



TROPICAL
BIRDING



RWANDA & UGANDA:

GREAT APES,
ALBERTINE RIFT
ENDEMIC, &
SHOEBILL
A Tropical Birding Set Departure

June 1 - 17, 2011
Guide: Ken Behrens

All photos taken during
this trip.

INTRODUCTION and TOUR SUMMARY

This new Tropical Birding tour was designed to take in a diverse cross-section of birds and mammals, in particular some 'marquee' species like the amazing shoebill, the birds endemic to the mountains of the Albertine Rift, and the great apes: chimpanzee and gorilla. We were successful in achieving all these goals, recording over 500 bird species and dozens of species of mammals along the way. This tour will certainly be a feature of future Tropical Birding offerings in Africa.

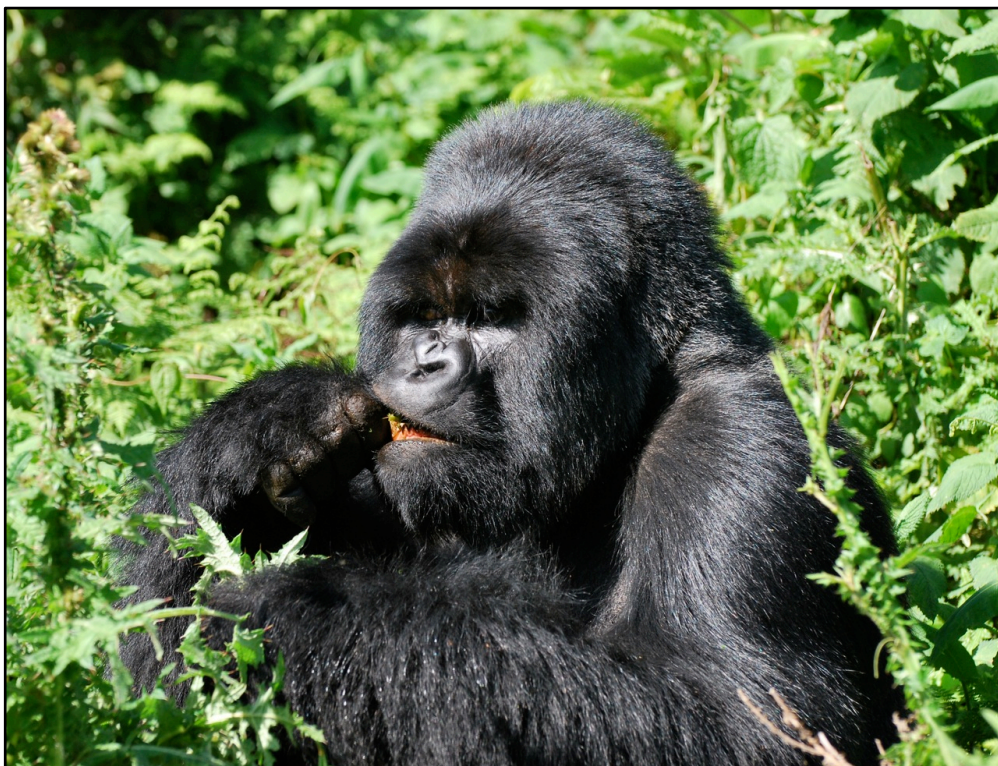
Our trip began in Kigali, Rwanda, one of the cleanest and most attractive cities in Africa. From here we traveled north to Volcans National Park, one of the best places to see the awe-inspiring gorilla. The day of our gorilla trek dawned beautiful and clear, and after a short walk, we were surrounded 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', to two adult females who spent several minutes gazing at their own reflections in a pool of water. 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.

After Volcans, we moved 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. Although we had wanted to visit Nyungwe before Volcans, lack of



availability of gorilla permits on our initial dates required shifting the trip around. Though it resulted in more driving, it was impossible to contemplate not tracking gorillas. In addition to its fine gorilla tracking, 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.

Nyungwe was in good form, and we found all the endemics save a couple of extremely rare ones 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. The rare and diminutive Dwarf Honeyguide was heard but unfortunately not seen. Beautiful Archer's Robin-Chats and Red-throated Alethe love to sing from the shady undergrowth, but both were lured into the open for spectacular

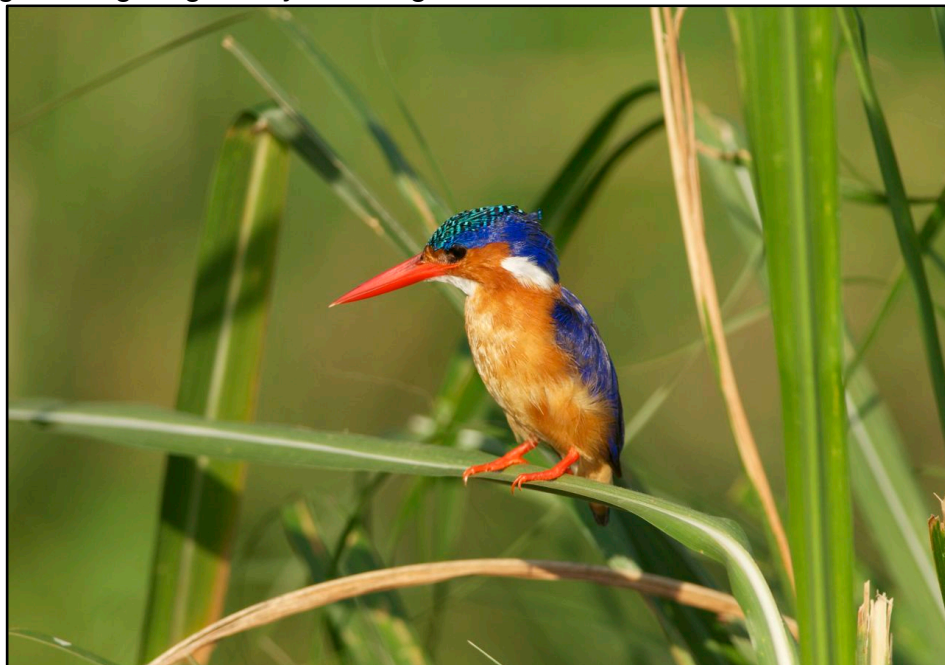


Silverback mountain gorilla in Volcans NP. *Judy Wilkinson.*

views. 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. Though it proved unusually elusive, we finally called in a Short-tailed Warbler in the last few minutes of daylight on our last day. As if to make up for its previous elusiveness, it shot in to only an arm's length from us! Staying out until dusk one night, we easily found the plaintively singing Ruwenzori Nightjar. Nyungwe is the only readily accessible site in the world for Red-collared Mountain-Babbler, so we dedicated a morning to finding and enjoying this odd and beautiful bird, which we found in a mixed flock with other species like White-headed Woodhoopoes and Montane Orioles. To complete our set of endemics were Yellow-eyed Black Flycatcher, Ruwenzori and Masked Mountain Apalis, Grauer's Rush Warbler, Red-faced Woodland-Warbler, Ruwenzori Batis, Strange Weaver, 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. Though it was hard to divert from the birds, we took one morning to track chimpanzees at a low-lying fragment of the forest. The crafty chimps gave us a long and sweaty chase, but we finally positioned ourselves to have some remarkably close views as the whole troop crossed the road right in front of us.

A day's drive brought us north through Rwanda and into 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'. Although we didn't manage to find the rare African Green Broadbill, this forest did give us several new birds including the elusive Grauer's Warbler, which finally cooperated well, creeping through a portion of a vine tangle where we were able to see it well. Other good birds here included Red-headed Bluebill, Black-headed Waxbill, Barred Prinia, Sharpe's and Slender-billed Starlings, and tremendous views of the normally hard-to-see Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo. While trekking for broadbill, we stumbled into a lone male gorilla, which fed peacefully at close range for a 15-minute free bonus gorilla sighting – truly amazing!



Malachite Kingfisher, one of many photographic highlights of the Queen Elizabeth National Park boat trip. *Ken Behrens.*

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. Our first afternoon 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. Although African Skimmers are sometimes common, water levels were fairly high, and we only managed to pick up one. Other mammals included African elephant, waterbuck, bushbuck, and Uganda kob. While returning to our luxurious lodge at dusk, we made a short crepuscular expedition which was extremely productive, netting Swamp and Square-tailed Nightjars, along with African Wattled and Senegal Lapwings. The following morning, we birded our way out of Queen Elizabeth, through a matrix of lakes, grassland, and patches of trees. Birds were in great abundance. Some of the highlight species included Moustached Grass-Warbler, African Crake, Trilling Cisticola, Fawn-breasted Waxbill, Gray Woodpecker, and Bare-faced Go-away-bird.

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. The first afternoon's walk was productive, with Red-bellied Paradise-Flycatcher, Green Hylia, calling Western Nicator and Red-tailed Bristlebill, and best of all a stunning White-spotted Flufftail that was lured into momentary view. The following morning 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. Unfortunately there had been little rain for many days, and the forest was very dry, which seemed to keep the pittas quiet. Several hours' search through the forest failed to turn up the pitta, so we diverted to other birds. The morning wasn't a complete wash though, as we turned up some good species like Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo, Western Black-headed Oriole, Yellow-crested Woodpecker, Afep Pigeon, Blue-shouldered Robin-Chat, Yellow-spotted Barbet, Brown Illadopsis, and more. In Kibale, we saw gray-cheeked mangabey, our 12th and final primate of the trip. Uganda certainly counts among the best places in Africa for mammal-watching for those whose interests extend beyond 'big 5' savannah game viewing.

