

Uganda 28th January – 23rd February 2023

Michael Johnson

679 species seen, identified, and recorded. Details by Class:

Mammals: 82 species, 71 new species, 6 new Families, 1 new Order.

Birds: 551 species, 473 new species, 18 new Families, 3 new Orders.

Reptiles: 14 species, 12 new species, 2 new Families.

Lobe-finned fish: 1 species, 1 new species, Family, Order and Class.

Insects: 30 species, 28 new species, 1 new Family

Spiders: 1 species, 1 new species.

With just a couple of exceptions this report relates entirely to mammal observations. However, the birding was tremendous, and you can assume that in those places where we saw few or no mammals, there were plenty of birds seen.

I've included the common name of all mammals at every location they were seen, with the name in **bold** at the first location they were seen. A systematic list of all vertebrates seen on the trip is located at the end of this report.

Preamble

Back in March 2018, my wife and I spent four nights at Chobe National Park, staying in a lodge in Kasane. This visit, although brief, definitely got Africa under my skin. It also started me on the hobby of recording my animal observations on a list, a first step towards discovering mammalwatching. A report of that visit can be found under Botswana in this website.

Choosing the location for a second trip to Africa turned out to be quite easy. Uganda offered the advantages of a wide variety of habitats, remarkable biological diversity, compact area with short travel distances and a well-developed wildlife tourism industry. My initial thoughts were to visit in February 2020; however, it became obvious that I did not have time to make arrangements and ended up visiting Sri Lanka that year instead.

My trip to Botswana taught me something – I would not want to travel with “general” tourists again. In Botswana we shared our game drives with other couples who were staying at the lodge. It was obvious that my interests in birds and the diversity of mammals was somewhat annoying others on our drives, who’s interests were limited to megafauna. There was even one German who stated he was not at all interested in “deer” i.e., antelopes. I would have to find a way to either travel by myself or with like-minded travellers.



Wildlife watching in Botswana.

Internet searches produced any number of group birding trips. The trouble here was that these were likely to be the other side of my Botswana experience – full of hardcore birders determined to move quickly to the next tick. Through

Mammalwatching.com I found a link to Harrier Tours and their sixteen-day Birds and Primates tour, which seemed to suit my wants much more closely. I contacted Harriot after returning from Sri Lanka, however by this time it was becoming increasingly obvious that February 2021 would not be possible. Nevertheless, I paid a small deposit, partly to assist them through Covid.

Harriet contacted me in 2021 as the world slowly started to reopen, about a trip in February 2022. However, at that time Australia's borders were still closed and we had no idea when they would reopen. As it happened, I could have gone then, but we only knew that a few weeks prior. Finally, in early 2022 I was able to confirm the booking for myself, my wife and friend Graeme Phipps (former Curator of Vertebrates at the Macleay Museum and Principal Curator of Taronga Zoo) for February 2023.

In the meantime, other countries had opened much earlier than us, and I was reading reports here by Jon, Alex and others that demonstrated I had made the right choice booking with Harrier Tours. Given that and deciding I shouldn't waste opportunities and extend my trip as much as possible. Harriot was able provide a 25-day itinerary which included travelling to the far north-east and south-west of Uganda, visiting a representation of all the habitats present in the country.

The Tour

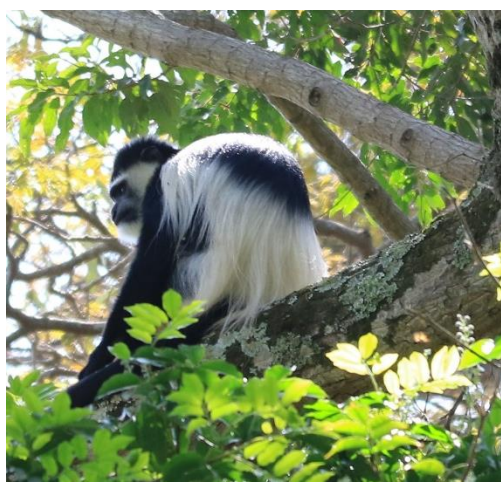
Harrier Tours use converted Toyota Landcruisers for their tours, able to seat up to eight including driver. There is plenty of room and everyone has a window. The roof pops up and even a 196cm high person like me can easily stand to look at the wildlife on game drives.

The accommodation was almost always in lodges that consisted of rooms set in grounds with a central dining/lounge area. While it was obvious that some lodges were aimed at a higher end market, all we stayed at were clean and comfortable. In most cases the only toiletries provided were a bar of soap, and even shampoo was difficult to buy, so make sure you bring everything you require. Some of the higher end lodges had swimming pools which were a welcome relief after a long day's drive.

Unfortunately, my wife developed a medical condition which made it impossible for her to join us, so our seventeen-year-old niece Indigo joined Graeme and me and our guides, Sam Rwenzel and William Kirye.



From left: Graeme, Sam, Indigo, William, and me.



Entebbe (2 nights)

We arrived in Entebbe late in the afternoon after a 24-hour flight from Melbourne. We went straight to our guest house where we did some birding in the garden before dinner but did not encounter any mammals. After a slow start the next day, we

went to the Botanic Gardens where we saw **guereza colobus** as well as what I took to be **vervet monkeys**, and **red-legged sun squirrels**. Reading reports there is confusion as to whether there are vervet or tantalus monkeys here.

We returned to the guest house for a late lunch to meet Harriet who was accompanied by her son and Sam our guide. Later in the afternoon we returned to the Botanic Gardens. Sam explained that the *Chlorocebus* monkeys we saw in the gardens and around Entebbe were a mix of both tantalus and vervet monkeys as well as their hybrid offspring. Sam estimated that in one group, only 10% were pure-bred **tantalus monkeys**. Land clearing and development have trapped these populations inside Entebbe.

Mabamba Swamp and Mabira Forest (1 night)

It seems almost everybody's first or last stop in Uganda is the Mabamba Swamp for the wonderful shoebill. We saw two birds, including one hunting. This bird succeeded in catching a gilled lungfish, which meant I could add a member of the lobe-finned fish class. This Class of animal of course included the species that was the ancestor of all tetrapods, including mammals. The six species of lungfish are the only survivors of this Class.



Mabira Forest is to the north-west of the swamp on the other side of Kampala. As we approached the outskirts of Kampala, we saw a solitary male **Ugandan mangabey** sitting on a tree stump. Apparently, this species is increasingly being displaced by land clearing. Indeed, Mabira Forest itself is surrounded by sugar cane farms and is under pressure from farmers.

Arriving at the lodge at Mabira Forest we were met by a troop of **red-tailed monkeys**. That evening we went spotlighting and saw both the **dusky (spectacled lesser) galago** and the **Thomas's dwarf galago**. Sam also saw a pouched rat and an anomalure, but I was too far behind him to see them. We also heard numerous tree hyrax throughout the evening but did not see any. The next morning returning from a bird walk we found a newly dead rat (below) near where Sam saw the pouched rat the previous night. We believe it to be an East African pouched mouse (*Saccostomus mearnsi*), however any better identification would be greatly appreciated.



Pian-Upe Wildlife Reserve (2 nights)

Leaving Mabira Forest, the country started getting dryer and more open. Stopping for lunch, I experienced my first taste of local cuisine, goat stew. Well not quite stew, as the only ingredients were goat and seasoning. Nevertheless, I found it very tasty. The country was also getting poorer with wattle and daube thatched huts the most prominent housing. The broad, flat, and empty plains offered no mammals.

It was late in the afternoon, and I had not realized we had entered the reserve when somebody yelled out "antelope" on spotting a large group of **waterbuck**. Then on the other side of the vehicle **kongoni (hartebeest)** were spotted. and amongst them was a male ostrich. What followed was fantastic. Over the next hour or so we spotted hundreds of antelope belonging to seven species, in addition to the waterbuck and kongoni there were **topi, roan antelope, oribi, common eland** and one solitary **bohor reedbuck**, as well as a **common warthog**.

Our accommodation was within the park headquarters and about halfway up the hill, a substantial building containing several bedrooms, but no dining or lounge facilities. Meals were taken around a campfire outside or in a shed further up the hill. Over dinner we saw an **African striped ground squirrel**.

The next day we had two game drives during which we saw **northern giraffes** and **unstriped ground squirrels**, as well as more of the previous day's antelopes. We also saw a group of **patas monkeys** as well as some **olive baboons** patrolling a ridge line above us. Cheetahs are found in the park, and our park guide said he seen them only a week before. Given there are no lions if cheetah numbers grow, this would be a good place to see them. A planned night drive had to be cancelled due to the dangers posed by Kenyan cattle rustlers.

Moroto (1 night)

There were no mammals on the drive to or around Moroto however we did come across this car. There are very few cars on the roads in rural areas and it is difficult to imagine how it got there. Nobody seemed to have any tools or know how to get it down, so William took charge and got it back on the road.



Kidepo Valley National Park (2 nights)

Driving north from Moroto we are heading towards South Sudan. Soon after leaving Moroto we saw several herds of (domestic) one-humped camels. As the land became increasingly arid, the continuous line of dwellings and other buildings along the road gave way to small villages dotted along the road.

About two hours out of Moroto I noticed rats running between bushes on the side of the road. We were able to identify them as **African grass rats**. Of course, by the time we were able to get out of the vehicle and get closer they had disappeared down their holes, however I did get photos of their holes. The location, for anyone who wants to go and check, was 2.61921°N, 34.30298°E. We saw another colony later and were also able to watch an individual rat under a bridge.



