



Rockjumper Birding Tours

Worldwide Birding Adventures

Kenya & Tanzania

Birds & Big Game

4th – 20th March 2007



Leopard in Buffalo Springs by David Hoddinott

Trip Report compiled by Tour Leader David Hoddinott

Tour Summary

From exploring the vast Serengeti Plains with its enormous herds of game to the forest clad slopes of Mount Kenya bejeweled with avian delights we were able to enjoy an incredible African wildlife safari. After leaving the tourist hub of Arusha we past several fields holding Abdim's and White Storks.

Traveling further westwards across increasingly drier terrain we found several stunning Chestnut Sparrows and Green-winged Pytilia and began encountering people of the pastoral Maasai culture famous for their warrior mentality, nomadic hardiness and colorful dress. Next we stopped to enjoy a wonderful packed lunch and admired a huge heronry of nesting Yellow-billed Storks and Pink-backed Pelicans near Lake Manyara. Ascending the escarpment we were treated to wonderful views of the Lake and our first encounters with some of Africa's great mammals. Three obliging Klipspringer stood in the shade of an Acacia Tree and we marveled at the herds of Wildebeest, Zebra, Giraffe, Buffalo and Elephant on the shores of Lake Manyara. Reaching the forested slopes of the famous Ngorongoro Crater rim, the largest intact crater in the world, we were awestruck at this incredible natural wonder. From our wonderful lodge on the crater rim we were afforded breathtaking views of the crater floor far below. We scoped the crater below and saw huge herds of African Buffalo, Blue Wildebeest, Zebra and several "giant tuskers", huge bull Elephant.

Our full day exploring the crater was nothing short of phenomenal and we started the morning listening to the cheerful songs of Tacazze and Golden-winged Sunbirds before descending through the picturesque stands of Abyssinian acacia to the lush grasslands below. From our open-topped safari vehicle we explored the crater where we enjoyed unparalleled views of thousands of Burchell's Zebra, sturdy Cape Buffalo, numbers of impressive Eland, tiny Thompson's Gazelles and unique Coke's Hartebeest. Lion sightings, including a pride with three cubs, were fantastic and at one point we had a beautiful lioness no more than a few inches from the vehicle! Birding highlights of our stay at Ngorongoro included Ostrich, Hildebrandt's Francolin, Gray Crowned-Crane, Chestnut-banded Plover, Kori Bustard, Schalow's Turaco, Abyssinian Nightjar, Rosy-throated Longclaw, Lynes' Cisticola and Rufous-tailed Weaver. Undoubtedly the event that stole the show however was a large Elephant bull chasing off several startled Lionesses.

Thereafter we traveled to the mighty Serengeti en route stopping at the renowned archeological site at Olduvai Gorge where findings include the oldest fossilized hominid remains discovered through decades of tedious excavation from the ancient volcanic ash deposits and lava flows that envelop this arid landscape. In the language of the Maasai the Serengeti literally means 'endless plains' and gazing across the infinite sea of grass was truly awe inspiring. Offering the greatest and most varied collection of terrestrial wildlife on earth the Serengeti is one of the last great migratory systems still intact on the planet. Literally millions of Blue Wildebeest and smaller numbers of Burchell's Zebra annually migrate thousands of kilometers in an endless cycle following the African rains. In such a vast region it can be difficult to observe this unequalled spectacle but we managed to coincide our visit perfectly and were privileged to witness wildebeest as far as the eye could see. Some of the birding highlights included a pair of Hamerkop at their nest, stately Secretarybird, endemic Gray-breasted and Coqui Francolin, a wonderful pair of Yellow-throated Sandgrouse, flocks of Fischer's Lovebird, impressive Verreaux's Eagle-Owl, tiny Pearl-spotted Owlet, Tanzanian Red-billed Hornbill, Red-fronted Barbet, striking Usambiro Barbet, Wahlberg's Honeyguide, Gray-capped Warbler, stunning Silverbird, Black-lored Babbler, scarce Red-throated Tit, African Penduline-Tit, Magpie Shrike, Hildebrandt's Starling and Cardinal Quelea. One of the highlights of our time in the Serengeti was watching a Lion kill unfold right in front of us.

We then moved on to Tarangire National Park where colossal Baobab's are the feature of the landscape. En route we stopped at the picturesque Gibbs' Farm where we enjoyed a wonderful lunch, the gardens produced some great birds including nesting Thick-billed Weavers, beautiful White-tailed Blue-Flycatcher and Green-headed Sunbird. Tarangire provided us with some memorable birds

including a superb pair of African Hawk-Eagle, Black-faced Sandgrouse, Corncrake, flocks of endemic Yellow-collared Lovebird, Spot-flanked and White-headed Barbet, Northern Pied Babbler and Ashy Starling. We also enjoyed numerous sightings of Elephant and a wonderful pair of Bat-eared Fox.

Crossing into Kenya we visited the very scenic Amboseli National Park where we were treated to magnificent views of Mount Kilimanjaro. Criss-crossing the wonderful grasslands, wetlands and arid scrub we recorded other highlights including numerous waterbirds, Fulvous Whistling-Duck and Southern Pochard along with large herds of Elephant, a magnificent Buff-crested Bustard, our only Levaillant's Cuckoo, Slender-tailed Nightjar, stunning Rosy-patched Bushshrike and localized Pangani Longclaw.

Moving on to Mount Kenya we stopped for lunch at the famous Carnivore restaurant in the bustling capital of Nairobi, here we enjoyed such delicacies as Ostrich and Nile Crocodile. Mount Kenya, the second highest mountain in Africa with its lush montane forest produced some fantastic birds including the magnificent Crowned Hawk-Eagle, Delegorgue's Pigeon, shy Lemon Dove, Red-fronted Parrot, stunning Hartlaub's Turaco, African Emerald Cuckoo, Scarce Swift, Silvery-cheeked Hornbill, Purple-throated Cuckooshrike, Black-throated and Chestnut-throated Apalis, Cinnamon Bracken-Warbler, Brown Woodland-Warbler, White-starred Robin, Black-tailed Oriole, rare Abbott's Starling, elusive Abyssinian Crimsonwing, Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo and White-browed Crombec.

Leaving the highlands we traveled to the famous Samburu Game Reserve. Traversing its arid thornveld and gallery forest we were treated to a wonderful array of birds including Somali Ostrich, a magnificent adult Palmnut Vulture, Brown Snake-Eagle carrying a snake, Bateleur, Verreaux's Eagle, majestic Martial Eagle, Pygmy Falcon, comical Vulturine Guinea fowl, Somali Courser, camouflaged Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse, Red-bellied Parrot, a pair of African Scops-Owl at their nest, Mottled Swift, White-headed Mousebird, Violet Woodhoopoe, Eastern Yellow-billed Hornbill, Pink-breasted Lark, Black-throated Barbet, stunning Golden Pipit, African Bare-eyed Thrush, Red-fronted Warbler, Pygmy Batis, Kenya Violet-backed, Hunter's, Black-bellied and Shining Sunbirds, spectacular Golden-breasted Starling and Red-rumped Waxbill. Mammals were no less impressive and we found the sought-after Grevy's Zebra, Beisa Oryx and striking Reticulated Giraffe. We also enjoyed several sightings of Gerenuk standing on their hindlegs reaching for succulent new leaves and to top it all a magnificent sighting of a Leopard relaxing in a large Acacia tree.

We then continued our travels to our final destination of the tour at Lake Nakuru. En route we stopped to marvel at some impressive Long-tailed Widowbirds in full plumage. At Lake Nakuru National Park we found the rare Rothschild Giraffe and immense White Rhinoceros as well as a large African Rock Python. From our comfortable lodge we found Little Rock-Thrush and Tambourine Dove. In addition we were able to bear witness to one of the world's most spectacular wildlife sights, literally hundreds of thousands of brilliantly colored flamingos feeding on the edge of Lake Nakuru. What a wonderful way to end a most memorable African experience!



Lion kill in the Serengeti by Erick Campbell



Sharpe's Longclaw by David Krueper

Annotated List of Bird Species recorded (492 species)

Nomenclature and taxonomy follows J. F. Clements *Birds of the World: A Checklist* 5th Edition (2000) Ibis Publishing Company, with updates to June 2005.

Ostriches *Struthionidae*

Common Ostrich

Struthio camelus

Our first sightings were in the Ngorongoro Crater where we counted twenty in a single day and was sighted almost daily thereafter inside larger reserves.

[Somali Ostrich]

Struthio [camelus] molybdophanes

Regarded by many authorities as a separate species from the more widespread Common Ostrich, although not yet recognized as a full species by Clements, we saw nine individuals of this distinctive bird in Buffalo Springs NR.

NOTE: The subspecies recorded was S. c. molybdophanes which some authorities regard as a distinct species; Somali Ostrich. Clements does not as yet recognise this split.

Grebes *Podicipedidae*

Little Grebe

Tachybaptus ruficollis

Our first sighting was of one at a roadside wetland en route from Samburu to Lake Nakuru. Thereafter we found thirty at Lake Nakuru and a further twenty at a roadside wetland en route from Lake Nakuru to Nairobi.

Pelicans *Pelecanidae*

Great (Eastern) White Pelican

Pelecanus onocrotalus

First sighted at Lake Manyara where we found a large flock of eighty and further sightings of large numbers at Amboseli NP and up to twenty in Lake Nakuru.

Pink-backed Pelican

Pelacanus rufescens

A flock of fifty was seen nesting at a heronry with yellow-billed storks near Lake Manyara.

Cormorants & Shags *Phalacrocoracidae*

Long-tailed (Reed) Cormorant*Phalacrocorax africanus*

We recorded a single individual of this widespread African cormorant in the Ngorongoro Crater, a further one in Amboseli NP and finally two at a roadside wetland en route from Lake Nakuru to Nairobi.

Hérons, Egrets & Bitterns Ardeidae**Gray Heron***Ardea cinerea*

A well-known, widespread heron, seen in small numbers throughout the trip with a high of eight sighted at Amboseli.

Black-headed Heron*Ardea melanocephala*

Small numbers seen throughout the trip with a high of thirty seen at Amboseli.

Goliath Heron*Ardea goliath*

A spectacular bird, two individuals were seen at Amboseli, the largest heron in the world.

Purple Heron*Ardea purpurea*

We were fortunate to find one juvenile at the Buffalo Springs.

Great (White) Egret*Ardea alba*

Small numbers were seen in Amboseli NP and on the shores of Lake Nakuru.

NOTE: The nominate Old World Great Egret may be split from the New World A. a. egretta which would become American Egret. This split is as yet not recognised by Clements.

Black Heron*Egretta ardesiaca*

We found three at the swamp in Amboseli NP.

Intermediate Egret*Egretta intermedia*

Generally the least common of the three white, aquatic egrets, up to four seen in Amboseli NP.

NOTE: This group may be split into 3 species, Yellow-billed Egret E. brachyrhyncha Plumed Egret E. plumifera and the nominate Intermediate Egret. This split is as yet not recognised by Clements

Little Egret*Egretta garzetta*

One was seen in the Serengeti and small numbers in Amboseli NP and at Lake Nakuru. **(Common) Squacco**

Squacco Heron*Ardeola ralloides*

Our only sightings were of ten in Amboseli NP.

Cattle Egret*Bubulcus ibis*

Ubiquitous, conspicuous and regularly seen accompanying herds of antelope, Buffalo or Elephants in the parks, common throughout the trip with up to two hundred birds seen during the drive from Serengeti to Tarangire NP.

NOTE: This group may be split into 2 species, the nominate Common Cattle Egret (which is what we recorded in Ethiopia) and the Asian/Australasian Eastern Cattle Egret E. coromanda. This split is as yet not recognised by Clements

Striated Heron*Butorides striatus*

Our first sightings were of two in Serengeti NP with further small numbers in Samburu GR.

NOTE: A polytypic and cosmopolitan superspecies with over 30 recognized forms. Clements recognizes two full species, the North American Green Heron B. virescens and the most widespread nominate form which we recorded on this tour. This split is not recognized by Handbook of Birds of the World (del Hoyo et al) who lump these forms under the nominate

Black-crowned Night-Heron*Nycticorax nycticorax*

A total of three were seen flying along the Ewaso Nyiro River in Samburu GR.

Hamerkop Scopidae**Hamerkop***Scopus umbretta*

This bizarre bird, forming a monotypic family endemic to the Afrotropics and Madagascar, we had mostly single birds throughout the trip. We also witnessed several at their enormous nests.