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 Elliot's Woodpecker, Sooty Flycatcher, Little Green Sunbird, Honenguide Greenbul, and Black-faced Rufous Warbler. Other sightings included Brown Snake-Eagle, Wahlberg's Eagle, Meyer's Parrot, Eastern Plantain-eater (abundant from this point in the trip onwards), Blue-headed Coucal, Striped Kingfisher, Lilac-breasted and Broad-billed Rollers, Red-shouldered Cuckoo-shrike, Whistling Cisticola, an unruly flock of Piapiac, Lesser Blue-eared Glossy-Starling, Yellow-mantled Widowbird, and a surprise Brown-rumped Bunting at a flat tire stop! There had been a heavy rain the night before and there were termites emerging throughout the countryside, and birds (and people!) swooping in to consume them. Of these, the most surprising and interesting was a Red-necked Falcon that was filling its talons with this easy source of protein.

Our full day in Budongo 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: Brown-eared Woodpecker, Yellow-throated Tinkerbird, Spotted and various other Greenbuls, solid views of the elusive Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo, superb views of both Pygmy and Chocolate-



Chocolate-backed Kingfisher was one of the excellent rainforest birds we found in Budongo Forest. John Wilkinson.

backed Kingfishers, Eastern Forest Robin, Forest Flycatcher, Olive-green and Yellow-browed Cameropteras, Rufous-crowned Eremomela, and the hulking Superb Sunbird. The highlight of the day and one of the top trip sightings was a group of the rare and local Nahan's Francolin that showed well for everyone on the trip. The books really do a poor job portraying this beautiful and

distinctive francolin. In the dark rainforest understory, its bright white spots shine like stars in the nighttime firmament! As usual, the scrub outside of the forest was also productive, and the birding much easier. Here we encountered fleet Red-headed Lovebirds, vocal Gray Parrots, White-thighed Hornbills in the company of Black-and-white Casqued, Brown-backed Scrub-Robin, Dark-capped Yellow Warbler, Compact Weaver, Cardinal Quelea, Black and Black-winged Bishops, and Black-bellied Firefinch.

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. Birding rainforest along the way gave us Hairy-breasted Barbet, Crested Malimbe, and several other new species. As the country grew drier, the birds changed. 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, Beautiful Sunbird, and Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver, and enjoyed a picnic lunch with a sweeping view of the Albertine Rift. Late in the afternoon, we arrived at the comfortable and beautifully situated grounds of the Nile Safari Lodge, our base for the next two nights.



Sunset in a spectacular setting at Murchison Falls, where the Nile River pours through a narrow, rocky gorge. *Ken Behrens.*

The main reason for our full day in Murchison Falls was to search for 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, heading towards the delta where the river pours into Lake Albert. Although there were lots of good birds like Black Coucal and Northern Brown-throated Weaver around, we grew anxious as the morning wore on and we had still failed to find a Shoebill. Eventually we were late into our second excursion on foot to

check for shoebill, and it was nearing noon. The local guide had almost given up on Shoebill, and we were about to turn back, when we decided to walk another 100 yards. Soon after making this decision, we spotted a towering Shoebill standing on the back side of a tree. Although it was only 50 yards away, it had been totally blocked from our previous vantage point! Excitement and relief were felt all around as we observed, photographed, and generally soaked in this incredible bird.

Our afternoon was spent visiting and birding 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. It was a beautiful place to watch the sun set. This is one of those amazing places in Africa where you can view an incredible natural wonder in near-solitude. 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. But in Uganda, you have this incredible sight all to yourself. There are supposedly plans in the work for 'development' in the form of more roads and lodges and such, but for now the falls appears much as it always has. Although bird activity was low, we did find some good birds in the afternoon: Red-winged Warbler, Yellow-bellied Hyliota, and Bar-breasted Firefinch.



We saw dozens of Pennant-winged Nightjars on our night drive in Murchison! *John Wilkinson.*

After driving south to Entebbe, on the shores of Lake Victoria, the participants who stayed until the 17th had an extra morning. I decided to head to Mabamba Swamp, west of the city. 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 Moorhen, and Weyne's Weaver. The pressure was off for Shoebill, but when one of our boatmen got a call about a Shoebill around the corner, we couldn't resist. We weren't quite prepared for what awaited us. As we rounded a bend in the marshy channel, we found ourselves face-to-face with a Shoebill, no more than 8 yards away! Thirty minutes enjoying this prehistoric-looking monster at such close range was the perfect cap to what had been a very diverse, interesting, and productive trip through Rwanda and Uganda.

ITINERARY

June 1	Arrival in Kigali. Drive to Volcans National Park.
June 2	Volcans gorilla tracking. Afternoon to Nyungwe National Park.
June 3	Nyungwe National Park.
June 4	Nyungwe National Park.
June 5	Nyungwe National Park.
June 6	Nyungwe to Kisoro, Uganda.
June 7	Kisoro to Ruhija section of Bwindi National Park.
June 8	Bwindi NP. Afternoon to Kabale.
June 9	Kabale to Queen Elizabeth National Park.
June 10	Queen Elizabeth National Park to Kibale Forest.
June 11	Kibale Forest.
June 12	Kibale to Masindi.
June 13	Budongo Forest.
June 14	Budongo Forest to Murchison Falls National Park.
June 15	Murchison Falls National Park.
June 16	Murchison to Entebbe.
June 17	Mabamba Swamp. Departure from Entebbe.



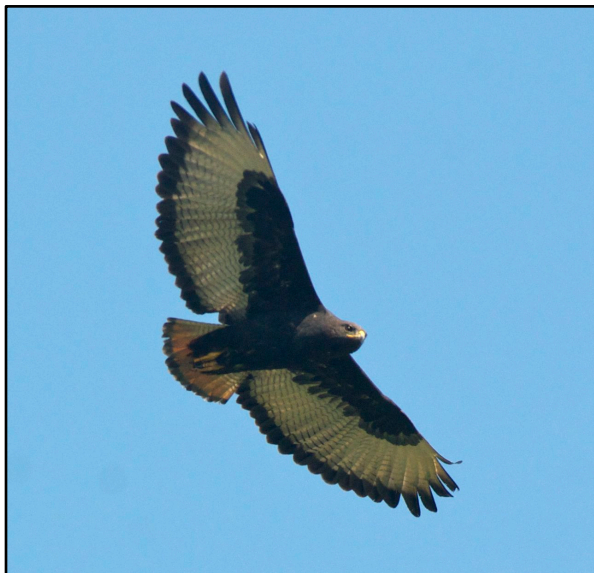
A pair of sprinting Black Crakes in Queen Elizabeth National Park. *Ken Behrens.*