After lunch a rather strange observation occurred, standing by itself in the middle of some scrub was a **mountain reedbuck**, an Endangered species, and the most threatened antelope we saw on the trip.

Further north and the landscape became one of rock monuments and rugged ranges, quite beautiful. We arrived at the Kidepo Valley National Park gate just on dusk. After a lengthy process to get our tickets authorised, Sam and William were warned they were not allowed to drive in the park after dark. In one of those ironies of bureaucracy, dusk had set in by the time they got back to the vehicle, and we headed off on an unofficial night drive to get to our lodge. The park is famed for its herds **of African buffaloes**, and it was unnerving to see them appear suddenly out of the dark. We also saw a **black-backed jackal** (rare in Uganda) flash by and had good views of a **bunyoro rabbit** and **Cape hare** closer to the lodge.



The next day we again had two game drives. The massive herds of buffaloes were indeed a magnificent site. We also saw our first **bush elephants, plains zebras, kob, and a northern bushbuck**. Also seen were waterbuck, oribi, kongoni, common eland, common warthog and patas monkeys. I was thrilled to see **rock hyrax** as well as **ochre bush squirrels**, both in rocky outcrops. On the way back to the lodge in the evening we saw an **African savannah hare**, completing the trio of Ugandan *Leporidae*.

Murchison Falls National Park (2 nights)

The drive between Kidepo and Murchinson was the longest of the trip at about twelve hours in total. As we travelled west the land became more fertile, the housing more substantial and the towns looked more prosperous. After seeing a few birds as we drove out of the National Parks, we did not see any further wildlife until we reached the edge of Murchison Falls NP, where an **Ichneumon (Egyptian mongoose)** crossed the road in front of us. Approaching the park gate we saw **common hippopotamus** in pools nearby, while at the gate olive baboons stood guard. That evening we watched hippos grazing immediately below the deck of our accommodation.



The second night was to be in another lodge elsewhere in the park, so we packed and headed off on an all-day wildlife drive. **Lions** including cubs were observed in two locations, a **side-striped jackal** with pup, and a **slender mongoose** was also seen. Antelopes seen were **bush duiker**, waterbuck, kob, oribi, and northern bushbuck. Tantalus and patas monkeys were also seen.

It was here we got our first introduction to African bats. William and Sam got us access to the airfield and in a couple of the buildings we observed firstly **Angolan free-tailed bats** then **little free-tailed bats**. Driving through the appropriate habitat, we saw **yellow-winged bats**. Our best sighting was one that flew across a clearing in front of us and looked all the world like a huge butterfly. During the day they roost in acacia scrub and when disturbed fly to another roosting tree. Late in the afternoon we were taken to an abandoned lime kiln. After Sam had bravely checked it for leopards, we climbed in to view a colony of **Sundevall's leaf-nosed bats** and **Noack's leaf-nosed bats**.

That evening we went out on a night-drive. First animal seen was a **rusty-spotted genet**, then a **Kemp's gerbil**. More genets were seen then an **African crested porcupine** twice, the first time poorly and the second quite well. Final animal for the drive was a **white-tailed mongoose**.

On the way out the next day, we continued birding. Looking at a flock of firetail finches, I noticed a mongoose at the base of the bush they were in. I was the only one to see it well, and it did not seem to be like any species I had seen. Sam and I went through a diagnostic discussion and at the end of which Sam became very excited and proclaimed it a **Pousargues's mongoose**.

Mesindi and Royal Mile (1 night)

I wanted to stay a night at the Mesindi Hotel, an old colonial hotel where Katherine Hepburn and Humphrey Bogart stayed while filming "The African Queen" and which also included Ernest Hemingway on its guest list. Tantalus monkeys were common in the grounds while after dark **straw-coloured fruit bats** came out to play.

The Royal Mile is a forestry reserve that has close connections with traditional Ugandan kings. It is lowland rainforest and basically a birdwatching stop. However, we did see **blue monkeys**, red-tailed monkeys, guereza colobus and olive baboons. Sam saw a sengi but once again I was not close enough to see it. I did manage to see a wood mouse he found, which based on location and habitat we identified as a **beaded wood mouse**.

Kibale National Park (5 nights)

First activity here was a visit to the Bigodi Wetland, another community owned wetland. This is the location of a training facility for female bird guides. One of the reasons I was attracted to Harrier Tours was that Harriet was a prime instigator of a program to train female bird guides as a way of empowering women. We encouraged Indigo to support this program and she had raised 300 euro by baking and selling cupcakes at school. We had a nice little ceremony at the hall where Indigo handed over the money.



The swamp itself is primarily another birding location but we did see red-tailed monkey, vervet monkey, guereza colobus, **grey-cheeked mangabey**, **Ugandan (ashy) red colobus**, red-legged sun squirrel and **Boehm's bush squirrel**.

Most tourists visit Kibale for the **chimpanzee** trek and we were not going to be any different. It was a fantastic experience. We had chimps in front of us, above us and beside us. To have a big male walk up to you and brush past as if you were not there was amazing. Of course, they were very much aware that you were there. I was watching a very young animal which was suddenly closer to me than any chimps. Its mother came across, quietly picked it up and took it off to a “safer” spot. Some people have asked me which trek is better, the chimpanzee or the gorilla. My answer is that you must do both. However, if I was offered a choice for a second trek, I would choose the chimpanzees.

Waiting at the ranger station for the start of the trek I could not help but notice this piece of mammalwatching iconography. Perhaps not surprisingly, we did not see any golden cats! However, Sam did show us an **Angolan fruit bat** and an **Egyptian fruit bat** under the eaves of outbuildings.



For the last two nights, we changed lodges. The new lodge had a colony of **Ethiopian epauletted fruit bats** living under the eaves of the lounge/dining building, and they flew through the lounge area on their way out to feed each evening. A **Mauritian tomb bat** was under the eaves on the other side of the building.

We also did a night drive here. Sam took us to a special spot where he was able to show us two **East African pottos**. Spotlighting along the main road produced a dusky (spectacled lesser) galago, **Demidoff's dwarf galago**, and **hammer-headed fruit bat**.

Olive baboons were constantly on the main road begging for food, while on the way out two chimpanzees crossed the road in front of us.

Semuliki National Park

The original plan was to spend a night here, but what we ended up in doing was starting off from Kibale some hours before dawn for a day visit in the middle of our time at Kibale.

We arrived at the Semuliki parks office as it opened early in the morning, After the normal formalities we walked the hot springs area to see **DeBrazza monkeys**, which are in trees till about nine, after which they drop to the ground for the day. We did see them, at quite a distance, over the marsh, but still got reasonable views. There were thermal vents throughout the marshes, so there was steam rising everywhere, creating quite an eerily atmosphere At the end of the walk there was a large pool that was apparently used for bathing, but we saw nobody else there.

At about 9am we went a few kilometres up the road to the main track used by birders visiting Semuliki. This track ends at a stream 14km further on. Of course, we had no intention of going that far. Semuliki is part of the Congo basin and is home to many animals not found elsewhere in Uganda. On getting out of the vehicle we saw a **forest giant squirrel**. As we walked, we saw red-tailed monkeys, **Dent's mona monkey**, guereza colobus, olive baboon, and **Alexander's bush (dwarf) squirrel**.

After lunch it became oppressively hot, but we went a little further, seeing what appeared to be a Semuliki red colobus disappear into a thicket of leaves high up a tree, and then frustratingly stay there, presumably to escape the sun. The forest was now very quiet, and so we then made our way back to the vehicle. On the way back Sam saw a giant sengi but again I was too far back to see it.

Queen Elizabeth National Park (1 night)

Travelling down from Kibale, we arrived at our lodge, the Buffalo Safari Lodge, for a late lunch. This is one of the more opulent lodges we stayed at, with a swimming pool and large rooms set in the grounds. Meals were taken on the veranda looking out towards the Kazinga Channel. As we sat down, I saw a waterhole in the middle distance (part of the complex). First, I noticed a group of buffalo then I realized there was also a family of **giant forest hogs**.

In the afternoon we went on the boat cruise on Kazinga Channel. Great for birds, the only mammals were hippos, until a **spotted hyena** appeared out of the scrub, saw the boat, turned around and disappeared. My first hyena sighting. On the drive back we saw two more giant forest hogs and a slender mongoose crossing the road.

At dinner several small bats circled us, and we saw they were entering the ceiling lining. We were eating almost under their roost. They were later identified as **dwarf freetail bats**. The table is the furthest to the left on the veranda when coming out the door from the lounge area.

Next day started with a shock. Graeme could not get out of bed or walk. We eventually got him to the dining area and after some food he was able to move around albeit with some pain. We decided to continue with Graeme on painkillers.

First mammal of the day was a spotted hyena trotting up a hill. I yelled "hyena" and it turned its head to look at us, then continued up the hill and over a ridge. We did the usual long-winded Park check-in and headed off for a game drive. I have to say had I been the average tourist I would have been very disappointed. There was very little to see, a few elephants, buffalos, and kob, waterbuck and northern bushbuck. We continued our trip towards Buhoma through the southern section of the park and apart from some giraffes and red-tailed monkeys, things did not improve on the mammal front. I guess it was just not our day.

