

An African Safari in Tanzania & Kenya

Daily Itinerary

February 6

After a late night arrival we had a morning walk at Arusha Planet Lodge and afternoon birding at Lake Duluti that included a canoe trip around the edges of the lake.

Night at Arusha Planet Lodge.

February 7

All day at Arusha National Park. Night at Arusha Planet Lodge.

February 8

After breakfast we drove to the entrance gate at Tarangire NP and spent the remainder of the day in the park. Night at the Burungi Tent Camp.

February 9

All day at Tarangire National Park. Night at the Burungi Tent Camp.

February 10

Morning in the rice fields outside Karatu and afternoon at Lake Manyara National Park. Night at the Bouganvillea Safari Lodge.

February 11

Morning walk on the road near Gibbs Farm and the remainder of the day at Ngorongoro Crater. Night at Rhino Lodge.

February 12

Early departure and drive to the Naabi Gate entrance to Serengeti NP where we ate lunch. After lunch we drove through Serengeti NP to our tent camp.

Night at Thorn Tree Tent Camp in Serengeti National Park.

February 13

All day in Serengeti NP. Night at Thorn Tree Tent Camp.

February 14

Drive from Serengeti NP to Arusha with birding along the rim of Ngorongoro Crater.

Night at the Arusha Planet Lodge.

February 15

Engikaret Lark Plains and drive to Nairobi via the Namanga border station. Night at the Boma in Nairobi.

February 16

**Morning boat trip at Lake Naivasha and after noon birding at Lake Nakuru NP.
Night at the Lake Nakuru Lodge.**

February 17

Morning drive in Lake Nakuru NP and then drive to Kakamega Forest Reserve. Afternoon birding on the grounds of the Rondo Retreat Center.

February 18

All day in various parts of Kakamega Forest. Night at the Rondo Retreat Center.

February 19

Morning in Kakamega Forest and then a 5 hour drive to Lake Baringo where we visited a few stakeout birds before checking into the lodge. Night at Soi Safari Lodge.

February 20

**Early morning boat trip on Lake Baringo and then birding the escarpment cliffs and at the Bushbaby Lodge feeding table. Afternoon return trip to the escarpment cliffs.
Night at Soi Safari Lodge.**

February 21

Mostly a travel day driving from Lake Baringo to Naro Moru Lodge near Mount Kenya. We made roadside stops for Cape Eagle-Owl and did some late afternoon birding at the lodge. Night at Naro Moru Lodge.

February 22

Pre-breakfast walk at Naro Moru Lodge and then drive to Samburu NP where we did and early afternoon game drive. After checking in to the hotel we did a late afternoon game drive. Night at Simba Lodge.

February 23

All day in the Samburu NP and Buffalo Springs NR area. Morning and afternoon game drives and about an hour of birding at the Simba Lodge in the early morning. Night at Simba Lodge.

February 24

Morning walk at Simba Lodge and then return to Nairobi. Night at Boma Hotel in Nairobi.

February 25

Nairobi National Park and then a farewell dinner at the Crowne Plaza before flights home.

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF SPECIES RECORDED

STRUTHIONIDAE

1. Common Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*) Fairly common at the large game reserves in Tanzania.
2. Somali Ostrich (*Struthio molybdophanes*) A few pairs were seen at Samburu NP and at Buffalo Springs. This species is restricted to the Horn of Africa.

ANATIDAE

3. White-faced Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna viduata*) Seen in small numbers at a few wetland sites.
4. Knob-billed Duck (*Sarkidiornis melanotos*) A few were seen in the salt lake at Noronogoro Crater. A very close pair including a male with an impressive knob were in a roadside pond at Tarangire NP.
5. Egyptian Goose (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*) Abundant throughout the tour. Seen daily.
6. Spur-winged Goose (*Plectropterus gambensis*) There were many in the wetlands at Ngorongoro Crater and smaller numbers were also at Tarangire NP.
7. Blue-billed Teal (*Spatula hottentota*) Formerly known as Hottentot Teal, this small duck was present at Ngorongoro Crater and Lake Nakuru in small numbers.
8. Northern Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*) There were quite a few around the edges of the salt lake at Ngorongoro Crater and also at Lake Nakuru. Interestingly we only saw this duck that we associate with freshwater on salt water lakes.
9. Yellow-billed Duck (*Anas undulata*) The first were seen at Lake Naivasha on our boat trip. There were also some at Lake Nakuru.
10. Cape Teal (*Anas capensis*) One of the more common ducks on the tour. The highest concentrations were seen at Arusha NP and Ngorongoro Crater, but they appeared in most wetland situations.
11. Red-billed Duck (*Anas erythrorhyncha*) Scattered small groups were seen at Ngorongoro Crater, Serengeti NP and Lake Nakuru.
12. Northern Pintail (*Anas acute*) Uncommon in this part of Africa. There was a pair at Lake Nakuru.

13. Southern Pochard (*Netta erythrophthalma*) There were about a dozen on the large lake at Arusha NP. The only diving duck we encountered during the tour.

NUMIDIDAE

14. Helmeted Guineafowl (*Numida meleagris*) Common along roadsides throughout the tour.

15. Vulturine Guineafowl (*Acryllium vulturinum*) These unusual birds are restricted to the Horn of Africa and we saw several groups in the Samuru NP area including at the Simba Lodge. They were difficult to photograph as they seem to never stop moving.

PHASIANIDAE

16. Crested Francolin (*Ortygornis sephaena*) The most widespread francolin of the tour identified by its bold white supercilium. Though shy we did see singles at several of the large national parks and had very nice views at Simba Lodge where they were hanging around the staff quarters.

17. Coqui Francolin (*Campocolinus coqui*) After several minutes of searching Washington found a calling male on a hillside at Lake Nakuru which was eventually seen by everyone.

18. Hildebrandt's Francolin (*Pternistis hildebrandti*) A pair was seen late in the as we left Ngorongoro Crater. Another pair was standing on a roadside berm the following morning as we headed to Serengeti NP.

19. Yellow-necked Francolin (*Pternistis leucoscepus*) This handsome bird was the most common francolin of the tour and was seen most days in both countries.

20. Gray-breasted Francolin (*Pternistis rufopictus*) A pair was seen along the road as we neared our tent lodge at Serengeti NP.

21. Red-necked Francolin (*Pternistis afer*) We had very close views of this species at the entrance gate to Tarangire NP where they were feeding on the ground near the admin buildings.

PHOENICOPTERIDAE

22. Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) Very common at all of the salt lakes we visited. Present in the thousands at Ngorongoro Crater and Lake Nakuru.

23. Lesser Flamingo (*Phoeniconaias minor*) As the previous species, these were very common at all of the salt lakes on the tour, but generally in higher numbers than Greater Flamingo.

PODICIPEDIDAE

24. Little Grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*) Abundant at most lakes visited during the tour. There were hundreds at Arusha NP.

COLUMBIDAE

25. Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) A few were seen in urban settings, but generally not very common.
26. Speckled Pigeon (*Patagioenas cayennensis*) This was the common large pigeon around human habitation. They were seen every day and were especially noticeable when flushing from highway shoulders during drives between venues. The pale gray rump is a good field mark.
27. Rameron Pigeon (*Patagioenas speciosa*) This very handsome pigeon was seen only on the drive into Ngorongoro Crater. There were four sitting in a roadside tree that were very cooperative.
28. Mourning Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decipiens*) Fairly common in dry habitats in Tanzania and Kenya. They were especially common at Tarangire NP, in part of Serengeti NP and at Samburu NP. The yellow eye separated them from the other large *Streptopelia* doves.
29. Red-eyed Dove (*Streptopelia semitorquata*) Very common throughout most of the tour. They are especially fond of lush, well watered areas. There were many at the Arusha Planet Lodge where we quickly learned their song.
30. Ring-necked Dove (*Streptopelia capicola*) Probably the most abundant dove of the tour. The dark eye and slightly smaller size separated them from the previous two species.
31. Laughing Dove (*Streptopelia senegalensis*) These colorful doves were seen in smaller numbers than the larger *Streptopelia* doves. They seemed most common in the Samburu area in Kenya and there were quite a few seen at the Simba Lodge.
32. Emerald Spotted Wood-Dove (*Turtur chalcospilos*) Fairly common, but heard more than seen. Its song begins slowly and accelerates with a bouncing ball effect. We did get some nice looks here and there when the green wing coverts spots could be seen.
33. Namaqua Dove (*Oena capensis*) One was seen in Samburu NP, but only by Jan's vehicle. A small long-tailed dove with a black face and throat.
34. African Green-Pigeon (*Treron calvus*) A nice group of 5-6 were feeding in a fruiting tree at the Lake Nakuru Lodge.

PTEROCLIDAE

35. Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse (*Pterocles exustus*) 50+ were seen in flight at the Beesley's Lark site in Tanzania and later we had great views on the ground at Buffalo Springs NR.

36. Yellow-throated Sandgrouse (*Pterocles gutturalis*) Fairly common at Serengeti NP where we saw several groups along the roadside.

37. Black-faced Sandgrouse (*Pterocles decoratus*) Jan's vehicle had good looks at Tarangire NP in Tanzania. Later everyone had good views at Samburu NR in Kenya.

OTIDIDAE

38. Kori Bustard (*Ardeotis kori*) This massive, slow moving bustard was encountered at several of the large reserves in both countries. When seen it moved slowly and deliberately without regard to our presence.

39. White-bellied Bustard (*Eupodotis senegalensis*) This was the most frequently seen bustard of the tour. The highest numbers were seen at Serengeti NP where we saw 10+ one day.

40. Buff-crested Bustard (*Eupodotis gindiana*) A small, reclusive bustard. One was seen at Samburu NP in Kenya, but it remained mostly hidden and no one got a satisfactory look.

41. Black-bellied Bustard (*Lissotis melanogaster*) Seen only in Tanzania at Ngorongoro Crater and Serengeti NP.

42. Hartlaub's Bustard (*Lissotis hartlaubii*) Washington's vehicle had glimpses of one displaying at Nairobi NP.

MUSOPHAGIDAE

43. Great Blue Turaco (*Corythaeola cristata*) One of the favorite birds of the trip seen several times at Kakamega Forest including on the grounds of the Rondo Retreat Center. A bit cartoonish but nevertheless a show stopper.

44. Bare-faced Go-away-bird (*Corythaixoides personatus*) Fairly common at Serengeti NP. Several perched atop a tree one morning outside our tent camp.

45. White-bellied Go-away-bird (*Corythaixoides leucogaster*) These were fairly common in Kenya where we saw many, especially around Simba Lodge in Samburu NP.

CUCULIDAE

46. White-browed Coucal (*Centropus superciliosus*) A common component of the tour. We saw them almost everyday often sitting atop bushes.

47. Pied Cuckoo (*Clamator jacobinus*) A pair gave great views in the parking area of our tent camp outside Tarangire NP.

48. Dideric Cuckoo (*Chrysococcyx caprius*) Heard almost daily and seen well several times. A small green cuckoo with barred flanks and white spotting on the wing coverts.

49. Klaas's Cuckoo (*Chrysococcyx klaas*) Another small green cuckoo. This one was less common than the previous species, but was seen very well several times.

50. African Emerald Cuckoo (*Chrysococcyx cupreus*) These were only heard at Kakamega and on the morning we walked a mid-elevation road near the Bouganvillea Lodge. It sang "Hi..How-ie."

51. Red-chested Cuckoo (*Cuculus solitarius*) The three-noted song of this species was heard daily in Tanzania and less frequently in Kenya. One responded top tape and gave really nice views at the entrance gate to Tarangire NP.

52. African Cuckoo (*Cuculus gularis*) We saw one perched in a distant acacia in Serengeti NP. Very similar to Europe's Common Cuckoo, but through the scope I could the orangish bill base. Probably not a satisfactory view for anyone else.

CAPRIMULGIDAE

53. Abyssinian Nightjar (*Caprimulgus poliocephalus*) Great views for those who walked after dark at Nomo Moru Lodge. It sat on a utility wire for several minutes.

54. Slender-tailed Nightjar (*Caprimulgus clarus*) A stakeout bird at Lake Baringo. Its cryptic coloration was tough to pick out, but everyone finally saw it clearly.

APODIDAE

55. Mottled Spinetail (*Telacanthura ussheri*) These small white-rumped swifts are always found in association with baobab trees in which they nest. We saw a couple flying around the parking area at the entrance gate to Tarangire NP. The pale belly band is hard to see.