PHOTO GALLERY

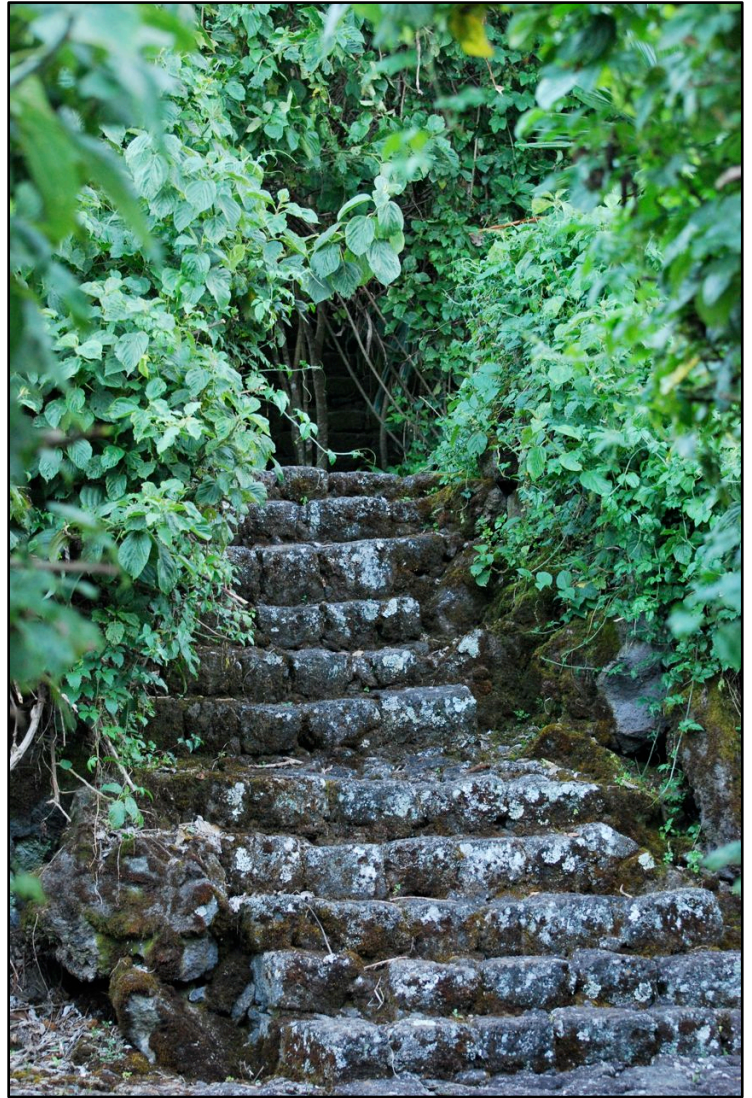
Follows chronology of trip



**One of the volcanoes of Volcanoes National Park...
the misty stomping ground of gorillas. *Judy Wilkinson.***



**Augur Buzzard (left) and Baglafecht Weaver (right) are both common
around Volcans National Park. *Ken Behrens.***



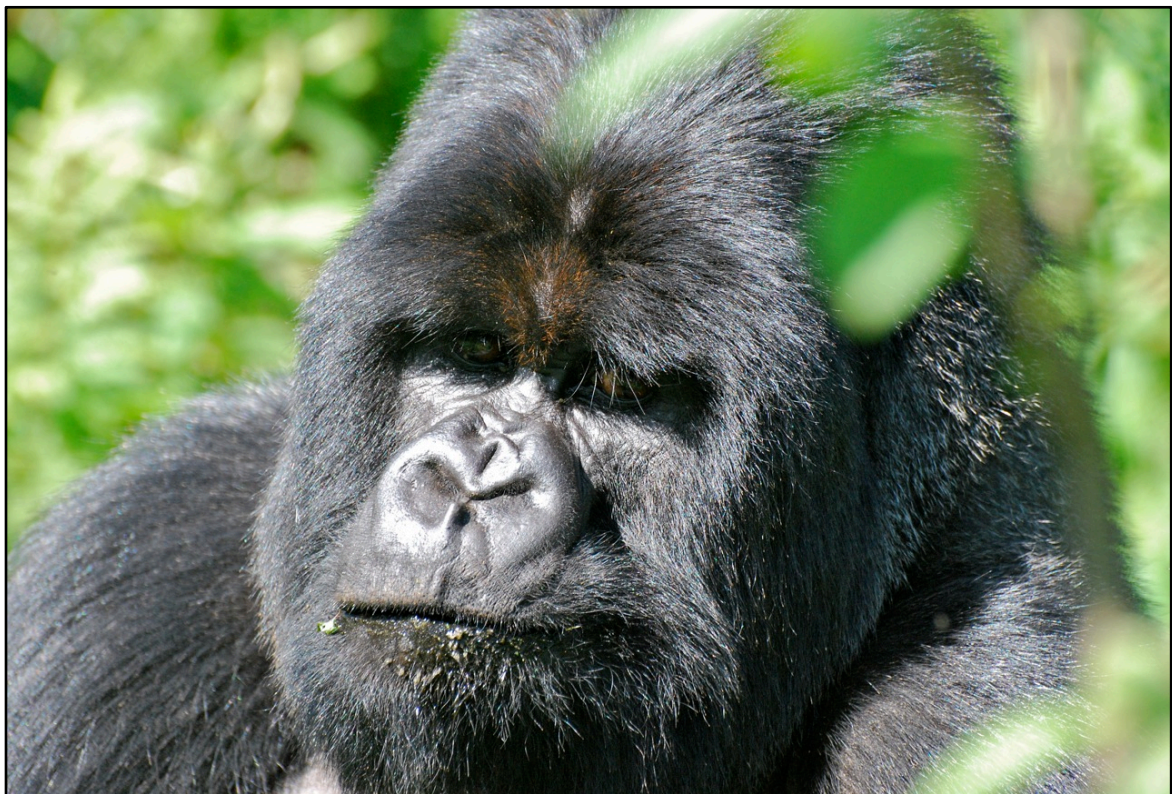
Mackinnon's Fiscal (left) is a frequent sight around Volcans. The tiny Buhanga section of Volcans (right) looks like something from Indiana Jones! Ken Behrens (left); Judy Wilkinson (right).



Sunbirds abound in the mountains of Rwanda. These are Northern Double-collared on the left, and Bronze on the right. John Wilkinson.



Tracking gorillas through thick bamboo (left) A female mountain gorilla holding a baby (right).
Ken Behrens (left); Judy Wilkinson (right).



A big 'silverback' male mountain gorilla. The most amazing part of tracking mountains gorillas is that the gorillas watch you as carefully as you watch them. *Judy Wilkinson.*



A pair of Albertine Rift Endemics: Red-faced Woodland-Warbler (left) and Strange Weaver (right). *John Wilkinson.*



Vast and beautiful stretches of montane forest in Nyungwe National Park *Ken Behrens.*



Endemic Ruwenzori Nightjar (left) and gorgeous Bar-tailed Trogon (right). *John Wilkinson.*



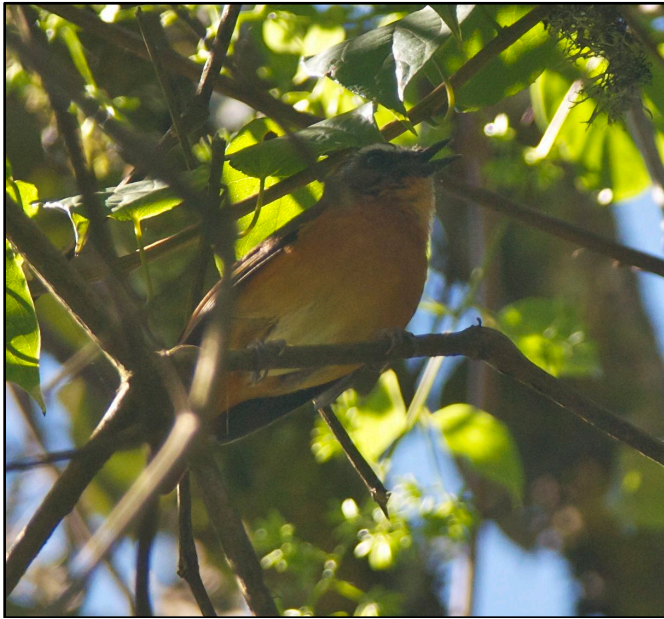
Cinnamon Bracken-Warbler, usually a skulker but this one posed nicely. *John Wilkinson.*



L'Hoest's monkey is common in Nyungwe. *Judy Wilkinson.*



A typical Nyungwe landscape: tea plantation in the foreground with montane forest behind. *Ken Behrens.*



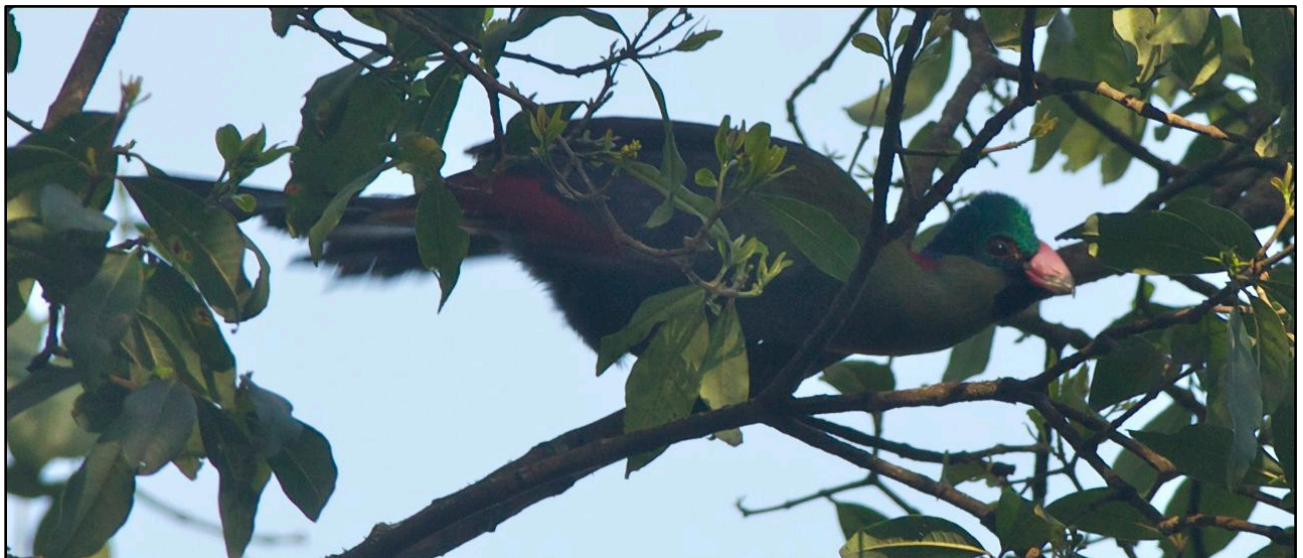
A pair of skulking orange thrushes: The endemic Archer's Robin-chat (left) and White-bellied Robin-chat (right). *Ken Behrens.*



After tracking an active troop for hours, we finally came face-to-face with the remarkable chimpanzee. *John Wilkinson.*



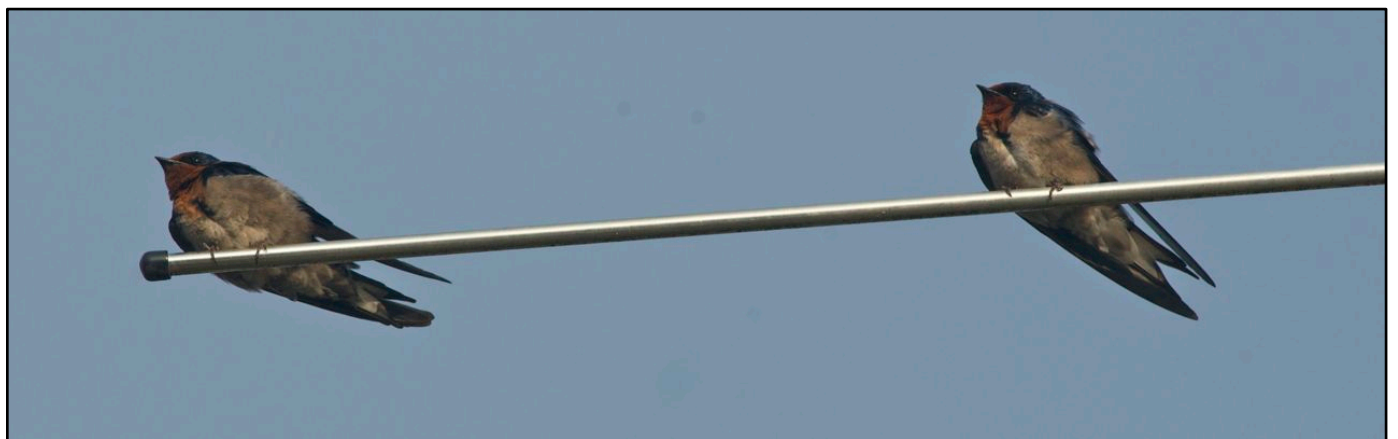
On our last morning in Nyungwe, we lured a Doherty's Bush-Shrike well into the open.
John Wilkinson.