Bwindi Impenetrable National Park – Buhoma (3 nights)

When we got to Buhoma and after checking into our accommodation, Ride 4 Woman, Graeme went to the hospital a couple of doors down for a checkup. Fortunately, it turned out that Graeme was not in immediate danger of dying. At dinner we had a strategy meeting. Graeme would go back to hospital for further tests the next day as requested. William and Sam would wait in case Graeme needed transport or other local support. Indigo would do some schoolwork she needed to do. And I would do the planned bird walk with a local guide, there not being anything useful I could do otherwise.



While a bird walk, we did see some mammals, most notably two **black-fronted duikers**. Other mammals seen were **L'Hoest's monkey**, red-tailed monkey, olive baboon, red-legged sun squirrel and we heard chimpanzees.

Graeme was on the improve and while a cause was not determined, it seemed to be something to do with his kidneys. On getting home his doctor postulated he had a kidney stone which he passed due to the copious volumes of water he was drinking and the rough ride to Buhoma. Anyway, he was approved to go on the gorilla trek the next day.

The time with **eastern gorillas** was much more sedate than

with the chimpanzees. We were with a group of a silverback with five females and juveniles. They spent the first three-quarter of an hour lying about grooming and resting. Then the silverback jumped up and started to rush around breaking saplings and generally showing off, presumably to impress his girls. It was remarkable to have a massive silverback charge around and stop a metre or two in front of you, but not be interested in you at all. The females started to become more active and prepared to leave, at which point we took our leave. We were first back because with Graeme's condition we were given the closest group. It was interesting that while we took much the same route as I had the previous day, we did not see a single other mammal or bird.

Ride 4 Woman is a charity that assists physically and sexually abused women. The lodging is run as a commercial operation to support the charity and so is not much different from other lodges. However, the women are given work and training in the lodge as well as a sewing workshop which produces items for sale. The charity started by hiring out mountain bikes to tourists, and still does, thus the name.

Given our situation we could not have stayed at a better spot. The people were so friendly and helpful. We owe them a debt of gratitude. Anyway, the next day I made several purchases for gifts, and they even made some items to order.



Just a suggestion. Whether you need one or not hire a porter. It puts money back into the local community and gives locals a stake in conserving the National Park and the gorillas.

Bwindi Impenetrable National Park – Ruhiga (2 nights)

Ruhiga is another gorilla trekking base on the opposite side of the National Park, but with four groups rather than the eight available at Buhoma. It has a frontier feel to it, as if thrown together in pursuit of gorilla gold.

On the road to Ruhiga we saw troops of **silver monkeys** beside the road. At one point overhanging trees formed a bridge over the road and we saw a parade of monkeys, firstly L'Hoest, then silver and finally a solitary black and white colobus, cross.

Arriving there Sam announced he had to leave that evening. Another guide scheduled for a mammal watching tour had become ill and Sam had to replace him. Sam had to return to Kampala and then travel to Murchison Falls to take over. We were very sad to see him go, and it was very much our loss was their gain.

Most of the next day was spent birding, however we did see **Rwenzori horseshoe bats** in a cave made by a fissure in the rock at the side of the road, a **Geoffroy's horseshoe bat** and an Egyptian fruit bat in an old mine and a **Carruthers mountain squirrel** later in the day.

Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (2 nights)

Mgahinga is one of the Virunga volcanoes, and backs onto Rwanda. There is gorilla trekking available, but only one group. Accommodation is mostly in Kisoro, a fair distance away. We were there for one thing only, a trek to see the **golden monkey**.

The trek was timed to start after the gorilla trek, and we saw them disappearing up the hill as we arrived. The trek was basically straight up the side of the volcano and the monkeys were about 8km up the hill. We were with them for an hour and had a great time watching them. In total there were about 100 animals in the troop. They were more bronze than gold in colour. We also saw a few northern bushbucks, and one buffalo that started to show unnecessary interest in us. We missed a tree hyrax that William saw in the car park while we were on the trek.



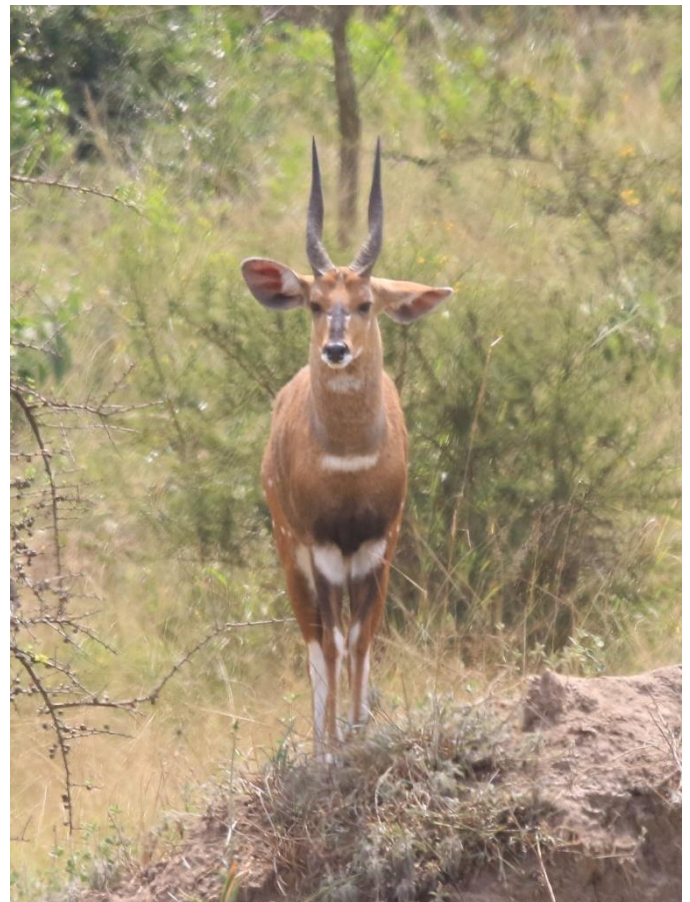
Lake Mburo National Park (2 nights)

Our final stop. Lake Mburo NP has a different feel to other savanna national parks. Firstly, there are no lions or elephants, so things are a lot more relaxed. We saw groups touring on mountain bikes and horseback, and demounting from their vehicles to get a better look at animals on foot. None of this would be possible in other savanna parks. The animals seemed to be a lot more relaxed as well. We were able to get much closer to zebras, giraffes, and antelopes than we were in other parks.

The lodge is located on top of a kopi, and there were rock hyrax in and around the lodge, as well as vervet monkeys. We caught up with Harriot here, she was leading a group of birders for an American company. On the way back to our room after dinner, we encountered a Central African rock python, about 2.5 metres long, lying along a wall. There was also a tiny snake curled up on the wall, if it had been stretched out it would have been the length of a pencil. The lodge manager, who has an interest in snakes, identified it as a juvenile black mamba.

Our morning game drive encountered giraffes, zebras, **impala**, waterbuck, topi, buffalo, northern bushbuck, and of course olive baboons. We also came across several colonies of **dwarf mongoose**, delightful animals I could have watched for hours. I had read that bush hyrax could be encountered running between bushes, but we did not see any.

In the afternoon we went to Lake Mburo itself for a cruise. About halfway there two of the vehicles from Harriet's tour were pulled over looking at something so we did the same. It was a **leopard**. These cats had become something of a nemesis species for me. I knew we were within about 20 metres of leopards in both Botswana and Sri Lanka, but they remained hidden in vegetation. I am pretty sure I had eyeshine from one in Sri Lanka, and our failure to see one this trip had been made hashier by being shown a photo of one observed by some Canadian birders we met in Queen Elizabeth National Park. So finally on the second last day the curse was broken. The cruise itself was nice, but was really only to see finfoots, and the only thing on offer for mammal watchers were some hippos.



Lake Mburo NP is definitely a place I would take non-animal people to. It was so easy to get close to the animals and spend time observing them. There were also several cultural activities locally. The lodge, Rwakobo Rock Lodge has superb views of the surrounding area, was well laid out and beautifully presented, and was probably my favourite lodge of the journey.

During our last breakfast, my plate was raided by a vervet monkey. How African. Then, three grey crowned cranes (Uganda's national bird) flew past as if in a farewell salute. From there it was a five-hour drive back to Entebbe for our evening flight. We saw some more birds on the way, but our mammal watching had come to an end.

Thoughts

Taxonomy and Identification

Mostly I go by Wikipedia and iNaturalist for taxonomy as I think they are likely to be up to date. I also tend to be happy to take any split on offer. Higher bird taxonomy is from Bird Families of the World. Sam and William provided most of the identification, and we were happy to take their advice, although there were still some quite long discussions. We also had multiple copies of Kingdon at hand as well as Stuarts Mammals of Africa app. There will always be some doubt over some small mammal identifications, but I'm not doing a fauna survey, and believe all our ID's were reasonable.

What we missed

We had such an amazing trip it feels churlish to talk about "missed" species. Certainly, I had really wanted to see a Sengi, and was close a couple of times. Anomalures are another group I missed that I would have liked to see. We stopped at several streams where spot-tailed otters were possible, without luck. Bat-eared foxes would have been a possibility had we been able to do a night drive at Pian-Upe. Pure bad luck plays a part, such as for the Semuliki red colobus.