56. Mottled Swift (*Apus aequatorialis*) Washington's vehicle had one on the road into Serengeti NP.

57. Common Swift (*Apus apus*) The only sighting of these was at the Engikaret lark plains where there were 30-50 moving through during the Beesley's Lark search.

58. Nyanza Swift (*Apus niansae*) An all dark swift with pale brown secondaries. There were many on the road in to Serengeti NP.

59. Little Swift (*Apus affinis*) Common around man made structures. The most common swift of the tour.

60. Horus Swift (*Apus horus*) A small, dark white-rumped swift with a slightly forked tail. We saw only one and that was pointed out by Washington as we drove into Serengeti NP. It was a brief encounter.

61. White-rumped Swift (*Cypsiurus parvus*) The white-rumped swift with a forked tail that is usually closed and appears pointed. Not as common as Little Swift, but we saw these most days.

SAROTHRURIDAE

62. White-spotted Flufftail (*Sarothrura pulchra*) Everyone heard this one on our walk to the fish pond at the Rondo Retreat Center. We tried to lure it to the path with playback, but only Howie was able to get a decent view.

RALLIDAE

63. Eurasian Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*) The Eurasian counterpart to our Common Gallinule. In fact they used to be considered the same species until a split several years ago. We saw them at several wetland sites.

64. Red-knobbed Coot (*Fulica cristata*) There were hundreds at Ngorongoro Crater and lesser numbers at Lake Naivasha and Nairobi NP.

65. African Swamphen (*Porphyrio madagascariensis*) One was seen in the rice fields outside Karatu, but only by Washington's group.

66. Black Crake (*Zapornia flavirostra*) Fairly common and more easily seen than most rails. We had good views of these at several wetland sites.

GRUIDAE

67. Gray Crowned-Crane (*Balearica regulorum*) One of the most stunning birds of the tour....splendid, regal and unforgettable. In East Africa this is a common species and we saw them at many sites. They were most common at Ngorongoro Crater.

BURHINIDAE

68. Water Thick-knee (*Burhinus vermiculatus*) We just only one and that was on a mudflat at Tarangire NP.

69. Spotted Thick-knee (*Burhinus capensis*) Very nice views of this nocturnal feeder along the roadside in Serengeti NP.

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

70. Black-winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) Widespread and seen in moderate numbers around most wetland sites.

71. Pied Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) Much less common than the previous species, but we did encounter them in several places. There were many at Lake Nakuru where we were able to walk on the mudflats and use the scope.

CHARADRIIDAE

72. Long-toed Lapwing (*Vanellus crassirostris*) This is a wetland lapwing that was common in Silale Swamp in Tarangire NP. They were also at Ngorongoro Crater and Nairobi NP.

73. Blacksmith Lapwing (*Vanellus armatus*) Along with Crowned Lapwing, this was the most common lapwing of the tour. It is not confined to wetland situations and was seen throughout the tour in various settings.

74. Spur-winged Lapwing (*Vanellus spinosus*) These were locally distributed and usually near water. They were most common at Lake Naivasha and Lake Nakuru. There were also a few at Nairobi NP.

75. Black-winged Lapwing (*Vanellus melanopterus*) We had one roadside encounter with 5-6 birds at Serengeti NP.

76. Crowned Lapwing (*Vanellus coronatus*) Very common and seen most days. This is a lapwing that seems to prefer dry, sparsely vegetated habitats.

77. Lesser Sand-Plover (*Charadrius mongolus*) Washington's vehicle saw one at Ngorongoro Crater.

78. Kittlitz's Plover (*Charadrius pecuarius*) The small buffy-faced plover. Everyone saw these as they were fairly common whenever shorebirds were present. The highest count was along the edge of the lake at Ngorongoro Crater.

79. Common Ringed Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*) The Eurasian equivalent of our Semipalmated Plover. There were literally hundreds at Lake Nakuru where we walked on the mudflats.

80. Three-banded Plover (*Charadrius tricollaris*) This small plover was the most common charadriid of the trip. They were frequently on the fringes of small pools and ponds when no other shorebirds were present.

81. Chestnut-banded Plover (*Charadrius pallidus*) A saltwater plover that was seen only at Ngorongoro Crater.

JACANIDAE

82. African Jacana (*Actophilornis africanus*) A gangly white-necked jacana with a rusty back and blue-gray frontal shield. They were present in most wetland situations.

SCOLOPACIDAE

83. Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*) Several were seen during the boat trip at Lake Naivasha and others were on the flats at Lake Nakuru.
84. Ruff (*Calidris pugnax*) Very common at wetland sites. Everyone got used to the hump-backed, pot-bellied profile and the orangish legs.
85. Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) We only saw a couple of these at Ngorongoro Crater and Lake Naivasha and Lake Nakuru. For western birders the first impression is of a Dunlin.
86. Little Stint (*Calidris minuta*) The only peep of the tour and common at many wetland sites. Most abundant at Ngorongoro Crater and Lake Nakuru.
87. Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) A small group of 6-8 flushed from a grassy flat during the boat trip at Lake Naivasha. We also saw several on the boat trip at Lake Baringo and there was one by the watering hole on our final morning at Simba Lodge.
88. Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) The Old World equivalent of our Spotted Sandpiper with its constant tail bobbing behavior. Though not terribly common they seen on many days.
89. Green Sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*) Jan's vehicle had nice comparative views of tis species next to the very similar Wood Sandpiper at Ngorongoro Crater. They were also flushed from several small roadside puddles as we drove and were at Nairobi NP on our final morning. Darker and not as heavily spotted above as Wood Sandpiper. It also shows an eye ring rather than a supercilium.
90. Spotted Redshank (*Tringa erythropus*) Great looks of a single bird amidst the hordes of shorebirds and ducks at Lake Nakuru. Somewhat like a Greater Yellowlegs with red legs.
91. Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) Fairly common at wetland sites. This species also resembles a Greater Yellowlegs in shape and size, but has dull greenish legs.
92. Marsh Sandpiper (*Tringa stagnatilis*) Very common throughout the tour at wetland sites. An elegant long-legged wader that is very white below and has a long needle-like bill. These can easily be mistaken for a stilt at first glance.
93. Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*) Much like a Solitary Sandpiper in appearance and behavior, but with yellowish legs and a distinct supercilium. It was a fairly common site in marshy areas and around the edges of pools and ponds.

GLAREOLIDAE

94. Somali Courser (*Cursorius somalensis*) A group of 8 were seen at Buffalo Springs NP.

95. Double-banded Courser (*Smutsornis africanus*) This handsome little courser was fairly common on gravelly plains, especially in Tarangire NP and at Serengeti.

96. Three-banded Courser (*Rhinoptilus cinctus*) A nocturnal courser. There was a pair roosting by day under a small acacia at Lake Baringo. They were eventually flushed by an emaciated puppy.

97. Collared Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*) Scattered sightings in a few places including Shilale Swamp in Tarangire NP, the rice fields outside Karatu and at Serengeti NP. A brownish tern-like bird that is more closely related to the coursers.

LARIDAE

98. Gray-hooded Gull (*Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus*) There were quite a few at Ngorongoro Crater. At Lake Naivasha we were to use our boats to closely approach one sitting on a snag in the lake.

99. Black-headed Gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*) One was seen during our boat trip at Lake Naivasha

100. Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*) Common at wetland sites.

101. White-winged Tern (*Chlidonias leucopterus*) A few small groups were seen at Lake Naivasha and Lake Baringo.

102. Whiskered Tern (*Chlidonias hybrida*) Scattered sightings of this small marsh tern at Ngorongoro Crater, Lake Nakuru and at Silale Swamp in Tarangire NP.

CICONIIDAE

103. African Openbill (*Anastomus lamelligerus*) Large numbers were seen in Silale Swamp in Tarangire NP and in the rice fields outside Karatu.

104. Abdim's Stork (*Ciconia abdimii*) There were large flocks of the gregarious, migratory stork at Ngorongoro Crater and Serengeti NP.

105. White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) The large white stork that nests on buildings in European towns and villages during the summer. In the winter they migrate to sub-Saharan Africa and parts of central and south Asia. We saw groups at several locations.

106. Marabou Stork (*Leptoptilos crumenifer*) This prehistoric looking stork is equally at home in wetlands and dry bush country. It is frequently seen at the kills of large predators where it takes scraps along with the vultures. It was seen in small numbers on most days of the tour.

107. Yellow-billed Stork (*Mycteria ibis*) This was the most common stork of the tour and we saw dozens of them on most days. They were especially conspicuous in the rice fields outside Karatu and at Lake Nakuru. At Lake Baringo one was frequently seen feeding in the wetlands in front of our lodge.

ANHINGIDAE

108. African Darter (*Anhinga rufa*) Closely related to our Anhinga, this reptilian looking water bird was seen in small numbers at the larger lakes we visited. The best views were probably during our canoe outing at Lake Duluti.

PHALACROCORACIDAE

109. Long-tailed Cormorant (*Microcarbo africanus*) A small cormorant with a long tail. These were very common at many wetland sites.

110. Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) This large cormorant has a worldwide distribution. The African version is considered a distinct species in some taxonomies and called “white-breasted cormorant,” however for our purposes it is the same species as those found along the Atlantic Coast of the U.S. We saw them in most wetland situations and there were thousands around Lake Naivasha.

PELECANIDAE

111. Great White Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*) This large yellow-billed pelican was fairly common during the tour. The largest numbers were at Ngorongoro Crater, Lake Naivasha and Lake Nakuru.

112. Pink-backed Pelican (*Pelecanus rufescens*) There were a few at Lake Naivasha and at Lake Nakuru. They are smaller and grayer than Great White Pelicans.

SCOPIIDAE

113. Hamerkop (*Scopus umbretta*) A distinctive bushy-crested bird that build a gigantic stick nest. These were everyday birds seen in a variety of habitats.

ARDEIDAE

114. Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*) Washington’s group saw one at the rice fields outside Karatu. There was also a very brief sighting by some at Lake Baringo.

115. Gray Heron (*Ardea cinerea*) A large heron resembling our Great Blue Heron. Small numbers were present in a variety of wetland situations.

116. Black-headed Heron (*Ardea melanocephala*) This was the most common large non-white heron of the tour and was seen almost daily. They were equally at home in wetland environments and in dry grasslands where they foraged on small rodents and large insects.

117. Goliath Heron (*Ardea goliath*) An enormous heron that stands nearly 5 feet tall. Though not common we saw solitary individuals at a variety of wetlands. Everyone had great views in beautiful early morning light as drove out to the mudflats at Lake Nakuru.

118. Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*) A smaller version of the Goliath Heron with a much thinner neck and smaller bill. These were not common but we had nice views from our boats at Lake Duluti and at Lake Naivasha.

119. Great Egret (*Ardea alba*) Fairly common in wetland situations. A familiar bird with worldwide distribution.

120. Intermediate Egret (*Ardea intermedia*) These can be difficult to separate from Great Egrets without a close view. When seen well the shorter, thicker bill and gape that does not extend beyond the eye are distinctive field marks.

121. Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*) A small white heron with a black bill, black legs and yellow feet. They were not present anywhere in large numbers, but were seen in many wetland locations we visited.

122. Black Heron (*Egretta ardesiaca*) We saw one using its “umbrella feeding” technique along the shore at Lake Duluti. The only other sighting was a flyover at Lake Naivasha.

123. Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) An abundant and conspicuous bird throughout the tour.

124. Squacco Heron (*Ardeola ralloides*) A small, sluggish heron that appears brown on the ground, but transforms to mostly white when it takes flight. There were many in the rice fields outside Karatu and around the edges of Lake Naivasha.

125. Rufous-bellied Heron (*Ardeola rufiventris*) Washington’s group had one at the rice fields outside of Karatu.

126. Striated Heron (*Butorides striata*) A small green heron lookalike. We had good views of these from our canoes at Lake Duluti and there were scattered sightings elsewhere.

127. Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) We saw several roosting birds from at close range from our canoes at Lake Duluti. Later we had more distant views at Lake Baringo.

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

128. Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) This is another species with worldwide distribution. In fact, its presence in the US is a fairly recent development as its origins are in the New World. They were fairly common on the Tanzania leg of the tour and less so in Kenya. There were hundreds at Ngorongoro Crater.

129. African Sacred Ibis (*Threskiornis aethiopicus*) A common widespread ibis that is white with a black neck and head. It was a fairly common sight throughout the tour.

130. Hadada Ibis (*Bostrychia hagedash*) Noisy and conspicuous in both wetland and bush environments. It derives its name from its loud raucous ha-da-da call.