Storks Ciconidae**Yellow-billed Stork***Mycteria ibis*

A large colony of over fifty pairs was nesting near Lake Manyara. Small numbers were also observed in Amboseli NP.

Abdim's Stork *Ciconia abdimii*

We encountered several flocks in the Ngorongoro Crater.

White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*

Small numbers were seen in the Serengeti and Amboseli NP's and peak numbers of forty were seen daily in Tarangire NP.

Saddle-billed Stork *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*

A pair was seen on our first day near Lake Manyara and a further three in Amboseli NP.

Marabou Stork *Leptoptilos crumeniferus*

Seen commonly throughout the trip with high numbers of fifty birds at Lake Nakuru.

Ibises & Spoonbills *Threskiornithidae*

Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopicus*

Seen regularly throughout the trip with a high of one hundred seen at Amboseli NP.

NOTE: The Malagasy *T. e. bernieri* and Aldabran *T. e. abbotti* are sometimes split off as Madagascar White Ibis *T. bernieri*

Hadada Ibis *Bostrychia hagedash*

A typical sound of moist areas in Africa, we saw this bird in small numbers daily at Mt. Kenya and Samburu GR.

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*

A single bird was seen in the Ngorongoro Crater and later up to fifty daily in Amboseli NP.

African Spoonbill *Platalea alba*

We found our first one at a roadside wetland en route from Serengeti to Ngorongoro Crater. A further twelve were seen at Lake Nakuru.

Flamingoes *Phoenicopteridae*

Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber*

A total of ten were seen in the Ngorongoro Crater with at least one hundred seen at both Amboseli NP and Lake Nakuru.

NOTE: Clements now splits the Old World Greater Flamingo *P. ruber* from the New World Caribbean Flamingo *P. roseus*.

Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor*

One hundred in Ngorongoro Crater with an unbelievable five hundred thousand birds estimated at Lake Nakuru, a spectacular and unforgettable sight.

Swans, Geese & Ducks *Anatidae*

Fulvous Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna bicolor*

Our first sighting was of five in the Ngorongoro Crater, a further five in Amboseli NP and finally four at Lake Nakuru.

White-faced Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna viduata*

Up to forty individuals of this attractive duck were seen daily at Amboseli NP.

White-backed Duck *Thalassornis leuconotus*

Two birds were seen at a roadside wetland en route from Lake Nakuru to Nairobi.

Egyptian Goose *Alopochen aegyptiacus*

Another common waterfowl species seen throughout the trip with a high of two hundred birds in Amboseli NP.

Spur-winged Goose *Plectropterus gambensis*

Five birds observed in Ngorongoro Crater with an additional sighting of one in Amboseli NP.

Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos*

A total of fifteen were seen at a roadside wetland en route from Ngorongoro Crater to Serengeti. Several males were in full breeding plumage. We had a further sighting of one in Tarangire NP.

Cape Teal*Anas capensis*

Six birds seen in Ngorongoro Crater with an additional sighting of four in Amboseli NP.

Yellow-billed Duck*Anas undulata*

Our first sighting was of one at a roadside wetland en route from Samburu to Lake Nakuru. Later thirty birds were seen very well at Limuru Ponds.

Red-billed Duck*Anas erythrorhyncha*

Observed in small numbers at the Ngorongoro Crater, Amboseli NP and at a roadside wetland en route from Lake Nakuru to Nairobi.

Hottentot Teal*Anas hottentota*

Three birds observed in Ngorongoro Crater and up to twenty seen in Amboseli NP.

Garganey*Anas querquedula*

We had superb views of six at Limuru Ponds en route from Lake Nakuru to Nairobi.

Southern Pochard*Netta erythrophthalma*

One male was seen in Amboseli NP.

Maccoa Duck*Oxyura maccoa*

One male and two females were seen at Limuru Ponds en route from Lake Nakuru to Nairobi.

Hawks, Eagles & Kites Accipitridae**Black-shouldered (-winged) Kite***Elanus caeruleus*

A well-known raptor seen in small numbers in open habitats in Kenya and Tanzania.

NOTE: Some authorities lump the African and Asian Black-shouldered Kite *E. caeruleus* with Australian Kite *E. axillaris* and the American *E. leucurus* White-tailed Kite. Clements recognizes these three forms as full species.

Black Kite*Milvus migrans*

Three were seen on the first day during the drive from Arusha to Ngorongoro Crater.

Yellow-billed Kite*Milvus parasitus*

This ubiquitous, fork-tailed raptor was found in small numbers throughout our tour with a high of twenty birds in the Ngorongoro Crater.

NOTE: This locally breeding form of the Black Kite *M. migrans* is considered by most authorities as a distinct species, *M. parasitus*.

African Fish-Eagle*Haliaeetus vocifer*

A familiar bird whose ringing call is one of the archetypal sounds of Africa, we recorded small numbers around wetlands at Tarangire and Amboseli NP's and again at Lake Nakuru.

Palmnut Vulture*Gypohierax angolensis*

We were fortunate to have excellent views of one adult on consecutive days at Samburu GR.

Hooded Vulture*Necrosyrtes monachus*

Small numbers were seen in the Serengeti daily and one in Samburu GR.

(African) White-backed Vulture*Gyps africanus*

The common vulture in savanna areas, we recorded good numbers almost daily throughout the trip.

Rueppell's Griffon*Gyps rueppellii*

Seen several times in small numbers in the Serengeti including a flock of thirty at a large carcass and later two at Samburu GR.

Lappet-faced Vulture*Torgos tracheliotus*

Small numbers recorded in the Serengeti with a high of six birds in a single day, a further individual was seen in Samburu GR.

White-headed Vulture*Trigonoceps occipitalis*

The scarcest of the vultures with three birds seen in the Serengeti including excellent perched views and a further two in Tarangire NP.

Short-toed Snake-Eagle*Circaetus gallicus*

Some of the group had good views of one in Amboseli NP.

Black-breasted (~chested) Snake-Eagle*Circaetus pectoralis*

We had a good sighting of one near Tarangire NP.

NOTE: This resident Central and Southern African species is regarded by some authorities to be a form of Short-toed Eagle *C. gallicus*.

- Brown Snake-Eagle** *Circaetus cinereus*
Our first sighting was of one perched in Tarangire NP with further sightings in Buffalo Springs.
- Bateleur** *Terathopius ecaudatus*
The “tightrope-walker” of the raptor world is a handsome species that we found in healthy numbers throughout the trip. Highest daily count was six in Samburu GR.
- Western Marsh-Harrier** *Circus aeruginosus*
We enjoyed wonderful views of several in the Ngorongoro Crater and Serengeti.
- African Marsh-Harrier** *Circus ranivorus*
Our only sighting was two in the Ngorongoro Crater.
- Pallid Harrier** *Circus macrourus*
We had good views of several in the Serengeti and later one in Buffalo Springs.
- Montagu’s Harrier** *Circus pygargus*
Small numbers were seen in the Ngorongoro Crater and Amboseli NP. Peak numbers of eight were seen in Serengeti NP including several stunning males.
- African Harrier-Hawk (Gymnogene)** *Polyboroides typus*
A distinctive raptor recorded at the Ngorongoro Crater and again at our campsite in Samburu.
- Eastern Chanting-Goshawk** *Melierax poliopterus*
Small numbers recorded throughout the trip including seven birds near Amboseli NP.
- Gabar Goshawk** *Micronisus gabar*
We enjoyed good views of a pair in Samburu GR and a further melanistic individual in Buffalo Springs.
- African Goshawk** *Accipiter tachiro*
We had brief views of one at Mt.Kenya.
- Shikra** *Accipiter badius*
A single bird was observed along the Ewaso Nyiro River at Samburu GR.
- Steppe Buzzard** *Buteo buteo*
We found two at the Ngorongoro Crater.
- Mountain Buzzard** *Buteo oreophilus*
We had superb views of one on the rim of the Ngorongoro Crater and another on Mt.Kenya.
- Augur Buzzard** *Buteo augur*
A handsome buzzard that we observed in small numbers throughout the trip with a high of seven birds seen during the drive from Serengeti to Tarangire NP.
NOTE: Some authorities lump the Southern African Jackal Buzzard B. rufofuscus and the Somalia Archer’s Buzzard B. archeri within this species. Clements and most other authorities now recognize three full species.
- Tawny Eagle** *Aquila rapax*
This large, resident eagle was seen in small numbers throughout the tour with highest numbers of five in Serengeti NP.
NOTE: The nominate African Tawny Eagle A. r. rapax may be split from the Asian Tawny Eagle A. r. vindhiana. This split is as yet not recognised by Clements.
- Steppe Eagle** *Aquila nipalensis*
We had wonderful views of one at Lake Nakuru NP.
- Wahlberg’s Eagle** *Aquila wahlbergi*
This common intra-African migrant was seen in small numbers throughout the trip.
- Verreaux’s Eagle** *Aquila verreauxii*
We had superb views of a perched adult in Samburu GR.
- African Hawk-Eagle** *Aquila spilogaster*
We enjoyed magnificent views of a pair of these striking raptors in Tarangire and a further one in Amboseli.
- Martial Eagle** *Polemaetus bellicosus*
This one of Africa’s great eagles, was seen three times during the trip, including prolonged views of a juvenile in Buffalo Springs. We saw single adults in Amboseli NP and Samburu GR.
- Long-crested Eagle** *Lophaetus occipitalis*
We had great views of one in the Serengeti NP and another during the drive from Samburu to Lake Nakuru.

Crowned Hawk-Eagle*Stephanoaetus coronatus*

We had superb scope views of one individual at Mt Kenya. This is Africa's version of the Harpy Eagle!

Secretarybird *Sagittariidae***Secretarybird***Sagittarius serpentarius*

Observed in small numbers throughout the trip with a high of three birds seen on a single day in the Serengeti, including a pair at the nest. A spectacular and unique African bird and much appreciated by the group.

Falcons & Caracaras *Falconidae***Pygmy Falcon***Polyhierax semitorquatus*

This diminutive dry-country species was observed several times in the Serengeti, Tarangire, Amboseli and Buffalo Springs.

Lesser Kestrel*Falco naumanni*

Small numbers were seen daily in the Serengeti and several more in Amboseli.

Eurasian Kestrel*Falco tinnunculus*

We had good views of several in the Ngorongoro Crater and Serengeti.

Greater Kestrel*Falco rupicoloides*

Four birds seen on the Serengeti plains at length.

Gray Kestrel*Falco ardosiaceus*

We found two in Tarangire NP.

Red-necked Falcon*Falco chicquera*

This elegant species was seen exceptionally well in Samburu GR.

Amur Falcon*Falco amurensis*

We had good views of one in Amboseli NP.

Eurasian Hobby*Falco subbuteo*

We had good but brief views of one in the Ngorongoro Crater.

Lanner Falcon*Falco biarmicus*

Two young birds were seen in Amboseli NP.

Pheasants & Partridges *Phasianidae***Coqui Francolin***Francolinus coqui*

This beautiful species was seen exceptionally well in the Serengeti on two occasions.

Crested Francolin*Francolinus sephaena*

Seen frequently during the second half of your tour with sightings at Tarangire, Amboseli, and Samburu.

NOTE: Some authorities recognize the coastal race F. s. rovuma, Kirk's Francolin as a full species. Clements does not recognize this species.

Scaly Francolin*Francolinus squamatus*

Heard calling in the forest on Mt.Kenya.

Hildebrandt's Francolin*Francolinus hildebrandti*

Seen many times daily on the forested rim of the Ngorongoro Crater.

Yellow-necked Francolin*Francolinus leucoscepus*

Large numbers were seen during the second half of the trip with a high of forty birds seen during one day in Tarangire and up to twenty daily in Buffalo Springs.

Gray-breasted Francolin*Francolinus rufopictus*

Several seen in the Serengeti with high numbers of ten birds one day. This localized species is endemic to the Serengeti system.

Red-necked Francolin (Spurfowl)*Francolinus afer*

Recorded in good numbers in Tarangire NP.

Common Quail*Coturnix coturnix*

We heard one calling in the grasslands on the top of the Ngorongoro Crater.

Harlequin Quail*Francolinus afer*

We were fortunate to have excellent views of one individual in Buffalo Springs National Park.

Guineafowl Numididae**Helmeted Guineafowl***Numida meleagris*

Common and ubiquitous, Helmeted Guineafowl were encountered in good numbers at many sites with highest daily count of forty in the Serengeti.

NOTE: The nominate N. m. meleagris (Helmeted Guineafowl) which we recorded in Tanzania is sometimes regarded as distinct from the western N. m. galeata (West African Guineafowl) and the southern N. m. mitrata (Tufted Guineafowl.) Clements does not as yet recognise these splits.