I would have liked to do more night work. However, the days were very full, and I doubt either Graeme or I had much excess energy. Birding and mammal watching tend to not combine so well, in that birdwatching is often best early in the morning and mammal watching late at night, especially when combined with long travel days. Maybe spending more time in one place is the answer.

As the wildlife tourism industry in Uganda gets a better grasp of the mammalwatching market I'm sure more opportunities will open up. For instance, on the way back to Entebbe I saw a sign for a reserve offering treks to see sitatunga.

Medical

Be a boy scout and be prepared is the answer here. Early on we discovered that the vehicle's first aid box was empty. Graeme was fortunate to have had prescription painkillers with him, otherwise I am not sure what we would have done. The advice is to bring everything you and your doctor consider necessary.

Malaria is endemic in Uganda; we were all on appropriate prophylaxes and there were mosquito nets on all the beds in lodges. However, if we encountered more than five mosquitoes while there I would be surprised. Probably the time of year. Proof of Yellow Fever and Covid vaccination is required for entry to Uganda.

Conservation and Wildlife Tourism

One cannot be not impressed by Uganda's national parks and wildlife reserves. From spotless toilets in a country where public toilets require a very strong stomach, to strongly protected parks in such a poor country. Tourism is the second industry in Uganda after agriculture and tourism is almost entirely wildlife tourism.

Keeping this vital industry safe is the Ugandan Wildlife Authority. I had the UWA described to me as a paramilitary force, and there is a lot in that. Almost all employees wear camouflage fatigues and carry at least an AK47, while officers have pips on their shoulders. Tourists are told the AK47's are to scare threatening animals; however, it is evident they also help keep cattle rustlers, poachers, and insurgents at bay. It is clear they are successful, as the growth in the numbers of gorillas shows.

Where there seems to be a problem in Uganda is in forest reserves. Many are threatened by land clearing. It was interesting to learn that many reserves are to be moved from the Forestry authorities to the UWA.

Thanks to:

- William and Sam, whose eagle eyes, outstanding knowledge, and good humour made this an absolutely fantastic trip.
- All the local guides employed by Harrier Tours along the way who added their own special knowledge to the tour.
- Harriot for designing a great itinerary and putting together two outstanding guides for us.
- Ride4Woman and Buhoma Hospital for their care during our hour of need.
- Mammalwatching.com and all the authors of trip reports, that make planning so much easier.

List of Vertebrate Animals seen and identified.

List is by Class, Order and Family in systematic order, then species by scientific name in alphabetical order. Red text = new taxa for me (i.e., lifer). Third column is threatened status if applicable, fourth column is the number of locations that species was seen. H = heard only.

Scientific Name	English Name		
Mammalia			
Hyracoidea			
Procaviidae			
<i>(Dendrohyrax arboreus)</i>	Hyraxes (Tree hyrax)		H
<i>Procavia capensis</i>	Rock hyrax		2
Proboscidea			
Elephantidae			
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Elephants Bush elephant	VU	2
Primates			
Hominidae			
<i>Gorilla beringei</i>	Great apes Eastern gorilla	CR	1
<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	Chimpanzee	EN	1
Cercopithecidae			
	OW monkeys		

<i>Allochrocebus lhoesti</i>	L'hoest's monkey	VU	3
<i>Cercopithecus ascanius</i>	Red-tailed monkey		6
<i>Cercopithecus denti</i>	Dent's mona monkey		1
<i>Cercopithecus doggetti</i>	Silver monkey		2
<i>Cercopithecus kandti</i>	Golden monkey	EN	1
<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>	Blue monkey		1
<i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i>	DeBrazza monkey		1
<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>	Vervet monkey		3
<i>Chlorocebus tantalus</i>	Tantalus monkey		3
<i>Colobus guereza</i>	Guereza colobus		5
<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>	Patas monkey	NT	3
<i>Lophocebus albigena</i>	Grey-cheeked mangabey	VU	1
<i>Lophocebus ugandae</i>	Ugandan mangabey	VU	1
<i>Papio anubis</i>	Olive baboon		9
<i>Piliocolobus tephrosceles</i>	Ugandan (ashy) red colobus	EN	1
Lorisidae	Lorises		
<i>Perodicticus ibeanus</i>	East African potto	NT	1
Galagidae	Bushbabies		
<i>Galago matschiei</i>	Dusky (spectacled lesser) galago		2
<i>Galagoides demidovii</i>	Demidoff's dwarf galago		1
<i>Galagoides thomasi</i>	Thomas's dwarf galago		1
Rodentia			
Hystriidae	OW Porcupines		
<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	Af crested porcupine		1
Muridae	OW mice, rats, gerbils		
<i>Arvicanthis niloticus</i>	African grass rat		1
<i>Gerbilliscus kempfi</i>	Kemps gerbil		1
<i>Hylomyscus aeta</i>	Beaded wood mouse		1
Sciuridae	Squirrels		
<i>Euxerus erythropus</i>	Striped ground squirrel		3
<i>Funisciurus carruthersi</i>	Carruthers mountain squirrel		1
<i>Heliosciurus rufobrachium</i>	Red-legged sun squirrel		4
<i>Paraxerus alexandri</i>	Alexander's bush (dwarf) squirrel		1
<i>Paraxerus boehmi</i>	Boehm's bush squirrel		1
<i>Paraxerus ochraceus</i>	Ochre bush squirrel		1
<i>Protoxerus stanger</i>	Forest giant squirrel		1
<i>Xerus rutilus</i>	Unstriped ground squirrel		1
Lagomorpha			
Leporidae	Rabbits		
<i>Lepus capensis</i>	Cape hare		1
<i>Lepus victoriae</i>	African savanna hare		1
<i>Poelagus marjorita</i>	Bunyoro rabbit		1
Chiroptera			
Pteropodidae	Megabats		
<i>Eidolon helvum</i>	Straw-coloured fruit bat		1

<i>Epomophorus labiatus</i>	Ethiopian epauletted fruit bat		1
<i>Hypsignathus monstrosus</i>	Hammer-headed fruit bat		1
<i>Lissonycteris angolensis</i>	Angolan fruit bat		1
<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i>	Egyptian fruit bat		1
Megadermatidae	False vampire bats		
<i>Lavia frons</i>	Yellow-winged bat		1
Hipposideridae	OW Leaf-nosed bats		
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	Sundevall's leaf-nosed bat		1
<i>Hipposideros ruber</i>	Noack's leaf-nosed bat		1
Rhinolophidae	Horseshoe bats		
<i>Rhinolophus clivosus</i>	Geoffroy's horseshoe bat		1
<i>Rhinolophus ruwenzorii</i>	Rwenzori horseshoe bat	EN	1
Emballonuridae	Sheath bats		
<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	Mauritian tomb bat		1
Molossidae	Free-tailed bats		
<i>Chaerephon pumilus</i>	Little free-tailed bat		1
<i>Mops condylurus</i>	Angolan free-tail bat		1
<i>Mops nanulus</i>	Dwarf freetail bat		1
Carnivora			
Felidae	Cats		
<i>Panthera leo</i>	Lion	VU	1
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard	VU	1
Viverridae	Civets		
<i>Genetta maculata</i>	Rusty-spotted genet		1
Hyaenidae	Hyenas		
<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	Spotted hyena		1
Herpesinae	Mongoose		
<i>Dologale dybowskii</i>	Pousargues's mongoose		1
<i>Galerella sanguinea</i>	Slender mongoose		2
<i>Helogale parvula</i>	Dwarf mongoose		1
<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>	Ichneumon		1
<i>Ichneumia albicauda</i>	White-tailed mongoose		1
Canidae	Dogs		
<i>Lupulella adusta</i>	Side-striped jackal		1
<i>Lupulella mesomelas</i>	Black-backed jackal		1
Perissodactyla			
Equidae	Horses		
<i>Equus quagga</i>	Plains zebra	NT	2
Cetartodactyla			
Suidae	Pigs		
<i>Hylochoerus meinertzhageni</i>	Giant forest hog		1
<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	Common warthog		5
Hippopotamidae	Hippopotamus		
<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	Common hippopotamus	VU	3

Giraffidae	Giraffes		
<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	Northern giraffe	VU	2
Bovinae	Cattle sheep antelopes etc		
<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	Impala		1
<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>	Kongoni (Hartebeest)		2
<i>Cephalophus nigrifrons</i>	Black-fronted duiker		1
<i>Damaliscus lunatus</i>	Topi		2
<i>Hippotragus equinus</i>	Roan antelope		1
<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>	Waterbuck		5
<i>Kobus kob</i>	Kob		2
<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>	Oribi		3
<i>Redunca fulvorufula</i>	Mountain reedbuck	EN	1
<i>Redunca redunca</i>	Bohor reedbuck		1
<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>	Bush duiker		1
<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	African buffalo		4
<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	Common eland		2
<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>	Northern bushbuck		6
Aves			
Struthioniformes			
Struthionidae	Ostrichs		
<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Common ostrich		2
Anseriformes			
Anatidea	Ducks,geese.swans		
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian goose		4
<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed duck		2
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvours whistling duck		1
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced whistling duck		3
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	White-backed duck		1
Galliformes			
Numididae	Guineafowl		
<i>Guttera verreauxi</i>	Western crested guineafowl		1
<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Helmeted guineafowl		5
Odontophoridae	NW quail & stone-partridges		
<i>Ptilopachus petrosus</i>	Stone-partridge		2
Phasianidae	Pheasants & quail		
<i>Dendroperdix sephaena</i>	Crested francolin		4
<i>Pternistis afer</i>	Red-necked spurfowl		2
<i>Pternistis clappertoni</i>	Clapperton's spurfowl		1
Columbiformes			
Columbidae	Pigeons		
<i>Columba arquatrix</i>	African olive pigeon		3
<i>Columba guinea</i>	Speckled pigeon		2
<i>Columba iridorques</i>	Western bronze-naped pigeon		2
<i>Columba unicincta</i>	Afep pigeon		1

