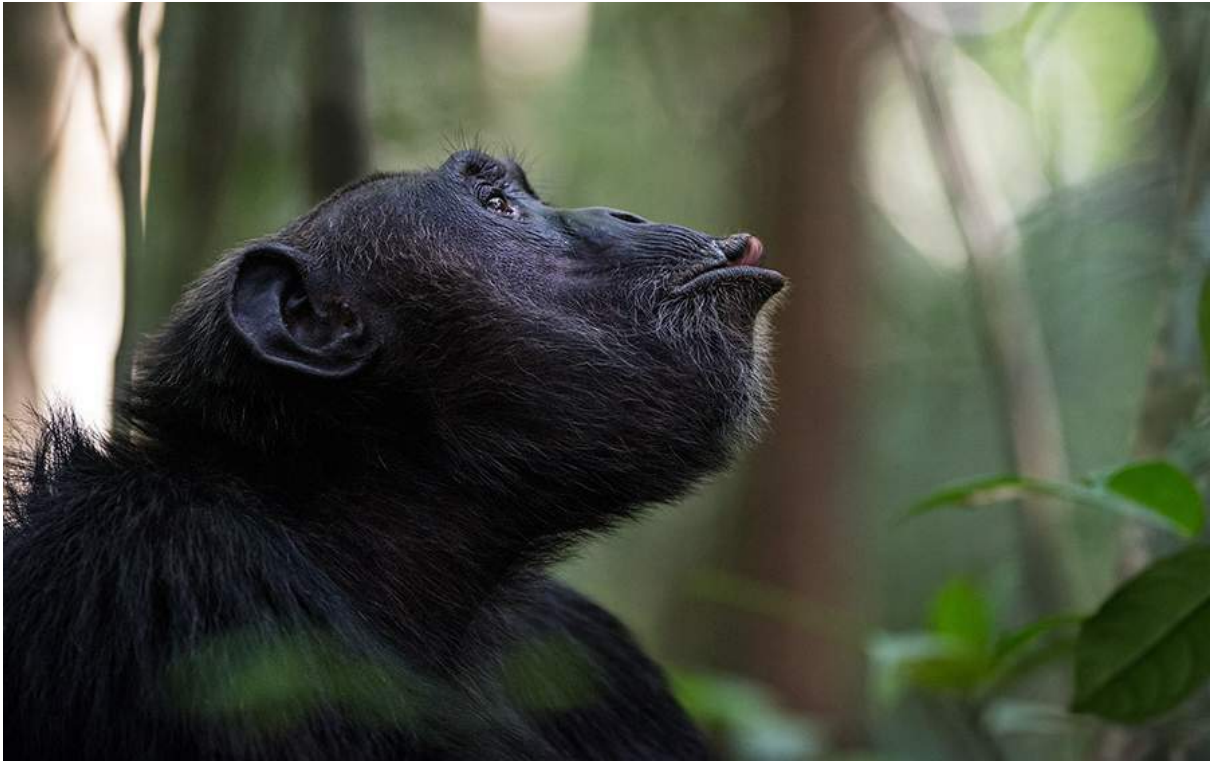


**A Red-billed Firefinch looking to feather its nest.**

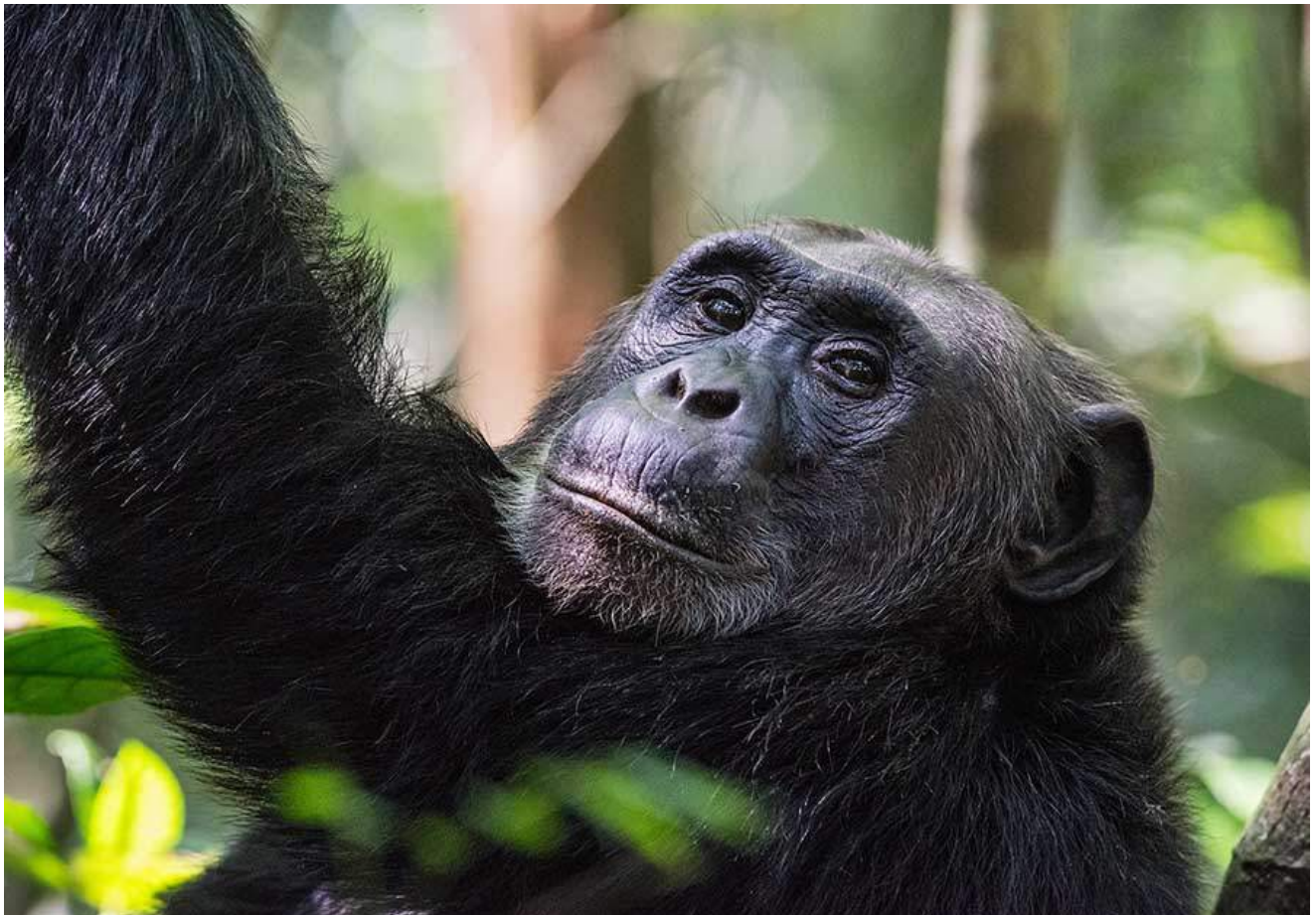


**Red-chested Sunbird is an oddity within its family, as a wetland-dwelling sunbird.**





Seeing half of the world's great apes is one of this tour's prime features. These Chimpanzees were in Kibale.





Forest denizens in Kibale: Brown Pansy (left) and Speckled Tinkerbird (right).



Great apes are certainly not the only primates in Uganda! This is the Central African Red Colobus.