Vulturine Guineafowl*Acryllium vulturinum*

Up to thirty of these beautiful guineafowls were seen daily at various places in Samburu and Buffalo Springs.

Cranes Gruidae**Gray (Southern) Crowned-Crane***Balearica regulorum*

This handsome bird was seen a number of times on our trip, our first encounters were in the Ngorongoro Crater with peak numbers of twenty birds seen at Amboseli.

Rails, Gallinules & Coots Rallidae**Corn Crane***Crex crex*

Our first sighting was brief views of one flying in the Serengeti and later we enjoyed fantastic views of one on the road in Tarangire NP.

Black Crane*Amaurornis flavirostra*

Africa's common wetland crane, we had great views of one at a river crossing in the Serengeti.

Baillon's Crane*Porzana pusilla*

We heard one calling from a wetland in Amboseli NP.

Red-knobbed Coot*Fulica cristata*

Small numbers observed in the Ngorongoro Crater and at Lake Nakuru and again en route to Nairobi at a roadside wetland.

Bustards Otididae**Kori Bustard***Ardeotis kori*

A huge attractive bustard, small numbers were seen in several locations during the trip including peak numbers of six birds during one day in the Serengeti. This is the world's heaviest flying bird.

White-bellied Bustard*Eupodotis senegalensis*

Small numbers seen in several locations throughout the trip with high numbers of six birds in Amboseli.

NOTE: Clements lumps the northern form of White-bellied Bustard E. senegalensis with the Southern African endemic Barrow's or Southern White-bellied Bustard E. barrowi. This treatment is not followed by most authorities and they are generally considered two distinct species.

Buff-crested Bustard*Eupodotis gindiana*

One seen in dry acacia woodland in Amboseli with two further sightings in the dry scrub of Buffalo Springs.

NOTE: This species used to be lumped with the southern Red-crested Bustard E. ruficrista and the western Savile's Bustard E. savilei. All three of these species are now recognised by Clements.

Black-bellied Bustard*Lissotis melanogaster*

We heard one in the Ngorongoro Crater and finally saw one in the Serengeti.

Hartlaub's Bustard*Lissotis hartlaubii*

We were fortunate to find one of this localized species in the Serengeti and another in Amboseli.

Jacanas Jacanidae**African Jacana***Actophilornis africanus*

A widespread and characteristic wader, this species was conspicuous in wetlands at Amboseli with forty birds recorded.

Stilts & Avocets Recurvirostridae**Black-winged Stilt***Himantopus himantopus*

This characteristic wader was found in small numbers in the Ngorongoro Crater and later up to one hundred were seen daily in Amboseli.

Pied Avocet*Recurvirostra avosetta*

Twenty five were seen in the Ngorongoro Crater and up to two hundred were seen daily in Amboseli.

Thick-knees Burhinidae**Water Thick-knee***Burhinus vermiculatus*

We had great scope views of one on the Ewaso Nyiro River in Samburu GR.

Spotted Thick-knee*Burhinus capensis*

Ten of these nocturnal birds were seen remarkably close in the Serengeti with several further sightings in Amboseli and Buffalo Springs.

Coursers & Pratincoles Glareolidae**Somali Courser***Cursorius somalensis*

A total of three birds were seen in Buffalo Springs NR, a scarce dry country species.

Double-banded Courser*Smutsornis africanus*

First seen in the Serengeti in good numbers, a further six were seen in Amboseli.

Three-banded Courser*Rhinoptilus chalcopterus*

We were extremely fortunate to find one of these elusive birds in Tarangire NP.

Bronze-winged Courser*Rhinoptilus chalcopterus*

We had great views of a pair of this seldom seen species in Tarangire NP.

Collared (Red-winged) Pratincole*Glareola pratincola*

This elegant wader was seen in small numbers at Amboseli.

Plovers & Lapwings Charadriidae**Long-toed Lapwing (Plover)***Vanellus crassirostris*

Our first sighting was of three in the Ngorongoro Crater and further sightings of these attractive waders were found at Amboseli with peak numbers of fifteen.

Blacksmith Plover (Lapwing)*Vanellus armatus*

Good numbers of this widespread species were seen throughout the trip with a high estimated number of forty-five birds at Ngorongoro Crater.

Spur-winged Plover (Lapwing)*Vanellus spinosus*

The northern counterpart of the familiar Blacksmith Plover, these vociferous birds were sighted in small numbers at Samburu.

Senegal Lapwing	<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>
We had superb views of one during the drive from Samburu to Lake Nakuru.	
Black-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>
A lapwing of burnt or heavily grazed grasslands, we recorded a pair in the Serengeti and one near Lake Nakuru.	
Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>
Good numbers seen throughout the trip at virtually all locations.	
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
We saw one in the Ngorongoro Crater and three in Amboseli.	
Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>
Seen in several locations throughout the trip with a high number of twenty birds one day in Ngorongoro Crater.	
Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>
This widespread but attractive species was seen in small numbers at several locations throughout the trip with our first sighting from the Serengeti.	
Chestnut-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>
Two of these smart waders were observed at length in Ngorongoro Crater.	

Sandpipers & Allies *Scolopacidae*

Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
We enjoyed superb views of one at Amboseli NP.	
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
A flock of eighteen was seen in Amboseli NP.	
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>
We had great views of one at a waterhole in the Serengeti.	
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
Small numbers were seen in Ngorongoro Crater, Serengeti and Amboseli NP's.	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Four birds were seen well in Amboseli NP.	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
We found two at a flooded roadside pan in the Serengeti and one at Lake Nakuru.	
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Small numbers were seen in Serengeti and Amboseli.	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Our first sighting was of one in Ngorongoro Crater, small numbers were also seen in the Serengeti and at Samburu.	
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>
Small numbers seen in Serengeti, Amboseli and Lake Nakuru.	
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
Five birds observed in the Ngorongoro Crater and a further fifteen in Amboseli.	
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
Small numbers were seen in the Serengeti and up to one hundred in Amboseli.	

Gulls *Laridae*

Gray-headed Gull	<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>
Six were seen at the Ngorongoro Crater and a further six at Lake Nakuru.	

Terns *Laridae*

Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>
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Eight were seen at the Ngorongoro Crater and several more in Amboseli and at Lake Nakuru.

Whiskered Tern*Chlidonias hybridus*

Five in full breeding plumage were seen at a roadside wetland en route to the Serengeti with further sightings of small numbers at Amboseli and Lake Nakuru.

White-winged Tern*Chlidonias leucopterus*

Up to one hundred were seen at Amboseli NP, several in nearly full breeding plumage.

Sandgrouse Pteroclididae**Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse***Pterocles exustus*

First seen in the Serengeti in small numbers and thereafter seen at scattered sites including a pair in Buffalo Springs.

Yellow-throated Sandgrouse*Pterocles gutturalis*

Our first sighting was of a wonderful pair in the Serengeti and later we encountered at least one hundred in the area.

Black-faced Sandgrouse*Pterocles decoratus*

Seen in good numbers in several locations throughout the trip with high numbers of twenty individuals near Amboseli.

Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse*Pterocles lichtensteinii*

We enjoyed wonderful views of a pair in Samburu GR.

Doves & Pigeons Columbidae**Rock Pigeon***Columba livia*

A flock of twenty was seen in the city of Arusha.

Speckled Pigeon*Columba guinea*

Seen in good numbers throughout the tour.

Rameron (African Olive) Pigeon*Columba arquatrix*

This African montane-forest pigeon was seen in small numbers at the Ngorongoro Crater. **Delegorgue's (Eastern Bronze-naped) Pigeon**

Columba delegorguei

Two individuals of this uncommon species were seen at Mount Kenya.

Lemon Dove*Columba larvata*

Two birds were seen in the forest on Mt. Kenya.

Dusky (Pink-breasted) Turtle-Dove*Streptopelia lugens*

An estimated twenty birds one day in Ngorongoro Crater with additional birds en route from Mt. Kenya to Samburu. Another high altitude species.

African Mourning Dove*Streptopelia decipiens*

Another fairly common savanna dove seen many times, with its distinctive call being a regular background sound during most of the trip. Up to thirty were seen in Samburu GR.

Red-eyed Dove*Streptopelia semitorquata*

A dove that inhabits a wide range of moist woodland and forest habitats, and seen in regular numbers throughout the trip.

Ring-necked (Cape Turtle) Dove*Streptopelia capicola*

Common in open savanna in the southern parts of the country, seen in large numbers during most of the tour.

Laughing (Palm) Dove*Streptopelia senegalensis*

A widespread, familiar species recorded in good numbers almost daily.

Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove*Turtur chalcospilos*

This familiar woodland dove was heard several times during the trip with sightings in Samburu and Buffalo Springs.

Tambourine Dove*Turtur tympanistris*

The forest equivalent of the wood-doves, we found one at our lodge in Lake Nakuru.

Namaqua Dove*Oena capensis*

Views of this attractive long-tailed dove were obtained in the Serengeti, Tarangire and several times in Samburu.

African Green-Pigeon*Treron calva*

Two birds were seen at length in the scope our first day with further sightings on Mt.Kenya.

Parrots, Macaws & Allies *Psittacidae***Fischer's Lovebird***Agapornis fischeri*

Small numbers of this localized but gorgeous species were seen daily in the Serengeti with an estimated high of ten birds.

Yellow-collared Lovebird*Agapornis personatus*

Good numbers of this localized lovebird were seen daily at Tarangire, with an estimated high of one hundred birds.

Red-fronted Parrot*Poicephalus gulielmi*

Up to five birds were observed at Mount Kenya on one day, an uncommonly observed large parrot.

Meyer's (Brown) Parrot*Poicephalus meyeri*

A parrot of moister savanna and woodland, one in the Serengeti and three at Tarangire.

Red- (African Orange-) bellied Parrot*Poicephalus rufiventris*

Seen daily in small numbers at both Tarangire and Samburu.

Turacos *Musophagidae***Schalow's Turaco***Tauraco schalowi*

Seen exceptionally well at the Ngorongoro Crater where we enjoyed scope views of a pair. The long floppy crests are very prominent.

Hartlaub's Turaco*Tauraco hartlaubi*

Ten birds were seen on one day at Mount Kenya where they were conspicuously noisy at dawn.

Bare-faced Go-away-bird*Corythaixoides personatus*

A bizarre bird with enormous character, this bird was seen once in the Serengeti and frequently in Tarangire.

White-bellied Go-away-bird*Corythaixoides leucogaster*

This dry country species was first seen en route to Ngorongoro Crater with further sightings in Tarangire and found regularly thereafter in Kenya.

Cuckoos *Cuculidae***Pied Cuckoo***Clamator jacobinus*

We found small numbers in the Serengeti with a peak count of ten in Tarangire NP.

Levaillant's Cuckoo*Clamator levaillantii*

We found one in the lodge gardens in Amboseli NP.

Great Spotted Cuckoo*Clamator glandarius*

We found an adult and juvenile in the Serengeti and a pair in Tarangire NP.

Red-chested Cuckoo*Cuculus solitarius*

We found a splendid adult in Tarangire NP and another on Mt.Kenya.

Black Cuckoo*Cuculus clamosus*

This species was heard calling in the forest on the Ngorongoro Crater rim and we finally managed to see one en route to Lake Nakuru.

Common Cuckoo*Cuculus canorus*

We had good but brief views of one in Tarangire NP.

African Cuckoo*Cuculus gularis*

We found several in the dry woodlands of Serengeti and a few more in Buffalo Springs.

Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo *Cercococcyx montanus*

We were very fortunate to see one of these shy and elusive birds on Mt. Kenya.

Klaas' Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx klaas*

We found one stunning adult male in Serengeti NP, also heard on several occasions.

African Emerald Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx cupreus*

We heard one calling on the first day in Arusha and finally got to see two on Mt. Kenya, one of which was a young male being fed by a brown woodland warbler.

Dideric Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx caprius*

This widespread African species was seen exceptionally well in small numbers throughout the trip.

Black Coucal *Centropus grillii*

We heard several calling in the Serengeti and finally had great views of some superb adults and juveniles in Tarangire and Amboseli.

White-browed Coucal *Centropus superciliosus*

The commonest coucal during the tour and seen almost daily.

NOTE: Clements does not recognise the widely accepted split of the southern dark-browed Burchell's Coucal C. burchelli from the northerly White-browed Coucal C. superciliosus which we recorded in Tanzania and Kenya

Typical Owls Strigidae

Barn Owl *Tyto alba*

We enjoyed superb views of one in the evening at our lodge in Amboseli NP.

