

Northern Vietnam & Laos Endemic Primates Tour

Destinations: Northern Vietnam & Eastern Laos
Duration: 14 Days **Dates:** 15th – 28th November 2025

-  Very tough but rewarding hiking to see the **Tonkin Snub-nose Monkeys**
-  All targeted endemic primates seen including amazing views of **Cat Ba Langurs**
-  Spotlighting **Phayre's Flying Squirrel** and two **Hairy-footed Flying Squirrels**
-  Chartered boat around Cat Ba Island taking in the stunning scenery & wildlife
-  Exploring several cave systems in northern Vietnam and on Cat Ba Island
-  Nice endemic reptiles including Cat Ba Leopard Gecko & Tonkin Forest Skink
-  20 mammal species spotted including some nice rare range restricted **bat** species
-  Having the expert help of one of Vietnam's top primate specialist guides throughout
-  Observing over 81 species of birds including the various northern Vietnam species
-  8 different species of primates recorded including **Northern Pygmy Slow Loris**

Tour Leader / Guides

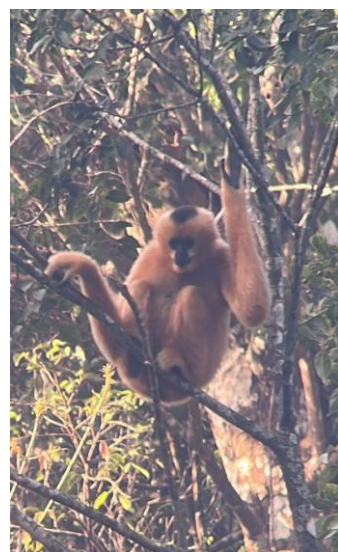
Martin Royle (Royle Safaris Tour Leader)

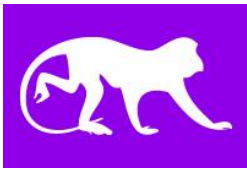
Participants

Dr. Cheryl Antonucci
 Ms. Judy Parrish

Overview

Day 1:	Ho Chi Minh – Cat Tien NP
Days 2-4:	Cat Tien NP
Day 5:	Cat Tien NP – Danang
Day 6:	Nui Thanh
Day 7:	Son Tra / Bach Ma NP
Day 8:	Bach Ma NP
Day 9-11:	Phong Nha NP
Days 12-14:	Van Long – Cuc Phoung
Day 15:	Hanoi - Home





Day by Day Breakdown

Overview

This particular trip has some of the world's rarest primates as the major focus. Some of the langurs, gibbons and snub-nosed monkeys are so endangered that there are only low 100's of them left in the world, some known from only one population and facing constant threats.

Alongside the primates we also hope to see other species which inhabit the forests we will be visiting, but seeing large mammals in South East Asia can be difficult outside of a handful of places.

Whilst exploring the forests and looking for all of these species and more you can rest assured that we will be exploring some of the least visited forests and national parks and seeing a range of wildlife that is unparalleled in other wildlife watching holidays.

Throughout our exploration of wild Laos and Vietnam we will be visiting no less than 5 different forests, reserves and national parks in search of the primates that inhabit this very diverse country. However despite the vast area we will be covering the one common feature will be limestone karst. This strange rock formation is the main geology in this part of the world and all of these targeted species are found in the forests that cling to the nearly impenetrable limestone karst formations.

Each location has its own variety of wildlife and at each location we will be searching for our specific targets. In addition to the wildlife watching we will have on this trip we also believe that by immersing ourselves into the cultures and understanding histories of each place we can fully appreciate the natural environment and most importantly begin to understand what pressures the environment faces from the local people. It is only by understanding the needs and lifestyles of the local people that any sustainable conservation policy can be put in place.

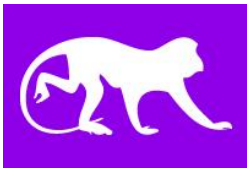
Whilst many of the species we will be targeting are unusual and little known internationally such as northern white-cheeked gibbon and Tokin snub-nosed monkey there are plenty of more well-known species that we could encounter on this trip such as pygmy slow loris, sambar, peafowl, wild pigs and an abundance of birdlife. We hope with increased eco-tourism in the regions we are visiting and encourage the local people to continue protecting the small populations of wildlife here. With so many of the world's most famous and well liked species living in South East Asia it is amazing that the area is not more well known for its wildlife, but we aim to start promoting the less known areas of protected forest here into the future and this pioneering trip is just the start of something we hope will start to nurture eco-tourism across the entire region.