131. African Spoonbill (*Platalea alba*) A pale spoonbill with red legs and facial skin. We had nice views at Ngorongoro Crater, Nairobi NP and Lake Naivasha.

SAGITTARIDAE

132. Secretarybird (*Sagittarius serpentarius*) We saw several of these impressive snake specialists wandering the flats at Serengeti NP.

ACCIPITRIDAE

133. Black-winged Kite (*Elanus caeruleus*) An elegant long-winged kite that we saw in several places. We had a very close roadside view at Serengeti NP where one sat quietly on small snag.

134. African Harrier-Hawk (*Polyboroides typus*) We saw this large nest raiding raptor in several places clamoring through the foliage of large trees looking for nestlings.

135. Palm-nut Vulture (*Gypohierax angolensis*) Great views at Arusha NP of a two birds flying around and perching in a grassy expanse.

136. European Honey-buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*) One brief sighting of a perched bird at Tarangire NP. A long-necked, pale-eyed winter visitor from northern Eurasia.

137. Lappet-faced Vulture (*Torgos tracheliotos*) According to Peter this is one of Africa's 5 "Big Ugliers." Two were sitting on the ground on the road to Serengeti NP.

138. Hooded Vulture (*Necrosyrtes monachus*) Great views of this species in Samburu NP as they drank from a stream crossing the road and also perched in trees near the road.

139. White-backed Vulture (*Gyps africanus*) A very common East African vulture that we saw on most days both soaring and on the ground at kills. In flight it showed an underwing pattern like Swainson's Hawk and on the ground a plain dark mantle and all gray bill.

140. Rüppell's Griffon (*Gyps rueppelli*) A critically endangered vulture that was fairly common on the tour. Very similar to White-backed Vulture, but on the ground had a scaly back and an ivory colored bill.

141. Bateleur (*Terathopius ecaudatus*) A very short-tailed eagle that holds its wings in a dihedral and teeters side to side while soaring. These were widespread and seen mostly in flight, but we had great views of two perched in a palm tree at Samburu NP. Their red bill, facial skin and legs were seen well.

142. Brown Snake-Eagle (*Circaetus cinereus*) We had one perched near the road at Tarangire NP. All all brown eagle with a ruffled nape and a pale eye.

143. Crowned Eagle (*Stephanoaetus coronatus*) One was seen by everyone at Lake Manyara and another was seen by several people at the Rondo Retreat Center. The latter made several attempts to catch monkeys.

144. Martial Eagle (*Polemaetus bellicosus*) Only a few sightings of this massive eagle including two in flight at Arusha NP and an immature bird perched in a roadside tree at Tarangire. The latter was originally misidentified as an immature Crowned Eagle.

145. Wahlberg's Eagle (*Hieraaetus wahlbergi*) We saw a perched bird at Samburu NR. This is the small brown eagle with "tight trousers".

146. Tawny Eagle (*Aquila rapax*) Widespread and common in the large parks in both Tanzania and Kenya. Several were seen perched at close range where we could note the gape that does not extend beyond the eye.

147. Steppe Eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*) Very similar to the previous species, but the gape extends beyond the eye. Not so common as Tawny Eagle, but seen frequently in the large game parks. Unlike the resident Tawny Eagle, this is a migratory species that winters in East Africa.

148. African Hawk-Eagle (*Aquila spilogaster*) A medium sized eagle that we encountered several times. Immatures have rufous underparts and we saw a couple of these perched including one at Samburu NP in an unusual crouched posture. Later Jack's photos revealed a possibly damaged eye.

149. Dark Chanting-Goshawk (*Melierax metabates*) A large pearly gray raptor with a red bill and facial skin. Chanting-goshawks generally perch at the top of a tree or utility pole for long periods and are quite easy to study. These were most common in the westerly regions of the tour like Serengeti NP.

150. Eastern Chanting-Goshawk (*Melierax poliopterus*) Identical to the previous species except that it has a yellow bill and facial skin. Fairly common in the eastern parts of Tanzania especially in and around Tarangire NP.

151. Gabar Goshawk (*Micronisus gabar*) A small gray long-tailed raptor with red bill and facial skin. We had scattered sightings of these throughout the tour.

152. Eurasian Marsh-Harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*) A pale headed harrier that lacks a white rump. This is a winter visitor to East Africa that made appearances at Arusha NP, Tarangire NP and Nairobi NP.

153. Pallid Harrier (*Circus macrourus*) The male of this species is a distinctive light gray harrier with dark wingtips. Fairly common at Ngorongoro Crater and Serengeti NP.

154. Montagu's Harrier (*Circus pygargus*) Another gray harrier that is very similar to Pallid Harrier, but with a dark bar across the secondaries on the upperwing. We saw several nice males in flight at Serengeti NP and another in Samburu NP.

155. Shikra (*Accipiter badius*) An adult was perched atop an acacia at the Bushbaby Lodge. Seen only by those who left the patio overlooking the feeding table.

156. Black Goshawk (*Accipiter melanoleucus*) An adult and a juvenile were seen on the morning walk at Noro More Lodge near Mount Kenya.

157. Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*) An abundant presence throughout. Mostly seen soaring and often common in urban and suburban areas.

158. African Fish-Eagle (*Haliaeetus vocifer*) This cousin of our Bald Eagle was a fixture around any large body of water. Some are trained to take fish thrown out by guides. We saw this at Lake Naivasha and Lake Baringo.

159. Common Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*) A chunky buteo with both dark and light morphs. See in small numbers on many days.

160. Augur Buzzard (*Buteo augur*) An abundant bird throughout the tour that everyone became familiar with. On some of our long travel days we likely saw 50-75 perched birds.

STRIGIDAE

161. Northern White-faced Owl (*Ptilopsis leucotis*) The first of Benson's many specialties at Lake Baringo. Roosting in an acacia just off the road.

162. Cape Eagle-Owl (*Bubo capensis*) A stakeout bird on the drive from Lake Baringo to Mount Kenya. Thanks to local guide Paul for taking us to this bird.

163. Spotted Eagle-Owl (*Bubo africanus*) There was a pair roosting at the Arusha Planet Lodge that was seen by most participants before the tour officially began. Another was seen roosting near the cliffs at Lake Baringo.

164. Grayish Eagle-Owl (*Bubo cinerascens*) With Benson's help we found a pair roosting in an acacia grove near Lake Baringo. A dark eyed version of the Spotted Eagle-Owl.

165. Verreaux's Eagle-Owl (*Bubo lacteus*) A large, pale owl with pink eyelids. We had good looks at day roosting birds at Tarangire NP and Lake Manyara.

166. Pearl-spotted Owlet (*Glaucidium perlatum*) One responded to playback at Lake Baringo and came in for closeup views. We had another do the same at Simba Lodge.

COLIIDAE

167. Speckled Mousebird (*Colius striatus*) The most common of the mousebirds in East Africa. We them on most days of the tour.

168. White-headed Mousebird (*Colius leucocephalus*) We saw several on the grounds at Simba Lodge in Samburu NR.

169. Blue-naped Mousebird (*Urocolius macrourus*) These ranged across most of the geographical area covered by this tour, but were not terribly common. Eventually everyone was able to get a good look at the blue nape patch and red bill that distinguishes this species from Speckled Mousebird.

TROGONIDAE

170. Narina Trogon (*Apaloderma narina*) We had nice views of a perched male at Arusha NP.

UPUPIDAE

171. Eurasian Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*) We had scattered sightings of this exotic looking species here and there. A rather cartoonish looking creature with a long thin bill that it uses to probe for insects below the surface. The resident African subspecies is sometimes considered a separate species and has more richly colored underparts.

PHOENICULIDAE

172. Green Woodhoopoe (*Phoeniculus purpureus*) A highly social species that moves about in small, noisy groups. They were quite responsive to playback at Tarangire NP and especially at our lunch site at Lake Naivasha.

173. Violet Woodhoopoe (*Phoeniculus damarensis*) This species is very difficult to separate from Green Woodhoopoe, but on our last game drive at Buffalo Springs NR we were able to discern the violet sheen on the nape and back.

174. White-headed Woodhoopoe (*Phoeniculus bollei*) This is a humid forest woodhoopoe that reaches the easternmost point of its geographical range in western Kenya. A noisy flock responded to playback for us in Kakamega Forest.

175. Common Scimitarbill (*Rhinopomastus cyanomelas*) A pair responded to playback at Lake Nakuru. An impressive bird with a long tail and long, black and sharply d-curved bill.

176. Abyssinian Scimitarbill (*Rhinopomastus minor*) Great views of a pair feeding young at Samburu NR. An all dark scimitarbill with a bright red bill and no white spots in the wings and tail.

BUCORVIDAE

177. Southern Ground-Hornbill (*Bucorvus leadbeateri*) A large, terrestrial hornbill with bright red facial skin and throat pouch. We saw a group of these walking slowly through the forest at Tarangire NP and another at Lake Manyara.

BUCEROTIDAE

178. Crowned Hornbill (*Lophoceros alboterminatus*) One was seen high on the cliff at our picnic site at Lake Manyara, but only by Karyl and Jan. Jack and Washington saw several in flight at Lake Duluti.

179. Hemprich's Hornbill (*Lophoceros hemprichii*) Good looks near the cliffs at Lake Baringo. This is a specialty of this area.

180. African Gray Hornbill (*Lophoceros nasutus*) A fairly common and widespread hornbill that we saw at multiple sites in both Tanzania and Kenya.

181. Eastern Yellow-billed Hornbill (*Tockus flavirostris*) On this tour route these occur only in Samburu NR and we saw 3-5 there during game drives on our final full day.

182. Jackson's Hornbill (*Tockus jacksoni*) Very similar to Northern Red-billed Hornbill, but with a yellow-tipped bill. In Kenya these are found only near Lake Baringo and we saw several there.

183. Von der Decken's Hornbill (*Tockus deckeni*) Much like Northern Red-billed Hornbill, but with an entirely black mantle lacking white spots. Females are further differentiated by having an all black bill. They were most common at Tarangire NP, but we also saw them in Serengeti NP.

184. Tanzanian Red-billed Hornbill (*Tockus ruahae*) One was seen by Washington's group in Serengeti NP, the only site they were available on this tour route.

185. Northern Red-billed Hornbill (*Tockus erythrorhynchus*) The most common and widespread hornbill of the tour. We saw these on most days. They were quite tame and allowed close approach at Simba Lodge.

186. Silvery-cheeked Hornbill (*Bycanistes brevis*) A large arboreal hornbill species in which males have an enormous casque on the upper mandible. We had good scope views from the shore of Lake Duluti on our first outing.

187. Black-and-white Casqued Hornbill (*Bycanistes subcylindricus*) One of the trip highlights was watching a male of this spectacular hornbill regurgitate fruit and feed it to a female in a nesting cavity at the Rondo Retreat Center.

ALCEDINIDAE

188. Malachite Kingfisher (*Corythornis cristatus*) A tiny jewel-like kingfisher that we saw at several wetland sites including Lake Duluti, Lake Baringo and Nairobi NP.

189. African Pygmy Kingfisher (*Ispidina picta*) One made a brief appearance at the Slender-tailed Nighthjar stakeout. Very similar to Malachite Kingfisher, but prefers woodland sites.

190. Gray-headed Kingfisher (*Halcyon leucocephala*) This is another kingfisher preferring dry, woodland settings. It has a gray head, bright red bill and chestnut colored belly. We encountered it multiple times during the tour both on game drives and on foot at the Simba Lodge.

191. Woodland Kingfisher (*Halcyon senegalensis*) An upland kingfisher with a brilliant blue back. We had sightings at Tarangire NP, Lake Mayara and near the cliffs at Lake Baringo.

192. Striped Kingfisher (*Halcyon chelicuti*) A small woodland kingfisher that we saw several times at Tarangire NP. One perched for a lengthy period and allowed photos.

193. Giant Kingfisher (*Megaceryle maxima*) The only sighting was from out canoes at Lake Duluti

194. Pied Kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*) One of the most widespread kingfishers in Asia and Africa. It was hard to miss this one as it hovered over large bodies of water and plunged for food. There were 40+ on our boat ride at Lake Baringo.

MEROPIDAE

195. White-fronted Bee-eater (*Merops bullockoides*) A colorful bee-eater with a red throat and a black mask bordered below by a white stripe. We had good views at Arusha NP.

196. Little Bee-eater (*Merops pusillus*) Widespread and seen most days. It frequently provided good photo ops.

197. Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater (*Merops oreobates*) A forest based bee-eater that was common in Kakamega Forest and at the Naro Moru lodge near Mount Kenya.