In the Bigodi Swamp reserve, we saw a couple of Senegal Lapwings.



Two species found across much of the Congo basin and into Uganda: Red-headed Malimbe (left) and Black-headed Paradise Flycatcher (right).



**Gray-cheeked Mangabey is one of Uganda's least common primates.**



**Mountain Wagtail along a river through Kibale Forest.**



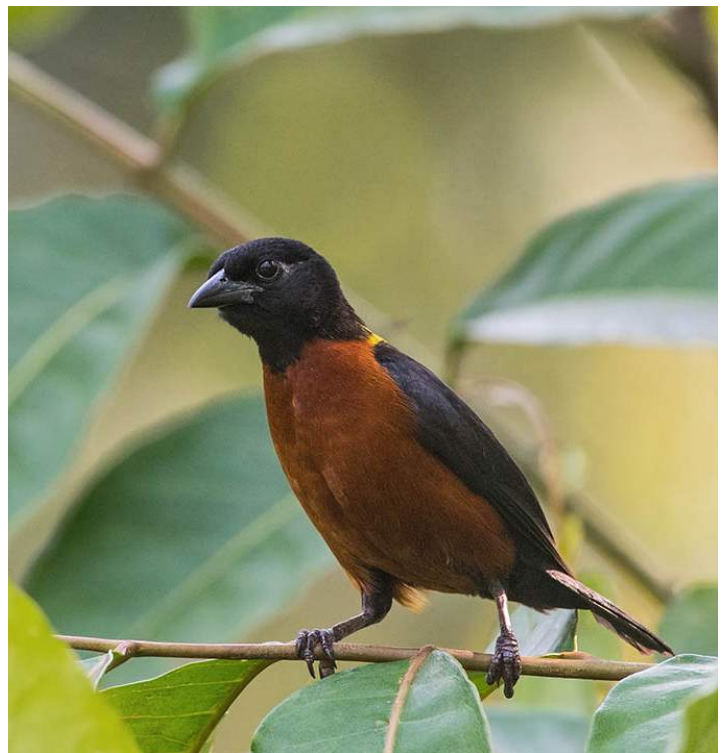
Uganda has an incredible range of weavers. These are Baglaffeht (left) and Northern Brown-throated (right).