African Scops-Owl *Otus senegalensis*

One individual was heard calling from our lodge at Tarangire and we found a wonderful pair at their nest above our camp in Samburu NP.

Verreaux's Eagle-Owl *Bubo lacteus*

A pair of these giant owls was seen remarkably well in the Serengeti and a further pair was seen in Buffalo Springs NR.

Pearl-spotted Owlet *Glaucidium perlatum*

This diminutive diurnal owl was seen on several occasions in the Serengeti and Samburu responding to whistling.

Nightjars & Allies Caprimulgidae

Abyssinian (Montane) Nightjar *Caprimulgus poliocephalus*

The high-pitched eerie call of this nightjar was heard at both Ngorongoro and Mount Kenya. We enjoyed great views of one at Ngorongoro Crater.

Freckled Nightjar *Caprimulgus tristigma*

We found one on the roof of our lodge in Tarangire NP.

Slender-tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus clarus*

We enjoyed superb views of two in Amboseli NP and heard several others in Samburu GR.

Swifts Apodidae

Scarce Swift *Schoutedenapus myoptilus*

Up to eight were seen on Mt. Kenya.

Mottled Spinetail *Telacanthura ussheri*

Ten birds observed at Tarangire near a Baobab tree.

African Palm-Swift *Cypsiurus parvus*

Plentiful around palms in many locations throughout the trip. Peak numbers were seen in Tarangire and Samburu.

NOTE: The nominate African form of the Palm-Swift is considered to be distinct from the Malagasy form *C. p. gracilis* by some authorities. Clements does not as yet recognise this split.

Alpine Swift*Tachymarptis melba*

Two were seen well in Buffalo Springs.

Mottled Swift*Tachymarptis aequatorialis*

Small numbers were seen coming down to drink at the Ewaso Nyiro River in Samburu.

Common Swift*Apus apus*

We had good views of a flock of fifty near Lake Manyara.

Nyanza Swift*Apus niansae*

At Lake Nakuru we had great views of two birds from the cliff lookout point.

African Swift*Apus barbatus*

Five of these dark swifts were seen exceptionally well flying at eye-level at Thompson Falls. Their brownish secondaries were clearly visible.

Little Swift*Apus affinis*

The common urban swift, with good numbers found throughout the trip.

Horus Swift*Apus horus*

Six birds were seen en route from Arusha to Namanga border.

White-rumped Swift*Apus caffer*

Small numbers were first seen at the Ngorongoro Crater with further sightings at Amboseli National Park.

Mousebirds Coliidae**Speckled Mousebird***Colius striatus*

A common bird, with good numbers recorded almost daily.

White-headed Mousebird*Colius leucocephalus*

Six of these localized arid-zone birds observed very well at Samburu.

Blue-naped Mousebird*Urocolius macrourus*

The fast-flying, savanna cousin of Speckled Mousebird and sporting a most unlikely blue patch on its nape, we found this species in small numbers in Samburu and Buffalo Springs.

Kingfishers Alcedinidae**Malachite Kingfisher***Alcedo cristata*

The small kingfisher of aquatic habitats, two of these beauties were seen in Amboseli.

Gray-headed (Chestnut-bellied) Kingfisher*Halcyon leucocephala*

This beautiful woodland kingfisher was observed several times throughout the trip, we observed one excavating a nest hole in Samburu GR.

Woodland Kingfisher*Halcyon senegalensis*

This attractive woodlands species was seen in small numbers in Serengeti and Tarangire NP's.

Pied Kingfisher*Ceryle rudis*

The world's commonest kingfisher was observed in Amboseli and at Lake Nakuru.

Bee-eaters Meropidae**White-fronted Bee-eater***Merops bullockoides*

Eight individuals of this strikingly beautiful bee-eater were seen en route from Arusha to Kenya and again at Lake Nakuru.

Little Bee-eater*Merops pusillus*

The most widespread and familiar of a suite of look-alike bee-eaters, we saw good numbers throughout the trip with highest count of at least six in the Ngorongoro Crater.

Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater*Merops oreobates*

Seen in small numbers on the Ngorongoro Crater with further sightings of up to twenty on Mt. Kenya.

White-throated Bee-eater *Merops albicollis*

A strikingly colored bee-eater seen only in Samburu and Buffalo Springs where they were common.

Blue-cheeked Bee-eater *Merops persicus*

We had great views of four near Buffalo Springs.

European Bee-eater *Merops apiaster*

We had wonderful views of five on the escarpment above Lake Manyara and a further three at Lake Nakuru.

Rollers *Coraciidae*

European Roller *Coracias garrulus*

Seen in small numbers in the Serengeti and again near Amboseli.

Lilac-breasted Roller *Coracias caudata*

These magnificent birds were commonly encountered in good numbers throughout the trip with a high number of twelve birds seen on one day at Serengeti.

Rufous-crowned (Purple) Roller *Coracias naevia*

One bird was seen exceptionally well near Olduvai Gorge.

Broad-billed Roller *Eurystomus glaucurus*

Three of these stunning birds were seen very well in Lake Nakuru NP on our last day.

Hoopoes *Upupidae*

Eurasian Hoopoe *Upupa epops*

This unique bird was seen in small numbers throughout the trip, with highest count of ten in Amboseli in a single day.

*NOTE: The Hoopoe complex has had a confusing taxonomic history, with one to four species being recognised by various authorities. Clements splits the group into two forms, Madagascar (*U. marginalis*) and Eurasian *U. epops*. The white-winged African form is often split by other authorities as West African Hoopoe (*U. senegalensis*) with the fourth species, the one we observed, being African Hoopoe (*U. africana*). However, the most generally accepted treatment is that of three species, Madagascar, Eurasian and African.*

Woodhoopoes *Phoeniculidae*

Green Woodhoopoe *Phoeniculus purpureus*

Nine of these garrulous birds were seen in the Serengeti.

Violet (Grant's) Woodhoopoe *Phoeniculus damarensis*

We enjoyed great sightings of at least ten of these localized and attractive woodhoopoes at Samburu.

Abyssinian Scimitar-bill *Rhinopomastus minor*

Small numbers were seen in the Serengeti and peak numbers of five were seen in Buffalo Springs.

Hornbills *Buterotidae*

(Northern-) Red-billed Hornbill *Tockus erythrorhynchus*

Commonly seen throughout the trip with peak numbers of thirty birds observed at Samburu.

NOTE: Some authorities have split the Red-billed Hornbill complex into five species, the form we recorded would become Northern Red-billed Hornbill and is the nominate form. Clements does not recognize these splits as yet.

[Tanzanian Red-billed Hornbill] *Tockus [erythrorhynchus] ruahae*

This recently split species was observed in the Serengeti where it was common.

NOTE: Some authorities have split the Red-billed Hornbill complex into five species, the form we recorded would become Northern Red-billed Hornbill and is the nominate form. Clements does not recognize these splits as yet.

Eastern Yellow-billed Hornbill *Tockus flavirostris*

We had six sightings in Samburu GR. The Eastern form occurs at much lower densities than the Southern form.

Von der Decken's Hornbill *Tockus deckeni*

Commonly seen throughout the trip with peak numbers of five birds observed on one day in the Serengeti.

African Gray Hornbill *Tockus nasutus*

A common savanna hornbill that was seen in the Serengeti, Tarangire and Buffalo Springs.

Silvery-cheeked Hornbill *Ceratogymna brevis*

Seven seen in Arusha on our first day with another eight on Mt Kenya.

Southern Ground-Hornbill *Bucorvus leadbeateri*

We were fortunate to find four birds near Lake Manyara.

Barbets Capitonidae

Moustached Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus leucomystax*

We heard this species calling on Mt. Kenya several times.

Yellow (Golden) -rumped Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus bilineatus*

A pair was observed at the lodge on Mt.Kenya.

Red-fronted Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus pusillus*

We found one in the Ngorongoro Crater and another at our lodge in Lake Nakuru.

Red-fronted Barbet *Tricholaema diademata*

Three birds seen in the Serengeti.

Spot-flanked Barbet *Tricholaema lacrymosa*

A pair was seen well at our lodge in Tarangire NP.

Black-throated Barbet *Tricholaema melanocephala*

This barbet was only recorded at Samburu where four individuals were seen.

NOTE: The Serengeti and northern Tanzanian form of this barbet, T. m. flavibuccalis is sometimes considered a different species (Yellow-cheeked Barbet).

White-headed Barbet *Lybius leucocephalus*

This localized and often elusive barbet was observed at our lodge in Tarangire.

Red-and-yellow Barbet *Trachyphonus erythrocephalus*

This garishly colorful barbet was observed in Tarangire and Samburu.

D'Arnaud's Barbet *Trachyphonus darnaudii*

Four individuals of this bizarre species were sighted in Tarangire with further sightings in Buffalo Springs.

NOTE: The sub-species, T. d. usambiro that we recorded in the Serengeti is sometimes treated as a full species. Clements does not recognize this split.

[Usambiro Barbet] *Trachyphonus [darnaudii] usambiro*

Four individuals of this form were seen in the Serengeti, they are split from the above species due to larger size, grayer bill, and greenish tone to the head and a darker breast band.

NOTE: The sub-species, T. d. usambiro that we recorded in the Serengeti is sometimes treated as a full species. Clements does not recognize this split.

Honeyguides Indicatoridae

Scaly-throated Honeyguide *Indicator variegatus*

We had wonderful scope views of one in Lake Nakuru NP.

Greater Honeyguide *Indicator indicator*

This, the only guiding honeyguide, was seen on our first day near Lake Manyara.

Lesser Honeyguide *Indicator minor*

This savanna species was observed in Tarangire NP and again in Samburu GR.

Wahlberg's Honeyguide *Prodotiscus regulus*

We had brief views of two displaying in Serengeti NP.

Woodpeckers & Allies Picidae

Nubian Woodpecker *Campethera nubica*

This attractive savanna species was observed several times in Samburu and Buffalo Springs.

Cardinal Woodpecker *Dendropicos fuscescens*

This widespread savanna woodpecker was observed throughout the tour including the Serengeti, Amboseli and Samburu.

Bearded Woodpecker *Dendropicos namaquus*

This large, drumming woodpecker was seen first in Tarangire with a further sighting at Lake Nakuru.

Gray Woodpecker *Dendropicos goertae*

Small numbers were seen in the Serengeti and Lake Nakuru.

Gray-headed Woodpecker *Dendropicos spodocephalus*

First sighted in the Serengeti and later seen near Tarangire.

NOTE: This species is lumped by some authorities within the Gray Woodpecker D. goertae complex. Clements considers Gray-headed Woodpecker D. spodocephalus to be a distinct species.

Larks *Alaudidae*

Rufous-naped Lark *Mirafra africana*

This widespread lark species was seen in good numbers on many days of the trip with highest count of six birds in the Serengeti in a single day.

Foxy (Fawn-breasted) Lark *Calendulauda alopex*

We had good looks at several in the Serengeti and peak numbers of five in Samburu.

NOTE: This species has now been split from Fawn-coloured Lark C. africanoides and is recognized as a full species by Clements

Pink-breasted Lark *Mirafra poecilosterna*

We had excellent views of one in dry country in Amboseli and numerous sightings daily at Buffalo Springs.

Fischer's Sparrow-Lark *Eremopterix leucopareia*

Numerous throughout the tour with peak numbers of an estimated fifty birds in both the Serengeti and Amboseli NP's.

Red-capped Lark *Calandrella cinerea*

Seen in good numbers throughout the tour, with six seen on a single day in the Ngorongoro Crater and a further ten in the Serengeti.

Swallows *Hirundinidae*

Plain (Brown-throated) Martin *Riparia paludicola*

This species was seen in small numbers in the Ngorongoro Crater.

Banded Martin *Riparia cincta*

This large hirundine was seen first on the ridge of the Ngorongoro Crater and again in good numbers at a wetland site in Amboseli.

Rock Martin *Ptyonoprogne fuligula*

This dark hirundine was seen in small numbers at various sites during the trip, including excellent views of several perched individuals on the first day in Arusha.

NOTE: This confusing polytypic complex is being reviewed for multi-species splitting. Within the African populations, three potential species exist. The southern African nominate form P. f. fuligula would remain as Rock Martin and does not occur in Ethiopia. The more northern populations would become Red-throated Rock Martin P. pusilla, which is resident in Ethiopia. Furthermore over-wintering Palearctic birds, which do occur in Ethiopia, would become Pale Crag Martin P. obsoleta. We recorded both of these forms, the Palearctic migrants being paler and usually occurring in large flocks over grasslands and escarpments and the resident Ethiopian forms, which are darker, and usually in pairs. We found these nesting at Debre Zeyit Crater Lake. Clements does not as yet recognise any of these splits.