Unfortunately, this photo doesn't do justice to the stunning Ruwenzori Turaco, perhaps the most beautiful of the Albertine Rift endemics. *Ken Behrens.*



**The Great Blue Turaco has one of the most distinctive silhouettes among African birds!
This hulking beauty is common throughout most of this tour. *Ken Behrens.***



**Angola Swallow, looking like a dusky-bellied, short-tailed Barn Swallow, is also
common throughout most of this tour. *Ken Behrens.***



A beautiful southwestern Uganda landscape: the edge of Bwindi National Park with the volcanoes straddling the Rwanda border in the distance. *Ken Behrens.*



Sharpe's Starling (left) and Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo (right) were welcome additions to our trip list at Bwindi National Park. *John Wilkinson.*



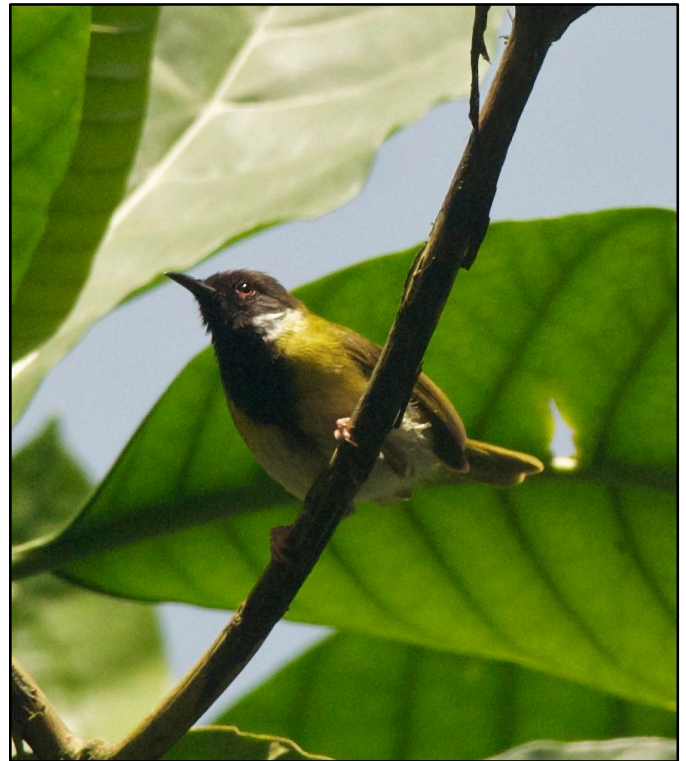
Regal Sunbird is an Albertine Rift endemic that is common throughout Nyungwe and Bwindi. *John Wilkinson.*



The highlight of our time in Bwindi was a 'bonus' gorilla that we stumbled into while hiking. John caught this young male in this dramatic feeding pose. *John Wilkinson.*



A Black-billed Turaco arrives with a blur of red wings, then quickly considers where it will dash off to next, in restless turaco fashion. *Ken Behrens.*



The huge Crowned Hawk-Eagle (left) subsists mainly on monkeys and duiker. Mountain Masked Apalis (right) is a sharp little Albertine Rift endemic. *Ken Behrens.*



In Queen Elizabeth National Park, we set out for an amazing afternoon boat ride on the Kazinga Channel, where saw 1000s of big mammals and birds. *Ken Behrens.*



Buffalo were everywhere, often accompanied by Yellow-billed Oxpeckers. *Ken Behrens.*



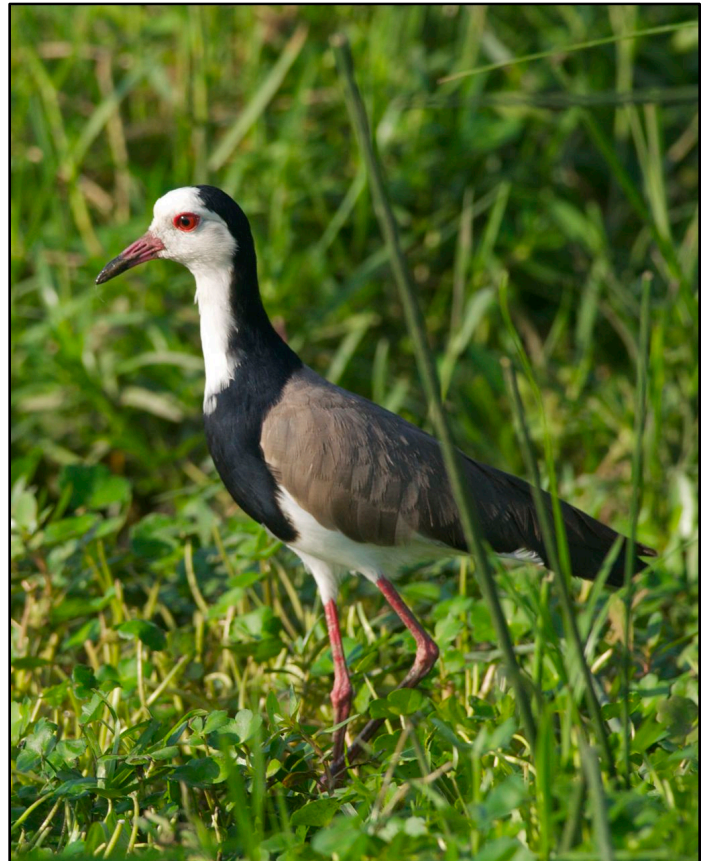
Dozens of Pied Kingfishers hovered overhead. *Ken Behrens.*



Black-headed Gonoleks (left) jumped from the riverside thickets, while a Palm-nut Vulture (right) cruised by. *John Wilkinson (left); Ken Behrens (right).*



The shores of the Kazinga Channel are carpeted with buffalo for hundreds of yards. *Ken Behrens.*



Yellow-billed Stork and Long-toed Lapwing. *Ken Behrens.*



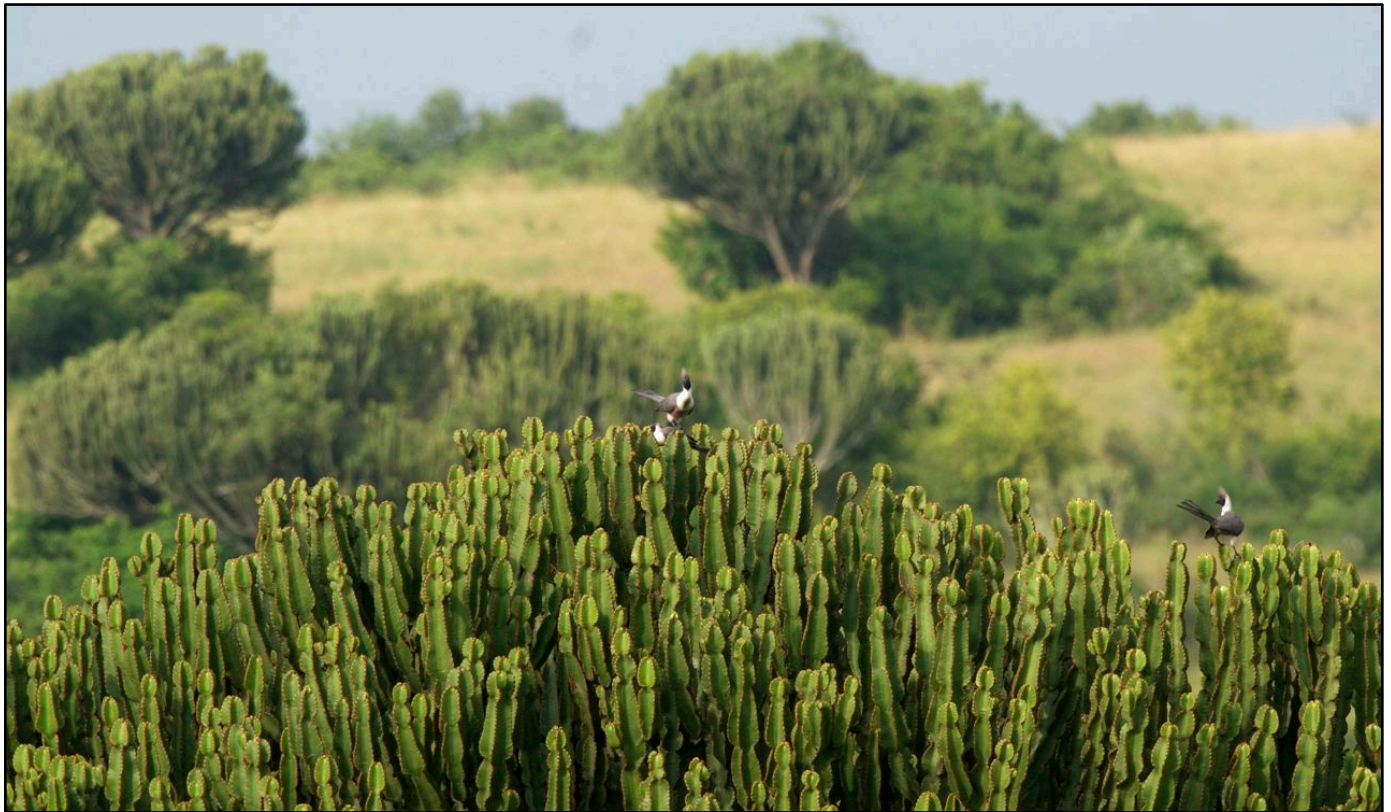
Yellow-backed Weavers are common throughout Uganda, including Queen Elizabeth. *Ken Behrens.*