The next section details the day by day summary of what we saw, followed by our species list and then some pictures.

It is very important to also explain that the hiking involved to reach the area where the Tonkin snub-nosed monkeys live is very difficult. It is all over limestone karst, the trails are often not trails but rock faces, there is as much 'walking' with your hands than your feet. Almost crawling on all fours over the sharp limestone karst is required for sustained periods of time. Some of the scrambles across the karst is 40 minutes to 1 hour, so good fitness, flexibility and arm and leg strength is needed. Also the limestone is very slippery when wet and after heavy rain it is just not possible to enter the forest for safety reasons (even the locals in the area do not walk here during or after rain). As well as all of these hardships when hiking, the accommodation is basic camping, with no showering / washing facilities and basic drop toilet. To have a good chance of seeing Tonkin you would need at least 5-6 nights in these conditions also.

We do not intend to put people off, but we want to set realistic expectations as we will refuse to take people who are not fit enough when they meet up in country.

It is also worth noting that when we visit Cat Ba Island and look for the Cat Ba langur, we do not enter any restricted or protected areas, we only visit areas which are open to the public, the primates are not particularly difficult to see if you know where to look. Contrary to popular belief it is not illegal to see Cat Ba langurs when they occur outside of all protected and restricted locations.



Day 1 **Vientiane / Rock Viewpoint**

Travelling & Wildlife Watching

Cheryl and Judy had arrived into Vientiane the day before, so that straight after breakfast we were about to meet Mr. Sonoheang (or local driver) and begin the journey to the Rock Viewpoint. This is a famous area of limestone karst which is best known for its rock climbing and ziplining adventure tourism (it is located along the highway to Vietnam and the Ho Chi Minh Trail – so is very popular with backpackers); but the area is also rich in endemic limestone karst species in Laos. It was some of these species which we would be looking for whilst here.

We stopped for lunch along the way and arrived in the mid-afternoon. We walked around the boardwalk which connects very elevations of the limestone karst here and saw some nice birds including the beautiful coppersmith barbet and many black-crested bulbuls. We also found our first mammal species of the trip when we came across a pair of feeding **variable squirrels** close and well. Here the morph is rich red in colour, making it a very striking squirrel species to see.

We spend the remaining daylight time scanning for the main target here, the endemic and critically endangered Lao langurs, but nothing, so we went to the hotel at sunset and had dinner.

After dinner we returned to the viewpoint and with special permission had another walk around the karst spotlighting. We had a little hope of seeing another very species mammal species (kha-nyou – the Laotian rock rat), but it was very quiet. We didn't see any mammals, but had a several nice Vang Vieng bent-toed geckos and a huge giant huntsman spider, living up to its name as the largest spider in the world by leg span! All in all a nice start to the trip but very slow for mammals.

Day 2 **Rock Viewpoint / Vientiane**

Wildlife Watching & Travelling

This morning we were up before dawn and went down to the viewpoint straight away and scanned for a while from the main view point. We then heard from someone who had headed down around the boardwalk that a group of langurs had been seen further down from the walkway trail.

So we bolted down and found a group of 7 **Lao Langurs** on the boardwalk. They moved along the trail for 30 minutes or so, with us trailing slightly behind, they were licking salt from the rails (from yesterday's tourists sweat). Amazing views, great behaviour and all very close. Then they left the trail and went into the trees and started to feed on leaves. Amazing way to start the day.

We waited and watched and the group as it reemerged and went climbing through the trees and feeding, up onto the rocks and posed for us. We must have watched this amazing species for 1-2 hours this morning before heading back up to the hotel to pack up.

Variable squirrel was also showing well on the rocks and great birdlife around in the morning. Including fleeting views of a few bare-faced bulbuls. And then one of these recently discovered range restricted species landed close and saw it really well. Several more even closer views after that.