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

This common palearctic migrant was seen virtually daily with peak numbers of several thousand in Amboseli NP.

Wire-tailed Swallow *Hirundo smithii*

This elegant swallow was seen throughout the tour at several locations, we first observed two birds en route to Ngorongoro Crater with further sightings in the Serengeti.

NOTE: This species complex is likely to be split based on the African nominate form which would become African Wire-tailed Swallow and the Asian Wire-tailed Swallow which would be H. filifera. Clements does not as yet recognise this split.

Lesser Striped-Swallow *Cecropis abyssinica*

A widespread African swallow, recorded at most locations throughout the tour.

Mosque Swallow *Cecropis senegalensis*

Another large attractive swallow, our first sightings was a pair at Tarnagire with further sightings at Mt. Kenya.

Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica*

This species was regularly observed in many locations throughout the tour.

House Martin *Delichon urbica*

We found at least one hundred on the lines en route from Amboseli to Nairobi.

Black Sawwing *Psalidoprocne pristoptera*

Small numbers of this distinctively shaped species were seen in several locations during the tour, first sighted in the Ngorongoro Crater.

NOTE: The Black Sawwing P. pristoptera complex was split into 8 full species, which caused extreme confusion with regard to their distributions and field identification, however, all authorities including Clements have now accepted one species.

Wagtails & Pipits *Motacillidae*

African Pied Wagtail *Motacilla aguimp*

A common and familiar African bird that we found throughout the trip.

Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*

At least fifty were seen in the Ngorongoro Crater and thereafter small numbers in Amboseli and Lake Nakuru.

Golden Pipit *Tmetothylacus tenellus*

We had magnificent views of an adult in Samburu GR and a sub-adult in Buffalo Springs.

Yellow-throated Longclaw *Macronyx croceus*

This meadowlark-like bird was found in the grasslands of the Serengeti and at Lake Nakuru NP.

Rosy-throated Longclaw *Macronyx ameliae*

We had stunning views of four in the Ngorongoro Crater.

Pangani Longclaw *Macronyx aurantiigula*

Our first sighting was of one en route to Ngorongoro Crater and later three birds were seen very well in Amboseli.

Sharpe's Longclaw *Macronyx sharpei*

We were fortunate to find a pair on the Kinangop Plateau. We were all able to see this rarely recorded species on the ground for outstanding views.

Plain-backed Pipit *Anthus leucophrys*

This widespread pipit was sighted in Ngorongoro Crater with further sightings in the Serengeti.

NOTE: A. l. goodsoni of central and SW Kenya may be split off from the nominate group A. leucophrys. Clements does not recognise this split.

African (Grassland/Grassveld) Pipit *Anthus cinnamomeus*

Numerous birds observed throughout the trip, particularly abundant in Ngorongoro and in the Serengeti.

NOTE: African pipit taxonomy is in rather a disarray and much further research is required in the phylogeny of this grouping. Several forms which are considered subspecies are likely to become full species in their own rights and several new forms are surely still to be described. The identification of two new species of pipits from an urban hockey field in Kimberley, South Africa, provides an excellent illustration regarding how little is known about African pipits and how little attention has been paid to them.

Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis*

One of these heavily streaked birds was seen in Amboseli NP.

Cuckoo-shrikes *Campephagidae*

Gray Cuckooshrike *Coracina caesia*

We enjoyed several sightings of this montane forest species at Mount Kenya.

Purple-throated Cuckooshrike

Campephaga quiscalina

One male was seen well on Mt Kenya.

Bulbuls Pycnonotidae

Dark-capped (Common) Bulbul

Pycnonotus [barbatus] tricolor

A ubiquitous species and one of the few birds to be recorded on nearly every day of the trip, with numerous daily tallies in excess of ten individuals.

*NOTE: Another very confusing polytypic species complex. Several Asian and African forms have already been recognised as distinct species within the super-species. Two further splits, which we recorded in Kenya are widely recognised as full species (Somali Bulbul *P. somaliensis* and Dodson's Bulbul *P. dodsoni*) although Clements does not treat them as distinct, and furthermore, several other forms (including ones which we recorded i.e. Egyptian Bulbul *P. arsiniae* and Dark-capped Bulbul *P. tricolor*) are likely to be recognised as distinct once genetic analysis and further study is completed.*

[Dodson's (Common) Bulbul]

Pycnonotus [barbatus] dodsoni

This dry country form of the Common Bulbul replaced the previous form in Samburu, we observed numerous individuals. Recent field-guides have split these species.

Slender-billed Greenbul

Andropadus gracilirostris

We recorded one on Mt Kenya.

Yellow-whiskered Bulbul (Greenbul)

Andropadus latirostris

Two birds seen at Mount Kenya.

Black-headed (Eastern) Mountain-Greenbul

Andropadus nigriceps

An attractive bird with one bird seen on the forested slopes of the Ngorongoro Crater.

*NOTE: Clements has recently split Eastern Mountain Greenbul into several species, the nominate Black-headed Mountain-Greenbul *A. nigriceps* and Olive-breasted Mountain-Greenbul *A. kikuyuensis*.*

Olive-breasted (Eastern) Mountain-Greenbul

Andropadus [nigriceps] kikuyuensis

This form of the Eastern Mountain-Greenbul has been split by recent field-guides, we observed two birds on Mount Kenya.

NOTE: See previous species.

Placid Greenbul

Phyllastrephus placidus

We found one in the gardens of our lodge in Amboseli NP.

Northern Brownbul

Phyllastrephus strepitans

Two birds were seen exceptionally well at Samburu on our final day in the reserve.

Thrushes & Allies Turdidae

Rufous-tailed Rock-Thrush

Monticola saxatilis

We enjoyed great views of one in Samburu GR.

Little Rock-Thrush

Monticola rufocinereus

A single male was seen exceptionally well at our lodge near Lake Nakuru.

Mountain (Olive) Thrush

Turdus [olivaceus] abyssinicus

Up to ten birds sighted daily at Mount Kenya.

*NOTE: The Olive Thrush complex may be split into a range of up to 10 full species. The form which we recorded Abyssinian Thrush *T. o. abyssinicus* would be recognised as distinct within this confusing complex. Clements does not as yet recognise these splits, some of which are already well accepted e.g. Taita Thrush *T. helleri*.*

African Bare-eyed Thrush

Turdus tephronotus

We had wonderful views of two of this elusive species in Samburu GR.

Cisticolas & Allies Cisticolidae

Hunter's Cisticola

Cisticola hunteri

Four were first seen in Ngorongoro Crater and later at least six were observed daily on Mount Kenya. This is a noisy high-altitude species.

Rattling Cisticola *Cisticola chiniana*

This savanna species was regularly seen during most of our tour with a high of six birds on one day in Tarangire.

Ashy Cisticola *Cisticola cinereolus*

We had great views of one in Samburu GR.

Lynes (Wailing) Cisticola *Cisticola [lais] distinctus*

Three birds were observed and heard calling in patchy moist grasslands in Ngorongoro Crater.

Winding Cisticola *Cisticola [galactotes] marginatus*

One of the commonest wetland cisticolas, this species was observed in small numbers daily in Amboseli NP.

NOTE: Some authorities split this widespread African species into five species. Winding Cisticola C. galactotes that we observed, would become C. marginatus and occurs in East, Central and West Africa. The other four species are Coastal Cisticola C. haematocephala that occurs in coastal East Africa, Luapula Cisticola C. luapula occurring largely in Zambia, Rufous-winged Cisticola C. galactotes of coastal Southern Africa and Ethiopian Cisticola C. lugubris endemic to Ethiopia. Clements does not as yet recognise these splits.

Croaking (Striped) Cisticola *Cisticola natalensis*

A denizen of moist grassland, one bird was seen in the Serengeti.

Zitting (Fan-tailed) Cisticola *Cisticola juncidis*

The world's most widespread cisticola was seen and heard in small numbers throughout the tour.

Desert Cisticola *Cisticola aridulus*

One bird was observed in Buffalo Springs NR.

Pectoral-patch Cisticola *Cisticola brunescens*

At least three were seen in the Ngorongoro Crater.

Tawny-flanked Prinia *Prinia subflava*

Another noisy and familiar African warbler, we found one in Tarangire NP.

Pale Prinia *Prinia somalica*

Two were seen well in Buffalo Springs NR.

Black-throated Apalis *Apalis jacksoni*

Six birds were seen in the montane forests of Mt Kenya.

Yellow-breasted Apalis *Apalis flavida*

This widespread, woodland apalis was seen in dry scrub on our first day en route from Arusha to Ngorongoro Crater.

NOTE: This widespread polytypic African species is likely to be split into two or more species. The split most widely accepted is that of A. f. viridiceps, or Brown-tailed Apalis of Somalia and adjacent Ethiopia. Clements does not as yet recognise this split.

Chestnut-throated Apalis *Apalis porphyrolaema*

An apalis of montane forest, we heard its "ringing telephone" call at Mount Kenya and one individual was seen.

Gray Apalis *Apalis cinerea*

Four were seen exceptionally well at Mount Kenya.

Brown-headed Apalis *Apalis alticola*

Two birds were seen in the forest on the Ngorongoro Crater.

Red-fronted Warbler *Urorhipis rufifrons*

Three individuals of this very arid-zone species were seen in Buffalo Springs NR, they seem to prefer tumbleweed like vegetation on the driest rocky plains.

Gray-capped Warbler *Eminia lepida*

We had superb views of a pair in Serengeti NP.

Green-backed [Gray-backed] Camaroptera *Camaroptera [brevicaudata] brachyura*

The bleating calls of this common bird were heard throughout the trip with regular sightings throughout the tour.

NOTE: This widespread African complex is likely to be split into two or more species. The split most widely accepted is that of C. brevicauda, or Gray-backed Camaroptera from the nominate Green-backed Camaroptera. Clements does not as yet recognise this split.

Gray Wren-Warbler *Calamonastes simplex*

At least three were seen in Samburu GR.

Old World Warblers *Sylviidae*

- Cinnamon Bracken-Warbler** *Bradypterus cinnamomeus*
 Heard calling from the dense vine tangles near our lodge at the Ngorongoro Crater. We finally had stunning views of three on Mt.Kenya.
- Great Reed-Warbler** *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*
 We had superb views of one in Tarangire NP.
- Lesser Swamp-Warbler** *Acrocephalus gracilirostris*
 This reed-bed songster was seen very well in the Ngorongoro Crater.
- Eastern Olivaceous Warbler** *Hippolais pallida*
 We found several in Serengeti NP and Samburu GR.
- Icterine Warbler** *Hippolais icterina*
 We had great views of one in the Serengeti and another in Tarangire.
- Mountain Yellow Warbler** *Chloropeta similes*
 We enjoyed great sightings of a pair in the forest on the rim of the Ngorongoro Crater. A further one was seen on Mt.Kenya.
- Buff-bellied Warbler** *Phyllolais pulchella*
 This *Acacia*-inhabiting species was observed in good numbers in the Serengeti and Amboseli.
- White-browed Crombec** *Sylvietta leucophrys*
 We had fantastic views of one on Mt.Kenya.
- Northern Crombec** *Sylvietta brachyura*
 A pair of this dry *Acacia* woodland species was seen in Samburu GR.
- Red-faced Crombec** *Sylvietta whytii*
 Small numbers were seen daily in the Serengeti.
- Brown Woodland-Warbler** *Phylloscopus umbrovirens*
 Four individuals were observed at length at Mount Kenya, a montane forest species.
- Willow Warbler** *Phylloscopus trochilus*
 Small numbers were seen at scattered sites throughout the tour.
- Blackcap** *Sylvia atricapilla*
 We enjoyed great views of several on Mt.Kenya.
- Garden Warbler** *Sylvia borin*
 We had good views of one at the entrance to Serengeti NP.
- Greater Whitethroat** *Sylvia communis*
 We found two in Samburu GR.
- Brown Warbler (Parisoma)** *Parisoma lugens*
 Seen once at the Ngorongoro Crater during our descent into the crater, foraging in *Acacia abyssinica* trees.
- Banded Warbler (Parisoma)** *Parisoma boehmi*
 This dry country species was first seen very well in the Serengeti.