198. White-throated Bee-eater (*Merops albicollis*) Great views on the grounds of our lodge at Lake Baringo and also at Simba Lodge.

199. Blue-cheeked Bee-eater (*Merops persicus*) We saw large flocks of these at Tarangire NP and on our boat trip at Lake Baringo. At the latter venue they were perched on snags in the water and were very tame.

200. European Bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*) This very colorful migratory bee-eater was most apparent at Lake Manyara where we saw quite a few. We also had scattered sightings elsewhere.

201. Northern Carmine Bee-eater (*Merops nubicus*) The most spectacular bee-eater of the tour. We saw three of these bright red bee-eaters during the boat trip on Lake Baringo.

CORACIIDAE

202. European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) This is a winter visitor to East Africa. A very stout roller with a brown back, bright blue underparts and heavy bill. We saw perched near the roadside at Tarangire NP and Serengeti NP.

203. Lilac-breasted Roller (*Coracias caudatus*) One of the quintessential birds of any trip to sub-Saharan Africa. Even non-birders notice and photograph this species.

204. Rufous-crowned Roller (*Coracias naevius*) We had several sightings of this species in Serengeti NP. Poorly named, this bird is best recognized by its dull cinnamon underparts with pale streaks and broad white supercilium. Like most rollers it sits quietly for long periods of time on a conspicuous perch.

LYBIIDAE

205. Yellow-billed Barbet (*Trachyphonus purpuratus*) Seen on our morning walk to the fish pond at the Rondo Retreat Center.

206. Red-and-yellow Barbet (*Trachyphonus erythrocephalus*) A large crested barbet with red patches on the face. We saw a pair at Tarangire NP.

207. D'Arnaud's Barbet (*Trachyphonus darnaudii*) Very similar to the previous species, but lacking any red markings on the head and face. There was an incredibly cooperative pair on the fence at the Covid testing site in Serengeti NP.

208. Gray-throated Barbet (*Gymnobucco bonapartei*) These curious barbets with an auklet-like crest were common at the Rondo Retreat Center.

209. White-eared Barbet (*Stactolaema leucotis*) We saw a pair of these small barbets from our canoes at Lake Duluti.

210. Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird (*Pogoniulus chrysoconus*) A calling male was finally seen by everyone at the Rondo Retreat Center after much effort. The monotonous single noted “boop” was heard throughout the day at many other sites.

211. Yellow-spotted Barbet (*Buccanodon duchaillui*) These were seen several times in Kakamega Forest.

212. Hairy-breasted Barbet (*Tricholaema hirsuta*) One landed briefly and gave everyone a quick view on our first afternoon at the Rondo Retreat Center.

213. Red-fronted Tinkerbird (*Pogoniulus pusillus*) One responded well to playback at Lake Manyara.

214. Red-fronted Barbet (*Tricholaema diademata*) Multiple sightings including on the road to Burungi Tent Camp near Tarangire, the entrance gate to Serengeti NP and at Simba Lodge.

215. Spot-flanked Barbet (*Tricholaema lacrymosa*) The best sightings of these were at Arusha NP where they were fairly common. We also had one during the boat trip at Lake Baringo.

216. Black-throated Barbet (*Tricholaema melanocephala*) A couple were seen in the Lake Baringo area. Medium sized barbets with a black throat.

217. White-headed Barbet (*Lybius leucocephalus*) We had great views during a game drive in Serengeti NP.

INDICATORIDAE

218. Lesser Honeyguide (*Indicator minor*) Seen only by a few people in the parking lot at Burungi Tent Camp near Tarangire while we were looking at the Pied Cuckoos.

219. Greater Honeyguide (*Indicator indicator*) We had a brief, but good view of one at Tarangire NP.

PICIDAE

220. Cardinal Woodpecker (*Chloropicus fuscescens*) A common, small woodpecker with a streaked throat that separates it from Nubian Woodpecker. We had close views of a pair on our final evening game drive at Buffalo Springs NP.

221. Bearded Woodpecker (*Chloropicus namaquus*) A large woodpecker with bold facial markings. Everyone had good views during a game drive at Tarangire. Another was seen around the visitors center at Ngorongoro Crater.

222. Golden-crowned Woodpecker (*Chloropicus xantholophus*) One was seen our first morning across the road from the Rondo Retreat Center. A large woodpecker with a very long bill.

223. Mountain Gray Woodpecker (*Chloropicus spodocephalus*) Along with Nubian, this was the most common woodpecker of the tour. A mid-sized woodpecker with a large red belly patch.

224. Nubian Woodpecker (*Campethera nubica*) Similar to Cardinal Woodpecker, but with a clean, unstreaked throat. They were seen on most days during the tour.

FALCONIDAE

225. Pygmy Falcon (*Polihierax semitorquatus*) We saw this shrike-sized falcon several times perched atop a roadside tree at Serengeti NP and Samburu NP.

226. Lesser Kestrel (*Falco naumanni*) A smartly adorned falcon with a gray head. This is a winter visitor to East Africa and we saw many in Serengeti NP. While we birded around the entrance gate a flock of 20+ soared over our heads.

227. Eurasian Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) This kestrel is found throughout much of Eurasia and was fairly common throughout the tour.

228. Greater Kestrel (*Falco rupicoloides*) A large kestrel with a heavily barred back. We saw several in Serengeti NP perched atop small roadside trees.

229. Gray Kestrel (*Falco ardosiaceus*) The only sighting was from the vehicles in the fields outside the entrance gate to Tarangire NP. An all gray kestrel with yellow cere and bill.

230. Lanner Falcon (*Falco biarmicus*) A large powerfully built falcon that gave us great views as we drove out of Ngorongoro Crater. The rusty cap and nape are diagnostic.

231. Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) We had one perched on a distant snag as we walked the road near Gibbs Farm outside Karatu.

PSITTACULIDAE

232. Fischer's Lovebird (*Agapornis fischeri*) There were many in the Serengeti NP area including at our tent camp. The lovebird with an orange head.

233. Yellow-collared Lovebird (*Agapornis personatus*) Common in Tarangire NP. The lovebird with a black head and orange bill.

Fischer's x Yellow-collared Lovebird Hybrids showing a combination of traits of the two species were quite common in much of eastern Kenya and we likely saw more hybrids than pure birds of either species.

PSITTACIDAE

234. Meyer's Parrot (*Poicephalus meyeri*) A chunky brown parrot with green underparts and a yellow shoulder patch. We encountered it several times in Tarangire NP.

235. Red-bellied Parrot (*Poicephalus rufiventris*) These were fairly common in woodland savanna where there were large trees. We had nice views at Samburu NP including on the grounds at Simba Lodge.

CAMPEPHAGIDAE

236. Black Cuckooshrike (*Campephaga flava*) Not common, but everyone had good looks at this bird at Serengeti NP. It responded to playback and flew in fairly close to the vehicles.

237. Purple-throated Cuckooshrike (*Campephaga quiscalina*) A female was seen by some on the last morning walk at Kakamega Forest.

ORIOLIDAE

238. Western Black-headed Oriole (*Oriolus brachyrynchus*) One was seen feeding high in a tree at Kakamega Forest on our last morning. Very similar to African Black-headed Oriole which does not occur in this part of Kenya.

239. African Black-headed Oriole (*Oriolus larvatus*) A striking oriole with a black head and red bill. We saw them at Tarangire NP and on the road by Gibbs Farm. Susan photographed the latter.

PLATYSTEIRIDAE

240. Brown-throated Wattle-eye (*Platysteira cyanea*) Seen by most people the first afternoon at the Rondo Retreat Center. It was fairly common in Kakamega Forest, but always reclusive and hard to see well.

241. Jameson's Wattle-eye (*Platysteira jamesoni*) We worked for this bird for quite a while on the trail near the headquarters building at Kakamega Forest. It danced around the understory very close to the trail but always managed to remain out of view. In the end it was heard well and seen only in short bursts of flight.

242. Chinspot Batis (*Batis molitor*) A fairly common species throughout the tour. They are very smartly adorned with a black collar and mask, white underparts and a bright yellow eye.

243. Pygmy Batis (*Batis perkeo*) We saw a pair after eating lunch at the entrance gate to Buffalo Springs NP. Smaller than the more widespread Chinspot Batis and lacking the white supercilium.

VANGIDAE

244. African Shrike-flycatcher (*Megabyas flammulatus*) This large member of the family Vangidae has a distinctive side to side tail wagging behavior. We saw a pair high in a tree in Kakamega Forest.

MALACONOTIDAE

245. Brubru (*Nilaus afer*) A small black and white bushshrike with rusty flanks. Its call sound like a ringing telephone. It was fairly common throughout and there were many sightings.

246. Black-backed Puffback (*Dryoscopus cubla*) A black and white bushshrike with a bright red eye. These were seen well while we walked around the entrance station to Lake Manyara. We saw many more while driving through that park.

247. Pink-footed Puffback (*Dryoscopus angolensis*) A male and a female were seen at Kakamega Forest on our final walk. This bird's common name is deceiving as the pink legs and feet are not really discernible. The male looks like a Black-backed Puffback with a black eye.

248. Black-crowned Tchagra (*Tchagra senegalus*) One responded well to playback and was photographed by several people at Tarangire NP. We saw another while walking on the road near Gibbs Farm.

249. Brown-crowned Tchagra (*Tchagra australis*) Very similar to the previous species, but with a brown crown. They were seen at our tent camp in Serengeti NP and in Kakamega Forest.

250. Lühder's Bushshrike (*Laniarius luehderi*) A handsome bushshrike with a buffy crown, throat and chest. A pair was seen well in Kakamega Forest.

251. Tropical Boubou (*Laniarius major*) This is a large bushshrike that was seen well on the grounds of the Arusha Planet Lodge and it was a common component of the tour thereafter. Its hollow hooting vocalizations were heard daily, but we made little effort to see the source after the initial encounter.

252. Slate-colored Boubou (*Laniarius funebris*) This entirely sooty black bushshrike was also recorded almost daily, but was heard more often than seen. Everyone had good views early on at the lunch stop in Tarangire NP. They were also conspicuous around our tent camp in Serengeti NP and at Simba Lodge.

253. Rosy-patched Bushshrike (*Rhodophoneus cruentus*) A beautiful bushshrike of dry savanna and thornscrub with a thick rosy stripe down the center of the throat and belly. We had great views at the Engikaret lark plains.

254. Gray-green Bushshrike (*Telophorus bocagei*) We had nice looks at this one on our afternoon excursion in Kakamega Forest.

255. Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike (*Telophorus sulfureopectus*) We heard this species several times during the tour, but could never lure it into view with playback.

DICRURIDAE

256. Sharpe's Drongo (*Dicrurus sharpei*) This drongo is smaller than the widespread Fork-tailed Drongo and has a shorter, squared off tail. We saw several in Kakamega Forest.

257. Fork-tailed Drongo (*Dicrurus adsimilis*) Abundant and conspicuous throughout the tour.

MONARCHIDAE

258. African Paradise-Flycatcher (*Terpsiphone viridis*) An impressive and active flycatcher that was fairly common. The males have incredibly long tail streamers that trail behind it as it forays for flying insects. Definitely a rather unforgettable bird. In Kakamega Forest we saw the subspecies with the white tail and primaries.

LANIIDAE

259. Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*) A northern Eurasian breeder that winters in East Africa. We saw several in Tanzania at Tarangire NP, Lake Manyara and Serengeti NP.

260. Red-tailed Shrike (*Lanius phoenicuroides*) Similar to the previous species, but with a sandy back and rufous tail. We saw them several times in Tanzania at Tarangire NP and in the rice fields outside Karatu.

261. Isabelline Shrike (*Lanius isabellinus*) A pale, sandy-colored shrike that lacks any distinguishing features beyond its dark mask. One was seen by Jan's group on the road to the Burundi Tent Camp. Everyone saw a young bird at Samburu NP.

262. Gray-backed Fiscal (*Lanius excubitoroides*) A large shrike with an entirely gray back reminiscent of a Loggerhead Shrike. They were seen well at Serengeti NP and at Lake Nakuru.

263. Long-tailed Fiscal (*Lanius cabanisi*) A crisply marked black and white fiscal with a long tail. These were abundant at Nairobi NP where we saw at least 6 perched together atop a small shrub.

264. Magpie Shrike (*Lanius melanoleucus*) A very distinctive shrike that is entirely black with white wing patches and a long flowing tail. We saw groups of them at Tarangire NP and Serengeti NP.