<i>Oena capensis</i>	Namaqua dove	3
<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing dove	4
<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	Ring-necked (Cape turtle-) dove	4
<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>	Mourning collared dove	3
<i>Streptopelia lugens</i>	Dusky turtle dove	2
<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	Red-eyed dove	9
<i>Streptopelia vinacea</i>	Vinaceous dove	2
<i>Treron calvus</i>	African green pigeon	3
<i>Treron waalia</i>	Bruce's green pigeon	2
<i>Turtur abyssinicus</i>	Black-billed wood dove	1
<i>Turtur afer</i>	Blue-spotted wood dove	5
<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	Emerald-spotted wood dove	2
<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	Tambourine dove	5
Pterocliiformes		
Pteroclididae		
<i>Pterocles quadricinctus</i>	Sandgrouse	
	Four-banded sandgrouse	1
Caprimulgiformes		
Caprimulgidae		
<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>	Nightjars	
<i>Caprimulgus natalensis</i>	Square-tailed nightjar	2
<i>Caprimulgus poliocephalus</i>	Swamp nightjar	1
	Montane (Ruwenzori) nightjar	1
Apodiformes		
Apodidae		
<i>Apus affinis</i>	Swifts	
<i>Apus apus</i>	House (little) swift	6
<i>Apus caffer</i>	Common swift	1
<i>Apus niansae</i>	White-rumped swift	1
<i>Cypsiurus parvis</i>	Nyanza swift	1
<i>Neafrapus cassini</i>	African palm swift	4
<i>Rhaphidura sabini</i>	Cassin's spinetail	1
<i>Schoutedenapus myoptilus</i>	Sabine's spinetail	1
<i>Tachymarptis aequatorialis</i>	Scarce swift	2
<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	Mottled swift	2
	Alpine swift	2
Cuculiformes		
Cuculidae		
<i>Centropus grillii</i>	Cuckoos	
<i>Centropus monarchus</i>	Black coucal	1
<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>	Blue-headed coucal	1
<i>Ceuthmochares aereus</i>	White-browed coucal	4
<i>Cercococcyx mechowi</i>	Chattering yellowbill	2
<i>Cercococcyx montanus</i>	Dusky long-tailed cuckoo	2
<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	Barred long-tailed cuckoo	1
<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	Diederik cuckoo	4
<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	African emerald cuckoo	1
<i>Clamator jacobininus</i>	Klaas's cuckoo	1
<i>Culculus clamosus</i>	Jacobin cuckoo	1
	Black cuckoo	1

<i>Cuculus gularis</i>	African cuckoo		2
Gruiformes			
Railidae			
Rails			
<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed coot		1
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common (Eurasian) moorhen		2
<i>Porphyrio madagascariensis</i>	African swamphen		1
<i>Zapornia flavirostra</i>	Black crane		4
Heliornithidae			
<i>Podica senegalensis</i>	African finfoot		1
Gruidae			
<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey crowned crane	EN	6
Otidiformes			
Otididae			
Bustards			
<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>	White-bellied bustard		1
<i>Lissotis melanogaster</i>	Black-bellied bustard		1
<i>Lophotis gindiana</i>	Buff-crested bustard		1
Musophagiforme			
Musophagidae			
Turacos			
<i>Corythaeola cristata</i>	Great blue turaco		4
<i>Crinifer leucogaster</i>	White-bellied go-away bird		3
<i>Crinifer personatus</i>	Bare-faced go-away bird		1
<i>Crinifer zonurus</i>	Eastern plantain-eater		6
<i>Tauraco leucolophus</i>	White-crested turaco		3
<i>Tauraco rossae</i>	Ross's turaco		2
<i>Tauraco schuettii</i>	Black-billed turaco		1
Pelecaniformes			
Ciconiidae			
Storks			
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	African open-bill		8
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	Abdim's stork		1
<i>Ciconia epsicopus</i>	Woolly-necked stork	VU	3
<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>	Saddle-billed stork		2
<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i>	Marabou stork		7
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Yellow-billed stork		3
Pelecanidae			
Pelicans			
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great white pelican		1
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	Pink-backed pelican		2
Scopidae			
Hamerkop			
<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	Hamerkop		7
Balaenicipitidae			
Shoebill			
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	Shoebill	VU	1
Ardeidae			
Hérons			
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Western great egret		4
<i>Ardea brachyrhyncha</i>	Yellow-billed egret		1
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey heron		4

<i>Ardea goliath</i>	Goliath heron	2
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Black-headed heron	8
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple heron	4
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco heron	4
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied heron	1
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Western cattle egret	5
<i>Butorides striata</i>	Striated heron	3
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little egret	7
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little bittern	1
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned night heron	1
Threskiornithidae	Ibis & spoonbills	
<i>Bostrychia hagedas</i>	Haded ibis	6
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy ibis	1
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	African sacred ibis	4
Phalacrocoracidae	Cormorants	
<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>	Reed/longtailed cormorant	4
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great cormorant	1
Charadriiformes		
Burhinidae	Thick-knees	
<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>	Water thick-knee	2
Recurvirostridae	Stilts & avocets	
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged stilt	1
Charadriidae	Plovers	
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Common ringed plover	2
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Kittlitz's plover	1
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	Tri-banded plover	2
<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>	Long-toed lapwing	2
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned lapwing	1
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	Senegal lapwing	1
<i>Vanellus tectus</i>	Black-headed lapwing	1
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	African wattled lapwing	2
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Spur-winged lapwing	2
Jacanidae	Jacanas	
<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	African jacana	5
Scolopacidae	Waders	
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	5
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood sandpiper	5
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common greenshank	1
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green sandpiper	2
<i>Tringa stagnatalis</i>	Marsh sandpiper	1
Glareolidae	Pratincols	
<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	Rock pratincole	1
Laridae	Gulls & terns	
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered tern	1
<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	Grey-hooded gull	2
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed tern	1