Old World Flycatchers *Muscicapidae*

- Silverbird** *Empidonax semipartitus*
 This beautiful flycatcher with chestnut underparts was seen several times in the Serengeti and again at Tarangire.
- Pale Flycatcher** *Bradornis pallidus*
 This species was seen in small numbers en route from Samburu to Lake Nakuru, a further one was seen in Lake Nakuru NP.
- African Gray Flycatcher** *Bradornis microrhynchus*
 This active flycatcher was seen many times throughout the trip with first sightings in the Serengeti.
- White-eyed Slaty-Flycatcher** *Melaenornis fischeri*

About ten individuals were seen at Ngorongoro Crater and later at least thirty birds seen well on Mount Kenya and several more at Lake Nakuru.

Southern Black Flycatcher*Melaenornis pammelaina*

Several birds were first observed near the Tana River and later seen daily at Samburu.

Spotted Flycatcher*Muscicapa striata*

We found small numbers in the Serengeti and Amboseli.

African Dusky Flycatcher*Muscicapa adusta*

A common forest-edge species that we recorded in the Ngorongoro Crater and at Mount Kenya.

White-starred Robin*Pogonocichla stellata*

We found this beautiful Afro-montane forest robin on Mt Kenya where we had wonderful views of an adult.

Common Nightingale*Luscinia megarhynchos*

We had great views of our first one in Tarangire NP with further sightings in Amboseli.

Cape Robin-Chat*Cossypha caffra*

First seen in the Ngorongoro Crater and later at Mount Kenya.

Rueppell's Robin-Chat*Cossypha semirufa*

A pair of this montane forest species was seen at Gibbs' Farm and later heard at Mt Kenya.

White-browed (Heuglin's) Robin-Chat*Cossypha heuglini*

The crescendo calls of this handsome species led us right to the bird and we had incredible views in the Serengeti with additional sightings at Lake Nakuru.

Spotted Morning-Thrush*Cichladusa guttata*

Another beautiful songster that we first observed in the Serengeti and later saw in small numbers throughout the tour in dry scrub.

Red-backed (White-browed) Scrub-Robin*Cercotrichas leucophrys*

This widespread African scrub-robin was seen at many localities throughout the tour with most records from the Serengeti.

NOTE: This widespread African complex is being reviewed for a 3-way split, the Southern African C. l. leucophrys group would become White-browed Scrub-Robin, the Central African C. l. zambesiana would remain as Red-backed Scrub-Robin and the Northern African C. l. leucoptera would become White-winged Scrub-Robin. Clements does not as yet recognise these splits

Whinchat*Saxicola rubetra*

We had wonderful views of two in the Ngorongoro Crater, two in the Serengeti and one in Samburu.

African (Common) Stonechat*Saxicola torquata*

This widespread and familiar bird was common in the Ngorongoro Crater, the Serengeti and at Mt Kenya.

Northern Wheatear*Oenanthe oenanthe*

Seen on our first day en route to Ngorongoro Crater with further sightings in the Serengeti and peak numbers of ten in Amboseli.

Schalow's (Mourning) Wheatear*Oenanthe [lugens] schalowi*

One was seen near Lake Manyara en route to the Ngorongoro Crater. A very localized species.

NOTE: This extremely variable complex with an extensive range and many distinctive isolated populations is a perfect candidate for multi-splitting. The resident Ethiopian form O. l. lugubris is usually treated as a full species within Schalow's Wheatear O. schalowi (this complex includes O. l. schalowi of Kenya/N. Tanzania and O. l. vauriei of Somalia.) Clements does not as yet recognise these splits.

Pied Wheatear*Oenanthe pleschanka*

We had several sightings in Samburu and Buffalo Springs, including stunning views of a male in breeding plumage.

Capped Wheatear*Oenanthe pileata*

We saw this species regularly in the Ngorongoro Crater and again in the Serengeti where we recorded over fifty birds in a single day.

Familiar Chat*Cercomela familiaris*

One of these wing-flicking and rock-loving species was observed near our lodge in the Serengeti.

Brown-tailed (-Rock) Chat*Cercomela scotocerca*

One bird was seen in Samburu. This species favours black lava flows.

Northern Anteater-Chat*Myrmecocichla aethiops*

A few birds first recorded in the Ngorongoro Crater and later seen exceptionally well in good numbers at Lake Nakuru.

Mocking Cliff-Chat*Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris*

We had distant views of a pair in Serengeti NP and later enjoyed superb views of a male in Lake Nakuru NP.

Wattle-eyes *Platysteiridae***Chinspot Batis***Batis molitor*

This widespread African batis was observed well on several occasions in the Serengeti.

Pygmy Batis*Batis perkeo*

Four of these tiny birds were observed at close quarters in Samburu GR.

Monarch Flycatchers *Monarchidae***White-tailed Blue-Flycatcher***Elminia albicauda*

We had fantastic views of a pair in the garden at Gibbs' Farm.

White-tailed Crested-Flycatcher (Monarch)*Elminia albonotata*

We only observed this active species at Mount Kenya where we had good views of one.

African Paradise-Flycatcher*Terpsiphone viridis*

A handsome bird recorded in small numbers at several localities including great sightings in Serengeti and Amboseli.

Babblers *Timalidae***African Hill Babbler***Illadopsis abyssinica*

Two of these attractive songsters were seen on Mt Kenya.

Rufous Chatterer*Turdoides rubiginosus*

Two unobtrusive groups were seen at Samburu.

Black-lored Babbler*Turdoides sharpei*

Small numbers were seen in the Serengeti.

Northern Pied-Babbler*Turdoides hypoleucus*

These attractive and localized babblers were seen in small numbers in Tarangire and en route to Mt. Kenya.

Arrow-marked Babbler*Turdoides jardineii*

This widespread African woodland babbler was observed in the Serengeti and at Lake Nakuru.

Chickadees & Tits *Paridae***White-bellied Tit***Melaniparus albiventris*

Five observed at Mount Kenya and later at least three were seen at Lake Nakuru, an attractive but uncommon species.

Red-throated Tit*Melaniparus fringillinus*

We had excellent views of several birds in the Serengeti, another very elusive species.

Penduline Tits *Remizidae***Mouse-colored Penduline-Tit***Anthoscopus musculus*

Three birds observed at length in Buffalo Springs.

African Penduline-Tit*Anthoscopus caroli*

Three seen well responding to pearl-spotted owl whistles in the Serengeti.

Sunbirds & Spiderhunters *Nectarinidae*

Kenya (Eastern) Violet-backed Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes orientalis</i>
At least four were seen in Samburu GR.	
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna (Anthreptes) collaris</i>
We had good views of one female on Mt. Kenya.	
Green-headed Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra verticalis</i>
We had superb views of a male in the garden at Gibbs' Farm.	
Eastern Olive-Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>
At least two observed at length on Mount Kenya in a flowering cherry tree.	
Amethyst Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra amethystine</i>
One stunning male was seen at our lodge at Lake Nakuru.	
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>
Numerous birds were seen in the Serengeti, Tarangire and at Lake Nakuru.	
Hunter's Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra hunteri</i>
This dry country species was observed on all three days at Samburu, up to thirty were observed daily.	
Tacaze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia tacaze</i>
First seen in the Ngorongoro Crater where we saw at least three and later five of these beauties were seen on Mt Kenya.	
Bronze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>
This attractive long-tailed sunbird was first encountered at the Gibbs' farm and later at our lodge in Lake Nakuru NP.	
Golden-winged Sunbird	<i>Drepanorhynchus reichenowi</i>
This stunning bird was recorded first in the Ngorongoro Crater where we had at least six birds with a further sighting of one male en route to Samburu. Arguably the world's most impressive sunbird!	
Northern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris preussi</i>
Several were seen at Mount Kenya.	
Eastern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mediocris</i>
This species was identified at the Ngorongoro Crater where we saw small numbers daily.	
Beautiful Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris pulchella</i>
This exquisite sunbird was seen in small numbers near Olduvai and again in Amboseli.	
Mariqua Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>
This dry country species was recorded in small numbers in Serengeti and Tarangire NP's.	
<i>NOTE: Some authorities split this complex into 2 full species. The C. m. osiris which we recorded in Kenya would become Swahili Sunbird as opposed to the nominate form which would remain as Mariqua Sunbird. Clements does not as yet recognise this split.</i>	
Black-bellied Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris nectarinioides</i>
At least two of these stunning birds were seen at Samburu. A very localized species.	
Shining Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris habessinicus</i>
We had superb views of this stunner in Samburu GR.	
Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venusta</i>
This species was first observed in the Ngorongoro Crater and Serengeti and a final sighting at Lake Nakuru.	

White-eyes *Zosteropidae*

Broad-ringed (Montane) White-eye	<i>Zosterops poliogaster</i>
First seen at the Ngorongoro Crater and later a high count of twenty on Mt Kenya.	
White-breasted (Abyssinian) White-eye	<i>Zosterops abyssinicus</i>
Six birds seen well at Olduvai Gorge.	

Old World Orioles *Oriolidae*

Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>
We found several in the Serengeti, one in Tarangire and one in Amboseli.	
African (Eastern) Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>
Two birds were seen in Samburu GR and another at Lake Nakuru.	
Black-tailed (Mountain) Oriole	<i>Oriolus percivali</i>
At least four were observed at Mount Kenya.	

Shrikes *Laniidae*

Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>
We found one juvenile in Amboseli NP and a stunning adult in Samburu GR.	
Rufous-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>
Small numbers were seen in Samburu GR.	
Gray-backed Fiscal	<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>
Regularly encountered throughout the first half of the trip with our first sighting of several birds in the Serengeti and later great views of one in Lake Nakuru NP.	
Long-tailed Fiscal	<i>Lanius cabanisi</i>
We enjoyed superb views of up to ten daily in Tarangire NP.	
Taita Fiscal	<i>Lanius dorsalis</i>
Seen in small numbers throughout the tour, sighted in Serengeti and Buffalo Springs. This is a dry-country species.	
Common Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris</i>
Commonly seen throughout the tour with our highest count of a dozen birds en route to the Serengeti.	
Magpie Shrike	<i>Corvinella melanoleuca</i>
Large numbers recorded in Serengeti and Tarangire NP's.	
White-rumped (Northern White-crowned) Shrike	<i>Eurocephalus rueppelli</i>
High numbers throughout the trip with peak numbers of ten birds during one day in Tarangire.	

Bushshrikes & Allies *Malaconotidae*

Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>
Another widespread African savanna bird that we heard and saw throughout the tour, our first sighting was in the Serengeti.	
<i>NOTE: This previously monotypic genus might be split 4 ways: Northern Brubru N. afer, Black-browed Brubru N. nigritemporalis, Angola Brubru N. affinis and Southern Brubru N. brubru. Only the Northern Brubru occurs in Kenya and Tanzania. Clements does not as yet recognise these splits.</i>	
Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>
We found one male displaying in Tarangire NP.	
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegala</i>
The most widely distributed tchagra, we saw two birds in the Ngorongoro Crater.	
<i>NOTE: Moroccan Tchagra T. s. cucullata of north-west Africa may be split from the nominate form which we recorded in Ethiopia. Clements does not as yet recognise this split.</i>	
Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>
This species prefers moister country, than the preceding one, and we obtained sightings in the Serengeti and Tarangire.	
Three-streaked Tchagra	<i>Tchagra jamesi</i>
One bird was seen displaying in Buffalo Springs, a localized arid-zone species.	
Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>
A widespread shrike commonly heard and less often seen, we saw several of these birds in the Ngorongoro Crater and again at Mt Kenya.	
Slate-colored Boubou	<i>Laniarius funebris</i>
Seen in small numbers throughout the trip, first sighted at the Olduvai Gorge.	

Rosy-patched Bushshrike*Rhodophoneus cruentus*

Two birds recorded at Amboseli and seen again several times in Buffalo Springs. A stunningly marked species.

NOTE: Tsavo Bushshrike *R. c. cathemagmenus* of Tanzania may be split from the nominate form which we recorded in Kenya. Clements does not as yet recognise this split

Sulphur (Orange) -breasted Bushshrike*Telophorus sulfureopectus*

One bird was seen deep in a thicket at our camp in Samburu.

Gray-headed Bushshrike*Malaconotus blanchoti*

A pair of these incredible bushshrikes was seen very well at Lake Nakuru.

Helmetshrikes *Prionopidae***White Helmetshrike***Prionops plumatus*

We had superb views of a flock of eight in Lake Nakuru NP.

Drongos *Dicruridae***Fork-tailed Drongo***Dicrurus adsimilis*

A familiar, ubiquitous bird that was seen throughout the tour in good numbers. First sighted in Serengeti NP.