Black-crowned Waxbill digging into a seed head.



The African Pied Wagtail is one of the most widespread and common birds on this tour.



Two rainforest prizes: Honeyguide Greenbul (left) and Yellow-mantled Weaver (right).



Eastern Gray Plantain Eater is common in Uganda from the Masindi area north.



During our day in Budongo Forest, we saw Brown Twinspot (left) and Western Black-headed Oriole (right).



Forest interior birds in Budongo: Blue-breasted Kingfisher (left) and Rufous Flycatcher-Thrush (right).



The Cabanis's Bunting is scarce throughout its range.





**Gray-headed Kingfisher is a kingfisher of dry woodland.**



**Sacred Ibises dropping out of the sky.**



The Piapiac is an odd member of the jay and crow family, with a beautiful maroon eye.



Saddle-billed Stork doppelgangers.



**The Goliath Heron has one of the coolest names of all African birds!**



**A couple of scarce birds in Murchison: Bat Hawk (left) and Red-winged Gray Warbler (right).**



Colors galore in Murchison: Black Crake (left) and Red-throated Bee-eater (right).



A Comb Duck over the Victoria Nile River.



**African Darter flying over the Nile at high speed.**



**Abdim's Stork (left) and Uganda Kob (right) in the grasslands of Murchison.**



**Cape Buffalo trio.**



**A huge flock of Collared Pratincoles.**



A pair of Gray Crowned Cranes along the Victoria Nile.



**Murchison Falls NP supports a large population of elephants.**



**The wonderful Abyssinian Ground Hornbill is regularly encountered in Murchison.**





**In Murchison Falls NP, Tantalus Monkey replaces and mixes with the more widespread Vervet Monkey.**



**This trip has not only great apes, but also big cats like this male Lion.**



Gray Kestrel (left) and a breeding-plumaged Caspian Plover (right).



Sunset over the Nile River, with the grunting of hippos in the background.



**The immense power of Murchison Falls, where the mighty Nile pours through a tiny gap.**



**The Patas Monkey is a beautiful and rather odd terrestrial monkey of northern Africa.**



**A sub-adult Palm-nut Vulture.**



**Northern Carmine Bee-eater (left) and Speckle-fronted Weaver (right).**



**The Side-striped Jackal is widespread in Africa, but is not seen very often.**



Sightings on the way to Mabamba Swamp: African Gray Parrot (left) and White-throated Bee-eater (right).



Long-toed Lapwing in Mabamba.



**There is a bustling weaver colony at Mabamba, populated by Village (left) and Vieillot's Black (right) Weavers.**



**This tour ended with a bang; incredible and leisurely "bonus" views of a pair of Shoebills.**



**Can you see the Shoebills?**



**Shoebills sometimes soar, and always look rather primitive and even reptilian.**



## BIRD LIST

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow *The Clements Checklist of the Birds of the World v2015* (including updates through August 2015).

<b>ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae</b>		
White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	
Comb 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>	
Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>	
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	
<b>GALLIFORMES: Numididae</b>		
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	
Crested Guineafowl	<i>Guttera pucherani</i>	
<b>GALLIFORMES: Odontophoridae</b>		
Nahan's Francolin	<i>Ptilopachus nahani</i>	
<b>GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae</b>		
Handsome Francolin	<i>Pternistis nobilis</i>	
Heuglin's Francolin	<i>Pternistis icterorhynchus</i>	
Scaly Francolin	<i>Pternistis squamatus</i>	
Red-necked Francolin	<i>Pternistis afer</i>	G
Crested Francolin	<i>Francolinus sephaena</i>	
<b>PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae</b>		
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	
<b>CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae</b>		
African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	
Abdim's Stork	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	
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>	
<b>SULIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae</b>		
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	
Long-tailed Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	
<b>SULIFORMES: Anhingidae</b>		
African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>	
<b>PELECANIFORMES: Pelecanidae</b>		
Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	
Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	

<b>PELECANIFORMES: Balaenicipitidae</b>		
Shoebill	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	
<b>PELECANIFORMES: Scopidae</b>		
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	
<b>PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae</b>		
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>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	
<b>PELECANIFORMES: Threskiornithidae</b>		
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	
Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	
Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	
African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>	
<b>ACCIPITRIFORMES: Pandionidae</b>		
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
<b>ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae</b>		
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	
African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	
Palm-nut Vulture	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	
European Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	
White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	
Rueppell's Griffon	<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>	
Bateleur	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	
Short-toed Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	
Beaudouin's Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus beaudouini</i>	
Black-breasted Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	
(Western) Banded Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinerascens</i>	
Bat Hawk	<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i>	
Crowned Hawk-Eagle	<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>	
Martial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	
Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>	

Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>	
Wahlberg's Eagle	<i>Hieraetus wahlbergi</i>	
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	
Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	
Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	
Lizard Buzzard	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>	
Dark Chanting-Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>	
Grasshopper Buzzard	<i>Butastur rufipennis</i>	
Eurasian Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	
African Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus ranivorus</i>	
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	
African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	
Rufous-chested Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter rufiventris</i>	
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	
African Fish-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	
Common (Steppe) Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	
Mountain Buzzard	<i>Buteo oreophilus</i>	
Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>	
<b>OTIDIFORMES: Otidae</b>		
Denham's Bustard	<i>Neotis denhami</i>	
Black-bellied Bustard	<i>Lissotis melanogaster</i>	
<b>GRUIFORMES: Rallidae</b>		
African Rail	<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	
Black Crake	<i>Amaurornis flavirostra</i>	
Eurasian Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	
Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	
<b>GRUIFORMES: Sarothruridae</b>		
White-spotted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura pulchra</i>	
<b>GRUIFORMES: Gruidae</b>		
Gray Crowned-Crane	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: Burhinidae</b>		
Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>	
Senegal Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae</b>		
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae</b>		
Long-toed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>	
Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	
Black-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus tectus</i>	
Senegal Lapwing	<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	
Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	

Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	
Caspian Plover	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	
Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	
Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: Jacanidae</b>		
Lesser Jacana	<i>Microparra capensis</i>	
African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae</b>		
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: Glareolidae</b>		
Temminck's Courser	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>	
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	
Rock Pratincole	<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae</b>		
Gray-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	
African Skimmer	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	
<b>COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae</b>		
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>	
Afep Pigeon	<i>Columba unicincta</i>	
Rameron Pigeon	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>	
Lemon Dove	<i>Columba larvata</i>	
Dusky Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopelia lugens</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>	
Black-billed Wood-Dove	<i>Turtur abyssinicus</i>	
Blue-spotted Wood-Dove	<i>Turtur afer</i>	
Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	
Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>	
African Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron calvus</i>	
<b>CUCULIFORMES: Musophagidae</b>		
Great Blue Turaco	<i>Corythaeola cristata</i>	
Black-billed Turaco	<i>Tauraco schuettii</i>	
White-crested Turaco	<i>Tauraco leucolophus</i>	
<b>Ruwenzori Turaco</b>	<b><i>Ruwenzorornis johnstoni</i></b>	
Ross's Turaco	<i>Musophaga rossae</i>	
Eastern Plantain-eater	<i>Crinifer zonurus</i>	
<b>CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae</b>		
Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	
Black Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	H
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	
Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cercococcyx mechowii</i>	
Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cercococcyx montanus</i>	
Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	
African Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	H
Dideric Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	
Yellowbill	<i>Ceuthmochares aereus</i>	
Blue-headed Coucal	<i>Centropus monachus</i>	
Senegal Coucal	<i>Centropus senegalensis</i>	
White-browed Coucal	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>	
<b>STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae</b>		
African Wood-Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>	
<b>CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae</b>		
Standard-winged Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus longipennis</i>	
Black-shouldered Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus nigriscapularis</i>	
Montane Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruwenzorii</i>	
Long-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus climacurus</i>	
Square-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>	
<b>APODIFORMES: Apodidae</b>		
Sabine's Spinetail	<i>Rhaphidura sabini</i>	
Scarce Swift	<i>Schoutedenapus myoptilus</i>	
Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>	
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	
African Swift	<i>Apus barbatus</i>	
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	

White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>	
African Palm-Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	
<b>COLIIFORMES: Coliidae</b>		
Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>	
Blue-naped Mousebird	<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>	
<b>TROGONIFORMES: Trogonidae</b>		
Narina Trogon	<i>Apaloderma narina</i>	
Bar-tailed Trogon	<i>Apaloderma vittatum</i>	
<b>BUCEROTIFORMES: Upupidae</b>		
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	H
<b>BUCEROTIFORMES: Phoeniculidae</b>		
White-headed Woodhoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus bollei</i>	
Black Scimitar-bill	<i>Rhinopomastus aterrimus</i>	H
<b>BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucorvidae</b>		
Abyssinian Ground-Hornbill	<i>Bucorvus abyssinicus</i>	
<b>BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucerotidae</b>		
Crowned Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros alboterminatus</i>	
African Gray Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros nasutus</i>	
Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes subcylindricus</i>	
White-thighed Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes albotibialis</i>	
<b>CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae</b>		
Shining-blue Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo quadibrachys</i>	
Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis cristatus</i>	
White-bellied Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis leucogaster</i>	
African Pygmy-Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina picta</i>	
African Dwarf Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina lecontei</i>	H
Chocolate-backed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon badia</i>	H
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	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	
<b>CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae</b>		
Black Bee-eater	<i>Merops gularis</i>	
Red-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops bulocki</i>	
Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>	
Blue-breasted Bee-eater	<i>Merops variegatus</i>	
Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater	<i>Merops oreobates</i>	
Swallow-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops hirundineus</i>	
White-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops albicollis</i>	
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>	