Accipitriformes

Sagittariidae

Sagittarius serpentarius

Secretarybird

Secretarybird

EN 1

Pandionidae

Pandion haliaetus

Ospreys

Western osprey

1

Accipitridae

Hawks, eagles & vultures

Accipiter ovampensis

Ovambo sparrowhawk

1

Aquila nipalensis

Steppe eagle

EN 2

Aquila rapax

Tawny eagle

VU 1

Aquila verreauxii

Verreaux's eagle

1

Butastur rufipennis

Grasshopper buzzard

1

Buteo augur

Augur buzzard

5

Buteo buteo

Eurasian buzzard

2

Circaetus beaudouini

Beaudouin's snake eagle

VU 3

Circaetus cinerascens

Western banded snake eagle

2

Circaetus cinereus

Brown snake eagle

2

Circaetus pectoralis

Black-chested snake eagle

2

Circus aeruginosus

Western marsh harrier

1

Circus macrouris

Pallid harrier

1

Circus pygargus

Montagu's harrier

3

Circus ranivorus

African marsh harrier

2

Elanus caeruleus

Black-winged kite

4

Gyps africanus

White-backed vulture

CR 3

Gyps rueppelli

Ruppell's griffon vulture

CR 1

Gyrohierax angloensis

Palm-nut vulture

4

Haliaeetus vocifer

African fish eagle

3

Hieraaetus pennatus

Booted eagle

1

Hieraaetus wahlbergi

Wahlberg's eagle

2

Kaupifalco monogrammicus

Lizard buzzard

2

Lophaetus occipitalis

Long-crested eagle

9

Macheiramphus alcinus

Bat hawk

1

Melierax poliopterus

Eastern chanting goshawk

4

Micronisus gabar

Gabar goshawk

1

Milvus aegyptius

Yellow-billed kite

13

Necrosyrtes monarchus

Hooded vulture

CR 1

Polemaetus bellicosus

Martial eagle

VU 4

Polyboroides typus

African harrier-hawk

8

Stephanoaetus coronatus

Crowned eagle

NT 3

Terathopius ecaudatus

Bateleur

NT 4

Torgos tracheliotos

Lappet-faced vulture

EN 1

Strigiformes

Strigidae

Typical owls

Bubo lacteus

Verreaux's eagle-owl

1

Glaucidium perlatum

Pearl-spotted owlet

1

Coliiformes

Coliidae

Mouse-birds

<i>Colius striatus</i>	Speckled mousebird		10
<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>	Blue-naped mousebird		5
Trogaiformes			
Trogonidae		Trogons	
<i>Apaloderma narina</i>	Narina trogon		3
<i>Apaloderma vittatum</i>	Bar-tailed trogon		1
Bucerotiformes			
Bucerotidae		Hornbills	
<i>Bycanistes albotibialis</i>	White-thighed hornbill		1
<i>Bycanistes fistulator</i>	Piping hornbill		1
<i>Bycanistes subcylindricus</i>	Black-and-white-casqued hornbill		4
<i>Ceratogymna atrata</i>	Black casqued hornbill		1
<i>Lophoceros alboterminatus</i>	Crowned hornbill		3
<i>Lophoceros camurus</i>	Red-billed dwarf hornbill		1
<i>Lophoceros fasciatus</i>	African pied hornbill		1
<i>Lophoceros hemprichii</i>	Hemprich's hornbill		1
<i>Lophoceros nasutus</i>	African grey hornbill		5
<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>	Northern red-billed hornbill		1
<i>Tockus jacksoni</i>	Jackson's hornbill		1
Bucorvidae		Ground-hornbills	
<i>Bucorvus abyssinicus</i>	Abyssinian ground-hornbill	VU	2
Phoeniculidae		Woodhoopoes	
<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>	Green woodhoopoe		3
<i>Phoeniculus bollei</i>	White-headed woodhoopoe		1
<i>Rhinopomastus aterrimus</i>	Black scimitarbill		1
<i>Rhinopomastus minor</i>	Abyssinian scimitarbill		1
Upupidae		Hoopoe	
<i>Upupa africana</i>	African hoopoe		1
<i>Upupa hoopea</i>	Eurasian hoopoe		1
Piciformes			
Indicatoridae		Honeyguides	
<i>Indicator conirostris</i>	Thick-billed honeyguide		1
<i>Indicator exilis</i>	Least honeyguide		1
<i>Indicator indicator</i>	Greater honeyguide		1
<i>Indicator minor</i>	Lesser honeyguide		1
<i>Indicator pumilio</i>	Dwarf honeyguide		1
Picidae		Woodpeckers	
<i>Campethera nivosa</i>	Buff-spotted woodpecker		1
<i>Campethera nubica</i>	Nubian woodpecker		1
<i>Chloropicus xantholophus</i>	Yellow-crested woodpecker		4
<i>Dendropicos elliotii</i>	Elliot's woodpecker		1
<i>Dendropicos goertae</i>	African grey woodpecker		1
<i>Dendropicos obsoletus</i>	Brown-backed woodpecker		1
<i>Sasia africana</i>	African piculet		1
Lybiidae		Af Barbets	

<i>Gymnobucco bonapartei</i>	Grey-throated barbet	4
<i>Lybius bidentatus</i>	Double-toothed barbet	1
<i>Lybius guifsobalito</i>	Black-billed barbet	3
<i>Lybius leucocephalus</i>	White-headed barbet	2
<i>Lybius rolleti</i>	Black-breasted barbet	1
<i>Lybius rubrifacies</i>	Red-faced barbet	1
<i>Lybis torquatus</i>	Black-collard barbet	1
<i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i>	Yellow-rumped tinkerbird	2
<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>	Yellow-fronted tinkerbird	1
<i>Pogoniulus pusillus</i>	Red-fronted tinkerbird	1
<i>Pogoniulus scolopaceus</i>	Speckled tinkerbird	2
<i>Pogoniulus subsulphureus</i>	Yellow-throated tinkerbird	1
<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii</i>	D'Arnaud's barbet	3
<i>Trachyphonus erythrocephalus</i>	Red-and-yellow barbet	1
<i>Trachyphonus purpuratus</i>	Yellow-billed barbet	1
<i>Tricholaema hirsuta</i>	Hairy-breasted barbet	2
<i>Tricholaema lacrymosa</i>	Spot-flanked barbet	6
<i>Tricholaema metanocephala</i>	Black-throated barbet	1

Coraciiformes

Meropidae

<i>Merops albicollis</i>	White-throated bee-eater	4
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European bee-eater	1
<i>Merops bullocki</i>	Red-throated bee-eater	2
<i>Merops gularis</i>	Black bee-eater	4
<i>Merops hirundineus</i>	Swallow-tailed bee-eater	2
<i>Merops oreobates</i>	Cinnamon-chested bee-eater	3
<i>Merops persicus</i>	Blue-cheeked bee-eater	2
<i>Merops pusillus</i>	Little bee-eater	3
<i>Merops variegatus</i>	Blue-breasted bee-eater	1

Coraciidae

<i>Coracias abyssinicus</i>	Abyssinian roller	2
<i>Coracias caudatus</i>	Lilac-breasted roller	3
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	European roller	1
<i>Coracias naevius</i>	Purple roller	3
<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>	Broad-billed roller	6
<i>Eurystomus gularis</i>	Blue-throated roller	1

Alcedinidae

<i>Alcedo quadibrachys</i>	Shining-blue kingfisher	1
<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pied kingfisher	7
<i>Corythornis cristatus</i>	Malachite kingfisher	5
<i>Halcyon badia</i>	Chocolate-backed kingfisher	1
<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>	Striped kingfisher	2
<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	Grey-headed kingfisher	4
<i>Halcyon malimbica</i>	Blue-breasted kingfisher	1
<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>	Woodland kingfisher	4
<i>Ispidina picta</i>	African pygmy kingfisher	3
<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>	Giant kingfisher	3

Bee-eaters

Rollers

Kingfishers

Falconiformes

Falconidae

<i>Falco alopex</i>	Fox kestrel		1
<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>	Grey kestrel		1
<i>Falco chicquera</i>	Red-necked falcon	NT	1
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser falcon		4
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon		2
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian hobby		1
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common (Eurasian) kestrel		1
<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>	African pygmy-falcon		1

Psittaciformes

Psittacidae

<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>	Meyer's (brown) parrot		4
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	Grey parrot	EN	4

Psittaculidae

<i>Agapornis pullarius</i>	Red-headed lovebird		1
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Passeriformes

Pittidae

<i>Pitta reichenowi</i>	Green-breasted pitta		1
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Calyptomenidae

<i>Smithornis capensis</i>	African broadbill		1
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Campephagidae

<i>Campephaga petiti</i>	Petit's cuckooshrike		2
<i>Ceblepyris caesius</i>	Grey cuckooshrike		1

Oriolidae

<i>Oriolus auratus</i>	African golden oriole		1
<i>Oriolus brachyrynchus</i>	Western black-headed oriole		1
<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	Eastern black-headed oriole		5
(<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>)	(Eurasian golden oriole)		H
<i>Oriolus percivali</i>	Mountain oriole		1

Platysteiridae

<i>Batis diops</i>	Rwenzori batis		1
<i>Batis erlangeri</i>	Western black-headed batis		1
<i>Batis molitor</i>	Chinspot batis		1
<i>Batis orientalis</i>	Grey-headed batis		4
<i>Platysteira castanea</i>	Chestnut wattle-eye		2

Vangidae

<i>Bias musicus</i>	Vanga flycatcher		2
<i>Megabyas flammulatus</i>	African shrike-flycatcher		1
<i>Prionops plumatus</i>	White-crested helmetshrike		1

Malaconotidea

<i>Bocania minuta</i>	Marsh tcharga		1
<i>Chlorophoneus bocagei</i>	Bocage's bush-shrike		1
<i>Chlorophoneus multicolor</i>	Many-coloured bush-shrike		1
<i>Chlorophoneus sulphureopectus</i>	Orange-breasted bushshrike		2

<i>Dryoscopus angolensis</i>	Pink-footed puffback		1
<i>Dryoscopus gambensis</i>	Northern puffback		3
<i>Laniarius erythrogaster</i>	Black-headed gonolek		2
<i>Laniarius funebris</i>	Slate-coloured brobro		1
<i>Laniarius holometas</i>	Albertine sooty brobro		1
<i>Laniarius luehderi</i>	Luhder's bush-shrike		2
<i>Laniarius major</i>	Tropical boubou		1
<i>Laniarius mufumbiri</i>	Papyrus gonolek	NT	1
<i>Nilaus afer</i>	Brubru		1
<i>Tchagra australis</i>	Brown-crowned tchagra		1
<i>Tchagra jamesi</i>	Three-streaked tchagra		1
<i>Tchagra senegalis</i>	Black-crowned tchagra		4
<i>Telophorus dohertyi</i>	Doherty's bush-shrike		1
Dicruridae	Drongos		
<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	Fork-tailed drongo		5
Lanidea	Shrikes		
<i>Corvinella corvina</i>	Yellow-billed shrike		2
<i>Eurocephalus ruppelli</i>	Northern white-crowned shrike		2
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed shrike		1
<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>	Grey-backed fiscal (shrike)		9
<i>Lanius humeralis</i>	Northern fiscal		2
<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	Isabelline shrike		1
<i>Lanius mackinnoni</i>	Mackinnon's fiscal		3
<i>Lanius senator</i>	Woodchat shrike		2
Corvidae	Crows and jays		
<i>Corvus albicollis</i>	White-naped raven		1
<i>Corvus albus</i>	Pied crow		6
<i>Corvus rhipidurus</i>	Fan-tailed raven		3
<i>Ptilostomus afer</i>	Piapiac		3
Monarchidae	Monarch flycatchers		
<i>Terpsiphone rufiventor</i>	Red-bellied paradise-flycatcher		6
<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	African paradise-flycatcher		3
Nectariniidae	Sunbirds		
<i>Anthreptes orientalis</i>	Eastern violet-backed sunbird		3
<i>Anthreptes rectirostris</i>	Green sunbird		1
<i>Anthreptes seimundi</i>	Little green sunbird		2
<i>Chalcomitra rubescens</i>	Green-throated sunbird		2
<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>	Scarlet-chested sunbird		5
<i>Cinnyris bifasciatus</i>	Purple-banded sunbird		3
<i>Cinnyris bouvieri</i>	Orange-tufted sunbird		1
<i>Cinnyris chloropygius</i>	Olive-bellied sunbird		4
<i>Cinnyris cupreus</i>	Copper sunbird		2
<i>Cinnyris erythrocerus</i>	Red-chested sunbird		3
<i>Cinnyris habessinicus</i>	Shining sunbird		1
<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>	Mariqua sunbird		3
<i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i>	Beautiful sunbird		1
<i>Cinnyris regius</i>	Regal sunbird		2