265. Taita Fiscal (*Lanius dorsalis*) Similar to the Northern Fiscal, but with a gray back. These were locally common during the tour with many sightings on the road between Ngorongoro Crater and Serengeti NP. A very cooperative individual was photographed by several people at the Engikaret lark plains and they were also seen in the Samburu NP area.

266. Mackinnon's Shrike (*Lanius mackinnoni*) Scope views on the grounds at the Rondo Retreat Center.

267. Northern Fiscal (*Lanius humeralis*) Common and conspicuous throughout the tour.

268. White-rumped Shrike (*Eurocephalus ruppelli*) A large shrike with a conspicuous white crown and white rump patch. These were remarkably common in some places and completely absent from others where the habitat was identical. We saw 100+ in Tarangire NP and Serengeti NP and lesser numbers in Samburu NP.

CORVIDAE

269. Cape Crow (*Corvus capensis*) An all black crow with a long slender bill that was more associated with open country than with human habitation.

270. Pied Crow (*Corvus albus*) The common corvid of the tour. They were especially common around human habitation even in the large cities.

271. Fan-tailed Raven (*Corvus rhipidurus*) One distant flying bird was seen at the cliffs on our last afternoon at Lake Baringo and another was perched on the roof of our lodge there. They were also a few around the Simba Lodge.

272. White-necked Raven (*Corvus albicollis*) There were several perched on a distant tree while we were eating lunch on the rim of Ngorongoro Crater.

STENOSTIRIDAE

273. African Blue Flycatcher (*Elminia longicauda*) Fairly common in Kakamega Forest. A very active long-tailed bluish flycatcher.

274. White-tailed Blue-Flycatcher (*Elminia albicauda*) One was seen by Jan's vehicle on the way down from Ngorongoro Crater. Very similar to the previous species and separated by range and elevation.

PARIDAE

275. White-bellied Tit (*Melaniparus albiventris*) Several were seen at Lake Nakuru including while we walked at the entrance gate.

276. Somali Tit (*Melaniparus thruppi*) A pair responded well to playback on our last afternoon as we walked in the acacia flats near Lake Baringo. This species resembles Europe's Great Tit.

REMIZIDAE

277. Mouse-colored Penduline-Tit (*Anthoscopus musculus*) Kenya's smallest bird and perhaps its most drably colored. Everyone had a view on our last afternoon as we walked on the acacia flats near Lake Baringo.

ALAUDIDAE

278. Beesley's Lark (*Chersomanes beesleyi*) One of the rarest birds of the tour and one in danger of extinction due to its extremely limited geographical range consisting of two patches of short grass flatlands that are each less than 10 square kilometers. This area is being protected from over grazing by a community of Masai herdsman who helped us get close views on our morning in the area.

279. Fischer's Sparrow-Lark (*Eremopterix leucopareia*) The most common and widespread lark of the tour and easily identified by its dark face, throat and vertical stripe on the underparts. We saw many in Ngorongoro Crater, Tarangire NP and Serengeti NP.

280. Pink-breasted Lark (*Calendulauda poecilosterna*) Several were seen in at Buffalo Springs and at Sambruru. Several were quite conspicuous and sat atop bushes and trees for extended photo ops.

281. Foxy Lark (*Calendulauda alopex*) Great views of one that responded to playback at the Engikaret lark plains. A typical difficult to visually ID lark that was initially detected by its song.

282. Rufous-naped Lark (*Mirafra africana*) These were very common throughout much of the tour and frequently sang from exposed perches near the road. The photographers all got great shots of one on a large rock at Ngorongoro Crater. Despite the name it shows little rufous on the nape, but instead a large rusty wing patch in flight.

283. Flappet Lark (*Mirafra rufocinnamomea*) Seen only by Jack and Washington at our camp in Serengeti NP. It has a very distinctive aerial flapping display.

284. Red-capped Lark (*Calandrella cinerea*) A large, chunky lark with a red cap and clean white underparts. They were quite common at Ngorongoro Crater and also seen in various other places.

285. Short-tailed Lark (*Spizocorys fremantlii*) We saw a pair as we were driving out of the Beesley's Lark site. They were feeding on the ground probing the substrate with their long bills. This is one of the more easily identified larks due to the black tear drop below the eye.

MACROSPHENIDAE

286. Northern Crombec (*Sylvietta brachyura*) One came in to the Pearl-spotted Owlet tape at the Bushbaby Lodge. A strong eyestripe differentiates this crombec from the Red-faced. We also saw these while walking at Simba Lodge on our last morning.

287. Red-faced Crombec (*Sylvietta whytii*) A completely tailless warbler with a plain rufous face imparting an expression of innocence. We saw these in several places in Tanzania.

288. Moustached Grass-Warbler (*Melocichla mentalis*) One of the last birds of the tour was seen on our final morning at Nairobi NP. It responded to playback and gave everyone a good view for about 30 seconds before disappearing into the bush.

CISTICOLIDAE

289. Yellow-bellied Eremomela (*Eremomela icteropygialis*) We saw a pair of these small yellow-bellied members of the Cisticolidae family on our last morning game drive at Samburu NR.

290. Turner's Eremomela (*Eremomela turneri*) This is a rarity in Kenya found only in Kakamega Forest. Always high in the canopy and never easy to see, but three responded to playback there and were seen fairly well by everyone. The rusty cap is difficult to see.

291. White-chinned Prinia (*Schistolais leucopogon*) Another Kenyan bird restricted to Kakamega Forest. We saw several groups on our first morning there.

292. Black-collared Apalis (*Oreolais pulcher*) We saw this apalis on the road outside of the Rondo Retreat Center on our final morning there. It was a bit shy, but danced around the speaker for several minutes and everyone saw it well.

293. Gray Wren-Warbler (*Calamonastes simplex*) Seen well by everyone who walked on our final morning at Simba Lodge. A small entirely gray warbler with a long tail and reddish eye.

294. Green-backed Camaroptera (*Camaroptera brachyura*) Very common throughout. Seen and heard daily in a variety of habitats.

295. Buff-bellied Warbler (*Phyllolais pulchella*) A small acacia specialist with buffy underparts, a gray back and pink bill. A small group responded well to playback and were seen by everyone at the entrance gate to Serengeti NP.

296. Bar-throated Apalis (*Apalis thoracica*) A gray backed and white bellied apalis with a thick chest band. We saw a small group in the understory on the road near Gibbs Farm.

297. Yellow-breasted Apalis (*Apalis flavida*) Common, widespread and unlike most other apalises, easy to see. Everyone saw these at some point during the tour.

298. Buff-throated Apalis (*Apalis rufogularis*) One of the few apalises that responded to playback during the tour. We saw this one on our afternoon excursion in Kakamega Forest when there were birds everywhere!

299. Chestnut-throated Apalis (*Apalis porphyrolaema*) A pair responded to playback at the Noro Moru lodge near Mount Kenya. It was seen only by Jan, Susan and Karyl.

300. Gray Apalis (*Apalis cinerea*) A very aggressive pair responded to playback at the Noro More lodge and they were seen by everyone.

301. Tawny-flanked Prinia (*Prinia subflava*) A very common prinia that was seen many times. It was one of the first birds we saw on our first full day when we stopped and walked at the entrance gate to Arusha NP.

302. Pale Prinia (*Prinia somalica*) Seen only by the people in Washington's group on our afternoon drive at Samburu NP.

303. Banded Prinia (*Prinia bairdii*) Shy and skulky. We finally got everyone decent views on our walk to the fish pond at the Rondo Retreat Center.

304. Red-fronted Prinia (*Prinia rufifrons*) Great views of an agitated bird responding to playback in the acacias at the Engikaret lark plains.

305. Black-faced Rufous-Warbler (*Bathmocercus rufus*) Another skulker who taunted us for several minutes on the trail near the Kakamega Forest Reserve headquarters. It was finally seen by several in the group, but the views were fleeting.

306. Gray-capped Warbler (*Eminia lepida*) A large, skulking warbler that responded well to playback while we walked on the road near Gibbs Farm. It was eventually seen by everyone.

307. Red-faced Cisticola (*Cisticola erythrops*) We had these at a roadside stop as we were leaving the rice fields near Karartu and also on the road near Gibbs Farm.

308. Singing Cisticola (*Cisticola cantans*) We had very nice views of this species on our very first morning when we stopped at the entrance gate to Arusha NP. Despite the name, not much of a songster.

309. Trilling Cisticola (*Cisticola woosnami*) Another plain cisticola, but this one lives up to its name with its lengthy and loud trilling vocalization. We had nice views of several at Arusha NP.

310. Chubb's Cisticola (*Cisticola chubbi*) A pair was seen by everyone in the flower bank across from the Rondo Retreat Center. A typical nondescript cisticola best identified by habitat and vocalization.

311. Hunter's Cisticola (*Cisticola hunteri*) We had these near our picnic site on the rim of Ngorongoro Crater and later as we birded the road down to the entrance gate.

312. Rattling Cisticola (*Cisticola chiniana*) An abundant cisticola in dry brushy country. Many were heard everyday and everyone saw them along the way.

313. Winding Cisticola (*Cisticola marginatus*) This is a wetland cisticola with a dry rattling trill much like the sound of a Chipping Sparrow. We saw several of these along the road through the rice fields near Karatu and they were heard at many other wetland sites.

314. Croaking Cisticola (*Cisticola natalensis*) A large, heavy-billed cisticola that responded to playback at a marshy site in Serengeti NP. This was the only sighting of the tour.

315. Zitting Cisticola (*Cisticola juncidis*) Fairly widespread but small and inconspicuous. We had nice views of a perched bird on one of our drives in Serengeti NP.

316. Pectoral-patch Cisticola (*Cisticola brunnescens*) These were very common in the grassy plains at Serengeti NP, but very difficult to see. One eventually responded to playback and sat in the grass very close to the vehicle where it was photographed by several people.

ACROCEPHALIDAE

317. Eastern Olivaceous Warbler (*Iduna pallida*) One was seen working an acacia at Lake Nakuru NP by several people. The best views were at the Bushbaby Lodge when one came close in response to the Pearl-spotted Owl tape.

318. African Yellow-Warbler (*Iduna natalensis*) Great looks while we were looking for Hinde's Babbler. The latter never showed, but the African Yellow-Warbler was nice compensation.

319. Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*) One was seen in a marshy patch at Serengeti NP, but only by the people in Washington's vehicle.

320. Lesser Swamp Warbler (*Acrocephalus gracilirostris*) A very plain wetland dwelling warbler that responded to playback in the rice field near Karatu and at Ngorongoro Crater.

HIRUNDINIDAE

321. Plain Martin (*Riparia paludicola*) A small brown swallow with a dingy throat and lighter underparts. They were fairly common in several places including Arusha NP, Nairobi NP and around Lake Naivasha. Definitely not one of the more exciting birds of the trip.

322. Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*) There were many at Arusha NP and a few at Lake Naivasha.

323. Banded Martin (*Neophedina cincta*) This looks like a large Bank Swallow. We had good views of one as it foraged over the rice fields near Karatu and of several others at Ngorongoro Crater.

324. Rock Martin (*Ptyonoprogne fuligula*) Another uninspiring brown swallow that was fairly common in both Tanzania and Kenya. It nests both on rocky cliff faces and also in crevices in buildings.

325. Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) Common throughout and seen daily, sometimes in large numbers.

326. Angola Swallow (*Hirundo angolensis*) We made a special roadside stop for this species in Kakamega and saw several perched on the utility wires. The broken collar and mottled grayish under tail coverts distinguish it from Barn Swallow.

327. Wire-tailed Swallow (*Hirundo smithii*) This handsome blue swallow with white underparts and a rusty cap is closely associated with water and was seen at many wetland sites. The long wiry outer tail feathers are very difficult to see unless the bird is perched and in good light.

328. Red-rumped Swallow (*Cecropis daurica*) Fairly common and seen most days. Similar to Lesser Striped Swallow but differentiated by the unstreaked underparts and the blue cap.

329. Lesser Striped Swallow (*Cecropis abyssinica*) This species also has a conspicuous red rump, but the head is entirely rusty orange. It was extremely common throughout the tour and seen daily.

330. Common House-Martin (*Delichon urbicum*) During the distant thunderstorm at Ngorongoro Crater, literally thousands of these birds appeared and were foraging low over the plains. It was only time we saw them during the entire tour.

331. White-headed Sawwing (*Psalidoprocne albiceps*) There were many at the Rondo Retreat Center. This is a specialty of the Kakamega Forest area.