Madagascar Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	
Northern Carmine Bee-eater	<i>Merops nubicus</i>	
<b>CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae</b>		
Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>	
Blue-throated Roller	<i>Eurystomus gularis</i>	
<b>PICIFORMES: Lybiidae</b>		
Yellow-billed Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus purpuratus</i>	
Gray-throated Barbet	<i>Gymnobucco bonapartei</i>	
Speckled Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus scolopaceus</i>	
Yellow-throated Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus subsulphureus</i>	
Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i>	
Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>	
Yellow-spotted Barbet	<i>Buccanodon duchaillui</i>	
Hairy-breasted Barbet	<i>Tricholaema hirsuta</i>	
Spot-flanked Barbet	<i>Tricholaema lacrymosa</i>	
White-headed Barbet	<i>Lybius leucocephalus</i>	
Black-billed Barbet	<i>Lybius guifsobalito</i>	
Double-toothed Barbet	<i>Lybius bidentatus</i>	
<b>PICIFORMES: Indicatoridae</b>		
Wahlberg's Honeyguide	<i>Prodotiscus regulus</i>	
<b>Dwarf Honeyguide</b>	<b><i>Indicator pumilio</i></b>	
Willcocks's Honeyguide	<i>Indicator willcocksii</i>	H
Least Honeyguide	<i>Indicator exilis</i>	
Thick-billed Honeyguide	<i>Indicator conirostris</i>	H
Lesser Honeyguide	<i>Indicator minor</i>	G
Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>	
<b>PICIFORMES: Picidae</b>		
Nubian Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nubica</i>	
Buff-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nivosa</i>	
Brown-eared Woodpecker	<i>Campethera caroli</i>	
Speckle-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicops poecilolaemus</i>	
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicops fuscescens</i>	
Golden-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicops xantholophus</i>	
Elliot's Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicops elliotii</i>	G
African Gray Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicops goertae</i>	
<b>FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae</b>		
Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	
Gray Kestrel	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>	
Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	
African Hobby	<i>Falco cuvierii</i>	

Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	
<b>PSITTACIFORMES: Psittaculidae</b>		
Red-headed Lovebird	<i>Agapornis pullarius</i>	
<b>PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae</b>		
Gray Parrot	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	
Meyer's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Calyptomenidae</b>		
African Broadbill	<i>Smithornis capensis</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae</b>		
Green-breasted Pitta	<i>Pitta reichenowi</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Platysteiridae</b>		
Brown-throated Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira cyanea</i>	
Chestnut Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira castanea</i>	
Jameson's Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira jamesoni</i>	
<b>Ruwenzori 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>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Vangidae</b>		
African Shrike-flycatcher	<i>Megabyas flammulatus</i>	
Black-and-white Shrike-flycatcher	<i>Bias musicus</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Malaconotidae</b>		
Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>	H
Northern Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus gambensis</i>	
Pink-footed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus angolensis</i>	
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>	
Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>	
Luehder's Bushshrike	<i>Laniarius luehderi</i>	
Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius major</i>	
Black-headed Gonolek	<i>Laniarius erythrogaster</i>	
Papyrus Gonolek	<i>Laniarius mufumbiri</i>	
Mountain Sooty Boubou	<i>Laniarius poensis</i>	
Gray-green (Bocage's) Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus bocagei</i>	
Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus sulfureopectus</i>	H
Many-colored Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus multicolor</i>	
Doherty's Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus dohertyi</i>	
Gray-headed Bushshrike	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae</b>		
Gray Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina caesia</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae</b>		
Isabelline Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	
Gray-backed Fiscal	<i>Lanius excubitorius</i>	



Mackinnon's Shrike	<i>Lanius mackinnoni</i>	
Northern Fiscal	<i>Lanius humeralis</i>	
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	
Yellow-billed Shrike	<i>Corvinella corvina</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae</b>		
Western Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus brachyrhynchus</i>	
African Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	
Black-tailed (Montane) Oriole	<i>Oriolus percivali</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae</b>		
Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	
Velvet-mantled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus modestus</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae</b>		
Black-headed Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone rufiventer</i>	
African Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae</b>		
Piapiac	<i>Ptilostomus afer</i>	
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	
White-necked Raven	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Nicatoridae</b>		
Western Nicator	<i>Nicator chloris</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae</b>		
White-tailed Lark	<i>Mirafrja albicauda</i>	
Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Mirafrja africana</i>	
Flappet Lark	<i>Mirafrja rufocinnamomea</i>	
Red-capped Lark	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae</b>		
Plain Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	
Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>	
Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
Angola Swallow	<i>Hirundo angolensis</i>	
Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	
Lesser Striped-Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>	
Mosque Swallow	<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i>	
White-headed Sawwing	<i>Psalidoprocne albiceps</i>	
Black Sawwing	<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Stenostiridae</b>		
African Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Elminia longicauda</i>	
White-tailed Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Elminia albicauda</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Paridae</b>		