Crows, Jays & Magpies *Corvidae***Cape Crow***Corvus capensis*

Seen in good numbers in the Ngorongoro Crater and en route to Nairobi our final day, an arid zone species.

Pied Crow*Corvus albus*

A common and familiar crow, recorded in good numbers in the Serengeti and on all the road trips thereafter.

Fan-tailed Raven*Corvus rhipidurus*

Two birds were seen flying over the camp at Samburu GR.

White-necked Raven*Corvus albicollis*

Four birds seen very well at the Ngorongoro Crater near our lodge.

Starlings *Sturnidae***Wattled Starling***Creatophora cinerea*

This irruptive species was observed throughout the tour with peak numbers of an estimated four hundred in Samburu GR on a single day.

Greater Blue-eared Glossy-Starling*Lamprotornis chalybaeus*

Small numbers seen at scattered localities with peak numbers of ten at Lake Nakuru.

Rueppell's (Long-tailed) Glossy-Starling*Lamprotornis purpuropterus*

Large numbers in the Serengeti and again at Lake Nakuru.

Golden-breasted Starling*Lamprotornis regius*

Only one of these attractive birds was seen in Samburu GR. One of Africa's most beautiful birds!

Superb Starling*Lamprotornis superbus*

Another of the most attractive starlings, we recorded large numbers throughout the tour with twenty to fifty birds almost daily.

Hildebrandt's Starling*Lamprotornis hildebrandti*

Several seen in Serengeti and Tarangire NP's.

Violet-backed (Plum-colored/Amethyst) Starling*Cinnyricinclus leucogaster*

A pair of this exquisite bird was seen en route to Lake Nakuru.

Fischer's Starling*Spreo fischeri*

Seen in small numbers en route to Amboseli.

Ashy Starling*Spreo unicolor*

Observed only at Tarangire where we recorded large numbers daily. This species is endemic to Tanzania.

Red-winged Starling*Onychognathus morio*

Up to thirty were observed on our first day in Arusha. A pair was also seen at our lodge in Tarangire NP.

Slender-billed Starling*Onychognathus tenuirostris*

A flock of twenty birds were seen flying near our lodge on Mount Kenya. A further pair was seen at Thompson Falls.

Waller's Starling*Onychognathus walleri*

A pair was seen in the montane forest on the rim of the Ngorongoro Crater. Up to eight were seen on Mt. Kenya.

Bristle-crowned Starling*Onychognathus salvadorii*

One of these huge, long-tailed starlings was observed at length near Samburu GR.

Abbott's Starling*Pholia femoralis*

Four of these uncommonly recorded species were seen at length through the scope from the viewing deck of our lodge on Mt Kenya.

Red-billed Oxpecker*Buphagus erythrorhynchus*

First seen on the game drive in Ngorongoro Crater, and seen several times at other locations throughout tour.

Yellow-billed Oxpecker*Buphagus africanus*

This specially modified starling was found on ungulate herds in the Serengeti and Amboseli.

Old World Sparrows *Passeridae***House Sparrow***Passer domesticus*

This cosmopolitan species was first seen at Olduvai and again in several locations near human habitations.

Kenya Rufous Sparrow*Passer rufocinctus*

First seen in the Serengeti and later several at Lake Nakuru.

*NOTE: Some authorities including Clements split this African sparrow into five species. Shelley's Rufous Sparrow *P. shelleyi* occurs largely in Ethiopia, Great Rufous Sparrow *P. motitensis* occurs in Southern Africa, Kenya Rufous Sparrow *P. rufocinctus* occurs in East Africa, Kordofan Rufous Sparrow *P. cordofanicus* occurs in Sudan and Socotra Sparrow is endemic to Socotra.*

Gray-headed Sparrow*Passer griseus*

Small numbers were observed at Tarangire.

*NOTE: The Grey-headed Sparrow complex *P. griseus* has been split into 5 full species, which are fully recognised, by Clements and other authorities.*

Parrot-billed Sparrow*Passer gongonensis*

Peak numbers of twenty birds were observed daily at Samburu GR.

Swaheli Sparrow*Passer suahelicus*

Seen in peak numbers in the Serengeti where we observed up to six birds daily.

Chestnut Sparrow*Passer eminibey*

We had good views of three on our first day en route to Ngorongoro Crater. One male was also seen in Samburu GR.

Yellow-spotted Petronia*Petronia pyrgita*

One individual was seen well in the Serengeti and a further three in Samburu.

Weavers & Allies *Ploceidae***Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver***Bubalornis niger*

Good numbers throughout the trip with at least ten seen daily in the Serengeti.

*NOTE: This species complex might be split into two, the nominate group would become Southern Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver and the form which we recorded in Ethiopia would become *B. intermedius* Northern Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver. Clements does not as yet recognise this split.*

White-headed Buffalo-Weaver*Dinemellia dinemelli*

Good numbers seen throughout the tour, first sighted in the Serengeti where we saw small numbers daily.

Speckle-fronted Weaver*Sporopipes frontalis*

First seen in the Serengeti and again near Tarangire.

White-browed Sparrow-Weaver *Plocepasser mahali*

First seen near Amboseli with peak numbers of one hundred recorded at Samburu and Buffalo Springs.

Donaldson-Smith's Sparrow-Weaver *Plocepasser donaldsoni*

Observed only at Buffalo Springs where we found up to twenty daily.

Rufous-tailed Weaver *Histurgops ruficauda*

Seen in several locations during the tour including Ngorongoro Crater, the Serengeti, and Tarangire. This species is endemic to this small region.

Gray-headed (-capped) Social-Weaver *Pseudonigrita arnaudi*

Several birds observed in the Serengeti where the birds literally ate out of our hands, and later observed at Amboseli.

Black-capped Social-Weaver *Pseudonigrita cabanisi*

Good numbers were seen daily at Samburu and Buffalo Springs where they were found actively nesting in huge colonies.

Baglafaecht Weaver *Ploceus baglafaecht*

A common weaver of moister, open habitats, we saw good numbers in several locations throughout the tour including an estimated twenty birds at the Ngorongoro Crater.

Lesser Masked-Weaver *Ploceus intermedius*

Up to thirty were seen daily in the Serengeti and smaller numbers in Samburu GR.

Spectacled Weaver *Ploceus ocularis*

A common weaver of moist woodland and forest edge, we found small numbers on Mt Kenya.

Black-necked Weaver *Ploceus nigricollis*

We found a pair at the picnic site in the Serengeti and a further pair at the Samburu campsite.

African Golden-Weaver *Ploceus subaureus*

We found three stunning males at the Tana River.

Holub's (Large) Golden-Weaver *Ploceus xanthops*

A large, richly coloured weaver of moist grassland and reedbeds, we observed this species only in the Serengeti and Tarangire.

Vitelline Masked-Weaver *Ploceus vitellinus*

Small numbers were seen nesting at Olduvai and a further two were seen in the Serengeti.

Speke's Weaver *Ploceus spekei*

Up to fifteen were seen well in the Ngorongoro Crater and later we saw fifty at Amboseli.

Chestnut Weaver *Ploceus rubiginosus*

We first observed this nomadic species in small numbers in the Serengeti and a further one was seen at Samburu.

Brown-capped Weaver *Ploceus insignis*

A pair of this handsome forest weaver was seen at Mount Kenya.

Red-headed Weaver *Anaplectes rubriceps*

One striking male was seen in the Serengeti and several more in Tarangire and Samburu.

NOTE: This species complex might be split into two, the southern nominate group would remain Red-headed Weaver and the northern black-faced form which we recorded in Tanzania and in Kenya would become Red-winged Weaver A. leuconotos. Clements does not as yet recognise this split.

Cardinal Quelea *Quelea cardinalis*

We had excellent views of three males in breeding plumage in the Serengeti.

Red-billed Quelea *Quelea quelea*

We first found the "African avian locust" in Tarangire where we observed small numbers. At Amboseli we found a flock of over one hundred.

Yellow-crowned Bishop *Euplectes afer*

We observed three of these amazing bumblebee-like birds displaying over a wetland site in Amboseli National Park.

Black Bishop *Euplectes gierowii*

Several males in full breeding plumage were seen near Lake Manyara, a further male was seen at Olduvai Gorge and finally three were seen in Tarangire NP.

Black-winged Bishop *Euplectes hordeaceus*

One of these large and very striking bishops was seen near Lake Manyara.

Yellow Bishop (Yellow-rumped/Cape Widow) *Euplectes capensis*

One stunning male was seen at the Ngorongoro Crater and later two near Mt Kenya.

Fan-tailed (Red-shouldered) Widowbird *Euplectes axillaris*

Good numbers were observed in the Ngorongoro Crater.

White-winged Widowbird *Euplectes albonotatus*

We found one stunning male in the Serengeti and another en route from Tarangire to Namanga Border.

Red-collared Widowbird *Euplectes ardens*

Six males were seen in highland grasslands at the Ngorongoro Crater.

Long-tailed Widowbird *Euplectes progne*

Fantastic males of this species were seen displaying in the highland grasslands en route to Lake Nakuru.

Jackson's Widowbird *Euplectes jacksoni*

Six birds seen in highland grasslands en route to Samburu with a further sighting of ten en route to Lake Nakuru.

Grosbeak (Thick-billed) Weaver *Amblyospiza albifrons*

Several males seen nesting at the Gibbs' farm and several others seen en route from Amboseli to Mt. Kenya.

Waxbills & Allies *Estrildidae*

Gray-headed Negrofinch *Nigrita canicapilla*

Three birds were found at Mt Kenya.

Green-winged Pytilia *Pytilia melba*

A pair was seen on our first day en route from Arusha to Ngorongoro Crater. Small numbers were found and seen very well in the Serengeti.

Abyssinian Crimson-wing *Cryptospiza salvadorii*

Two of these stunning little birds were scoped on Mt Kenya, a very shy retiring species.

Red-billed Firefinch *Lagonosticta senegala*

Several were seen in Amboseli and Samburu.

Red-cheeked Cordonbleu *Uraeginthus bengalus*

This widespread species was first seen in the Serengeti and later at Lake Nakuru.

Blue-capped Cordonbleu *Uraeginthus cyanocephalus*

One was seen on our first day en route from Arusha to Ngorongoro Crater. Thereafter we recorded several in the Serengeti.

Purple Grenadier *Uraeginthus ianthinogaster*

Excellent views of this stunning species at Olduvai Gorge and in small numbers in the Serengeti.

Yellow-bellied Waxbill *Estrilda quartinia*

This attractive bird was first seen on the rim of the Ngorongoro Crater and a further five were seen at Mount Kenya.

Crimson-rumped Waxbill *Estrilda rhodopyga*

We had excellent views of ten in Buffalo Springs NR.

Kandt's (Black-headed) Waxbill *Estrilda kandti*

Twenty were observed daily at Mount Kenya.

Black-cheeked (-faced) Waxbill *Estrilda erythronotos*

We enjoyed wonderful sightings of four at Olduvai Gorge.

Red-rumped (Black-cheeked) Waxbill *Estrilda chamosyna*

We had wonderful views of two in Samburu GR.

African Quailfinch *Ortygospiza fuscocrissa*

We had daily sightings of this widespread but uncooperative species in the Ngorongoro Crater and later enjoyed excellent views of several in Amboseli.

Bronze Mannikin *Spermestes cucullatus*

Six were seen en route to the Ngorongoro Crater with scattered sightings thereafter throughout the tour.

Black-and-white Mannikin *Lonchura bicolor*

A dozen birds of the red-backed form were seen on Mt Kenya.

Cut-throat (-Finch) *Amadina fasciata*

Four birds were observed near Tarangire and a further four at Samburu.

Indigobirds: Viduidae

Village Indigobird *Vidua chalybeate*

Two males were seen en route to Ngorongoro Crater with another two seen en route from Mt.Kenya to Samburu.

Straw-tailed Whydah *Vidua fischeri*

One of these stunningly marked birds in breeding plumage was seen very well en route to Serengeti and another was seen in Tarangire.

Pin-tailed Whydah *Vidua macroura*

One of this elegant species was seen in the Ngorongoro Crater and a further two at Mt.Kenya. **Eastern Paradise Whydah** *Vidua paradisaea*

One male was seen in flight in the Serengeti and we had perched views of this spectacular bird in Tarangire.

Siskins, Crossbills & Allies Fringillidae

Yellow-crowned Canary *Serinus flavivertex*

This species was seen in small numbers on Mt.Kenya.

NOTE: This species complex has been split into two, the nominate southern group is now Cape Canary and the form which we recorded in Kenya has become S. flavivertex Yellow-crowned Canary.