332. Black Sawwing (*Psalidoprocne pristoptera*) A sooty colored swallow with a long forked tail. It was fairly common and at least some were seen on most days.

PYCNONOTIDAE

333. Sombre Bulbul (*Andropadus importunus*) Seen only by Washington's vehicle on the road out of Murungi Tent Camp. We all tried for not the following morning as left, but it was unresponsive.

334. Slender-billed Greenbul (*Stelgidillas gracilirostris*) A brownish greenbul with a long, slender bill. We saw several at Kakamega Forest.

335. Yellow-bellied Greenbul (*Chlorocichla flaviventris*) Jan's vehicle saw a pair on the rim road at Ngorongoro Crater. Washington's group had them at Lake Manyara.

336. Joyful Greenbul (*Chlorocichla laetissima*) Fairly common in Kakamega Forest. Everyone had good views at the Rondo Retreat Center. They are well named as their cheerful vocalization goes on throughout the day.

337. Yellow-throated Greenbul (*Atimastillas flavicollis*) A pair of these large greenbuls responded to playback our first morning at the Rondo Retreat Center, but never sat in the open for anyone to see. On the second morning we finally were able to get decent looks.

338. Plain Greenbul (*Eurillas curvirostris*) This one definitely lived up to its name when it was seen in Kakamega Forest. Just another plain greenbul!

339. Yellow-whiskered Greenbul (*Eurillas latirostris*) One of the easiest greenbuls to identify with distinctive yellow whiskers. It was seen well on our walk to the fish pond at the Rondo Retreat Center. We also had great views at the Noro More lodge.

340. Little Greenbul (*Eurillas virens*) Seen well by everyone in the understory on our walk near the Kakamega headquarters building. The rufous tail helps separate it from other small plain greenbuls.

341. Northern Brownbul (*Phyllastrephus strepitans*) Karyl saw this species at the Bushbaby Lodge near Lake Baringo. There were also several at the Simba Lodge in Samburu NR that were seen by most people.

342. Cabanis's Greenbul (*Phyllastrephus cabanisi*) Another greenbul that taunted us for a lengthy period as it flew back and forth across the trail many times but never landed in plain view. This was during our walk at the headquarters building in Kakamega Forest. Several people were able to see them again on the grounds at Nomo Moru lodge near Mount Kenya.

343. Common Bulbul (*Pycnonotus barbatus*) If you were on this tour you couldn't possibly have missed this species.

PHYLLOSCOPIDAE

344. Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) A common winter visitor to East Africa that we saw several times.

345. Uganda Woodland-Warbler (*Phylloscopus budongoensis*) Two responded nicely to playback at the Rondo Retreat Center and also on one of our road walks in Kakamega.

SYLVIIDAE

346. Banded Parisoma (*Curruca boehmi*) This small pale eyed warbler with a broad chest band and buffy flanks was fairly widespread and seen several times. The best views were of birds responding to playback at the entrance gate to Serengeti NP and in the acacias at the Beesley's Lark site.

347. Brown Parisoma (*Curruca lugens*) One was feeding in an acacia tree while we looked at the Cape Eagle-Owl. A very nondescript brown warbler.

ZOSTEROPIDAE

348. Kikuyu White-eye (*Zosterops kikuyuensis*) Great views of several at the Naro Moru lodge for those who walked in the afternoon after our arrival.

349. Northern Yellow White-eye (*Zosterops senegalensis*) A small group was seen by some people on one of our walks in Kakamega Forest. The encounter was fairly brief and somewhat distant.

LEIOTHRICHIDAE

350. Rufous Chatterer (*Argya rubiginosa*) A small band hung around the feeding table at the Bushbaby Lodge. Several others responded to the Pearl-spotted Owlet tape at Simba Lodge.

351. Arrow-marked Babbler (*Turdoides jardineii*) These were seen very well by several people on the grounds of the Arusha Planet Lodge and by everyone at the entrance gate to Tarangire NP.

352. Black-lored Babbler (*Turdoides sharpei*) Very similar to the previous species but with a white eye. They were tame and easily seen at our lunch site at the entrance gate to Serengeti NP.

353. Northern Pied-Babbler (*Turdoides hypoleuca*) We had nice views on our final morning at Nairobi NP.

BUPHAGIDAE

354. Red-billed Oxpecker (*Buphagus erythrorhynchus*) The common oxpecker. We generally saw them anywhere there were large game animals.

355. Yellow-billed Oxpecker (*Buphagus africanus*) Less common than Red-billed Oxpeckers, but we did see one on the sickly giraffe at Tarangire NP and another on our final morning at Nairobi NP.

STURNIDAE

356. Wattled Starling (*Creatophora cinerea*) There were 20+ seen during the boat trip on Lake Baringo. They were fairly common in the Samburu area including at the Simba Lodge on our final morning there.

357. Violet-backed Starling (*Cinnyricinclus leucogaster*) The male of this species is quite striking while the female is dull brown and streaked below. We initially saw them on the grounds at Arusha Planet Lodge and then later at the Cape Eagle-Owl stakeout. They were also seen by some people on the grounds at Naro Moru Lodge.

358. Red-winged Starling (*Onychognathus morio*) A large, heavy-billed starling that shows rufous wing patches in flight. We saw a large flock at Lake Manyara and smaller numbers around the Lake Nakuru area. They were most common around our lodge at Lake Baringo.

359. Waller's Starling (*Onychognathus walleri*) A small canopy starling with rusty wing patches in flight. We saw a small group in the canopy on the rim road of Ngorongoro Crater.

360. Bristle-crowned Starling (*Onychognathus salvadorii*) Fairly common around Lake Baringo. There were quite a few on the grounds of our lodge there. An impressive long-tailed starling with a tuft of feathers on the forecrown.

361. Magpie Starling (*Speculipastor bicolor*) We saw 10-15 of these crisply marked black and white starlings at our lodge at Lake Baringo.

362. Stuhlmann's Starling (*Poeoptera stuhlmanni*) This is a small, forest based starling that mostly remains in the canopy. We saw a small group perched high in a tree our first morning at Kakamega Forest.

363. Hildebrandt's Starling (*Lamprotornis hildebrandti*) Very similar to the abundant Superb Starling but with a red eye and lacking the white chest band. They were especially common in Serengeti NP. We had very close views there at the entrance gate and around our tent camp.

364. Rüppell's Starling (*Lamprotornis purpuroptera*) A large yellow-eyed starling that looks much like a Common Grackle. These were first seen in Tanzania at the Covid testing site in Serengeti NP and later around Lake Baringo and in Nairobi NP.

365. Ashy Starling (*Lamprotornis unicolor*) This is a Tanzanian endemic that was abundant in Tarangire NP where they begged food from us at our lunch site.

366. Golden-breasted Starling (*Lamprotornis regius*) Several were seen shortly after we entered Buffalo Springs NP. Unfortunately they were not very close as this is a very beautiful starling.

367. Superb Starling (*Lamprotornis superbus*) Abundant throughout. There is a reason that this bird is on the cover of the East African field guide.

368. Fischer's Starling (*Lamprotornis fischeri*) We saw a pair perched atop an acacia at Samburu NR. A gray-headed, white bellied starling with a pale eye.

369. Greater Blue-eared Starling (*Lamprotornis chalybaeus*) Common around Lake Nakuru. A large bluish starling with a yellow eye and a dark ear covert.

TURDIDAE

370. White-tailed Ant-Thrush (*Neocossyphus poensis*) Seen by Susan on the fish pond trail at the Rondo Retreat Center. She documented it with a video! On our final morning walk at Kakamega Forest everyone had views of a perched bird.

371. Abyssinian Thrush (*Turdus abyssinicus*) First seen by Jan's group on the rim road of Ngorongoro Crater. Later they were seen by everyone on the grounds of the Naro Moru Lodge. A robin-sized thrush with an orange bill and thin orange eye ring.

372. African Bare-eyed Thrush (*Turdus tephronotus*) Just a single sighting at our lunch site in Tarangire NP. A pale thrush with an extensive area of orange facial skin around the eye.

373. African Thrush (*Turdus pelios*) A gray thrush with a yellow bill and no eye ring. We saw one on the grounds at the Lake Nakuru Lodge and also on our drive along the lake there.

MUSCICAPIDAE

374. African Dusky Flycatcher (*Muscicapa adusta*) We saw several of this small, brownish flycatcher on the afternoon walk at Naro Moru Lodge near Mount Kenya.

375. Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*) A long distance migrant that breeds cross northern Eurasia and is a winter visitor to East Africa. Drab and unassuming in appearance, it can be separated from similar non-migratory flycatchers by its longer, pointed wings.

376. Gambaga Flycatcher (*Muscicapa gambagae*) Seen well by most people at Simba Lodge when it responded to the Pearl-spotted Owlet recording. A drab, uninspiring bird but also very rare and infrequently reported in this area.

377. African Gray Flycatcher (*Bradornis microhynchus*) A nondescript flycatcher that was seen on most days. This species prefers dry savanna and woodland.

378. Gray Tit-Flycatcher (*Fraseria plumbea*) A pair of these gnatcatcher-like birds were seen on our last afternoon at Lake Baringo. One flashed its tail at us several times in the manner of a displaying redstart.

379. Ashy Flycatcher (*Fraseria caerulescens*) A pair was seen while we walked around the entrance gate area at Lake Manyara. They remained high in the trees and didn't give us especially great views.

380. Silverbird (*Melaenornis semipartitus*) A very attractive small flycatcher with silvery gray upperparts and orange underparts. They were fairly common in and around Serengeti NP. One was especially accommodating at the entrance gate and was photographed by several people.

381. Southern Black-Flycatcher (*Melaenornis pammelaina*) We had fleeting views at Samburu NP. This species can easily be passed off as a drongo at first glance, but has dark eyes and a squared off tail.

382. White-eyed Slaty-Flycatcher (*Melaenornis fischeri*) A large gray flycatcher with broad pale eye ring. The race that we saw in Tanzania has a much narrower eye ring than the more northerly race in Kenya.

383. Rufous-tailed Scrub-Robin (*Cercotrichas galactotes*) One responded to the Pearl-spotted Owlet recording at Simba Lodge in Samburu NR. A rather plain looking sandy brown scrub-robin less distinctively marked than the more common Red-backed Scrub-Robin.

384. Red-backed Scrub-Robin (*Cercotrichas leucophrys*) A warmly colored scrub-robin with a rusty back that was fairly widespread and seen at many venues.

385. Cape Robin-Chat (*Cossypha caffra*) Nice views at the entrance gate at Arusha NP and at our lunch site on the rim of Ngorongoro Crater.

386. Blue-shouldered Robin-Chat (*Cossypha cyanocampter*) Great views of a pair on our afternoon walk at Kakamega Forest. Both showed the blue shoulder patch very well.

387. Gray-winged Robin-Chat (*Cossypha polioptera*) Nice views on the walk to the fish pond at the Rondo Retreat Center. Earlier some had views on the road outside the Rondo Retreat Center.

388. Rüppell's Robin-Chat (*Cossypha semirufa*) We heard this species at several sites, but it was only seen by a few people at Arusha NP.

389. White-browed Robin-Chat (*Cossypha heuglini*) A very common robin-chat and the one associated with gardens and less forested areas. They were easy to see on the grounds of the Arusha Planet Lodge and at the Rondo Retreat Center.

390. Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat (*Cossypha niveicapilla*) There was a pair feeding along the road at Kakamega Forest on our last morning. They were a bit shy and flighty, but responded to playback and most people saw the distinctive white crown.

391. Spotted Morning-Thrush (*Cichlادusa guttata*) A loud conspicuous early morning singer at many sites. We had great views of this species at many sites including from the deck at the Burungi tent camp and at Simba Lodge. This is a shy species, but can be much tamer in garden and lodge settings.

392. Brown-chested Alethe (*Chamaetylas poliocephala*) Great views and photos on our afternoon walk at Kakamega Forest. It perched on a short snag right at the edge of the road!