<i>Cinnyris reichenowi</i>	Northern double-collared sunbird	2
<i>Cinnyris stuhlmanni</i>	Rwenzori double-collared sunbird	2
<i>Cinnyris superbus</i>	Superb sunbird	1
<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	Variable sunbird	2
<i>Cyanomitra alinae</i>	Blue-headed sunbird	1
<i>Cyanomitra cyanolaema</i>	Blue-throated brown sunbird	2
<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>	Olive sunbird	2
<i>Cyanomitra verticalis</i>	Green-headed sunbird	3
<i>Deleornis axillaris</i>	Grey-headed sunbird	2
<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	Collared sunbird	1
<i>Hedydipna platara</i>	Pygmy sunbird	1
<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>	Bronze sunbird	2
<i>Nectarinia tacazze</i>	Tacazze sunbird	1
Ploceidae	Weavers	
<i>Amblyospyza albifrons</i>	Grosbeak weaver	2
<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>	Red-headed weaver	3
<i>Bubalornis albirostris</i>	White-billed buffalo-weaver	1
<i>Dinemellia dinemellia</i>	White-headed buffalo-weaver	2
<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>	Fan-tailed weaver	2
<i>Euplectes capensis</i>	Yellow bishop	1
<i>Euplectes gierowii</i>	Black bishop	2
<i>Euplectes hordeaceus</i>	Black-winged bishop	1
<i>Euplectes orix</i>	Southern red bishop	1
<i>Malimbus malimbicus</i>	Crested malimbi	1
<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>	White-browed sparrow-weaver	2
<i>Plocepasser superciliosus</i>	Chestnut-crowned sparrow-weaver	1
<i>Ploceus alienus</i>	Strange weaver	1
<i>Ploceus aurantius</i>	Orange weaver	2
<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>	Baglafaecht weaver	4
<i>Ploceus castanops</i>	Northern brown-throated weaver	3
<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	Village weaver	7
<i>Ploceus insignis</i>	Brown-capped weaver	3
<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>	Lesser masked weaver	3
<i>Ploceus jacksoni</i>	Golden-backed weaver	2
<i>Ploceus luteolus</i>	Little weaver	2
<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed weaver	7
<i>Ploceus melanogaster</i>	Black-billed weaver	2
<i>Ploceus nigerrimus</i>	Vieillot's black weaver	5
<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>	Black-necked weaver	1
<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>	Spectacled weaver	3
<i>Ploceus pelzelni</i>	Slender-billed weaver	4
<i>Ploceus speakeoides</i>	Fox's weaver	1
<i>Ploceus superciliosus</i>	Compact weaver	1
<i>Ploceus taeniopterus</i>	Northern masked weaver	1
<i>Ploceus vitellinus</i>	Viteline masked weaver	2
<i>Ploceus weynsi</i>	Weyn's weaver	1
<i>Quelea quelea</i>	Red-billed quelea	3
<i>Sporopipes frontalis</i>	Speckle-fronted weaver	1

Estrididae	Waxbills & relatives	
<i>Clytospiza monteiri</i>	Brown twinspace	1
<i>Cryptospiza jacksoni</i>	Dusky crimsonwing	1
<i>Estrilda astrid</i>	Common waxbill	6
<i>Estrilda kandti</i>	Kandt's waxbill	1
<i>Estrilda nonnula</i>	Black-crowned waxbill	1
<i>Estrilda paludicola</i>	Fawn-breasted waxbill	1
<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>	Black-rumped waxbill	2
<i>Lagonosticta rara</i>	Black-bellied firefinch	1
<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>	African firefinch	1
<i>Lagonosticta rufopicta</i>	Bar-breasted firefinch	1
<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	Red-billed firefinch	4
<i>Mandingoa nitidula</i>	Green-backed twinspace	1
<i>Nesocharis ansorgeel</i>	White-collared oliveback	1
<i>Nigrita bicolor</i>	Chestnut-breasted nigrita	1
<i>Nigrita canicapillus</i>	Grey-headed nigrita	3
<i>Nigrita fusconotus</i>	White-breasted nigrita	2
<i>Pytilia melba</i>	Green-winged pytilia	1
<i>Spermestes bicolor</i>	Black-and-white manakin	1
<i>Spermestes cucullata</i>	Bronze manakin	9
<i>Spermophaga ruficapilla</i>	Red-headed bluebill	1
<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	Red-cheeked cordon-bleu	6
Viduidae	Indigobirds & relatives	
<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>	Village indigobird	1
<i>Vidua macroura</i>	Pintail whydah	1
Passeridae	OW sparrows	
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	1
<i>Passar gongonensis</i>	Parrot-billed sparrow	1
<i>Passar griseus</i>	Northern grey-headed sparrow	2
<i>Passer shelleyi</i>	Shelley's rufous sparrow	2
Motacillidae	Wagtails & pipits	
<i>Anthus brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed pipit	1
<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	African pipit	3
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-thoated pipit	1
<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>	Plain-backed pipit	4
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree pipit	2
<i>Macronyx croceus</i>	Yellow-thoated longclaw	4
<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	African pied wagtail	8
<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	Cape wagtail	2
<i>Motacilla clara</i>	Mountain wagtail	1
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Western yellow wagtail	6
Fringillidae	Finches, euphonias etc.	
<i>Crithagra burtoni</i>	Thick-billed seedeater	1
<i>Crithagra frontalis</i>	Western citril	1
<i>Crithagra mozambica</i>	Yellow-fronted canary	4
<i>Crithagra striolata</i>	Streaky seedeater	2
<i>Crithagra sulphurata</i>	Brimstone canary	1

<i>Serinus flavivertix</i>	Yellow-crowned canary	1
Emberizidae	OW Buntings	
<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	Golden-breasted bunting	1
<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>	Cinnamon-breasted bunting	1
Hyliotidae	Hyliotas	
<i>Hyliota flavigaster</i>	Yellow-bellied hyliota	2
Stenostiridae	Fairy flycatchers & relatives	
<i>Elminia albicauda</i>	White-tailed blue flycatcher	2
<i>Elminia longicauda</i>	African blue flycatcher	2
Paridae	Tits, titmice & chickadees	
<i>Melaniparus albiventris</i>	White-bellied tit	2
<i>Melaniparus fasciiventer</i>	Stripe-breasted tit	1
<i>Melaniparus funereus</i>	Dusky tit	1
<i>Melaniparus guineensis</i>	Pale-eyed black tit	1
<i>Melaniparus leucomelas</i>	White-winged black tit	1
Remizidae	Penduline tits	
<i>Anthoscopus musculus</i>	Mouse-coloured penduline-tit	1
Nicatoridae	Nicators	
<i>Nicator chloris</i>	Western nicator	2
Alaudidae	Larks	
<i>Mirafra africana</i>	Rufus-naped lark	1
<i>Mirafra rufocinnamomea</i>	Flappet lark	3
Macrosphenidae	Af warblers	
<i>Melocichla mentalis</i>	Moustached grass-warbler	3
<i>Sylvietta brachyura</i>	Northern crombec	1
<i>Sylvietta leucophrys</i>	White-browed crombec	1
<i>Sylvietta virens</i>	Green crombec	2
<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>	Red-faced crombec	1
Cisticolidae	Cisticolas & relatives	
<i>Apalis biotata</i>	Masked apalis	1
<i>Apalis cinerea</i>	Grey apalis	1
<i>Apalis jacksoni</i>	Black-throated apalis	2
<i>Apalis karamojae</i>	Karamoja apalis	1
<i>Apalis personata</i>	Mountain masked apalis	1
<i>Apalis porphyrolaema</i>	Chestnut-throated apalis	1
<i>Apalis rufogularis</i>	Buff-throated apalis	5
<i>Bathmocercus rufus</i>	Black-faced rufous warbler	1
<i>Camaroptera brevicaudata</i>	Grey-backed camaroptera	2
<i>Camaroptera chloronota</i>	Olive-green camaroptera	1
<i>Cisticola angusticauda</i>	Tabora cisticola	1
<i>Cisticola ayresii</i>	Wing-snapping cisticola	2
<i>Cisticola bodessa</i>	Boran cisticola	1
<i>Cisticola brachypterus</i>	Siffling cisticola	1
<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	Rattling cisticola	4
<i>Cisticola chubbi</i>	Chubb's cisticola	1
<i>Cisticola erythroptus</i>	Red-faced cisticola	1