Western Citril *Serinus hypostictus*

Up to six birds were seen daily in the forest near Mount Kenya.

NOTE: This complex is now treated as 3 full species, Southern Citril, S. hypostictus, the central Western Citril S. frontalis which we observed and the nominate African/Abyssinian Citril S. citrinelloides of Ethiopia.

Reichenow's Seedeater *Serinus reichenowi*

This newly split species was found in small numbers near Tarangire.

Southern Grosbeak-Canary *Serinus buchanani*

One bird was observed very well in the Olduvai Gorge.

White-bellied Canary *Serinus dorsostriatus*

Seen in several locations throughout the trip, we first observed this species at Olduvai Gorge where six birds were seen.

Brimstone (Bully) Canary *Serinus sulphuratus*

Two of these colorful seedeaters were seen en route from Mt.Kenya to Samburu and a further pair was seen at Lake Nakuru.

Streaky Seedeater *Serinus striolatus*

We observed this bird in good numbers at the Ngorongoro Crater and on Mt.Kenya.

NOTE: Clements recognizes the Tanzanian race S. whytii as a full species Yellow-browed Seed-eater.

Thick-billed Seedeater *Serinus burtoni*

Several birds were observed only on Mt Kenya.

Buntings Emberizidae

Golden-breasted Bunting *Emberiza flaviventris*

A single bird was seen at Lake Nakuru Lodge.

Somali Bunting*Emberiza poliopleura*

One of these arid zone birds was seen well in Samburu GR.

Annotated List of Mammal Species:

Taxonomy and nomenclature follows ‘The Kingdon Field Guide to African Mammals’ by Jonathan Kingdon, Academic Press, 1997.

(52 species)

Colobid Monkeys *Colobidae*

Guereza Colobus*Colobus guereza*

This mature-leaf folivore, arguably the most beautiful of all monkeys, was first seen at Thompson Falls and later at Lake Nakuru where we enjoyed wonderful views of several.

Cheek-Pouch Monkeys *Cercopithecidae*

Olive (Anubis) Baboon*Papio anubis*

This familiar primate prefers woodland and forest edge, large troops were found throughout the tour.

Yellow Baboon*Papio cynocephalus*

Good numbers of this uncommon baboon were observed at Amboseli.

Blue (Gentle/Sykes’) Monkey*Cercopithecus mitis*

Several of these long-tailed monkeys were seen at the Ngorongoro Crater. At Mount Kenya we found several small troops, this sub-species is sometimes split as Syke’s Monkey.

Vervet Monkey*Cercopithecus pygerythrus*

These savanna monkeys are, with the *Papio* baboons, the most widely distributed primates in Africa, inhabiting woodland and savanna habitats throughout the continent. We encountered this species commonly throughout the tour.

Fruit Bats *Pteropodidae*

Peter’s Dwarf Epauletted Fruit Bat*Micropteropus pusillus*

Twenty-five individuals were seen on the day roost near our lodge in the Serengeti.

Squirrels *Sciuridae*

Unstriped Ground Squirrel*Xerus rutilus*

Several representatives of this species were seen at Tarangire.

[Desert Ground Squirrel]*Xerus rutilus sp.*

The distinct subspecies of the previous species was seen in good numbers throughout our explorations of Samburu and Buffalo Springs.

Ochre Bush Squirrel*Paraxerus ochraceus*

Several were seen at Tarangire.

Dogs & Allies *Canidae*

Bat-eared Fox*Otocyon megalotis*

We were very fortunately to see two in Serengeti and later wonderful views of a further two in Tarangire.

Black-backed Jackal*Canis mesomelas*

Several of these distinctive animals were seen in the Serengeti and again in Tarangire.

Groove-Toothed Rats *Otomysinae***African Grass Mouse***Arvicanthis niloticus*

Small numbers of this diminutive species were seen in the Serengeti.

Mongoose *Herpestriidae***Banded Mongoose***Mungos mungo*

These entertaining creatures were observed in Tarangire.

Slender Mongoose*Herpestes sanguinea*

Africa's most widespread mongoose was seen well in Tarangire NP.

Egyptian Mongoose*Herpestes ichneumon*

We had good but brief views of one of this large mongoose in Amboseli NP.

Dwarf Mongoose*Helogale parvula*

This cute termite-mound dwelling mongoose with a prominent pink nose was seen first in the Serengeti and later in Tarangire and Samburu.

Hyaenas *Hyaenidae***Spotted Hyaena***Crocuta crocuta*

This carnivore was seen throughout the tour with peak numbers of thirty animals seen in Serengeti on one day.

Cats *Felidae***Wild Cat***Felis silvestris*

We had wonderful views of one walking towards us in the Serengeti.

Serval*Leptailurus serval*

We were very fortunate to witness two individuals in the Serengeti. A rarely seen mammal.

Lion*Panthera leo*

Prides of these regal beasts were seen throughout the tour, our first thirteen individuals were observed at Ngorongoro Crater followed by sightings in the Serengeti, Amboseli and Samburu. We also witnessed the most incredible kill of a young wildebeest.

Leopard*Panthera pardus*

One of the most sought after of African mammals, we were fortunate to find two individuals in the Serengeti, one of which was seen with a kill up a tree. Our final sighting was incredible views of a relaxed Leopard up a tree in Buffalo Springs.

Cheetah*Acinonyx jubatus*

The fastest ground mammal in the world, we had two sightings in the Serengeti, one at remarkably close range.

Hyraxes *Hyracoidea***Rock Hyrax***Procavia capensis*

Five seen at Lake Nakuru.

Yellow-spotted Hyrax*Heterohyrax brucei*

Up to ten seen daily in the Serengeti with further sightings in Tarangire and Samburu.

Tree Hyrax*Heterohyrax arboreus*

We heard the loud screams of this nocturnal species at Mount Kenya.

Elephants *Elephantidae*

African Elephant

Loxodonta africana

Elephants were common and conspicuous in the savanna parks throughout the tour, with numerous close encounters of drinking, bathing and feeding individuals. We counted in excess of one hundred individuals during a single day at Amboseli. Several were also seen at Mt. Kenya, although they occur in the forest these are not forest elephants.

Horses *Equidae*

Common (Burchell's) Zebra

Equus burchelli

An animal restricted to the savanna and seen almost every day during the tour in very large numbers. During one day in the Serengeti we estimated sightings of several thousand individuals.

Grevy's Zebra

Equus grevyi

We were fortunate to observe this large and elaborate zebra at Shaba, where an estimated twenty individuals were seen.

Rhinoceroses *Rhinocerotidae*

White Rhinoceros

Ceratotherium simum

Eleven of these powerful animals were observed at Lake Nakuru.

Black Rhinoceros

Diceros bicornis

Three observed at a distance in the Ngorongoro Crater.

Hippopotamuses *Hippopotamidae*

Hippopotamus

Hippopotamus amphibious

Common along waterways throughout the tour, first observed in the Ngorongoro Crater and later in the Serengeti where we estimated over one hundred animals in one day.

Pigs *Suidae*

Common Warthog

Phacochoerus africanus

Another familiar savanna animal that we found in suitable habitat throughout the trip, small numbers were observed in most reserves with peak numbers of fifteen individuals estimated during a single day in the Ngorongoro Crater.

Giraffes *Giraffidae*

Reticulated Giraffe

Giraffa camelopardalis reticulata

An estimated ten individuals of this distinctive race were found at Buffalo Springs daily.

Rothschild's Giraffe

Giraffa camelopardalis cottoni

We were fortunate to see three of this endangered race at Lake Nakuru.

Maasai Giraffe

Giraffa camelopardalis tippelskirchi

Large numbers of this race of giraffe were seen throughout the tour with a peak number of forty-five individuals seen during one day in Serengeti Lodge.

Bovids & Horned Ungulates *Bovidae*

African Buffalo*Syncerus caffer*

This fearsome animal was observed in all the savanna national parks, with large numbers throughout the tour, peak numbers were recorded at the Ngorongoro Crater where we estimated five hundred animals.

Bushbuck*Tragelaphus scriptus*

This elegant and attractively marked, mainly nocturnal antelope, was seen twice in Ngorongoro Crater and once in Lake Nakuru.

Eland*Taurotragus oryx*

This species, the largest of the antelope, was observed first in the Ngorongoro Crater with further sightings in the Serengeti and at Lake Nakuru.

Bohor Reedbuck*Redunca redunca*

This reed-loving antelope was sighted in Amboseli.

Defassa Waterbuck*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*

We found this large antelope first in the Ngorongoro Crater where we sighted six individuals, later seen with regularity in the Serengeti and at Lake Nakuru.

Common Waterbuck*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*

Twenty were seen in Tarangire NP and a further three in Samburu.

Beisa Oryx*Oryx gazelle beisa*

We found a group of five in Amboseli NP and later fifty-one were seen in Buffalo Springs.

Hartebeest (Kongoni)*Alcelaphus buselaphus*

Seen in good numbers throughout the tour with peak numbers of ten individuals seen in the Serengeti.

Blue Wildebeest*Connochaetes taurinus*

One of the most impressive sights of thousands upon thousands of these animals in huge herds across the open savannahs, we were treated to herds we estimated in total to exceed one hundred thousand individuals in the Serengeti.

Topi (Tsessebe)*Damaliscus lunatus*

Small numbers observed in the Serengeti.

Impala*Aepyceros melampus*

This most familiar of antelope is another savanna specialty, was seen with frequency during almost all days of the tour with peak numbers of two hundred estimated in Samburu.

Bush Duiker*Sylvicapra grimmia*

We found one in the Serengeti and another in Samburu.

Grant's Gazelle*Gazella granti*

Large numbers of this graceful species recorded in the Serengeti and scattered locations thereafter.

Thomson's Gazelle*Gazella thomsonii*

Very common throughout our tour with hundreds estimated in the Serengeti.

Gerenuk*Litocranius walleri*

We observed a few individuals of this long-necked, arid-zone antelope species first near Amboseli and again in good numbers in Buffalo Springs, including several individuals standing upon hind legs to feed in classic style.

Steenbok*Raphicerus campestris*

We had superb views of one in Tarangire NP and another en route from Samburu to Lake Nakuru.

Kirk's Dik-dik*Madoqua kirkii*

First seen in the Serengeti with further sightings in Tarangire, Amboseli and peak numbers of thirty-three in Samburu.

Klipspringer*Oreotragus oreotragus*

We had superb views of three on the escarpment near Lake Manyara.

Annotated List of Reptile and Amphibian Species:**(18 species)****Leopard Tortoise***Geochelone pardalis*

We had great views of one in Amboseli NP and another in Lake Nakuru NP.

Helmeted Terrapin *Pelomedusa subrufa*

One seen in the Serengeti and another at Samburu.

Tropical House Gecko *Hemidactylus mabouia*

Common near the lights of our hotels in Tarangire and Amboseli.

Cape Dwarf Gecko *Lygodactylus capensis*

We had good views of one in Serengeti NP.

Striped Skink *Mabuya striata*

Several throughout the tour, including good sightings in the Ngorongoro Crater.

Variable Skink *Mabuya varia*

We found one in Buffalo Springs.

Yellow-throated Plated Lizard *Gerrhosaurus flavigularis*

We had good views of one in Amboseli NP.

Red-headed Rock Agama *Agama agama*

Common at Olduvai Gorge, Tarangire and Lake Nakuru, they were particularly confiding at the latter site.

Mwanza Flat-headed Agama *Agama mwanzae*

Several individuals near the Ngorongoro Crater and in the Serengeti.

Flap-necked Chameleon *Chamaeleo dilepis*

We found two in the Serengeti and another in Tarangire. We enjoyed wonderful sightings of all three.

Nile Monitor *Varanus niloticus*

Two were seen exceptionally well in Serengeti NP and another at Lake Nakuru.

Nile Crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus*

Numerous at Shaba in the river adjacent our hotel.

Southern African Rock Python *Python natalensis*

We had great views of one at Lake Nakuru which was at least five metres long.

Jackson's Tree Snake *Thrasops jacksoni*

We had great scope views of one on Mt. Kenya.

Guttural Toad *Bufo gutturalis*

We had fantastic views of three in Amboseli NP.

Painted Reed-Frog *Hyperolius grandicolor*

We found two in Amboseli NP.

Senegal Kassina *Kassina senegalensis*

We heard this species calling on several occasions in Tarangire NP.

Red-banded Rubber Frog *Phrynomantis bifasciatus*

We heard one calling in Tarangire NP.

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