A stately male waterbuck on the shores of the Kazinga Channel. *John Wilkinson.*



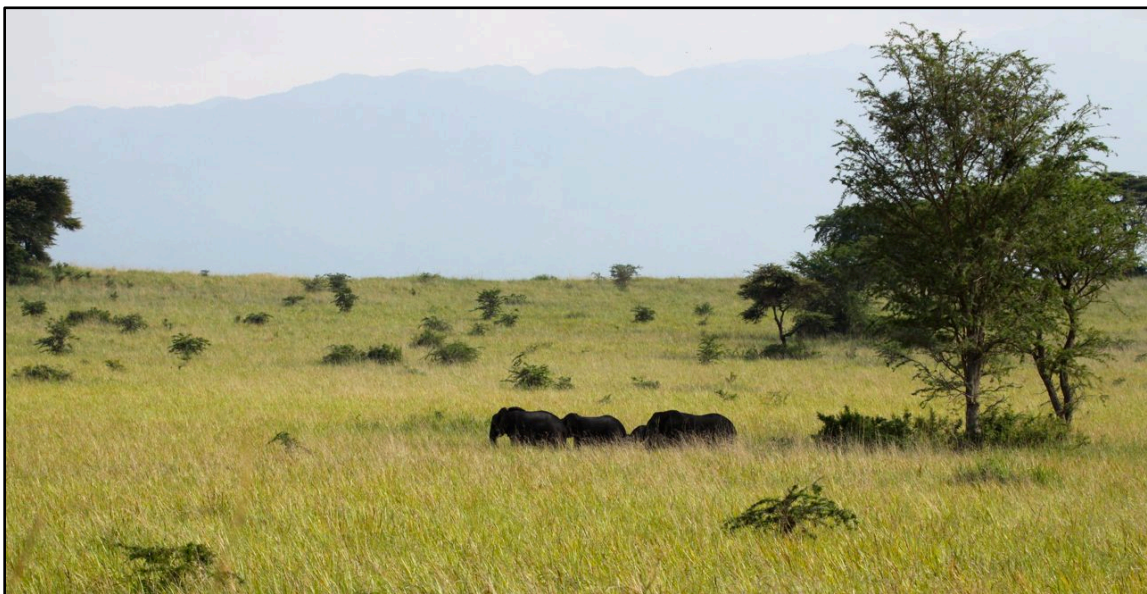
We found Square-tailed Nightjar (right) and several other nocturnal species on a very productive night drive at Queen Elizabeth. Sooty Chat (right) is quite common in Ugandan savanna. *John Wilkinson.*



Bare-faced Go-away-birds in odd euphorbia-dominated savanna in the northern part of Queen Elizabeth. *Ken Behrens.*



The good-looking and highly social Gray-backed Fiscal. *Ken Behrens.*



African elephants in the vast savannah of Queen Elizabeth. *John Wilkinson.*



Our rustic, stylish, and birdy tented camp in Kibale Forest. *Judy Wilkinson.*



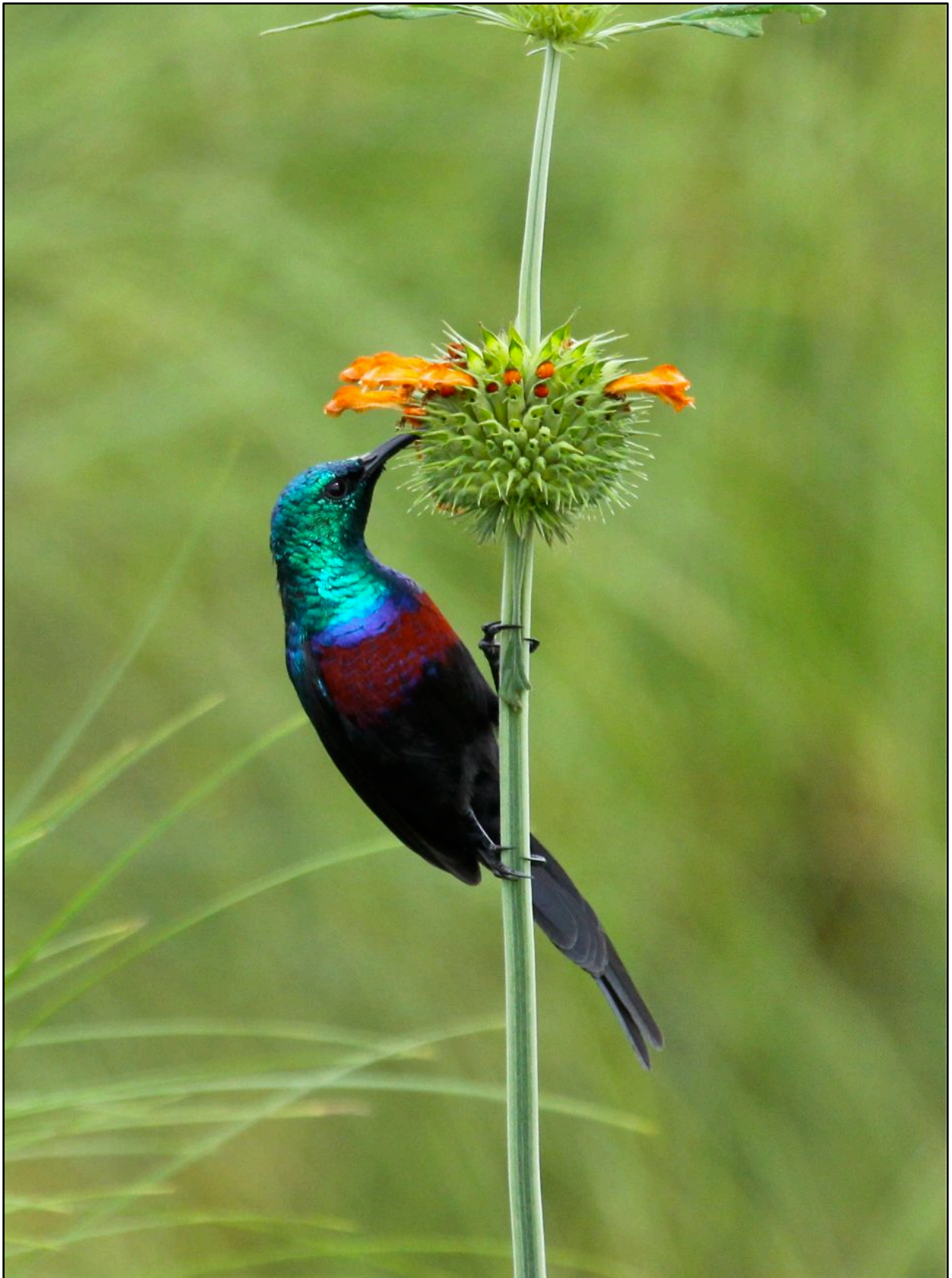
Great Blue Turaco is common in the trees right over the tented rooms at Kibale! *John Wilkinson.*



One of the beautiful butterflies we saw in Kiable (left). Dusky-blue Flycatcher (right) is one of the many rainforest species that is at the eastern edge of its range in Uganda. *John Wilkinson.*



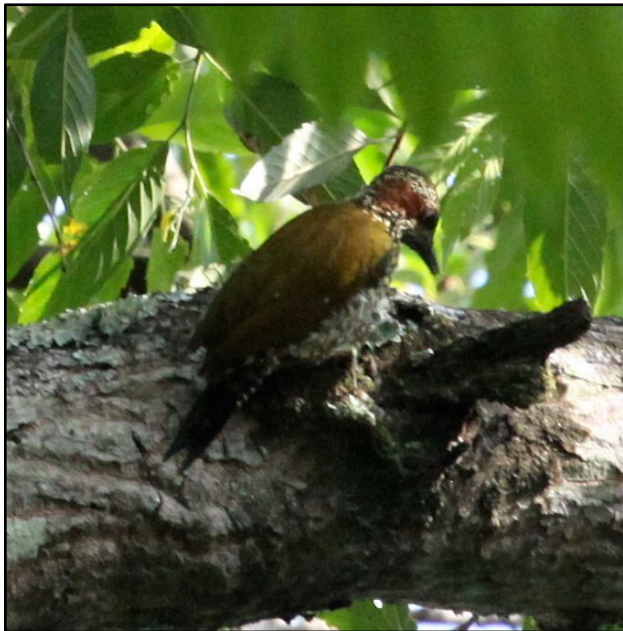
Guereza colobus, one of the 12 species of primates seen on this tour, and the most common species throughout. *John Wilkinson.*



Red-chested Sunbird is one of several interesting birds that are restricted to central and eastern African papyrus swamps, including those of Uganda. *John Wilkinson.*



Birding the storied 'Royal Mile' of Bundongo Forest. *John Wilkinson.*



Brown-eared Woodpecker (left) was one of many fine rainforest species we encountered on the Royal mile. The butterflies (right) were also good, and much easier to photograph than rainforest birds!
John Wilkinson.