Dusky Tit	<i>Melaniparus funereus</i>	
<b>Stripe-breasted Tit</b>	<b><i>Melaniparus fasciiventer</i></b>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae</b>		
Slender-billed Greenbul	<i>Stelgidillas gracilirostris</i>	
Red-tailed Bristlebill	<i>Bleda syndactylus</i>	
Eastern Mountain-Greenbul	<i>Arizelocichla nigriceps</i>	
Joyful Greenbul	<i>Chlorocichla laetissima</i>	
Honeyguide Greenbul	<i>Baeopogon indicator</i>	
Yellow-throated Greenbul	<i>Atimastillas flavicollis</i>	
Red-tailed Greenbul	<i>Criniger calurus</i>	
(Little) Gray Greenbul	<i>Eurillas gracilis</i>	
Plain (Cameroon Sombre) Greenbul	<i>Eurillas curvirostris</i>	
Yellow-whiskered Greenbul	<i>Eurillas latirostris</i>	
Little Greenbul	<i>Eurillas virens</i>	
Toro Olive-Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus hypochloris</i>	
Cabanis's Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus cabanisi</i>	
Icterine Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus icterinus</i>	
White-throated Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus albigularis</i>	
Yellow-streaked Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus flavostriatus</i>	
Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Macrosphenidae</b>		
Green Crombec	<i>Sylvietta virens</i>	
Lemon-bellied Crombec	<i>Sylvietta denti</i>	
White-browed Crombec	<i>Sylvietta leucophrys</i>	
Northern Crombec	<i>Sylvietta brachyura</i>	
Red-faced Crombec	<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>	
Moustached Grass-Warbler	<i>Melocichla mentalis</i>	
Gray Longbill	<i>Macrosphenus concolor</i>	H
<b>Grauer's Warbler</b>	<b><i>Graueria vittata</i></b>	
Green Hylia	<i>Hylia prasina</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Cettiidae</b>		
Chestnut-capped Flycatcher	<i>Erythrocerus mccallii</i>	
<b>Neumann's (Short-tailed) Warbler</b>	<b><i>Urosphena neumanni</i></b>	H
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae</b>		
<b>Red-faced Woodland-Warbler</b>	<b><i>Phylloscopus laetus</i></b>	
Brown Woodland-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus umbrovirens</i>	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Acrocephalidae</b>		
Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna pallida</i>	
African Yellow-Warbler	<i>Iduna natalensis</i>	
Mountain Yellow-Warbler	<i>Iduna similis</i>	
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	

Eurasian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	
African Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>	
Lesser Swamp-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	
Greater Swamp-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus rufescens</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae</b>		
Evergreen-forest Warbler	<i>Bradypterus lopezi</i>	H
Cinnamon Bracken-Warbler	<i>Bradypterus cinnamomeus</i>	
<b>Grauer's Swamp-Warbler</b>	<b><i>Bradypterus graueri</i></b>	H
Little Rush-Warbler	<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	H
White-winged Swamp-Warbler	<i>Bradypterus carpalis</i>	H
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae</b>		
<b>Ruwenzori Apalis</b>	<b><i>Apalis ruwenzorii</i></b>	
Black-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis jacksoni</i>	
Masked Apalis	<i>Apalis binotata</i>	
<b>Black-faced (Mountain Masked) Apalis</b>	<b><i>Apalis personata</i></b>	
Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flavida</i>	
Buff-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis rufogularis</i>	
Chestnut-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis porphyrolaema</i>	
Gray Apalis	<i>Apalis cinerea</i>	
Green-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	
Yellow-browed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera superciliaris</i>	
Olive-green Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera chloronota</i>	
White-chinned Prinia	<i>Schistolais leucopogon</i>	
Red-winged Gray Warbler	<i>Drymocichla incana</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>	
Croaking Cisticola	<i>Cisticola natalensis</i>	
Siffling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola brachypterus</i>	
Foxy Cisticola	<i>Cisticola troglodytes</i>	
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	
Gray-capped Warbler	<i>Eminia lepida</i>	
Black-faced Rufous-Warbler	<i>Bathmocercus rufus</i>	
Buff-bellied Warbler	<i>Phyllolais pulchella</i>	
Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	
Banded (Black-faced) Prinia	<i>Prinia bairdii</i>	
Rufous-crowned Eremomela	<i>Eremomela badiceps</i>	