393. Equatorial Akalat (*Sheppardia aequatorialis*) One came in close to playback on our afternoon walk at Kakamega Forest. Howie saw it first and froze!
394. Common Nightingale (*Luscinia megarhynchos*) We had great views of this shy migratory bird known for its beautiful and varied vocalizations on our final morning at Nairobi NP.
395. Rufous-tailed Rock-Thrush (*Monticola saxatilis*) Seen by the people in Jan's group in the open pastures between Burundi teen camp and the entrance to Tarangire NP. It was perched atop a termite mound.
396. Whinchat (*Saxicola rubetra*) The best views of this Eurasian migrant were at Lake Nakuru NP as we drove to the Abyssinian Wheatear quarry. Jan's group also had a very ratty individual along the road at Nairobi NP.
397. African Stonechat (*Saxicola torquatus*) A fairly common bird on this tour that was seen regularly in both countries.
398. Mocking Cliff-Chat (*Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris*) This was a real stunner that responded to tape on the cliffs where we found the Grayish Eagle-Owl. Black upperparts, a white wing patch and rusty orange underparts make for a very handsome bird. Many people were able to get photos.
399. Northern Anteater-Chat (*Myrmecocichla aethiops*) A dumpy dark bird with an upright posture that flashes a large white wing patch in flight. They were very common in some places including Ngorongoro Crater and around Lake Nakuru. We also saw many along the roadside while driving from Nairobi to Lake Naivasha.
400. Northern Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) A fairly common winter visitor to East Africa. We saw them at Ngorongoro Crater, Serengeti NP and Nairobi NP.
401. Capped Wheatear (*Oenanthe pileata*) There were many of these at Ngorongoro Crater and lesser numbers at Serengeti NP and the Beesley's Lark site. A boldly patterned wheatear with a thick black chest band.
402. Isabelline Wheatear (*Oenanthe isabellina*) A plain, sandy brown wheatear that is a winter visitor to East Africa. These were fairly widespread, but especially common in the Samburu area where we saw 30+ on our morning drive.
403. Pied Wheatear (*Oenanthe pleschanka*) One was seen and photographed during our morning drive at Lake Nakuru NP.

404. Brown-tailed Chat (*Oenanthe scotocerca*) A plain brown chat that responded to playback on the cliffs outside Lake Baringo. Though the common name implies a chat, this is actually a wheatear.

405. Abyssinian Wheatear (*Oenanthe lugubris*) The only one was spotted by Samir at the quarry stakeout in Lake Nakuru NP.

NECTARINIIDAE

406. Eastern Violet-backed Sunbird (*Anthreptes orientalis*) Locally common around Tarangire NP and Samburu NP. They were easy to see on the grounds of Simba Lodge.

407. Green Sunbird (*Anthreptes rectirostris*) A small short-billed sunbird that was spotted by Washington as we walked to the fish pond at the Rondo Retreat Center. It remained fairly high in the trees, but several people had decent views.

408. Collared Sunbird (*Hedydipna collaris*) The best views of this species came early in the tour at Arusha NP. A green-backed yellow-bellied sunbird that was similar to the more widespread Variable Sunbird, but with a much thinner blue band between the yellow belly and green breast.

409. Green-headed Sunbird (*Cyanomitra verticalis*) Fairly common around the Rondo Retreat Center in Kakamega Forest.

410. Olive Sunbird (*Cyanomitra olivacea*) Some people saw this plain, olive colored sunbird at Kakamega Forest.

411. Amethyst Sunbird (*Chalcomitra amethystina*) A large sunbird with a long d-curved bill. It can appear entirely dark in some situations, but flashes a brilliant maroon throat in good light. They were only seen at Arusha NP.

412. Scarlet-chested Sunbird (*Chalcomitra senegalensis*) This species was seen several times in Tanzania, but unfortunately everyone wasn't able to get satisfying views.

413. Hunter's Sunbird (*Chalcomitra hunteri*) Nearly identical to Scarlet-chested Sunbird, but this one has purple shoulder tufts. We had nice views of a male at the Slender-tailed Nightjar stakeout and also on the grounds at Simba Lodge..

414. Tacazze Sunbird (*Nectarinia tacazze*) This is a large, higher elevation sunbird that is mostly dark, but shows purplish shoulder tufts in good light. The best views were at the Naro Moru lodge near Mount Kenya. We also saw a female on the rim road at Ngorongoro Crater.

415. Bronze Sunbird (*Nectarinia kilimensis*) A large dark sunbird with long central tail feathers and a sharply d-curved bill. We had good views at the entrance gate to Arusha NP. On the way to Mount Kenya we saw many feeding in a field of flowers alongside Golden-winged Sunbirds.

416. Golden-winged Sunbird (*Drepanorhynchus reichenowi*) Great views of 25+ of these lovely sunbirds in a field on the drive to Mount Kenya. Surely one of the prettiest birds of the tour.

417. Olive-bellied Sunbird (*Cinnyris chloropygius*) A few were seen on our walk to the fish pond at the Rondo Retreat Center. Similar to several other red-bellied sunbirds, but shows yellow shoulder tufts.

418. Northern Double-collared Sunbird (*Cinnyris reichenowi*) One was seen on the walk to the fish pond at the Rondo Retreat Center. A few more were at the Naro Moru lodge near Mount Kenya.

419. Eastern Double-collared Sunbird (*Cinnyris mediocris*) One responded well to playback on the rim road at Ngorongoro Crater and photographed by several people.

420. Beautiful Sunbird (*Cinnyris pulchellus*) A well named sunbird. Males have a red and yellow chest band and long central tail feathers. These were seen on many days and at many sites in both countries.

421. Mariqua Sunbird (*Cinnyris mariquensis*) Seen on our final morning walk at the Simba Lodge in Samburu NP. A dark sunbird with a strongly d-curved bill that shows a purple and blue breast band.

422. Black-bellied Sunbird (*Cinnyris nectarinioides*) A nice male was seen on the afternoon drive at Buffalo Springs. It was near the “vulture drinking creek.” We saw several more on our morning walk at Simba Lodge. Similar to the Beautiful Sunbird but lacking yellow sides on the red breast band.

423. Shining Sunbird (*Cinnyris habessinicus*) Very nice views of this one at a roadside stop on our last afternoon at Lake Baringo. This species is rare in the Lake Baringo area as it has a more northerly distribution.

424. Variable Sunbird (*Cinnyris venustus*) The most common and widespread sunbird of the tour. We saw this species almost daily.

PLOCEIDAE

425. Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver (*Bubalornis niger*) Seen in small numbers at Tarangire NP.

426. White-headed Buffalo-Weaver (*Dinemellia dinemelli*) A very beautiful weaver of open habitats in both countries. The head and underparts are white and it flashes a bright red rump in flight. Unfortunately it was so common that we began to ignore it after awhile.

427. Speckle-fronted Weaver (*Sporopipes frontalis*) This is a small sparrow-like weaver with a rusty nape and a black crown sprinkled with white speckles. Not common, but we saw several in Tarangire NP and at the entrance gate to Serengeti NP.

428. White-browed Sparrow-Weaver (*Plocepasser mahali*) Abundant and impossible to miss. They were in the restaurant at Simba Lodge and we saw hundreds on game drives in Samburu NP.

429. Donaldson-Smith's Sparrow-Weaver (*Plocepasser donaldsoni*) These were fairly common in the Buffalo Springs and Samburu areas.

430. Rufous-tailed Weaver (*Hirundo ruficauda*) A large distinctive weaver that is endemic to East Africa. We had very close views of them on the ground at the entrance gate to Serengeti NP.

431. Gray-headed Social-Weaver (*Pseudonigrita arnaudi*) Small, cute weavers with a gray cap that were abundant on the grounds of our tent camp at Serengeti NP.

432. Black-capped Social-Weaver (*Pseudonigrita cabanisi*) A small weaver with a black cap, red eye and ivory colored bill. We had a tree full of nests at Samburu NR and also saw them feeding on the ground near the vehicle.

433. Red-headed Malimbe (*Malimbus rubricollis*) This was a real stunner seen on our final morning at Kakamega Forest. A small black weaver with a brilliant scarlet cap and nape that was feeding at mid-level along the road.

434. Red-headed Weaver (*Anaplectes rubriceps*) A beautiful weaver and the only one with a red bill. The males in East Africa have a black mask; females are duller but have a bright red bill and flanks. We watched a male working on a nest while we ate lunch at the entrance gate to Serengeti NP.

435. Baglafaecht Weaver (*Ploceus baglafaecht*) Common and widespread and the most often seen weaver of the tour. Washington told us the origin of the name "Baglafaecht" remains a mystery.

436. Little Weaver (*Ploceus luteolus*) A very small weaver. The size alone is a useful identification tool. There was a nicely plumaged male hanging around our lunch site at the entrance gate to Serengeti NP.

437. Black-necked Weaver (*Ploceus nigricollis*) A distinctive dark-backed weaver with a black cap and eyeline that we saw at Tarangire NP and Kakamega Forest.

438. Spectacled Weaver (*Ploceus ocularis*) An unstreaked yellow weaver with a thin black mask and a pale eye that we encountered at Arusha NP and Ngorongoro Crater.

439. Black-billed Weaver (*Ploceus melanogaster*) One was seen feeding in low forest edge vegetation at the Rondo Retreat Center. An all dark weaver with a yellow face somewhat reminiscent of a Yellow-headed Blackbird.

440. Holub's Golden-Weaver (*Ploceus xanthops*) Seen only by Washington's group on the road into Ngorongoro Crater.

441. Golden Palm Weaver (*Ploceus bojeri*) There was a pair of these all yellow weavers with a dark eye in the area that we saw the "drinking vultures." There was also a pair on the grounds at Simba Lodge on our final morning walk there.

442. Taveta Golden-Weaver (*Ploceus castaneiceps*) Our primary target bird on our first outing at Lake Duluti. We found 8-10 mixed in with a colony of Village Weavers.

443. Northern Masked-Weaver (*Ploceus taeniopterus*) These small, black-eyed weavers were fairly common around Lake Baringo. Unlike most of the weavers we saw on this tour, the males were not yet in full breeding plumage.

444. Lesser Masked-Weaver (*Ploceus intermedius*) A smallish weaver with a pale eye and a mask that extends to the mid area of the crown. We saw them only in Tanzania around Tarangire NP including on the grounds of the Burungi Tent Camp.

445. Vitelline Masked-Weaver (*Ploceus vitellinus*) Similar to Lesser Masked-Weaver, but with a red eye and mask that does not extend on to the crown. We saw these on the road into the Burungi Tent Camp and also at Lake Manyara.

446. Speke's Weaver (*Ploceus spekei*) There were many of these at Lake Nakuru and a few at Nairobi NP. Similar to the larger Village Weaver, but with a pale eye.

447. Viellot's Weaver (*Ploceus nigerrimus*) The entirely black weaver with a yellow eye that was nesting on the grounds at the Rondo Retreat Center. This was Jan's 4000th bird!

448. Village Weaver (*Ploceus cucullatus*) A large red-eyed weaver that dominated the feeding table at the Bushbaby Lodge. We also saw them at Lake Duluti and at the lodge at Lake Baringo.

449. Golden-backed Weaver (*Ploceus jacksoni*) A striking bright yellow weaver with chestnut underparts and a red eye. They were building nests on the grounds of the Arusha Planet Lodge.

450. Forest Weaver (*Ploceus bicolor*) A dark backed forest weaver that was seen by everyone on our walk near the headquarters building in Kakamega Forest.

451. Brown-capped Weaver (*Ploceus insignis*) Seen well on our afternoon excursion at Kakamega Forest. The yellow wedge down the back is distinctive.

452. Cardinal Quelea (*Quelea cardinalis*) We had red-headed had males of small member of the weaver family in the rice fields near Karatu and in Serengeti NP.

453. Red-billed Quelea (*Quelea quelea*) These small weavers were not in breeding plumage but could be recognized by the red bills. We had several small flocks in Serengeti NP and in the acacia scrub near Lake Baringo.

454. Southern Red Bishop (*Euplectes orix*) Small weavers that inhabit seedbeds and wet grasslands. The males were brightly colored scarlet and black and sat on exposed perches to advertise. There were many in the rice fields near Karatu and we had scattered sightings elsewhere.

455. Black Bishop (*Euplectes gierowii*) Superficially similar to the previous species, but larger with less extensive red coloration on the back and found in drier savanna habitat. Not as common as the Northern Red Bishop with the best view coming at Lake Manyara.

456. Yellow-crowned Bishop (*Euplectes afer*) A small yellow and black weaver found in wet grassy areas and marshes. There were 30+ in the rice fields near Karatu.

457. Yellow Bishop (*Euplectes capensis*) A small black weaver with yellow shoulders and rump. We saw them at Arusha NP, on the road near Gibbs Farm and in the Golden-winged Sunbird field near Mount Kenya. Unlike the Yellow-crowned Bishop this is not a wetland species, but instead occurs in a variety of upland habitats.