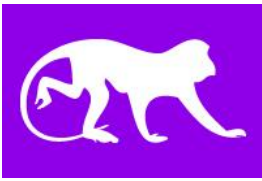
Then we had some breakfast and left back of the capital. After a slow first day it was a very successful second day and a great start to the trip, tomorrow onto Vietnam and our next primate target.



Day 3 **Hanoi / Ha Giang**

Travelling

This morning we left the hotel around midday and went to the airport to catch the mid afternoon flight to Hanoi. On arrival we met our local guides and left the city to drive to Ha Giang. It is a long drive and we stopped to pick up some snacks along the way and arrived late on (around 10:30pm) and just went straight to bed.



Day 4 **Khau Ca**

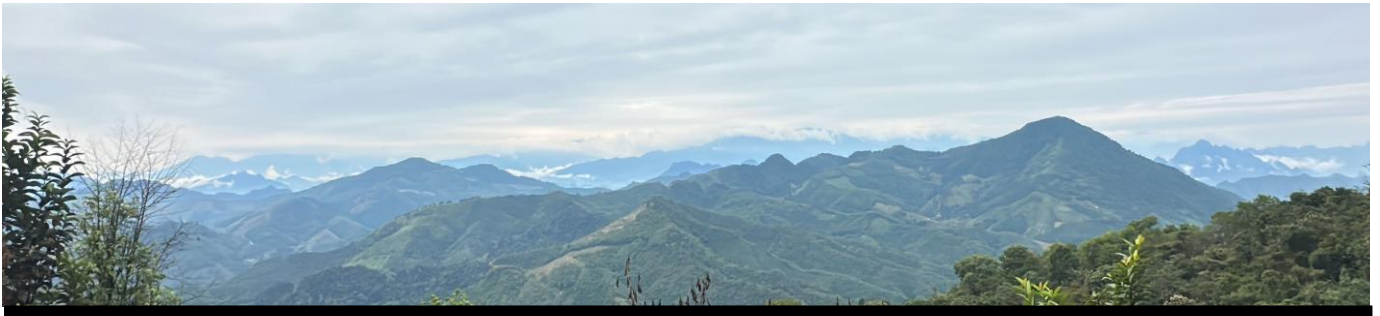
Travelling

This morning we had breakfast in the hotel before leaving and heading to the nearby village, where we met our porters and repacked for the next few days of camping before hiking up to the camp.

The hike was done among the beautiful typical northern Vietnamese limestone mountains and misty forests, simply gorgeous.

We made it to camp in around 2.5 hours, but it was raining all day. Hopefully it would dry out over the next few days as the wet limestone we have to walk over is too slippery and dangerous when this wet.

We made it to the campsite, set up the tents, had dinner and relaxed, praying for dry weather.



Day 5 **Khau Ca**

Wildlife Watching

This morning the rain had stopped, but the conditions were still very wet and so we were not allowed to go out and enter the forest. Hopefully the rocks would dry out and we could try tomorrow, but as we had lost a day yesterday (with the rain) we would have to track down the monkeys again from scratch and then hopefully we would be able to enter the forest and try tomorrow.

All day long most of the best trails were too wet of try and there was no luck in finding the monkeys today.

So we would see what tomorrow would bring instead, hopefully no rain overnight and full access to the trails.

Around the camp there were some nice birds, including flocks of black bulbuls (both white headed and black morphs), Swinhoe's white-eye, plain flowerpecker, fork-tailed sunbird, ornate sunbird and many others.

Day 6 **Khau Ca**

Wildlife Watching

This morning it was dry and the trails and rocks were deemed dry enough for us to enter the forest for the first time. So we went up the mountain with the team going ahead to try and track down the monkeys and we would wait and hope for good news on the walkie talkie.

The walk to where we would base ourselves took around 2 hours, it's mostly up and down and whilst not particularly fatiguing from a breathing point of view, but there were several points which required careful climbing over sharp limestone rocks, requiring good dexterity and agility, we were pleased we were not doing this in the wet! Still overall it was still not easy; and this was the 'easiest' trail to get into the monkey's main feeding range. We were left to wonder what the other trails would be like.

We arrived at the agreed base at 11am and waited here, and then went off to search another area for signs of the monkeys. Whilst there is a good track record of seeing them, there is no guarantee of finding them. One film crew were here for a week in good weather (no rain) and the monkeys were not located.