A tree full of Piapiacs on the way to Murchison Falls. This strange member of the corvid family is common in northern Uganda. The red-billed birds are juveniles. *Ken Behrens.*



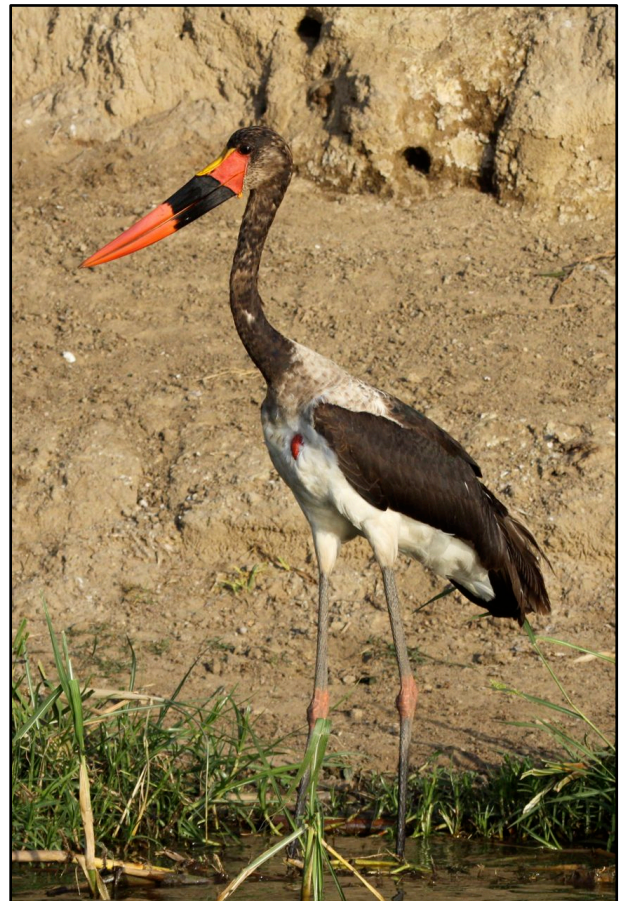
On the way to Murchison, we found this cryptically beautiful chameleon crossing the road.
Judy Wilkinson.



Mocking Cliff-Chat (left) was at our lunch stop on the Butiaba Escarpment.
Bishops and widows in full breeding plumage were one advantage of the timing of this tour.
This is a male Northern Red Bishop (right). *John Wilkinson.*



Our luxurious lodge on the banks of the Nile near Murchison Falls National Park. *John Wilkinson.*



All the rooms enjoy a fine view of the Nile River, complete with hippos, elephants, and loads of birds, which might include Saddle-billed Stork (right). *Ken Behrens (left); John Wilkinson (right).*



On the Nile River in Murchison, we took another boat trip that was excellent for large numbers of mammals and birds. Here a whole 'pod' of hippos jumps out of the river at our approach.
John Wilkinson.



There were hundreds of African Openbills along the river. *Ken Behrens.*



Our main quarry on the boat trip was Shoebill, which we finally found after a long search. *Ken Behrens.*



We found this tremendous Martial Eagle in our afternoon at Murchison. *Ken Behrens.*



Red-winged Gray Warbler (left) and Long-tailed Nightjar (right) in Murchison. *Ken Behrens.*



On the tour's final morning, we enjoyed a peaceful paddle through Mabamba Swamp, near Entebbe. *Ken Behrens.*



An African Jacana strides across the marsh. *Ken Behrens.*



After glimpses earlier in the trip, we finally had great views of Papyrus Gonolek in Mabamba.
Ken Behrens.



The tour came to a great conclusion with another Shoebill, this one only yards away. *Ken Behrens.*

BIRD LIST

Taxonomy and nomenclature for this list follow: Clements, J. (6th ed. Updated 2007) *Birds of the World: A Checklist*. Pica Press.

PELICANS: Pelecanidae

Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	
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CORMORANTS: Phalacrocoracidae

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

ANHINGAS: Anhingidae

Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	
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HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNs: Ardeidae

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

HAMERKOPS: Scopidae

Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	
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STORKS: Ciconiidae

Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	
African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	
Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	
Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>	
Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	

SHOEBILLS: Balaenicipitidae

Shoebill	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	
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IBIS AND SPOONBILLS: Threskiornithidae

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

DUCKs, GEESE AND SWANS: Anatidae

Fulvous Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	
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White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	
Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	
Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	
African Black Duck	<i>Anas sparsa</i>	

HAWKS, EAGLES AND KITES: Accipitridae

African Cuckoo-Hawk	<i>Aviceda cuculoides</i>	
Bat Hawk	<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i>	
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	
Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>	
African Fish-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	
Palm-nut Vulture	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	
White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	
White-headed Vulture	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>	
Brown Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	
Bateleur	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	
African Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus ranivorus</i>	
African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	
Lizard Buzzard	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>	
Dark Chanting-Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>	
Eastern Chanting-Goshawk	<i>Melierax poliopterus</i>	
African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	
Rufous-chested (breasted) Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter rufiventris</i>	
Black Goshawk (Great Sparrowhawk)	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	
Mountain Buzzard	<i>Buteo oreophilus</i>	
Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>	
Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	
Wahlberg's Eagle	<i>Aquila wahlbergi</i>	
Ayres's Hawk-Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>	
Cassin's Hawk Eagle	<i>Spizaetus africanus</i>	
Martial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	
Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>	
Crowned Hawk-Eagle	<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>	

FALCONS: Falconidae

Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	
Gray Kestrel	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>	
Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	
African Hobby	<i>Falco cuvierii</i>	
Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	

FRANCOLINS AND QUAIL: Phasianidae

Crested Francolin	<i>Francolinus sephaena</i>	
Nahan's Francolin	<i>Francolinus nahani</i>	
Heuglin's Francolin	<i>Francolinus heuglini</i>	
Red-necked Francolin	<i>Francolinus afer</i>	
Handsome Francolin ARE	<i>Francolinus nobilis</i>	
Common / Harlequin Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix / delegorguei</i>	

GUINEAFOWL: Numididae

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

BUTTONQUAIL: Turnicidae

Small (Common) Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvatica</i>	
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CRANES: Gruidae

Gray Crowned-Crane	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	
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RAILS, CRAKES, GALLINULES AND COOTS: Rallidae

White-spotted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura pulchra</i>	
African Crake	<i>Crecopsis egregia</i>	
Black Crake	<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>	
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	
Lesser Moorhen	<i>Gallinula angulata</i>	

BUSTARDS: Otidae

Stanley (Denham's) Bustard	<i>Neotis denhami</i>	
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JACANAS: Jacanidae

African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	
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STILTS AND AVOCETS: Recurvirostridae

Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	
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THICK-KNEES: Burhinidae

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

COURSERS AND PRATINCOLES: Glareolidae

Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	
Rock Pratincole	<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	

PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS: Charadriidae

Long-toed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>	
Spur-winged Plover	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	
Senegal Lapwing	<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	
Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	
Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	
Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	
Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	

SANDPIPERS: Scolopacidae

Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	
GULLS: Laridae		
Gray-headed Gull	<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	
TERNs: Sternidae		
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	
SKIMMERS: Rynchopidae		
African Skimmer	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	
PIGEONS AND DOVES: Columbidae		
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>	
Afep Pigeon	<i>Colomba uncinata</i>	
Rameron Pigeon	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>	
Lemon Dove	<i>Columba larvata</i>	G
Dusky Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopelia lugens</i>	
African Mourning Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>	
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	
Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	
Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	
Vinaceous Dove	<i>Streptopelia vinacea</i>	
Blue-spotted Wood-Dove	<i>Turtur afer</i>	
Black-billed Wood-Dove	<i>Turtur abyssinicus</i>	
Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	
Bruce's Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron waalia</i>	
African Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron calva</i>	
PARROTS: Psittacidae		
Red-headed Lovebird	<i>Agapornis pullarius</i>	
Grey Parrot	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	
Meyer's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>	
TURACOS: Turacidae		
Great Blue Turaco	<i>Corythaeola cristata</i>	
Black-billed Turaco	<i>Turaco schuettii</i>	
White-crested Turaco	<i>Tauraco leucocephalus</i>	
Ross' Turaco	<i>Musophaga rossae</i>	
Ruwenzori Turaco ARE	<i>Ruwenzorornis johnstoni</i>	
Bare-faced Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides personatus</i>	
Eastern Plantain-eater	<i>Crinifer zonurus</i>	
CUCKOOS: Cuculidae		
Pied Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	H
Levaillant's Cuckoo	<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>	
Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	
Black Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	
Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cercococcyx montanus</i>	

Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cercococcyx mechowi</i>	
Klaas' Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	
African Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	
Dideric Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	
Yellowbill	<i>Ceuthmochares aereus</i>	
Black Coucal	<i>Centropus grillii</i>	
Blue-headed Coucal	<i>Centropus monachus</i>	
Senegal Coucal	<i>Centropus senegalensis</i>	
White-browed Coucal	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>	

OWLS: Strigidae

African Scops-Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>	H
Grayish Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo cinarescens</i>	
Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>	
African Wood-Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>	

NIGHTJARS: Caprimulgidae

Ruwenzori Nightjar ARE	<i>Caprimulgus ruwenzorii</i>	
Swamp Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus natalensis</i>	
Long-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus climacturus</i>	
Slender-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus clarus</i>	
Square-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>	
Pennant-winged Nightjar	<i>Macrodipteryx vexillarius</i>	

SWIFTS: Apodidae

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

MOUSEBIRDS: Coliidae

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

TROGONS: Trogonidae

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

KINGFISHERS: Alcedinidae

Shining-Blue Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo quadibrachys</i>	G
Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo cristata</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>	G
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	

BEE-EATERS: Meropidae

Red-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops bulocki</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>	
Madagascar Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	

ROLLERS: Coraciidae

Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudata</i>	
Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>	
Blue-throated Roller	<i>Eurystomus gularis</i>	H

WOOD-HOOPOES: Phoeniculidae

Green Woodhoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>	
White-headed Woodhoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus bollei</i>	

HORNBILLS: Bucerotidae

Crowned Hornbill	<i>Tockus alboterminatus</i>	
African Gray Hornbill	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>	
African Pied Hornbill	<i>Tockus fasciatus</i>	
Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill	<i>Ceratogymna subcylindricus</i>	
White-thighed Hornbill	<i>Ceratogymna albotibialis</i>	
Abyssinian Ground-Hornbill	<i>Bucorvus abyssinicus</i>	