<b>PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae</b>		
African Hill Babbler	<i>Sylvia abyssinica</i>	
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae</b>		
African Yellow White-eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Pellorneidae</b>		
Brown Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis fulvescens</i>	
Mountain Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis pyrrhoptera</i>	H
Scaly-breasted Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis albipectus</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Leiothrichidae</b>		
Brown Babbler	<i>Turdoides plebejus</i>	
Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Promeropidae</b>		
Gray-chested Illadopsis	<i>Kakamega poliothorax</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae</b>		
Silverbird	<i>Empidonax semipartitus</i>	
Pale Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis pallidus</i>	
White-eyed Slaty-Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis fischeri</i>	
Northern Black-Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis edolioides</i>	
<b>Yellow-eyed Black-Flycatcher</b>	<b><i>Melaenornis ardesiacus</i></b>	
African Forest-Flycatcher	<i>Fraseria ocreata</i>	
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	
Swamp Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa aquatica</i>	
Dusky-brown (African Dusky) Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	
Dusky-blue Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa comitata</i>	
Cassin's Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa cassini</i>	
Ashy Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa caerulescens</i>	
Gray-throated Tit-Flycatcher	<i>Myioparus griseigularis</i>	
Gray Tit-Flycatcher	<i>Myioparus plumbeus</i>	H
Fire-crested Alethe	<i>Alethe diademata</i>	H
Brown-backed Scrub-Robin	<i>Cercotrichas hartlaubi</i>	
Red-backed Scrub-Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>	
<b>Archer's Robin-Chat</b>	<b><i>Cossypha archeri</i></b>	
Cape Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	
White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</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>Pseudalethe poliocephala</i>	
<b>Red-throated Alethe</b>	<b><i>Pseudalethe poliophrys</i></b>	
Forest Robin	<i>Stiphronis erythrothorax</i>	H
Equatorial Akalat	<i>Sheppardia aequatorialis</i>	

Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	
African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	
Sooty Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla nigra</i>	
White-fronted Black-Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla albifrons</i>	
Ruaha Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla collaris</i>	
Mocking Cliff-Chat	<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris</i>	
Familiar Chat	<i>Cercomela familiaris</i>	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	
Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae</b>		
Rufous Flycatcher-Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus fraseri</i>	
White-tailed Ant-Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus poensis</i>	
Abyssinian Thrush	<i>Turdus abyssinicus</i>	
African Thrush	<i>Turdus pelios</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae</b>		
Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	
Slender-billed Starling	<i>Onychognathus tenuirostris</i>	
Sharpe's Starling	<i>Pholia sharpii</i>	
Narrow-tailed Starling	<i>Poeoptera lugubris</i>	
Stuhlmann's Starling	<i>Poeoptera stuhlmanni</i>	
Purple-headed Starling	<i>Hylopsar purpureiceps</i>	
Rueppell's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuroptera</i>	
Splendid Starling	<i>Lamprotornis splendidus</i>	
Lesser Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chloropterus</i>	
Greater Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>	
Purple Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpureus</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Buphagidae</b>		
Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae</b>		
Seimund's (Little Green) Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes seimundi</i>	
Green Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes rectirostris</i>	
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	
Pygmy Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna platura</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>	
Western Olive Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra obscura</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>	

Stuhlmann's (Ruwenzori DC) Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris stuhlmanni</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>	
Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	
Copper Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris cupreus</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae</b>		
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	
Cape Wagtail	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	
Mountain Wagtail	<i>Motacilla clara</i>	
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	
African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	
Long-billed Pipit	<i>Anthus similis</i>	
Yellow-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx croceus</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae</b>		
Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	
Cabanis's Bunting	<i>Emberiza cabanisi</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae</b>		
Yellow-crowned Canary	<i>Serinus flavivertex</i>	
White-rumped Seedeater	<i>Serinus leucopygius</i>	
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	
Western Citril	<i>Serinus frontalis</i>	
Black-throated Canary	<i>Serinus atrogularis</i>	
Brimstone Canary	<i>Serinus sulphuratus</i>	
Streaky Seedeater	<i>Serinus striolatus</i>	
Thick-billed Seedeater	<i>Serinus burtoni</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae</b>		
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
Shelley's Rufous Sparrow	<i>Passer shelleyi</i>	
Northern Gray-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Ploceidae</b>		
Speckle-fronted Weaver	<i>Sporopipes frontalis</i>	
White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>	G
Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser superciliosus</i>	
Red-headed Malimbe	<i>Malimbus rubricollis</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>	
Northern Brown-throated Weaver	<i>Ploceus castanops</i>	
Lesser Masked-Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>	
Heuglin's Masked-Weaver	<i>Ploceus heuglini</i>	
Vieillot's Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigerrimus</i>	
Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	
Black-headed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>	
Chestnut Weaver	<i>Ploceus rubiginosus</i>	
Yellow-mantled Weaver	<i>Ploceus tricolor</i>	
Brown-capped Weaver	<i>Ploceus insignis</i>	
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>	
Yellow-shouldered 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>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae</b>		
Gray-headed Nigrita	<i>Nigrita canicapillus</i>	
White-breasted Nigrita	<i>Nigrita fusconotus</i>	
Gray-headed Oliveback	<i>Nesocharis capistrata</i>	
Yellow-bellied Waxbill	<i>Coccygia quartinia</i>	
Dusky Crimson-wing	<i>Cryptospiza jacksoni</i>	
Fawn-breasted Waxbill	<i>Estrilda paludicola</i>	
Crimson-rumped Waxbill	<i>Estrilda rhodopyga</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>	
Black-bellied Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rara</i>	
Bronze Mannikin	<i>Spermestes cucullata</i>	