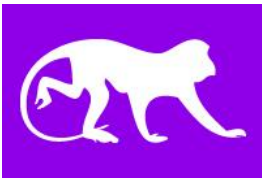
After a while of waiting we heard an alarm call which sounded very much like a primate and it sounded close, but our position (deep in a canyon) didn't allow for any real views around to pinpoint anything. Once that settled down we had a pair of noisy common tailorbirds flitting around us however.

At 1:45 we heard that a group (28 strong) was quite far away (not by distance but by the difficulty of the trail to get to them). So we would wait here and hopefully they would come this way; which was likely as their feeding loops were well known and if they continued on their usual route they would come to a place closer and more accessible to where we could see them. It was their resting time in the mid-afternoon and so when they get active again in the late afternoon we would head to another area and try and head them off.

At 2:30 the monkeys were on the move again (and in the direction we hoped) and so we headed back the way we came to try and see them in a different location.

We headed to a spot we hoped the group would come through, we waited for just a few minutes and then they arrived!

We witnessed an amazing sight as the whole group of **Tonkin snub-nosed monkeys** moved through the trees, all different age groups, jumping, moving, grooming, staring back at us from around 200m. Watched them for nearly an hour. Just amazing! The group was larger than we had been seen (or maybe more had joined) as there were over 40.



We left as the light was failing and we needed to climb back out of the mountain before it got too dark. We hoped they would roost around here over night and we would come back pre-dawn to see if they were still in the area. If so we would head here before we went back to the city.

As we left the mountain and headed back to the campsite, we spotted a troop of **stump-tailed macaques** getting ready to bed down for the night on the limestone cliffs behind camp.

We then had some dinner and afterwards a short night walk (looking for slow loris) resulted in just a **lang bian white-bellied rat**.



Day 7 **Khau Ca / Ha Giang**

Wildlife Watching & Travelling

First thing this morning we went back to where the **Tonkin's snub-nosed monkeys** slept last night, and found them quickly. We watched them closer than yesterday as the large group >50 jumped around and moved from tree to tree. We watched from two different positions for over 1 hour as they offered nice views, again all age groups and nice behaviour, including hearing their repertoire of calls, which was very nice to hear as they moved and played in the canopy.

Much better views than yesterday and a handful of nice photography opportunities, we then left to have some food before packing up and heading back to the city. We left the forest having seen over 25% of the whole global population of this critically endangered mega primate!

Went back to camp, backed up and had lunch before walking back down to the village and on to the hotel in the city for the night.

Day 8 **Van Ho**

Travelling

We left the city after breakfast and travelled south to Van Ho, it would be a whole day of travelling today. After the 8 hour drive we arrived in the mountains again and had dinner and then retired for the night, we would be up early tomorrow to listen to the songs of the northern white-cheeked gibbons which live in the fragmented patches of forest around here (hopefully) and then we could find them.

Day 9 **Van Ho**

Wildlife Watching

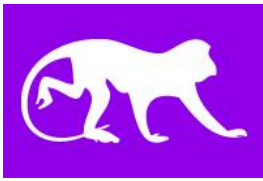
Around 4:30am one of our team started hiking to get into the forest to hear the gibbons and we followed a little while later just pre dawn.

The gibbons were heard but on the other side of the mountains and we couldn't get across from where we were, so we went back down and would drive around to the other side.

Some birds around as we waited for the gibbons to call again. They didn't call again and as the sun rose and the likelihood of singing diminished we headed for breakfast and a rest, we would try again early tomorrow morning.

In the afternoon did some birding around mountain forests, with some nice birds seen. Including long-tailed broadbill, collared owlet, Siberian ruby throat, yellow-breasted bunting and mountain hawk eagle. We would hope for better luck tomorrow.





Day 10 Van Ho

Wildlife Watching

This morning followed the same pattern as the day before, but we would try the opposite side of the mountains first (where we finished yesterday morning) and waited to hear the gibbons sing and try and get a location.

Around sunrise the dawn chorus erupted, one of our scouts had heard them from inside the valley where we walked first yesterday, so we got back in the car and headed there instead.