BARBETS: Capitonidae

Gray-throated Barbet	<i>Gymnobucco bonapartei</i>	
Speckled Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus scolopaceus</i>	
Western Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus coryphaeus</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 lachrymosa</i>	
White-headed Barbet	<i>Lybius leucocephalus</i>	
Black-billed Barbet	<i>Lybius guifsobalito</i>	
Double-toothed Barbet	<i>Lybius bidentatus</i>	
Yellow-billed Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus purpuratus</i>	H

HONEYGUIDES: Indicatoridae

Scaly-throated Honeyguide	<i>Indicator variegatus</i>	
Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>	

Thick-billed Honeyguide	<i>Indicator conirostris</i>	
Willcock's Honeyguide	<i>Indicator wilcocksii</i>	
Dwarf Honeyguide ARE	<i>Indicator pumilio</i>	

WOODPECKERS: Picidae

Nubian Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nubica</i>	
Brown-eared Woodpecker	<i>Campethera caroli</i>	
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	
Yellow-crested Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos xantholophus</i>	
Elliot's Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos ellioti</i>	
Gray Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos goertae</i>	
Olive Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos griseocephalus</i>	

LARKS: Alaudidae

Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Mirafraga africana</i>	
Flappet Lark	<i>Mirafraga rufocinnamomea</i>	

SWALLOWS: Hirundinidae

Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	
Plain Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	
Rock Martin	<i>Hirundo fuligula</i>	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
Angola Swallow	<i>Hirundo angolensis</i>	
Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	
Lesser Striped-Swallow	<i>Hirundo abyssinica</i>	
Rufous-chested Swallow	<i>Hirundo semirufa</i>	
Mosque Swallow	<i>Hirundo senegalensis</i>	
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	
White-headed Sawwing	<i>Psalidoprocne albiceps</i>	
Black Sawwing	<i>Psalidoprocne holomelas</i>	

WAGTAILS AND PIPITS: Motacillidae

African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	
Cape Wagtail	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	
Mountain Wagtail	<i>Motacilla clara</i>	
Yellow-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx croceus</i>	
Plain-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>	
African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	
Long-billed Pipit	<i>Anthus similis</i>	

CUCKOO-SHRIKES: Campephagidae

Gray Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina caesia</i>	
Red-shouldered Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Campephaga phoenicea</i>	

BULBULS: Pycnonotidae

Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	
Little Greenbul	<i>Andropadus virens</i>	
Kakamega (Shelly's) Greenbul	<i>A. (masukuensis) kakamegae</i>	

(Little) Gray Greenbul	<i>Andropadus gracilis</i>	
Plain (Cameroon Sombre) Greenbul	<i>Andropadus curvirostris</i>	
Slender-billed Greenbul	<i>Andropadus gracilirostris</i>	
Yellow-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Andropadus latirostris</i>	
Olive-breasted Mountain Greenbul	<i>Andropadus kikuyensis</i>	
Honeyguide Greenbul	<i>Baeopogon indicator</i>	
Spotted Greenbul	<i>Ixonotus guttatus</i>	
Yellow-throated Leaflove	<i>Chlorocichla flavicollis</i>	
Toro Olive Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus hypochloris</i>	
Yellow-streaked Bulbul	<i>Phyllastrephus flavostriatus</i>	
White-throated Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus albigularis</i>	
Common Bristlebill	<i>Bleda syndactyla</i>	
Red-tailed Greenbul	<i>Criniger calurus</i>	
Western Nicator	<i>Nicator chloris</i>	H

BABLERS: Timaliidae

Pale-breasted Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis rufipennis</i>	H
Scaly-breasted Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis albipectus</i>	H
Mountain Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis pyrrhoptera</i>	
Brown Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis fulvescens</i>	
Ruwenzori Hill Babbler	<i>Illadopsis atriceps</i>	
Black-lored Babbler	<i>Turdoides sharpei</i>	
Brown Babbler	<i>Turdoides plebejus</i>	
Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>	
Red-collared Mtn-Babbler ARE	<i>Kupeornis rufocinctus</i>	

THRUSHES: Turdidae

Red-tailed Ant-Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus rufus</i>	
White-tailed Ant-thrush	<i>Neocossyphus poensis</i>	
Rufous Flycatcher Thrush	<i>Stizorhina fraseri</i>	
Mountain (Olive) Thrush	<i>Turdus olivaceus abyssinicus</i>	
African Thrush	<i>Turdus pelios</i>	
Spotted Morning Thrush	<i>Cichladusa guttata</i>	
Cape Robin-chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	
White-browed Robin-chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>	
Blue-shouldered Robin-chat	<i>Cossypha cyanocampter</i>	
Snowy-headed Robin-chat	<i>Cossypha niveicapilla</i>	
Red-capped Robin-chat	<i>Cossypha natalensis</i>	H
Archer's Robin-chat ARE	<i>Cossypha archeri</i>	
White-bellied Robin-chat	<i>Cossypha roberti</i>	
Red-backed (White-browed) Scrub-Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>	
Brown-backed Scrub-robin	<i>Cercotrichas hartlaubi</i>	
African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	
Sooty Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla nigra</i>	

Mocking Cliff-Chat	<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris</i>	
Brown-chested Alethe	<i>Alethe poliocephala</i>	H
Red-throated Alethe ARE	<i>Alethe poliophrys</i>	
Fire-crested Alethe	<i>Alethe diademata castanea</i>	H
White-starred Robin	<i>Pogonocichla stellata</i>	
Equatorial Akalat	<i>Sheppardia aequatorialis</i>	
Eastern Forest Robin	<i>S. erythrothorax xanthogaster</i>	

FLYCATCHERS: Muscicapidae

African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	
Ashy Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa caerulescens</i>	
Dusky-Blue Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa comitata</i>	
Cassin's Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa cassini</i>	
Sooty Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa infuscata</i>	
Swamp Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa aquatica</i>	
Forest Flycatcher	<i>Fraseria ocreata</i>	
Silverbird	<i>Empidonis semipartitus</i>	
White-eyed Slaty-Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis fischeri</i>	
Northern Black-Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis edolioides</i>	
Yellow-eyed Black-Flycatcher ARE	<i>Melaenornis ardesiacus</i>	
Gray Tit-Flycatcher	<i>Myioparus plumbeus</i>	
Grey-throated Flycatcher	<i>Myioparus griseigularis</i>	H

MONARCH FLYCATCHERS: Terpsiphonidae

African Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Elminia longicauda</i>	G
White-tailed Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Elminia albicauda</i>	
Chestnut-capped Flycatcher	<i>Erythrocerus mcallii</i>	NL
White-bellied Crested Flycatcher	<i>Trochocerus albiventris</i>	
African Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	
Red-bellied Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone rufiventer</i>	

WARBLERS: Sylvidae (Sometimes Cisticola, Prinia, Apalis and Camaroptera ARE placed in Cisticolidae)

Red-faced Cisticola	<i>Cisticola erythrops</i>	
Singing Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cantans</i>	
Trilling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola woosnami</i>	
Whistling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola lateralis</i>	
Chubb's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chubbsi</i>	
Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	
Winding Cisticola	<i>Cisticola galactotes</i>	
Carruther's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola carruthersi</i>	
Stout Cisticola	<i>Cisticola robustus</i>	
Croaking Cisticola	<i>Cisticola natalensis</i>	
Siffling (Short-winged) Cisticola	<i>Cisticola brachypterus</i>	
Foxy Cisticola	<i>Cisticola troglodytes</i>	

Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	
Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	
White-chinned Prinia	<i>Prinia leucopogon</i>	
Black-faced (Banded) Prinia	<i>Prinia bairdii melanops</i>	
Gray-capped Warbler	<i>Eminia lepida</i>	
Red-winged Warbler	<i>Heliolais erythroptera</i>	
Red-winged Grey Warbler	<i>Drymocichla incana</i>	
Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flavida</i>	
Chestnut-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis porphyrolaema</i>	
Buff-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis rufogularis</i>	
Ruwenzori (Collared) Apalis ARE	<i>Apalis ruwenzorii</i>	
Gray Apalis	<i>Apalis cinerea</i>	H
Kungwe Apalis ARE	<i>Apalis argentea</i>	
Black-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis jacksoni</i>	
Lowland Masked Apalis	<i>Apalis binota</i>	H
Masked Mountain Apalis ARE	<i>Apalis personata</i>	
Black-capped Apalis	<i>Apalis nigriceps</i>	H
Gray-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura brevicaudata</i>	
Olive-green Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera chloronota</i>	
Yellow-browed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera superciliaris</i>	
African (Dark-capped) Yellow Warbler	<i>Chloropeta natalensis</i>	
Mountain Yellow Warbler	<i>Chloropeta similis</i>	
Lesser Swamp-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	
Greater Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus rufescens</i>	
White-winged Warbler	<i>Bradypterus carpalis</i>	
Cinnamon Bracken-Warbler	<i>Bradypterus cinnamomeus</i>	
Grauer's Rush Warbler ARE	<i>Bradypterus graueri</i>	
Moustached Grass-Warbler	<i>Melocichla mentalis</i>	
Buff-bellied Warbler	<i>Phyllolais pulchella</i>	
Rufous-crowned Eremomela	<i>Eremomela badiceps</i>	
Northern Crombec	<i>Sylvietta brachyura</i>	
Red-faced Crombec	<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>	
White-browed Crombec	<i>Sylvietta leucophrys</i>	
Green Crombec	<i>Sylvietta virens</i>	
Lemon-bellied Crombec	<i>Sylvietta denti</i>	H
Yellow-bellied Hyliota	<i>Hyliota flavigaster</i>	
Green Hylia	<i>Hylia prasina</i>	
Short-tailed Warbler ARE	<i>Hemitesia neumanni</i>	
Black-faced Rufous Warbler	<i>Bathmocercus rufus</i>	
Yellow Longbill	<i>Macrosphenus flavicans</i>	NL