458. White-winged Widowbird (*Euplectes albonotatus*) A medium sized black weaver with a white shoulder patch and a pale bluish bill. The males were especially evident in flight as the white wing patches were most evident. There were dozens in some of the wet areas at Serengeti NP and also at Nairobi NP.

459. Red-collared Widowbird (*Euplectes ardens*) A spectacular long-tailed widow bird with a red patch on the upper breast. One male in breeding plumage was spotted by Tim on the road leading to the rim of Ngorongoro Crater as we returned from Serengeti NP. It was seen only by Jan's group.

460. Fan-tailed Widowbird (*Euplectes axillaris*) A marsh species that is much like a Red-winged Blackbird in appearance. There were 50-100 in the rice fields near Karatu.

461. Grosbeak Weaver (*Amblyospiza albifrons*) A dark wetland weaver with a huge bill and a white patch on the forehead. We saw several building nests during our canoe trip on Lake Duluti.

ESTRILDIDAE

462. Gray-headed Silverbill (*Spermestes griseicapilla*) We saw a small flock of these bunting-like birds feeding in a grassy area in Serengeti NP.

463. Bronze Mannikin (*Spermestes cucullata*) A tiny and gregarious bird found in weedy fields, scrub and gardens. They were conspicuous on the grounds of Arusha Planet Lodge where they were building nests. We also saw them in the rice fields near Karatu and at Nairobi NP.

464. Black-and-white Mannikin (*Spermestes bicolor*) These were seen only by some people on the grounds at Arusha Planet Lodge. These were the red-backed variety that have a chestnut colored back and a black hood.

465. African Silverbill (*Euodice cantans*) A small flock was seen in the acacia flats on our last afternoon at Lake Baringo. Tiny plain finches with a black tail and grayish bill.

466. Yellow-bellied Waxbill (*Coccygia quartinia*) A small waxbill with a red rump, dull yellow belly and a bicolored bill. We saw a small flock on the road near Gibbs Farm and they were also on the grounds at the Naro Moru Lodge.

467. Gray-headed Nigrita (*Nigrita canicapillus*) Nigritas were formerly known as “negrofinches.” This species is a small black woodland species with a gray cap and nape and white spots on the wing coverts. Singles were seen on the rim road of Ngorongoro Crater and in Kakamega Forest.

468. Black-faced Waxbill (*Brunhilda erythronotos*) We watched one building a nest at the Naabi Gate entrance to Serengeti NP.

469. Common Waxbill (*Estrilda astrild*) A couple of small flocks were seen at Nairobi NP. One responded well to playback and provided a great photo op for Jan’s group.

470. Crimson-rumped Waxbill (*Estrilda rhodopyga*) The bright red eyeline and red rump are the key identification features of this bird. We encountered small flocks at Lake Manyara and at the Naabi Hill Gate entrance to Serengeti NP.

471. Quailfinch (*Ortygospiza atricollis*) These were seen only in flight at Serengeti NP. This finch is nearly impossible to see on the ground due its tiny size and tendency to only land in tall grassy areas.

472. Purple Grenadier (*Granatina ianthinogaster*) This bird is so gaudily colored it almost looks like an artistic whimsical creation. We saw a few around Tarangire NP, on the road near Gibbs farm and at Nairobi NP.

473. Red-cheeked Cordonbleu (*Uraeginthus bengalus*) These were fairly common and easily recognized by the dull blue underparts and the males red cheek patch. They often were feeding on the ground in open areas.

474. Blue-capped Cordonbleu (*Uraeginthus cyanocephalus*) Much like the previous species, but males lack the red cheek patch and females have an entirely blue head. They were not as common as Red-cheeked Cordonbleu, but we saw them well at Tarangire NP and Serengeti NP.

475. Red-headed Bluebill (*Spermophaga ruficapilla*) A brilliant scarlet headed male responded to playback on our afternoon excursion at Kakamega Forest.

476. Red-billed Firefinch (*Lagonosticta senegala*) A tiny red estrilid with a reddish bill. We saw these regularly, but often the views were fleeting. One sat in the open and provided great photos for some at the entrance station to Lake Manyara.

VIDUIDAE

477. Pin-tailed Whydah (*Vidua macroura*) A rather unmistakable species. Males are black and white with a red bill and a long tail. They are quite easy to see as they generally inhabit open areas and are not particularly shy. They were also fairly widespread and encountered on many days.

478. Eastern Paradise-Whydah (*Vidua paradisaea*) Another species in which the male wears a stunning breeding outfit complete with a long flowing tail that is laterally flattened. They are mostly black with buffy underparts and nape and a chestnut breast band. One male sat atop a roadside tree for several minutes at Lake Manyara.

479. Steel-blue Whydah (*Vidua hypocherina*) This entirely blue-black whydah is uncommon and we saw only one on the road outside the Covid testing center in Serengeti NP.

480. Straw-tailed Whydah (*Vidua fischeri*) Another spectacular breeding plumaged weaver with a long straw-colored tail. Whydahs are nest parasites and this species specializes in parasitizing nests of the Purple Grenadier.

481. Village Indigobird (*Vidua chalybeata*) A small black bird with a conical red bill. This is another nest parasite; this one parasitizes the nests of several species of firefinch. In some parts of Africa they have white bills, but on this tour route all are of the red billed variety.

482. Parasitic Weaver (*Anomalospiza imberbis*) Also known as the Cuckoofinch. We saw a pair perched in a roadside bush in Serengeti NP. The male is yellow with a stubby black bill.

PASSERIDAE

483. House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) Very common around human habitation in both countries.

484. Kenya Rufous Sparrow (*Passer rufocinctus*) Closely related to the more widespread House Sparrow. This species has a rusty back, rump and supercilium and a pale yellow eye. They were less common in towns and villages than House Sparrows and more likely to be seen in woodlands and savanna.

485. Northern Gray-headed Sparrow (*Passer griseus*) A plain-faced gray sparrow with brown upper parts which contrasted with the gray head. Fairly common in a variety of habitats and often occurring along with House Sparrows.

486. Parrot-billed Sparrow (*Passer gongonensis*) Very similar to Northern Gray-headed Sparrow, but with a darker face and heavier bill. The first sightings were on the boat trip at Lake Baringo. They were abundant in the Samburu area and there were many on the grounds at Simba Lodge.

487. Swahili Sparrow (*Passer suahelicus*) Another plain gray sparrow. Unlike Northern Gray-headed Sparrow, Swahili Sparrows have a gray back that does not contrast with the head. A chestnut shoulder patch and rump are further points of differentiation. Jan's vehicle had good views on the road outside Burungi Camp and we saw them in small numbers in Serengeti NP.

488. Chestnut Sparrow (*Passer eminibey*) A very richly colored sparrow that Jan's vehicle saw on the drive from Arusha to Tarangire. Another was seen feeding in a plowed field near the Burungi Tent Camp.

489. Yellow-spotted Bush Sparrow (*Gymnoris pyrgita*) A nondescript sparrow with a large pale bill and slight eye-ring found in arid habitats. The most distinguishing feature of this bird is that it has no distinguishing features. The small yellow patch on the throat is rarely visible.

MOTACILLIDAE

490. Mountain Wagtail (*Motacilla clara*) Those who did the morning walk saw three were seen on the river at the Naro Moru River Lodge near Mount Kenya

491. Western Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*) This species was fairly widespread especially in flat grassy areas. They were most common around the Lake at Ngorongoro Crater where we saw 30-50.

492. African Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla aguimp*) This species was recorded on most days and was often seen on the grounds of our lodges. At the Arusha Planet Lodge in Tanzania they were feeding on the sidewalks and the patio of the restaurant.

493. African Pipit (*Anthus cinnamomeus*) This was the default pipit through most of the tour and were commonly seen in flat grassy areas and gravelly plains. They were quite common at Serengeti NP and at the Beesley's Lark site.

494. Plain-backed Pipit (*Anthus leucophrys*) We had two along the roadside as we drove out to the mudflats at Lake Nakuru. Large pipits that lack streaking on the back.

495. Red-throated Pipit (*Anthus cervinus*) Washington's vehicle had on near the lake at Ngorongoro Crater.

496. Yellow-throated Longclaw (*Macronyx croceus*) Nice views of this meadowlark like bird at Serengeti NP.

497. Rosy-throated Longclaw (*Macronyx ameliae*) Great views of this species in grasslands at Ngorongoro Crater. Several people were able to obtain photos.

FRINGILLIDAE

498. Yellow-fronted Canary (*Crithagra mozambica*) Seen only by Jan's group on the road between Murungi Tent Camp and Tarangire NP.

499. Southern Citril (*Crithagra hyposticta*) We saw several of these small, dark-faced finches as we walked along the road near Gibbs arm.

500. Reichenow's Seedeater (*Crithagra reichenowi*) A drab brown seedeater with a white supercilium. They are somewhat similar in appearance to a female Purple Finch, but flash a conspicuous yellow rump in flight. They were seen at multiple site in both countries.

501. White-bellied Canary (*Crithagra dorsostriata*) The common yellow canary of the tour. It was recorded frequently in both countries. The subspecies on this tour route does not show much white on the belly.

502. Brimstone Canary (*Crithagra sulphurata*) Nice looks of one that was perched on the morning walk at Nomo Moru Lodge near Mount Kenya.

503. Streaky Seedeater (*Crithagra striolata*) Another drab brown and white seedeater that was recorded on many days. It lacks the yellow rump of the very similar Reichenow's Seedeater.

504. Thick-billed Seedeater (*Crithagra burtoni*) One was seen briefly by some people on the road near Gibbs Farm.

505. Somali Bunting (*Emberiza poliopleura*) Several responded to playback at Samburu NR. A small bunting with a bright yellow breast.

506. Cinnamon-breasted Bunting (*Emberiza tahapisi*) We had very nice views of this species on the ground at the Naabi Gate to Serengeti NP. This was on the way out of the park.

MAMMALS

1. Southern Tree Hyrax (*Dendrohyrax arboreus*)
2. Rock Hyrax (*Procavia capensis*)
3. African Bush Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)
4. Guereza Colobus (*Colobus guereza*)
5. Olive Baboon (*Papio anubis*)
6. Vervet Monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*)
7. Gentle Monkey (*Cercopithecus mitis*)
8. Red-legged Sun Squirrel (*Heliosciurus rufobrachium*)
9. Ochre Bush Squirrel (*Paraxerus ochraceus*)
10. Striped Ground Squirrel (*Xerus erythropus*)
11. Unstriped Ground Squirrel (*Xerus rutilus*)
12. Nairobi Grass Rat (*Arvicanthis nairobae*)
13. Striated Grass Mouse (*Lemniscomys striatus*)
14. African Savanna Hare (*Lepus victoriae*)
15. Egyptian Slit-faced Bat (*Nycteris thebaica*)
16. African Wolf (*Canis lupaster*)
17. Black-backed Jackal (*Lupulella mesomelas*)
18. Lion (*Panthera leo*)
19. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)
20. Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)
21. Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)

22. Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)
23. Striped Hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*)
24. Spotted Hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*)\
25. Egyptian Mongoose (*Herpestes ichneumon*)
26. Slender Mongoose (*Herpestes sanguineus*)
27. Banded Mongoose (*Mungos mungo*)
28. Common Dwarf Mongoose (*Helogale parvula*)
29. Grevey's Zebra (*Equus grevyi*)
30. Plains Zebra (*Equus quagga*)
31. White Rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum*)
32. Black Rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*)
33. Desert Warthog (*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*)
34. Common Warthog (*Phacochoerus africanus*)
35. Common Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)
36. Masai Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*)
37. Rothschild's Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi*)
38. Reticulated Giraffe (*Giraffe reticulata*)
39. African Buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*)
40. Lesser Kudu (*Tragelaphus imberbis*)
41. Busbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
42. Common Eland (*Tragelaphus oryx*)
43. Harvey's Duiker (*Cephalophus harveyi*)

44. Kirk's Dik-dik (*Madoqua kirkii*)
45. Thomson's Gazelle (*Eudorcas thomsonii*)
46. Grant's Gazelle (*Nanger granti*)
47. Gerenuk (*Litocranius walleri*)
- 48.. Bohor Reedbuck (*Redunca redunca*)
49. Waterbuck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*)
50. Klipspringer (*Oreotragus oreotragus*)
51. Impala (*Aepyceros melampus*)
52. Topi (*Damaliscus lunatus*)
53. Hartebeest (*Alcelaphus buselaphus*)
54. Blue Wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*)
55. Beisa Oryx (*Oryx beisa*)