Shortly after arriving we heard them calling and then Martin got something in the thermal (way up at the top of a mountain) and quickly we all got everyone on a pair of **northern white-cheeked gibbons** (male and female) very high on the peak. We only had brief views as they moved to the other side and then we went to the other side and found them again. But we persevered and walked around to a couple of different view points in an agricultural valley in the middle of their forested mountain home and then found a group of 4, two males and two females. Nice and prolonged views of them feeding and moving around.

The other species of note this morning was a nice flock of colourful long-tailed minivets low down on the same mountainside as the **gibbons**. We had a great time with the **gibbons**, seen very well before they climbed up to the top and over and out of sight.

We returned to the hotel and just chilled out the rest of the day, having had such good success with the Tonkins and gibbons we had an extra day, so we decided that tomorrow we would visit Cuc Phuong National Park to see what we could find.

Day 11 Cuc Phuong National Park

Travelling & Wildlife Watching

This morning we tried again for the gibbons (why not) but with no luck, it was very windy and they didn't even call, there were some birds around including a nice grey-bellied Tesia and our guide saw several **Pallas's squirrels** around also.

After breakfast we started the journey to Cuc Phuong National Park and along the way we would visit some caves (the limestone rocks here mean there are many caves all over central and northern Vietnam). We were not sure what (if any) bats would be there but there had been some bat surveys done around here in the not too distant past with some interesting species possible.

In one of the caves we found a couple of species, including a small group of unidentified myotis (most likely due to ear size reaching the muzzle and colouration would be **Indochinese Whiskered bat**) and a larger colony of large **hipposideros** bats; consulting with our guide's bat biologist friend he says that these were **great roundleaf bats** there was also the distinct possibility of **Allen's roundleaf bat** mixed within the larger great roundleaf bats.

After lunch we left for Cuc Phuong National Park and when we arrived at our accommodation deep inside the park around 5pm and had dinner. And afterwards would have a night walk.

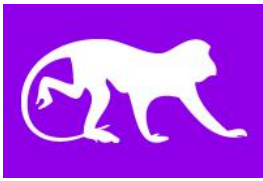
We very quickly we found a pair of **northern pygmy slow lorises**, and managed to get nice views of one which sat and curled up in a tree looking at us. Around the camp ground we then found a **Phayre's flying squirrel**, stopped and posed staring back at us and then some roosting white-rumped shama, before we found a third **slow loris**, this one not being as cooperative as the others and we then spooked a **wild boar** just off the trail, which roared (a hell of a sound to hear to of the blue in the night) and half charged us before angrily running off into the forest.

We then had a very nice relaxed **hairy-footed flying squirrel**, first very low to the ground on the side of a tree and then on the ground and then up again in another tree, feeding on a nut and posing for us amazing close views! Our local guide from the park also found a Vietnamese mossy frog nearby the restaurant, what an incredible looking animal.

After a break at the rest area, we found a **masked palm civet** which offered incredible close sightings as it walked up and down the road catching small insects for 10-15 minutes; as well as a second **hairy-footed flying squirrel** which flew over the trail and landed and gave nice views again.

There was also a small grey rat with white belly which was not ID able, and a night roosting bat (most likely a **kerivoula** of sorts) but no face for an ID.





Day 12 **Cat Ba Island**

Travelling

At breakfast in the park we had a couple of green peafowls and a red-bellied variant of a **Pallas's squirrel** and then packed up and left to head to Cat Ba Island.

We drove down the new highway to the ferry station and took the ferry to the island, we arrived at the hotel at around 3pm and checked in and relaxed this afternoon.

Day 13 **Cat Ba Island**

Wildlife Watching

We rose at 7am this morning and had breakfast before having a short drive to the harbour where we got our boat for a trip into Ha Long bay and around Cat Ba island.

Quite quickly, just outside of the fishing villages found a small family of **Cat Ba langurs**, with a couple of orange babies. Great views as we watched from a respectable distance and they fed and climbed the bushes and rocks with zero disturbance. Several other boats with tourists went past in both directions, the **langurs** were completely unbothered. At no point did we enter any protected areas or break any rules or laws.