<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting cisticola	3
<i>Cisticola marginatus</i>	Winding cisticola	4
<i>Cisticola natalensis</i>	Croaking cisticola	3
<i>Cisticola ruficeps</i>	Red-pate cisticola	3
<i>Cisticola troglodytes</i>	Foxy cisticola	2
<i>Cisticola woosnami</i>	Trilling cisticola	1
<i>Eminia lepida</i>	Grey-capped warbler	1
<i>Eremomela canescens</i>	Green-backed eremomela	2
<i>Oreolais ruwenzorii</i>	Ruwenzori apalis	1
<i>Phyllolais pulchella</i>	Buff-bellied warbler	2
<i>Prinia bairdii</i>	Banded prinia	2
<i>Prinia somalica</i>	Pale prinia	1
<i>Prinia subflava</i>	Tawny-flanked prinia	2
<i>Schistolais leucopogon</i>	White-chinned prinia	2
Locustellidae	Grassbirds, etc.	
<i>Bradypterus carpalis</i>	White-winged swamp warbler	1
<i>Bradypterus centralis</i>	Highland rush warbler	1
<i>Bradypterus cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamon bracket warbler	1
Acrocephalidae	Reed, brush & swamp warblers	
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Great reed warbler	2
<i>Graueria vittata</i>	Grauer's warbler	1
<i>Iduna natalensis</i>	African yellow warbler	1
<i>Iduna pallida</i>	Eastern olivaceous warbler	1
<i>Iduna similis</i>	Mountain yellow warbler	1
Hirundinidae	Swallows & martins	
<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>	Lesser striped swallow	6
<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	Red-rumped swallow	4
<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i>	Mosque swallow	1
<i>Hirundo angolensis</i>	Angola swallow	5
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn swallow	12
<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	Wire-tailed swallow	3
<i>Neophedina cincta</i>	Banded martin	1
<i>Psalidoprocne albiceps</i>	White-headed saw-wing	4
<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>	Black saw-wing	2
<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>	Rock martin	3
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand martin (Bank swallow)	3
Pychonotidae	Bulbuls	
<i>Arizelocichla nigriceps</i>	Mountain geenbul	2
<i>Baeopogon indicator</i>	Honeyguide bulbul	1
<i>Criniger calurus</i>	Red-tailed greenbul	1
<i>Eurillas ansorgei</i>	Ansorge's greenbul	1
<i>Eurillas curvirostris</i>	Plain (Cameron sombre) greenbul	2
<i>Eurillas gracilis</i>	Little grey greenbul	1
<i>Eurillas latirostris</i>	Yellow-wiskered greenbul	3
<i>Eurillas virens</i>	Little greenbul	2
<i>Phyllastrephus albigularis</i>	White-throated greenbul	2
<i>Phyllastrephus cabanisi</i>	Cabanis's greenbul	1

<i>Phyllastrephus hypochloris</i>	Toro olive greenbul	1
<i>Phyllastrephus xavieri</i>	Xavier's greenbul	1
<i>Pycnonatus barbatus</i>	Common (garden) bulbul	All
<i>Stelgidillas gracilirostris</i>	Slender-billed greenbul	3
Phylloscopidae	OW leaf warblers	
<i>Phylloscopus laetus</i>	Red-faced woodland warbler	1
Erythrocercidae	Yellow flycatchers	
<i>Erythrocercus mccallii</i>	Chestnut-capped flycatcher	1
Hylidae	Hylia	
<i>Hylia prasina</i>	Green hylia	2
Sylviidae	Sylviid warblers,	
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Eurasian blackcap	2
<i>Sylvia atriceps</i>	Rwenzori hill babbler	2
Zosteropidae	White-eyes, yuhinas etc.	
<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	Northern yellow white-eye	2
<i>Zosterops stuhimanni</i>	Green white-eye	4
Pellorneidae	Ground babblers	
<i>Illadopsis rufipennis</i>	Pale-breasted Illadopsis	1
Leiotherichidae	Laughingthrushes & babblers	
<i>Argya rubiginosa</i>	Rufous chatterer	1
<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>	Arrow-marked babbler	2
<i>Turdoides plebejus</i>	Brown babbler	1
<i>Turdoides sharpei</i>	Black-lored babbler	3
Buphagidae	Oxpeckers	
<i>Bughagus africanus</i>	Yellow-billed oxpecker	4
<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>	Red-billed oxpecker	1
Sturnidae	Starlings	
<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	Violet-backed starling	4
<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	Wattled starling	1
<i>Hylopsar purpureiceps</i>	Purple-headed starling	2
<i>Lamprotornis chalcurus</i>	Bronze-tailed starling	3
<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>	Greater blue-eared starling	2
<i>Lamprotornis choropectus</i>	Lesser blue-eared starling	3
<i>Lamprotornis purpureus</i>	Purple starling	1
<i>Lamprotornis purpuoptera</i>	Ruppell's starling	7
<i>Lamprotornis splendidus</i>	Splendid glossy-starling	6
<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>	Superb starling	3
<i>Onychognathus tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed starling	1
<i>Onychognathus walleri</i>	Waller's starling	2
<i>Pholia sharpii</i>	Sharpe's starling	2
<i>Poeoptera lugubris</i>	Narrow-tailed starling	1
<i>Poeoptera stuhlmanni</i>	Stuhlmann's starling	2
Muscicapidae	Chats & OW flycatchers	
<i>Bradomis comitatus</i>	Dusky-blue flycatcher	2
<i>Bradomis fuliginosus</i>	Sooty flycatcher	1
<i>Bradomis microthynechus</i>	African grey flycatcher	3

<i>Cercotrichas hartlaubi</i>	Brown-backed scrub robin	1
<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>	White-browed scrub robin	1
<i>Chamaetylas poliophrys</i>	Red-throated alethe	1
<i>Cichladusa guttata</i>	Spotted morning (palm)-thrush	1
<i>Cossypha archeri</i>	Archer's ground robin	1
<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>	White-browed robin-chat	6
<i>Cossypha natalensis</i>	Red-capped robin-chat	2
<i>Cossypha niveicapilla</i>	Snowy-crowned robin-chat	1
<i>Cossypha polioptera</i>	Grey-winged robin-chat	1
<i>Cossyphicula roberti</i>	White-bellied robin-chat	1
<i>Empidonornis semipartitus</i>	Silverbird	2
<i>Fraseria ocreata</i>	African forest flycatcher	1
<i>Melaenornis ardesiacus</i>	Yellow-eyed black flycatcher	1
<i>Melaenornis edolioides</i>	Northern black flycatcher	1
<i>Melaenornis fischeri</i>	White-eyed slaty flycatcher	2
<i>Melaenornis pallidus</i>	African pale flycatcher	1
<i>Monticola rufocinereus</i>	Little rock-thrush	1
<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	African dusky flycatcher	4
<i>Muscicapa aquatica</i>	Swamp flycatcher	2
<i>Muscicapa cassini</i>	Cassan's grey flycatcher	1
<i>Muscicapa comitata</i>	Dusky-blue flycatcher	1
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted flycatcher	1
<i>Myioparus griseigularis</i>	Grey-throated tit-flycatcher	1
<i>Myioparus plumbeus</i>	Grey tit-flycatcher	1
<i>Myrmecocichla nigra</i>	Sooty chat	7
<i>Oenanthe albifrons</i>	White-fronted black chat	1
<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	Isabelline wheatear	1
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern wheatear	4
<i>Pogonocichla stellata</i>	White-starred robin	1
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Winchat	4
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	African stonechat	2
<i>Sheppardia aequatorialis</i>	Equatorial akalat	1
<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomelventris</i>	Mocking cliff chat	1
Tudidae	Thrushes	
<i>Geokichla plaggiae</i>	Abyssinian ground-thrush	1
<i>Neocossyphus poensis</i>	White-tailed ant-thrush	1
<i>Neocossyphus rufus</i>	Red-tailed ant-thrush	1
<i>Turdus pelios</i>	African thrush	6
<i>Stizorhina fraseri</i>	Rufous flycatcher-thrush	2
Reptilia		
Crocodylia		
Crocodylidae	Crocodiles	
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	Nile crocodile	1
Squamata		
Gekkonidae	Typical geckos	
<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i>	Tropical house gecko	1

Agamidae	Dragons	
<i>Agama finchi</i>	Finch's agama	1
<i>Agama lionotus</i>	Kenya rock agama	1
Chamaeleonidae	Chameleons	
<i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i>	Graceful chameleon	1
<i>Chamaeleo laevigatus</i>	Smooth chameleon	1
<i>Trioceros johnstoni</i>	Rwenzori three-horned chameleon	1
Varanidae	Monitors	
<i>Varanus niloticus</i>	Nile (water) monitor	1
Scincidae	Skinks	
<i>Trachylepis quinquetaeniata</i>	African five-lined skink	1
<i>Trachylepis striata</i>	African striped skink	1
Colubridae	Colubrids	
<i>Natriciteres olivacea</i>	Olive marsh snake	1
Psammophiidae	Sand snakes	
<i>Psammophis sudanensis</i>	Northern stripe-bellied sand snake	1
Elapidae	Front-fanged snakes	
<i>Dendroaspis polylepis</i>	Black mamba	1
Pythonidae	Pythons	
<i>Python sebae</i>	Central African rock python`	NT 1
Sarcopterygii		
Dipnoi		
Lepidosirenidae	Lungfish	
<i>Protopterus amphibius</i>	Gilled lungfish	1