Gray Longbill	<i>Macrosphenus concolor</i>	H
Uganda Woodland-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus budongensis</i>	H
Brown Woodland-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus umbrovirens</i>	H
Red-faced Woodland-Warbler ARE	<i>Phylloscopus laetus</i>	
Grauer's Warbler ARE	<i>Graueria vittata</i>	

WHITE-EYES: Zosteropidae

African Yellow White-eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	
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BATISES AND WATTLE-EYES: Platysteridae

African Shrike-flycatcher	<i>Megabias flammulatus</i>	
Brown-throated Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira cyanea</i>	
Chestnut Wattle-eye	<i>Dyaphorophyia castanea</i>	
Jameson's Wattle-eye	<i>Dyaphorophyia jamesoni</i>	H
Chin-spot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>	
Western Black-headed Batis	<i>Batis minor erlangeri</i>	
Rwenzori Batis ARE	<i>Batis diops</i>	

BUSHSHRIKES: Malaconotidae

Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>	
Northern Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus gambensis</i>	
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegala</i>	
Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>	
Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>	
Mountain Black Boubou	<i>Laniarius poensis</i>	
Black-headed Gonolek	<i>Laniarius erythrogaster</i>	
Papyrus Gonolek	<i>Laniarius mufumbiri</i>	
Luedher's Bushshrike	<i>Laniarius luehderi</i>	
Bocage's Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus bocagei</i>	
Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus sulfureopectus</i>	
Many-coloured Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus multicolor</i>	
Doherty's Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus doherti</i>	
Gray-headed Bushshrike	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>	H

SHRIKES: Laniidae

Gray-backed Fiscal	<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>	
Mackinnon's Fiscal	<i>Lanius mackinnoni</i>	
Common Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris</i>	
Yellow-billed Shrike	<i>Corvinella corvina</i>	

ORIOLES: Oriolidae

Montane Oriole	<i>Oriolus percivali</i>	
Western Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus brachyrhynchus</i>	
African Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	G

DRONGOS: Drongidae

Velvet-mantled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus modestus</i>	
Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	

CROWS: Corvidae

Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	
White-necked Raven	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>	
Piapiac	<i>Ptilostomus afer</i>	

TITS: Paridae

Dusky Tit	<i>Melaniparus funereus</i>	
Stripe-breasted Tit ARE	<i>Melaniparus fasciiventer</i>	

STARLINGS: Sturnidae

Stuhlmann's Starling	<i>Poeoptera stuhlmanni</i>	
Narrow-tailed Starling	<i>Poeoptera lugubris</i>	
Chestnut-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus fulgidis</i>	
Waller's Starling	<i>Onychognathus walleri</i>	
Slender-billed Starling	<i>Onychognathus tenuirostris</i>	
Greater Blue-eared Glossy-Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>	
Lesser Blue-eared Glossy-Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chloropterus</i>	
Rueppell's Glossy-Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuropterus</i>	
Purple-headed Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpureiceps</i>	
Splendid Starling	<i>Lamprotornis splendidus</i>	
Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	
Sharpe's Starling	<i>Pholia sharpii</i>	
Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	

OXPECKERS: Buphagidae

Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>	
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SUNBIRDS: Nectarinidae

Bronze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>	
Purple-breasted Sunbird ARE	<i>Nectarinia purpureiventris</i>	
Green-headed Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra verticalis</i>	
Ruwenzori Blue-headed Sunbird ARE	<i>Cyanomitra alinae</i>	
Western Olive Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>	
Northern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris preussi</i>	
Ruwenzori Double-collared Sunbird ARE	<i>Cinnyris stuhlmanni</i>	
Olive-bellied Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris chloropygia</i>	
Regal Sunbird ARE	<i>Cinnyris regia</i>	
Copper Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris cuprea</i>	
Superb Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris superba</i>	
Marico Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>	
Beautiful Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris pulchella</i>	
Red-chested Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris erythrocerca</i>	
Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venusta</i>	
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>	
Green (Gray-chinned) Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes rectirostris tephrolaema</i>	

Little Green Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes seimundi</i>	
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	
SPARROWS: Passeridae		
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
Northern Gray-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>	
WEAVERS: Ploceidae		
White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>	G
Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-weaver	<i>Plocepasser superciliosus</i>	
Baglafaecht Weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>	
Lesser Masked-Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>	
Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>	
Black-necked Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>	
Compact Weaver	<i>Ploceus superciliosus</i>	
Northern Brown-throated Weaver	<i>Ploceus castanops</i>	
Holub's Golden-Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthops</i>	
Orange Weaver	<i>Ploceus aurantius</i>	
African (Vitelline) Masked-Weaver	<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	
Village (Black-headed) Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	
Little Weaver	<i>Ploceus luteolus</i>	
Slender-billed Weaver	<i>Ploceus pelzelni</i>	
Yellow-backed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>	
Forest Weaver	<i>Ploceus bicolor</i>	H
Weyn's Weaver	<i>Ploceus weynsi</i>	
Strange Weaver ARE	<i>Ploceus alienus</i>	
Brown-capped Weaver	<i>Ploceus insignis</i>	
Vieillot's Black Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigerrimus</i>	
Grosbeak Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>	
Cardinal Quelea	<i>Quelea cardinalis</i>	
Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>	
Red-headed Malimbe	<i>Malimbe rubricollis</i>	
Crested Malimbe	<i>Malimbus malimbicus</i>	
Red-collared Widowbird	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>	
Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>	
Black Bishop	<i>Euplectes gierowii</i>	
Black-winged Bishop	<i>Euplectes hordeaceus</i>	
(Southern) Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	
Northern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes franciscanus</i>	
Yellow Bishop	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>	
Yellow-mantled Widowbird	<i>Euplectes macrourus</i>	
FINCHES: Estrildidae		
Grey-headed Negrofinch	<i>Nigrita canicapilla</i>	
White-breasted Negrofinch	<i>Nigrita fusconota</i>	

Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>	
Brown Twinspot	<i>Clytospiza monteiri</i>	NL
Dusky Crimsonwing ARE	<i>Cryptospiza jacksoni</i>	
Red-headed Bluebill	<i>Spermophaga ruficapilla</i>	
Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	
African Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>	
Bar-breasted Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rufopicta</i>	
Black-bellied Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rara</i>	
Red-cheeked Cordonbleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	
Yellow-bellied Waxbill	<i>Estrilda quartinia</i>	
Fawn-breasted Waxbill	<i>Estrilda paludicola</i>	
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	
Black-rumped Waxbill	<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>	
Black-crowned Waxbill	<i>Estrilda nonnula</i>	
Black-headed Waxbill	<i>Estrilda atricapilla</i>	
Zebra Waxbill	<i>Amandava subflava</i>	
African Quailfinch	<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>	
Bronze Mannikin	<i>Lonchura cucullata</i>	
Black-and-white Mannikin	<i>Lonchura bicolor</i>	

WHYDAHS: Viduidae

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

SEEDEATERS: Fringillidae

Oriole Finch	<i>Linurgus olivaceus</i>	
Yellow-crowned (Cape) Canary	<i>Serinus canicollis flavivertex</i>	
Western Citril	<i>Serinus frontalis</i>	
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	
White-rumped Seed-eater	<i>Serinus leucopygius</i>	
Brimstone Canary	<i>Serinus sulphuratus</i>	
Streaky Seedeater	<i>Serinus striolatus</i>	
Thick-billed Seedeater	<i>Serinus burtoni</i>	

BUNTINGS: Emberizidae

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

H = Heard only
G = Guide only
NL = Not seen by guide
ARE = Albertine Rift Endemic



Can a trip report have too many pictures of Shoebill? No way! *Ken Behrens.*

MAMMAL LIST

This list follows *The Kingdon Field Guide to African Mammals* (2003) by Jonathan Kingdon.

Eastern Mountain Gorilla	<i>Gorilla gorilla berengii</i>
Chimpanzee	<i>Pan paniscus</i>
Grey-cheeked Mangaby	<i>Lophocebus albigena</i>
Guereza Pied Colobus	<i>Colobus guereza</i>
Angola Pied Colobus	<i>Colobus angolensis</i>
Red Colobus	<i>Piliocolobus badius</i>
Olive Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>
Vervet Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops pygerythrus</i>
Dent's (Mona) Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus (mona) denti</i>
Sykes Blue Gentle Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus nictitans stuhlmanni</i>
Red-tailed Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus ascanius schmidtii</i>
L'Hoest's Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus lhoesti</i>
Straw-coloured Fruit Bat	<i>Eidolon helvum</i>
Epauletted Fruit Bat sp.	<i>Epomophorus sp.</i>
Yellow-winged Bat	<i>Lavia frons</i>
Scrub Hare	<i>Lepus saxatilis</i>
Uganda Grass Hare	<i>Poelagus marjorita</i>
Carruther's Mountain Squirrel	<i>Funisciurus carruthersi</i>
Boehm's Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus boehmi</i>
Alexander's Dwarf Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus alexandri</i>
Red-legged Sun Squirrel	<i>Heliosciurus rufobrachium</i>
Ruwenzori Sun Squirrel	<i>Heliosciurus ruwenzori</i>
African Giant Squirrel	<i>Protoxerus stangeri</i>
African Shaggy Swamp Rat	<i>Dasymys incomptus</i>
Spot-necked Otter	<i>Lutra maculicollis</i>
African Civet	<i>Civetticus civetta</i>
Western Tree Hyrax	<i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis</i>
African Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibious</i>
Common Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>
Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>
Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>
Black-fronted Duiker	<i>Cephalophus nigrifrons</i>
Yellow-backed Duiker	<i>Cephalophus silvicultor</i>
Kob	<i>Kobus kob</i>
Defassa Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa</i>
Hartebeest (Kongoni)	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>
Marsh Mongoose	<i>Atilax paludinosus</i>
Banded Mongoose	<i>Mungos mungo</i>