We waited a while and then the whole group of 8 adults and 3 youngsters came out and climbed across the rocks in front of us, one of the females had twins and they were adorable to watch climbing along together. Some stopped to feed on leaves a little as the group moved off to another area and began to feed more, very relaxed and amazing views.

We checked out another nearby island and found some **long-tailed macaques**.

Later on in the afternoon we found a second family of **Cat Ba langurs**, this was a smaller family of just 4 females, one male and 2 orange babies, they were climbing over the limestone, nice views but more distant than before.

We then went back to the hotel and for dinner (as it was Thanksgiving) we headed to a nice seafood restaurant and had some very nice lobsters and oysters in the town.

A great way to end a very successful trip.

Day 14 **Cat Ba Island / Hanoi**

Wildlife Watching & Travelling

This morning we went to visit Trung Trang Cave, very clean and lighted with rigging it was also busy with many tourists so our hopes of finding bats were very low. We asked the local ranger and he said that currently the bats are all hibernating deep in inaccessible caverns. We did see one **Hipposideros** flying around, but it was unidentifiable. Also found a juvenile Cat Ba leopard gecko which is a Vietnam endemic.

Outside of the cave we walked around the national park headquarters and saw some nice birds including crimson sunbird, common moorhen, and grey bush chats as well as some Tonkin Forest skinks in the undergrowth. Black kites were soaring around pool and some very good butterflies and dragonflies around also. A juvenile **Assamese macaque** was seen only by Judy and she got some nice pictures.

We then came back to the accommodation for lunch before leaving for Hanoi and the end of the trip.

Species List

Northern Vietnam & Laos Endemic Primates Tour– Nov 2025

Mammals (* = heard or signs only / CT = camera trap only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	Hairy-footed flying squirrel	<i>Belomys pearsonii</i>
2	Pallas's squirrel	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>
3	Variable squirrel	<i>Callosciurus finlaysonii</i>
4	Great roundleaf bat	<i>Hipposideros armiger</i>
5	Griffin's roundleaf bat	<i>Hipposideros griffini</i>
6	Allen's roundleaf bat	<i>Hipposideros poutensis</i>
7	Phayre's flying squirrel	<i>Hylopetes phayrei</i>
8	Stump-tailed macaque	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>
9	Assamese macaque	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>
10	Long-tailed macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>
11	Indochinese whiskered myotis	<i>Myotis alticraniatus</i>
12	Lang Bian white-bellied rat	<i>Niviventer langbianis</i>
13	Northern white-cheeked gibbon	<i>Nomascus leucogenys</i>
14	Masked palm civet	<i>Paguma larvata</i>
15	Brown rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>
16	Tonkin snub-nosed monkey	<i>Rhinopithecus avunculus</i>
17	Eurasian wild pig	<i>Sus scofra</i>
18	Lao langur	<i>Trachypithecus laotum</i>
19	Cat Ba langur	<i>Trachypithecus poliocephalus</i>
20	Northern pygmy slow loris	<i>Xanthonycticebus pygmaeus</i>

RVP = Rock View Point / HAG = Ha Giang / TKM = Tonkin Site / VHO = Van Ho /
CUC = Cuc Phuong National Park / CAT = Cat Ba Island

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Note: Some bats identified 100% at roosts or with good views. Others identified with spectrograms in combination with sightings (no spectrograms without visual confirmation are recorded as a sighting), behaviour and habitat – so not 100% but best educated guesses. For more information please email me.

T – Thermal only

Birds (* = heard or signs only / CT = camera trap only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	Yellow-bellied warbler	<i>Abroscopus supercilialis</i>
2	Black-throated tit	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>
3	Great iora	<i>Aegithina lafresnayei</i>
4	Fork-tailed sunbird	<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>
5	Black-fronted sunbird	<i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>
6	Black-throated sunbird	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>
7	Crimson sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>
8	Eurasian kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
9	Brown-cheeked fulvetta	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>
10	White-breasted waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
11	Asian openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>
12	Olive-backed pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>
13	House swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>
14	Streaked spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>
15	Great egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
16	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
17	Intermediate egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>
18	Chinese pond heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>
19	Ashy woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>
20	Bay woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>
21	Eastern cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>
22	Siberian rubythroat	<i>Calliope calliope</i>
23	Black-headed greenfinch	<i>Chloris ambigua</i>
24	Oriental greenfinch	<i>Chloris sinica</i>
25	Ornate sunbird	<i>Cinnyris ornatus</i>
26	Indochinese green magpie	<i>Cissa hypoleuca</i>
27	Feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>
28	White-rumped shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>
29	Large-billed crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>
30	Racket-tailed treepie	<i>Crypsirina temia</i>
31	Plain flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum minullum</i>
32	Ashy drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>
33	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>