Black-and-white Mannikin	<i>Spermestes bicolor</i>	
Magpie Mannikin	<i>Spermestes fringilloides</i>	NL
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Viduidae</b>		
Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>	
Village Indigobird	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>	

**Bold** = Albertine Rift endemic species.

H = heard-only

G = seen only by guide

NL = not seen by Tropical Birding guide



Gray Crowned-Crane is Uganda's national bird.



## MAMMAL LIST

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow *The Kingdon Field Guide to African Mammals* (2003) by Jonathan Kingdon, with some updates.

Eastern Mountain Gorilla	<i>Gorilla gorilla berengii</i>	
Chimpanzee	<i>Pan paniscus</i>	
Grey-cheeked Mangaby	<i>Lophocebus albigena</i>	
Patas Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus patas</i>	
Central African Red Colobus	<i>Piliopithecus oustaleti</i>	
Guereza Pied Colobus	<i>Colobus guereza</i>	
Angolan Pied Colobus	<i>Colobus angolensis</i>	
Olive Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>	
Vervet Monkey	<i>Chlorocebus aethiops pygerythrus</i>	
Tantalus Monkey	<i>Chlorocebus tantalus</i>	
Dent's (Mona) Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus (mona) denti</i>	
Silver Gentle Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus (nictitans) stuhlmanni</i>	
Blue Gentle Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus (nictitans) dogetti</i>	
Red-tailed Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus ascanius schmidti</i>	
L'Hoest's Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus lhoesti</i>	
Thomas's Dwarf Galago	<i>Galagoides thomasi</i>	
Epauletted Fruit Bat	<i>Epomophorus</i> sp.	
Tomb Bat sp.	<i>Taphozous</i> sp.	
Uganda Grass Hare	<i>Poelagus marjorita</i>	
Unstriped Grass Rat	<i>Arvicanthis niloticus</i>	
Carruther's Mountain Squirrel	<i>Funisciurus carruthersi</i>	
Boehm's Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus boehmi</i>	
Red-legged Sun Squirrel	<i>Heliosciurus rufobrachium</i>	
Ruwenzori Sun Squirrel	<i>Heliosciurus ruwenzori</i>	
African Giant Squirrel	<i>Protoxerus stangeri</i>	
Unstriped Grass Rat	<i>Arvicanthis niloticus</i>	
Genet sp.	<i>Genetta</i> sp.	
Blotched (Large-spotted) Genet	<i>Genetta tigrina</i>	
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	
Southern Tree Hyrax	<i>Dendrohyrax arboreus</i>	H
African Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibious</i>	
Common Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	
Rothschild's Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi</i>	
Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	
Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>	
Black-fronted Duiker	<i>Cephalophus nigrifrons</i>	

Bush (Common) Duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>	
Blue Duiker	<i>Philantomba monticola</i>	
Oribi	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>	
Uganda Kob	<i>Kobus kob thomasi</i>	
Defassa Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa</i>	
Lelwel Hartebeest (Kongoni)	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus lelwel</i>	



Tracking Chimpanzees is a totally different experience from tracking gorillas, though also wondrous.

## REPTILE LIST

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow *A Field Guide to the Reptiles of East Africa* (2004) by Stephen Spawls, Kim Howell, Robert Drewes, and James Ashe.

Montane Side-striped Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo ellioti</i>
Tropical House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i>
Speckle-lipped Skink	<i>Trachylepis maculilabris</i>
Striped Skink	<i>Trachylepis striata</i>
Blue-headed Tree Agama	<i>Acanthocercus atricollis ugandaensis</i>
Red-headed Rock Agama	<i>Agama agama</i>
Finch's Agama	<i>Agama finchi</i>
Nile Monitor	<i>Varanus niloticus</i>
Jackson's Tree Snake	<i>Thrasops jacksonii</i>
Jameson's Mamba	<i>Dendroaspis jamesoni</i>



The (Western) Banded Snake Eagle does indeed mainly eat snakes, though this one is holding the tail of a monitor lizard!