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34	Pacific reef egret	<i>Egretta sacra</i>
35	Yellow-breasted bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>
36	Common moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
37	Orange-headed thrush	<i>Geokichla citrina</i>
38	Collared owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>
39	Wire-tailed swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>
40	Pacific swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>
41	Black bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>
42	Black eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i>
43	Long-tailed shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>
44	Scaly-breasted munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
45	White-rumped munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>
46	Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
47	Pin-striped tit-babbler	<i>Mixornis gularis</i>
48	Blue rock thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>
49	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
50	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
51	Painted stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>
52	Mountain hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>
53	Bare-faced bulbul	<i>Nok hualon</i>
54	Common tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
55	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>
56	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
57	Eurasian tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
58	Green peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus</i>
59	Brown-rumped minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>
60	Ashy minivet	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>
61	Long-tailed minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>
62	Scarlet minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>
63	Yellow-browed warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>
64	Plain prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>
65	Long-tailed broadbill	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>
66	Coppersmith barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>
67	Black-throated laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus chinensis</i>
68	Sooty-headed bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>
69	Stripe-throated bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>
70	Yellow-vented bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>
71	Red-whiskered bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
72	Black-crested bulbul	<i>Rubigula flaviventris</i>
73	Grey bush chat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>

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74	Rusty-capped fulvetta	<i>Schoeniparus dubius</i>
75	Spotted dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>
76	Red-billed starling	<i>Spodiopsar sericeus</i>
77	Sooty babbler	<i>Stachyris herberti</i>
78	Grey-bellied tesia	<i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>
79	Sacred ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>
80	White-collared yuhina	<i>Yuhina diademata</i>
81	Swinhoe's white-eye	<i>Zosterops simplex</i>

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Reptiles (* = heard or signs only / CT = camera trap only)

RVP = Rock View Point / HAG = Ha Giang / TKM = Tonkin Site / VHO = Van Ho /
CUC = Cuc Phuong National Park / CAT = Cat Ba Island

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	Vang Vieng bent-toed gecko	<i>Cyrtodactylus vangviengensis</i>
2	Cat Ba leopard gecko	<i>Goniurosaurus catbaensis</i>
3	Tropical house gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>
4	Tonkin forest skink	<i>Sphenomorphus tonkinensis</i>

RVP	HAG	TKM	VHO	CUC	CAT
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Amphibians (* = heard or signs only / CT = camera trap only)

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	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	Vietnamese mossy frog	<i>Theioderma corticale</i>

RVP	HAG	TKM	VHO	CUC	CAT
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Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey



Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey



Tonkin-Snub Nosed Monkey



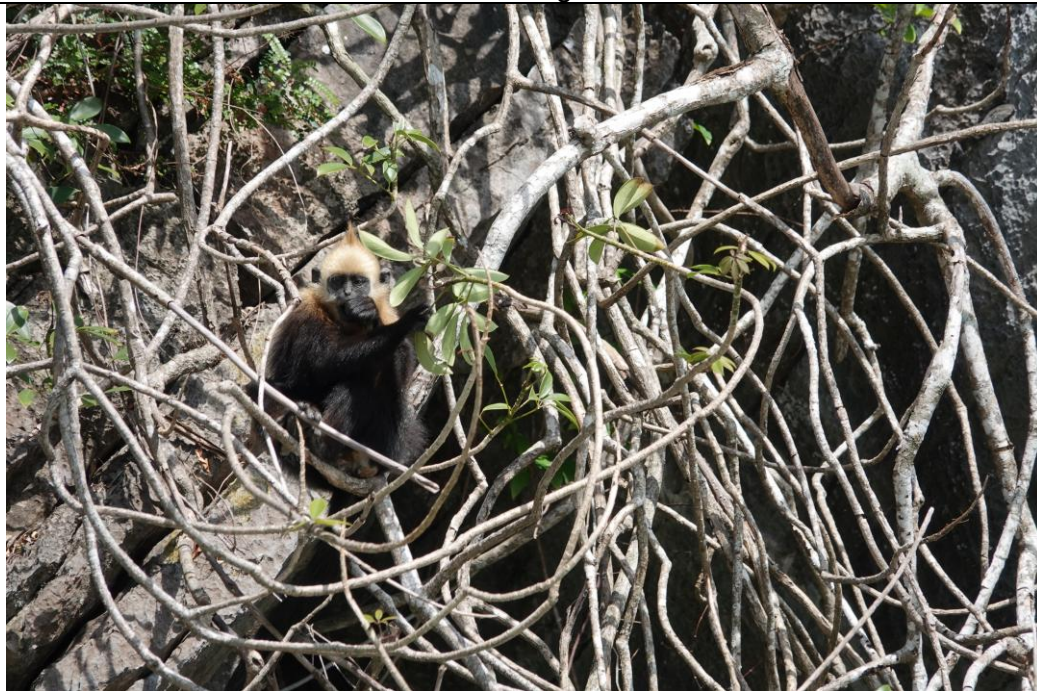
Lao Langur



Lao Langur



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Cat Ba Langur



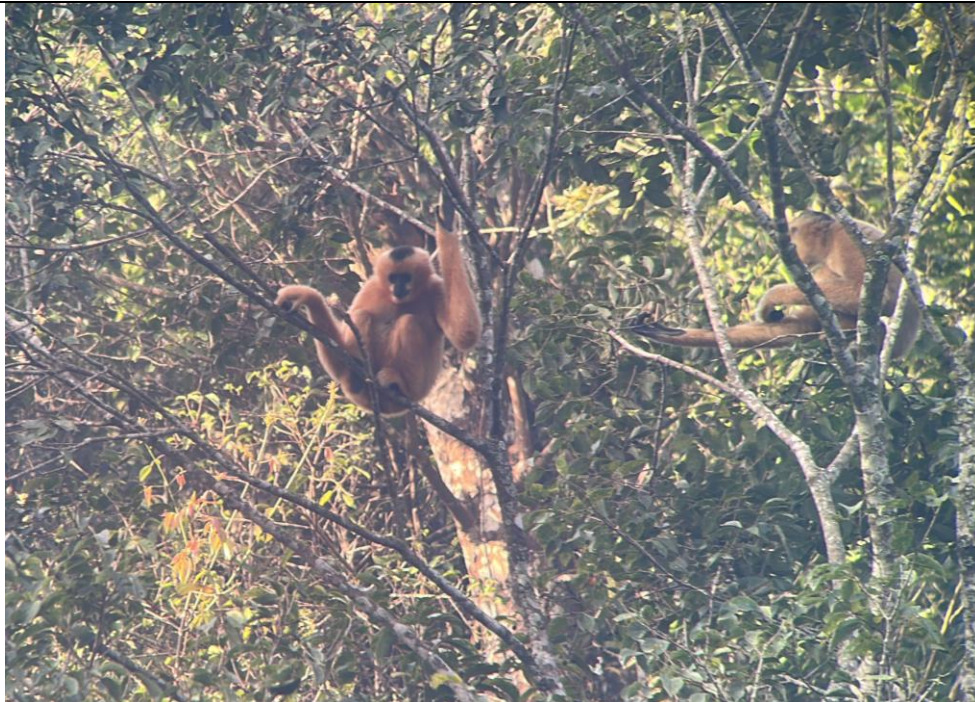
Cat Ba Langur



Cat Ba Langur



Long-tailed Macaque



Northern White-cheeked Gibbon



Northern White-cheeked Gibbon



Northern Pygmy Slow Loris



Hairy-footed Flying Squirrel



Phayre's Flying Squirrel



Variable Squirrel



Very likely Indochinese Whiskered Myotis



Great Himalaya Roundleaf Bat



Bare-faced Bulbul



Van Vieng Bent-toed Gecko



Cat Ba Leopard Gecko



Vietnamese Mossy Frog